

For Owners And Users Of Commodore VIC-20"And 64"Personal Computers

## 

A fast-action twoplayer game written in machine language. For the VIC and 64.


The Data Base As A Home Information Center
A look at this powerful new software for personal computers.

Sea Route To India: A Historical Simulation.
A colorful and exciting recreation of the fiffeenth-century Portuguese voyages to India.

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SAVE NEW YORK." For the Commodore 64.

## FEATURES

The Electronic Castle: Managing Your Home With Your Computer Selby Bateman ..... 26
The Data Base As A Home Information Center Kathy Yakal ..... 32
Inside View: Dieter Demmer, The Programmer Behind Delphi's Oracle Kathy Yakal ..... 40
Getting Started With A Disk Drive, Part 5: Questions And Answers Charles Brannon ..... 106
The Inner World Of Computers, Part 5: Small Is Beautiful Tom Prendergast ..... 110
A Guide To Commodore Users Groups, PartI Kathy Yakal134$*$
$*$
$*$
$*$
$*$
$*$
$*$
GAMES
Cut-Off!: All-Machine-Language Game For Commodore 64 And VIC-20 Tom R. Halfhill ..... 46 V/64
Trenchfire Don Gibson ..... 52
Poker August J. Kwitowski ..... 56 V/64
REVIEWS
Data Manager For The Commodore 64 Dale F. Brown ..... 64
Purple Turtles Lance Elko ......................................
COMvoice: Voice Synthesizer For The VIC-20 Todd Heimarck ..... 70 ..... 64 ..... 76
Seafox For The VIC-20 Tony Roberts ..... V
EDUCATION/HOME APPLICATIONS
Computing For Families: Computer Show And Tell Fred D'Ignazio ..... 16
Tree Tutor For Tots Janet Arnold ..... 60 Guess America! For 64 Ellen Barcel ..... 6664
Sea Route To India: A Historical Simulation For The 64 M.J. Winter ..... V/64
PROGRAMMING
The Beginner's Corner C. Regena ..... 84
Machine Language For Beginners: Double Decker Richard Mansfield ..... 90
Making More Readable Listings Brent Dubach ..... 96
Power BASIC: ASCII/POKE Printer For VIC And 64 Todd Heimarck ..... 117 V/64
Dynamic SAVE For VIC And 64 Stephen S. Leven ..... 120
Hints And Tips: Printing Tables Pat Slater ..... 126 ..... V/64
DEPARTMENTS
The Editor's Notes Robert Lock ..... 6
Gazette Feedback Editors \& Readers ..... 10
HOTWARE: A Look At This Month's Best Sellers And The Software Industry Kathy Yakal ..... 78
VICreations Dan Carmichael ..... V/64
 ..... 128
News And Products ..... 132
PROGRAM LISTINGS
A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs ..... 143
How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs ..... 144
MLX: Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 And VIC-20 Charles Brannon ..... 145
The Automatic Proofreader ..... 146
Bug Swatter: Modifications And Corrections ..... 147
Program Listings ..... 148
Product Mart ..... 181
Advertisers Index ..... 184

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# THE EDITOR'S <br> notes 

## GAZETTE On Disk!

Last issue, we announced that we would be beginning a subscription service through which you could receive a monthly disk containing all significant programs from each issue of COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE. We promised full details in this issue, and here they are. We've revised it a bit from the structure that we briefly outlined in our February issue.

Rather than begin the program by actually extending your GAZETTE subscription, we're going to treat the GAZETTE Disk as a separate entity. Thus, you may subscribe to COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE, for example, and later subscribe to COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Disk. You could even subscribe to the GAZETTE Disk alone, but best make sure you can get your hands on a copy of that month's issue of the GAZETTE. All of the article text and explanations will still appear only in the magazine. The goal of GAZETTE Disk is to free you from the time and energy necessary to type all of these programs in every month. And the disk should save you debugging time as well.

Here's the information you'll need to begin your charter subscription to COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Disk:
The disk service will begin with the May or June issue of the gazette. The logistics of getting the service started require that these be the earliest possible issues.

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You'll receive each subscription issue by first class mail at approximately the same time you receive your copy of the magazine. If you order a single copy disk instead, you'll receive it approximately two weeks after you place your order.

Each issue's programs will arrive on a first quality disk, duplicated and tested to our specifications. Charter subscribers (those who subscribe prior to March 30), and those who order the first issue of the GAZETTE Disk, will receive as a bonus the excellent word procusing program by Charles Brannon that appeared in our January 1984 issue.

We're rather excited here about the launch of our first disk service. You'll save time and typing headaches, and we'll be delivering the same excellent quality in a format you won't have to debug. And best of all, we've taken an aggressive pricing
approach that allows us to deliver you a tremendous amount of first-rate software, including disk and postage, for less than $\$ 6$ a month on a twelve-month basis. By the way, you won't need to specify whether you have a VIC or a $64 \ldots$ each issue will be designed to have the programs for both.

Enjoy your GAZETTE this month, and weill look forward to sending you the first issue of the GAZETTE Disk.


Editor In Chief

To reserve your charter disk, write to COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Disk, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403. Indicate whether you wish to order (1) a twelve-month disk subscription for $\$ 69.95$, (2) a sixmonth disk subscription for $\$ 39.95$, or (3) a single issue for $\$ 7.95$ plus $\$ 1$ shipping/ handling. Outside the United States and Canada, please add an additional $\$ 3$ per individual disk ordered for shipping/handling. For a sixmonth subscription add an additional $\$ 18$. For a twelvemonth subscription, an additonal \$36. All prices are in US funds.

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## GAZETTE FEEDBACK

Do you have a question or a problem? Have you discovered something that could help other VIC-20 and Commodore 64 users? Do you have a comment about something you've read in COMPUTE's GAZETTE? We want to hear from you. Write to Gazette Feedback, COMPUTE's Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

## Restoring DATA

I am writing an educational program for my $2^{1 / 2-}$ year-old, but I've run into a small problem. I want to play a short tune when a correct answer is given, but after running the program once, I get an OUT OF DATA error message. My question is this: How do I get the program to reread DATA statements?

Jeff Nicholas
When running a program, BASIC uses memory locations 63-66 as "data pointers." These pointers act as a checklist. Whenever the program READs an item from a DATA statement, it also updates the pointers. The next READ looks at the next item, based on what is in the pointers. If there are more READs than DATA items, the computer prints the error message and stops the program.

In answer to your question, the pointers can easily be reset with the RESTORE command. This command can be placed anywhere within a BASIC program, and will reset the pointers to the beginning of the DATA items. For example, the following BASIC program would continuously READ the first DATA number and never get to the second.

## 10 READ A: PRINT A: RESTORE: GOTO 10 20 DATA 1, 2, 3

Another command, more drastic than RESTORE, is CLR. When a BASIC program sees CLR, it resets the data pointers (so you can READ the DATA statements again) and all variables are CLeaRed. Numeric variables are set to zero and string variables are erased. It also clears the variables and pointers for FOR/NEXT loops and GOSUB/RETURNs.

In addition, anytime you LOAD, RUN, or NEW a program, the data pointers are automatically reset.
10 COMPUTEI's Gazette March 1984

## Bad Disk Saves

I have a Commodore 64 with a 1541 disk drive, and have encountered a problem that perhaps you can help with. When saving and replacing programs on disk, sometimes certain programs will replace the wrong programs on disk. For instance, I SAVEd a program using the save with replace command, following the procedures in the 1541 instruction manual. The program SAVEd OK, but it messed up another unrelated program on the disk. Is there anything I can do to solve this problem other than always maintaining a backup disk? What's to stop the same thing happening to the backup disk?

Davin Dahlgren
We have covered this problem before, but because we still receive a large volume of mail about this bug, it's worth covering again.

Creating a backup disk is not the solution to your bad saves. The problem is with the save with replace (SAVE "@0:filename") command itself; it is sometimes prone to error. This problem has popped up in Commodore disk drives throughout the years. Although the 1540 s and 1541 s were supposed to have an updated DOS that solved this problem, it apparently still exists.

The answer to your question is simple: Don't use the save with replace command. We recommend you either scratch (PRINT\#15, "S0:filename") the old program before SAVEing, or SAVE the program using a different filename.

## Colorful Sprites

I recently purchased a Commodore 64. I have read the book which comes with the computer. In the chapter that deals with sprites, it doesn't mention how to change the colors of the sprites. Can you tell me how?

I would also like to know how to tell if two sprites collide.

Glenn Yellico
The memory locations you POKE to change the colors of sprites 0 through 7 are addresses 53287 to 53294. The POKE values to change colors are 0 through 15,

What do voice synthesizers have in common with movies?

They don't make them like they used to.

Because now there is S.A.M. The Software Automatic Mouth." The first software-only speech synthesizer for Commodore 64, Atari and Apple computers.

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S.A.M. can say anything you like, any way you like-you choose the pitch, tone, speed and inflection.

If you want, you can even choose the voice.

Here's talking to you, kid.
(The Apple version includes an 8 -bit digital-to-analog converter and audio amplifier on a card. It requires 48 K and a speaker.
The Atari version requires 32 K .)

## Say it again, S.A.M.


corresponding to the 16 colors available on the 64 . Below you'll find a chart of some of the more useful sprite control memory locations.

Sprite collision is defined by the Programmer's Reference Guide as occurring " ... when a non-zero part of a sprite overlaps a non-zero portion of another sprite or characters on the screen." The byte you PEEK to detect a sprite-to-sprite collision is 53278 . For a sprite-to-background collision, PEEK 53279.

These bytes normally have a value of zero. The eight bits in these memory locations correspond to the eight sprites. When a collision is detected, the corresponding bit is set to 1 . The bits will remain set until the bytes are PEEKed. Once PEEKed, the bytes are automatically reset to zero. It should also be noted that sprite collisions can occur even if the sprite is off the screen.

| Function | Location(s) |
| :--- | :---: |
| turn on sprite | 53269 |
| sprite data pointers | $2040-2047$ |
| sprite color | $53287-53294$ |
| expand sprite X | 53277 |
| expand sprite $Y$ | 53271 |
| turn on multicolor | 53276 |
| multicolor one | 53285 |
| multicolor two | 53286 |
| sprite/sprite collision | 53278 |
| sprite/data collision | 53279 |

For more information on sprite programming and what values to POKE into the above locations, consult your Programmer's Reference Guide.

## MLX Techniques

I used MLX to enter a machine language program from COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE, but I entered the wrong ending address. When MLX reached that address, it turned off and I could not add any more lines to the program. How can I finish my program? Is there any way I can LIST an ML program from MLX?

Roger C. Fitch
When machine language programs are published in COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE, the MLX program can be found in the listings section. The short explanatory article about MLX (usually found in the gray pages preceding the program listings) is very helpful.

In addition to its main function of entering machine language programs, MLX recognizes four commands:

SHIFT-S (Save) will save a copy of the machine language program to tape or disk.

SHIFT-L (Load) will load a previously saved program.

SHIFT-D (Display) will display the machine language program currently in memory. This is the equivalent of BASIC's LIST.

SHIFT-N (New Address) allows you to begin typing at a different address. The addresses appear as line numbers in the MLX listing.

If you entered the wrong ending address, use SHIFT-S to save what you've typed, then reRUN the

MLX program, entering the correct starting and ending addresses. You can then use SHIFT-L to load what you've already typed. To continue with the listing, use SHIFT-N to skip ahead to the line number where you need to start. Be sure to read the MLX article in this issue for more details.

## Musical Power Supplies

I own a Commodore 64, and I have a question about the power supply. When I plug it in, it starts to hum. The humming noise seems to get lower the longer the machine is on. Is this something I should be worried about? Could you please explain the noise?

## Todd Blecher

According to a representative at Commodore, this is nothing to be concerned about with either the VIC-20 or the 64. It is quite common for small transformers such as the one inside your power supply to hum. This is caused by the metal plates in the transformer vibrating as the 60 cycle per second electric current passes through it. You've probably heard the same hum from the transformers in fluorescent lights.

The thing to watch out for in all power supplies is heat. If your power supply is operating at an excessively high temperature, take it back to your dealer and have it checked.

## Heat, Humidity, And The Computer

I recently purchased a Commodore 64, and I have two questions. First, I'd like to put the computer downstairs where I have room for it, but in the summer it gets very muggy and damp down there. Is this atmosphere bad for a computer? Second, can I use my own tape recorder with my 64 or do I have to buy the Commodore Datassette? Robert Zarriello
Environment can be an important factor for your computer. The moist atmosphere you describe could be harmful. If the humidity is so high that water condenses in the computer casing, it could result in permanent damage.

Extremes of heat and humidity are also enemies of tapes and disks. A program saved on a hot day when the tape or disk is very flexible might not load properly on a cold day when the plastic material used in tapes and disks is much stiffer.

Another thing to watch out for is ventilation. The computer and its peripherals should be in a place where they are well ventilated and can be kept cool. Also, watch out for rooms that are heavily carpeted, especially those with wool carpets. The static electricity created as you shuffle across the room could bring the computer down (lock it up), or it might even permanently damage the chips in the computer, or erase data stored on magnetic media.

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Yes, you can use a standard tape cassette recorder with the 64 and the VIC-20, but you will need a special interface not made by Commodore. You can expect to pay between $\$ 20$ and $\$ 30$. Contact your local computer equipment dealer for information on the available interfaces.

However, we believe that the Datassette is a very durable and reliable recorder.

## Crunching To Save Memory

Occasionally, when I am writing a program, I abbreviate BASIC keywords. However, when I list the program on my VIC-20, all the keywords are displayed full length, and I can't remember which ones I've abbreviated and which ones I haven't. Is there some technique by which I may disable this and crunch my programs faster?

Ted Targosz
Your programs are crunched. BASIC command keywords are stored internally as one-byte tokens. Whether you enter them in the "crunched" form (for example, ? for PRINT) or type in the full word version, the machine still uses a one-byte token.

When you enter a line in the crunched form then LIST the program, it will print the whole BASIC keyword. This is simply a convenience of the screen editor, and does not use any additional memory.

For example, turn off your VIC or 64, turn it back

on, then enter the following BASIC line:

## 10 PRINT "ABC"

Now type PRINT FRE(0) (this is the command that tells you how much unused BASIC memory is left). Jot down this number, then turn your machine off and on again.

Now enter the same BASIC program in the following crunched form:

10 ?"ABC"
Again, type and enter PRINT FRE(0). You'll now see that the amount of memory left is the same, even in the crunched form.

For even more proof, LIST the program. The BASIC line is now uncrunched. Again enter PRINT FRE(0). The amount of unused memory still has not changed.

If you're looking for ways to make your BASIC programs use less memory, there are many. The most common and most useful is to simply get rid of unneeded spaces within the BASIC program lines. But don't worry about those BASIC command keywords; they use up only one byte no matter which way you enter them initially.

## Using An 8-Pin Plug With The 64

I have a question concerning the Commodore 64. In your article on improving the TV quality on the 64, all of the information refers to the 5-pin plug on the back. I have one of the new models with the new 8 -pin plugs, and have yet to see a pinout diagram for it. I would like to make the changes indicated in the article, but I don't know which pins do what. Can you help?

Mark Poole
Here is a list of the eight pin connections on the new Commodore 64s, and what they do:

| Pin | Purpose |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | LUMINANCE same as 5-pin |
| 2 | GROUND same as 5-pin |
| 3 | AUDIO OUT same as 5-pin |
| 4 | COMPOSITE VIDEO same as 5-pin |
| 5 | AUDIO IN same as 5-pin |
| 6 | CHROMINANCE without luminance |
| 7 | UNUSED |
| 8 | CHROMINANCE without luminance |

## Disk Drive Solution Update

In December's "Gazette Feedback," we printed a letter from Sieg Deleu, president of Kobetek Systems Limited, stating that his firm had the ROM kits for converting the 1540 disk drive to a 1541. Several readers have written asking for Kobetek's address. Here it is:

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1113 Commercial St.
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Nova Scotia
B4N 3E6
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# for families 

# Computer Show And Tell 

Fred D'Ignazio, Associate Editor

In a recent issue of COMPUTE! (October 1983), I wrote about educational computing at home and at school as isolated "islands" of computer learning. I expressed the fear that unless bridges were built between these islands, much of the computer's educational potential would never be realized.

In the article, I suggested some home-school bridges that Kenneth Komosky (Educational Director of the Educational Products Information Exchange-EPIE) and I had come up with, including:

- Community-wide training of parents, teachers, and children.
- Community-wide computer cooperatives in which computer vendors work with schools and families to disseminate information about computers and offer discounts to families (especially low-income families).
- Communication-A Parents and Teachers Computer Association could be formed. It could hold monthly meetings and publish a monthly newsletter that evaluates new computer products and educational software, and spreads the word about educational computing activities going on in homes, classrooms, and libraries in the community.
- Opportunities for Action-The community could organize computer faires, computer flea markets, and "brag nights" to show what the kids are doing with computers at home and at school.
- Sharing-The community could begin collecting old computers and software and set up a "computer library" (perhaps as a section of the public or school library). The library could keep review materials on the latest hardware and software; it could help increase the ratio of computers to kids in school; and it could make computers available for low-
income members of the community. A library could serve an especially valuable purpose by collecting information on the ways computers can help special children who are learning disabled, or physically or mentally handicapped.


## Starting Simple

The program to link home and school computing is extremely ambitious. It is not something that can be implemented overnight. It is a good idea to start simple with one or two bridge-building activities, then add new activities gradually. I have found this out from personal experience.

In my hometown, Roanoke, Virginia, I am trying to put some of these ideas into practice. In the last few weeks I have learned that building computer bridges between home and school is a major undertaking. All we have set up, so far, is a swaying, rickety footbridge made up of popsicle sticks. But it's a start.

## A Warm Reception

I have a five-year-old son (Eric) in a local kindergarten and an eight-year-old daughter (Catie) in third grade.

I began my bridge-building project by calling Catie's teacher, Mrs. Albertson, and volunteering to loan the school an extra computer we had sitting around the house.

I was nervous about calling Mrs. Albertson and offering her the computer. I was afraid that she might not want a computer in her class. I was worried that she would think I was an uppity parent bent on interfering with her teaching.

I was wrong.
"What a terrific idea!" Mrs. Albertson said when she heard my proposal. "We'd love to have a computer in the room. When can the computer come for a visit?"


## MAKE MUSIC PLAY

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## MAKING MUSIC PLAY

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I told Mrs. Albertson that we didn't have a TV set or monitor for the computer. She would have to scavenge one somewhere. Also, I told her that the class would need a table for the computer and a six-foot-square space in the room next to an electrical outlet. Mrs. Albertson said she'd talk to the lower-school principal and see what she could do.

## The Project Grows

Two weeks later, Mrs. Albertson called and told me that she had talked with the lower-school principal, the headmaster of the whole school, and the head of student government. Everyone had gone looking for funds and had put together enough money to enable Mrs. Albertson to buy a new 20 -inch color TV for the computer.

After hearing about the TV, I didn't even ask about the table, the space, and the electric outlet. I was sure that they, too, had been taken care of. When I visited the classroom a week later, I found they had.

Mrs. Albertson said that everyone at the school was excited about the project because they hoped that the computer could become a resource for the entire third grade, and, secondarily, for the whole lower school. It was to be the first computer for kindergarten through grade three.

## Enlisting The Local Computer Store

I was so encouraged by the school's response that I drove over to the local computer store and proposed that they get involved, too. I showed them my "Islands Of Learning" article in COMPUTE!, and I asked them what they would like to contribute to our bridge-building project.

The computer store owners' response was amazing. They said they would be happy to donate two disk-based computers to the school for a trial, two-month period. They also offered a

discount on all computers purchased by parents if the school handled the purchases.

I volunteered to act as educational software consultant to the store and to tell the store owners about the most popular programs that we used over at the school. We would test the programs in school, then let the store know which ones were best.

## Where Should The Computers Go?

I spent the next few nights on the phone with Mrs. Albertson and with Eric's two teachers, Mrs. Paitsell and Mrs. Carling.

I proposed that the second computer go into Eric's kindergarten class. That would make computers available in the kindergarten and third grades. The first and second graders could try out the programs that would be running on the thirdgrade computer. Their teachers could also take them to the kindergarten and let them try the programs for younger children that would be running on the kindergarten computer.

I liked this approach because we could experiment with using the computer at two distinct developmental levels. It would be interesting to see what programs would work best with the different age groups.

## A Sneak Preview

Catie and Eric's teachers felt that I should bring a computer to the school for a visit before we permanently installed the computers in the classrooms. Mrs. Albertson had a table, a space, an electrical outlet, and a big color TV, so we used


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AmericanEducational Computer:

I selected Catie and Eric's best educational programs to show off at school. I drove to the computer store and picked up a computer like the two that would be donated to the school. Then I drove to the school.

## Foiled By Murphy's Law

I got to the school half an hour early so that I would have plenty of time to set up the computer. I lugged the computer into the classroom and started plugging in cables and cords. When I was done I turned on the computer and the TV.

Nothing happened. The TV screen was filled with static.

I fiddled with the channel selector. I checked all the connections. I took everything apart and plugged it back in.

Still nothing.
I turned around to face the class. I was going to tell the kids about finicky computers and Murphy's law. At the rear of the room I spotted about eight adults. While my back had been turned, the school principal and several teachers had slipped into the room for the demonstration. Instead of a demonstration all they got to see was me fussing and fuming at the dumb computer.

I was so embarrassed. There I was, a computer expert, and I couldn't even get a picture on the display screen.

I was afraid to look at my two kids' faces. I knew what they must have been thinking: If daddy's going to humiliate us this way in front of our teachers and friends, it looks like it's time to put him up for adoption.

## Culture Shock

After a desperate phone call and a whirlwind trip back to the computer store for extra parts, I finally got the computer to work. Once it decided to work, the computer didn't embarrass me any further. It behaved itself the rest of the afternoon.

I finally relaxed. I popped disks into the disk drive and started showing off some of Catie and Eric's favorite programs-Delta Drawing (from Spinnaker), KoalaPainter on the Koala Pad (from Koala Technologies), Rocky's Boots (from The Learning Company), Early Music (from Counterpoint Software), Math Maze (from DesignWare), and Bank Street Writer (from Scholastic and Broderbund).

I put the disks into the computer, and Catie and Eric demonstrated the programs.

We whisked through the programs at high speed. I was hoping to show about 20 programs in two hours. The kids in the class were "oohing"
and "aaahing" appreciatively. Everything was going smoothly.

Then I ran into a brick wall.
"Those programs are all very impressive," a teacher called from the back of the room (the very back of the room). "But they are obviously intended for older children. Don't you have anything for the children in this room and for our kindergartners?"

## Whoops ....

I didn't know how to answer her. I wanted to be flip and say, "Dear lady, both of my children use these programs without any supervision. Eric has been using some of these programs since he was only two years old."

I wanted to say that, but I didn't. It had begun to dawn on me that the computer programs I was demonstrating may have looked like fun to me and the kids, but to the teachers they looked like a cram course in calculus or electrical engineering.

The teacher who had spoken walked up to the front of the room. She pointed to the display screen. The menu to KoalaPainter was on the screen. "There must be dozens of different options on this screen," she said. "How can we teach our kindergartners to operate a program that is this complex?"

I explained to the teacher that little kids didn't think the program was complex. Eric, for example, pretended that the menu boxes were "doors." He


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opened a door just by pointing to it on the KoalaPad. Then he went through the doors into different "drawing" worlds where he made multicolored rubber bands, grew circles and squares, and drew shapes and pictures.
"Show her, Eric," I said. I picked him up and plopped him down in front of the computer. Eric showed her.

The teacher was unimpressed. "He can do all those things because you taught him," she said. "You're a computer expert. But you won't be in my classroom with me and my kids. Who's going to teach me? And how am I going to teach the kids?"

## First Things First

At that moment everything became clear to me. I realized that, in my idealistic fervor, I was rushing in the wrong direction. I was trying to create new educational structures, but I was forgetting the basics. The first item on my agenda wasn't bridge building, it was teacher training. It would be pointless to stick computers in Catie and Eric's classrooms unless their teachers knew how to operate them and were comfortable with them.

What the teacher had said was true. The kids couldn't learn on the computers unless she taught them. And before she could teach them, somebody had to teach her.

That somebody was me.

## The Prime Mover

Before I took the computer to my kids' school, I had thought that I was going to act as liaison between two ongoing computer learning centers. I saw the home as one learning center and the school as the other. The way I saw it, my job was to get the two centers communicating, sharing, and trading information and resources.

After my experience in the classroom with the kids and the teachers, I realized that, for a while, my job would be much more limited. Before I could coordinate the activities of the two learning centers, I would have to create them.

I realize now that I'll have to spend a considerable amount of time with the teachers to get them started using computers in the classroom. And I'll probably have to work with the parents to get them started using computers to help their children learn at home.

Before I begin building the bridge between the two islands of learning, I'm going to have to build the foundations.

## Show And Tell At Home And At School

I've started inviting teachers from my children's school over to our house on evenings and
weekends. We are conducting an informal teacher training workshop, and we are screening the software that we plan to use in the classroom.

I'm learning a lot.
My next goal is to create a newsletter that the kids can take home to their parents. I hope that there are a lot of parents out there who know something about computers and who read the newsletter and get enthusiastic about my bridgebuilding plans.

I can use their help. They can work with the teachers and help train them on the computers. They can bring their computers to school for show and tell. They can share their software with the school.

Once the teachers are trained and we have a nucleus of committed parents, we can think about organizing a Parents and Teachers Computer Association.

For the moment, though, I've got my hands full training Eric's teacher on the KoalaPaint program. Like the other teacher, she is boggled by the screen menu with all its boxes.

Eric is helping me train his teacher. He is very understanding and very patient. Two nights ago, during a session, he pointed at the screen with the KoalaPaint menu. "These are doors into the computer," he told his teacher. "Which door do you want to open first?" 할


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# The Electronic Castle: Managing Your Home With Your Computer 

Selby Bateman, Assistant Editor



When friends and relatives begin asking you what practical uses your personal computer has, let your answers start right at home. Software producers, spurred by consumers, are creating a wide array of home applications. And with the advent of such home transaction services as computer banking and shopping, the future looks even brighter.

What do you see when you look at your home computer? A game-playing machine? An educational toy? A learning tool? Sure, your computer is all of these, but it's much more.

As Elliot Dahan says, "My basic premise is that if you don't look at your computer as a home appliance, then don't even buy one. It's as simple as that. When you see the computer as an appliance, then you start looking at what it will do as an appliance."

Dahan is vice president for marketing at Creative Software, a company that has had great success with its line of educational, home management, and computer game programs. His sentiments are echoed by other software producers, many of whom are marketing home management programs which address everything from the
family budget to home heating.
In order to better understand the multitude of home-oriented computer applications now on the market, let's divide them into three basic categories.

First, there are the home control programs which allow you to regulate the heating, cooling, and lighting of your house or apartment. Home security packages let your computer become a sentinel against intruders by monitoring doors and windows, setting off alarms, and even automatically calling the police if necessary.

Second, there are household management programs for word processing, family budgeting, checkbook balancing, and a host of other related functions.

The third broad category is home transaction services. With a modem, two-way transactions-at-home banking and shopping, for example-are now possible. These transaction applications are being tested in several major metropolitan markets. If the experiments prove commercially feasible, other transaction service developers are waiting in the wings with similar systems.

Do people really buy home computers for these kinds of home applications? Tricia Parks, a research director for Future Computing, a company
that analyzes trends in the personal computing industry, says her company is in the midst of a major psychographic and demographic analysis of buying patterns among home and business computer users.
"We have found that people generally have a dual motivation when they purchase computers. The first reason is to play games. But that's not the only reason. Otherwise, they would buy a game system for the home, not a computer," notes Parks.

People with children usually buy computers in order to further the education of the youngsters and for home management, she adds. Those without children generally cite self-education and home management as reasons for their computer purchases.
"The home management reason has been lesser in the past, but it is growing," says Parks. "That's reflected in the kind of machines that are coming out, such as the Commodore 64."

Last year, the increasing interest in home control applications came to the attention of Savergy, Inc., a Colorado firm which creates and manufactures equipment and software for energy management applications. In response to customer interest, the company has developed and is now marketing a home energy control device for use with Commodore computers.


Savergy's CIM 112 home-control package includes the computer interface module (lower left), the wall-mount unit (right), and software.

