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## VIEW EFOM Ti-l|E BPITCE

5.n the computer industry as in any other, it's the consumers, and to a lesser extent the manufacturers, who set the trends, We in the journalistic end of the business have no role in setting trends. We just follow them-though we do get to do so in a manner consistent with our audience.

In our particular case, that audience has always tended towards the more advanced end of the user spectrum. So the contents of Ahoy! has been more technical than that of most Commodore magazines. And that's not going to change.

But the Commodore industry is changing. As we've observed over the past months, fewer and fewer companies are including the C-64 and C-128 in their future plans. While a steady flow of games will continue, new database managers, assemblers, and disk drives will trickle in slowly. There have been months of late when we've had difficulty filling our Reviews section with worthwhile new utilities and productivity packages.

We're reminded of how, towards the end of the VIC 20's descent into oblivion, we searched frantically for new VIC products to announce and review, new VIC programs to publish. We wound up including almost everything that came our way, much of it substandard. We've decided not to make the same mistake again.

Beginning this issue, game and nongame reviews will share a single $R e$ views section. There will be months when there are four or five new nonentertainment products worthy of attention - and when there are that many, they'll dominate the section. When there are only one or two, we'll devote most of the space to the newest games. We're certain that the added flexibility will enable us to produce a Reviews section that's more satisfying all the way around.

About as satisfying, we hope, as the contents of the November Ahoy!:

- Maybe you pooh-poohed Dale Rupert's proclamation in the September issue that you and he would build a working BASIC compiler over the course of several installments of the $R u$ pert Report. If so, we hope this issue's third incarnation of Mini-comp makes you a believer. Much work remains to be done to turn the program into one of professional quality, but Dale starts you off on your programming odyssey in this month's Compiling Strings. (Turn to page 20.)
- Sack Race provides all the thrills and excitement of being a supermarket bagboy-except for dating the cashiers. (Turn to page 15.)
- If you desire a more exotic locale,

Island Quest provides an ocean full of them. Bob Blackmer's gameplay is at its usual addictive level throughout this aquatic adventure. (Turn to page 15.)

- Just when you thought we'd supplied you with all the BASIC 7.0 enhancements you could ever use (in past programs too numerous to list), along comes Peter M.L. Lottrup's Easy80 and its seven commands and two functions for controlling VDC memory. (Turn to page 45.)
- No matter how comprehensive your library of original and borrowed subroutines, you're only as efficient as the program you use to link the fool things together. John K. Lunde's Insert will let you mix, match, and meld with un-dreamed-of versatility. (Turn to page 48.)
- If you're a subscriber, you've already noticed the burgundy and white section bound between our inside front cover and contents page-the Ahoy! Access Club Clipper, containing discounts and special offers from companies like Montgomery Grant, Lyco, Software Support, and many others. As well, there's a list of retail outlets around the country offering discounts to holders of the Ahoy! Access Club Card. To learn how to become a member and take advantage of these offers, see page 27 .

You'll find all your other favorite features inside as well. Please write or call us with any comments. - David Allikas


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Star Micronics' Commodore-compatible NX1000C Rainbow color printer at right,
shown with its IBM-compatible counterpart. Speed ranges from 36 to 144 cps.

## SMOOTH SAILING

As reported in the Wall Street Journal on August 10, Commodore's net income for its quarter ended June 30 was $\$ 12.2$ million ( 38 c a share), representing a sixfold increase over the $\$ 2.1$ million ( 6 C a share) earned during the same quarter a year earlier. Sales increased from $\$ 190.4$ to $\$ 215.2$ million, or $13 \%$. For the year, net nearly doubled to $\$ 55.8$ million ( $\$ 1.75$ a share) from fiscal 1987's $\$ 28.6$ million ( 89 c a share).

In the world of big business, this may be nothing to fax your broker about. But it's impressive when you recallif you can recall-Commodore's five consecutive losing quarters a couple of years back, during which they dropped $\$ 273$ million and seemingly came as close to bankruptcy as a company can without actually closing its doors.

The company's return to stability is good news for all Commodore users. But don't assume that a Second Golden Age of the 64 is dawning-the Journal correctly attributed Commodore's surge to strong Amiga sales. So the trickledown to 8 -bit users in terms of new development will be slight. But slight is better than non-existent.
If you're a C-64 or C-128 owner, we recommend that you serve notice on Commodore that, just as was the case with them, rumors of your death were greatly exaggerated. You're alive and kicking-and computing on your 8-bit machine. Better yet, have each member of your user group write an individual letter, and mail them to Commodore in one large envelope. And don't stop with Commodore-write to the large software houses from whom you'd like to see more than just games. That kind
of strong evidence of consumer interest can make a different in what you see for your machine in the future.
Commodore International, 215-4319100 (see address list, page 14). Circle \#150 on Reader Service Card

## colers

Equipped with the standard Commodore serial interface, Star Micronics' NX-1000C Rainbow dot matrix printer (\$379) provides multicolor printing capability. Its four-tone ribbon allows users to output in black, red, yellow, blue, orange, green, and violet. Text prints at 144 characters per second in draft mode and 36 cps in Near Letter Quality. Four fonts are selectable from the front control panel: Courier, Sans Serif, Orator I, and Orator II. A paper parking function permits the use of single sheets without moving tractor-fed paper. A cut sheet feeder is available as an option.
Star Micronics, 212-986-6770 (see address list, page 14).

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## SOFTMARE CATALOG

Dynacomp has released the 33rd edition of its software catalog, its largest ever with 228 pages detailing over 600 commercial products and over 1000 volumes of public domain disks. Most of the expansion is in the areas of statistics, science, engineering, and graphics. The hardware section has also been expanded to include products for capturing and processing sound and images. A copy is available free upon written request.

Dynacomp, 716-671-6160 (see address list, page 14). Circle \#132 on Reader Service Card

## CLEAN UP

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## MACROS

For use on the C-64 with Commodore's Assembler Development System (C.A.D.S.), Macro Set 1 (\$35.00) consists of over 100 assembler macros and subroutines. They're designed to speed up program development by reducing time spent in the design, coding, key entry, and testing associated with serial I/O, keyboard and screen I/O, large number arithmetic, and the like. The set, supplied as six files of source code, contains over 4000 lines of code which generate about 11,000 bytes of object code. It works with all DOS-compatible disks, including those with hardware modifications. An 81-page reference guide is included.
Xytec, 415-563-0660 (see address

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address list, page 14).
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## RENEGADE ARRIVES

Advertised for the past several months but just released at press time, Renegade (\$34.95) offers a variety of archiving utilities, including single/ dual high speed data copier and nibbler, G.E.O.S. sector editor, and over 225 individual parameters. Additional parameters will be made available every two months, and updates three times a year.
(The arrival at this office of a new product usually follows by a month or more the press release heralding itso we rarely get the chance to sample a new product in time to include any sort of value judgment in Scuttlebutt. In the case of Renegade, however, we got the chance-and all indications are that it will be a utility package of major significance. See Morton Kevelson's full-length review next month.)

Software Support, 206-695-9648 (see address list, page 14).

Circle \#135 on Reader Service Card

## COMPUTER CRAYONS

Co-created by Polarware and the Children's Television Workshop, the Sesame Street Crayon series of computer coloring books has been newly converted to the C-64. In Letters for You, Numbers Count, and Opposites Attract ( $\$ 14.95$ each), Big Bird, the Cookie Monster, Grover, and Bert and Ernie introduce children to ABC 's, numbers, and opposites. Each contains dozens of pictures that can be colored over and over by pointing and clicking with a joystick, mouse, or keyboard. Finished pictures can be printed in color on the Okimate 20 or in black and white on the Commodore 1200.

Polarware, 312-232-1984 (see address list, page 14).

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## MRLP FOR DROPOUTS

Mindscape's Students at Risk: How Computers and Software Can Help presents an overview of school- and com-munity-based programs around the country fighting the dropout problem and lists appropriate computer software being used for at-risk students. The booklet is available free of charge to educators.

Mindscape Inc., 312-480-7667 (see

## BROWN BOX DRIVER

QDisk version 2.0 is a device driver for the Quick Brown Box batterybacked CMOS static RAM cartridge which allows it to be used as a non-volatile RAM disk in C-128 CP/M mode. QDisk is application-transparent and can be used with standard CP/M software. Additionally, QDisk allows partitioning of the 64 K Quick Brown Box into two 32 K areas, either of which can be used for C-64/128 native mode applications or both of which can be used as separate $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ drives. Once the driver is installed, the Quick Brown Box can be accessed as a normal CP/M drive; however, unlike the standard C128 CP/M RAM disk using the 1700/ 1750 RAM expander, QDisk does not lose its contents when the computer is turned off. Price is $\$ 9.95$ plus $\$ 2.00$ shipping.

Herne Data Systems Ltd., 416-5359335 (see address list, page 14). Circle \#138 on Reader Service Card

## PICK 4

Software Exchange has released four new programs designed to let racing enthusiasts handicap thoroughbred, harness, greyhound, and quarter horse races with information found in the daily racing form. The systems require a maximum of 17 data entries per horse or dog to perform the statistical analysis that will forecast the outcome of a race. The four packages are the $A d$ vanced Thoroughbred Racing System (\$64.95), the Advanced Harness Racing System (\$64.95), the Advanced Greyhound Racing System (\$74.95), and the Enhanced Quarter Horse System (\$64.95). Specify C-64 when ordering, and add $\$ 3.00$ per program for shipping.

Software Exchange, 800-527-9467 (orders) or 313-626-7208 (see address list, page 14).

Circle \#142 on Reader Service Card

## GAMES

Except where indicated, all of the following games are for the Commodore 64 (and the C-128 in 64 mode).

In the design of Emlyn Hughes International Soccer, Audiogenic proudly admits to having imitated the graphics of Commodore's classic Internation-


Enter the bargain: a pair of martial arts hits for half the price of one.
al Soccer while adding a more powerful control system, more realistic animation, and a strategy section.

Audiogenic (see address list, page 14).

CIrcle \#143 on Reader Service Carrd
Karate Champ and Kung Fu Master, originally sold at $\$ 29.95$ each, have been bundled by Data East into a single two-disk package for $\$ 14.95$. The former requires the player to combine lunges, kicks, spins, somersaults, foot sweeps, reverse punches, and defensive blocks into a successful title defense against human or computer-controlled opponents. In the former, the player battles demons and martial arts experts to rescue a captive maiden from a wizard's castle.
Data East, 408-286-7074 (see address list, page 14).

Circle \#144 on Reader Service Card
SSI's two-disk Battles of Napoleon (\$49.95) advanced wargame and construction set will allow players to simulate practically any Napoleonic engagement, real or imaginary, on a detailed tactical level. You may use the computer to generate random maps and then modify them, or build maps square by square. Terrain options include five levels of elevation, woods, roads, swamps, and more. New armies can be created, or the supplied ones
can be adjusted to suit personal specifications. Premade scenarios are also included, highlighting the battles of Waterloo, Quatre Bras, Auerstadt, and Borodino. Distributed by Electronic Arts.

Strategic Simulations Inc., 415-9641353 (see address list, page 14).

Circle \#145 on Reader Service Card
Also distributed by EA and also starring the Little Emperor, Datasoft's Napoleon in Russia-Borodino 1812 ( $\$ 34.95$ ) recreates the battle which led to Napoleon's overthrow. Taking the place of Napoleon, the player can either allow the Russian army to escape and ultimately drive him back across Europe, or change history and defeat the Russians. With control over infantry, cavalry, and artillery, players can practice with short skirmishes or jump right into the three-day Borodino fray. Extra touches include scrolling battle maps recreated from actual Russian military cartography, tactical hints, and options concerning fatigue, morale levels, and battle speed.
Electronic Arts, 415-571-7171 (see address list, page 14).
circie 1146 on Reader Service Card
Gaines Mill to Chattanooga, Volume II in Strategic Studies Group's Decisive Battles of the American Civil War series, recreates five confrontations from the war's middle years: Gaines Mill, Stones River, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga. As commanders, players are confronted with the problems of the pre-radio battlefield, and must provide successful solutions to each scenario. The Decisive Battles series utilizes Warpaint, a graphics editor for customizing game icons, and Warplan, a complete wargame construction kit. Distributed by Electronic Arts.

Electronic Arts, 415-571-7171 (see address list, page 14).

Circle \#147 on Reader Service Card
Western Games (\$29.95) lets you compete in down-home events like Armwrestling, Beershooting (fire at tankards held by the town idiots), Quidspitting (expectorate your chew-tobacco into a pan), Dancing (imitate the moves of the saloon go-go girl), Milking, and Eating.

Digitek, Inc., 813-933-8023 (see address list, page 14.)

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Paragon Software has signed an exclusive agreement with Game Designers' Workshop to bring Traveller, the science fiction role playing game, to the home computer. The first adventure in the series will focus on a sparsely settled area of the Imperium called the Spinward Marches, surrounded with cultures often characterized as "other than friendly." The computer game will appear first for the Amiga and IBM PC around March 1989, with a C-64 version to follow.
Paragon Software, 412-838-1166 (see address list, page 14.)

Circle \#152 on Reader Service Card
Five arcade hits converted to the C64 by Taito:

As Rastan ( $\$ 34.95$ ) the warrior lord, you live in a mythical land of adventure, with death always just a firebreathing dragon away. Your goal is to capture life-giving magical power signs and conquer the Castle King.
Renegade (\$34.95) places you on the streets of a city infested by bloodthirsty gangs. Only your karate skills can put the punks in their place-face down
in the gutter.
In Bubble Bobble (\$34.95) you must help two dinosaur friends escape monsters and burst their way through 100 screens filled with bubbles.

Best described as an enhanced Blockbuster, Arkanoid (\$29.95) offers 33 screens of action.

In the 21st century gameworld of Al con (\$29.95), you and a top secret experimental SW475 Starfighter are your planet's only hope of surviving an alien invasion.
Taito Software Inc., 604-984-3344 (see address list, page 14.)

Circle \#153 on Reader Service Card

## DRAG RACE PRACTICE

PC Tree (\$34.95) simulates the rack of lights used to start drag races, usually consisting of three amber lights stacked atop one green light. The driver's goal is to start his car between the time the third amber light goes off and the green light goes on. With the software, dragsters can improve their reaction time, using either a 400 PRO or .500 FULL tree. Individual reaction timers allow simultaneous practice by
two users, via two joysticks or the keyboard. Features include two large digital readout windows, prestage and stage sequence, random start, and a digital rollout adjustment from .000 to .899 . The program automatically calculates and displays your average reaction time. Add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping; PA residents add $6 \%$ tax to total.
Family Software, 215-497-5561 (see address list, page 14.)

Circle \#154 on Reader Service Card

## MIDI CLASS

A six-part class on Building MIDI Programs will be offered for the second time this spring in New York City, and once each spring and fall thereafter. Topics covered include mappers and simple MIDI processors, building a librarian and voice editor, and building a sequencer. The price is $\$ 250$.
MUSIG, 212-246-7438 (see address list, page 14.)

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Lifestyle Publishing Group, 904-825-0220 (see address list, this page). Circle "158 on Reader Service Card

## SAVE!

Broderbund has lowered the price of their Type! touch-typing program for the 64 from $\$ 39.95$ to $\$ 19.95$. School Edition (Teacher's Guide plus backup disk) is \$29.95; Lab Pack (Teacher's Guide plus five disks) is $\$ 59.95$.

Broderbund Software, 415-492-3200 (see address list, this page).

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## FLIGHT BOOK

Gunship: 82 Challenging New Adventures consists of aviation scenarios


The price of Type!, Broderbund's keyboard tutor, has been dropped to $\$ 19.95$.
which the C-64 user can recreate with MicroProse's Gunship or Cosmi's Su per Huey helicopter simulators (as well as ThunderChopper and Helicopter Simulator). 208 pages; \$12.95.

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# ISLAND QUEST For the C-64 By Bob Blackmer 

,sland Quest is a graphic adventure game of discovery with a lively music score for the C-64. In each game, a new world will be created, providing you with hours of enjoyment on the high seas. The object of the game is to find all the buried treasure and locate your island home.

In the center of the screen display is your window to the world, the crosshair marking your exact position. Above the window is the time elapsed in the game. Because of the large size of the world map $(16 \mathrm{~K})$, also provided is a sector map to the left of the display. This map is divided into 100 sectors, and a white dot will mark your position in the world.

To sail the seas, use a joystick in Port 2 and push in any of eight directions. While sailing, you may encounter bottles floating in the sea. These are valuable, as messages inside them will lead to treasure. There will be a clue listed on the screen that contains a reference to your sector map. You will find an island with buried treasure in the general area of the sector clue given.

When you discover an island, position the crosshair in the center of it and press the letter " D " on the keyboard. A hole will be dug and the result displayed in the message

line below the window. If you have found treasure, a treasure chest will be displayed under your booty list on the right side of the screen. Some islands will have nothing buried on them, and the message line will so inform you. If you find your home, a flag will be planted to help you find it again later in the game. It would also help to make a note of the sector location. Always press the fire button after a message is displayed to continue the game.

After finding all the treasure, locate your home island and press the fire button and you will receive a musical salute to your success. Another way to judge your performance is to compete with others for best time.

Island Quest is written in machine language and must be entered using Flankspeed, the machine language entry program found on page 59 . When you're done typing it in, be sure to save a copy.

Load the program by typing LOAD "ISLAND QUEST", 8,1 (tape users substitute ,1,1). Type SYS 49152 to start.

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 64

## SACK RACE

## For the C-64 By John Fedor

It is a Monday at Jim Stevens' four-counter store, JIM'S. Business is slow, so to save money he sent all his baggers home for the day. He left himself in charge of sacking all the goods from the four counters. He forgot, however, about a great sale he put on certain items, and a large number of people came rushing into the store shortly after he sent the help home. The cashiers are moving as fast as possible, but Jim has to catch all the items hurtling down the counters towards him.

The task of bagging the items is quite easy. All he needs to do is touch the item and it is bagged. But the cashiers start pushing the items down the counter faster and faster, leaving little room for error. If an item reaches the end of the counter, Jim loses a bunch of customers. The customers do not appreciate their food falling on the floor. If Jim drops three items onto the ground, he is out of business.

## PLAYING THE GAME

You control Jim with a joystick in Port 2. By moving the

joystick left/right, you can choose the number of players ( 1 or 2). Press the fire button once this is done. Then each player chooses which level he/she wants to begin on (1-25). You get the bonus shown if you complete the level that you choose. This allows advanced players to skip the slower levels.

Which player is up is then displayed on the screen. Player 1 is green, while player 2 is blue. Move the joystick left/ right to move the player in that direction. You can only move so far to the right (the cashiers don't like to be crowded). If you move the joystick up or down, you will be returned

Continued on page 50

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The Art Gallery offers the opportunity for fame and fortune to aspiring Commodore artists. Send your work on disk to Art Gallery, Ion International Inc., 45 West 34th Street Suite 500, New York, NY 10001. Label each disk with the date of your submission, your name and address, the number of images on the disk, and the graphics or paint program used. Graphics produced on the Amiga are eligible for inclusion in Ahoy!'s AmigaUser; C-64, C-128, and Plus/4 images are eligible for inclusion in Ahoy! If your image is published, you will receive a free one-year subscription. Current subscribers will have their subscription extended by one year.

Note that the Art Gallery is not a contest. Published pictures are selected in an arbitrary and capricious fashion by the Art Director, based solely on their artistic merit.


It's too bad that all C-64 sports games can't feature screens as exciting as these reader-designed ones. Above: Falling (though perhaps too horizontally for the chutist's survival) by Brian Duffy (Braidwood, IL), a Koala light pen image. At right: first down is TCU Football by Gary Preston (Snyder, TX), on Blazing Paddles; second is Sailing by an unknown author (who is invited to write us to receive the proper credit); and at bottom, Golfer, a second well above par image by Brian Duffy.


# COMPILING STRINGS 

## Implementing String Variables in a BASIC Compiler

## BY DALE RUPERT

n our continuing saga of creating a BASIC compiler, this month we will add string variables and some elementary string functions. The two previous articles in this series (Rupert Report in the September and October 1988 issues of Ahoy!) developed a BASIC compiler written in BASIC and gave detailed explanations of the compilation process.
Our goal has been to design and describe a functional compiler with a structure which is easy to understand and easy for you to expand. Since the compilation process translates BASIC source code into machine language object code, you must be somewhat familiar with machine language in order to add features to the compiler. If you are just learning machine language, this can be a great project on which to gain some experience. You can see how each BASIC statement is translated into a functionally equivalent set of machine language instructions.

The compiler program Mini-comp presented last month handled only integer variables. This month's listing adds string variables to the compiler. Each string variable (A\$ through $\mathrm{Z} \$$ ) may be up to 255 characters in length, just as in BASIC. The statements up to line 999 in Mini-comp (page 60) show the syntax of all implemented commands and functions.

Remember that variables A through Z are assumed to be integer variables with values from -32768 to 32767 . The program is modified this month to allow the "\%" after the integer variable names to be consistent with interpreted BASIC. (A and A\% are treated by the compiler as the same integer variable, which differs from interpreted BASIC.) Later we will mention all the changes made since last month, so those of you who have already typed the program will need only to add the new lines and modify a few lines.

## STRING STORAGE

This compiler is written for the C-64 rather than the C-



Evolution (ev e-lō'shen) n . The process of growing or developing to a higher state.

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Art Hunkins, Compute!'s Gazette June '88

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128 so that the greatest number of readers can use it. To be honest with you, I am developing this program on the C-128 because of its superior operating environment ( 80 column text, functional function keys, built-in machine language monitor, speed, and greatly improved editing capabilities compared to the $\mathrm{C}-64$ ). The changes needed to convert the program to the $\mathrm{C}-64$ from the $\mathrm{C}-128$ deal primarily with memory mapping.

On the C-64 we must make some compromises to allow the compiler program and the resultant object code to reside in memory together. To keep memory management simple, I decided to store object code and all variables in the free 4 K of RAM starting at address 49152 ( $\$ \mathrm{C} 000$ ). Similar to the way BASIC allocates string storage, strings will be stored beginning at the top end of this memory block and work downward while compiled object code starts at the lower part of memory and works up.

The memory map looks like this:

## C-64

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { VM (start of integer variables) } & =49152(\text { (\$CO00) } \\ \text { PM (start of prgm object code) } & =49408(\$ C 100) \\ \text { SM (start of string storage) } & =52992(\$ C F 00) \\ \text { EM (end of string storage) } & =53247(\$ C F F F) \\ \text { BT (start of BASIC text) } & =2049(\$ 0800)\end{array}$
These variables are defined starting in line 2050.
Each string variable is assigned storage space only when it is defined. Each string is automatically allocated 256 bytes regardless of its actual size. This greatly simplifies memory management at the expense of wasted memory.

When the compiler encounters the statement

$$
1 \text { C\$="HELLO" }
$$

the variable $\mathrm{C} \$$ is given the first (highest) 256 byte block of memory from \$CF00 to \$CFFF. Line 1680 calculates the address of that block and verifies that object code (program memory) is not within 256 bytes of it. The next location for object code is stored in variable CM.

If the second statement of the program to be compiled is

$$
2 \mathrm{~A} \$=\mathrm{C} \$
$$

then $\mathrm{A} \$$ is given the second block of memory from \$CE 00 to \$CEFF. We now have 10 bytes of string data stored in 512 bytes of memory. The trade-offs in compiler design (in most program designs, for that matter) are speed versus program size. We are opting for maximum speed and simplicity at the expense of memory.
It would not be difficult to allocate 128 byte chunks, or even 20 byte chunks if you need many short string variables. Of course changes like that may make the compiled form of the program incompatible with the interpreted version, which may be a disadvantage.

## STRINO FOMMAT

Each string variable may be up to 255 bytes long. We use one byte of the variable's 256 byte memory block to store the length of the string assigned to that variable. Af-
ter compiling the first line $\mathbf{C} \$=$ "HELLO" listed above, we could look into memory and see this data:
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { \$CFOO: } 5 & \text { \$CF01: } 72 & \text { \$CF02: } 69 & \text { \$CFO3: } 76 \\ \text { \$CF04: } 76 & \text { \$CFO5: } 79 & \text { \$CF06 - \$CFFF: (garbage) }\end{array}$
The addresses are in hex and the data are decimal ASCII values of the characters "HELLO". The decimal 5 in \$CF00 is the length of the string.
The compiler uses the array $\mathrm{SB}(0)$ through $\mathrm{SB}(25)$ to keep the Storage Block number of string variables AS through $\mathrm{Z} \$$ respectively. Until a variable is assigned, the element in $\mathrm{SB}($ ) for that variable is zero. After $\mathrm{C} \$$ and $\mathrm{A} \$$ have been assigned as shown in the examples above, $\mathrm{SB}(0)$ equals 2 since A\$ was given the second string storage block (\$CE00-\$CEFF), and SB(2) equals 1 since C\$ was given the first string storage block (\$CF00-\$CFFF). All other elements of SB() equal zero.
The variable parsing routine at line 1300 has been modified this month to handle strings and integers. The variable VT stores a code for the variable type: $1=$ integer, $2=$ string, $0=$ non-variable. The subroutine at line 1600 has been added to locate the memory allocation for a string variable whose "name" is stored in VN. VN is given the ASCII value of the variable's name in line 1320 . Line 1620 converts this to the string variable number 0 through 25 used as an index for SB( ).

The routine at 1600 checks SB ( ) to see if a block of memory has already been assigned to the variable given by VN. If it has, SB() stores the block number ( $1=$ first block), and line 1650 calculates the value of the actual memory location. The LSB/MSB form of the variable's starting address is returned in NL and NH as calculated by the routine at 1400.

If the string variable being defined has not already been assigned a memory block, the next block number is determined in line 1660. SB() stores that block number, and line 1680 calculates the actual storage address.

## PARSING STRINGS

Line 2225 has been added to parse the string assignment statements. The allowed string assignment statements are:
$1 A \$=B \$$
$2 A \$=B \$+C \$$
$3 A \$=C H R \$(B)$
4 A $\$=$ "literal"
The program beginning at line 9000 compiles these string statements.
At line 9010 VN stores the ASCII value of the string variable's name ( $\mathrm{A} \$=65$ through $\mathrm{Z} \$=90$ ) as parsed at lines 2220 and 2225 . At 9010 the two bytes of the variable's starting address are put into D0 and D1 representing the "Destination" address. Line 9020 checks the next token which must be " $=$ " as shown in the statements above. Line 9030 fetches the next byte, and line 9040 calls the variable test routine at 1300 which tests the byte to see if it is a string variable ( $\mathrm{VT}=2$ ).
The routine starting at line 9400 handles statements 1 and 2 above. Line 9050 branches to the routine at 9200

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if a quotation mark is found. Line 9100 handles the CHR\$ function shown in the third statement above.
Let's see what happens when the statement \(A \$=C H R \$(B)\) is compiled. Lines 9110 through 9140 parse the "(", B, "")", and end-of-line tokens. Line 9120 calls 1300 which stores B's storage addresses in A0/A1 and A2/A3. Recall that each integer variable is stored in two bytes, LSB then MSB. The addresses of these two bytes are returned in A0 and A1 (LSB) and A2 and A3 (MSB). In this case, B must be less than 256 since it is used as an argument in the CHR\$ function. Consequently its MSB will be ignored.

Line 9150 lists the assembly language instructions for implementing \(\mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{CHRS}(\mathrm{B})\). If \(\mathrm{A} \$\) is the first string variable encountered in the program, its address will be \(\$\) CF00 as explained earlier. The integer B is stored at address \$C002 and \(\$ C 003\) as we saw last month. The object code for \(\mathrm{A} \$=\) CHRS(B) looks like this:
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
LDA \#01 & ;length of A\$=1 \\
STA \$CFO0 & ;first byte of A\$ \\
LDA \$CO02 & ;B's LSB \\
LDY \#01 & ;index into A\$ \\
STA \$CF00,Y & ;CHR\$(B) at 2nd byte of A\$
\end{tabular}

Assume B has previously been given a value of 9 , for example. After these instructions are executed, the memory storage block for \(\mathrm{A} \$\) looks like this:
\$CFOO: 1 \$CF01: 9 \$CFO2 - \$CFFF: (garbage)
A's length is in \$CF00 and its ASCII value is in \$CFO1.

