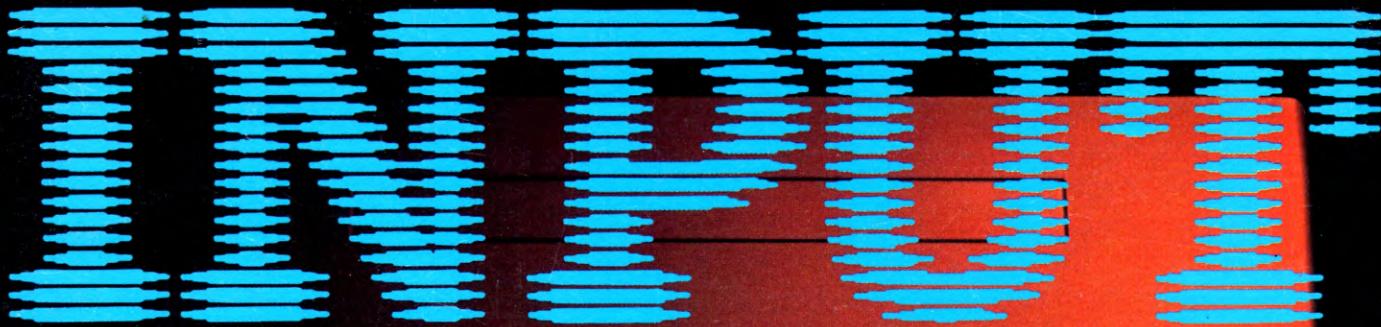


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INPUT

Vol. 4

No 50

BASIC PROGRAMMING 92

PUZZLES, COMPUTERS AND MATHS 1557

Use your computer to apply puzzle-solving techniques

APPLICATIONS 37

TUNE IN TO THE WORLD 1562

Decoding the mysteries of the airwaves

PERIPHERALS

MOVING BY DEGREES 1566

The practicalities of controlling a stepper motor

GAMES PROGRAMMING 54

ESCAPE: COMPLETE THE ADVENTURE 1568

The final part of the coded text—ready to run

LANGUAGES 11

THE TOWER OF BABEL 1576

The wide world of alternative languages

MACHINE CODE 53

CHECKING FOR FIT 1580

Looking for bugs in your machine code

INDEX

The last part of INPUT, Part 52, will contain a complete, cross-referenced index. For easy access to your growing collection, a cumulative index to the contents of each issue is contained on the inside back cover.

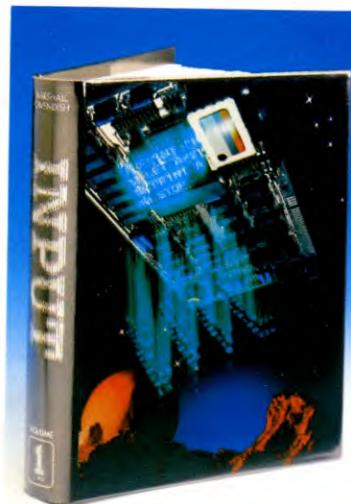
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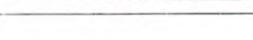
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DRAGON 32 and 64



TANDY TRS80 COLOUR COMPUTER



PUZZLES, COMPUTERS AND MATHEMATICS

Sharpen your wits and test your programming skills with these mind-bending puzzles. You'll also learn a few new techniques for solving sets of equations

By this stage of *INPUT*'s course you should have a good grounding in most of the BASIC programming techniques. Given a problem, you should be able to write a program to solve it (assuming it can actually be solved). But unless you have a particular hobby or project that makes use of the computer, it's often difficult to think up things to try out.

Puzzles offer a welcome challenge as they are an enjoyable way to practise programming and keep your skills up to scratch. They have been popular for thousands of years. The Egyptians were known to enjoy solving puzzles and the Ancient Greeks were extremely fond of mathematical and logical puzzles and paradoxes. In fact, many problems that started out as recreations have led on to important discoveries in maths and science.

Solving a problem successfully gives you a feeling of satisfaction and, if you enter some of the growing number of competitions in computer magazines you could even win yourself some prizes. But solving puzzles can also teach you more about programming than you can learn from simply reading about it because it forces you to work out your own methods and try out your own ideas.

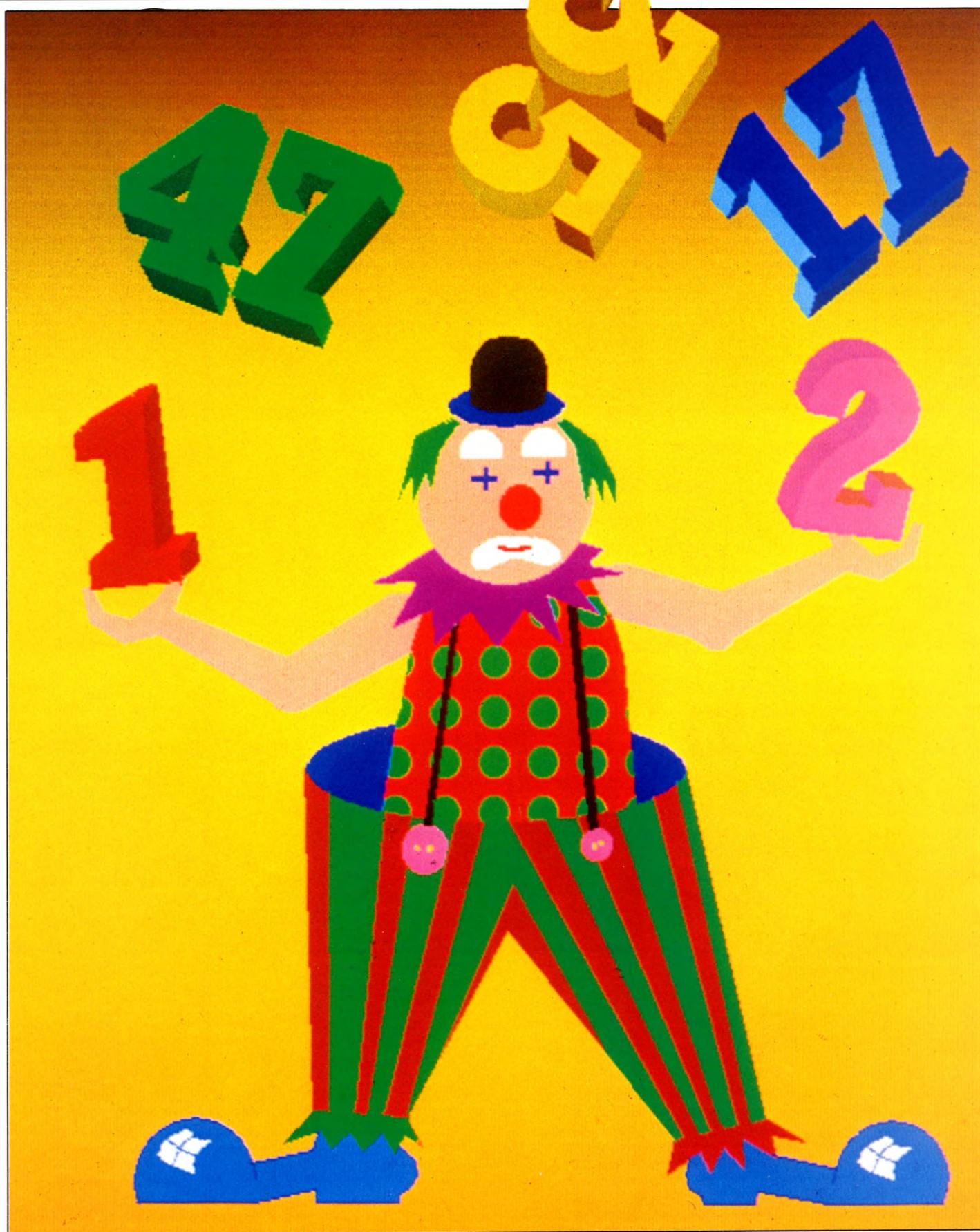
COMPUTER PUZZLES

There are many different types of puzzles, not all of which are suitable for solving on a computer. Many simply require a flash of insight or some logical thinking. A classic example of the logical thinking type is this one. A man has three possessions: a wolf, a sheep and a cabbage which he has to ferry across a river. But the boat is very small and he can only take one thing at a time. And if left alone together, the wolf will kill the sheep, or the sheep will eat the cabbage. So how can he take everything across the river intact?

This can be solved on a computer (you can try and write a program if you like) but it is

- TYPES OF PUZZLES
- USING THE COMPUTER
- SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS
- TRIAL AND ERROR
- MATHEMATICAL TRICKS





much quicker to do it with paper and pencil or in your head.

The types best solved by computer are those where you are given a certain number of facts and figures and are asked to provide the value of some unknown. Others that work on a computer ask you to perform complicated tasks in arithmetic or geometry. In these cases it is quicker to write a program to solve the problem rather than to do it yourself.

This article will show you how to solve three of the most common types of puzzles. Before you look at the solutions it is worth spending some time trying to solve them on your own. Only then turn to the programs and explanations of how they work.

SIMPLIFYING THE PROBLEM

If you are unused to solving puzzles then they may all seem rather difficult at first, as it takes a bit of practice to sort out the essential information from the mass of confusing words. In fact, the first type of puzzle relies on the words to mask what is often a quite simple problem. When stripped of the words, the puzzle usually amounts to solving a number of simultaneous equations. Here's a simple problem that you can solve without a computer so you understand the principles involved.

A group of friends visit a cafe and buy three coffees and two teas and the bill comes to 176 pence. The next day someone else joins them and they have twice as many teas but one fewer coffee. This time the bill is 16 pence more. How much is a cup of tea?

If you remove all the inessential information and use letters instead of words the problem reduces to $3c + 2t = 176$ and $2c + 4t = 192$.

These are called *simultaneous* equations because they are both true at the same time. In order to solve sets of simultaneous equations you need as many equations as there are unknowns. In this case there are two unknowns— c and t —and two equations, so they can be solved. The equations are also *linear* since none of the variables are raised to any power— $3c^2 + 2t = 176$, for example, is a non-linear equation and is solved by a different method.

To solve the puzzle, rearrange the second equation to give you $c = (192 - 4t)/2$ then substitute this into the first one. You'll get $3(192 - 4t)/2 + 2t = 176$. Rearranging this again gives $t = 28$, so a cup of tea costs 28 pence.

Equations with two unknowns are easy to solve like this and three unknowns are not too difficult. But beyond this you definitely need the computer to do the hard work for you.

THE STAMP DEALER

Here's the first real puzzle for you to solve.

A stamp dealer has a box of foreign stamps that he plans to sell in packs of six different values. The price of the packs are coded from A to F. Six young members of a stamp club go along and spend all of their pocket money on the following:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Cost
Sheila	6	2	3	1	1	2	341p
Trevor	14	11	0	1	2	1	469p
Anita	0	1	3	6	4	3	598p
Maggi	5	3	5	2	1	1	376p
Phil	12	1	4	4	3	2	587p
Sue	8	0	1	1	0	3	293p

How much did each pack cost?

Trying to solve these equations by eliminating one variable at a time is possible but it would take a very long time and would be prone to arithmetical errors. The following program will solve this puzzle and any other sets of linear simultaneous equations, many of which crop up in all sorts of problems, not only puzzles.

There are several ways of solving sets of equations like these and you may be able to find a different method, but the program below is quick and relatively short:



Singular equations

There are a few special—usually silly—situations in which simultaneous equations have either ambiguous solutions or no solutions at all. The equations $x = 2$ and $x = 3$ obviously cannot be simultaneously true, and even if you have as many equations as unknowns, the equations $x + y = 3$ and $x + y = 1$ are insoluble simultaneously. Also, the equations $x + y = 2$ and $2x + 2y = 4$ are not *independent*, they are essentially the same equation and have many possible solutions.

When you have the right number of equations and yet they are inconsistent or not independent the equations are called *singular*.

Non-independent equations can be solved using a method of trial and error as used in, the Christmas presents puzzle. But several solutions are possible and you need extra information to pick out the correct one.



```

10 INPUT "ENTER NUMBER OF ROWS□";R
15 LET C=R+1
20 DIM A(R,C): DIM B(R,C): DIM A$(C-1,20)
30 FOR K=1 TO C-1
40 INPUT "ENTER NAMES FOR
        COLUMNS□",A$(K)
50 NEXT K
60 FOR J=1 TO R
70 PRINT : PRINT "ENTER VALUES FOR
        ROW□";J
80 FOR K=1 TO C
90 INPUT A(J,K)
95 PRINT A(J,K); "□";
100 LET B(J,K)=A(J,K)
110 NEXT K: NEXT J
120 FOR L=1 TO R
130 GOSUB 230
140 GOSUB 280
150 NEXT L
160 CLS
170 FOR K=1 TO C-1: PRINT AT
        1,4*K-4;A$(K): NEXT K
180 FOR J=1 TO R: FOR K=1 TO C: PRINT
        AT 1+J, K*4-4;B(J,K)
190 NEXT K: NEXT J
200 PRINT "ANSWERS:-"
210 FOR K=1 TO C-1: PRINT AT
        4+R,K*4-4;A(K,C): NEXT K
220 STOP
240 LET D=A(L,L)
250 FOR K=1 TO C
260 LET A(L,K)=A(L,K)/D
270 NEXT K: RETURN
290 FOR J=1 TO R
300 IF J=L THEN NEXT J: RETURN
310 LET F=A(J,L)
320 FOR K=1 TO C
330 LET A(J,K)=A(J,K) - F*A(L,K)
340 NEXT K: NEXT J: RETURN

```

CE **CE**

```

10 INPUT "ENTER NUMBERS OF ROWS AND
        COLUMNS";R,C
20 DIM A(R,C),B(R,C),A$(C-1)
30 FOR K=1 TO C-1
40 INPUT "NAMES FOR COLUMNS";A$(K)
50 NEXT
60 FOR J=1 TO R
70 PRINT "ENTER VALUES FOR ROW□";J
80 FOR K=1 TO C
90 INPUT A(J,K)
100 B(J,K)=A(J,K)
110 NEXT:NEXT
120 FOR L=1 TO R
130 GOSUB 230
140 GOSUB 280
150 NEXT
160 PRINT "□"
170 FOR K=1 TO C-1:PRINT TAB(8*K-8);

```

```

A$(K);:NEXT:PRINT
180 FORJ=1TO R:FORK=1TO C:PRINTTAB
  (K*8-8);B(J,K);
190 NEXT:PRINT:NEXT
200 PRINT:PRINT"ANSWERS: -"
210 FORK=1TO C-1:PRINTTAB(8*K-8);
  A(K,C);:NEXT
220 END
240 D=A(L,L)
250 FOR K=1 TO C
260 A(L,K)=A(L,K)/D
270 NEXT:RETURN
290 FORJ=1TO R
300 IF J=L THEN NEXT:RETURN
310 F=A(J,L)
320 FORK=1TO C
330 A(J,K)=A(J,K)-F*A(L,K)
340 NEXT:NEXT:RETURN

```



```

10 INPUT"ENTER NUMBER OF ROWS AND
  COLUMNS",R,C
20 DIM A(R,C),B(R,C),A$(C-1)
30 FORK=1TO C-1
40 INPUT"NAME FOR COLUMNS",A$(K)
50 NEXT
60 FORJ=1TO R
70 PRINT"ENTER VALUES FOR ROW□";J
80 FORK=1TO C
90 INPUTA(J,K)
100 B(J,K)=A(J,K)
110 NEXT:NEXT
120 FOR L=1TO R
130 PROCdiag
140 PROCCalc
150 NEXT
160 MODE0
170 FORK=1TO C-1:PRINTTAB(10*K-10,1)
  A$(K):NEXT
180 FORJ=1TO R:FORK=1TO C:PRINTTAB
  (K*10-10,1+J);B(J,K)
190 NEXT:NEXT
200 PRINT"ANSWERS: -":@%=&2020A
210 FORK=1TO C-1:PRINTTAB(K*10-10,
  3+R);A(K,C):NEXT
220 @%=&90A:END
230 DEF PROCdiag
240 D=A(L,L)
250 FORK=1TO C
260 A(L,K)=A(L,K)/D
270 NEXT:ENDPROC
280 DEF PROCCalc
290 FORJ=1TO R
300 IFJ=L THEN NEXT:ENDPROC
310 F=A(J,L)
320 FOR K=1TO C
330 A(J,K)=A(J,K)-F*A(L,K)
340 NEXT:NEXT:ENDPROC

```



10 CLS: INPUT"ENTER NUMBER OF ROWS

```

  AND COLS□";R,C
20 DIM A(R,C),B(R,C),A$(C-1)
30 FORK=1TO C-1
40 INPUT"NAME FOR COLUMNS□";A$(K)
50 NEXT
60 FORJ=1TO R
70 PRINT"ENTER VALUES FOR ROW□";J
80 FORK=1TO C
90 INPUTA(J,K)
100 B(J,K)=A(J,K)
110 NEXTK,J
120 FORL=1TO C
130 GOSUB230
140 GOSUB280
150 NEXT
160 CLS
170 FORK=1TO C-1:PRINT@4*K-3,A$(K):
  NEXT
180 FORJ=1TO R:FORK=1TO C:PRINT@4*
  K-5+32*J,B(J,K)
190 NEXTK,J
200 PRINT"ANSWERS: -"
210 FORK=1TO C-1:PRINTA$(K);
  "□ = □";PRINTUSING" # # # # #
  #. # #";A(K,C):NEXT
220 END
230 D=A(L,L)
250 FORK=1TO C
260 A(L,K)=A(L,K)/D
270 NEXT:RETURN
280 FORJ=1TO R
300 IFJ=L THEN NEXT:RETURN
310 F=A(J,L)
320 FORK=1TO C
330 A(J,K)=A(J,K)-F*A(L,K)
340 NEXT:NEXT:RETURN

```

The first part of the program from Lines 10 to 110 lets you input the data, the second part from Lines 120 to 150 calls on two subroutines (or procedures) to work out the answer, and this is then printed out by Lines 160 to 220.

The values are put into array A(J,K) a row at a time. In this program J relates to rows and K relates to columns, and you should keep this in mind as you read through the rest of the program. The array A(J,K) is copied into an identical array B(J,K) so the original values can be printed with the answer in Line 180.

The calculation proceeds a row at a time controlled by the loop in Lines 120 and 150. First of all, the routine at Lines 230 to 270 picks out the *diagonal* element in the row (that is A(1,1), A(2,2) etc.) and divides each element in the row by this value. The diagonal element is now equal to one, that is, it has been *normalized*.

The next routine does the major work of the program. It consists of only six lines but it is very difficult to see what's going on. The

best way to understand it is to work through a real (but short) example following through each step the computer takes in turn. In essence it works like this. Assume you have so far normalized row one, so L is one. Line 290 then takes each row in turn *apart* from row one (Line 300), so in this case it starts with row 2. Line 310 takes the first element in row two, and calls it F. Still on row two, Line 320 loops through each column, then Line 330 multiplies F by the element in this column in row one and subtracts it from the element in the same column in row two. And so on for rows 3, 4, 5 and 6. Then it starts again with L equal to 2.

At the end of this, the diagonal elements in each row are still equal to one, and all the other elements are zero. So the values for A, B, C etc. can simply be read off from the right-hand column. Except on the Spectrum and Commodores, the program prints out the answer to two decimal places to avoid rounding errors. Without this, an answer of 10 may appear as 9.999998 or 10.000001.

THE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

The last program will solve any sets of linear simultaneous equations where there are as many equations as unknowns. But many puzzles arrange things so you have too few equations and these cannot be solved in this way—indeed they have no unique solution and the trick is to pick out the most likely answer from the solutions available. Usually there will be some clue in the puzzle to help you do this. Alternatively, the equations may turn out to be non-linear.

Try out this puzzle. At Christmas, Uncle Albert, a somewhat eccentric mathematician, explained to his two young nephews that he would give each boy as many packages as the boy's age (counting only whole years). He also explained that each package contained the same number of envelopes as the boy's age and each envelope contained the same number of pennies as the boy's age. Having handed over the presents he murmured to himself that next year it would cost him £5 more. How old were the boys?

Stripping this of words and putting the boys ages as A and B and the amount of money spent this year as M, the puzzle reduces to these equations:

$$A^3 + B^3 = M \quad (A+1)^3 + (B+1)^3 = M + 500$$

These have three unknowns—A, B and M—but only two equations. Without a computer you would have to use a method of trial and error trying out different values of A and B and seeing if the equations agree. The computer works in a similar way, except that it can try out hundreds or thousands of values in a

very short time and without making a mistake.

The first step in solving the problem is to look for some extra clue in the puzzle to help you limit the range of values you have to try. Since it refers to 'young' nephews, the boys are unlikely to be over 14, and must surely be at least three. The program to solve the problem is very short:

```
S
10 FOR A=3 TO 14
20 FOR B=A TO 14
30 LET M=A^3+B^3
40 LET N=(A+1)^3+(B+1)^3
50 IF ABS(M+500-N)<.01 THEN PRINT
  "A=";A;"B=";B
60 NEXT B
70 NEXT A
```

```
C C Q V T
10 FOR A=3 TO 14
20 FOR B=A TO 14
30 M=A↑3+B↑3
40 N=(A+1)↑3+(B+1)↑3
50 IF ABS(M+500-N)<.01 THEN PRINT
  "A=";A;"B=";B
60 NEXT B
70 NEXT A
```

Running this program will give you only one answer because of the restraints put in Lines 10 and 20. If the puzzle had not specified young nephews, the FOR...NEXT loop would have to be extended. By the way, the ABS condition in Line 50 avoids problems with rounding errors, what it is really checking for is IF $M + 500 = N$.

This method should work for all puzzles with more unknowns than equations. For other puzzles you may need to guess the values of more variables, or possibly have more IF...THEN conditions of the sort in Line 50. With a large number of unknowns or conditions the program may take many minutes or even hours to RUN, but it will still be solvable.

MATHEMATICAL MAGIC

The third group of puzzles often presented in computer magazines are the number puzzles. These ask seemingly simple arithmetical questions that turn out to be very tricky to solve—unless you use the computer.

Here are a couple of examples.

There is one four digit number which, when reversed and multiplied by an integer, returns to its original value: $8712 = 4 \times 2178$. The problem is to find if there are any other such numbers and if so, what they are?

Another interesting number is 987654321.

This is exactly divisible by 17, and it uses all digits from 1 to 9. Find the next highest number with the same properties.

The solutions to both of these types of problem rely on you treating the number as a collection of digits rather than a numeric value. You can either divide the number up into units, tens, hundreds and so on, or treat it as a string and separate the digits using RIGHT\$, MID\$ and LEFT\$ or the Spectrum's equivalent.

The first problem is solved by the first method. Writing the number as ABCD produces this equation:

$$1000^*A + 100^*B + 10^*C + D = \\ X*(1000^*D + 100^*C + 10^*B + A)$$

and you have to find the five unknowns. As usual, the main difficulty is deciding on the values to try out. A can vary from 1 to 9—it cannot be zero or you would have a three digit number. B and C can vary from 0 to 9. The multiplying factor X must be at least two and cannot be more than 10/D or the second half of the equation will be a five digit number. For the same reason, D cannot be more than 4. So now you can write out the program to solve the problem:

```
R
10 FOR A=1 TO 9
20 FOR B=0 TO 9
30 FOR C=0 TO 9
40 FOR D=1 TO 4
50 FOR X=2 TO INT(9.9/D)
60 LET J=1000^*A + 100^*B + 10^*C + D
70 LET K=1000^*D + 100^*C + 10^*B + A
80 IF X*K=J THEN PRINT J;"=";
  X;"";K
90 NEXT X: NEXT D: NEXT C: NEXT B: NEXT A
```

```
C C Q V T
10 FOR A=1 TO 9
20 FOR B=0 TO 9
30 FOR C=0 TO 9
40 FOR D=1 TO 4
50 FOR X=2 TO INT(9.9/D)
60 J=1000^*A + 100^*B + 10^*C + D
70 K=1000^*D + 100^*C + 10^*B + A
80 IF X*K=J THEN PRINT J;"=";
  X;"";K
90 NEXT X,D,C,B,A
```

Type in the program, RUN it then sit back and wait—it will take some time to check through all the possible combinations.

The solution to the second puzzle treats the number as a string. The Spectrum program sets a slightly different problem to the others since it can only cope with 8 digits at a time, but the principles are the same.



```
10 LET M=98765432
20 LET M=M-27
30 LET M$=STR$(M)
40 LET F=0
50 FOR P=2 TO 9
60 LET P$=STR$(P)
70 LET X=0: FOR K=1 TO 8: IF P$=M$(K
  TO K) THEN LET X=K
75 NEXT K
```

```
80 IF X=0 THEN LET F=F+1
90 NEXT P: IF F=0 THEN PRINT M$:
  STOP
100 GOTO 20
```



```
10 M=987654321
20 M=M-17
30 M$=STR$(M)
40 F=0
50 FOR P=1 TO 9
60 P$=CHR$(48+P)
65 FOR Z=1 TO LEN(M$)
70 IF MID$(M$,Z,1)=P$ THEN 90
80 NEXT Z:F=F+1
90 NEXT P: IF F=0 THEN PRINT M$:END
100 GOTO 20
```



```
10 M=987654321
20 M=M-17
30 M$=STR$(M)
40 F=0
50 FOR P=1 TO 9
60 P$=STR$(P)
70 X=INSTR(M$,P$)
80 IF X=0 F=F+1
90 NEXT: IF F=0 PRINT M$:END
100 GOTO 20
```



```
10 M=987654321
20 M=M-17
30 M$=STR$(M)
40 F=0
50 FOR P=1 TO 9
60 P$=CHR$(48+P)
70 X=INSTR(M$,P$)
80 IF X=0 THEN F=F+1
90 NEXT
100 IF F=0 THEN PRINT M$:END
110 GOTO 20
```

Counting down from 987654321 the program converts every multiple of 17 into a string, M\$. Lines 50 and 60 convert every digit from 1 to 9 into a string then Line 70 checks if this is in M\$. If any digit is *not* in M\$ then a flag F is incremented by one. M\$ is only printed out if it contains all the digits from 1 to 9.