Called the Computer Interface Module 112 (CIM 112), the unit will regulate lights and appliances-turning on and off everything from a sprinkler system to a water heater-when coupled with a computer. The $\$ 450$ unit can save energy
through its scheduling capabilities and through a timing control method called duty cycling. The package includes a computer interface module (about the size of a paperback book) which plugs into the computer, a wall-mounted unit (the size of a thick phone book), and program software on disk or tape. (For more information, contact Savergy, Inc., 1404 Webster Ave., Fort Collins, CO 80524.)

One major drawback to this type of personal computer use immediately becomes apparent when you realize that you can't use your computer if it's tied up sprinkling the lawn, running the thermostat, or monitoring your home's security.

John Helwig of Wescoville, Pennsylvania, has developed a solution to that problem: Purchase a VIC-20 computer, now selling for well under $\$ 100$, and use it as a machine dedicated to home control. This way, you have your original computer for personal use and a home control machine costing far less than many of the security, lighting, and temperature control systems.

Helwig became interested in a home security system when a neighbor's house was burglarized. He shopped around at commercial firms and found that the costs usually amounted to several thousand dollars. "People would like to have a system, but they just can't afford it. Three thousand dollars is a lot of money."

He has since developed a home control package which he is marketing through his own company, Jance Associates, Inc. It sells for under \$200 and can be used with a VIC-20 or Commodore 64. With instructions written for the home computer user, the Jance system includes a computer interface card and all the alarms, switches, and wire necessary to set up the product.

Helwig has added BSR switch modules to his own system so that the security function is just one component of home control. BSR modules connect to the electrical plugs in a home and react to commands from the computer. The system can be used to control the temperature in the hot water heater, to monitor heat pump activity, and to keep tabs on the computer's realtime clock so that Helwig's home thermostat can be raised or lowered at certain times and on designated days. There are dozens of related applications possible for the innovative computer owner, Helwig adds.
"I'm in the process of negotiating with several home construction companies that are interested in building the systems into houses. Every switch would be BSR oriented," he notes. "According to the builders I've talked to, there is a real demand for this. The whole concept of using home computers is expanding. There are all kinds of things that can be done." (For more information, contact Jance Associates, P.O. Box 234, East Texas, PA 18046.)

Closely related to the home control category of computer applications is household management. Balance your checkbook. Chart your monthly electric bills. Use a word processor to handle correspondence.

Think of a household chore that needs to be listed, written, graphed, or analyzed, and you can find computer software that will attempt it. (See "The Data Base As A Home Information Center" elsewhere in this issue.)

Let's say that you have set up a thermostat control package using your computer. To complement that, there are programs which allow you to plot energy usage from month to month and calculate savings from use of insulation, storm doors, weatherstripping, and other energy efficiency improvements. (See COMPUTE! Books' Home Energy Applications On Your Personal Computer.) Energy programs are but one example of household management.

One computer executive who has looked carefully at these applications is Vic Schiller, vice president of development for Timeworks, an industry leader in the field of home management software. His company has produced several popular programs, such as Money Manager, Electronic Checkbook, and Data Manager.
"The theory we promote here is that people will not buy something they don't understand. That's very important to us," he explains.

The success of the company's home management line of software has occurred, he adds, because of adherence to that principle.
"The whole key to this thing is that it is so easy to use. Mom and Dad can use our Money Manager when they pick it up without even reading the instructions. I'm such a stickler for user-prompted formats. If I can run software without opening a manual, that's a good piece of software," says Schiller.

Early in 1984, Timeworks began marketing The Word Writer, a word processing program which interacts with the other home management packages produced by the company. "It's totally user-prompted, with two keyboard overlays. And there are no commands to memorize," Schiller points out.

Elliot Dahan at Creative Software agrees that home management programs should be easy to use. The company's household finance program has sold over 150,000 copies on cassette for the VIC. And this year Creative Software is selling an integrated series of household management programs called The People's Choice. Included are Joe's Writer, Fred's Filer, and Jack's Calc, all targeted for the home user who wants to combine easy use with low cost. The programs each cost $\$ 49.95$ and allow you to integrate mailings with word processing, for example, as a part of their format.

Timeworks, Creative Software, and other software producers continue to improve household management programs, looking for the magical mix of low price and easy use.

Home transaction services, less common than the types of applications we've seen so far, are on the threshold of a breakthrough. With your computer, you should soon be able to make shopping purchases, buy stocks and bonds, deposit and withdraw funds from your bank, conduct personal business, buy theater tickets, and much more. This two-way home computer market is an outgrowth of the burgeoning news, information, and entertainment services you may now be using with your modem. But with the interactions soon to be available, home management by computer enters a new realm.

This may be the year when home transaction services are established in selected large metropolitan markets. Major companies like the KnightRidder newspaper chain, the Times Mirror Co. (owners of the Los Angeles Times), Field Enterprises (owners of the Chicago Sun-Times), and Chemical Bank are closely watching home transaction experiments in Miami, the Chicago area, and other cities, to see if they attract enough subscribers to make mass market systems feasible.

The gamble here is not so much whether the concept will work; it appears to be an idea whose time is overdue. Rather, the anxiety among these companies stems from which mix of services will catch on and at what price.

One of the more interesting experiments is the Keyfax Interactive Information Service, scheduled to go on-line this spring in Chicago.

Tom Ray, manager of advertising and public relations for the system's owner, Keycom Electronic Publishing, hopes to have some 20,000 subscribers in the Chicago area by the end of the first year. Keyfax should be accessible by virtually all home computers, says Ray, for a $\$ 10-\$ 15$ monthly base rate. Not included in that will be a one-time purchase of the necessary software at about $\$ 40$ or a software-modem package at about $\$ 150$.

Keyfax will offer a full range of general data base information, shopping services, banking functions, educational packages, and financial options. Ray notes that customers will have access to Ticketron, the national ticket-buying service, and even to an electronic edition of the World Book Encyclopedia.

How will these initial mass market experiments in computer transaction services be accepted? "It's hard to guess," says Ray. "We'll see what happens those first couple of years. Quite honestly, I think that everyone is taking guesses."

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If experiments like Keyfax in Chicago, Citibank's HomeBase, and Knight-Ridder's Viewtron in Miami do well, plans are already under way to make access available nationally.

Gone are the days when a personal computer owner might feel the need to apologize while fielding well-meant but skeptical inquiries about the machine's practical uses. Whether the application is household control, management, or twoway transactions, the computer owner's home can clearly become an electronic castle. ©


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# The Data Base As A Home Information Center 

Kathy Yakal, Editorial Assistant

Perhaps one of the reasons you bought a home computer was to help you "get organized." You might have a spreadsheet for your financial calculations and a word processing program for correspondence and other writing. But there's another kind of software that can be valuable for many types of home record keeping: a data base program.

I have this friend who, in her early days of computing, was asked to alphabetize and type a list of volunteer groups. It would be simpler, she thought, to perform such a task using a personal computer.

Having become familiar with word processing, knowing that she could just type in all the names and addresses and phone numbers and print them out, she decided that a word processing program would work. Even if she needed to change or add or delete records, she figured she could go back to her file and use the built-in textediting functions.

But first, she had to alphabetize the 200 pieces of paper containing the group information. Then she remembered that they were supposed to be separated by state before being alphabetized, so she started over again.

After typing in all the information and printing it out, she found a stack of a dozen or so that she 32 COMPUTEI's Gazette March 1984
had missed. She typed in and printed them out separately and began to cut and paste her original list to fit them in.

About that time, a coworker who had heard of her plight wandered in with a disk in his hand. "This is a data base program that you can use for your list," he said.
"I'm already finished with it," she replied, pointing to her rather unsightly stack of work.
"Oh, I see you used a word processing program for it," he said, trying unsuccessfully to hide a grin. "Well, why don't you take a look at this program. Maybe it will make your job easier next time."

She did. And it did.

## The Same Thing, But Smaller

A data base is exactly what its name implies. It is a base, or storehouse, for your data. You create and maintain your data base by using software specifically designed to let you enter, store, and retrieve data in a format that you designate.

Large systems, mini- and mainframe computers, have used data bases for years. Many businesses store data base files in their central computers. Employees may then have access to that information through their own individual terminals.

Data base software for Commodore computers, though perhaps not as sophisticated as

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systems used by larger computers, consists of the same basic components. A bank's computer may have millions of words and figures to keep straight, while your VIC-20 has only to organize a 75 -name Christmas list, but they can both use data base programs to do it.

## Getting The News By Data Base

Let's say it's 8:00 and your morning newspaper hasn't yet arrived. If your local newspaper's circulation records are stored in a computerized data base, and the computer happens to be working at the moment that you call, the conversation might go like this:

Phone Clerk: "Circulation department. This is Dan Sullivan speaking."
You: "8:00. No paper."
Clerk: "I'm sorry. May I have your phone number, please?"
You: "Why do you need my phone number? My paper is supposed to be delivered to my front porch, not my telephone.'
Clerk: "We access your records through your phone number, not your address. If you'll give me your phone number, I'll get your record up on the screen and see what route you're on. Then I can check to see if there's a problem with that route."

The record that the phone clerk needs to access is a small part of a file, which is a small part of a large data base, and probably contains a lot of information that can help him track down your newspaper. It will list your name, address, and telephone number. It will identify what route you are on, and maybe even give the name and phone number of the newspaper carrier. It will, of course, show the clerk whether or not you actually subscribe to the morning newspaper. And, unless billing records are kept on a separate data base that the circulation department cannot access, it may show when you paid your last bill.

Of course, the phone clerk can't use the data base to deliver your newspaper. But it allows him to get enough information quickly so he can solve the problem and get you your newspaper.

## Starting Out

When you first subscribed to the newspaper, you gave information about yourself that had to be entered into the circulation department's data base. But before that, when the department's records were being transferred to a computer, someone had to decide what information this new filing system needed to contain.

Just as businesses must define their needs for information storage, you will need to do the same
thing when you use a data base on your home computer.

Any data base software that you buy should include documentation, instructions explaining how to use it. The documentation might be long and complicated, but it's important to read through and understand it before you get started.

Though commands and capabilities vary from one program to another, all data base programs consist of the same basic elements.

The first step is to create a file. This file is not to be confused with the data base itself. A data base can hold many files, and the software should allow you to define your own files based on what you need.

You may be used to thinking of a file as a little manila folder that goes in a drawer. It means the same thing in terms of a data base. Instead of typing a label to put at the top of a file folder, you type the name of the file into the computer.

Let's say you bought a data base program to catalog your books. We'll call the file "Book Collection."

This file contains a number of records, one for each book. Though the actual content of each record differs, the type of information is the same.

Each record consists of several fields. This is the real meat of your file, for these are the lines in which the individual information for each record is stored. You are asked to give each field a name, and also decide on the maximum number of characters and numbers each field can hold. Further, you'll need to decide whether that field can hold letters only (alpha), numbers only (numeric), or both.

It is extremely important to define your fields carefully. If you don't allow enough room for the information you need to enter, you'll have to go back and redefine your file. And if you allow for more information than you'll ever need, you'll be wasting memory.

Using the example of a book collection, you might want to name your fields like this:

1. NAME OF BOOK ( 50 characters maximum; both alpha and numeric allowed)
2. AUTHOR (35; alpha only)
3. COPYRIGHT DATE (4; numeric only)
4. PUBLISHER (35; alpha only)
5. PUBLISHER'S ADDRESS (30; both)
6. CITY, STATE, ZIP (40; both)
7. SUBJECT OF BOOK ( 25 ; both)

Once you've defined and saved a format like this, you can call up that format to add, change, or delete records. Data base programs vary in procedures for saving an updated file. Some save

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each record as it is entered, while others require you to enter a SAVE command every few records.

## All Sorts Of Sorts

Beyond storing information in a user-defined format, a data base program can not only retrieve it, but retrieve it in a certain order. Or retrieve only certain records and put them in order. Each program has its own variety of ways to sort and organize information.

In order to do that, you must define the criteria by which you want to sort. You need to specify some of your fields as key fields. In our imaginary phone call to the newspaper, the phone clerk knew that the customer's phone number was a key field, that he could access the whole record by typing in the phone number and letting the program match it to your subscriber record.

In your book collection file, suppose you define fields 2, 3, and 7 as key fields. You would be able to find out how many books you have by a given author or publisher, and which books you have on a certain subject.

Or, if you are planning to visit a city and want to look for a job with a book publisher, you could set up a separate field for CITY, do a sort, and come up with names and addresses of book publishers in that city. Deciding which fields to designate as key fields will depend on how you will later want to sort them.

## A Few Warnings

Before you create a file, be sure to note the storage capacity of your data base program. Most commercial programs available for Commodore computers have adequate space for home data storage, but it's a good idea to plan ahead for future file expansion.

Reading the documentation carefully may save you a lot of headaches later on. Anyone who defines a file and discovers a major flaw in its design 30 records later learns that lesson in a hurry. Some programs allow you to go back and redefine a record's fields, but you can't count on that unless you read the documentation.

Most programs are particular about punctuation, and will not allow you to use certain marks, or any punctuation marks at all, in some fields. Be sure you are aware of any punctuation quirks your program may have.

If you plan to alphabetize, beware of such things as state abbreviations. Whenever you specify a key field, you will at some point be asked for the depth of sort, how many characters into the line you want the program to sort. If you want to sort a file by state, then alphabetize, you could run into a couple of problems.

You would probably set the depth of sort at
two. This would seem to suffice for state abbreviations. But take Maryland (MD) and Massachusetts (MA), for example. If it sorts by those abbreviations, they would be in the wrong order when you spell out the state's name. In addition, if you have records from places outside the United States, Canada will come between California and Florida, and Mexico will show up in the middle of the M's. You need to think through the kinds of sorts you'll want to do before defining files.

If you plan to print specialized reports from your compiled and sorted data, you will find that many programs let you designate which section of the file, even which fields in each record, should be printed. However, some programs print line and record numbers along with the data. Be sure to consult the documentation if you need to print a polished report with no extraneous information.

## Some Home Applications

Perhaps you can't think of any uses for a data base in your home. Or maybe you bought a data base program for a specific purpose and are wondering how else you could use it. Here are some suggestions.

- Cataloging personal belongings. You can use a data base to keep track of records, books, tapes, software, and other items you have amassed. If you have a hobby like stamp collecting, you may find that the program's sort capabilities enable you to catalog your collection more fully.
- Recording gifts and cards for special occasions. Giving and receiving gifts and cards for weddings, birthdays, Christmas, and other holidays can create some organizational problems. A data base may be helpful.
- Keeping track of subscription expiration dates. If you subscribe to several magazines, newspapers, or other periodicals, you might want to use a data base to remind you when each is coming up for renewal.
- Computerize your address book. If you have to buy a new address book every other month because you keep scratching out and adding names and addresses, a data base could provide a simpler way to track down mobile friends and relatives.
- Making bibliographies for work- or schoolrelated projects. If you're preparing a major report, a data base might be a better way of organizing sources than a stack of file cards.

A data base will not organize your life for you. That still takes some time and effort on your part. But if you have a personal computer, and are looking for ways to make it a practical part of your home life, you might find a data base a very useful tool. © (a)

## Your 3 Best Reasons To Own A COMMODORE $64^{\circ}$



The best word processing program of its kind

PaperClip: is the program that makes word processing so simple you'll never use a typewriter again. Advanced features you might only expect on a much more expensive system, yet so easy to use even a novice can get professional results.


The easy file management system with awesome capabilities
Delphi's Oracle* is like a computerized filing cabinet with a brain. Organize your files any way you want. Then search, sort and analyse your information with effortless speed. So versatile, its power will amaze you.


The interface to end all interfaces

BusCard ${ }^{*}$ is magic box that lets you add disk drives, hard disk, virtually any printer, and a whole range of other peripherals without any costly additional equipment. Gives you extended BASIC, and other impressive capabilities your 64 could never handle before!

## BATTERIES EOAS INCLUDED

- PaperClip, Delphi's Oracle and BusCard have been developed specifically for Commodore computers by Batteries Included. For a full-color brochure on all 3 of these packages, write to Batteries Included, 186 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5V 1Z1, or call (416) 596-1405.


## पडागE MIEW

# Dieter Demmer The Programmer Behind Delphi's Oracle 

Kathy Yakal, Editorial Assistant

Your home computer with a disk drive or cassette recorder can store a great deal of information. But if you want to use your computer for record keeping, that information needs to be easily entered and retrieved, and probably in some sort of logical order. Data bases meet that need. Here's a look at one of the most popular data bases for Commodore computers, Delphi's Oracle, and the man who designed it, Dieter Demmer.

files. Some data bases are designed for specific purposes, like mailing lists; others let you define your own files.

Delphi's Oracle is an example of the latter. Published by a Canadian software company, Batteries Included, it's a powerful data base with a storage capacity limited only by hardware. "Using a Commodore 64 and a 1541 disk drive, you could fill an entire disk with records and still have room," says program designer Dieter Demmer.

## A Technical Background

Programming and modifying Delphi's Oracle took almost a year, but Demmer's many years of technical experience paid off. Born in Cologne, Germany, he received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Cologne and began a 15 -year stint with Litton Industries in research and development. He spent another three years with Control Data in Minneapolis as a program analyst, then returned to Litton as a field service representative.
"I pretty much taught myself how to use computers," says Demmer. "I started learning


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COMMODORE VIC 20


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## $-\frac{1}{4}-\frac{2}{2}$



The Shadow knows Deep in his lair the
Very hot air break, but First the prison beginning! that's only the bund world of Therkafir is full of surZarkafir is tull the lethal energy fields to devastating earthquakes. Can you defeat the Timelords? ZEPPELIN: Maybe you've played pi
ball before, but not like this! No time to think, no room to make even one mistake. Just quick reflexes, light body armor and a whole lot of luck between you and the end of the game. SLAMBALL:


Shadow waits, protected
 by deadly Robo-Droids, Whirling Dranes and Snap-Jumpers. Only the very strong and the very quick are ever seen again! SHAMUS* \& SHAMUS CASE 11:

Filip-fiop
Into this miniature land comes the evil Trollaboars, determined to take over. Their screwhead tanks will surely crush the peaceful Drelbs, unless you can defeat them on the atomic flip grid. DRELBS:



Compurer
back in the late sixties on the big vacuum tube computers."

Tired of all the travel involved in his job at Litton, Demmer started exploring other possibilities. He had purchased an 8K Commodore PET several years before and started programming. It wasn't his first experience with home computers, though. In 1968, he built his own 16-bit microcomputer with 32 K of memory. "It never did have much of an operating system," says Demmer. "It's kind of a joke now, with all of the modern languages available. I still use it as a terminal, though."

## Saving Time And Space

Demmer left Litton and joined Batteries Included in 1982. Delphi's Oracle was his first project. It runs on all Commodore equipment, though it was designed on the 8000 series.
"Information storage on the Oracle is limited by the disk drive," says Demmer. "The 1541 disk system was never meant to handle relative files. You have to coax it into doing it."

Once files are entered into a data base, the computer must perform "housekeeping" functions. Every bit of available space must be used, so the data must be constantly sorted and resorted. And it can be very irritating if your record entry is interrupted by those functions.


```
DELPHI'S O R A C L E C64 DBHS U3.12
Copyright Delphi Systems Group 1982
Select from menu below:
I}=\mathrm{ Set data-file name.
i = Create a new data file.
    - iew record fornat
    - Modify existing format
B = Modify an existing fille.
        - idd new record
        - Delete records
        - Change records
    4) = Searching & Reporting.
        - Find mecords
        - Print reports
    5= Disk Utilities.
    G] = Exit from this program.
        Enter Selection - %
```

The main menu in Delphi's Oracle provides easy access to the main program sections which allow you to create and update data base records and files.
"There are two ways to do the sorting," says Demmer. "Since it takes a considerable amount of time, I programmed the Oracle to sort after the user has finished updating. So there are no more time delays after you've entered 6000 records than there are after you've entered three."

## Not For The Novice

Good, clear documentation is essential to using a data base successfully. Without it, even the most experienced computer user may waste hours recreating files or, worse yet, lose them.

The instructions accompanying Delphi's Oracle run more than 200 pages. Demmer was closely involved in preparing this document, and says it is easy to understand, but takes time. "The Oracle is rather complex for the novice user," he says.

But, he continues, there are many home applications for which his data base is well suited, like personal property inventory, keeping track of investments, and correspondence lists.

The Oracle's output files are compatible with PaperClip, a word processing package that is also published by Batteries Included. "In conjunction with a word processor, the Oracle becomes a very powerful package," says Demmer. "It could be used very well by someone with a small business."

## More On The Way

Demmer believes that part of the reason for the Oracle's initial success was its early arrival in the home applications software market. "There just wasn't anything else available," he says. "We don't expect it to stay that way, though."

Besides updating his first versions and translating them for use on other home computers, Demmer has been working on "mini-data bases": programs designed for one specific kind of record keeping. 자



Close. But Pogo Joe bounces back. Bouncing from cylinder to cylinder, screen to screen, Pogo Joe racks up point after point.

You guide him from cylinder to cylinder, changing the color on top of each. Change the top of each cylinder on a screen, then youre on to the next.

The more screens you complete, the nastier the monsters you face, and the faster they attack.

Press the fire button! Jump two cylinders to safety.Hop into a transport tube, and then whoosh! Pogo Joe appears across the screen. Jump on an
 escaping monster. Blam! It's gone in a flash! Only to reappear out of thin air.
 music on realistic 3-dimensional cylinders. All the characters in this rollicking game are
also 3-dimensional and fully animated.The graphics almost jump off the screen, leaving the arcades behind.

What's ahead with Pogo Joe ${ }^{\text {riv }}$ is $\$ 10,000$. Simply tell us what magic word appears
 after Pogo Joe's tenth screen. If your name is drawn from among the correct answers you'll win $\$ 10,000$ !

No purchase is necessary. You'll find entry forms at any store that sells Screenplay ${ }^{\text {t" }}$ games. But if you don't win you can't lose. Pogo $J o e^{\text {TV }}$ is so much fun you'll jump for joy no matter what.

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## CUT-OFF! All-Machine-Language Game For Commodore 64 And VIC-20



In the 64 version, some tricky maneuvering has the blue player nearly cut off.

Tom R. Halfhill, Editor COMPUTE!'s PC \& PCjr Magazine

"CUT-OFF!" is a fast-paced two-player game for the Commodore 64 and unexpanded VIC20. Programmed entirely in machine language, it has ten levels of difficulty-ranging in speed from moderately slow to impossibly fast. The VIC version requires one joystick and the 64 version requires two. Users of expanded VICs should unplug or switch off their memory expanders before typing in or running the game.

Some computer games over the years have become classics. Usually they are simple in concept, yet universal in appeal, and general enough to be translated for almost any computer. Some examples are Pong, the granddaddy of all videogames, Breakout, Lunar Lander, and the venerable Space Invaders. For legal reasons they may be disguised by different names, but there probably isn't a home computer or videogame machine anywhere for which some version of these all-time favorites isn't available.

Another classic game is Blockade. Again, it goes by different names (sometimes Surround), but the basic concept remains the same: Two


The red player is almost trapped at the bottom, but may be able to escape (VIC version).
players square off against each other by steering a moving line around the screen, trying to head off the other player or force him to crash into a wall or his own trail. This concept dates back to the early days of videogames. In fact, the very first videogame I ever played was a Blockade-style game. It was during the mid-1970s, and a friend and I encountered the machine in a dimly lit cafe. By today's standards the game was downright primitive. No color, crude sound effects, and slow action. Yet we had never played anything like it before. (We thought it would never catch on, because it cost 25 cents per play at a time when a quarter bought you three plays on most pinball machines.)

Years later, the basic concept of Blockade was revived and updated in the 1982 film TRON. In this Walt Disney production, humans trapped inside a bizarre computer world were forced to become gladiators on "light cycles"-space-age motorcycles which left walls in their wakes, counterparts of the lengthening trails in Blockade.

Anyway, that's the story behind the latest incarnation of this popular game, now dubbed "CUT-OFF!" It preserves all the traditional concepts and includes color, sound, and the broad range of speed levels possible only in a program written entirely in machine language.


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like Pharaoh's Curse ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and Oubliette. ${ }^{\text {TM }}$
Zany new titles that have to be seen to be believed. Would you believe Attack of the Mutant Camels ${ }^{\text {T"W }}$ ??

You don't need an expensive computer to enjoy HesWare action, either. HesWare programs are available on cartridge, diskette or cassette for VIC 20," Commodore 64, ${ }^{\text {m/m }}$ Atari® ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{IBM}^{\star}$ personal computers.

When you pick up a HesWare game, you know it's ready for the toughest test of all: beating out the tough competition for your attention.

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## Notes On VIC Tiny MLX

Charles Brannon, Program Editor

There's just enough room in a 5 K (unexpanded) VIC to hold MLX. Unfortunately, there isn't room for anything else, such as the machine language program you need to type in. It might seem you need to use a memory expander. This would be unfortunate, though, because the machine language for the VIC version of "CUT-OFF!" will fit in an unexpanded VIC.

Rather than leaving out some readers, we decided to see if MLX could be shortened enough to hold both the MLX machine language editor and the machine language for CUT-OFF! The only way to do this is to remove parts of MLX. This means you have fewer commands at your disposal than in the complete VIC MLX program.

Specifically, these things were cut out to save memory:

- the MLX logo
- the INPUT statements for starting and ending address, and their appropriate error checks. Instead, the values you would normally use are just assumed in line 210.
- the New Address command. This means that you have to type in CUT-OFF! all in one sitting, since there is no way to change the address your typing is POKEd into. Correspondingly, you cannot SAVE your program until you've finished typing, and there is no way to LOAD in a previously typed version of CUT-OFF!
- the Display command
- as mentioned, the Load command

What does that leave you? Well, you can still flawlessly enter the program on an unexpanded VIC. All the error checking with checksums remains, as well as a tape or disk Save when you finish your typing. Although this is a big trade-off, at least you don't need an additional memory expander to type in and play CUT-OFF!

## Typing CUT-OFF!

Pure machine language programs are usually more difficult to enter than BASIC programs because they consist of seemingly endless streams of numbers. To make typing CUT-OFF! easier, we've listed the programs in MLX format.

You may already be familiar with MLX if you've typed in some of the machine language programs published in earlier issues. If you're not
familiar with MLX, it's a utility designed by Program Editor Charles Brannon to make typing errors almost impossible. To learn how to use MLX, see the article describing it elsewhere in this issue. Commodore 64 users who have previously typed in MLX can use it again for CUT-OFF! VIC users, however, must use a new version of MLX adapted especially for CUT-OFF! This stripped-down version of MLX (dubbed "Tiny MLX") allows you to enter the game on an unexpanded VIC, something not possible with the full-length MLX. (See accompanying article, "Notes On VIC Tiny .MLX.")

Here's the information you'll need to enter CUT-OFF!:

Commodore 64 CUT-OFF!
Starting address-49152
Ending address-50663
To run, enter SYS 49152
To stop, press RUN/STOP-RESTORE
VIC-20 CUT-OFF!
(The starting and ending addresses are "built into"
Tiny MLX.)
Starting address-6063
Ending address-7658
To run, enter SYS 6063
To stop, press RUN/STOP-RESTORE
Remember, to load a machine language program from disk or tape, you must use this special form of the LOAD command:

## LOAD"filename", 8,1 (for disk) LOAD"filename", 1,1 (for tape)

If you forget to append the, 1 to the command, the program loads into the wrong area of memory and will not work.

## Starting The Game

After you enter the proper SYS command, the game screen appears instantly. (One of the best things about machine language is that you don't have to wait around for programs to initialize.)

The opening screen allows you to select a skill level ranging from 0 (the slowest speed, suitable for youngsters) to 9 (recommended for superhumans only). The skill levels are spaced equally apart, so you might want to start at 3 or 4 . The level you select remains the same for the entire game. To change levels in the middle of a game, press RUN/STOP-RESTORE and restart the program with the SYS command. (Of course, this cancels the game in progress.)

To choose a skill level, move the joystick up or down (joystick 1 on the 64 version). You'll see the number on the screen change and "wrap around" if you go below 0 or above 9 . To lock in your choice and begin the game, press the fire button (joystick 1 on the 64 version).

The game starts with the players aimed at

## WEICOMETOAPSHA. YOUREJSTNTHEFORUNCH.



Boy, have you taken a wrong turn. One moment you're gathering treasure and the next you're being eyed like a side of beef.

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Programmers: Write to our Now Program Manager concerning any exceptional VIC 20 TM or Commodore 64TM game or other program you have developed.
each other head-on. With the 64 version, joysticks 1 and 2 control the left and right players, respectively. To steer, move the joystick up, down, right, or left. Diagonal motion is not allowed.

