

# user 

Vol. 2 No. 4 January 1985 £1







## Beginners: READ all about DATA

Electron's sound envelope licked


## Choosing a printeris aloteasier than choosing a computer

THERE are dozens of quality printers from which to choose. With quality price tags of around $£ 250$.
The Brother M-1009, however, breaks all the rules.

## Stays denantly below the $£ 200$ barrier.

Though it has far more than its fair share of features, it maintains the extraordinarily low price of $£ 199.95$.

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96 no less, plus international type and graphic characters. Reliability comes as standard.
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Many home computers tend to be a little on the large side.
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The Brother M-1009.

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# How to teach your Micro a thing or two 

Thousands of home computer owners have yet to discover their microcomputer's potential to help with many of the problems and decisions that come up every day in the home or office.

Perhaps you have always promised yourself that you would teach yourself programming, but have been put off by manuals which seem to assume a lifetime spent studying computer science and mathematics. Maybe you have looked at other computer books, but have yet to find one which is free of unnecessary jargon or where the program examples bear some relevance to real life and not space invaders.

Relax, your search is over.
The 'Learn BASIC' tutorials from Logic 3 are the latest development of a teaching method pioneered by Professor Andrew Colin and perfected
by testing on 3 generations of students at Strathclyde University. The 'Strathclyde Method' has been translated into 8 languages and used by over 300,000 microcomputer users.
'Learn BASIC' is a jargon free, step by step, course in computer programming, which explains everything clearly in English, not computer talk. In a matter of hours you will be writing your first programs.
'Learn BASIC' is designed for people who want to keep abreast of the computer age, for people who realise that understanding computers is a key to future success at work, at school, and as a parent.

Get 'Learn BASIC' and teach your micro how to be useful! (Available from major branches of W.H.Smiths, Boots, Laskys, Greens, John Menzies and better computer shops nationwide.)

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Name
(BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)


I have a:-
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Commodore 64
Acorn Electron
BBC Microcomputer
Dragon

Address $\qquad$
-


## BBC's Pascal for the Electron

THE new BBC Micro version of the Pascal language from Acornsoft will shortly be available for the Electron.

The disc version has already earned the British Standards Institution Level One Class A validation.

This is the first such implementation on a micro and the first to achieve Level One Class A under the latest version of the test suite.

The ROM version. awarded a Level O Class B certificate, is the first of its type to even approach validation quality.

Awarding the certificates. John Souter of BSI said: "The Acornsoft ISO-Pascal is clearly the result of a first-class development job.
"As well as scoring many firsts in Pascal history the implementations are compact given the high level of conformance, and they include a text editor and comprehensive documentation.
"We are pleased to see Acornsoft bringing ISO-Pascal to so many new users"

Acornsoft ISO-Pascal is the full implementation of Pascal to the ISO standard, plus extra sound and graphics.

## Electron heads for

 success in 1985EXCELLENT Christmas sales of the Electron are being seen as an indication the machine could become the big computer success story of 1985.

High Street dealers were staggered by the demand for Electrons in the run up to Christmas.

Now they hope the vast increase in Electron owners will generate more software products and make the machine even more attractive to buyers than ever.

And although Acorn

## Targets being met

isn't yet releasing its projected sales figure for 1985, a spokesman told Electron User the company is extremely confident that sales will continue at a high level.

Acorn's optimism was boosted by its recent release of new add-ons and software which make the machine an even better buy than before.

When the final tally is made the company expects its seasonal
sales projection of 150.000 to 200.000 Electrons sold will have been met.

In the High Street there was widespread joy over the machine's popularity.

Boots said: "Electron business is very strong even though sales generally are down on last year"
W.H. Smiths reported: "The sales rate for the Electron has almost tripled in a few weeks.

Once the machine has established a decent base and the software starts to flow it might just be the surprise package of $1985^{\prime \prime}$.

Dixons said: "The Electron is selling four to five times as well as we had expected".
Lasky's said: "The Electron is the machine in demand right now. We've been putting together packages worth up to $£ 500$ in some cases, which means this is an extremely capable system with lots of potential".

## PLUS 3 DISC DRIVE IS HERE

ACORN'S recently released range of hardware for the Electron is set to repeat the success of the Plus 1 expansion unit - the add-on that last summer took the Electron into the realms of more serious computing.

Big news for Electron users who feel they have outgrown their cassette recorders is the new Plus 3 add on. This is an L-shaped combination of interface and disc drive. It fits at the back of the Electron, between it and the Plus 1. The
price: $£ 229$.
The $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in single sided disc gives 300 k of stored data and the new Acorn advanced disc filing system (ADFS) has "easy to use features at a basic level", says Acorn.

For users who also want to boost the power of their Electrons, there is an RS423 interface for connection to a second processor.

Armed with these extra goodies, plus Acorn's ROMbased word processing and spreadsheet programs, Elec-
tron users can now tackle business problems with aplomb.

In the words of an Acorn spokesman: "These developments put the Electron up there beside the BBC Micro as a serious machine".

For those who are not yet into discs, Acorn has brought out a matching data recorder. Finished in the Electron colours, it is designed to sit beside the micro and enhance the appearance of the workstation.

## Lending a hand

PHOENIX Publishing has come to the aid of Electron users who don't possess the two pairs of hands required to operate a keyboard and control a manual simultaneously.

Rigid, free-standing crib cards provide easy access to the main facts you need while programming.

Topics covered include keywords. operating commands, graphic and sound commands, colour commands, data commands, input/output commands, disc commands, Basic statements and functions. logical operators and error messages.

The cards cost $£ 1.99$.

## Logo on the way

LOGO, the educational computer language, is to become available for the Electron from Acornsoft early in the New Year.

Supplied in ROM, it simply plugs into the Plus 1.

Specially designed for use in the classroom. Logo allows children to communicate with the micro in a natural, straightforward manner.

At its simplest level, Logo is concerned with drawing lines on a graphics screen. The child simply moves a pointer - or turtle as it is known - which leaves a line trailing behind it.

Its advocates claim, though, that Logo is far more than just another drawing package: its easily-mastered command set allows children to build up libraries of procedures, such as square, triangle and so on.

In this way, children understand and learn to use the fundamental concepts of computing in an interactive, experimental manner.

# LIFE AT THE TOP, 

ACORN'S Chris Curry has only one ' $A$ ' level to his name, yet he enjoys a salary of $£ 60,000$ a year and lives in a 15 bedroom mansion.

His fame and fortune is attributable to his lingering in his morning bath which sometimes makes him late for work. For this is where he has his best ideas.

One of these, six years ago, was that computers could break out of the "electronics freak with a soldering iron" enclave and into the consumer and education market.

All this is according to a profile on Acorn's co-founder which is featured in issue number one of OM, a glossy giveaway with Options, the equally glossy women's journal.

It goes on to reveal that before he hit the

## CURRY STYLE



Chris Curry... "pretty
hopeless" with com. hopeless" with computers.
jackpot with the BBC Micro, and subsequently the Electron, he had previously been employed as a student apprentice with Pye, Cambridge, then with the MoD as a scientific
assistant and finally spending 13 years in association with Clive Sinclair working on calculators and hi-fi.

Nor does Chris Curry apparently have any real affinity with computers today. In the article he admits to being "pretty hopeless" with computers - "l've got a computer at home. I play games on it. I'm afraid, and rather badly too".

OM estimates that Acorn is currently worth at least $£ 100$ million but that just means "100 times more responsibility", insists Curry.

What has his newfound wealth meant?

According to the OM profile he appears to thoughly enjoy it and readily describes his country home as "a totally unnecessary extravagance".

However he doesn't treat himself to expensive holidays. "They bring on an attack of worrying", he says.
"'lve always assumed that somehow l'd achieve a fairly high standard of living", he admits. "Someone told Clive Sinclair once that I was starting to make quite a lot of money, and he said, 'Chris Curry? Oh, he's always behaved like a rich man'. I think that's very true"

## Phloopy specis the load

AN exciting new product that should free Electron users from the tyranny of cassettes has just been announced by Phi Mag Systems.

Their Phloopy, a high speed tape based data storage system is now available for the Electron, at a price well below that of current disc interfaces.

Phloopy will interface with the Electron either through the Plus 1 cartridge slot or plug directly to the databus, but they will not be interchangeable.

On the databus version a Centronics printer port is also available as an optional extra.


The Phloopy drive costs $£ 85$. An interface for the Electron is $£ 29$ (via Plus 1) or $£ 38$ (via Databus).

Managing director Mike Lucas says: "Many customers really appreciate the benefits that Phloopy gives over both cassettes and discs.
"Automatic compac-
ting and reorganisation of files and data every time a Phloopy is updated means that in practical terms it is as fast as many discs".

For fast program development and quick access Phi is offering Phloopy cartridges with $25 k$ and 50 k capacities as well as the usual 100k.

## Colour plotter

WHAT is claimed to be the first four-colour A4 plotter under £200 for the Electron has arrived from Japan.

The Sakata SCP-800 - also compatible with the BBC Micro - can handle 210 mm rolls of paper.


## Comment ca va?

'ALLO. 'Allo. You weesh to parlez Français très bon? In fact, bon enough to passez le 16 plus examination or l'O level?

The Electron can now provide the answer and not in franglais.

Dean Associates of Sheffield is offering a French revision package made up of four units, each requiring at least four hours study time.

There's a keyboard introduction to explain special features like the ability to enter accents. Diagnostic testing. graded levels of difficulty and the display of student scores are also included in the package.

The development team for the project was made up of a senior O level French examiner, French teachers and a native French speaker.

Both cassette and disc versions are available and grade units can be bought singly, in pairs or as a complete set. Prices range from $€ 9.95$ for a single grade on cassette.

## 299 printer



A low-cost thermal printer for the Electron and BBC Micro has just been launched by Phi Mag Systems, the people responsible for the Phloopy data storage tape.

Called the Phiprint, the 40 column machine has a nine-element dot head which gives true
descenders and underlines and costs $£ 99$.

The character set gives 96 characters in three pitches, plus the ability to condense or extend the typeface.

Other features include graphics for graphs and pictures, and seven different typestyles.

## MORE COMMANDS

## ELECTRON users can now extend the number

 of Basic commands with the Addcomm ROM.It adds 40 commands to the Electron's built-in Basic, and according to makers Vine Micros, gives a mixture of toolkit, Logo graphics and extra graphics statements. The ROM comes complete with a detailed user guide.

## Talent collects £2,000 cheque

JOHN Garland, founder partner of educational software house Garland Computing, has been judged brightest young business talent in the South West.

Garland won the competition held by BBC Television and English Estates, the government commercial property developers who provide premises for small businesses.

Garland Computers was formed two years ago and specialises in educational programs for the Electron and BBC

Micro, mainly for secondary schools and institutes of higher education.

It publishes more than 50 titles covering biology, chemistry. physics, maths, geography and music.

Recently it signed agreements for the distribution of its programs in Australia and New Zealand.

In our picture John Garland (right) receives his first prize cheque for £ 2.000 from Alan James, regional manager of English Estates.

## Night sky on your screen

RECENT interest in Halley's comet has prompted Century Communications to bring out a program - Starfinder which, they say, does something no book can achieve.

You tell the program the date and where abouts in the world you are - and it shows you what the night sky view should be out of your window.

You can identify any star, planet or constellation by steering a "space probe" across the screen - and print out star maps for exactly the times and places you want.

The Electron program was written by Ronald Alpiar, previously a department head at the University of London Computer Centre.

It was checked by TV astronomer Heather Couper, who recently succeeded Patrick

Moore as president of the British Astronomical Association. With the program comes a book written by Heather Couper.

## Soccer database

SOCCER fans who own an Electron can now build up a complete database of facts and figures about their favourite team.

Your Team - a cas-sette-based program covers results, scores, attendances, personalities and so on - all recorded for playback on screen in a choice of club colours.

The program was designed by Colin Whitelaw, whose tex-tiles-by-post firm BEC Sports specialises in football souvenirs.

# READ and DATA -a powerful duo <br> THIS month we're going to 

have a look at using READ and DATA to give values to program variables. Put like that it doesn't sound too exciting but, if you hang on until the end of the article, you'll find how useful this can be.

Take a look at Program I.

| 18 REM PROGRAM I |
| :--- |
| 28 LET $x=1$ |
| 38 LET $y=2$ |
| 48 LET $z=3$ |
| 58 sua $=x+y+z$ |
| 68 PRINT sun |

All this does is give values to the variables $x, y$ and $z$, add them up and print the answer.

What I want you to notice is the rigidity of the program. If I now wanted to add 6,7 and 8 using the same program structure, I'd have to rewrite lines 20 to 40 .

As you can see, assigning values to variables using simple LET assignments can be fairly inflexible.

Of course, there are other ways of giving values to variables. We've already come across two of them. Take a look at Program II.

```
18 REM PROgRAM II
    28 5um=8
    30 DIM number (3)
    48 FOR loop=1 TO 3
    50 number (100p) =1 00p
    6 8 \text { NEXT lo0p}
    78 FOR 1000=1 TO 3
    80 sum=sua+number (loop)
    98 NEXT loop
188 PRINT sua
```

Here we are using the (। hope) familiar FOR ... NEXT loops and a DIM statement. The first loop cycles three

give values to an array is both very efficient and very adaptable, it is a bit limited. If you think about it, you'll see why.

Since the loop control variable increases by the same amount each time round the loop, the values it gives to the array are in a regular pattern. It's easy to add say, 1,2 and 3 or $4,8,12$ and 16 , using this method.

You do it by varying the STEP parameter and the values of the control variables in the FOR . . . NEXT loop. The trouble is it doesn't lend itself easily to adding 1, 7 and 23 .

It's better than the first method but still rigid. Program

III shows a much more flexible way of getting information into a program. It has you actually typing it in at the keyboard at the Electron's request.


When you sun this program you'll see it can handle adding

1, 7 and 23. In fact it's so flexible that it can add any three numbers you care to think of. It's only limited by the Electron's range.

It's the INPUT of line 60 that gives the program this marvellous adaptibility. However nothing in life is that good and this same adaptable use of INPUT does have its own drawbacks.
The major one is that it holds up the program until you respond to the keyboard. And imagine trying to add a thousand numbers using this method

Also, you have to input the numbers every time you run the program. One error typing in your responses and you have to go right back to the beginning again.

So each of the methods used in these three programs seems to have a drawback Wouldn't it be nice if there was a way to give values to variables that was flexible, would take any numbers, and wouldn't involve typing things in while the program is running?

Have a go at Program IV which meets these criteria.

```
10 REM PROGRAM IV
28 sun \(=8\)
38 DIM aark(5)
48 FOR loop \(=1\) TO 5
50 READ aark (1000)
68 sun=suatmark (loop)
78 NEXT 1000
88 PRINT sum
98 DATA \(18,11,12,13,18\)
```

As you can see, the program has added up the numbers in the last line (10, $11,12,13$ and 10) and printed out the result. What's interesting is the way in which it's done.

Line 20 gives the numeric variable sum the value of 0 This will be used later to hold a running total. Line 30 dimensions an array of six variables, mark(O), mark(1), and so on up to mark(5).

As the FOR . . . NEXT loop cycles, loop goes from 1 to 5 and the numbers the program
finds in line 90 are entered into the array. This means that $\operatorname{mark}(1)$ is given the value 10 . $\operatorname{mark}(2)$ the value 11 and so on.

The work is done by the READ command of line 50 .

The first time round the loop, loop is 1 , so the array element mark(loop) is mark( 1 ). The READ command tells the Electron to look at the line with DATA at the beginning and take the next available number.

Since this is the first time it has looked at the DATA statement, it takes the first number it finds after DATA and gives mark(1) the value 10.

The next time round the loop, loop is 2 . Line 50 now tells the Electron to have another look at the DATA line and put the next unREAD number into mark(2). Since 10 has already been READ, the micro goes on to the next free number and READs the value 11 into mark(2).

Each time the loop cycles the READ takes the next unREAD number from line 90 and gives it to mark(loop).

Line 60 holds a running total of these values in sum and, when the loop is ended. line 80 displays the result.

To sum up, the READ command causes the Electron to take a value from a DATA statement and give it to a variable. The micro keeps track of whereabouts in the DATA list it's up to and always READs the next unused item on the list.
In a way, the READ command works exactly like the INPUT command except that instead of looking at the keyboard the Electron looks in the program itself for the value to be assigned to the variable.

In a way, it's a combination of the best features of all three of the above methods, but without sacrificing any flexibility.

This adaptability comes from the fact that if we want to give the program different values, all we have to do is change the DATA statement of line 90 . So to add up 19, 12 .

12, 13 and 3 we just change line 90 to:

98 DATA $19,12,12,13,3$ while:

## 98 DATA $3,15,4,19,17$

gives us the sum of $3,15,4$, 19 and 17.

You'll notice from this that the commas in the DATA statements act as separators. They come between the numbers, telling the micro where one item of DATA ends and another one starts.

Obviously they're very important and Program V shows what happens if one is left out.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

We get the horrible message:

## Out of DATA at line 58

and the program stops. What's happened is that we've left out the comma between the 11 and 12 in the DATA statement. The first four times the loop cycles it READs in the values $10,1112,13$ and 10 .

The Electron doesn't know that 1112 was meant to be two numbers. It just READs the numbers between the commas.

When the loop cycles the fifth time the READ of line 50 tells the micro to take a value from the DATA line and put it in mark(5).

The trouble is that there is no more data in the DATA statement. There are only four numbers there and the micro has read them all. It can't read the fifth and so the program crashes. All for the lack of a comma.

A point to bear in mind is that although the error message accuses line 50, the mistake really lies in line 90 So if you get an error message
that points to a line with READ in it, remember that the actual mistake may lie in a DATA statement elsewhere in the program.

Program VI shows the opposite case, where an inadvertent comma between the 1 and the 3 that should make up 13 gives the DATA statement six numbers. RUN it and see what happens.

```
18 REM PROGRAM VI
\(28 \mathrm{sun}=8\)
30 DIK aark(5)
48 FOR loop=1 TO 5
58 READ a ark (1000)
sum=5untaark(loop)
NEXT 1000
PRINT su:
DATA \(18,11,12,1,3,18\)
```

The result is 37 and not the 56 we should have got. Notice that the Electron doesn't know there is anything wrong. You get no error message. This mistake can lead to all sorts of problems in longer programs and it can be very hard to locate.

Until now the DATA statements have been tucked away at the end of the program - all the information being held on one line. This doesn't have to be the case as Program VII shows.

```
18 REM PROGRAM VII
DATA 10,11
sum=8
48 DIM mark (5)
58 FOR loop \(=1\) TO 5
READ aark (loop)
sumzuntaark(loop)
NEXT loop
PRINT su:
188 DATA 12
118 DATA 13, 18
```

Despite the fact that there are now three DATA statements, the program still works. All that happens is that when the Electron comes across a READ for the first time it looks through the program for the first DATA statement and READs from that.

