Every Month 81 December 1985


## JPOTITMI!

IlL Mint

## Genns rimm <br> Or Com, 1.




## SINCLAR OL



## TheseGreat games are available for your QL

## LANDS OF HAVOC ${ }_{\text {A2000 olus screen }}$

Arcade Adventure described as the first MEGA GAME for the Q.L. Include 9 full colour maps . . . the book of change excellent graphics and sound. The arcade style of this game makes it playable by young children and adults alike.
£19.95.

CRAZY PANTER Incredibly addictive and totally original arcade game. 8 levels of difficulty, hi-res graphics and superb music. Try to paint the floor of a really busy house but chase off unwanted Dogs, Snakes and Bugs avoid the tins and bubbles of turps and stop the paint running on a unique challenge screen.


HOPPER A giant leap forward for the Q.L. and guaranteed to keep you 'ribbetted' to your seats "FROGGER" type arcade game with extra lanes of cars and crocodiles!


CUTHBERT IN SPACE Fast moving
"jet-pac" type arcade game. Play the part of CUTHBERT looting the moronians planet. A real Zap arcade game with a strategic breakdown feature.

Mierodeal games are available from Q.L. dealers or by post from

Q.L. FLIGHT Flight simulator with 9 different scenarios. Take off - land - refuel a light aircraft. You can perform aerobatics and fly from scenario to scenario. Avoid Power lines - Mountains and watch your fuel!!! in this realistic simulation. Wire line graphics.
Release date November 1985
£19.95


Editor
Paul Coster BSc Assistant Editor Paolo Baccanello BSc Editorial Secretary Debbie Wood
Art Editor
Mike Spiller
Technical Assoc Alan Turnbull BSc

Advertising Manager Phil Baker
Production Assistant Serena Hadley
Publisher
Neil Wood
CONTRIBUTORS
Nicky Trevett, A Didcock, Simon Craven, Alan Turnbull, John Lambert, Adam Denning, Andy Carmichael, Marcus Jeffery, Mike James, Mary Sargent, Silhouette, Anthony Day, C Debski, N Paten.

Cover Illustration: Graham Humphreys Microdrive Exchange: System Design

QL User,
Priory Court,
30-32 Farringdon Lane, London EC1R 3AU
Telephone 012516222
Published and Distributed by EMAP Business \& Computer Publications.
Subscriptions, backnumbers and reprint information from: Carl Dunne (Magazine Services) on 012516222 Ext 2429.
U.S. Sales Agent - Motorsport, RR1, Box 200D, Jonesburg, M0 63351.

Typesetting and Make-up by Time Graphics (Northampton) Ltd. Printing by Riverside Press. © COPYRIGHT QL USER - 1985

## ConIENTIS

| 5 | QL SCENE • News and new products |
| ---: | :--- |
| 5 | ABSTRACTS • . . We heard it on the grapevine |
| 8 | MYSTICAL MERRIMENT • Games, games and yet more games |
| 14 | OPEN CHANNEL • Letters to the Editor |
| 15 | NEXT MONTH • Preview of QL User 1986 issue one |
| 17 | A CHRISTMAS QL? • Topical question answered |
| 22 | AI ON THE QL • Final part of a fascinating series |
| 29 | BASIC DIFFERENCES • Spectrum owners - start here . . |
| 36 | HARDWARE HORIZONS • A disk board, a programmer \& a printer |
| 38 | SYSTEM VARIABLES • Exactly that! |
| 40 | SPECTRUM-CONNECT • Part three of a trilogy |
| 47 | C SERIES • Teach yourself C programming |
| 49 | THE PROGS • Readers' programs to type in |
| 57 | ICE -A QL GEM? $\bullet$ Icons from Eidersoft |
| 60 | MICRODRIVE XCHANGE • Buy your listings here! |
| 68 | INSTANT ACCESS • Index of suppliers \& manufacturers |

## FREE OWNER'S MANUAL - Vol 3 (between pages 32 \& 33)

16 pages to supplement the official User Guide. The final volume covers: Archive,
Printer Settings, SuperBasic (3), Machine Code (2) \& the Helpline.


OOPS!
PLEASE NOTE: October's article on program protection should be amended.

Listing 5:
435 IF rom_ver\$(1 TO 2) =‘JS' THEN LET
rom_recog=1
520 LET mdv_one_ number $=$ PEEK_W (reserved_address +142)
560 LET mdv_two_ number $=$ PEEK_W (reserved_address $+142)$
Also three lines were omitted from the Spectrum-via RS232 listing. Just add:

10 CLEAR\#:20
FORMAT "b";9600:30
OPEN\#4,"b"




## One Man Band

Are computer "whizz" kids merely a fabrication designed to sell home computers to aspiring mothers? If teenager Janko Mrsic-Flogel is anything to go by, we think not. At 17 and studying for his 'A' levels, this young hungarian has authored more than half the best selling games on the QL. In under a year he has clocked up such titles as M-Cosmic, MTreasure, M-Cruncher, M-Metropolis, QL Cavern and BJ the Return.

Janko, however, is not just a prodigious programmer but he is also a budding entrepreneur with his own company Paradox Software. Already contracted to write 68000 games for arcade machines, the company will be launching no less than six 'megagames' for the QL in the coming year.

When asked whether he would work on any other 68000 computers Janko expressed considerable interest in the Amiga but said of the Atari ST series "It's just old technology presented in a flash box. Not worth the effort." He should know!

## BY SILHOUETTE

Conceived by conjecture, designed by journalists and built by nobody, the new Sinclair 'Enigma' qualifies as the non-event of the month. Any QL peripherals' manufacturer can tell you that mice are fashionable, disk drives are reliable and extra memory is desirable. All three are available for the QL right now! So why fabricate a new machine?

Certainly, enough is happening on the QL scene to make any speculation about a QL mark II seem trivial. To begin with CST have now brought out a 40 Mb Winchester disk system for the QL. The device includes two built-in floppy drives for backing-up and costs £3670. With a storage capacity equivalent to some 400 microdrives the system offers the ideal solution for those with six figure household accounts to contend with.

On a less esoteric level, the battle for the definitive expansion system continues unabated with prices plummeting all the while.

Interfaces have become ever more sophisticated. Sinclair's own badged product looks obsolete when compared with those offering RAM disk drivers, parallel printer ports, integral toolkits and even GEM or UNIX like front ends for QDOS.
As for the floppy drives themselves, it seems that nothing less than 1 megabyte (unformatted) will do. This is just as well as lower capacities are no longer cost effective. Furthermore, it looks as though the new compact $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ drives have won out against their better established and reputably more reliable $5.25^{\prime \prime}$ cousins. All we can look
forward to now are the latest Japanese third-height 'slimline' dual drives. With these it is the QL that dwarfs the drives and not the opposite. If you are looking for a few stocking-fillers for Xmas the QL market has them in abundance. As a result of the overwhelming demand Transform Ltd are now producing ready made QL-to-Spectrum leads. Spike Suppressors which prevent the QL from freezing up when there is a surge in the mains supply are available from Tony Firschman Services Ltd. Other goodies include flip-top dustcovers, numeric keypads, joysticks and mice.

## MEDC leadersinQLexpansi -introduceWinchester



## Free Business Software

Nine performance-raising programs, free with every MEDIC disk drive system. (Extra memory recommended.)


M-DESK Macintosh-type single-key depression user interface.for instant program switching and utilities selection M-BASE turns Archive into a menu-driven database with single-key commands M-ACCOUNTS fully integrated sales, purchase, nominal ledgers, and stock control M-KEY single-key entry of user-defined text in any program M-SPELL spelling checker M-MER GE personalised mailshots M-SQUEEZE file compression M-BOOT sets up RAM disks in memory then automatically loads pre-defined files and programs M-TRANSFER microdrive - disk routine

MEDIC - leaders in disk drives and expansion systems for the Sinclair QL - now introduce a Winchester hard disk which gives a full 5 MB of formatted text/data storage, enabling the QL to be used in major business applications.

At only $£ 299.95$, including interface, the new MEDIC Winchester is amazing value, turning the QL into a full-scale business machine. The MEDIC Winchester offers a very fast transfer rate ( 256 kilobytes/second) and stores valuable data more safely than either floppy disks or microdrives.

The new MEDIC Winchester ensures easy data location and access through its sub-directory capability (can be configured to emulate a series of floppy disks).

## THE MEDIC EXPANSION SYSTEM

"Medic have set out to manufacture the definitive expansion system and have to a large extent succeeded." (QL User, August 1985).

Fit a Medic expansion system - via the unique plug-in systemcartridge - to your Sinclair QL, and you immediately transform it into a fast, powerful business machine.

Extra memory, for speed and easier program handling, starts at $£ 149.95$. Complete systems consisting of 1 MB disk drive ( 720 KB formatted), disk interface, parallel port, integral power supply, from $£ 199.95$. By adding extra memory you achieve even higher performance utilising RAM-disk procedures available with MEDIC free business software.

The system can be upgraded at any time to a maximum of 512K extra memory, modem, plus Winchester hard disk or up to four floppy disk drives.

## SPECIAL MEDIC OFFER

MEDIC system +512 K memory + disk drive + Winchester hard disk
£449.95
Includes MEDIC systemcartridge with 512K extra memory plus disk interface and parallel port, built-in 720K floppy disk drive plus separate 5MB Winchester hard disk including cables and power supply + full suite of MEDIC FREE BUSINESS SOFTWARE.

## onsystems

harddisk technology.

## Order form

Monitor
High-resolution 9 -inch with green anti-glare screen
Winchester hard disk 5MB formatted, inc. interface Professional QL keyboard Full travel keys, owner-
£299.95 $\square$
installed, needs only a screwdriver
£29.95 $\square$
Numeric keypad Needs interface, see below
Mouse Includes M-Paint graphics program, needs interface, see below
Interface For numeric keypad and mouse (only one needed to connect both items via ROM port)
£14.95
Printer Cable QL parallel printer cable
£14.95

## Please send me my free monitor voucher

*you do not need to order items. But all name and address details must be completed (No signature necessary).
Please send me the items I have ticked on this order form and l agree to pay cash on delivery.* am over 18.
*COD offer for UK addresses only. Overseas purchasers must send cash (sterling) with order.
Total order value (inc p\&p) $\square$
Signature $\qquad$
NAME $\qquad$
ADDRESS $\qquad$

TELEPHONE (Area code) $\qquad$ (No.)
All sections must be completed, PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS.


velocity. This is no easy task with the Intergalactic Police not too happy about your kleptomaniac tendencies. Having collected sufficient fuel, you're permitted a single sortie to loot the planet, avoiding the usual custodians of law and peace.

Other features include Moronian bombs, variable controls on different planets and malfunctioning spacecraft for which you'll have to collect spares - sounds just like a QL!
The graphics are fast, colourful and smooth, and the game is quite playable, with that "I know I can do better next time" appeal. Unfortunately, this interest only lasts so long, and is unlikely to keep even the most afflicted insomniacs awake into the early hours.

## G: ०००००००

## Quasimodo

## Shadow Games

Esmeralda must have the hump again, 'cos Quasimodo's is missing in this classic arcade game. Speeding, leaping and swinging along the wall, with the speed of a ruptured snail, Quasimodo is trying to rescue his loved one yet again.

Graphics are colourful, but slow, and certainly not up to the standard of other games of this ilk. However, it's Hobson's choice, with this being the only hunchback game presently available for the QL.

The skill, and frustration as I was bowled over, beaten about the head with a truncheon, burnt to a cinder in fire pits and generally battered kept me amused for minutes.

## G: $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$ <br> l: $\bullet \bullet \bullet$

## QL Cavern

## Sinclair Research

BJ's on a mission, to enter the cavern and collect an incredible 395 diamonds. So starts a quite varied 'levels and ladders' adventure into the underground.

On first sight, the cavern system appears to be very extensive, but after a while you're likely to start recognising the fifty or so different screens, even if you have entered from the opposite side of the screen.
Nevertheless, this game certainly doesn't lack variety, including jet packs, parachutes, trampolines, teleports, boats and lifts.

You'll have to fly, swim, run, leap and crawl, to reach the inaccessible diamonds, collecting your extra lives (in the form of hearts) as you go. Meanwhile, you are beset by a host of both animated and stationary obstacles.

If you're a good enough player, it won't take you too long to complete this reasonably extensive, though finite game. Once you've worked out how to reach the diamonds, the play tends to be just a little too easy, and this is the only major drawback.


## Zapper

## Eidersoft

Given Zapper's rather blatant title, it's unlikely that anybody is going to mistake it for anything other than a space shoot 'em up. Unfortunately ardent gamesters may be deceived by the advertised" "yery addictive, super smooth high-speed action over eight screens, which is fun for all the family". It's not unreasonable to suppose that your great, great grandmother with chronic arthritis will find the action in this game too slow. The eight levels are very similar, even if the aliens do look slightly different, and the sound .
Well, I suppose there is some. though this doesn't alter the fact that this is rather expensive foria spare. microdrive cartridge.

\section*{| G: $\bullet \bullet \bullet$ |
| :--- |
| I: $\bullet \bullet$ |
| Meteor Storm |
| Sinclair Research |}

The blurb in this program tends to go on a bit about Solar Spice mining and the Universal Mining company, but you'll quickly recognise. the classic asteroids format.
By pampering to the QL's graphical strongpoints, the authors have come up with a very fast, playable game. Using line drawing techniques, the asteroids tend to be a bit angular, but they certainly move pretty quickly -must be heavy gravitation.

As with most QL arcade games, graphics do have a tendency to slow the game down to some extent. In Meteor Storm, you're told that the slower speed is due to the automatic inhibitor circuits on your ship. I'm sure they don't really expect us to believe this, but having seen the speed of the meteors, I'm not
complaining.
This is by no means the greatest Asteroids game you'll come across, and the graphics are a little dull, but it is still one of the better games available for the QL.

## G: 0 : $10 \cdot 0 \cdot 1$

## Lands Of Havoc

## Microdeal

Ex-Spectrum owners will immediately recognise this 2000 screen Sabre Wulf derivative from Microdeal. The graphics, though not quite as psychadelic as those from Ultimate, are probably the best you're likely to find on the QL at the moment, being chunky, reasonably colourful and extensive.
In the game, you control a lizard-like man, who must rush about a nine sector map collecting various items.
These will finally lead to the skull, and the entrance to the next phase. The game arrives complete with nine picture postcards showing the sector details of the initial land, and these must be fitted together at the start of each game to form the map, giving a different layout every time. The control and graphics are smooth and fast - the monsters were always too fast forme - and the game itself is quite playable and frustratingly addictive. Not the last word in QL software, but this is certainly on the right track.

## G: <br> Master Blaster <br> CompuGem

Though very similar in style to the Space Paranoids game from Shadow Games, this shows how the other should have been written. The graphics are admittedly smaller, but the nasties are faster and more numerous. There is also a wider variety of aliens, and their attack strategies are far more volatile.

Again, this game uses the one bullet on the screen method, but the frustration of watching your lone missile make its way to the top, narrowly avoiding all those obstacles that it's supposed to be annihilating adds to the skill and excitement.

Not an incredible game, but the apocalyptic brigade will enjoy the holocaust.

## G: 0 ©००००० <br> I: $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \circ$

## Hyperdrive <br> English Software

It's time to get out the stopwatches and count the laps in the first car-racing game for the QL. The idea is to complete the four severe stages, each in under 40 seconds, finishing amongst the top five to qualify for the next stage.

As car racing games go, this one wouldn't even get close to the exhaust pipes of old favourites, such as the original-Pole Position. The car graphics are quite reasonable, however, and the standard oil hazards have also been included. Unfortunately, apart from this, the game is a non-starter. Unlike all the present day computer tracks, containing hairpin, chicanes, variable radius curves and intelligent drivers, Hyperdrive just has straights and a curve.

A few years ago, this standard of game would have fared quite well. Racing fans may enjoy it, but don't expect it to hold your attention all the way to the chequered flag.

## G: $\circ \circ \circ \circ \circ \circ \circ \circ$ lf $\circ \circ \bullet \circ \circ$

## Match Point

## Psion

The Centre Court grass at Wimbledon has never looked greener than in this tennis simulation/game from Psion. Having chosen what stage of the competition finals you'd like to begin at - you can also choose between a one or two-player game - you'll have to use every ounce of your professional skill if you're going to match the championship level computer player, as the ball hurtles around the court.

The 3D-like graphics are colourful, fast and smooth, and the player control is excellent; though you're almost certainly going to need a joystick to use the game properly.

Psion still stands out as 'the name' in quality software for the QL. Match Point is no better than tennis games on many other micros, but it does prove that the QL can hold it's own against the more

## dedicated games machines.

## $\mathrm{G}: \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$

Programs-1

## New Horizons

Programs-1 is a microdrive cartridge containing ten programs, for the all-inclusive price of just $£ 10$. Naturally,
being such a bargain, the programs are what might be described as appalling (to be charitable!)

With the current lack of software for the QL it's pleasing to see anybody marketing programs. However, the dismal quality of this package is far more likely to encourage QL owners to throw their micro in the dustbin, than write more software. In short, you'd be better off either writing your own, or typing the programs from 'The Progs' section, which are of a far better standard.

And, for the one born every minute, the ten programs are Lunar Lander, Clock, Reaction Lander, Interest Calculator, Biorythms Calculator, Laserblast, Temperature Converter, Puzzle, Hi-Lo and Utility Draw.

## G: - ○

:

## Breakout

## New Horizons

Having just finished the ordeal of reviewing the $=0$ inimitable Programs-1 from New Horizons, it was with some trepidation that Iloaded Breakout. After all, anybody can write this old chestnut. What a surprise. The program made good use of windowing, had smooth graphics, good control, one or two-player option, variable ball speed and angle, and three moving walls with reverse bounces once you get beyond the first.
The graphics are by no means perfect, with the program only using about half the screen for the playing area and the rest showing the scores for the two players and the highest score so far.
Okay, so I was pleased to see a decent game from a small company for a change. Having said this, Breakout isn't exactly the elite amongst games, and (on other micros) I've seen better published in magazines. At the price quoted, it isn't really worth buying. However, if the games on Programs-1 had been $t$ anywhere near this quality, I would have happily paid the money.

## G: ०००००

## Super Backgammon

## Digital Precision

Well, Digital Precision may think that this version of Backgammon is 'super', but I certainly didn't. I'm not
exactly the world's greatest player, and computer programs for this game should be close, yet I could beat the program on a regular basis.

On the other hand, if you happen to be a fairly novice player, or just very unlucky with dice, then the program itself is quite good. The graphics, though not aweinspiring are perfectly adequate, and the entir program is easy to use.

There are a couple of unusual features in this program. One of these is the inclusion of a copy of the rules of backgammon for use by the Quill wordprocessor Another is the ability to obtain hints? for you next bestmove, though you can probably find a better move yourself You can even roll your own dice, rather than accepting the computer's random numbers, so if you really got stuck, you could. cheat a bit (or more appropriately, help the computer out by modifying its? dice throws).


## QL Chess

## Psion

Psion Chess was one of the first game programs ever written for the QL, and still stands superior today. Not only is it a very strong player. able to giye even club players a decent battle, butitalso sports a remarkable 3-dimensional yiew of the board.

The program features twelve playing levels, ranging from Novice (immediate response) through to four minutes, There's also an 'Equal time' level and an 'Infinite' level; where the computer continues thinking. untllyou tell it to stop-ideal for "ensuring that you've chosen the "best moye" in postal chess. In addition, the program will search for mate with a look ahead of between one and eight moves.
You can switch at will between the more common plan view and the 3D board. A host of other features, explained in the Help Pages, include Analysis, setting up board positions, Takeback, Replay, Hints, zero, one and two-players etc.

This can be highly recommended. Not only will you have the best chess program available on the QL, but probably one of the best on any home micro.

## G: $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$ <br> l: $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$

## Gumshoe Logic

## MegaCycal

Logic puzzles are quite popular, and often found in magazine form at the local newsagents. Gumshoe Logic is a fairly original idea, which brings this form of puzzle to
the computer.
As an ace private eye (investigator, to all those who don't read or watch the TV). you have to use your powers of logic to solve cases, making money You initially decide the difficulty of the case you wish to take on - the harder the case, the more money you can earn. You're then given the ease details, which consist of the characters and other information involved with the puzzle. Then, instead of simply telling you all the facts, such as "Lolitä's husband, who was seen at the Grand Hotel, is not Mugsy", you have to buy these facts from your snouts, some of which are more reliable than others.
The program is menu-driven and well produced, providing many hours of entertainment to logic freaks. The
phraseology is a little confused at times, but this can be
forgiven in recommending this game.

## $\mathrm{G}: \bullet \bullet \bullet$ <br> l: $0 \bullet \bullet \circ \circ \circ \circ$

## Fantasia Adventure

S \& B Software
This is simply a typical text-only adventure. The story goes that you re a stranger. alone and unarmed in a hostile world, inhabited by a people with whom your country is locked in a bitter military struggle. The idea is to knock off the big boss, known as the enemy god emperor Hazaran, and pick up any treasure you can whilst you're at it.
The program's vocabularly is fairly basic, but it was able to handle such simple commands as 'Go west then get key: The only other major complaint about the program was its speed, which was remarkably slow. On the whole, this program wasn't too bad. There were annoying features, such as telling you of objects which you can't then use. Other features were quite original - look out for the manic bagpipes!
Having seen the standard of adventures (including graphics) which can be bought on such machines as the Commodore, BBC and Spectrum, I'm left wondering why it's so difficult to squeeze
similar programs into a machine with at least twice as much memory.

## West

## Talent

Again, this is a text-only adventure yarn, but at least Talent have tried to be different.
The story is set in the badlands, where you (the good guy) are on the trail of a band of dastardly bank robbers (the bad guys) You are beset in your quest around an old mining town by snakes, injuns and allmanner of natural hazards, not to mention the bank robbers themselves. Your only aid is your trusty steed, who pops up from nowhere early on in the scenario, then has an annoying habit of wandering off if not tethered:

Complex and different, this has a lot to recommend it, but still falls far short of the quality on other micros.

## I: •००००००

## QL Reversi

## Sinclair Research

Whether you find Reversi fascinating or as interesting as watching concrete set, you're bound to agree that this is a very professional product. The software includes all the usual features associated with this type of program, such as replaying games, analysis (settíng up a board), none, one and two player games, and so on. The computer has nine different levels of play, ranging from immediate replies up to two hours thinking time. It also plays a particularly good game, and I was only able to best it about two-thirds of the time on the default level ( 1.5 seconds thinking time).
The graphics, though rather slow, emphasize the professionalism of the programming. Moves are entered by positioning a cursor (using cursor keys or joystick) and your piece then moves smoothly from its stack to the board position and all the counters flip.
The success of this program will depend on the interest in the game, which is becoming a little long in the tooth these days, but the package is highly recommended.

## G: ८००००००० <br> 1: $0 \cdot \circ \circ \circ$

## Bridge Player

CP Software
Bridge Player is "a simulation designed to provide practice in both the bidding and play of Contract Bridge". As you would expect, the program includes such features as rebidding and replaying of
hands. However, it is lacking in the equally important two or more player option, setting up particular hands and so on Good players will be totally uninterested in this below standard software, whilst poorer players, wishing to improve, will certainly require all the missing extra

## SUPPLIERS

CompuGem - Master Blaster
13 Amblethorne, Birkenshaw, Bradford, W Yorks (01 7317948 )
CP Software - Bridge Player
10 Alexandra Road, Harrogate
Digital Precision - Super Backgammon, Arcadia, Reversi 91 Manor Road, London E17 5RY (01 5275493 )
Eidersoft-Zapper, BJ in Space (The Return)
Hall Farm, North Ockendon, Upminster, Essex RM14 3QH (0708 852647)

## English Software - Hyperdrive

1 North Parade, Parsonage Gardens, Manchester M60 1BX
(061 8351358 )
Graphsoft-Fight
ABC Elektronic, AM Brdhagen 100, 48 Bielefeld 1, W Germany (01049521890381)

## Megacycal Software - Gumshoe Logic

PO Box 6, Birkenhead, Merseyside
Microdeal-Lands of Havoc, Crazy Painter, Cuthbert in
Space, Hopper, QL Flight
Micropost, 41 Truro Road, St Austell, Cornwall PL25 5.JE (0726 68020)
New Horizons Software - Chomper, Zfred, Golf, Stranded,
Collector, Football, Breakout, Programs 1, 2 \& 3
Four Winds, Cwm Lane, Rogerstone, Newport, Gwent NP1 9 AF
Newtech Publishing* $-T$ ycoon
8 Ferge Court, Reading Road, Yateley, Camberley, Surrey
Psion - Chess, Matchpoint
22 Dorset Square, London W1 (01 $7239408 / 0553$ )

## Realtime Software - Knight Flight

Prospect House, 32 Sovereign Street, Leeds LS1 4BJ

## S \& B Software-Fantasia Adventure

20 St Nicholas Street, Diss, Norfolk
Shadow Games-Area Radar Controller, Quazimodo, Night Nurse, Galactic Invaders \& Star Guard, Space Paranouds
70 Gooseacre, Cheddington, Nr Leighton Buzzard, Beds (0296668740)

Sinclair Research - Psion Chess, QL Cavern, QL Reversi,
Meteor Storm
Sinclair Research Ltd, Camberley, Surrey GU15 3BR
(0276 6861006885311)
Soft School* - QL Reversi
471 Hornsey Road, London N19
Talent Computer Systems - Zkul, West
Curran Building, 101 St James Road, Glasgow G4 0NS
(041552 2128)
Tropic Software Co* - Bongolia Escape
25 Rossway, Northwood, Middx HA6 3HU

## We have attempted to be comprehensive in this survey and in most cases any companies not mentioned here or above within the context of QL games software have either ceased trading or are unknown to us. <br> We would strongly advise readers in the first instance to write into any

 companies whose phone number does not appear in the above listing.Companies marked with an asterisk were not contacted pending evaluation of their software at a later date.

The following companies were sent written requests for software to be included in this roundup, but at the time of writing nothing had been received. Readers may draw their own conclusions as to the significance of this . . . Bedsoft, Equate,


Four companies - Brainstorm, Medic, Qcode and Quest - did get back to us and promised faithfully to send something, but again nothing was forthcoming and we cannot, therefore, comment on the current quality or availability of their software.
features. This makes me wonder who the software was aimed at.

## G: ००००००

## l: ○○○

## Zkul <br> Talent

Zkul is in a similar vein as West, but set in the more traditional adventure surroundings of bearded dwarves and sorcerous wizards.
In Zkul, you take a fairly mercenary part, searching for lost treasures in the ancient dwelling place of the dwarves.
As with West, Zkul has a simple real-time feature, such that if you hang about, other events will continue around you. Both also include a save and restore feature with an unusual 'note pad' facility. This allows you to leave a small message on a stored game which will be available when the position is reloaded. So, you can remind yourself of where you are, and what to do.
Personally, I found this to be the better of the two Talent adventures. Possibly because I'm used to the more traditional style, though West tended to be by far the most humorous of the two. Both can be recommended, but only if you can afford them.

## G: 一

## Area Radar Controller

## Shadow Games

Ever fancied yourself as an Air Traffic Controller - I don't anymore. After a couple of episodes such as "This is your captain speaking. We are now travelling at a height of minus
.", it all got just too much.
Area Radar Controller puts you in the controller's chair, flying between 10 and 69 planes (up to 26 on the screen at any one time) literally by the seat of your pants. There are two runways and nine exit lanes. You have to make sure that all the aircraft arrive at the right destination and the right height. It's no good trying to land a military jet by telling it to drop from 6000 to 1000 feet in a matter of yards. Well, you see it had to get over this other plane that was in the way, and .

Graphics are poor and the sound is evident and annoying (there doesn't seem to be any way to turn it off). This game left me with a feeling reminiscent of those old school reports, "could do better".

Nevertheless, I must admit that, despite its flaws, I found | the game highly addictive. I guess its a matter of taste, and in this case urge you to look before you leap.

## $\frac{c}{1}=0.0000$.

## Fight

## Graphsoft

If you consider yourself an avid alien basher, then Fight is ideal. Alien annihilation is the name of the game, and you'll kill more per second in this than any other I've seen, being one of the quickest arcade games around.

The graphics are fast, furious and colourful. A descending star background becomes lost and confused in a rain of bullets, bombs and battered craft. Your first job is to dock the first stage, trying to get the three-shooter space ship and a handy bonus. You're then harried by hordes of homicidal nasties, in wave after wave of suicidal slaughter. Each wave is similar, until you reach the next docking sequence, and the whole game repeats. Only this time, the aliens are tougher and more ferocious.

Though much the same as other games of its ilk, Fight can be recommended to those who like life in the fast lane.

## G: $1.0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot$ <br> Knight Flight <br> Realtime Software

The age of chivalry is not yet dead, or so it would seem with Knight Flight from Realtime Software.
Ex-Spectrum owners will find that this one or two-player | game bears a remarkable resemblance to Winged Warlords, previously released by CDS Microsystems. The idea is that you're a knight who flies around on some giant bird - hence the title.

Using left, right and 'flap' (via the space bar), you spur your mount amongst the perches, crossing lances with other knights in the fray. Having dismounted them, by clouting them over the head from above (not exactly sporting, eh chaps?), you must collect the egg which is dropped, before it hatches into a meaner knight. Invincible dragons, swamp serpents and tougher knights await the battlefield's victor.

## G; 0000000 1: 0000000




## The Ultimate Arcade

 Challenge for which you need:
## - Deadly accuracy <br> - Split second timing <br> - Lightning reactions and <br> - Weeks of intensive training

Supercast machine code action - 20 levels of play, no two levels the same - $100 \%$ machine code - vivid and imaginative graphics - complex multiframe animation - joystick compatible

## MASTER BLASTER



QL User Exclusive only


Mail order address
13 Amblerthorne, Birkenshaw, Bradford, West Yorkshire


Telephone: 01-731 7948

This is the spot where we turn the magazine over to you, our readers. We welcome any comments, criticisms or anecdotes about either the QL or QL User. The address to send your letters is: Open Channel, QL User, Priory Court, 30-32 Farringdon Lane, London EC1R 3AU

## IV Monitor

I would like to purchase a monitor for my QL. Looking at what is available it seems that $14^{\prime \prime}$ colour TV's with RGB inputs offer better value for money. But do they perform as well?

Secondly, an article on the QL's system variables would be very useful. For example when designing children's games programs it is desirable to extend the "auto-repeat delay" (ie, the time after which, if a key is held down, the QL automatically generates further 'presses' of that key). This variable is stored at 2808C (in hex) and has the default value 30 (decimal). The delay may be
changed by
POKE_W 163980,n where $n$ can be a value from 0 to 32767 .

What is needed is a list of all variables which can be safely altered, their default values and the usable range of values. Rob Wilson Cirencester

## Most manufacturers

specify a minimum bandwidth for signals a monitor is capable of receiving. This figure is a useful measure of the machine's worth. Approximately 1MHz is required to display 60 pixels on a line. So for the QL with 512 pixels per line the minimum requirement would be 9 MHz . In general the higher the figure the better the display. TV's typically operate at 4.5 MHz whilst dedicated monitors average around 18 MHz .

Another thing you should bear in mind when considering a $T V$ with an $R G B$ socket is that the $Q L$ emits a non-standard signal (ie the line flyback period differs from standard). So, you may find that the display overruns the edge of the screen. This can be a

"Once it was briefcases - now all we get is personal computers!"
real problem.
As regards your suggestion of publishing a list of system variables, our Secret Locations article. (March 1985) covered fixed calls such as the one given here in detail. Furthermore, this month's Owner's Manual provides a comprehensive list of QDOS system calls.

## Archive Angst

I have been using Archive for three months and have created a large database whose contents are quite important to me. This week I forgot to close the file. The file on my backup is also corrupted. So I am in trouble! Whenever I try and load either file I get the error message 'wrong file type'. Is there a trick to get the file back into the computer?
Lex Hogenbosch
Netherlands

Unfortunately, there's no quick solution to your problem. However, we will be publishing a set of programs which enable you to recover data lost in this fashion.

## Split Screen

I have just purchased a Philips BM7502 green screen monitor. I must say that it is excellent. When you press F1 for Monitor Mode the display splits into two parts, the left pale and the right dark. The left shows input and the right anything from microdrive.

Now I want the screen to become one as in TV mode and allow me to use the full screen for programming. How do I do it?
C Stories
Humberside

## Irrespective of the mode

 selected the QL automatically opens three channels to the screen. Channel \#O for typing in commands. Channel \#1 for displaying any information using the PRINT statementand channel \#2 for listing programs. A window is linked to each of these channels and it is this that varies according to which mode you select. In TV mode the windows for channels \#1 and \#2 are placed one on top of the other. In monitor mode they are placed side by side.

To alter the windows from monitor mode to TV mode you need to use the WINDOW command as follows:

WINDOW \#1,448,200,32,16
WINDOW \#2,448,200,32,16
If you want to use the whole of the screen for all your output try the following:

FOR n=0 TO 2:WINDOW
\#n,512,256,0,0:NEXT n

## Bare Bones

Now that I am acquainted with the workings of Quill I find that I can delete, from my cloned copy, the following files:

## QUIL_HOB

INSTALL_BAS
INSTALL_DAT
CONVERT_BAS
and still get everything I want. Before doing so I have, of course, installed my printer and if I want to do so again I can always go back to the original copy of Quill. Getting rid of the files liberates no less than 71 sectors, roughly a third of a microdrive cartridge.
I would now like to know how I can convert F1 and possibly F2 to perform another function? Also, can you tell me if there is any way to achieve text composition over two columns (ie., for indexes)? $J W$ M Stone Oxford

The only way to reprogram the Function keys would be to amend the code in
Psion's Quill program. As this is virtually impossible we suggest you use the translate facility on your Psion printer driver. Assuming that you do not use the characters $\sim$ and then these can be used to switch on and off italics

$N \mathrm{~N}$

## 


respectively. The appropriate entry using EPSON control codes would be:

> TRANSLATE2:
> TRASC,ESL
> TRANSLATE3:

With regard to two column text composition there is no way of doing this on Quill other than simply tabbing across from one column to another. Unfortunately this means that you lose out on automatic justification etc.

## Debriefing

I am a newcomer to the computer world and don't know much about computers. Often I have read of Assemblers, Disassemblers and Monitors. Would you please give me a brief idea of what each of these do and can you tell me which one would be used to write machine code programs.
A A Matauer
Saudi Arabia

## Machine code programs

 contain coded instructions in the QL's native tongue. The programs can be typed in directly but the process is extremely difficult as each machine code instruction is a complex binary sequenceIn Assembly language a meaningful mnemonic (ie, ADD, SUB, MULT) is used instead of a binary sequence. Writing in assembly language is very much easier than machine code and for this reason almost all machine code programs start life as assembly language programs. These are then converted into machine code using a program called an Assembler. So, if you want to write your own machine code programs you need to learn assembly language and buy an assembler.
A disassembler does the exact opposite of an Assembler. It takes machine code programs, which will run on the $Q L$ and converts them into

Assembly language programs.
A Monitor, on the other hand, allows one to interrogate a machine code program whilst it is running. It provides a variety of features. It allows one to step through the program instruction by instruction, examine the contents of memory and even amend it.
Both Disassembler and Monitor are debugging tools and are vital if you are new to machine code programming and prone to making errors.

## Model Mania

Am I right in believing that the first three characters starting with " $D$ " of the number imprinted on the base of the QL is the hardware revision number? Does the rest of the number indicate what version of the ROM is included. Do you have any suggestions on how I can shop for a QL and be confident that have acquired the latest model?
J Armstrong
Salisbury
There's no mystery about the QL's serial number. Quite simply, the two figures after the " $D$ " represent the number of months after the launch and the rest, coming after the hyphen, is the number of QLs made at the time your particular machine left the production line.
As for getting hold of the latest model. All I can suggest is that you ring around and find out who's stocking which versions of the hardware and software. Versions 2.00 of Psion's packages and JM of QDOS are quite acceptable. Versions 2.30 and JS respectively are even better, though exceedingly hard to come by. To find out the version numbers examine the loading screens on Psion's programs and type PRINT VERS for QDOS.

Astrological Aspirations
The QL as a fortune-teller not quite, but it'll simplify the maths involved

## Toolkit Tournament

## SuperBasic Extensions

Add a command here and a keyword there and create a more comprehensive BASIC

## BJ Bites Back!

An interview with the prolific Janko Mrsic-Floegel -
programmer extraordinaire

## Archive Recovery

Retrieve your corrupted
Archive data, bit by bit

## Beginner's Guide

One way to 'Get the most out of your QL', this Christmas

A grand contest of all the different programmer's toolkits

## On Disk

An introduction to disk drive operation and when to call in the doctor!

## Languages To Learn

Boasting several unique languages, the QL leads the home micro scene

enensive Banc

## ALL INSIDE THE

January 1986 Edition ON SALE
21st DECEMBER
Contents subject to last revision


## AREA RADAR CONTROLLER

A fascinating game and
simulation. Control up to
69 aircraft in a busy air
traffic zone which
includes 2 airfields and 9
airways. Don't run out of fuel and avoid collisions. Very addictive - highly frustrating. Keyboard only.
cartridge for the QL :
..... Ârea Radar Controller@ £12.95
.... Quadimodo@\&12.95
. Space Paranoids@£12.95
. Night Nurse @ 12.95
.... Star Guard/Gal. Invaders @ 14.95
... Blast Buggy @ $£ 12.95$
..... Paint Master@£14.95
TOTAL
ALL PRICES INCLUDE VAT, POSTAGE \& PACKING
Name
Address

Please make cheques/postal orders payable to Shadow Games, and send to:
SHADOW GAMIES, 70 Gooseacre, Cheddington,
Near Leighton Buzzard, Beds. Tel: 0296668740
............ $\ldots$
...........
' ............
.............
............
$\qquad$
2.