Since the VIC has only one joystick port, the right-hand player must use the keyboard for control. Don't assume that this compromise necessarily puts the keyboard player at a disadvantage. With a little practice, some people seem to adapt to the keyboard and gain more control than the person with the joystick. This is due partly to the arrangement of the control keys, an arrangement sometimes seen in Apple games:

> (up) I (left) J K L (right) (down)

Notice how this differs from the usual I-J-K-M diamond pattern. Although the diamond seems the most logical way to go for four-way movement, in practice it's clumsy compared to this I-J-K-L arrangement. Try it. Rest your right index finger on the J key, your fourth finger on the L key, and then move your middle finger up and down on the I and $K$ keys to control vertical movement. You may want to adopt this pattern for your next keyboard-controlled game.

The joystick buttons toggle a pause feature. To freeze the action, quickly press and release the button (either joystick button works with the 64 version). This leaves you free to answer the phone or do other things. To restart the action, press and release the button again. (The keyboard player in the VIC version cannot activate this feature.)

## Scoring And Winning

There are four ways you can crash: hitting a wall, running into the other player's trail, crossing your own trail, or backing into yourself by trying to reverse your direction.

After a crash, the surviving player is awarded points equal to the number of segments in the crashed player's trail. This means that the longer the players last before crashing, the more points are at stake. Thus, it's possible to catch up even if you're way behind.

Each time you crash, you lose one "life." Each player starts with ten lives, and the game ends when one player runs out. After each crash, the screen updates the score and reminds you how many lives each player has left. To restart each round, press the joystick fire button.

When the game is over, you get a chance to change the skill level for the next game. Just to get a peek at how fast machine language can be, try a game at level 9 . You'll be lucky if you can make one turn before crashing into a wall. Yet even this level had to be slowed down with delay loops!

See program listings on page 165.


You'll never make
 Grand Prix champion just driving in circles.

You've got to stop sometime. The question is when. Right now you're in the lead. But the faster you go, the more gas you consume. And the quicker your tires wear down.

If you do pull into the pits, though, you lose precious seconds. So it's up to you to make sure the pit crew is quick with those tires. And careful with that gas. Otherwise, poof! you're out of the race.

So what'll it be, Mario? Think your tires will hold up for another lap? Or should you play it safe and go get some new ones?

Think it over. Because Pitstop" is the one and only road race game where winning is more than just driving. It's the pits.

Goggles not included.
One or two players; 6 racecourses, joystick control.

## 今䑗 EDYX

## STRATEGY GAMES FOR THE ACTION-GAME PLAYER.

See your retailer for available computer formats.


"Trenchfire" is a fast-action space game which uses the speed of machine language (ML), the power of sprite graphics, and a special trick to simulate motion. Originally written for the 64, we've added an all-ML version for the VIC.

As the game begins, you find yourself on a distant planet, speeding through a trench formed by an earthquake fault. You are in your trusty craft, attempting to infiltrate evil King Krypos' lair, where he holds your king captive. But first you must face King Krypos' deadly kamikaze drone ships. The battle never seems to end-you blast and dodge debris only to encounter another wave of enemy ships. Only total concentration and quick reflexes bring success in "Trenchfire."

## The 64 Version

Written in BASIC, with several ML subroutines, Program 1 (the 64 version) requires simply typing RUN after entering and SAVEing the program. Using a joystick in port 1, you must shoot and destroy the drone ships before they get too close. You can also avoid them by dodging left or right.

You begin the game with three ships. However, a new ship is awarded for every 1000 points (a total of seven ships is possible).

Simulating motion in Trenchfire is accom-
plished by switching the colors of a predrawn trench. The process uses custom characters in multicolor character mode and a short ML routine to switch background color registers. Another ML routine controls joystick reading and ship movement to provide fast response.

## The VIC Version

The VIC version requires an 8 K expander to enter and save Trenchfire. You must also use the abbreviated version of MLX found elsewhere in this issue (see "CUT-OFF!").

Follow these procedures carefully:

1. Insert the 8 K expander, turn on your computer, and enter this line:

## POKE 44,24:POKE 24*256,0:NEW

2. Enter the short version of MLX.
3. Delete line 100 from the MLX program, and change the following line:

$$
210 \mathrm{~S}=4352: \mathrm{E}=6079
$$

4. Type RUN.
5. Type in the VIC version (Program 2) of Trenchfire.
6. SAVE what you typed into MLX to tape or disk.
7. Turn your computer off and remove the 8 K expander. Turn it back on.
designed by Teraandolterere $\mathrm{C}-64$ conversion by Adam Bellin


From the creator of ASTRO CHASE ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ (Sci-Fi/Fantasy COMPUTER GAME OF THE YEAR, 1984) ${ }^{1}$ and My First Alphabet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ (winner of the Atari® Star Award) comes BRISTLES.
$\square$ Reviews: A+ "The action is fast and frenetic ... If you want a game with definite patterns, strategies, great sounds and plenty of actionthis is the one., "/2 \#1 Best Selling computer software in New York. ${ }^{3}$ $\square$ Features: Real Time Animation ${ }^{\text {™ }}$, Sex-Select ${ }^{\text {™ }}$, Slow motion, 1 to 4 player option, hidden messages, 8 game screens each with 6 skill levels, hi-res graphics and "invisible paint."
$\square$ Systems: COMMODORE $64^{\text {TM }} \&$ ATARI HOME COMPUTERS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

Starring Flip the Kangaroo and Mitch the Monkey designed by Sames. Mangano C-64 conversion by Paul Kanevsky


This number one Best Seller is Jim's first game for First Star Here's what the reviewers say about this award winning designer's first computer game.
$\square$ Reviews: "The audio-visuals are excellent... A definite HOTLINE picked hit."4 $\quad$. $\star \star \star$ (highest rating) ... "quite a different game"5 super graphics, first class sound effects and challenging game play" 6 $\square$ Features: 7 different animated intermissions, game screen actually flips upside down, 36 levels, 13 different scrolling screens, arcade sounds and music, solo or 2 player option.
$\square$ Systems: COMMODORE 64 \& ATARI HOME COMPUTERS

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ATARI HOME COMPUTERS
COMMODORE 64
conversion by Mike Crick
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designed by Shirlesers and ATARI VCS $2600^{74}$

BOULDER DASH ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

yetrentípe and chirgney
ATARI HOME COMPUTERS
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PANIC BUTTON ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

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You must act quickly to defend yourself against the attacking spaceships ( 64 version).
8. Now LOAD "TRENCHFIRE", 1,1 for tape. For disk, LOAD "TRENCHFIRE",8,1.
9. Enter SYS 4352 to run the program.

The VIC version, which is all ML, plays almost identically to the 64 version, but has added features. You start with three ships, earn a bonus ship for every 1000 points, and can achieve a maximum of seven ships. Extra features include a pause function (press SHIFT/LOCK) for freezing


In the VIC version of "Trenchfire," the player has just launched two missiles.
the game at any time, and four levels of play. Press one of the function keys to choose a level:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { f1 beginner } & \text { f5 advanced } \\
\text { f3 intermediate } & \text { f7 expert }
\end{array}
$$

If you don't choose a level of play, the program defaults to the intermediate level. The expert level is only for the strong of heart. You also go up one level for every 250 points scored.

[^1]

GENERAL QUARTERS! BATTLE STATIONS! As chief commander of land and sea forces in the Pacific, your mission is to obtain a quick naval victory, and invade enemy territory with land forces. BEACH-HEADmis a $100 \%$ machine language game and ofiers multi-screen action with high resolution, three dimensional graphics. (Suggested retail price...\$34.95)

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NEUTRAL ZONE resolution, fast action, arcade quality games. It is written in $100 \%$ machine language and features smooth scrolling of the 360 degree panorama. The realism is unbelievable. (Suggested retail price... $\mathbf{\$ 3 4 . 9 5 )}$


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SPRITEMASTER $_{\text {w }}$ is not just another sprite editor. It's the finest utility available for multicolor sprite animation and game programming. It will have you making full color animated objects in just minutes. People running,birds flying or tanks rolling are a snap with Spritemaster. It will automatically append your sprites to other programs. It's easy to use and understand and comes with a full 21 page instruction manual and samples of animated sprites to get your started. (Suggested retail price...S34.95)


"Poker" is an original color and sound version of the classic card game of draw poker. The format and style of play are similar to those of commercial poker machines. Written for the VIC with at least 3 K memory expansion, we've added a version for the 64 .
screen. The higher the hand, the more you win. For example, you break even on a pair of jacks or better, but a royal flush brings you $\$ 250$.

## Program Features

The program itself (VIC version) contains several interesting features:

1. The short routine in lines 230 and 240 scrolls single lines of text horizontally across the screen.
2. To conserve memory, lines of text used in the introduction are reused in the routine that announces the rank and value of the hand.
3. A machine language (ML) routine POKEd into the cassette buffer is used to create a colorful border. The routine is accessed by the SYS 828 statement in line 350 .


## WITHEVEKY TAPE <br> frise unlverse

* DFFER SLBUECT TD AVAILABIUTY

AEUAPMANE
COMMODORE 64 SOFTWARE

Skithru' Marine Maniacs, G\&Ts, Regattas but beware the Great White Hungry!! AQUAPLANE is an unbelievable original Arcade Game.

Part Man, Part Superman the QUINTIC WARRIOR stands along against the sinister Crabmen and a Domed City gone mad in the distant future. Are you warrior enough to stand by his side in this MEGA- Arcade Game.


Like real poker, you can keep your hand or draw up to three new cards (VIC version).
4. Lines 30 and 40 (VIC version) check for a 3 K memory expander. Line 50 then alters the ML routine to conform to the screen and color memory configuration of a VIC-20 with less than 8 K of expansion memory.
5. A hand's rank and value is determined by using ML and IF-THEN statements in lines 2110-2210. The machine language performs a bubble sort (ranking) of the card values and determines which cards are duplicates (two kings, three jacks, etc.). The ML routines are POKEd into the cassette buffer and are accessed in lines 2020 and 2130.
REM statements are omitted so the game will fit in the 6655 bytes provided by a 3 K memory expander. Those of you with 3 K memory expansion must type Poker exactly as listed. There is no extra memory available for spaces within and between commands.

## Program Description (VIC Version)

Line
20
30-50
60-210

> 220-300

310
350-370 Hand number routines; create card screen.
500-630 Select cards; determine display characters and colors.
640-800 Deal cards.
810-1550 Keep or change each of the five cards.
2000-2170 Determine rank of hand.
2180-2220 Determine value and correct line of text.
3030-3100 Display determination with sound.
4030-4050 Subroutine for hand number.
5000 Subroutine to flash border, colors.
5050 Subroutine to display winnings.


Are three of a kind worth keeping? The decision is yours (64 version).

For those who would rather not type it in, I will be glad to make a copy of the VIC version. Such requests should include a blank cassette or disk, a self-addressed, stamped envelope, and \$3. Mail to:

A. J. Kwitowski<br>302 Euclid Avenue<br>Glassport, PA 15045

See program listings on page 172. (a)

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# Tree Tutor For Tots 

Janet Arnold

This educational program uses custom characters and lively graphics to teach addition to young children. Correct answers are rewarded; there are no penalties for guessing wrong. Originally written for the VIC-20, we've added a version for the Commodore 64 .

Arithmetic is for the birds-if your youngster plays "Tree Tutor For Tots." This math program is suitable for small children (preschool through second grade) who are just learning to add. It is a tutor, not simply a drill, because it illustrates addition concepts using colorful, attention-getting graphics.

The child adds the apples hanging in a tree to those scattered on the ground. A correct answer brings a bird swooping from the sky to pluck an apple from the tree. The bird then drops it into a


Four apples in the tree plus one on the ground. What does it add up to? (VIC version)
basket and flies off the screen. After ten right an-swers-and ten apples stacked in the basket-the game ends.

## Choosing Levels Of Play

LOAD the program and RUN it. After a short wait, the title appears and you are asked to "Choose highest sum (2-9)." Hitting a 7, for instance, generates problems with answers no higher than seven. A beginner should choose 2, proceeding to the harder problems as the easier ones are mastered.

Next you are given an option for displaying the fruit. A beginner should hit 1; this tells the computer to show the apples when the problem is first printed. A 2 causes the fruit to appear only if the child gives a wrong answer.

When the tree and the problem are displayed, guide your child to discover the correct answer by


In the 64 version, the child has answered correctly. The bird is carrying an apple to the basket.

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Animal Crackers ${ }^{\text {M }}$

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to Grade 3 child spelling new words in no time at all. Animal Crackers ${ }^{\text {IM }}$ combines the use of the Edumate Light Pen ${ }^{\text {MM }}$ and children's fascination with animals and computers to teach your children the alphabet as they learn to spell. By simply touching a letter on the screen with the Edumate Light Pen ${ }^{\text {™ }}$. your children will create a screen full of animals and other playful objects. Not only is it fun, it's educational!


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saying something like, "There are two apples in the tree and one more on the ground. See this problem? It says 2 plus 1 . How much is two and one? Let's count the apples and find out." Point out that the number of apples in the tree is the same as the top number of the combination, and that the number of apples on the ground matches the bottom number. Your child will learn that the apples are a picture of the addition problem.

When you think your youngster is ready, suggest trying to answer without counting the apples, using fruit option 2. If the answer is wrong, the apples appear on the screen; your child can count them to discover the correct sum.

An apple is dropped into the basket for every right answer, even if it took several guesses, as an incentive to keep trying. After collecting ten apples, you receive a message stating the total tries, although a preschooler probably won't care. He or she will, however, enjoy seeing the bird fly down to land on the message, which is a further incentive to complete ten problems.

## Incorrect Reys Are Ignored

Because tots often hit the keyboard accidentally, I set up lines 10,14, and 78 (VIC version) to accept only numerals in the stated range. Every other key will be unresponsive (except for the RUN/ STOP key). The program uses a GET statement,

so the child need not hit RETURN after entering an answer. Line 76 resets the number of characters in the keyboard buffer to zero, in case a key was pushed between problems.

Here is a program description of Tree Tutor (line numbers for the 64 version are in parentheses):

## Lines

2-6 (100-180)
8-14 (190-240)
16 (250-260)
18 (270)
20-22 (280-290)
24 (300)
26-38 (310-410)
40-74 (420-590)
76-80 (600-620)
82-84 (630-650)
86-106 (660-800)
108-122 (810-920)
124-126 (930-940) Subroutine for falling apple.
128-138 (950-1000) Data for custom characters.
When the computer chooses an addition problem in lines 20-22 (280-290 in 64 version), it first generates a random top number anywhere from one to the highest number family (F) selected by the user. The bottom addend is never greater than F minus the top addend, so that the sum will never be greater than F. T1 and B1 hold the values of T and B, the top and bottom addends, from the last displayed problem. This is to insure that an identical problem does not follow immediately.

One oddity you will notice-my children discovered it right away-is that the apples in the tree are different than the apples elsewhere on the screen. The program POKEs the tree apples in multicolor mode, which causes some loss of horizontal resolution. This results in a boxierlooking apple, but it does fill in the empty spaces around the apples with green, the border color, rather than with white, the screen color.

My older son strongly dislikes seeing two shapes of apples, so I devised the following program change for those who share his idiosyncrasy:

## Line

128 (950 in 64 version) Change first eight numbers to $240,60,255,255,255,255,255,60$
This program uses up most of the memory in an unexpanded VIC, so don't add any unnecessary spaces.

I will make a copy of Tree Tutor for Tots (VIC version only) if you send a blank tape, a selfaddressed, stamped envelope, and check for $\$ 3$ to:

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Ellen Barcel
"Guess America!" is a historical game, and it's fun. The goal is to travel across the U.S. in a covered wagon by answering questions about history, geography, and current events. Questions can be added or modified, making it possible to create a customized quiz or review for children at any learning level.
"Guess America!" is an educational program that uses the 64's sprite and graphics capabilities. After randomly selecting a key word, the program scrambles and displays it. You have 15 seconds to type in your guess with the correct spelling. If you cannot answer correctly, you are given a clue. A second and then third clue (each a little easier than the one before) are given if you still don't have the correct answer.

After five words have been selected, the game is over. A covered wagon then travels westward across a map of the U.S., and the higher your score, the farther the wagon travels. A high score will get you all the way to California.

The game may be repeated as many times as you wish. Each new game, the computer will randomly select five words from a list of 31 . If a key word happens to be selected more than once, the second scramble will usually be different than the first.
Modifying The Program
The game can always remain fresh because you can very easily modify or add key words and clues. Your only limit is the computer's memory. (As written, the program uses about 11 K .)

Terms can also be changed so that they represent a single topic-U.S. presidents, or inventors, for example. To delete a key word and clues permanently, omit the entire DATA statement when typing in the program. You can also simply


A series of clues is given if you can't unscramble the word the first time in Guess America.
insert a REM after the line number if you wish to temporarily delete a DATA statement. Just remove the REM if you wish to use the DATA statement before running the program.

To add words and clues, use this format:
Line number, DATA, key word to be scrambled, clue 1, clue 2 , clue 3
Be sure to always include commas between words and clues. If clues are long, two line numbers and DATA statements may be used. The key word may also include a hyphen or space (as in New York), but not commas, colons, or double quotation marks. Make sure that the line DATA ${ }^{*},{ }^{*}, *, *$ is the last DATA statement in the program.

If you'd rather not type in the program, I'll make copies on tape. Send a blank cassette, $\$ 3$, and a self-addressed, stamped mailer to:

Ellen Barcel
P.O. Box 39

East Setauket, NY 11733
See program listing on page 155. 됴

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# Sea Route To India: <br> A Historical Simulation For The 64 

M. J. Winter

Here's your chance to make history on the "Sea Route to India." Following in the wake of Portuguese explorers, you can find gold and adventure, if you don't starve, or get sunk by pirates, or capsize in a terrible storm.


Rounding the Cape of Good Hope in "Sea Route To India."

Indian attacks by studying historical accounts. The result was a game that was both interesting and informative.

## Sail The Bounding Main

"Sea Route To India" uses a similar technique, drawing on the voyages

One of the earliest games for PET computers was Westward Ho, in which the player becomes a turn-of-the-century pioneer, trying to cross the country in a covered wagon. Decisions must be made about purchasing food, supplies, and ammunition. Various experiences-hunting, Indian attacks, settlements-occur on each leg of the journey. By repeatedly playing the game, the user learns where to spend money, how to hunt, and whether to trust strangers. Luck, however, is a major factor in success. PET users of all ages played the game over and over until they finally reached the West Coast.

Westward Ho was an abbreviated version of Oregon Trail, in which the game's designers took pains to produce an accurate simulation. They used prices from contemporary catalogs, and calculated frequencies and likely locations of 66 COMPUTEI's Gazette March 1984
made by Protuguese explorers in the fifteenth century.

The subroutine beginning at line 15000 introduces the game and gives you the rules.

Your goal is to sail from Lisbon around Africa to India. During the voyage, you encounter the same dangers faced by the real explorers: hunger, thirst, pirates, natives, weather, mutiny, and attack by Arab traders.

Your journey is charted in weeks on a map displayed on the screen. Lines 500-800 contain the loop for each week. The miles you sail depend on the weather. Each week your store of water, food, and supplies decreases by one unit. If your voyage lasts more than 30 weeks, the crew's happiness also decreases by 1 .

Each week you have a new experience; line 560 sends the program to the appropriate event.


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In the early part of the voyage, you sight whales and other ships, and sail into terrible storms. But after you pass the Cape of Good Hope and pick up your Indian pilot, you might be attacked at any time by Arab dhows.

## Check Your Progress Every Week

At the end of each week, the program assesses your situation. If you sailed far enough to visit the Canary or Cape Verde Islands, then your water, food, supplies, and crew happiness are restored. The ship's log is updated, and the game map shows your progress. Lines 91-93 define DT\$ (dots); three characters are needed for each dot. One dot on the map represents 200 miles (line 1002). Then, if there have been no fatal shortages, the voyage continues for another week.

Your ship "sails" across the screen in line 15155. In the race (lines 3093,3096 ), the ships are placed at the right of the screen and a string of DELETEs is printed several times. (If you win the race, the crew is happier; they become disgruntled by a loss.)

Lines 1000-1250 contain the whale hunting routine. The whales are within a long string (F\$) of shifted spaces, which are cyclically rearranged (line 1210) and the leftmost 40 characters printed each time. The program checks the keyboard, then moves the whales until you press H , which drops the harpoon. The program then alternately moves the whales and lowers the harpoon.

To check whether the harpoon hits a whale, the screen is opened for INPUT (line 1100). The entire row of the screen to the right of the harpoon is input. If the first character is not a shifted space, a whale has been hit.

## Landfall To Gather Supplies

The subroutine beginning at line 4000 describes the sighting of a river mouth. Landing offers you a chance to get food and water, and to cheer up the crew. Sometimes (line 4060) natives appear. As many early explorers discovered, they are unpredictable. Sometimes they are friendly and trade gold for trinkets (cheering up the crew); sometimes they attack.

If they attack, you must type RUN and press RETURN quickly. The clock is set to 0 in line 4320, to time how fast you typed in RUN. After you press RETURN, the program looks at the clock. If more than 200 jiffies have passed (line 4340), the natives attack and kill you.

The same timing technique is used when the Arab dhows attack. The Arabs are fiercely determined to protect their trading routes. Vasco da Gama himself was nearly trapped by them more than once.

The program as written will run on a Commodore 64 or PET.

Readers who do not want to type in the program can obtain a copy by sending a blank tape or disk, a stamped, self-addressed mailer, and a check for $\$ 3$ to:
M. J. Winter

Math Department, Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824
See program listing on page 159. ©

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## Data Manager For The Commodore 64

Dale F. Brown

Simplicity, versatility, and low cost are the attractions of Data Manager, an information collection and retrieval system from Timeworks. It's not the most sophisticated data base system around, but Data Manager is a good solution for those seeking a simple, easy-to-run, computerized index card system for home or personal applications.

The program, while not endowed with blazing speed or a lot of fancy options, can bring some organization to your Christmas lists, club membership records, bowling team scores, addresses, or account numbers.

If your goal is to crunch a lot of information, process long columns of keywords, or do extensive cross referencing, Data Manager might fall short of your expectations.

## Have A Plan From The Beginning

Data Manager initializes a disk and formats it when you start up the system. Before formatting, however, you must decide how many lines per record you want. Once the data disk is formatted, you cannot change it.

Records can have from one to eight lines, with up to 30 characters per line. A normal data disk will hold 1040 five-line records.

When new information is entered, the program automati-
cally moves to the end of the data file. You enter information for each line of the record, then you can correct your entry. If everything is correct, the program writes your record to disk.

When you replace a record, each replacement line is written to disk as you enter it, so this process can be a bit slow.

## Retrieving Data

Once all your records are entered, you have several ways to
recall and display the data. You can search and recall by exact name, by data pointers, or by index codes.

Data pointers are references to lines within the records-b) might be used to search for birthdates, or tpsc> might be used to find top scores in your bowling records. The index code might be (R) or (F) entered into your address records to differentiate between relatives and friends.

If, for example, you wish to find the names of everyone in your records with a birthday in June, you could use the b) data pointer and specify a range of 06/01/00 to 06/30/00.


## The X-Search Function

Data Manager includes an XSearch feature that allows you to perform secondary searches on your data. In the example above, you asked for the names of everyone with a birthday in June. You could take it a step further and use X-Search to search that data subset for records that contained an (R) index code. The result would be a list of your relatives who had birthdays in June.

After using X-Search, you can print out the results and then use X-Search again and again to search for different index codes or data pointers.

The program also allows you to retrieve and analyze
numerical data within records. For example, if you used tpsc> in each record to display the top bowling score of each member of your bowling club, you could retrieve that data, add it, average it, compute a standard deviation, and draw a bar chart of the information.

Data Manager includes a $20-$ page manual that takes a bit of study to fully understand. But once you learn the basics of record entry and retrieval, you'll find the program a good tool for organizing and maintaining personal and household records.
Data Manager
Timeworks, Inc. 405 Lake Cook Road

## Purple Turtles

Lance Elko, Editor

Quicksilva, an established British software house, has entered the U.S. market. One of its initial offerings is Purple Turtles-a unique and charming arcadestyle game. Written by Mark and Richard Moore for the Commodore 64, Purple Turtles uses the 64's sound, color, and graphics to great advantage.

At first, Purple Turtles might strike you as one of the most colorful and lively games you've ever seen on the 64. But, you might also jump to the conclusion that it's a game just for children. After playing for a few minutes, though, you might

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well change your mind.
The game's instructions are concise and clear. The opening scenario, complete with a game demonstration screen and a delightful melody that's somehow vaguely familiar, scrolls options across the screen center-press the space bar to start, I for instructions, and H for high scores.

Selecting I gives you all the information you need to play the game effectively. The game options are spelled out. You can choose to play using the joystick or keyboard. You can press RUN/ STOP-RESTORE to reset the game. Or select one of ten levels for game speed or skill level. And the ever-welcome pause function is included. Pressing $P$ freezes the game until you're ready to resume by pressing it again.

## More Than Meets The Eye

The object of the game is to cross a pond by hopping on the backs of four very fickle turtles, gather fruit, and return. Sounds easy, but it's not. The harmless looking turtles float on the water's surface and bob. But, one or more of them will submerge unpredictably. If you're in the middle of a jump and the turtle you're about to land on decides to take a dive, you're in the drink. This costs one life (you start with three, and receive a bonus life every time you advance a level).

Assuming you start at the default speed and level (Level 0 for both), the first couple of rounds are not terribly difficult. Only one turtle at a time will descend. But you're soon into the next round and possibly a little overconfident. You now have to contend with two diving

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## No Lookin' Around




A turtle begins his descent in Purple Turtles. The pause feature is one of many extras in this lively game for the Commodore 64.
turtles. This pattern continues until you're at a point where all four are acting undependably. After a few blunders, you'll soon learn that there's more to the game than meets the eye. You must develop a strategy.

Another tendency for firsttime players will be to play cautiously and deliberately. This will get you nowhere, as there's another obstacle to overcome: the timer. You must successfully return five pieces of fruit within a fixed amount of time to get to the next level. The timer, placed somewhat inconspicuously at the top of the screen, moves along deceptively slowly. The more you concentrate on the treachery of the turtles, the more likely GAME'S OVER will flash on the screen.

## The Frenzied Owl

There are a lot of nice surprises and pleasant distractions in Purple Turtles. Besides very appealing color combinations, the authors have provided an extremely active screen by taking full advantage of the 64's sprite capabilities. The blue sky is filled with various colored clouds and hot-air balloons which float happily across the screen, unaware of your plight below.

The trees on each side of the
pond are interesting, too. The tree on the left, your starting position, is home to an owl that blinks and twitches his ears throughout the game. When you return successfully with your fruit, the owl goes into a frenzy, shrieking hysterically. This provides a not so gentle reminder that your score has increased.

The tree on the other side of the pond bears a different fruit for each new level achieved. Before you start across the pond
each time, one piece drops to the ground. You collect it automatically by crossing the pond.

Purple Turtles is quite well designed. It's innocent and enchanting, yet you'll not quickly master any of the higher levels. If Quicksilva can produce more games of this quality, it is sure to find a niche in the U.S. software market.
Purple Turtles
Quicksilva, Inc.
426 West Nakoma
San Antonio, TX 78216
$\$ 29.95$ disk $\quad \$ 24.95$ tape

## COMvoice: Voice Synthesizer For The VIC-20

Todd Heimarck, Assistant Editor

COMvoice, a voice synthesizer for the VIC-20, gives your computer the ability to talk, and it's remarkably easy to use.

The COMvoice package contains a cartridge, a speaker with cord, and a 20-page instruction manual. The cartridge plugs into your VIC, and the speaker plugs into the cartridge.

If you don't like reading instruction manuals, all you need to know is that COMvoice adds one new BASIC command: SPEAK. This command works almost like PRINT, but instead of putting words on the screen, the computer talks to you. You must enclose the words to be spoken in double quotation marks. A dial on the cartridge controls the volume.

## It Knows The Tough Words

COMvoice will pronounce 95 percent of English words correctly. It has a fairly sophisticated
method of figuring out the connection between spelling and speech. For example, it correctly pronounces tough, rough, though, although, bought, and brought. It does very well, considering the different sounds ough can represent.

Occasionally a strange word pops up. COMvoice has problems pronouncing pizza (piz-ah), women (woh-men), integer (int-eej-er), and certain other words. This usually happens because a word is spelled one way but pronounced another. If you run into a problem word, you can correct it by deliberately misspelling it (so it looks like the way it is spoken).