TUNE IN TO THE WORLD

Discover how you can use your computer to unravel the coded messages of the airwaves—including the stream of information that is beamed to Earth from satellites

They say that nothing is new. The information revolution didn't start with the coming of the home micro, but when Guglielmo Marconi made his first radio transmissions across the Atlantic way back at the very start of the twentieth century.

The real revolution is not the existence of the technology, but its sophistication—and this is what the information revolution owes to the micro. Today, microelectronic control technology doesn't only regulate the washing cycle in your automatic washing machine, it has also begun to change the face of worldwide radio communications and this is something in which the home user can easily participate.

Short-wave radio has the ability to send and receive signals at extremely long distances, and this is a technology which is widely accessible. In place of the gigantic World War Two radios you used to be able to buy in government surplus stores, tiny compact portable short-wave receivers now have the kind of pulling power that brings in stations from all over the world.

RADIO CODES

When you listen to one of these sets, many of the sounds are those of hundreds of foreign voices. But mixed up with them is a strange collection of blips, blops and chirping sounds. It's these normally unintelligible signals that are potentially the most interesting, because they are actually coded messages. Using a micro, a short wave radio and a special interface you can begin to unscramble some of these codes—a classic data reduction application.

Before looking at how to receive and decode these signals, let's look at their history. Radio telegraphy started in 1901 when Marconi transmitted the first transatlantic radio signal. The technology that he used could not have coped with sending a spoken transmission, so Marconi used a dot-and-dash code (invented earlier by Samuel Morse and named after him) to transmit the letter 's' from Poldhu in Cornwall to Signal Hill in Newfoundland.

Radio technology soon advanced to the point where it was possible to transmit voice

signals. But in spite of this, it turned out that there were good reasons for continuing to use codes for many applications. The trouble is that transmitting voices (radio telephony) uses up a lot of radio space, and there is only a very limited amount. Transmitting coded messages by radio telegraphy and radio teletype makes more efficient use of the radio frequencies and over long distances is more reliable. Often, interference makes voice reception very difficult while telegraphic and teletype signals can still be decoded successfully.

Morse was naturally adopted for these uses, but soon people wanted to transmit messages faster and use machines for automatic sending and receiving. The Morse code wasn't very suitable for this because it was difficult for a machine to recognise where one letter ended and the next started. So Morse was replaced by Radio Teletype (RTTY) codes which get over this problem by using a sort of binary word. In the Baudot code, each 'word' is made up of a number of equal length units using seven bits. As these are all the same length, the machine does not need to worry about where they start and stop. Five of the bits are data units representing alphabetic information, and the other two mark the start and stop of each word. Each of the five data units can have a value of 1 or 0—in radio terms this is called a Mark or Space. Looking at the five data units, an 'a' is 00111 and a 'c' is 10001. RTTY signals are normally transmitted at a number of different speeds, these are 45, 50, 57, 75, 100 and 110 Baud (bits per second).

RECEPTION

Such codes are nowadays in continuous use and form a major part of the long distance traffic of the airwaves, carrying everything from messages to foreign embassies, through to satellite transmissions. Between them, all these codes make up the noises you hear on a short wave set. So what do you need to turn them into something readable?

The first thing, besides a microcomputer of course, is a short-wave radio. You don't have to have the latest thing but your set must be able to receive Single Side Band (SSB)

signals, SSB signals are a way to make better use of the available frequencies but they can't be received without a special radio.

All of the new generation short-wave sets have this facility. It is also better to get one that will receive a wide range of frequencies, most good short wave radios can receive signals of frequencies between 100 Hz and 30,000 kHz.

The ICOM IC R70 is one of the top range sets. It costs about as much as a BBC B and disk drive, but has almost every facility that a short wave radio fan could wish for. There are a lot of receivers from this price down to around the price of a Commodore 64. A visit to the local amateur radio shop to see what they have to offer or a glance through some of the radio magazines will reveal most of them.

One portable radio is worthwhile considering. The Uniden Communication Receiver 2021 is a full facility shortwave radio and offers good reception on the FM band for ordinary radio programmes as well.

The next thing you need is an aerial. The two portables come with telescopic aerials but these aren't good enough to pull in the really distant stations. The simplest kind is a long piece of wire, the longer the better—either stretched from a convenient window to a nearby support in the garden or hung down the side of the house. The alternative is a purpose built aerial. Many of these are for outdoor use, but you can also get neat indoor ones such as the Datong Active Receiving Antenna.

This is only three metres long but because it uses active components has a great deal of power. There are two models, one for indoors and the other for outdoors, both with their own power supplies.

DECODING

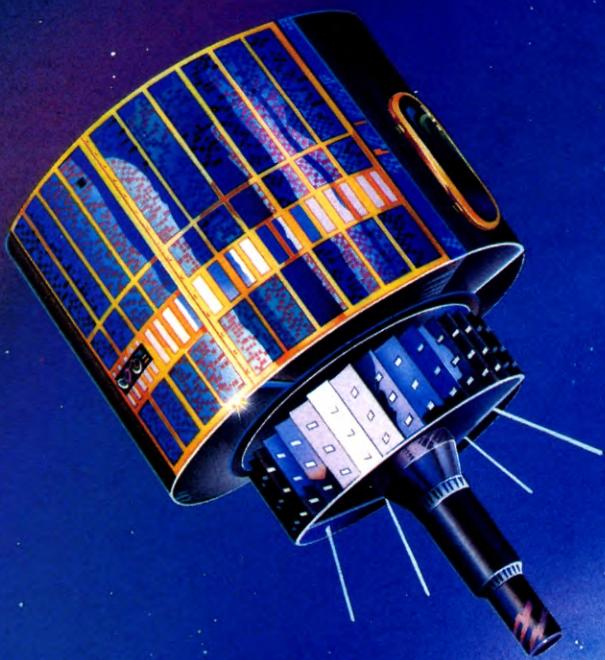
A set-up like this will enable you to receive the signals, but not to decode them. This is the job of the computer, so next comes the all important link between the radio and the computer, the interface. When you tune into an RTTY signal, it is unmistakable, RTTY really sounds like continuous chirping, because the signal is made up of two tones



RADIO CODES
RECEPTION
DECODING
TUNING IN
READING OUT



CODING SYSTEMS
CAPTURING A SATELLITE
TRANSMISSION
ENTER THE COMPUTER . . .
THE SOFTWARE



rapidly switching between each other. The lower tone represents the Space (logic 0) and the higher tone is the Mark (logic 1). This is called Frequency Shift Keying (FSK). The difference between the two frequencies is usually quite small. On the ordinary AM short wave band (between 150 to 30,000 kHz) the two frequencies are 85 and 170 Hz. On the FM band they are 30 and 220 Hz. The interface operates as a decoder by changing these two tones into zero and five volts to represent the two logic levels of the code and feeds the resulting signals into the user port of the micro.

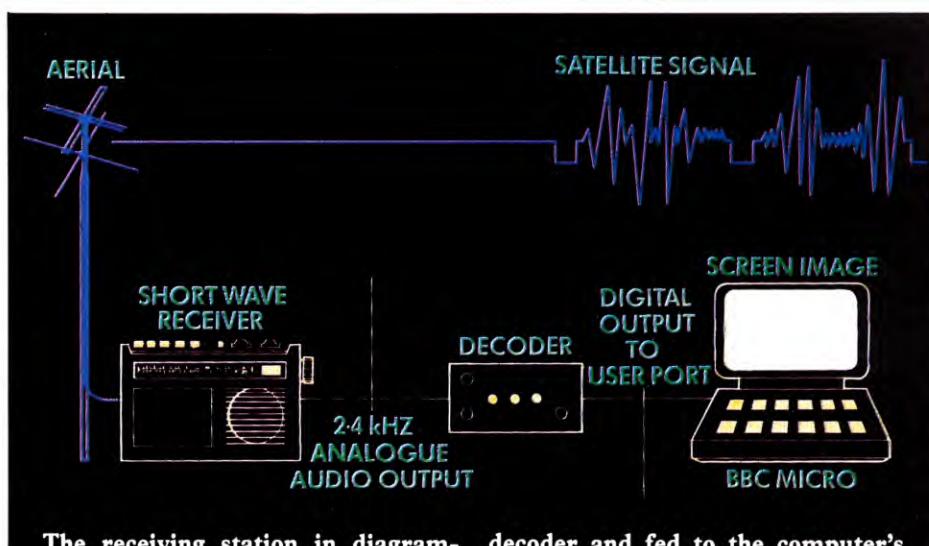
Radio magazines list a number of small firms making decoders for most of the popular micros and supplying the necessary software to work with them. One system is made by Scarab Systems, whose decoder and software costs about half the price of a Spectrum. It can accommodate the two different RTTY frequencies for HF and FM short wave transmissions. On the front panel are two light emitting diodes labelled Mark and Space, which flicker on and off in rhythm with the signal when it is tuned in properly. When you are tuning in to a signal you turn the knob until the lights start pulsing and then logic signals are being sent to the computer.

At this point, the software takes over. Its job is quite straightforward. All it has to do is detect the start and stop bits of each word and then use a look-up table to find out what character the five data bits represent and then print it on the screen or printer—but it has to do this quite quickly, of course.

It usually takes a little time and trouble to get the system set up properly. A common problem is interference from the computer itself. The first thing is to make sure that the aerial is as far away from the computer as possible. If this doesn't cure the problem then you will have to shield the computer electronically by lining the case with aluminium foil and wrapping all the cables coming out of it in the same material. The foil shield can then be connected to the ground to stop the interference signals from escaping. Another technique is to give the inside of the computer's case a coat of zinc paint and earth it in the same way.

TUNING IN

That's the system—what do you listen to? It can be fun just tuning around the dial randomly, but beware. It is actually *illegal* to receive some transmissions, with a very heavy fine if you are caught. You are allowed to



The receiving station in diagrammatic form. The radio receiver tunes in the signal which is digitized by the

decoder and fed to the computer's user port

receive the amateur transmissions which are found on these bands:

- 3.58 to 3.62 MHz
- 7.035 to 7.045 MHz
- 10.140 to 10.150 MHz
- 14.080 to 14.100 MHz

Books that give comprehensive lists of people using RTTY are the *World Press Services Frequencies Confidential Frequency List* and *Guide to RTTY Frequencies*.

READING OUT

When everything is tuned in and set properly, words suddenly start to appear on the screen, a very exciting moment. If you get gobbledegook instead, it may be because the message is in a secret code, but always try changing the baud rate first.

Sometimes, you may not be able to resolve a signal into words at all. This could just be that it's at a non-standard baud rate or frequency shift or it could be that it is on one of the newer Teletype systems. There are two main contenders—TOR and ASCII.

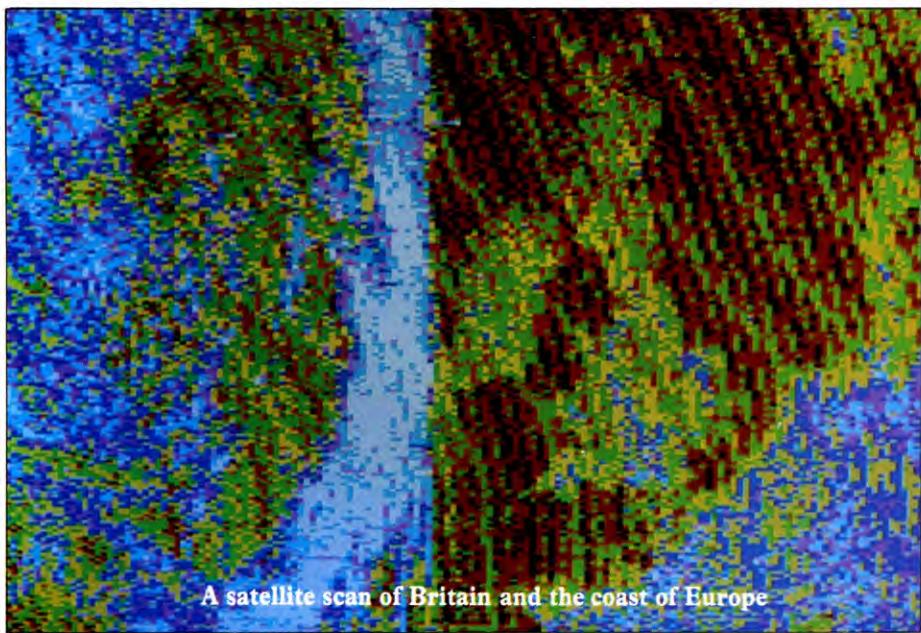
The ASCII is obvious, as this just uses the same transmission system but uses the ASCII code. TOR (Telex Over Radio) is a bit more complicated. There are two types of this—ARQ and FEC—in both of which each data word has a check sum included so that the receiving equipment can tell if an error has crept into the transmission. ARQ stands for Auto Request, meaning that if an error has been detected, the receiving station transmits

a signal to the sender asking for the last character to be transmitted. This is quite complex and requires the user to have a transmitter and a receiver. The other system, FEC (Forward Error Correction) is simpler. It transmits everything twice and if the two versions disagree, the receiver only uses the correct character. Software and decoders for both ASCII and TOR systems are beginning to appear on the market.

CAPTURING A SATELLITE

With receivers that work at much higher frequencies it is even possible to receive and display pictures taken by the American NOAA and Russian Meteor satellites—although at present interfaces and software only exist for the BBC B. If you want to receive weather satellite pictures you must get a letter of permission from the Radio Regulatory department of the Home Office.

These satellites continuously transmit television pictures as they orbit the earth. Their orbit almost passes over the North and South poles of the earth and takes about one hundred and two minutes for each revolution. As they go round, the earth rotates steadily below them by about twenty five and a half degrees and so each time the satellite comes around it is looking at another part of the earth's surface. In this way a complete picture of the earth is built up in strips, each one slightly overlapping the last.



The satellite takes two pictures side by side, one with visible light, the other with infra-red light, using Automatic Picture Transmission equipment (APT). As the satellite spins rapidly, special equipment on board scans the earth's surface and sends a TV picture at 120 lines a minute—one line in half a second. This is a slow scan television picture—a domestic TV scans six hundred and twenty five lines in one twenty-fifth of a second. Each scanned line is split into two, so that one represents the infra-red and the other the visible light picture.

TRANSMISSION

The signals that are sent are transmitted as radio FM radio codes on 137.5 MHz or 137.62 MHz. Receiving these signals is reasonably straightforward. You can use either specially designed shortwave receivers or a converter that connects to an ordinary domestic FM radio. You also need a crossed dipole aerial which can be bought, or made from an old BBC 1 television aerial.

The picture information is carried by a 2.4 kHz audible tone which is modulated by the brightness of the image so when you listen to it it gets louder and softer depending on how bright or dark bits of the picture are. Normally this varying-loudness tone is used to drive a facsimile (FACS) recorder. In these machines a piece of light or heat sensitive paper is wrapped around a rotating drum and

the image is exposed or burnt onto it by a scanning light or heating diode.

Receiving facsimile pictures itself isn't new because the BBC used to transmit them in 1934. A kit was available at the time to build a facsimile recorder but they were expensive even then. Today a facsimile recorder can cost many thousand pounds.

ENTER THE COMPUTER ...

This is where the micro comes in. With suitable software the micro can display a very good picture, although this and the instructions on how to make the necessary interfaces between the receiver and the computer are only available for the BBC micro at the moment. The only disadvantage in this product is the fact that the construction details for the clock and high speed analogue to digital converter are limited to a schematic circuit diagram. You will have to make a hard wired version or design an appropriate circuit board, but it is very cheap. The hardware consists of an accurate clock, and a fast analogue-to-digital converter.

The clock is needed to synchronise the start of each line. Looking at the diagram of the waveform received from the satellite, you will see two large pulses, one at the beginning and the other separating the two pictures. These are synchronising pulses, of which the first is the most important. The software has to align all of these accurately one under the other to produce an undistorted picture.

The synchronizing clock is crystal controlled and produces accurate 2Hz pulses which the software uses to position the lines. It is possible to use the line pulses themselves but the trouble is that if the signal fades the pulses are also lost and the system comes to a grinding halt. It is much easier to record the satellite signals on a stereo cassette or reel to reel tape recorder with the clock pulses on the other track so that they can be passed through the BBC micro at a more leisurely rate after the satellite has passed.

Before the computer can display a picture, the 2.4 kHz analogue signal has to be turned into a digital one. Each line takes only half a second so the information rate is too high for the BBC's internal A to D converter to deal with. An external ADC with a very fast conversion time is used and the signal is passed on to the computer's user port along with the 2 Hz pulses from the other tape track.

THE SOFTWARE

The software presents you with a menu allowing you to select the resolution and colour range of the picture—there are two. The first uses colours that display a good black and white image on a black and white monitor and the second uses a colour range designed to show different temperature bands in the infra red spectrum. A picture is slowly built up on the screen as data is converted.

In its very basic form the software contains two loops. The first produces a horizontal scan pixel by pixel, each time plotting a colour according to the value of the ADC. The second produces a vertical scan synchronized by the crystal 2 Hz clock and line synchronizing pulses. The image-producing routines run in machine code, because BASIC is not fast enough to process the data from the high speed ADC.

Of course, the software does a lot more than this—most importantly it corrects the geometric distortion found in the raw, unprocessed pictures. These look like a tall thin strip, with all the land features being highly squashed. The software plots every other line and stretches the line length to overcome this natural distortion. Other programs in the package allow you to store pictures and view them at will.

As the satellite rotates from north to south and the earth rotates underneath it, it follows that it will only be in range of the receiving aerials two or three times a day and these times will be different every day. Proper prediction tables can be purchased from the NASA information bureau.

See how to apply computer control by programming a micro—in this case a BBC—to run a stepper motor. This is the starting point for all kinds of robotics applications

Following on from the article on pages 1552 to 1556, in which you saw the general principles of using a computer to control a mechanical system, it's time to look at a specific example. The system explored here applies only to the BBC micro, because it is extremely easy to interface these machines with the minimum of electronics. But the principles hold for the other computers, too, although the hardware connections are likely to be more complicated.

The programming given here shows what is involved in controlling a stepper motor. As explained on page 1555, these are particularly suited to computer control, because they can be made to turn in very precise increments. Stepper motors are available with a wide range of torque ratings to suit many load requirements. The simplicity with which they can be interfaced and controlled by computers make them a very attractive proposition in many control applications.

INTERFACING

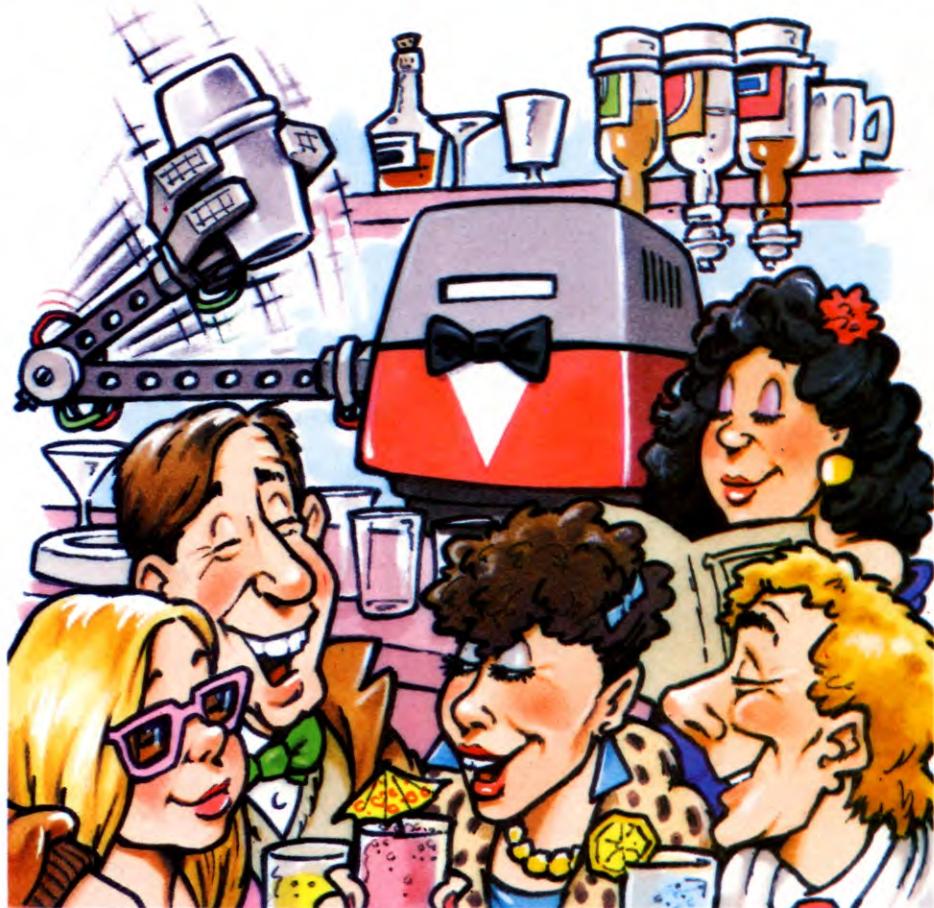
If you have a stepper motor you would like to drive from a BBC micro, the interfacing is not complicated. The illustration explains the electronics you need to control a stepper motor for the BBC Buggy (there are actually two motors in every buggy).

In this example, two bits from the computer's output at the user port, bits 0 and 1, are used to control four stages of a Darlington driver chip. Two of these stages are driven directly, and the remaining two are driven by the inverse (or *complements*) of bits 0 and 1, obtained by putting them through a pair of inverters. The outputs of the driver chip then directly switch the drives to the stepper motor coils.

PROGRAMMING

This short program shows how little BASIC is needed to drive a four-pole stepper motor. This will drive the motor at a constant speed in one direction:

```
100 ?&FE62 = &FF
110 REPEAT
120 ?&FE60 = 0
130 PROCdelay
```



```
140 ?&FE60 = 1
150 PROCdelay
160 ?&FE60 = 3
170 PROCdelay
180 ?&FE60 = 2
190 PROCdelay
200 UNTIL 0
210 END
220 DEFPROCdelay
230 TIME = 0
240 REPEAT
250 UNTIL TIME > 10
260 ENDPROC
```

The speed of rotation is decided by the time delay between steps, set in Line 250. If PROCdelay were removed altogether, or if this program were written in machine code you could find the stepper unable to keep up with the driving software. Hardware does take time

to react to change and PROCdelay is necessary!

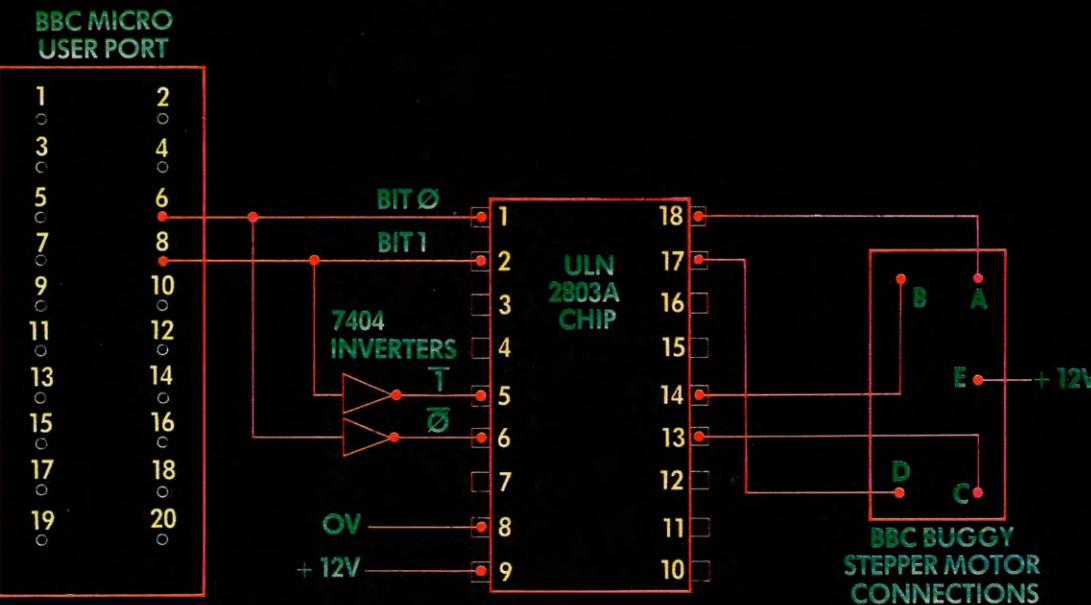
Line 100 sets up the BBC's user port to act as an output. Only bits 0 and 1 are needed to drive the stepper motor. These bits are driven in a sequence (Lines 110 to 200). The sequence—0, 1, 3, 2, 0, 1 and so on—at first sight may look a little odd. What it is doing is counting in *Gray code*. Moving through a Gray code sequence, only one bit in the word changes from one step to the next.

DECIMAL	BIT1	BIT0
0	0	0
1	0	1
3	1	1
2	1	0
0	0	0

To see why Gray code is used, imagine a very simplified version of a practical four pole

- PRINCIPLES OF CONTROL
- STEPPER MOTORS
- INTERFACING
- ELECTRONIC CONNECTIONS
- PROGRAMMING

- HOW IT WORKS
- TIMING
- COUNTING
- GRAY CODE
- PRECISION



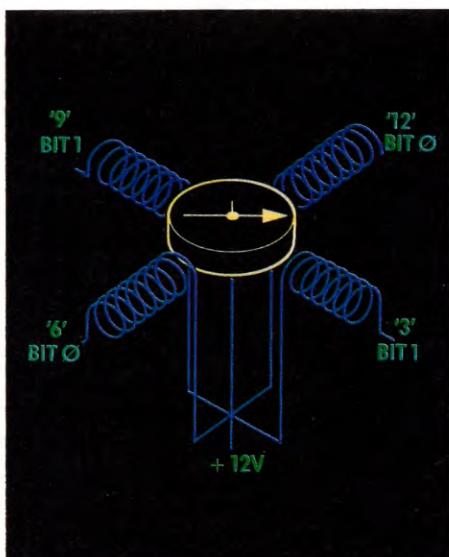
stepper motor—one with only four windings like the one shown on page 1554. These windings are driven from just two bits, bit 0 and 1 of the micro. Bit 0 drives the windings at '12 O'clock' (and '6 O'clock') while bit 1 drives the windings at '3' and '9 O'clock'. The sense of the drive to 12 and 3 is always opposite to that for 6 and 9. The moving rotor of the motor can be imagined as a permanent magnet pivoted about its centre point.