## SINCLAIR




QUAZIMODO
Help our hero rescue Esmerelda. Jump the Esmerelda. Jump the
battlements and avoid the battlements and avoid the
soldiers, rocks, arrows soldiers, rocks, arrows
and the mad axeman. 15 and the mad axema
screens of brilliant arcade action. Keyboard or joystick.


STAR GUARD/ GAlACTIC

Unbeatable value. Two good arcade games for the price of one. Keyboard of joystick.


NIGET NURSE
An arcade adventure with extra large detailed graphics. Guide Nurse Gray round St Spooks Hospital, avoiding randy doctors and Paranoid Pete. Keyboard or joystick.


SPACE PARANOIDS A fast moving alien zap game with 9 different aliens and 40 different attack waves. Keyboard or joystick.

# A CHRISTMAS OL? 

## Will the ghosts of the past, present and future haunt the QL this Christmas? Mary Sargent finds out.

Dixon's promotion of the QL and the dramatic drop in price to $£ 199.95$ for the basic computer and four integrated software packages has been the starting point for yet another round of publicity for Sinclair Research. Once more, everyone has an opinion as to whether it will boost sales or bury the product for all time, and in that sense at least, it demonstrates the QL as Everyman's computer.
The Spectrum established itself as the micro for the masses by selling in phenomenal numbers, and it's still among the best-sellers. No-one could pretend that the 16 -bit machine has been a success to follow that, but equally it should not be written off. Whichever way you look at it, you have to admit that an awful lot of people have heard of the QL, and since it now costs less than the average colour television set, it could just convert some of its massive publicity into hard cash.
Dixon's, which also means Curry's and Bridges, wanted the machine because it represents a way into the "sophisticated home user" market and have emphasised that the twin microdrives were a feature of the machine which the company particularly liked. Whilst one would have welcomed a rather more detailed appreciation, that statement does in fact mean two things. In the first place, it indicates that Dixons, which is busy turning its branches into the Mecca of the computer retail trade, recognises the need to cater for users who can exploit the capacity of a 16 bit micro to the full, and that it perceives the QL as fulfilling that market. It also means that the organisation has faith in the reliability of the machine as it now is. After all, it is the retailer who is responsible to the consumer for poor products, and no chain store is likely to deliberately take on a micro if it believes it will be opening its doors to a stream of dissatisified customers. It is reasonable to assume that claims that the QL's problems have been ironed out are true.

The question remains whether the price-cut will encourage potential buyers to forget the past and investigate what the machine can offer them. Freddy Vaccha, Managing

Director of Digital Precision, a software house specialising in programs for the QL, has always believed that it is "a Rolls Royce of a machine," and that its operating speed in machine code is an inducement to all serious programmers to consider buying it. Apart from these afficionados, who are likely to have already sized up the QL, he identified three possible categories of micro-seekers.
"Those who have already decided that they need a home micro, and that the QL is not what they want, will have their prejudices confirmed by the price-cut. These are the ' $I$ always knew the QL was no good' brigade. The second category are those who have decided that they
need a micro, but have remained open-minded or are actually attracted to the QL. For them, the drop in price is likely to be decisive, and they will buy. Those who have not yet fully convinced themselves that they want a micro might just be persuaded by the price, which represents excellent value. Compare $£ 199.95$ plus $£ 75$ for a mono monitor, with around $£ 750$ for, say, the Atari 520ST." Whilst he concedes that the QL will never be the World's number one micro, he's confident it will sell well this Christmas.

## Price And Prejudice

Jeff Warren agrees that it should. At 400 it was a better machine than the press ever admitted, at $£ 200$ it represents extraordinary value. Jeff is a senior lecturer at a College of Technology with more than a passing interest in the capabilities of a com-
puter. He lectures, amongst other things, on the use of computers in education and on the role they have to play in conservation and, on a day-to-day basis, he relies heavily on a word-processor. He considers Quill a useful package both as an excellent simulation of commercial word-processors which cost a great deal more than Quill, and as a well-documented program which adequately demonstrates the functions and virtues of word-processing to novices. He is particularly impressed by the simple help facility common to all four packages that gives detailed instructions on their use at the press of a button.
His wife Barbara runs Calpac, an
educational software house whose accounts Jeff has put onto the QL using Abacus, the spreadsheet program. He's pleased with its versatility and the fact that it can be redesigned by the user to take account of individual requirements, and he has underlined the point by using it to calculate his students' examination achievements. The college uses a complicated system requiring several different marks from different parts of the course to be taken into consideration, and given different emphasis. It's an operation which would involve a lot of time and possible error if done manually. Abacus copes in seconds.
Archive is used for storing statistics gathered on field trips by students following the conservation and ecology courses with which Jeff is involved. Manipulation of the statistics is achieved by applying Abacus,
as for example when plant distribution for a particular area is required in percentage form, an exercise which uses the twin-microdrive feature emphasised by Dixon's spokesman. Compared to conventional cassettes, they are far superior.

## The Ideal User

In some ways, Jeff Warren is Sinclair's perfect customer. His first home micro was a ZX81, he graduated to a Spectrum and put his name down for a QL as soon as it was announced. Delays and dongles notwithstanding, he took delivery of one of the earliest machines, nursed it through its teething troubles and accepted the new improved version from Sinclair when the add-on ROM was finally integrated into the main casing. He has never altered his opinion that the QL was well worth the wait, and has expanded his use of the machine as his knowledge of it increased. As an academic, he uses it for administration and writing, as an associate in a small business he uses it for book-keeping and in his spare time he programs in BASIC for fun. His sons would like to play games on it, but don't get much opportunity due to their father's enthusiasm for structured programming, QL style.

He maintains that, whereas it is perfectly possible to perpetuate poor programming habits, learned in past days on less sophisticated machines, the QL in fact offers the ideal opportunity to purists (and students!) to learn the real logic and precision of computer programming at its best. For this reason, he would like to see many more ventures along the lines of the Strathclyde experiment, where a scheme is underway to provide a majority of students at the University with their own QLs by the end of the decade. He feels that the continuing dominance of the BBC micro in schools and colleges is unacceptable, when the QL offers so much more in terms of memory, graphics capability and business software of the type with which students need to become familiar, prior to their emergence into the world of industry and commerce.

And in that world of commerce, the QL has found its way into some of the small businesses which were Sinclair's original target market. Initial and quite detailed market research had revealed the existence in Europe of some 18 million small businesses, many of them orientated around professions such as the law, finance and medicine, which were not computerised and whose principals were reluctant to pay more than $£ 1,000$ for a complete system. Many of them were, and still are, unconvinced about the desirability of computerisation, but even so there were sufficient potential buyers to make
the targetting of the QL a matter of form.

The launch delays and software problems may have blighted the initial campaign, but the small business market still exists, and the cost of a complete QL system is still a fraction of the competition's price. A small public relations agency, set up in London in March of this year, has benefitted enormously from both the low cost and the software which is sold with the machine.
The men involved in the partnership had spent some years working for large organisations, and the decision to set up on their own was not taken lightly. They needed a low-cost computer system which offered flexibility together with a range of business software, and they chose the QL. Archive, Quill and Abacus were all used in the planning stages of the business, for financial projection, database storage of advertising media and potential clients, correspondence and the like. The micro was found to be efficient, the software invaluable. The four Psion packages offer facilities which for any other business machine, would be sold on their own for more than the total cost of the QL hardware and software together.
There is perhaps a problem here. Despite the statistics on the number of businessmen unwilling to pay large sums for computers, there are still many who are victims of the "you get what you pay for" school of logical reasoning.

## Big Business

This states quite clearly that IBM is the name for business machines, and therefore, if you run a business you must have either the thing itself, or a not noticeably cheaper lookalike, and no system costing less than $£ 2,000$ or $£ 3,000$ can possibly do what you want it to. There are a great many highly successful computer salesmen in expense-account suits driving around in company cars on the strength of this ideology, and some believe that had the price of the QL been much higher initially, many more businesses would have been prepared to consider it. That cannot now be proved one way or the other, and certainly the price-cut is not going to attract customers who suffer that particular prejudice. But for people either running or setting up a small business, who are less concerned with image than practical economic considerations, the QL is an excellent investment, according to those who already use it.
Another of the reasons much canvassed to account for the QLs lack of general appeal is the lack of software. This is yet one more factor which is perhaps more apparent than real. There are, in fact, over one hundred and sixty programs avail-
able for the QL, marketed by independent software houses and excluding packages written by Psion or put out under the Sinclair Research banner. They range from business packages and programmers' utilities through the less demanding offerings such as sprite generators and Astrology programs, to the frankly frivolous adventure and arcade games.
You can plan your household accounts, write your own games, design a garden, plot your family tree, study the principles of business planning, learn to touch type or even base major decisions on data examined by the QL in advance, before relaxing with a few aliens, or exploring a few adventurous problems. Just as with any other micro, you pays your money and you takes your choice.
Compared with the BBC, Spectrum, and Amstrad micros, of course, the software support is not massive, but it is surely relevant to ask, just how much software is any one user likely to need? Much of the stuff around for the more popular home micros is rubbish, and the real choice of programs is reduced considerably by that fact. It's often difficult to identify a worthwhile program, simply because there are too many around for adequate reviews of all of them to be published and the games market has suffered badly as a result of home users copying tapes they don't consider worth buying.
By contrast, a large proportion of QL software has been reviewed and although some is not worth bothering with, much of it has shown up well. Several of the Sinclair programs were nominated for a British Micro Computing award, and the QL Entrepreneur program won. The four Psion packages which come with the QL are acclaimed by both those who write about micros and those who use them, which is an achievement in itself, and there is much interest in, and high hopes of, Digital Precision's SuperBasic Compiler, due for release very shortly.
All in all, the software scene as regards the QL is decidedly healthy, with sufficient programs available to satisfy all but the most avid of microenthusiasts, and a large enough range in most categories to afford a realistic choice.
The QL is no longer a prestige product. It is a good one, and it has attracted some good software. It is now capable of becoming the complete home-micro of the ad-men's dreams, provided the end-users are more interested in efficiency than fashion. First indications from the high-street are that quite a few people are. Several branches of Dixons report (albeit warily) that the QL is selling steadily - Happy Christmas, Sir Clive.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PCML PRODUCTS } \\
& \text { FOR THE SINCLAIR QL }
\end{aligned}
$$


twould like to order:

- 256K Q + Memory Expansion ..................... $£ 79.50$
. 512 K Q + Memory Expansion ...................... $£ 99.50$
. 256 K Q + Memory Expansion with ROM........ $£ 89.50$
- Disk interface, 256K, and ROM utilities..... $\mathbf{\Sigma 2 7 6 . 0 0}$
- Disk interface with no memory (upgradeable)..... $\mathbf{£ 9 9 . 5 0}$
- Single 31/2" Double Density Drive $£ 109.25$
- Twin 31/2" Double Density Drives. $£ 199.00$

| NAME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COMPANY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ADDRESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| POSTCODE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { TEL. NO. }}{\text { SIGNATURE }}$ | I enclose a cheque for $£$ $\qquad$ debit my ACCESS/VISA Account No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |

I would like more information on your QL products.

## PCML Ltd,

## Royal Mills,

Esher, Surrey.

# silicicon Express 

## CENTRONICS PRINTER INTERFACE

* Connects QL to any centronics compatible printer
* Plugs into SER1 or SER2 port and directly into printer
* Fully self-contained with 3 metre cable



## 512K INTERNAL MEMORY UPGRADE £150

DISK CARD
:ase of the QL, in expansion port e ROM - based ludes new
tion facility y. boots 'Quill'
tee

## 512K INTERNAL MEMORY UPGRADE

* Expands the QL's memory from 128 K to 512 K
* Leaves the expansion slot free for other boards
* Internally upgraded at our service centre - see address below (NOT FREEPOST)
* 7 Day return service
* Contact our Sales Desk for further details


## DISK DRIVES

* $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ single or dual 80 track double sided
* $51 / 4$ " single or dual 80 track double sided


## 512K Insider Memory Board also available

* Plugs into the main expansion port
* Operates at full speed - no wait states £199.00


| In this, the final part of our |
| :--- |
| series, Mike James and Kay |
| Ewbank push Al to its limits |
| in search of meaning and |
| understanding. |

various programs, (Eliza for instance), have shown that it is possible to convince many users that a computer can understand what is typed on its keyboard even though it is quite clear from an examination of the program that there is no way that it can achieve anything as sophisticated as
understanding the meaning of English.

The trouble is that it is difficult to establish exactly what understanding is. For example, it seems reasonable to say that understanding can be inferred by observing what happens after something has been said. If someone is asked to make a pot of tea and they do, it seems reasonable to conclude that he or she probably understood what was said. By the same logic it follows that the QL 'understands' a BASIC program whenever it obeys the instructions it contains. But the QL clearly doesn't understand a program in the same sense that the program's creator does!

The difference between the two types of understanding is difficult to pin down but it seems to have something to do with the existence of an adequate model of the external world and the ability to use it to respond to an instruction in a flexible way. For example, the traditional joke about a computer making a cup of tea is that it fails for some silly reason such as the kettle being empty which it is assumed a human would easily put to rights. The difference is that a human has a great deal of information, in the form of an internal model, that can be used to examine the feasibility, consequences and problems of complying with an apparently simple instruction. Indeed the existence of an internal model is even more important in that it plays an important role in deciphering the meaning in a
sentence. For example, the sentence"We went down to the bank" is ambiguous unless you have just been following a conversation about fishing. In this case your internal model of fishing should let you know that a river bank rather than a financial institution is likely to be involved!

## Mental Models

Clearly internal models of the world are essential to any sort of intelligent understanding of the world. The only problem is that currently we have very little idea of how to represent anything remotely complicated in a computer memory. The sophistication of a memory depends not so much on raw storage capacity but on the variety of relationships that it can maintain. The simplest sort of computer memory forms links between pairs of items - one item is regarded as an address and the other item the data. The most sophisticated memory that we know of, the human memory, is characterised by the wide variety of links that are made between items of information stored within it. Indeed the links can be made with such wild abandon that the rigid notions of what constitutes 'address' and 'data' have to be modified. Items of information may be used to recall others, which may then be used to recall yet more items, and so on. Here, an item of information can be considered to be an address when it is known and is being used to recall other items of information associated with it.

This suggests that if we want to construct more sophisticated models it is worth investigating methods for increasing the ways of linking items of information together. The first and most obvious improvement is to allow any number of links in any direction to exist between any pair of items. This type of memory is usually called a relational store. For example, in Fig 1 separate items of information are linked together so that, for example, 'name' can be found from 'address' or even 'telephone number'.



of information and uses pointers to enable information to be stored economically and recalled using a variety of addresses.

The relational database has the potential to become an important part of AI research in the next few years. However, it is by no means the final word in increased sophistication!

## Semantic Nets

The links that we have been using to associate one item of data with another have so far all been of the same type. They are anonymous arrows or pointers that simply bind items of information together without indicating what it is that causes them to be joined. This is obviously not sufficient to represent complex models of the world. A human memory is very different because it links items together with named relationships. For example, in Fig 2 the relationshipsibetween the items of information TOM, CAT, TAIL, FUR, SOFT and MALE are shown.
You can see that the relationship between TOM and CAT is different to that between TOM and TAIL. That is TOM IS A CAT but TOM HAS FUR. The fact that the relationships IS A and HAS are different only really becomes apparent when the memory is being searched.
For example, if you want the question "DOES TOM HAVE FUR" answered then as well as looking at the item TOM for HAS relations you have to also examine the items connected
means that TOM does have FUR.

This type of memory, using named relationships, is called a semantic network. A general semantic network can be very complicated but it is possible to produce a small example in Super Basic to show how things work and to provide the starting point for experiments.

To produce a program that will store this sort of system of items and named relations it is first necessary to solve the problem of representing the named links. Each item of information can be stored in an element of a string array, $W \$$ say. When an item is encountered it is simply stored in the next free element of the array. The item that it is linked to is of course also stored in the array and we could indicate which one it was by storing its index in another array, $P \%$. For example, if the array $W \$$ contained:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{W} \$(1)=\text { TOM } \\
& \mathbf{W} \$(2)=\text { TAII } \\
& \mathbf{W} \$(3)=\mathbf{C A T} \\
& \mathbf{W} \$(4)=\mathbf{F U R}
\end{aligned}
$$

Then the link between TOM and TAIL and CAT and FUR would be stored in $P \%$ as:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{P} \%(\mathbf{1})=\mathbf{2} \\
& \mathbf{P} \%(\mathbf{2})=\mathbf{0} \\
& \mathbf{P} \%(\mathbf{3})=\mathbf{4} \\
& \mathbf{P} \%(\mathbf{4})=\mathbf{0}
\end{aligned}
$$

In other words, the item that $W \$(I)$ is linked to is stored in $P \%(I)$. A value of zero in $P \%(I)$ indicates that the item is not linked to anything. This combined use of the arrays $W \$$ and $P \%$ gives us a simple relational database because, although the links are all
represented, they are anonymous. The simplest way of storing the names of the links is as items of information in the array $W \$$. To associate the name of the link with its use we also have to use another array $R \%$ to store the index of the name.
how information gets into it and how information can be retrieved. The simplest way of allowing the user to store information is via the English sentence construction; $x$ relation $y$ where $x$ and $y$ are items to be stored and connected by the link

| $W \$(I)$ | is an item |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{P} \%(\mathrm{I})$ | is the index of the item it is linked to, <br> ie. it is linked to W\$(P\%(I)) |
| $\mathrm{R} \%(\mathrm{I})$ | is the index of the name of the relationship, <br> ie. W\$(R\%(I)) is the name of the relationship |

For example, adding the names of the relationships to the previous contents of $W \$$ gives -

| NDEX | W\$ | P\% | R\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | TOM | 2 | 5 |
| $(21)$ | TAIL | $\emptyset$ | 0 |
| $(3)$ | CAT | 4 | 6 |
| $(4)$ | FUR | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ |
| $(5)$ | HAS | $\emptyset$ | 0 |
| 61 | IS A | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ |
|  |  |  |  |

## Fig 5

Thus $W \$(1)$, TOM, is related to $W \$(P \%$ (1)), TAIL, and the relationship is $W \$(P \%(1))$, HAS. Notice that the value of $R \%(I)$ is set to zero when there is no relationship to label.

The only remaining problem is what happens when there is more than one link from an item. This could be dealt with by making both $P$ and $R$ two-dimensional arrays and using them to store all the links and the names of the relationships for each item - $P \%(1,1)$ would store the first link for the first item and $P \%(1,2)$ would store the second link for the first item and so on. The solution adopted by the program given in Listing 1 is simpler but can be slower. Each time an item appears it is stored in the array $W \$$, even if it is already present in the array. So to add TOM IS MALE to the memory, the three items TOM, IS and MALE are stored in $W \$$, and $P \%$ and $R \%$ are set to point to the correct items. That is -


In practice this duplication of items allows us to store information in memory without checking to see if it is already there and doesn't cause any practical problems.

Now that the problem of representing the structure of a semantic net has been solved; all that is left is to work out
named relation.
TOM IS A CAT
TOM IS MALE TOM HAS TAIL CAT HAS FUR FUR IS SOFT describe the information shown in Fig 2. Using this limited form of English ensures that it is possible for the program to separate $x$ and $y$ from the relation. The rule used is that the first word is item $x$, the last word is item $y$ and any words in between form a description of the relationship.
Once information has been entered the memory is only useful if it can be used to answer questions about its contents. Using the form of representation that has been described it is possible to implement many different types of question-answering routines but, to keep things simple, the program (Listing 1) attempts to handle the following three types of

## question- <br> TELL ME ABOUT $x$ <br> DOES x HAVE $y$ <br> IS $x$ A $y$

Once again because of the restricted format of these questions it is easy for the program to detect the type of the question and the items mentioned within it. The first question is detected by the first word being TELL and the last word is taken to be $x$, similarly the second and third questions are detected by the first word being DOES or IS respectively and the second word is taken to be $x$ and the last word is taken to be $y$.
What happens when one of the three questions is detected varies according to the question. To answer the TELL ME ABOUT $x$ question the program has to search for all occurrences of $x$ in $W \$$ and then print out the relationship $W \$(R(I))$ and the item it is related to, $W \$(P(I)$. However, if this is all it did the question TELL ME ABOUT TOM would have the answer TOM IS A CAT - HAS TAIL - IS MALE. By following the IS A
relationship to CAT you can also discover that TOM HAS FUR - IS SOFT.
To answer the question completely the program should follow all of the relationships with TOM through all of the net. So the programs response to TELL ME ABOUT $x$ is to print every connection that $x$ has with everything else in the memory! To answer the DOES $x$ HAVE $y$ question it is necessary not only to examine the direct
HAS relationships but also the HAS relationships of items connected to $x$ by IS A relationships. So DOES TOM HAVE FUR would be answered by the following chain of relationships TOM is $a$ CAT has FUR. Similarly the IS $x$ A $y$ question has to be answered by following IS A relationships. So if we add CAT IS A ANIMAL to the memory the answer to the question IS TOM A ANIMAL would be answered by the following chain of relationships

TOM. When the word is found the type of the relationship is checked. If it is HAS $y$ then the item $y$ has to be checked to see if it is FUR. If it is, the question is answered. If it isn't then the array is searched for another occurrence of TOM. However, if an IS A $y$ relationship is found then the index of the item $y$ is PUSHed on the stack. Once the whole of W\$ has been searched for all occurrences of TOM then the search has to be repeated with any items that are stored on the stack.

In the case of the information in Fig 2, the first occurrence of TOM is a HAS relationship but this doesn't answer the question. The TOM IS entry cannot provide any information regarding the question and so it is ignored but the TOM IS A entry results in the pointer to CAT being PUSHed onto the stack. At the end of the first scan through the array the question isn't answered but there is something on the stack that


The need to examine not only direct relationships but follow chain of relationships, TOM is specific kind is in general difficult to implement without using advanced techniques; specifically recursion. While recursion is possible in Super Basic the simplest way of following such chains is to use a stack to store all the intermediate findings.
A stack is simply a temporary store that is used via two operations PUSH and PULL. PUSH will store an item of information and PULL will retrieve it. The order that information is retrieved is opposite to the order that it was stored. That is, the last item to be PUSHed in is the first item to be PULLed out.

For this application the order in which items are retrieved is not important, the stack is simply used as a temporary store for relevant links that have still to be explored. The way that this works is best illustrated by an example of how the DOES $x$ HAVE $y$ question is handled.

The question DOES TOM HAVE FUR is answered by
first scanning
W \$ for the word
still has to be explored. The information on the stack is retrieved and then the array $W \$$ is searched for occurrence of CAT HAS and CAT IS A relationships. Fortunately in this case the first CAT HAS entry answers the question and no further searching is required. However, in principle any IS A relationships detected on the second search would be PUSHed onto the stack, so causing $W \$$ to be searched yet again. You should be able to see that all that's happening is that the stack is being used as a temporary store for further items that have to be searched for HAS relationships that might answer the question of IS A relationships that extend the search.

Putting all this together results in the Program given in Listing 1. To help you understand the program the procedures are as follows

Fig 8

## In The Net

The program（Listing 1）
implements only a few of the ideas of a semantic net and yet it still behaves in an
interesting way，as the output given below indicates．For clarity，all the input data and questions are shown in upper case and the computer＇s responses are in lower case．

TOM HAS A TAIL
TOM IS A MALE
TOM IS A CAT
CAT HAS FUR
FUR IS SOFT
IS TOM A CAT
yes
DOES TOM HAVE A
TAIL
yes
TAIL HAS STRIPES
CAT IS A ANIMAL
IS TOM A ANIMAL yes
DOES TOM HAVE

## Listing 1

10 REhark SEMANTIC NE
20 UINDOH 452，236，60，20
30 MODE 8
40 init
50 REPeat main
IMPut as
IF AS＝＇GUIT＂THEN EXIT main
TiseAs
get nord
IF $\mathrm{k} s=$＇TELL＇$^{\prime}$ THEN
tell
ELSE
If $\mathrm{K} s=$＇DOES＇THEN
does
ELSE
If $\mathrm{K} s=1 \mathrm{IS}$＇THEN
is
x $\mathrm{f}=\mathrm{k}$ ；
atd inf
change＿point
END IF
END IF
END IF
250 END REPeat main
299 STOP
1000 DEFine PRRCedure init
1010 NK＝50
1020 DIM WS（NX， 30$)$
1030 DIV TK（NK）
1040 DIV Ry（NK）
1050 DIM FX（NX）
1060 DIM NZ（NX）
1070 R1\％＝0
1080 T1K＝1
1090 5\％＝0
1099 END DEFine init
2000 DEFine PROCedure get word
$2010 \mathrm{~K} \xi=\mathrm{=}{ }^{\prime \prime}$
2020 REPeat space rea
2030 IF LEN（TS）＝0 OR T\＄（1 TO 1）く〉＂＂ THEN EXIT space rea
2040 check len
2050 END REPeat space＿rea
2060 IF LEN（T））＞O THEN
2070 REPeat get char
$2080 \mathrm{ks}=\mathrm{ks}$ \＆Ts（1 TO 1）
2090 check len
2100 IF LEN（Ts）＝0 THEN EXIT get char
2105 IF Till to l）＝＂＂THEN ExIT get
char
2110 END REPeat get char
2120 REPeat strip＿space
2130 IF LEN（TS）＝0 THEN EXIT strip sp

STRIPES

## yes

## DOES CAT HAVE

## STRIPES

not as far as I know
There is a great deal more that can be done to improve this program．At the simple level of implementation the method that it uses to store the names of relationships is very inefficient．The program should occasionally scan through the array $W \$$ and remove multiple occurrences of the name of any relationship and adjust any relationship pointers in $R \%(I)$ to point at the single occurrence of each relationship．At a more sophisticated level it should be possible to recognise different categories or classes of objects in the store．For example， TOM is a unique object but CAT is a class to which other
$\square$

## ace

2140 check，Im
2150 If T3（1 TO 1）《＞＂＂THEN EXIT it rip＿space
2160 END REPeat strip＿space
2170 END IF
2999 END DEFine get＿word
3000 DEFine PROCedure tell
$3010 \mathrm{x}=$＝＂
3020 REPeat add＿mord
3030 get mord
3040 If LEN（TS）$=0$ THEN EXIT add＿word 3050 END REPeat add＿mord
$3060 \mathrm{Xs}=\mathrm{Ks}$
3070 F $\%=0$
3080 REFeat print sect
3090 FOR $i=1$ T0 5\％
3100 If $\mathbf{~ H}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{xs}$ THEN
3110 IF P\％（I）＜＞0 THEN
$3120 \quad F k=F x+1$
3130 IF Fk： THEN PRINT Xs；＇＂；
3140 PRINT M\＆（RX（I））；＂＂；
3150 PRINT MF（PY（I））
3160 DK＝PY（I）
3170 on＿stack
3180 END IF
3190 END IF
3200 END FOR ：
3210 If F $k=0$ OR Tik＝1 THEN EXIT print ．sect
3220 off stack
$3230 \quad x:=18(0 \%)$
3240 END REPeat print sect
3250 IF F\％$=0$ THEN dant＿knaw
3299 END DEFine tell
3500 DEFine PROCedure dont know
3510 PRINT＇I DgN＇T KNOW ANYTHING A：OU T Fixs
3520 PRINT PPERHAPS YOU MOULD LIKE TO
TELL ME ABOUT＂；Xs
3599 END DEFine dont know
4000 DEFine PROCedure does
4010 get nord
4015 xteks
4020 REPeat add word
4030 IF LEN（TS）＝0 THEN EXIT add＿word
4040 get word
4050 END REPeat add＿nord
4060 Y $s=K \$$
$4070 \mathrm{k} s=\mathrm{xs}$
$4080 \quad F z=0 ; A \%=0$
4090 REPast text int
4100 FOR 1＝1 T0 S\％
4110 IF ME（I）＝x\＆THEN
4120 F $\mathrm{F}=1$
4130 IF WS（RH（I））＝＂IS A＇THEN
objects can belong．Such classes can be detected by following IS A relationships． In fact the program already includes the array $T \%$ ，which records the type of each item as accurately as it is known when it is entered，although this type of information isn＇t used．
$\mathbf{T} \%(\mathbf{I})=1$ means the item is an object
$\mathbf{T} \%(\mathbf{I})=2$ means the item is a relationship
$\mathbf{T} \%(\mathbf{I})=3$ means the item is a class
$\mathbf{T} \%(\mathbf{I})=4$ means the item is either a class or an object．
You can also introduce new relationships and include them in question processing． For example，TOM IS A CAT implies that TOM has all the items that CAT has but the reverse isn＇t true．In fact the
new relationship that is necessary is

CAT EXAMPLE IS TOM
Given this relationship，any items that TOM HAS might also be items that CAT HAS． In this way you could arrange for the answer to DOES CAT HAVE STRIPES to be AT LEAST SOMETIMES．If other examples of CAT also turned out to have stripes then you might feel justified to conclude that CAT HAS STRIPES．

By experimenting with the above program you will discover many ways of examining and reorganising the relationships between the items．There is one danger to be aware of while using the program－circular relationships．A relationship of the form TOM IS A CAT and CAT IS A TOM will send the program into an infinite loop！

| 4140 | DYCPY（I） | 5190 EXD If |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4150 | on＿stack | 5200 END FIR I |
| 4160 | END If | 5210 REPat pult |
| 4170 |  | 5220 If T17el THEN DYe0iExIT Pull |
| 4180 | D\％$\%$ P\％（1） | 5230 off＿stack |
| 4190 | on＿stack |  |
| 4200 | conp＿wich＿y | 5230 x $x=113$（0x） |
| 4210 | END If | 5260 ExIT pull |
| 4220 | If Ms（RW（I） $\mathbf{I}^{\prime}$ HAS＂THEN | 5270 EXD IF |
| 4230 | DYeP\％（1） | 5280 END REPeat puld |
| 4240 | on＿stack | 5290 If DY＝0 THEN EXIT is＿d |
| 4250 | conp＿with＿ys | 5300 END REPeat is＿a |
| 4260 | END IF | 5310 no．inf |
| 4270 | END IF | 5399 END DEFine is |
| 4280 | END FOR ！ | 6000 DEFine PROCedure add inf |
| 4290 | REPeat pul！ | $6010 \mathrm{Rs}={ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 4300 | IF T1\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ THEN DY＝0：EXIT pull | 6020 REPeat add |
| 4310 | off＿stack | 6030 get word |
| 4320 | IF DK＜＞O THEN EXIT pull | 6040 IF LEN（TS）＝0 THEN EXIT add |
| 4330 | EXD REPeat pull |  |
| 4340 | If DK＝0 THEN EXIT text＿int | 6060 END REPat add |
| 4350 |  | 6070 Yfeks |
| 4360 | END REPrat text＿int | 6099 END DEFine add＿inf |
| 4370 | no inf | 7000 DEFine PROCedure change＿point |
| 4399 | END DEFine does | 7010 S\％＝5\％ t |
| 4400 | DEFine PROCedure no＿inf | 7020 us（SK）${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ S |
| 4410 | IF F\％$=0$ THEN | 7030 T\％（S\％）$=4$ |
| 4420 | PRINT NOO INFORRATSON ON＂；Ks |  |
| 4430 | END IF |  |
| 4440 | If F\％＝1 THEN | 7060 ws（ $51+2$ ）＝\％ |
| 4450 | If AK＝0 THEN | 7070 R\％（SX）$=5 \%$＋1 |
| 4460 | PRINT＂NOT AS FAR AS I KNOM： | $7080 \mathrm{Pz}(5 \chi)=5 \%+2$ |
| 4470 | ELSE | 7090 5x＝5x＋2 |
| 4480 | PRINT＇YES＇ | 7099 END DEFine change point |
| 4490 | END IF | 8000 DEFine PROCedure on＿stack |
| 4500 | END IF | 8010 IF T1\％$=$ NZ THEX |
| 4599 | END DEFine no＿inf | 8020 Mz（T3X）$=0 \mathrm{X}$ |
| 5000 | DEFine PROCedure is | 8030 T1\％ $11 \%$＋1 |
| 5010 | get word | 8040 END If |
| 5020 | X $\mathrm{s}=\mathrm{K}$ s | 8099 END DEFine on＿stack |
| 5030 | REPeat nore | 8100 DEFine PROCedure off stack |
| 5040 | get＿mord | 8110 IF THK＞＞THEN |
| 5050 | IF LEM（TS）$=0$ THEN EXIT nore | 8120 T1\％ 1 T $\%$－ |
| 5060 | END REPeat nore | 8130 DK＝Hz（TIK） |
| 5070 | $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{K}$ ！ | 8140 END IF |
| 5080 | $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}$ ¢ | 8199 END DEFine off stack |
| 5090 | $F \%=0: A \psi=0$ | 8200 DEFine PROCedure conp＿nith＿y |
| 5100 | REPeat is＿a |  |
| 5110 | FOR $1=1$ T0 S\％ | 8299 END DEFine conp aith ys |
| 5120 |  | 9000 DEFine PROCedure check＿Ien |
| 5130 | F\％$=1$ | 9010 IF LEN（TS）＜2 THEN |
| 5140 | If US（R\％（I））＝＇IS A＂THEN | 9020 Ts＝＂ |
| 5150 | D\％$\%$ P\％（ ${ }^{\text {（ }}$ ） | 9030 ELSE |
| 5160 | On＿stack | 9040 T $\$=$ TS 22 T0 LEN（T\＄）$)$ |
| 5170 | conp nith＿y | 9050 END If |
| 5180 | END IF | 9099 END DEFine check＿len |

## MIRACLE SYSTEMS

- 14 day money back guarantee on all products -- 12 month warranty on all products -


## QL CENTRONICS PRINTER INTERFACE £29.95

$\star$ Complete unit including 3 metre cable
$\star$ Plugs into either SER1 or SER2
QL SERIAL CABLE £7.50
$\star 3$ metre cable
QL JOYSTICK ADAPTOR £4.99
$\star$ Lets Atari/Commodore/Spectrum joysticks plug into CTL ports

## QL SCREEN DUMP

 £4.99$\star$ Copies whole or part of screen to Epson compatible printer
QL DOUBLE EXPANDER £39.00
$\star$ Connects both RAM and DISK to QL
(Not necessary for MIRACLE EXPANDERAM)
QL MODAPTOR
£39.00
$\star$ Links QL to 300/300, 1200/75, 1200/1200 modem QL MOUSE. (Please call)
QL EXPANDERAM 256. £95.00
$\star$ 256K RAM with through connector for DISK I/F
QL EXPANDERAM 512.
£125.00
$\star 512 \mathrm{~K}$ RAM with through connector for DISK I/F

MIRACLE SYSTEMS LTD AVONDALE WORKSHOPS WOODLAND WAY KINGSWOOD BRISTOL BS15 1QL

## Please send CWO.

Access orders welcomed. Send SAE for catalogue.

SINCLAIR and QL are trade marks of Sinclair Research Ltd Tel: (0272) 603871 Ext 210

## QL POOLSWINNER

## THE ULTIMATE POOLS PREDICTOR

$\star$ MASSIVE DATABASE Poolswinner is a sophisticated pools prediction aid. It comes complete with a large database - 25000 matches over 12 years. All English and Scottish team names are in the database. $\star$ PREDICTS Not just score draws, but no-scores as well.
$\star$ SUCCESSFDUL We guarantee that poolswinner performs considerably better than chance.
$\star$ EASE Rather than having to type in each team name, which can be up to 16 characters long you simply type in up to 3 figures and the teams are displayed on your screen.
$\star$ UNIQUE The precise prediction formulae calculates the actual efficiency of every team as the results come in and with speed. As far as we know there isn't another pools predicting program that uses this method.

## (SUPPLIED ON MICRODRIVE CARTRIDGE)

## ONLY £14.99 (all inclusive)

## Cheques/P.O's payable to:

## TECHSOFT

33 High Street, South Hiendley, Barnsley, South Yorkshire S72 9AE
24 hours delivery service

## PUT

 TALENTON YOUR OL

## CARTRIDGE DOCTOR

Your data is worth a lot to you. Source programs, text, scientific information, records, all represent hours of time and effort. The CARTRIDGE DOCTOR will, in most cases enable you to:

- Recover files from damaged or suspect cartridges, even files inaccessible to BASIC
- Recover newly-deleted files
- Recover files with lost or damaged blocks (in BASIC, QUILL etc.) using the FILE PATCH UTILITY.
The CARTRIDGE DOCTOR is easy to use. It incorporates a powerful rule-based expert system which can make sensible decisions and automate much of the labour needed to recover lost data. Anextensive set of tools is also provided for the informed user. Full instructions are included.
Available from selected branches of W H Smiths and Boots or direct from TALENT.