COMvoice can also speak letters and numbers. The voice is somewhat mechanical and monotonous; if you've heard computers talk in movies (WarGames) or on television (Whiz Kids), you can get a good idea of the sound quality. But you can add four levels of inflection, to stress certain words or to make questions sound more natural.


## String Variables Spoken Here

You can set up string variables for pronunciation, for example, A $\$=$ "WELCOME HOME"
SPEAK A\$. And there are several options for controlling pauses. A single space will cause a slight pause. Commas and periods will result in longer pauses.

The SPEAK command works in immediate mode (without a program line number) or within programs. The instruction manual also includes a list of over 60 sounds you can access with POKEs directly into memory. You can program speech either in BASIC or in machine language.

The most impressive thing about COMvoice is how easy it is to use. You don't have to learn a phonetic code that translates words into special numbers and symbols which only the computer recognizes, as with some other speech devices.

There are a variety of interesting applications you could develop with COMvoice. Imagine an arcade game that talks, warning you of sneak attacks or suggesting strategy. Or educational software for preschoolers who are just learning the alphabet. The computer could draw a picture of a bee next to the letter B and say it to the child. COMvoice might also be useful in data entry; the computer could tell you what you just typed.

## Some Minor Faults

There are a few minor faults in this voice synthesizer. It has problems with the $n g$ sound. It is difficult to tell the difference between thin and thing. And leaving off the closing quotation mark results in a ?SYNTAX ERROR. Programmers who regularly omit the final quote on

PRINT statements (to save a bit of memory) may find this feature somewhat annoying.

If you are used to PRINTing multiple variables separated by commas or semicolons, you will have to remember that you cannot do this with the SPEAK command. SPEAK accepts only single string variables and it does not recognize string arrays. You can get around the single string limitation by converting arrays with a line such as $\mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{B} \$(1,6)$ :SPEAK A $\$$.

The four levels of intonation are based on (musical) tone rather than volume. The voice would sound more realistic if you could stress some words by making them louder than others. The only way to control volume is to turn the dial on the cartridge; you cannot do it from within a
program.
And, finally, the RUN/STOP key is disabled while the voice is on. That means you cannot rudely interrupt the computer while it is talking; you have to wait for it to finish before you STOP the program.

Considering the overall effectiveness and ease of use, these flaws are merely quirks. Once you get used to programming with COMvoice, you'll learn to ignore them.

COMvoice uses a VOTRAX SC-01 chip and is sold with a one-year warranty. A Commodore 64 version is also available.

## COMvoice

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## Seafox For The VIC-20

Tony Roberts, Assistant Managing Editor

Far beneath the surface of some distant ocean is a submarine awaiting your command. Your mission is to prevent the freighters from passing while allowing hospital ships to sail through.

The game is Seafox, an underwater action game adapted for the VIC-20 from the Apple and Atari versions. It is available on cartridge from Brøderbund Software. At its simplest levels, Seafox is challenging. At its most difficult, it's an undersea nightmare.

Seafox is a shoot-em-up game. There's plenty of action, but the pace is slower than you might be used to in a space game. This accurately reflects the medium in which the game is set-water. Your submarine, the enemy subs, the torpedoes, and mines all move through the water in a deliberate, liquidlike fashion.

You usually have time to see the dangers around you, but you don't always have time to react. The game realistically reflects the differences between maneuvering a bulky submarine in the dense undersea world and piloting a sleek spaceship in the vacuum of outer space.

## Three Subs And A Chantey

As Seafox begins, you are supplied with three submarines, and you are treated to the opening bars of "Sailor's Hornpipe." This melody, though a bit out of tune, serves to warn you that the action is about to begin.

Your sub roams the depths while the freighters and hospital ships use the shipping lanes
above. To complete your first mission, you must sink ten of the blue freighters while fending off attacks by a fleet of enemy subs.

To fire at a freighter, give the joystick button a quick tap and a torpedo is launched toward the surface. If you hold down the joystick button, you launch a torpedo from your forward tubes. This weapon is used against your underwater foes, and also can be used to detonate depth charges and magnetic mines. Only one torpedo of each type can be active at a time.

Your mission is further hampered by your limited supply of fuel and torpedoes. You have 30 torpedoes and 1200 units of fuel when you begin. You burn fuel at an alarming rate and must always keep an eye out for your supply ship.

## Supply Ships And Undersea Creatures

The supply ship appears at intervals at the bottom of the screen. It releases a trained dolphin which carries fuel and torpedoes. You must make contact with the dolphin's pack in order to take on new supplies. If you miss connections with the dolphin, you have barely enough fuel to hold you until the next supply ship arrives. If you fail to resupply your sub a second time, you inevitably sink to the bottom of the sea.

The sea abounds with giant clams that seem to enjoy feasting on dolphins. They gobble up your supplies as well, so it's best to refuel as quickly as possible. If you lose a dolphin to a clam,


A dolphin carrying an unclaimed supply pack swims off in Sea Fox.
you simply have to wait for the next supply ship, but if any other woe befalls your friendly dolphin, you pay dearly. Should a torpedo, mine, or depth charge destroy the undersea mammal, you have only sedconds before your entire ship is swallowed by a giant whale.

While your main mission is to sink freighters, you do receive points for blowing up enemy subs, mines, and depth charges-something which must be done anyway, just to survive.

Should one of your torpedoes hit a hospital ship, you'll do no damage. However, the weapon will bounce off the heavily armed ship and head back your way. Besides presenting you with an added peril, this also deprives you of your ability to fire another surface torpedo until the first one explodes on the sea bottom.

## On To Advanced Assignments

As you begin play, your only danger is a fleet of enemy submarines. As you advance to higher levels, the complications increase. On level two, a fleet of destroyers is added to the shipping lane. These ships drop depth charges to make your life miserable. In the third level, the enemy subs begin firing torpedoes at you, and what happens
after that I've never been able to discover. The game includes five levels, and the instructions make reference to magnetic mines, so I assume they're part of the finale.

A nice feature of Seafox is that the depth charges, mines, enemy subs, torpedoes, etc., have the ability to home in on you. When you take evasive action, you must be evasive. It doesn't do to simply move aside and let them go past.

Seafox requires that you develop strategies, and it requires that you keep your submarine in constant motion. Take it up to get a clean shot at a freighter, descend for refueling, reverse engines to avoid an explosive charge. It takes concentration to stay alive, and you'll find that it's carelessness that most often does you in.
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# HOTWARE A Look At This Month's Best Sellers And The Software Industry 

Kathy Yakal, Editorial Assistant


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Commodore 64 owners are buying more home applications software than games, and VIC-20 owners are moving in that direction, too. This month we'll look at some home applications products which are doing well, some which are not, and a few you can expect to see in the near future.

As the home computer movement gathers momentum, it's important for people in the industry to know why consumers are buying computers. Hundreds of surveys have been conducted by market research firms, hardware and software manufacturers, and computer publications.
Though the results vary, some general trends have emerged.

- Before purchasing a computer, many people claim that they want or need a home computer for educational purposes, and to simplify record keeping. Playing videogames is often low on their list of priorities.
- After buying a computer, the first type of software actually purchased is, in many cases, games.
- A few weeks or months down the road, the computer owner starts searching for practical applications other than entertainment.

Though this is not true for everyone, this kind of pattern emerges in the software sales we have tracked in HOTWARE. Last spring, when the Commodore 64 was fairly new to the market, and the VIC-20's price was dropping rapidly, the type of software that sold best was games. As demand increased and more home business software became available, it began to outdistance games both in unit sales and in numbers of programs being published.

Granted, the Commodore 64 is seen as more suitable than the VIC-20 as a business computer, due to its greater amount of memory. But the increase in availability of home and business applications cannot be traced solely to the 64 . Equivalent software for the VIC-20 is also starting to catch up, although VIC-20 games are still selling in greater volume.

## Identifying The Leaders

If we go back to the first HOTWARE list in the August 1983 issue of COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE, we see several types of home/business software represented. For the Commodore 64, it looked like this:

1. HES Writer (HesWare)
2. Calc Result (Handic)
3. Word Pro 3 Plus/64 (Professional)
4. HES Mon (HesWare)
5. TOTL Text (TOTL Software)
6. TOTL Label (TOTL Software)

Three word processing programs appeared here: HES Writer, Word Pro 3 Plus/64, and TOTL Text. Many more word processing packages have been introduced since that time, and word processing continues to be one of the most popular home applications for personal computers.

Electronic spreadsheets do not seem to be as popular as other types of business software, at least among Commodore owners. Calc Result leads the field of the few available.

HES Mon, a machine language monitor, and TOTL Label, a mailing list program, also appeared on the first HOTWARE list.

## New Products Join The List

Since we first published that list, several new products have entered the home applications market.

Data bases. These electronic filing systems allow you to enter records, sort them, and print out specialized reports. (See "The Data Base As A Home Information Center" elsewhere in this issue.) Data Manager, by Timeworks, and Delphi's Oracle, by Batteries Included, are examples. Data base software is beginning to appear almost as often as word processors on our HOTWARE list.

Home finance software. Though some of the personal financial records that you have to keep may be more easily done with pencil and paper, many can be simplified with your computer. Personal Finance Assistant, by Rainbow, and Household Finance, by Creative Software, have been best sellers.

Other home applications exist, but don't yet have as much software support as word processing, data management, and personal finance record keeping. They include time management, inventory control, and checkbook balancing. Software is also available to help figure out income taxes and keep track of stock portfolios. You may see more of these kinds of specialized applications as the software market continues to mature.

## A Question Of Suitability

Are there home applications that do not translate well to computers? Yes, says Douglas Adams, president of Orbyte Software. "There are some things that you can do just as quickly and easily by hand," he says. "Take a recipe file, for example.... I don't know how useful a computer can be in the kitchen at this time."

Adams believes the Commodore 64 is capable of handling more useful home financial applications, including home budgeting, data management, and word processing.

Orbyte's data base filing system, Comfile, allows you to access files you have created using another program (a word processor for example), even if that software was not published by Orbyte.


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"People are looking for versatility in home business software," says Adams. "If I can enhance another company's software with my own, that's great."

## Know Your Needs Before You Buy

"The Commodore 64 owner has a lot of variety at this point in terms of software for home applications," Adams says. "But many people that are buying that kind of software don't know what the programs are about. Also, this software tends to be more expensive than games. It's very important to make sure the software you're buying will truly meet your needs."

## Correction

Two software manufacturers were incorrectly identified in January HOTWARE. Temple of Apshai and Crush, Crumble and Chomp are products of Epyx Software, not HesWare. The Commodore 64 version of Choplifter is published by Broderbund Software. The Commodore 64 version of Shamus is published by Synapse Software. ©

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## THE BEGINNER'S CORNER

C. REGENA

# Preventing An Input Crash 

This month we'll look at a few ways to "dummyproof" (maybe a better term is "user-proof") your programs. In other words, how do you write your programs so that other people can use them and not get error messages? How do you prevent your program from "crashing" with a fatal error?

Any program that another person will use should have "user-friendliness" built in. When you work on a program you have written yourself, you know what constraints the program has and what types of input are necessary. If you want other people to use your program, they need to be able to do so without your constant help.

## The GET Statement

The most likely place for errors is when the user must enter something-when the program requires a response. You may use either the GET or INPUT statement to put information into the computer. If you allow for yes and no or multiplechoice answers requiring one keystroke instead of a typed answer as the user input, there is less chance for error. To detect which key is pressed, use GET.

Here is a sample:

```
1ø\emptyset PRINT "START"
2ø\emptyset PRINT "TRY AGAIN? (Y/N)"
210 GET AS
22\emptyset IF AS="Y" THEN 1\varnothing\emptyset
230 IF AS<< "N" THEN 210
```

Line 200 prints the question asking for a response. Line 210 scans the keyboard and gets a key when it is pressed. Line 220 says if the key pressed was Y, then transfer to line 100. Line 230 says if the key pressed is not N (or if no key is pressed), then go back to the GET statement, otherwise continue. You can see that only the $Y$ or N keys are accepted.

Here is another example offering a choice of several items.
: rem 240
:rem $4 \varnothing$
:rem 216
:rem 34
:rem 87

| 100 | PRINT "\{2 DOWN $\}$ CHOOSE: " | : rem 127 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 110 | PRINT "1 FIRST GAME" | :rem 54 |
| 120 | PRINT "2 SECOND GAME" | :rem $1 ø 8$ |
| 130 | PRINT "3 THIRD GAME" | :rem 45 |
| 140 | PRINT "4 END PROGRAM\{DOWN\}" | :rem 154 |
| 150 | GET AS:IF AS="" THEN 150 | :rem 79 |
| $16 \square$ | IF AS<"1" THEN 150 | em 1 |
| 170 | IF AS> "4" THEN 150 | 7 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $1 \varnothing \varnothing \square$ | PRINT "FIRST GAME" | :rem 52 |
| 1010 | GOTO 1øø | :rem 140 |
| $2 \varnothing \varnothing \square$ | PRINT "SECOND GAME" | :rem 105 |
| 2010 | GOTO 1øø | :rem 141 |
| 3øøø | PRINT "THIRD GAME" | :rem 41 |
| 3010 | GOTO 1øø | :rem 142 |
| $4 \varnothing \varnothing \square$ | PRINT "END PROGRAM\{2 DOWN\}" | :rem 166 |
| 4010 | END | :rem 156 |

Lines 100-140 print the menu screen. You could use an INPUT statement to require the user to choose a number and then press RETURN, but the user would need two keystrokes and could enter many characters other than the four numbers and cause all kinds of errors. A better approach is to use GET (line 150). Here we're scanning the keyboard for a key A\$. If A $\$=$ '"'' (that's two double quote marks with nothing between), no key has been pressed. Lines 160 and 170 indicate that the key pressed must be from 1 to 4 .

Line 180 is an example of an ON-GOTO statement, which causes the program to branch depending on the value of A\$. Lines 160-170 check to make sure the key pressed will be a number from 1 to 4 , so the ON-GOTO statement needs four line numbers. If the value of $\mathrm{A} \$$ is 1 , the program goes to line 1000; 2 goes to 2000; 3 goes to 3000; and 4 goes to 4000 . An ON-GOTO statement is often the most efficient way to transfer control without using several IF-THEN statements. The rest of this sample program illustrates the program flow-of course, you would write actual program segments for the options.

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## Freezing The Program

Another use for GET is to＂freeze＂the program as long as the user wishes．For example，perhaps you have an instruction screen．If the user has seen the program before，he or she may wish to skip over the instruction screen quickly and not have to wait a certain amount of time．A first－time user may need plenty of time to read the screen． A GET loop can freeze the screen until the user presses a certain key．Another use may be to hold a graphics screen until the user is ready to go on．
Here is a sample：

```
1ø\emptyset PRINT "PRINT INSTRUCTIONS HERE." 
11\varnothing PRINT "{DOWN}PRESS Fl TO CONTINUE."
                                    :rem 174
12\emptyset GET AS :rem 216
13\emptyset IF A$<>"{Fl}" THEN 12Ø :rem 141
14\emptyset PRINT "{DOWN}PROGRAM WOULD CONTINUE."
                                    :rem 173
150 END
:rem 109
```

To type line 130，press the f1 key（the top function key）between the quote marks．You will see a printed symbol．Line 120 detects the key pressed．Line 130 determines that if the key pressed is not the f1 key，the program loops back to line 120．The program will not continue until f1 is pressed．

If you are writing a game program，you can use GET to detect the function keys or arrow keys， then branch appropriately．

## The INPUT Statement

INPUT is unavoidable in many cases．The INPUT statement may ask for either a number or a string． You can use a＂prompt＂with INPUT so the user knows exactly what to enter．PRINT a message before the INPUT value．It is also wise to ask for only one item at a time．

## 200 INPUT＂NAME AND ADDRESS＂；N\＄，A\＄

may be more difficult to use than the following series of questions：

```
2øø INPUT "LAST NAME";L
210 INPUT "FIRST NAME";FS :rem 181
22\emptyset INPUT "STREET ADDRESS";A$ :rem 229
230 INPUT "CITY";C$
24\emptyset INPUT "STATE";S$ :rem 157
25\emptyset INPUT "ZIP CODE";Z :rem 14
```

:rem $1 \varnothing 2$

This program asks for exactly what is needed， one entry at a time．The first example may be un－ clear as to how data should be entered．

In more technical programs，you may assume some knowledge on the part of the user in in－ putting values for calculations．However，to avoid a fatal program crash，you may wish to check limits of numbers entered．Problems could arise with very large numbers，negative numbers，and zero（especially if fractions are involved or if there
is a possible division by zero）．
The following program for parallel resistance illustrates how input values can be tested．First the user is asked how many resistors there are in the calculation（only three are shown，but a num－ ber up to nine may be chosen）．The GET function is used since the answer is one digit．Line 150 also makes sure the key pressed is a number from 2 to 9 ．

The formula for total resistance of several resistors in parallel is
$\frac{1}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}}=\frac{1}{\mathrm{R}_{1}}+\frac{1}{\mathrm{R}_{2}}+\frac{1}{\mathrm{R}_{3}} \cdots$
Since the equation involves fractions，we need to be careful of a division by zero．Line 200 makes sure that each resistance entered is greater than zero．

At the end of the program the user is given the option to try another problem or end the pro－ gram．Again，the GET function is used to see
whether the user presses 1 or 2，and all other keys pressed are ignored．

```
10 REM FOR VIC DELETE LINE 2Ø :rem 75
2\emptyset POKE 53281,1 :rem 241
3\emptyset PRINT "{CLR}{BLK} PARALLEL RESISTANCE
    {DOWN}"
                            :rem 166
40 PRINT "{2 SPACES}|2 Y隹昏6 Y习习
    K6 Y习O区2 Y习"
                                    :rem 18
5\emptyset PRINT " {4 SPACES} KG习{6 SPACES}&G习
    {6 SPACES}EG习" :rem
        37
60 FOR I=1TO3 :rem 218
7\emptyset PRINT "{4 SPACES}M{6 SHIFT-SPACE}M
    {6 SHIFT-SPACE}M"' }\mp@subsup{}{}{-
80 PRINT "{4 SPACE\overline{S}}N{6 SHIFT-SPACE }N
    {6 SHIFT-SPACE}N"- :rem 35
90 PRINT "{3 SPACE\overline{S}}N{6 SHIFT-SPACE }N
    {6 SHIFT-SPACE}N"- :rem 36
1ø\emptyset PRINT"{3 SPACES}}M{6 SHIFT-SPACE}M
    {6 SHIFT-SPACE}M"}\mp@subsup{M}{}{\overline{\prime}}:r\overline{\textrm{e}m}7
11\varnothing NEXT I :rem 26
120 PRINT "{4 SPACES}EG习{6 SHIFT-SPACE }
    EG习{6 SHIFT-SPACE}&G\" :rem 211
```



```
    K6 P车处2 P刃" :rem 185
140 PRINT " {DOWN}HOW MANY RESISTORS? ";
                                    :rem 226
150 GETA$:IF(A$<"2")+(A$>"9")THEN15\emptyset
    :rem 109
16\emptyset PRINTA$:N=VAL(AS):T=\emptyset :rem 226
17\emptyset FOR I=1TON :rem 39
18\emptyset PRINT"R"+RIGHT$(STR$(I),1)+" =";
                    :rem 213
19\emptyset INPUT R :rem l24
2\emptyset\emptyset IF R>\emptyset THEN 22ø :rem 164
21ø PRINT"{2 SPACES}R MUST BE GREATER":PR
        INT"{2 SPACES}THAN ZERO.{DOWN}":GOTOI
        8\emptyset :rem 81
220 T=T+1/R :rem 86
2 3 0 ~ N E X T ~ : r e m ~ 2 1 2 ~
240 PRINT "TOTAL RESISTANCE =" :rem 25
25\emptyset PRINT 1/T :rem 216
260 PRINT "{2 DOWN}{GRN}PRESS:" :rem ll2
27\emptyset PRINT " 1 ANOTHER PROBLEM" :rem 189
28\emptyset PRINT " 2 END PROGRAM" :rem 14\emptyset
```


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$29 \varnothing$ GETAS：IF AS＝＂1＂THEN3 $\varnothing$
：rem 82
3øø IF AS＜＞＂2＂THEN 29ø
：rem 65
31ø PRINT＂\｛BLU\}\{CLR\}": END
One more program is presented here to illus－ trate the uses of GET and INPUT．＂Averages＂is an educational program that instructs the user on how to calculate the average of several numbers， then random problems are given with multiple－ choice answers．

This program uses DEF $\operatorname{FNF}(X)$ to define a function that will choose a random integer from 1 to $X$ ．This saves typing the function and saves memory when a random integer is needed later in the program．The GET function is used after menu screens are printed and at various places in the program to wait before continuing the pro－ gram．INPUT is used in the sample problems to receive a numeric answer．GET is used to receive the answer for multiple－choice questions．Random numbers are used in the problems and also in determining which of three problems will be printed．Lines 78－86 in the VIC version and 900－ 1050 in the 64 version determine the multiple－ choice answers．

The VIC and 64 versions are essentially the same，but have different line numbers（and com－ bined lines in the VIC version）．In the 64 version， the first line（POKE 53281，1）changes to blue printing on a white screen．The VIC version com－ bines lines to save memory，but if you have ques－ tions about program flow，the 64 version may be easier to read．

When you are typing the VIC version，leave out all unnecessary spaces．If you prefer to save typing time，you may have a copy of the program by sending me $\$ 3$ ，a blank cassette，and a self－ addressed，stamped envelope．Please be sure to specify the name of the program and which com－ puter version．Mail to：

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SPACE PAK

HEAD ON

# Double Decker 

The action begins. We've filled color RAM, drawn the screen borders, and set up some random enemies. Now we're ready to add some arcade action to our all-machine-language game. (The entire game we've built so far is contained in the BASIC loader, Programs 2 and 3.)

The section to be constructed this month will control the player, accepting input from the keyboard and moving a paddle back and forth on the screen. It's so fast in machine language (ML) that a delay loop has to be added so we can see the paddle move. Without this delay, the paddle simply reappears on the other side of the screen when you press a key.

Let's look at the program flow of the 64 version disassembly (Program 1); it's functionally identical to the VIC version. As always, the first thing to do is to set up some preliminary informa-tion-the equivalent of assigning values to variables in BASIC. At 49249, the first address in the program (or first line, if you prefer), we LoaD the Accumulator with 169 and store it at 251, a zero page location. Then, we do it again, putting 7 into 252. Recall that the 6502 chip looks at two-byte addresses in a peculiar way: the higher one in memory (at 252) is going to be multiplied by 256 . Then the other one (at 251) is added to that, to give us the address we're after. So, by adding 169 to $(7 \times 256)$, we get 1961 , an address within the screen RAM where we want our paddle to start off.

## Printing The Paddle

Notice that we will be referring to this two-byte address pointer several times in the program: lines 49279, 49283, 49296 and so on. It will always hold the current position of the paddle on the screen. Anyway, we've set up our paddle position pointer, so now we JSR (Jump to SubRoutine) at 49345, which prints the paddle on the screen (wherever it's supposed to be, governed by what's
in our pointer at 251). We load $Y$ with 5, load A with 120 (the screen POKE value of our paddle symbol), store A using the Indirect Y addressing mode, DEY (reduce $Y$ by one), test to see if $Y$ is equal to zero yet (BNE), and, if not, branch back to 49349 , the start of our print paddle subroutine's loop. When we've POKEd all five paddle characters into the right position on screen, we RTS (ReTurn from Subroutine).

Following that RTS, we fly back to 49260 , only to bounce away again to another subroutine, our delay. This is a do-nothing subroutine; it just takes up time by LoaDing the $Y$ register with zero (line 49355), counting down with DEY, until it goes from 255 down to zero again and then we RTS. If something starts with zero and is decremented (lowered by one, like the DEY, DEX, or DEC instructions), it clicks down to a 255 , then 254, and so on down. Remember that zero clicks down into 255 in these situations; it doesn't freeze at zero. We can find out when it hits zero by using BNE. BNE always branches unless the most recent action caused a zero. (Many instructions will alert BNE to zero: LDA 155 would set off a branch, a BNE, if address 155 contained anything other than zero.)

## Which Key Pressed?

Once finished with the delay, we return to 49263 and load the accumulator with whatever number is currently in address 197. That's a special address in our computers: It always holds the value of the key currently being pressed. Try this in BASIC:

## FOR I=1 TO 5000 : ? PEEK (197);: NEXT

Then press some keys. You'll notice that each key has its own value. This is an easy way to get input from the user. For our game, we're just going to have the user move a paddle back and forth so we need to test for only two direction


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Program 1: Paddle Routine

| INITIALIZATION |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 49249 | LDA | $\# 169$ |  |
| 49251 | STA | 251 |  |
| 49253 | LDA | $\# 7$ |  |
| 49255 | STA | 252 |  |
| 49257 | JSR | 49345 |  |

MAIN LOOP
49260 JSR 49355
49263 LDA 197
49265 CMP \# 56
49267 BEQ 49269 CMP 8
49271 BEQ 49294
49273 CMP \# 35
49275 BEQ 49361
49277 BNE 49260
GO LEFT?

| 49279 | DEC | 251 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49281 | LDY | \# $\varnothing$ |  |
| 49283 | LDA | $251)$ |  |
| 49285 | CMP | \# 32 |  |
| 49287 | BEQ |  | 49305 |
| 49289 | INC | 251 |  |
| 49291 | JMP | ---> | 4926 |

GO RIGHT?

## MOVE LEFT

| 49305 | INC | 251 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $493 \varnothing 7$ | LDY | $\# 6$ |  |
| $493 \varnothing 9$ | LDA | $\# 32$ |  |
| 49311 | STA | $(251)$ Y |  |
| 49313 | LDA | 251 |  |
| 49315 | BNE |  | 49319 |
| 49317 | DEC | 252 |  |
| 49319 | DEC | 251 |  |
| 49321 | JSR | 49345 |  |
| 49324 | JMP | $--->$ | 49260 |

MOVE RIGHT

| 49327 | LDY | $\#$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 49329 | LDA | $\# 32$ |  |  |
| 49331 | STA | $(251$ | 251 Y |  |
| 49333 | INC | 251 |  |  |
| 49335 | BNE |  | 49339 |  |
| 49337 | INC | 252 |  |  |
| 49339 | JSR | 49345 |  |  |
| 49342 | JMP | $--->$ | 49260 |  |

DRAW PADDLE

| 49345 | LDY $\# 5$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 49347 | LDA $\# 12 \emptyset$ |  |
| 49349 | STA | $(251)$ Y |
| 49351 | DEY |  |
| 49352 | RNE |  |
| 49354 | RTS |  |

DELAY

| 49355 | LDY | $\# \emptyset$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 49357 | DEY |  | 49357 |
| 49358 | BNE |  | 49357 |

keys. Let's use the 1 and 3 keys, for left and right movement. Try pressing 1. You'll see 56's on screen. (VIC gives 0 .) Press 3 and you'll get 8 's. (VIC gives 1.)

Since this is an all-ML game, we'll need a way to get out of it, to return to BASIC. For that, we'll use the 0 key as an escape. When you press it, you'll get 35 as your value. So, lines 49265 through 49275 simply compare what we found in address 197 against 56, 8, and 35 and branch to the appropriate subroutines further down in the program. If we got some other value, line 49277 sends us up to another delay and then another try for a pressed key.

All of this multiple comparing should remind you of the ON-GOTO command in BASIC. This is ML's version of that common computer technique for branching to several alternative actions.

To move the paddle left (the routine starting at 49279), we've got to first check to see if we can move any further left. Obviously, we don't want to move the paddle into the border of our screen and come popping out the other side. So we DEC 251 temporarily, to check if the next character to 92 COMPUTE's Gazette March 1984
the left of our paddle is a blank (character \#32). If not, it must be a wall, so we're sent back to our get-a-keystroke routine at 49260 .

However, if we find a blank, we can go ahead and redraw the paddle one space to the left of its current position. So, at 49305, we INC the pointer to restore it to its correct value. (Recall that we DECed it to check for a blank.) Then we want to blank out the paddle character six over from the current address (to get rid of the rightmost paddle character). Load Y with \#6, load A with the blank character, \#32, and store A.