As more data is required, so

## From Page 9

the micro hunts it down. When the data in one DATA statement has been used, it searches through the program for the next DATA statement and uses the data in that.

So, the DATA statements can be scattered all over the program and the Electron can keep track of them. The trouble is that in a long program, you might not!

Good programming practice demands that you put your DATA statements at the very end of the program. It won't affect the Electron but it will make life a lot easier for you.

If you must have your DATA statements all over the listing. beware the fate of Program VIII.

```
18 REM PROGRAM VIII
28 DATA 18,11 ,
38 sun=8
48 DIM ark (5)
58 FOR loop \(=1\) TO 5
68 READ aark (loop)
78 sumesuateark (100p)
88 NEXT loop
98 PRINT su:
188 DATA 12
118 DATA 13,18
```

When you run it, it gives you a nasty:
No such variable at line 68 message and promptly stops. Of course, as we're getting to expect with READ and DATA, if you do get an error message when things go wrong, it points to the wrong line!

The error is actually in line 20 where we've put an unnecessary comma after the 11 at the end of the DATA statement. It's easy to do but the micro doesn't like it - so beware. Do not end DATA statements with a comma!

So far we've only read numbers from the DATA statements. Can we read strings? The answer is yes, and Program IX shows how it's done.

Notice that we don't have to put inverted commas round the strings in the DATA

```
18 REM PROGRAM IX
    28 DIM name$(3)
    38 FOR loog=1 TO 3
    48 READ name$ (loop)
    58 NEXT loop
    60 FOR loop=1 TO 3 STEP
2
    78 PRINT nane$(100p)
    88 NEXT lOOP
    9 8 \text { DATA Eileen, Peter, B}
odger
```

statement. You can if you want to but they're unnecessary unless the string contains spaces or commas. My advice is to do without the inverted commas - they're just one more thing that can go wrong!

Talking of things that can go wrong, run Program $X$ and see what happens.

## 18 REM PROGRAM X <br> 28 DIM name! $(3)$

38 FOR loop $=1$ TO 3
48 READ nane (loop)
58 NEXT 100 p
68 FOR loop $=1$ TO 3 STEP
2
78 PRINT nane $\$(1000)$
88 NEXT loop
98 DATA Eileen, Peter, B
odger
If you've typed it in correctly (or do I mean incorrectly?) you should get the message:

## Array at line 48

While it's annoying to have a program go wrong like this, there is a positive element in this case. The error message actually points to the right line!

What's happened is that line 40 tries to READ data into the numeric variable name(loop). The trouble is that when the Electron searches out the DATA statement of line 90 and tries to READ it, all it finds are strings. And you can't put a string into a numeric variable. If you don't believe me try:

## LET nuericz 'string"

and see what you get.
In a short program like the
above, it's an easy error to sort out, but in a long program it can be murder.

But what of the reverse, where you try to read numbers into string variables?

```
18 REM PROGRAM XI
28 DIM nane$(3)
30 FOR 1000=1 TO 3
48 READ name$(loop)
58 NEXT loop
60 FOR loop=1 TO 3 STEP
70 PRINT nanes(100p)
    88 NEXT 1000
    9 8 \text { DATA 1,2,3}
```

2

As you can see, the program works quite happily. the numbers in the DATA statement being taken as strings. The program isn't doing what you intended but you get no error message.

Program XII READs data into both numeric and string variables. The first loop reads the data of line 120 , putting the names in the string variable nameS(loop). The second loop READs line 130 . putting the numbers into the variable mark(loop).

```
    18 REM PROGRAM XII
    28 DIM nane$(3), ark(3)
    38 FOR 100p=1 TO 3
    48 READ nane$(loop)
    5 8 \text { NEXT loop}
    68 FOR loop=1 TO 3
    7 8 ~ R E A D ~ s a r k ~ ( 1 0 0 p )
    88 NEXT loop
    98FOR 1000=1 TO 3 STEP
2
    100 PRINT name$(loop),oar
k(100p)
    118 NEXT loop
    128 DATA Eileen, Peter, B
odger
    138 DATA 1,2,3
```

This, however, is a little longwinded. Program XIII achieves the same effect but only uses one loop to READ in both name\$(loop) and mark(loop).

```
10 REM PROGRAM XIII
28 DIM nanes (3), asark (3)
38 FOR \(1000=1\) TO 3
48 READ nase \(\$(1000)\), Aark
(100p)
58 NEXT loop
68 FOR loop \(=1\) TO 3
78 PRINT nase \(\$(100 p)\), ear k(loop)
88 NEXT 100 p
98 DATA Eil een, 1,Peter, 2
,Bodger, 3
```

The READ of line 40 is followed by two variables, name\$(loop), and mark(loop) separated by commas. Each time round the loop the READ forces the Electron to examine the DATA statements first for a string, then for a number.

As you can see, the DATA statement of line 90 is structured in this format, first a string, then a number, then a string and so on.

This method of organising the data to be READ has in its favour the fact that the data is organised in a logical fashion. It's easy to see that Eileen has 1 mark. Peter has 2 and Bodger has 3. The trouble is that it's also very easy to get the strings out of step or put a comma into the middle of a number and so cause an error.

And that's as far as we'll go with READ and DATA this month. As you've seen, they're a very powerful and versatile duo of commands. The trouble is that when they go wrong they can be hard to sort out. Definitely a case of handle with care.

IT seems from the mail I've received that there are quite a lot of you adventurers out there. I'd like to thank you all for writing in. Keep up the good work!

The two things most of your letters concerned were on the lines of: "Help! I'm stuck in a maze" and "Until we get more adventures for the Electron, how can I convert some of the BBC Micro adventures?'

I can't really tell you how to convert programs without the permission of the software houses that publish them. They wouldn't appreciate it.

I would like, though, to take this opportunity to say that if any software houses would like to send me the details I would be extremely happy to include them in a future article.

However, I can help with the first problem. So now for a quick run-down on mazes and how to tackle them.

Most of the problems you have encountered seem to lie in not knowing how to approach them. Let's examine the most common types of mazes.

While I shan't be giving specific answers to your letters, you should be able to solve your problems - and be able to tackle more difficult mazes - by the time you have read this article.

Barring some rather epic adventures, whose names I shan't mention, all mazes have one thing in common - there's a way out.

My purpose in stating the obvious is to make sure you realise that whoever has programmed the maze has done it in such a way that it is neither too easy or too hard to get out of.

So if you get stuck instead of moving about randomly think about the nature of the maze and that will usually give you a clue as to how to beat it.

Remember the programmer will have written it logically, and it is up to you to solve it logically!

Let's look at some of the mazes that can be

# Let your Electron 



## amaze you

encountered in various commercial adventures which illustrate the various types you are likely to come across. By far the most common are those that present this kind of room description:

## You are at a Junction with <br> exits north, south, east, <br> vest.

Generally to tackle these DROP an object, make a move and LOOK. If you can still see the object you have dropped then you obviously haven't moved!

So get a piece of paper, the larger the better, draw a circle and write inside it what object you have dropped.

If the move you just tried was NORTH, then put a cross at the top of the circle to show that you cannot move in that direction. Then try a different direction.

If the object is still there then put another cross. If it isn't there then draw another circle. DROP another object and then try another direction.

Keep on doing this and eventually, by trial and error, you will be able to map out the whole maze.

But if you are underground or in an unlit room then don't drop the lamp.

Incidentally, you don't have to make your map the way l've suggested. I make my maps this way because it is the way I feel happiest with. The best way to make a map is the way you feel happiest with.

The next most common types of maze are those where, for every location you move to.
the room description seems to be the same.

Look closely at the following example and see if you can work out how many moves have been made. The location you are in is described thus:

You are in a
tanaled,aloony junale with exits in all directions. NOPTH
You are in a
tangled, qloony, Jungle with exits in all directions.

## NEST

You, are in a tangled aloony jungle with exits in all directions.
MEST
You,are in a tanaled aloony jungle with exits in all directions.

Yes! You're right, two moves have actually been made! Look closely and you'll see that there are three different descriptions (check the commas).

You have the description for your original location, then there is a change when you move NORTH and another when you first move WEST.

The fourth description is the same as the third. You haven't moved.

Clever stuff isn't it! Quite often with this type of maze any attempt to map it by dropping objects will result in this type of message:

[^0]The secret of solving this type of maze is to make a map based on whether the room descriptions do, or do not, change.

So keep going in one direction until the description remains the same. Then try another direction until that remains the same. Then another direction ... and so on.

Eventually you will have found a way out, or mapped out the whole maze, or both.

Quite often you can come across a description that is totally unlike any of the others. Usually this means that there is an object of value or an exit nearby.

Here it often pays to stop mapping and try single moves in each direction just to see if there is anything nearby.

Another fairly common type of maze, that can literally have you at your witt's end, is the kind that for every move you try to make you end up in the place you have just started from. Typically you get this type of comment:

## You have becone conoletely <br> disorientated in the marren <br> of tunnels surrounding vou <br> and are back mhere you <br> started fron. There are <br> exits north, south, east <br> and west.

Mazes like these look very difficult, as indeed they are, but they can be solved with a little patience. The programmer knows that adventurers


## From Page 11

like their problems to be hard. but not impossible.

So you should be able to get out reasonably easily and one of two methods should work for you.

Either a reasonable number of set moves is needed for you to get out, say six, or you only need make one move in the right direction.

Often in the latter type the move is subject to a random response.

Think of it as the Electron saying to itself: "Well, they've picked the right direction, now I'll toss a coin to see if I'll let them out"

If you are not aware that this kind of maze exists you can spend a lot of time wandering around trying to get out. I once spent weeks in one before I realised what was going on.

So try making about 10 moves in each direction. If this doesn't work then try likely combinations of moves such as NORTH, WEST, SOUTH. EAST, and so on.

Remember to use the save game facility. Make sure you have a game saved at the point at which you enter the maze. then you will know when you finally make any progress.

The bad news is that you have an awful lot of keying to do. The good news is that you will, eventually, get out. I promise.

Most other types of maze require you to think carefully about where you've been. what you've got and what you can see.

Two mazes in one particular adventure require you to do things with some of the objects you have found - or should have found. If you haven't got them you will not get very far.

In the first you need to have found a lamp and lit it before you can even enter the maze. If you try to enter without the lamp you don't live very long.

Once in, however, you have to turn the lamp off, LOOK and then turn the lamp back on.

Why? The directions you need to have to get to the next location successfully, and therefore get through the maze, are written on the wall of each room in phosphorescent paint.

So you have to turn the lamp off to see the direction you need to make next and then you have to turn it back on to avoid being

## Eaten in the dark by a huere spider!

After getting through this maze you manage to collect several objects, one of which, when WAVEd, emits

## A cloud of dense mhite saoke.

You'discover this because it is good practice in any fantasy adventure to RUB and WAVE everything. Later you find yourself in:

## A featureless black rocn

You find that you cannot return the way you came, so you set off bravely to explore
make a map based on these colours. So you return to your waving and make a map of each of the colours in each of the locations.

When you've finished you go back to the starting point and move in the order of the colours. That is red, then orange, then yellow, then green and so on.

When you get to the maze exit you find that it is a small cylindrical room whose only exit is back the way you came. In other words, back into the maze.

What's needed here is a password. Since there is always a clue to any password somewhere, you think of the spectrum and eventually arrive at the password - "Rainbow" - and you're out. Obviously, if you hadn't solved the maze you wouldn't have been able to get out.

The last type of maze I'Il look at is the type that gives

Another sign reads:

## The guardian waits forever <br> here, eloht mavs to choost. <br> one way 15 riaht, no tine <br> to lose, here enss your <br> iight, so walk where one <br> can't see or hear.

The clues are all on the second plaque. There are "Eight ways to choose", that is eight directions you can take. BUT it also means that eight moves will get you out. Look at the last line:

## So walk........ WHERE ONE CAN'T SEE OR MEAR.

The last part of the line is the important part:

## MErEoNE can't SE-E or

MEar.
Remember those eight moves?

## NEENE N SE E

Clever these programmers, aren't they?

Obviously. I can't cover every type of maze you are likely to come across. The ones I have mentioned should help those of you who have written in.

In case you're wondering where you can get these adventures, the answer is you can't, at least, not yet.

I decided not to use Electron adventures in case I spoilt it for anyone, though I understand that some of these adventures are to be released for the Electron.

Finally, you are more than welcome to write in with any problems - and tips as well. I need them too you know!

But please, if you want a quick answer then enclose a stamped addressed envelope. I will reply to it, even if my reply is that I don't know either!

Or if you want any information about adventures generally, write to me at Electron User and, who knows, perhaps we'll base an article on it.

Merlin

> Letters to: Merlin, ELECTRON USER, 68 Chester Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport SK7 $5 N Y$. Don't forget a stamped addressed envelope if you want a reply.


TIRED of using your Electron for educational purposes? Sick of utilities and fed up with programming? Why not give yourself a break and go back to the roots of microcomputing?

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Your task is to repel the aliens who hover, dive and, if you're not quick enough, land with disastrous results. Far from easy, but it is great fun.

1RREM \# SPACE BATTLE \#\# 4

2RREM $\ddagger$ By R.A.Maddilove $\dagger$

3RREM $\mathbf{f F o r}$ Electron User +

48ON ERROR MODE 6:REPORT :PRINT' at line 'tERL:END 50MODE 4
6APROCinstructions
78HIMEK= 45488
88PROCasseable:CLEAR
9QPROCinitialise
188VDU 22,5,23,1,0;0;0;8; I1RREPEAT
122PROCset up
13EPROCqase
148PROCanother
158UNTIL IMSTR("Nn',keys)
160MODE 6: 4 FX12,8
178+F×21.8
$180+F \times 4,8$
198END
208
218DEF PROCinstructions
228ㅊKEY18 "OLDIMRUN! ${ }^{2}$ "
238.F×229.1
$24875 \times 4.1$
25QUDU $23,1,8 ; 8 ; 8 ; 8 ; 19,1$, 4; $8 ; 19,8,5 ; 8 ;$
26QUDU 28,4,4,35,1:COLOUR
129:CLS
27ECOLOUR B:PRINT'SPC (4); 288pROCbia('S PACE
BATTLE')
290vDU $26,28,1,28,38,6: C L$ S

38BPRINT' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ The alien ba ttle cruisers, high*'. abo ve the earth, have aanaged
to ${ }^{\text {" }}$ " punch a hole in the earth's outer"' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ defence 5 hield with their intense?" " plasaa eneray bolts."
3IPPRINT ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Fornations of alien landing craft"': appear out of hyper-space, pause for ${ }^{\text {".' }}$ a second, the $n$ break off to beain ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ th eir descent.'
328COLOUR 128:COLOUR 1:PR INT TAB (7,21);: Press the $s$ pace bar... ':

33aCOLOUR 129:COLOUR R:VD 426
$348+5 \times 21,8$
359PROCscroll 368VDU 28,1,38,38,6:CLS 37QPRINT' You are the comander of one of "' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ the any aissile batteries sca ttered ${ }^{\prime \cdots}$ over the earth, and your task is to "." pre vent any aliens from landin g."

38QPRINT ' ' ' Controls : oress a letter ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ K....keyb oard ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ J...joystick ${ }^{*}$ ' S ...sound"'.' Q...quiet'

399COLOUR 128:COLOUR 1:PR INT TAB(7,23);' Press space to start... ' $: 1:+5 \times 21,8$ 480 joy $=$ FALSE: $4 F \times 16,8$ 418REPEAT KZ =INKEYB AND \& DF

42BPROCtune (1)
43ECOLOUR 128:COLOUR I
$4481 F \mathrm{KZ}=\mathrm{ASC}$ "J" joy=TRUE: PRINT TAB $(1,14)$; 'J': COLOUR
129:COLOUR 8:PRINT TAB 11,12

1;"K":TAB(2,21):SPC(36):*FX 16,1
458IF $K Z=A S C * K^{*}$ joy=FALSE
: PRINT TAB(1,12); 'K':COLOUR 129:COLOUR 8:PRINT TAB 11,1 4); 'J";TAB(3,21);'A=left Saright RETURN=fire*:AF X16, 8
468IF K $2=$ ASC' $S^{\prime \prime}$ PRINT TAB (1,16); "S':COLOUR 129:COLOU
R $8:$ PRINT TAB $(1,18) ;{ }^{2} 8^{\prime}: \neq F X$ 218,8
 1,5
$4891 F \mathrm{KZ}=\mathrm{ASC} \mathrm{C}^{2} \mathrm{Q}^{2}$ PRINT TAB
(1,18): '8':COLOUR 129:COLOU
R 8:PRINT TAB(1,16);'S': $\ddagger$ FX
210,1
498UNTIL KZ=8
508VDU $19,8,8 ; 0 ; 19,1,8 ; 8$;
26,12
51 QENDPROC
528
530DEF PROCscroll
540as=STRING\$(6." *)+'Ele ctron User'+STRING5(6.' ") +
"Micro User": $b \$=a\}$
550REPEAT b $\mathbf{z = b} \mathbf{\$}+\mathrm{a} \$$
56AREPEAT KZ=INKEYQ
578PROCtune (1)
588PRINT TAB(3,38);LEFT\$1
b $\$ .34$ );
598b $\$=\operatorname{MiDs}(b \$, 2)$
68QUNTIL LEN b $\$=34$ OR KZ=

## 32

618UNTIL K\% =32
629ENDPROC
638
648DEF PROCbig(string\$) 650FOR IK=1 TO LEN string
$\$$
668?378 $=$ ASC CMiDs (strinas, (2, 1) )
670A\% =10: $\mathrm{x}==870: \mathrm{Y} \%=0:$ CALL
\&FFF1
68PFOR JY=8 TO 1
699vDU 23.225
708FOR K\% =2 TO 9
718VDU ? ( $278+4+\mathrm{JZ}+\mathrm{KY}$ DIV2)
720NEXT
730VDU 225,18.8
T4BNEXT
75 OVDU $11,11.9$
760NEXT
770ENDPROC
788
798DEF PROCanother
8BRRESTORE 1678
818SK=1888) (1?score AND \&
Fe) DIV \&10) $+188+($ ?score AND
\&F) $+18+($ (score? 1 AND $4 F \theta) D$
IV \&10) + (score? 1 AND \&F)
82aIf 5\%)scores\%(10) PROC
hi score
83eCLS:VDU $28,19,3,6 ; 8 ;$
848PRINT'TAB(3): : PROCbigl
"Hioh Scores")
850COLOUR 2:PRINT"' ${ }^{\prime}$
860FOR 1\% =1 TO 10
B7aCOLOUR 3:PRINT
B8aPRINT:I\%;",":COLOUR 2
:PRINT TAB(3): nanes(IZ):TAB
(15):scores\%(1\%)

890NEXT
983COLOUR 1:PRINT ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ A nother qaes ?'"'SPC(6):'(Y or $N$ ):