(Please add 50 p postage and packing)


## THE LOST KINGDOM OF ZKUL <br> WEST (text adventures)

Explore the ancient dwelling place of Dwarves - or pit your wits and reflexes against a gang of robbers in a Western ghost town. These challenging text adventures are stimulating, addictive - and highly enjoyable.
"WEST will please not only adventure addicts but anyone who ever frowned into a puzzle of any sort"'

QL USER
The quality of the game is superb - this is the standard the others have to beat." MICRO ADVENTURER On ZKUL Available from selected branches of W H Smiths or direct from TALENT

each
(Please add 50p postage and packing)

## COSMOS <br> by G F Cornwell

Identify over 500 stars and planets with this impressive astronomy program. COSMOS displays your choice of star maps for any date and time and for any part of the worid.
View the solar system, the moons of Jupiter, the rings of Saturn even Halley's Comet. Call up comprehensive information on any visible object in the sky. Menu-driven, easy to use - a fascinating addition to your QL software library.
Available direct from TALENT
(Please add 50p
postage and packing)




Sinclair, OL are Registered Trade Marks of Sinclair Research Limited

BASIC DIFFERENCES
Backing up last month's feature on transferring Spectrum programs onto the
QL's microdrives, Marcus
Jeffery examines some of the differences between Spectrum BASIC and QL

## SuperBasic.

With the dramatic price drop of the QL recently, the machine is now a far more attractive proposition. To many people, looking for a new micro this Christmas, it will be viewed as a logical upgrade from the Spectrum, much as the Spectrum was the 'next step' from the ZX81. However, the present lack of software available for the QL is likely to entice many people into converting software from their old machine - not an easy task when you consider the vast differences between Spectrum BASIC and QL SuperBasic.
Fortunately, with SuperBasic being far more versatile than its predecessor, we can convert large chunks of code with remarkable ease. For instance, Table 1 shows the mathematical functions available on the Spectrum,

DEFine FuNction SGN(x) IF $x>0$ THEN
RETurn + 1
IF $x<0$ THEN
RETurn - 1 RETurn 0
END DEFine SGN
From now on, the function SGN can be used on the QL in the same way as all the other functions, with the syntax SGN(x). One thing to be careful of when converting mathematical functions to the QL is where to put the brackets which are used in SuperBasic. If we take the following line in Spectrum BASIC:

## PRINT ABS 5-9

You would probably expect the value four, because five minus nine equals four, and the absolute value of this is four. However, due to operator priority, the 'ABS 5' is executed before the subtraction, giving the final result minus four.
Having considered the numeric functions, let's look at strings (Table 2). On the whole, the Spectrum and the QL are very similar, both using string slicing, the same type of dimensioning and so on. Nevertheless, there are a few important differences in string use. For instance, try the following on the Spectrum:
on the QL, you'll get the output:

$$
{ }_{* *}^{*}\{4 \times \operatorname{CHR} \$(255)\}^{*}
$$

These differences occur because the QL doesn't define the strings to contain spaces. The easy method of avoiding this is to fill all QL strings with spaces when they are first needed. You can do this using FILL\$, choosing a large repetition number, such as:

## DIM a\$(20) <br> a\$ = FILL\$(" ",100) <br> The QL has no need for the

Table 3. The logical operators AND, NOT and OR.

| MATHEMATICAL FUNCTIONS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPECTRUM FORMAT | QL FORMAT | USE |
| ABS $x$ <br> ACS $\times$ <br> ASN x <br> ATN $\times$ <br> $\operatorname{COS} x$ <br> EXP x <br> INT x <br> LN $x$ <br> PI <br> SGN $x$ <br> SIN $x$ <br> SQR x <br> TAN x | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ABS }(x) \\ & \text { ACOS }(x) \\ & \text { ASIN }(x) \\ & \text { ATAN }(x) \\ & \operatorname{COS}(x) \\ & \operatorname{EXP}(x) \\ & \operatorname{INT}(x) \\ & \operatorname{LN}(x) \\ & \text { PI } \end{aligned}$ <br> $\operatorname{SIN}(x)$ $\text { SQRT }(x)$ $\text { TAN }(x)$ | Returns Absolute Value <br> Returns Arccosine <br> Returns Arcsine <br> Returns Arctangent <br> Returns Cosine <br> Returns Exponent <br> Returns Integer <br> Returns Common Logarithm <br> Gives value of Pi <br> Returns Sign as $-1,0$ or 1 <br> Returns Sine <br> Returns Square-root <br> Returns Tangent |

Table. 1 Trigonometric and other maths functions.
and their SuperBasic
equivalents. As you can see, the only function lacking on the QL is SGN, which returns -1 for negative arguments, +1 for positive arguments, or zero for zero arguments. Here again, due to the flexibility of the QL, all you need to do is add the following lines to your program:

| STRING FUNCTIONS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPECTRUM FORMAT | QL FORMAT | USE |
| CHRS $x$ <br> CODE $\times \$$ <br> LEN $\times \$$ <br> STRS $\times$ <br> VAL $\times \$$ <br> VALS $\times \$$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CHR\$ }(x) \\ & \text { CODE }(\times \$) \\ & \text { LEN }(\times \$) \\ & \times \mathbb{8}=x \\ & x=x \$ \end{aligned}$ | Returns ASCII character Returns ASCII integer Returns length of $x \$$ Converts x to string Converts $\times \$$ to numeric Strips a level of string quotes |

Table 2. Functions to permit string handling.
sure they can also write a QL function to emulate it. This is simply a matter of removing one level of inverted commas from a string, then returning a string.

Both the Spectrum and the QL use the non-zero values for true and zero for false, so there shouldn't be too much trouble converting these (Table 3).
Things should work even with the more complex use of the logical relations, such as:

LET $\mathbf{a}=\mathbf{b}+(\mathbf{c}>\mathbf{d})+\mathbf{e}$ * (f $<=\mathbf{g}$ )
The only problem you may come across is if you have a program containing something like:

PRINT 13 AND 7
If you perform a logical AND

| LOGICAL OPERATORS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| SPECTRUM FORMAT | QL FORMAT | USE |
| $x$ AND $y$ | $\times$ AND $y$ | Return TRUE if $x$ AND $y$ is true |
| NOT $x$ | NOT $x$ | Return opposite of $x$ |
| $x$ OR $y$ | $x$ OR $y$ | Return TRUE if $x$ OR $y$ is true |

functions STR $\$$ and VAL, due to its use of coercion. If you want to perform the following Spectrum command:

LET a\$ = STR\$(1.234)
then simply assign the
number to a string variable:
a\$ = 1.234
The QL's coercion will take care of the rest. The VAL function is similarly handled by assigning a string number to a numeric variable. One of the bits you'll get the answer five, the Spectrum will print thirteen, and the QL will print one.

When using the Pascal-like SuperBasic language, the advanced control structures make such commands as GO TO and GO SUB redundant. Fortunately, however, Sinclair have seen fit to leave these commands in the syntax for compatibility with other for compatibility with other

| CONTROL STRUCTURES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPECTRUM FORMAT | QL FORMAT | USE |
| DEF FN $\times()=$ expression | DEFine FuNction $\times()$ RETurn expression END DEFine $x$ | Single-line function definition |
| FOR..TO..STEP statements NEXT | FOR..TO. STEP'statements <br> or FOR..TO..STEP statements <br> END FOR | Loop repitition control |
| FN×() | $\times$ () | Call function |
| GO SUB line | GOSUB line | Call subroutine |
| GO TO line | GOTO line | Go to line number |
| IF..THEN..ELSE | IF..THEN..ELSE <br> or IF..THEN statements ELSE statements ENDIF | Condition control |
| RETURN | RETurn | Return from GOSUB call |
| STOP | STOP | Stop program execution |

Table 4. Looping and other program flow commands.
uses \& to concatenate strings, whereas the Spectrum uses + . The reason for using $\&$ is to avoid confusion when coercing results. For instance, on a Spectrum:
LET a = VAL " 1.234 " +5
would give the result 6.234, because the VAL converts its immediate argument, then adds the five. On the QL:

$$
\mathrm{a}=" 1.234 "+5
$$

would give the correct result, but:

$$
a=" 1.234 " \& 5
$$

would give ' 1.2345 '. The \& induces the QL to coerce the five to a string and concatenate the two strings before coercing back to a numeric value!

Finally, if anybody can ever find a use for VAL\$ then I'm
many of the control structures have a slightly different layout, but conversion from the Spectrum is still relatively simple. In all cases, the QL contains the more advanced structures, which can easily accommodate the elementary Spectrum features.

Moving on, Table 5 shows the data and file handling commands. Again, conversion is relatively straightforward. Bear in mind that the Spectrum could have such lines as LOAD "" CODE to load some byte data or machine code. Using QL microdrives you'll have to change this to LBYTES and specify the file name. Another little anomaly is the RESTORE statement. On the Spectrum, the data

| DATA AND FILE HANDLING |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPECTRUM FORMAT | QL FORMAT | USE |
| DATA data list DIM array list LOAD filename LOAD filename CODE start, length MERGE filename READ variable(s) RESTORE line SAVE filename SAVE filename CODE start, length | DATA data list DIM array list LOAD dev-filename LBYTES dev-filename start MERGE dev-filename READ variable(s) RESTORE line SAVE dev-filename SBYTES dev-filename start, length | List data for use by READ Dimension vectors and arrays <br> Load a BASIC program Load a data file <br> Combine/Load program Read a DATA item Restore DATA pointer Save a BASIC program Save a data file |

Table 5. SAVEing, LOADing and other file commands.
pointer is automatically restored to the beginning of a program as it is run. So, with the following program:

```
10 READ a
20 PRINT a
30 STOP
4 0 \text { DATA 1,2,3,4}
```

the digit ' 1 ' will be printed, however many times you may run it. If you try the same program on the QL, you'll get the answers ' 1 ', then ' 2 ', and so on. To be safe, when using READ and DATA, always include a RESTORE
statement at the beginning of the program.

| SIMPLE INPUT/OUTPUT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPECTRUM FORMAT | QL FORMAT | USE |
| *AT line, column CLS COPY <br> *FLASH 0 or 1 <br> *INK colour iNKEY\$ <br> \|NPUT string, vars(s) <br> * NVERSE 0 or 1 LPRINT expression *OVER 0 or 1 *PAPER colour PRINT expression TAB column | AT line, column CLS [channel] <br> FLASH [channel] 0 or 1 INK [channel] colour INKEYS <br> INPUT string, var(s) Swap INK/PAPER Use PRINT channel OVER 0 or 1 PAPER [channel] colour PRINT [channel] expression TO column | Set print position <br> Clear screen to current paper <br> Copy screen to printer <br> Turn flastiing off or on <br> Print in specified colour <br> Check keyboard for key press <br> Input data from keyboard <br> Print in inverse colours <br> Print the information to the printer <br> Turn overwriting off/on <br> Print on specified colour <br> Print the information to the screen <br> Tabulate output (This is embedded in PRINT/INPUT statements on Spectrum and the QL |

* On the Spectrum, these commands will be found embedded in statements,
such as PRINT. LPRINT, INPUT, PLOT, DRAW, and CIRCLE. On the QL,
they should be separate statements prior to these commands.
able 6. Basic I/O and screen commands.

Input and output of information are obviously very important in any program. Some of this will be based on screen graphic layout, and as such is bound to be very different from one machine to another. Before considering these, table 6 shows some of the simpler Input/Output commands. The Spectrum has eight colours (as has the QL in MODE 8/256) and, whilst printing, these can be changed in much the same way as on the QL. The
Spectrum COPY command sends the appropriate bit patterns of each screen byte to a ZX printer, thus allowing you to copy any screen. On the QL, with its possible range of printers, this would be very difficult to write. However, if all you want is text, then it's easy enough to set up a printer channel and reprint the screen. If you write procedures to perform the printing within the program, you could then call it using different channel parameters. Setting up a printer channel is also the way to simulate LPRINT, using

PEEKs and POKEs, probably for machine code or directly accessing the display and attribute files, then you deserve all you get. Try to pick a program making more normal use of Spectrum BASIC.

We now start coming across the main problems when converting software. The layout of the Spectrum screen (Fig 1) is organised in two files. The first is a simple bit mapped on/off display file. The


Figure 1. Spectrum screen layout. horizontal axis has 32 bytes ( 256 pixels) and the vertical axis has 24 character lines (192 pixels), using 6144 bytes. In addition to this there is a separate 'Attribute' screen which has just one byte per character square. Each byte

This also gives a small BORDER which can be changed in response to the Spectrum's BORDER command. One feature of this command is that it also changes the PAPER colour of channel zero (input area). Therefore, you could easily redefine charnel zero on the QL to fit over the border of channel one, without spoiling the screen effect.
The next problem is to alter the QL's graphics scale, to emulate the Spectrum's horizontal (256) and vertical (176) axis. The QL vertical scale begins at 100, and the first parameter of the scale command can change this to 176 - measured from the top left-hand corner of Window Zero (if you've defined this). Unfortunately, this does not give the correct horizontal distance, and the SCALE command will not allow us to define values for both axes. You could mess about for hours trying to improve these coordinate values, and never

| GRAPHICS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPECTRUM FORMAT | QL FORMAT | USE |
| ATTR line, column BORDER colour | BORDER [channel] width, colour | Returns attribute value of character square Set colour of screen border |
| BRIGHT 0,1 or 8 CIRCLE $x$,y,radius DRAW dx,dy PLOT $x, y$ POINT $x, y$ | CIRCLE $x, y$, radius LINE-R TO $d x, d y$ POINT $x, y$ | Set character brightness <br> Draws a circle at $x, y$ <br> Draw line dx , dy (relative to present cursor) <br> Plot point $x, y$ <br> Return 0/1 for paper/ink |

## Table 8. Commands for graphics manipulation.

(though it's dubious whether it sounds any better!). The USR command is for the Spectrum's User-Defined Graphic characters. These can be any of the graphics letters ' $a$ ' to ' $u$ '. It's not too difficult to obtain user-defined graphics on the QL, just by reserving an area of memory (using RESPR), then POKEing the appropriate bytes to use, say, codes 128 onwards.

Unfortunately, the QL's character sizes are not the same as those on the Spectrum, being narrower and taller, requiring nine bytes each. This makes any simulation of character graphics extremely difficult, and best avoided. The other commands in this table deal mainly with byte memory. If you've chosen a Spectrum program which uses
contains the information for the PAPER colour ( 0 to 7 ), the INK colour ( 0 to 7 ), the BRIGHTness (on/off) and FLASHing (on/off). Then, just to make things a little more complicated still, the screen is split into two areas (like windows on the QL). Window one (Output) covers the topmost 22 lines, and is used for listing and printing, whilst the bottom two lines (window zero) are used for input, error messages, and so on. What's more, the graphics coordinates start from the bottom-left of the output window only, giving a range of $(0,0)$ to $(255,175)$.
Now the QL is flexible enough to emulate (to a degree) the Spectrum screen layout. Use MODE 8 to give the eight required colours, and try the following values to give the 32 column display:
WINDOW \#1,416,256,48,0
CSIZE\# 1,2,0 $\quad\{$ Default $\}$


## Illustrating Super-Basic on the Sinclair QL

 by DONALD ALCOCK . . .introduces you to Super-Basic on this popular machine. Packed with examples and in the same unique style as the author's previous books, it explains and illustrates useful programming techniques, including graphics, state tables, list processing, sorting and recursion. The ideal companion to the Sinclair QL, this book is both a complete guide to the facilities available on this machine, and a clear reference manual for Super-Basic. Comb-bound $£ 5.95$ net<br>

## MEDIC DATASYSTEMS DISK DRIVES

At last, the definitive QL expansion system has arrived:

| EXTRA RAM | $\mathbf{1}$ DISK DRIVE | $\mathbf{2}$ DISK DRIVES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | $£ 249$ | $£ 399$ |
| 256K | $£ 359$ | $£ 509$ |
| 512K | $£ 449$ | $£ 595$ |

The above systems use $3.5^{\prime \prime} 720 \mathrm{~K}$ Mitsubishi drives, include parallel printer interface, RAM disk and the following FREE software: M-DESK, M-BASE, M-ACCOUNTS, M-KEY, M-SQUEEZE, M-SPELL, M-MERGE, M-BOOT, M-TRANSFER, M-COPY.

We sell a wide range of other products for the QL at equally competitive prices. Just write or telephone for details.

PRICES INCLUDE VAT AND DELIVERY
EXPORT ORDERS WELCOME (NO VAT)


57 Repton Drive Haslington, Crewe CW1 1SA Tel: (0270) 582301
Canibridge University Press

The Edinburgh Building, shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 2RU, England



For all BBC B and QL micro users, the Cumana UPGRADE offers the chance to step into a truly professional environment.

Powered by the UNIX-like, high performance OS-9 operating system, the UPGRADE is easily installed with no soldering or wiring required. With a single keyboard command, the user changes from standard mode to UPGRADE mode; the result is multi-tasking, real-time, true minicomputer performance!

The Cumana UPGRADE available only from Cumana:-

RAM expansion of 512 Kbytes standard

- Double density floppy disk controller
- Winchester disk interface for high storage capabilityFull multi-tasking in true real-timeUNIX software compatibilityPowerful graphics kernel
Dynacalc-powerful electronic spreadsheet
Stylograph with Mailmerge \& Spell Check (versatile word processor)
- Sculptor - Database/Software development system
- Basic09 - Basic compilerCompilers for C and Pascal professional quality compilers Assembler
"The Cumana UPGRADEmore performance, more payoff in your existing investment."

OS-9 and Basic 09
are trademarks of Microware \& Motorola UNIX is a trademark of Bell Laboratories. Sculptor is a trademark of MPD. BBC is a trademark of Acorn. MS-DOS is a trademark of Sinclair Research Ltd

Guildford, Surrey, England, GU3 3BH.
Tel: Guildford (0483) 571666. Telex: 859380


## PRESENTED

FREE WITH


# QL BARGAINS 

## $\star$ ALL PRICES INCLUDE VAT AND NEXT DAY DELIVERY BY SECURICOR $\star$ * OR FIRST CLASS POST $\star$ CALL 0267231246 FOR PERSONAL ASSISTANCE

## FULLY TESTED QL VERSION 3 SOFTWARE £199

PRINTER PAICES WCLUDE MIRACLE SYSTEM WTERFACEMANNESMANN TALLY MTB0 + ..... $£ 219$
SEIKOSHA SP1000A (Friction Tractor and NLQ) ..... $\varepsilon 239$
EPSON LX80 ..... $\sum 269$
EPSON LX80 WITH TRACTOR FEED ..... $\sum 286$
TAXAN KP810 ..... $\varepsilon 299$
TAXAN KP910 ..... ع419
QUEN DATA DAISYWHEEL ..... $\Sigma 289$
Miracle Systems Parallel Interface ..... $E 29$
Serial Cable ..... $\mathbf{E 1 0}$
2000 Sheets Fanfold Paper (Supplied with printer) ..... $£ 16$

## accessories

4 Microdrive Cartridges ....................................................................... $£ 8.00$
$\qquad$
10 DS/DD 5.25" Disks E23.00
10 DS/DD 3.25" Disks ..... $£ 23.00$
RIBEONS
E5.50 Brother M1009 ..... £5.50
MT80 or Shinwa
$\mathbf{8 6 . 0 0}$
Quen Data
$\star \star$ BUDGET RAM $\&$ DISK UPGRADES $\star \star$
CUMANA DISK INTERFACE ONLY £79 512K EXPANDER RAM ONLY £119 CUMANA DUAL 3½" DRIVES + CUMANA INTERFACE ONLY $£ 269$ FULL RAM + DISK DRIVE UPGRADE ONLY £379
^ BRIGHT STAR MODEMS ONLY £199 ^
INCLUDES AUTO ANSWER/DIALPCML DISK INTERFACE WITH 260K RAM \& ROM £249PCML DISK INTERFACE WITH CUMANA DUAL DRIVE £439

## LANGUAGES

METACOMCO ASSEMBLER ..... $£ 29$
METACOMCO BCPL ..... $\varepsilon 49$
METACOMCO LISP ..... £49
METACOMCO PASCAL ..... z72
METACOMCO 'C' ..... £82
DIGITAL BASIC COMPILER ..... $£ 54$
DIGITAL FORTH + REVERS ..... £26
DIGITAL SUPER MONITOR ..... £13
TALENT CARTRIDGE DOCTOR .. ..... £13
LEISURE
TALENT ZKUL ..... $\varepsilon 13$
TALENT WEST ..... $E 13$
TALENT GRAPHIQL ..... £29
EIDERSOFT ZAPPER ..... ¢9
QL SPRITE GENERATOR ..... $£ 20$
QL SUPERBACKGAMMON ..... £12
PSION CHESS ..... $\mathbf{\Sigma 1 7}$
HYPODRIVE ..... E13

## business

TR SYSTEMS PAYROLL .............. $\mathbf{E 6 3}$
DECISION MAKER ....................... £35
PROJECT PLANNER .................... £35
ENTREPENEUR ........................... £35
QL HOME FINANCE (BUZZ) ......... $£ 22$
TYPING TUTOR ........................... $\mathbf{£ 2 0}$
EIDERSOFT ARCHIVER ................ $\mathbf{£ 1 7}$
EIDERSOFT QSPELL (CART) .......... $£ 20$
EIDERSOFT QSPELL (DISK) ......... £23

MICRODEAL HOPPER ................. $\mathbf{\Sigma 1 2}$ MICRODEAL CUTHBERT/SPACE .. $\mathbf{£ 1 2}$ MICRODEAL CRAZY PAINTER ..... £11 MICRODEAL FLIGHT SIMULATOR $£ 16$ MICRODEAL LANDS OF HAVOC .. $\mathbf{£ 1 6}$ QL CAVERN ............................... $\mathbf{£ 1 2}$ MATCH POINT ........................... £13

## MONTTORS (CABLES INCLUDED)

Microvitec Cub 1451/DQ3 Colour ..... $\{254$
Microvitec Cub 1451/DQT3 with Swivel Stand ..... $\varepsilon 274$
Swivel Stand for Microvitec ..... $£ 25$
Philips V7001 18MHz Green (RECOMMENDED FOR THE QL) ..... $£ 92$
Swivel Stand for Philips Monitor ..... E 23
3250 WATT MANS FILTER ..... $£ 36$
$\star$ Provides four protected mains sockets with plug$\star$ Avoid crashes and damage to the QL's components* 30 db suppression 1 MHz to 30 MHz

- 130 joules spike suppression
MODAPTOR ..... $£ 39$* Link your QL to any modem with an RS232C socket* Prestel and Bulletin Board software included
QUICKSHOT II JOYSTICK WITH ADAPTOR ..... 814
QL JOYSTICK ADAPTOR ..... $£ 5$


# STRONG COMPUTER SYSTEMS <br> BRYN COTTAGE, PENIEL, CARMARTHEN, DYFED SA32 7DJ. 



AR CH IVE

## EDITOR

Paul Coster BSc

## ASSISTANT EDITOR

 Paolo Baccanello
## ART EDITOR

Mike Spiller
PRINCIPAL AUTHORS
Dr A Carmichael
Adam Denning
Roger Vernon
Christopher Sherwood
ADVERTISING
Phil Baker
PUBLISHER
Neil Wood

QL User,
Priory Court,
30-32 Farringdon Lane,
LONDON EC1R 3AU.
Telephone 01-251 6222
Published and Distributed by EMAP Business \& Computer Publications.
Subscriptions, backnumbers and reprint information from: Carl Dunne (Magazine Services) on 01-251 6222 Ext 2429.
U.S. Sales Agent - Motorsport, RR1, Box 200D, Jonesburg, MO 63351.
Typesetting and Make-up by
Time Graphics (Northampton) Ltd
Printing by Riverside Press.
C COPYRIGHT QL USER - 1985

# The QL's Index Link 

Archive is probably the most difficult of the four Psion packages to really come to grips with, or at least it appears so, especially if you try to understand everything in the User Guide all at once. On the other hand it is a powerful package and probably more than any of the others, realises the potential of using a micro to replace a manual procedure. The purpose of this article is to give you some additional help and ideas, firstly on how to get started, and then on how to translate your particular application into an Archive database - whether its for high-powered scientific research or just keeping track of your record and tape collection. If you've already made a start with Archive the next section will just be revision before getting down to applications.

Archive is a tool for organising information - storing it, retrieving it, sorting it, searching through it and generally managing it. The analogy to a card-index system is a good one since information is stored on records (like the cards in a manual system) and the records are collected together in a file (like the card-index box). On each record there are a number of fields (like the spaces on each card) which are used to contain the information relevant to the particular item (or person) referred to by that record. Fields have a type which indicates whether the field is for textual or numeric information. The great advantage of using Archive instead of a manual card-index is that the laborious sorting and searching jobs are carried out automatically. When you add a new record to the file, or delete or amend an existing one, the file is automatically re-sorted.
Searching for particular items or groups of items, accumulating totals from individual fields on all or some of the records and (ifyou
have a printer) printing out sorted lists, reports or labels, can all be readily achieved with the Archive database system. Archive also allows you to have several database files open at once, so for more complicated applications it is ideal for linking together related information.

## FIRST STEPS

Naturally; before you can use a tool effectively you need to know what it does and the basics of how to use it. This doesn't imply that you need to pore over every detail of the manual - in fact this is probably counter-productive. It's far better to experiment with a few simple examples first.

An obvious contender is the telephone/address list since it is quite straight-forward and probably all of us have one, even if it's only scribbled in the back of our diaries (maybe it is in a card-index box!). Load Archive and try typing the following:

> Create "Phone" <ENTER> Surname\$ <ENTER> Firstname\$ <ENTER> Address\$ Telephone\$ endcreate
> <ENTER>
> <ENTER>
> <ENTER>

You have just created your first database file - it really is as simple as that! The effect of the above command is to create a file named "Phone_dbf" (the "_dbf" part of the filename is the default file extension for database files) and each record in the file will have 4 text fields for storing the name, address and 'phone number of the people on the list. To insert some names and addresses in the file just type: insert which should cause a blank record to be displayed for you to type in the details. When you have entered a number of records press $<$ F4> to leave insert mode. You could now try a number of the commands like order which sorts the file into
ascending or descending alphabetical order on any field (eg, Surname\$), cls which clears the screen, display which displays the current record, search, find and locate which are different ways of looking for a particular record, or alter which is used to change the record on display. There are many more commands on which you will find full details in the User Guide or, if you press $<\mathrm{F} 1>$, on Archive's own help pages. It's worth trying as many of the commands out as possible so that you get the feel of what you can do, and if you do this before you type in too much data, you won't feel too bad if you make an error and delete some data accidentally! (Do it after 2 hours typing and it's much more painful - so always remember to back up all your data at least once on another cartridge.) When you have finished using a file, to make sure it is all present and correct on the microdrive cartridge, you must type close, or quit (which also returns you to SuperBASIC) or new (which also clears any procedures or special screen formats from the computer's memory). To examine the file again use the command look or, if you want to change the file at all, open.
When you are reasonably confident about using commands the next step is to try to incorporate some in a few simple procedures. Procedures are ways of storing often repeated sets of commands, or of carrying out some processing on the data in the database.
For example, if you type all your address list into the machine it's not very convenient to have to nip up to the computer, load Archive and the database and then locate the required name, every time you want to ring someone up. It's much easier if you have a paper list too.

The advantage the database gives you for storing the address list is that it is easy to change and keep in alphabetical order, and it may be useful for things like typing address labels automatically. So to get the best of both worlds we need to write a procedure to print out the address list whenever an up-to-date copy is required. To do this first enter the command edit, to use Archive's screen editor, and type in the following procedure. The language used is actually a dialect of BASIC specifically developed for the database package and incorporating all the commands which can be used directly from the keyboard. Here's the procedure:
to read. Remember, anything you can write with a GOTO you can write in a structured form using if / then / else / endif or while / endwhile. If you need to jump forwards in the program an if statement could replace the jump, if you need to jump backwards a while could be used. Other additional features of the language include the trace command which shows you the statements as they are being executed - very useful for debugging.

Having noted some of the differences with BASIC, writing procedures for Archive is nevertheless in most respects very similar to writing in SuperBasic, and it's not the intention of this article to spend

```
proc AdList
    rem *** Prints the address list on the
    rem *** screen or to a printer
    input "Send output to printer (y/n)? ";Ans$
    spooloff
    if Ans$<>" y" and Ans$< >"Y"
        cls :rem*** Output sent to screen
        spoolon screen
        endif
    first :rem *** Start at the beginning of the file
    while not eof()
        Iprint "Name: +Firstname$+" "+Surname$
        Iprint "Address: "+Address$
        Iprint "Telephone: "+Telephone$
        Iprint
        next :rem *** Go to the next record
        endwhile
    spooloff
    endproc
```

The procedure prints out a list of all the addresses in the database in the order in which they are held in the file. If you used the order command this will be
alphabetical order, otherwise it's likely to be in an order related to how you typed it in. Having typed in the procedure, press <ESC> twice to exit the editor and use save to store the procedure on microdrive, as the procedure will be lost from memory when you quit or type new. To try it out type Adlist.

The procedure demonstrates a few features of Archive's language like the conditional statement (if) and the loop statement (while) which use a strictly structured form - no GOTO's allowed! It may take a little getting used to if you've only used BASIC before, but while it's sometimes a little inconvenient it should result in clearer programs
too much time on this aspect. As practice in writing procedures try writing one to help inputting the data. For example after asking for each field it could change the surname to upper-case, firstname to initial upper-case followed by lower-case, and check the phone number contains only numbers. Use the append command to enter each record into the database.

## APPLIED SCIENCE

What about other more complicated applications? The really good thing about Archive is that you can tailor it to your own interest and use it to store and organise data how you want it. There is no limit to what you could apply it to: stock control, mailing lists and lending libraries are some obvious suggestions, but what about butterfly collecting, gardening, school
reports and form lists (for teachers), facts for exam revision (for pupils), quiz games (and other trivial pursuits), catalogues of products, photogiaph collections, analysis of experimental results or even storing information about your wine cellar!
The first part of the job is to really examine what you want to do and how you think Archive is going to help. It's all too easy to jump in with both feet, spend a few hours bashing the keyboard to set up a database, and probably quite a few more hours typing in the data, only to find that it doesn't do the job you want it to do. Even with thought you may not get it right first time, but you can always add enhancements if you've got the basic structure right. A little time spent examining the problem at the beginning really pays dividends.

Archive allows you to use multiple data files simultaneously, which is a feature you may want to use as it is very useful for referring to a different set of information from a data record. For example, a school form list might well contain the addresses of the pupils, but it would be inconvenient to also store the reports in the same file, and time-consuming to type addresses into the report file. Two files with a simple crossreference between them is therefore required.
If you do reference other files it is important that you pick up the right record. Surnames are rarely unique, and even with initials or first names can often be duplicated, so it is better to have another field for a reference number. Such a field is known as the primary key to the file, and one value of the primary should key give us only one record.

As well as considering what data you want to store and whether it can conveniently be stored as one or more files, you must consider how the database is going to be used - how information gets in and how it gets out. Ideally data going in should be checked to make sure it is consistent with what is already in the database, and data being output may well be required in the form of a report (for which a procedure will probably be needed) or a special
screen format (which can be designed using the sedit command). How much time you spend writing input procedures and so on will really depend on how important it is that mistakes are found during input, and possibly on who inputs the data.

## PHILASOPHY

Consider another example collecting stamps. Depending on the size of your collection you might want to store data on each of your stamps, or just those in a particular album, or maybe one data record per page or per album. Depending on how you want to use the data and what sort of reports you want the computer to give you when all the data has been entered, you might want to store the purchase price of stamps, their estimated value, catalogue cost, condition, date of issue, and so. You might even want to store details of stamps that you'd like to own one day! You will need to take into account the total number of records you want to create, as if you have an unexpanded QL and sort your files on one field, the maximum would be about 1000 records. If you collect stamps and wish to use Archive to catalogue your collection you may choose to store slightly different data from that which I that chosen, but in any case here is an attempt at setting up data files for this application.
Looking at the data to be stored you will see that it falls into two categories: data about particular stamps in the collection, and data about particular types of stamps (of which there may be a number of examples in the collection). This suggests that two data files will be needed. The following two procedures define suitable database files:

## proc NewTypes;Filename\$

## proc NenTypesfFilenaces

## res $w$ Crestes a new file for storing <br> res ${ }^{1+2}$ data about types of stapes

create Filionanes logical 'r

## Type_Ret_Ko <br> stanp.Nases

Country;
Issue_Dates
nint_value
Used_Value
Comentss
endereate
order Type_Ref_Moja
endproc
proc NewCollection; Filename\$
proc MewCollectiongFilenaes
ren ste Creates a new file for stanp collection
create Filenaes logical "g"
Stane_Ref_Mo
Stam_Type
Page_No
Position_Mo
Mint
Purchase_Dt
Cost
Sale_Value
Coments
endereate

Having run these procedures with suitable file names as parameters we can start entering data about stamps. However a data entry procedure might be useful which could search for the appropriate stamp type name and if the type had not yet been entered allow both files to be updated together

Other useful procedures would be one to print the catalogue of the whole collection and one to print a summary report of the total value of the collection. Here are my suggestions for these procedures, firstly to output the value of the collection:

## proc FindValue

## proc FindValue

rea tht io shom total value of albua
spoolon screen
cls :CenPrint;"Potal Cost and Value ${ }^{\text {, }, 80}$

let Total_Yal $=0$ : let Total_Cost $=0$
all ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$
Let Total_ValsTotal_Val+s.Sale_Value
let Total_Cost=Total_Cost+5. Cost endall
CenPrint;"Cost of collection $=\cdots+$ dec (Total_Cost, 2,8$), 80$
CenPrint; ${ }^{\text {E Estiated }}$ sale value of collection $="+$ dec (Total_Val,2,81,80
spooloff : print : print sYesNo; 'Okay?'
endproc

## proc Catalogue

proc Catalogue
rea the Prints catalogue of collection to screen or printer print :Yesilos "Do you mant the catalogue sent to printer?" spooloff: if not yes: spoolon screen : endif
let yes $=0$
while not yes
YesNoj ${ }^{\text {PPrint catalogue in Country/Date order?" }}$ if yes
use "T": order Countrysja, Issue_Dates;at first
use "s": arder Stanp_Type;at Heading;1 while not eof ("T")
use "S": locate T.Type_Rof_Mo

PrinStaapt next "S": enduhilie
next "T": endmhile
Iprint rept ( $\left.{ }^{\prime-}-1,79\right)$
else
YesNoj "Print catalogue in Page/Position order of albun?"
if yes
use "S': order Page_Moja, Position_Moja
use "T": order Type_Ref_No;a
Heading; 2 : first " s "
mile not eof ('s')
use "T": locate S.Stanp.Type
PrinStanpi next 'g's enduhile lprint rept ("-",79) endif
endif
print :YesNo;"Okay?"
endwhill
Reorder: spooloff
endproc

## proc Heading;N

```
proc Heading;M
    ren twl Output heading for catalogue
    let Ords="Country/Issue-date"
    if N=2z let Ord$a"Page/Position": endif
    cls :CenPrint;"STAMP CATALOGUE for albua: "+Albua_Naee$,79
    lprint :CenPrint!"printed in "tOrd$t" order",79: lprint
    lprint: lprint rept/"_,791:81ankLine
    lprint 'iPage Pos.i STAMP NAME I Country I Issue Date I
        Cast | ValuelCat.Val:'
```




```
    BlankLine:DlankLine
    endproc
```

proc PrinStamp

```
proc PrinStanp
    ren tw outputs details of one stapp (current record)
    lprint " i '; dec (S.Page_Ho, 0,4 ) ; dec (S, Position_Ho, 0,4 );"
            " "I: CenPrintit. Stanp_Naess, 17
```



```
    CenPrint; ; I Issue_Dates, 12: Iprint ' 1 ';
    CenPrint; ;dec (S.Cost, 2,6 ) \(\left.\mathbf{+}^{+}\right|^{\bullet}+\) dee ( 5 , sale_Value \(\left., 2,6\right), 14\)
    Iprint "I'?
    if S. HintıCenPrint; dec (T. Mint_Value, \(2,61,7\)
        else :CenPrintzdec (TT.Used_Value, \(2,61,7\) : endif
    if S.Comentssk>" or T. Conmentss \(\left.{ }^{\prime \prime}\right\rangle^{\prime \prime}\)
        1print "1"s lprint il I |' 1
        Cenprint;s.Comentss+" / "+1. Comenentss,49: endif
    1print 'l'splankLine
    endproc
```

Notice that the "Catalogue" line in the table, and the details of procedure calls other procedures . individual stamps.
to output the heading, a blank
proc AltStamp
-proc Altstaap
rea the Alter existing stanp record
Which
YesNo; "Do you mish to change the staap type?"
if yes: cls iGetType: let S.5tanp. TypesT. Type_Ref_Mos endif
use "S": alter : return
endproc
proc Blankline
res tw Blank line in catalogue
lerint i: : i 1
endproc
proc Bye
rea wh Closes all files that aay be open
while 1: close: endwhile
endproc

OWNER'S MANUAL

## proc GetType

pen tes Finds appropriate stanp type lor enters itl
print : print "What is the type of staap to be entered?" use "T": let yes=0
while not yes
print "Reply with staap Iype_Ref_No (if known)"
print " or part of Stanp_Mame (not numericall ${ }^{\circ}$
print " or press (ENTER) to enter new staep type."
print: input "Staep type: ";Anss
if Ansss" ${ }^{\text {s Inpiyper else }}$
let Ref. Moaval lanss)
If Ref. Wor 30 : locate Ref_Mo: display z else
find Ansf: display
while not yes
if found (lis sprint : print tab 12$\}^{*}$ "YesNop"OK (y/n)? "
if not yess continue : endif
else i print "NOT FOUND ate " 18 let yeseli endif enduhile endif
endif
sprint :YesNo; ${ }^{\text {¹ }}$ is this stamp type the correct one?": cls endmile
endpros
proc InpStamp

```
ree atat Input new stamp record
cls 8 print "IMPUT"
use "S": last aren tht Set up Ref. No.
let S.Stamp_Ref_MomS.Stamp_ref_Mo+1
GetTyper let S.Stamp_Type=T. Type_Ref_Mo
let S.Hint=0: let S.Page_Mos0; let S.Purchase_dt$z"0
let S.Cost=0; let S.Sale_Valueo0; let S.Comentgsa":
Iet S.Pasition_Mos0
use "S": append I alter : return
endproc
```

proc InpType
rea ote Input a new stamp type
YesNo; "Are you sure a new staap type is needed?"
if not yess return : endif
let $0 \times 21$ : use " $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}$ : last
let T. Type_Ref_NomT. Type_Ref_Mot1
let Stamp_Mame ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$; let Countrysa"Great Britain"
let Issue_ Datess"YYYY/mm/DD': Iet Mint_Valueso
let Used_Valuesos let Comentssa"
append : alter 1 raturn
endpros
proc Menu
rea eat Display and execute options

## Reorder

mile 1
Cls i print 8 print "Choose options" print : print tab 10$\}^{\circ}(1)$ Insert new stamp" print tab $10 ;$ " (A) Alter staap" print tab 10;'(C) Output catalogue' print tab $109^{\circ}$ (V) Estiate value of collection" print : print tab $10 j^{\text {a }}(x)$ Exit (and close files)" let Aszinkey(): let Asagatkey()
if upper (A\$) " $^{\prime \prime} l^{4}$ : InpStanp: endif if upper (As) $=^{\prime} A^{\prime}$; AltStamps endif
if upper (A\$) $={ }^{\circ} C^{\prime}$; Catalogues endif
If upper (A) $={ }^{\circ} V^{\prime}$ ifindValues endif
 anduhile
endproc
proc Start

```
    pen fet Start-up procedure
    code \(1,8 \% \mathrm{cls}\)
    YesNog "Does the Stanp Catalogue file exist (stanp types)?"
    input "Name for Stanp Catalogue file: © j Ms
    if yess YesNo; "Meed to adify?"
        if yess open Ms logical "T's else look MS logical "Tr's endif
        else iMewTypesjMsi endif
    Yeskop "Does the Staap Albue file exist?"
    input "Maee for Staap albue files ";Mlbue_Mames
    If yessYesNa; "Meed to aodify?"
        if yes: open Albun_Maes logical "S'
            else: look Albus_Maen\$ logical "ge: endif
        else iMewCollectionjalbun_Moces: endif
    Menu
    endproc
proc thich
    ren tet Identifies the stamp for change
    lat yes=0i use "g's dieplay
    wile not yes
        input "Staap reference nueber? "ßRef_Mo
        locate ref. Mos sprint
        print "
        YeiNos"Carrect staep?"
        enduhile
    endproc
```


## proc. YesNo;P\$

proc YesNo;ps
pee till Gets $Y$ or $N$ from keyboard and sets "yes"
mile 1
print Pfg: let Qfalower (getkey())
let yess ( $0 \$ s^{\text {" }} y^{0}$ )

return : endif
print: endwhile
endproc

All the procedures also make use of the following more general purpose procedures for
outputting a centred line of text, reordering the files, and obtaining a yes or no reply to a prompt.