These next four lines are an important ML technique: double DEC. We need to lower our pointer address by 1 because we're sliding the whole paddle over 1 to the left on screen. We can't just DEC 151 because we might be crossing a page boundary (256) and need to also lower 152, the more significant byte of the two-byte pointer. Remember that we said LDA would affect a BNE instruction? We LDA the lower, less significant byte. If it's a zero, we "fall through" the BNE to address 49317 and also lower 252. If not zero, we branch to 49319 and just lower 151. Notice that


We had a problem. So we invented PC-DocuMate ${ }^{\text {Tw }}$ to solve it. The problem was how to quickly master the VIC-20 and CBM-64 keyboards and easily start programming in BASIC on our new personal computers. First we went through the manuals.

## INCONVENIENT MANUALS

The user's guide was a nuisance and the programmer's reference manual was just plain inconvenient to use. We found the control key combinations confusing and the introduction to BASIC to be too "basic" for our needs. We needed a simple solution to our documentation problems
So we decided to surround the keyboard of each PC with the information we wanted. We decided to print whatever we needed on sturdy plastic templates which would fit the keyboard of either the VIC-20 or Commodore 64.

## SIMPLE SOLUTION

This was the simple solution to our problem. Now we could have the essential information right at our fingertips.

On the left side and top of the templates we put BASIC functions, commands, and statements. On the lower left we used key symbols to remind us of how to use SHIFT, RUN/STOP, CTRL and the "Commodore" key. Over on the bottom right side we put some additional keys to help remember about CLR/HOME and RESTORE. But we were still a little confused.

## STILL CONFUSED

We found we were confused about music programming, color graphics, and sprites. On both the VIC-20 and the CBM-64 templates we carefully organized and summarized the essential reference data for music programming and put it across the topshowing notes and the scale. All those values you must POKE and where to POKE them are listed.

Then to clarify color graphics we laid out screen memory maps showing character and color addresses in a screen matrix. (We got this idea from the manuals.)

For the VIC-20 we added a complete memory address map for documenting where everything is in an expanded or unexpanded VIC.

For the Commodore 64 we came up with a really clever summary table for showing almost everything you ever need to know for sprite graphics.

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Now we had organized the most essential information for our VIC and 64 in the most logical way. BASIC, music, color graphics, and sprites all seemed a lot easier. Our initial problem was solved by PC-DocuMate ${ }^{\text {™ }}$.

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falling through the BNE has the effect of lowering both bytes. Finally, we JSR to the paddle drawing routine and then JMP (jump) back up to our main loop of the program.

The method for redrawing the paddle to the right is quite similar, the primary distinction being a double increment instead of double DEC (see lines 49333 through 49337).

If you have any comments or questions, please send them to: Machine Language For Beginners, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

## ML Mailbag

Here's a letter we recently received:
In your article "Safe Places" (December 1983), you were starting an ML game. And you started at address 12288 with the 8 K expansion. I have VICMON which is on tape and so I need the $8 K$ for it. Is there another place to put this game? I was thinking of putting it in the cassette buffer starting at 828 .

Jeff Cutcher

VIC memory can be a problem. You might want to use the Simple Assembler (November 1983) in a VIC with 8K expansion memory to create this ML game. Shorter ML routines can be stashed away into the cassette buffer if you aren't using
the cassette drive at the time. However, the ML game has outgrown the space available in this buffer with the addition of this month's paddle routines.

To summarize, both VIC and 64 have a few safe zones in zero page: address 2 is unused by the computer, addresses 163-177 are largely used by the cassette operating system and can be employed when you're not using cassette, and 251-252 are free (we're using them this month to hold our paddle pointer).

Above zero page, you can use 679-767 and 828-1019 (the cassette buffer). On the 64 only, there is a nice zone from 49152-53247. To make enough space for the game on the VIC, we first POKE 56,48 (to keep BASIC below this area) and then can use addresses 12288 and above.

See program listings on page 172. (6)

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 Computer Science.................................. 9Science I-IV.............

History...
Business . 9
Geography
GAMES
Avenger ..................................... 15
Wizard Wor........................................ 19
Jupiter Lander........................... 115
Pinball Spect ............................. '19
Lemans ................................... '15
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# Making More Readable Listings 

Brent Dubach


#### Abstract

Have you ever tried to find a key subroutine or loop in a long BASIC listing? If you have, you know how tedious it can be. This tutorial demonstrates some very sneaky BASIC editing techniques that you can use for more readable listings. For the VIC and 64.


A few carefully chosen variable names can help make the difference between a readable program and an unintelligible mess. But BASIC does not make these choices easy. Did you ever want to use a BASIC keyword like TO or FN within a variable name, such as LET TOP $=10$ or PRINT FN\$?

Commodore BASIC won't allow it. But by fooling a couple of BASIC routines, you can use these illegal variable names and do even more to improve the appearance of your listings. Let's see how to use this technique and then consider what makes it work.

## Illegal Variable Names

The key is to use graphics characters where they normally don't belong. You're probably used to using a graphics character as the last character in the abbreviation of a BASIC keyword. For example, if you type a P followed by a SHIFTed O, BASIC understands that you intend an ordinary POKE command. But let's see how BASIC will handle a graphics character in the middle of a variable name.

```
1\varnothing LET NJUMBER = 5 |
2\sigma PRINT NJUMBER
```

To get the graphics character between N and U , type a SHIFTed J. You can use any graphics character that will not result in an abbreviation of a BASIC keyword. (For example, an N and a

SHIFTed E combine to form the keyword NEXT.) Now LIST the program
$1 \varnothing$ LET NUMBER $=5 \varnothing$
20 PRINT NUMBER
and RUN it.

## 50

READY.
Nothing too impressive here. All we have is a program that LISTs and RUNs exactly as it would if we left out the graphics characters. Now let's do something that is downright illegal.

```
10 LET TOP = 65
2\emptyset LET BOTTOM = 90
3\emptyset PRINT BOTTOM - TOP + 1
```

If you enter and RUN this program, you'll get a syntax error. The sequence TO may not appear anywhere within a variable name as it does here in TOP and in BOTTOM. It is reserved for use as a BASIC keyword only (as in FOR J=1 TO 5).

Let's try to fool BASIC. We'll place a graphics character (the SHIFTed J) just before the offending last character that completes the BASIC
keyword-that is, before the O in each TO.

```
10 LET TJOP = 65
2\emptyset LET BÖTTJOM = 90
3\emptyset PRINT BOTTTJOM - TJOP + 1
```

Here's what you see when you LIST it:

```
1\varnothing LET TOP = 65
2\emptyset LET BOTTOM = 90
30 PRINT BOTTOM - TOP + 1
```

These lines appear identical to the illegal program you entered a moment ago. Now RUN the program:

```
26
READY.
```

It works, with an illegal variable name in every

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## Indented Listings And Blank Lines

Besides preventing the selection of certain variable names, BASIC also seems to prevent the entry of blank lines as well as spaces at the beginning of a line. Thus we cannot neatly frame the blocks of code-loops, or IF/THEN options, or sub-routines-that occur in a program. If you have programmed only in BASIC, you may not be concerned about such things. But anyone who has used a structured language like Pascal appreciates being able to see a listing like this:

```
FOR I = 1 TO 1\varnothing
    PRINT "WE INDENT EVERY STATEMENT"
    PRINT "THAT LIES WITHIN"
    PRINT "THE FOR-NEXT 'BLOCK'"
NEXT I
70 PRINT "AND LEAVE A BLANK LINE BETWEEN
BLOCKS"
```

60

Try entering and LISTing the program above. Here's what you should see:

```
10 FOR I = 1 TO 1\varnothing
2\emptyset PRINT "WE INDENT EVERY STATEMENT"
30 PRINT "THAT LIES WITHIN"
4\emptyset PRINT "THE FOR-NEXT 'BLOCK'"
50 NEXT I
7\emptyset PRINT "AND LEAVE A BLANK LINE BETWEEN
{SPACE}BLOCKS"
```

The blank line and all the indentations have disappeared. Of course, Commodore BASIC lets you place a single colon at the start of each line and then indent as much as you wish. But that's not the same as a nice, clean blank line.

Once again, we can type an extra graphics character and fool BASIC. When typing in a program, many people type a space after the line number for readability. But instead of the space, you can type the SHIFTed J. Reenter the preceding program this way:

```
1\emptysetJFOR I= 1 TO 1\emptyset
2ø\overline{J}}\mathrm{ PRINT "WE INDENT EVERY STATEMENT"
3ø\overline{J} PRINT "THAT LIES WITHIN"
4\emptyset\overline{J}}\mathrm{ PRINT "THE FOR-NEXT 'BLOCK'"
50JNNEXT I

Now when you LIST, you see an indented format identical to the one you first tried to enter.

Fooling BASIC into giving you a blank line is a little trickier. A single SHIFTed J will not do the job. If you add a line 99, say, to your program and put only the graphics character on that line, line 99 will not show up in the LISTing. But try entering this (note the space in between the two SHIFTed Js):

99 (
Now LIST the program and you'll see a blank line 99.

\section*{Paying The Price}

There is a price to pay for all this. The most obvious (and painful for those with unexpanded VICs) is memory consumption. Long variable names and indentation gobble up a lot of bytes. A final version of a routine, though, can be condensed by a good list-crunching program, while the original remains a very readable version for later examination or revision.

Another penalty is simply the bother of remembering to type extra characters. Be careful whenever you try to edit a line. To preserve any indentation, you must enter a SHIFTed J in place of the space following the line number each time you change the line. And it's easy to forget to "legalize" a variable name by inserting a graphics character within an embedded BASIC keyword. If you do forget, you will be reminded when you get a syntax error in the program. So watch your editing steps carefully.

The hunt-and-peck typist (with a large hunt-to-peck ratio) might find that all these extra characters are a nuisance. But a little irritation can lead to a lot of satisfaction when you get a more readable program listing.

\section*{How Does It Work?}

There are BASIC routines that RUN and LIST a program. If you've experimented with the short listings here, or with your own, you have proved to yourself that RUN apparently doesn't mind using keywords in variable names, and LIST seems to accept leading spaces in indented lines. If these key routines are so tolerant, what is it that requires us to be so sneaky in achieving them? The answers lie in the behavior of several other parts of BASIC.

\section*{Are They Really Illegal?}

First, let's consider illegal variables and a BASIC routine we'll call TOKENIZE.

We usually think of BASIC commands as words like INPUT or LET or GOTO. But the RUN

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routine does not see it that way. By the time RUN sees a program, BASIC keywords have been replaced by single-byte numeric codes, or tokens. TOKENIZE is the part of BASIC that translates the keywords we type into these codes. For example, when we type the word INPUT, TOKENIZE will collect the characters in that word from the five bytes of memory they occupy, match them with a word in the computer's list of BASIC keywords, and then replace them with the token for INPUT (the number 133), which takes up only one byte. This saves some space in BASIC memory.

But TOKENIZE also discards any out-of-place graphics characters as it crunches a BASIC command into the computer's memory. This is what allows us to enter forbidden variable names. When we insert a graphics character (like the SHIFTed J) in the middle of what would otherwise be a keyword, imagine how TOKENIZE must react. Does it ever find the word INPUT? Not quite. As it is collecting characters, it is interrupted before finding a perfect match with the BASIC word INPUT. The match is a failure, but the character which foiled it is eventually discarded. When RUN gets at the program, it now finds a plain INPUT (five bytes worth) instead of the single-byte token that represents the INPUT command. Any such character string is treated as a variable name.

Our illegal variable names, then, are not illegal at all. We just have to be sneaky enough in entering and editing them to prevent TOKENIZE from doing its job.

\section*{Finding The Right Routine}

And what of the graphics character used at the beginning of an indented line?

TOKENIZE is involved again, this time because it does just what we want done: It keeps spaces right where we put them. Some other parts of BASIC use a routine that discards spaces. One of these is the part that translates the characters in a line number we type into the numeric form in which it is stored. Try leaving a space between two digits in a line number. No problem-the spaces are discarded and the line number appears in a listing just as if you had not inserted them.

BASIC continues to throw away spaces until a nondigit character which eliminates all indented lines is found. The rest of the line is turned over to the TOKENIZE routine. But by then it is too late: All indentations have already been stripped.

Our strategy must be to place a character immediately after the line number so that the following spaces will be handled by the right routine for our purposes -by TOKENIZE. A graphics character, first recognized as a nondigit character in the collection of a line number and then neatly discarded by TOKENIZE, is the perfect choice.

\section*{Guarding The Blanks}

Finally, you may recall that in order to create a line completely blank except for its number, we needed first a graphics character, then a space, then a second graphics character. The reason for the first was just discussed. We need the space so there will be something on the line for TOKENIZE to accept. Remember that entering a completely blank line just results in its elimination from the program. But what of the second graphics character? If TOKENIZE doesn't mind spaces, why shouldn't it accept a whole line full of them following the initial graphics character?

In the first place, we probably want only one space-just enough to create a blank line. And second, TOKENIZE never gets to look at those trailing spaces anyway. The very first part of BASIC involved in handling a new line, the part that collects characters off the screen, discards these spaces. Both graphics characters are needed to protect lone blanks from the space-killing habits of a couple of parts of BASIC. If you want blank lines with a lot of spaces, though, there is no reason why you couldn't enter one with, say, 70 of them. Just be sure they have graphics "bodyguards" on either end.

\section*{A Do-Nothing Program}

It has been said that no programming language can prevent the writing of bad programs. To prove that this is also true of editing tricks designed to promote readable listings, type in the following program. It's not good for much except sneakyediting practice-and perhaps confounding a few BASIC programming friends with the fact it runs without error.
```

1ø\emptyset LET BEGINNING = 1
11\varnothing LET END = 1\varnothing
12\varnothing
130 FOR POSITION = BEGINNING TO END
140 INPUT NOTHING
150 PRINT NOTHING
GET NOTHING
NEXT POSITION
180
1 9 9 ~ E N D

```

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\title{
Getting Started With A Disk Drive
}

\section*{Port 5: Questions And Answers}

\author{
Charles Brannon, Program Editor
}

In the conclusion of this series, we answer several common questions about disk drives and disk files.

Q: Can you use CMD with disk files?
A:
Yes. CMD is used to divert output from the screen to another device. It is usually used with a printer to make listings (OPEN 4,4 :CMD4:LIST). After a CMD, everything that would go to the screen ends up going to the device you OPENed. For example, a series of PRINTs can be sent either to the screen or to the printer with CMD.

Many people don't know that CMD has the same syntax as PRINT\#. For example, you can use:

CMD 4,"THIS IS A MESSAGE"
CMD 4 by itself will, therefore, send a blank line, as well as direct output away from the screen. If you have a disk file opened for writing, you can use CMD to have all PRINT statements write to this file. Just remember that the blank line put out by CMD will give you problems if you try to read the file with INPUT\#.

To cancel a CMD (highly recommended before you CLOSE a file), use PRINT\#, as in PRINT\#4:CLOSE 4. This also insures that every last drop of your file is written out.

> Q: What do I do if a program crashes and the red "busy" light is still on?

\section*{A:} Be careful. The program may have OPENed a file for writing. You need to properly CLOSE the file to prevent a bad directory entry. Use this one line to make sure all files are closed:

\section*{CLOSE 15:OPEN 15,8,15:CLOSE 15}

Be aware that OPENing or CLOSEing the command channel will disrupt any OPEN files, forcing them CLOSEd.

If a file isn't closed properly, it appears on the directory with an asterisk next to the filename. To clear it up, enter:

OPEN 15,8,15,"V":CLOSE 15
Do not attempt to scratch such a file.
Q: Why can't I read my friend's disk on
my 1541? A: Even though Commodore drives 4040, 1540, and 1541 are supposed to be read/write compatible, differences exist. First, most drives deviate from the ideal speed of 300 RPM (revolutions per minute). Depending on the extent of the deviation, this can cause either trivial problems, such as a retry (the head attempts to reread a sector that it

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couldn't read on the first try), or it can make a disk totally unreadable.

A sector on a disk can hold 256 bytes, and has a finite area on the disk's surface. The head has to be synchronized with the speed of the disk in order to write to a selected sector. It is aided in this by timing information written to the disk when it was formatted (NEWed). The physical area of a sector is determined by the speed at which the disk turns.

If the disk turns faster than it should, the data overflows the sector, overwriting nearby sectors and the timing data. If the disk turns too slowly, it does not fill up the sector. The data may also be written too compactly to be readable.

You may not notice if your drive is too fast or too slow, since the speed at which it reads or writes usually matches the speed at which the disk was formatted. "Fast" and "slow" are relative to individual drives, not to 300 RPM.

A fast drive may miss the more compact information written by a slower drive. It goes so fast the slower data is seen as a "blur." The faster drive may also have trouble writing to the disk, since the timing (formatting) information is similarly compacted. If you do manage to write to the slow-formatted disk, the faster drive cannot squeeze its information into the sectors created on the slower drives. In the worst case, the faster drive overwrites the timing information, making one or more sectors totally unreadable on either drive.

Now, if you bring a disk formatted on a fast drive to a slower drive, things aren't as bad. The slower drive can easily read the longer sectors created by the fast drive. When it writes to the disk, it just doesn't use all the physical space allocated by the fast drive. But when you bring the disk back to the fast drive, it may not be able to read the sectors written by the slower drive.

There are other potential variations, such as head alignment and DOS versions. In theory,

\footnotetext{
Free Disk Program
Sunsoft's 1541 Disk Backup program copies almost any disk. It's FREE when you buy any disk program from our free catalog, now featuring GETCHA! and CIPHER GETCHA gives you five levels of play on a random playfield Get the dollars before the taxman gets themor youl Music and graphics, for Com 64, tape or disk \$14.95. And now a program for people who need (shhl) security. CIPHER sees to it that your computer files are accessible only to you For 64 , on disk \(\$ 14.95\)

}
most Commodore drives should be compatible, but beware of the variations. It's always safe to try to read any disk on any drive, but beware of writing. If you're not sure, try to write with your friend's drive on a disk formatted on your drive. Then try out the file on your drive again. This way, you can confirm if disk-swapping is safe for both of you.

\section*{Q: How many files can I have OPEN at once?}

\section*{A:} The operating system (OS) permits you to have up to ten files open simultaneously. However, each file must use a different disk buffer in the OPEN statement. The disk buffer is internal to the disk drive, and accumulates data until it holds a block ( 256 bytes) of data. The buffer then transfers data to a disk sector (in a write operation) or to the computer (for reading).

The OPEN command specifies the disk buffer to be used as the secondary address:

\section*{OPEN filenum,devnum,buffer}
filenum - File number used in INPUT\#, GET\#, PRINT\#, and CLOSE commands.
devnum - Hardware device number ( 8 for a single disk drive)
buffer - A secondary address from 2-14
specifying which buffer to use. Buffer number 1 is reserved for program saves and loads.
Secondary address 15 is reserved for the command channel.

If you have more than one disk file open simultaneously, each file must use a unique buffer, or data will become garbled.

\section*{Q: How do I make a backup copy of a disk?}

A:It's important to make a backup copy of commercial software. That way, you can use the copy, and store the original in a safe place. If anything goes wrong, you can just make another working copy. Unfortunately, most software is copy-protected, to prevent illegitimate copies from being made.

Even if the software isn't protected, there are no built-in commands to copy an entire disk. It's easy enough to LOAD, then reSAVE BASIC programs, but machine language programs, sequential data files, relative files, and mysterious USR files are far more difficult. Your best bet is to use a backup program. For your convenience, we have reprinted Harvey Herman's single drive backup program. It works on both an expanded VIC and the 64 .

\footnotetext{
See program listing on page 163.
}

\section*{A Perfect "5" for Your 64}

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2. (ihnnge a listing now in directory.
3. List full directory.
4. List a phone\#, giving a name.
5. List all entries in a class.
6. Change the list of catagories.
7. Write the directory onto a disk.
8. Read a directory from disk.
9. Exit the program.

Missing Key

\section*{The Key you've looked for, but wasn't there.}

After programming for hours you press RUN for a final check of your work - the computer locks up.
Nothing appears on the screen. You press RUN/STOP ...nothing - you press RBSTORK...nothing - you look for the missing key but it isn't there. Now you don't have to turn off your computer and lose hours of work.

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- Fits onio your Commodore 64 keyboard (No wiring to add).
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\section*{Softloc}

\section*{The Program Security}

\section*{System for the Commodore 64}

\section*{Set up program scecurity in minules.}

Lock up your personal. financial or husiness records.
3 Types of protection:
- 7 Digit access code
- Encodes prograim
- Modified diskette directory

\title{
The Inner World Of Computers Part 5: Small Is Beautiful
}

\author{
Tom Prendergast
}

In this final installment, an old programming trick is combined with the new skills developed in the previous four installments. The author includes a powerful technique that demonstrates how so much can be achieved in one of the smallest computers-the VIC-20.

Ithink the VIC-20 is the greatest thing since ELFS (the tiny ELectronic FingerS that toggle the even tinier bit-switches inside your computer). It's inexpensive, easy to use, and fantastic for games and graphics.

The VIC does have its limits, though. For one thing, the large screen characters and short lines ( 22 characters across) make word processing an awkward task. A few lines on a typewritten page fill up the VIC screen.

Another handicap is the small amount of memory. You get only 3583 bytes on the unexpanded VIC. This is still a couple of thousand more bytes than the fabled Univac and ENIACthe big mainframes of 30 and 40 years ago that filled up whole buildings and brought on the age of computing. But unless you're sentimental about such things, you're not going to be happy for long with only 3.5 K of memory.

After I'd run out of memory on too many programs that I considered very small, I bought a Super Expander. Not only does this cartridge make it easy to do HIRES (HIgh RESolution graphics) by adding commands like DRAW, PAINT, POINT, and CIRCLE, but Commodore
also adds another 3 K of memory to give you a total of 6519 RAM bytes.

But despite its shortcomings, the VIC is a powerful computer. Big isn't necessarily better, and you can't always measure a program's value by its length alone. There are few things that you can do on expensive machines that you can't do on a VIC. It takes some doing, maybe, and it may not be as easy, but it can be done.

If you counted every letter of every word on this page, including spaces, you'd find there were about 6000. That's 6000 bytes (every letter or space uses a byte of memory)-not counting pointers

\section*{}

"Binamite" gives you several options for displaying data. Here the information is shown in the table format.

\title{
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and such-just to store this page in RAM. That's a lot more memory than you have on the unexpanded VIC. How can you even begin to process that much data?

You could feed the data in from tape a few bytes at a time, I suppose, process it, and then pull in some more data. But that would take a lot of time and tape. You'd also be using up most of your memory for tape handling and "overhead." So what can you do?

For an answer, let's look back at the small memories on the early mainframes. One reason for those small memories was the cost-something like \(\$ 10\) a bit (not a byte, a bit). This meant it often was cheaper to pay people to file things manually rather than to use expensive computer memory to store it. So, early on, a technique called bit indexing was developed, in which one bit did the work of a byte-or even hundreds of bytes.

Computers have added a lot of memory since then, but the basic way a computer works hasn't


Creating a data table with "Binamite."
changed. That's why this old trick works as well today as it did then.

Bit indexing is a kind of shorthand, with each bit representing some unit of information, like a name on a list. If the bit is turned on, that name is on the list. And since we already have our list on paper, why not keep it on that same piece of paper and use a form of bit indexing to process it on the VIC. By doing this, we can handle the equivalent of thousands of bytes of data without eating up precious memory.

This isn't a big deal so long as the data we want to process is in an organized list already and we just have to write some numbers beside the items on the list.

Let's say you're in the mail order business and want to send catalogs or a special mailing to
customers, but you want to rank them by the amount of money spent with you, by credit rating, your best customers. You have a list of all your and so on. You probably have all the information you need in the customer file, along with the amounts billed and to be collected (accounts receivable). Of course, you don't want to disturb that file, but going through it can tell you what items your customers usually order, their frequency of ordering, and how fast they pay or don't pay.

The files are probably in alphabetical order. Later on, you can arrange the list for mailing by zip code or some other way, but to demonstrate the program we're using, "Binamite," let's just take the first 15 names out of the file, write them on a sheet of paper, and number them. (Remember, by using paper instead of the computer, we save a byte for every letter.)
1. Mary Contrary
2. Mary Lamb
3. Little Boy Blue
4. Ms Muffit
5. Fifth Name
6. Sixth Name
7. Seventh Name
and so on until we have 14 names.
Next, we want to know the type of items they've bought, so we'll know what to put in our catalog. Let's call these items "attributes" and assign letters of the alphabet as labels, like this:
A) Sports Clothing
B) Bats and Balls
C) Caps
D) Down-Filled Jackets
E) Extra-Large Sizes
F) Feminine Finery
G) \(\mathbf{1 0 - G a l l o n ~ H a t s ~}\)
H) Helmets
I) Insulated Boots
J) Junior Sizes
K) Skis
L) Lambswool Jackets
M) Muffs
N) Notions
O) Ozoneware

These can be any length since we're keeping them on paper instead of in VIC memory. They don't have to match the letters alphabetically, either: B doesn't have to stand for Bats and Balls, or C for Caps. It just makes it easier to remember what letters we've assigned to what items when we ask Binamite later to match them against the names on the list.

Now, with all the paperwork out of the way, let's build the program up bit by bit.

As you might expect from the name, Binamite works on a binary system. You may remember a short program in last month's installment that

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}

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converted binary numbers ( 1 's and 0 's) to decimal. That program was an exercise for this month's program, because we're using basically the same algorithm for Binamite.

In last month's program, we input the binary digits in that conversion program as a string instead of a number. Ordinarily, the computer can't use a string to do arithmetic because the digits are seen as characters, not as numbers.

However, if you ask for the VALue of a string, the computer will start from the left and convert the string digits to a number. (If it finds a letter or a graphic that's not a number, it stops.) Suppose you have a string like this:
```

B\$="101B"

```

If you ask the computer for the VALue of \(B \$\), you'll get this:

\section*{? VAL(B\$)}

101 [the letter B is ignored]
We still have to convert the binary, because the computer treats that 101 as a decimal number 101, not as a binary 5 . So we use the MID\$ function to extract one digit at a time and multiply the VALue of the 1 or 0 by its power of two. All of the place values are then added together to get the decimal equivalent of the binary string, \(B \$\) :
\(\operatorname{MID} \$(B \$, 1,1)=" 1 "\)
\(\operatorname{MID} \$(B \$, 2,1)=" 0\) "
\(\operatorname{MID} \$(B \$, 3,1)=" 1\) "

Place power: \(\begin{array}{ccc}212 & 211 & 210\end{array}\)
\[
\text { B\$: } 1 \quad 0 \quad 1
\]

1*2 \(2=4\) ( 1 multiplied by the second power of 2 )
\(0^{* 2 \dagger 1}=0(0\) multiplied by the first power of 2\()\) \(\mathbf{1}^{*} \mathbf{2} \mathbf{\dagger 0}=\mathbf{1}\) ( 1 multiplied by the zero power of 2 ) \(4+0+1=5\)
In the program, we use a FOR/NEXT loop for MID\$ manipulation and multiplication of the powers.

To give you some hands-on experience this month, we will take you through the creation of a program step by step. So we're going to type in just the bare bones of the program at first, and explain each line's function as we go. Some of these lines will be out of order as we type them in, but the VIC will automatically rearrange them in the proper numeric order.

Here's the first line to type in:

\section*{\(11 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\{\) RVS \}NAME \{RVS \}ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO"}

The letters \(A B C D \ldots\) up to O identify the columns for the "alpha cells" (rows of little boxes), which correspond to our list of attributes. By processing these cells instead of long data strings, Binamite saves you lots of memory. Each name has a row of alpha cells, and when we INPUT a dot-one byte-into a cell, we attach that column's attribute

A, or B, or whatever, to the name. (Rows read across, columns read down.) The arrangement will become clear after we've typed in the necessary lines for a trial run.

Line 120 is where we INPUT the dots (periods) to fill the alpha cells. We skip a cell, leaving it empty (no attribute), with the space bar. We can also delete a dot with the delete key, or go back and fill in a dot with the cursor left key.

Line 120 is probably the trickiest line in the whole program because we have to first print a row of alpha cells (using 15 shifted L graphics), then bring the cursor left 17 places so that it will be flashing and ready for INPUT at the first alpha cell (Column A).
```

12ø INPUT" \#{3 SPACES}{RVS}LLLLLLLLLLLLLLLL
L{17 LEFT}";B$:L=LEN(B$)

```

Now we get to the real meat of the programconverting the string of dots we've just INPUT, \(B \$\), to binary, then to a decimal VALue we can AND later:
```