910REPEAT kev $\$=1$ INKEYse
$9201 F$ ADVAL $(-6)>3$ PROCtun e(8)

q3auntil INSTR（＂YyNn＂，ke y）$>1$

948CLS： $4 F \times 21.5$
959ENDPROC
968
970DEF PROChi＿score
989COLOUR 3：PRINT TAB 18.2 ）：

99PPROCbIQ（＊＊CONGRATULAT IONS＊＂）
188BCOLOUR 2：PRINT＇＂＇＇تYou are in the：＂＇hioh score $t$ able．＂＇＂What is your name ？＇…＇？＂；
1018COLOUR I：strinq $\$={ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：VD $\cup 23,1,1 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ;$
102 2REPEAT KZ＝INKEYB
1830IF ADVAL（－b） 13 PROCtun e（0）
18481F $\mathrm{K} \%>31$ AND $\mathrm{K} 2<127$ AN D POS＜11 string\＄＝strinas＋CH REKZ：VDU K\％
185aIF $K Z=127$ AND LEN stri nq\＄strino $\$=$ LEFT $\$$（strinq $\$, 1$ LEN string（）－1）：IF POS＞1 VD U KZ

## 1868UNTIL K4 $=13$

187avDU $23,1,8 ; 8 ; 8 ; 8$ ；
1888scores\％（10）＝S\％：nanes（1
0）$=$ string $\$$
1898FOR I\％$=18$ TO 2 STEP－1
1100IF scores\％（I\％）＞scores\％ （I\％－1）S\％＝scores\％（I\％）iscore 5\％（I\％）＝scores\％（I\％－1）：scores \％（1\％－1）＝5\％：strings＝nane\＄（1\％ ）：naseई（I\％）＝naseई（I\％－1）：naa es $(1 \%-1)=5 \operatorname{trinq}$
I118NEXT
112日ENDPROC
1138

1148DEF PROCinitialise

## 1158＋F×11，8

1168UDU $23,224,170,85,178$ ， 85，17e，85，178，85
117QENVELOPE1，129，－5，－18，－ $20,8,4,2,126,8,8,-126,126,1$ 26
1188ENUELDPE $2.2,1,-1,1,2$ ， $4,2,126,8,8,-126,126,126$ 1198speed＝\＄7D：score＝\＆7E：de ad $=479$
12800IM scores\％（18），nanes（ 18）
1218FOR IZ＝1 TO 18
1228scores\％（IK）$=2188-1 \%+18$ 0
123ENEXT
1248nase§（1）＝＂Electron＇：na nes $(2)={ }^{*}$ User ${ }^{*}$
1258nases（3）$=^{*}$ Hicro＇：nase （4）＝＇User＇
1268FOR IK $=5$ TO 18
127 Bnases（ I ）＝manes（ I \％-4 ）
1288NEXT
1298ENDPROC
1308
1310DEF PROCset up
1328RESTORE 182日：READ A\％，B \％，C\％
1338VDU 19，1，AK；8；19，2，8K； 8；19，3，C2； $8 ;$
1348COLOUR 129：COLOUR 3 1350PRINT TAB（8，25）；STRING \＄（28，CHR $\$ 224$ ）
1368COLOUR128：COLOUR 2 1378PRINT TAB（ 8,28 ）＇Score： 8888＇：TAB（13）；＇lives：5＂ 1380COLOUR 1：PRINT＇＂Hi：＂； scores\％（1）：TAB（13）；＇Scrit：1＇

139月scr＝1：！score $=8$ ！？speed $=$ 20：1ives $=5$
1480ENDPROC
1410
1420DEF PROCqase

## 143EREPEAT

1448FOR IK＝8 TO 99
$1458!(2+14+4958)=\$ 5 E 48+1 \%$ \％ 16
1468NEXT
147aCOLOUR 2：CALL HIMEH：FF $\times 21,8$
1480IF scr＝9 scr＝8，RESTORE 1828
1498IF ？dead＝FALSE AND ？sD eed $>5$ ？speed＝？speed－1
1500IF ？dead lives＝lives－1 ：PRINT TAB（19，28）；lives；：PR OCpause（200）ELSE scr＝scr＋1 ：COLOUR 1：PRINT TAB（18，31）； seri：READ AK，BK，C\％：UDU 19，1 ， $\mathrm{AZ}_{2} ; 8 ; 19,2, B 4 ; 0 ; 19,3, C 2 ; 0 ;$ 15186COL B，8：FOR $I \hbar=8$ TO 1 288 STEP 8：MOVE 1\％，224：DRAM 1\％，1024：MEXT
152日UNTIL lives＝？
1538ENDPROC
1548
1550DEF PROCDause（TZ）
156GTIMExA：REPEAT UNTIL TI MEDT\％
1578ENDPROC
1588
1599DEF PROCtune（TK）
1680READ pitch
1610IF pitch＜e RESTORE 167 B：READ Ditch
162eIF T\％SOUND $1,-10$ ，pitc h， 3 ELSE SOUND 1，2，pitch， 18 16JaENDPROC

1648
1658

1678DATA 68，188，76，188， 52
．188，68，180，44，92，68，92， 4
0，88，56，88
1680DATA 68，188，76，188， 52
$, 188,68,108,44,92,68,92,4$ 8，88，88，88
1698DATA 68，76，68，76，108，9 $2,76,60,52,68,52,68,188,88$ ，68，52，44，68，44，68，92，72，6 $8,44,48,56,48,56,88,68,56$ ， 48
1788DATA 68，76，68，76，188，9 $2,76,68,52,68,52,68,108,88$ ，68，52，44，68，44，68，92，72，6 $8,44,48,56,48,56,88,68,56$ ， 48，－1
1710REM \＃\＃t＋\＃alien 1 ＊\＃\＃ ＋
172日DATA 85，255，249，217，11 $9,171,153,68,178,255,249,18$ $5,238,93,153,34$
1738REM \＃\＃\＃\＃alien 2 \＃\＃\＃ ＋
1748DATA 85，255，217，249，11 $9,171,153,136,178,255,185,2$ 49，238，93，153， 17
175RREM \＃世＋explosion \＃\＃t ＊
1768DATA 254，218，173，218，2 18，173，218，254，247，181，91，1 88，188，91，181，247

## 

1788DATA $2,2,39,187,185,75$
$, 15,12,4,4,78,189,185,45,15$

Turn to Page 56

## The INIERSTALE Line

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THE COLUMN THAT TAKES A LOOK INSIDE THE LATEST RELEASES

## Warp 1 <br> Icon Software

THE cassette insert describes Warp 1 as "a strategical space adventure", which is handy as I can't think of any other way of describing it.

It's like no other game I've played, a cross between battleships, Space Invaders, an adventure and a Lunar Lander.

You're commander of a Federation Starship, your mission to seek out a fellow captain who is lost in space. As you work your way through the six quadrants and 48 sectors of deep space the Klingons attack.

When you engage your phasers the Klingons appear on the starship's viewing screen. As you fight them off inevitably you incur damage and use precious energy. necessitating a risky docking manoeuvre with the nearest starbase.

If it sounds complicated that's because it is. Despite three full pages of excellent instructions in the cassette inlay, it took three games before I understood Warp 1 fully.

Having said that, the controls are easy to use and the screen layout is excellent once you get used to the amount of information coming at you.

It's very easy to forget that you're running low on energy. and docking can be tricky. So if

## Strategy on the final frontier


you are tired of arcade action but don't want a game that's too hard on your brain then you have to look at Warp 1. It's different.

Norman Keynes

## Merlin stopper

## Blue Dragon <br> MP Software

EITHER these adventures from MP Software are getting harder or I'm losing my touch. Your task is to find the
location of the Sun God's treasure and defeat the ferocious blue dragon which guards it.

At the start you find yourself on a beach. To your left is a bird perched upon a high rock. It's not impressed with your efforts to catch it.

To your right is an evilsmelling rubbish dump that, surprisingly, is not to be avoided.

Behind you is an empty gulley. Is this how I got here, you think? Wrong! Ahead of you is a narrow track up the cliffs to a forbidding-looking castle high above.

You should be able to solve most of the mysteries surrounding you and, provided you have found that elusive knight (hint), you should be able to collect all the goodies and wipe the sneer off that bird's face.

On doing so you find that the bird is in reality a beautiful princess who has been transformed by an evil wizard. (Surely after all these adventures there can't be that many evil wizards left?)

Anyway, noble soul that you are, you volunteer to follow the bird to a land far

## YOU'LL ENJOY BEING STRANDED

THIS is the smallest adventure that I have ever seen and, despite the fact that it has graphics, one that I truly didn't expect to like.

However I was wrong. Although I don't think it would pose any problems to the experienced adventurer it is nevertheless an enjoyable romp.

You have been stranded on an alien planet and your task is to find a means of leaving it and returning home.

It won't take you long to find a spaceship but unfor-

## Stranded <br> Superior Software

tunately it's guarded by an unfriendly robot.

A careful search of the planet, along with a spot of hang-gliding, should provide you with the means of getting past the robot and, hopefully. into the spaceship.

After activating the engines you should search your craft. The articles you find, along with judicious use of Dr. Who's Tardis (1), should be enough
for you to find your way home. The graphics are quickly drawn and are the clearest I have seen in an adventure.

As with all graphical adventures the trade-off between the program size and quality of graphics is something you need to judge for yourself.

Do you choose a complex adventure with limited graphics or an easy adventure with well drawn graphics? This program falls into the latter category. I liked it.

away and then your quest begins in earnest. After a couple of hours you reach the same point as me. (I'm the one in the corner with the beard and pointed hat.)

Can you uncover the secret of the "triangular slot in the wall by an almost invisible door"? If so, please write to me c/o Electron User and let me know, because I couldn't!

To be fair (excuses, excuses), I had just received MP's two latest adventures and was eager to try them out.

Anyway, back to Blue Dragon. I'm always impressed by any game that I don't manage to finish. This is no exception.

I daresay there is an object somewhere that will open that door and one day I am determined to go back and find it.

Overall, definitely superior to earlier MP adventures and of about average difficulty.

Merlin

## Bumble turn-on

## Bumble Bee <br> Micro Power

MICRO Power have gained an enviable reputation for producing quality software for the Electron, Bumble Bee is

## From Page 19

yet another addition to the range.

The game has its origins in Pac Man and will appeal to arcadians who love being chased round a maze by assorted bugs and beasts.

However it requires a lot more thought than the original when playing.

You are the bumble bee in the title, scurrying round a maze of swinging turnstiles collecting pollen grains. Spiders emerge and chase you making the task more difficult.

When you have collected all the pollen you buzz over to the Out sign and move on to the next screen. At 4,000 points you gain an extra life to add to the three provided at the start.

The interesting part of the game is the turnstiles. You can swing them but the spiders can't. So you can block off the

spiders in a different section, or swing a turnstile into their path if they are about to pounce on you.

Entering your name into the high score table is almost as hard as the game. The letters of the alphabet are printed in a grid, you have to fly over the correct letters to spell your name - and it's not easy as you buzz about the screen at top speed.

After an hour the high score table was full of names like RLANDI, RON AND and ROFLANG!

The only grumbles are the length of the loader -7 k is just too long. I didn't bother with it and just * ran the main program. And if you want to use joysticks you need a switch type joystick interface -
it ignores the Plus 1.
Bumble Bee is a well written addictive arcade game with colourful, smooth graphics and good sound. It's well worth buying, so start saving your pennies now.

Roland Waddilove

## Chouls are good for you...

Ghouls<br>Micro Power

HIDDEN away in the creepy mansion at the top of the hill are a number of power jewels. Many have been to search for them but no one has lived to tell the tale.

Have you the courage to succeed where others have failed? This is the challenge issued by Ghouls.

You control the star of the show, a little man with the appearance of a pac-man on two legs. His ever munching mouth continuously snaps up titbits for bonus points as you attempt to reach the various levels in your search for treasure.

You start off in the first of

four screens - Spectre's Lair. Here to hinder you in your quest you will find the mansion's frowning ghost who's out to get you.

Let him catch you and you'll die and that frown will change to an enormous cheeky grin. This chap follows you through every screen, and at times his presence is positively painful.

You have a time limit in which to get to the box of jewels at the top of the screen in order to access the next landing. Titbits and the occasional stray jewel munched en route count for bonus points.

The jewel has the additional perk in that it makes the ghost
disappear for a short while. However there are other hazards to make life unpleas-

## ant.

In order to make progress you must balance on a moving platform and leap to and from it to higher levels.

There is also a set of poison-smeared spikes in your way and contact with any one will prove fatal.

Should you succeed on the first screen you will progress to the more difficult Horrid Hall.

As well as all the other nasties you also have to avoid contracting floorboards.

Succeed on screen 2 and Spider's Parlour awaits you. The spider is something to behold but not touch. The fortunate thing is that he stays in one spot bouncing up and down waiting patiently for a tasty morsel - usually me!

The infuriating aspect of the game, as with most multilevels ones, is that as soon as you "die" you start back at the beginning of the screen no matter how far you have progressed.

I must confess it is because of this beast that I haven't seen screen 4, the Death Tower.

Even so l've seen enough to consider it excellent value. It is

# Have a blasted good time 

## One Last Game Clemoes Software

THIS is probably best desscribed as a cross between Scramble and Galaxians. The ground below you scrolls smoothly from right to left, while the aliens line up on the right hand side.

They peel off, in ones at first, then in groups later on, and blast your ship on the left.

You can move your ship up and down, dodging aliens and missiles as they swarm in from the right, and blast them with your laser, more points being scored if they are on the move rather than in the main formation.

There are 20 different screens with increasing difficulty - on the later ones the aliens can only be destroyed when they leave the main formation for their attack.


There is the option to start on any screen.

There are a couple of unusual features. The game can be speeded up or slowed down with the joystick (plugged into the Plus 1), so you can whizz through the first few easy screens then slow
down when it gets tough.
The second extra is the way it plays a tune to the accompaniment of a drum.

The tune is played in the normal way, but as the Electron can only use one channel at once, how can it also play the drums?

Have you noticed the click of the cassette relay when loading or saving programs? The author has very cleverly utilised this as a makeshift drum. By rapidly switching it off and on a drum solo is played. Ingenious. I hate to think what it's doing to the relay though.

I loved this game right from the start and have played it for hours.

If you, like me, like the sort of games where you just blast everything in sight, then you will love this one.

Roland Waddilove
extremely addictive as there is always that incentive to "crack it this time".

The graphics are well presented and the eerie sounds make the game come to life. We've come to expect high standard games from Micro Power and Ghouls is one of their best.

Alan Sergeant
Learning is fun

Mystery of the Java Star Shards Software

THIS is an educational adventure in four parts. Purpose of the game is to find the wreck of a ship which sank in 1767. You then have to search the wreck and recover its cargo of gold.

You are also seeking a ruby called the Java Star which is reputed to have strange properties.

You take the part of an adventurer in Bristol who buys an old chest and finds the torn pieces of an ancient map and a page from a ship's log.

Your first task is to rearrange the pieces into something recognisable. When you have done this you find that you have a map of the island where the ship sank.

There is also information on the approximate position of the ship in relation to the island at the time is sank.

You then load in the next program and find yourself in London seeking more information, such as ship's destination, weather conditions at the time and cargo manifest.

On completing this stage you jet off to the Caribbean to continue your search.
There you check various islands until you find one nearest the map outline.

Now comes the final part of the game, where you have to use the page from the ship's log to locate the wreck. I failed dismally.

Whatever I did I couldn't find that wreck. I suppose that adage about teaching old dogs new tricks applies to sea dogs as well!

As I said, this is an educational program but, above all, it's fun!

There are three skill levels

and despite the fact that I stayed on the easiest one that map was different every time.

An excellent educational program with something of interest to kids off all ages, including big ones.

Merlin

## Cory, but great

## SAS Commander Comsoft

I MUST admit that when I first saw the title of Comsoft's latest offering all my finelyhoned, Guardian-reading hackles rose.

Another arcade anthem to macho man? More bodies littered across the screen? I was dead against it.

That is I was until I started playing it, and then I was hooked.

The idea is quite simple. A group of urban terrorists has infiltrated three streets. There are 10 to each street and your job is to root them out.

However it's not that easy. As you tote your gun along the terrorised terraces the terrorists appear in the windows blasting away at you.

Of course you can dodge their fire and shoot back (each terrorist killed increases your points score) but beware. Some of the terrorists have taken hostages and are hiding behind them, sniping at you. Hit a hostage and you're drummed out of the game.

It's gory but great fun. Well worth looking at.

Trevor Roberts

## Walking on thin ice

## Polar Perils <br> Squirrel Software

WHAT'S your attitude to polar bears? Do you think that they're sweet, cuddly things, wrapped up snugly in white fur jackets looking like something off a Christmas card? That used to be my opinion until I played Polar Perils.

The action is set in the Arctic and your job is to guide your eskimo through the icy wastes, safely. Easier said than done!

The first screen has the eskimo at the top of the screen facing the cold Arctic waters. He has to get to the other side by leaping onto a passing ice floe.

The trouble is that these floes move randomly and there's no guarantee that the one chosen will take the eskimo within leaping distance of the other shore.

Happily you do have three eskimos, but it's amazing how fast you use them up.

To make things worse a polar bear is also leaping from floe to floe looking for its

## The DIY pinball

A COMPUTER version of a pinball machine might sound a little boring, but Pinball Arcade from Kansas is quite enjoyable, and makes a welcome change from blasting nasties out in space or being chased round a maze.

The interesting part is designing your own pinball machine from the five pages of bumpers, wires, slings and targets provided.

When you are satisfied with the board it can be saved on tape, to be loaded and used again.

Quite a number of options are available - you can even alter the tilt of the table and the bounce of the ball.

When playing the only keys needed are $Z$ and / for the left and right flippers and the space bar to compress the spring.

There are a couple of annoying faults however. Firstly it will not run with the Plus 1 attached, and I am not
dinner (the eskimo).
You have to guide your little man to one of the two islands, grab the spear you will find there, and kill the bear.

Next comes a trip across the ice, which is so thin that in places it can't bear the eskimo's weight.

The bears can't wait either and try to devour him while he's attempting to collect rocks which can be used to map out a path through the thin ice and so to the other side.

Once there the eskimo faces a journey in a fragile kayak through iceberg-infested waters. Apparently he has to collect six blocks of ice to build an igloo but l've never got that far (thanks to the bears).

It's a smashing game, addictive, irritating, amusing and frustrating in turns, the sort that has your family giving you queer looks as you scream at the Electron.

I can't remember when reviewing a game gave me so much pleasure. Thoroughly recommended.

Nigel Peters machine

Pinball Arcade<br>Kansas City Systems

going through all the bother of unplugging everything and unscrewing the Plus 1 every time I want to use the program.

The reason is simple - part of the code placed in page \& D is being overwritten by the operating system, causing a whopping great crash when it is called by the program.