## proc CenPrint;S\$,Ln <br> proc Cemprint; 58 ,Ln

ree est Centres or truncates string in given length
if len(S\$1)aLns lprint $\$ \$$ ( to Ln)fs return : endif
let Ysint(1La-1en(S\$))/2)

endproc
proc Reorder

## proc Rearder

ree at Puts the files back in Ref. Wo. order
use "S": order Stasp_Ref_Moja
use "T"' order Type_Ref_Ma; a
endpros

The procedures make use of the logical names of the files " S " and
" $T$ " given when the files were created. Whenever the files are
opened the same logical names should be specified in the open or look command.

## Assorted printer driver and DIP switch settings for the QL

PRINTER
Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On
Subscript Off
Superscript On
Superscript Off
Translate 1

## PRINTER

Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On
Subscript Off
Superscript On
Superscript off
Translate 1
PRINTER
Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On
Subscript Off Superscript On
Superscript Off
Translate 1
Translate 2
PRINTER
Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline $\mathrm{On}_{\mathrm{n}}$ Underline Off Subscript On Subscript Off Superscript On Superscript Off Transiate 1

Shinwa CP80 (type1)

## None <br> 9600 <br> CR, LF <br> FF

ESC, "©, 0
none
ESC, " $E$
ESC, " ${ }^{F}$
ESC, "-, 1
ESC, "-, 0
ESC, "S, 1
ESC, "T, ESC, "H
ESC, "S, 0
ESC, "T, ESC, "H
"£, 129
Brother EP22

## none

300
CR, LF
FF
none
none
none
none
none
none
none
none
none
none
"£, 156
Brother EP44
none
1200
CR, LF
FF
none
none
none
none
ESC, "E
ESC, "R
ESC, "U
ESC, "D
ESC, "D
ESC, "U
"£, 35
"!, "', $8, "$.

## Brother HR-5

Space
300
CR, LF
FF
ESC, CR, "P
none
ESC, "E
ESC, " ${ }^{-}$
ESC, "-, 1
ESC, "-, 0
ESC, "S, 0
ESC, "S, 1
ESC, "S, 1
ESC, "S, 0
" 1.35

PRINTER
Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On
Subscript Off
Supersoript On
Superscript Off
Translate 1
PRINTER
Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On
Subscript Off
Superscript On
Superscript Off
Translate 1
PRINTER
Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On
Subscript Off
Superscript On
Superscript Off
Translate 1
Translate 2
[Red On]
[Red Off]

## PRINTER

Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On
Subscript Off
Translate 1

Qume LP20

## none <br> 9600

CR, LF
FF
ESC, CR, "P
none
ESC, "Q
ESC, "R
ESC," I
ESC, "J
ESC, "U
ESC, "D
ESC, "D
ESC, "U
"£, 35
Smith Corona L-1000
none
1200
CR, LF
FF
ESC, "C, ESC, "9
none
DEF
DEF
ESC, "C
ESC, "R
none
none
none
none
" $£, 35$
Brother HR15/25/35

None
9600
CR, LF
FF
ESC, CR, " $P$
none
ESC, "W
ESC, " \&
ESC, " E
ESC, "R
ESC, "U
ESC, "D
ESC, "D
ESC, "U
"£, 35
35, 82, 8, 61
ESC, "A
ESC, "B
SPG 8010
none
9600
CR, LF
FF
ESC, "R, 4
none
ESC, "d
ESC, "e
ESC, " $f, 1$
ESC, " $\mathrm{f}, 0$
ESC, "h, 0
ESC, " $h, 1$
"£, "\$

PRINTER
Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On
Subscript Off
Superscript On
Superscript Off
Translate 1

## PRINTER

Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On Subscript Off Superscript On Superscript Off Translate 1

## PRINTER

Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On Subscript Off Superscript On Superscript Off Translate 1

## PRINTER

Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On
Subscript Off
Superscript On
Superscript Off
Translate 1
PRINTER
Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off

Riteman I
EVEN
9600
CR
ESC, "
none
ESC, "E
ESC, "F
ESC, "-, 1
ESC, "-, 0
ESC, " 4
ESC, " 5
ESC, "W, 1
ESC, "W, 0
"£, ESC, "I, "33, 6, ESC, "I, 48
OK Writer
none
1200
CR, LF
FF
24, ESC, 0
none
ESC, "H
ESC, "I
ESC, "C
ESC, "D
ESC, 28
ESC, 0
ESC, 31
ESC, 0
"£, 35
Diablo

## none

9600
CR, LF
FF
none
none
ESC, 33
ESC, 34
ESC, " X
ESC, "Y
ESC, "G, 1
ESC, " Z
ESC, "G, 0
ESC, "Z
"£, 35
Brother M1009
SPACE
9600
CR, LF
FF
ESC, "R, 3
none
ESC, "E
ESC, "F
ESC, "-, 1
ESC, "-, 0
ESC, "S, 0
ESC, "T
ESC, " $\mathrm{S}, 1$
ESC, T
"£, 35
Juki 6100
EVEN
300
CR, LF
FF
CR, ESC, 9, 0, ESC, " 9
none
ESC, "W
ESC, "\&

Underline On Underline Off Subscript On Subscript Off
Superscript On
Superscript Off
Translate 1

## PRINTER

Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On
Subscript Off
Superscript On
Superscript Off
Translate 1
[NLQ On]
PRINTER
Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On
Subscript Off
Superscript On
Superscript Off
Translate 1
PRINTER
Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On
Subscript Off
Superscript On
Superscript Off
Translate 1
[NLQ On]
[NLQ Off]
PRINTER
Parity
Baud Rate
End of Line Code
End of Page Code
Preamble Code
Postamble Code
Bold On
Bold Off
Underline On
Underline Off
Subscript On
Subscript Off
Superscript On
Superscript Off
Translate 1

ESC, "E
ESC, "R
ESC, 30, 6, "U, ESC, 30, 8
ESC, 30, 6, "D, ESC, 30, 8
ESC, 30, 6, "D, ESC, 30, 8
ESC, 30, 6, "U, ESC, 30, 8
"£, 35
Kaga Taxan \& Canon PW1080A
EVEN
9600
CR, LF
FF
ESC, "R, 3
none
ESC, "E
ESC, " F
ESC, " -1
ESC, " -0
ESC, "S, 1
ESC, "T
ESC, "S, 0
ESC, "T
"£, 35
ESC, " (
Quen Data DWP 1120
SPACE
300
CR, LF
FF
ESC, 26," I
none
ESC, "W
ESC, " 8
ESC, "
ESC, " $\bar{R}$
ESC, "D
ESC, "U
ESC, "U
ESC, "D

Epson LX-80
none
9600
CR, LF
FF
ESC, "©
ESC, "R, 0
ESC, "E
ESC, "F
ESC, "-, 1
ESC, ",- 0
ESC, "S, 1
ESC, "T
ESC, "S, 0
ESC, "T
"£, 35
ESC, " $x, 1$
ESC, " $x, 0$
Daisystep 2000
none
1200
CR, LF
FF
none
none
ESC, "Q
ESC, "\&
ESC,
ESC, " $\bar{R}$
ESC, "U
ESC, "D
ESC, "D
ESC, "U
"£, 35

OWNER'S MANUAL


## QfLash presents <br> RAM disk for the QL

* The ultimate in speed, reliability, features, and compatibility
* Seven times faster than other RAM disks

QL screen image ( 32768 bytes) loads in 0.15 seconds!

* 1/O-intensive programs run up to 100 times faster
* No bugs reported since initial release in August 1985
* Full dynamic memory allocation - no FORMAT command necessary. No memory reserved for file data unless really used for your files
* Up to 8 RAM devices can be used with up to 255 files per device
* Works on standard (128K) QL. and with all QL software, and takes full advantage of expansion memory up to the 640 K maximum
$\star$ Just as easy to use as microdrives of floppies, but much faster
$\star$ Incredible low price $£ 27.00$ or DM 97.00 (all included)
Send Eurocheque to QfLash, Post box 102121, D-2 Hamburg 1, W-Germany or call (Hamburg) 6512742 or 7650461


## INVESTORS!

Track your shares with
"STOCKMARKET MANAGER" from Portfolio Software

## SORTVFOLO

 New, Improved Version! Facilities include- Simple entry of purchases, sales, prices etc
- Portfolio valuation - analysed by investment type
comparison of performance against market.
- Calculation of \% return on each investment
- Assessment of CGT liability.

Handles all investment types, including Traded Options
Order now at special price of $\mathbf{\$ 3 4 . 9 5} \mathrm{mol}$ p\&e
ARE YOU SURE YOURE INSURED?
Get the best value in house insurance with this new product from Portfolio Software "INSURANCE MANAGER". Facilities include:

- Quantify total contents value by risk category.

Database of key insured tems, incl. details of purchase. serial number, insured value etc!

- Evaluate best quotation from competing companies.

Special introductory price of $\mathbf{\Sigma 2 4 . 9 5}$ incl. n\&p
PORTFOLIO SOFTWARE -
THINKING SOFTWARE FOR PRACTICAL USERS

[^0]QL Quiz. A single user and competitive 2-4 player quiz, over 1000 questions, with powerful editor option to alter rules, add questions, make your own quiz $\qquad$ 220.00

Cumshoe Logic. Logic puzzle program set in a detective agency, 5 levels of difficulty, randomised cases £12.00

## Cheques, POs to:

Megacycal Software PO Box 6, Birkenhead, Merseyside, L43 6XH

## Q-Disc WINCHESTERS



# 10, 20 or 40 Megabyte Winchester disc systems with optional <br> 3.5in. floppy disc drives 

PRICE LIST (excluding VAT)
l0Mb system only . . . £ll00
l0Mb with one Floppy . £l250
l0Mb with two Floppies $£ 1400$
20 Mb system only . . . £1500
20 Mb with one Floppy . $£ 1650$
2011b with two Floppies $£ 1800$
4011b system only . . . £2700
40 ilb with one Floppy . £2850
40 Mb with two Floppies £3000

CST are pleased to announce yet another first for the Sinclair QL.
A range of 10,20 and 40 Mb Winchester systems with optionally one or two 3.5 inch 720 K Floppy disc drives and high speed tape streaming output, in one enclosure.

These systems are designed for the professional office environment and care has been taken to avoid unsightly cable connections.

With the exception of the 10 Mb unit without floppy, the QL power supply is built in and there are 3 mains outlets at the back for monitor, printer, graph plotter etc...

Winchesters can store huge amounts of valuable information; for example a lomb unit can store as much as approximatly 100 microdrives. Good back up is essential when relying on one storage facility. Hence CST has developed a simple yet sophisticated system to provide easy backup of data on floppy disc, high speed streaming tape or microdrive.

The CST Winchester systems were developed with close co-operation from Sinclair Research Ltd and are fully compatible with the QL, QDOS, Psion application programs and all planned Sinclair peripherals and software.

For applications requiring $m$ ore than one interface, the CST $Q+4$ Expansion system can be used (as illustrated above), to connect up to four interfaces to the QL.

If you have any questions as to which system would be most suitable for your application, please do not hesitate to contact us.

## Orders To

## 24 Green Street

Stevenage
Hertfordshire SG1 3DS


# PRRT3 

Last month we developed a number of general library routines for use within our programs. In so doing we looked at how to enter information on the computer (gen_in), how to display it (prompt) and how to store and retrieve it using DATA statements or files on microdrive cartridges. Here using similar techniques we examine how the QL understands things, makes decisions about them and manipulates them.

## NUMBER CRUNCHER

Everything on a computer is dealt with numerically. Where we are dealing with numbers as opposed to characters this poses few problems. Simply regard the QL as a glorified calculator with virtually unlimited memory. Arithmetic operations need not be entered step by step but may appear all together on a single line:

## PRINT 3+2*5+7

When entering complex formulae on the QL there are two points to note. First, the order of evaluation is determined by the priority of the arithmetic operator (see Table 1).


The Commands
3.
$+$
Addition Subtraction

## Table 1: Arithmetic Operators

Second, whilst the QL is capable of handling numbers over a range from $-10^{\wedge} 616$ to $+10^{\wedge} 616$ it is accurate to only SEVEN SIGNIFICANT FIGURES. Anything in excess will be rounded up and expressed as a seven figure number followed by its exponent. For example:
PRINT 1234567
gives 1.234567E6

## CHARACTER CODE

When it comes to how the QL treats characters, things are a little harder to understand. What may appear to us as a letter, punctuation mark and even mathematical symbol is to the QL a uniquely coded number with a value between 32 and 127. This value is set according to a standard international code known as ASCII (see Concepts Section in User Guide). To ascertain that this is the case enter:

## PRINT CODE("A")

this will display the value 65 . PRINT CHR\$(65)
this will display " $A$ ".
CHR\$ converts the code back into the character.

One interesting feature of the ASCII code is that a difference of 32 separates each upper case letter from its lower case equivalent. This means that if you want to convert any character from upper to lower or vice-versa you need only apply the following
formulae respectively: lower\$=CHR\$(CODE (any_capital\$)+32) upper\$=CHR\$(CODE (any_lower\$)-32 often this is written as: lower\$ = CHR\$(CODE (any_capital\$)+CODE ("A")-CODE("a")) upper\$ = CHR\$(CODE (any_letter\$)+CODE ("A")-CODE("a")) Using this formula we can add a further procedure to our library (Listing 1) which when passed a string will change the case of each character within it, so that, a lower case character becomes an upper case one and vice versa. As usual the amended string will be returned in the variable temp\$.

## STRING STORAGE

To recap briefly then, when we assign a collection of characters to a string variable, each is coded and then stored in sequence. The amount of memory that a string occupies depends on its size and is not fixed as it is with a numeric or integer variable. In fact, the only limitation upon a string's length is the amount of free memory available (where each character occupies one byte of memory).

Once characters have been grouped together in a string they may be manipulated in all sorts of ways. For example, where:
a\$="blackredgreenwhite" b\$="bluemagentacyan yellow"
we can join strings together (concatenate) using the \& operator.
all_colour\$=a\$ \& b\$
(ie all_colour $\$=$ "blackredgreen whitebluemagentacyanyellow") or else we can extract a portion of a string. If a group of
characters are required we must specify the positions of the first and last characters within the string.
col1\$=a\$(1 TO 5)
(col1\$ = "black)
col2\$=a\$(6 TO 9)
(Col2\$="red")

```
LISTING 1
30000 REMark ### Case convertor ####
30010 DEFine PROCedure case_conv(str$)
30020 LOCal f
30030 temp$=5tr$
30040 FOR test = 1 TO LEN (str$)
30050 f = CODE(str$(test))
30060 IF f>64 AND f(91 THEN tenp$(test)=CHR$(f+32)
30070 IF f>96 AND f<123 THEN temp(test)=CHR$(f-32)
30080 END FOR test
30090 END DEFine
```

col3\$=a\$(1 TO 5)\&" and " $\& \mathrm{~b} \$(1$ TO 4)
(col3\$ = "black and blue") If we wish to extract a single character we need only give its position in the string.
char1\$=a\$(17)
(char1 $\$=$ " $t$ ")
char2\$=b\$(20)
(char2\$= " $w$ ")
Just as we can extract portions from a string we can also replace portions within it
a\$(9 TO 13)="ochre"
(will replace "green" with
"ochre" a\$="blackredochre white")
However, when altering an existing string using this method it is important to bear in mind that you cannot increase the amount of memory allocated to it. In other words you cannot change its size. For example an attempt to replace "white" in string $a \$$ with "tangerine" (ie, a\$(14 to 23) = "tangerine") would result in only the first five letters "tange" being moved in. The reason for this is that a string's size is set only when characters are assigned to the WHOLE of it. Replacement of some of its parts will not increase the memory allocation. So, if we want to add "tangerine we would use the following method:

## a\$=a\$(1 TO 13)\&"tangerine"

The length of a string can be found using the function LEN(string).
PRINT LEN("Sinclair QL")
will display a value of 10 str_len \% = LEN(b\$) will restore length of the string $b \$$ in str_len\%
For most complex string manipulations LEN plays a vital role. For example, SuperBasic unlike many other dialects does not have a RIGHT\$ function. This permits you to slice strings up from right to left. However, using LEN such a function may be constructed with:
slice\$=a\$(LEN(a\$)+1-
characters_to_slice TO LEN(a\$))
The command INSTR, short for "IN STRing", allows us to search through a string to see whether another string is contained within it. It returns a value of zero if no match is found otherwise the position of the first character in the match will be returned.

M1 = "cyan" INSTR $\mathbf{b} \$ .$. (returns 12 ie :-
"bluemagentacyanyellow")
M2 = col2\$ INSTR all_colour\$ (returns 19)
M3 = "blue" INSTR a\$
(no match - returns 0)
Often it is necessary to set up strings containing a large number of identical characters. Assigning each character in turn is both repetitive and prone to error, particularly where spaces are concerned. However, provided no more than two characters are to be repeated the function FILL $\$$ may be used. You simply specify the character(s) to fill with and the length of the string to be filled.
blank\$=FILL\$(" ",50)
(creates a string with 50 spaces)
asterisk\$=FILL\$("*",5)
(asterisk\$ ="*****")
mix\$=FILL\$(" -")
(mix $\$=$ " - - ")
A possible application using FILL\$ would be to centre a string on paper. Assuming you are using an 80 column printer this would be:
temp\$=FILL\$(" ",(80/2-LEN (a\$)/2))\&a\$:PRINT temp\$ of course, a more efficient alternative would be to use AT AT (80/2-LEN(a\$)/2):PRINT a\$ Coercion (mentioned briefly in Part I) provides a bridge between different data types. It permits numbers to be converted into strings and strings to be converted into numeric values provided, in the latter case, that there is no type mismatch. Additionally, you can convert floating point numbers into integers and vice versa. The following examples illustrate what may be achieved.

1. Integer to floating point
$10 \mathrm{x} \%=237: \mathrm{y} \%=5$
20 result = x\% / y\%
2. Floating point to integer

10 fl_point $=678.54$
20 integer\% = fl_point It is worth noting that numbers are rounded and not truncated as with the INT function.
3. Numeric to string

10 number $=-113.675$
20 string\$=number
30 PRINT string\$(5 TO 8)
4. String to floating point or integer
10 sale\$="23.50":
cost\$="12.45"
20 profit = sale\$ - cost\$
30 NP\% = ( $100^{*}$ profit)/sale\$
If a string holds non-numeric characters then conversion will not be possible. For instance value $=$ " $£ 123.45$ " will generate an error as the pound sign is non-numeric and consequently unacceptable.
Aside from INPUT routines, this type of coercion is most commonly encountered where time or calendar date are incorporated into programs.

## CLOCK AND CALENDAR

The QL's internal clock (and calendar) works only when the machine is on. As a consequence the date and time must be set at the beginning of every session. This is done using the function SDATE. It takes the form:
SDATE year,month,day,hour, minute,second
All values are numeric. However for reasons mentioned in the last section, if these values are to be INPUT they need to be entered as strings, checked and then coerced into their numeric equivalents. The library routine given in Listing 2 shows how this may be done (note that it makes use of the procedures given in Part 2 of this manual).

Once the current date and time have been entered, the QL will keep track of them until it is switched off. To get time and date to display we use the function DATE\$. This returns a string laid out as follows
"yyy mmm dd hh:mm:ss"
In this case coercion would be required to process each bit of information. For example:
10 birthyear\%=1957
20 now $\$=$ DATE
30 years_old $\%=$ now $\$$
(1 TO 4) - birthyear\%
An alternative to using coercion is to use the function DATE. This measures time in seconds and provides an economical way of storing information on file. DATE may be converted into a readable format using DATE\$.
The following program illustrates how this works:
10 SDATE 1986,1,1,0,0,0
20 PRINT "The date and Time is"!DATE\$: now = DATE

30 PRINT DATE!"seconds have elapsed since" !DATE\$(0)!
As shown above DATE is measured in the number of seconds that have elapsed since "1961 Jan 100:00:00"
Incidentally, the furthest into the
future you can go is $2 / 2 / 2097$.
The command ADATE allows the QL's clock to be fine tuned. Adjustments are entered in seconds.
ADATE 60 (forwards 60 secs)
ADATE -43200
(back 12 hours)
Another useful clock function is
DAY\$. This will return the day
from the internal clock
(Mon,Tue,etc).

## PRINT DAY\$

(will display current day)

## PRINT DAY\$(0)

(displays 'Sun' being 1/1/1961)
This ties up our examination of SuperBasic. In the three installments of this manual we have tried to cover the areas which have hardly been touched upon by Sinclair's User Guide. The object has been to shine some light on the unknown rather than restate the obvious. We end with a word of encouragement to those new to programming. Remember over $90 \%$ of all programs ever written have bugs in them!

## LISTING 2

```
30000 REMark #### Date Entry ******
30010 DEFine PROCedure date_entry(ch,x,y)
30020 LOCal loop,dte,yy$, mmp,dd$
30030 n|$="'{y%$=":dd$=""
30040 REPeat d_inner
30050 dte=0
30060 pronpt "Enter Day",1,5,40
30070 gen_in dd$,2,ch,x,y:dd$=temp$
30080 proupt "Month",1,5,40
30090 gen_in maf,2,ch,x+3,y:nn$=tenp$
30100 pronpt "Enter year in full",1,5,40
30110 gen_in yy $,4,ch,x+6,y:yy s=temp$
30120 temp }$=yy$&ans&dd
30130 FOR loop=1 TO LEN(temp$)
30140 dte = temp$(loop) INSTR "1234567890"
30150 IF NOT dte THEN EXIT loop
30160 END FOR loop
30170 IF dte
30180
30190
30200
30210
30220
30230
30240
30250
30260 END REPeat d_inner
30270 SDATE yy $,ma\xi,dd$,0,0,0
30280 AT #ch, y,x:CLS $ch,4; teap$=DATE$
30290 prompt teap$(1 TO 12) &DAY$,1,5,40
30300 END DEFine date_entry
```




## 1)



# PART2 

The QL holds many secrets, which can only be unlocked in
response to commands
presented at the very lowest levels near the QDOS retreat . . .
The machine code programmer talks to QDOS generally in one of two ways. The first is by executing a particular 68000 TRAP instruction. The traps used by QDOS are \#0, \#1, \#2, \#3, and \#4.
Trap \#0 is very basic and simply causes the processor to enter supervisor mode. This is often useful when we are inside jobs, which normally run in user mode, as it allows us to alter the interrupt state and move the system stack.
Trap \#1 provides a group of functions known as the 'manager' routines. These look after the major parts of the system such as jobs, memory allocation and system lists. Each trap \#1 routine is entered with the function number in register $D 0$, and possible parameters in registers D1 to D3 and $A O$ to АЗ. If the routine returns and results, these will be found in the same group of registers, and errors are reported generally by setting register DO to a negative error code value.

## JOBS AND TREES

If we take a look at the routine which scans a job tree, MT.JINF, for example, we find that it is entered by putting 2 in to DO before the TRAP \#1 instruction is executed. Other values it requires are the 'job IDs' of the job being scanned (in register $D 1$ ) and the job at the top of the tree (in D2). When this routine returns, $D 1$ holds the job ID of the next job in the tree, and registers $D 2, D 3$ and $A O$ have been set to hold values relevant to the job which was scanned.

The register usage, parameters required, results returned and possible error conditions are given in the QL Technical Guide, along with a very brief description of each routine's purpose. Trap \#2 and trap \#3 follow much the same lines as trap \#1, except that each has a slightly different purpose.

Trap \#2 is used for $1 / O$ Allocation, which means the opening and closing of channels. This trap also incorporates file deletion and medium formatting. The trap \#2 routine to open a channel, IO.OPEN, is called by putting 1 in to $D 0$ before executing the TRAP \#2 instruction. It needs a fair amount of information before it can open the channel. D1 is used to hold the job ID of the job which will 'own' this channel, D3 holds a 'key' which determines how a channel should be opened (ie, read only, update and so on) and register $A O$ points to the name of the file or device to be opened. If the open is successful, then $D O$ holds 0 and register AO holds the 'channel ID' of the newly-created channel.
Trap \#3 deals with all the general-purpose I/O routines, allowing us to read and write single bytes or strings. Console I/O also has a special 'edit a line' routine which allows a previously-typed line to be edited by the user at the keyboard. Apart from these routines, trap \#3 provides access to the enormous number of screen driver routines such as window panning and scrolling, ink, paper and strip colour changes, border alterations, circle and line drawing and recolouring. The final few trap \#3 routines provide access to specialist file-handling operations which allow things like reading and setting the header on a file, moving the read/write pointer to any given position in a file (and, therefore, providing random access) and saving or loading complete files. Trap \#3 is probably the most used QDOS routine.

Trap \#4 is like trap \#0 in that
it has one purpose only in life: to tell the next trap \#2 or trap \#3 routine that the addresses being passed to it will be relative to register A6 rather than absolute. It does this by setting a byte in the job's header.

## VARIED VECTORS

The other way of accessing various QDOS routines is via a 'vector'. A vector is a pointer to somewhere else, which may seem a bit strange, but its advantages are obvious. If the system is being updated often then it is very likely that the address of each routine in the system will alter from time to time. As information needs to be published about where these routines are, and as other routines need to call them, the fact that they alter often is rather inconvenient. But, if the addresses of each routine are placed in special pre-defined locations in memory which never change from version to version, it is extremely easy to access each routine. These special locations are the vectors, and the addresses inside the vectors are entirely irrelevant to us. We call the vectored routine by grabbing the address from the vector and then calling it as a subroutine or jumping to it. The easiest way of doing this is as follows:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { MOVE.W } \\ \text { JSR } & \text { the_vector,A2 }\end{array}$
(A2)
There is no reason why $A 2$ in particular should be used, but it is generally speaking the most obvious choice. We move only a word in to the address register from the vector because each vectored routine is in ROM, which always starts at address $\$ 00000000$ on a QL. Things are specially arranged to ensure that each of the routines starts at an address less than \$00008000, which allows word-long addresses to be used via the 'absolute short' addressing mode.

The vectored routines which exist provide many facilities. Some of them almost duplicate trap-invoked routines but have simpler parameters or can be
used in certain situations only; other provide entirely new facilities which are useful to have around. Many of the vectored routines are used mainly by the SuperBasic interpreter, as they refer to the SuperBasic variables such as the name table and name list. Other routines are useful in all sorts of applications: the routines which convert numbers into dates and days of the week, for example, or those which convert numbers into strings and vice versa. There are routines even to create and maintain linked lists, perform floating point arithmetic operations and compare two strings. It seems that a good deal of applications software could be written entirely using QDOS vectored utility routines!

## CHANNELS AND IDs

In order to be able to refer to a given channel or job uniquely, the operating system needs to have a number for that channel or job. As both jobs and channels may be created and destroyed asynchronously, a number which increases on a perjob or per-channel basis is insufficient by itself. QDOS uses the same system for both jobs and channels, and the numbers used are referred to as the job or channel IDs. Each ID is held in a long word, which means four consecutive bytes (thirty-two bits), and comprises two parts. The lowest two bytes (sixteen bits) form an incremental number between zero and a given upper limit which refers to the channel or job's position in its requisite table. The channels opened in a row, for example, may have positions two, three and four in the channel table. If channel two is then closed and a further channel opened, the new channel will be given position two in the table as it is the first empty slot. This position is often referred to as the job or channel number, but has nothing to do with the '\#' channel numbers used by the SuperBasic interpreter

As this intimates, it is very easy for a channel to be closed
and another to be opened in its place before a job talking to that channel knows about the closure. If the job is reading from or writing to the channel it obviously will get very confused. To avoid such things, the high word (sixteen bits) of the channel or job ID holds a cyclic 'tag' which is allocated by the operating system. So, to take our case of three channels being opened in quick succession, they may still be given numbers two, three and four, and the tags might be four, five and six.
Now, when channel two (with tag 4) is closed and the new one opened, the new channel two will have a tag of seven. The operating system can see straightaway that the new channel is different from the first, so when a job attempts to com-
municate with the old channel two it will be told that this channel is not open. As these principles apply to jobs as much as to channels. the job ID mechanism is the same as the channel ID mechanism.

## LABELS AND TABLES

To find the position in memory of a job, given its job ID, we need to know only a few things, If we assume that register A6 points to the base of the system variables, the code below will return in $A O$ the base address of the jobs whose ID is held in register $D 1$. This base address is the address of the start of the code immediately after the job header.

| JB_TAG | EQU | $\$ 10$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SV_JBBAS | EQU | $\$ 68$ |
| JB_END | EQU | $\$ 68$ |
| SV_JBTOP | EQU | $\$ 6 \mathrm{C}$ |

MOVE.W D1,D4 EXT.L D4

LSL.L ADD.L
CMP.L
BCC.S
MOVEA.L
MOVE.L
BMI.S MOVEA.L
SWAP
CMP.W
BNE.S
LEA.L
*AO. JB_END(A0),AO
*AO holds job's base address The label BAD_JOB is jumped to if the job ID passed in register D1 is invalid in any way. Apart from finding a job in memory, this routine also provides a convenient way of telling if a given job exists or not. As much the same techniques apply to channels, similar code may be used to discover if
given channels are open, or where their channel definition blocks are. Obviously, the system variables used will need to be changed.

Immediately before the LEA.L JB_END(AO),AO instruction, register $A O$ holds the address of the job's job header. This header contains a great deal of useful information which may be extracted and in certain cases directly altered. The information held here includes such things as the job's length, its owner, its priority and its suspension status, a pointer to its trap re-direction vectors and a copy of all the 68000 registers except the supervisor stack pointer. These register entries are particularly useful as they allow us to put things on a job's stack before it is activated, or to șet up the registers.


## FROM




Gemini are pleased to announce the release of LBO for the Sinclair QL, a comprehensive life and business organiser package. This sophisticated and versatile program has been carefully designed to provide a wide range of very useful facilities, while still emphasising simplicity and ease of use.

Equally suitable for social and business use, in the home or at work, LBO will put an end to forgetfulness and ensure that you no longer miss a business appointment, payment of a bill, or a birthday, and that you will not double book yourself at the same time.

## Features include:

Automatic reminders of entries overdue.
One week's advance notice of forthcoming events.
Urgent notice board.
Creation of categories of entries, e.g. bills, birthdays, letters to be written, note pad, etc. Sorting of appointments by date and time of day.
Month's summary at a glance, indicating times booked and free.
Single entry of a range of events and updating of regular appointments.
Search facility for related entries.
Month-by-month view of all forthcoming entries.
Week's summary at a glance giving detailed information of times booked and free.
Export to Quill.
Warning of clashing engagements.
Use LBO to organise your life from today until 1999! It can handle literally hundreds of multi-line messages, as many as you are ever likely to need. The system makes extensive use of the QL's windowing facilities making the system clear and easy to use.

Despite the wide range of facilities provided, this professional program is very easy to use and requires no knowledge of computers. A vital aid to your everyday life, LBO is actually fun to use!

## Executive Adventure

Gemini are pleased to announce the release of EXECUTIVE ADVENTURE for the SINCLAIR QL.

This high quality product is a text adventure with a very original theme. Set in the "real world", your objective is to rise from lowly tramp to high-flying executive by reaching the giddy heights of the chairman's chair!
The path is complex and challenging, requiring resourcefulness and logical thinking to overcome the many obstacles and pitfalls along the way. The problems are many and varied, often several per room, some of which are graphical. Novel skills required include the need to find money and then to spend it wisely in acquiring vital aids to your progress.

There are over 140 rooms, and the program can understand a large vocabulary including multi-word phrases.

Designed for the novice and experienced adventurer alike, this novel adventure is different. Gone are the days of the robot and the dragon; now compete with security guards and secretaries!


ONLY £12.95 on Microdrive Cartridge.

[^1]
# EIDERSOFT DISK SYSTEMS 

## AVAILABLE NOW EX-STOCK



CREDIT CARDS
TEL: 0708 852647/851099

1.C.E. ALL disk systems include ICE ROM software with CHOice see our other advert. IF YOU ALREADY HAVE ICE WE WILL REFUND THE DIFFERENCE!!




Finish silk black/quad disks available (P.O.A.)/'single upgradable disk with any system deduct $£ 50$.

## SYSTEM 1 TRL

128K extra RAM/Disk interface. Parallel printer port. All accessories. Twin 720K 3.5 inch disk drives as shown.

## SYSTEM 2 PGML

£449!
256K extra RAM/Disk interface. Toolkit commands. All accessories. Twin 3.5 inch disk drives as shown.

| IMPAACT <br> SALES LEDGER | IMPAACT <br> PURCHASE LEDGER |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\star$ Add/change/enquiry <br> $\star$ Customer file <br> $\star$ Delivery address <br> $\star$ Cash/cheque receipt and matching <br> $\star$ Cash sales (shop) and refunds <br> $\star$ Invoice/credit note production <br> $\star$ Statements <br> $\star$ Debtors report <br> $\star$ Monthly transactions audit trial <br> $\star$ Customer turnover rep. <br> $\star$ VAT report <br> $\star$ Analysis report by nominal codes | * Add/change/enquire <br> * Suppliers file <br> * Cash/cheque receipt and matching <br> * Record p.cash purchases and refunds <br> $\star$ Invoice/credit note entry <br> $\star$ Supplier outstanding invoices <br> $\star$ Creditors report <br> $\star$ Monthly transactions audit trial <br> $\star$ Suppliers turnover report |
| IMPAACT NOMINAL LEDGER | MPAACT STOCK CONTROL |
| $\star$ List accounts <br> $\star$ Journal entries and listing <br> * Trial balance <br> $\star$ Profit and loss report <br> * Balance sheet <br> * Budget entry <br> * Comparative budgets <br> $\star$ Interface and update from sales $\&$ purchase ledgers | $\star$ Add/change/enquire <br> $\star$ Record sales turnover rep. <br> $\star$ Record purchases turnover rep. <br> $\star$ Adjust stock level <br> * Selling price list <br> $\star$ Quantitics on hand rep. <br> $\star$ Stock valuation <br> $\star$ Re-order level <br> $\star$ FIFO turnover enq. |

Each module $£ 49.95+£ 1$ P\&P Total package $£ 179.95$ + £1.50 PGP. Microdrive 3.5" disk versions add $£ 4$ per module.
Each module includes a full manual - Telephone support available

Eidersoft reserve the right to alter prices and specifications without prior notice

## SYSTEM 3 UPGRADE*

512K extra RAM/Disk interface. Toolkit commands. All accessories. Twin 3.5 inch disk drives as shown.
*Factory upgraded to 640 K - no soldering - includes Securicor collection and return.