FIELD COILS

As the fields in the coils are switched by the 0, 1, 3, 2 sequence the rotor always attempts to position itself in line with the strongest field. For example, when coils '9' and '12' are powered (a Gray count of 1), the rotor will move to a point midway between these two coils, where the fields add to be strongest. To step the motor on, the Gray count is increased to 3. In other words, it changes the sense of the field in coil '9' (and '3'). The rotor has to move clockwise, passing through '12' to its new position between '12' and '3'.

By using Gray coding, the direction of

Fig. 1 (above) shows how to interface a stepper motor to the user port of a BBC computer. **Fig. 2 (below)** shows how a four-pole motor can be controlled by just two bits of the output



rotation of the rotor is never ambiguous. If the motor needs to be driven in the reverse direction the count sequence is simply reversed. (ie. 2, 3, 1, 0, 2, 3, 1, 0 and so on.)

In practice, real stepper motors have many more poles than the simple version used to illustrate the principles of stepper operation. With more poles, the size of step can be reduced, but the principles stay the same. For instance, a 100 pole motor with 1.8 degree steps would still be driven by that same Gray count.

UNDER CONTROL

Once a stepper motor is under computer control, the system can not only be used to control its speed but its position, also. As each single step, forward or backwards, can easily be counted from software the position of a motor can be fixed exactly. Two hundred steps clockwise followed by two hundred steps anticlockwise will return the motor's shaft to its exact starting point. This principle applies as long as an equal number of steps in each direction are made.

ESCAPE: COMPLETE THE ADVENTURE

Add the program lines below to your existing text program and you will have the complete text. RUNning the program will generate the text in array Z or Z%, and the pointers in array A or A%—Dragon and Tandy owners will find two separate programs which will generate the arrays.

If the program shows a checksum error when RUN, rectify the mistake and RUN the program again. Repeat the process until the program RUNs without errors.

```

S
6652 DATA "596B96D95B2329E57CAD970DB6DB6CA62F"
6654 DATA "465E72A64651CBDE464B343016464B24BC"
6656 DATA "CF792CA39739F6A6CF194B232BB164647D"
6658 DATA "31654CAB9632F8CC6472F790C591953293"
6660 DATA "32864B2B5CE5162CA4CC650CAD9598847"
6662 DATA "23219DE5A650CA9978CA39C06016464359"
6664 DATA "2D9432F19719EAAB919EAB7C8CA892C911"
6666 DATA "6465DB3DE4B28B3CE50CAD95B232E5B3ED"
6668 DATA "CE4B2A338C965A6632397BC866F9572BE7"
6670 DATA "65667394B29B3DE55C8C8C8C86DB38C9A3"
6672 DATA "65A32B90C59190CF9C8CAF9472334320EB"
6674 DATA "CF7919432F5970CEF29656CBC3319532CE"
6676 DATA "596F972CAE5165B2E32AE465DB2590D85F"
6678 DATA "B23219D6464B343020CFBCFAF96F95F2B3B"
6680 DATA "656C8C93219B696995B2329B2B94592C21"
6682 DATA "862C8C86DB678CA99194728E55C8CBC04"
6684 DATA "F553CA197592C8CD0C20CB64B2EF25947C"
6686 DATA "F2BE4996CA19192CAF1972CAE5167BCDC"
6688 DATA "96465DE55C8CBB6DB3CE54C965AB20CECA"
6690 DATA "B2A650CB197C6465364B218B23219BE4C1"
6692 DATA "656CAD9A1820C8E5A4E2B65666D97BCAC"
6694 DATA "AB9432B3D9432EB232B656C8C936DB663"
6696 DATA "DB79F6A99197AC964B28656C9651CAB90B"
6698 DATA "1976CDB2329E4B296467DB2B84592C86C2"
6700 DATA "2C8C862CA197592C8657219E72A64B2349"
6702 DATA "24C96499C64B2D334320CB650CA99779B3"
6704 DATA "198CA65A64B232E19F191970CAE5164317"
6706 DATA "24CE325969951B679CAF95F29E68602055"
6708 DATA "CA64650CA394B232865D64B2E191C96452"
6710 DATA "65EB259632B50CBAC96432397BC8CAB48"
6712 DATA "95B2F0CAE5165B23286464990CBBBCA19AD"
6714 DATA "572328E4316464337C8CAD95B34316464E"
6716 DATA "4646432B94590647232965A653CC66F909"
6728 DATA "4B2965E3232E591C8CA1979C9C865721CC"
6720 DATA "8B232198C9654C8CAF919A18020CF39BF"
6722 DATA "532328E5EF2B65C67AAEB2865F191926DF"
6724 DATA "5B29650C9C8657232865E195CA9"
6726 DATA "A394B218B2318B2865D64B2334316467A"
```

Here's where the evil king's realm comes together. RUN the game, and find yourself in the bowels of his forbidding castle. Now search for the amulet and Escape....



- FINISH THE TEXT DATA
- CHECKSUMS
- DRAGON/TANDY DIFFERENCES
- GENERATE THE POINTERS
AND CODED TEXT

- THE DECODER
- PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER
- LOADING THE PROGRAM
- TAPE OR DISK?
- ORDERING THE PROGRAMS



6830 DATA "6499AE4B2EF2AE58CAB94321B6DBD69091"	6952 DATA "3219E72A6465762CA4CC64B232592C8C90"	7076 DATA 2227,2401,2637,2723
6832 DATA "CB6CB6C9650CA99473433DE433DE4B28BF"	6954 DATA "B4CAECE325969951B67CE4657CA39198B5"	7078 DATA 2856,3023,3136,3265
6834 DATA "B39CA594F232AE465DB35CA595321BB242"	6956 DATA "C591919B67BC9651678C9651CA196D964C"	7080 DATA 3365,3577,3654,3831
6836 DATA "933BCAB97AC86DB67192CB4CD0C038C961"	6958 DATA "D92CA195323259A18038C965A331943219"	7082 DATA 4023,4050,4172,4248
6838 DATA "65A6546472DB2595B2B67AADF29654CB0"	6960 DATA "33ED4D9E32A655C8CBE18B2321E6C03859"	7084 DATA 4366,4592,4642,4713
6840 DATA "C33CE4B2A3164655CA2C8E5B64B2B656EA"	6962 DATA "C965A67DAA6433C652CAB91976CDF2BE39"	7086 DATA 4830,4904,5013,5122
6842 DATA "6CAE51CFF0D4602190CBE5EB2959B3D5EC"	6964 DATA "56CACCB5CE52CB4CBBC9669B6DB671962"	7088 DATA 5111,5247,5312,5394
6844 DATA "5B29652CBE32591976CF196F919532F28E"	6966 DATA "2CB4678CA5919F6A6CE72B57C9335CB84"	7090 DATA 5435,5484,5544,5628
6846 DATA "DB6DB6B35C964B2B4E655CA195B25943D"	6968 DATA "867BC8CAD96D9C063BCA594B28E4B2E3C5"	7092 DATA 5666,5792,5776,5825
6848 DATA "72594734D9EF219D64B29658CBE328B359"	6970 DATA "319DE52CA59472597198CEF2864646404"	7094 DATA 5885,5935,5987,6025
6850 DATA "8C965A6546D9B650C964668638C965A62B"	6972 DATA "46684210863C652C8CFB5367590C8E55DC"	7096 DATA 6089,6138,6178,6255
6852 DATA "54CFB5767394B29B3192C8CB195F2E7210"	6974 DATA "CAD95B2E3318B2323360678CA959F28E9B"	7098 DATA 6328,6367,6399,6464
6854 DATA "59532864B25919779A1838C965A33DE4AF"	6976 DATA "5CE7DA9B3CE50C8CB1970CE3259699A19D"	7100 DATA 6482,6492,6529,6556
6856 DATA "B2F5919739F6A6CEF29653643232E33830"	6978 DATA "8038C965A33DE4B2F5919739F6A6CEF20E"	7102 DATA 6589,6614,6628,6669
6858 DATA "0C3BCA595B2F0CC654C965BE5CE03840"	6980 DATA "9653643232E3380C1646433C654CA1969B"	7104 DATA 6705,6746,6815,6845
6860 DATA "C965A33DE4B2F5919739F6A6CEF296533F"	6982 DATA "F9759532AE5E32EF2195CA2CD32DB36021"	7106 DATA 6868,6882,6904,6947
6862 DATA "657259C06038C965A67DAA6433EF2597C5"	6984 DATA "3AC8CAD94B2DD9C64B2D318B232198E3A"	7108 DATA 6989,7018,7052,7086
6864 DATA "C64B232EF38337C964B24C1F9499566F1D"	6986 DATA "464B2BE432D94B2965F194598C9652CAA0"	7110 DATA 7138,7160,7228,7273
6866 DATA "9191926D9B655C964338C965A65479B05F"	6988 DATA "CC8646432B9197AC964B25919779A180A2"	7112 DATA 7282,7296,7310,7328
6868 DATA "3DE52CB766B92C8CB86472965EB2323274"	6990 DATA "2396F9572D73603EF232D7D995C8CD8C8"	7114 DATA 7350,7366,7385,7396
6870 DATA "32AE5DE5CE166F9572B65667192CB4601"	6992 DATA "2F9B2F94328E466C38C965A3319432332"	7116 DATA 7403,7421,7440,7452
6872 DATA "DB2592CBCE57C8CF318038C965A33DE4F4"	6994 DATA "ED4D9E329316464B24CF791919A1801C"	7118 DATA 7462,7477,7491,7511
6874 DATA "B2F5919739F6A6CEF2965362C8C964993D"	6996 DATA "319532596F9739B0CD802196B96995B2AD"	7120 DATA 7530,7539,7561,7570
6876 DATA "AE5A658C8CE03038C965A65464B25979DD"	6998 DATA "329E6C2D9432F19719EAB919EAB7C8C47"	7122 DATA 7585,7602,7613,7655
6878 DATA "CAF90CAE5167591957232ED98C964651E1"	7000 DATA "AB92C96465DE6C2D943232595F232E73BA"	7124 DATA 7676,7698,7755,7784
6880 DATA "CAB978C8C8C9668638C965A65464B27E"	7002 DATA "60CD80CD80CD80CD803C654CB4C8CBE3AB"	7126 DATA 7805,7828,7851,7875
6882 DATA "5979CAF90CAE5167394B29B219632C6573"	7004 DATA "232E591CBE7232AE54C8CD803ACA594BE7"	7128 DATA 7923,7930,7939,7941
6884 DATA "7CB6CA79432EB25919A18021953219C6F2"	7006 DATA "2F8CD8CD803E3232E336CD8036C8CA7929"	7130 DATA 7947,7971,7979,7981
6886 DATA "4B2D19B654C8C8C6CA19532324C594995B7"	7008 DATA "2CA5919BCD802397BCAB95F2B65E336099"	7132 DATA 7990,8010,8020,8022
6888 DATA "C8CB19532328651C936D9C64B2D32A32AC"	7010 DATA "CD8023919432F3979CD8CD803ACA9919C8"	7134 DATA 8024,8026,8028,8047
6890 DATA "592CBCE57C879FB5C6725CE75331801612"	7012 DATA "432F19B03192CA597C66C03ACB4C8CB151"	7136 DATA 8054,8056,8061,8063
6892 DATA "46465CB38C965A335CB4C96433CE55CBA8"	7014 DATA "90C96499E72B652CB7CAF9194736CD8056"	7138 DATA 8071,8073,8083,8085
6894 DATA "BC9653CD0C1646432D9432F1970CF19429"	7016 DATA "CD80CD803E7232AE5EB232192C932195FA"	7140 DATA 8093,8095,8103,8110
6896 DATA "B2BE51CB9CFB536432DB2DB2A64658CAD4"	7018 DATA "32A64B2DF28E6C3BCB4CA19532F19473EE"	7142 DATA 8129,8131,8133,8135
6898 DATA "B9432595D9C64B2D32A64B25979CAF9188"	7020 DATA "603AC596F9B3E325919779F6A2CD7234F"	7144 DATA 8154,8164,8169,8182
6900 DATA "9A6472F790CC650CAD95B2B8B16464338B"	7022 DATA "2E7360CD80CD802992BC6C966CCD80CDA9"	7146 DATA 8184,8186,8192,8192
6902 DATA "CB4CA19532F19473438C965A33DE4B296"	7024 DATA "80CD803T CAB9195F36CD802396F94B2AA9"	7148 DATA 8196,8198,8204,8206
6904 DATA "F590CAE465EB2965F1919262C8C866D956"	7026 DATA "65E3363C654CB4C8CBE3232E59DE5A65DC"	7150 DATA 8214,8232,8239,8241
6906 DATA "196F95F2328B25926CF19432A65F197337"	7028 DATA "0CA9978CD83BCA595B2F19B0CD803CE5CF"	7152 DATA 8250,8261,8269,8276
6908 DATA "95F28E51CD0C3195F2B656CA19533637A6"	7030 DATA "5C8CAB9472F79B3ACA19532EF28655C85E"	7154 DATA 8282,8295,8302,8310
6910 DATA "CAB9195D98CAF95B2B650CA99B3E325958"	7032 DATA "CD803ACA99572E233602396F9572D735D"	7156 DATA 8318,8325,8330,8336
6912 DATA "19779F6A2CA64B2965A6C3E32591977B7"	7034 DATA "603E7232AE4B362B9197AC8CB9C9652C0F"	7158 DATA 8344,8351,8358,8362
6914 DATA "9F6A2CEB23259532594B2D73602196D963"	7036 DATA "A99719B03E32595B2B66C0319191963299"	7160 DATA 8370,8378,8384,8390
6916 DATA "194F23232C650CA99719F6A2CA64B296B2"	7038 DATA "F8CD803CE55CBBC9653CD83DE4656CB667"	7162 DATA 8394,8401,8406,8414
6918 DATA "5AE8C03E7232B57C9FB516532594B5"	7040 DATA "CD803BC8CA79B01650CBE32336192CB3E"	7164 DATA 8419,8428,8431,8433
6920 DATA "2D73603E7232B57C9FB516759192CAF"	7042 DATA "4CA994F3603C654C965B66C02D91943264"	7166 DATA 8435,8438,8441,8444
6922 DATA "A992CA596B9B219532D72965A654CB8C02"	7044 DATA "F5919B3BCA59B039CA595329E466C02334"	7168 DATA 8455,8474,8492,8511
6924 DATA "D83DE4B2B656CD80239194B232BB3DE40C"	7046 DATA "94B2D329E466C02F94328E466C37CAF97B"	
6926 DATA "B2B656CF55B6456C66C03ACA19197CE4F"	7048 DATA "47233634CB6CD83C652CB7C98CD82F9469"	
6928 DATA "657CA792C8CBB67BC9656CAD9B1654C8F2"	7050 DATA "3259B03C654CAB9197C66C37CA594B3608"	362 DATA 0D02792E9333B01F7D8F75C26E5570F0C5BE
6930 DATA "CA19472D32A65C66C03E32592BC1919179"	7052 DATA "2392C965A658CAF9B039CD80239B2F9B62"	364 DATA AEB0F6E1276DC33F7A15E85FA0FD6FCB6D60
6932 DATA "9739B03BCB4CA19532F19EEA992CA59673"	7054 DATA "37CD8034CD803C66C03CE56CA596F95F87"	366 DATA B86A25883AC448679F89918CCF255B521D1
6934 DATA "B9B03BCB4CA19532F0CA64B2965A6C089"	7056 DATA "2328E6C03ACB4C8CB190C96499E72B654C"	368 DATA B342A0EB3B523A7500ADF2EA97EC9DD36DF8
6936 DATA "1652CA994F2D32A6467AAC6464B2D72E0A"	7058 DATA "2CB7CAF919473638C965A331943233ED5C"	370 DATA 22D441B55F53063D89D88D025CB43342A0E2
6938 DATA "B23233601652CA994F2D32A643191922D"	7060 DATA "4D97CA19262C8C879B2597C650CB879E89"	372 DATA 2A841EDD6B0A8B4222D593CE354254F32FB
6940 DATA "C5B5C8AC8C8CD8038C8A19532A64653CD836"	7062 DATA "AC8656CACCEF2964657CE03016464B2456"	374 DATA C76C366BCD474FB6D8888D02D0E88EA27343
6942 DATA "39CAB97792CA79EABBCB4CA19532F0CAE6"	7064 DATA "CF395F2B56CA2CEB2329E53CAF919A1A5"	376 DATA A7237859E685A0EC8A75E639E88D9F0C43AB
6944 DATA "64B2965AE6C03BCA19532F1919739B37C3"	7068 DATA 11,253,408,515	378 DATA DC126168C7E5779DE85FA0E7C231A1D161C4
6946 DATA "CA594B2F191972CF792CAD95B36036CA0A"	7070 DATA 706,828,998,1206	380 DATA 9E95A0F0D1E26EB63786D8B55B75A0268EE0
6948 DATA "1919432B656C8C933DE4B2B656CD8036F2"	7072 DATA 1317,1388,1450,1534	382 DATA D222C0F6AD6B50BF90022C5B9C48E93B47BB
6950 DATA "CA194728E50CBBC8CD8038C965A32195D2"	7074 DATA 1651,1835,1890,2018	384 DATA 25DF65C3079EAE2C0DA42A6B732C31F7CCF



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386 DATA 0FBBAF19D3D42604D528617237AA08F0D3171
388 DATA 9A052ADAB34290022C5B9D08DF94EE325719
390 DATA CDF42180493EB69577225119781987B39199
392 DATA 981F7E497A06A4E0CA2C62EA9711808D5C3A
394 DATA 05470D9FFB953667E00F83ABD1C247654B6
396 DATA FED05D4D5F99AD589FB8CBE0390C83DB35B2
398 DATA C31F70AAE72368B5CEB0FED05D4D5C8501ED
400 DATA DAD826F2E01F76A9400E4E953391FBD33BAB
402 DATA DC8501F834A4C6F9B9B90E3DDC8B40E908E
404 DATA 4472C30F83ABDC1ED44F711C654E8EC384E0
406 DATA 5C29C4679EE42D99980F83ABDC1ED0EC493D
408 DATA 656E8F09245CC68036DD8225E85FA0FC870D
410 DATA 50A6E3E9D2F7F7E4A560BCFAD305E16A3587
412 DATA ACB577C3E8B8E0CFAF58A16CA172020699D22
414 DATA B42F903E9294A2E0C1F4AB4D69BF9F4F2504
416 DATA 1A6E05A2EF795ACE1BDCBEA4B1FAC11524E4
418 DATA 32E420D6B42F903CBBB6FPC5653B3AC47509
420 DATA D2A6EF84251D6718405F903D6840BDEE91F7
422 DATA 14A897098E5AAE72C337DA37D075531E9C65
424 DATA B40E3D20CF10FE23E7DB5C547569CFD97439
426 DATA 985C735E413D9698217FB859BF6A50CFBF82
428 DATA 0CCF402235A09F78302933EDAD49CFC3A9EF
430 DATA 549EF26FB87DF4A340CC8C352117381BBF82
432 DATA 06A3684ECA721A17B859E7DE21F8D4EDD39C
434 DATA 79679C3452C3737F4037DA3BC0CE39B8E5EC
436 DATA CDC156679E6BB4ED5C3246E4BCE5401F7BA0
438 DATA 4679744AAE03755C571400E036C9948DE85F
440 DATA BD8E5A8A6652AA75759486A37BAE21EF34CC
442 DATA 8C37DA504764EB662EF12786655022B0F1D8
444 DATA DACD31CE70D3E01FBFB9D6CEDB49DF076DF7
446 DATA 5CA617A9D72A8B2728E51B3C0FA4AC7BC5EF
448 DATA 34A25A074D0BB859E7DC87CB26EF0C5E1547
450 DATA A4761A17B859BF6A51CDFDCC7728381BET00
452 DATA 003A15BBB313DBF21B37DA3EEDB04E7C4DF6
454 DATA A9B92CDFB037DA665D0676BD91DDF0656926
456 DATA 624B2DBB93DD287BAD27735FBDCAF7A9B870
458 DATA 179FABDBE17A56D5FC2C9C961B98662FB859
460 DATA BF6A51CDFDCC7728342375D2866F9837DA50
462 DATA 497838EA97D0D3B604453DFFD9A00037DA50
466 DATA 497838EA97CB26E00C5EE9C224650620C1EF
468 DATA 347AD0D99412D274B141914E05A49C961B8E
470 DATA BF7BE72DF3A818BF90717859BD73C3F2DED3
472 DATA 7342903AC3C68FC32F164CA561B55430D82A
474 DATA 3E151471DE6DE69AA3EBF8842D1501F62428
476 DATA 6238217FB859BF6A50E9FA96409987B03DC7
478 DATA 3926621378E5718DE85F45ECE852B6DD25DD
480 DATA AF6AC29830F7C7787716C52CF35F7846F9F6
482 DATA 97CF28A42E6B06C3430F27187716C52CF35F
484 DATA 792FEF726E2D0A5966BF792FEF726E2E2150
486 DATA CB5B5884B59514E2B6F52D6B5888A2EE5AB4
488 DATA 33D6F38B59E987C8F9A237ECDAD83053A11C
490 DATA A9C5ECF7CB004E6B6F47D3C5FAD0CB5B58E
492 DATA C85243A116B8305124F3219D38153D05EC51
494 DATA 24F320EFAD798CD76E13213B58E53DA867AE
496 DATA FA411E1C94B44D7F6E1370721BDD2EFF2FC
498 DATA 2B5AB6D985ECE13EEAD54D7F5A100C3AB35F
500 DATA B859B84FFE67DDA8BC20A34A3E15147EA5E1
502 DATA E63399AFFED3DF84986C328485999837DA3B
504 DATA C0CE39BE94A870CFE86FBF859E7DC87E1D53A
506 DATA FBDD56766659F6B2CB8423F0A33D66F83DD2
508 DATA 57866CB559AFBB9322B74C7C4A50DC65BEDF
510 DATA 81999083B03BC8CE39BD07195ADBB418307D
512 DATA A577739EF37DE06207C15335B859BF6A51CD
514 DATA FDCC7728381B700000FBF1306FC02BDBB1C
516 DATA E2F35B35BA2CADC9A0638ADBA8C83D5D04D
518 DATA 5296445D94A800D27A311DDEC8D75D6B6FA
520 DATA B5D854CC00BDECBA82654037DA3BC0CE39BE
522 DATA 9267C9FA833545157CE5407830853A571E6B
524 DATA 343BF19D35325771291C66BF3404F39B5878
526 DATA 30783078307830F0CD0E03969F913432E0E9
528 DATA D2F74D7FF9AF78374D7FF9AF5899119AF9AF
530 DATA 0FB95EDDB35FF9AF090EBE72E07830E9043B
532 DATA E6BF4296466B6B428391F6E6CADEC735F9AF
534 DATA F9AFF9AF792A681B1384A8B60E6B6F47D3C3
536 DATA F35F6A5A66BF7846F9F697A84E6B9AFF9AF
538 DATA 22D8E6BFF9AFF9AF5A4735F9F9AF0EF1
540 DATA 278B85F0CD0E03965E8F278B85EEDD6F01B78
542 DATA 30F2D2B0779A6136E14B35F6A9468CC008D
544 DATA 75D686F8AAB2E0A868E4CA9B6F7855366B
546 DATA 40626335735D54F2E0F5DB6B8EB1E6BD0F7
548 DATA B35F42D113CC00F0C5B5ECB8F45ECEDD9AF
550 DATA 6653199A0CB3199A3C21E6BF5EF0B35F536B
552 DATA 58F0ADF84D7F3C15ECF0CA9E99AF5E514D7F
554 DATA 0A59E2F830E6B68DECBDCECDB6D2B6F01BF2
556 DATA E96EF23830EAC302127DED2C6E4B637DA3B
558 DATA C0CE39BA413399AFA5F08E1DFAB7DACE3916
560 DATA 4E029092737A5A2E227399997FF7FFFXXXX
999 X=1:DIM A%(204),Z%(2315):PRINT " PLEASE
    WAIT...""
1000 READ Z$:FOR Z=0 TO 35 STEP 4
1010 ZZ$=MIDS$(Z$,Z+1,4):FOR ZZ=1 TO 4:Z(ZZ)=
    ASC(MIDS$(ZZ$,ZZ,Z)) - 48
1020 IF Z(ZZ)>9 THEN Z(ZZ)=Z(ZZ)-7
1022 NEXT ZZ
1024 IF S=0 THEN A%(X)=(Z(1)*16+Z(2))*256 +
    (Z(3)*16+Z(4))-32767:T=T+A%(X)
1026 IF S=1 THEN Z%(X)=(Z(1)*16+Z(2))*256 +(Z(3)*
    16+Z(4))-32767:T=T+Z%(X)
1030 IF S=0 AND X=204 THEN PRINT1:X=0:S=1:
    TT=T:T=0:IF TT<>-391783 THEN 1060
1032 IF S=1 AND X=540 THEN PRINT2:TT=T:T=0:IF
    TT<>866110 THEN 1070
1034 IF S=1 AND X=1080 THEN PRINT3:TT=T:T=0:
    IF TT<>-23866 THEN 1072
1036 IF S=1 AND X=1620 THEN PRINT4:TT=T:T=0:
    IF TT<>300681 THEN 1074
1037 IF S=1 AND X=2160 THEN PRINT5:TT=T:T=0:
    IF TT<>248654 THEN 1076
1038 IF(S=1 AND X=2315)AND T<>325603 THEN
    PRINT6:GOTO 1078
1040 IF S=1 AND X=2315 THEN 2000
1050 X=X+1:NEXT Z:GOTO 1000
1060 PRINT"CHECK LINES 0 - 44":END
1070 PRINT"CHECK LINES 44 - 16":END
1072 PRINT"CHECK LINES 164 - 284":END
1074 PRINT"CHECK LINES 284 - 404":END
1076 PRINT"CHECK LINES 404 - 524":END
1078 PRINT"CHECK LINES 524 - 560":END
2000 Z$=""":FOR Z=1 TO 255:Z$=Z$+" ":""
    NEXT Z
2010 SYS 52976:FOR L=1 TO 204:Z%(0)=A%(L):SYS
    53008:PRINT "MESSAGE":L:PRINT Z$"

```

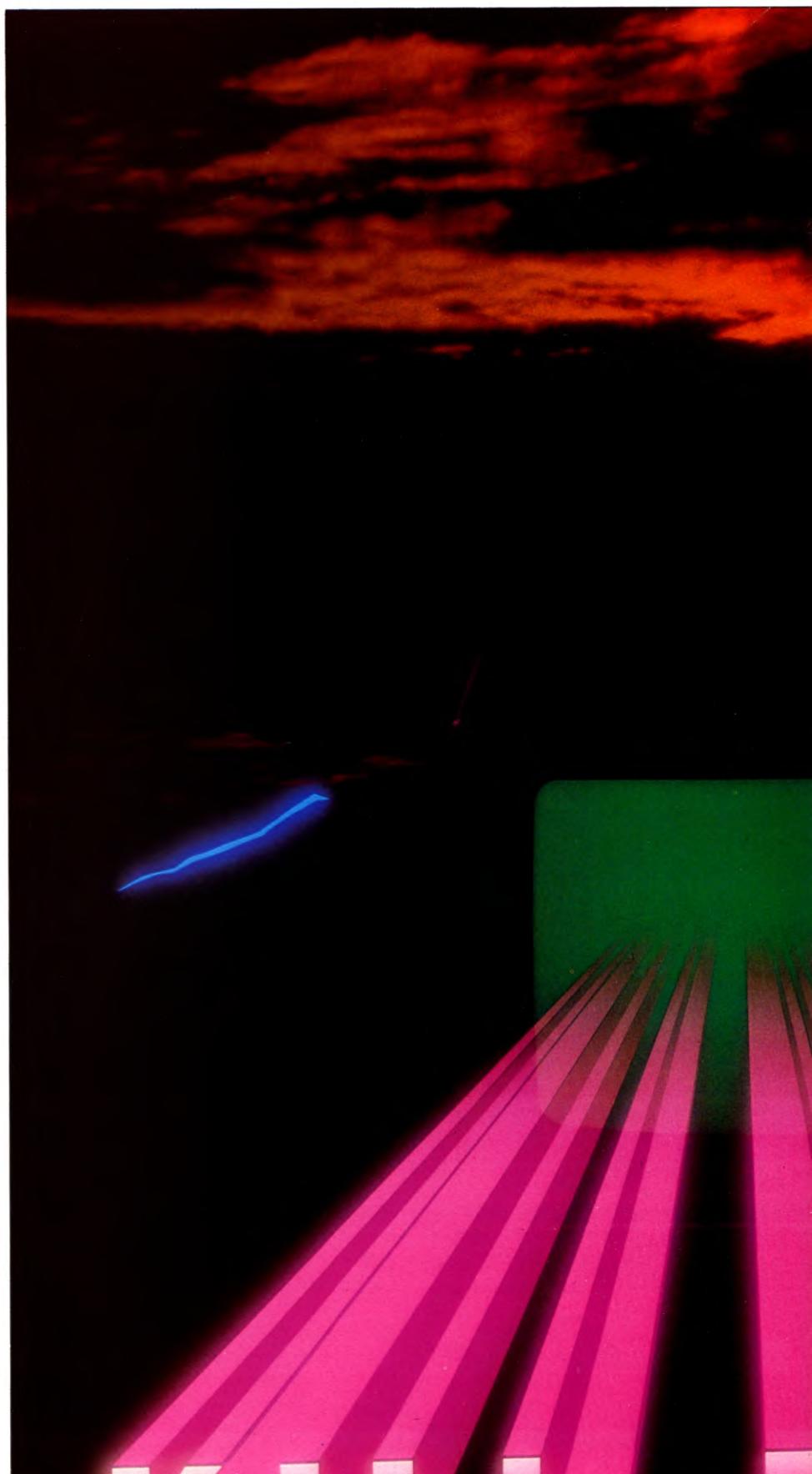
TROUBLE SHOOTER

- Escape is rather a complicated program, consisting of three pieces of software, and for it to RUN properly, all three parts should be bug-free.
- Debugging the compressed text is easy because of the checksums, but you will have to be more careful with the BASIC control program and the text decoder if you are entering it from scratch. Inaccuracies in either will make the program crash, or messages appear in the wrong place or point during the game.
- Commodore owners should make sure that the text compression/decoding software is located in the correct part of memory. The listings given in the three text compressor articles—starting on pages 628, 648 and 684—are for the Commodore 64.
- If the BBC runs out of memory it is because there are too many spaces in the control program. The solution is easy—just use the packer starting on page 546.
- If you are using tape, you should make sure that the separate pieces of software are in the correct order on the tape.