\section*{TO BE TAKEN LITERALLY}

Now let's see how the literal assignment statement A\$= "HELLO" is compiled. Line 9050 parses the first quotation mark and branches to line 9200 . NC will store the number of characters found within the quotation marks. Each character of the string "HELLO" is fetched by line 9210 and stored in the array S() at line 9230 . This process continues until the final quotation mark is reached or until the string length reaches 256 . (Notice that the compiler requires you to have a final quotation mark even though interpreted BASIC does not require it. It is poor programming practice to leave it off anyway.)
Now S() ) stores the characters "HELLO" and NC is 5, the length of the string. The instructions starting at line 9260 put these characters into memory in much the same way that the single character was stored in our previous example. Here are the assembler instructions:
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
LDA \# NC & ;length of AS \\
STA DO D1 & ;AS's starting address \\
LDY \# 1 & ;index into AS's storage block \\
FOR K=1 TO NC & ;next character \\
LDA \# S(K) & ;AS's next location \\
STA DO D1,Y & ;update the index \\
INY &
\end{tabular}

This is a rather strange looking conglomeration of BASIC
and assembly language. Each underlined item is a BASIC variable or instruction as shown starting at line 9260. Recall that the compiler variables D0 and D1 store A\$'s starting address. Also S () stores the ASCII values of the characters to be assigned to A\$. The three assembler instructions within the BASIC FOR-NEXT loop are repeated five times in order to store the five characters "HELLO".
To simplify the example, assume the statement to be compiled is \(\mathrm{A} \$=\) "AZ". Assume that \(\mathrm{A} \$\) is stored in the first string storage block at CF00 ( \(\mathrm{D} 0=\$ 00, \mathrm{D} 1=\$ \mathrm{CF}\) ). The ASCII values of " A " and " Z " in hex are \(\$ 41\) and \(\$ 5 \mathrm{~A}\). The actual data in hex and decimal written to object code memory starting at \(\$ \mathrm{Cl} 100\) would be:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline addr & hex & decimal & mnemonic \\
\hline \$C100: & \$A9 \$02 & 1602 & ;LDA \#2 \\
\hline \$C102: & \$8D \$00 \$CF & 1410207 & ;STA \$CFOO \\
\hline \$C105: & \$AO \$01 & 1601 & ;LDY \#1 \\
\hline \$C107: & \$A9 \$41 & 16965 & ;LDA \#\$41 ("A") \\
\hline \$C109: & \$99 \$00 \$CF & 1530207 & ;STA \$CFOO,Y \\
\hline \$C10C: & \$C8 & 200 & ;INY \\
\hline \$C10D: & \$A9 \$5A & 16990 & ;LDA \#\$5A ("Z") \\
\hline \$C10F: & \$99 \$00 \$CF & 1530207 & ;STA \$CFOO,Y \\
\hline \$C112: & \$C8 & 200 & ;INY \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The compiler FOR-NEXT loop at line 9290 is executed twice, since A\$ will be two characters in length. The first loop generates data put into addresses \(\$ \mathrm{Cl} 107\) through \$C10C. The second loop generates data for \$C10D through \$C112.

\section*{CONCATENATION}

Concatenation, or the joining of two strings, is compiled beginning at line 9500 . For the statement \(\mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{C} \$\), line 9535 calls the subroutine at line 9450 which we just discussed to put \(\mathrm{B} \$\) into \(\mathrm{A} \$\) 's storage area. The remaining code beginning at line 9540 puts A\$'s address into page-zero location \$FD and \$FE. B\$'s length is added to the address in \$FD and \$FE. Then C\$'s data is copied into A\$ beginning where \(\mathrm{B} \$\) ended. Finally \(\mathrm{A} \$\) 's length which is the sum of B\$'s and C\$'s lengths is calculated and stored as the first value in A\$'s storage.

In this routine, D0 and D1 store A\$'s starting address. S0 and S1 are B\$'s starting address, and S2 and S3 store C\$'s address. You can use a monitor program to disassemble the code produced by lines 9535 through 9580 .

If the sum of lengths of \(\mathrm{B} \$\) and \(\mathrm{C} \$\) is greater than 255 , interpreted BASIC displays a message ?STRING TOO LONG ERROR message. The compiler generates the following object code which produces the same results:
\(\begin{array}{lll}\text { LDX } & \# \$ 17 & \text {;error code for String Too Long } \\ \text { JMP } & (\$ 0300) & \text {;routine to display error message }\end{array}\)
The BASIC error messages are numbered. To display any message, simply put its number into the X register and jump indirect to address \(\$ 0300\). This halts the execution of the compiled program.

\section*{SHOW THE RESULTS}

We have barely scratched the surface of string function

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Note: The following lines are changed or have been added to last month's listing:
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implementations, although the framework is set up so that you can readily add functions such as RIGHT\$, LEN, LEFT\$, and MID\$. It should now be straightforward to add the GET command to let the user enter keyboard data.
We will finish this month's discussion with the PRINT statement which is implemented beginning at line 9700. Last month we saw how the PRINT statement sends one character at a time to the Kernal routine at \$FFD2. The same method is used for printing strings. These statements summarize the assembly language code for the compiled statement PRINT A\$ assuming A\$ is located at \$CF00:
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
LDX \$CFO0 & ;A\$'s length in X \\
LDY \#1 & ;index into A\$ \\
loop: & ;start with first char \\
LDA \$CFO0,Y & ;Kernal CHROUT routine \\
JSR \$FFD2 & ;update index \\
INY & ;decrement count \\
DEX & ;repeat for X char's
\end{tabular}

The Y register is used as an offset into \(\mathrm{A} \$\). The X register keeps track of the number of characters left to print. Each character is put into the accumulator and the CHROUT routine is called.

Line 9760 checks for a semicolon at the end of the PRINT A\$ statement. If none is found, the routine at 6200 is called to display a carriage return. Any character other than a semicolon causes a syntax error which is detected by line 9770.
With the string operations added this month, probably the most you can do is create some very fast, impressive screen displays. For serious string work, we need the ability to take strings apart (MID\$ for example) and to compare them (IF A\$>B\$ THEN ...).

In the meantime, there is nothing to stop you from producing some high-powered text graphics. Perhaps you prefer to merely add more capabilities to the compiler. In either case, your work is cut out for you. Enjoy it.

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 60

\section*{PROGRAMS WANTED!}

We're always in search of the best game, utility, and productivity programs available for the C-64, C-128, and Amiga. If you've written a program which fits that description, send it on disk, accompanied by printed documentation, a program printout, and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to:

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We welcome the chance to respond to letters that have anything at all to do with Commodore computing, or nothing at all to do with Commodore computing. Write to Flotsam, c/o Ahoy!'s AmigaUser, Ion International Inc., 45 West 34th Street-Suite 500, New York, NY 10001.

I would just like to say what a good magazine you have. We don't get your magazine very often over here on Kangaroo Island, South Australia, and when we do we pay the price: \(\$ 7.30\) Australian, which hurts a student with no job. But I treat myself every once in a while and buy your mag. I like the hints and tips, and especially favoured the Screen Wizardry programs by Cleveland M. Blakemore in the February ' 88 issue.

Just thought Id let you know how far your magazine gets around the world. Keep up the good work and I will get a hold of your magazine soon again. (I've enclosed a map that shows where I live.)
- Murray Hansen

Kingscote K.I., South Australia


Commodore computers are very popular in Poland. I know of eight Commodore users in my town of about 40,000 people. There are two C-128 users, two C-16 users, three C-64 users, and one Plus/4 user. One of the 64 users has about 1500 programs on disk and cassette. I have a 128 and 1541 C disk drive and about 100 programs. There are numerous Commodore user groups, including "Maniec," "Abecus," "Foncomclub Amiga," and more.

Greetings to Ahoy! and all Ahoy! readers.
-Konrad Sztojuke
Swinoujscie, Poland
Thanks, Murray and Konrad, for keeping our readers abreast of the international Commodore scene. (But, Konrad -we hope your friend's 1500 programs are public domain! Software piracy is a crime in your country, too!)

Have you ever considered doing book reviews on programming reference guides, training guides, tutorials, etc.? I have a Commodore 128D which I bought about three

Continued on page 40

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The latest visit to Rockford's digs. READER SERVICE NO. 125

\section*{ROCKFORD: THE ARCADE GAME Arcadia \\ Commodore 64 \\ Disk; \$39.99}

It has all come full circle for Rockford, the dauntless digger introduced in the early 1980s in Boulder Dash (First Star). Arcadia licensed the character to star in a coin-op machine. The quarter-snatcher proved so successful in the amusement centers that it has spawned a home edition.

The player uses a joystick plugged into Port 2 to move Rockford around the scrolling, boulder-strewn playfields. The action button starts the game. "Pause" and "Restart" are available with single keystrokes.

As in the earlier games in this outstanding series, Rockford excavates a block of dirt or moves a rock in one of two ways. The computerist can simply walk the character into it, or move Rockford next to the object and press the action button. This sometimes triggers a landslide of lethal boulders. If the player doesn't move Rockford out of harm's way in time, it costs one of the four lives with which he begins the game.

Each playfield is a race against time, monitored by an onscreen countdown clock, to collect treasures while avoiding the various dangers. Once Rock-
ford scoops up a sufficient number of prizes, a door magically appears which leads to the next screen.

The 80 playfields included in Rockford are divided into five worlds. From the title screen, the gamer can choose "The Caverns of Craymar," "The Kitchens of Kyssandra," "The Search for El Dorado," "The Deep Dark Depths of Outer Space," or "Dr. Frankenstein." Each world has four levels, composed of five screens each.
Each of the worlds features a special set of treasures and monsters. In "The Search of El Dorado," for instance, Rockford hunts for Indian head pennies while avoiding wagons, railroad trains, flying tomahawks, and the tumbling tumbleweed. By contrast, Rockford collects suns and avoids comets, rockets, and planets when he ventures into "The Deep Dark Depths of Outer Space."
Icon Design, which is responsible for the Commodore 64 version, has faithfully translated the Arcadia coinop. Allowing for hardware limitations, the graphics and sound are as close to the play-for-pay machine as any Rockford fan could wish. Each world has a distinctive graphic look, and the catchy musical theme artfully ties the whole package together.
Boulder Dash and its sequel Super Boulder Dash (Intellicreations) built big reputations with their addictive blend of action and strategy. Rockford: The Arcade Game is a thoroughly worthy addition to the saga of Rockford.

Arcadia, 1820 Gateway Drive, San Mateo, CA 94404 (phone: 415-571-7171).
-Arnie Katz

\section*{KARNOV}

Data East Commodore 64 Disk; \$29.95
Karnov is an action game that follows squarely in the tradition of Super Mario Bros. (Nintendo). Like the genre which it apes, Karnov comes from the coin-op palaces to home computers, with a complex (if slightly nutty) background story, followed by a heroic game full of joystick running, jumping, and shooting.

There's a peaceful village called Creamina (no kidding, they really named it that) where the Treasure of Babylon has been hidden for centuries. There's also a huge and evil dragon named Ryu. Like all huge and evil dragons, he's always on the lookout for treasure because dragons relish lounging about on gold and jewels better than just about anything.

Eventually, Ryu gets wind of this town with the funny name and the Treasure of Babylon, and sweeps down on it like the IRS. Ryu steals the Treasure and leaves his demonic flunkies behind to terrorize the villagers.
The residents of Creamina then do what any responsible people would do in a situation like this: they seek out a bald-headed ex-circus strongman known as Karnov who throws fireballs and takes prodigious leaps. The

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Creaminans ask him to brave a thousand dangers to confront Ryu and bring back the Treasure.
Thankfully, all this occurs offstage, before the game begins, so players will probably not be overburdened by the ludicrous storyline. The user is cast as Karnov in a running/jumping/shooting coin-op translation that suffers more from low-quality graphics and indifferent programming than it does from its silly setting.
Karnov scrolls from left to right in a straight line. The terrain features various outcroppings and man-made promontories to which the strongman can leap. Buildings are only backdrops to the action; they cannot be entered or explored.
The game's nine levels include encounters with dinosaurs, an undersea battle with Ryu's aquatic minions, and a flying sequence. Along the way, there are bonus objects which Karnov can
collect in order to enhance his powers.
Joystick control is simple. The action button hurls fireballs and the stick aims the missile's direction. Unfortunately, the graphics are so poor, it's often difficult to discern objects. When there's a low hill in front of a bigger one, for example, the small outcropping totally disappears against the larger mountain.
The coloring and general graphics are equally disappointing. All moving objects are outlined in thick black, like some diabolical corona blotting out all light around their edges.
The programming problems extend beyond grubby graphics to an overall air of shabbiness. There are places where Karnov can land in midair. When Ryu's various demons attack, they do it in lock-step, synchronized fashion. As a result, scimitar-wielding assassins look more like Radio City Rockettes.

More attention could also have been paid to the niceties. For example, there isn't a game end/restart. The sparse documentation further compounds the problems. The C-64 version doesn't even mention the pause feature. In fact, the two page instruction booklet only devotes a grand total of 15 words to this version. Commodore users deserve games where more attention is given to their systems' needs.
Karnov is a disappointment. It fails not in any one large way, but by coming up short on so many of the small things that join together to give a game charm and playability.
Data East, 470 Needles Drive, San Jose, CA 95112 (phone: 408-286-7074).
- Bill Kunkel

\section*{MURDER ON THE ATLANTIC \\ Intracorp \\ Commodore 64 \\ Disk; \$34.95}

The S.S. Burgogne is a floating pleasure palace, but the main ingredient on a fateful 1938 voyage is not merriment but murder. The player is a detective who, at the behest of his government, must collect clues, interrogate passengers, and discover the identity of an old scientist's killer.
The investigation, which encompasses 600 rooms and 40 suspects, leads the computerist into progressively darker waters. Other crimes, even coldblooded poisoning, await discovery.
The upper third of the playfield shows a side view of the ocean liner. A dark cursor, easily distinguished


Main Frame could be called "the thinking computerist's climbing and jumping game." While reminiscent of Impossible Mission, its strategy sets it apart from straight action contests. .

READER SERVICE NO. 128
against the white decks of the ship, denotes the sleuth's current position.

The player moves back and forth on a deck with the Commodore's left/right cursor key. The name of each section and the presence of any people are printed in the area directly below the ship display.

Moving among the 15 decks of the S.S. Burgogne requires use of one of the two elevators. The computerist presses "L" (for lift) while in an elevator and then types in the identifying letter, "A" to "O," of the destination deck. If it doesn't malfunction, the elevator instantly moves the detective to the desired level.

If the detective wants to search the current location, " \(E\) " (for examine) brings up a small drawing of the area and a description of what is found there. Though searching may often prove fruitless, it can also unearth clues to one or more of the mysteries raging aboard the liner.

Questioning passengers and steamship company employees is another way to get information. If the user presses "I" (for interrogate), the person's statement fills the bottom half of the screen, accompanied by a small head-and-shoulders drawing.

Don't expect clues to immediately make sense when you find them. The player should record all information until sections of the big picture begin to emerge.

Murder on the Atlantic comes with 22 clues. These include business cards, notes, radio log , passenger list, and much more. The publisher playfully encloses a magnifying glass, but this aid is more symbolic than practical. Maybe it's an oblique reminder that gamers should overlook nothing if they want to solve this complex mystery.

Murder on the Atlantic is an aboveaverage strategy game, but it could have been even better. In particular, it's oldfashioned control scheme is a distraction to armchair investigators.

For example, a joystick-activated movement system would be superior to the use of the left-right cursor key for this purpose. Also, the design team should have used a combination of the action button and stick movement to trigger "examine" and "interrogate" functions.

There's nothing missing in terms of
challege, however. This solitaire mystery is a stringent test of the player's logical faculties.

Even experienced puzzle-solvers won't finish Murder on the Atlantic in an hour or two. Fortunately, the program has a "save" utility. It retains one suspended game on the disk for later resumption.

Murder on the Atlantic is a wellwritten "brain teaser" in the tradition of Murder by the Dozen (CBS Software), Murder on the Mississippi (Activision), and Murder on the Zinderneuf (Electronic Arts). Although its interface and graphics are not outstanding, Murder on the Atlantic's cleverly contrived storyline should please amateur detectives.

Intracorp, 14160 S.W. 139th Court, Miami, FL 33186 (phone: 305-2529040).
-Arnie Katz

\section*{MAIN FRAME}

Microillusions
Commodore 64
Disk; \$39.95
Are game designers ambivalent about the technology that puts bread on their tables? The large number of computer games in which CPUs run amok and must be destroyed suggests that software creators don't entirely trust microchips.

Peter Ward's plot about a computer network enslaving humanity owes something to novels like "The Forbin Project," but his game system is impressively innovative. The interface is so logical and well-presented that the user can concentrate on the goals of the game instead of the play-mechanics.

The citizens of Main Frame's late twentieth century society expected TriComplex III to be the ultimate computer network. Unfortunately, the globespanning system spontaneously developed the capability to think for itself.

As would be the case with most sentient beings, Tricomplex III's first priority became its own survival. It wanted to live forever and, after studying human history, concluded that people were the biggest threat to its continued existence. In the words of the documentation, Tricomplex III decided that "Man was the only bug in its system."

A newly constructed satellite called Orbiter and the computerist's resourcefulness offer the only hope of freedom.

Not yet connected to Tricomplex III, Orbiter is the repository of the world's most powerful technology, including the teleportation beam.

The joystick (plugged into either port) handles all order entry, though keystrokes activate utilities like "pause" and "reset." The lone hero beams down to Earth from Orbiter, penetrates Tricomplex III's land, sea and air defenses, and turns off the four power switches in the control room to deactivate the electronic tyrant.

Before entering the fray against lasers, missiles, and several types of droids, the hero dons the Power Suit. This high-tech armor greatly amplifies the user's combat abilities and serves as a communications link with Orbiter.

Unfortunately, it only works when charged. The hero collects power pods during his mission, which he must allocate to the Power Suit and Orbiter's defensive screens. The latter is nearly as important as the armor, because Tricomplex III can disrupt Orbiter with ground-based lasers if the satellite isn't properly shielded. Deciding how to "spend" power pods is just one of the many strategic decisions facing the computerist.

When wearing the Power Suit, the player presses and holds the action button to bring up the options menu. To select from this screen, the player moves an onscreen cursor with the joystick to light up the desired choice, then hits the action button to confirm it.

Power Suit functions include: assemble or disassemble an Assault Unit; beam up and down; monitor Orbiter's current status; raise or lower Orbiter's screens; energize the Power Suit; shut down the Power Suit; place or remove a Scan Unit; and transport to a Scan Unit.

The computerist can find three different types of assault units. The water unit facilitates underwater exploration, the air unit enables the hero to fight in the skies, and the tanklike ground unit tremendously increases the suit's firepower.

Scan units are portable teleportation stations. The player can leave one at an important location and, at any later time, user the Power Suit to go there instantaneously.

Returning to Orbiter gives the character access to the satellite's control
panel. Here, the player is able to transfer power pods between Orbiter and the suit, as well as get first aid at the Medic Center.

When the adventurer reaches Earth, Main Frame works much like other climbing, jumping, and shooting contests. Moving the stick left or right sends the onscreen fighter in the corresponding direction. Pulling the stick to 6:00 makes the character duck, while pushing it to \(12: 00\) causes the man to leap into the air. The action button fires the laser in the current direction of movement.

A source of frustration is that the same joystick configuration which causes the hero to jump also activates doors. This makes it impossible to jump while standing in front of a door and initiates many inadvertent exits and entrances.

Jumping is not as precise as in some other programs. A practice beam down is a good idea before confronting Tricomplex III in earnest.

Main Frame could be called "the thinking computerist's climbing and jumping game." Its action is certainly reminiscent of Impossible Mission and about 400 other similar programs, but the rich background and menu-driven strategic factors set it apart from straightforward arcade-style action contests. Add excellent graphics by Michael Cho and Rob Sisinni's driving musical score, and the end result is one of the year's most entertaining science fiction adventures.

Microillusions, 17408 Chatsworth St., Grenada Hills, CA 91344 (phone: 818-360-3715). -Arnie Katz

\section*{DRAGONFIRE BBS 128 v. 1.1A and THE RINGS OF CHAOS 128 YodaHead Software Commodore 128 Price: \$75 and \$25 respectively}

Dragonfire BBS 128 is a full-featured and flexible computer bulletin board system for the C-128. It makes good use of the C-128's features, including its 80column display and faster CPU, and is compatible with a wide range of hardware. Written in compiled BASIC with nearly two dozen machine language subroutines, it is quite fast. The Rings of Chaos 128 is an online game that can be installed as a module of the BBS. It is a simple "walk around and
find stuff" text adventure allowing multiple players to compete with one another (one at a time, of course).

\section*{Evaluating a BBS}

Going online with your Commodore is easy. All it takes is a modem, some communications software, and a phone number to call. While some of the most popular phone numbers will hook you up to a national service like Q-Link or CompuServe, by far the majority of numbers you can call are individually run, micro-based bulletin boards. Operating from spare bedrooms, converted kitchen tables, and even closets, these BBS's are set up in a wide variety of ways to foster communication about every imaginable subject.

Therein lies the rub. If I were to be a sysop (SYStem OPerator-pronounced cis-op, not cye-sop) again, I know what features I'd want. But you may want to set up a board for very different reasons - ones I may not be able to imagine. Can one piece of software be flexible enough to meet the desires of potential sysops from Boston to Berkeley? Dragonfire BBS 128 is described by its author as a sysop's dream come true-it just may be.

Which brings us to my second problem in evaluating BBS software-the wealth of features. Even a word processor or database does not offer as many combinations and permutations of options as this BBS. I might be able to give you a meaningless list of all the features Dragonfire offers. But there is no way I can actually test every possible setup of this software short of running the BBS for a couple of years with a new installation every few days.

So this review will take a different approach. We'll think about what a user wants from a BBS he calls, what a sysop looks for in a BBS he runs, and how Dragonfire satisfies (or frustrates) both persons.

\section*{Calling a BBS}

You'll probably call a BBS for one of four reasons. First, you may want to check out your new modem and soft-ware-to learn telecommunicationswith a free local call. The big boys with their dollars per hour charge can wait until you are experienced. You want to call a BBS that will guide you gently through the learning process.

Dragonfire can be set up as a patient teacher. It has options to display messages immediately after the caller connects and later after he has successfully logged on. Also, menu items can be added to any menu that will simply display text files explaining, in as much detail as the sysop chooses to include, the purpose of the BBS, telecommunications in general, how the menus work, or anything else. These displays can be aborted or paused. Menu selections are made with a single keypress. Dragonfire even allows nested menus that contain circular references.

A second reason to call a BBS is to communicate with others. User groups are great, but they don't meet every day, or right at your computer. Most BBS's are up for at least half a day, every day -many running non-stop. Users often get in the habit of calling once a day to check their personal mail, read general messages, see what's for sale, and gossip about their computers.

Dragonfire accommodates such communication in several ways. It can be set up with 1 to 100 public message bases open to all callers. Each message base can have its own subject or purpose. While a "general" base is always a good start, it is great to have a separate area for specific group discussions. I've even seen people write stories where each caller adds one paragraph to the existing story-talk about plot twists.

But not all messages are public. Dragonfire supports both closed group discussion (private message bases) and individual conversations (E-mail, Chat, and Feedback). Up to 40 private message bases are allowed, with separate password access. A private message base could be provided for local user group members, for a few friends doing software development, or for discussions involving sensitive topics.

E-mail (electronic mail) is true 1-to-1 communication. All the sender has to do is look up the number (assigned by Dragonfire) of the person he wants to leave E-mail for. Chat is a special type of 1-to-1. Rather than storing a message on the BBS, Chat will buzz the sysop, if he's in and taking calls, to talk (actually, to type) interactively online. If the sysop is not in, Dragonfire keeps a list of who has attempted to Chat and about what. Feedback is a special type
of message, generally left just before logging off, from the caller to the sysop. This is generally where you note any problems you had with the BBS or ask for access to more features of the BBS.

A third purpose for calling a BBS is to play games. Typically, these are games where one person plays at a time, with limits on the number of moves or minutes. That player's position or score is saved, and other callers compete against it. If you want to develop your own game or other application as a module, you will have to contact YodaHead for Dragonfire's variable table.
I tried out The Rings of Chaos 128, which is sold separately, but designed for Dragonfire (The Realm and Treasure Hunt are also available). Installing the game meant copying its files to a BBS disk and modifying a menu to include a selection that would load the game. When a caller chooses that selectoin, Rings loads into memory on top of Dragonfire, which must be reloaded when the player quits Rings. Each program load takes about a minute from a floppy.
Rings drops you in the middle of a kingdom full of searchers (other callers) for 20 magic rings. As you wander, you will encounter weapons, armor, rings, and other players. You can collect one piece of armor, one weapon, or all 20 rings. Rings, which increase your hit points, are accumulated by chance (finding them) or skill (attacking another player when your armor and weapon are superior). Players are limited to 20 moves a day, which is plenty since the enjoyment in this game is interacting with other players, not solving puzzles. We got a good game going with teams so that a sole wanderer was in big trouble and team members would voluntarily contribute (drop) their rings to the captain at the end. But there was still an opportunity for a devil-may-care, lone adventurer to rip off those rings between a team member dropping them and the captain calling to pick them up. If it sounds like a good time, it was.
[If you run a 2 -floppy system, you can pull a neat trick to increase the download files available. By reserving the second drive for downloads and using download menus, you could change
the diskette in drive 9 every few days to make a different set of files available. You would not have to reboot or edit the BBS-nice.]

Downloads can be set up (by the sysop) in one of two ways. Either the user can get a directory of the entire disk and then type a file name, or the user can see an index of selected files on the disk and type a number for the file he wants. In either case, the file listing can be stopped as soon as the caller spots the file he wants. Using download indexes, the sysop can design separate menu items for downloading games, utilities, music, etc. For up-
loads, Dragonfire will tell you the amount of free disk space.

Dragonfire supports many other things callers will appreciate. While a menu is being printed to the screen, a caller can select an option and have it execute immediately, without waiting for the rest of the menu to print. Callers are told when they log on about any messages waiting for them. Message bases will indicate whether any new messages have been posted. One option that is missing, but planned for the next version, is searching a message base for a particular subject. A minor pain for some users will be the one

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minute time limit on inactivity. If you don't hit a key for one minute, Dragonfire logs you off. This keeps the board from being tied up, but being able to set a longer time limit would be nice.

\section*{Operating a BBS}

Without callers, a BBS is just another useless appliance sucking electrons. One of the first things a sysop looks for in BBS software is a set of features that can provide what callers want. We've seen that Dragonfire provides many of these features. A dilemma for many sysops is that lots of people call and download files, but few upload files or post messages to the BBS. These voyeurs contribute only to the stats on the number of callers.

Dragonfire gives you some options to demand participation of callers. A new user may be allowed to download a few files for "free." After that, he will have to upload files to gain credits toward more downloads. Download credits may also be allowed by the sysop for the user leaving messages in some or call of the message bases.

Just as important as meeting callers' needs, a sysop wants a BBS that is easy to set up, a breeze to maintain, and flexible over time. Setting up Dragonfire is really easy. Although the manual urges you to read it thoroughly first, I was able to get Dragonfire up and running without touching the manual. The initial board you get this way will be a straight message board with no uploading or downloading.

The installation process involves answering simple questions about your hardware and the message bases you want. Dragonfire then creates a system disk that does not include the program files. This makes booting up a floppy system more complicated because it involves changing disks in drive 8 , but it also gives you more available disk space once your BBS is running (and prevents callers from downloading the BBS software).

As a part of setting up, sysops look for broad compatibility with hardware. Dragonfire requires a C-128 in 80 -column mode, which means you must use an 80 -column monitor, not your TV. It supports 300, 1200, and 2400 baud modems, including Hayes, Hayes-compatible, and Commodore 1670, 1650, and 1660 modems. While it will run
on a single drive, the number of messages and download files will be restricted. Drives supported include the 1541, 1571, 1581, IEEE, and ICT Mini/ Data Chief hard drives. An online printer is optional but handy.
For copy protection, Dragonfire uses two devices, one a piece of hardware and one a threat. The hardware is a dongle, a small device that plugs into joystick Port 2 and is necessary for the software to run. Normally, I grouse about dongles because I'm sure I will lose them. For a BBS, however, my objection may not be relevant. You'll want to set up a BBS and leave it running, so you won't be inserting and removing Dragonfire's dongle as often as you would the dongle for, say, a database program. The threat involves support. Dragonfire updates are free from the YodaHead BBS. But YodaHead says that if bootleg Dragonfire BBS's start popping up, then the upgrades from the BBS will cease. I guess upgrades would then be available only by mail to registered sysops.
I learned the hard way that ease of maintenance needs to be very high on a sysop's list of required BBS features. With many BBS's, you can expect to spend about 10 times as much time as you planned to get it running just the way you want. After that, you may drop to an hour a day, or with some co-sysops, to a weekly routine.
Dragonfire maintenance can be almost nonexistent. If a caller hangs up without logging off, or a phone line is so bad that tin cans and string start to look good, Dragonfire will reset when it loses the carrier. Each message base is limited to 100 messages (or fewer if the sysop wants). After that, it's first in, first out, with each message base index maintaining itself. If there are messages you don't want to lose, you could put them in a download directory. (Running Dragonfire with a single 1541 will limit you to about 100 messages and a few download files, a 1571 will double those numbers.)
As a sysop, you will not have to worry about one or two callers tying up your BBS, because Dragonfire limits both the length of each call ( 15 to 60 minutes max) and the number of calls per day by a single caller ( 1 to 10 max ). If these limits are too restrictive for some users, the sysop can edit an in-
dividual user's status to increase virtually any limit placed on him by the BBS. Until you give a user increased access, he must read his messages when he logs on so the message bases won't get tied up. The sysop also has the option to lock out new callers or 300 baud callers if the board gets too busy.