The second fault is the fantastic amount of flicker when the ball moves. Hasn't the author heard of *FX19? The addition of this command would make a world of difference.

If Kansas cure these bugs and brighten up the loader a bit then it will be better value.

Roland Waddilove

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or can be fed into its associated program...

## Graphics: Part of the

 spreadsheet section, it lets you draw bar charts, pie charts and histograms to give a graphic presentation of your figures.Database: You use this for storing information, just like an office filing cabinet. Facts you have entered can be quickly retrieved by just keying in a word or part of a word. They can be sorted, replaced, saved for future use or printed out.

If you want to start doing more with your micro than just playing games, this package is your ideal introduction to the four most popular applications for professional computers. All the programs have been designed for simplicity, so even a child can use them. Easy, fully-detailed instructions are included.

# ELECTRDN JOYSTICKS 

If you have a Plus 1 interface then you have paid a fair amount of money for the $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{D}$ converter. Don't waste it by using switched joysticks which will not run programs that need full analogue function. An analogue joystick can easily be made to simulate the "faster" action of a switched joystick if needed, but a switched joystick cannot be made to simulate an analogue one correctly. Reality is analogue. For instance, objects have to be accelerated to a speed, they do not obtain speed instantaneously and the acceleration is proportional to the force applied. There is very little
software around at present that makes full use of analogue joysticks because it requires greater skill to both write the program and use it. As people become bored with the current games, the additional skills needed for the analogue joystick will become more important. ACORNSOF's Aviator and Snooker are good examples of full analogue use. The coordination between hand and eye cannot be achieved if the rate that something moves on the. screen is determined in software without regard to the exact position of the joystick or the pressure applied to it or the speed with which it is deflected.


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Here's another first from Skywave Software. A Forth Eprom for the Acorn Electron which can Multi-task. It's called Multi-Forth It's the same Forth that has already revolutionised the BBC Micro and, since it follows hot on the heels of the $\mathrm{Z} \times 81$-Forth ROM and Spectrum Forth-1/O Cartridge, you can probably guess that David Husband is the genius behind it.

Multi-Forth 83 is a 16 k Eprom type 27128 which sits sideways in the ROM area along with any other ROMs in use. It then aliows a number of Forth programs to run simultaneously and transparently of each other, placing each task in a queue, up to a maximum of twenty-eight!

Multi-Forth 83 is also compatible with the MOS and specially vectored to enable a system to be reconfigured. It contains a Standard 6502 Assembler, a Standard Screen Editor and a unique Stack Display Utility, too.

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## ADAPAPABAAA Notebook

THIS month's program, from Neil Cawthorne of Richmond, uses VDU 29 and one procedure to produce a spectacular pattern.

Try varying the position of the origin and the STEP parameter for some very different results.




## PROCEDURES

10,20
with the other graphics modes.
The VDU screen at the position 640.512 . the middle of the semicolons, or havoc ensues! Don't forget the
of radifOR... NEXT loop. Try varying the values PROCmand also the size of the STEP parameter. in lines 90 to 200 . Each calls the procedure defined will have a different value time round the loop, radius operate with a different value of $w$. Brings the program to a halt aftor . If it was missing the progt after the loop is ended. the procedure definition would carry on into

PROC Electron that the lines between the DEF procedure ENDPROC of line 200 are to form a procedure can liled PROCmandala(w). This the brackets at the end of the name will be value in the variable $w$.
100-140 Produce the "inside" graphics cursor to the position MOVE the new origin in the centre of the screen. Then they draw the inside lines.
150-190 These do the same for the outside square


Trearlabeets

# NIGEL PETERS concludes his guided tour around the Electron's sound commands 

WITH this article we've reached the end of our exploration of the Electron's sound facilities. You may have noticed that during our tour of the sound channels we've steered well clear of the formidable looking ENVELOPE command.

Before we get to grips with it, run Program I and make sure that you understand what's happening.

## 18 REM PROGRAM I

28 FOR pitch=108 TO 148
30 SOUND $1,-15$, pitch, 2
48 NEXT pitch
58 FOR pitch $=148$ TO 118 STEP - 1

68 SOUND $1,-15$, pitch. 2
78 NEXT pitch
88 FOR pitch=118 TO 148
98 SOUND $1,-15$,pitch, 2
188 NEXT pitch
It consists of three FOR NEXT loops each containing a SOUND command. The first loop increases the pitch of the note played, the second decreases it and the third increases it again. The note seems to go up in pitch, then down, then up again.

Now run Program II and see if you can hear any difference.

```
    18 REM PROGRAM II
    28 ENVELOPE \(4,18,1,-1,1\),
\(48,38,38,126,8,8,-126,126,1\)
26
    38 SOUND 1,4,188,288
```

It sounds exactly the same doesn't it? Notice that we're only using one SOUND command with a pitch parameter of 100 yet the note is going up and down.

Something is affecting the pitch of the note produced by the SOUND command and, obviously, it's the ENVELOPE command of line 20 that's responsible.

At first sight the ENVELOPE command is a fearsome beast, followed as it is by 14 numbers. However with closer acquaintance you'll find that it's quite tame really.

The structure of the command is:

> ENVELOPE $n, 5, \operatorname{Pi} 1, P i 2$,
> Pi $3, \operatorname{Pr} 1, \operatorname{Pr} 2, \operatorname{Pr} 3$, $126,8,8,-126,126,126$
l've used the same parameter names as the User

# Finally, lets lick that ENVELOPE 

Guide for the sake of consistency. Don't let all these parameters put you off. They're not all that bad. especially the last six:

$$
126,8,8,-126,126,126
$$

which are always the same, just being there for reasons of compatibility with the BBC Micro.

They could be any numbers really, as the Electron ignores them, but they have to be there and it's best to get into the habit of being as compatible with the BBC Micro as possible.

That now leaves us with eight parameters, and one of those is quite easy. The $n$ parameter is just a number between 1 and 16 . It's used to label the envelope we're defining with the ENVELOPE command.

The Electron allows you to define up to 16 of these envelopes which can be called by number as you want them.

In Program II line 20 had an ENVELOPE command with the $n$ parameter of 4 . Hence the envelope defined by line 20 was labelled 4.

Used on its own the ENVELOPE command doesn't prodace any noises. You can type in ENVELOPEs until you're blue in the face but the Electron will stay mute.

To hear an envelope in action you have to use the familiar SOUND command in a slightly unfamiliar way.

Have another look at line 30 of Program II. Notice anything unusual?

## 38 SOUND 1,4,188,208

The second parameter of the sound command, the one that controls the volume, is 4 . Up until now, we've always used values between 0 and -15 , never a positive number.

As you might guess, putting a positive number between 1 and 16 in the loudness parameter calls up the relevant envelope.

In this case the number was

4, so the envelope used to modify the effects of the SOUND command was envelope number 4 .

Notice that the envelope has to be defined with an ENVELOPE command before you try to refer to it in your SOUND command.

Once you've defined an envelope you can use it as often as you want, it'll stay lurking in the Electron's memory until you switch off or redefine it with another ENVELOPE command.

The next seven parameters are the ones that do the work. The $s$ parameter just sets the time period that the rest of the parameters use.

As you'll have gathered from Program II, the pitch of the note is going up and down and up again in regular steps.

The $s$ parameter just tells you how long these steps are, measured in hundredths of a second. The value of $s$ can vary from 1 to 127.

One thing to be wary of is the difference between the units that $s$ is measured in and those that are used in the duration parameter of the SOUND command. $s$ is measured in hundredths of a second, so making $s$ equal to 100 means a step length of exactly one second.

Somewhat confusingly, the duration parameter of the SOUND command is measured in twentieths of a second, so a duration of 20 produces a note of exactly one second's length. Beware of mixing the two up!

The ENVELOPE command of Program 11 has an $s$ parameter of 10 , so each step of the envelope lasts 10 x $1 / 100$ or 0.1 seconds.

Don't worry too much if you don't understand why we need the $s$ parameter, it will become clearer as we use it.

Now we come to the parameters:

Pi1, Pi2, Pi3, Pr 1, Pr 2, Pr 3
These are actually three
sets of two parameters. Pit and Pr1 are linked together, as are Pi2 and Pr2. I leave it to you to guess what Pi3 is linked with.

The range of values that these parameters can take is shown in Table I.

As you have heard in Program II, the effects of the envelope on the note produced fell into three stages. This is true of the effects of any envelope which can effect the pitch of a note in up to three different stages.

The first stage is governed by Pil and Pr1. The value given to Pit decides how much the pitch of the note will vary for each step in the first stage of the envelope.

Pr1 decides how many of these steps make up the first stage of the envelope.

Take a look at Program III which gives values to Pi1 and Pr1 but ignores the other stages of the envelope, giving them 0 parameters.

## 18 REM PROGRAM III <br> 28 ENVELOPE $18,58,5,0,8$, <br> $28,8,8,126,8,8,-126,126,126$ <br> 38 SOUND $1,10,58,288$

You should hear the note rising in pitch in 20 half second steps.

Working along the ENVELOPE command from left to right, the first parameter we come to is the $n$ parameter. This is 10 , so when we want to use this envelope to effect a SOUND command we put 10 in its loudness parameter, as you can see in line 30.

The $s$ parameter has the value 50 so each step that the envelope takes will last 0.5 seconds ( $50 \times 1 / 100$ ). The Pit parameter has the value 5 , so the pitch will increase by a value of 5 every half second.

Skipping over the O's to get to the Pr1 parameter we find it has the value 20 , so there will be 20 increases in pitch.

Run Program III again and see if you can hear this. Try

| Parameter | Range | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| n | 1-16 | Envelope number |
| $s$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1-127 \\ & (+128) \end{aligned}$ | Step length (0.01) sec (switches off auto-repeat) |
| Pi1 | $\begin{aligned} & -128 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | Pitch increment stage 1 |
| Pi2 | $\begin{aligned} & -128 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | Pitch incremient stage 2 |
| Pi3 | $\begin{aligned} & -128 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | Pitch increment stage 3 |
| Pr1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 255 \end{aligned}$ | Number of steps stage 1 |
| Pr2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 255 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Number of steps stage 2 |
| Pr3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 255 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Number of steps stage 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline D \\ & U \\ & M \\ & M \\ & 1 \\ & E \\ & S \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & -126 \\ & 126 \\ & 126 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | Dummy values used to ensure compatibility |

Table I: ENVELOPE parameters
varying the values of Pi1 and Pr1 to see what happens.

The pitch increments ( $P i$ ) can lie between -128 and 127, while the number of steps in each stage (Pr) can take values between 1 and 255.

Don't worry if you get some strange results, all will be explained.

For the time being I'd advise you to keep $s$ at 50 so you can hear the individual steps as they take place.

Now try Program IV and see if you can see what's happening.

> 10 REM PROGRAM IV
> 28 ENVELOPE $10,50,5,-3,8$ $, 18,18,8,126,8,8,-126,126,1$ 26

> 38 SOUND 1,10,58,2e8

The first two parameters are the same as before, but now Pit is 5 and $\operatorname{Pr} 1$ is 10 . giving a first stage where the pitch goes up by 5 for each of 10 steps. Since each step lasts 0.5 seconds, the first stage lasts for a total of 5 seconds.

When the first stage of the envelope has finished exerting its influence on the SOUND command of line 30 , the second stage starts. Pi2 has a value of -3 while Pr2 is 10 .

This means that in the second stage of the envelope, the pitch decreases by 3 for each of ten steps. As determined by the $s$ parameter,
each step lasts 0.5 seconds.
Since Pi3 and Pr3 are both 0 , there is no third stage.

Program V, however, shows all three stages of the envelope in action. Notice that the duration parameter of the SOUND command has changed.

## 18 REM PROGRAM V <br> 28 ENVELOPE $18,50,5,-3,2$ <br> $, 5,5,5,126,8,8,-126,126,126$ <br> 38 SOUND $1,10,50,158$

Here the values of Pi1 and Pi2 are the same as before, giving the same pitch increases and decreases for the first two stages.

However the number of steps in each stage has been decreased, both Pr1 and Pr2 being reduced to 5 .

Giving Pi3 the value 2 means that in the third stage the pitch increases again, rising 2 with every step. Having Pr3 equal to 5 means that there will be five of these increments.

And that really is all there is to understanding the ENVELOPE command.

As you can see from the above, it's not nearly as formidable as it looks when taken step by step.

All that remains is to clear up some minor points.

You may have been suspicious of the way that the time taken up by all the steps of the envelope just happen to have equalled the duration
parameter of the SOUND command used.

In Program V the 15 steps, each lasting for half a second, took up 7.5 seconds. This was also the time specified by the duration parameter of the SOUND command.

Was this coincidence? No, it wasn't. I admit to fixing it, but plead that my intentions were honourable. I just wanted to make things easier for you (and myself).

I made sure that the times set by the ENVELOPE and SOUND commands were the same to keep things simple.

Program VI shows us what happens if the time specified by the ENVELOPE command is less than that specified by the duration parameter of the SOUND command.

> 18 REM PROGRAM VI 28 ENVELOPE $18,50,5,-3,2$ $, 5,5,5,126,8,8,-126,126,126$ 38 SOUND $1,10,56,288$

As you can hear, the envelope has its wicked way with the SOUND command and then, not satisfied, starts all over again.

What's happened is that the envelope has 15 steps, which take up a total of 7.5 seconds. The SOUND command is going to last for a full 10 seconds.

For the first 7.5 seconds everything is fine, but then the envelope finishes. The SOUND command, however, still has 2.5 seconds to go, and the 10 in its duration parameter tells it that it is still under the influence of envelope 10 .

The poor old SOUND command makes the best of a bad job and goes back to the beginning of the envelope and carries on under its influence for the time remaining. The envelope is said to autorepeat.

At times you might not want this auto-repeat to happen. Of course you could do what I did above and make sure that the time periods of the ENVELOPE and SOUND commands coincide, but this isn't always practical.

There is another method, as shown in Program VII.

As you can hear, the auto-repeat has gone. The envelope has its effect for 7.5 seconds then it stops having

## 18 REM PROGRAM VII <br> 28 ENVELOPE $18,178,5,-3$, $2,5,5,5,126,8,8,-126,126,12$ 6 <br> 38 SOUND 1, 18,58,288

any influence. The note stays at the final pitch for the remaining 2.5 seconds.

If you look at the $s$ parameter of the envelope you'll see that it is 178.

This seems to clash with what I told you earlier, $s$ seeming to be out of range.

What's happened is that in order to prevent the envelope auto-repeating I've added 128 to the $s$ parameter. The $s$ parameter was 50 , so adding 128 to this gives the 178 seen in line 20.

When the Electron comes across this out-of-range $s$ parameter it realises that it isn't supposed to auto-repeat. It then takes 128 from the $s$ parameter and what is left is the desired length of each step, in this case 50 .

So to stop envelopes autorepeating, add 128 to their $s$ parameter.

But what, you may ask, if the envelope lasts longer than the sound, as in Program VIII? Here the envelope appears set to last for 7.5 seconds while the SOUND command only plays a note of 5 seconds in length.

## 18 REM PROGRAM VIII <br> 28 ENVELOPE10,58,5,-3,2, $5,5,5,126,8,8,-126,126,126$ <br> 38 SOUND 1,18,58,188

The answer is that when the duration parameter of the SOUND command is satisfied it finishes. The rest of the envelope is ignored.

And that's the end of our tour through the Electron's sound commands. If you've read the articles you should by now have a fair mastery of the micro's noises.

But don't just read about it, practise it. Although limited when compared to the BBC Micro, the Electron has available a wide range of sounds. Use them in your programs, they'll brighten them up no end.

And if you find it difficult, try Roland Waddilove's Sound Generator, which appeared in the October 1984 issue.

Have fun!

## HARDWARE REVIEW

THE Mushroom sideways ROM card from Broadway Electronics allows you to add the power of ROM software to your Electron.

This software is software on a chip, instantly available to the Electron via a * command.

As it takes over the space normally used by the Electron's Basic it still allows you your full 32 k of user memory, unlike programs loaded from tape.

So what sort of information can you possibly want on extra ROMs?

Well at the moment I am writing this on the Edword word processor which is stored on a sideways ROM.

I have no access to Basic at the moment - I don't need it but I do have access to all the normal RAM for my text.

Word processors on tape take up a lot of normal memory for themselves, so there is less free for producing letters. ROMs avoid this.

I have also put into the

## ROM card expands Electron's potential

ROM card a memory monitor program, Spy2. This is the nosy person's guide to what goes on in programs. Because it does not use normal user memory, it is possible to study any Basic or machine code program.

The Mushroom ROM card has four sockets so it would also be possible to fit a spreadsheet program, a graphics/design program or even a game.

If you have access to an eprom programmer - a device. not a person - it is possible to store your own programs on a chip, which costs about $£ 7$.

The huge advantage of this is that an 8 k program can be loaded into normal memory in
about two seconds.
The ROM card fits firmly into the Electron's expansion port. I find it rather a tight fit and it needs some strength to push it on and to remove it.

Incidentally, always turn off the power to your Electron before connecting the card or inserting any ROM.

Having got your ROMs they are loaded with a * command. To use Edword you just type *EDWORD and it runs straight away.

There are two types of ROM programs. Language ROMs do not require the Basic language - they operate instead of it.

Program ROMs do require Basic and are loaded by a * command into RAM so that

Basic can then be used. This is what takes two seconds.

To say that Electron ROMs, or firmware as it can be called, is in its infancy is a bit of an understatement. The only ROMs I have come across so far are designed for the BBC Micro! Many however will work for us Electron owners, although sadly one of the most popular BBC Micro ones, Wordwise, does not.

I would say this device is a very useful addition to the Electron. It provides the start for many serious computer applications and with its expansion port it means you could still connect your printer port or joysticks.

Rog Frost


Selected
Stores

## You're never too young to play a Magical Adventure on the BBC Micro or Electron!

Based on the style of the classic computer adventures but written so that even small children can learn to find their way around, encouraged by colourful graphics and exciting sound effects.

The pack contains a 48-page full colour storybook PLUS a full length multi-location adventure on cassette for only
£8.95! ${ }_{\text {oon treo }}$ Read the book - then play the game!

The computer Adventure. of Princess Poppy and the Frog Prince

Please send me the complete Magic Sword pack containing storybook and cassette to:

Name
Address $\qquad$ No.
Signed $\qquad$

## Chart it in powerful 3D

Liven up your statistical presentation
with JON WILLINGTON'S striking

## graphics utility program



PIE-CHARTIST is a graphics utility program occupying about 2.5 k of RAM.
The user inputs data which is then displayed graphically in the form of a three dimensional pie-chart.
The routine incorporates full labelling of the chart and the four colours of Mode 1 are used to give a clear and visually attractive result.
The program would prove almost impossible to transfer to any other micro, as it relies heavily on the powerful graphics commands of Electon Basic.