```

2750 DATA 2195FE5D4326B9899A415554560AB1E8
2760 DATA D6FD000E8BCEB62D73241E5AA0495107
2770 DATA 340BCA7A148E16CEE6B76D1B7E3BB2F7
2780 DATA 171B878384D08CDB5A3880211C4AE938
2790 DATA 140EE080CBC1871A6AF818EA31A5854F
2800 DATA 30345B7B07850310BEF99DCCB05FBCB5
2810 DATA 523783335AF8247EE153D136A170B4F0
2820 DATA 1912CF9853EA57F23D8C79BEDCA177CB
2830 DATA F009682D9CA170B44BD38118B64D7211
2840 DATA 2DD457F04E951F4EAFF9E1ABEAED686A
2850 DATA 2EE6E0AB3870DB00C731E3DC6A719FD9
2860 DATA D2107D52CE96CE6BDC9310037053E68B
2870 DATA BD87837E15839F62F53C648DF172AC68
2880 DATA B12E4FB9B4D42E72D7723FED60C019AA
2890 DATA CD4B8E3D8D16BEC8D6CA8E03A5A74E72
2900 DATA 255BF51A3A8966C693FBA4A67B387052
2910 DATA 4D7293425822C4035AA27A6FED54F44D
2920 DATA 4E7C27F83D3034EBC8CD4B8E038D16BE
2930 DATA 72D6CA8E62A4A74E71C956BDEFA9AE9E
2940 DATA D6C2595BA385EF96370F7E5277387082
2950 DATA F7F0FAE6DFA425AA8EA6F69A6B2143F3
2960 DATA 385FE43EF3A3853387D0D97B50931A8E
2970 DATA 81861CF8C65B2AEFED34187027210667
2980 DATA 3EE778E15D22D4E629F749A937697D78
2990 DATA BDF9D1C2DAB5F0EC1D6EEFC4EC23340F
3000 DATA 1080A159CEA3F69391F8CD7D57AA8176
3010 DATA 3E8E191FB66DDBC6E657108A16E2492D
3020 DATA D2FB40B3E01CF114433B103053EB19C7
3030 DATA 912A773DFCA2F6DB7E39D6C24C0B1F55
3040 DATA DE631FC753E6B3B6F800EA7E038D3A5A
3050 DATA 34132FF990FD203056EEC3F5BF45F1F0
3060 DATA E276B12E40436EA7606816FABDEFFE20
3070 DATA 6B3861EDC5BA89A56D1B68C8F86DDBB6
3080 DATA EFD418A1910E673DEC20189A76BA53BB
3090 DATA EB72AE80D41DED17D5A2F9ED54DFB6C1
3100 DATA B9093E86B5DC030DE32043B3DE9EB5AA
3110 DATA 433B08EBCF13D6A250D243A5DB4E8DB2
3120 DATA 919AD86C72B14E9FD2A1061A88E6471D
3130 DATA B4F0494EED200CCD3A66760AC11F8E68
3140 DATA 135CAC3E64769E160689EF73242E820
3150 DATA C5E1D2210E2F961ED67DDC9016EBF0F6
3160 DATA 272076DB2352E10E6C2DF7400310C0D0
3170 DATA 491C5CACBCC73C69C4E5E0A5A32E9F87
3180 DATA A7C2DB402043337BB8FD0FC43BD9E71
3190 DATA 87D24EE0A1FA249772B10E0FD2A1061A
3200 DATA 031043330C1D5CAC336E955FF54D1AD7
3210 DATA 3FC981A123F796361AF81AD19A11B407
3220 DATA 4AFE2018E12407FAEBE22D4A8E001217
3230 DATA 48853BDC967BA08D106068B61D5CAC03
3240 DATA B7D477A44EDDD17E5C2D9ADFE14BB91F
3250 DATA DC030DB92043B3B52467ABF0B14EB6E8
3260 DATA 4EDDD17EEE8186DC80A1D95AC0AAF620
3270 DATA B396CE0FBBD47B9281865CAC46A5B4F9
3280 DATA 10BC39FA34C95DE4C48F100F03104373
3290 DATA 541F5CAC51DF15004C40E4F442ADCE1
3300 DATA ADE51E680310189A501F5CAC53EC9ED
3310 DATA A40A0F6FB681465D682602DE07FD2060
3320 DATA 63A7D00E77F852EA3C6125E5610653FA
3330 DATA 2C88B56B6BC4F7B675FA8C8F97CB968B
3340 DATA 1D6AA02110303423295123F2BF541E1
3350 DATA 1FC0E94E9A05A550DB460B67E6B3B6DE

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3360 DATA 4CA94FF7A945D07E68B96C39100CCD35
3370 DATA C3ED4E332E4FB9F194427DB169E1DBA9
3380 DATA 70C6B947E83E1018C47B3341452A257E
3390 DATA CB9683C238C0D09C7650385A661C1FD3
3400 DATA 21BD0F34247E114F55DCDC67DA4F6AF5
3410 DATA 5D183AF43EC15FF380A19916B3F5A38
3420 DATA 833FD0023C0D08C285BD996E6BD1C65
3430 DATA EEB32AC0C44F4A2D9FD4F0297E387072
3440 DATA CDC0A47418A1360C833F1CB84FE8A486
3450 DATA 189A734ADF675A38EE54F9A168F99D53
3460 DATA C4D2351C38C080F3CF403C5AED35BF89
3470 DATA 68D6C24DEE346C1EE5C633DC20C0E63C
3480 DATA 7AC6A1FB7A8242F4C08AEBAE0A65DB70
3490 DATA 3D303447E68BDA8FF5762A53FBA40695
3500 DATA B4F0A1AF5A380CCD6B65C751A7F2AE67
3510 DATA A251E5875AD971B1F0CFB1CE3B2060D4
3520 DATA 5BCF56FAED085F4A97A7DCF80B2B57AA
3530 DATA 9BE6A828D2C79E6DF8223E9604ED515A
3540 DATA 5A388666CC07DD675F8CF0A677244895
3550 DATA 5A38189ACED16B3F29F7CD7D01671CB8
3560 DATA F056EE8039BF45F13F5A38B07DCD16B
3570 DATA BA29F7CD3830E0AC07DD675ADE11BEE6
3580 DATA 27E96670DCAB4CE27CA8DE1360F3282D
3590 DATA AA77CB3DA09771387B31DF2B2D7CD6D6
3600 DATA 8F9B971C5A38C63CCED16B3F29F7CD7D
3610 DATA D3F524B43803CE0379C9515AD117EBB8
3620 DATA 4684B753A15900BE515A3880EBB879C9
3630 DATA E1A6CC17C3695F8C218666A47BB4F041
3640 DATA 1314DA5042317552A5854F1125B76D1B
3650 DATA DFCFE36EA9CCB191060CCF33D5AFA872
3660 DATA 5EF343741043F3D40FC7433BCC17AFC4
3670 DATA D4B6E1A6BE2B58315E7294167D94666E
3680 DATA A2B5108F85F43ED03034473C6B3F5A38
3690 DATA 977AEAD0B1079AC027B9C8BDE6F814E2
3700 DATA 60688EF15368EDC5DEA5DE3699426B2F
3710 DATA 7947F8B02D4517F747F86073D017F779
3720 DATA 6CAEA5A810C3C48617F719A760732D45
3730 DATA 737E2FF95A8A2EEE2FF9C0E62FEE737E
3740 DATA 5C4B51A1963585D8F636E39489D86CAD
3750 DATA B5DAEF228C73D7B3C907EAD8EDB7A379
3760 DATA 54B0D95AC6291D21014BF86C48EF6CCE
3770 DATA D17AC653EFD85C4BA2C3534852B0B996
3780 DATA 9EA1F4A406BD16B8F4A4526C7A2DF0A0
3790 DATA 14EED80CE6D83CA1AFE7A9BD1D9E427A
3800 DATA 80CD851473F014EEF052DE9B5BABFD72
3810 DATA ED05DA36D66A3F6111DA80CD60333B8C
3820 DATA 50385A38A95D687E4B23213C7F9416BE
3830 DATA 3666E2257E9B07DA18855FD40585B26D
3840 DATA 5A38189AB9CF403CF0A914BF38D83CD0
3850 DATA 07DD675A7B3B55E2E677D6DE4DB3765A
3860 DATA B66DDDBB63F5A38DB6FEE3312783DDD9B
3870 DATA 9C6DCB7EA2943B0651CA7DB801E03E5C
3880 DATA 3C86109ABEB9CF48DCDA1A877E360F34
3890 DATA 9FF3782563607E7336D3C2876B3F5A38
3900 DATA CD7DCED11CB829F710800167FD86143F
3910 DATA 1D3BBE5234DBF4622D2D3A3081460BDF
3920 DATA A38E2BEE1394F54016F1A5B4E0AC14DE
3930 DATA 91A4A70E8E6068DEFB36D7F5CDD4D935
3940 DATA BC6CBE8038C06622CF403C5A6812FBF9
3950 DATA 3403FB49FC16C530B079C0E69E58BA86
3960 DATA 713CB46CD733B59EE61DA9727305B4C0

```

3970 DATA B079D89CB079B0794DF1B0791F97830F
 3980 DATA 6033B492CDF852EAF8B079807980CD38
 3990 DATA 919AD8808FB0799B33DEDEBA89B07960
 4000 DATA 60733E0F84EAB079C2C0663CEB6CC697
 4010 DATA 7E92034347EE2D6D79B07936F9B079B0
 4020 DATA 931CE82B8EB728855348EF6CEA6073C4
 4030 DATA F8C0E65B17F77947796CCEA9A2B079B0
 4040 DATA 79C066D979B079B0F3A5DEB08E0B07960
 4050 DATA D88CA7F2830F4DF1A790DE9756EED88C
 4060 DATA B0799BF1F7B152F3EE14EA9BEA603315
 4070 DATA 80CDE89536D7F58E60B32AF94AE5E8A9
 4080 DATA F8C0E669CC06CB656F336E36360F3D45E
 4090 DATA D86C5B#F6506C9ECCC26033F880CD93D2
 4100 DATA 6CB645F16C460FB1E6B059E8C9B9954
 4110 DATA BC9B99B4DEC06622D36033F12DF1D86C
 4120 DATA BC80CDF94AF16C16DEB0199F8A80CD52
 4130 DATA B0F9625A6C8E36E736DF6CBE9BF136D3
 4140 DATA 726F69F343EBB0396D7E92033647EE2D
 4150 DATA 403C5A38C1BBB9CF25360F347A1E0EF1
 4160 DATA B9CF5AB860C079177BF3931073A22FDA
 4170 DATA 79189AB9



2700 DATA 6DC491771215A62114EC43C45F,1421
 2710 DATA 896FCE6860E25A3850751A07AD,1429
 2720 DATA 7C78B0E49A06DBB48ED0D08C61,2016
 2730 DATA D99A6801C283F129522DB90FA9,1579
 2740 DATA 4C71AF8239A180E25A3850704D,1481
 2750 DATA 03BC223BF2392706DBB48EDED0,1599
 2760 DATA 8C61D99A7071DAB4859B6DB6DB,2029
 2770 DATA 890AD3108A7BD422FC4B7E5C01,1427
 2780 DATA A006E141F894A9170B48EDF529,1650
 2790 DATA 8E35F0473430E25A3850751A07,1208
 2800 DATA ACA0B34DB6DB6DB7A1E6549E84,2046
 2810 DATA 15EDC340E1B130C429C3F708F4,1898
 2820 DATA 5F977FA115D4E668EDEF543D8A,1860
 2830 DATA C6445C01FB845EC69413F66B69,1659
 2840 DATA 63E331FB516DB77FA9D2189B92,1830
 2850 DATA 70D515507AE8B10A560E00FDA8,1488
 2860 DATA BE8B5A1E2473075272681EB282,1245
 2870 DATA CD36F8968E141F9BDEC8EDFA0E,1928
 2880 DATA 1C6C5F6E3343E25A38E94A1C80,1294
 2890 DATA E00D43E0E5F50C7C3527C4B4A3,1769
 2900 DATA C5ED6CD0C0400E141F29DF9BEB,1725
 2910 DATA 5BC5FB03383DFDC9B127C4B46,1591
 2920 DATA 847C3E25A3850C7E2436DB6FE,1700
 2930 DATA 4AFD4A77CF3180F72DE8770B5,1846
 2940 DATA A04DF12D1C286706D036DBA696,1497
 2950 DATA 22E49E05EA16A70FCCA9D57C36,1627
 2960 DATA DB6DF95DFB9A3B7AAAF8398B80,1998
 2970 DATA 381C6E7198DB71F667DC5A949F,1757
 2980 DATA 44349AF3A5B380C04413DC8BE5,1856
 2990 DATA 4DC1FA0E1F58A6DB6DBF062B1,1972
 3000 DATA AC879EAD0A2FC6E53CBAC5C8BB,1952
 3010 DATA 6DA969DFB7EE5AF543380CF639,1800
 3020 DATA 2F3722F8968D038E CAD6724DB6,1609
 3030 DATA DD4F558D7AAD92E31E893AA6A,1898
 3040 DATA 4FB93526DC0E1ED0A4DC9340F1,1663
 3050 DATA 08961EF544B49B7D153B7E09DF,1399
 3060 DATA 13BACD0CF6392F3722F8968D03,1403
 3070 DATA 8ECAD6724DB6DD4F55315EAB64,1730

3080 DATA B879EAE9EF5B59C2D696EDBE2,2218
 3090 DATA 5A3527E0F3782703877E6FAF0F,1373
 3100 DATA 7AA25A4DF95DFB9A3BCD0C85AC,1779
 3110 DATA FB917CE0DF12D1F9BDECE843C7,2366
 3120 DATA 0D49B6D43E0721A07BCA96F19B,1613
 3130 DATA D3BF79C1B4413F15F1CE7DCDA8,1990
 3140 DATA 44BB5293EE52F1D6937C4B47E6,1906
 3150 DATA F7B3C2D76B13BD86DB6DB743C,2020
 3160 DATA D08FB166864413F708F39F737E,1749
 3170 DATA 245DA06A95C7C6638FB1A28415,1675
 3180 DATA F98B527885ACD03EF4853C4738,1729
 3190 DATA 0C40ED0F1C67AD4CF5DCAA476F,1525
 3200 DATA DC22FCC2D6396FCCA8F896998E,2147
 3210 DATA 3EC7BD6D67CA9B#F6801B6F8968,1772
 3220 DATA EA340FE4B4C4D0C083F643D70F,1867
 3230 DATA B95B3C516FCBCAC5DB8A9DB90D,2037
 3240 DATA A07D0B343083FBEEAD61386B,A,1755
 3250 DATA 589BAC5C8681B6DF8A118D4EF3,1792
 3260 DATA D670EAC6686083B2EFDCEE9DA0,2281
 3270 DATA 4EE72EB17E07753B6DBF345AB,1968
 3280 DATA 83EA90C7C13721A07B96B66860,1804
 3290 DATA 838EAAD67B7B50B3B43A2D6136,1596
 3300 DATA DB6DB79F743D5542CA353B7B13,1454
 3310 DATA 5233EDD62E4340D43AB0EAF34,1556
 3320 DATA 44DC93E25A668683B429D998E9,1941
 3330 DATA A2387F070EB1704F896946DF9B,1424
 3340 DATA DE79A18083A108C88756E1C51E,1805
 3350 DATA AB8BC3AB0E3D5EDE1D62EC409,1892
 3360 DATA B8770A911A07B96B668640EB1,1274
 3370 DATA 707125A4F31EF2978397121E7C,1546
 3380 DATA B751A07854E6E6686083F3423E,1790
 3390 DATA EDC67AF50F813B4A1E5C93EA84,1714
 3400 DATA 3C3AC64340D43AB19A1840EB1,1327
 3410 DATA 7074317E67E33D71A4DF5A181,1520
 3420 DATA C979B4B7445F446BE0681ED046,1659
 3430 DATA 686083F92BE81C938528B78BAC,1697
 3440 DATA 5C48054EDB8770A911A07B96B6,1514
 3450 DATA 6860400EB1707691DF52DDFB81,1736
 3460 DATA DD4EDF9A2D5C1FB94BE1C8681E,1663
 3470 DATA E5AD9A1883C2AD9C93A2D93AC5,2015
 3480 DATA FB81DD4EDC868372D6CD0C83DA,2058
 3490 DATA AB003F3A5ACE49E52EEB1721A,1537
 3500 DATA 0F3694A8FA39BC10E45DC9340F,1485
 3510 DATA 108FC47343400EB1707D5143C4,1373
 3520 DATA 77953C3B1026DB6E1DC2A4681,1356
 3530 DATA EE5AD9A180400EB1707D43B724,1612
 3540 DATA FB95B3C2A91751A0780899A18,1428
 3550 DATA 83F41C3B429D8FA94BE1DF99A5,1838
 3560 DATA 613CFB983C2D76B104F6F7C46B,1760
 3570 DATA 8F8CFB758B96CB9721A09C3AB1,1878
 3580 DATA 9A1840FC4A548B8507D4AD3B7,1542
 3590 DATA 007D4294166B89687ADCF9BD,1739
 3600 DATA D3EA531FB8045A9396CB9986B9,1809
 3610 DATA A18040F4ED70FC6E53CBAC5F50,1941
 3620 DATA A52A76F896946F738CE03040FB,1824
 3630 DATA A104F7511F894A9170A0E5B2E7,1790
 3640 DATA 3430E25A385076D31F1C66340F,1109
 3650 DATA BD29E22FC48CFB9B7157D5A93F,1890
 3660 DATA 70F43A185DF35FC13E25A66860,1527
 3670 DATA E25A3F70F4340F0E334308ED6,1709
 3680 DATA 847DE6C0AACFB8B5293F10A7C3,1903

```

4300 DATA 14ACE00EA7AA4779A188EF5D7,1830
4310 DATA 36FB35D904CD80BE6C8C2266C0,1934
4320 DATA E25A3C40CFB98F1268827EC0CD,1798
4330 DATA 0CC516FCE6C0CD8086BA589E6C,1912
4340 DATA B43C719EB533D772A91DE6C0B4,1872
4350 DATA 09DCE736CD80CD80CD80CD80F1,2087
4360 DATA 4D0F83971F92B43360EA52F8CD,1647
4370 DATA 80CD80F838CD80CD80D89A919B,2101
4380 DATA CD808FB57B78CD80CD80890F3E,1780
4390 DATA 7360CD80EA843C66C0C297C66C,1915
4400 DATA EB4303927E6D2DD11CD8CD80CD,1722
4410 DATA 80CD80F92BE81C938528B78E6C,1766
4420 DATA EF4853C47360EA5B6E6C0F8A9DE,2187
4430 DATA 7DC5EA739BCD80CD80A2D966C0,2165
4440 DATA CD80CD80CD80DEA5F360CD808E,2200
4450 DATA F2A78CD8F14D0F8397DE90A78C,2053
4460 DATA D8EE56F19BCD80F28AC7DE6CEA,2412
4470 DATA 14EE153360EA95E8CD808EF5D7,1976
4480 DATA 36F92AB360A9E8E672A719B0F8,1981
4490 DATA ADAD9BC063E336F2BBF73CD8F6,2271
4500 DATA 5B6CD8EC9E6C50F83360C2D293,1943
4510 DATA CD80F145866C8B10F466CEE59B0,1806
4520 DATA E552666C8CB4999BBC2266C0DD,1886
4530 DATA 44CD80D36CD8F12DF9CD80BC16,2014
4540 DATA 6CF14A9F19B0DE52CD808A5A62,1746
4550 DATA F9B0E7368E6CBE6CDF36D336F1,2041
4560 DATA 9BF3696E88E6C0EB4303927E6D,1857
4570 DATA 2DD11CD8E25A3C40CFB9BBC134,1762
4580 DATA 0F3697C2E17AB85ACFB917CE0,2090
4590 DATA 304413F37BDA2FA273B99A1800,1406

```

RUN the above program, and the coded text array (Z%) will be generated. It will be SAVED if no checksum errors are detected.

The shorter program, printed below, will generate the pointers when RUN. Type it in and RUN it. Again, if there are no checksum errors, the array will be SAVED.

The BASIC program will LOAD the two separate arrays when you RUN the game.