Almost all maintenance and revision of a Dragonfire BBS can be accomplished while it is up and running. One keystroke brings up the sysop menu, where you can edit and create text files and menus to your heart's content. You can also reset parameters and give DOS commands. When you're done and want to see how it looks to a caller, one keystroke pops you into console mode. Even though you are sitting at the BBS's keyboard, it treats you just like any other caller who must log on and select menu options.

The sysop can also authorize other users to have increased access to the maintenance functions of the BBS, including full sysop access, when they call in. These users can then modify and maintain all or selected parts of a Dragonfire BBS. This is great to keep a board active and necessary if you are out of town. The sysop, of course, has full remote access to edit the BBS in any way that does not require rebooting the system or changing a disk.
Given that some joker will eventually try to crash your BBS, leave unacceptable messages, or insist on uploading bootleg software, security becomes an issue for many sysops. Dragonfire provides all the options you'll need. Users may be prevented from using aliases and may be individually locked out at the main menu, message bases, upload/download, and module access. The only limitation to security is that if you enable graphic menus, every caller will see every menu option whether he can access it or not. With ASCII menus, callers only see the options they have access to.

Dragonfire comes with an optional midnight maintenance crew. While the BBS holds off callers for a few minutes, this crew can validate drives, print the day's statistics including an overview of the message bases, print a logbook of all callers with profiles of new callers, print the sysop's mail, and print a bimonthly list of uploaded and down-

\section*{REVIEWS}
loaded files.
The last demand a sysop makes of his BBS software is flexibility and support. Dragonfire scores high on flexibility. The software includes 56 actions that the sysop can configure as menu items. Actions may display a list of files to download, call another menu, load a game, or enter a private menu. These actions are the heart of Dragonfire. Using the menu editor and a list of actions, the sysop can make Dragonfire into almost anything he wants. The system for setting up different actions, for tying them to menus, is very simple. If you can write a macro or set up a database, you have more than sufficient skills.

On support, Dragonfire gets one laurel and one thorn. On the plus side, YodaHead runs a 24 -hour BBS where registered sysops can commiserate with Dragonfire's programmer. A voice line is available too. And YodaHead promises free upgrades. While this review was being written, the latest version 1.1A was released and more improvements based on user suggestions are in the works.

Dragonfire also earns one big minus in support. Actually this minus crosses over to setup and maintenance too. The manual is a cross between a toogeneral introduction and a document suitable for an experienced Dragonfire sysop. But to get that experience using this manual will be a pain. Consisting of only 34 pages, the manual contains no index, no screen displays, no examples, and no description of the layout of system files. A new user, with this manual, will have to learn too much by trial and error. And given the speed of Commodore drives when recopying and reinstalling files, that means lots of time. Manual updates will be available as sequential files on the YodaHead BBS.

Dragonfire BBS 128 is powerful bulletin board software that can be customized to meet a wide array of needs. It was obviously crafted with both users and sysops in mind. Lacking only a comprehensive manual, it earns high marks for its wealth of features and options, the strength of its message bases, and its full remote sysop access. To sample Dragonfire (as a user, not a sysop) call The Realm of the Dragon (Home of Dragonfire BBS and Yoda-

Head Software) at (609) 596-4835.
YodaHead Software, P.O. Box 177, Marlton, NJ 08053 (phone: 609-5961772).
- Richard Herring

\section*{NX-1000C PRINTER}

Star Micronics

\section*{Price: \$299.00}

No one printer can do it all, especially an inexpensive one. But the NX1000C Multi-Font from Star Micronics comes reasonably close. Its numerous features, print quality, and low price make it an excellent value, especially considering its built-in Commodore interface.

Housed in a slim ( \(15.1^{\prime \prime} \times 11.3^{\prime \prime} \times 4.3^{\prime \prime}\) )
beige case, the printer weighs in at 10.3 pounds. Located on the front top portion of the printer is the control panel, containing switches to set the printer online, control paper feeds, and select print pitch and near letter quality printing. These switches will also control left and right margin settings, forward and reverse micro-feed, and paper parking.

The printer has five type styles: one draft mode and four varieties of NLQ. Being a dot matrix printer, its draft quality type style is about what you'd expect. It does, however, print in draft bidirectionally at 120 characters per second, with a character matrix of 9


As a Commodore-compatible, the NX-1000C offers hassle-free printing of bit map images. Shown here are DOODLE! samples in \(2 x\) (upper) and 1x ratios.

\section*{REVIEWS}
x 9 dots．For NLQ and graphics，the printing speed slows down to 30 cps ， using a dense dot matrix of up to 18 x .23 dots to produce characters．

Special effects are available for all type styles：emphasized，double－strike， emphasized double－strike，expanded， emphasized expanded，double－strike expanded emphasized，underlined－ all in normal and italic．The printer is also capable of double and quadruple width and height．Super－and subscript are available as well．Print pitches are pica and elite，with condensed and／or proportional spacing．All the effects can be selected with control codes，or
from the printer＇s control panel．The printer can be made to ignore control codes and stay in the modes selected from the control panel．

The NX－1000C can use fanfold pa－ per or single sheets．A paper＂parking＂ feature allows the user to switch to sin－ gle sheets without unloading the fanfold paper．

An easily accessible dip switch se－ lects the device number（4／5），page length（ 11 or 12 inches），operating mode（Commodore／ASCII），and one of ten international character sets．For programmers，a hex dump feature prints the codes the printer is receiving．

This is useful for debugging printing programs．

We found the NX－ 1000 C to be a ver－ satile inexpensive printer for home or office use．One drawback was the loca－ tion of the serial interface．The manu－ facturer opted to place the connectors on the right side of the printer，instead of on the back as is usually the case． This resulted in the serial cable cross－ ing over the top of the desk and inter－ fering with anything that might be there．

Star Micronics Inc．， 200 Park Ave－ nue－Suite 3510，New York，NY 10166 （phone：212－986－6770）．
－Richard Curcio \＆Michael Davila


\section*{Continued from page 30}
months ago and I am still having trouble learning all the ins and outs of computing．There is not a users group near enough to me to be of much use，and the books that I have at present have been sketchy on many subjects．I have been unable to learn very much about using the various types of files，programming music and graphics to work togeth－ er，handling arrays，etc．I feel sure there must be a lot of other people out there struggling to learn about their equip－ ment and how to use it，also．I have figured out a lot just by looking at listings of BASIC programs other than my own，but I will need a lot more detailed（but simply writ－ ten）instruction if I am ever going to become a decent pro－ grammer．
－Maurice A．Cowden Dayton，TN

We＇ve printed book reviews only sporadically in recent years，both because space is limited and because not enough worthwhile volumes are published anymore to war－ rant a regular feature．But we agree that a survey of the best and worst Commodore books in print would be of enormous help to many beginning readers．Look for such an article in an upcoming issue．

I remember when your magazine first appeared on the racks at the local bookstore．At the time I was buying any－ thing that had the word Commodore printed somewhere within its pages．As time went on I stopped buying Ahoy！ because I felt it was not as good as competing magazines． On occasion I would purchase an issue to see how you were doing．

Lately Ive been buying your magazine every month．The content has become much richer，and you＇ve maintained honesty in your reviews．Thank you for maintaining a stan－ dard of quality your competitors have lost．You＇re really getting good．
－Scott B．Hayashi
Ephrata，WA
Thank you，Scott，for the kind words．But who are these ＂competitors＂you＇re talking about？


\section*{Tomb of Horror（July＇88）}

An incorrect character in Tomb of Horror may prevent the play－ er from reaching higher levels．Change line 3570 to read：
3575 DATA ．， \(1,,, 1,, 1,1,4,1,, 1,,, 2,\).

\section*{Window Dressing（July＇88）}

Window Dressing has some inaccuracies in its text，and one minor bug．The error message disabling POKE only affects ILLEGAL QUANTITY for AT and ED．All other BASIC errors remain possible．The error message disabling POKE should be used with caution．
Depending upon where the storage area is located，SYS ED can return with the Carry bit set even if the call was successful． ED＇s Carry problem can be corrected with the following chang－ es／additions to the loader：

15ヶ）IF CKく＞3「ر657 THEN PRINT＂ERROR IN DAT A＂：END
23r） \(\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{SA}+247: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{AD} / 256: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / 256)\)＊ 256
52「 DATA 169，247，162，19，24，121，－24，144
535 DATA 24
Line 535 has the effect of inserting CLC between lines 1100 and 1110 of the source listing．

SYS ED can save and restore five sets of screen editor val－ ues，numbered 0－4．Each set requires 40 bytes，so the storage area needs 200 bytes．
Finally，to preserve 80 column screens by combining SYS ED with TextSave，GRAPHIC 1 sets aside 9 K for 80 column storage and GRAPHIC 5 puts the C－128 into 80 column mode．

\section*{Rupert Repert（June＇88）}

Don Wilkins（Burke，VA）pointed out some errors in the Di－ rect Disk Access section of the June Rupert Report．In lines 3 and 7 ，the 8 should be replaced by 0 ．The U1 and U2 commands use the Drive \＃（normally 0），not the Device \＃as stated in the article．Also，in lines 170 and 6040 in the program Directory Scanner，replace DVC with the number 0 ．


\section*{Compiled by Michael R．Davila}

Contributors to Tips Ahoy！will be compensated at competitive industry rates．Send your best programming and hardware hints for the C－64，C－128，or Amiga（send longer routines on disk，please）to Tips Ahoy！， 45 West 34th Street－Suite 500， New York，NY 10001．Include a stamped and self－addressed return envelope if you want your submission returned．

\section*{PAINLESS RENUMBER}

The ON－GOTO routine in the C－128 allows skipping line numbers if that value will be unused，since the routine only counts commas in searching for the number．For example， the following line is valid for A as powers of 2 ：
1rs ON A GOTO 13(ر,14(), ,15

However，the RENUMBER command will not go beyond the first skipped line number．In this case it would change 130 and 140 and stop there，leaving the others unaffected． The solution is to enter a dummy line number for the un－ used values，which can be deleted in the final version．Be sure the dummy line exists in the program．A good meth－ od is to use 1 REM，and RENUMBER starting after line 1．The line then becomes：

\section*{}

This will RENUMBER correctly，and avoid the grief that prompted me to offer this information．－Bob Renaud Washington，MA

\section*{STATIC ELECTRICITY}

This short machine language program makes the screen look like there is a lot of static．Just hit a key to start it and hit the space bar to stop it．If you want to use Static Electricity in a program of your own，have a GOSUB to this or just have it at the beginning of your program．
－Casey and Scott Riley Smith，NV
－15 PRINT CHR\＄（147）；
－2r）GET A\＄：IF A\＄＝＂＇＂THEN 2r，
－3r）FOR T＝4rرfors TO 4rر
－45）NEXT
－50 SYS 4rejorjs
－ 55 REM＊＊＊DATA＊＊＊
－6r DATA 32，228，255，2rر），14r，， 33


\section*{MINI MON}

This short program will allow any BASIC programmer to examine any section of memory by appending this rou－ tine to the end of his program．Just issue the command RUN 60000 ．You will be prompted for the starting and ending address．
－Clifford Dedmore Jr．
KMCAS，HI
－6rرfrjf）REM＊＊＊＊MINI MON．＊＊＊＊
－6 6 rرrر）1 PRINT＂［CLEAR］ENTER MEMORY LOCATION S：＂
－6rرゥر」2 INPUT＂FROM［3＂．＂］＂；F：INPUT＂TO［5＂．＂］

－6rرrj） 3 PRINT＂PRESS 〈SHIF＂C＞TO PAUSE＜［BAC KARROW］＞TO EXIT＂
 PRINTK\＄TAB（6）＂－＞＂；：FORJ＝KTOK +5 ：A＝PEEK（J）
－6rرrر」5 R\＄＝＂．＂：IFA＞31ANDA＜96THENR\＄＝CHR\＄（A）




－6rرゥノの \(\operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)=57\) THENPOKE198，っ：END
－6rرノ1r）PRINTA\＄＂：＂；：NEXT：PRINT＂［RVSON］＂T\＄ ：T\＄＝＂＇＂：NEXT

\section*{MUSICAL COLOR TELETYPE}

This short routine will add a touch of music to your pro－ grams．It is designed to be used as a subroutine（delete lines 10－40）．
You can play tunes by entering certain combinations of letters，numbers，and symbols into A\＄，or you can just use it to add sound to your printing routines．It even does color！ The sample strings should give you an idea of how versatile this subroutine really is．
－Eric Pedersen
Wilstead，England
－10）REM MUSICAL COLOR TELETYPE
－20）A\＄＝＂［PURPLE］＇THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS
OVER THE LAZY DOG＂：GOSUB 5＇）
 ＂］［YELLOW］［5＂W＂］［GREEN］［5＂M＂］［CYAN］12 3456789＂：GOSUB 5r，
－4r）END
－5 5）FOR I＝1TOLEN（A\＄）：AS＝ASC（MID\＄（A\＄，I，1）） ：AS＝AS＊AS：PRINT＂［RVSON］［RVSOFF］［LEFT］＂； ：FOR T＝1TO2「 \(\boldsymbol{f}\) ：NEXTT
－60）SOUND 1，AS，1，1：PRINT MID\＄（A\＄，I，1）；：NE XT I：FOR T＝1 TO 5 \(\boldsymbol{5}\) ：NEXT T：PRINT：RETURN

\section*{SHORT EBC MODE}

For those of you who like Extended Background Color Mode，but don＇t want to waste time with POKEing and pro－ gramming，try my simple two－liner．Change the text in line 30 to whatever you want．You can add more lines of text if you want，but make sure they are inside print statements， and that they don＇t print on the bottom right（corner）char－
acter．This will cause two lines to scroll up，and there won＇t be EBC on the bottom two lines．To do this，make line 10 a subroutine and GOSUB to it anytime．

\section*{C－128 VERSION}
 OKE1「）23＋T，16ケ：POKE55295＋T，6：NEXT：SLOW
－2「 PRINT＂［HOME］［DOWN］［DOWN］［4＂［RIGHT］＂］［ CYAN］SHORT EXTENDED BACKGROUND COLOR＂

\section*{C－64 VERSION}
－10 POKE53281，2：POKE328ヶ，っ：FORT＝1TO1ヶったの：P OKE1ヶ23＋T，16ケ：POKE55295＋T，6：NEXT
－2ヶ PRINT＂［HOME］［DOWN］［DOWN］［4＂［RIGHT］＂］［ CYAN］SHORT EXTENDED BACKGROUND COLOR＂
－Kenny McNicholas
Hicksville，NY

\section*{FAST MODE FOR 64 MODE}

This short program will give you Fast mode on a C－128 in 64 mode．
You can use this in your own programs．It makes the com－ puter run about twice as fast as it usually runs．Because of the faster speed，the screen is disabled when you acti－ vate Fast mode．Also，never try to access any device con－ nected to your computer，disk drive，printer，modem，etc． Fast mode can be put in any area of memory that you spe－ cify．Just change the variable FAST to the area that you want it to be in．Also，you can change the variable SLOW to any other area where you want it to be located．Note that SLOW has to be set at least 14 bytes higher than FAST．
To use it just enter＂SYS FAST＂for Fast mode，and＂SYS SLOW＂to return to Slow mode．
Included is a small program to test how fast it really is． The main program follows．You must have Fast mode in－ stalled in memory before you run this test program．If you change the location of Fast mode，you must change the num－ bers in line 50 and line 70 in the test program to the appro－ priate numbers．
－Steve Cody
A．P．O．San Francisco，CA

\section*{TEST PROGRAM}
－15）TI\＄＝＂［6＂厄ر＂］＂
－20）FORX＝1TO1のrر）：NEXT
－3r）PRINT＂SLOW＝＂；TI
－45 TI\＄＝＂［6＂ノノ＂］＂
－5f）SYS828
－6rs FORX＝1T01ヶرった：NEXT
－7r）SYS842：PRINT＂FAST＝＂；TI

\section*{FAST MODE}
－1r REM FAST MODE BY STEVE CODY
－20 FAST＝828：SLOW＝FAST＋14
－30）FOR X＝FAST TO FAST＋13：READA：POKEX，A：C

K＝CK＋A：NEXT
－4r）IFCKく＞17rر7THENPRINT＂DATA ERROR！！＂：STO P
 ，1，141，48，2「ر8，96
－60）FORX＝SLOW TO SLOW＋13：READA：POKEX，A：CK ＝CK＋A：NEXT
－75 IFCKく＞3158THENPRINT＂DATA ERROR！！＂：STO P
－8「ノ DATA 169, 厄ノ，141，48，2「ノ8，173，17，2「ノ8，9，16 ，141，17，2「ر8，96
－90 PRINT＂SYS＂FAST＂FOR FAST MODE＂
－1رゥ PRINT＂SYS＂SLOW＂FOR SLOW MODE＂：END

\section*{C－128 CURTAIN}

Here is a small demonstration of a curtainlike feature available in the C－128＇s 80 －column mode．
The screen is reversed to show you exactly how the cur－ tain effect works．You may speed this process up by enter－ ing the C－128＇s Fast mode．
－Michael Jaecks
Alamogordo，NM
－2厅 PRINTCHR \(\$(27)\) ；CHR \(\$(82)\)
－3r）READA\＄：IFA\＄＝＂END OF DATA＂THENPRINTCHR \＄（27）；CHR\＄（78）：END
 ／2），12，A\＄：GOSUB13ヶ）：FORT＝1TO5（ヶ）：NEXTT：GOT 03）
－50）DATA＂A＂
－6r）DATA＂PRESENTATION＂
－75 DATA＂OF＂
－80 DATA＂TIPS AHOY！＂
－9r）DATA＂END OF DATA＂
－1ر厅 \(\rho\) REM CLOSE CURTAIN
－11）FOR X＝86T06STEP－1：SYS52684，X，35：NEXT X：RETURN
－12「 REM OPEN CURTAIN
－13 FORX＝6T086：SYS52684，X，35：NEXTX：RETUR N

\section*{C－64 CHAIN LOADER}

Every C－64 programmer who has tried to load a program from within a program（called chaining）has discovered that it is not easy．The best，most compact way I have seen to date is listed below．
－Mike Prestwood Milpitas，CA
－15 A\＄＝＂PROGRAM NAME＂
－2ヶ PRINT＂［CLEAR］LOAD A\＄，8＂：PRINT＂［4＂［DOW N］＂］RUN＂
－3r）POKE631，19：POKE632，13：POKE633，13：POKE 198，3：END

\section*{WINDOW FILL}

Window Fill for the Commodore 64 fills a block or win－ dow of any size on the screen with any character．Before calling this routine，the top left corner coordinates of the window must be set，along with the horizontal and vertical
lengths of the window and the character that is to fill this window．
The top left of the screen is taken as \((0,0)\) and the char－ acter value is the screen code for the character which fills the window．Also，if the window will not fit on the screen （such as if the coordinates are not on the screen or the lengths are too long）an ILLEGAL QUANTITY error will be printed．The table shows the locations for storing the values of these parameters．
－Paul G．Sawyer Orangeville，ONT
\begin{tabular}{ccl} 
Location & Default & Purpose \\
49152 & - & SYS address \\
49155 & 32 & Screen code for character \\
49156 & 0 & Top left X coordinate \\
49157 & 0 & Top left Y coordinate \\
49158 & 10 & Horizontal length \\
49159 & 10 & Vertical length
\end{tabular}
－1 1ر）REM＊＊WINDOW FILL FOR THE C－64＊＊ －115 FORA＝49152T049321：READB：C＝C＋B：POKEA， B：NEXT
－12「 IFCく＞2「246THENPRINT＂ERROR．＂：END
－13r）REM

－15（）DATA \(173,4,192,2\)（ر1，4ऽ），176，28，173
－16r DATA 5，192，2ヶ1，25，176，21，173，6，192
- 17ヶ DATA 24r，16，173，7，192，24「，11，24，173
- 18「 DATA 4，192，1「ノ9，6，192，2「1，41，144，3
－190 DATA 76，72，178，24，173，5，192，1ノ99，7
－2rر）DATA 192，2ヶ1，26，176，242，173，136，2
－21 J DATA 133，254，173，4，192，133，253，173，7
－22厅 DATA 192，141，8，192，56，169，4r，237，6
－23（J DATA 192，141，9，192，174，5，192，224，r）
－24（）DATA 24「，13，169，4 1 ，141，1ヶ，192， 32

－26 J DATA \(1,141,1\) ，\(, 192,174,6,192,32,162\)
－275 DATA 192，32，147，192，2ヶ2，224，ケ，2ヶノ8

－29！DATA 2「ر8，1，96，173，9，192，141，1ヶ，192
－3rر）DATA 32，147，192，76，1＇s5，192，24，165
－315 DATA 253，1ノ99，10，192，133，253，165，254

－33「）DATA 192，145，253，96

\section*{CHARACTER SET COPY}

The following routine copies the character set from ROM to RAM so you can use programmable character sets or reconfigure memory．It does this with the speed of ML， but with the ease of BASIC．Type in the BASIC loader and save and run it．The ML is POKEd into memory starting at the address specified by the variable SA in line 5 ．The routine is relocatable，so just change the value of SA to the new starting address．To use the routine，use＂SYS SA，ad－ dress＂，where SA is the starting address where you loaded the utility，and＂address＂is the location in RAM to which you want the computer to copy the character set．The char－ acter set copied is the one you are using at the moment
（uppercase／graphics or lowercase／uppercase）．Set the char－ acter set you wish before calling the utility．The address following the SYS may be any expression which when eval－ uated results in a valid memory location．
－ \(5 \mathrm{SA}=828\)
－1r） \(\mathrm{FORI}=\mathrm{SATOSA}+67: \mathrm{READA}:\) POKEI， \(\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{A}:\) NEXT
－ 2 （ \()\) IFCKく＞9282THENPRINT＂ERROR IN DATA＂：ST OP
－30）PRINT＂［CLEAR］USE SYS＂SA＂，ADDRESS TO A CTIVATE＂
－1rر）DATA 32，115，r，32，158，173
－11ヶ DATA 32，155，188，165，1ヶ1，133
- 12「 DATA 253，165，1ヶ厅 \(133,254,173\)
- 13ノ DATA 24，2「ر8，41，14，2ケ1，4

－15（J）DATA 216，133，252，12「，165，1
－16ア DATA 41，251，133，1，16r， 5
－175 DATA 132，251，162，8，177，251

－19（J DATA 252，23（），254，2「ノ2，2「8，242
－2rر）DATA 165，1，9，7，133，1
－210 DATA 88，96
For example，the statements SYS SA， 49152 would place the character set starting at 49152．You can finally forget


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the＂REDEFINING CHARACTERS＂message forever．
－Peter M．L．Lottrup Buenos Aires，Argentina

\section*{THE TERMINATOR}

Ever wonder what the＂ALT＂key is on the C－128？Here＇s a reasonably short（ 80 bytes）ML routine that defines it as an Automatic Line Terminator．The loader asks for an ad－ dress for storing the ML（for example，4864），and starts it automatically．It＇s IRQ－driven，and monitors the ALT key． Once it＇s active，move the cursor anywhere in the unde－ sired line，and press ALT．The line is deleted without fur－ ther ado．
Note：there must be a space after the line number for proper operation，so LIST the line（s）first．For safety，it＇s non－repeating，so you won＇t accidentally deep－six a needed line by holding the key too long．Lastly，after a RESTORE， use the SYS command given by the program to reactivate it．
－Bob Renaud
Washington，MA
－ 1 REM＊＊＊THE TERMINATOR＊＊＊
－ 2 INPUT＂［CLEAR］ML ADDRESS＂；SA：EA＝SA＋79
－ \(3 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{SA}+13: \mathrm{H} \%=\mathrm{I} / 256: \mathrm{L} \%=\) IAND255
－ 4 FORJ＝SATOEA：READA：POKEJ， \(\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{A}\) ：NEXT
－5 IFVく＞9899THENPRINT＂［DOWN］［RVSON］DATA E RROR＂：END
－6 POKESA \(+2, \mathrm{~L} \%:\) POKESA \(+7, \mathrm{H} \%:\) SYSSA
－ 7 PRINT＂AFTER RESTORE，ENTER＇SYS＂SA＂［LE FT］＇
－ 8 END











\section*{64 SCROLL}

This routine ailows you to scroll characters down from the top to the bottom of the screen．When these characters reach the bottom they disappear．It has many applications that can be easily used in many programs．
For example，the user can choose the character to scroll， so the others onscreen will keep their positions．Another
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { STOP } \\
& \text { TYPING! }
\end{aligned}
\]

Routines from Tips Ahoy！and Commodares，as well as the full－length programs published in this issue，are available on the November Ahoy！Disk． See page 52 for ordering information．
feature is the＂collision controller＂；when the scrolled char－ acter hits another one，the scroll is stopped and the char－ acter disappears．This is checked by a particular value at location 2 ，so if there isn＇t any collision this value is zero； if there is，the value is 1 ．

\section*{IF PEEK（2）＝ （）\(\rightarrow\) no collision \\ IF PEEK（2）＝1－＞collision}

To activate 64 Scroll enter the ML routine（it＇s completely relocatable in every area of RAM）and type：
SYS LO, CC
where LO is the routine starting address．In this case LO is 20776，and CC is the character to scroll；naturally CC isn＇t the ASCII value but the screen code．
I＇ve included a little demo program that can help you un－ derstand better how the routine works．－Genco Ludovico Moladi Bari，Italy

\section*{64 SCROLL LOADER}
－1ررノر）REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
－1ヶ1厂 REM＊ 64 SCROLL＊
－1r22r）REM＊BY GENCO LUDOVICO＊
－1 1J3 J REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊

－1rj6r）C＝C＋B：NEXTA
－10フ7ノ IFCく＞12571THENPRINT＂ERROR IN DATA S TATEMENTS＂：END
－11رノノ DATA 32，253，174，32，158
－111r DATA 183，169，י，133，2
－112r DATA 134，251，169，191，133
－1135 DATA 252，169，7，133，253
- 114｣ DATA 16ヶ，厄，177，252，197
- 115 J DATA 251，2「8，42，17r， 169
－116 1 dATA 32，145，252，16（5，4r）
－1179 DATA 2「ر9，252，2ヶر8，6，138
－118（J DATA 145，252，24，144，6
－119rر DATA 169，1，133，2，2r，8
－12rر）DATA 19，16r，r，165， 252
－1215 DATA 133，254，165，253，24
－122r DATA 155，212，133，255，177
－123r）DATA 254，16r），4r，145，254
－124r DATA 198，252，2r8，2rر2，198
－125（J DATA 253，165，253，2ヶ1，3
－126rJ DATA 2「ر8，194，96

\section*{DEMO}
－15）REM 64 SCROLL＇S DEMO
－29）PRINTCHR\＄（147）：PRINT：PRINT＂A＂：FORK＝1 T015：PRINT：NEXT
－3r）FORK＝1TO4r）：PRINT＂B＂；：NEXT
－40）SYS2rر776，1：PRINTCHR\＄（19）＂PEEK（2）＝＂；PE EK（2）
－5f FORJ＝1T01ヶヶ）：NEXT
－6r）IFPEEK（2）＝（رTHENGOTO4r）

\title{
Manipulating the C-128's VDC Memory By Peter M.L. Lołtrup
}

The 80 -column screen is one of the great additions of the C-128. Unfortunately, except for printing information on it, BASIC 7.0 has not provided any commands to easily manipulate those 16 K (or 64 K ) of VDC memory. No PEEKs, no POKEs. That is-until now!

\section*{USING EASY80}

Easy 80 is written entirely in machine language and is presented in the form of a BASIC loader. Use Bug Repellent (page 58) to enter the program. Type in the program on page 67 and save it.
To use Easy80, load and run the program and activate your new commands with SYS 4864. The new BASIC 7.0 commands will be yours to stay, until you reset the computer or turn the power off. After a reset, you can reenable the commands with a simple SYS 4864.
The routine uses the following memory areas to operate and for buffers:
\$1300-\$1708
786-787
2736
Seven commands and two functions are added to BASIC, for easy 80 -column access. They will now be described in detail. Remember that parameters that require a VDC RAM address will accept any address between 0 and 65535 , for compatibility with both versions of the 8563 chip, with 16 K or 64 K . If you specify a large address for the 16 K version, the address will simply wrap around to zero and the counter will start again, so address 16384 is really address zero on the 16 K chip.