When the program is run, the user inputs his data in the form of a table, which is then scrolled to the bottom of the screen and the chart plotted above it.

10 REM \#\#\# PIE-CHARTIST +4*
28 REM \# Jon Willinaton +\#\#
25 REM $\#$ (C) ELECTRON US
ER \#
38 MODE1
$48 \mathrm{x} \mathrm{\%}=648: \mathrm{Y} \mathrm{\%}=512: \mathrm{J} \mathrm{\%}=480$ :
$K Z=150$
58 VDU19, 3,$4 ; 8 ; 19,1,6 ; 8 ;$
$68 V=0: D z=-50$
70 AS="PIE-CHARTIST':PRO Ctitle

88 PROCinput
98 REM Calculate angles of sectors ${ }^{4}$
$188 \mathrm{~T}=48-2+\mathrm{M}: \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{T} / \mathrm{V}$
118 FOR $B=1$ TO $N: Q(B)=Q(B$
$1 \neq R$
$12 \mathrm{Q} Q(\mathrm{~B})=\mathrm{INTQ}(\mathrm{B})-(\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{B})-\mathrm{IN}$
$\mathrm{TQ}(\mathrm{B})\rangle, 5)$
138 NEXT: $F=1$
148 FOR $B=1$ TO N
$150 \mathrm{Hx}(\mathrm{B}, 1)=\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{HK}(B, 2)=\mathrm{HK} \mathrm{C}$
$B, 11+8(B)$
$168 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{HY}(\mathrm{B}, 2)+2$ : NEXT
$170 \mathrm{P}=(\mathrm{HI}(\mathrm{N}, 2)+1) /(2+\mathrm{PI})$
188 6COL.11,129
198 REM t+F Dran sides of
sectors \#\#t
280 VDU23, 1,$8 ; 8 ; 8 ; 0 ;$
218 FOR AZ=1 TO N
$228 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Hz}(\mathrm{A} \%, 1) / \mathrm{P}$
238 MOVE XY,YZ: MOVEXY,YY +
D\%
248 IF COSM) P PLOT87,J\%*C

OS(M) $+X \%, K Z \pm S I N(K)+Y \%:$ PLOTB
J. $0,0 \%$

258 MOVE XZ,Y\%: MOVEXZ,YY +
DI
$268 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{HL}$ (AK, 2)/P
278 IF COSM<e PLOT87,J\% +C
OS(M) $+X Z, K Z+S I N(M)+Y \%: P L O T 8$
3, $0,0 \%$
288 NEXT: GCOL8, 1
298 REM +5* Draw top of p
ie $\mathbf{4 + 7 \%}$
308 VDU $23,1,8 ; 8 ; 8 ; 8$;
310 FOR Az=1 TO N
$328 \mathrm{M}=(\mathrm{H} \%(\mathrm{~A} \%, 1) / P)$
330 MOVEJ\% $+\operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{K})+\times 2, K 2+5$
IN(M) Hz
348 FOR F\% $=\mathrm{Hz}(A \%, 1)$ TO H\%
(AY, 2)

350 MOVEX\%,Y\%
368 PLOT85, J\% + COS (F2/P) $+X$
\%, Kえ $2 S I N(F \% / P)+Y \%$
378 NEXT:NEXT:GCOLQ, 3
388 REM $\ddagger \ddagger$ Dran outside
of pie t+\#
398 FOR A\% $=1$ TO N
400 FOR F\% = H\% (A\%, 1) TO H:

## ( A z, 2) -1

$418 \mathrm{M}=F \% / \mathrm{P}: \mathrm{V}=(\mathrm{F} \%+1) / \mathrm{P}$
428 IF SINM 78 THEN 448
438 MOVEJ\% $+\operatorname{COS}(M)+X \%, K \%+5$
IN(M) +Y\%: PLOTQ, $\ell, 0 \%:$ PLOT85, $3 \%+\operatorname{COS}(V)+X \%, K \%+S I N(V)+Y \%: P$
LOT81,8, D\%
448 NEXT:NEXT
450 REM $\mathbf{4 F}$ Label sectors
\#\#

468 FOR $M=1$ TO $N$
$478 \mathrm{~V}=(\mathrm{HY}(\mathrm{M}, 2)-\mathrm{HY}(\mathrm{M}, 1)) / 2$
$: V=V+H \%(M, 1): V=V / P$
488 GCOLO,1:VDU5
498 MOVE480*COS (V) + x\%, 158
+SIN(V) +498
580 DRAM $680 * \operatorname{COS}(V)+x \%, 225$
$\pm 5 I N(V)+538$
518 MOVE $10 * \operatorname{COS}(V)+x \%, 233$
$\pm \operatorname{SIN}(V)+53 \mathrm{C}$
528 6COLO,2:PRINTCHR\$ $196+$
M) ; CHR $\$(41):$ GCOLD, 3

538 NEXT
548 REPEAT UNTIL FALSE
550 END
568 DEFPROCinput
578 VDU4:COLOUR128:COLOUR
1

580 VDU23, 1,$8 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ;$
598 INPUTTAB $(2,8)$ "TITLE 0
F CHART", As
688 INPUT TAB $(2,18){ }^{2}$ MUMBE
R DF SECTORS (MAX: 10) 'N
618 IF NK1 OR N 18 THEN V
DU7:CLS:60T06e8
628 DIM Q(N), HZ $(N, 2)$
630 PRINT' 'NON COMPLETE T
HIS TABLE"
640 W=INKEY(150)
650 VDU12,17,2,17,131
668 PRINT ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ " NAME OF E
NTRY'; SPC9; 'VALUE'; SPC18
678 6COLP,1
688 MOVEE,928: PLOT1, $8,-36$
-(N+32)
698 PLOT1,1279, 8: DRAM1279
.928
788 6COLJ,1:MOVE648,928
718 PLOT1, $8,-36-(N+32): C O$
LOUR128:COLOUR 2
728 FOR $A=1$ TO N
738 PRINTTAB $1,3+A)$ CHRS $(9$
6+A);CHRS41
748 INPUTTAB $(5,3+A)$ DY\$
758 IMPUTTAB $(25,3+A) Q(A)$
$768 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{A})$
778 NEXT
788 FOR $G=1$ TO ( $31-$ UPOS)
790 VDU31, $8,8,11$
888 VDU23, 1,$8 ; 0 ; 0 ; 8$;
818 DELAY_INKEY5
828 NEXT
838 Proctitle
848 VDU29, $8 ;(\mathrm{N} \pm 32) / 2 ;$

858 ENDPROC
868 DEFPROCtitle
878 COLOURIJI:PRINTTABIC,
8) STRINE (88,CHR\$32)

880 VDU5:CV=648-(LENAS+16 1

8986COLQ,8:MOUECV, 1815:PR INTA\$:MOVECV $+4,1811$ :PRIMTA :GCOL8,2: $\mathrm{HOVECV}+8,1887$ : PRIN TA\$
988 UDU 4
918 ENDPROC

This listing is included in this month's cassette tape offer. See order form on Page 47.

## Make light work of listings

To save your fingers most of the listings in Electron User have been put on tape.
On the January tape:
SPACE BATTLE Destroy the deadly descending aliensI NEW YEAR A sound and graphics greeting ESCAPE FROM SCARGOV Minefield action. PIE CHART Statistics made simple. CLAYPIGEON An Electron birdshoot. ORGAN Music maestro pleasel NOTEBOOK An original program. RANDOM
NUMBERS Or not so randoml SNAKES Reptilean arcade action. CHEESE RACE Beat rival mice NUMBERS Or not so randoml SNAKES Reptilean arcade action. CHEESE RACE Beat rival mice. On the December tape:
CHRISTMAS BOX Align the presents logically. SILLY SANTA Sort out the muddie. SNAP Match the Xmas pictures. RECOVERY The Bad Program message tamed. CAROL Interrupt driven music. AUTODATA A program that grows and grows. NOTEBOOK Simple string handling.
On the November tape:
STAR FIGHTER Anti-alien missions. SCROLLER Wrap around machine code, URBAN SPRAWL Environmental action game. SPELL Alphabetic education. JUMPER Level headed action. CAESAR Code breaking broken. KEYBOARD Typing game.

## On the October tape

BREAKFREE Classic arcade action. ALPHASWAP A logic game to strain your brain, SOUND GENERATOR Tame the Electron's sound channels. MULTICHARACTER GENERATOR Complex characters made simple. RIGEL 5 Out of this world graphics. MAYDAY Help with your morse code NOTEBOOK Palindromes and string handling.
On the September tape:
HAUNTED HOUSE Arcade action in the spirit world. SPLASH A logic game for non-swimmers
SORT SHOWS How sorting algorithms work. SORT TIME The time they take. CLASSROOM INVADERS Multicoloured characters go to school. SAILOR Nautical antics. MATHS TEST Try out your mental powers.

## On the August tape:

SANDCASTLE The Electron seaside outing. KNOCKOUT Bouncing balls batter brick walls. PARACHUTE Keep the skydivers dry. LETTERS Large letters for your screen. SUPER-SPELL Test your spelling. ON YOUR BIKE Pedal power comes to your Electron. SCROLLER Sliced strings slide sideways. FLYING PIGS Bacon on the wing.

On the July tape:
GOLF A day on the links with your Electron. SOLITAIRE The classic solo logic game. TALL LETTERS Large characters made simple. BANK ACCOUNT Keep track of your money. CHARTIST 3D graphs. FORMULAE Areas, volumes and angles.

## On the June tape

MONEY MAZE Avoid the ghosts to get the cash. CODE BREAKER A mastermind is needed to crack the code. ALIEN See little green men - the Electron way! SETUP Colour commands without tears. CRYSTALS Beautiful graphics. LASER SHOOT OUT An intergalactic shooting gallery. SMILER Have a nice day

On the May tape:
RALLY DRIVER High speed car control. SPACE PODS More aliens to annihilate. CODER Secret messages made simple. FRUIT MACHINE Spin the wheels to win. CHASER Avoid your opponent to survive. TIC-TAC-TOE Electron noughts and crosses. ELECTRON DRAUGHTSMAN Create and save Electron masterpieces.

## On the April tape:

SPACEHIKE A hopping arcade classic. FRIEZE Electron wallpaper. PELICAN Cross roads safely. CHESSTIMER Clock your moves. ASTEROID Space is a minefield. LIMERICK Automatic rhymes ROMAN Numbers in the ancient way. BUNNYBLITZ The Easter program. DOGDUCK The classic logic game.

## On the March tape

CHICKEN Let dangerous drivers test your nerve. COFFEE
A tantalising word game from Down Under. PARKY'S PERIL Parky's lost in an invisible maze. REACTION TIMER How fast are you ? BRAINTEASER A puzzling program. COUNTER Mental arithmetic can be fun! PAPER, SCISSORS, STONE Out-guess your Electron. CHARACTER GENERATOR Create shapes with this utility.

On the February tape:
NUMBER BALANCE Test your powers of mental arithmetic. CALCULATOR Make your Electron a calculator. DOILIES Multi-coloured patterns galore. TOWERS OF HANOI The age old puzzle. LUNAR LANDER Test your skill as an astronaut. POSITRON INVADERS A version of the old arcade favourite

On the introductory tape:
ANAGRAM Sort out the jumbled letters. DOODLE Multicoloured graphics. EUROMAP Test your geography. KALEIDOSCOPE Electron graphics run riot. CAPITALS New upper case letters ROCKET, WHEEL, CANDLE Three fireworks programs. BOMBER Drop the bombs before you crash. DUCK Simple animation. METEORS Coilisions in space.

## HOW TO ORDER

Please send me the following Electron User cassette tapes:
Ten programs from our January issue Nine programs from the December issue Nine programs from the November issue Seven programs from the October issue Nine programs from the September issue Fourteen programs from the August issue Ten programs from the July issue Ten programs from the June issue Twelve programs from the May issue Eleven programs from the April issue Twelve programs from the March issue Nine programs from the February issue 26 programs from the introductory issues


So, you've got an Electron. You've also got enemies. With the Gunshot, you'll have all the opposition cowering in corners. 8-directional action and an all-in-one moulded stem allows accurate annihilation and strength
to survive those all-night sessions. Dual fire buttons for fading fingers (and a rapid fire
version when they're really coming thick and fast). And, if you break it (and we know
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For the Gunshot, Vulcan's totally hardware Electron interface comes with a free tape
which converts all keyboard software for joystick use. And it'll allow you to destroy BBC
game enemies on your Electron, too! $£ 19.95$, 12 -month guarantee
See the range of Vulcan
joysticks and interfaces at
your local stockist...
we'll see you on the high
score tables.

# Hissing Sid is 

SNAKES, by ANDREW LOGAN, is a simple but compulsive game that will have you glued to your keyboard.

The idea is that you are in control of a rapidly moving "snake". Every now and then a number appears on the screen and, if you're quick enough, the snake eats the number and adds those points to your score.

The trouble is that you also get that number of segments added to your snake, making it harder to control, as it mustn't run into the sides or into itself.

All the controls are shown in the program, and the rest is up to you. How long can your snake survive?


PROCEDURES
Displays the instructions and rules of the game.
Sets up arrays, initialises variables and chooses the initial position and direction of the snake. It also draws the boundary. Prints a link at the head of the snake.
Puts a space over the last link in the "thail". and searches for the new Selects a random number between TIME 9 and puts it on the screen. TIME is set to zero.
Checks whether the head of the Prints a space over a nue number. not eaten. over a number if it is Checks
executing anyer the snake is Has any illegal moves. yourself as you circling and avoiding number.
Tells you that you are dead and game.

## Snakes listing



YOUR Electron turns into a musical instrument thanks to this Electron Organ program by THOMAS DUBERN.

The program does the work while you use the keys to play your own masterpieces.

The menu allows you to change octaves and types of sound and to lengthen and shorten notes at will.

The only thing it won't do is write the music for you!

# Get Organised to play 

 great music
 the thanesing
the follow
not


OCTAUE
SOUHD
LEHGTH

10 REK ELECTRON ORGAK
20 REK EY THOMAS DUBERN
3O REK (C) ELECTRON USER
40 MODE:
$50+5 \times 4,1$
60 ENVELOPE1,1,-12,-24,-
$48,1,1,1,126,0,0,-126,126,1$ 26

70 ENVELOPE $2,1,-4,0,0,40$
$, 0,0,126,0,0,-126,126,126$
80 octave\% $=1:$ sound $=3: 1 \mathrm{e}$ ngth $\%=1$

90 VDU23, 1,$0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ;$
100 COLOUR1:PRINT"** ELECTRON ORGAN*
110 PRINT"
*wa swove
120 COLOURIJ1:COLOURO:PR1 NTTAB (10.4);" $23 \quad 567$

130 PRINTTAB (10,5);"O W E RTYUI"
140 PRINTTAB(10.7); * S D
GHJ
150 PRINTTAB $(10,8) ; " 2 \times C$
VBNM:
160 COLOUR128:COLOUR2
170 COLOUR2: PRINTTAB (10.1
$010^{*}$ \# $\ddagger$ \#
180 PRINTTAB $(10,11)$;'C D
EFGABC"
190 COLOUR3:PRINT' The no
tes aarked in white and bla sk are the keys you press. The vellows are thenote na ses on the real nusical key board. The following keys do extra features :
200 COLOUR1:PRINT'"Space . Change octave" "Return .

Chanqe sound" Copy . Le ngthen length of note" "Del ete. Shorten lenath of not ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$

210 COLOUR2:PRINT" OCTAVE : "' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ SOUND : ${ }^{\prime \prime *}$ LENGTH :" 220 COLOUR1:PRINTTAB18, 23 1;octave\%; TAB $(8,25)$;ABS (sou nd\%-4); TAB (8, 27); 1enqth\%; ${ }^{\text {B }}$

## 230 change\% $=0$

240 key $\$=$ INKEY $\$(1)$ :IFkeyt

## $=$ " $60 T 0240$

250 IFkey $\$=$ " " octave\% $=00$
tave\% +1 :change\%=TRUE: IFocta ve\% $=4$ octave $=1$
260 IFkey $\$=$ CHR $\$ 13$ sound\% $=$ sound $\%+1$ :change\% $=$ TRUE: IFsou nd $\%=4$ sound $\%=1$

270 IFkeys=CHR\$135 AND le
nath\%<255 lenath\% $=$ lenath $\%+1$ :change\% =TRUE

280 IFkeys=CHRs127 AND le noth $\%>1$ length $\%=$ length $\Sigma-1: c$ hange\% =TRUE

290 IFchange\% =TRUE GOTO22 0

300 1L=INSTR('Q2WJER5T6Y7 UI2SXDCVGBHNJM, ", keys):IFIL $\Rightarrow$ © 6070240
310 1F1\% $713 \quad 1 \%=1 \%-1$
320 IK $=(1 \% \not 24)+(0$ ctave $\%$ *48)
330 SOUNDE11, sound\%,1\%,1e ngth:
$34060 T 0240$

## This listing is included in

 this month's cassette tape offer. See order form on Page 47.



Available for B.B.C. Model "B" Electron, Spectrum and Commodore 64. Espionage is available from all leading High Street Stores and quality Computer Games Specialists. price $£ 8.95$

Retailers contact Mr. Len Fisher on our telephone hot-line (0642) 227223.

## BBC/ELECTRON PROFESSIONAL SOFTWARE

Our educationa/ software is used in thousands of schools and homes throughout Great Britain.

EDUCATIONAL 1
BBC/ELECTRON
Tape f8.00 Disc $f 10.00$
Hours of fun and learning for children aged five to nine years. Animated graphics will encourage children to enjoy counting. maths. spelling and telling the time. The tape includes six programs MATH 1. MATH 2. CUBECOUNT. SHAPES. SPELL and CLOCK

An excellent mixture of games'....Personal Sotrware - Autumn 1983.
EDUCATIONAL 2
BBC/ELECTRON
Tape 58.00 Disc $\mathrm{f10} 00$
Although similar to Educational 1 this tage is more advanced and aimed at seven to twelve yeat olds. The tape includes MATH 1, MATH 2, AREA, MEMORY, CUBECOUNT and SPELL
FUN WITH NUMBERS
BBC/ELECTRON
Tape $\mathrm{f8} 00$ Disc $\mathrm{f7} 0.00$
These programs will teach and test basic counting. addition and subtraction skills for four to seven year olds. The tape includes COUNTING. AODING. SUBTRACTION and an arcade type game called ROCKET MATHS which will erercise addition and subtraction. With sound and visual effects.
These are excellent programs which teachers on the project have no hesitation in recommending to other teachers. Computers in Classroom Proiect

FUN WITH WORDS
BBC/ELECTRON
Tape 88.00 Disc 110.00 Start your fun with alphabet puzze, continue your play with VOWELS, leam the difference between THERE and THEIR, heve games with SUFFIXES and reward yourself with a game of HANGMAN.
'Very good indeed" . . ASB Computing - Jan/Feb 1984
JIGSAW AND
SLIDING PUZZLES by P. Warner BBC ELECTRON
Tape f7.95 Disc f9.95 There are two pipsaw and four sliding puzzies on a $3 \times 3$ and $4 \times 4$ grid. Each program starts off at an easy level to ensure isitial suctess but gradually becomes hardet. It helps children to develop spatial imapination and in solving problems. The tape includes: OBLONG. JIGSAW, HOUSE, NUMBERS. CLOWN and LETTERS

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two players that will iterally have you falling over with
laughter "Title of the week. "PCN
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PLAYBOX Three educational programs on one cassette for the whole familyl Used in schools and homes nationwidel-'Superb. Will be a very valuable addition to many schools and homes. I would certainly have spent my money on it with only two



SCRAPBOOK is the feature that contains a selection of all the short, simple programs sent in by our readers

It's where we keep a record - in a scrap book, would you believe - of all the interesting little routines that don't end up in the Notebook or in Program Probe but are too good for us not to share.