## Disk/Software Telephone Support Service P.O.A.

 ALL DISK CHARGES INCLUDE OVERNIGHT DELIVERY BY SECURICOREidersoft are pleased to announce exclusive distribution of the Xpert IMPAACT QL XPERT SOFTWARE integrated accounts system.
At last a truly integrated OL accounts package that has all the features of packages costing 3 or 4 times the price! IMPAACT accounts includes invoicing/sales ledger - nominal ledger - purchase ledger and FIFO stock control. Each module is available separately or as a package.
$\star \star$ Fully approved by chartered accountants $\star \star$
$\star$ * can be integrated to PSION packages $\star \star$
Dealers please phone us for more information.

Eidersoft, The Office, Hall Farm, North Ockendon, Upminster, Essex RM14 30H.
Please supply the following items:-

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

*EUROPOST £2.00 WORLD £3.00
Please deduct my Access/Visa/American Express
Card No.


Exp. date
Please supply more information on

# Viglen <br> offer the best alternative to the microdrive 


I prefer to pay by ACCESS/BARCLAYCARD
(delete one).
Credit Cards valid only if signed by card hotder
Card No: $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { if signed by card he the } \\ & \text { Address must be } \\ & \text { same as card holder }\end{aligned}$
Signature:

## HARDWARE H

In the year after the QL's launch, the two most welcome add-ons for the machine have been disk interfaces and RAM cards. In the absence of any cheap and reliable motherboards for the QL, peripheral manufacturers have concentrated upon producing 'all-in-one' expansion units. PCML's compact $\mathrm{Q}+$ system falls into this category.
With the capacity to house both RAM and disk interfaces the unit allows the user to reap the benefits of increased processing speeds and more reliable storage. Furthermore, greatly enhancing the unit's versatility, the user can choose between a variety of configurations and may upgrade from one to another as and when circumstances dictate.
Configurations include: RAM cards with $64 \mathrm{~K}, 128 \mathrm{~K}$, 256 K and 512 K expansion memory; A card with 256 K RAM and 16K utilities ROM driver; A floppy disk interface able to support up to 4 double-sided double-density $5.25^{\prime \prime}$ and $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ (mixed) disk drives, plus 256 K RAM and QL Toolkit utilities.
PCML also supply a compatible $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ boxed disk drive with power supply and interface cables.

As the Q+ Disk Interface contains most of the features of the other two configurations we concentrate upon that here.

The interface plugs into QL's 64 way DIN connector at the left hand edge of the QL. When installed it adds 5 cms to the line length and has at its extremity a standard shugarttype connector used to link up to the disk doctor.

The unit's PCB comprises a mere 22 chips. The most interesting of these is a full scale 16 K by 8 -bit EPROM which houses the PCML's firmware. This is still something of rarity amongst

QL interfaces with many manufacturers opting for the small 8K variety. The chip not only houses the RAM disk drivers which link the device to QDOS but also support a substantial number of Toolkit commands and even then comes up with 3.5 K spare capacity. PCML hint that this may be used to permit the elite machine-code programming set to hook-in their own customised routines.

It should take nobody by surprise to learn that PCML's firmware has been written by the ubiquitous Tony Tebby, creator of QDOS. This means the floppy and RAM disk driver are guaranteed to be fully compatible with the QL and that both are extremely efficient. Comparative timings with CST's intorface (also written by Tony Tebby and generally held to be one of the fastest available) are given below (bottom left hand corner of this page.

As this is the most recent of Tebby's creations the Toolkit commands that have gone into it are the very latest. Aside from standard file and memory management procedures which allow for file spooling, random access, job control and microdrive emulation both on disk and in RAM, two new SuperBasic extensions put in an appearance. The first, is WCOPY (wild-card copy) which enables files with a similar prefix to be copied across from one device to another in a single operation. Previously this only applied to making deletions or extracting directories.

The other command is FLP_OPT. Not entirely new, this combines the separate procedures FLP_START, FLP_TRACK and FLP_SEC into one. These allow the user to alter the disk defaults which set the start-up time, number of tracks to be


though only one size of type ( 10 cpi ) is available in this mode. The LX- 80 does not effer print quality as good as that of the bigger, more expensive LQ1500 printer, but it performs a reasonable imitation of an electric typewriter as long as you don't look too closely. Speed in this mode is better than you might expect - about the same as the ordinary Epson two-pass double-strike printing.

Internally the new printer bears little resemblance to its forbears. The most obvious change is the ribbon. Instead of the hefty, long-lasting Epson ribbon available virtually everywhere, the LX-80 uses a much smaller cartridge. The life expectancy of this type remains to be seen, but it would be surprising if it has as much endurance as the older type.

A major ergonomic improvement is that any typeface can now be selected from the front panel of the printer, as well as by the more conventional means of sending control codes from the host computer or fiddling with internal DIP switches. The On Line, Line Feed and Form Feed buttons can be pressed in various sequences to set up the printer configuration. Epson could have made things easier still by incorporating something like a slider switch with the different styles marked along it, but presumably it would cost more. We would certainly recommend LX- 80 buyers to copy the table of switch sequences for different typefaces and stick it to the side of the printer - you don't want to spend the rest of your life grubbing about in the manual. Speaking of the manual, it comes up to Epson's usual high standard of content and presentation, but we would still like to see an index.

The LX-80 is a worthy supplement to the Epson range, and at $£ 250$ (tractor unit extra) offers particularly strong value for money.


## Paolo Baccanello spotlights a useful subset of QDOS system variables and isolates some of their applications on the almost infinitely expandable QL.

In every computer there is an area of memory used by the operating system to keep track of the many different things it gets up to. The QL stores this information directly above its 32 K memory mapped screen. QDOS system variables start from address 163840 (decimal) or 28000 (hex). This start location is commonly referred to as SV_BASE (ie, Base of System Variables).
The list below describes each variable in turn. Its decimal address is given (in column 2) for the benefit of those without assemblers who may access a particular variable using the commands PEEK and POKE. If the variable is word ( 2 bytes) or long word (4 bytes) size the command should be postfixed with _W and _L respectively. For example: POKE $163891,1 \ldots$ will freeze the screen POKE_W 163976,255 . . . will turn Caps Lock on
PRINT PEEK(163890) . . . will display 0 in monitor mode

$\square$


# TANDATA FOR THE 

## Q-CONNECT

Complete RS232 output for general communications from 75-9,600 baud with full two-way buffering and flow control. Plus all the software on a micro drive to support all 3 modules. The software includes Prestel Viewdata/Videotex AND VT100 emulation, as well as user-to-user communications with errorcorrected file transfer (with encryption for security) and many other features including a telesoftware downloader.

Connects to the QL's SER 2 port allowing the micro to be used with virtually any asynchronous modem and for general data communications.

## Q-MOD

Manual dial V23 modem operating at 1200/75 baud and 1200/1200 baud half duplex

## Q-CALL

Provides traditional pulse/loop disconnect auto-dial and auto-answer.

[^2]For those with assemblers the Hex offset from SV_BASE is given for each variable (column 3).

| Name | Addr <br> Dec | Hex Offset | Len | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SV_IDENT | 163840 | 00 | word | System Identification |
| SV_CHEAP | 163844 | 04 | long | Base of common heap area |
| SV_CHPFR | 163848 | 08 | long | 1st free space in common heap area |
| SV_FREE | 163852 | 0C | long | Base of free area |
| SV_BASIC | 163856 | 10 | long | Base of Basic area |
| SV_TRNSP | 163860 | 14 | long | Base of Transient Program Area (TPA) |
| SV_TRNFR | 163864 | 18 | long | 1st free space in TPA |
| SV_RESPR | 163868 | 1C | long | Base of resident procedurearea |
| SV_RAMT | 163872 | 20 | long | Top of RAM + 1 |
| SV_RAND | 163886 | 2E | word | Random.Number |
| SV_POLLM | 163888 | 30 | word | Count of poll interrupts missed |
| SV_TVMOD | 163890 | 32 | byte | Returns 0 in monitor (not TV) mode |
| SV_SCRST | 163891 | 33 | byte | Screen Status ( $0=$ active) |
| SV_MCSTA | 163892 | 34 | byte | Current value of MC status register |
| SV_PCINT | 163893 | 35 | byte | Current Value of PC interrupt register |
| SV_NETNR | 163895 | 37 | byte | The machine's network number Pointers to: |
| SV_I2LST | 163896 | 38 | long | ... list of interrupt 2 driver |


| SV_PLIST | 163900 | 3 C | long | list of polled tasks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SV_SHLST | 163904 | 40 | long | ... list of scheduler tasks |
| SV_DRLST | 163908 | 44 | long | . . . list of device drivers |
| SV_DDLST | 163912 | 48 | long | ... list of directory device drivers |
| SV_KEYQ | 163916 | 4C | long | . . . keyboard queue |
| SV_TRAPV | 163920 | 50 | long | ...trap redirection table |
| SV_BTPNT | 163924 | 54 | long | ... mostrecent slave |
| SV_BTBAS | 163928 | 58 | long | ... base of slave block table |
| CV_DTTOP | 163932 | 5C | long | ... top of slave block table |
| SV_JBTAG | 163936 | 60 | word | Current value of job ta |
| SV_JBMAX | 163938 | 62 | word | Highest current job number Pointers to: |
| SV_JBPNT | 163940 | 64 | long | ...current job table entry |
| SV_JBDAS | 163944 | 68 | long | . . . base of job table |
| SV_JBYOP | 163948 | 6C | long | top of job table |
| SV_CHTAG | 163952 | 70 | word | Current value of channel tag |
| SV_CHMAX | 163954 | 72 | word | Highest current channel number Pointers to: |
| SV_CHPNT | 163956 | 74 | long | last channel checked |
| SV_CHBAS | 163960 | 78 | long | ... base of channel table |

## COMMUNICATIONS

 SINCLAIR QLsystem full advantage can be taken of the integrated features of the Q-CONNECT's software.

If you'd like to know more, simply complete the coupon.

Thanks to Tandata you can now convert your QL into a powerful and comprehensive communicating terminal. You can contact distant databases such as British Telecom's Prestel system, private viewdata systems, traditional ASCII databases and electronic messaging/mail services such as Telecom Gold. You can even replace your existing


VT100 terminal and enjoy secure . communications with other QLs.

The three smart modules have been designed to match the QL in style and for added convenience they stack together using vertical bus connectors without the need for interconnecting cables.

The modules are available separately, but by using all three as a complete matched
Tandata
Tandata Marketing Limited
Albert Road North, Malvern, Worcs. WR14 2TL. Telephone: 06845 68421. Telex: 337617 Tandat G. Prestel *799\# Telecom Gold 81: TAN001 A subsidiary of Tandata Holdings plc.



## John Lambert constructs a bridge to link Masterfile on the Spectrum with Archive on the QL．

Where processors differ and com－ puters run entirely different soft－ ware，you＇d expect the task of trans－ ferring vital information from one computer to another to be fraught with problems and take days，if not months，to complete．However， where Masterfule，the definitive database for the Spectrum and Psion＇s very much more powerful Archive for the QL are concerned problems are easily surmounted and the transfer of large amounts of data is reduced to a matter of minutes．

The process of transfer from Spectrum to QL can be broken down into three distinct parts．First，we need to find out how to physically link the two machines together． Next，we need to sort out what we want to send across and the form in which it is to be sent．Finally，once information is on the QL we need to know how Archive can use it．

The first part is the easiest． October＇s Spectrum Connections article provides a clear indication as to how to go about matters．However， for the benefit of those without the ＇official＇Sinclair RS232 lead with its
colour coded wires Figures 1 and 2 provide pin connections for wiring up to ser 1 and ser2 respectively．Our ＇standard＇RS232 lead connects up to a 25 way DIN plug．At the QL end pin 1 is the one farthest from the QL＇s plastic foot．

For those who would rather not resort to a soldering iron a ready－ made lead is available from Clas－ sified Products and Services．If you buy a bespoke lead，note that the list－ ings given here use ser2 so that a printer may be connected up to the QL during transfer．To adapt them for ser1 simply change all occur－ rences of ser2 to ser1．
Once we have physically linked up the two machines we can tackle the second and most difficult part of the transfer process－that is how to get our data across to the QL in a form palatable to Archive．
Fortunately，Archive is blessed with the ability to Import and Export files between it and the other Psion programs．As the other Psion pro－ grams do not need most of the gar－ bage in a standard Archive file，an export file is simply laid out．Fig 3 shows what this file would look like． （This，incidentally，looks very much like a dBase II file which raises some interesting possibilities．）

## FIGURE 3

＂name事＂，＂address事＂，＂phone事＂，＂contact\＄ ＂，＂note
＂Ql User＂，＂Priory Court：30－32，Farrin gdon LaneiLondon：ECIR 3AU＂，＂O1－251－62 22＂，＂Paul Coster＂，＂Buyer of articles＂ ＂Transform Ltd．＂，＂24，West Dak：Becken hamiKent：BR3 2EZ＂，＂01－658－6350＂，＂＂，＂S upplier of this progran＂
＂Classified Products \＆Services Ltd．＂ ，＂St．Cuthberts HouseiAycliffe Indust rial EstateiNewton Aycliffeicounty Du rhamidL5 GUT＂，＂O325－313131＂，＂＂，＂Cable rhamidis 6uT＂，＂83＂

As an Archive export file can be Imported straight back into it，so the Spectrum side of the program is designed to generate exactly such a file．This again is quite easy using the User Basic facility of Masterfile， although you will need a version 09 Masterfile or later to do it using this remarkably easy method．

Listing 1 needs to be added to a

| INTERFACE 1 |  | 25 WAY <br> CONNECTOR <br> Pin | SER2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Signal | Pin |  | Pin | Signal |
| Tx | 2 | 2 | 2 | Tx |
| Rx | 3 | 3 | 3 | Rx |
| DTR | 4 | 20 | 4 | DTR |
| CTS | 5 | 5 | 5 | CTS |
| GND | 7 | 7 | 1 | GND |

All other pins no connection

| INTERFACE 1 |  | SER1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Signal | Pin | Pin | Signal |
| Tx | 2 | 3 | Rx |
| Rx | 3 | 2 | Tx |
| DTR | 4 | 5 | CTS |
| CTS | 5 | 4 | DTR |
| GND | 6 | 1 | GND |

All other pins no connection
copy of Masterfile．The simplest way to do this is to load Masterfile in the normal way and then to execute User Basic，by pressing［U］then［Y］．So long as you do not already have any User Basic in the program this will do absolutely nothing．（If however you have a lot of records selected，it will take a long time doing it！） Simply press Break when it beeps at

## LISTING 1

## 4500 REM Masterfile to Archive

451 REM Transfer Progran－Spectrun
4520 REM（c） 1985 John Lambert
4900 FDRMAT＂b＂；9600：OPEN 3 ；＂$b$＂
4910 LET t $\$=$＂＂：RESTORE 4990；READ $f$
4920 FOR $c=1$ TO f：READ i\＄：LET $\mathrm{t} \$=\mathrm{t} \$+\mathrm{i} \geqslant(1)$
4930 LFRINT CHR\＄ 34 ；$\$ \$(2$ TD ）；CHF\＄ 34 ；
4940 IF c〈〉f THEN LPRINT＂，＂；
4950 NEXT C：LPRINT CHR $\$ 10$ ；
4968 60 TO USR r
4990 DATA 5，＂Nname\＄＂；＂Aaddress\％＂，＂Pphone\＄＂，＂Cconta ct ${ }^{\text {＂}}$＂${ }^{\text {＂Xnote }} \mathrm{F}$＂
5000 DIM r $\$(f, 128)$
5010 60 TO USR r
6990 FOR $c=1$ TO f
6010 IF $c \$(1)=t \$(c)$ THEN LET $\mathrm{r} \$(\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{TO})=\mathrm{c} \$(2$ TO ） 6828 NEXT C
603060 TO USR r
7000 FOR $c=1$ TO f
7010 LET $\mathrm{i} \$=\mathrm{F} \$(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{TO})$
7020 EO SUB 9509

NT＂，＂；
7848 Next c
7250 LPRINT CHRS 10 ；
7668 go To USR r
9808 LPRINT CHRE 26；：ClOSE＊3
9918 DeEP 1, Q： 60 TO USSR $R$
9580 FOR s＝EEN is TO 1 STEP－1

9520 NEXT 5
9530 Let isfis（ T0 5）
9540 RELURN
you and type in the listing．When you have finished enter as a direct com－ mand GO TO USR $\mathbf{r}$ to get back to Masterfile．Now is a good time to save Masterfile as the program can get confused if you made a mistake when entering the listing．Press［V］ for save and then $[\mathrm{P}]$ for program．

## Variable Format

As everyone has different uses for Masterfile it is not possible to give a definitive method of transferring records．Every Masterfile file will contain different fields which mean different things．The same，of course， is true for Archive and any other database for that matter．
For an example we have used a simple file that contains five fields stored in Masterfile as $\mathbf{N}$ ，for names， $\mathbf{A}$ addresses， $\mathbf{P}$ telephone numbers， $\mathbf{C}$ contacts and $\mathbf{X}$ for general notes． These appear in a DATA statement at line 4990.
The number at the start of the line

## GONDEGTOSS3

is the number of fields to be transferred, and each field name is stored as a string. The first character in the string is the Data reference used by Masterfile, which must be a capital, and the rest of the string is the field name to be used by Archive. All fields are transferred as strings so all the Archive field names must end in a dollar sign. If you have any numeric fields these will be dealt with later.

You do not have to transfer the whole file in one go. In this example you could have a data statement like:

4990 DATA 2,"Nname\$",
"Pphone\$"
So long as the number of fields you want to transfer is not more than the number of fields in the file you will not have any problems. The fields will be transferred, and so appear in Archive, in the order that they appear in the data statement. Only selected records will be transferred.

## Custom Code

As you may well want to customise the listing for your own uses a brief explanation is in order. When User Basic is executed control passes initially to line 4900. This opens the RS232 channel, sends the field names and creates $t \$$ which holds the Masterfile Data references. Control passes to line 5000 once for every record and the array $r \$$ is created, this has the added bonus of effectively clearing it every time the line is called. Line 6000 is called once for every field in a record. Fields, and records, are stored in Masterfile in date order, that is, in the order that you typed them in or made any alterations. Each field is put into $r \$$ in its correct place. At line 7000, at the end of each record, the fields are stripped of trailing spaces and sent. Finally at line 9000 the channel is closed.

As listed the program takes up roughly 650 bytes. Each field takes up a further 128 bytes and so for this example you would need about 1300 bytes free. If you do not have this much spare then you could either compact the program by using multistatement lines and changing each number to the VAL"number" or by transferring the file in two halves and then merging them.

Before going any further it is a good idea to test the program. Enter on the QL, COPY SER2z to SCR select half a dozen records on Masterfile and execute User Basic. With any luck you will see the file appearing on the QL screen. If not take a coffee break, or whatever you think suitable, and check that you have entered Listing 1 correctly.

Assuming everything works enter Listing 2 into the QL and save it.

## LISTING 2

## IEA REMark Masterfile to Archive

110 REMark Transfer Program - QL
120 REMark (c) 1985 John Lambert
130 OPEN_IN 4 , ser 22
14 OFEN_NEW 15 , adv2_temp_exp
158 REPeat loop
160 IF EOF (14) THEN EXIT loop

$180 \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{CODE}(\mathrm{a} \$)$
199 select ON a
200 =10,32 TO 127
218 PRINT $55, \mathrm{a} 5$;
229 END SELect
230 END REPeat loop
248 CLOSE 14

## 250 ClOSE 15

Before you actually transfer your file there is one final problem to consider. Masterfile uses the ' $\mid$ ' character to force a new line when displaying a field. This is meaningless to Archive but it must be transferred along with the rest of the file regardless. There are two things you can do, the first is to add the following lines to Listing 2 which simply replaces all ' $I$ 'characters with a space:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 200=10,32 \text { TO 123,125 TO } 127 \\
& 212=124 \\
& 214
\end{aligned}
$$

The second is to write an Archive procedure that splits a field over a number of separate fields so that they can be displayed over a number of lines. Listing 3 is an example of this and splits address\$ over four fields. If you use this remember that there may be ' $\mid$ ' characters in other fields that have to be dealt with.

Now you can transfer the file. Run the QL program and then just exe-
cute User Basic on the Spectrum. Depending on the length of file this will take a long time, up to an hour for a long file, but at least you only have to do it once.

## Internal Disk

If you have a RAM disk facility on your QL you can save a lot of wear and tear on the microdrive, just add the following lines to Listing 2

135 FORMAT RAM1_100
140 OPEN_NEW \#5, RAM1_temp
260 COPYRAM1_temp to mdv2_temp_exp
Once the file is safely tucked away on cartridge and backed-up at least once transforming it to an Archive file takes no time at all. Load up Archive, put the cartridge in MDV2 and enter

IMPORT 'mdv2_temp_exp' as
'file'
CLOSE
and Archive does all the hard work. If you now directory mdv2_ you will find two files, temp_exp and file_dbf. Easy wasn't it.
If you have fields that are numeric adapt the copy procedure and use a line such as
let f2.number = VAL(f.number\$) to make a backup copy of the file.

Finally, if all of the above seems a bit much or you want to transfer a file and do not have the necessary hardware Transform Ltd., 24, West Oak, Beckenham, Kent BR3 2EZ (01 658 6350) can do it for you.

QL to Interface 1 leads can be obtained from Classified Products \& Services Ltd., St. Cuthberts House, Aycliffe Industrial Estate, Newton Aycliffe, County Durham DL5 6UT (0325 313131).

| proc copy | let $\{2$. contact $\$=$ f.contact $\$$ | endiproc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rem Copies File $f$ to $f 2$ | let $\ddagger 2$. note $\$=$. note\$ | proc fill |
| create "file2" logical "f2" | use "f2" | if not len(a\$) |
| name | append | return |
| adl\$ | use "f" | else |
| ad2 | next | let p=instr (as,m") |
| ad3 | endwhile | let $p=$ instr $\left(a s,{ }^{\prime \prime}\right.$ ) |
| ad4 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | close "f" | if not $p$ |
| phones | close "f2" | let f \$ $=$ a |
| contact | endproc | return |
| note ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | proc expand | else |
| endcreate | if not len(f.address\$) | let $f \$=a \$($ to $p-1)$ |
| open "file" logical "f" | return | if $p=1 \mathrm{en}$ (as) |
| use "f" | else | let a\%=" |
| \$irst | let a\$=f.address\$ | return |
| while not eof () | fill | else |
| let 42. name $=$ f, name $\$$ | let $\{2 . \operatorname{adj}$ \$=f | let a $\$$ =as $(p+1$ to ) |
| let f2.adi\$="" | fill | endi $f$ |
| let $\ddagger 2 . a d 2$ \% $=$ " | let ¢2. ad2\%=f\$ | endif |
| let f2.ad3\$="" | fill | endif |
| let $\ddagger 2 . a d 4$ \% $^{\text {" }}$ | let f2.ad3\$=\{\$ | endproc |
| expand | let f2,ad4\%=a\$ |  |
| let $\ddagger 2$. phone $\$=$ f. phone $\$$ | endif |  |

## CLASSIFIED

##  Camb. Microelectronics Ltd <br> $£ 69.95$

## EPROM PROGRAMMER

Resident software, Vpp generator and ZIF socket. Fits ex.port. CHECK, READ BLOW, Fast BLOW, VERIFY, CRC-8K, 16K Q-CART EPROM reader $£ 5.95$. DemoEPRRM £4.95. DHOBI-2 EPROM eraser £22.95. Alı prices + VAT Pgm'rs also for BBC, C-64, Spectrum, ZX81, Gang pgm'r, etc. DELIVERY by return CAMEL PRODUCTS, One Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 1UY
Tel: (0223) 314814
Telex: 81574

## DESIGN-BOARD <br> The ultimate in QL art \& graphics

Design boards unique on screen X.Y pixel co-ordinates and an on screen 360 degree graphic angle and turtle direction indicator makes drawing and painting - screen designing - Technical drawing and program planning so easy, and eliminates old trial-and-error methods.

## GRAPHIC-DESIGN FEATURES INCLUDE:

$\star$ On screen X.Y pixel co-ordinates.

* 2 grid overlay options ( $10 \times 10$ and $2 \times 2$ pixel)
* $360^{\circ}$ on screen graphics and turtle angle indicator
$\star 4$ sizes of text can be mixed with graphics
$\star$ Continuous line drawing
* 2 Image_designers
* Free hand drawing and painting (3 brush sizes) via Cursor keys
* Single keystroke commands include, Box - Triang \& Triangle - Circle Move, Line \& dotted-line - Arc - Ink (full colour range) - Fill - Paper - Turnto - Grid - Point - Print-At - Size 0.1.2.3 - Ellipse - Wavey_line Image_ designer - Under - Scroll - Pan - Pentagon - Hexagon - Octagan
* All images can be drawn to any angle on screen


## TEXT-SCREEN-DESIGNING FEATURES INCLUDE:

* On screen row and column co-ordinates, interchangeable for 4 different text sizews, allowing easy design of varied text screens.
$\star$ Single key stroke commands include, Ink - Paper - Size 0.1.2.3 - Print At - scroll - Under


## ALSO:

On screen command index and colour-sampler.
All screens can be saved to microdrive.
Commands, co-ordinates and image-design procedures listed to printer in QL basic for easy inclusion into own programs.
Operates in high and low resolution modes.
No computer or typing skills required to operate.
Send cheque or postal order for $£ 14.95$ payable to:
Micr_A_Soft
at 134 Hardy Mill Road, Harwood, Bolton BL2 3PJ
Telephone 020429643
EVERYONE WITH A QL NEEDS DESIGN-BOARD
Programs and freelance programmers urgently needed

## curry computer Your Complete QL Stockist

Hardware, Software, Peripherals, Printers, Books, Magazines, Accessories 5344 W. Banff Lane • Glendale, AZ 85306 U.S.A. 1-602-978-2902 • Telex (via WUI): 6501267701 dealer inquiries welcome

ABC Electronik ..... 46
Cambridge University Press ..... 31
Classifieds ..... 42, 55, 62
Compugem ..... 13
Compware ..... 31
Cumana ..... 32
Digital Precision ..... 44 \& 45
Eidersoft ..... 4, 34, 56
Farmintel ..... 63
Four Systems ..... 28
Gemini Marketing ..... 33
Medic Datasystem ..... $6 \& 7$
Metacomco ..... 43
Microdeal 2 \& Supp
Microcomputer Software ..... 46

## ADVERTISERS INDAX

(
Miracle Systems ..... 26
P.C.M.L. ..... 19
Peak Crown ..... 31
Printerland ..... Supp
Psion ..... OBC
Realtime ..... 13
Shadow Games ..... 16
Silicon Express ..... 20/21 \& 48
Strong Computer Systems ..... Supp
Talent ..... 26
Tandata ..... 38 \& 39
Technology Research ..... Supp
Techsoft ..... 26
Transform ..... 16 \& 27
Viglen ..... 27 \& 35

## L

ع99.95 kwi
New - a professional specification C Compiler for the QL! Designed by LATTICE ${ }^{\text {® }}$, QLC is a complete implementation of the Kernighan and Ritchie definition of C. QLC is endorsed by Sinclair Research; it is the most powerful and fully featured C compiler available for the QL.
$>$ Complete Kernighan and Ritchie implementation.
$>$ Proven LATTICE ${ }^{\oplus}$ design, compatible with LATTICE ${ }^{\text {® }}$ compilers on IBMPC, etc.
$>$ True compiler producing native 68000 code.
$>$ Full floating point arithmetic.
$>$ Powerful data types such as pointers, arrays, structures, and unions.
$>$ Comprehensive library of UNIX, QDOS and utility functions.
$>$ Over 90 detailed error messages.
$>$ Separate compilation.
$>$ Macros, conditional compilation, and other pre-processors.
$>$ Linker to link program modules; will also link to other relocatable binary modules. $>$ Chosen by Sinclair Research as the C Compiler for the QL.

Every DEVELOPMENT KIT includes Metacomco's popular screen editor, and a detailed manual. All KITs will operate either on a standard QL or else using QL peripherals such as floppy disks or memory expansion.

Available from W.H. Smith, John Lewis, HMV, Menzies, Dixons and other leading retailers or direct from Metacomco.


26 Portland Square, Bristol BS2 8RZ. Tel: Bristol (0272) 428781

## 

 WE NOW HAVE SOFTWARE AVAILABLE FOR THE ATARI ST.Phone today or post this coupon to: Metacomco, 26 Portland Square, Bristol BS2 8RZ. Please send me QL C $£ 99.95 \square$ QL PASCAL $£ 89.95 \square$ ASSEMBLER $£ 39.95 \square$ BCPL $£ 59.95 \square$ LISP $£ 59.95 \square$ MORE INFORMATION $\square$ I enclose a cheque for $£$ $\qquad$ or debit my
 NAME
ADDRESS


# SUPERFORTH + REVERS <br> SUPERFORTH + REVERSI Fort Compiler with many extra commands al y 

 SUPR Foth-83 Standard Forth Compile windows, device independence. $100 \%$ integrated with QDOS (tc). Graphics, Sound, Periphery faster than any other QL Forth) - for exalt takes just 4 *Ultrafast operation (much faster than mates 30 seconds in Super AA Sting point math of Erastothenes program taking mit operations supported. Full seconds in SUPERFORTH!" 32 lidded). Integrated full screen edit and M68000 seconations (Log, Trig, Exp included. Control both for SUPER F operations cartridge) with full job con FORTH experts and people guide). *Can be president programs. *Suits born fou to buy a separate FORTH standard FORTH FORTH at all (we do NOT require you other task. "Uses files *Comes with a superb FORTH at all (we do BASIC or any other task. Uses handling. run concurrer int format. Interactive d40,000 word user manual.
PLUS
REVERS I
ever produced, for any computer in the Probably the strongest computer version ever prod time when the two are pay world. Guaranteed to defeat Sinclair Revert h - the well-written on similar levels!
entirely in SUPERFORTH - the well of play, This superb program (written entirely or you to study) has nine levels or side, This superb Source Code is supplied for 2) and lots of features - Exchange etc FORTH-83 Source (instantaneous Setup Position, Display ming, with pruning and a k. IBM. PC or Retract Moves, es alpha-beta tree sear OL C64, Spectrum, BBC, The program user any program (for the GL, Revers - or any human capabe most We are yet o beating SUPERFORT Rent our challenge? Wis wards) capable of beating level! Dare you accept our chalk. MOI Othello, 10-0 in a beating it at its highest skill level! Dare Spectrum champion, M devastating Reversi

SUPERFORTH + REVERS £29.95 WITH EXTENSIVE MA
with SUPERCHARGE
Revers V1. 3 is also available on its ow

## SURERCRAX

59.95 COMPLETE WITH OETALLED MANUAL Lspecily cartridge or CST diskette

## 

 statically! It supports the entire syntax would be meaningless in machine coder: has means al fit e enum whim, multidimensional arrays, procedures (with or win independence, all display manics, velligent string comparisons, turtle graphics, tut operator and floating point arithmetic (display.
Most programs whatever. If modifications are needed them.

## 和

## enchmank

NCHMARK NUMBER:
JPEPBASIC
OPERCHARGE (Integer)
Speedup factor (integer)
SUPERCHARGE (Floating Pt
RCHARGE at 17.8.85. SUPERCHARGE is subject to continuo timings performed on SUPERCHARGE at revisions, refinements and improvements. above. Even for this early version of susie. Further substantially better than the ones stated crease of over sixty times is possible. Forks, as on standard benchmarks a speed increase or compiling short programs like benchmarks, SUPERCHARGE, is at it's least impressive when size increases while SUPERCHAN SuperBASIC grows improvements of SEVERAL Menage size!
when using SUPERCHARGE on programs of average tasks (so you don't need to have SUPERCHARGED programs are indepenem). SUPERCHARGREDARED programs are relocatable and user may switch the SUPERCHARGED of them at once). run any number on the optimisation from time-optimal to space op it - SUPERCHARGE will then interline unique to optimise.
how to optimise.
*SUPERCHARGED programs load far more quickly $(5-10$ tim
Blocks.
SUPERCHARGEU programs is no pause between blocks.
*SUPERCHARGE is very easy to integrate mach
Ones.
*SUPERCHARGE can compile programs of virtually any size, provided you have enol the limiting source code size still massive
RAM on-board (for the unexpanded to any device. Compilation listings can be directed te te set of compile-time and run-time enter (SUPERCHABE Un (clear, una symbol position within statement!). *Add-on commands, functions and data structures ...Note that extent of no intere: Add-on not read/alter interpreter data stusively editing/debugging ads, of and interpreter data structures are almost Hence utilities supplied with interpreter data the SUPERCHARGE user. He,
whatever th work with SUPERCHARGE. Toolkits WIARGE is compatible with all disk and and reliability) is the one we use system we recommend (on grounds one CST disk system, available from us - write in cc system we rec SUPERCHARGE - the CST Tel: $0782811 / 11$ or I Scotia Road, Burslem, Stoke against unauthorise details. . . - cation - permanently and offers the user the convenience o nodification/listing/tamperly CL Compiler which offers the user
SUPERCHARGE is the only cully interactive testing, editing tags, cures anomalies and its male comely cured under
*SUPRCHARGE fixes major problems complies "SUPERCHARGE Fixes mar peter. Examples of problems procedure" bug; the "RESPR imposed by the the "Too many parameters in a procetiction, the "CALL in lon
SIPERCHARGE: the SUPERCHARE. "GOSUB in a single-line FOR statementeger/string variables bug, the "" bug, the procedure parameters/intege," programs bug, ${ }^{\text {SELETT statements }}$ bug, the
improved and completely rewritten. A top flight, feature packed 68000 Machine Code Monitor, integrated with a Disassembler - all in 100\% Machine code.
an incredibly small 8.5 K - undo test debug, check and correct any This program will allow you to machine code program - and to under is written in entirely relocatable else's! This state-of-the-art product is wren can reside in the QL at machine code and, occupying very little space, can resichine code) and the same time as your other programs (BASIC and machine code) and be invoked as a task.
Features include Edit/Jump/Execute/Output to any device/Input from any channel/Catalogue/Dump/Load/Save/Display \& Set Registers/ Debug/Disassemble/Hex + Modulo arithmetic/List/Set + Cancel Breakpoints/Single Step/Page In + Output of SuperBASIC/Backup Breakpoints Base to Any Base Number Conversion/Quilled Copy/Any Base Lo An ed Screen Layout, Size and Colour/Trace Instructions/User Defined Sis play Memory/Multitask/Echo Output through RAM + ROM/Alter + to non-default channels, Single Step, etc.

## SPECIAL OFFER!

Send us the original cartridge of any older version Sprite Generator, Monitor/Disassembler or Backgammon program
post you the latest version (no strings attached!)
CHRISTMAS SPECIAL!
In addition to any existing offer. $£ 1$ off if you buy two programs, $£ 2$ if you buy three programs. £3 off if you buy four programs and so on! This special offer ends with 1985.
Programmers - We pay excellent royalties for good 68000 software Programmers - We pay excellent royalties for good Phone us now. All Digital Precision software is compatible with Computamate, Medic, Quest and other good disk drives and memory expansion systems: transfer of the programs to the diskette is simplicity itself.


BMX BURNER (a multiscreen GRID
adventure a la Jetpac) and her game with chase that we are no more - except which show last, arcade games 6800 is all about!


A SUPERB BUY AT JUST $£ 24.95$ INCLUDING DETAILED MANUAL
The definitive character reading and personality delineation program ideal both for believers and for sceptics... You need totware
knowledge of astrology to use This excellent machine code pitation with an astrologer and with reference to astronomer working in consun modern astrological techniques. Only fools a huge library of books on moder as rubbish - try and see how astrology dismiss the ancient art is uncanny. We do not profess to know why astrology can work for you. It is uncank
works, just that it DOES cater for any birth time or date, and any location QL Super Astroioger can cater for anroduces a detailed readout, with full on earth. It is incredibly fast and produ want to learn still more. Further, instructions on where to go next yatically displayed to give the user a day-toprogression aspects are aur guide to the future. Also, there is a special day predictive astrological guide lo function to allow auto-comparison betw sample personality readouts are partner(s)?!) and compatibility testing. Sample personaling 20 other famous provided
There are many extra features - automatic calculation of sidereatimes/ascendant/ephemerides/astrological houses, planetary positions and earth calculator, display of solar system with exact plaint in time (present, trajectories (with fully variable magnification) at any pois, full display of the past or future) printer drivers, full astrological symbols, ful display of the natal chart, etc A unique feature is that QL Super Astrologer allows the experienced astro. Ager the facility of moditying the horoscope text files (i.e.; to refine the program further and customise it to his requirements) with the text editor that is supplied! Over 100K of text files supplied. Produces 3 to textedior A4 pages of character delineation - quite amazingly detailed.