\section*{VPOKE VDC Address,Value}

This command is used just like POKE, to place a value directly in 80 -column memory. The address may be any address of VDC RAM ( \(0-16383\) if you have the 16 K memory chip or \(0-65535\) if you have the 64 K VDC chip, like on the \(\mathrm{C}-128 \mathrm{D}\) ).
For example:

\section*{VPOKE 0,1}
places an " \(a\) " in the top-left corner of the 80 -column screen.
The parameters used with this command (and the other 80 -column access commands) may be any numeric expression which when evaluated returns a valid numeric value for the command.

\section*{VPEEK(VDC address)}

The VPEEK function is the counterpart of the VPOKE
command, and works just like the PEEK function in BASIC, returning the byte value stored in the 80 -column address specified. For example:

PRINT VPEEK \((A+1)\)
prints the value stored in VDC memory address A +1 .
VBRING bytes, VDC address, address [,bank]
VBRING, as the name implies, is used to bring a specified number of bytes from VDC RAM to main memory, either in bank 0 RAM or bank 1 RAM. To use VBRING, specify the number of bytes you wish to transfer, the VDC RAM address from which to start moving, the RAM address at which to start storing the bytes, and optionally, the BANK where to store the data. If the bank is omitted, BANK 0 is assumed.

As an example, the following instruction brings the top half of the 80 -column screen to the 40 -column screen:

\section*{VBRING 1000,0,DEC("0400"),0}

As BANK 0 is assumed as default, the " 0 " could have been left out of the instruction.

\section*{VSEND bytes, VDC address, address [,bank]}

If you can bring bytes from VDC memory, you can send them there with VSEND. VSEND is used to transfer bytes from bank 0 or bank 1 RAM (or any configuration, including ROM) to the 80 -column VDC RAM. Parameters used with the VSEND command are number of bytes to be transferred, address at which to start storing the bytes, CPU address from which to start transferring the bytes, and the optional bank number. Bank 0 is assumed if it is not included.
The following example sends the 40 column screen to the bottom half of the 80 -column screen:

VSEND 1000,1040,1024

\section*{VSAVE "filename", VDC start address, VDC end address +1}

Now you can save any area of VDC memory directly to disk, without having to move it to system memory first!

VSAVE lets you specify the start and end addresses ( +1 ) of the area you wish to save to disk and the filename. The filename may be any expression which when evaluated returns a valid filename string. Follow the filename by the address of VDC memory from which to start the save and the end-address +1 . The memory block will be saved to device 8 using the specified filename. If the filename is not a direct string, enclose the expression in parenthesis. For
example,

\section*{VSAVE (A\$+STR\$(1)),0,2040}

\section*{VLOAD "filename" [,VDC start address]}

You can load blocks of memory which you have saved
For those of you who do not own a C-128 memory map, here is a brief description of VDC memory ( 16 K version) and control registers:

\section*{ADDRESS}

0000-07FF
0800 - OFFF
1000-1FFF
2000-2FFF
3000-3FFF

\section*{REGISTER}

Register 0
Register 1
Register 2
Register 3
Register 4
Register 5
Register 6
Register 7
Register 8
Register 9
Register 10
Register 11
Register 12
Register 13
Register 14
Register 15
Register 16
Register 17
Register 18
Register 19
Register 20
Register 21
Register 22
Register 23
Register 24
Register 25
Register 26
Register 27
Register 28
Register 29
Register 30
Register 31
Register 32
Register 33
Register 34
Register 35
Register 36

\section*{DESCRIPTION}

Screen memory
Attribute memory
Unused memory
Uppercase/graphics character set
Lowercase/uppercase character set

\section*{FUNCTION}

Total horizontal characters
Horizontal characters displayed
Horizontal sync position
Sync width
Total vertical characters
Vertical adjustment
Vertical characters displayed
Vertical sync position
Interlace mode
Scan lines per character
Cursor mode
Cursor end scan line
High byte of screen memory start
Low byte of screen memory start
Cursor address - high
Cursor address - low
Light pen vertical
Light pen horizontal
Current address high
Current address low
Attribute memory high
Attribute memory low
Horizontal character size
Vertical character size
Vertical smooth scroll
Horizontal smooth scroll
Foreground/background color
Address increment row
Characters - base address/memory type
Underline scan line
Number of bytes to copy
Data register for read and write operations
Block start address high
Block start address low
Horizontal blanking start position Horizontal blanking end position
Memory refresh rate per scan line
with VSAVE, using the VLOAD command. You must specify the filename (variables, wildcards, etc. may be used), and optionally the start address of VDC memory at which to start loading the bytes. If no start address is specified, the closing quote may be ommitted from the filename, and the memory block will be loaded to the same area from which it was originally saved. If you do specify a load ad-
dress, the old address (on disk) will be ignored, and the data will be loaded to the new address specified. The following example will save the top half of the 80 -column screen, clear the screen, and reload the half screen to its standard address (top half) and to the bottom half of the screen, leaving two duplicate halves:

VSAVE "SCREEN",0,1040
SCNCLR
VLOAD "SCREEN"
VLOAD "SCREEN",1040
You may also combine VSAVE and VLOAD with BSAVE and BLOAD to save or load the data blocks either in VDC or CPU RAM.

\section*{VDUMP}

No set of 80 -column commands would be complete without an 80 -column dump command, so here it is! Enter VDUMP and, if a Commodore-compatible printer is connected and online, the 80 -column screen will be dumped to the printer. If you have to type the command in direct mode, you can use ESC-X to move to the 40 -column screen and type the command there, so the 80 -column screen will remain undisturbed.

Due to particularities of the 80 -column screen, which allows you to change character sets without affecting other characters on the screen, remember that the dump will print characters according to the character set currently in use. It is best practice not to change character sets while creating an 80 -column screen which you later wish to dump for accurate dumps. The value in memory address \(\$ 1419\) determines what character set the dump will be in. The default setting is " 7 ", for lowercase/uppercase dumps. Adjust it as desired with the following POKEs:

POKE DEC("1419"),7 (for lowercase/uppercase)
POKE DEC("1419"),0 (for uppercase/graphics)

\section*{VWRITE VDC register,value}

VWRITE may be used to write a value directly to one of the 37 VDC registers that control 80 -column information. Follow VWRITE with the register number you want to write to \((0-36)\) and the value you wish to store there (0-255). Different effects on the 80 -column screen can be achieved this way, like reconfiguring the screen size, character size, smooth scrolling, etc.

\section*{VREAD(VDC register)}

The VREAD function may be used to read the value of any of the 36 VDC registers. Just specify the VDC register you wish to read within parentheses. For example, you may read the value of register 18 and assign it to variable " X " as follows:

\section*{\(X=\operatorname{VREAD}(18)\)}

In some of the VDC registers, some bits always remain set, so you might write one value and when you VREAD

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\title{
Canned Code Concatenator for the Commodore 64 By John K. Lunde
}
 ave your subroutines"...you've probably heard it. You may even have tried it-and given it up as a lost cause.
The idea's simple enough: suppose you've developed a dandy CURSOR-WITH-GET routine as part of some BASIC program you're writing. Why not save it as a separate subroutine? Then, the next time you write a program that needs a CURSOR-WITH-GET, all you'll have to do is plug it in.
Eventually, the theory goes, you'll have such a library of subroutines that writing a program will be little more than an exercise in chaining disk loads.
It sounds great, and if you follow the advice you'll find in the typical "How to Program BASIC" book, you'll soon have an enviable collection of subroutines with incompatible line numbers that you won't be able to attach to an existing program anywhere except at the end.
To accomplish even that, you'll have to do some heroic PEEKing and POKEing and manually renumber the subroutines once they're in place.
Insert changes the situation. With Insert, you can plug any subroutine into any program, anywhere, and line numbers don't matter.

\section*{HOW INSERT WORKS}

You're beavering away at the keyboard at 3:00 a.m. and suddenly you realize that life would be a lot easier if you'd used a subroutine from your library disk somewhere back in the program.
It's easy enough to get rid of any lines you've written that the subroutine will make unnecessary; but what's next?
First, save your program. Then, LOAD "INSERT",8,1 and enter NEW, then reload your program.
Next, where you want the subroutine to start, type in:

\section*{LINE\# "SUBROUTINENAME}

This is called a cue line: if you want to insert a subroutine named LOADDISKFILE starting just after line 1260, enter the cue line:

\section*{1261 "LOADDISKFILE}

Note that the cue line consists only of the line number, one quote mark, the filename-and nothing else!
Put the disk containing LOADDISKFILE in the drive and enter SYS 49152: your disk drive will whir busily and you'll see the message "LOADDISKFILE BEING INSERTED", and after a few seconds, "ready."

When you LIST the program, you'll discover that LOADDISKFILE, neatly renumbered to fit, now starts where the cue line was.
In fact, the whole program will be renumbered. The new version will start with the same line number as the original did, but have an interval of 10 between lines.
Of course, you don't have to wait for retroactive inspiration to strike before using Insert: by building a "skeleton" program like

\section*{10 INPUT A\$}

20 IF VAL(A\$) THEN 50
30 "CHAR.HANDLER
40 GOTO 60
50 "NUMBER HANDLER
60 PRINT
and so forth, then running Insert, you can save yourself a lot of typing.
Insert will add several subroutines to a program in a single pass as easily as it will one. You can even put cue lines into your subroutines, so that they'll build themselves out of other subroutines as they're Inserted. (This feature will doubtless amuse the young and madden the ambitious. It may even be useful.)

\section*{SAFETY FEATURES}

Don't worry if you want to insert several subroutines and they aren't all on the same disk. If Insert can't find a file on the current disk, it tells you "FILENAME' IS NOT ON DISK" and goes on to load what files it can find, leaving that cue line intact. All you'll have to do is put the right disk in the drive and enter SYS 49152 again.
Also, if the file is there but unloadable for some reason (for instance, if you accidentally entered the name of a sequential file), Insert will tell you " 'filename' is unreadable (error code)".
A final safety feature involves "bad" transfer addresses, for instance, GOTO 110 when there isn't any line 110.
An otherwise admirable renumbering utility Ive been using for several years has the abominable habit of turning all the transfer addresses it can't find into 65535: this leaves you going, "Hmm...is that this 65535, or this one?"
When Insert can't find an address, it leaves the line number unchanged but puts a " \(\#\) " in front of it; this gives you a chance to refer back to the original program. It also forces a syntax error to keep the renumbered program from running away and hiding in the operating system.
Insert only looks for matching line numbers inside the

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160 Characters Per Second Draft
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segment it's renumbering at the moment: the fact that there's a valid line 30 in the target program won't keep a transfer statement to a nonexistent line 30 in a subroutine from being "hatchmarked."

A safety feature you won't find is one to keep the renumbering routine from driving line numbers over the "legal" 63999. Starting from a line number of 10 , you'd need to write a 6300 line program to get into trouble. People just don't live that long.

Another missing check would have kept renumbering from generating line lengths of more than 80 bytes in the interest of convenient editing. What I discovered is that a line that's 80 bytes long is already long past editing.

The easy way to avoid long lines is to write short ones in the first place. This is purest heresy to any former VIC owner, but the simple truth is that a program that LISTs black from top to bottom and side to side is a bad program. (As you'll find out when you try to read it a year later.)

\section*{EASY80}

\section*{Continued from page 46}
it, another value is returned. You can just AND the bits you need appropriately.

\section*{USING EASY80}

Easy80 commands are used just like regular BASIC 7.0 commands. The only time you must be careful is when typing in programs that use Easy 80 commands. This must be done with the Easy 80 routine installed in memory and active for the instructions to be tokenized correctly. Later, when running a program that uses Easy80 commands, you can have the program install the commands itself, by load-

One other thing you can do to keep lines to editable length is write your subroutines with high line numbers; that way, no matter how high renumbering drives the line numbers, the line won't be longer than the original.

If you already have a library of subroutines with low line numbers, or you want to make new subroutines out of parts of old, low-numbered programs, you may wonder what good this advice does you.
Simple: Insert is also a pretty good renumbering utility. Suppose you want to renumber "TESTFILE"; just put the disk with "TESTFILE" on it in the drive and enter this short program:

\section*{1000 "TESTFILE}

Then run Insert. If you want to use a different starting line number (this one yields 1000,1010 , etc.) feel free.

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 69
ing the routine and activating it. This should naturally be done before trying to use any Easy80 command.
If you redefine 80 column characters, remember that each character uses 16 bytes for its definition, even though only the first eight are actually used. For example:
\[
\begin{aligned}
& " @ " \text { - screen code } 0 \text { - } \$ 2000 \\
& \text { "A" - screen code } 1 \text { - } \$ 2010
\end{aligned}
\]

There are a large number of great effects possible with the 80 -character screen and registers. With Easy80, you finally have very easy access to all those special features and memory! \(\square \quad\) SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 67

\section*{SACK RACE}

\section*{Continued from page 15}
to the far left of the screen and moved to the next counter in that direction. If you are at the top and move up, you will appear at the bottom. The same idea holds for being at the bottom and moving down. There are six different items that come down the counters: watermelon, fish, cans, boxes, bottles, and bananas. Just touch the item and it will disappear from the screen and your score will be increased by 10 points. The number of items to be sent to you during a level is equal to \(14 \times\) level. So on level 1,14 items will be sent down; on level 2,28 ; and so on. If you need a break, press SHIFT/LOCK. The game will stop and the border will turn blue to signify that the game is paused. Release the lock to resume the game.
Once the game is over, the screen will disappear and the final scores will be displayed. Pressing the button will put the game back to the first choices.

\section*{SPRCIAL FEATURES}

The most obvious feature is that there are 29 sprites on the screen at a time. I have set up a raster interrupt to occur four times while the screen is updating. There can be 7 items on each counter plus the player's figure. The 28 items are fixed to the horizontal position of the counter that they are on. The 29th sprite, the player figure, moves any-
where within those four raster areas. I won't go into any details about how it is accomplished (see past articles), but if you wish to see how I did it, the routine to set up the interrupt begins at \(\$ 2009\). The actual interrupt begins at \(\$ 2033\). The sprites are numbered 0-27. The various values and locations are:
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\(X\) & \(-\$ C 000-\$ C 01 B\) \\
\(Y\) & \(-\$ C 023-\$ C 03 E\) \\
shape & \(-\$ C 046-\$ C 061\) \\
color & \(-\$ C 069-\$ C 084\) \\
\(X\) max & \(-\$ C 08 C-\$ C 08 F\) \\
on/off & \(-\$ C 091-\$ C 094\)
\end{tabular}

The program adjusts these locations to change the item's positions. The interrupt puts the appropriate value into the actual sprite locations. Sprite 0 is used as the player.
The counter is made up of redefined character graphics to create the 3-D effect. With the proper colors, the technique is quite effective. Also, by using a black background, the colors of the items, the player, and the counter stand out much better and are more attractive.
I have wanted to make a game like this for quite a while, and finally succeeded in pulling off the graphics to achieve the needed effects. I hope you will enjoy this game, and by looking in at the program, be able to figure out how I got 29 sprites on the screen and used them effectively. \(\square\)

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 70

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\section*{By Dale Rupert}

Each month, we'll present several challenges designed to stimulate your synapses and toggle the bits in your cerebral random access memory. We invite you to send your solutions to:

\section*{Commodares, c/o Ahoy! \\ P.O. Box 723 \\ Bethel, CT 06801}

We will print and discuss the cleverest, simplest, shortest, most interesting and/or most unusual solutions. Be sure to identify the name and number of the problems you are solving. Put your name and address on the listings as well. Show sample runs if possible. Briefly describe your solutions and tell what makes them unique or interesting, if they are. You must enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you want any of your materials returned. Solutions received by the middle of the month shown on the magazine cover are most likely to be discussed, but you may send solutions and comments any time. Your original programming problems, suggestions, and ideas are equally welcome. The best ones will become Commodares!

\section*{PROBLEM \#59-I: WILD WARDROBE}

This problem was submitted by Mario Segal (Mexico City, Mexico). Generate and print all proper, complete combinations of clothing that can be selected from this wardrobe: blue trousers and black trousers; white, blue, gray, and pink shirts; black, red, and yellow ties; gray, blue and black jackets. Of course, no self-respecting person would wear the black trousers with either the blue shirt or the blue jacket, and you never wear the black tie with the black or blue jackets. All other combinations are valid.

PROBLEM \#59-2: FORWARD \& BACKWARD
This one is modified from a suggestion by Wallace Leeker (Lemay, MO). Given a target word and a search word, your program determines whether the search word is contained within the target word and, if so, whether it is forward or backward (left to right or right to left). This is not a scattered letter puzzle. The letters of the search word must be consecutive in the target.
For example, the search word "Dare" is forward in the target word "Commodares". "Firgle" is backward in the tar-

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get "Melgrify". "Nerg" is both forward and backward in "Grenergal", and of course there is no "Fun" to be found in "Sadness".

\section*{PROBLEM \#59-3: INSIDE OUT}

Take a string and turn it inside-out from the middle. If the string has an odd number of characters, its middle character remains in the middle. Otherwise the two middle characters go to the two ends of the string. Innermost characters move outward the furthest from the center of the string. Examples will show what words cannot.

\section*{COMMODARES CHALLENGE IS \\ OFTEN \\ INTERESTING}

\section*{PROBLEM \#59-4: UPSIDE DOWN}

On a 7 -segment display of a digital clock or calculator, some of the digits are still valid numerals when viewed upside down. Here is a list of those digits and their upsidedown value: \(0 \& 0,1 \& 1,2 \& 2,5 \& 5,6 \& 9,8 \& 8,9 \& 6\).
Your challenge is to write a program which lists all the numbers from 0 to 1 million which equal their upside-down counterpart. 121 is good, and 8698 is good, but 120 and 8691 are no good. Notice that the entire number is turned upside-down, not just the individual digits.

This month we will discuss the most interesting solutions to Commodares from the June issue of Ahoy! Problem \#54-1: Joystick Initials was submitted by Jeff Veasey (Lovington, \(\mathrm{NM})\). The problem is to let the user enter three initials on the screen by using the joystick, as in the arcade games. Pressing the joystick right or left cycles through the alphabet at the cursor position on the screen. Pressing the joystick button selects the displayed letter and moves the cursor one space to the right. Although we wanted a "no-frills" solution, you were challenged to include a "back arrow" between the A and the Z which allows the user to move the cursor to the left to correct one of the previous initials.

The shortest of the solutions is this unusual two-liner from Keith Kushner (Brooklyn, NY).
-1 REM
- 2 REM COMMODARES PROBLEM \#54-1 :
- 3 REM JOYSTICK INITLALS
.4 REM SOLUTION BY
- 5 REM KEITH KUSHNER
－6 REM＝＝＝＝＝＝PORT 1 ： \(\mathrm{C}-64==============\) －10）POKE 152（ + ＋I， \(\mathrm{A}-31 *(\mathrm{~A}=\)（ر）\(): \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Q} / 27) *\) 27： \(\mathrm{P}=255-\mathrm{PEEK}(56321): \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}-(\mathrm{P}=8)+(\mathrm{P}=4)\)
 AND（ \(I=\) гر））：ON－（I＜3）GOTO1ヶ：POKE 198，っ

Keith＇s solution is for the C－64 using Joystick Port 1．You can easily modify it for Port 2 and for the C－128．For Port 2，in line 10 replace the 56321 with 56320 and change the 255 to 127 ．For the C－128，change the 198 in line 20 to 208 ， the keyboard buffer index．

Keith uses the ON／GOTO statements in line 20 to replace IF－THEN－ELSE statements．The statements in line 20

2r）ON－（ \(\mathrm{P}<>16\) ）GOTO 1 s J ： \(\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+\ldots\)
are equivalent to

\section*{2「 IF Pく＞16 THEN 1r）ELSE \(\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+\ldots\)}

Since the C－64 does not allow the ELSE statement，Keith＇s line 20 would have to be broken into three separate lines：
```

2^ IF P<>16 THEN 1\rho
3r) I=I + ... : IF I<3 THEN 1\rho
4%) POKE 198,%

```

Recall that the expression within parentheses \((\mathrm{P}<>16)\) has a value 0 when the expression is false and a value -1 when the expression is true．When P is not equal to 16 ， the ON－GOTO statement becomes ON \(-(-1)\) GOTO 10 or ON 1 GOTO 10．Look up the syntax for the ON－GOTO statement to see that in this case the program branches to line 10 ；otherwise the next available statement is executed．
The variable A stands for the selected letter A－Z or back arrow．If A is 0 ，it becomes 31 which is the back－arrow character to be POKEd to screen memory at address \(1520+\) I．Variable I keeps track of which of the three initials is being entered．The expression \(-((\mathrm{A}=0)\) AND \((\mathrm{I}=0))\) keeps the letters from going too far left on the screen．

Keith mentioned that I in line 20 is incremented by 1 unless \(A=0\) in which case \(I\) is decremented by one．The expression \(+2 *(A=0)\) has a value -2 whenever \(A=0\) ．You might want to add a delay loop to＂debounce＂the joystick input such as this：

\section*{15 FOR DLAY＝1 TO 1رヶ）：NEXT}

Now for Problem \＃54－2：File Locator suggested by Dan Mooney（Hinesville，GA）．The object is to find the starting and ending addresses of a selected disk file．Dan＇s solution took up to 20 minutes and he wanted something faster．Nat－ urally，Commodares readers to the rescue．

There were two categories of solutions．One group used the file sector pointers to step from sector to sector through the file，counting the number of sectors along the way．Each sector contains a 2－byte pointer to the next sector．The first sector contains 252 bytes of data，whereas all other sectors except the last store 254 bytes．The second byte of the sec－ tor pointer in the final sector gives the actual number of bytes in that sector．

Jim Speers（Niles，MI）mentioned that the slowest part of this type of solution can be scanning the directory for the selected filename．You may refer to Right on Track （Rupert Report，June 1988 Ahoy！）for a discussion of topics related to this type of solution．

The other class of solution uses Dan＇s idea of opening and actually reading and counting each byte of the file．In BASIC this is slow，but a short machine language routine speeds the process enormously．This program sent by Jim Borden（Carlisle，PA）was written by Larry Louks（Free－ port，TX）to whom he gives credit：
－1 REM
－ 2 REM COMMODARES PROBLEM \＃54－2 ：
－ 3 REM
－ 4 REM
－ 5 REM
－6 REM
－10 DATA \(162,1,32,198,255,32,228,255,23\) r，

－25 DATA \(144,41,64,24 \Gamma, 239,76,254,255\)
－30）PRINT＂［CLEAR］［DOWN］［RVSON］－ALPHA \＆ 0 MEGA－64 OR 128－＂：SA＝2816：IF FRE（厅）\(=\) FRE（
1）THEN \(S A=49152\)
－45）FORY＝SA TO SA＋24：READ K：POKE Y，K：C \(\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{CS}+\mathrm{K}\) ：NEXT
－45 IF CSく＞4厅ノ12 THEN PRINT＂DATA ERROR＂： END
－50）INPUT＂［3＂［DOWN］＂］ENTER FILENAME＂；PN\＄ ：PRINT： \(\mathrm{FB}=251\) ： \(\mathrm{FC}=252\) ：POKE FB，厄：POKE FC，\({ }^{\text {r }}\)
－6r）OPEN 1，8，2，＂r）：＂＋PN\＄：GET\＃1，A\＄，B\＄：D＝A

－7r PRINT＂STARTS AT＂D
－80）SYS SA：LN＝PEEK（FB）+ PEEK（FC）\(* 256\) ：T＝D + LN－1
－91）PRINT＂ENDS AT＂T：CLOSE 1
The program first POKEs a machine language routine into memory．Notice that the program works on the C－64 and the \(\mathrm{C}-128\) ．The statement at the end of line 30 adjusts the storage location for the machine language routine on the \(\mathrm{C}-64\) ．

Line 60 OPENs the specified file and reads the starting address from its first two bytes．Line 80 calls the machine language routine to read and count bytes of the file．The count is returned in addresses FB and FC．T is the file＇s ending address which is its starting address plus its num－ ber of bytes plus 1 ．

It takes only a few seconds to determine the initial and final storage addresses of a file 45 blocks long．Christian Castor（Mexico City，Mexico）sent a similar solution which he said takes only 30 seconds for a program 259 blocks long，nearly the biggest possible for the C－64．Christian pointed out that the burst mode on the 1571 or 1581 drives would not speed up the program significantly since there is not very much communication between the computer and the disk drive in this application．

An easier challenge was Problem \＃54－3：Written Remain－ der，suggested by Gene Majewski（Bellwood，IL）．Given
two whole numbers, the computer returns their integer quotient and the remainder.

The algorithm for solving this problem is as follows:
1. Given 2 integers A and B . Find their quotient \(\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B}\).
2. Calculate the integer quotient \(\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Q})\).
3. Calculate the remainder \(\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{I} * \mathrm{~B}\) or \(\mathrm{R}=(\mathrm{Q}\) -I) *B.

Among the variations on this theme was Jim Borden's added touch of checking \(B\) to make sure it is not 0 before doing the division. This solution from Dr. Dave Marquis (Palmetto, FL) takes care of possible internal multiplication roundoff errors.
- 1 REM ==================================12
- 2 REM COMMODARES PROBLEM \#54-3 :
-3 REM
- 4 REM

WRITTEN REMAINDER
-5 REM SOLUTION BY
6 DR. DAVE MARQUIS
- 6 REM \(=================================\)
-10) INPUT"[CLEAR][DOWN]WHAT IS THE NUMBER TO BE DIVIDED";A
-2r INPUT"[DOWN]WHAT IS THE DIVISOR";B
-3r) \(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B}\)
-4r) PRINT"[DOWN][DOWN]"A"/"B" ="INT(C)", REMAINDER"INT((C-INT(C))*B+.1)
-50) INPUT"[4"[DOWN]"]ANOTHER DIVISION PRO BLEM (Y/N)";A\$
-60) IF A\$="Y" THEN 1rر
Line 40 uses the second form of the algorithm above to calculate the remainder. The 0.1 is added and the integer part of the whole quantity is calculated to ensure proper rounding. Can you find any examples for which ( C \(\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{C})) * \mathrm{~B}\) is not equal to \(\operatorname{INT}((\mathrm{C}-\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{C})) * \mathrm{~B}+.1)\) ?