This month it's very much a graphics show. Next month - who knows? It's up to you.

So if you enjoy messing about with your Electron and want to share your discoveries with other Electron users, send them in to us.

David Hubbard uses nested loops to create a multi coloured cats cradle

28 REN DAVID HUBBARD 38 REM FROM GUILDFORD 48 MODE 1
58 VDU $23,1,8 ; 8 ; 0 ; \theta ;$ 68 FOR $A=8$ TO 1023 STEP 58

78 FOR B=8 TO 1279 STEP 258

88 6COL 8, RND (3)
98 MOVE 648,A
188 DRAN B. 512
118 NEXT B
128 NEXT A
138 REPEAT: UNTIL FALSE

STAR uses trigonometry to give symmetry

10 REM STAR
28 REM TONY MEARING 38 REM HITCHIN, HERTS 48 MODE 4
58 UDU $19,2,7,8,8,8$
68 vou $19,1,8,8,8,8$
78 UDU $23,1,8 ; 8 ; 0 ; 8$;
80 MOVE $688+458+\operatorname{SiN}(1 / 2)$
, $508+458+\operatorname{COS}(1 / 2)$
98 FOR $x=1$ TO 478 STEP 5
$188 \quad 1=688+458 \div \operatorname{Sin}(x / 2)$
$110 K=500+458+\cos (X / 2)$
128 DRAK M, K
138 NEXT
148 REPEAT:UNTIL FALSE

## VDU 19

 demonstrated by K. Parker18 REM VOU 19 DEMONSTRAT IOK

28 REM K, PARKER 48 FO BRED 58 FOR $M=8$ TO 6 58 MODE KI
68 VDU23, 1,$8 ; 8 ; 8 ; 8 ;$ 7 CLS ${ }_{88}$ PRINT TAB $(8,16)$ 'MODE - MK ${ }_{9 B} F O R I K=8$ TO 7 188 FOR $J \%=8$ TO 7

## MODE 8

BRCK TEXT
$1 \%=8 \quad 3 \%=3$

## MULTI COLOURED CUBE

## 118 Vou $19,8,14 ; 8 ; 19,3,54$ ; 8 <br> 128 PRINT TAB $(8,28)^{\prime}$ 'BACK 1\%. $\mathrm{Jh}=$ = $; \mathrm{jh}$ $148 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{NKEE}$ (158) 158 NEXT:MEXT 168 END

 11110 REM + NRITTEN BY + 28 REM + J.M.CONLON * 38 MODE 2
35 VDU $23,1,8 ; 0 ; 8 ; 0 ;$
$48 \mathrm{~A}=188$
$58 \mathrm{~B}=108 \mathrm{~B}$
68 C=508
78 FOR $L=1$ TO 28
88 MoVe $A, A$
98 DRAM C,C
188 MOVE C, C
118 DRAM $A, B$
128 MOVE $A, B$
138 DRAM A,A
148 Move $A, A$
158 DRAM B,A
$168 A=A+25$
$178 \mathrm{~B}=8-25$
$188 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}-25$
198 NEXT L
298 ECOL 8, RND (7)
218607078

# election user 

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IO REM THE GREAT CHEESE RACE
20 REM BASED ON AN IDEA BY SIMON FROST
30 REM AUTHOR ROG FROST
40 REM (C) ELECTRON USER.
50 MODE 6
60 VDU 23; 8202;0;0;0;
70 PROCintro
80 MODE 5
$90 \mathrm{PL}=480$
$: Q \%=520$
$100 x=520$
$: Y \%=480$
110 SC\%=0
: $\mathrm{POY}=0$
120 VDU $23,254,127,127$ ,127,127,127,127,127
, 127
130 VDU $23,255,255,255$
$, 255,255,255,255,255$ ,255
140 VDU $23,224,99,99,28$
,28,72,92,92,124
150 VDU 5
160 GCOL 0,2
170 FOR CHEESE $=1$ TO 12
180 MOVE RND $(30)+40$, RND (23) $\div 40+100$
:VDU 254
190 MEXT
200 TIME $=0$
210 REPEAT
220 GCOL 0,0

230 MOVE $\times 2, y \%$
:VDU 255
240 MOVE P\%,0\% :VDU 255
250 IF INKEY (-105) THEN $\mathrm{Y} 2 \mathrm{z}=\mathrm{Y}_{2}-40$
260 IF INKEY (-66) THEN $0 \%=0 \%+40$
270 IF INKEY (-73) THEN $Y Y=Y \%+40$
280 IF INKEY (-98) THEN 0\% $=0 \%-40$
290 IF INKEH $(-104)$ THEN $x z=x y+40$
300 IF INKEY ( -67 ) THEN P\% $=$ P\% $\% 40$
310 IF INKEY (-10J) THEN $x==x \%-40$
320 IF INKEY (-83) THEN P\% $=$ PK +40
330 6COL 0,0 :MOVE P\%, OH $: 6 C O L 0,3$ : MOVE XZ, YZ :VDU 224
340 6COL 0,0 : MOVE P\%,0\% : VDU 255 $: 6 C O L \quad 0,1$ : MOVE P\%,0\% :VDU 224
350 IF POINT (XY $+50, \gamma \%-30)=2$ OR POINT $(x y+10, y z+5)=2$ THEN SC\% $=$ SC $\%+1$
: 6 COL 0,0
:HONE $x:-60, Y:+20$
:MONE X2+60, 2\% +20
:PLOT $85, X \%-60, Y \%-60$
:PLOT $85, \times 2+60,5 \pm-60$
: SOUNE $1,-15,100,5$
360 IF PDINT (P\% $+50,0 \%-30)=2$
DR POTNT (P\% $+10,02+5)=$ ?
THEN POK=PON:
$: 6 C O L 0,0$
:KOUE $9 \%-60,05+20$
: MOVE P\% $+60,02+20$
: PLOT 85, P: $60,05-60$
:PLOT $85,8 \%+60,22-60$
:SOUNE $:,-15,52,5$
370 UNTIL SC $\%=6$ DR POK $=6$
OR SC $2+\mathrm{PO} \%=10$
OR. TIME $>4000$
$380+5 \times 15,0$
390 MODE :
400 VDU $19,0,4,0,0,0$
410 PRINT …' TAB (2) 'White scored ";Sc\%..."
TAB (2)"Red scored ";P0\% …........'TAB(2) "space
bar for next gane ${ }^{*}$
420 REPEAT UNTIL GET $=32$
:VDU 20
: 60 TO 80
430 DEF PROCintro
440 VDU $19,0,4,0,0,0$
450 PRINT TAB $(8,10)$ "THE
GREAT CHEESE RACE*

46n J=INEY (200)
:CLS
470 PRINT **This is a twa player gane in which" "each mouse is trying to eat the" "yellow pieces of chees e. " "Player $:$ has a red souse soved with" "A-up, 2-down, X-left, C-r ight."
480 PRINT *Player 2 has a white aouse soved with ${ }^{*=}=(-1$ eft. $)$-right, *-up. 9 -down."
490 PRINT " "The object is to score 6 before your" "opponent."
"Sonetiaes you wil! be lucky and wil!" "score sore than ! for a piece of cheese. ,....."upress space to start."
500 REPEAT UNTIL GET $=32$
510 CLS
520 VDU 20
530 ENDPROC

This listing is included in this month's cassette tape offer. See order form on Page 47.

## Get set for the great



THE Great Cheese Race is a two player game written for the Electron by ROGER FROST.

Each player controls a mouse, using the keyboard to guide the beastie to the yellow cheeses scattered around the screen.

Of course as soon as your mouse gets to a cheese it eats it.

You get a point for each cheese your creature eats sometimes you get two, if you're lucky.

The first mouse to score six is the winner. And there are no cats to spoil your fun!


## Hillor ELECTRON JOYSTICK INTIRTACE



## ELECTRON JOYSTICK INTERFACE

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SO you thought the Electron picked numbers in a truly random fashion.

ROLAND WADDILOVE's 3D bar chart proves dif-
ferent - and in a colourful and thought provoking way. Does anyoneknow a better method of getting random numbers?

The compuster picks arandom number 1 and A Histonimes ismin dr-awn 5 thowirns 170 wh ofter eacin number


## LOREM J-D GRAPH

2OREK By R.A. Kaddilove
JOREM ELECTRON USER
4OHODE 2
50Proctitle
SOMODE :
70DIM box2(10)
80PROCdraw_axies
90FOR $1000 \%=1$ TO 50
100PROCr andon_nuabers
110FOR nuaber $\%=1$ TO 10
120height $\%=b a x \%$ (nunber $\%$ ) +10
130PROCdraw_bar
14ONEXT
150NEXT
160VDU 7
170END
180
190DEF PROCtitle
210 VDU 5
2206COL 0,4: MOUE 204,808
23OPRINT'3-D HISTOGRAM'
240MOVE 200,804
250PRINT'3-D HISTOGRAM'
2606COL 0,7:MOVE 196,800
27OPRINT'3-D HISTOGRAM"
280VDU 4
290VDU $23,1,0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ;$

3OOPRINTTAB $(2,8)^{*}$ $\qquad$ -...."

## 310COLOUR 3

J2OPRINT. ${ }^{\text {.'. }}$ How good is th $\mathrm{a}^{\prime \prime \prime}$ computer's":" ran
don nuaber** generator?*
JJOCOLOUR 6
34OPRINT ${ }^{\text {.... }}$ press space
"
J50REPEAT UNTIL GET\$=* " : V
DU7
36OCLS: COLOUR 3
370PRINT..... The computer $p$
icks ${ }^{\prime \prime}$.. a randon number ${ }^{*}$..
between 1 and $10^{\cdots}=500 \mathrm{t}$
iaes."
J80PRINT" A histogran is
*'.n drawn showing how ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ oft
en each number:": is pick
ed."
390COLOUR 1
400PRINT ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ "press space to $s$
tart"
410REPEAT UNTIL GETs:* • : V
DU 7
420ENDPROC
430
440DEF PROCdran bar
$4506 C O L$
46OKOVE $\times 2+72,0$
47OMOVE $x \%, 0$
480PLOT $85, x \%+72$,heighty
490PLOT 85,x\%,height\%
5006COL 0,1
51OMOVE $\times 2 \%+24$, height $\%+24$
520PLOT $85, x y+72$,height\%
53OPLOT $85, x y+96$, height $\%+24$
540PLOT $85, x \%+72,0$
550PLOT $85, x y+96,24$
$560 \times 7=\times 2+96$
570ENDPROC
580
590DEF PROCr andon_nuabers
600FOR boxes\% $=1$ TO 10 610 n $2=\operatorname{RND}(10)$
620baxZ(n\%)=boxZ(n\%)+1
GJONEXT
$640 x y=4$
650ENDPROC
660
670DEF PROCdran_dxies
680VDU 19,0,4; ;
700VDU 29,132;52;
710MOVE -4,1000
720DRAM $-4,-4$ : DRAM $1100,-4$ 730VDU5

740FOR scale\% $=0$ TO 900 STEP 100
75OMOUE -112,5cale\%
760PRINT; scale\% DIV 10
77OMOVE -20,5cale\%
780DRAII -8,scaleZ
790NEXT
BOOMOVE 24,-16
81OPRINT"1 $2 \begin{array}{llllll} & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7\end{array}$
$8910^{\circ}$
820VDU 4
830VDU $23,1,0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ;$
840PRINT TAB $(10,1)^{*}$ A Histogr as To Show The '; TAB $(10,3)$ "Freq uency of Occurrance'; TAB $(10,5)$ "OF The Nuabers $1-10$ Nhen"; TAB ( 10,7 ) *RND (10) Is Used 500 Tia es'

850VDU30
860ENDPROC

This listing is included in this month's cassette tape offer. See order form on Page 47.

## Claypigeons listing

## From Page 25

250 VDU24，150；300；1100；90 0 ；

260 COLOUR 2：score\％＝0：cla $y^{2} \%=0$

270 PRINTTAB（4，1）＂Score＊ ；score\％；，TAB（10，1）＇Clays＂； clay\％；
280 5x\％＝200：57\％$=350: 05 \times 2=$

290 REM The next instruct ion sets up
JOO REM the nuaber of cla ys per gane．
310 FOR numberoficlays\％$=1 T$ 050
320 shoot\％＝0：hit\％$=0:$ PROCC ia）
$3 J 0$ NEXT
340 MODE1：VDU2J，1，0；0；0；0
350 FROCsort：PRINTTAB 2,2 5）＂Another qame（：$/$／N：＂；
 L5：PRINTTAS（15， 15 ）＂Bye for nOn＂：：VDU5：END

370 if ynt＝＊＂yous：6070： 7
3608070360
390 ：
400 DEFPROCIay
410 REM This procedure se ts up the
420 REM randoa flight pat $h$ for each
430 PEM clay and propels it．
440 TIME＝0：REPEAT UNTIL T IME） $100+$ RND（5000）：VDU5
450 start\％$=$ RND $(580)+320: e$ nd\％$=$ RVD $(580)+320$ ：inc\％$=$（end －start\％10IV6！
460 dir $2=$ RND（ 2 ）：IFdir\％$\% 2$ dir ${ }^{\prime}=-16: \times \%=1000: 6070480$
$470: \%=140:$ dir $\%=16$
480 y解tart \％：0\％\％zx\％：0y\％ $\mathrm{y} \%$

490 VDU4：PRINTTAB（1，2B）SP C（19）：
500 clay $2=c l a y$ \％+1 ：PRINTTA S（10，1）＂Clays＇：clay\％：：VDU5

510 SOUNDE11，1，20，3
520 FORdelay＝1T01000：NEXT
530 FORJK＝1T062
540 GCOLO，1：MOVEOK\％，oy\％：V DU224
550 GCOLO，7：MOVEx\％，y\％：VDU 224
560 PROCshoot

570 0x\％$=x \%: 0 y \%=y \%$
$580 \times \%=x \%+d i r \%: y \%=y \%+i n c \%$ 590 NEXT
600 GCOLO，1：MOVE $5 x \%, 5 y \%: V$
DU $225: 5 \pi \%=200: 5 y \%=350$
610 IF shoot $\%=0$ VDU4：PRIN
TTAB（1，28）＂Too slow＂：：VDUS 620 ENDPROC
$630:$
640 DEFPROCshoot
650 REM This procedure en ables the qun
660 REM siaht to be aoved and a shot
670 PEM to be fired．One $s$ hat onily is

680 REM allowed per clay．
690 GCOLO，1：MOVE05×\％，05y\％ ：VDU 225
700 GCOLO． 7 ：MOVE $5 \times \%, 5 y \%: V$ DU 225
$71005 \times \%=5 \times \%: 05 y \%=5 y \%$
720 IF shoot \％＝ 1 GOT0740
730 IFINREY（－99）shoot\％＝1 ：GCOLO，0：MOVE150，300：PLOT21 ，5×\％＋32，5y\％－16：SOUND1，2，150 ，उ：PLOT21，1100，300：6COLO．1： ：PLDT21，5x $2+32,5 y \%-16:$ PLOT2 1，150，300：PROCcheck：ENDPROC
740 IFINKEY $(-67) 5 \times 2=5 \times 2+2$ 4

750 IFINKEY（－98） $5 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5-2$ 4

760 IFINKEY $(-73)$ sy\％$=5 \% 2+1$ ；

770 IFINKEY（－105） $5 v \%=5 \mathrm{~F} \%-$ 16
780 ENDPROC
790 ：
300 DEFPFOCcheck
810 REK This procedure ch acks the
320 REM position of the 6 lay and sight
830 REM when a shat has $b$
een iired．It
340 REM also orints rando
a nessages．
350 IFs． $\mathrm{K} \times 2 \mathrm{Z}+16$ AND $5 \times 7$ ）
7－16 6070870
860 60T0880

：－16 hit\％＝1：score\％＝5cora\％＋1 ：VDU4：PRINTTAB（1，1）＇Score＊ ；score\％；：VDU5：PROCexplode
880 ae55age\％＝RND（J）
390 IF aessage\％＝360T0970
900 IFscore $\%=0$ aes $5 \%=1: 607$
0940

910 IF scoreztio DIV clay 7） 7 nes5\％＝10：6070940
720 IF scoreえ̌ t 10 DIV clay 2／3 aes5\％$=6: 6070940$
930 aess\％$=2$
940 nessno\％＝RND（2）＋mess \％
950 If hit $\%=1$ aessno\％＝nes 5no $\%+2$
760 VDU4：PRINTTAB（1，28）co
as（nes5no\％）：VDUS
770 ENDFROC
980 ：
790 DEFPROCexplode
1000 REM This orocedure ex plodes the
1010 REM clay if it has be en hit．
1020 GCOLO，1：MOVEsx\％， $5 y^{2}$ ：$\%$ OU 225
1030 GCOLO，1：MOVEXZ，y2：VOU 224
1040 SOUNDO．－15，14，15
1050 FORI $\%=4$ TO15STEP4
1060 GCOLO， 7 ：MOVEx $2+1 \%, y \%+$ 12：VDU 227
1070 MOVE $25-1 \%, y^{2}+1 \%$ VOU 2 2 ？

1000 MOVE～ $2+1 \%$ Y\％$-1 \%$ VDU ？ 27
1090 MOVE $x$－$-1 \%$ y\％－12：VDU 2 $2 ?$
1100 FOR delay\％＝1T010：NEXT
1110 GCOLO，1：MOVE $\mathrm{z} \%+12, y \%-$ H：VDU 227
1120 MOVEx $2-12, y \%+1 \%: V D U:$ 27
 27
1140 MOVEx\％－1\％，y\％－12；VDU 2 2 ？