130 XP=L-1:FOR I=1 TO L:DMS=MIDS(B$,I,1):
    IF DMS > "l"THEN PRINT "{UP}":DM$="":
GOTO 12\emptyset

```

Note that we've created a temporary holding string, DM \$, in line 130. This makes DM\$ the equivalent of MID\$(B\$,I,1) -that is, one digit of binary string \(B \$\), in place \(I\), whatever \(I\) is at the moment-and saves us line space because we don't have to keep typing "MID\$( \(\mathrm{B} \$, \mathrm{I}, 1)^{\prime}\) " all the time. That's DM\$'s only function-a temporary string.

If you input anything but a period or a space, the IF throws you back to INPUT (line 120).
```

140 IF DMS="." THEN DMS="1"

```

Line 140 converts a dot (period) to the binary digit 1 . Skipping a cell, or wiping out a dot (with the space bar or delete key), gives the empty space a value of zero, the binary digit 0 .

\section*{\(150 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}+(\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{DMS})) * 2 \uparrow \mathrm{XP}: \mathrm{XP}=\mathrm{XP}-1: \mathrm{NEXT}\)}

Line 150 multiplies each binary digit by the power of its place, then adds all the place values together for a decimal value given to \(D\).

When the FOR/NEXT loop is completed, we GOSUB 300 in line 160 to deposit the row value into an array, then line 170 sends us back to line 120 to process another row:
```

160 GOSUB 3øø:T=T+1
17\emptyset PRINT"{UP}"TAB(2)T:B\$="":D=\emptyset:IFT<TT T
HEN 12ø
When we've completed our input to the alpha
cells-assigning the attributes-line 240 will give
us a number which we jot down beside each name
on our list. With this encoded number, later we
can analyze our list of names almost any way we
want.

```

\title{
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}


When it's on, it's on. No software to mess around with. This high quality, low-profile CP Numeric Keypad is the one for your Commodore 64 and VIC-20. It is guaranteed to be \(100 \%\) compatible with all the software you have, now and forever, in
any format. The Keypad easily connects in parallel with the existing keyboard connector. Now you can zip through your numeric work sheet, input your numbers and figures comfortably, quickly, and more easily than ever before at only \(\$ 69.95\).

240 FOR \(I=\emptyset\) TO TT:PRINT"\#"I+1"\{3 SPACES \(\} "\) D (I) : NEXT

We're almost finished with our stripped-down version of the program except for typing in line 10 :
10 PRINT CHR (147):TT=14:DIM D(TT), B\$(TT)
But don't forget our GOSUB. Notice that we've got to fence off our GOSUB routine from the rest of the program so that the VIC won't run into it and generate an UNDEF'D STATEMENT ERROR. So, actually, line 260, with its END, is part of GOSUB 300:
```

26Ø END:REM*SAVE DATA*
3ø\sigma B$(T)=B$:D(T)=D
310 IF LEN(B$(T))<15 THEN B$(T)=LEFT$("
    {15 SPACES}",15-LEN(BS(T)))+B$(T)

```

\section*{\(32 \emptyset\) RETURN}

Now let's LIST what we've done and check the screen for obvious errors. If you don't spot any bugs, let's do a RUN.

Does the VIC display look anything like the photo on page 110? If it doesn't, LIST line 120 and check all the cursor moves to make sure you've got them in the right place.

You can use this stripped-down version to practice your dot input. Just be sure you're at the very end of the line - but not past column Obefore you hit RETURN. If you don't, you'll land back at cell A to try again.

Other than that, Binamite is easy to work, once you're familiar with it.

When you're comfortable with your trial run, type in the complete program. Lines 10 and 240 are different, but you've got the hard part out of the way.

The beauty of Binamite is its flexibility. You can plug almost any kind of data into it to produce various graphic relationships between persons and items. For instance, if we want to find out the most popular item among our list of best customers, we can quickly spot it by noting the column with the most dots.

Binamite isn't very impressive right now because we're only processing a list of 14 names. After you get the hang of it, though, you can easily process hundreds of items-as many strings as you can squeeze into VIC memory. (I've been able to process as many as 500 items with the Super Expander's extra 3 K of memory, by abbreviating the names to five characters plus the encoded number, making a maximum of ten characters per string.)

And you're not limited to names for your list processing, either. You could use the name column for items and the attitribute columns for a range of prices, for instance. The A attribute col-
umn could be a range of wholesale prices from \(\$ 1\) to \(\$ 5\), the \(B\) column a range from \(\$ 6\) to \(\$ 10\), and so on.

Or you could use Binamite to keep track of the books in your library. The name column would be the title of the book, and the letter column the book's location-on shelves A, B, C, in bookcase D downstairs.

See program listing on page 163. ©6
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```

%64 डH-PP=:
BOX 187, FRASER, Ml. 48026

```

\section*{POWER BASIC}

\title{
ASCII/POKE Printer For VIC And 64
}

\author{
Todd Heimarck, Assistant Editor
}

This month's "Power BASIC"-a continuing series of helpful utilities and routinesprovides a short machine language routine that automatically calculates ASCII and POKE values. It's a handy utility you can use while writing a BASIC program.

\section*{Reference Tables}

Chances are, PRINTing to the screen was one of the first things you learned to do in BASIC. You probably also learned how to control where the computer prints by putting cursor commands within strings or by using SPC and TAB commands. The PRINT command is common, primarily because it is so easy to use. But in certain situations, you may need to find out a character's ASCII number. And sometimes it is quicker to simply POKE a character onto the screen.

But before you can POKE, you have to know the character number. Let's put a row of hearts at the top of the screen. So, we need to POKE a bunch of 81 s . Wait, those are solid circles. What's the number for hearts? I know that list is somewhere in this book.

If you use POKEs or ASCII values in programming, you know how annoying it is to flip back and forth through the reference book, losing time and patience. Even worse, you could lose the book and end up typing the character and PEEKing screen memory to get the POKE value.

\section*{Let The Computer Do The Work}

Your computer already knows the POKE values and ASCII numbers, so why not let it do the work?

This short machine language program, "ASCII/POKE Printer," does not use any BASIC memory. Its 52 bytes remain in the cassette buffer, ready to convert letters and graphics characters to

POKE and ASCII numbers whenever you want.
Note that if you write a program that POKEs any of the address locations of the cassette buffer (828-1019), you may lose ASCII/POKE Printer. Also, if you use a cassette player for SAVEs, LOADs, or tape files, you will erase the machine language program. Fortunately, it is entirely relocatable, so if you want to use the cassette buffer, you can change line 10 to move it to another part of memory. On the 64, it is usually safe to use any of the memory locations from 49152 to 53247. If you have a VIC-20, you will have to protect part of BASIC RAM ( 52 bytes worth) with POKEs to \(51,52,55\), and 56.

\section*{LOADing And Using The Program}

If you have a 64, type in Program 1. If you have a VIC, use Program 2, but if your VIC has 8 K or more of expansion memory, change line 23 to read:
23 DATA169, \(\varnothing, 133,212,174, \varnothing, 16,32,205,221\)
, 232,2ø8, 204
Make sure the DATA statements are exactly as printed. SAVE it to tape or disk and VERIFY (if you have a cassette drive). RUN the program and type NEW. The program is now in your cassette buffer. BASIC memory was cleared when you typed NEW, but it did not touch the cassette buffer.

Anytime you want to use ASCII/POKE Printer, type SYS 828. The computer will wait for you to type a character and then display that character in the upper-left corner with the ASCII value to the right and the POKE value below. Type another character and you get two new values.

To exit (back to BASIC), hold down SHIFT and press RETURN. This returns you to your program. SYS 828 will send you back to ASCII/POKE Printer,
and so on. You can toggle back and forth as the need arises.

\section*{Special Cases}

There are some ASCII numbers that have no equivalent POKE. For example, adding CHR\$(13) to a string will force a RETURN after the string is printed. But ASCII 13 cannot be POKEd to the screen (what would a RETURN look like?). ASCII/ POKE Printer will give you the correct ASCII numbers, but for certain characters, like RETURN, it will print a blank space and list a POKE of 32 (which is the number for a blank space). In the case of function keys, CLR/HOME, INST/DEL, and color commands, it will print a reverse video character, as if in quote mode, and the correct ASCII number. But the POKE number will be wrong. Keys that perform a function-clearing the screen, for example-are not characters that can be POKEd to the screen.

Also note that you cannot get values for inverse video characters, which do not have separate ASCII numbers. To program a reverse character, precede it with a CHR\$(18). To POKE an inverse video character, add 128 to the POKE value of the regular character.

This machine language utility will be most helpful when you are writing BASIC programs. By letting the computer tell you ASCII and POKE
values, you can really save time. The program was written to be short and simple, but if you are familiar with machine language, you could modify it to do much more.

\section*{Program 1:}

\section*{ASCII/POKE Printer-64 Version}

10 FORJ=828TO879: READK: POKEJ, K:NEXT
15 READY:IFY < > 999THENSTOP
\(2 \emptyset\) DATA32,228,255,240,251,170,201,141,2ø8 ,1,96,169,147
21 DATA \(22,21 \emptyset, 255,169,255,133,212,138,32\), 210,255,169,32
22 DATA \(32,21 \varnothing, 255,169, \varnothing, 32,205,189,169,13\) , 32,210, 255
23 DATA169, \(0,133,212,174,0,4,32,205,189,2\) 32,2ø8, 2 Ø4
25 DATA999

\section*{Program 2:}

\section*{ASCII/POKE Printer-VIC Version}

10 FORJ=828TO879: READK: POKEJ, K: NEXT
15 READY:IFY < > 999THENSTOP
\(2 \emptyset\) DATA \(32,228,255,240,251,170,201,141,2 \emptyset 8\) , 1,96,169,147
21 DATA \(32,210,255,169,255,133,212,138,32\), 210,255,169,32
22 DATA \(32,21 \varnothing, 255,169, \varnothing, 32,205,221,169,13\) ,32,210, 255
23 DATA169, \(0,133,212,174,0,30,32,205,221\), 232,2ø8,2ø4
25 DATA999

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\title{
Dynamic SAVE For VIC And 64
}

\author{
Stephen S. Leven
}

These short programs, for the VIC or 64, can take the tedium out of frequently SAVEing and VERIFYing your BASIC programs. For disk and tape users.

When you are typing in a long program, it's a good idea to SAVE portions of it frequently, and to make backup copies. But it is tedious to continually type SAVE "PROGRAM NAME", wait until the program is saved, retype SAVE "PROGRAM NAME", then wait again. "Dynamic SAVE" will do this work for you, whether you use tape or disk, using a technique known as the dynamic keyboard.

\section*{Why You Should SAVE Periodically}

A sudden loss of power-during a thunderstorm or when you accidentally knock the power cord from the wall socket-can instantly wipe out all your hours of hard work. Even something as simple as turning on the dishwasher or garbage disposal can cause a voltage drop that garbles the program in memory.

These four bits of advice will minimize the consequences of a sudden power failure or electrical glitch:
1. SAVE your program every 15 minutes or so, or whenever the changes you have made will cause you a serious setback if they are lost.
2. If you use tape, SAVE two copies of the program, one after the other, to reduce the chance of losing the program due to accidental damage to one section of the tape.
3. Use two tapes (or disks). For tape, first SAVE on one tape, then SAVE on a second. The third time you SAVE, use the first tape again. Continue to alternate tapes, so that if something happens during the SAVE, or your tape is damaged, you still have your previous version on the other tape. (Follow this same procedure for disk backup.)
4. Finally, when you have finished debugging your program and it runs perfectly, make one or two backup copies. It is a good idea to keep an archive tape (or disk) for emergencies. If your working copy of the program fails, you can retrieve your program from the archive tape (or disk).

\section*{The Dynamic Keyboard Technique}

The term dynamic keyboard basically means that you have your program display certain screen instructions which are executed after the program ends. You do this by inserting program lines which CLEAR the screen and PRINT the instructions on the screen just before the END line, and then load the keyboard buffer with the cursor controls and RETURNs necessary to execute those instructions.

When the program comes to the END instruction, it goes into immediate mode. The first thing it checks is the keyboard buffer, which contains your RETURNs and cursor controls. It then executes them just as if you were typing them in. As the cursor moves across the commands printed on the screen, they are automatically executed.

\section*{Tape And Disk Versions}

Program 1 is for tape users, and Program 2 for

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disk users. It is a good idea to LOAD Dynamic SAVE before you start working on your program. You can change the line numbers if you wish, but, by using the line numbers I've used, you can easily remember that RUN 60000 will perform your SAVE.

Program 1SAVEs two consecutive copies of your program, including Dynamic SAVE, to tape. When the SAVEs are completed, the screen will be set up to perform a VERIFY of each copy. Just rewind the tape and press RETURN.

Line 60010 defines the character for the quote mark, since using the CHR \$ equivalent is the best way to PRINT it on the screen. This line also defines the name of the program to be SAVEd, which is stored in the variable \(\mathrm{N} \$\). Change the contents of \(\mathrm{N} \$\) to the name of the program you wish to save.

Line 60019 is a REM line, reminding you to use either line 60020 or line 60021, depending on whether you have a VIC or a 64. These two lines set the screen and border to their default colors, and define the character colors for use in line 60030. These colors are selected so that program operation on the screen is invisible. It's a good way to avoid screen clutter. If you want to see what the computer is doing, simply change the value of \(\mathrm{C} 1 \$\) to that of \(\mathrm{C} 2 \$\) in line 60020 or 60021 .

Line 60030 changes the character color to that of the screen color by printing C1\$. Then it clears the screen and displays the following message:

\section*{FORQ = 1TO2:SAVE"DYNAMIC SAVE":NEXT}

After printing, the character color is restored to normal by printing C2\$.

Line 60040 loads the keyboard buffer with a HOME (ASCII 19) and RETURN (ASCII 13), just as though they had been typed in.

Line 60050 POKEs the following characters to the keyboard buffer: V, SHIFTed E, a colon, another V, and another SHIFTed E. (V-SHIFT-E is the Commodore abbreviation for the BASIC command VERIFY.)

The keyboard buffer (memory locations 631640) can be loaded with up to ten characters. The first character to be executed should be POKEd into location 631, the second into location 632, and so on. (The character codes may be found in the appendices of VIC-20 User's Manual, VIC-20 Programmer's Reference Guide, Commodore 64 User's Manual, or Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide.) Location 198 must be POKEd with the number of characters in the keyboard buffer, in this case seven. The END statement assures that the program will end at this point and pass control to the keyboard buffer.

Program 2 is similar to Program 1. The main differences are in line 60030 and in the characters POKEd into the keyboard buffer. In the disk version, line 60030 PRINTs, at the top of the screen,
the disk command to SAVE and Replace the program, followed by a colon and the command to VERIFY the program on disk. Since the user does not need to take any action (such as rewinding a tape) in the disk version, verification can begin immediately after the SAVE. For that reason, the additional keyboard buffer POKEs in line 60050 of Program 1 are not needed in the disk version, so the program ENDs after POKEing a 2 in location 198 to indicate two characters in the keyboard buffer.

\section*{How To Use The Program}

To use this program for saving to tape:
1. Type or LOAD Program 1 into your VIC- 20 or Commodore 64 before you start writing your program. Substitute your program name in place of DYNAMIC SAVE in line 60010.
2. When you're ready to SAVE your program, place your tape into the recorder and type RUN 60000. The screen will clear, then the message PRESS RECORD AND PLAY ON TAPE will appear.
3. Press RECORD and PLAY. The computer will supply its typical response, OK, followed by SAVING and whatever program name you supplied.
4. After the first copy of the program is saved, the response SAVING and the program name will be repeated to indicate that the second copy is being SAVEd. When the second SAVE is finished, the familiar READY message will be displayed, followed by the flashing cursor, positioned on the line with the double VERIFY command (V-:V-).
5. Be sure to rewind your tape to the beginning of the program. Then press RETURN. The computer will respond with PRESS PLAY ON TAPE. After you press PLAY, the normal VERIFY routine will take place: OK, SEARCHING, FOUND and your program name, VERIFYING, OK. The process then repeats for the second copy. If you choose not to VERIFY, use the cursor controls to move the cursor off the V -: V - line before pressing RETURN.
If you use disk, type or LOAD Program 2, making sure to substitute your program name in place of DYNAMIC SAVE in line 60010. When you're ready to SAVE, simply type RUN 60000. The computer will then display SAVING and VERIFYING messages at the appropriate time.

Once Dynamic SAVE is in place, you can face the possibility of a power failure with a little less dread.

See program listings on page 165.

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\section*{VICreations}

\title{
The Indexer
}

This month's offering presents a small data base program, "The Indexer." Designed as an index for COMPUTE's GAZETTE articles, it can be used for a variety of purposes. It runs on any size VIC-20 and the Commodore 64.

If you're like me, you probably keep your back issues of COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE. There's a wealth of reference material in each issue. The only problem is remembering just what issue contains that article you so desperately need.

This month, we'll look at a small data base program that allows you to keep an index of articles or books that are of interest to you. "The Indexer" stores such information as magazine (or book) name, subject matter, article title, month and year of issue, page number, and the type of computer the article applies to. It can also search for that article by subject, article name, magazine name, and type of computer.

\section*{Storing Data In The Program}

The Indexer is machine independent-it does not store data on a peripheral device such as a tape cassette or disk drive. Information is read into the program from DATA statements and is stored within the program in an array. If you study it carefully, you'll see some useful array and table look-up techniques.

Each DATA statement you enter must include the following six elements in order, and each entry should be separated by a comma.

DATA magazine name, article title, subject, month.year, page number, type of computer
Be careful when entering the DATA state-ments-a misplaced or forgotten comma will cause errors when the program is run. Be sure not to use commas or colons when typing in the article titles.

\section*{How To Use The Indexer}

Type in the program, carefully watching all cursor control characters, and save it to tape or disk before running. The five DATA statements at the end of the program are optional, included only as examples of the DATA statement format. If you wish to begin your own data base, you can replace the DATA statements from line 901 on.

Each time you add or delete DATA statements
from the program, change the value of the variable N in line 900. This variable represents the exact number of DATA statements included. If you number consecutively, beginning at line 901, it will be easy to figure out how many DATA statements there are. And anytime you update your program, you should SAVE a copy to tape or disk.

Once the program is running, you'll be prompted to select the target of your search. You can search for article subject, article name, name of magazine, or type of computer. To start the search, press the indicated function key. You'll then be asked for the target of your search. Just enter the search keyword, press RETURN, and the program will perform the table search.

If you're using the program with an unexpanded VIC, memory will become a problem as you add DATA statements. String arrays-the kind used in this program to store data-use a lot of memory. In addition, the DATA statements take up six bytes plus one byte per character. If you accumulate a lot of data, an expander cartridge will come in handy. The Indexer is written to run on a VIC with any memory configuration, as well as on the Commodore 64.

\section*{Tips For Data Entry}

Subject: Your searches will usually be done by article subject, so keep this category as broad as possible. For example, let's say you want to index various articles about game paddles. Enter all of them with the subject "paddles," even if some are about drawing with paddles and others about using them in games. That way, when you enter "paddles" as the target of your search, the index of all articles on this subject will be displayed.

Spelling: Watch your spelling, and be consistent with your subject category names. For example, don't enter one subject as "paddle" and another as "paddles." The computer will see these as two completely different categories.

Memory: As stated before, The Indexer can use a lot of memory, so you might want to abbreviate article titles. For example, the GAZETTE column "Machine Language For Beginners" could be entered as "ML For Beginners" or even "Beg ML."

Although this program was written as an article index, it can be adapted for other uses. The data base has six elements and can search by any of four variables. It could be easily adapted for other uses such as a birthday reminder or an electronic phone book. The applications are up to you.

See program listing on page 151. 딴


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\title{
HINTS\&TIPS \\ \\ Printing Tables \\ \\ Printing Tables \\ Pat Slater
}

If you've discovered a clever, time-saving technique, or a brief but effective programming shortcut, send it to "Hints \(\mathcal{E}\) Tips," clo COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE. If we use it, we'll pay you \(\$ 35\).

One of the limitations of Commodore BASIC is the total lack of formatted PRINT statements. If you're used to PRINT with format or PRINT USING, it may seem impossible to print neatly aligned tables with Commodore BASIC.

The language does provide TAB and SPC functions for screen displays, but both simply space over when used to print to a printer or a file with PRINT\#. The programs I've included will format for screen or printer, depending on your input. They're especially helpful for use with formatting printed output. Let's look at an example:

\section*{PRINT AS;TAB(20);B\$}
prints \(B \$\) starting in column 20 regardless of the size of \(A \$\), but

PRINT\#4,A\$;TAB(20);B\$
prints \(A \$\), skips 20 spaces from the end of \(A \$\), then prints \(B \$\). There's no telling where \(B \$\) will end up unless you know the size of \(\mathrm{A} \$\). This being the case, you must find a way to count spaces when doing formatted printout.

One way to count spaces is to use the LEN function. For example, the statement below will place \(\mathrm{A} \$\) in column \(1, \mathrm{~B} \$\) in column 15 , and \(\mathrm{C} \$\) in column 30:
```

PRINT\#4,A$;TAB(14 - LEN(A$));B\$;TAB(14 - LEN (B\$); C \$

```

The following program uses the LEN function to align rows of names:
```

3 PRINT"{CLR}SCREEN OR PRINTER S OR P":IN
PUT I\$
4 IF IS<>"S"AND IS<>"p"THEN3
5 IFI\$="S"THENJ=3:GOTO8 :rem 153

```
```

J=4 :rem 241
8 OPEN4,J
10 FOR I=1 TO 5
2\emptyset READ AS,B$:IFIS="S"THEN35
3\emptyset PRINT#4,A$;TAB(1\varnothing-LEN(A$));B$:GOTO4\emptyset
:rem 214
35 PRINT\#4,A$;SPC(10-LEN(AS));B$ :rem 19
4 0 ~ N E X T ~ I ~ : r e m ~ 2 3 6 ~
5 0 ~ D A T A ~ W A T T S , ~ S O R E N S O N , ~ M A T T H E W S , ~ N G , ~ J O ~
NES :rem }18
6 \emptyset ~ D A T A ~ B U R L , ~ Y A T E S , ~ R U V A L D S , ~ K I N G , ~ R E D L A ~
SIK :rem 132

```

When executed, the program prints:
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
WATTS & SORENSON \\
MATTHEWS & NG \\
JONES & BURL \\
YATES & RUVALDS \\
KING & REDLASIK
\end{tabular}

If you use this method to align numbers (along with STR \(\$\) to convert the numbers to strings), several problems pop up as shown in the next example:


This program prints:
\begin{tabular}{lc}
78.66 & 40 \\
139.3 & -77.22 \\
2000 & -142.91 \\
6.56 & 12.5 \\
521.12 & 9.99
\end{tabular}

Notice that the numbers are aligned on the left (at the sign position) rather than by decimal point, and that trailing zeros are lost after the decimal point. To make the individual numbers appear in the correct format ( 40 as 40.00 , for example) you can convert them to strings as follows:
\[
\mathrm{I} \$=\operatorname{STR} \$(\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{I}))+{ }^{\prime} . "+\operatorname{RIGHT} \$\left(\operatorname{STR} \$\left(\mathrm{I}^{*} 100\right), 2\right)
\]

The first term gets the integer part of the number, next the decimal is added, and finally it is necessary to multiply by 100 and grab the last two digits to keep from losing trailing zeros.

Once you have the number in correct format, use the LEN function to count spaces and tab before printing each number as shown in the example below:
```

3 PRINT"{CLR}SCREEN OR PRINTER S OR P":IN
PUT U\$ :rem 163
4 IF U$<>"S"ANDUS<>"P"THEN3 :rem 9
5 IF U$="S"THENK=3:GOTO8 :rem 166
K=4 :rem 242
8 OPEN4,K
10 FOR N=1 TO 5 :rem 220
:rem 21
2\emptyset READ I,J :rem 61
22 I$=STR$(INT(I))+"."+RIGHT$(STR$(I*1ø\emptyset)
,2) :rem 140
24 J$=STR$(INT(J))+"."+RIGHT$(STR$(J*1ø\emptyset)
,2)
:rem 145
3ø PRINT\#4,""TAB(8-LEN(I$));I$;TAB(17-LEN
(J$));J$ :rem 2øø
40 NEXT N :rem 241
50 DATA 78.66, 40.0\emptyset, 139.30, -77.22, 2ø\emptyset
\emptyset.\emptyset\emptyset :rem 213
60 DATA -142.91, 6.56, 12.50, 521.12, 9.9
9
:rem 83

```

Now you get the printed numbers aligned by decimal position:
\begin{tabular}{rr}
78.66 & 40.00 \\
139.30 & -78.22 \\
2000.00 & -143.91 \\
6.56 & 12.50 \\
521.12 & 9.99
\end{tabular}

Using LEN to count spaces this way allows you to print neat-looking tables of words and/or numbers. Though a lot of functions are involved, it doesn't take nearly as much time as the printout process, so it won't slow down your program. © 6ㅐㅇ


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\section*{Start Getting The Most Out Of Your Software Dollar!}

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Apple recently reduced the price of its Lisa to around \(\$ 8000\). Lisa, whose acronym supposedly stands for Local Integrated Software Architecture, was actually just the in-house code name for the machine (insiders claim it was named after a girlfriend of Steve Wozniak, Apple co-founder). The name of the machine was leaked so extensively that Apple was forced to market with the code name, hence the apocryphal acronym.

Lisa is a dedicated workstation with a mouse, ultra-high resolution graphics, and icons (pictorial diagrams). "Dedicated workstation" means that there is one user per computer, rather than many users sharing a large computer via separate terminals. The advantage of a dedicated workstation is its exclusivity, privacy, and speed of access. The entire power of the computer can be dedicated to one user, rather than spread out among many. This is the primary concept behind so-called personal computers.

The disadvantage of dedicated systems surfaces in environments where people need to share and exchange information. That is why Local Area Networks (LANs) are hooking up these small computers, usually to a central hard disk. A LAN doesn't violate the concept of personal computers; it just broadens their communication capabilities. Some companies are going too far, though, and we are seeing expensive business microcomputers which are mediocre mimics of the large, powerful, but impersonal minicomputers and mainframes.

Apple claims you can start using Lisa within 20 minutes, without any instruction manuals. If you remember your first experience with a computer, you may be inclined to doubt this. Yet there's something new here. Apple has drawn on the experience of research at Xerox's Palo Alto Research Center (PARC). The Lisa is an intuitively understandable system.

Most of this "user-friendliness" (to use a term that has become banal in the industry) comes from Lisa's linked menus. The menus lead you from one option to another and are primarily pictorial, drawing on the Lisa's very high resolution capability (pun somewhat intended).

A highly visible characteristic of the Lisa is the mouse, used to make selections as you move the cursor about. The idea is the same as a joystick or trackball (some mouses are merely upside-
down trackballs). Using the mouse is supposed to be more natural than pressing cursor control keys. Many people complain that the mouse is a gimmick, taking up extra desk space and requiring you to take your hands away from the keyboard to move the cursor.

Both hardware and software companies were impressed by and envious of the Lisa. Lisa was really a new product, an innovation in an industry of "me, too" computers and software. Well, the copycats didn't waste any time. Companies began developing their own integrated software, complete with icons, windows, and even mouses. The effort is Promethean, as companies try to bring the \(\$ 8000\) capability of the Lisa to your \(\$ 2000\) micro (of course, they charge you only \(\$ 800\) to \(\$ 1000\) for the software).


Preparing to type with Magic Desk I.

\section*{Commodore's Reaction: Magic Desk I}

Commodore also caught icon-fever. At the January 1983 Consumer Electronics Show (CES), they introduced Magic Desk I, a software package for the 64 which was not available until around November. The price is down-to-earth, with a suggested retail of \(\$ 60-\$ 70\). What Commodore and others (Microsoft [Windows], VisiCorp [Visi On], Quarterdesk Software [DesQ]) seem to forget is that Apple spent the equivalent of a hundred man-years developing Lisa. Some integrated pro-

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grams may be capable, others might just copy Lisa's gimmicks.

Magic Desk may be right for some people, but it's not for everyone. When you plug in the Magic Desk cartridge and turn it on, a picture of a desk appears. On top of the desk are several icons: pictures of a typewriter, telephone, calculator, card file, and ledger. Under the desk is a wastebasket, and to the right is a filing cabinet. A digital clock on top of the filing cabinet keeps time. A door to the left "opens" the way to new applications. Above this scene hovers a ghostly hand, your cursor.


Creating text in the typewriter mode.
With the joystick, you move the hand to the appropriate picture and press the fire button to select it. Magic Desk I supports only a few of the icons: the typewriter, wastebasket, filing cabinet, and digital clock. Magic Desk II will support the ledger (spreadsheet) and the calculator. Presumably, the phone will be used with a modem, and the card-file as a simple data base manager.