QL Super There is much more to astrology than just signs of the zodiac-QL Astrologer enables you to obey that ancient edic

## COMPLETELY REWRITTEN! <br>  <br> £12.95 VERSION 2.0 COMPLETE WITH

 RULES AND HISTORY OF BACKG" IOL User, June 1985)
## Version 2.0

-a experts at the An excellent program both for beginners and levels - a real game. Variable playing strengt, full on-screen instructions, ego-crusher at the top Backgammon. Randomising features obeys all the rules of Backgan time - trillions of possibilities! ensure a different - plays an aggressive, challenging and Fast response speed-plame. Dual clocks. 3 Playing Modes: Auto-pler); entertaining gamputer); Normal (Rules of Backgammon both (Computer vs (Human vs Human). Rules oment). Computerised Supervisor (hon-screen, (as a Quill document). Collow you to

Abilip betscar QL SUPER
BACKGAMMON
games
absolutely no machine
automatically for you!
automalich Version 2.0 offered: dice thrower coupled with to operate. Help facilities presely throw real dice. Very easy a move for you. Improved dioose to the computolour or B\&W TVs/Monter is thinking, both the have displayed, while the conput best move found so far, current move considered and The most enjoyable version
with Evaluation
of Backgammon produced!

( PROGRAM TO BRING THE QL
TP TIS ORIGINAL SPECIFICMTION - SUPRA Contral: Freddy Vachha.

PSimply excellent" QL Sprite Compiler, Sprite Managen Version $1.0!$ Superspeed Code Sprite Creation Edior, a 29 files Procedures, the Machine lots of Demonstration Spries aigh speed, SuperBASIC Extensions system allows you to create all supplied! This superb special effects of top arcator $V 3.0$ with high tension, high drama spe QL Super Sprite Generator hard work an use knowledge at all-il dos all the hard work

This is what Version 2.0 offered: *Easy drawing and amending different sprites on screen simes" for animation. "ip real-time collision 16 different shapes tram of movement. *Automalic rite-Object. *Sprite planes to control depin Sprite (with identity) and Spiagnostics with rundetection; both Sprite-Spion. *Comprehensive diagnos. *Ulira high Reversal. *Sprite Inversion. exception-processing syster the eye can see! Reve error trapping and exceplo motion is faster than the eye um. using speed action - at top speed the motrol from within your progras. "Easy to speed action - ariable speed. *Easy control ${ }^{*} 100 \%$ Varrogrammed sprites * $100 \%$ VaperBASIC Keywords. Library of preprocesses fully described .All processible *Full over/under/ use. *Full instructions included. sprites possible. *Full over under flowcharted for clarity. Control. *Automatic Screen Border Jeteclities. hit/miss logic. *Freeze ${ }^{*}$ Full Setup/Connect/Extend/lest/Replyou need to "Backup copy. "Full Setup/ much, much more. "All you need
*Sackup "Golid + "Ghostly" sprites and much, much SuperBASIC and 6800 know about accessing the systern by
machine code supplied with the syster Now Version 3.0 has ALL the features of Version . Flicker Free operation. *Amazing, Incredible, guaranteed truly choice of two screens. Up to 256 spid. *hoice of automatic sprite sprite drawing in the backgite moveatits ownindepence by new movement: *Ability for each sprether sprites. All woentation.
Irrespective of thevised, enlarged and improved E24.95 COMPLETE WITH EXTENSIVE INS

## du soft en français pourle QL!

MS_Morpions<br>MS_Othello

Romana.Paint

MS_GFMD

Le célèbre jeu qui a inspiré les organisateurs du tournoi annuel de 1'Ordinateur Individuel tourne


Notre programme de DAO (dess in assisté par ordinateur). Il vous permettra de créer des images à
a
aide de figures primitives, parmi lesquelles on trouve les cercles, les ellipses, les triangles laide de figures primitives, parmi lesquelles on trouve les, cercles, les ellipses, les triangles curseurs) : le positionnement de la figure, sa taille, sa couleur, etc... En plus, vous avez une option qui permettra de créer un programmé superBasic'qui regénéréra votre dessin. Avec ce procédé, vous gagnerez près de 30 Kbytes lors du sauvetage de votre dessin sur microdrive.
Qu'est ce que cela signifie? Gestionnaire de Fichiers MicroDrives. L'outil indispensable de chaque Bossesseur de QL. II vous permet pour chacun des fichiers affiches de faire soit : COPY, RENAME, copier quelques fichiers, en DELETEI deux autres et en RENAMEr un autre. Mettez le curseur tour à tour devant chaque fichier, taper la lettre de votre chaix pour indiquer l'opération que vous
désirez effectuer. Lorsque c'est fini, pressez ENTER et tout sera fait selon vos désirs....

MS_3D vous souhaite la bienvenue dans la 3ème dimension ! Envolez-vous, voyez les choses sous un angle différent Cette phrase reflete assez bien les possibilités du programme, du moins au sens figure. Ce dernier vous permettra de vous familiariser avec le graphisme en trois dimensions sur ordinateurs. Vous pourrez e faire evoluer, en y rajoutant soit vos propres routines, soit nos

Ensemble de procedures tournant sous ARCHIVE (ang pui vous permettront de planifier des rendez-vous, des horaires de voyage, des dates d anniversaire, etc. Avec diverses options (jour dans la semaine d'une date, calendrier pour un mois ou une année donnée, etc...), et interrogation du fichier AGENDA pour un jour ou un mois donné. Epuration automatique, et toutes
Des utilitaires et des commandes supplémentaires (plus de vingt) ! Une Supertrace (vitesse réglable), VARS qui affiche toutes les variables, TDF qui permet de définir 15 touches de fonction, $\operatorname{IDENT}$ qui arrange votre programme de façon lisible, une montre mobile, etc. et des
PLUS pour : les conversions de base, la gestion du multitasking, 1 acces direct, ...

Attention : Nos prix comprennent frais de port, microdrive(s), explications et sont mentionnes on francs suisses Découper ici $<$

Remplissez ce bulletin et envoyez-le accompagné d'un chèque en francs suisses à adresse ci-dessous :

ierocomputer's oftware
Aloys - Fauquez 60

Votre adresse en lettres d'imprimerie Nom : . Adresse :


# ABC Elecktronic Hügelstraße 10-12 Telex 932974 budde d <br> 4800 Bielefeld 1 West Germany 

The Giga Soft Mouse for the Sinclair QL is now available!

## The hardware:

The mouse+ special interface to use with the joystick port of the QL computer. The mouse resolution is
 0.26 mm .

The software:
GIGA Basic: This extension adds more than 70 new commands to SuperBasic. This includes a full screen editor, animated sprites, mouse control commands, GEM style pulldown menus and many more.
E.A.S.E: A totally new user interface for the QL. It supports a desktop environment, similar to GEM. It includes pulldown menus, icons, really scrollable windows, a calculator and a game. This program enables the user to have access to all system functions in an easy manner.

How to order: 1) send a check to ABC / 2) transfer money to Postcheckamt Dortmund to Mr. Budde Account No. 90283469 / 3) Send an order to the address above, we will send the package with post cash on delivery.
$£ 40$ less than Metacomco's, it is better suited to the experienced C programmer not familiar with the QL who wants to get something done quickly. This is the case when you compare the number of QDOSspecific functions provided in the two libraries. Metacomco supplies the barest minimum while GST have taken the time and trouble to write a huge number of extremely useful library functions which allow the programmer to clear windows, set colours, make sounds and so on without having to delve into QDOS.

Looking at Lattice $C$ the first thing to note is that it has all of the data types, all of the operators and all of the keywords which constitute the C language. It has structures, doubles, shorts, typedef, type casts, the conditional expression, structure pointers and bit fields. Not all of these things are used very often, but it's nice to know they are there!

Almost as important is that the standard library of input and output (I/O) functions supplied with the compiler complies with the de facto standards set by the latest versions of the Unix operating system. This makes it extremely easy to find out how the functions work as they are in common usage. Files are opened by the fopen function, for example, and it returns a pointer to type FILE which is defined in the standard header file stdio_ $h$.

As with most Unix systems, there are two classes, or levels, of input and output supported. The one most likely to be used revolves around the FILE data type and uses functions fopen, fclose, fseek and so on. At a lower level, functions such as creat, open and close are used and are based around the 'file descriptor', a machine-specific number which the operating system uses in its own I/O mechanism. For example, a QDOS runtime system which implements this level of I/O may choose to use the internal QDOS channel ID as the 'file descriptor'. It is generally possible to discover a normal file's descriptor (one which has been opened with fopen, etc.) by using a supplied function to interrogate the structure pointed to by FILE. This level of I/O is often used when random access filing is required, as it can be more efficient than buffered *FILE channels.

The compiler is supplied on three microdrive cartridges and an EPROM which plugs in to the back
of the QL during compilation. This EPROM is not required by the runtime system, so any programs developed with the system will run on ordinary QLs without the EPROM. Also, Metacomco does not charge for the runtime licence, which means that any programs so developed may be sold without the need to pay a royalty to either Metacomco of Lattice.

## Which To Choose

A weighty A5 manual is also supplied, and although it is not a tutorial it will allow any reasonably experienced C programmer to start working right away. Each of the functions supplied in the runtime system is described in detail, as is the compiler itself. Metacomco's screen editor is provided to allow you to create and edit source files, and the object code modules produced by the compiler may be linked with the runtimes, and therefore made into executable programs, by using the supplied linker (just to confuse people, the linker is written by GST!). These programs may be passed command line arguments, accessible via argc and argo in the usual manner, if you have the EPROM plugged in while you run them, or if you have the $E X$ and $E W$ SuperBasic extensions provided by the QJump Toolkit.
The advantages of the Lattice $C$ compiler have already been discussed, and although I am not going to recommend one compiler over another here, I am of the opinion that this product, although rather more expensive than GST's QC, is more useful to the general C programmer as all aspects of the language are covered in a standard way. It produces code of much the same size and speed as the GST one (perhaps a little larger and slower it's hard to measure as the systems are so different). GST's C is great if you want to write a program for the QL, have knowledge of C but are a bit dodgy on machine code. However, almost every QL software developer is working on other 68000based machines as well, in particular the Atari ST, and if you intend to develop programs which may subsequently need to be moved to these machines it seems more apposite to adopt a compiler whose facilities more closely follow the Kernighan \& Ritchie/Unix standards.


This is the page we hand over to you. So, if you've a program that is worthy of consideration, send it to 'The Progs', QL User, Priory Court, 30-32 Farringdon Lane, London EC1R 3AU. We pay for everything published at the usual rates.

## Masterminder: <br> Peter Derlien

Its surprising how much you can cram into a few lines. Based on the highly popular board game, the object here is to deduce the order in which a set of four coloured pegs are arranged in as few turns as possible. Each peg may be either black, white, red, yellow, green or magenta. You take your turn by entering the first letter of the colour of each of the four pegs in the order in which you believe they will appear - ie. \{bgry\}, \{ggrw\}.

After each turn the QL will indicate how close you are to the true combination. This is done by displaying a set of four circles on the screen. A black circle means that one of your pegs is of the correct colour and in the correct position. A white circle means that it is of the correct colour but in the wrong position. Any empty circle means that one coloured peg doesn't appear at all.

```
100 REMark MASTERMINDER by P. J. Derlien
110 REPeat main
```



```
130 AT 0,15:PRINT max;" froe (";col$;"}"
140 RANDOMISE DATE:goal$="'
150 FOR j=1 TO max
160 goal$=goal$&col$(RND(1 TO 6))
170 NEXT j
180 REMark PRINT 'target ';goal$
190 ng=0: solved=0
200 REPeat loop
210 R
INPUT 10, "guess? ';quess$
230 IF LEM(guess$)=max THEN EXIT ask
PRINT 40,max ;" peg5, please"
END REPeat ask
    CLS 0:ng=ng+1:ht=ht-10
    IF ht<4 THEN ht=4:SCROLL -10
    CURSOR 3,ht,-6,-5
    PRINT ng;T0 3;guess$
    a55ess
    IF black=max THEN solved=1
    x=40:INK 7:FJLL O
    FOR j=1 TO max
        IF black THEN
            INK 0:FILL l:black=black-1
        ELSE
            IF white THEN FILL 1:white=white-1
        END IF
        CIRCLE }x,ht,2:x=x+15:INK 7:FILL O
    NEXT j
    IF solved THEN EXIT loop
    END REPeat loop
    PRINT "Renarkable, Mr. Holnes!"
```

440 PRINT 10 ,"Press SPACE for another gane" $450 \mathrm{k} \$=1$ INKEY $\$(-1)$ 460 END REPeat main
470 DEFine PROCedure assens
480 black=0: white=0: goalcopy $\$=$ goa $\$$
490 FOR $\mathrm{j}=1$ TO max
500 IF guess $\$(j)=g o 2 l \$(j)$ THEN black $=$ black +1 igoa 1copy $(\mathrm{j})=$ " ": gues $5\left(\mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{j})=" x^{\prime \prime}\right.$
510 NEXT j
520 FOR $\mathrm{j}=1$ TO max
$530 v=($ guess $\$(\mathrm{j})$ INSTR goalcopy $\$$ )
540 IF $\vee$ THEN white=white+ligoalcopy $\$(v)=$ " "
550 NEXT j
560 END DEFine assess

## Billy Bounder

## Norman Paton

Even in its abridged form, this platform game should provide quite a few hours entertainment. Billy Bounder, our bouncing Texan, has to negotiate three screens of varying difficulty to reach his journey's end.

Each screen is filled with a unique assortment of ladders, levels and walls. Mines and invisible holes crop up in the most unexpected of places making Billy's journey all the more hazardous. To make things even harder there's a time limit to each screen. If it is exceeded Billy will lose one of four lives. Billy's movements may be controlled by joystick or cursor keys - (Fire/Space Bar to jump).

The program, which runs in TV mode is an interesting mix of machine code (including checksums) and SuperBasic. Each screen is separately defined and adding your own screens is a doddle using the simple procedures set_up, ground, wall, ladder and mine_lay. Once you have created your own screen, say screen4, simply amend the program so that play continues when screen_ num is incremented by one:

## 200 IF screen_num $=5$ THEN EXIT play_g <br> $901=4$ :screen4

If you like the program but cannot add to it yourself a full length version with many more screens and obstacles is available from the Microdrive Exchange.

100 REMark BILLY BOUNDER
110 REMark (E) Nornan Paton 1985
120 initialise
130 REPeat whale game
140 game_init
150 REPeat play game

160 local_init
170 IF life_nua $=5$ OR streen num $=4$ then EXIT play game
180 game_proc
190 END REPeat play game
200 IF screen_num $=4$ THEN Minner
210 REPeat another_qame
220 cls to: csize 1,0: at \#0,1,7: PRINT *0,"Another Game? [Y/N

230 IF (pls INSTR "YyNn") THEN EXIT another, game
240 END REPeat another game
250 IF (pla INSTR "Nn" ${ }^{-3}$ THEN EXIT whole qame
260 END REPeat uhole game
270 STOP
280:
290 DEFine PRoCedure initialise
300 LOCal parab
310 set_up: INK 6: CSIRE 1,1: AT 2,8: PRINT "Billy Bounder"
320 csile 1,0: at 10,6: print "By Norman Paton"
330 AT 13,8: PRINT 'Please Wait": Csize 0,0
340 sprite setup
350 prog=RESPR (2048) : return_data=RESPR(10): data_table=RESPR(
350 prog=REPRRI2
1024 )
360 par an=prog
370 prog read 2750 , paran, 82
380 END DEFine
390:
400 DEFine PROCedure qame init
410 LOCal base
420 зсreen_nua $=1: 1$ : te_nun=1
430 gane_tise=DATE
440 base=prog +1245
450 proq_read 3580, base, 6
460 END DEFine
470 :
480 DEFine PROCedure prog_read (start_line,address, length
490 Local e.ct, line num, csun, checksua
500 I ine numstart iine: fault $=0$
510 Restone start line
520 FOR $c=0$ TO length
530 csuan=0
540 FOR $\mathrm{ct}=1$ TO 15
550 IF NOT EOF THEN
560 READ t: csua=csuatt
570 PokE address, t
580 addres5 $=$ addre $55+1$
590 ENO IF
600 END FOR ct
610 IF NOT EOF THEN
620 READ checksum
630) IF csuni>checksum THEN

640 PRINT "Error in "; line_num
650 tault=1
660 END IF
670 line_num=line_nuat 10
680 END IF
690 END FOR c
700 IF fault THEN STOp
710 END DEFIne
720 :
730 DEFine PROCedure local_init
740 LOCal $n, z$,offset
750 offset $=0$ : RESTORE 2410
760 FOR $n=1$ TO 3
T70 FOR $z=1$ TO 13
790 READ teap
790 POKE_L (data_table+off set), teap
800 oftset=0t +5 et +4
810 END FOR :
920 END FOR n
830 END DEFine
840 :
850 DEFine PROCedure gabe proc
860 LOCal end_screen
870 SELect ON screen_num
$980=1$ : screen 1
$890=2$ : screen2
$900=3$ : screen 3
910 END SELect
920 REPeat sc. 1000
930 cur $=0$; pfall $=0$; end screen=0 940 tine=0: st_tine=DATE

950 CSILE 1,0: AT A0,1,8: PRINT N0, (5-1ife_num)

## 960 REPeat loop

970 cur=KEYYOW (1)
980 CALL prog, data_table, sprite_data, cur, return_data
990 scn_add=PEEK_Lidata_table 4 )
1000 IF ABS (scn_add-135128) <2 THEN end_screen=1: EXII loop 1010 ctall $=$ PEEK W (return_data)
1020 IF ( 6 fall-pfall) <-100 OR (time 760 ) THEN EXIT loop
1030 IF PEEX_W(return_data+2)=255 THEN EXIT loop
1040 pfall=ctall: timezDAFE-st_time
1050 AT $0,1,26$ : PRINT 00, tine; " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
1060 END REPeat loop
1070 IF end_screen OR life_num=5 THEN EXIT sc_loop
1080 life_num=1ite_nuat
1090 BEEP $3000,150,0,0,0,0$
1100 END REPeàt sc_100p
1110 IF end_screen: screen_num=5creen_nuat 1
1120 END DEFine
1130 :
1140 DEFine PROCedure sprite_setup
1150 LOCal addres5, teap, loop
1160 sprite_data=RESPR(1024): addre5s=5prite_data: RESTORE 245
1170 REPeat 1000
1180 IF EOF THEN EXII loop
1190 READ temp
1200 POKE_W (addres5), temp
1210 address-addres5+2
1220 END REPeat loop
1230 END DEFine
1240;
1250 DEFine PROCedure winner
1260 CLS
1270 INK 4: CSITE 1 1: PRINT eted:
well done, you have comp
1280 PRINT: INK 6: PRINT
Billy Bounder"
1290 PRINT
Score="; (6-1ife_nu $) *(2000+$ gane_tine
-DATE)
1310 PRUSE 5000
1320 END DEFine
1330 :
1340 DEFine PROCedure ladder ( $x b, y b$, hht
1350 LOCal 6
1360 INK 4
1370 FOR $c=y b+510$ yb+lht-5 STEP 5: hline $k b, c, 6$
1380 END DEFine
1390:
1400 DEFine PROCedure ground ( xt , yt, glt
1410 LOCal 5
1420 INK 5
1430 FOR $c=x b$ TO $x b+g l t-5$ STEP 3: LINE $c, y b T O c+3, y b+3$ TO $c+3$ 1440 INK 4
1450 hline $\times b, y b, g l t:$ hline $a b, y b+3, g l t$
1460 INK 2
1470 vline $x b, y b+1,2$ : vline $x b+g l t-2, y b+1,2$
1480 END DEFine
1490:
1500 DEFine PROCedure wall ( $\times \mathrm{bb}, \mathrm{yb}$,wht)
1510 LOCal c
1520 INK 5
1530 FOR $c=y b$ TO $y b+w h t-3$ STEP 3: LINE $\times b, c$ TO $\times b+3, c+3$ TO $\times b$ $5+3$
1540 INK 2
1550 vline $\times b, y b$, wht: vline $\times b+3, y b$, wht
1560 INK 4
1570 hline $\times b, y b+w h t, 4.5$
1580 END DEFine
1590:
1600 DEFine Procedure set up
1610 MODE 8: PAPER O: CLS
1620 BORDER 4,4: BORDER $\# 0,4,6$
la30 AT \#0,1,0: PRINT to, "Lives: Tine:"
1640 INK 2
1650 LINE 0,0 T0 0,100: LINE 166,0 TO 166,100
1660 vline $0,0,100$ : vine $165,0,100$
1670 END DEFine
1680 :
1690 DEFine PROCedure mine_lay $(x b, y b)$
1700 FILL 1: INK 3: CIRCLE $\times \mathrm{bb}, \mathrm{yb}, 1:$ FILL 0
1710 FOR $c=0$ TO 2*PI STEP .78: LINE $\times b, y b$ TO $\times b+3+\operatorname{SIN}(c), y b+3 *$ cOS(c)
1720 END DEFine
1730 :
1740 DEFine PROCedure hline (xb,yb,l)
1750 LOCal $c$
$1760 \mathrm{xr}=\mathrm{xb}+1$
1770 FOR $c=0$ TO , 8 STEP . 4: LINE $\times b, y b+c$ TO $\times r, y b+c$
1780 END DEFine
1790 :
1800 DEFine PROCedure vline $(x b, y b, 1)$
1810 LOCal 5
$1820 \mathrm{y}=\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{b}+1$
830 LINE kb,yb $10 \times b, y t$
1840 LINE $x b+4, y b$ TO xb+. $4, y t$
1850 LINE $\times b+.8, y b$ TO $\times b+.8, y t$

1860 END DEFine
1870 :
$18 B 0$ DEFine PROCedure screen
1890 set_up
1900 ground $2,4,20$ : ladder $4,7,20$
1910 ground 2,27,20 : ground 30,20,10
1920 ground $50,20,12$ : ground $38,50,12$
1930 ground 65,15,12 : ground 68,35,12
1940 ground $50,40,12$; ground $85,15,80$
1950 ladder $87,15,20$ : 1adder $120,15,40$
1950 ladder $87,55,2$
1960 ground $120,55,45$ : ground $80,55,32$
1970 ground $70,60,10$ : ground 10,70,58
1980 ladder $38,50,20$ : ground $78,78,70$
1990 ladder $159,50,30$ : mine_tay 130,60
2000 INK 6:CSIIE 0,1: AT 0,1:PRINT "Billy Bounder"
2010 PAPER b: INK 0: CSILE 0,0: AT 0,25: PRINT "EXIT"
2020 END DEFine
2030:
2040 DEFine PROCedure screen2
2050 set up
2060 wall $82,0,60$ : ground $26,77,53$
2070 ground $89,14,15$; ground $111,22,16$
2080 ground 135,31,40; ground 111,40,17
2090 ground $89,50,15$; ground $70,50,10$
2100 ground $90,78,50$ : ground $50,50,10$
2110 ground 45,30,15 : ground $70,20,12$
2120 ground $95,5,15$ : ladder $8,-1,88$
2130 ground $17,64,8:$ ground $25,30,15$
2140 mine_lay 50,82 : ground 45,2,15
2150 INK 6: CSILE 0,0: AT 5,5: PRINT "Billy Bounder"
2160 PAPER 6: IMK 0: AT 0,25: PRINT "EXIT"
2170 END DEFIne
2180 :
2190 DEFine PROCedure screen 3
7200 LaCal n
2210 set_up
2220 ground $10,5,140$ : ladder $10,4,40$
230 wall 134,9,5 ; wall 120,9
2240 mine_lay 126,9 : mine lay 131,9
2250 mine_lay 100,8 : mine_lay 80,9
2260 mine_lay 60,10 ; mine_lay 40,11
2270 ground $10,38,30$ : ground $50,38,30$
2280 ground $85,47,12$; ground $60,55,18$
2290 ground $40,64,20$ : ground $66,74,20$
2300 ground $92,64,10$ : around $100,54,10$
2310 ground $118,50,10$ : ground $130,57,10$
2320 mine_lay 120,55 : ground 142;65,7
2330 ground $151,70,7$ : ground $110,78,31$
2340 mine_lay 135,83 : aine_lay 34,42
2350 aine_lay 116,9
2360 PAPER b: INK 0: CSIIE 0,0:AT 0,25: PRINT "FINI
2370 PAPER 0: INK 5: CSIZE 1,1: AT 0,1: PRINT "Billy Bounder" 2380 END DEFine
2390 :
2400 REMark Basic Data
2410 DATA $1,155118,0,23,0,0,8,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2420 DATA $2,0,0,23,0,0,0,96,192,0,0,0,0$
2430 DATA $2,0,0,23,0,0,0,288,384,0,0,0,0$
2440 REMark Stand
2450 DATA $512,32768,512,32768,2560,40960,3,192,3,192,3$
2460 DATA $192,3,192,2565,41040,10773,43092,41553,34884,41553,3$ 4884
2470 DATA $10773,34884,2565,34884,513,34884,512,32780,512,32768$ , 512
2480 DATA $32768,2560,40960,2048,8192,2048,8192,2048,8192,2048$, 8192
2490 DATA 10256, 10244,10260,10260
2500 REMark Left !
2510 DATA $512,32768,512,32768,2560,40960,514,32896,3,32896,3$
2520 DATA $32896,3,192,513,41040,2565,43092,2565,43092,10773,34$ 884
2530 DATA $8721,34884,8721,34884,561,34884,512,32780,512,32768$, 2560
2540 DATA $32768,2048,32768,2048,32768,2048,32768,2048,32768,20$ 48,32768
2550 DATA 10769,32768, 10773,32832
2560 REMark Left 2
2570 DATA $512,32768,512,32768,2560,40960,514,32896,3,32896,3$ 2580 DATA $32996,3,192,513,41040,2565,43092,2565,43605,10773,35$ 397
2590 DATA $8721,32835,8721,32832,561,32832,512,32768,512,32768$, 2560
2600 DATA $32768,2048,32768,2048,32768,2048,43012,2048,43012,20$ 48,2052
2610 DATA $10256,2052,10260,2052$
2620 REMark Right1
2630 DATA $512,32768,512,32768,2560,40960,514,32896,514,192,514$ 2640 DATA $192,3,192,513,41040,2565,43092,10773,43092,10773,348$ 84
2650 DATA $8721,34884,8721,34884,561,32844,512,32768,512,32768$, 512
2660 DATA $32768,512,40960,512,8192,512,8192,512,8192,512,8192$ 2670 DATA 512,43076,513,43092
2680 REMark Right 2
2690 DATA $512,32768,512,32768,2560,40960,514,32896,514,192,514$ 2700 DATA $192,3,192,513,41040,2565,43092,10773,43092,10773,349$ 84

2710 DATA $41553,34884,33345,34884,705,32844,512,32768,512,3276$ 8,512
2720 DATA $32768,512,40960,512,8192,10768,8192,10768,8192,8208$,

2730 DATA 8208,10244,0,10260
2740 REMark Progran Code
2750 DATA $67,250,4,206,34,129,67,250,4,204,34,130,32,65,36,151$ 2
2760 DATA $122,4,192,71,250,4,196,38,132,8,3,0,6,103,0,1129$
2770 DATA $0,6,78,186,0,160,8,3,0,4,103,0,0,8,118,67$
2780 DATA $2,78,250,0,18,8,3,0,1,103,0,0,8,118,1,590$
2790 DATA $78,250,0,4,118,0,40,58,4,160,75,250,4,166,74,1281$
2800 DATA $85,103,0,0,6,78,186,0,32,78,186,0,134,73,250,1211$ 2810 DATA $4,138,40,131,78,186,2,40,78,186,1,98,32,122,4,1140$ 2820 DATA $112,48,186,4,124,112,0,78,117,38,58,4,112,73,250,131$
${ }^{6} 2830$
2830 DATA $4,118,66,129,48,20,229,64,40,64,32,122,4,76,32,1047$
2840 DATA $3,192,250,4,68,209,192,32,40,0,4,71,250,4,92,1411$
2850 DATA $34,52,176,0,208,129,33,64,0,4,71,250,4,72,38,113$
2860 DATA $129,32,12,228,64,82,64,12,64,0,8,102,0,0,4,801$
2870 DATA $112,0,73,250,4,54,56,128,38,58,4,38,78,117,73,1083$
2880 DATA $250,4,36,74,84,102,0,0,16,73,250,4,32,74,84,1083$
2890 DATA $102,0,0,6,56,188,0,1,78,117,47,0,47,1,47,690$
2900 DATA $2,47,4,47,6,47,7,47,8,47,11,47,12,47,13,392$
2910 DATA $73,250,3,246,74,84,103,0,0,6,38,58,3,232,32,1202$
2920 DATA $122,3,208,32,3,192,250,3,200,209,192,34,40,0,12,1500$
2930 DATA $6,129,0,0,0,1,194,252,0,128,210,168,0,4,42,1134$
2940 DATA $65,40,40,0,24,78,186,0,28,78,186,0,70,42,95,932$
2950 DATA $40,95,38,95,32,95,46,31,44,31,40,31,36,31,34,719$
2960 DATA $31,32,31,78,117,32,60,0,0,0,6,78,186,1,20,672$
2970 DATA $74,71,102,0,0,12,2,70,127,252,74,70,102,0,0,956$ 2980 DATA $12,219,252,0,0,0,128,81,200,255,228,36,60,0,0,147$
2990 DATA $0,6,148,64,78,117,71,250,3,126,74,83,103,0,0,1123$
3000 DATA $6,78,250,0,34,71,250,3,106,213,83,12,66,0,7,1179$
3010 DATA $103,0,0,8,66,83,78,250,0,4,213,83,196,252,0,1336$ 3020 DATA 128,213,168,0,4,78,117,66,128, 48, 19,71,250,3,70,1363 3030 DATA $6,83,0,4,12,64,0,4,108,0,0,22,196,252,0,751$
3040 DATA 128,32,58,3,52,180,128,109,0,0,8,144,130,209,168,134
3050 DATA $0,4,78,117,32,122,3,8,198,250,3,2,209,195,40,1261$
3060 DATA $122,3,6,57,124,0,0,0,2,42,104,0,4,40,40,544$
3070 DATA $0,24,4,132,0,0,0,8,32,60,0,0,0,11,78,349$
3080 DATA $186,0,138,2,6,0,128,102,0,0,14,2,7,0,196,781$
3090 DATA $12,7,0,196,103,0,0,16,219,252,0,0,0,255,81,114$
3100 DATA $200,255,224,78,250,0,10,57,124,0,255,0,2,78,117,1650$ 3110 DATA $42,104,0,4,219,252,0,0,0,4,32,60,0,0,0,717$ 3120 DATA $11,78,186,0,76,2,134,0,0,0,128,102,0,0,16,73$ 3130 DATA $2,135,0,0,0,196,12,7,0,196,103,0,0,14,219,884$ 3140 DATA $252,0,0,0,255,81,200,255,220,78,117,57,124,0,255,189$ 4

3150 DATA $0,2,78,117,218,252,0,5,30,21,28,37,224,159,224,1395$ 3160 DAFA $158,30,37,28,37,224,159,224,158,30,37,28,37,233,191$, 1611
3170 DATA $233,190,78,117,66,134,66,135,28,29,30,21,233,190,233$ 1783
31 BO DATA $191,78,117,74,67,102,0,0,8,78,186,0,24,78,117,1120$
3190 DATA $12,67,0,1,102,0,0,8,78,186,0,30,78,117,78,757$
3200 DATA $186,0,146,78,117,34,122,2,42,182,68,103,0,0,6,1086$
3210 DATA $78,186,1,6,78,186,1,40,78,117,32,122,2,18,34,979$
320 DATA $122,2,18,182,68,103,0,0,6,78,186,0,238,32,122,1157$
3230 DATA $2,0,32,3,192,250,1,248,209,192,42,104,0,4,47,1326$
3240 DATA $4,40,40,0,24,4,132,0,0,0,8,32,60,0,0,344$
3250 DATA $0,11,78,186,255,136,2,6,0,128,102,0,0,14,2,920$
3260 DATA $7,0,196,12,7,0,128,103,0,0,40,219,252,0,0,964$
3270 DATA $0,255,81,200,255,224,32,40,0,24,89,64,12,0,0,1276$
3280 DATA $8,108,0,0,12,112,16,4,168,0,0,0,2,0,4,434$
3290 DATA $33,64,0,24,40,31,78,186,0,174,78,117,32,122,1,980$
3300 DATA 152,34, 122,1,152,182,68,103,0,0,6,78,186,0,116, 1200
3310 DATA $32,122,1,134,32,3,192,250,1,126,209,192,42,104,0,144$
3
3320 DATA $4,219,252,0,0,0,4,47,4,40,40,0,24,4,132,770$
3330 DATR $0,0,0,8,32,60,0,0,0,11,78,186,255,8,2,640$
3340 DATA $134,0,0,0,128,102,0,0,16,2,135,0,0,0,196,713$
3350 DATA $12,7,0,128,103,0,0,40,219,252,0,0,0,255,81,1097$
3360 DATA $200,255,220,32,40,0,24,88,64,12,0,0,16,111,0,1062$
3370 DATA $0,12,112,8,6,168,0,0,0,2,0,4,33,64,0,409$
3380 DAIA $24,40,31,78,186,0,42,78,117,32,122,1,20,32,4,807$
3390 DATA 192,250,1,12,209,192,71,250,1,20,38,168,0,4,71,1479
3400 DATA $250,1,16,38,168,0,24,66,168,0,4,78,186,0,40,1039$
3410 DATA $78,117,32,122,0,238,32,3,192,250,0,230,209,192,184,1$
879
3420 DATA $67,103,0,0,14,33,122,0,232,0,4,33,122,0,230,960$
3430 DATA $0,24,78,186,0,4,78,117,47,0,47,1,47,2,47,678$
3440 DATA $4,47,6,47,7,47,10,47,12,47,13,32,40,0,8,367$
3450 DATA $103,0,0,50,42,40,0,12,46,40,0,16,229,135,36,749$
3460 DATA $71,40,112,160,28,217,201,42,64,40,40,0,20,78,186,129$
3470 DATA $0,90,34,40,0,16,36,16,82,65,180,65,102,0,0,726$
3480 DATA $4,114,0,33,65,0,16,33,104,0,4,0,8,33,104,518$
3490 DATA $0,24,0,20,32,40,0,4,103,0,0,30,42,40,0,335$
3500 DATA $12,42,64,40,40,0,24,46,40,0,16,229,135,36,71,795$
3510 DATA $40,112,160,28,217,201,78,186,0,22,42,95,40,95,36,135$
3520 DATA $95,46,31,44,31,40,31,36,31,34,31,32,31,78,117,708$
3530 DATA $47,13,44,60,0,0,0,0,46,60,0,0,0,0,13,283$
3540 DATA $12,0,0,15,12,0,1,232,190,232,191,189,29,191,29,1323$
3550 DATA $225,158,225,159,189,29,191,29,225,158,225,159,189,29$ ,191,2381
3560 DATA $21,88,76,218,252,0,123,81,205,255,204,42,95,78,117,1$ 855
3570 DATA $0,52,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,52$
3580 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
3590 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,255,255,253,0,255,255,254,1527$
3600 DATA $0,255,255,255,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,766$
3610 DATA $2,0,0,0,3,0,0,0,0,0,1$

## Pentathelete II <br> A Didcock

Apologies to all those who typed in last month's Pentathelete program only to discover that the program crashed at lines 4 and 5 with the error message "not found".

To solve this problem you will have to type in the following short program which generates the user defined graphics in Pentathelete. Once entered this program should be saved as follows:

SAVE mdv1_UDG_data
Having done this load last month's Pentathelete program, delete line 4 and then save the corrected version of the game on the same microdrive as this program. Now, provided you have not made any typing errors in entering either listing you will find that Pentathelete runs (and jumps!)
32005 start $=$ RESPR(100)

## 32010 a $0=65537$

32020 a2=start+b
32030 RESTORE 32100
32040 FOR $i=0$ TO 70: READ byte: POKE start t , byte 32050 CALL start, $0,0,255,37,0,0,0,20,0,22$

## 3206060107

32099 :
32100 DATA $32,4,78,67,78,117$
32110 DATA 128,7
32120 DATA $96,112,24,92,124,12,20,36,76$
32130 DATA $100,104,112,112,96,96,80,72,108$
32140 DATA $24,24,48,52,60,48,56,40,76$
32150 DATA $24,24,48,48,48,48,16,16,48$
32160 DATA $88,88,112,52,60,48,56,40,76$
32170 DATA $88,88,112,48,48,48,16,16,48$
32180 DATA $0,48,48,96,120,96,124,0,0$

## Sliding Puzzle I <br> C Debski

We have received a number of sliding puzzle programs but none as good as this. The first program, published this month, is the puzzle itself. It takes a pre-defined picture and jumbles it up into $5 \times 5$ blocks. The blocks must then be moved using the cursor keys so that the original picture is recreated. This is far from easy as a block may only be moved if a previous move has vacated a space adjacent to it on the $5 \times 5$ grid.

A count is kept by the computer of the number of moves required to reconstruct the original picture.