1150 NEXT
1160 TIME＝O：REPEAT UNTIL： IME：100
：170＇J5＝62：0COLO．1：MOUEx\％， त：1vou 226
1180 ENDPROC
1190：
1200 DEFPROCsort
1210 REM This procedure in
vites the
1220 REM last player to ty oe his／her
1230 REM nadae if the score
is in the
1240 REM top 6 scores then lists the 1250 REM 6 highest scores in order．
1260 PRINTTAB $(2,1)^{* S C o r e}=$
＂：score\％：
1270 PRINTTAB $(2,3)$＇Hiqhest scores＂：
1280．PRINTTAB $(2,4)^{\prime}=z=z=z=$ ：ะะะミママ＇；
1290 FOR $14=1706$
1300 Ifscore\％）＝hs\％（IT） 6070 1330
1310 NEXT
1320 gotol410
1330 FOR $\mathrm{J} \%=6$ TO $1 \%+1$ STEP －1
$1340 \mathrm{hs} 2(\mathrm{JK})=\mathrm{h} 5 \%(\mathrm{~J} \mathrm{\%}-1)$
1350 nanes（J̌）$=$ nases（ $\mathrm{JJ}-\mathrm{H}$ ）
1360 NEXT
1370 h5\％（1\％）＝5core\％
1380 PRINTTAB $(1,6)$＇Type yo ur name＂；
$1590+F \times 15,0$
1400 INPUT nasa！（1\％）
$1410+F \times 4,!$
1420 PRINTTAB（0．6）SPC（39）：
line $\%=6$
1430 FORI $\%=1 T 06$
1440 line\％$=1$ line $\%+2$
1450 PRINTTAB 2, lineZiname
；（II）；TAB（18，line\％）hs\％（1\％）；
1460 NEXT
1470 ENDPROC
1480 ：
1490 REM The following DAT A statenents
1500 REM can be altered to any suitable
1510 REM sessages，but only 19 letters．
1520 DATA No score yet！
1530 DATA Missed
1540 DATA Not too qood
1550 DATA Hopeless
1560 DATA That＇s better
1570 DATA You＇ve woken up！
1580 OATA Too hard for you

1590 DATA Are you trying？
1600 DATA Keep trving
1610 DATA You can do it！
1620 DATA Moaentary lapse？
1630 DATA Too confident？
1640 DATA Dead eye Dick
1650 DATA Are you Wyatt Es ro？
1660 ：
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## From Page 41

MOD 8+1)
$668 \quad b \times \%=R N D(13) \div 64+128$
678 by\% =RND (12) $\div 64+192$
688 6COL 8, 3: MOVE bx\%,by\%
: VDU 224
698 NEXT
788 GCOL 8,0:MOVE 184,192
:DRAM 184,976:MOVE 1024,192
:DRAM 1824,976
718 MOVE 1096,888: PLOT $\theta$, $8,-48$ :PLOT $81,48,48$ :PLOT 81 , $8,-48$ : PLOT $1,16,-48$ : PLOT 1 ,16,8
728 PLOT $8,-112,8:$ PLOT 1 , 16,8:PLOT $1,16,48:$ PLOT 8,0 , 48: PLOT $8,48,8:$ PLOT 81,-24, 88

738 6COL 4,8:MOVE $x \%, y \%: V$ DU 226
748 FOR a\% $=1$ TO alien
758 MOVE ax\%(a\%), ay\%(a\%):
VDU 225
768 NEXT
770 VDU 4
$788 \div 5 \times 21.5$
798 TIME $=9$
80e ENDPROC
810 DEF PROCan
828 key=INKEYO:IF keyz-1
ENDPROC
$838 \div 5 \times 21,8$
848 UDU 5
858 MOVE $x \%, y \%$ :VDU 226
868 IF key=90 AND $\times 2764 \times$
$y=x \%-64$
878 IF key $=88 \times 7=x \times 2+64$
888 If key $=47$ AND y\% 2384
$y \%=y \%-64$
898 IF key=58 AND y\% 1 (968 $y \%=y \%+64$
908 SOUND1, $-1, x \%$ DIV 5,2
918 MOVE $x \%, y \%:$ VDU 226
928 UDU 4
938 ENDPROC
948 DEF PROCalien
958 UDU 5
968 FOR a\%=1 TO 5
978 IF ak< $=$ alien MOVE $a \times Z$
(aZ), ay\%(a\%): UDU 225
$988 \mathrm{rnd}=$ =RND (5)
998 If rndz=1 AND ax\%(a\%)
$7192 \mathrm{ax} \%(\mathrm{a} \%)=\mathrm{ax} \%(\mathrm{a} \%)-64$
1888 IF rad\%=2 AND axZ(a $)$
〈968 $\mathrm{ax} \%(\mathrm{a} \%)=\mathrm{ax} \mathrm{\%}(\mathrm{a} \%)+64$
1018 IF rndz=3 AND ay\% (a\%)
$>272$ ay\% (a\%) =ay\% (az) -64

1028 IF rndy=4 AND ay\%(a\%) <912 ay\% (a\%) $=a y \%(a \%)+64$
1838 If aK< $=$ alien MOVE ax\%
(a\%), ay\% (a\%): UDU 225
1048 NEXT
1858 UDU 4
1868 ENDPROC
1878 DEF PROCupdate
1888 tiae\% =1088-TIME
1898 If tinez/ 188 soundi,1,258,1
1188 If tine\%< tine\% $=0: 10$ se=TRUE
1118 PRINTTAB $(18,28)$ tiae\%
1128 IF $\times \hbar>968$ win $=$ TRUE
1138 FOR a $\%=1$ TO alien
1148 IF $x y=a_{2} \%(a \%)$ AND $y \%=$ ay\% (a\%) lose=TRUE
1158 NEXT
1168 IF $\operatorname{POINT}(x \%, y \%)=3105$ $\mathrm{e}=$ TRUE
1178 ENDPROC
1188 DEF PROCwin
1198 SOUND $1,1,25,-1$
$1288 \div F \times 18,8$
1218 COLOUR 3
1220 PRINTTAB $(8,38)$ "Field
";screen;" crossed! ";
1238 scoresscorettineztali en
1248 PRINTTAB $(8,28)$ :Score
'iscore; SPC18
1250 IF screen=31 escape=T RUE
1260 IF score>nextaia live s=livestlinextain=nextain+1 8088
1278 TIME=8: REPEAT UNTIL T IME>258
1288 screen=screen +1
1298 CL6
1388 ENDPROC
1318 DEF PROClOse
$1328 \pm F 19,2$
1330 ¥ $\mathrm{Fx} 10,2$
1348 VDU $19,2,15 ; 8 ;$
1358 VDU 19,1,8; 8 ;
1368 SOUND $8,-1$, RND (3) +3 ,1
1370 lives=lives-1
1388 If lives 0 dead=TRUE
1398 TIME=8:REPEAT UNTIL T
IME ${ }^{15} 15$
1480 CL6
1418 ENDPROC
1428 DEF PROCescape
1438 UDU $23,1,8 ; 0 ; 8 ; 8$
1448 +FX9,28
$1458+5 \times 18,28$
1468 w $\$=$ "CONGRATULATIONS!"
1478 FOR ry=1 TO LENM5
1488 COLOUR r\% MOD $6+9$
1498 PRINTTAB $(1+$ r\%, 10)MID
(n5, r\% \% 1)
1588 NEXT
1518 COLOUR 3
1528 PRINT" "Scargov is de feated!:
1538 COLOUR 5
1548 PRINT ${ }^{\prime \prime}:$ YOU HAVE ES CAPED ${ }^{*}$
1558 COLOUR 6
1568 PRINT' " You scored ' ;score; ")"
1578 REPEAT UNTIL 8
1588 ENDPROC
1598 DEF PROCdead
1688 VDU $23,1,8 ; 8 ; 8 ; 8$;
$1618 \pm F \times 21,5$
1628 PRINTTAB $(5,12)^{\circ} D E A$ D!
1638 PRINTTAB $(8,15)$ *You sc ored '; score
1648 PRINTTAB $(0,20)$ 'Anothe $r$ go (Y/N)?':
1658 REPEAT keya=GET:UNTIL
keyaz78 OR keya=89
1668 IF keys=89 RUN
$1678 \pm$ Fx12,8
1688 ENDPROC
1698 DEF PROCstart
1788 COLOUR 3
1710 PRINTTAB $(7,2)^{*} E s c a p e$
from Planet Scargov*
1728 COLOUR I
$1738 \operatorname{PRINTTAB}(12,5)^{\prime}$ by Ia n M. Bramn"
1748 PRINTTAB $(2,14)$ * Instru ctions (Y/N)? *
1758 REPEAT KEY=6ET:UNTIL
keyn=78 OR keya=89
1768 If keyn=89 PROCinstru ctions
1778 ENDPROC
1788 DEF PROCinstructions
1798 PRINTTAB $(14,38)$ *Press
Space*
1880 VDU $28,8,28,39,8$
1818 COLOUR 2
1828 PRINT" Marooned to
$r$ soae unknown reason on". ${ }^{\text {T }}$
"the distant PLANET SCARG
OV, you find"' that the 0
nly way of escape is across $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$

1830 PRINT'*systen of aine
fields, layed down by the" '"EVIL EMPEROR before the governaent of " "t the plane t overthrew his."
1848 PRINT' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Legend ha 5 it that there are $31^{\circ}$ "
'separate ainefields, all of which you*" "must cros 5 to reach a waiting spaces hiponat the other side."
1858 REPEAT UNTIL GET=32
1868 CLS
1878 PRINT" You aust
negotiate each ainefield"
"by avoiding the flashing MINES to reach"' the other side.'
1888 PRINT'" You will
also find a nuaber of"

* "danger ous ALIENS scroungi ng about on the" "ainefield s - avoid contact with thes e.'

1898 PRINT' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ You have o nly a short tine to cross*
"each ninefield before it detects you and"' ${ }^{\text {D }}$ destroys the whole area!"
1988 REPEAT UNTIL GET=32
1918 CLS
1928 PRINTTAB(18) *KEYS'
1938 PRINTTAB $(15,4)^{\prime}$ ' 2 --
left*
1948 PRINTTAB $(15,6)^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$-right"
1958 PRINTTAB $(15,8):$ :up"
$1968 \operatorname{PRINTTAB}(15,18)^{*} /-$ down"
1978 PRINT ' 'TAB(1);CHR\$224
;' aine ';SPC18; CHR\$225;' al
ien';SPC10;CHR\$226;" you*
1988 COLOUR 3
1998 PRINTTAB $(18,19)$ ' 600
D LUCK!
28E8 REPEAT UNTIL GET=32
2018 ENDPROC
2828 :
2038 DEF PROCerror
2848 +F112, 8
2058 PRINT'
2868 REPORT:PRINT' at line ';ERL'
2878 ENDPROC

[^1]
## Space Battle listing

| From Page 15 | 2188BNE 1000！ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 2198LDA 498：STA base |
| ， 3 | 220日LDA tith：STA base +1 |
| 1798REM \＃\＃\＃\＃）aissile \＃\＃\＃ | 2218LDY 15 |
| \＃－ | 2228．1000 1 |
| 1889DATA 32，32，32，32，32，32 | 2230LDA basedata，Y：STA（ba |
| ，8，8，64，64，64，64，64，64，8，8 | se）．Y |
| 1818REM \＃\＃\＃\＃colours \＄\＃\＃\＃ | 22480EY |
| $\dagger$ ） | 2250BPL 10001 |
| 18200ATA 1，3，4，3，7，1，3，6 | 2268LDA ARND（255）：STA rnd |
| ，1，1，3，2，1，3，5，5，3，1，3， | 2278LDA I8：STA dead Idead |
| 5，1，2，7，6，6，3，2，6，3，4 | ＝false |
| 1838 | 2280LDA \＄100：STA count lal |
| 1848DEF PROCasseable | iens left |
| 1850RESTORE 1728 | 2298LDA IE：JSR wait |
| 1860FOR I\％$=8$ TO 79 | 23ealda 1108：JSR wait |
| 187EREAD J\％： 12 ？ $1998=\mathrm{JK}$ | 2318 |
| 1880NEXT | 23281adin progran 1000 |
| 1898al iendata＝4980：explosi | 2330 ，ap |
| ondata $=1928$ | 2348 JSR fire |
| 1988basedata＝k930：aissiled | 2358JSR novebase |
| ata $=1948$ | 2368JSR novealiens |
| 1918position＝8950：sound2＝ぬ | 2378LDA speedi JSR wait |
| AIA | 2380LDA dead |
| 1928！sound2＝4FFF18818：soun | 23903NE end |
|  | 2480JSR sovebase |
| 1938osbyte＝！ 228 AND 4 \＆FFFF | 2420LDA speediJSR mait |
| 19400smord＝！ 228 C AND 4 ［FFFF | 2421JSR aovebase |
| 1958osurch＝！\＆28E AND 4 EFFF | 2422JSR aovealiens |
| 1960teap $=$ ¢78：base＝ 7 72：alie | 2423LDA speed：JSR mait |
| n＝\＄74 | 2438LDA count |
| 1978rnd＝k76：dead＝k79：nissi | 2448BEQ return |
| $1 \mathrm{e}=\mathrm{k} 7 \mathrm{~A}$ | 2450LDA dead |
| 1988count $=$ \＆ 7 C： speed $=$ \＆ 7 D： 5 cc | 24608EE no |
| Or $=1278$ | 2478．end |
| 1998tise $=188$ ： sound $1=485$ | 24803SR landed |
| 2888！sound I 4880818901 ：soun | 2498．return |
| d1！ $4=\frac{1}{488828878}$ | 2580RTS |
| 2018FOR pass＝8 TO 2 STEP 2 | 2518 |
| 2028P\％$=$ HIMEM | 2528．aovealiens |
| 2830［ OPT pass | 2530JSR $\times \times 19$ |
| 2848LDA 348：STA teap | 2548LDX 198 |
| 285BLDA 45E：STA temol | 2558．alienloopl loet addr |
| 2068JSR fx 19 | ess |
| 2878LDX 458 | 2568LDA position，X：STA ali |
| 2888.10001 | en |
| 2898LD 431 | 2578LDA position＋1， X ：STA a |
| 2180．10002 | $1 \mathrm{en+1}$ |
| 2118LDA aliendata，Y：STA（t | 25808Ed aliennext lif blow |
| eapl，Y | $n$ up |
| 2120DEY | 2598LDY 18 |
| 2138BPL 10002 | 2608LDA（alien），Y：CMP 485 |
| $2148 C L C$ | 2618BEQ alienok lif not e |
| 2158LDA teap：ADC 332：STA t | xploding |
| enp | 2620TYA：STA position＋1，${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 2168LDA teap＋1：ADC \％ 0 ：STA | 2638LDY 15 lerase explos |
| teap＋1 | ion |
| 2170DEX | 2648．alienloop3 |

2656STA（alien），Y
2668DEY
2678BPL alienloop3
2680JMP aliennext
2698．alienok
27a8LDA rnd Irandoa nuab
er in Y
2718AND 数48：ADC 483
2728ASL A：ASL A
273RROL $r$ nd $+2:$ ROL $r n d+1:$ RO
L rnd
274BLDA rnd：AND 77：ASL A：T AY
2758LDA tablel，Y：STA teap
2768LDA table1＋1，Y：STA tea p＋1
2778JMP（teap）lon y goto

2782．alienprint
2798LDA teap＋1：CMP 458 I off top？
2808BMI aliennext
2818LDY 115
2828LDA（teap），y
2830BNE aliennext lif sone thino there
2848，alienloop2 laove ali en
2850LDA（alien），Y：STA（tea pl．Y
286ELDA 10：STA（alien），Y 2870DEY
2888BPL alienloop2
2898LDA tenp：STA position ，$x$
29eaLDA teap＋1：STA positio $n+1 . X$
2910CMP ： 76 Ilanded？
2928BMI aliennext
2938INC dead
2948：aliennext \decresent
1000
29580EX：DEX：CPX $\$ 254$ Ifini shed？
2960BNE alienloopl
2978RTS lend aove alien
subroutine
2988．table！
2998ERUM zero
3日BeERUM one
3010ERUM two
302eEQUM three
зOzQEQUM four
3048ERUM five
3B50EQUM six
30baepuil seven
3878．2ero
3880CLC ladd 16

3998LDA alien：ADC 716：STA
teap
3188LDA alien＋1：ADC 10：STA
teap 1
3110JMP alienprint
3120. one

313aCLC ladd $\$ 158$
3148LDA alien：ADC 4850：STA
teap
315QLDA alientliADC ith：ST
A tenot 1
3168JMP alienprint
3178. two

3189CLC ladd $\$ 148$
3198LDA alien：ADC 484e：STA
teap
3298LDA alient1：ADC \＃tw：ST
A teapt 1
3210JMP alienprint
3220．three
32 JeCLC ladd $\$ 138$
3248LDA alien：ADC $7338: S T A$
tenp
3250LDA alient1：ADC $41: S T$
A teapt 1
3260JMP alienorint
3278．four
3288SEC Isub 16
3290LDA alien：SBC 716：STA
teap
33ECLDA alientl：SBC 18：STA
tempt 1
3318JMP alienprint
3329．five
JJ38SEC Isub $\$ 150$
3340LDA alien：SBC ta58：STA teap
3350LDA alient1：SBC \＃1：ST
A teap +1
3368JMP alienorint
3370．5ix
3380SEC｜sub $\$ 148$
3399LDA alientSBC 1440：STA tenp
3480LDA alien＋1：SBC $481: S T$
A tenp +1
3418JMP alienorint
3428．seven
34385EC｜sub $\$ 130$
3448LDA alien：SBC tz38：STA
teap
3450LDA alient1：SBC $\mathbf{7} 1$ 1sT
A tenp 1
3468JMP alienorint
3478
$3488.7 \times 19$
3490LDA \＃19：LDX $78: L D Y$ \＃
JMP osbyte

## 3588

3518. wait

3528PHA
3538LDX tise MOD 256
354eLDY ttine DIV 256
355QLDA \$1/JSR o5mord Ire ad clock
3560PLA:CMP tise
3570BPL mait
3588LDA $\% 8:$ STA tiae lzer o clock
3599STA tinet1:STA tine+2
36aesTA tine+3:STA tine+4
3618LDX Stiae MOD 256
3628LDY ttine DIV 256
363eLDA 12:JMP 05word Ire turn
3648
3650, aovebase
3662LDA base:STA teap
3678LDA base +1 :STA teap+1
3680)

36981F joy THEN [OPT pass:
LDA 11:JSR jovstick:] ELSE
[ OPT pass:LDX \#\#BE:JSR ink ey:TYA:]
3780t OPT Dass
37108E0 baseright
37205EC
3730LDA base:SBC 116:STA b ase
3748LDA base+1:SBC 58:STA base+1
3758.baseright

37681
3770IF joy THEN [ OPT pass
:LDA i2: JSR joystick:] ELSE $^{\text {I }}$
[ OPT Dass:LDX MAE:JSR in key: TYA:]
3788: OPT Dass
3798BEQ baseprint
3808CLC
381eLDA base:ADC $16:$ STA b ase
3828LDA base+1:ADC 18:STA base +1
3838.baseprint

3840LDA base+1:CMP \#76
38508MI baserestore
3860SEC:LDA base:SBC $\$ 448$
387QLDA base+1:SBC $\$ 77$
3889BMI baseok
3898. baserestore

390eLDA teapiSTA base 3912LDA teap+1:STA base +1
3928.baseok

3930JSR fx 19
3948LDY $\$ 15$
3950.basel oop!