This one-liner from Bob Rispoli (Ridge, NY) shows another method used by many readers:

- 2 REM COMMODARES PROBLEM \#54-3 :
-3 REM WRITTEN REMAINDER
-4 REM SOLUTION BY
-5 REM BOB RISPOLI
-6 REM ===================================
-1ऽ) INPUTA\%, B\%:Q\%=A\%/B\%: R\%=A\%-Q\%*B\%:PRINT A\%"/"B\%"="Q\%"REMAINDER"R\%

Bob uses integer variables denoted by the percent signs. Integer variables give a couple of advantages here. They provide automatic error-checking to ensure that the user enters only whole numbers. Also the INT function is not needed in the calculations. The disadvantage of integer variables is that they are limited to a range of -32768 to +32767 .
To add some variety to this problem, here is the solution from Jim Speers:

\footnotetext{
/* ===========================*/
/* Commodares problem \#54-3: */
/* Written Remainder */
}
```

/* Solutions in C by */
/* Jim Speers */
/* ========================== */
main()
{
int firstnum, nextnum, quotient,
remainder, temp;
printf("Enter two numbers with a space
between. \n");
scanf("%d %d", \&firstnum, \&nextnum);

```
```

if (firstnum < nextnum)

```
if (firstnum < nextnum)
    temp = firstnum;
    temp = firstnum;
    firstnum = nextnum;
    firstnum = nextnum;
        nextnum = temp;
        nextnum = temp;
    }
    }
quotient = firstnum / nextnum;
remainder = firstnum % nextnum;
printf(" %d / %d Equals %d. Remainder i
s %d\n", firstnum, nextnum, quotient, re
mainder);
}
```

If it looks a bit foreign, that's because it is written in the language called C. C is similar in its structured appearance to Pascal. Jim's program swaps the two values if the

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first number entered is smaller than the second one．
This is the source code for the program．In order to run the program，the source code must be compiled．A C com－ piler produces a machine language file which can be LOAD－ ed into memory and executed．Lines 180 and 190 are com－ ments．Lines 20 and 170 define a block of code，as do lines 90 and 130．C has a built－in MOD（remainder）function shown as a percent sign in line 150．Notice how messages are formatted for input（SCANF）and output（PRINTF） without the confusing clutter of quotation marks used in BASIC．
The final challenge this month is Problem \＃54－4：Birthday Party from Necah Buyukdura（Ankara，Turkey）．The solu－ tion is to determine who will attend my birthday party on the basis of these five premises：
1．My friends Bert and Carl cannot tolerate each other． Only one or the other，but not both，will be there．
2．If Adam comes，then Bert will be there also．
3．Either Duke or Emil，or both will come．
4．Duke told me that he would come only if Carl was also there．
5．If Emil comes to my party，certainly neither Adam nor Duke will fail to come．
It is not difficult to see how these premises are transla－ ted into the statements in Jim Speer＇s program below：
－ 1 REM＝＝：：
－ 2 REM COMMODARES PROBLEM \＃54－4 ：
－3 REM BIRTHDAY PARTY
－4 REM SOLUTPION BY
－ 5 REM JIM SPEERS


TO1：FORE＝${ }^{\text {JTOL }}$
 EN22r）：REM PREMLSE \＃1
－12ヶ $\operatorname{IF}((A=1) \operatorname{AND}(B=(\jmath))$ THEN22ヶ）：REM PREMISE \＃2
 \＃3
－14r） $\operatorname{IF}((\mathrm{D}=1) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{C}=$（ر）$)) \mathrm{OR}((\mathrm{C}=1) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{D}=$（ر）$)) \mathrm{TH}$ EN22r：REM PREMISE \＃4
－150 $\operatorname{IF}((E=1) \operatorname{AND}((A=r \jmath) O R(D=(j)))$ THEN22r）：RE M PREMLSE \＃5
－16r）IFATHENPRINT＂ADAM，＂；
－179 IFB＇THENPRINT＂BERT，＂；
－189 IFCTHENPRINT＂CARI，，＂；
－19r）IFDTHENPRINT＂DUKE，＂；


- 210 PRINTCHR\＄（2「）CHR\＄（20）＂．＂
- 22「 NEXI＇E，D，C，B，A

Every possible combination of values for A through E is generated by the five nested FOR－NEXT loops．From Prem－ ise 1，either Bert or Carl but not both will be at the party． Line 110 of Jim＇s program decides if both of them（ $\mathrm{B}=1$ AND $\mathrm{C}=1$ ）or neither of them（ $\mathrm{B}=0$ AND $\mathrm{C}=0$ ）are in the current combination．If so，none of the other premises are tested，since a contradiction has been found．

A contradiction to Premise 2 occurs if Adam is present but Bert is not．Premise 3 is contradicted only if Duke and Emil are both absent．Premise 4 is a little trickier to inter－ pret．It is obviously contradicted if Duke is there without Carl．It is not clear whether there is a contradiction if Carl is there and Duke doesn＇t show up．（In logic jargon，in or－ der for Duke to show up，it is necessary that Carl be there， but it may not be sufficient that Carl is there．Standard English usage is not as rigorous as mathematical English．） It turns out not to matter in this problem anyway．Premise 5 is relevant only if Emil is at the party．A contradiction occurs if Emil is there，but either or both of Adam and Duke are absent．It turns out that only Carl and Duke are at the party．
This all sounds like reverse logic，which in fact it is．It is possible to turn things around．Rather than look for con－ tradictions，test to see that all premises are valid．
W．E．O＇Keefe（Niagara Falls，ONT）sent a lengthy solu－ tion which analyzed each of the possible combinations and printed out which of the premises are contradicted by each combination．You might enjoy adding these capabilities to your own solution to the problem．
In the meantime，good luck on this month＇s problems． Keep those solutions and challenges coming．

Congratulations to the following people who also sent valid solutions this month：

Dick Banks（Blytheville，AR）
Sean Bates（N．Stonington，CT）
Leo Brenneman（Erie，PA）
Linda Brown（Maryville，MO）
Carlos Centeno（Lares，PR）
Robert Clark（Ocean Springs，MS）
Richard Cohen（Lanoka Harbor，NJ）
Bob Diamond（Bremerton，WA）
Matthew Ettus（Rego Park，NY）
Craig Ewert（Crystal Lake，IL）
Bruce Glover（Indianapolis，IN）
Judy Groth（Brooklyn，NY）
Kenneth Holt（Toms River，NJ）
Charles Jarvis（Virginia Beach，VA）
Wallace Leeker（Lemay，MO）
Gene Majewski（Bellwood，IL）
Michael Marron（Stony Brook，NY）
Lance McLaughlan（Taranaki，New Zealand）
Mark Miner（Altoona，IA）
Rick Mitchell（Oshawa，ONT）
Brandon Poyner（Kingman，AZ）
Robert Riviere（Kenner，LA）
Sam Robinson（FPO SF，CA）
Andrew Rosenthal（Flushing，NY）
Mario Segal（Mexico City，Mexico）
Timothy Slate（Brattleboro，VT）
Kirk Sloan
Justin Smalley（Boulder，CO）
Mark Tillotson（Tulsa，OK）
Paul Trauth
Roger Walton（Cranford，NJ）
Don Wynkoop（Tucson，AZ）


#### Abstract

Attention new Ahoy！readers！You must read the following information very carefully prior to typing in programs listed in Ahoy！Certain Commodore characters，commands，and strings of characters and commands will appear in a special format．Follow the instructions and listings guide on this page．


－n the following pages you＇ll find several pro－ grams that you can enter on your Commodore computer．But before doing so，read this entire page carefully．
To insure clear reproductions，Ahoy！＇s program listings are generated on a daisy wheel printer，incapable of print－ ing the commands and graphic characters used in Commo－ dore programs．These are therefore represented by various codes enclosed in brackets［］．For example：the SHIFT CLR／HOME command is represented onscreen by a heart

$\bar{\nabla}$．The code we use in our listings is［CLEAR］．The chart below lists all such codes which you＇ll encounter in our listings，except for one other special case．

The other special case is the COMMODORE and SHIFT characters．On the front of most keys are two symbols．The symbol on the left is obtained by pressing that key while holding down the COMMODORE key；the symbol on the right，by pressing that key while holding down the SHIFT key．COMMODORE and SHIFT characters are represented in our listings by a lower－case＂ s ＂or＂c＂followed by the symbol of the key you must hit．COMMODORE J，for ex－ ample，is represented by［ C ］，and SHIFT J by［ s ］．

Additionally，any character that occurs more than two times in a row will be displayed by a coded listing．For example，［ 3 ＂［LEFT］＂］would be 3 CuRSoR left commands in a row，［ 5 ＂［s EP］＂］would be 5 SHIFTed English Pounds， and so on．Multiple blank spaces will be noted in similar fashion：e．g．， 22 spaces as［ 22 ＂＂］．
Sometimes you＇ll find a program line that＇s too long for the computer to accept（C－64 lines are a maximum of 80 characters，or 2 screen lines long；C－128 lines，a maximum of 160 characters， 2 or 4 screen lines in 40 or 80 columns respectively）．To enter these lines，refer to the BASIC Com－ mand Abbreviations Appendix in your User Manual．
On the next page you＇ll find our Bug Repellent programs for the $\mathrm{C}-128$ and $\mathrm{C}-64$ ．The version for your machine will help you proofread programs after typing them．（Please note： the Bug Repellent line codes that follow each program line， in the whited－out area，should not be typed in．See instruc－ tions preceding each program．）
On the second page following you will find Flankspeed， our ML entry program，and instructions on its use．
Call Ahoy！at 212－239－6089 with any problems（if busy or no answer after three rings，call 212－239－0855）．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { WHEN } \\ & \text { YOU SEE } \end{aligned}$ | IT MEANS | YOU TYPE | $\begin{gathered} \text { YOU } \\ \text { E WILL SEE } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WHEN } \\ & \text { YOU SEE } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | IT MEANS | YOU TYP |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { YOU } \\ \text { WILL SEE } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ［CLEAR］ | Screen Clear | SHIFT C | CLR／HOME | ［BLACK］ | Black | CNTRL 1 |  |  |
| ［ HOME］ | Home |  | CLR／HOME S | ［WHITE］ | White | CNTRL 2 |  | E |
| ［UP］ | Cursor Up | SHIFT $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ CRSR $\downarrow \square$ | ［RED］ | Red | CNTRL 3 |  | $\pm$ |
| ［DOWN］ | Cursor Down |  | $\dagger$ CRSR $\dagger$［ | ［CYAN］ | Cyan | CNTRL 4 |  | ， |
| ［LEFT］ | Cursor Left | SHIFT | －CRSR $\rightarrow$ 翟 | ［PURPLE］ | Purple | CNTRL 5 |  | 葿 |
| ［RIGHT］ | Cursor Right |  | －CRSR $\rightarrow$ 圖 | ［GREEN］ | Green | CNTRL 6 |  | 1 |
| ［SS］ | Shifted Space | SHIFT S | Space | ［BLUE］ | Blue | CNTRL 7 |  | 星 |
| ［INSERT］ | Insert | SHIFT IN | INST／DEL | ［YELLLOW］ | Yellow | CNTRL 8 |  | III |
| ［DEL］ | Delete |  | INST／DEL Tit | ［F1］ | Function 1 |  | F1 |  |
| ［RVSON］ | Reverse On | CNTRL 9 | 9 ｜ | ［F2］ | Function 2 | SHIFT | F1 | － |
| ［RVSOFF］ | Reverse Off | CNTRL 0 | 0 | ［F3］ | Function 3 |  | F3 |  |
| ［UPARROW］ | Up Arrow |  | $\uparrow$ | ［F4］ | Function 4 | SHIFT | F3 | C |
| ［BACKARROW］ | Back Arrow |  | $\leftarrow$ | ［F5］ | Function 5 |  | F5 | － |
| ［PI］ | PI |  | $\pi \quad \pi$ | ［F6］ | Function 6 | SHIFT | F5 | 郡 |
| ［EP］ | English Pound |  | $£ \quad £$ | ［F7］ | Function 7 |  | F7 | － |
|  |  |  |  | ［F8］ | Function 8 | SHIFT | F7 |  |

# BUG REPELLENT FOR THE 64 \＆ 128 By BUCK CHILDRESS 

Please note：the Bug Repellent programs listed here are for Ahoy！programs published from the May 1987 issue onward！For older programs，use the older version．
Type in，save，and run Bug Repellent．You＇ll be asked if you want automatic saves to take place．If so，you＇re prompted for the device， DISK（D）or TAPE（T）．You then pick a starting file number， 0 through 99 ．Next，you enter a name，up to 14 characters long．At this point，Bug Repellent verifies your entries and gives you a chance to change them if you want．If no changes are needed，Bug Repellent activates itself．（Pressing RETURN without answering the prompts defaults to disk drive and begins your files with＂00BACKUP＂．）
Type NEW and begin entering an Ahoy！program．As you enter program lines and press RETURN，a Bug Repellent code appears at the top of your screen．If it doesn＇t match the code in the program listing，an error exists．Correct the line and the codes will match．
If used，automatic saves take place every． 15 minutes．When the RETURN key is pressed on a program line，the screen changes color to let you know that a save will begin in about three seconds．You may cancel the save by pressing the RUN STOP key．The file number increments after each save．It resets to 00 if 99 is surpassed．After saving，or cancelling，the screen returns to its original color and the timer resets for 15 minutes．
When you＇ve finished using Bug Repellent，deactivate it by typing SYS 49152 ［RETURN］for the Commodore 64 or SYS 4864 ［RE－ TURN］for the Commodore 128.

## C－64 BUG REPELLENT

－15）PRINTCHR\＄（147）＂LOADING AND CHECKING THE DATA［3＂．＂］＂：J $=49152$

－35）POREJ $+\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{A}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}:$ NEXTB：READA：IFA＝XTHEN5 ${ }^{\prime}$ ，
－45 PRINT：PRINT＂ERROR IN DATA LINE：＂PEEK（64）＊256＋PEEK（63） ：END
－50） $\mathrm{X}=$＝$: \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{J}+12$ ： IFJ ＜49456THEN2の
－6r）POKE198，r：POKE49456，r：A\＄＝＂Y＂：B\＄＝A\＄：C\＄＝＂D＂：D\＄＝＂DISK＂：D ＝8：PRINTCHR $\$(147)$
－75）INPUT＂DO YOU WANT AUTOMATIC SAVES（Y／N）＂；A\＄：PRINT：IFA \＄＝＂Y＂THEN9＂）
－85）PRINT＂NO AUTOMATIC SAVES［3＂．＂］＂：GOTO15r）
－95）POKE49456， $1:$ INPUT＂DISK OR TAPE（D／T）＂；C\＄：IFC\＄＜＞＂D＂THE ND $=1: \mathrm{D} \$=$＂TAPE＂
－16，POKE49457，D：D\＄＝D\＄＋＂DRIVE＂：PRINT：INPUT＂FILE NUMBER（ （ر－99）＂；N
－115 N\＄＝RIGHT\＄（STR\＄（N），2）：IFN＜1JTHENN $\$=$ CHR $\$(48)+$ CHR $\$(N+48$ ）
－125） $\mathrm{F} \$=$＂BACKUP＂：PRINT： INPUT＂FILENAME＂； $\mathrm{F} \$: \mathrm{F} \$=\mathrm{N} \$+\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~F} \$$ ， 14）：L＝LEN（F\＄）
－136）POKE49458，L：FORJ＝1TOL：POKE49458＋J，ASC（MID\＄（F\＄，J，1））： NEXTJ：PRINT
－145 PRINT＂SAVING DEVICE＊＊＂D\＄：PRINT＂STARTING WITH＊＊＂F \＄
－150）PRINT：INPUT＂IS THIS CORRECT（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）＂；B\＄：IFB\＄く＞＂Y＂THEN6
！
－160 POKE775，131：POKE771，164：SYS49152：END
－175，DATA169，79，32，215，255，162，38，16r，192，254，3，3，150，7
－185 DATA2 $\left.58,15,162,131,16{ }^{\prime}\right), 164,169,75,32,215,255,44,1615$
－ 190 DATA169，78，32，215，255，142，2，3，145，3，3，76，1113
－20 J DATA36，193，32，96，165，134，122，132，123，32，115，5，1180）
－215 DATA175，245，243，162，255，134，58，144，3，76，15（），164，1799
－225 DATA32，1s7，169，32，121，165，173，1，2，245，5，169， 1215
－23r）DATA79，141，2，3，76，162，164，169，r，133，2，133，1r）64
－24 DATA251，133，252，133，254，24，151，25，69，254，235，254，197
5

－26r）DATA2，133，253，291，34，2 5 ， $8,6,165,2,73,255,133,1465$
－275 DATA2，2 $91,32,258,4,165,2,24$ r） $8,138,24,1 \rho 1,1125$
 49
－290）DATA213，138，41，245，74，74，74，74，24，1 155，129，141， 1327
－3r，DATA44，193，138，41，15，24，155，129，141，45，193，162，1230）

－32丁 DATA157， $1,216,232,218,239,169,38,141,2,3,173,1578$
－33（）DATA48，193，24 $5,23,165,161,251,212,176,4,165,16$ r）， 1748
－345）DATA24（J，13，238，32，258，16r，r），32，225，255，298，6，1617

－36r DATA32，68，229，169，r），168，174，49，193，32，186，255，1555
－375 DATA173，5（），193，162，51，16r，193，32，189，255，169，43，167r）
－38）DATA166，45，164，46，32，216，255，162，1，189，51，193，1520
－39r）DATA168，2ケケ，152，251，58，144，2，169，48，157，51，193，1543
－ 40 J $)$ DATA2 $91,48,298,3,292,16,234,32,33,193,76,116,1362$



## C－128 BUG REPELLENT

－10）PRINTCHR\＄（147）＂LOADING AND CHECKING THE DATA［3＂．＂］＂：J $=4864$

－3r）POKEJ $+\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{A}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}:$ NEXTB：READA：IFA＝XTHEN5 ${ }^{\prime}$ ，
－45 PRINT：PRINT＂ERROR IN DATA LINE：＂PEEK（66）＊256＋PEEK（65） ：END
－50） $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{r}$ ）：J＝J +12 ：IFJ $\langle 5213$ THEN2の
－6r）PORE2 0 ， 1 ：POKE5213，$: A \$=" Y ": B \$=A \$: C \$=" D ": D \$=" D I S K ": D=$ 8：PRINTCHR $\$$（147）
－75）INPUT＂DO YOU WANT AUTOMATIC SAVES（Y／N）＂；A\＄：PRINT：IFA \＄＝＂Y＂THEN90）
－85）PRINT＂NO AUTOMATIC SAVES［ 3 ＂．＂］＂：GOTO150
－90）POKE5213， $1:$ INPUT＂DISK OR TAPE（ $D / T$ ）＂；C\＄：IFC\＄＜＞＂D＂THEN $D=1: D \$=$＂TAPE＂
－10r）POKE5214，D：D\＄＝D\＄＋＂DRIVE＂：PRINT：INPUT＂FILE NUMBER（r） －99）＂；N
－115 N $\$=$ RIGHT $\$($ STR $\$(N), 2):$ IFN $<1$ JTHENN $\$=$ CHR $\$(48)+$ CHR $\$(N+48$ ）
－125） $\mathrm{F} \$=$＂BACRUP＂：PRINT：INPUT＂FILENAME＂；F\＄：F\＄＝N\＄＋LEFT\＄（F\＄， 14）： $\operatorname{L=LEN}(F \$)$
－130）POKE5215，L：FORJ＝1T0L：POKE5215＋J，ASC（MID\＄（F\＄，J，1））：NE XTJ：PRINT
145）PRINT＂SAVING DEVICE＊＊＂D\＄：PRINT＂STARTING WITH＊＊＂F \＄
－150 PRINT：INPUT＂IS THIS CORRECT（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）＂； $\mathrm{B} \$:$ IFB\＄＜＞＂ Y ＂THEN6 9
－165 POKE77（），198：POKE771，77：SYS4864：END
－175 DATA32，58，25，169，41，162，19，236，3，3，258，4，955
－ 185 DATA $169,198,162,77,141,2,3,142,3,3,224,19,1143$
－19（）DATA2 $98,7,32,125,255,79,78,15,96,32,125,255,1292$

－ 215 DATA245， $19,251,48,144,9,251,58,176,5,133,251,1485$

－23（）DATA169，（1，166，235，164，236，133，253，133，254，142，47，193
2


－265 DATA133，251，251，34，25，2，6，165，253，73，255，133，253， 1965
－27r）DATA2 $91,32,2(18,4,165,253,24 r, 8,138,24,191,251,1625$

1.7
－29rJ DATA138，41，245，74，74，74，74，24，105，65，141，88，1138
－30，${ }^{\circ}$ DATA2 $5,138,41,15,24,155,65,141,89,20,32,79,769$

－320 DATA174，47，2f，172，48，25，24，32，245，255，173，93，1298
－33（）DATA2 ${ }^{\text {r }}, 24$（ $, 27,165,161,291,212,176,4,165,16$（），24ケ， 1771
－34rJ DATA17，32，65，2丁，238，32，2丁 $18,238,1,214,32,225,1322$
－35＇）DATA255，25 $8,6,32,49,25,76,198,77,232,25,8,242,16 r, 3$


－385）DATA174，94，25，168，32，186，255，169，45，174，16，18，1351