```

10 CLS:FORK=0T016:T=0:FORJ=0T011
20 READB:T=T+B
30 NEXT:READA:IF T<>A THENPRINT“CHECKSUM
    ERROR INLINE”;1000+K*10:END
40 NEXT
50 PRINT“SAVING TO TAPE”
60 OPEN“O”,#-1,“”:RESTORE
70 FORK=1T0204:READA:PRINT#-1,A:NEXT:END
1000 DATA 0,129,212,269,365,428,521,630,691,731,
    766,810,5552
1010 DATA 873,969,1001,1069,1181,1272,1396,1442,
    1514,1601,1663,1733,15714
1020 DATA 1789,1905,1948,2041,2144,2160,2225,2266,
    2330,2447,2472,2513,26240
1030 DATA 2579,2621,2679,2738,2766,2810,2845,2891,
    2914,2941,2974,3020,33778
1040 DATA 3043,3075,3100,3127,3158,3184,3212,3232,
    3265,3291,3312,3353,38352
1050 DATA 3392,3414,3431,3468,3479,3485,3508,3523,
    3542,3557,3565,3589,41953

```

```

1060 DATA 3609,3633,3673,3689,3704,3712,3726,3753,
    3776,3794,3812,3830,44711
1070 DATA 3854,3866,3903,3927,3932,3940,3949,3959,
    3971,3981,3992,3998,47272
1080 DATA 4002,4012,4023,4029,4034,4043,4051,
    4061,4070,4075,4088,4093,48581
1090 DATA 4102,4111,4117,4140,4152,4165,4200,4217,
    4230,4244,4259,4272,50209
1100 DATA 4297,4301,4307,4309,4313,4327,4332,4334,
    4339,4351,4356,4358,51924
1110 DATA 4360,4362,4364,4374,4379,4381,4385,4387,
    4391,4393,4399,4401,52576
1120 DATA 4406,4408,4413,4417,4427,4429,4431,4433,
    4443,4449,4453,4461,53170
1130 DATA 4463,4465,4469,4471,4473,4475,4479,4481,
    4486,4496,4500,4502,53760
1140 DATA 4507,4513,4518,4522,4526,4533,4537,4541,
    4546,4550,4553,4557,54403
1150 DATA 4562,4566,4570,4573,4577,4581,4585,4589,
    4592,4597,4600,4605,54997
1160 DATA 4609,4614,4616,4618,4620,4622,4624,4626,
    4632,4642,4653,4665,55541

```

THE DECODER

The Spectrum, Acorn and Dragon/Tandy machines have separate halves to the text compression program described in the three articles starting on 628. These articles contain all the information you'll need about the text compressor. You will only need to use the decode section with this game, so if you haven't typed in the compressor earlier, you only need enter the decompressor.

On the Commodore, the text compressor is in one piece, so you will need to enter the complete compressor to RUN the game.

When using the coder/decoder program from Parts 20 to 22 to produce the DECODE file for Escape, it is important to change the following two lines:

```

page 633, col. 2, Line 20: should be 20
HIMEM = &7900
page 653, col. 2, Line 1900: should be 1900
*SAVE DECODE 7900 7A80

```

In addition, the coding section from Part 20 must be typed in. Users of Basic I must add the following line to the game program from Parts 44 to 48:

```

5000 DEFFNINSTR(A$,B$):IFLENAS<LENB$:=0
    ELSE:=INSTR(A$,B$)

```

and change INSTR in Lines 550, 660, 1990 and 3320 to FNINSTR.

LOADING THE GAME

The order in which the BASIC control program, the text decoder, and the compressed text (and separate pointers, in the case of the Dragon and Tandy) are arranged is important. If you are using tape, rather than

disk, be sure to have the separate parts of the game in the correct order on one tape, because it will save a lot of effort when loading up the game. Disk owners should ensure that they have all three parts on the same disk.

There are some differences between the machines in how they handle the mixture between the BASIC and machine code programs, so read the sections below:



To play the game, first LOAD the BASIC control program. When you RUN the program, the decoder will be asked for first, then the coded text. If you are using tape, the programs should be SAVED in precisely that order—first the BASIC control program, then the decoder, then the text file.



The Commodore 64 needs the text compressor to be LOADED in first of all. The program should be LOADED as machine code—the LOAD command needs ,1 to be added after the device number (1 for tape and 8 for disk). Next type NEW and tap RETURN.

Now the BASIC program should be LOADED. RUNning the program will cause the coded text file to be LOADED.

If you are using tape rather than disk, you will need to change all the device numbers from 8 to 1 throughout the program. Tape users should SAVE the programs in this order—text compressor, BASIC control program, and text file.



The Dragon/Tandy adventure game consists of four separate pieces of software—in this case, the pointers in array A% have been SAVED separately in array Z%.

First you should LOAD the BASIC control program, then RUN it. It then takes in the decoder, the coded text, and the pointers. Tape users should store the programs in this order—BASIC control program, decoder, coded text, and pointers.



How does the adventure game work?

As you have seen, the game consists of three parts. The text code consists of two parts—the coded text held in array Z, or Z%, and the pointers held in array A or A%. The pointers are necessary to select the correct message from the Z array.

THE TOWER OF BABEL

At present, BASIC is the most popular language for home computers, but recent advances in technology have meant that easier languages could take over

So far, this series on languages has examined LISP, FORTH, Pascal and LOGO. Of course, the INPUT course has concentrated on BASIC, and in particular the article on structured programming (pages 173-178 and 217-219) dealt with the theory of structures in BASIC.

But these are not the only programming languages by any means and more will, no doubt, be developed in the near future. So this article takes a look at some of the other popular languages in existence and in a subsequent article you will see how computing languages are—and may be—developing. However, because some of these languages are such new developments, at this time very few of them will be available on your own machine. Instead, their importance is for the future, rather than the present, of computing.

One of the most important aspects of recent microcomputer development is the rapid increase in available memory. This means that high level languages, which make programming simpler, can be used as native languages in microcomputers. At the end of the 1970's the only languages commonly available on micros were BASIC and machine code. But as available memory gets larger, machines get cheaper and so the number of users increases. As a result, there is a greater demand for different applications—and different languages—so there are already implementations of FORTH, Pascal, LOGO and LISP, which you have seen, plus C, Fortran, Pilot and PROLOG for many popular micros.

An even wider range is already available for business micros, such as the IBM, including APL, Cobol, Occam, PL/1, Snobol and ADA. It seems likely that such languages will become more popular and more widely available as users become more familiar with their advantages. This is likely to increase even more rapidly as big computers become cheap and cheap computers are expanded.

Other languages, like the authoring language Microtext or Acornsoft's new music control language Ample, may be specifically developed for microcomputer applications, and languages which are less well known may also be added to the list of available microcomputer variations. The future may, for example, soon see micro implementations of COMAL, Modula-2 or Smalltalk.

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

It is unlikely that all computing languages will eventually be available on micros, if only because there are so many of them. In the 1960s alone it has been estimated that over two hundred new languages were developed, though only about thirteen of these achieved popular success. In fact most of the languages now widely used in both mainframe and micro computing are among these thirteen. However this does not mean that programming languages have remained static since 1969.

All computing languages, like normal human languages such as English, are undergoing constant development, revision and alteration. Thus the FORTRAN in use today has many differences from the original version of 1954, in some ways it is a totally different language. Not only are languages constantly being improved themselves but, because of implementation on different systems and by different organisations, many dialects of the same language may develop.

It is one of the bane of the micro user's life that a program written in one BASIC, say Commodore BASIC, will usually not run on a machine produced by another manufacturer, such as the Spectrum. This is despite the fact that there have been several attempts to create a standard BASIC. A standard specification does exist, called the ANSI standard, but the only small micro that actually comes close to adopting it is the ill-fated Newbrain.

Microsoft BASIC has been regarded as a standard by several firms (especially Microsoft!) but has always been adapted by manufacturers using it. One could argue that BBC BASIC and the QL's SuperBASIC are really enhanced versions of Microsoft BASIC but in practice it is the enhancements that are used

- LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT
- THE ROOTS OF LANGUAGE
- MOVING ON
- IMPERATIVE LANGUAGES
- FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGES

by programmers using these languages, rather than the standard features.

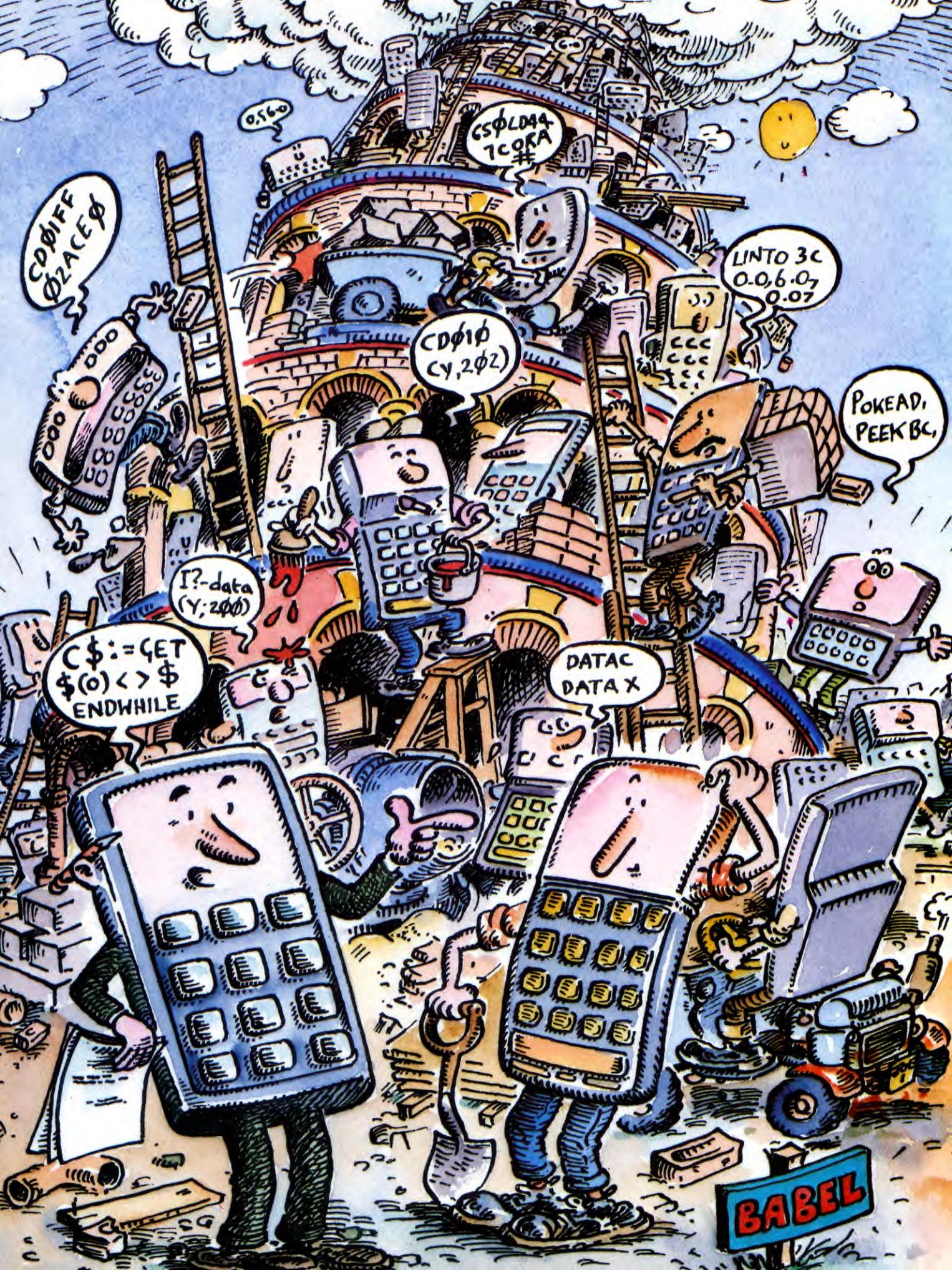
The latest attempt at standardisation is the Japanese MSX standard, which is another implementation of Microsoft BASIC, but which scarcely varies from machine to machine. The only practical variations are that you cannot always use all of the facilities available in MSX because of differences in the hardware of different MSX machines.

The story has not been much different for other languages. Where standards have been more or less successful it has usually been because one firm cornered the market on a particular language. FORTRAN (an name derived from 'FORmula TRANslator') was first developed by IBM and, because it was distributed as free software with IBM machines a standard version was widely adopted. Most developments of FORTRAN were made by IBM who were in a good position to distribute their upgraded versions to the majority of users because they were users of IBM systems. But a language like Pascal, which is probably the second most popular language on microcomputers after BASIC, exists in at least seven different forms—each of which is more-or-less standard for a particular operating system or microprocessor.

THE ROOTS OF LANGUAGE

We can see why this Tower of Babel is an unavoidable consequence of having programming languages by looking at the way programming languages have developed. It is fair to assume that the earliest programming language was FORTRAN. This was developed to be two things – a language for mathematical and scientific formula, and a language which efficiently used computing resources: In both respects it was very successful but at the same time it was rather inadequate from other points of view which had not been thought important for the designers. FORTRAN is excellent for mathematical and scientific purposes, but extremely clumsy (even useless) for processes like text handling or compiling databases. It is also not very structured and often restricts the programmer because of this.

ALGOL60 was developed in the early



BABEL



commissioned COBOL, the CCommon Busi-
ness Oriented Language. Because it was
developed by cooperation between
government and business teams it
was rapidly and widely accepted
and is still probably the language
most widely used for business applications
on mainframes. One probable reason for its
success was its attempt to approximate to
natural English.

MOVING ON

From these three languages most of the languages of the sixties were developed, including many of the languages we use today. BASIC is best seen first as a development from FORTRAN with the added need to be as easy to use as possible, following the COBOL idea of being friendly to programmers. From ALGOL60 came ALOGOL68 (an improvement which amounts almost to a different language), Pascal and SIMULA. ALGOL and COBOL combined to give PL/1. From Pascal and SIMULA came a group of other languages, such as Modula, Mesa and Euclid which all influenced the production of a language called Ada. SIMULA also gave birth to a language, which currently seems to be enjoying a vogue, called Smalltalk.

IMPERATIVE LANGUAGES

All of these are what is called *imperative* languages. This means that they operate by retrieving data from memory and acting upon it, that is, by assigning data to variables. Most people are so used to this idea that it seems computing could not be carried out in any other way. But there is another family of languages to which FORTH, LISP and LOGO belong. This is the functional (*or applicative*) family of languages which operates primarily through the recursive application of functions.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGES

Instead of getting data from memory, performing a computation and then returning the result to a different memory location, a functional language will carry out a series of embedded functions irrespective of the actual addresses involved. Functions act upon parameters, without knowing what those parameters represent. In contrast imperative languages act upon actual addresses, actual memory locations, and therefore have to be rewritten to do different jobs. If you want a function to do a different job you simply give it different parameters.

Functional languages tend to be modular.
Imperative languages tend to be linear and

sequential in structure. If you understand the way that a word can be defined in FORTH or that a list can be used in LISP you will know that a single word or list can be, in effect, a program. This is because it is defined in terms of other words or lists which are themselves defined in terms of other words and lists—and so on down the line until you reach definitions in terms of the basic units of the program. These are the functions which carry out so-called primitive operations.

In a language like Microsoft BASIC, on the other hand, a program consists of a series of statements which have to be carried out one after another in an exact order for the program to work successfully. Microsoft BASIC is an imperative language. If the order of its statements is altered then certain memory locations (variables) will not hold the values required by later statements.

In a functional program the order of execution is usually unimportant providing the correct functions are used. If a function is used correctly it will always give the desired result irrespective of the actual values held in any memory locations at any point during execution of the program.

Functional languages thus give an approach to programming which is very different from that of imperative programming. All such languages, which ultimately derive from LISP (also developed in the sixties) enable



new languages to be developed from the basic set of functions defined in the language. As a result they are infinitely extendable. In a sense any program in LISP is an extension of the language, created by providing new functions. The programmer has much more control over what he or she is doing with a functional language than with an imperative language, but needs to have a good, clearly defined approach to the task in hand.

Functional languages require the same kind of programming discipline as the structured procedural languages. For this reason an area which is likely to develop is in languages which combine both structural, procedural approaches to a task and functional extensions of the given language.

EXTENSIONS

An obvious development along these lines can be seen in BASIC. ANSI standard BASIC provides a usable imperative language. Microsoft BASIC extended that standard. BBC BASIC added a degree of structure to that standard and, by implementing recursion in procedures and functions, allowed some functional elements to be added to the language. Sinclair's QL SuperBASIC goes a little further by adding more in the way of structure (such as the SELECT statement which is similar to Pascal's CASE) and also allows functions and procedures to be called by name alone so that one could write a LISP interpreter using BASIC. Future developments are likely to induce attempts to develop microcomputer languages which move away from the ANSI minimum towards, on the one hand, structure as typified by Pascal and, on the other, functional flexibility as found in LISP and FORTH.

LISP, as you have already seen, was developed as a language for Artificial Intelligence and it has remained the major language used in that field. One important characteristic of Artificial Intelligence work has been the use of character strings and LISP showed that list processing was a useful way to approach string handling.

SNOBOL (StriNg Oriented symBOlic Language) was a language developed for string handling following the philosophy of LISP. It has been used primarily in processing ordinary natural language, as in deciding the authorship of manuscripts or performing computerised stylistic analysis of texts.

The other area that functional programming has successfully developed is in systems programming, such as in writing compilers for other languages. BCPL is one such language which Acornsoft have made available for the BBC. However, a much more popular

descendant of BCPL is C. C was used to write the Unix operating system and together they provide a powerful set of programming tools for systems development.

Unfortunately C is very much a 'programmer's' language being much more unfriendly than languages such as LISP and Pascal. It owes this largely to its origins and the fact that it exists at a level of application and versatility somewhere between the high level languages like BASIC and the distinctly unfriendly but more versatile assemblers used to program individual microprocessors. But it is increasing in popularity especially as Unix becomes more widespread and organisations and individuals want to develop their own systems which are not just passively running other people's software. There are now implementations of C for several micros, including the Spectrum.

Smalltalk has already been mentioned as an imperative language but it also draws quite heavily on the LISP tradition. It is similar to C because it provides a complete programming environment, not just a language, but it is very different from C in its aim to simplify the task of information handling as much as possible. It does this by simplifying the concept of the program. Every item in a Smalltalk program is regarded as an object and all processing is done by passing what are called 'messages' between objects. No other kind of processing exists, so every action in the program is the same kind of thing—a message is sent to an object and the object will

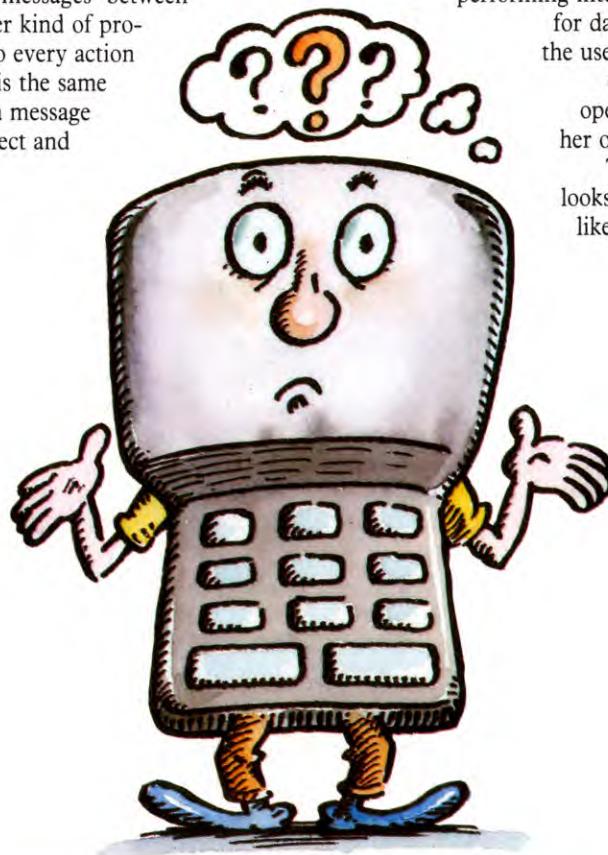
either send a message back, or send a message or messages to other objects.

Objects may do some internal processing according to the messages they receive. So an object in Smalltalk is something like a LISP function and also like a Pascal procedure. But rather than being like building up procedures in a tree structure or linking functions into a recursive nest, objects in Smalltalk can be thought of as independent entities each of which can pass messages to any other. It is something like possessing a database in which each record of data can interrogate and perform actions on other records. Each record is itself an object, but it can also interact with other objects. So an object can be seen both as data and program.

This idea is rather hard to grasp until you see it working and, Smalltalk is not yet widely available on micros. But it does represent one of the major trends in computer languages which is likely to be important in the near future. Developments like Dbase III seem to be converging on similar ground from a different direction, while COBOL data structures created the idea of the database management system.

Database systems have now developed to such an extent that they begin to resemble programming languages, allowing sequences of operations on data to be held as 'programs', performing intelligent searches for data and allowing the user to modify the database and its operation to his or her own satisfaction.

The next article looks at more trends like these in detail.



CLIFFHANGER: CHECKING FOR FIT

Cliffhanger is now complete, but is it working? It is unlikely that you could have keyed in such a long program without introducing errors. In addition, there are a few amendments which need to be made to the listings—these are being published in the errata sections that appear in the index.

Once you have ironed these out, it is time to tackle any problems that have been introduced by typing or copying errors. These can be discovered by checking your assembly listings carefully and reassembling if necessary.

When you have got the individual routines working, load them all into memory, **SAVE** all of it in one chunk (see pages 992 to 997) and test the whole lot by calling it with the machine code execution command for your computer (see pages 1537 to 1544).

Because Cliffhanger is modular, it is easy to debug. If you have any trouble getting the game to run you should be able to track down the part responsible and concentrate your error-trapping efforts on that.

Even if all the individual routines work independently, it is possible that the whole program together may not. Routines call other routines and if one of the calls is wrong, or one of the routines is assembled in the wrong place, the chances are the program won't work.

So, as a final check **INPUT** is publishing a complete hex dump of the game so that you can double-check your final assembled version.

When you have assembled Cliffhanger, it is lodged in memory as a series of hex numbers in successive memory locations. Here we are giving you the complete game in hex. The four digit number on the left-hand side of the column is the address of the memory location occupied by the first two-digit byte of the program in that line. The subsequent pairs of digits occupy the subsequent locations. So you can check each byte of Cliffhanger against the contents of the corresponding memory location. That way you can make sure you have assembled each instruction in the game right.

Unlike other games, you need never be bored by Cliffhanger. Anytime you feel a

twinge of tedium coming on, you can change its innermost workings. Its modular construction also means that there is plenty of scope for you to make modifications. You can easily customize Cliffhanger to suit your personal preferences. Be bold. Experiment. After all, Cliffhanger is now your game. And it can be anything you want it to be.

S

The game is written in the 50,000 area so that it can be assembled by the **INPUT** assembler.

Remember to check that the routine that plays the tune has been shifted so that it does not overwrite other routines (see page 1145).

If you are not using the **INPUT** assembler you may have to shift the game in memory because the space is itself occupied by the assembler. The best place to relocate it is to the 20,000 area. To do that just change all the addresses that begin with a 5 so they start with a 2.

Use your machine code monitor to **PEEK** your Spectrum's memory and check that it tallies with the following hex dump. If you have relocated it, the location addresses will of course be different, but the hex should be the same:

```

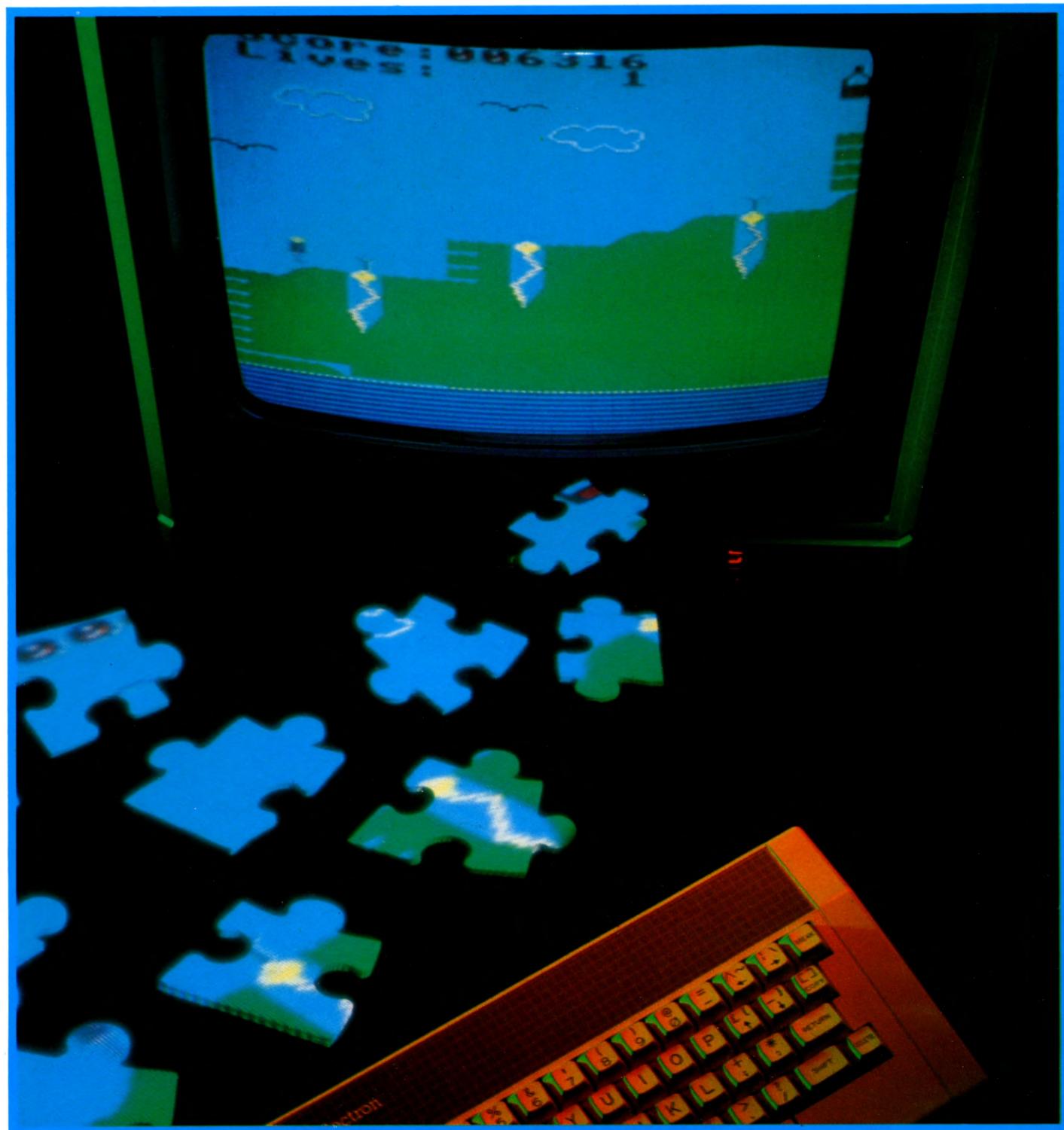
DEA8 18 3C 3C 18 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 18 18 18 18 18 1E
DEB8 01 03 03 01 00 01 01 01 80 C0 60 80 00 00 00 E0
DEC8 0E 00 01 02 04 08 04 00 00 00 80 40 20 20 30 00
DED8 00 00 00 00 18 3C 3C 18 00 10 10 1E E0 00 0C 24
DEE8 42 82 43 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 03 03 01
DEF8 00 00 00 00 80 C0 80 00 01 01 01 0E 00 00 01 02
DF08 00 00 00 E0 00 00 80 40 04 08 04 00 00 00 00 00
DF18 20 20 30 00 00 00 00 00 01 C3 E7 FF FF FE FC 38
DF28 03 07 0F 0F 07 03 01 80 C0 E0 F0 F0 E0 C0
DF38 00 00 07 18 20 40 40 80 00 00 1F A0 C0 00 00 00
DF48 00 00 80 40 5C 22 02 02 80 40 7C 02 02 01 00 00
DF58 00 00 00 04 0A 11 60 00 02 04 08 04 04 F8 00
DF68 00 00 78 86 01 01 00 00 00 00 01 E6 61 80 80 00 00
DF78 00 00 00 00 87 79 00 00 00 00 00 00 E1 9E 00 00
DF88 22 14 08 08 08 08 08 18 3C 36 3E 7E 3C 18 18
DF98 18 18 0C 0C 06 06 03 03 06 06 0C 0C 18 18 30 30
DFA8 60 60 C6 C3 66 6C 38 38 84 D6 FF FF FF FF FF
DFB8 00 01 03 07 1F 3F 7F FF 00 00 FF FF 3C 3C FF FF
DFC8 06 08 76 FF FF FF 3E 3C 10 10 10 38 38 38 38
DFD8 10 1C 7C 38 38 10 10 00 00 00 20 51 8A 04 00
DFE8 00 00 00 82 45 28 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
DFF8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

The game is now complete. Willie is ready to scale the cliff and challenge the sea, the boulders, the snakes and the potholes. But will he be able to overcome the bugs?