Point the hand at the typewriter and the screen transforms into a video typewriter. Indeed, it works just like a modern electronic typewriter, complete with special effects. As you type, the screen scrolls horizontally. The margins are always visible, and you can change them at any time. With the function keys you can set, clear, and move to tab stops. When you press RETURN, the paper pops up a line and the typeball whirs to the beginning of the next line, complete with sound effects. This is perhaps a bit too cute.

After you type your letter, you can return to the desk and file the letter. With the hand, you can open one of the three file cabinets. Each cabinet holds ten file folders, each of which can hold ten pages of text. What you are really doing is loading and saving your files to disk, but this is supposedly transparent. You just select a folder, name it if you like, put your typing into it, or re-
trieve a page from it. Any of these operations will cause a picture of the disk drive to appear, and the actual drive will whir and click a surprisingly long time, considering that you are only trying to file one page. I found this quite frustrating.

This is also where Magic Desk gets confusing. None of the icons are labeled, so it's like reading those pictorial traffic signs in a foreign country. If you get stuck, you can press the Commodore logo key and a help screen will appear. The icons you are using will be named; you can select any of them with the hand to get a more complete description.

I found Magic Desk novel and rather easy to use, though the pictures are both a blessing and a curse (I would prefer an English menu of choices). What you gain in ease of use and intuitive operation, you lose in power, speed, and efficiency. Compared with the "old way" of doing things, Magic Desk is limited once you're no longer a beginner. It slows you down as you pursue a task through a chain of menus. The video typewriter has almost none of the advantages of a true word processor. It's just like an IBM Selectric. You don't have to learn anything, but you don't have a tenth of the flexibility and power of even a mildmannered word processor. Apparently, this is not a problem in Commodore's eyes. Indeed, the press release sells this similarity, emphasizing a typewriter is not a word processor, and implies you're better off that way.

Nonetheless, Magic Desk can be an excellent nonintimidating way to learn to use a computer. Magic Desk may change the mind of anyone who "hates computers." It lets you perform basic computer tasks with a minimum of fuss, and can lead you into more powerful applications later. Despite its limitations, Magic Desk points the way to the future of home computer software.

Magic Desk I
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\section*{SIMPLE ANSWERS TO COMMON QUESTIONS}

TOM R. HALFHILL, EDITOR, COMPUTE!'s PC \& PCir Magazine

Each month, COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE will tackle some questions commonly asked by new VIC-20/Commodore 64 users and by people shopping for their first home computer.

\begin{abstract}
Qui I've heard about emulators available for the Commodore 64 that allow it to run all Apple software and software for other computers, too. I've seen some magazine advertisements by mailorder companies for emulators. Do you plan to review any of these emulators?
\end{abstract}

A.We haven't reviewed any emulators because, at this writing, they simply don't exist. Furthermore, we urge readers to be cautious about emulators-a lot of misinformation is circulating.

We, too, have heard all the stories about Apple emulators for the Commodore 64, and have seen the ads in magazines. Usually we telephone the company advertising the emulator and try to obtain one for testing and review purposes. Almost always the response is something like, "They'll be ready for delivery within a few weeks." Then several months go by, and still no emulator. Some companies have been promising to deliver emulators for more than a year. We have yet to see one.

Heed this advice: Do not order or buy an emulator unless you first see an actual, working model. Otherwise, you will probably be disappointed.

Why are we so emphatic? Because true emulation of another computer is not something that is easily accomplished. There are hundreds of problems to be overcome, especially when designing something like an Apple emulator for the Commodore 64. Yet, some companies persist in promising-and even advertising-Apple emulators.

Nearly all these emulator rumors can be indirectly traced to a statement made by Commodore back in early 1982. At that time, Commodore hinted that it intended to introduce a personal computer that could emulate other popular computers on the market, such as the Apple and Atari. A widely read article to this effect was published in the Wall Street Journal. Everyone was excited by
the prospect, but eventually Commodore quietly shelved the idea-probably because it was too hard to accomplish at an affordable price.

In the meantime, the Commodore 64 was introduced. Unfortunately, some people jumped to the conclusion that this was the "chameleon computer" Commodore had hinted about. Within a few months, independent companies began announcing and even advertising Apple emulators for the 64. The idea of an Apple emulator was very attractive to new 64 owners because almost no software was available for the computer. But there are formidable obstacles to making an Apple emulator for the 64.

It's true that the computers are superficially similar-both are 40 -column color computers with 64K Random Access Memory (RAM), Microsoft BASIC, and compatible microprocessor chips (the \(6502 / 6510\) ). But the memory maps are quite different, and the Apple lacks many of the 64's special features (sprites, 16 -color high-resolution graphics, polyphonic synthesized sound, etc.). This is important because much commercial software these days is written entirely in machine language, including almost all games. ML programs are specific to the memory configuration of the machine on which they were written. Even seemingly slight changes to the native computer's operating system or memory layout (such as adding expanders to a VIC-20) can render some ML programs unusable. The problems of emulating a totally foreign computer are infinitely greater.

Even if an Apple emulator were developed, there would be one more problem. Almost all Apple software is published on floppy disks. The Commodore Disk Operating System (DOS) is incompatible with the Apple DOS. And the data is stored in different formats. An Apple emulator would do you no good unless you also had an Apple disk drive emulator. This would almost certainly require that you buy a separate disk drive and compatible interface cables.

In the meantime, let the buyer beware. We heard of one person who paid more than \(\$ 100\) for an "Apple emulator" for his 64 and got nothing more than a cable which allowed BASIC programs to be transferred between the computers. The task of translating the programs so they would run on the 64 was left up to him, of course. (6)


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ENTECH \\ LEADER IN SOFTWARE FOR THE COMMODORE 64
}

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\section*{WHEN THE DUST SETTLES} THE GUALITY REMAINS

\title{
A Guide To Commodore User Groups Port 1
}

\author{
Kathy Yakal, Editorial Assistant
}

Here is an updated list of Commodore user groups throughout the world. If you have a group that you would like listed here, or if your listing needs
to be changed or deleted, please contact us so that we may keep our records current.

In most cases, contact people have chosen to list their home addresses and telephone numbers. When writing to them for information, please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

\section*{ALABAMA}

Birmingham Commodore Computer Club
Harry Jones
4845 Ave. B, Lot 7B
Birmingham, AL 35208
205/923-9260
Huntsville Alabama Commodore
Komputer Society (HACKS)
Hal Carey
9002 Berclair Rd.
Huntsville, AL 35802
205/883-0223
Shoals Commodore User Group
Warren Pratt
809 W. 6th St.
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205/381-1561
Walker Area Computer Club
(WACC)
Daniel McGuire
89 McCrory St.
Cordova, AL 35550
205/483-7833

\section*{ALASKA}

COMPOOH-T
Paul Mercer
P.O. Box 118

Old Harbor, AK 99643
907/286-2253

\section*{ARIZONA}

Arizona VIC and 64 Users
Tom Monson
904 W. Marlboro Cir.
Chandler, AZ 85224
602/963-6149
Catalina Commodore Computer Club
George A. Pope
2012 Ave. Guillermo
Tucson, AZ 85710
Commodore User Group
Michael Stephany
4578 Monarch Dr.
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

Commodore User Group of Arizona
Doug Peters
P.O. Box 21291

Phoenix, AZ 85036
602/831-1534

\section*{AUSTRALIA}

Australian Computer Education Association
P.O. Box 194

Corinda 4075, Old Australia

\section*{CALIFORNIA}

B \& S 64-PET User Group
Bryan Goldschlag
46 Banbridge Pl.
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523
415/938-0764
California Area Commodore Terminal User Society (CACTUS)
Darrell L. Hall
P.O. Box 1277

Alta Loma, CA 91701
714/947-0742
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Gilbert Vela
4237 Plumeria Ct.
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805/937-4174
C-64 Users E \& R
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Tustin, CA 92680
Commodore 64 West
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2917 Colorado Ave.
Santa Monica, CA 90404
213/828-9308
Diablo Valley Commodore User Group
Ben Braver
762 Ruth Dr
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523
415/671-0145

DUG (Danville User Group)
Kent E. Davis
185 Front St., Suite 106
Danville, CA 94526
415/820-1222
Napa Valley Commodore Computer Club
Mick Winter
P.O. Box 2935

Yountville, CA 94599
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\section*{PALS}

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886 S. K
Livermore, CA 94550
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\section*{Group}

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San Francisco, CA 94132
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Chatsworth, CA 91311
213/709-4736
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Roger Tierce
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415/387-0225
San Luis Obispo VIC-20/64
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1766 9th St.
Los Osos, CA 93402
805/528-3371

So. Cal. 20/64 Users Group
Star Route Box 1-C
Pine Valley, CA 92062
619/473-8087

\section*{South Bay Commodore 64 Users} Group
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P.O. Box 3193

San Ysidro, CA 95073
South Orange County User Group
Steve Wimer
2314 Monte Cristo
San Clemente, CA 92672

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Menlo Park, CA 94025
415/325-0127
Twenty/Sixty-Four
Don Cracraft
P. Bo. Box 18473

San Jose, CA 95158
408/264-2064
Valley Computer Club
Dr. Evan M. Thompson
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Turlock, CA 95380
VIC-20 Owners Resource Computer Enthusiasts

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\section*{Stu}

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Petaluma, CA 94952
707/763-8552

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58 Steel St.
Barrie, Ontario
Canada L4M 2E9

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\section*{Nova Scotia Commodore} Computer User Group
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P.O. Box 6653

St. Louis, MO 63125
314/968-4409

\title{
New Printer From Commodore
}

Commodore has released a new printer, the MPS-801, which will replace the 1525 . According to a source at Commodore, the MPS801 is slightly faster than the 1525, features a cartridge ribbon, paper advance knob and button, and supports full-size paper. The printer also includes two serial ports to enable daisy chaining, and the printing mechanism has been relocated for a quieter sound. Price was not set at press time.

\section*{Quick Reference Guides For VIC And 64}

John Wiley \& Sons has published Quick Reference Guides for the VIC, 64, and Timex 1000 computers, similar to the guides the company previously published for the IBM PC, Apple II, and Atari 800.

The \(6 \times 12\)-inch four-panel guides list and define such items as BASIC statements, system controls, memory statements, video and graphic controls, and other topics.

The guides are available for \$2.95 each.
John Wiley \(\mathcal{E}\) Sons, Inc.
605 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10158
(212) 850-6000

138 COMPUTEI's Gazette March 1984

\section*{VIC-20 Typing Tutorial}

Mastertype, a typing tutorial from Broderbund, is now available for the VIC-20 in a cartridge format.

The tutorial consists of 18 progressive lessons set within a game format. You defend a spaceship from a barrage of letters or words by correctly typing them as rapidly as possible.

Lessons may be saved on either disk or cartridge for future use. Included are an illustrated instruction manual, hints for winning the game, and directions for creating your own customized lessons to improve typing and spelling.

The VIC-20 cartridge version of Mastertype sells for \(\$ 39.95\).
Broderbund Software, Inc.
17 Paul Drive
San Rafael, CA 94903
(415) 479-1170

\section*{Twin-Disk Adventure Game For 64}

Cyberworld, a two-disk, interactive keyboard/joystick adventure game for the Commodore 64, has been produced by Progressive Peripherals \& Software.

The player's mission is multilayered, set on the planet Cyber, and includes full use of the 64's sprite capabilities. There are
three subadventures, which begin with the hijacking of a Drokon warship and advance to a defense of the planet. The final mission is a hunt-and-tracking game.

Available only on diskettes, the program is available for \$39.95.
Progressive Peripherals \& Software 2186 South Holly, Suite 2
Denver, CO 80222
(303) 759-5713

\section*{Music, Business, Personal Programs For 64}

M'Soft has developed several new programs for the Commodore 64 on disk.

Smart (\$79.95) features five different programs, all of which load from one main menu: word processing, money management, amortization, record keeping, and time management.

Wallstreet Microscope (\$99.95) offers price and financial analysis of common stocks, with each stock rated against ten criteria. It is available with a ten-year history of Fortune 500 companies.

Musicwriter-64 (\$69.95) is a music-composing, editing, and playing program that also prints sheet music for compositions created using the system.
Double E Electronics
12027 Pacific Street
Omaha, NE 68154
(402) 334-7870


\section*{The Banner Machine \({ }^{\top}\)}

For the Commodore 64 (3 extra fonts available). For the VIC-20 with 24 K memory ( 2 extra fonts available). - Use on any Gemini or Epson MX with Graftrax or the FX and RX printers. Also Commo dore 1525E and Banana with the C-64. - Menudriven program operates like a word processor. Makes signs up to \(13^{\prime \prime}\) tall by any length. - Makes borders of widths up to \(14^{\prime \prime}\). 8 sizes of letters from \(14^{-}\)to \(8^{*}\) high. - Proportional spacing; Automatic centering: Right and left justifying. - \(\$ 49.95\) Tape or Disk (Specify computer equipment)
For the Commodore 64:
Home Finance Manager Keep detailed records of tax deductions, bank payments, monthly charges, individual item expenses, and checks. Store more than 200 transactions per month. \(\$ 39.95\) CTRL-64 Permits listing of C-64 programs on nonCommodore printers. Lists control symbols in readable form. Tape or disk \(\$ 24.95\)
Microbroker Exciting, realistic and educational stock market simulation. \$34.95 Tape or Disk
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P.O. Box 278-Wildwood, PA 15091 In PA (412) 361.5291

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\section*{Datasoft}

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Pooyan (T/D)

\section*{Epyx}

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Enchanter (D)
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Touch Tablet w/Koala Painter . . . . . . . . . . . S65

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\section*{VIC And 64 Spreadsheet}
\(B E C\), a spreadsheet analysis program for the entrepreneur, has been developed by Lawco, Ltd., for the VIC and 64.

The program computes the break-even point for new products by using the product's expense data. It also uses the product's sales price to compute a break-even sales quantity or the quantity produced to figure a break-even sales price.

Total fixed costs, total variable costs, and sales revenue at the break-even point are also computed. Multiple break-even points can be produced by varying the sales price, the production quantity, and/or the cost figures.
\(B E C\) is available at \(\$ 79.95\) on tape and \(\$ 89.95\) on disk.
Lawco, Ltd.
P.O. Box 1337

Cupertino, CA 95015
(408) 733-0739

\section*{Action Game For 64 With Disk Drive}

Crazy Conveyors, produced by Bytes and Bits, is a machine language action game for the Commodore 64 with disk drive.

The game uses multicolor sprites, custom characters in 11 different colors for building blocks, ladders, fire poles, rotating pulleys, moving conveyors, and bonus boxes. Crazy Conveyors also uses three-part
harmony and is playable with joystick or keyboard.

The game contains the Screen Creator which expands the game disk and other disks for additional screens.

The price for the game is \(\$ 29.95\).
Bytes and Bits
524 East Canterbury Lane
Phoenix, AZ 85022
(602) 942-1475

\section*{Cassette Copier For VIC And 64}

T \& M Products has produced a Data Cassette Copier, which allows all cassettes to be duplicated by interfacing two Datassette recorders with a Commodore 64 or a VIC-20 computer.

The Data Copier will duplicate all programs and load machine language programs without using VICMON. A Micro-speaker plus LED allows you to monitor the data by sight and sound.

The Data Copier is available for \(\$ 24.95\) plus \(\$ 2\) shipping and handling. Power is supplied by the computer at the cassette port, so no batteries are required.

\section*{T \& M Products}
P.O. Box 1172

De Soto, TX 75115

\section*{Math Drill \\ Program}

Let's Learn Math, a menu-driven addition and subtraction drill program for the Commodore 64,
has been released by MicroSystems Software.

The program has four levels of difficulty and is designed for youngsters age 6 to 12. All problems are solved column by column. The need for pencil and paper is eliminated. Right and wrong answers are flagged, and the correct answer is displayed if the entry was wrong. At the end of each session, a report of the number of correct and incorrect entries is displayed.

Let's Learn Math is available on tape for \(\$ 12.95\).

\section*{Micro-Systems Software \\ 4017 Adams \#263}

Indianapolis, IN 46205

\section*{VIC 20 \({ }^{\text {IM }} /\) COMMODORE \(64^{\text {m }}\)}

CRAZY CONVEYORS \({ }^{\text {TW}}\)-combines the powertul capabilities of the Commodore 64 with disk dive in an exciting action packed game with mult-color sprites. custom characters in 11 different colors tor building blocks, ladders, fire poles, rotating pulleys, moving conveyors and bonus boxes, three part harmony music: high score history. with full names of 10 champions: action pause: start play at screen of your choice: poystick or keyboard: machune language Also Screen Creator th to expand game disk and extra disks to virtually unlimited screens. and CRAZY CONVEYOR action to entertain and challenge the most skiliful game plaver Price \(\$ 2995\)
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AUGUST 1983: Your First Hour With A Computer, Should You Join A Users Group?, Guide To Commodore Users Groups, The Viper, Cylon Zap, product reviews, VIC/64 Mailing List, Word Spell, Global Scan For VIC/64, Machine Language For Beginners, VIC Title Screens, 64 Hi-Res Graphics Made Easy, VIC/64 Four-Speed Brake, Disk Menu, Using A 1540 Disk Drive With The 64, Playing Computer Music, Simple Answers To Common Questions, HOTWARE, VICreations Caring For Disk Drives/Cassettes, 64 Explorer, News \& Products.
OCTOBER 1983: The Anatomy of Computers, Telegaming Today And Tomorrow, Commodore's Public Domain Programs, Oil Tycoon, Re-Beep, product reviews, Aardvark Attack, Word Match, A SHIFTy Solution: The WAIT Command, Program Transfers, Machine Language For Beginners, Improved Paddle Reader Routine, How To Use Tape And Disk Files, Understanding 64 Sound Part 1, Speeding Up The VIC, Simple Answers To Common Questions, HOTWARE, Horizons 64 - Improving 64 Video Quality, VICreations - Using The VIC's Clock, News \& Products.
DECEMBER 1983: A Survival Guide For Be-
ginners, Telecommuting: Dawn Of The Electronic Cottage, The Inner World Of Computers - Part 2, Getting Started With A Disk Drive - Part 2, Spike, Space Duel, Bowling Champ, Saucer Shooter For The VIC-20, Budget Planner, The Note Name Game, Spelling Bee, Educational Games: A Kid's View, Disk File Manager, VIC Music Writer, Thinking, VIC Billboard, Tricks For Saving Memory, Easy Screen Formatting, Power BASIC: Foolproof Input For The VIC and 64, Sprites Made Easy, Sprite Creation On The 64, Machine Language For Beginners, Simple Answers To Common Questions, HOTWARE, VICreations: Custom Characters On The Expanded VIC, Horizons 64, MLX - Machine Language Entry For The Commodore 64, The Beginner's Corner: Computer Choreography, Computing For Kids: Your Wish Is My Command, The Automatic Proofreader.

JANUARY 1984: Word Processing In The Home, SpeedScript Word Processor For VIC And 64, The Inner World Of Computers Part 3, Getting Started With A Disk Drive Part 3, Cave-In For VIC-20, Hardhat Climber, Tetracrystals Of Veluria, Canyon Cruiser, Computing For Families: New Family Learning Games, 64 Electronic Notepad, Alpha-Shoot, The Beginner's Corner: BuiltIn Functions, Graph Plotter, 64 BASIC Aid, LIST Freezer, Machine Language For Beginners: Addressing, HOTWARE, VICreations: Using The Dynamic Keyboard, Horizons 64, Simple Answers To Common Questions, The Automatic Proofreader, MLX - Machine Language Entry For The Commodore 64 And VIC-20.

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\title{
A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs
}

\section*{What Is A Program?}

A computer cannot perform any task by itself. Like a car without gas, a computer has potential, but without a program, it isn't going anywhere. Most of the programs published in COMPUTE!'s Gazette for Commodore are written in a computer language called BASIC. BASIC is easy to learn and is built into all VIC-20s and Commodore 64s.

\section*{BASIC Programs}

Each month, COMPUTE!'s Gazette for Commodore publishes programs for both the VIC and 64. To start out, type in only programs written for your machine, e.g., "VIC Version" if you have a VIC-20. Later, when you gain experience with your computer's BASIC, you can try typing in and converting certain programs from another computer to yours.

Computers can be picky. Unlike the English language, which is full of ambiguities, BASIC usually has only one "right way" of stating something. Every letter, character, or number is significant. A common mistake is substituting a letter such as " O " for the numeral " 0 ", a lowercase " I " for the numeral " 1 ", or an uppercase " B " for the numeral " 8 ". Also, you must enter all punctuation such as colons and commas just as they appear in the magazine. Spacing can be important. To be safe, type in the listings exactly as they appear.

\section*{Brackets And Special Characters}

The exception to this typing rule is when you see the curved bracket, such as "\{DOWN\}". Anything within a set of brackets is a special character or characters that cannot easily be listed on a printer. When you come across such a special statement, refer to "How To Type In COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs."

\section*{About DATA Statements}

Some programs contain a section or sections of DATA statements. These lines provide information needed by the program. Some DATA statements contain actual programs (called machine language); others contain graphics codes. These lines are especially sensitive to errors.

If a single number in any one DATA statement is mistyped, your machine could "lock up," or "crash." The keyboard and STOP key may seem "dead," and the screen may go blank. Don't panic - no damage is done. To regain control, you have
to turn off your computer, then turn it back on. This will erase whatever program was in memory, so always SAVE a copy of your program before you RLIN \(i t\). If your computer crashes, you can LOAD the program and look for your mistake.

Sometimes a mistyped DATA statement will cause an error message when the program is RUN. The error message may refer to the program line that READs the data. The error is still in the DATA statements, though.

\section*{Get To Know Your Machine}

You should familiarize yourself with your computer before attempting to type in a program. Learn the statements you use to store and retrieve programs from tape or disk. You'll want to save a copy of your program, so that you won't have to type it in every time you want to use it. Learn to use your machine's editing functions. How do you change a line if you made a mistake? You can always retype the line, but you at least need to know how to backspace. Do you know how to enter inverse video, lowercase, and control characters? It's all explained in your computer's manuals.

\section*{A Quick Review}
1) Type in the program a line at a time, in order. Press RETURN at the end of each line. Use backspace or the back arrow to correct mistakes.
2) Check the line you've typed against the line in the magazine. You can check the entire program again if you get an error when you RUN the program.
3) Make sure you've entered statements in brackets as the appropriate control key (see "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs" elsewhere in the magazine.)

> We regret that we are not able to respond to individual inquiries about programs, products, or services appearing in COMPUTE!'s Gazette for Commodore due to increasing publication activity. On those infrequent occasions when a published program contains a typo, the correction will appear in the magazine, usually within eight weeks. If you have specific questions about items or programs which you've seen in COMPUTE!'s Gazette for Commodore, please send them to Gazette Feedback, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

\title{
How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s Gazette Programs
}

Many of the programs which are listed in COM－ PUTE！＇s Gazette contain special control characters （cursor control，color keys，inverse video，etc．）． To make it easy to know exactly what to type when entering one of these programs into your com－ puter，we have established the following listing conventions．

Generally，any VIC－20 or Commodore 64 program listings will contain bracketed words which spell out any special characters：\｛DOWN\} would mean to press the cursor down key．\｛5 SPACES \} would mean to press the space bar five times．

To indicate that a key should be shifted（hold down the SHIFT key while pressing the other key），the key would be underlined in our listings． For example，\(\underline{S}\) would mean to type the \(S\) key while holding the shift key．This would appear on your screen as a＂heart＂symbol．If you find an underlined key enclosed in braces（e．g．，\(\{10\) N \}), you should type the key as many times as indicated（in our example，you would enter ten shifted N＇s）．

If a key is enclosed in special brackets，\(k \neq\) ， you should hold down the Commodore key while pressing the key inside the special brackets．（The Commodore key is the key in the lower left corner of the keyboard．）Again，if the key is preceded by a number，you should press the key as many times as necessary．

Rarely，you＇ll see a solitary letter of the al－ phabet enclosed in braces．These characters can be entered on the Commodore 64 by holding down
the CTRL key while typing the letter in the braces． For example，\(\{A\}\) would indicate that you should press CTRL－A．You should never have to enter such a character on the VIC－20，but if you do，you would have to leave the quote mode（press RE－ TURN and cursor back up to the position where the control character should go），press CTRL－9 （RVS ON），the letter in braces，and then CTRL－0 （RVS OFF）．

About the quote mode：you know that you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys．Sometimes a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control．That＇s why you see all the \｛LEFT\}'s, \{HOME \}'s, and \｛BLU\}'s in our programs. The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode．

Once you press the quote（the double quote， SHIFT－2），you are in the quote mode．If you type something and then try to change it by moving the cursor left，you＇ll only get a bunch of reverse－ video lines．These are the symbols for cursor left． The only editing key that isn＇t programmable is the DEL key；you can still use DEL to back up and edit the line．Once you type another quote，you are out of quote mode．

You also go into quote mode when you IN－ SerT spaces into a line．In any case，the easiest way to get out of quote mode is to just press RE－ TURN．You＇ll then be out of quote mode and you can cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it．

Use the following table when entering cursor and color control keys：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline When You Read： & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{：Press：} & See： & When You Read： & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Press：} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{See：} & When You Read： & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Press：} & See： \\
\hline ［CLEAR］ & SHIFT & CLR／HOME & 叫 & ［CYN \} & CTRL & 4 & & 878 & C & 7 & \\
\hline \｛HOME \} & & CLR／HOME & 픙 & \｛PUR\} & CTRL & 5 & 災 & 883 & C & 8 & 早早 \\
\hline \｛UP\} & SHIFT & 4 CRSR & & \｛GRN \} & CTRL & 6 & 굴 & \｛F1\} & & \({ }^{1}\) & \\
\hline \｛DOWN \} & & 4 CRSR & 既 & \｛BLU\} & CTRL & 7 & \％ & \｛F2\} & SHIFT & \({ }^{1}\) & \\
\hline ［LEFT］ & SHIFT & Crsr \(\rightarrow\) & & \｛YEL］ & CTRL & 8 & TT & \｛F3\} & & \({ }^{3}\) & \\
\hline ［RIGHT］ & & －crsr－a & I & 818 & C： & 1 & t． & \｛F4\} & SHIFT & 3 & \\
\hline ［RVS \(]\) & CTRL & 9 & Firib & 828 & C： & 2 & － & \｛F5\} & & is & \\
\hline \｛OFF \} & CTRL & 0 & & 83］ & C： & 3 & 8 & \｛F6\} & SHIFT & 15 & \\
\hline \｛BLK \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & CTRL & 1 & & 843 & C & 4 & 国 & \｛F7\} & & 7 & \\
\hline \｛WHT \} & CTRL & 2 & E & 858 & C & 5 & E & \｛F8\} & SHIFT & 7 & \\
\hline ［RED］ & CTRL & 3 & \(\mathrm{H}^{+}\) & 86］ & C & 6 & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\title{
N/ Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 And VIC-20 \\ Charles Brannon, Program Editor
}

\begin{abstract}
MLX is a labor-saving utility that allows almost failsafe entry of machine language programs published in COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE. You need to know nothing about machine language to use MLX-it was designed for everyone. There are separate versions for the Commodore 64 and expanded VIC-20 (at least 8K). MLX was conceived and written by Program Editor Charles Brannon. Important: MLX is required to type in the machine language programs in this issue.
\end{abstract}

MLX is a new way to enter long machine language (ML) programs with a minimum of fuss. MLX lets you enter the numbers from a special list that looks similar to BASIC DATA statements. It checks your typing on a line-by-line basis. It won't let you enter illegal characters when you should be typing numbers. It won't let you enter numbers greater than 255 (forbidden in ML). It won't let you enter the wrong numbers on the wrong line. In addition, MLX creates a ready-to-use tape or disk file. You can then use the LOAD command to read the program into the computer, as with any program:
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { LOAD "filename", } 1,1 & \text { (for tape) } \\
\text { LOAD "filename", } 8,1 & \text { (for disk) }
\end{array}
\]

To start the program, you enter a SYS command that transfers control from BASIC to machine language. The starting SYS number always appears in the appropriate article.

\section*{Using MLX}

Type in and save the correct version of MLX for your computer (you'll want to use it in the future). When you're ready to type in an ML program, run MLX. MLX asks you for two numbers: the starting address and the ending address. These numbers are given in the article accompanying the ML program.