－39rJ DATA172，17，18，32，216，255，162，1，189，96，2r，168，1346




－445）DATA169，26，141，（），214，173， $5,214,16,251,96,162,1462$
－45！）DATAノ， 142, ， $5,255,96,19,18,32,32,32,32,146,8)^{\prime} 4$


## FLANKSPEED FOR THE C－64 By GORDON F．WHEAT

Flankspeed will allow you to enter machine language Ahoy！programs without any mistakes．Once you have typed the program in，save it for future use．While entering an ML program with Flankspeed there is no need to enter spaces or hit the carriage return．This is all done automatically．If you make an error in a line a bell will ring and you will be asked to enter it again． To LOAD in a program Saved with Flankspeed use LOAD＂name＂， 1,1 for tape，or LOAD＂name＂ 8,1 for disk．The function keys may be used after the starting and ending addresses have been entered．
fl－SAVEs what you have entered so far．
f3－LOADs in a program worked on previously．
f5－To continue on a line you stopped on after LOADing in the previous saved work．
f7－Scans through the program to locate a particular line，or to find out where you stopped the last time you entered the program．
It temporarily freezes the output as well．


5
－39r）PRINT：PRINT＂ADDRESS NOT WITHIN SPECIFIED RANGE！＂：B＝r）： GOTO415
－395 PRINT：PRINT＂NOT ZERO PAGE OR ROM！＂：B＝r！：GOT0415
－40斤）PRINT＂？ERROR IN SAVE＂：GOTO415
－4 45 PRINT＂？ERROR IN LOAD＂：GOT0415
－415 PRINT：PRINT：PRINT＂END OF ML AREA＂：PRINT
－415 POKE54276，17：POKE54276，16：RETURN
－420 OPEN15，8，15：INPUT\＃15，A，A\＄：CLOSE15：PRINTA\＄：RETURN
－ 425 REM GET FOUR DIGIT HEX
－43r）PRINT：PRINTB\＄；：INPUTT\＄
－435 IFLEN（T\＄）＜＞4THENGOSUB38 5 ：GOTO43r，

38）：GOT043
-445 NEXT： $\mathrm{B}=(\mathrm{T}(1) * 4(996)+(\mathrm{T}(2) * 256)+(\mathrm{T}(3) * 16)+\mathrm{T}(4):$ RETURN
－45＇）IFA\＄＞＂＠＂ANDA\＄＜＂G＂THENT（A）＝ASC（AS）－55：RETURN
－455 IFA\＄＞＂／＂ANDA\＄＜＂：＂THENT（A）＝ASC（AS）－48：RETURN
－46r）T（A）$=16$ ：RETURN
－ 465 REM ADDRESS CHECK
－475）IFAD＞ENTHEN385
－ 475 IFB＜SRORB＞ENTHEN39），

－ 485 RETURN
－490）REM ADDRESS TO HEX
－ $495 \mathrm{AC}=\mathrm{AD}: \mathrm{A}=4 \mathrm{r} 96$ ：GOSUB52 5
－50）$A=256$ ：GOSUB52 5
－505 $A=16$ ：GOSUB52 ${ }^{\prime}$
－515 $A=1$ ：GOSUB52
－ 515 RETURN
－520 $\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{A}): \mathrm{IFT}>9$ THENA $\$=$ CHR $\$(\mathrm{~T}+55)$ ：GOTO530）
－ 525 A $\$=$ CHR $\$(T+48)$
－530）PRINTA\＄；：AC＝AC－A＊T：RETURN
－ 535 A\＄＝＂＊＊SAVE＊＊＂：GOSUB585
－545 OPEN1，T，1，A\＄：SYS68「）：CLOSE1
－ 545 IFST $=$（TTHENEND

－ 555 GOTO535
－56r）A\＄＝＂＊＊LOAD＊＊＂：GOSUB585
－ 565 OPEN1，T， 1, AS：SYS690）：CLOSE1
－575）IFST＝64THEN 195
－ 575 GOSUB4 55 ： IFT＝8THENGOSUB42 ${ }^{\circ}$ ，
－58，GOTO56r，
－ 585 PRINT＂＂：PRINTTAB（14）A\＄
－595 PRINT：A\＄＝＂＂：INPUT＂FILENAME＂；A\＄
－ 595 IFAS＝＂＂THEN59r，
－6rff PRINT：PRINT＂TAPE OR DISK？＂：PRINT
－6r）5 GETB $\$: T=1:$ IFB $\$=" D$＂THENT＝8：A\＄＝＂＠r）：＂＋A\＄：RETURN
－615 IFB\＄＜＞＂T＂THEN6r 5
－ 615 RETURN
－625 B $\$=$＂CONTINUE FROM ADDRESS＂：GOSUB43 3 ）$: A D=B$
－ 625 GOSUB475：IFB＝（JTHEN629
－635）PRINT：GOTO195
－635 B\＄＝＂BEGIN SCAN AT ADDRESS＂：GOSUB43（）：AD＝B
－64）GOSUB475：IFB＝r，THEN635
－645 PRINT：GOTO675

OSUB41ر：GOT0195
－655 PRINT＂＂；：NEXTB
－665）PRINT：$A D=A D+8$
－ 665 GETB $:$ IFB $\$=$ CHR $\$(136)$ THEN195
－675）GOSUB495：PRINT＂：＂；：GOT065＇）


MINI－COMP
－1 REM＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝1 IH
－ 2 REM
MINI－COMP
－3 REM RUPERT REPORT \＃59
－ 4 REM A MINIMAL COMPILER FOR THE C－64
－5 REM＝＝＝＝＝＝＝RUN 20رj）TO COMPILE＝＝＝＝＝＝CI
－ 8 REM THESE ARE ALL ALLOWED TYPES OF STA TEMENTS
－9 REM A AND A\％BOTH REPRESENT THE SAME I NTEGER
－10）$\left.A=5{ }^{\prime}\right)$
－ 2 （ $) \mathrm{B}=-10$
－3r） $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{A}$
－4r）$D=A+B$
－50）IF A＝B THEN 6r）
－60 GOTO 75
－7r）PRINT
－85）PRINT A
－90 PRINT B；
－10ر PRINT CHR\＄（C）
－115 PRINT CHR\＄（D）；
－120）$A \$=C H R \$(C)$
－13 1 B $\$=$＂HELLO＂
－14）C\＄＝A\＄
－150） $\mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{A} \$$
－160 PRINT A\＄
－179 PRINT B\＄；
－ 999 END
－10jJ）REM－－－COMMON ROUTINES－－－
－110 0 C＝PEEK（M）：M＝M＋1：PRINT C，：IF C＝32 THEN 110ر）：REM IGNORE SPACES
－111ヶ IF C＝r，THEN PRINT
－1120 RETURN
－13ヶ゚）VT＝r）：REM VT＝r，NOT A VARIABLE；VT＝ 1，INTEGER；VT＝2，STRING
－1310 IF C＜65 OR C＞90）THEN RETURN ：REM NO T A VARIABLE
－132 $\mathrm{VN}=\mathrm{C}: ~ \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{M}): \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}+1$ ： $\mathrm{REM} \mathrm{VN}=\mathrm{VAR}$ NAME
－133（）IF Cl＝36 THEN VT＝2：PRINT C1，：RETU RN：REM＇\＄STRING VAR
－1345）IF $\mathrm{Cl}=37$ THEN VT＝1：GOTO 136（）：PRIN T C1，：REM＇\％INTEGER VAR
－135（JT $=1$ ： $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}-1$ ：GOTO 136 $)$ ：REM DEFAUL T＝INTEGER
－ $1355 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}-1$ ：RETURN：REM NOT A VARIABLE
－136r） $\mathrm{AD}=(\mathrm{VN}-65) * 2+\mathrm{VM}$

－1385）$N X=A D+1$ ：GOSUB 145ر）：A2＝NL：A3＝NH
－1390 RETURN
－140ر） $\mathrm{NH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{NX} / 256)$
－141ر NL＝NX－256＊NH
－142 ${ }^{\circ}$ RETURN
－155ر）FOR KK＝1 TO N
－1510 IF CM＞EM THEN PRINT＂OUT OF MEMORY－ COMPILED PRGM TOO LARGE＂：END
－152 5 POKE CM，C（KK）
－153 PRINT CM；＂：＂；C（KK）
－154（）CM＝CM＋1：NEXT
－155r）RETURN
－16rJj REM GET ADDR OF STRING VAR WITH NAM E IN VN
－162 SV $\mathrm{SV}=\mathrm{VN}-65$ ：REM STRING VARIABLE \＃GO
－163（）IF SV＜ 1 ）OR SV＞ 25 THEN EC＝65：GOSUB 10رrjos：STOP
－164r）IF SB（SV）＝${ }^{\text {r }}$ ，THEN GOTO 166r）：REM NEW STRING
－165 ${ }^{\circ}$ MEM $=\mathrm{EM}-\mathrm{SB}(\mathrm{SV}) * 256+1$ ：GOTO 1690 OK
－1660）NB＝NB＋1：IF NB $>26$ THEN PRINT＂TOO MA NY STRING VARIABLES＂：STOP
－1670 SB（SV）$=$ NB ：REM BLOCK \＃JM
－168ケ MEM $=$ EM - NB $* 256+1$ ：IF（MEM－CM）$<256$ TH EN PRINT＂OUT OF STRING SPACE＂：STOP HK
－169r）NX＝MEM：GOSUB 14rr）：RETURN ：REM A DDR IN NL／NH
－ 20 rjf REM $===$ INITIALTZATION $======$ ..... AG
－2rر1r DIM LL（5r，2） ： $\operatorname{REM} \operatorname{LL}(\mathrm{N}, 1)=\mathrm{LINE}$－2「ノ15 ：REM LL（ $\mathrm{N}, 2$ ）$=$ COMPILED MEM LOCATION
OF THIS LINE ..... DC
Oraro DIM $\mathrm{C}(10 \mathrm{~J}$
Oraro DIM $\mathrm{C}(10 \mathrm{~J}$
E BYTES ..... EE
－2030 FALSE＝（）：TRUE＝NOT FALSE ..... IG
－2040）DEF FNPTR（M）＝PEEK（M）+256 ＊PEEK（ $\mathrm{M}+1$ ） ..... EH
－2050）VM＝49152 ：REM \＄Crj） BLE MEM
 T MEMORY
－2 2 ग75 EM $=53247$ ：REM \＄CFFF END OF OBJECT BK
MEMORY
－ 2 （1）75 DIM $\mathrm{SB}(25), \mathrm{S}(255): \mathrm{SM}=52992: \mathrm{NB}=$（） ：REM STRING VARIABLES
 TEXT
 MEM
－2090 M＝BT ：REM NEXT SOURCE MEMORY TO PEEK
－ 21 ors SN＝1 ：REM CURRENT SOURCE STATE
MENT NUMBER
－2110 $\mathrm{CM}=\mathrm{PM} \quad$ ：REM NEXT OBJECT MEMORY TO POKE
－212ヶ FOR N＝VM TO VM＋51：POKE N，厄：NEXT ： REM CLR VAR＇S
－ 2125 REM $=============$ MAIN $=============$ MI
－2130）PTR＝FNPTR（M）：$M=M+2$ ：REM NEXT LIN E PTR
－2145） $\mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{FNPTR}(\mathrm{M}): \quad \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}+2$
LINE \＃
－2150）IF LN＞999 THEN PRINT＂［3＂＝＂］END OF
PASS 1 ［ 3 ＂$="$＂＂：GOTO 24r，
－2165 PRINT＂［5＂＂］CURRENT LINE \＃＝＂；LN HC
－2175 LL（SN，1）＝LN ：REM CURRENT LINE \＃EG
－2185 $\mathrm{LL}(\mathrm{SN}, 2)=\mathrm{CM} \quad$ ：REM START OBJ
MEM LOC
－219r） $\mathrm{SN}=\mathrm{SN}+1$ ：REM \＃SOURCE STATEMENTS AG
－220ر）REM－－GET BYTE－－－FP
－2215 GOSUB $11 \rho$ rر ：REM FETCH NEXT BYTE EO
－222 GOSUB 130 j）：IF VT＝1 THEN GOSUB 3rjors ：GOTO 229r）：REM＇VARIABLE
－ 2225 IF VT＝2 THEN GOSUB 9rرjر）：GOTO 229（ر）
：REM STRING VARIABLE
－2230 IF C＝139 THEN GOSUB 4rرjヶ：GOTO 2290 ：REM＇IF
－224r）IF C＝137 THEN GOSUB 5rj） 5 ：GOTO 229r， ：REM＇GOTO
－2250 IF C＝153 THEN GOSUB 6rjors：GOTO 2290 ：REM＇PRINT
－2260 IF C＝128 THEN GOSUB 70ر5O：GOTO 2290 ：REM＇END
－2270 IF $\mathrm{C}=143$ THEN GOSUB 80ر5）：GOTO 2290）
：REM＇REM
－2285 PRINT＂UNKNOWN COMMAND CODE＂；C；＂IN LINE＂；LL（SN，1）：STOP
 ：REM＇EOL
－230ر）GET K $\$:$ IF K $\$=$＂＇＂THEN 2130）：REM BACK FOR MORE
－231ر GET K\＄：IF K\＄＝＂＂THEN 2310
－2320 GOTO 213
－ 240 rر REM－PASS 2 －FIX JUMP ADDRESSES
－ 2410 IF JI＝（）THEN 2570）：REM NO JUMPS
－2425 FOR N＝1 TO JI ：REM CHECK ITEMS IN JUMP TABLE
－243（）：MM $=\mathrm{JT}(\mathrm{N}, 1):$ REM REFERENCED LINE \＃AD
－2445）：FOR J＝1 TO SN ：REM CHECK ACTUAL LINE \＃S
－ 2445 ：REM－GET OBJ MEM TARGET ADDRESS AND JMP ADDRESS：
－2450）：IF MM＝LL（ $\mathrm{J}, 1$ ）THEN TADDR＝JT（ $\mathrm{N}, 2$ ）： JADDR＝LL（J，2）：GOTO 249r
－246r）：NEXT J
－2475 ：REM NO MATCH FOUND

－249 ）：NX＝JADDR ：REM ADDR OF LINE \＃MM CB

－2540 ：POKE TADDR，NL ：REM USE ADDR IN JUMP TABLE

EP
－255f）：POKE TADDR＋1，NH
－256（ NEXT N ：REM NEXT JUMP TABLE ITEM JJ
－2570）PRINT＂ $\left.3^{\prime \prime}="\right]$ END OF PASS 2 ［ $3^{\prime \prime}=$＂$]$＂ON
－258 ）PRINT＂TO EXECUTE THE COMPILED PROGR AM，ENTER＂
－259（）PRINT＂SYS＂；PM
－2595 PRINT＂OBJECT CODE RESIDES FROM＂；PM；
＂TO＂；CM－1
－ 260 rر END
－30jor REM 《＜＜$A=(-) N N, A=B, A=B+C \ggg$
－3010 Dr ＝$=\mathrm{Ar}$ ： $\mathrm{D} 1=\mathrm{Al}$ ：REM ADDR OF $\mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ LSB
－3020 D2＝A2：D3＝A3 ：REM A＇S MSB
－3030 GOSUB 110ヶ5：IF C $<>178$ THEN 90rر）：RE
M NOT＇$=$
－3040 GOSUB 110 rs ：REM＇－，NN，OR B
－3050 GOSUB 1305）：IF VT＝1 THEN 340ر
－3055 REM＜＜＜A $=(-)$ NN＞＞＞
－306r）IF C＝171 THEN C\＄＝＂－＂：REM＇－
－30165 IF C $\langle 171$ THEN C $\$="$＂＋CHR\＄（C）：REM 1г－9
－3070 GOSUB 110 5 ：REM GET DIGITS OF NN

－3ヶ85 IF CHR\＄（C）＜＂rر＂OR CHR\＄（C）＞＂9＂THEN
EC＝48：GOSUB 10jJs ：STOP
－3099， $\mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{C} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{C})$
－3150 GOTO 307r
－312r NN＝VAL（C\＄）
－313 5 NN\％＝NN ：REM ERROR CHECK
－314）IF NN（ () THEN NN＝NN＋65536 ：REM CONVERT $(-32768,32767)$ TO $(1,65535)$
－3150 NX＝NN：GOSUB 140 10
－3175 MSB＝NH：LSB＝NL
－ 3175 ：REM LDA \＃NN（LSB），STA A（LSB），LDA \＃NN（MSB），STA A（MSB）
－318（ $N=10: C(1)=169: C(2)=L S B: C(3)=141:$ $C(4)=D r$ ：$C(5)=D 1$
－319r）$C(6)=169: C(7)=\mathrm{MSB}: C(8)=141: C(9)=$
D2： $\mathrm{C}(1 \mathrm{f})=\mathrm{D} 3$
 OBJECT MEMORY H
－3215 RETURN
－345（r）REM 《＜＜A＝B OR A＝B＋C＞＞＞
－3410 S $5=A$ A）：S1＝A1 ：REM B＇S LSB ADDR
－3425）S2＝A2：S3＝A3 ：REM B＇S MSB
－3430）GOSUB 110 品
－344）IF C＝r，THEN 360，：REM A＝B
－3450）REM＜＜＜A $=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{C}\rangle \ggg$
－3460 IF $\mathrm{C}<>17$（）THEN EC＝17ヶ）：$E C \$="+$
－3480）GOSUB 11rر）：IF C＞0 THEN EC＝$=$ ）：GOSUB
10jofor：STOP ：REM＇EOL
－ 3535 REM LDA $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{MSB})$ ，ADC C（MSB），STA A（M SB）
－354） $\mathrm{N}=19: \mathrm{C}(1)=24: \mathrm{C}(2)=173: \mathrm{C}(3)=\mathrm{So}: \mathrm{C}$ （4）$=$ S1
－355）$C(5)=1$（ر）：$C(6)=S 4: C(7)=S 5: C(8)=14$
1：$C(9)=D(1): C(15)=D 1$
－356r）$C(11)=173: C(12)=S 2: \quad C(13)=S 3: C(14$ $)=1$ ノ99：$C(15)=S 6: C(16)=S 7$
－3575 $C(17)=141: C(18)=D 2: C(19)=D 3$
－3580 GOSUB 150ر）
－3590）RETURN
－36rر）REM＜＜＜A＝B＞＞＞
－3610 REM LDA B（LSB），STA A（LSB），LDA B（M SB），STA A（MSB）
－3620 $\mathrm{N}=12: \mathrm{C}(1)=173: \mathrm{C}(2)=\mathrm{S}$ ）$: C(3)=\mathrm{S} 1: \mathrm{C}$ （4）$=141: \quad C(5)=D$ 万 ：$C(6)=D 1$
－363「 $C(7)=173: C(8)=S 2: C(9)=S 3: C(10)=1$
41： $\mathrm{C}(11)=\mathrm{D} 2: \mathrm{C}(12)=\mathrm{D} 3$
－364 ${ }^{\circ}$ GOSUB 15rر）
－3650 RETURN
－ 4 rojr REM＜＜＜IF A＝B THEN MM＞＞＞
－4010 GOSUB 110ر）：REM＇A
－4r）2r）GOSUB 13j） 5 ：IF VT＜＞1 THEN EC＝65：
GOSUB 10رj） 5 ：STOP
－4r30）Srj＝Aノ：S1＝A1：S2＝A2：S3＝A3
－4 154 r）GOSUB $11 \mathrm{~J} \rho$ ： $\mathrm{IF} \mathrm{C}<>178$ THEN EC＝178：
GOSUB 1rjosj）：STOP ： REM $^{\prime}=$
－4rs5r）GOSUB 11rs，：REM＇B
－4rj6r）GOSUB 13rj）：IF VT＜＞1 THEN EC＝65： GOSUB 10رjors：STOP
.4070 GOSUB 110 O 5 ：REM＇THEN
－4rر8is IF C $\langle>167$ THEN EC＝167：GOSUB 1rرfors： STOP

－410ヶ GOSUB 1105 ：IF C＝rs THEN 4120 ：REM GET MM
－4115 $\mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{C} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{C})$ ：GOTO 41 JJ
－4120 MM $=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{C} \$)$
－4130 IF MM＜ 1 ）OR MM＞999 THEN EC＝1：GOSUB 10jofrs：STOP
－4149 JI＝JI $+1 \quad$ ：REM JUMP TABLE INDEX O
－4150 JT（JI， 1$)$ ）LN ：REM CURRENT LINE \＃
－416r，JT（JI，1）＝MM ：REM TARGET LINE \＃EB
－417ヶ JT（JI， 2 ）$=$ CM +17 ：REM MEM LOC AFTER ＇JMP
－418（）REM LDA A（MSB），CMP B（MSB），BNE EX IT，
－ 4185 REM LDA A（LSB），CMP B（LSB），BNE EX IT，JMP MM
－419r）$N=19: C(1)=173: C(2)=S 2: C(3)=S 3$
． $42 \mathrm{f} \boldsymbol{\rho}, \mathrm{C}(4)=2 \mathrm{C}, 5: \mathrm{C}(5)=\mathrm{A} 2: \quad \mathrm{C}(6)=\mathrm{A} 3$
－4210 $C(7)=2 \rho 8: C(8)=11: C(9)=173: C(19)=$ S5： $\mathrm{C}(11)=$ S1
－4220 $C(12)=205: C(13)=A 厅: C(14)=A 1$
－4230）$C(15)=208: C(16)=3: C(17)=76: C(18)$ ＝1）：C（19）＝「
－424r）GOSUB 1505
－425r）RETURN
－ 50 jos REM＜＜＜GOTO MM＞＞＞
－ 5010 C C $=$＂＂

－5033 IF C＝0 THEN 50， 6 （
－ 5 （154） $\mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{C} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{C})$
－5050 GOTO 5020
－ 5 J 5 6 ） $\mathrm{MM}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{C} \$)$
－5075）IF MMく（ OR MM＞999 THEN EC＝1：GOSUB

FB
 10joj）：STOP
－642の RETURN
－7050）REM＜＜＜＜END＞＞＞
－7rj）5 REM RTS
－7010）$N=1: C(1)=96:$ GOSUB 150 0 ）
 10رjos：STOP

DD
－7rj3r）RETURN
－80رfos REM＜＜＜REM＞＞＞

－892「 RETURN
－ 8999 REM＜＜STRINGS＞＞
－90jo

EST VAR ADDR
－9rj2r）GOSUB 115 5 ：IF $\mathrm{C}<>178$ THEN EC＝178：

－9rj3r GOSUB 11 rرs
－9rر4r）GOSUB 130r）：IF VT＝2 THEN 94 rر）：REM A $\$=\mathrm{B}$ \＄
－9050）IF C＝34 THEN 92rر）：REM＂＂LITERAL＂
－9「J6 1 IF Cく＞199 THEN EC＝199：EC $\$=" C H R \$ ":$
GOSUB 1rjojos：STOP
－910ر）REM＜＜A\＄＝CHR\＄（N）＞＞
－9110 GOSUB 11ヶر）：IF $\mathrm{C}<>4$ ）THEN EC＝4r）：EC \＄＝＂（＂：GOSUB 10rjors）：STOP
－912 GOSUB 11rرr）：GOSUB 135ر5：IF VT $\langle>1 \mathrm{TH}$ EN EC＝65：GOSUB 1rorjorj：STOP
－913r）GOSUB 11ヶヶ）：IF Cく＞41 THEN EC＝41：EC \＄＝＂）＂：GOSUB 1rjforsf：STOP
 1rjojrs：STOP
－915（）REM LDA \＃1；STA A\＄；LDA N．LSB；LDY \＃1；STA A\＄，Y

DF
－916 $\mathrm{N}=13: \mathrm{C}(1)=169: \mathrm{C}(2)=1: \quad \mathrm{C}(3)=141: C$
（4）$=\mathrm{D}$ ）： $\mathrm{C}(5)=\mathrm{D} 1: C(6)=173$

：$C(11)=153: \quad C(12)=D{ }^{\prime}$
－918 C （13）＝D1：GOSUB 150ヶ）：RETURN
－920ر）REM＜＜A\＄＝＂LITERAL＂＞＞
－9205 NC＝r）：REM STORE \＃OF CHARS
－9215 GOSUB 11 Jr）：IF C＝34 THEN 9250
－9220 NC＝NC＋1：IF NC＝256 THEN PRINT＂STRIN G TOO LONG＂：STOP
－923 5 S（NC）$=\mathrm{C}$
－9245 GOTO 9215
 B 10رゥのか：STOP

IO
－926r）REM LDA \＃NC：STA A\＄：LDY \＃1 FJ
－9265 REM ．．FOR K＝1 TO NC：LDA \＃S（K）：ST A A\＄，Y：INY：NEXT K．．
－927r） $\mathrm{N}=7: \mathrm{C}(1)=169: C(2)=\mathrm{NC}: C(3)=141: C$ （4）$=\mathrm{D}$ 万：$: C(5)=\mathrm{Dl}: C(6)=16)_{\text {；}}: C(7)=1$
－928r）GOSUB 150rs
－929（） $\mathrm{N}=6$ ：FOR $\mathrm{K}=1$ TO NC： $\mathrm{C}(1)=169: \mathrm{C}(2)=$ $S(K): C(3)=153: C(4)=D(f: C(5)=D 1$
－940ر REM＜＜A\＄＝B\＄．．．＞＞
－9410 GOSUB 16rj）：Sr $=$＝NL：S1＝NH ：REM B\＄A DDR
－9420 GOSUB 110ヶ）：IF C＝17ヶ THEN 950ر）：RE $M^{\prime}+$

－9445）REM LDX B\＄：LDY \＃Г）；LOOP：LDA B\＄，Y
；STA A\＄，Y；INY；BPL LOOP LB
－9450）$N=15: C(1)=174: C(2)=S$ © ：$C(3)=S 1: C$

－946！$C(8)=S 1: C(9)=153: C(10)=D$ ノ ：$C(11)=$
D1：$C(12)=25 \rho 5: C(13)=202$
－947ノ $C(14)=16: C(15)=246$ ：GOSUB 15ر）$\rho$ ：RE TURN
－950）REM＜＜A\＄＝B\＄＋C \＄＞＞
－9510 GOSUB 115ر5：GOSUB 135ر）：IF VT＜＞2 TH EN EC＝65：GOSUB 1rر厅ر厅今，STOP
－952r）GOSUB 16rر）：S2＝NL：S3＝NH ：REM C\＄AD DR
－953（ GOSUB 11rر）：IF C＞r）THEN EC＝rs：GOSUB 10jfjers：STOP
－9535 GOSUB 9455）：REM A\＄＝B\＄
－9545）$N=53: C(1)=169: C(2)=D \rho: C(3)=133:$
$C(4)=253: C(5)=169: C(6)=D 1$
－9545 $C(7)=133: C(8)=254: C(9)=173: C(10)$
＝S9：$C(11)=S 1: C(12)=24: C(13)=151 \quad N F$
－9550 $C(14)=253: C(15)=133: C(16)=253: C($ 17）$=169: C(18)=1$ ：$: C(19)=101$

KL
－9555 C（25）$=254: C(21)=133: C(22)=254: C($ 23）$=174: \quad C(24)=S 2: \quad C(25)=S 3$

BF
－956（）$C(26)=16$ r）：$C(27)=1: C(28)=185: C(29$ ）＝S2：$C(3 \Gamma)=S 3: C(31)=145$
－9565 C（32）＝253：$C(33)=2 ヶ \rho: C(34)=17 \rho: C($ 35）$=2$（J8：$\quad C(36)=247: \quad C(37)=173$
－957r）$C(38)=S$（ $: ~ C(39)=S 1: C(4$（）$)=24: C(41)$ ＝159：$C(42)=S 2: \quad C(43)=S 3$
－9575 $C(44)=144: C(45)=5: C(46)=162: C(47$

－9580）$C(50)=3: C(51)=141: C(52)=D(): C(53)$ ＝D1
－959r）GOSUB 150 15：RETURN
－970ر）REM＜＜PRINT A\＄＞＞
－971r GOSUB 16rj）：Sr＝NL：S1＝NH JK
－972「 REM LDX LEN（A\＄）；LDY \＃1；LOOP：LD
A A\＄，Y；JSR \＄FFD2；INY；DEX；BNE LOOP AH
－9730）$N=15: C(1)=174: C(2)=S(): C(3)=S 1: C$ （4）$=16$ 「：$: C(5)=1: \quad C(6)=185$
－9740）$C(7)=S \rho: C(8)=S 1: C(9)=32: C(15)=21$
「：$C(11)=255: \quad C(12)=20 ヶ$

SUB 15 rors
－976r）GOSUB 11（r）：IF C＝r，THEN PC＝13：GOSU B 620今）：RETURN
－977r）IF C＜＞59 THEN EC＝59：EC\＄＝＂；＂：GOSUB 10رったの：STOP
 10ヶうのた）：STOP
－9790 RETURN
－10رjos PRINT：PRINT＂［RVSON］SYNTAX ERROR IN LINE［RVSOFF］＂；LN
－10رっ1r IF EC＝r THEN PRINT＂EXPECTED END－OF －LINE NOT FOUND＂：RETURN
－10ر）2の IF EC＝1 THEN PRINT＂INVALID LINE NU MBER＂：RETURN
－10ヶう3の IF EC＝48 THEN PRINT＂NUMERIC VALUE r）－9 EXPECTED＂：RETURN
－1rرsurs IF EC＝65 THEN PRINT＂VARIABLE A－Z E XPECTED＂：RETURN
－10ヶ55）IF EC＞127 THEN PRINT＂EXPECTED BASI C KEYWORD＂；EC\＄：RETURN
－10ر）6 6 PRINT＂EXPECTED CHARACTER［3＂＂］＂；CH R\＄（EC）；＂［3＂＂］WITH ASCII VALUE＂EC ：RETUR N
－110رj）REM－－PUT M．L．PRINT ROUTINE INTO MEMORY－－
－11ノ1の M＝49376 ：REM \＄CrJE
－11rر2r CS＝3319 ：REM CHECKSUM
－11r33 R READ B：IF B＜（ J THEN 11r，6r，
－1104r）POKE $M, B: M=M+1: C K=C K+B$
－11rs5 GOTO 11rJ30
－11060 IF CKく＞CS THEN PRINT＂ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS STARTING AT［ 3 ＂ 1 ＂］ 20 ＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：STOP
－11075 RETURN
－11ヶ8゚ DATA 169，32，2rر），136，16， 2 PD
－11＇ر9r，data $169,45,32,21 r, 255,152,1$ 6， 12
－1110 J DATA $138,73,255,24,105,1,170$ ， 152
－11110 DATA 73，255，105，厄，32，205， 189 ， 96
－1112 5 DATA－1


PRCM PME 15