The second program will appear in our January issue.
100 REMark ** Picture Create for Sliding Puzzle ** 110 REMark ** Copyright (C) D.Debski 1985 ** 120 REHark t 4 For ol User **
130 set_scriget_col
140:
150 DEFine PROCedure set_scr 160 MODE 8:PAPER 7:CLS:IMK 0 170 DPENES, COn_208×200a272×16
180 DIM color $(19,19): x=0: y=0$ : 190 CSILE $10,3,1:$ FLASHEO, $1:$ CLS $\$ 0:$ PRINTIO,FILL $\$$ CHR $\$$ (32),7);'INITIALISING":FLASHOO,0:CSILE:0,0,0 200 FOR a $=0$ TO 19
210 BLOCK 448,10,0,10*a, a 220 FOR $b=0$ TO 19:color $(a, b)=7$ 230 END FOR a

240 CLSt0:INK 0
250 CLS:PAPER 3 , $3:$ INK\$3, $0: C L S \$ 3:$ PRINT\#3;" Keys :-"
\" O-Black" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ 1-Blue"\" 2-Red"\" 3- Ha
genta"\" 4-Green"\" 5-Cyan"\" b-Yellow"!' " 7 - White"
260 PRINT:3:PRINT\#3,CHRs(190)\CHR $\$(188)$;CHR $\$(189) \backslash$ CHR (191):PRINT43:PRINT\&3," ENTER to finish" 270 curr_col=color $(x, y)$ :SELect curr_col=0 TO 3:INK 7
280 PAPER color ( $x, y$ ):AT $y, x:$ PRINT $+{ }^{\prime \prime}$
290 END DEFine
$300:$
310 DEFine PROCedure get_col
320 REPeat loop
330 REPeat key_loop
340 out $=0$ :col_out $=10: \mathrm{key} \$=1 \mathrm{NKEY} \$(-1)$
350 . $\mathrm{k}=$ CODE (key $\$$ ): IF $\mathrm{k}=208$ :out $=1$
360 IF $k=216$ :out $=2$
370 If $k=192$ :out $=3$
380 If $k=200$ :out $=4$
390 IF $k=10$ : EXIT $100 p$
400 SELect $k=48$ TO 55:col out=k-48
410 If out OR col_out (10 THEN EXIT key_loop
420 END REPeat key_loop
430 If out
440 ok=0: ey $=y$ : $\mathrm{ex}=\mathrm{x}$
450 SELect ON out
$460=1: 1 f \quad y>0: y=y-1: 0 k=1$
$470=2$ :IF $\gamma<19: y=\gamma+1$ :ok $=1$
$480=3:$ IF $x>0: x=x-1: 0 k=1$
$490=4$ :IF $\times$ (19:0k $=1: x=x+1$
500 END SELect
510 IF NOT ok THEN MEXT loop
520 BLOCK\$ref, 6,6 , across $k$, up $\$ 6$, color (pos (ref), up, across)
530 END FOR across
540 END FOR up
550 nov=eortl:passed=1
560 FOR check $=3$ T0 18:IF pos (check)=check-3:NEXT 6 heck:ELSE passed=0:EXIT check
570 IF passed THEN RETurn
580 END REPeat forever
590 END DEFine gane
600 :
610 DEFine PROCedure set_scr
620 $x=185: y=55$ : ex=x:PAPER 7:CLS:RESTORE 1500
630 FOR $\mathrm{i}=3$ to 18
640 op $\$=$ "con_30x30a'kext4 $x^{\prime}$ " ${ }^{2} y$
650 DPENII, op $\$$ : PAPERti, 7 ; CLSti ; ex $=$ ex +30
660 SELect $i=6,10,14: e x=x: y=y+30$
670 END FOR i
680 END DEFine set_scr
$690:$
700 DEFine PROCedure keys
710 BORDER 20:INK O:PRINT CHR (190) \CHR $\$(188)$;CHR (189)\CHR $\$(191) \backslash$ :BORDER O

720 AT 7,0:PRINT" ESC"\" to quit"
730 END DEFine keys
740:
750 DEFine PROCedure init


, 0
770 RESTORE :OIM color $(15,4,4), \operatorname{pos}(18)$
780 FOR al=3 TO $18: p 05(a 1)=a 1-3$
790 FOR part=0 1015
800 BLOCK 448,12,0,12.5ipart,part
810 FOR up=0 TO 4
820 READ col
830 FOR across=0 TO 4
840 color (part, up, across) $=$ col $\$($ acruss +1$)$
850 END FOR across
860 END FOR up
870 END FOR part
880 CLSIO:PAPER 7:CLS
890 END DEFine init
900 :
910 DEFine PROCedure deno(fac)
$920 x=320: e y=60: e x=x$
930 add=0: IF NOT fac THEN add=3
940 FOR part $=0$ tadd TO 15 tadd

950 FDR up=0 TO 4
960 FOR across=0 to 4
970 IF fac: BLOCK 4,4 ,across $\$ 4$ tex, up 4 4tey, col or (par
t,up,across):ELSE BLOCK\$part, 6, 6, across $\$ 6$,up +6 ,col
or (pos (part), up, across)
980 END FOR across
990 END FOR up
1000 ex=ex+20
1010 SELect part=3, 7, 11: ex=x:ey=ey+20
1020 END FOR part
1030 EMD DEFine demo
1040:
1050 DEFine PROCedure juable
1060 FOR as $=3$ TO 18
1070 pos(as) $=15$-(as-3)
1080 END FOR as
1090 END DEFine juable
$1100:$
1110 DEFine PROCedure end_of_gane
1120 PAPER $0,7:$ INK $\$ 0,0:$ CLS $\$ 0$
1130 PRINTIO, "You completed the puzzle in ";aov;" coves'
1140 PRINTIO:INPUT$\ddagger 0$, 'Another gane ( $Y / N$ ) ? ";anł
1150 PAPER $0,0: 1$ KK $\$ 0,7:$ CLS $\$ 0$
1160 IF ans $==$ " $n$ " THEN STOP
1170 END DEFine end_of_gane
1180:
1190 DEFine PROCedure quit
1200 PAPER $0,7:$ INK $10,0:$ CLS 10
1210 PRINTIO,"It took you "; oov;" moves to get thi 5 far"
1220 PRINTIO:IMPUTH0; "Save gane status (Y/N) ?"; *
1230 IF $5 v \$==^{\prime \prime} y^{\prime \prime}$
1240 CLSIO: INPUTHO, "File name lincluding adv!_/adv 2.) ? ";fileł

 ASH 10,0
1260 DELETE file\$:DPEN_NEMII9,file§
1270 FOR out=3 TO 18
1280 BLOCK $448,12,0,12.5$ (out-3), out-3
1290 PRINT 19 19, pos (out)
1300 END FOR out
1310 PRINT\#19, mov
1320 CLOSE119:PAPER 7:CLS
1330 END IF
1340 PAPER $0,0:$ INK $10,7:$ CLS $\$ 0$
1350 STOP
1360 END DEFine quit
1370:
1380 DEFine PROCedure load gaae
1390 CLS\$0:INPUT*O, "File nane (including adv1_/adv 2.1 ? 'ffile

1400 CLSNO:CSILE\#0, $3,1:$ FLASHO, 1:PRINTHO,FILLSICHR
(32), 8); "LOADING":CSIZE $\# 0,0,0, F L A S H \$ 0,0$

1410 PAPER 7:CL5:OPEN_IN:19,file\$
1420 FOR in=3 1018
1430 BLOCK 448, 12, 0, 12.5k(in-3), in-3
1440 INPUTH19, pos (in)
1450 END FOR in
1460 INPUT 19 , nov
1470 CLOSE 119 :PAPER 7:CLS
1480 END DEFine load gane
1490 :
1500 DATA $55555,55554,55544,45445,44454$
1510 DATA $55555,44455,55445,55545,44455$
1520 DATA $55555,55566,55666,55666,55666$
1530 DATA $55555,65555,66555,66555,66555$
1540 DATA "00544", "00445",'00455", '00114", "00444"
1550 DATA $55445,55545,44455,41441,11141$
1560 DATA $55566,55555,55555,11111,11111$
1570 DATA $65555,55555,55555,11111,11111$
1580 DATA '00411", "00111", '00111','01111", "01111"
1590 DATA $11111,11111,11111,11111,11111$
1600 DATA $11111,11111,11111,11166,16666$
1610 DATA $11111,11166,66666,66666,66666$
1620 DATA "01111","06666","06666","06666","06666"
1630 DATA $11166,66666,66666,66666,66666$
1640 DATA $66666,66666,66666,66666,66666$
1650 DATA 77777,77777,77777,77777,77777

PROGS

## Froggy - Part 1 <br> Tony Day

When a reader's program is this excellent you begin to wonder why so little commercial software fails to make the grade. Smooth scrolling graphics, fast action, varied play all are to be found in this Frogger look alike. The only thing that's missing is a realistic "squelch" your Frog makes with the tarmac!

So as to fit all 12.5 K into the magazine and allow readers without assemblers to play the game, the program comes as two hex_loaders, the first appearing this month. At the end of each line is a checksum which verifies the code in that line prior to poking it into memory. If the code is incorrect the loader will list the offending line. Using this device you should be able to quickly eliminate most if not all typing errors.
Acknowledgement: Hex loader produced using a program generator written by $R$ K Lowry.

100 REMark **** Part2 QL Froggy ****
110 REMark **** For QL User:A Day t**
120 D1M array (5): address=RESPR(7000)
130 start=address:CLS:CLS\#0:RESTORE :lin=1000
140 READ nwords: PRINT lin
150 IF nmords $=0$ THEN PRINT"Load çomplete':SBYTES adv1_ froggy? start, 7000: STOP
160 csum=0:FOR $\mathrm{i}=0$ TO nwords-l:READ array (i):csum=csuntarray (i ): NEXT I
170 READ csum2: IF csua<<csua2 THEN PRINT"Checksue error at lin e "ilin:PRINT"Correct checksu", csum:PRINT"Line of data":FOR i =0 TO nwords-1:PRINT, array (i);", "; :NEXT i;STOP
180 FOR $i=0$ TO nuords-1: POKE W address, array ( i ) : address=addres 5+2: NEXT :
190 lin=lin+10:GO TO 140
1000 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 1010 DRTA b, $-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 1020 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 1030 DATA b, $-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 1040 DATA b, $-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 1050 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 1060 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 1070 DATA 6, $-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 1080 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 1090 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,0,42,0,42,-43608$
1100 DATA $6,42,42,42,42,42,0,210$
1110 DATA $6,42,0,42,42,42,42,210$
1120 DATA $6,0,42,0,42,42,42,168$
1130 DATA $6,42,42,42,0,42,0,168$
1140 DATA $6,42,42,42,42,0,42,210$
1150 DATA $6,0,42,42,42,42,42,210$
1160 DATA $6,42,0,42,0,42,42,168$
1170 DATA $6,42,42,0,42,0,42,168$
1180 DATA $6,42,42,42,42,42,0,210$
1190 DATA $6,42,0,42,42,42,42,210$
1200 DATA $6,8316,2,16392,31757,17402,-266,73603$ 1210 DATA $6,31247,30721,8337,22601,22600,20940,136446$
1220 DATA $6,-8,-11780,0,120,20941,-20,9253$
1230 DATA $6,-28!64,0,2040,20942,-36,8316,3098$ 1240 DATA $6,2,26632,31757,17402,-184,31247,106856$ 1250 DATA $6,30721,8337,22601,22600,20940,-8,105191$ 1260 DATA b, $-11780,0,120,20941,-20,-28164,-18903$ 1270 DATA $6,0,2040,20942,-36,28672,20085,71703$ 1280 DATA $6,6716,104,24614,6716,0,24608,62758$ 1290 DATA b, $8316,2,6152,-14084,2048,-11836,-9402$ 1306 DATA $6,6658,-17860,55,28384,-17860,5,-618$ 1310 DATA 6,28128,22853,-13572,2,-11835,-19396,6180 1320 DATH $6,0,28512,-19396,60,27738,31235,68149$ 1330 DATA $5,18426,228,-15620,128,-10303,15379,8238$ 1340 DATA $6,-19396,3,28172,6658,21317,20555,57309$ 1350 DATA $6,-15108,2,-26686,-19396,57,27916,-33215$ 1360 DATA $6,-27588,56,-26110,-15108,2,-11838,-80586$ 1370 DATA $6,30735,-18884,0,26148,12435,-11780,38654$ 1380 DATA $6,0,128,20619,20940,-18 ;-28164,13505$ 1390 DATA $6,0,2046,-26628,0,126,20994,-3462$ 1400 DATA $6,20941,-38,28672,20085,12422,24794,106876$ 1410 DATA $6,3088,0,26406,9288,9800,22667,71249$ 1420 DATA $6,25178,21128,7186,5136,3091,1,59720$ 1430 DATA $6,26390,-27642,4226,21128,6160,21128,51390$ 1440 DATA $6,4624,30208,24832,-186,28672,20085,108235$

1450 DATA $6,-11258,24808,16990,1872,31847,3088,67247$
1460 DATA $6,0,26372,31232,29184,18663,640,106091$ 1470 DATA $6,25014,19679,320,31232,29184,23688,129117$ 1480 DATA $6,20942,-28,18426,1836,23691,22155,87022$ 1490 DATA $6,3091,11,26134,6716,12,7228,43192$
1500 DATA $6,11,5765,5958,12,5957,24,17727$
1510 DATA $6,28672,20085,6716,11,7228,12,62724$
1520 DATA $6,24808,0,0,0,0,0,24808$
1530 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,10,10$
1540 DATA $6,160,0,0,10,160,0,330$
1550 DATA $6,2,160,8,0,170,170,510$
1560 DATA $6,168,42,168,42,170,42,632$
1570 DATA $6,160,42,170,42,160,42,616$
1580 DATA $6,170,42,168,42,170,0,592$
1590 DATA 6,170,170,168,0,2,160,670
1600 DATA $6,8,0,0,10,160,0,178$
1610 DATA $6,0,10,160,0,0,0,170$
1620 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
1 b30 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
1640 DATA $6,0,0,170,42,128,0,340$
1650 DATA $6,170,42,128,42,0,128,510$
1660 DATA $6,40,42,170,170,168,42,632$
1670 DATA $6,170,170,170,170,170,170,1020$
1680 DATA $6,170,170,170,170,170,42,892$
1690 DATA $6,170,170,170,42,170,170,892$
1700 DATA $6,168,42,0,128,40,0,378$
1710 DATA $6,170,42,128,0,170,42,552$
1720 DATA $6,128,0,0,0,0,0,128$
1730 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
1740 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,2570,2570$
1750 DATA $6,-24416,0,0,2570,-24416,0,-46262$
1760 DATA $6,0,8224,2570,-32640,0,10794,-11052$
1770 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,0,-21846,-22360,10794,-77104$
1780 DATA $6,-22360,-21846,-22360,2570,-22360,-21846,-108202$
1790 DATA $6,-22360,2570,-22360,-21846,-22360,10794,-75562$
1800 DATA $6,-22360,10794,-21846,-21846,0,8224,-47034$
1810 DATA $6,2570,-32640,0,2570,-24416,0,-51916$
1820 DATA $6,0,2570,-24416,0,0,0,-21846$
1830 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
1840 dATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
1850 DATA $6,0,0,0,514,-22360,-21846,-43692$
1860 DATA $6,0,514,-22360,-21846,0,10280,-33412$
1870 DATA $6,514,0,-22360,10794,-21846,-21846,-54744$
1880 DATA $6,-22360,-21846,-21846,-21846,-22360,-21846,-132104$ 1890 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 1900 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-22360,10794,-98950$ 1910 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-22360,10280,514,0,-55258$ 1920 DATA $6,-22360,514,-22360,-21846,0,514,-65538$
1930 DATA $6,-22360,-21846,0,0,0,0,-44206$
1940 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
1950 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
1960 DATA $6,0,0,0,2565,-24496,0,-21931$
1970 DATA $6,0,2565,-24496,10773,-36704,-24496,-68358$
1980 DATA $6,2052,10773,-32191,-21931,-22444,0,-63741$
1990 DATA $6,2565,2565,-21931,-21931,-22444,2565,-58611$
2000 DATA $6,-22444,-21931,-22444,2565,-22444,0,-86698$
2010 DATA 6,2565,2565,-21931,10773,-32191,-21931,-60150
2020 DATA $6,-22444,10773,-32704,-24496,2052,0,-66819$
2030 DATA $6,0,2565,-24496,0,0,2565,-19366$
2040 DATA $6,-24496,0,0,0,0,0,-24496$
2050 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2060 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,15,15$
2070 DATA $6,240,0,0,15,240,0,495$
2080 DATA $6,0,48,15,3,252,63,381$
2090 DATA 6,255,195,252,255,240,240,1437
2100 DATA $6,0,63,240,63,255,63,684$
2110 DATA $6,240,63,255,255,240,240,1293$
2120 DATA $6,0,63,255,195,252,48,813$
2130 DATA $6,15,3,252,15,240,0,525$
2140 DATA $6,0,15,240,0,0,0,255$
2150 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2160 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2170 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,1,1$
2180 DATA $6,84,0,0,1,84,21,190$
2190 DATA $6,64,84,1,21,65,85,320$
2200 DATA $6,85,0,5,5,17,85,197$
2210 DATA $6,84,5,17,85,94,5,280$
2220 DATA $6,17,0,5,5,17,21,65$
2230 DATA $6,65,85,85,21,64,84,404$
2240 DATA $6,1,0,0,1,84,0,86$
2250 DATA $6,0,1,84,0,0,0,85$
2260 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2270 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2280 DATA $6,0,10815,-32576,0,0,10815,-10946$
2290 DATA $6,-32576,0,0,-32576,10815,515,-53822$
2300 DATA $6,-22276,-21761,-21761,-32061,-22276,-30516,-150651$ 2310 DATA $6,-24336,-24336,0,-30516,-24336,10815,-92709$
2320 DATA $6,-21761,-30516,-24336,10815,-21761,-30516,-118075$
2330 DATA $6,-24336,-24336,0,-21761,-21761,-32061,-124255$
2340 DATA $6,-22276,-32576,10815,515,-22276,10815,-54983$
2350 DATA $b,-32576,0,0,10815,-32576,0,-54337$
2360 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2370 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2380 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2390 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2400 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2410 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2420 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2430 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2440 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2450 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$

2460 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2470 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2480 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2490 DATA $6,0,0,0,2,168,0,170$
2500 DATA $6,0,2,168,0,0,40,210$
2510 DATA $6,2,0,0,42,170,0,214$
2520 DATA $6,0,42,170,0,0,170,382$
2530 DATA $6,170,0,0,170,170,0,510$
2540 DATA $6,0,42,170,0,0,42,254$
2550 DATA $6,170,0,0,40,2,0,212$
2560 DATA $6,0,2,168,0,0,2,172$
2570 DATA $6,168,0,0,0,0,0,168$
2580 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2590 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
2600 DATA $6,0,0,0,10794,-32640,0,-21846$
2610 DATA $6,0,10794,-32640,0,0,-32640,-54486$
2620 DATA 6, $10280,0,0,-21846,-22360,0,-33926$
2630 DATA $6,0,-21846,-22360,0,0,-21846,-66052$
2640 DATA $6,-21846,0,0,-21846,-21846,0,-65538$
2650 DATA $6,0,-21846,-22360,0,0,-21846,-66052$
2660 DATA b, $-22360,0,0,-32640,10280,0,-44720$
2670 DATA b, $0,10794,-32640,0,0,10794,-11052$
2680 DATA $6,-32640,0,0,0,0,0,-32640$
2690 DATA b, $0,0,0,-21846,-21846,-21846,-65538$
2700 DATA b, $-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 2710 DATA $b_{6},-24416,-21846,-21846,-21846,-30070,10794,-109230$ 2720 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,10794,-30070,-21846,-21846,-106660$ 2730 DATA 6, 10794, $-30070,-21846,2056,-21846,-30070,-90982$ 2740 DATA $6,-23902,514,-21846,10794,-22360,-21846,-78646$ 2750 DATA $\quad$ b, $-21846,10794,-22360,-21846,-21846,10794,-66310$ 2760 DATA $6,-22360,-21846,-21846,-30070,-22360,-21846,-140328$ 2770 DATA 6, $-21846,-30070,-23902,-21846,-21846,-23902,-143412$ 2780 DATA $6,-30070,-21846,-21846,-22360,10794,-21846,-107174$ 2790 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 2800 DATA 6, $-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 2810 DATA b, $-21846,-22360,10794,-21846,-21846,-23902,-101006$ 2820 DATA $6,-30070,-21846,-21846,-30070,-23902,-21846,-149580$ 2830 DATA $6,-21846,-30070,-22360,-21846,-21846,10794,-107174$ 2840 DATA $6,-22360,2570,-21846,10794,-22360,514,-52688$
2850 DATA $6,-21846,10794,-22360,-22360,-21846,-30070,-107688$ 2860 DATA $6,-23902,-21846,10794,-30070,-21846,-21846,-108716$ 2870 DATA 6, 10794, $-30070,-21846,-21846,-30070,10794,-82244$ 2880 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-24416,-21846,-21846,-21846,-133646$ 2890 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 2900 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 2910 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 2920 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 2930 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 2940 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 2950 DATA 6, $-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 2960 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 2970 DATA 6, $-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 2980 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 2990 DATA 6, $-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 3000 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$ 3010 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,300,1293,2,-63943$
3020 DATA 6,298,1291,2,374,1293,2,3260
3030 DATA $6,372,1292,2,458,1293,2,3419$
3040 DATA $6,456,1291,2,504,1538,258,4049$
3050 DATA $6,500,1539,258,496,1546,258,4597$
3060 DATA $6,424,1538,258,420,1539,258,4437$
3070 DATA $6,416,1546,258,452,1538,258,4468$
3080 DATA $6,448,1546,258,397,1538,258,4445$ 3090 DATA 6,466, 1544, 258, 468, 1543,250,4537 3100 DATA $6,428,1544,258,430,1543,258,4461$ 3110 DATA $6,458,1544,259,460,1543,258,4521$ 3120 DATA $6,393,1539,258,389,1546,258,4383$ 3130 DATA $6,275,1538,258,271,1539,258,4139$ 3140 DATA $6,267,1539,258,263,1546,258,4131$ 3150 DATA $6,358,1538,258,354,1546,258,4312$ 3160 DATA $6,328,1538,258,324,1539,258,4245$ 3170 DATA $6,320,1546,258,311,1544,258,4237$ 3180 DATA $6,313,1541,258,475,1544,258,4389$ 3190 DATA $6,477,1543,258,288,1544,258,4368$ 3200 DATA $6,290,1543,258,304,1544,258,4197$ 3210 DATA $6,306,1541,258,373,1544,258,4280$ 3220 DATA $6,375,1541,258,265,1797,260,4496$ 3230 DATA $6,261,1800,260,273,1799,260,4653$ 3240 DATA $6,269,1800,260,357,1797,260,4743$ 3250 DATA $6,353,1800,260,401,1799,260,4873$ 3260 DATA $6,397,1800,260,457,1799,260,4973$ 3270 DATA $6,453,1800,260,287,1797,260,4857$ 3280 DATA $6,283,1800,260,301,1797,260,4701$ 3290 DATA $6,297,1800,260,312,1799,260,4728$ 3300 DATA 6, $308,1800,260,273,2054,4,4699$ 3310 DATA $6,277,2056,4,321,2052,4,4714$ 3320 DATA $6,325,2056,4,389,2052,4,4830$ 3330 DATA $6,393,2056,4,437,2052,4,4946$ 3340 DATA $6,441,2056,4,356,2054,4,4915$ 3350 DATA $6,360,2056,4,368,2052,4,4844$ 3360 DATA $6,372,2056,4,424,2052,4,4912$ 3370 DATA $6,428,2056,4,481,2052,4,5025$ 3380 DATA $6,485,2056,4,294,2054,4,4897$ 3390 DATA $6,298,2056,4,275,2304,2,4939$ 3400 DATA $6,279,2305,2,283,2313,2,5184$ 3410 DATA $6,309,2312,2,307,2308,2,5240$ 3420 DATA $6,446,2304,2,450,2313,2,5517$ 3430 DATA $6,257,2304,2,261,2313,2,5139$ 3440 DATA $6,379,2312,2,377,2308,2,5380$ 3450 DATA $6,411,2312,2,409,2310,2,5446$ 3460 DATA 6,503,2312,2,501,2310,2,5630

3470 DATA 6,292,2312,2,290,2310,2,5208 3480 DATA $6,345,2312,2,343,2308,2,5312$ 3490 DATA $6,460,2304,2,464,2305,2,5537$ 3500 DATA 6, 468,2313,2,354,2304,2,5443 3510 DATA $6,358,2305,2,362,2313,2,5342$ 3520 DGTA $6,326,2304,2,330,2305,2,5269$ 3530 DATA $6,334,2313,2,85,85,85,2904$ 3540 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 3550 DATA $6,86,170,170,85,90,160,761$ 3560 DATA $6,2,85,106,170,170,85,618$ 3570 DATA 6, 104,2,138,85,170,170,669 3580 DATA $6,168,85,162,128,170,85,798$ 3590 DATA $6,170,170,168,85,170,170,933$ 3600 DATA $6,170,85,104,10,8,85,462$ 3610 DATA $6,106,170,170,85,90,160,781$ 3620 DATA $6,10,85,86,170,170,85,606$ 3630 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 3640 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 3650 DATA $6,85,85,85,170,170,170,765$ 3660 DATA $6,170,0,40,10,138,170,528$ 3670 DATA $6,170,170,170,138,170,138,956$ 3680 DATA $6,170,170,0,168,2,2,512$ 3690 DATA $6,170,170,170,170,130,130,940$ 3700 DATA $6,170,170,170,170,170,2,852$ 3710 DATA $6,10,0,170,170,170,170,690$ 3720 DATA $6,170,160,42,160,10,170,712$ 3730 DATA $6,170,170,170,85,85,85,765$ 3740 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 3750 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 3760 DATA $6,85,170,170,170,170,130,895$ 3770 DATA 6,42,128,168,170,168,170,846 3780 DATA $6,160,128,170,128,160,170,916$ 3790 DATA 6,138,170,128,160,168,2,766 3800 DATA $6,128,170,170,170,128,170,936$ 3810 DATA $6,170,168,128,162,136,10,774$ 3820 DATA $6,160,170,170,170,160,160,990$ 3830 DATA $6,10,138,168,170,170,170,826$ 3840 DATA $6,170,85,85,85,85,85,595$ 3850 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 3860 DATA $6,85,85,-24571,85,2640,85,-21591$ 3870 DATA 6,-24570, 170,2704,85,90,170,-21351 3880 DATA $6,165,85,106,170,169,10305,11000$ 3890 DATA $6,170,170,170,-22016,42,170,-21294$ 3900 DATA $6,170,-22016,42,170,170,-22016,-43480$ 3910 DATA $6,42,170,170,-22016,42,170,-21422$ 3920 DATA $6,170,10305,170,170,170,85,11070$ 3930 DATA $6,106,170,169,85,90,170,790$ 3940 DATA $6,165,85,-24570,170,2704,85,-21361$ 3950 DATA $6,-24571,85,2640,85,85,85,-21591$ 3960 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 3970 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 3980 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 3990 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 4000 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 4010 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 4020 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 4030 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 4040 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,85,510$ 4050 DATA $6,85,95,85,85,85,85,510$ 4060 DATA $6,85,85,85,85,85,8192,8617$ 4070 DATA $6,8192,8192,8192,8192,6170,7198,46136$ 4080 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,6170,7198,46264$ 4090 DATA $6,6170,7198,8224,8224,8224,8224,46264$ 4100 DATA $6,8224,6170,7198,6170,7198,6170,41130$ 4110 DATA $6,7198,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,48318$ 4120 DATA $6,8224,6170,7198,8224,8224,8224,46264$ 4130 DATA $6,8224,8224,8216,6684,7712,8216,47276$ 4140 DATA $6,6684,7712,8224,8224,8224,8224,47292$ 4150 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8214,49334$ 4100 DATA $6,5138,4110,3082,2062,3082,2054,19528$ 4170 DATA $6,1026,32,8224,8224,8224,8224,33954$ 4180 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4190 DATA $6,8224,8224,8214,5138,4110,3078,36988$ 4200 DATA $6,1026,32,8224,8224,8224,8224,33954$ 4210 DATA $6,5652,4624,3596,2568,1540,512,18492$ 4220 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4230 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4240 DATA $6,8224,8224,8214,5138,4110,3082,36992$ 4250 DATA $6,2062,3082,2062,3082,2054,1026,13368$ 4260 DATA $6,32,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,41152$ 4270 DATA $6,8224,8224,8192,8224,8224,8224,49312$ 4280 DATA $6,8224,8224,8216,6684,7704,6684,45736$ 4290 DATA $6,7712,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,48832$ 4300 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8216,6684,47796$ 4310 DATA $6,7704,6684,7704,6684,7712,8224,44712$ 4320 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4330 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4340 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4350 DATA $6,8224,6170,7199,6170,7199,8224,43184$ 4360 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4370 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,6170,47290$ 4380 DATA $6,7198,6170,7198,8224,8224,8224,45238$ 4390 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4400 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4410 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4420 DATA $6,8216,6684,7712,8224,8216,6684,45736$ 4430 DATA $6,7712,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,18832$ 4440 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,6170,7198,8224,46264$ 4450 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4460 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4470 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,6170,7198,8224,46264$

4480 DATA $6,8224,6170,7198,8224,8224,8224,46264$ 4490 DATA $6,8224,8224,8192,8224,8224,8224,49312$ 4500 DATA $6,8224,5652,4624,3596,2568,3596,28260$ 4510 DATA $6,2568,1540,512,8224,8224,8224,29292$ 4520 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4530 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4540 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4550 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4560 DATA $6,8224,5652,4624,3596,2568,3596,28260$ 4570 DATA $6,2568,1540,512,8224,8224,8224,29292$ 4580 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4590 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4600 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4610 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,5652,4624,43172$ 4620 DATA $6,3596,2568,3596,2568,1540,512,14380$ 4630 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4640 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4650 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4660 DATA 6,5652,4624,3596,2568,3596,2568,22604 4670 DATA $6,1540,512,8224,8224,8224,8224,34948$ 4680 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8192,8224,8224,49312$ 4690 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4700 DATA $6,8216,6684,7704,6684,7712,8224,45224$ 4710 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,6170,7198,46264$ 4720 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4730 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8216,6684,47796$ 4740 DATA $6,7704,6684,7704,6684,7712,8224,44712$ 4750 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4760 DATA $6,6170,7198,6170,7198,8224,8224,43184$ 4770 DATA $6,6170,7198,8224,8224,8224,8224,46264$ 4780 DATA $6,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,8224,49344$ 4790 DATA $6,8224,6170,7198,2688,10912,-21848,13344$ 4800 DATA $6,-22008,-22008,-22008,-22008,-21848,-21848,-131728$ 4810 DATA $6,-21848,10912,10912,10912,10912,2720,24520$ 4820 DATA $6,2720,2720,2720,2720,-21848,-21848,-32816$ 4830 DATA $6,-21848,-21856,-21848,-21848,168,10920,-76312$ 4840 DATA $6,-21848,-21856,-22528,-21848,-21848,10920,-99008$ 4850 DATA $6,-21856,-21848,-21848,168,2728,2728,-59928$ 4860 DATA $6,2728,168,-21848,-21848,-21856,-22360,-85016$ 4870 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,-22360,-21848,-21848,10920,-99856$ 4880 DATA $6,168,168,168,168,10920,-21848,-10256$ 4890 DATA $6,-21848,-22528,-21856,-21848,10920,168,-76992$ 4900 DATA $6,-21848,-21848,-21856,10912,-21856,-21856,-98352$ 4910 DATA $6,-22528,-21856,-21848,-22360,-22360,-22360,-133312$ 4920 DATA $6,-21848,10912,-21848,-21848,-21848,580,-75800$ 4930 DATA $6,680,680,2728,10912,-21888,-22016,-28904$ 4940 DATA $6,-22016,10912,-21848,-21848,-22360,-21848,-99008$ 4950 DATA $6,10912,-21848,-22360,-21848,-21848,10912,-66080$ 4960 DATA $6,10912,-21848,-22360,-22360,-22360,-21848,-99864$ 4970 DATA $6,10920,168,-21848,-21849,-21856,0,-54464$ 4980 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
4990 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,10912,-21848,-10936$
5000 DATA $6,-21848,-22360,-21848,-21848,-21848,-22360,-132112$ 5010 DATA 6, $-22360,-22360,-22360,-21888,-21856,-21856,-132680$ 5020 DATA $6,-22368,-21888,-21856,-21848,-22360,-21848,-132168$ 5030 DATA $6,-21848,-21856,10912,-21848,-21848,-22360,-98848$ 5040 DATA $6,-22528,-22528,-22528,-22360,-21848,-21848,-133640$ 5050 EATA $6,10912,-21856,-21848,-21848,-22360,-22360,-99360$ 5060 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,-22360,-21848,-21848,-21856,-132632$ 5070 DATA 6, 10920, -21848, -21848, -22528, $-21888,-21888,-99080$ 5080 DATA 6, -21888, -22528, $-21848,-21848,10920,10920,-66272$ 5090 DATA $6,-21848,-21848,-22528,-21888,-21888,-21888,-131888$ 5:00 DATA 6,-22528, $-22528,-22528,-22528,10912,-21848,-101048$ 5110 DATA $6,-21848,-22360,-22528,-22360,-22360,-22360,-133816$ 5120 DATA $6,-21848,-21848,10912,-22360,-22360,-22360,-99864$ 5130 DATA $6,-22360,-21848,-21848,-21848,-22360,-22360,-132624$ 5140 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,-21848,-21848,-21848,2688,-107576$ 5150 DATA $6,2688,2688,2688,2688,-21848,-21848,-32944$ 5160 DATA $6,-21848,-21856,-21848,-21848,168,168,-87064$ 5170 DATA $6,168,-22360,-22360,-21848,-21848,10912,-77336$ 5180 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-21856,-21856,-133152$ 5190 DATA $6,-21856,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22528,-133824$ 5200 DATA $6,-22528,-22528,-22528,-22528,-22528,-22528,-135168$ 5210 DATA $6,-22528,-21848,-21848,-21848,-22360,-21848,-132280$ 5220 DATA $6,-21848,-21848,-21848,-21848,-22360,-22360,-132112$ 5230 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,-22360,-21848,-21848,-21848,-132624$ 5240 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-134160$ 5250 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,2688,10912,-21848,-22008,-74976$ 5260 DAIA $6,-22008,-22008,-22008,-21848,-21848,-21848,-131568$ 5270 DATA b, 10912, $-21856,-21848,-21848,-22360,-21848,-98848$ 5280 DATA $6,-21848,-21856,-22528,-22528,-22528,-22528,-133816$ 5290 DATA $6,2688,10912,-21848,-22008,-22008,-22008,-74272$ 5300 DATA $6,-21976,-21848,-21848,-21848,10920,-21856,-98456$ 5310 DATA b, $-21848,-21848,-22360,-21848,-21856,-21848,-131608$ 5320 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,10920,-21848,-100368$ 5330 DATA $6,-21848,-22528,-21856,-21848 ; 10920,168,-76992$ 5340 DATA $6,-21848,-21848,-21856,-21848,-21848,-21848,-131096$ 5350 DATA $6,2688,2688,2688,2688,2688,2688,16128$
5360 DATA $6,2688,2688,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-84064$ 5370 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-21848,-21848,-133136$ 5380 DATA $6,10912,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-100888$ 5390 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,-21848,-21848,10912,2688,-74816$ 5400 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-21848,-133648$ 5410 DATA $6,-21848,-21848,-21848,-21848,-22360,-22360,-132112$ 5420 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,-22360,2688,2688,2688,-59016$ 5430 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-22360,-134160$ 5440 DATA $6,-22360,-22360,-21848,-21848,10920,168,-77328$ 5450 DATA $6,-21848,-21848,-21856,-21848,-21848,-21848,-131096$ 5460 DATA $6,168,672,2688,10752,-22528,-21848,-30096$ 5470 DATA $6,-21848,-21848,0,0,0,0,-43696$ 5480 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,2688,2688,5376$

5490 DATA $6,2688,10400,10400,10400,10400,0,44288$ 5500 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
5510 DATA 6,2688,2688,2688,2688,2688,2688, 16128
5520 DATA $6,2688,0,2688,2688,2688,-21846,-11094$
5530 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,0,0,0,0,-43692$
5540 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,-21846,-21846$
5550 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-131076$
5560 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,0,0,2730,10922,-30040$
5570 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,10922,-98308$
5580 DAIA $6,2730,0,0,-21856,-21848,-21846,-62820$
5590 DATA $6,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21846,-21848,-21856,-131088$
5600 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
5610 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
5620 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
5630 DATA $6,2048,391,0,28384,2048,396,33267$
5640 DATA $6,0,29714,2048,402,0,28082,60246$
5650 DATA $6,2048,408,0,25078,2048,414,29996$
5660 DATA $6,0,25058,2048,420,0,26212,53738$
5670 DATA $6,2048,427,0,26236,2048,437,31196$
5680 DATA $6,0,26236,2048,446,0,26316,55046$
5690 DATA $6,2048,452,0,29672,2048,457,34677$
5700 DATA $6,0,29668,2048,462,0,26062,5824$
5710 DATA $6,2048,467,0,30714,2304,473,36006$
5720 DATA $6,0,30950,2304,478,0,30956,64688$
5730 DATA $6,2304,483,0,30962,2304,488,3654$
5740 DATA $6,0,30968,2304,493,0,30974,64739$
5750 DATA $6,2304,497,0,30980,2304,501,36586$
5760 DATA $6,0,30986,2304,505,0,30992,64787$
5770 DATA $6,2304,508,0,30998,2304,514,36628$
5780 DATA $6,0,31004,2304,518,0,31010,64836$
5790 DATA 6,2304,523,0,31016,2304,527,36674
5800 DATA $6,0,31022,2304,531,0,31028,64885$
5810 DATA $6,2304,535,0,31100,2304,539,36782$
5820 DATA $6,0,31200,2304,543,0,31060,65107$
5830 DATA $6,2304,547,0,31186,2304,550,36891$
5940 DATA $6,0,31224,2304,555,0,31232,65315$
5950 DATA $6,2304,562,0,31242,2304,569,36981$
5860 DATA $6,0,31276,2304,575,0,31310,65465$
5970 DATA $6,2304,579,0,31364,2304,586,37137$
5880 DATA $6,0,31450,2304,591,0,31570,65915$
5890 DATA $6,2304,596,0,31708,2304,603,37515$
5900 DATA $6,0,31298,2304,611,0,31548,65761$
5910 DATA $6,2304,615,0,31610,2304,620,37453$
5920 DATA $6,0,31784,2304,625,0,31690,66403$
5930 DATA $6,2304,630,0,31778,2304,636,37652$
5940 DATA $6,0,31468,2304,642,0,31348,65762$
5950 DATA $6,2,647,-1,-1,2,653,1302$
5960 DATA $6,-1,-1,514,659,-1,-1,1169$
5970 DATA $6,0,-1,0,0,258,-1,256$
5980 DATA $6,0,0,20036,20311,1602,20306,62255$
5990 DATA $6,17477,20995,18766,19205,21332,21065,118840$
6000 DATA $6,20485,20545,20549,20997,16972,20291,119839$
6010 DATA $6,19203,20545,19974,21315,1360,21065,103462$
6020 DATA $6,20052,850,21838,1107,21583,20485,85915$
6030 DATA 6,18766,20565,21510,22345,20036,20311,123533 6040 DATA $6,1602,20306,17477,20995,18766,19205,98351$
6050 DATA $6,21332,21065,20495,20545,20549,20997,124973$ 6060 DATA $6,16972,20291,19203,20545,19974,21315,118300$ 6070 DATA $6,1360,21065,20052,850,21838,1107,66272$ 6080 DATA $6,21583,20485,18766,20565,21510,22345,125254$ 6090 DATA 6,20036,20311,1602,20306, 17477,20995,100727 6100 DATA $6,18766,19205,21332,21065,20485,20545,121398$ 6110 DATA $6,20549,20997,16972,20291,19203,20545,118557$ 6120 DATA $6,19974,21315,21071,19532,1347,21321,104560$ 6130 DATA $6,23109,1350,19521,21320,1365,20036,86701$ 6140 DATA $6,17746,1103,22085,20998,17237,21075,100244$ 6150 DATA $6,20306,577,21509,21315,16716,17669,98092$ 6160 DATA 6,20559,18766,21508,19529,20037,1861,102260 6170 DATA $6,19532,18768,21317,1603,18770,17228,97218$ 6180 DATA 6,17667,16722,17159,20559,18766,21599,112472 6190 DATA $6,20996,21589,21070,1620,21842,20052,107169$ 6200 DATA 6, 20229, 20549, 20053, 20487, 20549, 20036, 121903 6210 DATA $6,20311,19972,19791,22085,1100,18771,102030$ 6220 DATA $6,21508,20304,17742,1347,19535,21317,101753$ 6230 DATA $6,1606,20306,19777,21508,17231,20569,100997$ 6240 DATA 6,1603,20304,22879,19974,17477,19525,101762 6250 DATA $6,21573,836,18770,1093,22597,17158,82027$ 6260 DATA $6,17752,17731,24407,1612,16985,21573,100060$ 6270 DATA $6,21253,21317,22597,17158,21314,22868,126507$ 6280 DATA $6,17747,1107,16726,17669,19781,21063,94093$ 6290 DATA 6,17668,19794,21838,1100,20289,17412,98101 6300 DATA 6, 19538,21838,846,17751,1347,19525,80845 6310 DATA $6,16722,1871,20549,20063,18766,2127,80098$ 6320 DATA 6,20549,20063,20037,22275,17228,21252,121404 6330 DATA $6,17217,19532,1362,17731,20300,2386,78528$ 6340 DATA $6,16718,17487,19785,21317,1360,16725,93392$ 6350 DATA $6,21317,1104,20299,17670,20559,19269,100218$ 6360 DATA 6,24407,1616,20299,17759,19460,16961,100502 6370 DATA $6,21828,1090,17733,20488,17231,20052,98422$ 6380 DATA $6,18766,21829,1362,17748,21081,1106,81892$ 6390 DATA $6,17729,17411,20037,21508,19791,17477,113953$ 6400 DATA $6,1362,17742,21837,1348,19529,20037,81855$ 6410 DATA $6,1363,17473,21573,1345,17487,19785,79026$ 6420 DATA $6,21317,1360,16725,21317,1104,20299,82122$ 6430 DATA $6,17670,20559,19269,24407,1616,20299,103820$ 6440 DATA $6,17759,19460,16961,21828,1090,17733,94831$ 6450 DATA $6,20488,17231,20052,18766,21829,1362,99728$ 6460 DATA $6,17748,21081,1106,17729,17411,20037,95112$ 6470 DATA $6,21508,19791,17477,1362,17742,21837,99717$ 6480 DATA $6,1348,19529,20037,1363,17473,21573,81323$ 6490 DATA $1,1345,1345$
6500 DATA - 1

# -BOOKMARKS 

A slightly different format for this month's book collection, reviewed by Nicky Trevett.