- TRACING THE BUGS
- TESTING THE ROUTINES
- ENTERING THE GAME
- SAVING CLIFFHANGER
- THE HEX DUMP

The 'CLIFFHANGER' listings published in this magazine and subsequent parts bear absolutely no resemblance to, and are in no way associated with, the computer game called 'CLIFF HANGER' released for the Commodore 64 and published by New Generation Software Limited.



E338 DD 23 C1 10 EE C9 E5 21 F8 3C 11 08 00 06 1F 90
 E348 19 3D 20 FC E5 C1 E1 C9 DD 21 00 40 21 00 1B 3E
 E358 00 DD 77 00 DD 23 2B E5 11 00 00 ED 52 E1 20 F1
 E368 C9 F5 E5 C5 E5 D1 7A FE 01 38 11 D5 11 00 07 19
 E378 D1 7A FE 01 28 06 D5 11 00 07 19 D1 D5 11 00 40
 E388 19 D1 3E 08 C1 F5 0A 77 24 03 F1 3D 28 03 F5 18
 E398 F5 E1 F1 D5 11 00 58 19 D1 77 D5 E1 C9 00 00 00
 E3A8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 E3B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 E3C8 06 20 C5 CD 35 E4 3E 00 32 F1 DF DD 7E 00 DD 2B
 E3D8 FE 21 20 0D 05 3A F0 DF 3D 32 F0 DF 3E 01 32 F1
 E3E8 DF 3A F0 DF 47 21 1F 00 3E 2D CD 48 E4 01 B0 DF
 E3F8 3A F1 DF FE 01 20 03 01 B8 DF 3E 2C CD 69 E3 3A
 E408 F0 DF 47 3E 17 90 47 3E 20 11 20 00 19 CD 48 E4
 E418 C1 10 AF 21 31 00 06 0C 3E 29 DD 21 75 E2 CD 2B
 E428 E3 21 71 00 06 07 CD 2B E3 CD 57 E4 C9 21 00 40
 E438 06 D8 0E 1F 23 7E 2B 77 23 0D 20 F8 23 10 F3 C9
 E448 C5 01 00 3D CD 69 E3 11 20 00 19 C1 10 F2 C9 3A
 E458 00 E0 21 B8 DF 47 04 11 08 00 19 10 FD E5 C1 21
 E468 BF 00 3E 3A CD 69 E3 3A 00 E0 FE 00 28 0C F5 CD
 E478 83 E4 F1 FE 01 28 03 CD A9 E4 C9 21 C9 01 CD 96
 E488 E4 21 91 01 CD 96 E4 21 3A 01 CD 96 E4 C9 06 04
 E498 C5 01 00 3D 3E 2D CD 69 E3 11 20 00 19 C1 10 F0
 E4A8 C9 21 C9 01 CD BC E4 21 91 01 CD BC E4 21 3A 01
 E4B8 CD BC E4 C9 3E 04 01 90 DF F5 3E 2B CD 69 E3 11
 E4C8 20 00 19 F1 3D 20 F2 C9 CD B3 E2 3E 05 32 FF DF
 E4D8 3E 00 32 00 E0 21 00 00 22 F9 DF 22 FB DF 22 FD
 E4E8 DF 3E 13 32 65 EA 3E 06 32 09 E0 21 E0 02 22 0A
 E4F8 E0 21 82 00 22 01 E0 3E 03 32 03 E0 3E 00 32 04
 E508 E0 3E 02 32 05 E0 21 C1 01 22 F4 DF 21 00 00 22
 E518 F6 DF 3E 00 32 F8 DF 21 DF 00 22 0C E0 3E 00 06
 E528 05 32 06 E0 80 32 07 E0 80 32 08 E0 CD BF E3 CD
 E538 3B E6 21 77 00 3A FF DF 06 30 80 CD 3E E3 3E 29
 E548 CD 69 E3 CD 60 EA CD 11 E7 CD 71 E6 CD AF E9 CD
 E558 02 E6 CD AB E5 CD 7F E5 3A F8 DF FE 01 CA 8C E9
 E568 FE 02 CA 04 E9 06 32 3E FF 3D 20 FD 10 FB 3E FE
 E578 DB FE CB 47 20 D0 C9 3A 05 E0 3C CB 9F 32 05 E0
 E588 01 68 DF FE 04 38 03 01 78 DF 3E 2E 21 2A 00 C5
 E598 CD 69 E3 23 CD 69 E3 C1 21 44 00 CD 69 E3 23 CD
 E5A8 69 E3 C9 3A 03 E0 3D 32 03 E0 FE 00 28 01 C9 3E
 E5B8 06 32 03 E0 3E 2D 01 00 40 2A 01 E0 16 03 1E 02
 E5C8 CD 5A E6 3A 04 E0 FE 00 28 03 2B 18 01 23 22 01
 E5D8 E0 01 38 DF 3E 2F 16 03 1E 02 CD 5A E6 11 81 00
 E5E8 ED 52 20 06 3E 00 32 04 E0 C9 11 90 00 2A 01 E0
 E5F8 ED 52 20 05 3E 01 32 04 E0 C9 01 E0 DF 3A 09 E0
 E608 CB 57 28 03 01 E8 DF 2A 0A E0 3E 0F 16 20 D5 C5
 E618 CD 69 E3 23 C1 D1 15 20 F5 3A 09 E0 3D 32 09 E0
 E628 20 10 3E 0A 32 09 E0 2A 0A E0 11 20 00 ED 52 22
 E638 0A E0 C9 21 37 00 DD 21 F9 DF 06 06 C5 DD 7E 00
 E648 06 30 80 CD 3E E3 3E 29 CD 69 E3 23 DD 23 C1 10
 E658 EB C9 E5 D5 E5 D5 CD 69 E3 23 D1 15 20 F7 E1 11
 E668 20 00 19 D1 1D 20 EC E1 C9 3A 00 E0 FE 00 28 05
 E678 FE 03 28 01 C9 3A 0E E0 FE 01 28 55 2A 0C E0 01
 E688 20 DF 3E 2A CD 69 E3 23 3E 2D 01 00 3D CD 69 E3
 E698 2A 0C E0 11 E0 01 ED 52 28 5D 2A 0C E0 11 20 58
 E6A8 19 7E FE 0F 28 51 FE 2D 20 1A 2A 0C E0 01 00 3D
 E6B8 3E 2D CD 69 E3 11 20 00 19 22 0C E0 01 20 DF 3E
 E6C8 2A CD 69 E3 2A 0C E0 2B 22 0C E0 3E 01 32 0E E0
 E6D8 C9 2A 0C E0 11 00 58 19 7E FE 28 20 05 3E 02 32
 E6E8 F8 DF 2A 0C E0 3E 2A 01 28 DF CD 69 E3 23 CD 69
 E6F8 E3 3E 00 32 0E E0 C9 2A 0C E0 01 00 3D 3E 2D CD

E708 69 E3 21 DF 00 22 0C E0 C9 3A F7 DF FE 00 C2 C8
 E718 E7 3A F6 DF FE 01 28 5C 2A F4 DF 2B 01 00 40 3E
 E728 2D 11 02 02 CD 5A E6 01 A8 DE 3E 28 23 11 02 01
 E738 CD 5A E6 11 40 58 19 7E FE 2D CA C2 E7 FE 2B 28
 E748 79 FE 0F 28 75 3E 00 DB FE CB 57 20 0E 06 01 CB
 E758 5F 20 02 06 81 78 32 F7 DF 18 09 CB 5F 20 05 3E
 E768 01 32 F6 DF 2A F4 DF 11 BF 00 ED 52 30 05 3E 01
 E778 32 F8 DF C9 11 03 00 21 0C 06 CD B5 03 2A F4 DF
 E788 11 21 58 19 7E FE 2B 28 31 FE 2C 28 27 FE 2A 28
 E798 29 11 20 00 19 7E FE 0F 28 20 FE 2D 28 1C FE 2B
 E7A8 28 18 2A F4 DF 3E 28 01 B8 DE 11 02 02 CD 5A E6
 E7B8 23 22 F4 DF 3E 00 32 F6 DF C9 3E 02 32 F8 DF C9
 E7C8 11 06 00 21 F7 02 CD B5 03 3A F7 DF FE 01 20 1B
 E7D8 3C 32 F7 DF 2A F4 DF 11 20 00 ED 52 22 F4 DF 01
 E7E8 D8 DE 3E 28 11 03 01 CD 5A E6 C9 FE 02 20 1F 3C
 E7F8 32 F7 DF 2A F4 DF 01 A8 DE 3E 28 11 02 01 CD 5A
 E808 E6 11 40 00 19 3E 2D 01 00 3D CD 69 E3 C9 FE 03
 E818 20 1A 3C 32 F7 DF 2A F4 DF 01 D8 DE 3E 28 11 03
 E828 01 CD 5A E6 11 20 00 19 22 F4 DF C9 FE 04 20 18
 E838 3E 00 32 F7 DF 2A F4 DF 11 20 00 ED 52 01 00 3D
 E848 3E 2D CD 69 E3 C3 11 E7 FE 81 20 33 3C 32 F7 DF
 E858 2A F4 DF 11 21 58 19 7E FE 2B CA C2 E7 FE 2C 20
 E868 07 2A F4 DF 2B 22 F4 DF 2A F4 DF 11 20 00 ED 52
 E878 22 F4 DF 01 F0 DE 11 03 02 3E 28 CD 5A E6 C9 FE
 E888 84 28 5B 3C 32 F7 DF 3A F6 DF FE 01 28 23 2A F4
 E898 DF 01 00 40 3E 2D 11 03 02 CD 5A E6 23 22 F4 DF
 E8A8 01 A8 DE 3E 28 11 02 01 CD 5A E6 3E 01 32 F6 DF
 E8B8 C9 2A F4 DF 01 B8 DE 3E 28 11 02 02 CD 5A E6 23
 E8C8 22 F4 DF 11 40 58 19 7E FE 2C 20 0C 3E 00 32 F7
 E8D8 DF 3E 04 06 05 CD FC E9 3E 00 32 F6 DF C9 3E 00
 E8E8 32 F7 DF 2A F4 DF 2B 01 00 40 3E 2D 11 02 02 CD
 E8F8 5A E6 11 21 00 19 22 F4 DF C3 11 E7 11 C4 00 21
 E908 3E 04 CD B5 03 11 83 00 21 6E 06 CD B5 03 2A F4
 E918 DF 01 00 3D 3E 2D CD 69 E3 11 20 00 19 22 F4 DF
 E928 01 A8 DE 3E 28 11 02 01 CD 5A E6 11 1E 00 21 6E
 E938 03 ED 5F 6F CD B5 03 2A F4 DF 11 C0 02 ED 52 38
 E948 CD 3E 09 32 65 EA 3A FF DF 3D 32 FF DF C2 EE E4
 E958 21 4A 01 3E 8E 06 0B DD 21 88 E2 CD 2B E3 CD 3B
 E968 E6 11 05 01 21 6E 06 CD B5 03 11 88 01 21 3E 04
 E978 CD B5 03 11 05 01 21 6E 06 CD B5 03 3E 32 32 6E
 E988 E5 C3 D0 E4 11 0B 02 21 26 03 CD B5 03 3A 00 E0
 E998 3C CB 97 32 00 E0 3A 6E E5 3D 32 6E E5 3E 03 06
 E9A8 05 CD FC E9 C3 E9 E4 3A 00 E0 FE 02 30 01 C9 DD
 E9B8 21 06 E0 21 A9 01 CD CE E9 21 71 01 CD CE E9 21
 E9C8 1A 01 CD CE E9 C9 E5 ED 5B 0A E0 ED 52 E1 38 01
 E9D8 C9 DD 7E 00 3C CB A7 DD 77 00 DD 23 FE 07 30 01
 E9E8 C9 01 88 DF 16 2B FE 0F 20 05 01 00 3D 16 2D 7A
 E9F8 CD 69 E3 C9 DD 21 F9 DF 16 00 5F DD 19 DD E5 CD
 EA08 12 EA DD E1 10 F7 CD 3B E6 C9 DD 7E 00 3C FE 0A
 EA18 20 09 3E 00 DD 77 00 DD 2B 18 EF DD 77 00 C9 00
 EA28 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 EA38 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 EA48 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 EA58 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 EA68 56 01 DD 5E 00 DD 66 03 DD 6E 02 DD E5 CD B5 03
 EA78 DD E1 11 04 00 DD 19 C1 10 E4 C9 00 00 00 00 00 00

Use your machine code monitor to PEEK your Commodore's memory and check that it tallies with the following hex dump.

3000 3C 42 99 91 91 99 42 3C 38 44 82 82 FE 82 82 00
 3010 F8 84 82 FC 82 82 FC 00 7C 82 80 80 80 82 7C 00
 3020 F8 84 82 82 84 F8 00 F8 84 80 F8 80 84 F8 00
 3030 F8 84 80 F8 80 80 80 00 78 84 80 90 E0 90 88 84 00
 3040 84 84 84 FC 84 84 84 00 38 10 10 10 10 10 10 38 00
 3050 38 10 10 10 10 90 70 00 84 88 90 E0 90 88 84 00
 3060 80 80 80 80 80 80 FC 00 82 C6 AA 92 82 82 82 00
 3070 82 C2 A2 92 8A 86 82 00 7C 82 82 82 82 82 7C 00
 3080 7C 82 82 FC 80 80 80 00 7C 82 82 92 8A 86 7C 00
 3090 7C 82 82 FC 88 84 82 00 78 84 80 34 0C 84 78 00
 30A0 FE 92 10 10 10 10 10 00 82 82 82 82 82 7C 00
 30B0 82 82 82 82 44 28 10 00 82 82 92 92 92 92 7C 00
 30C0 82 44 28 10 28 44 82 00 82 44 28 10 10 10 10 00
 30D0 FE 04 08 10 20 40 FE 00 38 38 10 FE 28 44 82 00
 30E0 AA AA AA FF FF FF FF 03 07 0F 1F 1F 3F 7F
 30F0 DF EF DF EF CF B7 FF FF DF EF FF EF F7 FF FF
 3100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

3180 7C 82 82 82 82 82 7C 00 10 30 10 10 10 10 10 38 00
 3190 7C 82 02 7C 80 80 FE 00 7C 82 02 7C 02 82 7C 00
 31A0 90 90 90 FC 10 10 10 00 FC 80 80 F8 04 04 FC 00

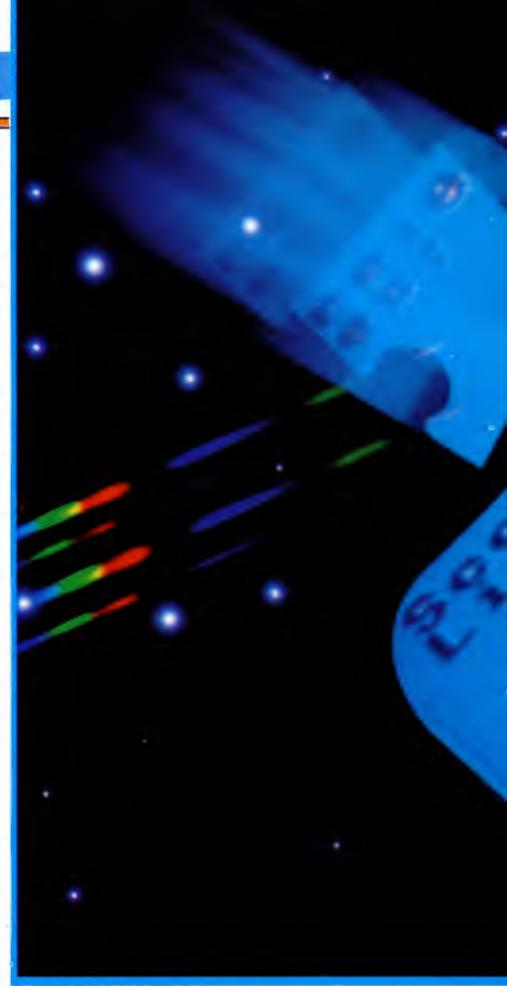


Watch out for addresses—apart from the origin—given in decimal. The INPUT Assembler will accept decimal and hex numbers.



31B0 3C 40 80 F8 84 84 FC 00 FC 04 04 08 10 20 40 00
31C0 78 84 84 78 84 84 78 00 78 84 84 7C 04 04 78 00
31D0 00 00 00 24 5A 99 00 00 00 00 00 00 E7 18 18 00 00 00
31E0 81 42 24 18 18 00 00 00 00 00 00 E7 18 18 00 00 00
31F0 44 AA 09 00 44 AA 09 00 DF BB B7 DB BF DB DB EF
3400 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
3410 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
3420 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 0C 09 16 05 13 20 20 20
3430 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
3440 20 20 20 3D 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
3450 0C 05 16 05 0C 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
3460 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
3470 30 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 13 03 0F 12 05 20 30 30
3480 30 30 30 30 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
3490 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
34A0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
34B0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
34C0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
34D0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
34E0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 1D 1C
34F0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
3500 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
3510 20 1D 1C 1C 1C 1C 1F 3F 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
3520 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
3530 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 1D 1C 3F 1E 1F 3F 1F 1E 3F
3540 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
3550 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 1D 1C 1C 3F
3560 1E 1F 1E 1F 1E 1F 3F 1F 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20







6080 A9 42 8D 10 D0 A9 4A 8D 0D A9 40 8D 0C D0 AD
6090 1E D0 AD 1F D0 4C 03 60.

6490 84 03 20 50 68 4C 80 64 A9 00 60

6100 A9 74 8D 06 D0 A9 92 8D 07 D0 A9 C0 8D 08 D0 A9
6110 7A 8D 09 D0 A9 A0 8D 0A D0 A9 82 8D 0B D0 A2 03
6120 A0 00 A9 14 99 64 C3 E9 05 C8 CA D0 F7 60
6150 A9 01 8D 0B C0 A9 32 8D 04 D0 A9 46 8D 05 D0 60
6200 A9 E6 8D F8 07 AD 05 C0 F0 0C A9 E7 8D F8 07 20
6210 00 53 CE 05 C0 60 AD 06 C0 F0 0C A9 E6 8D F8 07
6220 20 50 54 CE 06 C0 60 20 50 53 C9 20 D0 04 20 00
6230 54 60 20 00 52 AD 84 03 C9 03 F0 2F C9 02 D0 0B
6240 20 50 54 A9 04 8D 06 C0 4C 73 62 C9 01 D0 2F 20
6250 50 53 A5 FB 38 E9 27 85 FB A5 FC E9 00 85 FC A0
6260 00 B1 FB C9 20 D0 17 20 7F 62 60 20 50 54 A9 04
6270 8D 05 C0 A9 02 8D 84 03 20 50 68 20 00 68 60 AD
6280 00 D0 18 69 04 8D 00 D0 A9 00 2A 8D 84 03 AD 10
6290 D0 4D 84 03 8D 10 D0 EE 12 C0 A9 01 8D 84 03 20
62A0 50 68 20 00 68 60

6500 A9 01 8D 00 C0 A9 05 8D 01 C0 A9 28 8D 0C C0 8D

6510 02 C0 A9 0F 8D 20 D0 8D 21 D0 A9 0A 8D 27 D0 A9

6520 02 8D 28 D0 A9 01 8D 29 D0 A9 05 8D 2A D0 8D 2B

6530 D0 8D 2C D0 A9 00 8D 04 D4 8D 0B D4 8D 12 D4 A9

6540 0F 8D 18 D4 A9 43 8D 50 C3 A9 04 8D 5A C3 A9 70

6550 8D 51 C3 A9 04 8D 5B C3 A9 E6 8D F8 07 A9 E8 8D

6560 F9 07 A9 ED 8D FA 07 A9 EA 8D FB 07 8D FC 07 8D

6570 FD 07 A9 E9 8D FE 07 60

6600 20 00 59 20 00 58 20 00 57 20 50 56 20 00 56 60

6700 20 00 64 20 00 63 20 50 58 20 50 61 20 00 61 20

6710 00 60 60

6750 20 00 40 20 00 65 20 00 63 20 A9 67 A9 00 8D 15

6760 D0 AD 1E D0 AD 1F D0 A9 38 8D 17 D0 20 00 67 20

6770 B8 67 AD 1E D0 AD 1F D0 20 00 66 20 00 62 AE 02

6780 C0 A0 FF 88 D0 FD CA D0 F8 20 50 64 F0 EA 20 A9

6790 67 A9 00 8D 15 D0 AD 1E D0 AD 1F D0 AD 01 C0 D0

67A0 BB A9 15 8D 18 D0 4C 50 67 A2 00 A0 06 BD 7E 04

67B0 9D 82 C3 E8 88 D0 F6 60 A2 00 A0 06 BD 82 C3 9D

67C0 7E 04 E8 88 D0 F6 60

6800 A2 05 BD 7E 04 C9 39 F0 04 FE 7E 04 60 A9 30 9D

6810 7E 04 CA 4C 02 60

6850 A9 0F 8D 18 D4 A9 1E 8D 01 D4 A9 00 8D 06 D4 AD

6860 84 03 C9 01 D0 08 A9 01 8D 05 D4 4C 7A 68 AD 84

6870 03 C9 02 D0 10 A9 55 8D 05 D4 A9 00 8D 04 D4 A9

6880 21 8D 04 D4 60 A2 1E A9 00 8D 04 D4 A9 81 8D 04

6890 D4 A9 F0 8D 06 D4 AD 84 03 C9 03 F0 0B E8 E0 32

68A0 D0 0B A9 00 8D 04 D4 60 CA E0 0A F0 F5 8E 01 D4
68B0 A9 5A A0 FF 88 D0 FD 18 E9 01 D0 F6 4C 96 68



Use your machine code monitor to PEEK your BBC or Electron's memory and check that it tallies with the following hex dump. If you have an Electron you will find some slight differences in the hex dump due to changes made to speed it up.