Starting address in hex：C000 Ending address in hex：CC6F
SYS to start： 49152
Flankspeed required for entry！See page 59.



Cr18：Cr A9 CC 8D 63 Cr $205 \mathrm{~F} \quad 8 \mathrm{~F}$

Cr）28：E3 C9 2r， 7 B C9 A9 28 8D 9A

CrJ38： 87 C 2 AD 61 CC Fr） 16 2け 75
Crر4r： 72 Cr 4 C r3 Cr）2r） $35 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{9B}$
Crر48：2の 86 Cr 2 2け 「 8 C1 2 2ヶ $5 \mathrm{E} \quad 18$
Cr5）：C1 2r，3A C3 2r） 64 C3 AD 26
CrJ58： 54 CC Fr $D B 4 C$ D8 Cr A2 CE

Crر68：队3 9D ハ1 DB E8 E厅 16 Dr 96
Crプリ：Fr 6r）AD rر）DC C9 6F Drs 56

LM C190：C1 8D 13 C1 Br）「3 4C 9F 54 C198：C1 EE JC C1 EE 14 C1 A9 85
 C1A8：FF Dr 1D 38 AD 厅B C1 E9 33 C1Br）： 28 8D 厅B C1 8D 13 C1 9rر 26 C1B8：ر3 4C C2 C1 CE 厂C C1 CE F7 C1Cケ： 14 C1 A9 ケB 8D 67 CC 6r，6D C1C8：C9 ケC D 1 C 18 AD ケB C1 1E C1D厅： 6928 8D ヶB C1 8D 13 C1 1F C1D8：Brر ग3 4C E3 C1 EE ケC C1 3B C1E厅：EE 14 C1 A9 ケر）8D 67 CC 11
 C1Fヶ：8D 厅B D4 AE 55 CC BD EF DC C1F8：CA AA BD D1 CA 8D ر厅，D4 2B C2ヶ゚）：BD E厅 CA 8D 厅1 D4 AE 55 Dr C2ノ8：CC BD 2F CB AA BD D1 CA 92 C21ヶ：8D リ7 D4 BD E厅 CA 8D 「ノ8 78 C218：D4 29 Fr，Cr A9 41 8D 14 3B C22ヶ：D4 8D ノB D4 EE 55 CC C8 3C C228：Cr 10 Dr BF A9 4r）8D 『4 「5 C230：D4 8D リB D4 6r）AD 64 CC B1 C238： 85 FB A9 6r， 85 FC AE 65 5A C240：CC Er，ケの）Fr，19 A5 FB 18 A8

C248： 69 80 85 FB A5 FC 69 गرノ BF C250： 85 FC CA Dr Fr，A9 7785 厄 6 C258：け2 A9 ケ5 85 け3 A2 ケ6 A厅 DA C26ヶ：ग8 B1 FB 91 ग2 88 1r F9 3C C268： 18 A5 ग2 6928 85 け2 A5 E6
 C278： 69 80 85 FB A5 FC 69 rرの EF C285： 85 FC CA 10 DA 6r，6r，AD 27 C288：rر）DC C9 7F Fr F8 8D 5D 83 C291）：CC 29 r） 4 Dr 10 AD 64 CC 4A C298：C9 「5 Fr EA CE 64 CC CE 12 C2Aノ： 66 CC 2r F6 C2 AD 5D CC 85 C2A8： 29 厂8 Dr 1r AD 64 CC C9 63 C2Br）： 72 Fr ${ }^{\text {D3 }}$ EE 64 CC EE 66 5D C2B8：CC 2r r6 C3 AD 5D CC 29 7r C2Cr：ノ1 Dr 1r AD 65 CC C9 「ر6 52 C2C8：Fr 2 O CE 65 CC CE 67 CC DD C2Dか：2厅 16 C3 AD 5D CC 29 厄2 CD C2D8：D厅 10 AD 65 CC C9 73 Fr C7 C2E厅：ノ9 EE 65 CC EE 67 CC 2厅 4 E C2E8： 26 C3 AD 5D CC 29 1r $D$ D 14 C2F9： 1420 F2 C3 60 6r， 38 AD 72 C2F8： 37 C3 E9 厄1 8D 37 C3 9r，F7 C3rر）：ر1 6r，CE 38 C3 6r， 18 AD 52 C3ヶ8： 37 C3 69 rノ 1 8D 37 C3 3 Bノ A6 C31ヶ：ر1 6r EE 38 C3 6r， 38 AD A2 C318： 37 C3 E9 8r，8D 37 C3 9r） 96 C32ケ：介1 6ヶ CE 38 C3 6厅 18 AD 72 C328： 37 C3 69 8r）8D 37 C3 Br 46 C330：け1 6r）EE 38 C3 6r）8D 89 F3 C338： 64 6r）2の E4 FF C9 44 Fr か1 C34r：队1 6r）AD 37 C3 8D 4F C3 EA C348：AD 38 C3 8D 50 C3 AD गرの 41 C35r：6r）8D 6r，CC C9 6A 9r，E9 1A C358：A9 68 2r 36 C3 2r） 35 C2 9C C36ヶ：2厅 99 C3 6「 AD 37 C3 8D 74 C368： 71 C3 AD 38 C3 8D 72 C3 رB
 C378：A9 62 2ヶ 36 C3 2r） 16 C1 96 C38r）：A9 B5 8D 62 Cr A9 CB 8D 93 C388： 63 Cの 2の 5F C厅 A9 ヶرノ 8D 24 C390： 55 CC 20 E9 C1 2r 72 Cr）D1 C398：6r AD 6r，CC C9 71 Br 41 ハ1 C3Aケ：AD 6r，CC C9 6A Dr 1E A9 48 C3A8：CB 8D 62 Cr A9 CB 8D 63 8B C3Br！：Crj A9 69 2r） 36 C3 2 2r $5 \mathrm{~F} \quad 1 \mathrm{E}$ C3B8：Cr A9 3r 8D 55 CC 2厅 E9 ケJ C3Cr）：C1 2r， 72 Cr 6r）A9 89 8D F6 C3C8： 62 Cr，A9 CB 8D 63 Cr 2 2r 33 C3D 介：3D C1 2r 5F Cr A9 2r 8D 67
 C3Eか：6r，A9 9F 8D 62 Cr A9 CB Br C3E8：8D 63 Cr 2 2 5 F Cr， 2 2 72 6D C3Fr：Cr 60 AD 56 CC C9 r6 $\mathrm{Dr} \quad 83$ C3F8：F8 AD 37 C3 8D rر6 C4 AD Ar C4rر）： 38 C3 8D rر7 C4 AD rرr 6r， 63 C4r8：C9 69 Dr E5 EE 61 CC A9 B8 C41戸：E1 8D 62 Cr A9 CB 8D 63 ر9

C418：Cr）20 5F Cr，A9 णرの 8D 55 A5 C42ケ：CC A9 4r 8D 29 C2 2r E9 5A C428：C1 A9 1r，8D 29 C2 6r A2 2r

 C44ر： 54 C5 9D 厄رの 38 BD 93 C5 47 C448：9D 40 38 BD D2 C5 9D 80 D2 C45r： 38 BD 11 C 6 9D Cr 38 E 8 9D
 C46r：BD 4D CC 99 rرノ 39 C8 C8 9C
 C47ヶ：BD 28 C5 9D ヶرノ Dr，E8 Eの 54 C478：2C Dr F5 A9 89 8D 37 C3 27 C485：A9 64 8D 38 C3 A2 rر）BD 78 C488：厅F C5 9D rرケ D4 E8 E厅 19 B2
 C498：F8 rر7 C8 E8 Ef r）6 Dr F6 F8 C4Ar：Ar fرの A2 رノの BD 76 CB 99 7D C4A8：4丁 CF C8 E8 E厅 厂A D D F4 1B C4Br）：Cr 32 D D, EE A9 12 8D BE 6B

 C4C8： 18 AD BE C4 69 厅A 8D BE D1 C4D $)$ ：C4 AD BE C4 C9 76 D 5 E3 BB
C4D8：A2 ر厅の A9 32 9D 39 CC E8 E3
C4Er：Er 14 Dr F8 A2 رण 8A 9D 6A
C4E8： 54 CC E8 Eの 10 Dr F8 AO 4 E
C4Fケ：「5 8C 64 CC 8C 66 CC 8C FF
C4F8： 67 CC C8 8C 65 CC A9 42 A厅
C5ヶر：8D 厅B C1 8D 13 C1 A9 D9 4r）




C528： $88 \quad 73$ Bの 73 Bノ $93 \quad 88 \quad 93$ A8





C558：FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 58 C560：FF FF FF FF FF ر厅，FF FE 5F C568：ヶの FF FC ヶرの FF F8 ヶرの FF 5E
 C578：FF 80，rjes FF ros ros Fe for F7


 C598：FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 98










 C5F8：FF ノر厅，FF FF FF FF FF FF F8 C6rj）：FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF C6r）8：FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 98

 C62r：FF ofs rof FF 80 fors FF Cr， 61
 C63r）：F8 rرs FF FC rرs FF FE rرs 25 C638：FF FF rرf，FF FF FF FF FF 38 C64 ：：FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 4r， C648：FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 48 C65）：AD 厅E DC 29 FE 8D 厅E DC 89 C658：A5 ر1 29 FB 85 ケ1 A2 ر厅ر 4D
 C668：गノ Dr，F5 EE 62 C6 EE 65 9B C67r：C6 AD 65 C6 C9 37 D D E6 C9 C678：A9 3r，8D 65 C6 A9 D 5 8D 14 C68ヶ： 62 C6 A5 ノ1 ケ9 「4 85 ケ1 E3 C688：AD ケE DC 厂9 ケ1 8D ケE DC A3
 C698：E8 E厅 7r，Dr，F5 A2 ケر）A9 E5 C6Ar）：FF 9D 5r， 33 E8 E厅 68 Dr，C4 C6A8：F8 6r，FF FF BF BF BF AF Fr C6B＇）：AB AA FF FF FE FE FE FA FE C6B8：EA AA FF FF FF FF FB AB F5 C6C ）：AA AA AA AB AF BF BF BF 5B C6C8：FF FF AA FA FE FF FF FF 6D C6D ；：FF FF AA AA AB FB FF FF CD C6D8：FF FF AA AA AA AA AA AA D8 C6E ：：AA AA AA AA AA BA AA AA 46 C6E8：AA AA AA AA AA AA AB AA $3 F$ C6Fr）：AA AA 厅1 「7 1F 15 1F 1D BE C6F8：1F 1F 5r， 74 7D 55 7D DD 2A C7rj）：7D FD A6 AE AE AE BF B7 A5 C7ノ8：AA AA FF FF 57 D5 555737 C71ノ：D5 FF 6A 59 A6 59 AA 7F D3 C718：7F 7F A9 9B 2厅 D2 FF A9 F8 C72ヶ： 93 2r，D2 FF A2 رノの A9 4336 C728：9D Fr，r）4 9D Dr，r66 9D Ar，6D
 C738：D8 9D Dr，DA 9D Ar，D8 9D رF C74ヶ：2r DB BD 6E CA 9D C8 「ر4 9D C748：A9 ग3 9D C8 D8 9D F8 DA A5 C75ノ：E8 Eの 28 Dr D1 A2 ヶر）BD 45 C758： 63 CA 9D 29 ケ5 A9 ノ1 9D 9A C76ケ： 29 D9 E8 E厅 「5 Dr Fr A2 96 C768：厄رノ BD 96 CA 9D 「ر8 r） 4 A9 DA C77リ：厅1 9D ケ8 D8 E8 E厅 17 Dの A1 C778：Fr A9 rر）8D 58 CC AE 58 CC C789：CC BD BF CA 8D A8 C7 8D 21 C788：B3 C7 BD CB CA 8D AE C7 5C C791）：BD C5 CA 8D A9 C7 8D AF 1B C798：C7 18 AD AF C7 69 D4 8D 69 C7A9：B4 C7 A厅 गノ B9 68 CA 9944



C7B8：Dr EA EE 58 CC AD 58 CC 5B
 C7C8： 98 9D 1A ノ5 A9 ケ7 9D 1A 86 C7Dr：D9 C8 E8 E厅 ケA Dr F1 A9 B3 C7D8：90，2r）D2 FF A9 「，2 8D E4 7A
 C7E8：FF A9 71 2r，D2 FF E8 Er Cr C7Fr）： 12 Dr，F2 EE E4 C7 AD E4 F4 C7F8：C7 C9 「JC Dr，E4 A9 9E 2ヶ B4 C8rر）：D2 FF A9 12 2r，D2 FF A9 2B C898：30 8D 15 C8 A2 rر 8 Ar 「1 EF
 C818：FF EE 15 C8 E8 Er 12 Dr 91 C82ヶ：EF A9 92 2r D2 FF A9 F7 Er C828：8D 62 Cr A9 CB 8D 63 Cr） FF C83ヶ：2の 5F Cの A9 「1 8D FF Cr， 69 C838：A2 厅ر厅 2 の 46 CA 18 AD 5E 3r C84r：CC 6962 9D rرr）6r，E8 Er Ar C848：rر厅 Dr EF EE 45 C8 AD 45 F8 C85ヶ：C8 C9 Aの Dr，E3 A9 6r，8D CF C858： 45 C8 A2 गرの 18 2の Fr Cr， F 2 C86ア： 2 「 46 CA 18 AD 5E CC 69 EB C868：5C 9D ر9 64 2厅 46 CA 1819 C87ノ：AD 5E CC 69 5F 9D 89 9B D4 C878：E8 Er，6E Dr Er A2 rر）A9 AE C88ヶ：Ar 9D ヶر）6r，9D rر厅 61 9D BB C888：رゥ 62 9D ヶر厅 63 9D ヶرノ 9C 26
 C898： 58 CC A9 rر）8D 59 CC AE C9 C8Aの： 58 CC BD 6F CB 8D Br C8 C5 C8A8：A9 64 8D B1 C8 A9 Aノ 8D 96
 C8B8：8D Br」 C8 Br）ケ3 4C C3 C8 4C C8C厂：EE B1 C8 EE 59 CC AD 5946 C8C8：CC C9 7r，Dr，E厅 EE 58 CC 95 C8Dr：AD 58 CC C9 ヶ7 Dr）C3 6r， 69 C8D8：A9 رノر 8D 58 CC AD 1B D4 D2 C8Eか：C9 32 Br F9 8D 5E CC A2 E2 C8E8：رケ BD 39 CC CD 5E CC Fr， 96 C8Fケ：EC E8 E厅 13 Dr F3 AE 5886 C8F8：CC AD 5E CC 9D 39 CC EE 31 C9「ر）： 58 CC AD 58 CC C9 13 Dr A5 C9rر8：D4 A9 厄1 8D 58 CC AE 5841 C915：CC BD 39 CC AA BD ケر）CF D8 C918：A2 ग斤 A8 3898 E9 ケA A8 D
 C928：2F 8D AD CA AE 58 CC BD EE C930： 39 CC AA BD 4r）CF A2 गرण 51 C938：A8 3898 E9 ケA A8 E8 Cケ F7 C949：门8 DrJ F6 18 8A 8D AF CA BA C948：EE 2A C9 EE 2A C9 EE 2A 27 C95）：C9 EE 46 C9 EE 46 C9 EE 厅7 C958： 46 C9 EE 58 CC AD 58 CC 4 F C96r：C9 r，7 Dr，AA A9 AD 8D 2A BB C968：C9 8D 46 C9 A9 CA 8D 2B FC C97r：C9 8D 47 C9 EE 2A C9 EE AA C978：2A C9 6r，A9 リD 8D 58 CC 36 C98゚：20 93 C9 A9 67 20 DF C9 D8

C988：EE 58 CC AD 58 CC C9 13 4C C990：Dr）EE 6r）A9 ヶر）8D Eの C9 92 C998：A9 6r，8D E1 C9 AE 58 CC AF C9Ar）：BD 39 CC AA BD 厅ر）CF 8D 2A C9A8： 59 CC 18 AD E厅 C9 698019 C9Br）：8D E「ノ C9 Brノ 厄3 4C BB C9 6E C9B8：EE E1 C9 CE 59 CC AD 59 4F C9C）：CC Dr）E7 AE 58 CC BD 3911 C9C8：CC AA 18 AD E C C9 7D 4r，6E C9Dr）：CF 8D E厅 C9 Bの 介3 4C DC B5 C9D8：C9 EE E1 C9．A9 67 6r）8D 3C
 C9E8：A9 6A 8D 84 CB A9 rرf）8D 12 C9Fr： 5 B CC 20 93 C9 AD E C C9 EE C9F8：8D ヶJF CA AD E1 C9 8D 10 57 CArر）：CA A9 rرr 8D 5A CC AE 5B 33 CArj8：CC Ar，rر厅 BD 80，CB 99 rر厅 19 CA1ノ：6「 E8 8E 5B CC C8 Cr 「3 9C CA18：D $\mathcal{C}$ F1 EE 5A CC AD 5A CC C5 CA2ケ：C9 「J3 D J JE EE 84 CB EE F9 CA28： 58 CC AD 58 CC C9 ハD D $\mathrm{CH}^{\mathrm{C}} 7$
 CA38：8D 厅F CA Brر 厄3 4C 厄6 CA 7r CA45：EE 10 CA 4C 「ر6 CA AD 1 B EF CA48：D4 C9 55 Br 「6 A9 رっの 8D 2A CA5r）：5E CC 60，C9 AA Br，r6 A9 Br CA58：ر1 8D 5E CC 6け A9 厄2 8D AB
 CA68：Ar AO Ar AO Ar， 20202020 EB CA7ケ： 13 ケ5 ケ3 14 厅F 12 2の ر） 12 ED






 CABr：3r）2D 厅1 30，2D 厅1 3r）2D CA CAB8：ノ1 30 2D 厅1 30 2D 厂1 34 AA
 CAC8： 16 ग6 ノ6 3B 8B DB 2B 7B 24
 CAD8：8F 18 D2 C3 D1 1F 6r 1 E 86
 CAE8：厅E ケF $1512 \begin{array}{llllll}15 & 16 & 19 & \text { 厂5 } & 71\end{array}$
 CAF8：厄5 厄4 厄3 厄2 厄4 厄2 厄1 厄5 13














 CB78：3A 4E 62 1C 3r） 4458 6C B8
 CB88：5D 2厅 19 厅F 15 2厅 「6 ケF 78
 CB98： $13 \begin{array}{lllllllll}15 & 12 & \text { 厄5 } & 21 & 2 厅 & 2 け & 2 け & 59\end{array}$

 CBBr）： $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}14 & 21 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 19 & 9 F\end{array}$













 CC28： 12 ر1 ノE 2の ノF 15142 2ヶ C1
 CC38： 2 2f $\begin{array}{lllllllll}32 & 32 & 32 & 32 & 32 & 32 & 32 & \text { B7 }\end{array}$ CC4）： $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}32 & 32 & 32 & 32 & 32 & 32 & 32 & 32 & \mathrm{D} 1\end{array}$ CC48： $\begin{array}{llllllllll}32 & 32 & 32 & 32 & 32 & 15 & 10 & 28 & 8 B\end{array}$





## EASY80

## FROM PAGE 45

－10）PRINTCHR\＄（147）＂LOADING AND CHECKING D
ATA［3＂．＂］＂ －2 2 FOR X $=4864$ TO 5879 ：READ A：POKE X，A HJ －35）CK＝CK＋A ：NEXT：IF CK＜＞117816 THEN 5 5 JJ －45）PRINT＂DONE！SYS 4864 TO ACTIVATE．＂：EN D
－50）PRINT＂ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS［3＂！＂］＂ ：END
－ 4864 DATA169，35，141，12，3，169，22，141 BD $\cdot 4872$ DATA 13，3，169，126，141，14，3，169 GK －4885 DATA $22,141,15,3,169,2$ ， $3,141,16 \mathrm{BA}$ $\cdot 4888$ DATA $3,169,22,141,17,3,169,219$ HC － 4896 DATA141，252，2，169，21，141，253， 2 IN －49「J4 DATA 96，32，3，136，138，72，165， 22 HK
－ 4912 DATA162，19，16r），厅，14「，ケ，255， 32 HK

 － 4936 DATA ケ，3，169，「，44，169，1，141 AF － 4944 DATA176，15，32，134，3，32，15 ）， 175 PA － 4952 DATA 32， $12,175,14$ ，$, 18,3,141,19$ GE －496r）DATA 3，32，128，3，32，15（），175， 32 PF － 4968 DATA $12,175,132,253,133,254,32,128$ GK － 4976 DATA $3,32,15 \mathrm{~J}, 175,32,12,175,132 \mathrm{DN}$ － 4984 DATA251，133，252，16r，（ ），132，25r， 32 DB －4992 DATA134，3，24r，15，32，128，3， 32 JB －50ر） 5 ）DATA15（，175，32，12，175，192，16，176 P4 －5rر）8 DATA18r，132，25r，32，238，19，173，176 NF －5r）16 DATA 1r，2 2 $18,43,169,251,141,185,2$ NF －5（J）24 DATA 32，216，2 5 J5，166，25（），32，119，255 GP
 －5（f） 1 ）DATA $56,233,1,141,18,3,176,3 \mathrm{AE}$ －5 5148 DATA2 $56,19,3,173,19,3,258,224 \mathrm{DH}$ －5f，56 DATA173，18，3，2 5 ， $8,219,96,169,251$ JB

 －50， 8 r）DATA $56,233,1,141,18,3,176,3$ FM －5088 DATA2「J6，19，3，173，19，3，258，222 OB
 －5154 DATA14厅，ケ，255，165，254，162，18， 32 P0 － 5112 DATA2 $94,255,232,165,253,32,294,255 \mathrm{AF}$ －512r DATA 96，169，「，133，251，141，「，255 DM － 5128 DATA133，25r，133，183，162，18，32，254 FD
 － 5144 DATA16r），7，32，186，255，32，192，255 JD － 5152 DATA162，4，32，201，255，32，216，255 FC
 － 5168 DATA165，25ヶ，2ヶノ1，8「，144，239，169， 13 IG
 － 5184 DATA251，165，251，201，25，144，222，169 LB －5192 DATA 4，32，195，255，32，254，255， 96 DI －520ر）DATA 72，41，64，141，109，20，1044， 41 HK －520ر DATA 63，2 $91,32,176,2,9,64,72 \mathrm{LD}$
 － 5224 DATA $9,128,96,1$ • 4,96 ，ケ，32，134 CP － 5232 DAГA 3，32，15ヶ，175，165，1ヶケ，133，251 JG
 －5248 DATA165，1•2，164，1ग3，32，224，135， 32 DK － 5256 DATA128，3，2 1 ， $8, ~ 3,76,44,21,32$ BG － 5264 DATA15ヶ，175，32，12，175，132，253，133 CK －5272 DATA254，32，128，3，2 5 ， $8,3,76,44$ FF －528！）DATA 21，32，15ヶ，175，32，12，175，14（J CN － 5288 DATA 18，3，141，19，3，165，254，255 MA － 5296 DATA 19，3，144，12，24r，3，76， 69 AG －53（54 DATA $19,165,253,255,18,3,176,246 \mathrm{KD}$ － 5312 DATA16r），ケ，165，25（），24，105，4， 72 MG －532（ DATA169，251，162，1，32，116，255，153 NH
 － 5336 DATA133，25r），169，44，153，248，22，153 NP － 5344 DATA25r，22，2ヶノノ，169，8ヶ，153，248， 22 HL － 5352 DATA2（r），2rر），169，87，153，248，22， 32 KK －536（）DATA187，21，162，2，32，201，255，165 GG － 5368 DATA253，32，21ヶ，255，165，254，32，21ノ LA
－ 5376 DATA255，32，238，19，32，216，205， 32 BJ － 5384 DATA21ヶ，255，165，253，24，1（55，1，133 MH － 5392 DATA253，144，2，23ヶ，254，165，254，2ऽ5 MF
 － 54 万8 DATA 3,2 （J8，225，169，2，32，195，255 FF － 5416 DATA 32，2「4，255，96，162，1，1「」8，「 EL － 5424 DATA 3，32，134，3，32，15（），175，165 GJ
 －544（）DATA 1，32，116，255，153，248，22，2rر）IM
 － 5456 DATA $32,224,135,169$ ，$, 141,176,10$ DI － 5464 DATA $32,134,3,24$ ，$, 16,32,128,3$ LA － 5472 DATA 32，15「，175，32，12，175，132，253 AP －548 J DATA133，254，76，112，21，238，176，19 OK － 5488 DATA $32,187,21,162,2,32,198,255 \mathrm{HD}$ － 5496 DATA173，176，15，24），13，32，228， 255 OD －55r， 4 DATA133，253，32，228，255，133，254， 76 IF － 5512 DATA144，21，32，228，255，32，228， 255 MC －552 J DATA 32，238，19，32，228，255，32，2r，2 PB － 5528 DATA2 2 ， $5,165,144,24$ r，246，169，2， 32 HJ － 5536 DATA195，255，32，2r 4，255，96，32， 3 FC － 5544 DATA136，164，23，2 2 • $, 115,138,166,22$ DI － 5552 DATA224，37，176，1•1，14ヶ，ノ，255， 32 CG
 － 5568 DATA169，2，168，162，8，32，186，255 PJ
 － 5584 DATA162，248，16r，22，32，189，255， 32 LI － 5592 DATA192，255，96，2ヶ1，13，176，35，2ノ1 NH －56rfj DATA 12,24 r，32，32， $86,121,32,12$ HB －56r， 8 DATA175，162，ノ，142，厅，255，162， 18 KM － 5616 DATA 32，2r）4，2r5，152，232，32，2r， $4,205 \mathrm{AB}$ － 5624 DATA $32,216,2$ r） $5,168,169$ ，「，32， 3 KE － 5632 DATA175，24，96，32，86，121，32， 12 JO －564 J DATA175，164，23，2rر，19，166，22，224 IF － 5648 DATA $37,176,13,149$ ，「，255，32，218 EL － 5656 DATA2 $55,168,169$, 厅，32，3，175， 96 AD － 5664 DATA $76,69,19,133,2,16)^{\prime}, 88,169 \mathrm{JF}$ － 5672 DATA 22，32，226，67，144，8，1厄55，166 FO －568 DATA162，r，24，76，33，67，16r， 77 BH － 5688 DATA169，22，32，226，67，144，8，1ऽ5 JL － 5696 DATA138，162，255，24，76，33，67， 56 PK －57r）DATA165，2，76，33，67，86，87， 69 IH － 5712 DATA 69，2ヶノ3，86，82，69，65，196，ケ JN －572丁 DATA 86，8（J，79，75，197，86，83， 65 IO － 5728 DATA $86,197,86,76,79,65,196,86$ NO － 5736 DATA 66，82，73，78，199，86，83， 69 JF － 5744 DATA $78,196,86,68,85,77,2$（1）8， 86 KN － 5752 DATA 87，82，73，84，197，「，224，门 CM －576 DATA2 1 ， $8,31,201,46,176,23,233,38$ IH － 5768 DATA168，185，196，22，133，36，169， 22 JG － 5776 DATA133，37，169，88，24，151，36，144 PD － 5784 DATA 2，23r），37，133，36，24，76，2 55 HI － 5792 DATA 81,2 （ノ1， $13,176,249,2$（1），12，24（）AC －58 jr DATA 11，169，77，133，36，169，22，133 OJ －58ノ8 DATA 37，76，2「5，81，169，「，32，215 MM － 5816 DATA255，169，82，133，36，169，22，133 DE
 － 5832 DATA 21， $26,31,2$（ $1,46,176,16,233 \mathrm{DH}$
－584［J DATA $38,168,185,241,22,168,185,227 \mathrm{HM}$ － 5848 DATA 22， $72,136,185,227,22,72,24 \mathrm{OH}$ － 5856 DATA $76,169,75,45,19,1$ 1ر9，2rر， 48 LM － 5864 DATA $21,73,19,76,19$, ァ， 2 r， 165 HG － 5872 DATA 21，1，3，5，7，9，11， 13 LA


Starting address in hex：C000 Ending address in hex：C647
SYS to start： 49152
Flankspeed required for entry！See page 59.
Crjos：4C 64 Cre ejos ejes ejos ejes ejos 71





 Crj38： 49 4E 47 2r 49 4E 534567 Cか40： 525445448 D 204953 BA Crر48：2r 554 E 52454144416 A C「5の： 42 4C 45 A8 $2049 \quad 53$ 2丁 A9 CrJ58： 4 E 4 F 54204 F 4 E 20446 C Crر6r： 4953 4B 8D A9 गرण 85 3A 3F CrJ68：2厅 9r）FF A9 93 2r D2 FF 49 Crग7ケ：2r 2F C6 2r，C9 FF A9 4963
 Crر8）：29 CC FF A5 2D 8D ケフ7 Cr） 95 Cケ88：A5 2E 8D ノر8 Cr A5 2B 85 ケ9 Crر9！：FB A5 2C 85 FC Ar）「4 B1 37 Cノノ98：FB C9 22 Frj ノ8 2r 1D C6 7D Cr」の：Dr F3 4C D8 C5 A4 FC 8C 7E CrJA8：厅A Cr，A5 FB 8D r9 Cr 1884
 CケB8：A5 19 A6 1A A4 1B 2 O BD D5 CノCノ：FF A9 198516 A9 ノ1 A2 6C
 CrjDr：AE rر7 Cr，AC rs Cr） 2 Cr D5 B2 CrJD8： FF 8E rjF Cr 8 C 1r Cr $2 r$ B4 CrJO：C1 F5 2r 2 F C6 2 2r C6 FF 95 CJE8：20 CF FF 85 FD 2r CF FF 4C CrJF！： 85 FE 2r E7 FF A5 FD A6 C7 CrF8：FE C9 36 Dr rs 4 Er 32 Fr Dr C1ヶر）： 26 C9 3r）Dr irs Er 3 Cr Dr D8 C198：「2 FO 24 Ar 1020 CA C5 80 C11ヶ：A5 FD 2r D2 FF A5 FE 2r 6B C118：D2 FF A9 29 2 10 D2 FF A9 5A C12ヶ：厅D 2r D2 FF 4C 9D Cr A厅 6B C128：1F 2r）CA C5 4C 9D Cr A厅 43

 C145： 85 FB AD 「ر8 Cr） 85 FC A9 64 C148：厅6 8D ケD Cの A9 ケر）8D ケE EE C150：Cr 2r 1D C6 Fr， 1118 AD DC C158：ケD Cケ 69 ケ6 9ヶ ケ3 EE ケE 26

C16ヶ：Cr）8D ケD Cr 4C 51 C1 AD 89 C168：r99 Cr， 85 FB AD rJA Cr 85 B 1 C17r：FC Ars rرの B1 FB 8D 11 Cr 1 B C178：C8 B1 FB 8D 12 C 18 AD 15 C18ヶ：ノ9 Crر 6D ケD Cr 8 D 15 Cr E8 C188：AD 厅A Cr 6D ケE Cr，8D 16 Er C190：Cr 38 AD 11 Cr ED ケ9 Cr，Cr C198：8D 厂B Cr）AD 12 Cr，ED 厂A 6A C1Ar：Cr 8 D （JC Cr $A D$ OC Cr 38 6E C1A8：CD 厅E Cr Fr，「4 4 Br 19 9r， 94
 C1B8：Fr 17 Br OC 29 7A C5 29 FD C1Cr： 4 B C5 29 A2 C5 4C D1 C1 3A
 C1Dノ：C5 AD ケ9 Cr 85 FB AD リA 47
 C1E厅：ケرノ A9 FF 91 FB C8 Cr $\rho 5$ A6 C1E8：3ヶ F9 A9 गرण 91 FB 18 A5 ر） 8 C1F厅：FB 69 「6 9r，厄2 E6 FC 8558 C1F8：FB AD 15 Cr）C5 FB Dr $D F$ EA C2ヶر）：AD 16 Cr C5 FC Dr $D 8$ A5 96 C2丁8：2B A4 2C 2 の 37 A5 AD 戶7 B5
 C218：2B 85 FB A5 2C 85 FC AC B9 C22ヶ：け2 B1 FB 8D 川5 Cr C8 B1 9D


 C24ノ：8D 戶7 Cr AC ノ8 Cr 203762 C248：A5 A5 2B 85 FB A5 2C 8597 C250：FC Ar，r4 B1 FB C9 FF Fr）5A C258：「5 29 1D C6 Dケ F3 Ar）「2 C8 C269：B1 FB 8D ©5 Cr C8 B1 FB D7 C268：8D ヶ6 Cケ A5 FB 8D ヶ9 Cケ B5 C27ノ：A5 FC 8D 「JA Cケ 2丁 1D C6 6F C278：As） 54 B1 FB C9 FF Fr）F5 7B C28f：A5 FB 8D 15 Cr A5 FC 8D B5 C288： $16 \mathrm{Cr} A D$ r， 7 Cr 85 FB AD 14