3968LDA 10:STA (teap), y
3978LDA basedata, Y:STA lba
sel, Y
3988DEY:BPL baseloop1
3990RTS
4088
4e18.fire
48281
483eIF joy THEN [ OPT Dass :LDA to: JSR joystick:] ELSE [ OPT Dass:LDX 38B6: JSR in key: TYA: $]$
4848t OPT pass
4850BNE firepressed
486RRTS
4870.firepressed

4288LDA base:STA aissile 4898LDA base+1:STA aissile $+1$

41003SR fx 19
4110LDX $\$ 21$
4128.firelood

413esec
4140LDA aissile:SBC 1448
415eSTA aissile
4168LDA aissile+1:SBC 新1
4178STA aissile +1
4188LDY \#0:LDA (aissile), Y
4198BNE firehere
4200LDY 114
4218.firel 000 !

4228LDA aissiledata, $Y$
423aSTA (aissile), Y
4240DEY: BNE firel 000 1
4250DEX: BPL fireloop
4268.firehere

4278LDA base:STA aissile
4288LDA base+1:STA aissile
$+1$
$4298 \mathrm{JSR} \times \times 19$
4380LDX 121
4310.fireloop

4320SEC
4338LDA aissile:SBC $\$ 448$
4340STA aissile
435ELDA aissile+1:SBC $\$ 41$
436aSTA aissile +1
4378LDY t8:LDA (aissile), Y
4J89BNE fireok
4398LDA $\ddagger 8:$ LDY $\$ 14$
4408.fireloop

4410STA (aissile),y
4420DEY: BNE fireloopl
4430DEX: BPL fireloop
4448. fireok

4458LDY 18:LDA (Bissile), Y
4468 CMP 185

4478BEQ explosion
4480RTS lend fire routine
4498. explosion

450eLDI Isound MOD 256
45IBLDY isound DIV 256
452aLDA 17: JSR osmord
4538LDY $\$ 15$
4548.fireloop2

455eLDA explosiondata, Y
456eSTA (aissile),Y
4578DEY: BPL firelood2
4580DEC count laliens lef $t$
4599SED:CLC |scoresscore+ 10
468eLDA score+1:ADC 55:STA scoret1
4618LDA score:ADC 78:STA s core
4620CLD
4638LDA E31:JSR oswrch ip
rint score
4648LDA 16:JSR oswrch
4650LDA 128:JSR osurch
4660LDA score
4678LSR A:LSR A:LSR A:LSR A
468eCLC:ADC 488 : JSR oswrch
4690LDA score: AND 488F
4788CLC:ADC 488:JSR 05wrch
4718LDA score +1
472eLSR A:LSR A:LSR A:LSR A
4738CLC: ADC 748: JSR oswrch
4740LDA scoret1:AND \#4aF
4758CLC:ADC $448:$ JMP osurch
4768
4778.1 anded

4788CLC
4790LDA base:ADC 18:STA te ap
4888LDA base+1:ADC 10 :STA
teap+1
4818LDA $\ddagger 0:$ LDY $\$ 15$
4820. 1 andloop!

483asta (base), Y
4848DEY: BPL land loopl
485aLDX 19
4860.1 and 10001

4870SEC
488eLDA base:SBC 1448:STA
base
4890LDA base+1:SBC *1ıSTA
base+1
4998SEC
4918LDA teap:SBC \#38:STA
teap
4928LDA teap+1:SBC $\mathbf{\# 1 1 : S T A}$
teap +1
4938LDY $\$ 7$
4948. I andl 0002

495aLDA basedata, $Y: E O R$ (ba se), Y
49685TA (base),Y
4978LDA basedata+8, Y: EOR I
teap), Y
4980STA (teap),Y
4999DEY: BPL Landloop2
598日TXA: PHA
5018LDX \&sound2 MOD 256
522eLDY Isound2 DIV 256
5038LDA 17:JSR osmord
5048LDA 118:JSR wait
5858PLA:TAX
5860LDY $\$ 7$
5878.1 andl oop2

5080LDA basedata, YiEOR (ba se), y
5890STA (base),y
5188LDA basedata $+8, \gamma: E O R 1$
teap),y
5118STA (teap), Y
5128 DEY : BPL I and loop2
51300EX: BNE landloopl
5148RTS
5158]
5160IF joy PROCadval ELSE
[ OPT pass!,inkey LDA $\$ 129$ :
LDY 1255:JMP osbyte:]
5170NEXT
518aENDPROC
5199
5280DEF PROCadval
5218[ OPT pass
5228. joystick

523abNE ad!
5240TAX:TAY:LDA \$128:JSR o
sbyte
5258TXA:AND 11:RTS
5260.ad1

527eCMP 11:BNE ad2
5288TAX:LDY 18:LDA 128: JS
$R$ 0sbyte
529ETYA: AND IECE:CMP IA:RT 5
53e8. ad2
5318LDX 11:LDY $\mathbf{7}:$ :LDA $\$ 128$ : JSR osbyte
5328TYA: AND \# $\#$ CB: CMP \# $\#$ CO: RTS
53381
534EENDPROC
This listing is included in this month's cassette tape offer. See order form on Page 47.

## Happy New Year listing

## From Page 17

768:
778 DEFPROCdoublelletter $\$$ , $X_{1}, Y$ )
788 COLOUR2:COLOUR128
798 ? $70 \%=$ ASC (letter $\$$ )
888 CALL $4 F F F 1$
818 VDU23, $248,0 \%$ ? $1, D \% ? 1,0$
K?2,DK?2,DK?3,DK?3,D\%?4,D\%? 4

828 VDU23, $241, D K 25, D K ? 5, D$
K?6,DK?6,DK?7,DK?7,DK?8,DK? 8

838 PRINTTAB $(X, Y)$ CHR $\$ 248$
848 PRINTTAB $(X, Y+1)$ CHR $\$ 24$
1
850 ENDPROC
868 :
878 DEFPROCorid
888 FOR Ypos $\%=64$ TO 1216 STEP 64

898 MOVE Xpos\%, 64
988 PLOT 29, Xpos\%,968

918 NEXT
928 FOR Ypos\% $=64$ TO 968 S TEP 64

938 MOVE 64,Ypos\%
948 PLOT 29,1216, YDOS\%
958 NEXT
968 ENDPROC
978 :
988 DEFPROCborder
998 col $\$=$ CHR $\$ 17+$ CHRs 3
1808 holly $\$=\mathrm{col} \$+$ CHR $\$ 224$
1018 col $\$=$ CHR $\$ 17+$ CHR $\$ 1$
1828 berry $\$=$ col $\$+$ CHR $\$ 225$
1038 border $\$=$ holly $\$+$ berry $\$$
1848 horiz $\$=$ STRING ( 18 ,bor der $\$$ )
1858 PRINTTAB( 8,1 ) horiz $\$$ 1868 PRINTTAB( 0,38 )horizs; 1078 vert $\$=$ berrys + CHR $\$ 11+C$ HRs8tholly $\mathbf{~ + C H R}$ 11+CHR $\$ 8$
1888 verts=STRINGs(15, vert \$)
1098 PRINTTAB (0, 30$)$ verts
1188 PRINTTAB $(19,38)$ verts

1118 ENDPROC
1128 :
1138 DATA $53,8,592,624,73$, $12,576,648,73,4,568,648,73$, $8,568,656,89,8,552,664,81,1$ $2,544,672,73,4,536,688,81,8$ ,536,688,89,8,528,688,73,12 ,528,688,73,4,520,696,89,8, $528,696,181,8,512,784,189,2$ 4,512,784,189,8
1148 DATA $512,784,181,12,5$ $12,784,89,4,504,712,89,8,58$ $4,712,73,8,584,712,81,12,50$ $4,712,73,4,496,728,81,8,496$ ,720,89,8,496,728,73,12,496 ,728,61,4,496,728,61,8,496, $728,53,8,496,728,73,24,496$, $728,189,8,496,728$
1158 DATA $181,12,496,728,8$ $9,4,488,736,89,8,488,736,73$ , 8,480,736, 81, $12,480,736,73$ ,4,496,720,81,8,496,728,189 ,8,512,704,181,12,512,784,8 $9,4,528,688,89,8,528,688,18$

1,8
1168 DATA $536,680,189,24,5$ $44,672,121,8,568,656,181,12$ ,576,640,89,4,592,624,89,8, $592,624,73,8,488,624,81,12$, $544,656,73,4,592,672,81,8,6$ $24,688,89,4,656,784,81,4,67$ $2,728,73,12,688,736,61,4,78$ $4,752,61,8,728,776,53,8,752$ ,882,73,24
1178 DATA $8,8,0,8$
1188 :
1198 DEFPROCerror
1288 IF ERR=17 THEN END
1218 VDU22,6
1228 REPORT:PRINT" at line ${ }^{1}$;ERL
1238 ENDPROC

This listing is included in this month's cassette tape offer. See order form on Page 47.

Add forty BASIC commands to your BBC "B" or ELECTRON with this versatile new ROM

## ADDCOMM

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"Magic e" spelling rule.

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Alphabetical sorting.

## Age 5—8

## FIREFIGHT

$\mathrm{sl}-\mathrm{sm}-\mathrm{sm}, \mathrm{sp}-\mathrm{bl}$ - etc.
A®8(3-8)

## SPLOOSH

oo. coe- ear-, oi- out. on-. at
Age 7-10

## BREAK-IN

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- Team selection by names. (enter initials)
- Home/away bias, opposition tactical play
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## Micro Messages

I HAVE been experiencing difficulty loading some commercial software. If the loader for the main program changed to Mode 1 or Mode 2, then the main program just would not load.

As this has only happened in the last month or so I thought it was the Electron becoming unreliable in its old age (nine months).

A friend with an Electron was also having problems, and someone came up to me at the Manchester Electron and BBC Micro Show complaining that a program he had bought would not load.

Something Mike Cook said made me realise what was happening and how to solve the problem.

The common factor was that we all had Plus 1s. In Mode 1 or 2 the Electron runs at approximately half the speed of the BBC and this is only just fast enough to read the tape.

When the Plus 1 is added the Electron slows down even further due to the analogue to digital converter having to be read and other housekeeping tasks related to the Plus 1.

It is now too slow to read each data item as it goes past on the tape and the program will not load. A long list of Data? error messages are printed on the screen.

The solution is to speed up the Electron. One way would be to disconnect the Plus 1. This is rather inconvenient as all the leads must be removed, the Electron turned over, the Plus 1 unscrewed and pulled out, the Electron turned the right way and the leads plugged back in.

A simpler method is to turn off the ADC channels with -FX16,0. The resulting saving in processing time is sufficient to allow the Electron to read each data item, store it and be ready for the next. Programs will now load in Mode 1 or 2.

This method is not without problems though as *FX16,0 disables the joysticks.

A piece of software I have for review at the moment will not load unless this command is executed, but the program

# *FX 16,0 helps cure those loading problems 

has a joystick option which assumes that the joysticks are on - the default condition.

So if the joysticks are on I can't load the program, and if। switch the joysticks off I can load the program but can't use it as it will not respond to the joysticks.

If you are a user having problems with a program which loads in Mode 1 or 2 try *FX16,0 to speed up the Electron.

If you are a programmer then you can't assume that the joysticks are on, so please enable them with *FX16.4. Roland Waddilove, Widnes.

## 'Borrowed' software

I SUGGEST that you might invite your readers to assist owners of Electrons by compiling a list of those items of BBC Micro software which run on the Electron.

Many such titles will apparently run as they are, while others need only alterations to a title page. A regular reference list of such titles would be very helpful. - Miss D. Hillage, Sennen, Penzance.

- A good point Miss Hillage, which we'll pass to the Micro Messages Experts Forum (our readers). If any of you have run

BBC Micro programs on the Electron please let us know.


## Easy way to switch

HAVING read Noise \& Music by Nigel Peters in the October issue of Electron User, I would like to reply to his question: "Has any enterprising person attached an on/off switch to their Electron".

There is always an easy and a hard way about things, so I opted for the easy one.

All you need is a wall socket with a switch on it, a length of three core cable and a normal plug.

Wire up the plug with the length of wire and the other end into the back of the socket.

Then plug the Electron's adapter (power supply socket) into the socket, plug the normal plug into another socket somewhere (which

> WHAT would you like to see in future issues of Electron User?

> What tips have you picked up that could help other readers?

> Now's here is your opportunity to share your experiences.

> Remember that these are the pages that you write yourselves. So

## tear yourself away from your Electron keyboard and drop us a line.

The address is:
Micro Messages
Electron User Europa House 68 Chester Road
Hazel Grove
Stockport
SK7 5NY.
needn't be removed) and just use the switch on the socket as a power switch for the Electron. - E. Wilson, Parkgate, South Wirral.

## Lost, one <br> acorn

I HAVE just been bought an Acorn Electron and when I press the Break key the little picture of the Acorn goes. Can you tell me why it does this? C.J. Oram, Chelmsford, Essex.

- At first we suspected that Merlin might have something to do with it, but the answer is somewhat different and concerns "hard" and "soft" resets.

When you just press the Break key by itself you get a soft reset, which clears the screen and empties the memory but doesn't affect things like the function keys.

When you press Ctrl and the Break key at the same time you get a hard reset, which does affect, among other things, the function keys, and gives you your Acorn again.

## Printer <br> problems

I OWN an Electron with Plus 1 interface and have recently bought an Alphacom 81 to complement the computer.

Although the printer is very good and will serve my needs I have one slight problem.

When the printer has printed 80 characters (buffer max) it then starts to skip many of the characters that follow as if it is having trouble keeping up although I do believe it is printing at the correct speed.

Possibly the problem lies within the buffer, because I can control the printout by using the Shift-Ctrl keys,
$\qquad$

# Micro Messages 

## From Page 61

allowing the printer to print only approx 80 characters at a time.

Can you advise me of any special code that / can tell the computer in order to aid the printer? - Mr D.W. Bartlett, RAF Abingdon, Oxon.

HELPI I recently bought a Plus 1 expansion unit and a Silver Reed daisy wheel printer, model EXP 500.

I am experiencing great difficulty in altering the printer characteristics and do not understand how to implement the ESC codes within a program.

The printer manual is far from explicit, and I would be obliged if you could give me some assistance or recommend a publication which may help.

I am a novice programmer, so things need to be explained in simple terms. - J. Platt, Bradford, W. Yorks.

- The trouble with queries about specific printers is that unless you've used that printer you can't answer the queries.

Here at Electron Userwe've had experience of using Kaga, Epson and Brother printers, but no others.

Could our readers help? Which printers have you used with the Electron, and have you had any problems?

## Slowcoach cassettes

I HAVE just been given a cassette of games for the BBC Micro and loaded them into my daughter's Electron, where they appear to run very slowly.

Is there any way to modify the programs or instruct the computer to speed things up? Being a complete computer novice / need help. - John McIntosh, Glasgow.

- The short answer is that BBC programs will run more slowly on the Electron because of the way that it is designed.

Programs can be speeded up using various techniques (take a look at appendix E of


## Oh Brother, I'm in the dumps

TODAY I received my December copy of your excellent magazine and after devouring all information contained therein, last page "Oh Brother" in Micro Messages, I nearly fell out of my chair! To say I have the same experience as Ben Still is an understatement.

Having taken early retirement after 40 years in industry, to while away my remaining years / looked round for something to do on these long winter nights, and investing in a computer was the ideal solution.

Not wishing only for games etc. the Electron with all its extension facilities would give me what I wanted for domestic use.

I duly purchased a machine
in August and was informed all 1 needed was a cable to connect a printer. Imagine my surprise - for a further $£ 56.90$ plus a ribbon cable, I had a Plus 1 ready for the next stage.

An advert in your magazine illustrated the Brother HR-5 connected to the Plus 1, and this was duly purchased. Then the fun started.

I eventually printed all my listings by the yard - better than sliced bread - and from the samples enclosed the various print styles, but no screen dump or graphics.

I telephoned Brother. They said it was up to the computer manufacturer to supply the program.

I telephoned 0223210111 Acorn Computers, and a gentleman informed me that as I
had paid my money and taken my choice, hard luck. He did not want to know about my troubles.

If I could have foreseen the above no way would I have invested in the Electron system, as / am now stuck with it and after every enquiry/ make for a screen I'm left with a blank wall.

Would you please forward my name and stamp to Ben Still for any information he may obtain, that I may eventually screen dump. Ken Davies, Stourbridge, West Midlands.

- Don't hold your breath, but one of our tame hacks has promised us a printer dump for the Brother. As soon as we have it it'll go in the magazine.
the excellent User Guide) but novices might find them a little difficult.


## No volume control

PLEASE could you show me how to adjust the volume on the Electron.

I've tried everything from SOUND 1,-15,50,5 to SOUND 1,-1,50,5 and the volume will not change.

Is it just because you cannot do it on the Electron? Or is it just my machine? -
Matthew Hicks, aged 12, Weybridge, Surrey.

- We're afraid that it's just not possible to adjust the
volume of the sound on the Electron. No matter what the volume parameter is, from -1 to -15 , the note is played at the same loudness level.

And if you ask why the Electron allows all these different values, the answer is that it's to ensure compatibility with the BBC Micro.

## More from Merlin

I'M wishing to second David Thompson's proposal in Micro Messages for a regular feature on adventures.

I'm sure Merlin is a charming person, and no doubt has an enchanting time
when he pops out for these spells, but please tell him we need him.

As for Twin Kingdom Valley, I can't get anywhere with it, so $/$ could sure use some tips.

I keep getting bonked on the head by the gorilla. It's infuriating to have to re-load the program every time / get deaded, which happens with sickening regularity.

Come on Merlin - all we adventurers are waiting on your wisdom with baited breath. - Katy King, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

- We all agree that it's a wizard idea and, from next month, our-resident spellbinder will start a more-or-less regular column.


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[^0]:    Your OBJECT
    disfappears into the
    underarouth and is
    irretrievably lost!

[^1]:    This listing is included in this month's cassette tape offer. See order form on Page 47.

[^2]:    "ADDCOMM is a very useful and versatile piece of firmware and I
    would certainly recommend it to any BASIC programmer, it reduces the need to buy several ROMs as it contains almost all one could
    wish for .. wish for."
    "The thing I like most about ADDCOMM is the fact that you don't need to use those messy OS. commands, you can enter the commands just like BASIC statements in a program.'
    "Marks: 10 out of 10 ."
    "Let's hope other Companies can give us such good value for money!" Reviewed 'VIEWFAX - TUBELINK'