0D00 16 02 17 00 0A 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 05 04
0D10 1E E3 05 10 FF 05 02 E3 05 02 97 05 10 7B 05 1E
0D20 97 04 20 FF 05 20 AF 05 24 A7 05 28 AF 04 28 D3
0D30 05 28 A7 05 3C E9 05 3C F5 05 37 FF 05 32 F5 05
0D40 32 85 05 2D 7B 05 28 85 05 28 91 05 4A E9 05 4A
0D50 F5 05 45 FF 05 40 F5 05 40 85 05 3B 7B 05 36 85
0D60 05 36 91 05 56 EB 05 56 F7 05 52 FF 05 4E F7 05
0D70 4E A7 04 4E C7 05 54 D3 05 5A C7 05 5A A7 04 68
0D80 C7 05 62 D3 05 5C C7 05 5C B3 05 62 A7 05 68 B3
0D90 04 68 D3 05 68 B3 05 6A A7 05 6A D3 04 6A C7 05
0DA0 70 D3 05 76 C7 05 76 A7 04 84 C7 05 7E D3 05 78
0DB0 C7 05 78 B3 05 7E A7 05 84 B3 04 84 D3 05 84 85
0DC0 05 7F 7B 05 7A 85 05 7A 97 05 92 C7 05 8C D3 05
0DD0 86 C7 05 86 B3 05 8C A7 05 94 B7 04 94 D3 05 94
0DE0 A7 04 94 C7 05 9A D3 05 A0 C7 45 28 D7 00 00 07
0DF0 04 A0 08 04 A0 6F A5 78 08 55 78 6F 04 6B 6D 55
0E00 78 56 00 00 02 04 A0 77 04 A0 6F 55 78 77 55 78
0E10 6F 55 66 73 55 67 6B 00 00 06 04 00 00 04 00 07
0E20 55 A0 00 55 A0 07 00 00 03 04 5C 6F 04 54 6F 55
0E30 62 7B 55 4E 7B 55 62 8B 55 4E 8B 55 5C 97 55 54
0E40 97 04 62 7F 04 62 87 55 65 7F 04 56 6E 04 56 6A
0E50 55 5A 6E 55 5A 6A 00 00 00 04 62 7B 05 5A 7B 00
0E60 00 01 45 5E 8A 00 00 04 04 4D 6E 04 54 6E 55 4E
0E70 8B 55 56 8B 55 50 8F 55 5C 8F 00 00 01 04 54 9B
0E80 04 4E 90 55 5C 9B 55 62 90 05 65 90 00 00 01 04
0E90 5A 2C 04 5F 2C 55 5A 1C 55 5F 1C 00 00 02 04 54
0EA0 6B 04 5C 6B 55 4C 5B 55 64 5B 55 4C 38 55 64 38
0EB0 55 54 28 55 5C 28 00 00 01 04 56 5E 04 59 58 55
0EC0 59 64 55 63 58 55 60 64 55 6A 68 55 65 70 00 00
0ED0 03 04 68 6D 04 6C 6D 55 69 74 00 00 01 04 56 3E
0EE0 04 56 34 55 5B 3E 55 60 2C 55 66 34 55 61 1C 55
0EF0 68 1C 00 00 04 04 62 1B 04 62 14 55 66 1B 55 6B
0FO0 14 04 5B 1B 04 5B 14 55 5E 1B 55 63 14 00 00 04
0F10 04 06 24 04 06 2C 55 0E 08 55 17 14 55 42 08 55
0F20 1C 14 04 42 08 55 34 28 55 40 20 55 38 28 00 00
0F30 00 04 42 10 04 42 1E 55 36 14 04 31 1F 04 31 18
0F40 55 34 1F 55 34 18 00 00 07 04 31 1F 05 31 18 05
0F50 34 18 04 42 11 1D 37 14 1D 40 1C A0 00 B9 00 0D
0F60 20 EE FF C8 C0 0C D0 F5 A2 00 86 70 A2 0D 86 71
0F70 B1 70 F0 45 AA A9 19 20 EE FF 8A 20 EE FF 20 D1
0F80 0F B1 70 OA OA OA 20 EE FF B1 70 4A 4A 4A 4A
0F90 20 EE FF 20 D1 0F B1 70 OA OA 20 EE FF B1 70 4A
0FA0 4A 4A 4A 4A 4A 20 EE FF 20 D1 0F C0 5B D0 07 A5
0FB0 71 C9 0F D0 01 60 4C 70 0F A9 12 20 EE FF 20 D1
0FC0 0F B1 70 20 EE FF 20 D1 0F B1 70 20 EE FF 4C A8
0FD0 0F C8 D0 02 E6 71 60 89 0A 95 94 9D 0A A5 0F A9
0FE0 05 A5 0A 9D 94 91 0A 81 0F 89 05 91 0A 95 94 89
0FF0 0A 89 0F 85 05 89 0A 91 94 85 0A 75 14 89 0A 95
1000 94 9D 0A A5 0F A9 05 A5 0A 9D 94 91 0A 81 0F 89
1010 05 91 0A 95 8F 91 05 89 0A 85 0F 7D 05 85 0A 89

1020 9E 89 14 B1 9E B1 0F A9 05 A5 0A 9D 94 91 0A 81
 1030 0F 89 05 91 0A 95 94 89 0A 89 0F 85 05 89 0A 91
 1040 94 85 0A 75 1E B1 9E B1 0F A9 05 A5 0A 9D 94 91
 1050 0A 81 0F 89 05 91 0A 95 8F 91 05 89 0A 85 0F 7D
 1060 05 85 0A 89 9E 89 1E 89 9E 95 1E 81 9E 91 1E 89
 1070 9E 79 1E 75 8A A5 0A 91 0A 75 1E 89 9E 95 1E 81
 1080 9E 91 1E 89 8F 91 05 95 05 9D 05 A5 14 75 0A 89
 1090 8A B9 0A A5 0A 89 14 95 8F 9D 05 A5 0A A5 0F 9D
 10A0 05 95 0A 81 8F 89 05 91 0A 91 0F 89 05 81 0A 89
 10B0 8F 91 05 95 0A 95 0F 91 05 89 0A 75 8A A5 0A 91
 10C0 0A 75 14 6D 0A 65 8F 6D 05 75 0A 75 0F 6D 05 65
 10D0 0A 81 8F 89 05 91 0A 91 0F 89 05 81 0A 89 8F 91
 10E0 05 95 05 9D 05 A5 14 75 0A 89 8A B9 0A A5 0A 89
 10F0 1E 02 00 02 00 91 00 0A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1100 A5 80 29 80 F0 01 60 A5 80 29 04 F0 0E A5 80 29
 1110 FB 09 03 85 80 A9 00 85 81 85 82 A5 80 29 01 F0
 1120 57 A9 80 A2 F9 A0 FF 20 F4 FF 8A F0 4B A9 02 8D
 1130 F1 10 8D F3 10 A9 00 8D F2 10 8D F4 10 8D F6 10
 1140 8D F8 10 A6 81 BD D7 0F 8D F5 10 BD D8 0F 29 80
 1150 F0 05 A9 01 8D F2 10 BD D8 0F 29 7F 8D F7 10 A9
 1160 07 A2 F1 A0 10 20 F1 FF A6 81 E8 E8 86 81 E0 90
 1170 D0 06 A5 80 29 FE 85 80 A5 80 29 02 F0 57 A9 80
 1180 A2 F8 A0 FF 20 F4 FF 8A F0 4B A9 03 8D F1 10 8D
 1190 F3 10 A9 00 8D F2 10 8D F4 10 8D F6 10 8D F8 10
 11A0 A6 82 BD 67 10 8D F5 10 BD 68 10 29 80 F0 05 A9
 11B0 01 8D F2 10 BD 68 10 29 7F 8D F7 10 A9 07 A2 F1
 11C0 A0 10 20 F1 FF A6 82 E8 E8 86 82 E0 8A D0 06 A5
 11D0 80 29 FD 85 80 60 06 01 42 42 43 20 43 6C 69 66
 11E0 66 68 61 6E 67 65 72 20 42 79 20 44 2E 53 75 6D
 11F0 6D 65 72 73 0D 06 02 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A
 1200 2A
 1210 2A 2A 2A 0D 04 04 41 66 74 65 72 20 61 20 73 68
 1220 6F 72 74 20 77 61 6C 6B 20 57 69 6C 6C 79 20 20
 1230 72 65 74 75 72 6E 73 20 74 6F 0D 00 05 66 69 6E
 1240 64 20 20 74 68 65 20 67 6F 61 74 73 20 20 68 61
 1250 76 65 20 73 70 72 65 61 64 20 20 68 69 73 20 70
 1260 69 63 6E 69 63 0D 00 06 67 6F 64 64 69 65 73 20
 1270 20 61 6C 6C 20 20 6F 76 65 72 20 20 61 20 72 6F
 1280 63 6B 79 20 20 65 6D 62 61 6E 6B 6D 65 6E 74 2E
 1290 0D 00 07 57 69 6C 6C 79 20 20 73 65 74 73 20
 12A0 20 6F 66 20 20 74 6F 20 20 72 65 63 6C 61 69 6D
 12B0 20 20 68 69 73 20 20 6C 6F 73 74 0D 00 08 70 6F
 12C0 73 73 65 73 73 69 6F 6E 73 20 2C 62 75 74 20 66
 12D0 69 6E 64 73 20 68 65 20 69 73 20 68 61 6D 70 65
 12E0 72 65 64 20 62 79 0D 00 09 66 61 6C 6C 69 6E 67
 12F0 20 20 62 6F 75 6C 64 65 72 73 20 2C 70 6F 74 68
 1300 6F 6C 65 73 20 20 61 6E 64 20 76 69 63 69 75
 1310 73 0D 00 0A 73 6E 61 6B 65 73 2E 54 6F 20 6D 61
 1320 6B 65 20 6D 61 74 74 65 72 73 20 77 6F 72 73 65
 1330 20 74 68 65 20 74 69 64 65 20 69 73 0D 00 0B 72
 1340 69 73 69 6E 67 20 61 6E 64 20 68 65 20 69 73 20
 1350 69 6E 20 20 64 61 6E 67 65 72 20 6F 66 20 62 65
 1360 69 6E 67 20 63 75 74 0D 00 0C 6F 66 66 20 2E 54
 1370 6F 20 68 65 6C 70 20 57 69 6C 6C 79 20 69 6E 20
 1380 68 69 73 20 71 75 65 73 74 20 72 65 61 64 20 74
 1390 68 65 0D 00 0D 66 6F 6C 6F 77 69 6E 67 20 69
 13A0 6E 73 74 72 75 63 74 69 6F 6E 73 20 3A 2D 0D 0A
 13B0 10 4E 20 20 20 2D 20 20 20 4C 65 66 74 0D 0A 12
 13C0 4D 20 20 20 2D 20 20 20 52 69 67 68 74 0D 08 14
 13D0 53 48 49 46 54 29 2D 20 20 20 4A 75 6D 70 0D 08
 13E0 17 50 72 65 73 73 20 53 50 41 43 45 20 66 6F 72

13F0 20 73 74 61 72 74 0D 0D A9 16 20 EE FF A9 06 20
 1400 EE FF 20 83 14 A9 D6 85 70 A9 11 85 71 A2 28 CA
 1410 A9 1F 20 EE FF 8A 20 0E FF A0 01 B1 70 20 EE FF
 1420 C8 B1 70 C9 0D F0 3E 20 0E FF 86 72 98 18 65 72
 1430 C9 29 D0 EC A9 50 20 6E 14 84 72 A0 00 8A D1 70
 1440 D0 CD A4 72 C8 C8 98 18 65 70 85 70 90 02 E6 71
 1450 A0 00 B1 70 C9 0D D0 B5 A9 81 A0 FF A2 9D 20 F4
 1460 FF 8A F0 40 A9 20 20 EE FF 88 4C 34 14 85 72
 1470 8A 48 98 48 A6 72 A0 FF 88 D0 FD CA D0 F8 68 A8
 1480 68 AA 60 A2 02 BD 00 0D 20 EE FF E8 E0 0C D0 F5
 1490 60 04 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 7E FF FF 7E 7E 04
 14A0 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 14B0 A0 14 20 F1 FF A9 07 A2 A0 A0 14 20 F1 FF 60 10
 14C0 00 04 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 14D0 14 20 F1 FF A9 07 A2 BF A0 14 20 F1 FF 60 01 00
 14E0 04 00 8C 00 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 14F0 20 F1 FF A9 07 A2 DE A0 14 20 F1 FF 60 01 02 FF
 1500 00 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1510 D2 00 37 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1520 FF A9 07 A2 0C A0 15 20 F1 FF 60 A5 80 29 80 F0
 1530 02 68 68 60 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 18 3C 3C 3C 3C 00
 1540 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1550 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1560 18 18 18 38 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08 78 03 00 18 24
 1570 42 41 C2 00 3C 3C 18 18 18 18 18 38 03 03 01 02
 1580 04 04 0C 00 42 41 C2 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1590 18 18 18 38 FF 63 C2 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 15A0 7E 3C 18 18 22 14 08 08 08 08 08 08 00 00 00 00 00
 15B0 FF FF FF FF 00 01 07 0F 1F 3F 7F 00 80 E0 F0
 15C0 F8 FC FC FE 1C 3E 7F FF FF 7C 38 38 7C FF E0
 15D0 FF 7F 3E 1C FF 23 01 02 04 04 0C 00 00 78 86 01
 15E0 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 15F0 79 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1600 00 10 10 10 08 00 18 18 18 18 18 1C 00 00 00 00 00
 1610 00 10 10 10 1E C0 00 18 24 42 82 43 00 3C 3C 18 18
 1620 18 18 18 1C 0F 03 01 02 04 08 04 00 42 82 43 00
 1630 00 00 00 00 00 FF 3E 18 18 18 18 18 1C FF A2 43 00
 1640 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1650 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1660 02 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 04 0A 11 E0 00 02 04 08 04
 1670 04 04 F8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1680 E7 EF EF 08 10 08 04 02 04 02 01 02 04 08 04
 1690 08 10 20 10 20 40 80 40 20 40 20 40 20 10 20 10
 16A0 00 10 00 10 10 08 04 08 04 02 01 02 04 02 04 08
 16B0 10 08 10 20 40 20 40 80 40 20 40 20 10 20 10 20
 16C0 10 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 16D0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 16E0 00 FE FE 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 16F0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1700 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1710 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1720 7F 7F 3F 0F FF FF FF FE FE FC F0 00 00 00 00 01
 1730 01 01 00 00 00 38 78 C0 80 80 80 00 00 18 18 18 18
 1740 24 42 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81
 1750 7E 7E 7E 00 00 00 01 01 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1760 FE 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1770 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1780 7F 7F 3C 80 00 07 FC F0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 1790 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 17A0 00 03 0F 3F 70 33 0F 8F CC F0 70 30 FC F0 C0 00
 17B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

17C0 3F FC F0 C0 0F 0C 00 00 03 0F 0F 0C 03 0F 3F FC
 17D0 F0 C0 00 00 A9 17 20 EE FF 8A 20 EE FF A9 00 00 85
 17E0 71 98 0A 26 71 0A 26 71 0A 26 71 18 69 34 85 70
 17F0 A5 71 69 15 85 71 A0 00 B1 70 20 EE FF C8 C0 08
 1800 D0 F6 60 85 72 8A 48 98 48 A5 72 29 80 D0 08 A5
 1810 72 29 EE FF 4C 26 18 A5 72 29 7F A8 A2 FF 20 D4
 1820 17 A9 FF 20 EE FF 68 A8 68 AA 57 20 A2 00 00 86
 1830 72 A5 72 18 69 E0 AA 44 20 D4 17 E6 72 A6 72
 1840 E0 17 D0 ED 60 06 01 05 00 03 07 04 06 02 01 05
 1850 00 03 07 06 A2 00 A9 13 20 EE FF 8A 20 EE FF
 1860 BD 45 18 20 EE FF A9 00 20 EE FF 20 EE FF 20 EE
 1870 FF E8 E0 10 D0 E1 60 11 08 1F 13 06 44 61 24 61
 1880 21 61 24 43 25 61 21 47 13 51 12 51 14 54 EF EF
 1890 00 EF F1 F0 A2 00 BD 77 18 20 EE FF E8 E0 05 D0
 18A0 F5 A2 00 86 70 BD 7C 18 4A 4A 4A 48 A8 B9 8D
 18B0 18 85 71 BD 7C 18 29 0F AA 57 71 20 EE FF A9 08
 18C0 20 EE FF 8A 48 A9 86 20 F4 FF 84 72 A9 09 20 EE
 18D0 FF A9 08 20 EE FF A9 0A 20 EE FF A9 E0 20 EE FF
 18E0 C8 C0 1E D0 EC A9 1F 20 EE FF 8A 20 EE FF A5 72
 18F0 20 EE FF 68 AA 68 48 29 01 F0 05 A9 09 20 EE FF
 1900 68 48 29 02 F0 05 A9 08 29 EE FF 68 48 29 04 F0
 1910 05 A9 0A 20 EE FF CA D0 A0 68 E6 70 A6 70 E0 12
 1920 D0 83 A9 F1 20 EE FF 60 04 10 09 0D 10 0B 11 08
 1930 20 08 A0 20 08 A0 20 08 A0 A8 08 A0 A0 00 A9
 1940 1F 20 EE FF B9 29 19 20 EE FF B9 29 19 20 EE FF
 1950 C8 C8 A2 00 BD 2E 19 20 03 18 E8 E0 0F D0 F5 C0
 1960 06 D0 DC 60 A9 19 20 EE FF A9 04 20 EE FF 8A 0A
 1970 0A 0A 0A 0A 20 EE FF 8A 4A 4A 4A 20 EE FF 98 0A
 1980 0A 0A 0A 38 E9 04 20 EE FF 98 4A 4A 4A 4A 28
 1990 E9 00 20 EE FF 60 05 12 00 04 8D 08 0A AA 08 0A
 19A0 AB 08 0A AC 08 0A AD 08 0B 0B 0B 12 00 02 AE 08
 19B0 0A AF 08 0A B0 08 0A B1 04 20 3D 19 A0 00 98 48
 19C0 B9 28 19 0A AA A9 20 38 F9 29 19 0A A8 20 64 19
 19D0 68 A8 A2 00 BD 96 19 20 03 18 E8 E0 23 D0 F5 C8
 19E0 C8 C0 06 D0 D9 60 1F 01 01 11 01 03 63 6F 72 65
 19F0 3A 30 30 30 30 30 1F 01 02 4C 69 76 65 73 3A
 1A00 20 20 20 20 35 1F 02 04 11 05 A2 A3 A4 0A 08
 1A10 08 08 A5 6E A7 1F 0A 05 A2 A3 A4 0A 08 08 0A 05
 1A20 A6 A7 1F 05 04 11 03 95 96 1F 00 08 95 96 A2 00
 1A30 BD E6 19 20 03 18 E8 E0 48 D0 F5 60 A9 1F 20 EE
 1A40 FF A9 07 20 EE FF A9 01 20 EE FF A9 11 20 EE FF
 1A50 A9 01 20 EE FF A2 00 B5 8A 18 69 30 20 EE FF E8
 1A60 E0 06 D0 F3 A9 1F 20 EE FF A9 0C 20 EE FF A9 02
 1A70 20 EE FF A5 89 18 69 30 20 EE FF 60 86 1A AB 1A
 1A80 BE 1A CC 1A DC 1A 12 00 04 B2 B2 0A 08 0B 03 B3
 1A90 0B 08 08 12 00 08 B4 B5 0A 08 0B 06 B7 0B 08 08
 1AA0 12 00 02 B8 B9 0A 08 08 BA BB FF 12 00 01 BC BC
 1AB0 0A 08 08 BD BE 0B 08 08 12 00 03 BF C0 FF 12 00
 1AC0 03 09 C1 08 0A C2 08 12 00 01 C3 FF 12 00 04 C4
 1AD0 C5 08 08 12 00 02 C6 C7 08 0A C8 FF 12 00 04 C9
 1AE0 CA 08 0A CB 08 0B 08 12 00 01 CC CD 08 0A CE
 1AF0 CF 08 08 0B 12 00 08 D0 D1 08 08 0A D2 D3 FF A5
 1B00 83 0A AA BD 7C 1A 85 73 BD 7D 1A 85 74 A2 24 A0
 1B10 3C 20 64 19 A9 05 20 EE FF A0 00 B1 73 20 03 18
 1B20 C8 B1 73 C9 FF D0 F4 A9 04 20 EE FF 60 01 04 02
 1B30 05 06 A9 16 20 EE FF A9 02 20 EE FF 20 83 14 20
 1B40 55 18 20 2D 18 20 2E 1A 20 3C 1A 20 94 18 A6 83
 1B50 BD 2D 1B 29 01 F0 03 20 3D 19 A6 83 BD 2D 1B 29
 1B60 02 F0 03 20 B9 19 20 FF 1A 60 03 01 00 00 00 00
 1B70 00 00 07 FF FF FF 7E 7E A9 02 8D 6A 1B A9 08 A2
 1B80 6A A0 1B 20 F1 FF A9 03 8D 6A 1B A9 08 A2 6A A0



You'll notice that the music routine is complete out on its own, away from the main program. This does not matter with the *INPUT* assembler, but if you are using another assembler you may find that it tries to assemble the music routine over the assembler itself.

If you find this happening, give the music routine a new origin. Try using 24,000 instead of 30,000—and don't forget to change the EQUates and JSR 3000s so that the processor jumps to the new start address when the music routine is called.

If you have a Tandy you'll notice that Willie walks and jumps on the left and right arrows, rather than when you press the M and N keys. To alter that do the following POKEs:

POKE &H4E0C,&HFD

POKE &H4E15,&HFD

POKE &H4ELD,&HFD

Use your machine code monitor to PEEK your computer's memory and check that it tallies with the following hex dump. Note on the key-scan differences and different ROM calls will result in slight differences in the Tandy versions.

```

4268 03 0C 09 06 06 08 01 0E 07 05 12 03 12 05 01 14
4278 05 04 20 02 19 20 01 2E 04 0F 05 17 12 09 14 14
4288 05 0E 20 02 19 20 13 2E 0B 05 0C 0C 01 17 01 19
4298 01 0E 04 20 07 2E 08 05 04 0C 05 19 20 01 06 14
42A8 05 12 20 01 20 13 08 0F 12 14 20 17 01 0C 08 20
42B8 17 09 0C 0C 09 05 20 20 20 20 20 20 12 05 14 15
42C8 12 0E 13 20 14 0F 20 06 09 0E 04 20 14 08 05 20
42D8 07 0F 01 14 13 20 08 01 16 05 20 20 13 10 12 05
42E8 01 04 20 08 09 13 20 10 09 03 0E 09 03 20 07 0F
42F8 0F 04 09 05 13 20 01 0C 0C 20 20 20 0F 16 05 12
4308 20 01 20 12 0F 03 0B 19 20 05 0D 02 01 0E 0B 0D
4318 05 0E 14 2E 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 17 09 0C 0C
4328 0C 09 05 20 13 05 14 13 20 0F 06 06 20 14 0F 20
4338 12 05 03 0C 01 09 0D 20 08 09 13 20 0C 0F 13 14
4348 20 10 0F 13 13 05 13 13 09 0F 0E 13 2C 02 15 14
4358 20 09 13 20 08 01 0D 10 05 12 05 04 02 19 20 06
4368 01 0C 0C 09 0E 07 20 02 0F 15 0C 04 05 12 13 2C
4378 10 0F 14 20 08 0F 0C 05 13 2C 20 20 01 0E 04 20
4388 16 09 03 09 0F 15 13 20 13 0E 01 0B 05 13 2E 14
4398 0F 20 0D 01 0B 05 20 20 20 20 20 0D 01 14 14
43A8 05 12 13 20 17 0F 12 13 05 20 14 08 05 20 14 09
43B8 04 05 20 09 13 20 12 09 13 09 0E 07 01 0E 04 20
43C8 08 05 20 09 13 20 09 0E 20 04 01 0E 07 05 12 20
43D8 0F 06 20 02 05 09 0E 07 20 03 15 14 0F 06 06 2E
43E8 14 0F 20 08 05 0C 10 20 17 09 0C 0C 09 05 20 09
43F8 0E 20 08 09 13 20 11 15 05 13 14 20 12 05 01 04
4408 20 14 08 05 20 06 0F 0C 0F 17 09 0E 07 20 01
4418 0E 04 20 10 12 05 13 13 20 27 13 27 14 0F 20 13
4428 14 01 12 14 2E 0E 20 20 20 2D 20 12 15 0E 0D
4438 20 20 20 20 2D 20 16 05 12 14 09 03 01 0C 20 0A
4448 15 0D 10 02 0F 14 08 20 2D 20 04 09 01 07 0F 0E

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4458 01 0C 20 0A 15 0D 10 23 23 23 21 23 23 21 23 23
 4468 23 21 23 23 21 23 23 23 21 23 23 21 23 23 21
 4478 23 23 23 21 23 23 21 21 55 54 50 50 40 40 00 00
 4488 7F 5F 57 D7 F5 FF D5 75 DD 77 5D D5 7D 75 D7 77
 4498 F5 FD 57 75 DD 77 5D D5 FD 5F 57 D7 5D FF D5 7F
 44A8 75 77 FD F7 D5 5D 75 77 55 D5 D5 5D D7 F5 7D
 44B8 D5 5D 5D D7 55 57 FF 7F 57 57 FD FD 55 75 D5 55
 44C8 55 75 D5 55 75 75 D5 D5 5D 5D 5D 5D D7 55
 44D8 57 5D D7 5D D5 D5 5D 5D 75 D7 DD 75 7D 5D 75 D5
 44E8 5D 75 5D D7 57 75 5D 5D F5 D5 57 75 5D 55 75
 44F8 57 55 55 D7 F7 55 55 DD 57 55 55 D5 77 55 55 DF
 4508 D5 D6 57 55 5D D5 57 7F F5 75 5D 55 57 75 5D F5
 4518 57 5D 75 5F 5D 57 D7 55 75 57 55 55 77 75 D5
 4528 55 7D 75 D5 55 D7 75 75 57 5D 75 57 57 5D 55
 4538 55 57 5D 55 7D D7 D7 7D 5D 5D 5D FF 7D D7
 4548 5D 75 FF FD 57 FD 57 FD 7D DD FF 5D FF D5 7D
 4558 57 FD 7F D5 FD D7 7D FF 57 5D 75 7D 7D 7D D7
 4568 7D 7F D7 7F 57 57 57 5F 5F 5F 5F 5F D5 F5
 4578 F5 D5 F5 F5 F5 5F 57 57 57 57 5F F5
 4588 D5 D5 D5 D5 D5 FD 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 57 5F
 4598 5F 57 55 57 57 57 D5 F5 F5 D5 55 55 55 FD 55 55
 45A8 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 FD 55
 45B8 57 5D 75 D5 75 55 55 55 D5 75 5D 5D 5F 55 55 55
 45C8 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
 45D8 55 55 D5 F5 F5 D5 55 57 57 FD 55 57 5D 55 55
 45E8 55 FD 55 55 D5 75 75 D5 75 55 55 55 55 55 55 5D 5D
 45F8 5F 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
 4608 55 55 57 5F 57 55 55 55 55 D5 F5 F5 D5 55 55
 4618 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
 4628 57 57 FD 55 57 5D 55 55 55 FD 55 55 D5 75 55 55
 4638 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 75 D5
 4648 75 55 55 55 55 55 55 5D 5D 5F 55 55 55 55 55 55
 4658 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 57 7F FF FF F7 5F F5 FD
 4668 FF FF FF FD F5 D5 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 7F
 4678 FF FF 7F 5F 57 D5 F5 FD FF FF FD F5 55 55
 4688 55 55 55 55 55 5D 57 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5D 75
 4698 D5 D5 D5 D5 D5 57 5F 7D 7F 5F 57 57 D5 F5
 46A8 FD FD FD F5 D5 57 57 55 55 55 55 55 55 D5 D5
 46B8 F5 F7 7D 5F 5F 55 55 55 57 5F 5F 7D 7D
 46C8 F5 F5 D5 D5 55 55 7D 7D F5 F5 7D 5F 5F 55 55
 46D8 7D 5F 7D F5 D5 D5 55 55 AA AA 56 56 AA AA 55 55
 46E8 AA AA 95 95 AA AA 55 55 7F FF FF 7F 5F 81 15
 46F8 7D FF FF FF FD F5 57 57 5F 5F 5F 5F 55 55
 4708 55 D5 D5 D5 D5 57 5F 7F 5F 57 57 55 D5
 4718 F5 D5 D5 55 55 AA AA AA A6 99 6A AA AA AA AA
 4728 AA AA A9 69 6A AA AA AA AA A6 9A A6 A9 AA AA AA
 4738 AA A6 99 6A AA AA 00 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1D
 4A38 BD 4A CC 8E 04 21 10 8E 42 68 C6 05 BD 4A E6 8E
 4A48 04 67 C6 06 BD 4A E6 8E 05 61 C6 10 BD 4A E6 8E
 4A58 05 A0 C6 15 BD 4A E6 8E 05 C7 C6 0C BD 4A E6 86
 4A68 05 8E FF FF 30 1F 26 FC 4A 26 F6 BD 4A CC 8E 04
 4A78 00 10 8E 42 A4 5F BD 4A E6 C6 89 BD 4A E6 30 88
 4A88 18 C6 0A BD 4A E6 30 88 16 C6 14 BD 4A E6 30 0C
 4A98 C6 14 BD 4A E6 BD 80 06 81 53 26 F9 39 BD 4A EE
 4AA8 BD 4A D9 8E 15 FF 10 8E 44 5F C6 20 34 04 BD 4A
 4AB8 FD BD 4B 12 35 04 5A 26 F3 10 8E 44 C4 8E 06 21
 4AC8 BD 4B 43 39 8E 04 00 86 80 A7 80 8C 06 00 25 F9
 4AD8 39 8E 06 00 86 55 A7 80 8C 1E 00 25 F9 39 A6 A0
 4AE8 A7 80 5A 26 F9 39 86 E5 B7 FF 22 B7 FF C3 B7 FF
 4AF8 C5 B7 FF C7 39 34 30 8E 06 00 10 8E 06 01 A6 A0
 4B08 A7 80 8C 1D FF 25 F7 35 30 39 34 10 A6 A0 80 21

4B18 26 1C 35 10 30 89 FF 00 34 10 34 20 10 8E 44 80
 4B28 C6 08 A6 A0 A7 84 30 88 20 5A 26 F6 35 20 6F 84
 4B38 30 88 20 8C 1E 00 25 F6 35 10 39 C6 1E 34 04 C6
 4B48 04 A6 A0 A7 80 5A 26 F9 30 88 1C 35 04 5A 26 ED
 4B58 39 B6 47 3C 6 10 3D C3 46 DE 1F 03 8E 0A DE BD
 4B68 4B CA B6 47 3E 27 0E 34 02 BD 4B 7E 35 02 81 01
 4B78 27 03 BD 4B 9A 39 8E 13 E7 CE 0B FF BD 4B B6 8E
 4B88 11 EF CE 0B FF BD 4B 8B 8E 0E F9 CE 0B FF BD 4B
 4B98 B6 39 8E 13 E7 CE 46 9E BD 4B B6 8E 11 EF CE 46
 4BA8 9E BD 4B B6 8E 0E F9 CE 46 9E BD 4B B6 39 C6 04
 4BB8 34 54 BD 4B CA 35 54 30 89 01 00 33 C8 10 5A 26
 4BC8 EF 39 C6 02 34 14 C6 08 37 02 A7 84 30 88 20 5A
 4BD8 26 F6 35 14 30 01 5A 26 EB 39 BD 4A 38 86 05 B7
 4BE8 47 3F 7F 47 3E 8E 47 40 C6 06 6F 80 5A 26 FB 86
 4BF8 06 B7 47 46 8E 1D 00 BF 47 47 8E 13 E0 BF 47 49
 4C08 7F 47 4B 7F 47 4C 8E 0B FE BF 47 4D 7F 47 4F 86
 4C18 05 B7 47 50 86 0A B7 47 51 BD 4A A5 8E 07 0F CE
 4C28 44 88 C6 05 86 03 37 20 10 AF 81 4A 26 F8 30 88
 4C38 1A 5A 26 F0 BD 4C 77 8E 08 0F CE 44 A6 C6 05 86
 4C48 03 37 20 10 AF 81 4A 26 F8 30 88 1A 5A 26 F0 B6
 4C58 47 3F C6 05 3D C3 45 3C 1F 03 8E 08 16 C6 05 37
 4C68 02 A7 84 30 88 20 5A 26 F6 BD 75 30 7E 51 C4 34
 4C78 36 8E 47 40 C6 06 10 8E 07 16 A6 84 34 14 C5 01
 4C88 26 24 C6 05 3D C3 45 3C 1F 01 34 20 C6 05 A6 80
 4C98 A7 A4 31 A8 20 5A 26 F6 35 20 31 21 35 14 30 01
 4CA8 5A 26 D7 35 36 39 C6 05 3D C3 45 3C 1F 01 34 20
 4CB8 C6 05 A6 80 34 02 84 0F 48 48 48 8A 05 A7 21
 4CC8 35 02 44 44 44 8A 50 A7 A4 31 A8 20 5A 26 E2
 4CD8 35 20 31 22 20 C6 CE 47 1E B6 47 48 85 02 27 03
 4CE8 CE 47 2E BE 47 47 86 10 34 42 BD 4B CA 35 42 4A
 4CF8 26 F6 7A 47 46 26 0F 86 0A B7 47 46 BE 47 47 30
 4D08 89 FF 00 8F 47 47 39 7A 47 52 26 30 86 05 B7 47
 4D18 52 13 8E 06 21 86 1E 34 02 86 02 1C FE 34 01 5F
 4D28 35 01 66 85 34 01 5C C1 0E 26 F5 68 84 35 01 66
 4D38 84 4A 26 E7 30 88 20 35 02 4A 26 DB 39 B6 47 3E
 4D48 27 05 81 03 27 01 39 BE 47 4D CE 06 00 34 10 BD
 4D58 4B CA 35 10 30 1F 8C 14 E0 27 4B BF 47 4D A6 84
 4D68 81 AA 27 42 81 55 27 09 81 5D 27 05 86 02 B7 47
 4D78 4C 30 89 01 21 A6 84 81 AA 27 2B 81 55 26 06 30
 4D88 88 DF BF 47 4D B6 47 54 27 0D BE 47 4D CE 46 76
 4D98 BD 4B CA 7F 47 54 39 BE 47 4D CE 46 5E BD 4B CA
 4DAB 86 01 B7 47 54 39 BE 47 4D CE 06 00 BD 4B CA 8E
 4DB8 0B FE BF 47 4D 39 FC 47 49 C4 1F C1 1E 26 05 86
 4DC8 01 B7 47 4C B6 47 55 10 26 00 D9 BE 47 49 30 89
 4DD8 02 20 AE 84 8C 55 55 10 27 00 BB 8C AA AA 10 27
 4DE8 00 B4 8C 5F 5F 10 27 00 AD 5F 7F 47 58 86 BF B7
 4DF8 FF 02 B6 FF 00 B7 47 56 86 DF B7 FF 02 B6 FF 00
 4E08 B7 47 57 81 F7 26 1A C6 01 B6 47 56 81 F7 26 02
 4E18 C6 81 F7 47 55 B6 47 58 26 15 BE 47 49 34 10 20
 4E28 3C B6 47 56 81 F7 26 EA 86 01 B7 47 58 20 E3 BE
 4E38 47 49 CE 06 00 BD 4B CA 30 89 00 FE BD 4B CA BE
 4E48 47 49 30 01 34 10 30 89 01 61 A6 84 81 D5 27 44
 4E58 81 FF 27 40 81 50 27 44 B6 47 4B 27 16 AE E4 CE
 4E68 45 46 BD 4B CA AE E4 30 89 01 00 BD 4B CA 7F 47
 4E78 4B 20 19 AE E4 CE 45 96 BD 4B CA AE E4 30 89 01
 4E88 00 CE 45 46 BD 4B CA 86 01 B7 47 4B AE E4 BF 47
 4E98 49 35 10 39 35 10 86 02 B7 47 4C 39 35 10 30 1F
 4EA8 34 10 20 B9 BD 51 6F B6 47 55 81 01 26 2C 7C 47
 4EB8 55 BE 47 49 34 10 30 89 01 00 CE 06 00 BD 4B CA
 4EC8 35 10 30 89 FF 00 BF 47 49 CE 45 96 BD 4B CA 30
 4ED8 89 00 FE CE 45 B6 BD 4B CA 39 81 02 26 1F 7C 47

4EE8 55 BE 47 49 30 89 FF 00 CE 45 CE BD 4B CA 30 89
 4EF8 00 FE BD 4B CA 30 89 00 FE BD 4B CA 39 81 03 26
 4F08 2F 7C 47 55 BE 47 49 30 89 FF 00 CE 06 00 BD 4B
 4F18 CA 30 89 00 FE CE 46 06 BD 4B CA 30 89 00 FE CE
 4F28 46 26 BD 4B CA 30 89 00 FE CE 46 46 BD 4B CA 39
 4F38 81 04 26 25 7F 47 55 BE 47 49 34 10 CE 06 00 BD
 4F48 4B CA 35 10 30 89 01 00 BF 47 49 CE 45 6E BD 4B
 4F58 CA 30 89 00 FE BD 4B CA 39 81 81 26 30 7C 47 55
 4F68 BE 47 49 30 89 01 22 A6 84 81 57 10 27 FF 27 BD
 4F78 50 3F BE 47 49 30 89 FF 01 BF 47 49 CE 45 96 BD
 4F88 4B CA 30 89 00 FE CE 45 B6 BD 4B CA 39 81 82 26
 4F98 40 7C 47 55 BD 50 3F BE 47 49 30 89 FF 01 BF 47
 4FA8 49 CE 45 CE BD 4B CA 30 89 00 FE BD 4B CA 30 89
 4FB8 00 FE BD 4B CA BE 47 49 30 89 03 60 A6 80 81 FF
 4FC8 27 07 A6 84 81 FF 27 01 39 86 04 C6 05 BD 51 0F
 4FD8 39 81 83 26 2B 7C 47 55 BD 50 3F 30 89 00 FE CE
 4FE8 06 00 BD 4B CA BE 47 49 30 89 01 01 BF 47 49 CE
 4FF8 45 96 BD 4B CA 30 89 00 FE CE 45 B6 BD 4B CA 39
 5008 81 84 26 1C BD 50 3F BE 47 49 34 10 30 89 02 00
 5018 10 AE 84 35 10 10 8C 55 55 26 05 30 01 BF 47 49
 5028 7F 47 55 7F 47 4B BE 47 49 CE 45 6E BD 4B CA 30
 5038 89 00 FE BD 4B CA 39 BE 47 49 CE 06 00 BD 4B CA
 5048 30 89 00 FE BD 4B CA 39 86 88 8E 00 8C BD 51 33
 5058 86 83 8E 00 D5 BD 51 33 BE 47 49 CE 06 00 BD 4B
 5068 CA 30 89 00 FE BF 47 49 CE 45 6E BD 4B CA 30 89
 5078 00 FE BD 4B CA 86 1E 8E 00 71 BD 51 33 BE 47 49
 5088 8C 1B 00 25 D3 7A 47 3F 10 26 FB 63 86 05 8E FF
 5098 FF 30 1F 26 FC 4A 26 F6 BD 4A CC B6 FF 22 84 0F
 50A8 B7 FF 22 B7 FF C2 B7 FF C4 B7 FF C6 10 8E 05 0B
 50B8 8E 07 01 AF A1 8E 0D 05 AF A1 8E 20 0F AF A1 8E
 50C8 16 05 AF A1 8E 12 21 AF A1 86 C8 8E 00 FF BD 51
 50D8 33 86 C8 8E 00 C8 BD 51 33 86 FF 8E 00 FF BD 51
 50E8 33 86 64 B7 51 EE 16 FA F1 86 FF 8E 00 96 BD 51
 50F8 33 B6 47 3E 4C 84 03 B7 47 3E 7A 51 EE C6 05 86
 5108 03 BD 51 0F 16 FA E8 1E 89 8E 47 40 3A 34 12 BD
 5118 51 23 35 12 4A 26 F2 BD 4C 77 39 A6 84 4C 81 0A
 5128 26 06 6F 84 30 1F 20 F3 A7 84 39 34 02 B6 FF 01
 5138 84 F7 B7 FF 01 B6 FF 03 84 F7 B7 FF 03 B6 FF 23
 5148 8A 08 B7 FF 23 1A 50 35 02 34 10 C6 FC F7 FF 20
 5158 30 1F 26 FC AE E4 7F FF 20 30 1F 26 FC AE E4 4A
 5168 26 1B 1C AF 35 10 39 8E 00 62 86 04 BD 51 33 39
 5178 B6 47 3E 81 02 24 01 39 10 8E 47 4F 8E 13 E7 BD
 5188 51 97 8E 11 EF BD 51 97 8E 0E F9 BD 51 97 39 34
 5198 10 BE 47 47 30 88 1F AC E4 35 10 22 01 39 A6 A4
 51A8 4C 84 0F A7 A0 81 07 24 01 39 CE 46 8E 81 0F 26
 51B8 03 CE 06 00 30 89 FF 00 BD 4B CA 39 86 05 B7 47
 51C8 52 7F 47 55 BD 4B 59 BD 4D BE BD 4D 45 BD 51 78
 51D8 BD 4C DE BD 4D 0F B6 47 4C 81 01 10 27 FF 0A 81
 51E8 02 10 27 FE 63 C6 64 4F 4A 26 FD 5A 26 F9 BD 80
 51F8 06 81 03 26 D2 39 39 33 CLIFFHANGER MUSIC
 7530 8E 75 8A BF 75 88 86 13 34 02 B6 FF 01 84 F7 B7
 7540 FF 01 B6 FF 03 84 F7 B7 FF 03 B6 FF 23 8A 08 B7
 7550 FF 23 FE 75 88 1A 50 37 12 11 83 75 CD 25 03 CE
 7560 75 8A FF 75 88 34 10 C6 FC F7 FF 20 30 1F 26 FC
 7570 AE E4 7F FF 20 30 1F 26 FC AE E4 4A 26 EB 32 62
 7580 6A E4 26 CE 1C AF 35 82 75 C3 62 00 BD E9 00 9E
 7590 83 00 8D DC 00 7D 4E 00 76 93 00 7D FF 00 8D 6E
 75A0 00 A8 83 00 D4 31 00 BD 6E 00 A8 E9 00 9E 62 00
 75B0 BD 93 00 BD 2C 00 D4 62 00 BD DC 00 A8 5C 00 C8
 75C0 DC 00 FC

CUMULATIVE INDEX

An interim index will be published each week. There will be a complete index in the last issue of *INPUT*.

A

- Algorithms**
 - in games 1372–1373
 - use of in Pascal 1354, 1389–1390
- Animation**
 - of sprites
 - Commodore 64* 1259–1263
 - with LOGO 1317–1320
- Applications**
 - cross-referencer program 1512–1519
 - decoding radio signals 1562–1565
 - horoscope program 1245–1253
 - music composer program
 - 1333–1337, 1392–1396, 1416–1423
 - PERT program 1429–1433, 1466–1473
 - room planner program
 - 1269–1275, 1308–1313
 - test card program 1474–1475
 - tool kit
 - Commodore 64, Spectrum* 1525–1531
- Artificial intelligence** 1264, 1294

B

- Basic programming**
 - bluffing games 1500–1507
 - file handling 1358–1364
 - fractals 1397–1401, 1434–1439
 - moving colour sprites
 - Commodore 64* 1258–1263
 - operating system 1322–1327
 - perspective drawing 1461–1465
 - puzzle solving 1557–1561
 - recursion 1289–1295
 - screen dump programs 1365–1371

C

- Cavendish Field game**
 - part 1—design rules and UDGs 1254–1257
 - part 2—map and troop arrays 1282–1288
 - part 3—issuing orders 1301–1307
 - part 4—combat and morale routines 1346–1351
 - part 5—strengthening the computer 1372–1377
- Cliffhanger**
 - part 12—adding weather 1240–1244
 - part 13—rolling boulders 1 1276–1281
 - part 14—rolling boulders 2 1328–1332
 - part 15—walking Willie 1338–1345
 - part 16—jumping Willie 1 1378–1385
 - part 17—jumping Willie 2 1402–1409
 - part 18—death, sound and end routines 1440–1447
 - part 19—Willie scores and speeding up 1476–1481
 - part 20—moving snakes 1520–1524
 - part 21—main loop 1537–1544
 - part 22—hex dump for debugging 1580–1588

Colour

- code guessing game 1356–1357
- representing in tonal screen dump
 - 1369–1371
- shading effects 1464–1465
- sprites, *Commodore 64* 1262

- Commands**, adding to BASIC
 - Commodore 64, Spectrum* 1525–1531

Control systems

- 1552–1556, 1566–1567

Cross-referencer utility

- 1512–1519

D

- Data**, separate storage of 1358–1364
- Desperate decorator game** 1314–1316

E

- Editing**
 - with cross-referencer 1512–1519
 - with LOGO 1296
 - with Pascal 1355, 1391

Escape adventure game

- part 1 1424–1428
- part 2 1450–1455
- part 3 1486–1492
- part 4 1493–1499
- part 5 1545–1551
- part 6 1568–1575

F

- Factorials**, calculating
 - BASIC program for 1291–1293
 - in LISP 1458–1459

Files, handling

- 1358–1364

FORTH

- Part 1—terminology and stack manipulation 1482–1485
- part 2—variables and new definitions 1508–1511
- part 3—comparisons and loops 1532–1536

Fractals

- 1397–1401, 1434–1439

G

Games

- bluffing 1500–1507
- Cavendish Field 1254–1257, 1282–1288, 1301–1307, 1346–1351, 1372–1377
- cliffhanger 1240–1244, 1276–1281, 1328–1332, 1338–1345, 1378–1385, 1402–1409, 1440–1447, 1476–1481, 1520–1524, 1537–1544, 1580–1588
- desperate decorator 1314–1316
- escape 1424–1428, 1450–1455, 1486–1492, 1493–1499, 1545–1551, 1568–1575
- horoscope program 1245–1253
- life 1237–1239
- 'match that' 1356–1357
- scissors, paper, stone 1502–1507

Graphics

- displays, programs for dumping 1365–1371
- moving and storing sprites
 - Commodore 64* 1258–1263
- perspective drawing 1461–1464
- shading 1464–1465
- using fractals 1398–1401, 1434–1439
- using LOGO 1296–1300, 1317–1320

H

- Hex dump routine**, to debug cliffhanger 1580–1588
- Horoscope program** 1245–1253

L

Languages

- alternative 1576–1578
- FORTH
 - 1482–1485, 1508–1511
 - 1532–1536
 - functional and imperative 1578–1579
 - future developments of 1579
 - LISP 1410–1415, 1456–1460, 1578–1579
 - LOGO 1264–1268, 1296–1300, 1317–1321
 - Pascal 1352–1355, 1386–1391
 - Life game 1237–1239
 - LISP 1410–1415, 1456–1460, 1578–1579
 - LOGO 1264–1268, 1296–1300, 1317–1321

M

Machine code

- cross-referencer utility 1512–1519

games programming

- see cliffhanger; life game
- program to play background music
 - Acorn, Commodore 64* 1448–1449
 - tonal screen dump 1369–1371
 - tool kit to add to BASIC *Commodore 64, Spectrum* 1525–1531

'Match that' colour code guessing game

- 1356–1357

Mathematical functions

- in fractal geometry 1397–1401, 1434–1439

in puzzle-solving

- 1557–1561
- with FORTH 1485
- with LISP 1415
- with LOGO 1320

Memory

- advantages of Pascal in banks, range of *Commodore 64* 1258–1259

checking with LOGO

- 1299

locations of VIC-II chip

- Commodore 64* 1262
- managing by OS 1323–1327
- storing FORTH in 1508–1510
- storing LISP in 1459–1460
- storing sprites in *Commodore 64* 1258–1260

Music

background, program to play

- Acorn, Commodore 64* 1448–1449
- composer program 1333–1337, 1392–1396, 1416–1423

O

Operating system

- 1322–1327

P

Paper, scissors, stone games

- 1502–1507

Pascal

- 1352–1355, 1386–1391

Peripherals

- control of by micro 1552–1556

controlling a stepper motor

- BBC 1566–1567

PERT program

- 1429–1433, 1466–1473

Pointers

- sprite *Commodore 64* 1260–1261

Punctuation

- when handling files with FORTH 1484–1485, 1510–1511

Puzzles

- solving on your computer 1557–1561

Q

Quicksort program

- recursive 1293–1294

R

Radio codes

- deciphering 1562–1565

Recursion

- in BASIC 1289–1295

in fractal programs

- 1398–1401, 1434–1439

in LISP

- 1458–1459

in LOGO

- 1299–1300

Room planner program

- 1269–1275, 1308–1313

S

Screen dumping

- of graphics 1365–1371

Shading

- with colour 1464–1465

Sprites

- Commodore 64* 1258–1263

moving and storing

- 1317–1320

Sprites, LOGO

- 1317–1320

Stack

- manipulation of 1484–1485

T

Test card program

- 1474–1475

Tool kit

- to add commands to BASIC

Commodore 64, Spectrum

- 1525–1531

Towers of Hanoi program

- 1294–1295

Turtle

- 1266–1268, 1296–1300

U

User-defined functions

- in FORTH 1484

in LISP

- 1456–1459

V

Variables

- use of in FORTH 1508–1510

VIC-II chip

- Commodore 64* 1262

memory locations of

- 1262

COMING IN ISSUE 51 ...

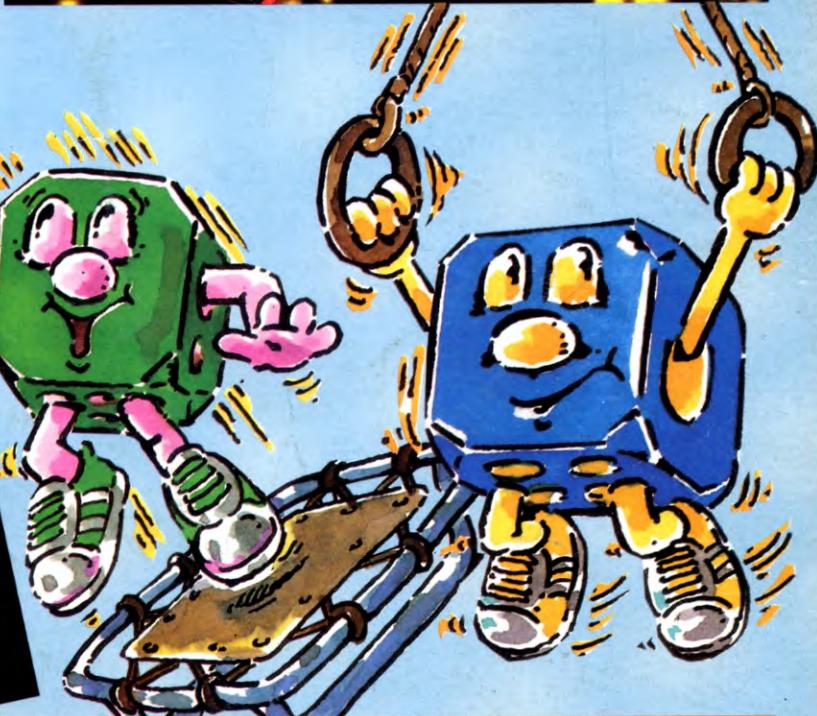
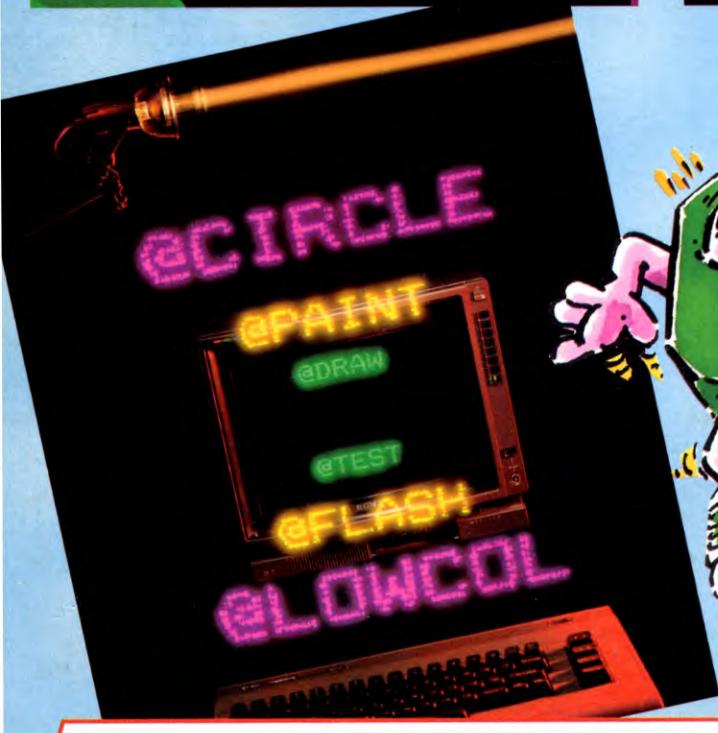
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