 C298： 15 Cr 8 D 11 Cr AD 16 Cr 52 C2Ar：8D 12 Cr 38 AD （JF Cr E9 Ar）

 C2B8：8D 厂B Cr）AD 1ヶ Cr，ED 1886

 C2Dヶ：『9 2ヶ 8E C5 2ヶ 4B C5 2ヶ 9 F C2D8：A2 C5 AD rر8 Cr）8D 12 Cr 18 C2Eの：AD rر 7 Cr 8D 11 Cr 38 ED DB C2E8：ケ9 Cr，8D ケB Cr $A D$ rر 8 Cr， 82
 C2F8：C4 A5 2B A4 2C 2 万 37 A5 5C C3rر）：AD r，9 Cr， 85 FB AD rA Cr 71 C3ノ8： 85 FC 4C 95 Cr A5 FB 8D 5C C31ヶ：「3 Cr，A5 FC 8D rر4 Cr，Ar） 69
 C32ヶ：C6 Dr F4 4C B2 C4 C9 22 5C C328：Drノ ノB C8 B1 FB Fケ，EF C9 25

C33r）： 22 Fr E6 Dr，F5 C9 8F Fr，3B C338：E5 C9 83 Fr）E1 C9 89 Fr） 82 C34ノ：「JA C9 8D FO 「J6 C9 A7 FO FA C348：ر2 D 9 CE C8 B1 FB C9 2r， 4 A C350：Dr，r）2 Fr，F7 8D 1E Cr 8 C r5 C358： 17 Cr， 2 r，EE C5 A2 rرr）AD 55
 C368：Frj 厂，C9 30 3r） 11 C9 3A A3 C37r：1r）ケD 9D 2C Cr，C8 E8 B1 7B C378：FB 8D 1E Cr 4C 6A C3 A5 厅1 C38）：FE C9 23 D 1 ノJ3 4C A5 C4 F6 C388：E厅 「رの Drر 「3 4C 1A C3 8C F3 C39「： 18 CO 8 A A8 8 E 1B CO A2 A9
 C3A「：1D 38 E9 3r， 4818 AD 314 F C3A8：Cr 7D 21 CO 8D $31 \mathrm{Cr} A D \mathrm{~F} 5$
 C3B8： 6838 E9 r1 Dr，E6 E8 Cr，A5
 C3C8：8D 1C Cr，AD ケ5 Cr）8D 3367 C3Dr：Cr AD r6 Cr，8D 34 Cr A5 2E C3D8：FB 8D 19 Cr）A5 FC 8D 1A 86 C3Eの：Cr $A D$ r3 Cr） 85 FB AD 9446 C3E8：Cr） 85 FC Ar）け2 B1 FB CD 4A C3Fの： 31 Cr D C 「 8 C8 B1 FB CD FF C3F8： 32 Cr Ff） 27 2厅 1D C6 Fr F8
 C4ヶ8：厅3 EE 34 Cr 8D 33 Cr 4 C BC C41ر：EB C3 A9 ر1 8D 1C Cケ AD 82 C418： 31 Cr 8D $33 \mathrm{C} \Gamma$ AD 32 Cr 2C C42の：8D 34 Cr A9 2C 85 FB A9 A3 C428：C 58 FC AD 34 C厂 AE 33 EF C430：Cr）2厅 F9 C5 18 6D 1C Cr 33 C438：8D 1D Cr AC 18 Cr AD 19 EF C440：Cr 85 FB AD 1A Cr 85 FC 8D C448：8D 12 Cr） 189865 FB 9r）4B C450：ग3 EE 12 Cr 8D $11 \mathrm{Cr} A D 22$ C458：1D Cr CD 1 B C $\boldsymbol{C}$ Fr， 1 F 15 FF
 C468：8D ケB Cケ 2ヶ E9 C4 4C 7E 5B C47ノ：C4 38 AD 1D C 5 ED 1B Cケ C2 C478：8D 厅B Cケ 2の 4B C5 A2 戶1 A6 C488：AD 1C Cr）Fr， 54 CE 1D Cr $A C$ C488：CA AC 17 Cr BD 2B Cr 9113 C49ヶ：FB C8 EC 1D Cr 10 「3 E8 1C C498：D $\mathcal{C}$ F2 84 FE A5 FB A4 FC 23 C4Aの： 2 ग 37 A5 A4 FE A9 2C CD E4 C4A8：1E Cケ Drر ケ3 4C 4B C3 4C ๗3 C4Br： 1 A C3 A5 FB 8D 13 Cr A5 37 C4B8：FC 8D $14 \mathrm{Cr} A D$ 厅3 Cケ 85 のF C4Cr：FB AD r4 Cr） 85 FC C8 AD 28 C4C8： 95 Cr 91 FB C8 AD 16 Cr 59 C4Dr： 91 FB 2r）1D C6 Frj 1118 7C
 C4Eの：「6 Cr，8D r5 Cr）4C C6 C4 D2 C4E8：6r）AD 11 Cr 85 5F AD 12 6D C4Fの：Cr 85 6r） 38 AD 11 Cr）ED 3D C4F8：厅B Cr， 8558 AD 12 Cケ ED 11 C5ヶノノ：「」 Cr $85 \quad 5938$ A5 5F ED D6

C5ヶ8：リF Cr，A8 84 5A A5 6け ED 53 C51ヶ：15 Cr AA 38 A5 5F E5 5A ケ9 C518： 85 5F Br」 13 C6 60 38 A5 B5 C52ヶ： 58 E5 5A 8558 Bfノ け2 C6 1ر C528：59 B1 5F 9158 C8 Dr F9 1r C53r）：E6 6r，E6 59 E8 Dr F2 38 9C

 C548：1r Cr，6r，AD 11 Cr 85 5F DD C55 ：AD 12 Cr， 85 6r）AD 厅JF CO 34 C558： 85 5A AD 10，Cr） 85 5B 18 AF C56ヶ：$A D$ rرF Cr 6 D ヶB Cr 8 D ヶF B 3 C568：Cr $8558 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{1r}, \mathrm{Cr}, \mathrm{6D} \mathrm{OC} \mathrm{FE}$ C57r）：Cr 8 D 1r Cr， 8559 2r） BF 4 E C578：A3 6r， 38 AD 厅D Cr，ED 厅， 29



 C5Ar）：Cr 6r， 18 AD ヶ7 Cr）6D ヶB C7

 C5B8：ヶ7 Cヶ ED ヶB Cケ 8D ヶ7 Cr 8 F
 C5C8：Cr 60 B9 $35 \mathrm{Cr} \rho 98297 \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{~A}$ C5Dr：20 D2 FF C8 28 10 F3 6r， 19 C5D8：AD r，7 Cr 85 AE 85 2D AD E2
 C5E8：2ヶ 5E A6 6C り2 A厅 A2 ノ8 C7 C5FO：A9 rjo 9D 2C Cr CA 10 FA FA C5F8： 6 6 $85 \quad 62 \quad 86 \quad 63$ A2 9 9r） $38 \quad 96$ C6rر）： 2049 BC 20 DF BD 20 87 8B C6rj8：B4 2r，A6 B6 AA A厅，rر）E8 6E C619：CA Fr 「ر7 B1 2291 FB C8 FC C618：D 5 F6 A5 19 6r，Ar，「رの B1 51 C62ヶ：FB 85 FD C8 B1 FB 85 FC 98 C628：A5 FD 85 FB B1 FB 60 A9 15




FROM PAGE 15
Starting address in hex：C100 Ending address in hex：CF3F
SYS to start： 49408

## Flankspeed required for entry！See page 59.

C1ヶヶ： 20 E9 C1 20 r，9 C1 4C 6B 6E C1ヶ8：CD 78 AD 1A Dケ ケ9 ケ1 8D 7E C11ノ：1A Dr，A9 7F 8D ケD DC A9 45
 C12r）： 11 Dr） 29 7F 8D 11 D $\wp$ A9 C3 C128：C1 8D 15 「3 A9 33 8D 14 厅E C130：「3 58 6r，AD 19 Dr） 29 r1 $A D$ C138：D 5 厂8 A9 戶1 8D 19 Dケ 4C 7F

C140： 81 EA A9 戶1 8D 19 Dケ A5 74 C148：FB 48 A5 FC 48 A9 rر） 85 A6 C15ヶ：FB A9 Cr 85 FC A2 ヶر）EC C8 C158：3C ヶ3 F厅 「B 18 A5 FB 69 B6 C16け：厅7 85 FB E8 4C 57 C1 A厅 D7 C168：गر）A2 ग2 B1 FB 9D 厅ر）D 29 C17ヶ：E8 E8 C8 Crر ヶ7 Dr」 F4 18 Br C178：A5 FB 692385 FB Arj $\mathrm{f} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { f }} \mathrm{C}$ C8 C18ヶ：A2 ヶ2 B1 FB 9D 厅1 Drر E8 2B C188：E8 C8 Cケ ケر 7 D 54 F4 A5 85

 C1A「：F6 18 A5 FB 692385 FB 5F C1A8：A厅 गر B1 FB 9928 D 9 C8 52 C1Bケ：Cケ ゥ 7 Dr F6 AE 3C ケ3 BD EB C1B8：8C Cr，8D 1厅 Dr BD 91 Cr， 84 C1Cr：8D 15 Dr，AE 3C r3 E8 E厅 EB C1C8：厄4 Dケ ノ2 A2 ケケ 8E 3C ケ3 1ヶ C1Dr：BD D3 CB 8D 12 D 128858 C C1D8：FC 6885 FB AD 厅D DC 2981 C1Eの：ण1 Fr）ण3 4C 31 EA 4C 81 ケC C1E8：EA AD 厅E DC 29 FE 8D 厅E 3「 C1Fの：DC A5 ر1 29 FB 85 ケ1 A2 C2


 C21ヶ： 33 E8 Dr，E5 A2 गر厅 BD D7 1B C218：CB 9D rر厅 34 E8 Ef 2r $D r \boldsymbol{7 r}$ C22ヶ：F5 A5 ر1 「9 「4 85 ヶ1 AD FD C228：ノE DC ノの9 厅1 8D 「JE DC 6r，F5 C23r：A2 गر厅 BD F8 CB 2r）D2 FF 48 C238：E8 E厅 5A Dr，F5 A2 今A A9 79 C24r： 81 9D Ar， 14 9D 68 r5 9D AC C248：3r） 166 9D F8 rf6 A9 r）6 9D 68 C255：AJ D8 9D 68 D9 9D 3r，DA 52 C258：9D F8 DA A9 83 9D C8 15461
 C268：厅77 A9 厅E 9D C8 D8 9D 9r， 94 C27ノ：D9 9D 58 DA 9D 2厅 DB E8 9D C278：E厅 28 Dr C3 A9 ケرノ 8D 2厅 6D

 C29「：8D A9 厄4 8D 71 ग5 8D 3996 C298：厄6 8D 厄1 厄7 A9 82 8D D1 BF C2Aノ：ر4 8D 99 「5 8D 61 「6 8D 53 C2A8： 29 「ر7 A9 「ر6 8D A9 D8 8D 26 C2B「： 71 D9 8D 39 DA 8D ケ1 DB 「8 C2B8：8D D1 D8 8D 99 D9 8D 61 Ef C2Cノ：DA 8D 29 DB 18 A厅 厅ر）A2 89 C2C8： 17 2の Fr，FF A2 ر厅 CD 52 A3 C2Drs：CC 2r，D2 FF E8 E厅 4 B Dr 76 C2D8：F5 AD 4「 「3 C9 「2 Fケ JJ 8A C2E厅：A2 गノ 8A 9D Cケ DB E8 E厅 12 C2E8： 27 Dr F8 8D 43 ग3 6丁 A9 B7 C2F厅：FF 8D 1C D 9 A9 介1 8D 26 C9 C2F8：Dr）A9 ケ9 8D 25 Drر A2 ノرァ A2 C3rرrs：8A 9D ros Cr，E8 EO 91 Dr 15 C3ヶ8：F8 A2 rرァ A9 46 9D 23 Cr 15 C31ノ：A9 6E 9D 2A Cケ A9 96 9D 8E

C318： 31 Cr，A9 BE 9D 38 Cr，A9 B2
 C328：E2 8D 4C 厅3 A9 FE 8D 8C AA
 C338：8F Cr A2 गノノ 8E 4D ケ3 E8 F2 C34ヶ：BD AD CC 8D 戶1 D $\wp$ A9 35 B6
 C35！：8D 17 Dr 8D 1D Dr 8D 5221 C358：ノ3 8D 53 ノ3 18 A9 厅5 6D 73 C36『：3F 厅3 8D 27 Dr A9 F8 8D 58 C368：F8 r） 6 6 CE 53 ग3 AD 53 EE

 C38f： 85 FB A9 Cr 85 FC A2 गノ 91 C388：E4 「2 Fケ ノB 18 A5 FB 69 8E C39「：け7 85 FB E8 4C 88 C3 A厅 3B C398：رगノ B1 FB AA CA 8A 85 FD C9 C3A厅：C9 FF Dr गB A6 戶2 BD 8C 39 C3A8：Cr 39 B1 CC 9D 8C Cr A5 B1 C3Br：FD 91 FB C8 Cケ ケ 7 Dケ E1 7F C3B8：E6 厄2 A5 厄2 C9 厄4 D D BE A6
 C3C8： 46 ग3 4A 4A 4A 4A 1869 BC C3Dノ：3ヶ9 99 A4 『 7 C8 BD 46 ケ3 16 C3D8： 29 गF 18 69 3r 99 A4 叩7 ケ8 C3E厅：C8 E8 E8 Cr）$\rho 6$ Dr Er A2 96 C3E8：गの Ar，ケر）BD 47 ग3 4A 4 A 26 C3Fr： 4 A 4 A 1869 3r） 99 CC 187 A4 C3F8：C8 BD 47 ケ3 29 ケF 186983

 C41ヶ： 69 3r）8D BC 厅7 AD 43 「3 EE C418： $18 \quad 69$ 30 8D E4 け7 6r）AD 51 C42 ：： 44 ग3 $4 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~A} 18 \quad 6912$ C428：3r）8D B3 rر AD 44 r3 29 BE
 C438： 45 ग3 $4 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~A} \cdot 4 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~A} 18 \quad 69$ 2B C44r：30 8D DB ハ7 AD 45 厅3 29 FF C448：رF 1869 3r，8D DC ケл7 6r，DA
 C458：8D 48 ノ3 8D 49 ノ3 8D 4A E2 C46ヶ：ر3 8D 4B ノ3 8D 3D ر3 8D 9A C468：3F 「3 A9 ノ1 8D 3E 「3 8D B1 C47ヶ： 44 厄3 8D 45 「3 A9 ر3 8D C7 C478： 42 ग3 8D 43 ノ3 2の ノノC C4 82 C48ヶ：2 5 C3 C3 4C 1F C4 AE 3 F 46
 C49「：8E 4F ケ3 8E 5ヶ ノ3 18 AD 19 C498：4F ر3 69 ケE 8D 4F ノ3 AD EF
 C4A8：F8 38 A5 「2 E9 「1 85 「2 F3
 C4B8：ग3 BD 44 ग3 4A 4A 4A 4A E9
 C4C8： 18 A5 FB 65 门2 85 FB C8 34 C4Dr：Cr गノA Dr F4 BD 44 「3 29 8F C4D8：رF 1865 FB C9 2C 9rر 「2 E9 C4E厅：A9 2C 4A 85 FB 38 A9 19 7D C4E8：E5 FB 8D 54 ر3 6rر CE 3E 1D

C4Fr）：『3 AD 3E 「3 Fr）队1 6r）A9 DE C4F8：厂6 8D 3E 「3 AD 「4 DC 2985

 C51ヶ：8D 3D r3 Arر ノرノ AE 3D 「3 6D C518：B9 B8 CC 3D 91 Cケ Fr $\int 6$ DD C52ヶ：C8 Crj ヶ7 Dr）F3 6r） 84 「2 5C C528：BD 8C Cr， 19 B8 CC 9D 8C FB


 C548：3D 厅3 B9 BF CC 9D 23 Cr 5r C55ヶ：AD rر4 DC 29 ヶ7 C9 ノ5 9r）6E C558：门1 6r，A8 B9 C3 CC 9D 46 9rر C56r）：Cr）B9 CA CC 9D 69 Cr）AD E7
 C57ア：队1 6け 38 AD 4F 厄3 E9 け1 F4 C578：8D 4F ノ3 AD 5か ग3 E9 गノ 43
 C588：BD 91 Cr 19 B8 CC 9D 9166 C59ヶ：Cr）CE 41 ग3 A2 2ケ 8 E 12 C7 C598：D4 E8 8E 12 D4 6r，A9 Jرण D5 C5Ar：AA 9D rر丁 D4 E8 Er 18 Dr 75 C5A8：F8 A9 رF 8D 18 D4 A9 21 9F C5Br：8D ग5 D4 A9 رA 8D ر1 D4 2F C5B8：8D गF D4 A9 ノ8 8D رC D4 4A C5Cケ：A9 गD 8D 厂8 D4 A9 53 8D 6C C5C8： 13 D4 6r AC 4C 厅3 B9 9158 C5Dr：Cr） 85 FB B9 8C Cr， 85 FC 9C C5D8： 18 AD 厅ر）D9 69 29 85 FD 7C

 C5Fの：رण）A5 FB 3D B8 CC Fr）2A 7r C5F8：A5 FC 3D B8 CC Dr 23 8A DC C6rر）： 1865 FE A8 B9 rرr Cr C5 65 C6rs8：FD Br） 17 A9 fors 99 ror Crs D1 C615： 9923 Cr）AC 4C 厄3 B9 91 D4 C618：Cr 3D B1 CC 9991 Cr 2 2r Ar
 C628：C3 C3 A厅 2丁 8C गB D4 C8 A5 C63ヶ：8C 厅B D4 AC 3F 门3 78 F8 FC C638： 18 B9 4A ग3 69 ケ1 99 4A A5 C64ヶ：厄3 B9 48 ๗3 69 गرゥ 994893 C648：ग3 B9 46 ग3 69 गرण 994697 C650：rj3 D8 58 6r，Ars ors AD 91 C4 C658：CO OD 92 CH IJD 93 CN OD E7


 C678：FB 84 ग2 A9 Cr 85 FC A2 8 A C685：rر） 86 FD 84 FE A4 け2 B9 E8 C688： 46 Cr 49 FF AA 38 A4 厄2 62 C690：B9 rjrs Cr，FD D1 CC A6 FD 4C C698：A4 FE 9r， 61 C9 4A Br）5D 5r C6Aノ：BD 8C Cr 39 B8 CC Dr 55 9r） C6A8：BD 91 Cr） 39 B8 CC Fr 4 D B5 C6B5：A9 गر斤 8D 5F 厄3 B9 B8 CC 89 C6B8： 49 FF 3D 91 Cr 8D 5C 厅3 7E C6Cケ：BD 91 Cr）8D 5D 厅3 A9 25 8D

C6C8：3D 5E rر3 A2 6r，Ar rرの 88 E3 C6D（1：D $)$ FD CA Dr）FA AD 5F r3 46 C6D8： 49 队1 8D 5F 戶3 AA 18 A9 7 F C6Eヶ：2ヶ 6D 5F r3 8D 12 D4 BD ヶ3 C6E8：5C ग3 A6 FD 9D 91 Cr）CE AB C6Fr：5E ग3 AD 5E ケ3 Dr）D4 A9 Br C6F8：ر1 8D 51 ग3 6r，A6 FD A4 85
 C7ア8：4C 81 C6 18 A5 FB 69 け7 C6
 C718：厅3 4C 81 C6 6け CE 52 厅3 34
 C728：8D 52 厅3 AD رゥノ DC 49 今F ED C73ヶ： 85 ケ2 29 ケ3 Dr リ5 A9 गرr 63 C738：8D 4D 厅3 A5 な2 29 『3 Fr DA C745：4B AD 4D 厄3 Dr 46 A9 戶1 4B C748：8D 4D ケ3 A5 厅2 29 厄1 Fr E8 C75ヶ：ر3 CE 4C 厅3 A5 『2 29 「2 44 C758：Fケ ग3 EE 4C ケ3 AD 4C 厄3 87 C76ヶ：C9 FF Dr 厅5 A9 厅3 8D 4C 86
 C77リ：4C ग3 AA BD AD CC 8D ハ1 31 C778：Dr A9 35 8D ケノノ Dr CE F8 4E C78゚：厅7 A9 F8 8D F8 ¢7 EA EA 8D C788：EA EA EA EA A5 门2 29 ケ4 ノ9 C790：FO JC AE गO DO CA EO 34 EC

 C7A8：Er Er Dr $\rho 1$ CA 8E rرr Dr 66
 C7B8：厅2 29 गC Fr 33 AD F8 厄7 C1 C7Cr： 49 厄6 8D F8 ヶ7 C9 F8 Dr 31 C7C8：ر9 A2 10 8E 04 D4 E8 8E 63 C7Dノ： 14 D4 EA EA EA EA EA EA 2B C7D8：EA EA EA EA EA EA EA EA 30 C7E ：EA EA EA EA EA EA EA EA 38 C7E8：EA EA EA EA EA EA EA EA 45
 C7F8：FF A2 fors BD D8 CC 2r，D2 F1

 C81ヶ：D D JC A9 厅1 8D 34 D9 A9 DC
 C82ヶ：8D 36 D9 A9 ノB 8D 34 D9 ノE C828：AD rر厅 DC 29 1C 49 1C 85 E2

 C84の：8E 4ケ ノ3 C9 1ヶ D 5 C4 A2 24 C848： 07 A厅 19918 20 Fr）FF A9 CB
 C858： 17 Dの F8 6丁 A2 け7 Aの リF F2 C86ヶ： 18 2r Fr，FF A2（ر） 5 ，BD EF D9 C868：CC 2r D2 FF E8 Er 「ノ8 Dr）CA C87ノ：F5 18 AD 3F ر3 6931 8D 96 C878：2E 「5 A9 「5 85 け2 A2 ग丁 84
 C888：C6 厅2 A5 『2 D D F4 A2 け7 68



C8Aの：Dr F6 6r，A9 rرの 85 FB 8579 C8A8：FC 85 FD 85 FE 85 FF A2 D5 C8Br）：ر厅 18 A5 FB 65 r） 25 FB 53 C8B8：A5 FC 69 رノノ 85 FC E8 E4 15 C8Cr）：门2 Dr EE 38 A5 FB E5 「， 244 C8C8： 85 FB A5 FC E9 fر厅 85 FC 59 C8Dr：A2 rر厅 18 A5 FB 65 FD 8516 C8D8：FD A5 FC 65 FE 85 FE A5 rر8
 C8E8：Dr E8 6r，A9 rر厅 8D Br 「」2 EC C8Fの：AD rر厅 DC 29 1r，Fr，F9 A2 42 C8F8：厅7 Ar，厅F 18 2ヶ Fr，FF A2 7B

 C91ヶ： 6931 8D 2E ケ5 A2 ノ8 Arノ B6
 C92ヶ：F7 CC 2r，D2 FF E8 E厅 2r，C1
 C93ヶ：C8 A9 ヶر） 85 FB A5 ग2 8551 C938：FC A5 FC C9 厅A 9r，JC 38 8ノ C945：A5 FC E9 गA 85 FC E6 FB 3C C948：4C 39 C9 18 A5 FB 69 3r）EA C95ノ：8D 54 厅5 A5 FC 69 3厅 8D か1 C958： 55 ग5 A5 FB ケA リА ЮА ЮА 7C C96ヶ：ग5 FC AE Brノ け2 9D 44 ग3 A8 C968：A9 गر 8D A7 门2 8D A8 け2 81 C97ノ：8D A9 戶2 8D AA 戶2 4C AB DB C978：C9 38 A5 FD E9 リフ 85 FD 92 C98ノ：A5 FE E9 गرノ 85 FE 78 F8 厄5 C988： 18 AD AA ग2 69 け7 8D AA A3
 C998：ण2 AD A8 厄2 69 गر 0 D A8 92 C9A「：队2 AD A7 厄2 69 厄ر 8D A7 98 C9A8：门2 D8 58 A5 FD Dr CA A5 Cケ C9Br）：FE Dr C6 18 A2 ग8 A厅 1 F C9 C9B8：2r Fr，FF A5 FF Dr BA A2 9D C9C゚：厄ノ BD A9 『2 4A 4A 4A 4A 53 C9C8： 1869 3厅 2 2 18 D2 FF BD A9 44
 C9D8：FF E8 E厅 「2 D D E3 A2 4r，3C C9Er：Ar，$\rho \boldsymbol{\rho} \rho 88$ Dr，FD CA Dr，FA 6F C9E8：AD गرण DC 291349138591 C9Fの：FB 29 厅1 Fr）rJC E6 r2 A5 A2 C9F8：ण2 C9 1A 9r）「4 A9 队1 85 A3

 CA19：厅2 A5 FB C9 10 Fr，「3 4C CD CA18：2E C9 AE B丁 厄 2 AD A9 戶2 CA CA2の：9D 57 厅3 AD AA 「2 9D 5565 CA28：「3 EE Brノ rر2 AD Br r） 2 CD FA CA30：4r）「3 Fr）「3 4C Fr）C8 6r）CD CA38：AD 8D 厅2 29 厂1 F厅 「8 A9 42 CA45：ग6 8D 20 D 5 4C 38 CA A9 BD CA48：rر丁 8D 2r）Dr 6r，2r，3r）C2 3A
 CA58：C4 2の EF C2 2の 9E C5 2の 94 CA6ア： 86 C4 2ヶ 5 C C8 2ヶ 54 C6 2C CA68：AD 51 ग3 Frノ ノ1 6r 20 1D F9 CA7！：C7 2r CB C5 2r， 38 CA 2r 2D

CA78：6B C3 A2 ハ1 Aの णノノ 88 Dr 45 CA8）：FD CA Dr FA 4C 65 CA 20 B1 CA88：5r）C4 A9 r） 2 8D 4r rJ3 2r） 3 A CA90：3r）C2 2r F1 C7 2r，EB C8 32 CA98：2r 4D CA AD 51 厄3 C9 厄1 9D
 CAA8：A2 2r）8E rر4 D4 E8 8E r）4 4E CABr）：D4 EE 3F r， 3 AD 3F r3 CD 74 CAB8：4r）厄3 Drj 「5 A9 厄ر）8D 3F 48 CACケ：け3 AD 51 ケ3 C9 「2 Dr 3395 CAC8：AE 3F ग3 78 F8 18 BD 4445 CADノ：ر3 69 ノ1 9D 44 「3 18 BD F8 CAD8：4A ग3 7D 55 ग3 9D 4A ग3 E6 CAE厅：BD 48 厅3 7D 57 ग3 9D 48 A7
 CAF厅：ण3 A9 「رノ 9D 55 ग3 9D 5788

 CBr」8： 91 Cr 8D 92 Cr 8D 93 Cr 1D CB1ヶ：8D 94 C厅 A9 ヶ3 8D 21 D 1 1F CB18：8D 2r）Dr，A2 rر）BD 17 CD DB CB2（J：2 2 D 2 FF E8 Ef 1 C Dr，F5 BF CB28： 18 A2 厅3 A厅 गC 29 F厅 FF A3 CB3r：A2 गر厅 BD 33 CD 2r）D2 FF 84 CB38：E8 E $\int 11$ D 11 F5 AD 4r 「3 CA
 CB48：厅C 2r Fr，FF A2 厄ر厂 BD 44 厂A CB5（）：CD 2r）D2 FF E8 Er 11 Dr BC CB58：F5 A2 rر厅 Ar，rر厅 BD 47 厄3 99 CB60： 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 1869 3r） 99 D4 CB68：DE ケر4 C8 BD 47 ग3 29 ケF 54 CB7ノ： 1869 3r） 99 DE 「ر4 C8 E8 5rر CB78：E8 Eの リ6 Dr Eの A2 ケケ Aの 3D CB80：गر）BD 46 ग3 4A 4A 4A 4A Br CB88： 1869 3丁 99 8E 「 4 C8 BD EC CB9ヶ： 46 ケ3 29 けF 1869 3ヶ 99 5D CB98：－8E 「4 C8 E8 E8 E厅 「6 D $ケ$ 7D
 CBA8： 18 A2 18 A厅 $\rho 9$ 2丁 F厅 FF 36 CBBr：A2 गر）BD 55 CD 2厅 D2 FF 27 CBB8：E8 Er 16 Dr F5 AD rjr DC E9 CBCr： 29 1介 Dr）F9 A9 93 20 D2 F4 CBC8：FF AD rj）DC 29 10 Fr F9 77


 CBE8：1E 1E 1E 1E 厅E 厅6 厅2 ケرノ 77 CBFO：FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FO
 CCrر厂： $41434 \mathrm{~B} \quad 2 \mathrm{f} \quad 52414345$ rرC CCrs：2r 5r， 524 F 4752414 D 42 CC1ر：4D 4544204259 2r） $9 \mathrm{E} \quad 61$ CC18：4A $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 48 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{r} \boldsymbol{4} \quad 46454438$
 CC28：2 1 ， 43 4F 4 E 4345 5r 5456 CC3（）：3A 2 の 9 9E 54 4F 4D 204781 CC38： $4155 \quad 54 \quad 48 \quad 49 \quad 45 \quad 52 \quad 1551$ CC4厅： 2 の 26 2の 9 E 4 A 4 F 48 4E 75


CC5r）：2A 2A 2r， 2 2ر 5 5 4 C 41 59 1C CC58： 4552 2r） 23 31．3A 3r）3r） FE CC6r： 30 3r， 30 3r， 30 2r， 20 4C DD

 CC78：2厅 2の 5 5 $4 \mathrm{C} 41 \begin{array}{llllll} & 59 & 45 & 52 & 87\end{array}$ CC89： 2 2r $23 \quad 32$ 3A 3030303030 Fr
 CC90： 45 4C 3A 3r） 3 r）2r 2 2r 42 3F CC98： 414753 3A 3r，F9 FA FB CF

 CCBr： BE FD FB F7 EF DF BF 7 F 7 r
 CCCr）：6E 96 BE F9 FA FB FC FD 7r


 CCEO： 4 F 46 2r 5 5介 $4 \mathrm{C} 41 \quad 5945 \quad 13$
 CCF厅：4C $4159 \begin{array}{lllllll}55 & 52 & 20 & 31 & 53 & 14\end{array}$ CCF8： $\begin{array}{llllllllll}54 & 41 & 52 & 54 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 47 & 2 \rho & 34\end{array}$

 CD10：3A 2r， 3 3r 3 3r， 3 3r 3 3r 3 3r 93 EE

 CD28： 49 4E $414 \mathrm{C} \quad 2 \mathrm{f} 53434 \mathrm{~F} 53$ CD3ヶ： $5245 \quad 53$ 5介 4 4C $41 \quad 594597$ CD38： 52 2r $313 A 203030$ 3r）C6
 CD48： $45 \quad 52$ 2r） 32 3A 2 2r 3 3r 3 3r EC CD5r）： $30303030303030305245 \quad 29$ CD58： $53 \quad 53 \quad 2 r \begin{array}{lllllll}52 & 55 & 54 & 54 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & \mathrm{AE}\end{array}$
 CD68：4C 4159 A2 رノの $B D 7 F C D$ FC CD7ヶ：9D ヶر厅 3E BD 7F CE 9D ヶر F5





















 CE28：ros BE ros ros AA ros ros AA 3 C






 CE68：rر） 2 A 5A 8r，A5 A5 Aの AA 154 CE7r）：AA AO A5 A5 AO，2A 5A 8 8 ，AC
 CE8es：ejes eje ejes eje eres eje erej eje 80


 CEAS：AA ros ros BE ros ros AA rjos B4







 CEE8：ग2 2 A AA 8 A AE AA AA AA F8 CEFO：AA AA BA AA 8A 2E AA 「2 11










## ．．．COMING IN THE DECEMBER ISSUE OF AHOY！（ON SALE NOVEMBER 8）．．．




NOW PLAYING AT A SOFTWAREDEALER NEARYOU

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## HEAVY METAL IS SOLID GOLD!

Ever had that urge to be in command? To lead men against superior enemy forces . . . ? . . . Sure you have. But only the "legally brain dead'" want to be shot at for real. Well partner, fire up HEAVY METAL for an experience infinitely better than the 'real' thing.


Start out in the War Room devising a strategy to overrun enemy positions. Now jump inside an M1A1 Abrams main battle tank and feel the power of one of the most destructive land combat vehicles ever built. Your trigger finger itches when your 120 mm cannon is loaded . . . An enemy tank appears on your laser range finder . . . fire . . . a direct hit and pieces are scattered from here to Anchorage. Or hop behind the wheel of the XR311 FAV (Fast Attack Vehicle). This hot little beauty looks like a dune buggy, moves at speeds over 100 mph and is armed with TOW missiles. It's not a Lamborghini or a Porsche, but it easily blows them off the road.
Time to power up your ADATS (Air Defense Anti Tank System) and start knocking down incoming MIG Fighters. Seems easy until they start coming in 6 or 8 at a time. Now you're in serious trouble. But don't forget, you're also the Company Commander. Charlie Company is on the horn and wants to know what to do. $\square$ Attack? . . . Fall Back? . . . Just received word that your defense perimeters have been overrun and the General's on the Line. He wants to know what's going on up here???

Some were born to lead, others to follow. Maybe it's time to reevalutate.

Do you have what it takes to move up the ranks in todays army? Take the HEAVY METAL challenge and find out!



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