Helping you to make use of your QL to better effect is the laudable aim of Maximize Your QL by Susan Curran and Ray Curnow. Published by Papermac at $£ 8.95$, it reckons it starts where the QL User Guide ends, looking in detail at points not fully covered in the official manual and "taking a more critical look at the QL's shortcomings".

True to its word, it does not spend a lot of time explaining the basics. It prefers that the reader has a user manual to hand, and assumes a basic understanding of computers and BASIC programming.

Topics covered include using a printer with the QL, working with the Psion applications, SúperBasic, graphics, and using files and microdrives. There are also chapters on the more technical areas of QL computing, including the internal workings of the machine, memory management, QDOS, plus a look at the QLAN local area network.


The book is well-written and well put together, and does a great deal to spell out quite clearly who it is for - the relatively inexperienced user who has picked up the essentials of SuperBasic and has perhaps run through the Psion software, and now wants to do more with the computer and investigate the way it works. There are plenty of program listings, mostly in SuperBasic but including a couple of machine code utilities, and there are also some suggestions for actual, business-orientated applications using Abacus, Archive, Easel and Quill.


The authors have done a good job filling in some of the gaps in the QL's own user documentation, but if and when you decide to concentrate on specific topics - perhaps on setting up an elaborate database, or learning to write sophisticated assembly language programs - you'll need more detailed coverage than this book provides.
Lots of books have appeared dealing with the Psion programs that come bundled with the QL; now, not to be outdone, Longman has brought out a series under the general heading Working with the Sinclair QL.
True, two books in the series deal respectively with SuperBasic, and graphics and sound, but Abacus wins two whole books to itself, and another book deals exclusively with Archíve.
Word Processing with QL Quill by David Dempster is aimed at everyone from computer novices to experienced typists and word processor operators. This is a common approach that does not always succeed, but this particular book is so well organized that anyone interested in Quill who does not already know it inside out should find something.
The beginner, for example, should read through the book from start to finish and attempt all the exercises. Experienced computer users are first directed to chapters 2, 3 and 4 , which deal with loading Quill and basic editing, then on to the chapters looking at advanced editing, formatting and printing techniques. Experienced word processor users are advised to consult

Appendix 4, which acts as a quick reference guide and -a nice touch, this - directs the reader after a brief description of each command to the page where he or she can find more information.

There are several books - available on QL Quill, but there is room for a book like this - encouraging, unalarming, and worth keeping on the shelf as a handy reference guide.
It seems safe to assume that if you bought a QL, you are keen to put your computer to some use other than games. Clive Prigmore's 30 Hour Useful Home Computing, published by Century at $£ 8.95$, has its heart in the right place. It aims to show people running small businesses, clubs, shops and societies how to use their computer to process documents, build spreadsheets, create databases, carry out stock control, do the accounts and so on.

Unfortunately, it is not devoted to any one computer. The book is aimed at the "home micro user", which seems to include such machines as the Spectrum, Commodore 64, Tandy, BBC and Amstrad as well as the QL , and some users might well bristle to find their computer included in such company.

Although many computing and software concepts are broadly the same whatever the machine, it was not wise to include the QL user among the potential readership. The QL is supplied with a sophisticated suite of business packages which can between them more than handle the kind of tasks named above, and an extensive library of books devoted to business applications specifically on the QL already exists.

Finally, another bible for the 68000 enthusiast. Mastering the 68000 Microprocessor by Phillip Robinson, published by American company Tab Books is, according to the blurb, an "exceptionally complete resource". It's aimed at serious devotees of the 68000 chip those interested in hardware design or assembly language programming on the various mini and microcomputers based on the 68000 family, and it includes a look at the 68008;

but only to outline the functional differences between it and the parent chip.
The book is sweeping in scope, putting "The Microprocessor" in perspective generally, and examining its history and "design philosophy". There is a brief chapter on the architecture of the processor, but the greater part of the work is given over to software matters - the registers, addressing, instruction groups, the instruction set, interrupts and exceptions and assembly language.
There's also a handy chapter on the various members of the family, including the 68008, plus a look at the systems which make use of it - the Sinclair QL, IBM System 9000, Apple Lisa and
Macintosh, to name a few. It's written in a straightforward, even lively, manner, and there are plenty of diagrams, charts and tables throughout to illuminate the text. It could be a useful addition to anyone's 68000 reference library, but particularly so to those still relatively new to the subject.

## CLASSIFIED

# PAYROLL AND ACCOUNTS SYSTEMS 

$\star$ WEEKLY, MONTHLY OR 4 WEEKLY $\star$ TAX, NI. P60, P35 CALCULATION<br>$\star$ USER DEFINABLE DEDUCTIONS $\star$ COIN ANALYSIS/PAYMENT ROUNDING Ł SUPPORT COVER AVAILABLE $\mathbf{£ 5 5}$ including postage and packaging (please add 15\% VAT)<br>Further details of this and other packages for Stock, etc, are available from:<br>TR COMPUTER SYSTEMS<br>HEATHFIELD, HINE HEATH, STANTON, NR. SHREWSBURY, SALOP SY4 4NA<br>Telephone: (093 924) 621

## NaMESIS THE ADVENTURE BEGINS..

You are a lone adventurer on a vital and dangerous mission - to capture the most wanted man in all the galaxy - NEMESIS.

This is a vivid, imaginative and atmospheric text adventure, (contained on two microdrive cartridges), taking the player on an apocalypic journey through a mysterious world.

Hundreds of locations Huge vocabulary, full sentence phrasing
Send Cheque or P/O for $£ 12.50$ inc. $p \& p$ to:
PAUL P. BRITTAIN
5 Forster Street, Gainsborough, Lincs. DN21 2LL.

## REVISION on the QL by PADDY SOFTWARE

Q REVision - the structured, clear \& concise data is independent of Q REV. Hence, subjects can be used interchangeably. Purchase Q REV once with the 1st subject - just buy data thereafter
Subjects at 'O' Level
Q PHYS, $\mathbf{Q}$ GHEM - both cover most of all syllabuses
Q HIST - Gladstone, Disraeli, Eastern Question 1874-8, Liberals 1906-14, Salisbury, Parliamentary Reform, Clash with the Lords, Women \& the Vote, Trade Unions, WWI (Western Front, Causes, at Sea, against Turkey, at Home) in 111 files.
Q VERB - testing of 40 French Verbs - regular, irregular, reflexive. Especially-written line editor allows accents to be added/changed/removed (visibly) as you type. Verbs, tenses \& persons can each be selected by the user or generated randomly.
37 FREE m/code extensions to SuperBasic (better screen/file handling, etc) supplied with every Q REV or Q VERB
Prices include p\&p, VAT \& full instructions • Overseas orders $£ 1$ extra Q REV \& 1st subject $\mathbf{£ 1 2}$ - Additional subjects $\mathbf{£ 7} \cdot \mathbf{Q}$ VERB (French) $\mathbf{£ 8}$ Phone 0726832718 or send SAE for details to: PADDY SOFTWARE, Paradise Cottage, Golant, Fowey, Cornwall PL23 1LH


PORTFOLIO SOFTWARE

## CARDFILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM / WITH MANUAL AND PSION RTM / £17.50

A friendly but comprehensive database environment which allows quick retrieval of information concerning friends and business acquaintances.
Each 42 field card covers personal, company and mail addresses as well as general inform ation. All the usual facilities are available plus computer assisted insertion, alteration, mailfile generation and printing of whole records and single or selected mail addresses. $30+$ options are available.

Please specify mdv/flp+size on order or send an SAE for details
Ark Distribution, 62 Manor Way, North Harrow, Middx, HA2 6BY

## BONGOLIA ESCAPE

Gain your freedom from a fascist dictator. Here are 3 challenging games linked together Attack: Protect planet earth from alien spaceships.
Code-cracker: Crack the code of a combination lock Island: Manage an island under seige.
Price only £34.50 including postage. Please send Cheque/PO to:
Tropic Software Co. 25 Rossway, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 3HU Tel: (09274) 27497

## Home Accounts and Budgets

PLAN BUDGETS on ABACUS - 40 different categories of income and expenditure. Predict monthly cash flow.
INTEGRATE BUDGET into SuperBasic programme running two accounts.
EACH ACCOUNT has the following features: $\star 70$ entries per month $\star$ Automatic copying of all entries. $\star$ Automatic entry of regular monthly payments. $\star$ Allocation of each entry to chosen category $\star$ Comparison between budgeted and actual amounts of income and expenditure.
FULLY DOCUMENTED
SUITABLE PRINTER will produce account statements, budgets and budget reviews. $\quad £ 15.00$ inc $P \& P$ to
S.L. Services, PO Box 16, Dunstable, Beds. LU6 2QS Telephone: 0582872653


Of late the 'in' word amongst computer hacks has been "WIMPS", meaning Windows, Icons, Mice and PointerS. It seems that no new personal computer will sell without the kind of push button computing that systems such as Microsoft's GEM, Atari's TOS and Apple's MAC(DOS) afford. Judging by the size of the lawsuits currently running in the States this view would seem to be shared in the highest of silicon circles. But what of QL user's?
Well, those familiar with the QL's elaborate, unwieldy and often convoluted command syntax should welcome any system which circumvents it entirely and allows one to carry out essential housekeeping operations at the press of a button (or two). Eidersoft's Icon Control Environment or ICE for short, does exactly this.
Designed as a userfriendly "front end" for QDOS, ICE has much in common with WIMPS systems found on fullyfledged PCs. It cocoons the user from the vagaries of the operating system within a protective graphics shell. This takes as its theme the idea that a parallel can be drawn between operating a computer and running a busy office. Switch on your QL with the 16K ICE EPROM plugged into the ROM socket at the back and the screen depicts a small workdesk dotted with little figures or 'icons' which represent the various devices that may be linked to the QL, various files in storage and such adds and ends as a calendar calculator and a wastebin.
To use ICE all the user need do is guide tittle arrow or 'pointer' across the screen using the cursor keys, joystick or a mouse (which will be available shortly). When the pointer is in the immediate vicinity of a particular icon ${ }^{\text {o }}$ or control option (displayed on a panel at the foot of the screen), you simply click the space bar once or twice depending on whether you wish to select the item or initiate any implied operation. The process, which requires no typed input is child's play.
Basic housekeeping operations such as extracting directories, copying files and running programs are carried out implicitly by ICE. The user need only 'point-and-press' and ICE takes care of the rest. Where, for example, multiple files need to be copied or deleted you point at each file in turn and then point at the destination device or the bin respectively. Where operations are irreversible ICE will require the user to confirm his intentions. Where errors occur messages display written in plain English.

jobs running, QDOS and ICE version number may be extracted. A further option allows the user to CUSTOMise ICE. Here defaults relating to date, time, device names, printer installation, pointer speeds and key sensitivity may all be varied. Last, there is an option to leave ICE and return to SuperBasic.
ICE also supplies two special functions, a calendar and a calculator. The former, which displays an entire calendar month at a time with the current date highlighted in red and allows you to quickly scroll back and forth through the months, is quite useful. The latter, however, which mimicks the typical desk top calculator right down to an imitation LED display would seem to be geared to reinforcing the illusion of the tidy little workdesk' and is of little practical value.
Along with the ICE EPROM Eidersoft also supply a microdrive cartridge containing their CHOOice software. This consists of an ingenious set of programs (including a RAM disk driver) which, provided you have sufficient additional memory, allows you to multitask up to four EXECutable programs of your own choosing alongside ICE.

CHOice was tested using PCML's Q+ interface with its extra 256 K memory and

## Is Eidersoft's new icon-based software a jewel in the QL's crown?

Files on disk (floppy or RAM) and microdrive are paged to the screen in groups of twelve. ICE automatically distinguishes between different file types and uses different icons to display them. The types that it recognises are general machine code files, EXECutable code, SuperBasic programs, Quill documents, Abacus spreadsheets, Easel graphs and Archive databases plus export, boot and tasking files. The obvious benefit here is that the user can at a glance see what a file contains. Less obvious, is that users when running a program need not distinguish between files that are EXECed and those which LRUN so, for example, boot programs for Psion's packages (version 2.00) are not necessary.

General housekeeping and system operations appear explicitly as options on a control panel at the foot of the screen. These allow for files to be RENAMEd, their contents VIEWed and INFOrmation as to their full name, length, type and date last amended, displayed. Additionally disks (RAM or floppy) or cartridges may be FORMATted or BACKed UP and SYSTEM information relating to available memory,
built-in RAM disk driver. Having reserved 128K for Archive, Abacus and Quill we were able to run them simultaneously and switch back and forth between the packages (as well as ICE) simply by pressing CTRL+F3. We were impressed not only by the speed at which you could move between the packages but also the fact that when you returned to one of them, you did so at exactly the same point from which you had left earlier, whether in the middle of a document, database or spreadsheet.

Without an elaborate system of pull-down windows ICE is very much less sophisticated than its upmarket counterparts and as such would certainly justify the title of a poor man's GEM. However, far from being a criticism this is a compliment. The program is after all only 16 K long, as opposed to GEM's 90 K , exacts virtually no toll upon the limited memory available within an unexpanded QL and yet is fun, easy to use and virtually idiot proof. Furthermore, combined with CHOice it opens up an entirely new dimension in practical computing on the QL hitherto denied most users. Little wonder then that ICE unlike many new products has found an instant application on the various QLs used to run $Q L$ User.

Eidersoft 0708852647 Ice $£ 49.95$


# Nice Password. Shame about the Identity. 

It's a unique combination.
Your Special Identity Number and Personal Password. The valuable key to huge databases teeming with activity, set on our Mainframes across the nation.

On Micronet 800, you're a valued individual, adding your own special flavour and personality to the database.

Take our exciting new "Gallery"You control your personal screens for all to see. The intriguing "Chatline" public conversation service gives you freedom to express your views and meet some remarkable people.

All part of a tremendous Communications section that networks you to 60,000 Micronet and Prestel users across the country. Try Teleshopping, or interview celebrities live on "Celebrity Chatline" every Wednesday night.

And there's FREE (\& instant) National Electronic Mail, plus International Telex, and the Contact and SwapShop bulletin boards.

Get computer news first on Micronet's daily (and controversial)
"Newsflashes" and read up on the latest reviews and courses. Feast from our regularly changing menu of programs to download straight into your micro - absolutely free.

You also get access to Educational Computing's "School Link" and Prestel's huge 300,000 page database, including world news, business \& share bulletins and optional homebanking. For only $£ 16.50$ per quarter, that's less than the price of a daily paper!

Micronet is unique amongst networks and bulletin boards as it keeps your phone costs very low with


Each month, for a trial period, this column will contain details of readers' programs that we are able to offer on microdrive.
In return for a small administration charge (per program - including a royalty for the author), we will copy onto blank microdrives any or all of the featured programs.

Each program will be a direct copy of the published listing, or an extended version of that listing where the program in question was too long to print in full (programs for which an abridged version has been published are marked with an asterisk)

It must be stressed that we are not selling the software itself, nor providing any guarantee that it performs any particular function (though we do check every program that is to appear in QL User), we are merely offering a service to readers who wish to obtain QL User programs on drive rather than by typing them in straight from the page.

## HOW TO ORDER

Listed below are programs which have appeared as listings inside QL User. To the right of each program entry is a small box, which you should mark with a bold cross if you want to order that program.

Once you have put a cross next to all the programs you wish to have copied onto microdrive, simply complete the rest of the order form and send it along with your PO/cheque AND BLANK FORMATTED DRIVE to:

QL User, MICRODRIVE EXCHANGE, Priory Court,
30-32 Farringdon Lane, EC1R 3AU.
If you wish us to supply the drive, please add an extra $\mathbf{\Sigma 2 . 5 0}$ for every drive required and mark the order form appropriately.
Please allow 28 days for delivery.


Compilation of QL product suppliers and manufacturers (beginning with hardware).

## A $>$ Line Computer

Systems
0533778724
4-way mains filter/adapter Action Computer Supplies
019033921
Mains spike eliminator
Anglo Services Ltd 0705671421
QL Eprom Programmer
Broomspring
Specialities
0742737000
Table-top stands
Cambridge
Microelectronics Ltd
0223314814
Q-PROM Eprom Programmer
Cambridge Systems
Technology
0223323302
Care Electronics
0923777155
Philips and other monochrome monitors
Citadel Products Ltd 019511848
Classified Product \&
Services
093052204
Leads etc.
Commpak Data
0792473697
Computer Supplies
146 Church Road, Boston
Lincs
Joysticks
Compware
0270582301
CST
0438352150
Data Distributors Ltd
099028921
Kaga, Sinclair Vision
Datasystems
014821711
Star

## Eidersoft

0808852647
Quicksoft II Joystick and accessories
Eprom Services
0532667183
Tony Firshman Services
012673887
Mains Spike Filter
4 Systems
68 Foxwood Close,
Feltham, Middx
Cartridges \& box

Management Science Ltd
17 West Hill, London SW18
QL case
Medic DataSystems
0256460748
MicroPeripherals
0256473232
Microvitec PLC
0274390011
Microworld
0293 545630/0273 6711863
Kaga, Epson, Smith Corona,
Microvitec, Philips, Vision
Miracle Systems Ltd
0272603871
Modem House
039269295
Opus Supplies Ltd
Redhill 65080
JVC

## PCML Ltd

0372 67282/68631
QL+ RAM cards
Power International
0705756715
Mains spike eliminator
Printerland
0484 514105/687875
Epson,Brother, Kaga, Canon, Juki
Q-Links
04366660
Cables \& accessories
Quest
0421566488
Sigma Research
231 Coldhams Lane,
Cambridge
Silicon Express
0533374917
Sinclair Research
0276685311
Slave Software
0508468866
Q-Disc
SMC Supplies
014411282
Joystick adaptor, Centronics \&
Epson Serial
Spectrotek
066920565
QL repair service
Strong Computer
Systems
0267231246
Brother, Shinwa, Epson, Kaga,
Mannesman Tally, Canon,
Daisystep, Smith Corona,
Microvitec, Philips
Tandata
0684568421
(OEL)

Technology Research
Ltd
078463547
Technomatic Ltd
012081177
Microvitec, Kaga, Epson, Juki,
Brother
Transform Ltd
0892834783
QL dust cover, microdrive storage
box, RS232 lead
Twickenham Computer
Centre
018914991
Kaga, Ensign, Canon
Viglen Computers
Supplies
018439903
Voltmace Ltd
Park Drive, Baldock, Herts
Printer stand

## SOFTWARE

Accountancy
Software
Sinclair Research
QL Cash Trader
Adder
0223277050
Q-Doctor, Assembler
Bedsoft
30 Lansdown Road,
Bedford, Beds
Gambler, Beat the Clock, Screen Editor
Blain Software
8 Berkeley Close, Staines, Middx
Merry Muncher, Fire Tower,
Advance Invaders
Brainstorm
4 Lindsey Close,
Cramlington
Westminster Palace
Champagne Computers
Amsterdam 020149130
QL boek, $D R$ Q Leap
Co-op Soft Ltd
027222223
Civil/Structural Engineering
Compugem Ltd
017317948
Master Blaster
Computer One
0223862616
Pascal, Forth, Assembler, Typing
Tutor, Monitor
CP Software
10 Alexandra Road,
Harrogate
Bridge Player
DA Bandoo
81 Mount Pleasant,
Wembley
Assembler, Screen Editor

Data Management
0904760351
SBUTIL, Mbackup, Terminal,
Chargen, SBextras, FM
DataGEN
098967469
Packages for Solicitors, Accountants, Video Libraries, Double Glazing Sales \&
Miscellaneous Credit Control.
Digital Precision
015275493
QL Super Sprite Generator, Games
Designer, Monitor +
Dissassembler, QL Super
Backgammon
Eidersoft
0708852647
QL Art, Zapper, QSPell, Archiver, QL Art
English Software
0618351358
QL Hyperdrive
Equate
2 Ffordd Denwyn,
Penyffordd, Chester
Solar Invaders, Wall Breaker,
Draughts, Mind Your Path,
Statistical Averages, Calendar
Flite Software Ltd
013537423023
Equate (maths package)
GST Computer Systems
095481991
QL Assembler, $68 \mathrm{~K} /$ OS, QC C
Compiler, Macro Assembler
Harcourt
Sinclair Research
QL Touch 'n' Go
Hisoft
0582696421
MonQL
Intersoft
7 Richmond Road, Exeter, Devon
Executive Adventure
J\&D Software
3 Alfred Road, Lowton,
Warrington
Metacomco
0272428781
Assembler, BCPL, Lisp
Micro Processor
Engineering Ltd
21 Hanley Road,
Southwater, Horsham, E
Sussex
QL Terminator Emulator
MicroAPL
016220395
Microdeal
072668020
Havoc, Frogger, Cuthbert
Micrologic Consultants
Ltd
57 Station Road
MPC Software
0602820106
Most popular games
New Horizon Software
Fourwinds, 30 Cwm Lane,
Rogerstone, Gwent
Pacman, QBERT, Gold + others

Paddy Software
0726832718
Educational Programs PCS
8 Oak Grove Way, Bridgwater, Somerset PCS Utilities
Peak Electronics
32 Clifton Avenue,
Hartlepool, Cleveland QL Colour Quest
Portfolio Software
PO Box No 15, London
SW11
Positron Computing
0554759624
Hi-res screen dump
Printerland
0484 513105/687875
Psion Chess, Metacomco Assembler
Psientific Software
0482649187
Keydefine
Psion
01723 9408/0553
Quill, Abacus, Easel, Archive, Psion Chess

## QCode

42 Swinburne Road,
Abingdon, Oxon
Terminal Emulation, 68000
Assembler/Editor
QJump
Sinclair Research QL Monitor, QL Toolkit
QSoft
014997417
Agenda
Quest
0421566488
Business Accounts
Rodent Software
3 Brookend Drive, Henley-in-Arden, W Midlands

S\&B Software
20 St Nicholas Street, Diss,
Norfolk
Fantasia Adventure
Saltgrade Software
31 Royal Terrace,
Edinburgh EH7
File Manager, File Editor
Shadowsoft
0296669740
Area Radar Controller, Strategy
Sigma Research
231 Coldhams Lane,
Cambridge
Sketchpad
Sinclair Research
0276685311
Psion Chess
Slave Software
0508468866
Arable Farmer Software
Snowsoft
6 Bousefield Crescent,
Newton Aycliffe, Durham
Hungry Harry in the Haunted
House, Doom Room: Exod. VIII

Strong Computer
Systems
0267231246
Summit Software
36 Wood Crescent,
Rogerstone, Newport,
Gwent
Frogger, Dungeon
Super Plant Software
097423223
Plant \& gardening software
Swansoft
164 Vicarage Road,
Morriston, Swansea
Space Trek
Talent Computer
Systems
0415522128
SKUL, WEST, GraphicQL
TDI Software Ltd
0272742796
USCD Pascal, USCD Fortran 77,
Advanced Development Toolkit,
USCD P-system, USCD Prolog
TR Computer Systems
093924621
QL Payroll
Triptych
Sinclair Research
QL Decision Maker, QL
Entrepreneur, QL Project Planner
Tropic Software
0927427497
Bongolia Escape
WD Software
053481392
Hilltop, St Marys, Jersey
WD Morse Tutor
Xpert Software
046042023
Business software

## BOOKS

Adder
0223277050
Century
014344241
Collins
014937070
Duckworth
014853484
Ellis Horwood Ltd
0284789942
Granada
014937070
Harper \& Row
018364635
Hutchinson
013872811
Interface
9-11 Kensington High
Street, W8
McGraw Hill
062823431
Melbourne House
019406064
MicroPress
089239606
Prentice Hall
044258531
Sunshine
014374343

# QL EPROM PROGRAMMER 

* SINGLE Board plugs into ql expansion socket
* NO EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY NECESSARY
* EPROMS SELECTED AUTOMATICALLY BY SOFTWARE
$\star$ 4K 8 K EPROM SOCKET FOR USER EXPANSION
« USER FRIENDLY SOFTWARE SUPPLIED ON MICRODRIVE
* FULL DOCUMENTATION SUPPLIED
* EPROMS PROGRAMMED 2716/2732/2732A/ $2764 / 27128$ 27256/2516/27C16/27C32/27C64/ 27C128/27C256

$$
\star \star \star \star \star \star \text { £87.50 }+\boldsymbol{2} 2.50 \mathrm{p}+\mathrm{p} \star \star \star \star \star \star
$$

Cheques made payable to:
ANGLO SERVICES LTD, 4/6 LONDON ROAD, PORTSMOUTH PO2 OLH
ALLOW UPTO 28 DAYS DELIVERY


MPC SOFTWARE Dept. qLu1, 72 Julian Rd, West Bridgford, Nottm. ng2 5AN.

## OFFICE WORK MADE EASYI! <br> SONY Portable Dictaphone + footswitch $\$ 55.00$ <br> For use with your wordprocessor <br> ( $+£ 2.00$ p\&p)

For details on our range of peripheral equipment please write or telephone us on

## 034228740

(Mail order only) Please send cheque or Postal Order to: SDFTURAE TTRAHETITG
111 Lingfield Road, East Grinstead, West Sussex, RH19 2EL $\star$ VAT not payable

## PRACTICAL SOFTWARE

Programs Pack 1 - Invoice and labels printers, Metric conversions, simple to use sort and search database, various financial (interest, loans, etc). Many programs - supplied on microdrive cartridge or disc. Please state type. £11.99 inclusive, deduct $£ 1.99$ if you supply the disc or cartridge.

```
DILWYN JONES, }4\mathrm{ THE CRESCENT,
    BANGOR, GWYNEDD, LL57 2AA
```


## BREAKTHROUCH SOFTWARE

GREAT INNOVATIONS FOR THE QL AT SENSIBLE PRICES
REAL WINDOWS!!! $£ 6.50$ inc cartridge \& p\&p
Each Real Window is stored off screen. It can be swapped with the part of the screen it overwrites, altered and then swapped back again. Several windows can be overlapped and 'shuffled' onscreen. Makes professional then swapped back again. Several windows can be overlapped and 'shuffled onscreen. Makes professional
Pull Down menus, possible as the screen is restored to its original state when the window is put away! Text and graphics are both handled! Real Windows are controlled from basic using only three commands (all machine code):-

BREAKTHROUGH ON-LINE SUPERBASIC MANUAL $£ 8.50$ inc cartridge/p\&p Press the F1 key and the screen you are working on (text, listing, graphics including multiple windows) is saved instantly! Enter a Superbasic Keyword and everything you warit to know is displayed on screen. Flip between screens to check syntax etc. Contains ALL Superbasic commands and much more. Create your own help files with Quill. Includes instant recall of the last line typed (F5) for edit and re-entry. Essential for all new users of the QL.

RECALL 86.50 inc cartridge \& p\&p
Get back the last line that you typed at the touch of a key (as in archive), edit your errors and re-enter the line. Works from Basic or within any software. Save yourself the frustration of retyping long lines just because you typed a hyphen instead of an underline! How many times do you do that?!
 $\star \star \star \star \star 8 \mathrm{M} / \mathrm{C}$ BASIC COMMANDS + SCREEN DUMP FREE WITH ALL PURCHASES $\star \star \star \star \star$ GETN \& GETS Allow you to edit variables on screen. MCUR Moves the cursor up down left or right. TAB Moves the cursor to the given column no (left or right). FONT Allows you to reset the font address. Makes user designed graphics possible. RMODE returns the current display mode. DUMP dumps 1 or more lines from the screen to the printer. BVAR returns address of Basic Variables. PLUS HI RES SCREEN DUMP to printer at the touch of a key.

17 SHAFTESBURY WAY, ROYSTON, HERTS, SG8 9DE (0763) 45482

## JOYSTICKS FOR OL <br> Plugs straight into control port 1 or 2.

NEEDS NO INTERFACE OR ADAPTOR - $£ 7.99$ each or $£ 15$ for two. Add 50p p\&p.
Two joysticks plus CONCENTRATION (an addictive 1-4 player game) on microdrive cartridge for only $£ 23.95$ inclusive. Game only: $£ 10.95$ inclusive.

Send to: COMPUTER SUPPLIES
146 Church Road, Boston, Lincs. PE21 OJX.

## Ideal Xmas present for all QL GARDENERS

Choose plants for your garden, house, or office with either our popular QL SHRUB DATA BANK and PLANNER ( $£ 11.95 \mathrm{inc}$.) or the QL HOUSE PLANT DATA BANK and PLANNER ( $£ 11.95$ inc.)


Each planner comes on 2 microdrive cartridges in a neat blue plastic microdrive storage box with a 12 cartridge capacity (extra boxes only 80p each)
MONEY REFUNDED IF YOU AGREE WITH THE NOVEMBER REVIEW OF THE Superplant Software IN THE QL USER, PAGES 50 TO 51 ! ! ! !

For same day despatch, send cheques, credit card nos. to
Superplant Software, Llangeitho, Tregaron,
Dyfed, Wales, SY25 6QG or Tel: 097423223

## COOK AT HIEBE HiUMP divDS Foi MoUR el ...



SPECIAL OFFERS AVAILABLE FOR MULTIPLE TRUMP CARD ORDERS PLEASE CALL (0234)219814
FULL TWO-YEAR GUARANTEE
MONEY BACK ON RETURN OF GOODS

$\xi^{\star}$ SEE US AT THE ZX MICROFAIR

## mumwnmmh

## QL FLOPPY DISK SYSTEM

- MICRODRIVE EMULATION
- FULL COMPATIBILITY WITH ALL SINCLAIR HARDWARE

AND SOFTWARE

- $3^{\prime \prime 1} / \frac{1}{2}$ PANASONIC DISK DRIVE $720 K$ FORMATIED

CAPACITY WITH PSU

- COMPACT SIZE


## TWIN EXPANSION UNIT

- LOW PROFILE - DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH QL KEYBOARD
- CAN BE CONNECTED TO THRU-CON RAM CARD
- ELEGANT QL MATCHING CASE


## THRU = CON RAM CARD

- DUPLICATE QL INTERNAL CONNECTOR ON CARD
- 256K OR 512 K MEMORY
- FAST ACCESS D-RAMS (150ns)
- IDEAL FOR USE WITH ANY FLOPPY DISK INTERFACE


## DARK PRINTER

## - 120 cps BIDIRECTIONAL

- FULLY EPSON COMPATIBLE
- TRACTOR AND FRICTION FEED
- QL INTERFACING INCLUDED


## NOW ON GENERAL RELEASE

Psion's powerful in-house graphics development package for your QL

ONLY $£ 14.95$

Utilise the full graphics power of the QL in either high or low resolution with $Q$ DRAW, used to create the stunning detailed images as seen in CHESS and MATCH POINT.


MATCH POINT $£ 14.95$


Become a graphic designer with Q DRAW - design simple or extremely intricate screens.
Create original electronic works of art. Add personal touches to screens saved from other programs such as QL EASEL.


CHESS £19.95

Available from your local stockist. For further information contact the sales department at Psion on 01-723 9408. All prices include 15\% VAT

Psion Ltd, Psion House, Harcourt Street, London WIH IDT


[^0]:    Orders/cheques to PORTFOLIO SOFTWARE, PO BOX 15, LONDON SW11 5RP
    Please send: "STOCKMARKET MANAGER" @ 9345 "STOCKM

    Sheet
    "INSURANCE MANAGER" @ £24.95 incl.
    "INSURANCE MANAGER" Information Sheet
    Overseas mail add $£ 2.50$ Europe; $£ 5.00$ elsewhere

[^1]:    24 hour CREDIT CARD HOTLINE -AMEX/ACCESS only - 0395-265165 All stated prices include VaT and post/packing

    To: Gemini Marketing Ltd., Gemini House, EXMOUTH EX8 4RS
    
    Please supply___QLBO@ @19.95,_Exec Adventure@ £12.95. £ Total Name

    Address
    Cheque/POs value £__ enclosed, or please debit my Access/Amex no.

[^2]:    Prestel and Telecom Gold are registered trade marks of British Telecommunications plc