You'll see a prompt corresponding to the starting address. The prompt is the current line you are entering from the listing. It increases by six each time you enter a line. That's because each line has seven numbers - six actual data numbers plus a checksum number. The checksum verifies that you typed the previous six numbers correctly. If you enter any of the six numbers wrong, or enter the checksum wrong, the computer rings a buzzer and prompts you to reenter the line. If you enter it correctly, a bell tone sounds and you continue to the next line.

MLX accepts only numbers as input. It you make a typing error, press the INST/DEL key; the entire number is deleted. You can press it as many times as necessary back to the start of the line. If you enter three-digit numbers as listed, the computer automatically prints the comma and goes on to accept the next number. If you enter less than three digits, you can
press either the comma, SPACE bar, or RETURN key to advance to the next number. The checksum automatically appears in inverse video for emphasis.

\section*{MLX Commands}

When you finish typing an ML listing (assuming you type it all in one session) you can then save the completed program on tape or disk. Follow the screen instructions. If you get any errors while saving, you probably have a bad disk, or the disk is full, or you've made a typo when entering the MLX program itself.

You don't have to enter the whole ML program in one sitting. MLX lets you enter as much as you want, save it, and then reload the file from tape or disk later. MLX recognizes these commands:
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { SHIFT-S: Save } & \text { SHIFT-N: New Address } \\
\text { SHIFT-L: Load } & \text { SHIFT-D: Display }
\end{array}
\]

When you enter a command, MLX jumps out of the line you've been typing, so we recommend you do it at a new prompt. Use the Save command to save what you've been working on. It will save on tape or disk as if you've finished, but the tape or disk won't work, of course, until you finish the typing. Remember what address you stop at. The next time you run MLX, answer all the prompts as you did before, then insert the disk or tape. When you get to the entry prompt, press SHIFT-L to reload the partly completed file into memory. Then use the New Address command to resume typing.

To use the New Address command, press SHIFT-N and enter the address where you previously stopped. The prompt will change, and you can then continue typing. Always enter a New Address that matches up with one of the line numbers in the special listing, or else the checksum won't work. The Display command lets you display a section of your typing. After you press SHIFT-D, enter two addresses within the line number range of the listing. You can abort the listing by pressing any key.

The special MLX commands may seem a bit confusing, but as you work with MLX, they will become valuable. For example, what if you forgot where you stopped typing? Use the Display command to scan memory from the beginning to the end of the program. When you reach the end of your typing, the lines will contain a random pattern of numbers. When you see the end of your typing, press any key to stop the listing. Use the New Address command to continue typing from the proper location.

You can use the Save and Load commands to make copies of the completed program. Use Load to reload the tape or disk, then insert a new tape or disk and use Save to make a new copy.

Be sure to save MLX; it will be used for future ML programs in COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE.

See program listings on page 177.

\section*{The Automatic Proofreader}
"The Automatic Proofreader" will help you type in program listings from COMPUTE!'s Gazette without typing mistakes. It is a short error-checking program that hides itself in memory When activated, it lets you know immediately after typing a line from a program listing if you have made a mistake. Please read these instructions carefully before typing any programs in COMPUTE!'s Gazette

\section*{Preparing The Proofreader}
1. Using the listing below, type in the Proofreader. The same program works on both the VIC-20 and Commodore 64. Be very careful when entering the DATA statements don't type an I instead of a 1 , an \(O\) instead of a 0 , extra commas, etc.
2. SAVE the Proofreader on tape or disk at least twice before running it for the first time. This is very important because the Proofreader erases this part of itself when you first type RUN.
3. After the Proofreader is SAVEd, type RUN. It will check itself for typing errors in the DATA statements and warn you if there's a mistake. Correct any errors and SAVE the corrected version. Keep a copy in a safe place - you'll need it again and again, every time you enter a program from COMPUTE!'s Gazette.
4. When a correct version of the Proofreader is RUN, it activates itself. You are now ready to enter a program listing. If you press RUN/STOP-RESTORE, the Proofreader is disabled. To reactivate it, just type the command SYS 886 and press RETURN.

\section*{Using The Proofreader}

All VIC and 64 listings in COMPUTE!'s Gazette now have a drecksum mumber appended to the end of each line, for example "rem 123". Don't enter this statement when typing in a program. It is just for your information. The rem makes the number harmless if someone does type it in. It will, however, use up memory if you enter it, and it will confuse the Proofreader, even if you entered the rest of the line correctly.

When you type in a line from a program listing and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a number at the top of your screen. This checksum mumber must match the checksum number in the printed listing. If it doesn't, it means you typed the line differently than the way it is listed. Immediately recheck your typing. Remember, don't type the rem statement with the checksum number; it is published only so you can check it against the number which appears on your screen.

The Proofreader is not picky with spaces. It will not notice extra spaces or missing ones. This is for your convenience, since spacing is generally not important. But occasionally proper spacing is important, so be extra careful with spaces, since the Proofreader will catch practically everything else that can go wrong.

There's another thing to watch out for: if you enter the line by using abbreviations for commands, the checksum will not match up. But there is a way to make the Proofreader check it. After entering the line, LIST it. This eliminates the abbreviations. Then move the cursor up to the line and press RETURN. It should now match the checksum. You can check whole groups of lines this way

\section*{Special Tape SAVE Instructions}

When you're done typing a listing, you must disable the Proofreader before SAVEing the program on tape. Disable
the Proofreader by pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE (hold down the RUN/STOP key and sharply hit the RESTORE key). This procedure is not necessary for disk SAVEs, but you must disable the Proofreader this way before a tape SAVE.

SAVE to tape erases the Proofreader from memory, so you'll have to LOAD and RUN it again if you want to type another listing. SAVE to disk does not erase the Proofreader.

\section*{Replace Original Proofreader}

If you typed in the original version of the Proofreader (October 1983 issue), you should replace it with the improved version below. We added a POKE to the original version to protect it from being erased when you LOAD another program from tape. The POKE does protect the Proofreader, and the Proofreader itself was not affected. However, a quirk in the VIC-20's operating system means that programs typed in with the Proofreader and SAVEd on tape cannot be LOADed properly later. If you LOAD a program SAVEd while the Proofreader was in memory, you see ?LOAD ERROR. This applies only to VIC tape SAVEs (disk SAVEs work OK, and the quirk was fixed in the Commodore 64).

If you have a program typed in with the original Proofreader and SAVEd on tape, follow this special LOAD procedure:
1. Turn the power off, then on.
2. LOAD the program from tape (disregard the ?LOAD ERROR).
3. Enter: POKE 45,PEEK(174):POKE 46,PEEK(175):CLR
4. ReSAVE the program to tape.

The program will LOAD fine in the future. We strongly recommend that you type in the new version of the Proofreader and discard the old one.

\section*{Automatic Proofreader For VIC And 64}
```

1ØØ PRINT"{CLR} PLEASE WAIT...":FORI=886TO
1018: READA:CK=CK+A:POKEI,A:NEXT
110 IF CK<>17539 THEN PRINT" {DOWN} YOU MAD
E AN ERROR":PRINT"IN DATA STATEMENTS.
":END
120 SYS886:PRINT"{CLR}{2 DOWN}PROOFREADER
ACTIVATED." :NEW
8 8 6 DATA 173,036,003,201,150,208
892 DATA Ø\emptyset1,096,141,151,003,173
898 DATA Ø
9 0 4 ~ D A T A ~ 1 5 0 , 1 4 1 , \emptyset 3 6 , Ø 0 3 , 1 6 9 , Ø Ø 3 ~
910 DATA 141,037,ø\emptyset3,169,ø\emptyset0,133
916 DATA 254,\emptyset96,\emptyset32,ø87,241,133
922 DATA 251,134,252,132,253,0\emptyset8
928 DATA 201,013,240,017,201,032
934 DATA 240,005,024,101,254,133
940 DATA 254,165,251,166,252,164
946 DATA 253,040,096,169,013,032
952 DATA 210,255,165,214,141,251
958 DATA Øø 3,2Ø6,251,ø\emptyset3,169, Øøø
964 DATA 133,216,169,019,032,210
970 DATA 255,169,018,032,210,255
976 DATA 169,058,032,210,255,166
982 DATA 254,169,\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset,133,254,172
988 DATA 151,003,192,087,208,006
994 DATA 032,205,189,076,235,003
1Ø\emptyset\emptyset DATA \emptyset 32,205,221,169,032,032
10ø6 DATA 210,255,032,210,255,173
1Ø12 DATA 251,\emptysetø3,133,214,\emptyset76,173
1018 DATA Øø3

```

\section*{Bug-Swatter: Modifications And Corrections}
- In "Hardhat Climber" (January), the climber may accidentally jump when the joystick is pushed diagonally. Thanks to reader Stephen A. Ohayon for discovering this correction:
\(1 ø 5\) IF (JVAND16) =16THENJV=1: GOTO1ø9: rem 62
If you want the climber to jump only when the joystick is in the neutral position, change the first 16 to a 31 .
- The program listing of "Cave-In For VIC-20" (January) was inadvertently labeled "Cave-In For 64." The program will run only on the VIC-20.
- The Commodore 64 version of "MLX: Machine Language Entry Program" (December 1983) contained lines which were longer than the 80 -character limit. Lines 160, 210, and 230 should be entered with abbreviated BASIC commands ( P Shift-O for POKE, ? for PRINT). If you abbreviate, you will be able to type these lines within 80 characters, but the Proofreader rem numbers will appear to be incorrect. The program listing was corrected in the January version of MLX (see below).
- In correcting the problem described above, line 210 of MLX-64 Version (January) was split into two lines. But when line 215 was added, a closing parenthesis was omitted. To correct this, add a closing parenthesis to the end of line 215.
- Some readers have had difficulty using "The Assembler" (November 1983 "Machine Language For Beginners"') to enter Programs 1 and 2 (December 1983), encountering ?EXTRA IGNORED errors on lines using indexed addressing. This is because Commodore BASIC will not accept commas in the middle of INPUT. Programs 1 and 2 were disassembled using the comma convention; readers who want to use The Assembler should type the program lines without commas. For example, instead of STA 1024, Y use STA \(1024 Y\).

In addition, line 200 of The Assembler should have included an Automatic Proofreader rem number of 0 .
- The printer used to generate GAZETTE program listings still places an occasional random question mark. Line 1018 of "Disk File Manager" (December 1983) contains one such superfluous character. To correct this, delete the question mark after FILE \(=\). The program runs as listed, but the

Proofreader checksum number will not be correct if the question mark is included.
- "Thinking" (December 1983) contains a minor typographical error. If the REM is removed from line 2 to convert Thinking to Thinking Harder, there are nine switches instead of six. But the prompt in line 132 says there are six. To correct this, change YOUR NUMBER (1-6) to YOUR NUMBER (1-"G\$").
- "Foolproof INPUT" ("PowerBASIC," December 1983) as published does not solve the problems caused by commas and colons. It disables the cursor keys and certain other function keys, but commas will still cause an ?EXTRA IGNORED error. The solution is to POKE 198,1: POKE 631,34 before each INPUT. In a program with many INPUT statements, these two POKEs could be put into a subroutine. After the POKEs, the computer will be in quote mode, which allows entry of commas and colons.
- Readers who bowled a perfect game (300) in "Bowling Champ" (December 1983) may have been disappointed to find 290 as their score. Our thanks to reader David McDonnell, Jr., for finding this bug. To correct it, change these lines:
```

2Ø9 J=Ø:GOSUB43ø:GOSUB55ø:T(Z9)=T(Z9)+J

```
                        :rem 83
\(210 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{J}+176: \mathrm{IFK}=186 \mathrm{THENK}=152: \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{Z} 9)=\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{Z} 9)-\)
    \(J *(U=\varnothing) \quad\) :rem 8
211 PRINTC\$(Z9); T(Z9): POKEL(Z9),K:POKEL (Z
    9) \(+\mathrm{CO}, 4: \mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Z9})=\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Z} 9)+1\)
                            :rem 216
- "Spelling Bee For VIC" (December 1983) contains a minor error. Line 360 includes a PRINT color which is accessible on the Commodore 64, but not on the VIC. To remedy this, change Commodore-5 to CTRL-5 (purple).
- Readers Wesley Evans and Dick Sloss both discovered an error in the program "Sprite BASIC" from "Sprites Made Easy" (December 1983). The problem occurs in the colors of sprites 1-7. To correct this, make the following changes:
170 FOR I=49152 TO 49384:READN: POKE I,N:A
\(=A+N: N E X T\) I :rem 189
\(18 \emptyset\) IF \(A<>3 \varnothing 78 \emptyset\) THEN PRINT "ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS"
:rem 40
280 DATA \(138,164,2,145,251,32,253,174,32\), \(227,192,224,16,176,146,138,153\)
:rem 179
3øø DATA \(23,2 ø 8,32,253,174,32,227,192,224\)
,4,176,223,134,2,70,2,144 :rem \(16 \varnothing\)
340 DATA \(32,158,183,164,2,96\) :rem 104
In addition, some readers have run into problems with the "Tie Fighter" program in the same article. The program runs as listed, but only if "Sprite BASIC" is loaded and run first. ©64

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\title{
Tree Tutor For Tots
}
(Article on page 60.)

\section*{BEFORE TYPING...}

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "'A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

\section*{Program 1: Tree Tutor For VIC}

2 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{8 DOWN\}\{RVS\}\{5 RIGHT \}*\{UP\} \{LEFT\} *TREE \{RIGHT\}TUTOR* \{DOWN\} \{LEFT\}* \{DOWN\} \{12 LEFT \} *\{RIGHT \}FOR\{RIGHT\}TOTS \{RIGHT\}*"
:rem 121
4 POKE36869,255:POKE52,28:POKE56,28:CLR:F ORI \(=7168 \mathrm{TO} 7679\) : POKEI, PEEK (I \(+256 \emptyset \emptyset\) ) : NEXT
: rem 97
6 FORI \(=7168\) TO 263 : READN: POKEI,N:NEXT: POKE \(36879,29: V=36878: M=36876: C=3 \varnothing 72 \emptyset\)
:rem 173
\(8 \mathrm{X}=\varnothing\) : PRINT"\{CLR\}\{BLU\}\{RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}CHOO SE HIGHEST SUM"SPC(1ø)"(2-9)" :rem 83 \(10 \operatorname{GETF} \$: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{F} \$): \mathrm{IFF}<2 \mathrm{ORF}>9\) THEN \(1 \varnothing\)
:rem 113
12 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{RVS\}WHEN DO YOU WANT TO \{3 SPACES \(\}\) SEE FRUIT? \(\{2\) DOWN \(\}\{4\) LEFT \(\}\) ( 1 ) ALWAYS"SPC(12)"\{DOWN\}(2) IF WRONG"
: rem 149
14 GETI\$:I=VAL(I\$):IFI<1ORI>2THEN14
:rem 128

16 PRINT"\{CLR\}": POKE8183,205: POKE8184,228 : POKE8185, 2ø6:FORB=389ø3TO389ø5: POKEB, 10: NEXT
:rem 216
18 FORL=1TOI \(: Q=240:\) IFI \(\$=" 2\) "THENI \(=2\)
:rem 6ø
\(2 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}() * \mathrm{~F})+.1 \quad\) :rem 94
\(22 \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}() *.((\mathrm{~F}+1)-\mathrm{T})): I F T=T 1\) ANDB \(=\mathrm{Bl}\) T HEN2Ø
: rem 166
24 PRINT"\{HOME \}\{2 DOWN\}";:FORY=1TO20:PRIN T"\{18 SPACES\}":NEXT:PRINT"\{9 SPACES\}";
:rem 94
26 FORZ \(=38796\) TO38883: POKEZ, \(2:\) NEXT :rem 66
28 PRINT" \{HOME \} \{2 DOWN \}\{GRN\}\{3 SPACES \}HFH FHF": PRINT"\{2 SPACES\}HJJJJJJF": PRINT" \{SPACE\}HJJJJJJJJF":PRINT" GJJJJJJJJI"
: rem 97
\(3 \varnothing\) PRINT" HJJJJJJJJF":PRINT" GJJJJJJJJI": PRINT" HJJJJJJJJF":PRINT" GJJJJJJJJI"
: rem 209
32 PRINT"\{2 SPACES\}GJJJJJJI": PRINT"
\{ 3 SPACES \(\} G J J J J I ": P R I N T "\{4\) SPACES \(\} G J J I\) ": PRINT" \(\{5\) SPACES\}\{BLK\}JJ \{DOWN\}
\(\{2\) LEFT \}\(J J\{D O W N\}\{2\) LEFT \} JJ \{DOWN \}
\{2 LEFT\}JJ";
:rem 123
34 PRINT" \{DOWN\}\{2 LEFT \}JJ \{DOWN \}\{2 LEFT\}JJ
\{DOWN\}\{3 LEFT\}HJJF" : rem Ø
\(36 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1\) : PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \{ 8 DOWN \} \{ 16 RIGHT \}
\{BLK\}"T"\{4 LEFT\}\{2 DOWN \} + "B"\{4 LEFT \}
\{DOWN\}\{RVS\}***": PRINTSPC (17)"?
\{2 LEFT\}"; :rem \(2 ø 4\)
38 IFI=2THEN76 :rem 78
40 POKE7751,11:POKE7751+C,10:IFT=1THEN58
:rem 84
42 POKE7860,11:POKE786 + C, \(10: I F T=2\) THEN58
: rem 89

44 POKE7885,11:POKE7885+C,10:IFT=3THEN58 :rem 106 46 POKE \(7775,11:\) POKE \(7775+\mathrm{C}, 10:\) IFT \(=4\) THEN58
:rem 105
48 POKE7815,11:POKE7815+C,10:IFT=5THEN58
:rem 98
50 POKE782の,11: POKE782の+C,1ø:IFT=6THEN58
: rem 84
52 POKE79ø3,11:POKE79ø3+C, 10:IFT=7THEN58
:rem 91
54 POKE \(7840,11:\) POKE \(7840+\mathrm{C}, 10: \mathrm{IFT}=8 \mathrm{THEN} 58\)
: rem 94
56 POKE7928,11:POKE7928+C,10 :rem 64
58 IFB=ØTHEN 76
\(6 \emptyset\) POKE8ø86, \(\varnothing: I F B=1\) THEN 76
62 POKE8ø78, \(0: I F B=2\) THEN 76
:rem 71

64 POKE8123, \(\varnothing: I F B=3\) THEN 76
:rem 220
:rem 224
66 POKE8150, \(0:\) IFB \(=4\) THEN 76
:rem 218
:rem 221
68 POKE81ø6, \(\varnothing:\) IFB \(=5\) THEN 76
:rem 225
\(7 \varnothing\) POKE8146, \(\varnothing:\) IFB=6THEN76 :rem 223
72 POKE8126, Ø:IFB=7THEN76 :rem 224
74 POKE8152, ø :rem 198
76 POKE198, \(\varnothing\) :rem 154
78 GETAS:AN=VAL (AS):IFAN < IORAN > 9THEN78
: rem 93
\(8 \emptyset\) PRINTAN: FORZ=1TO5 \(\quad\) : NEXT: \(\mathrm{IFAN}=\mathrm{T}+\) BTHEN8 6 :rem 17
82 PRINT" \(\{\) RVS \(\}\{9\) DOWN \(\}\) TRY AGAIN"; :POKEV, 5 : POKEM, 231:FORZ=1TO2øø:NEXT:POKEM, 225
: rem 42
84 FORZ=1TO2øø:NEXT:POKEV, \(\varnothing: I=\varnothing:\) GOTO36
:rem 176
86 PRINT" \(\{\) RVS \(\}\) \{9 DOWN \}HOORAY \(1\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) "S \(\mathrm{PC}(7) \mathrm{L} ;: \mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{Bl}=\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{A}=77 \varnothing \emptyset \quad\) rem 212
88 PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \(\}\{2\) SPACES\}"; :FORB=1TO3:PRI NT" \(\{B L K\}\{O F F\} C A E\{3\) LEFT \(\} " ;: F O R Z=1 T O 75:\) NEXT: PRINT"BAD\{3 LEFT\}"; :rem 147
90 FORZ=1TO75:NEXT:PRINT"\{3 SPACES \(\}\)
\{2 LEFT\}\{DOWN\}"; :NEXT :rem 170
92 FORB=1TO2:PRINT" \{RED\}\{UP\}@\{UP\}
\{ 2 LEFT \} \{BLK \} CAE \{ 3 LEFT \}"; :IFB=2THENPO KE7730, 6: POKE7730+C, 5:GOTO96 :rem 251
94 POKE7751, 10: POKE7751+C, 5:POKE7728, 6:PO KE7728+C, \(5:\) POKE7729,8:POKE7729+C, 5
:rem 115
96 FORZ=1TO75:NEXT: PRINT"BAD\{3 LEFT \(\}\) "; : FO RZ=1TO75: NEXT:PRINT" \(\{3\) SPACES \(\}\) \{DOWN \} \{2 LEFT\}"; :NEXT :rem 5
98 FORB=1TO13:PRINT" \{RED\}@\{UP\}\{3 LEFT\} \{BLK\}CAE\{3 LEFT\}";:FORZ=1TO75:NEXT:PRI NT"BAD \(\{3\) LEFT \}";
:rem 158
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing\) FORZ=1TO75:NEXT:PRINT"\{3 SPACES \(\}\)
\{DOWN\}\{2 LEFT\}"; :NEXT :rem \(21 \varnothing\)
\(1 \emptyset 2\) PRINT"\{UP\}\{LEFT\}";:PRINT" CA\{2 LEFT\}" ;:GOSUBl24:PRINT"BA\{2 LEFT\}";:GOSUB12 4: PRINT" C\{LEFT\}";:GOSUB124 :rem 237
\(1 ø 4\) PRINT"B\{LEFT\}";:GOSUB124:PRINT" ";
:rem 23
106 FORB=1TO ( \(15-\mathrm{L}\) ) : POKEM, \(\mathrm{Q}:\) POKEA, \(32: A=A+2\) \(2:\) POKEA, \(\varnothing:\) POKEA \(+C, 2: Q=Q-5:\) NEXT: POKEV, Ø: NEXT
:rem 251
\(1 ø 8\) PRINT"\{HOME \} \{8 DOWN\}\{11 RIGHT\} \{11 SPACES\}\{DOWN\}\{1ø LEFT\}\{RVS\}\{BLK\}Y OU GOT \(1 \emptyset\{D O W N\}\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\) APPLES IN"
:rem \(24 \varnothing\)
110 PRINT"\{RVS\}\{11 RIGHT\}"X"TRIES. \{DOWN \} \{4 LEFT\}\{2 SPACES\}":FORZ=1TO3øø:NEXT :rem 34
112 PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \{ 21 RIGHT \}\{BLK \}U\{LEFT\}"; : FORZ \(=1\) TO75: NEXT: PRINT"B\{LEFT \} "; :FORZ \(=\) 1TO75: NEXT

114 PRINT" \{DOWN\}\{2 LEFT\}CA\{2 LEFT\}";:FOR \(\mathrm{Z}=1 \mathrm{TO} 75\) : NEXT:PRINT"BA\{2 LEFT\}";:FORZ= 1TO75: NEXT
:rem 144
116 FORB=1TO7:PRINT" \(\{3\) SPACES \(\}\{4\) LEFT \(\}\)
\{DOWN\}CAE \{4 LEFT\}";:FORZ=1TO75:NEXT: PRINT"BAD \(\{3\) LEFT \(\}\) "; :FORZ \(=1\) TO75: NEXT
:rem 215
118 NEXT: PRINT" \{RVS \}\{6 DOWN \}\{LEFT\}\{BLU\}HI T *\{DOWN\}\{5 LEFT\}TO PLAY\{DOWN\} \{7 LEFT\}AGAIN."
:rem 12
\(12 \varnothing\) GETPS:IFP\$<>"*"THEN12ø :rem 2ø6
122 GOTO8 :rem 6
124 POKEV, 9:FORB=1TO2:POKEM, \(\mathrm{Q}: \mathrm{POKEA}, 32: \mathrm{A}=\) \(A+22:\) POKEA, \(\varnothing:\) POKEA \(+C, 2: Q=Q-5: F O R Z=1 T O\) 15 : NEXT :rem 127
126 NEXT: RETURN :rem 242
128 DATA \(24,8,1 \varnothing 6,255,255,255,126,52,60,12\) 6,187,199,239,126,40,40 :rem 147
\(13 \emptyset\) DATA \(\varnothing, \emptyset, \varnothing, 15,31,48,96,192,24 \varnothing, 120,12\), \(7,3, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, 248,12,6,3\)
:rem 137
132 DATA \(15,3 \varnothing, 48,224,192, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 192,240,24\) 8, 252,252,254,255,255
:rem 18
134 DATA \(255,255,127,127,63,31,15,3,3,7,15\) ,31,63,63,127,255 :rem 84
136 DATA \(255,254,254,252,252,248,224,192,2\) 55, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255
:rem 254
138 DATA \(245,105,170,170,170,170,170,105\)
: rem 169

\section*{Program 2: Tree Tutor For The 64}

10ø POKE53281,1:POKE5327ø, PEEK (5327ø)OR16 :POKE53282,5:POKE53283,2 :rem 207
110 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{11 DOWN\}\{i2 RIGHT\}";
:rem 72
\(12 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{\) BLK \(\} *\{U P\}\{L E F T\} * T R E E\{2\) RIGHT \}T UTOR*\{DOWN \} \{LEFT \} * \{DOWN \} \{13 LEFT \} * \{2 RIGHT \}FOR\{RIGHT\}TOTS\{RIGHT \}*"
130 PRINT" \{4 DOWN\}\{11 RIGHT\} :rem 131 \(13 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{4\) DOWN \(\}\) \{ 11 RIGHT \} LOADING \{2 SPACES\}DATA" :rem Ø
140 POKE56334, PEEK (56334) AND254: POKE1, PEE K(1)AND251 :rem 182
150 POKE56, 48:CLR:FORI=12288TO16383: POKEI , \(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{I}+4 \varnothing 96 \varnothing)\) : NEXT
:rem 123
\(16 \emptyset\) POKE1, PEEK (1)OR4: POKE56334, PEEK ( 56334 ) ORI
: rem 134
170 FORI \(=12288 \mathrm{TO} 12383\) : READN: POKEI, \(\mathrm{N}:\) NEXT: POKE53281, 1: C=54272
: rem 126
180 FORQ=CTOC+24:POKEQ, \(\varnothing:\) NEXT \(:\) POKEC \(+24,15\) \(:\) POKEC \(+5,17:\) POKEC \(+6,245\) :rem 154
\(19 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\varnothing\) : PRINT"\{CLR\}\{BLK\}\{2 SPACES\}\{RVS\} C HOOSE HIGHEST SUM "SPC(1ø)"(2-9)"
\[
\text { :rem } 38
\]

2øø GETF \(:\) F=VAL(FS):IFF<2ORF>9THEN2øø
: rem 211
210 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{4 RIGHT\}\{RVS\}WHEN DO YOU \{SPACE\}WANT TO SEE FRUIT?\{4 DOWN\}"
\[
\text { :rem } 6
\]

220 PRINTSPC(12)" (1) ALWAYS\{4 DOWN \}"
\[
\text { :rem } 150
\]
\(23 \emptyset\) PRINTSPC(12)"(2) IF WRONG": :rem 159
240 GETI \$: I=VAL (I \$):IFI < 1ORI > 2THEN24 : rem 226
25 (PRINT" \(\{\) CLR \}": POKE1938, 77: POKE194ø, 1øø : POKE1942, 78
:rem 155
260 FORB \(=5621 \emptyset T O 56214\) : POKEB, \(10:\) NEXT
:rem 82
270 FORL=1TO1 \(0: Q=240:\) IFI \(\$=" 2\) "THENI \(=2\)
: rem \(1 \varnothing 8\)
COMPUTEI's Gazette March 1984149
\(280 \mathrm{~T}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}() * \mathrm{~F})+\).
:rem 150
\(290 \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}() *.((\mathrm{~F}+1)-\mathrm{T})): \mathrm{IFT}=\mathrm{T} 1\) ANDB \(=\mathrm{Bl}\) THEN28Ø
:rem 21
3øØ PRINT" \{HOME \} \{2 DOWN\}";:FORY=1TO21:PRI NT" \(\{19\) SPACES \(\}\) ": NEXT:PRINT"
\{12 SPACES\}";
: rem \(14 \varnothing\)
310 FORZ=56016TO56176: POKEZ, 2:NEXT:POKE53 272,29
:rem 93
\(32 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \}\{2 DOWN\}\{GRN\}\{3 SPACES\}HF HFHFHFHF": PRINT"\{2 SPACES \}HJJJJJJJJJJ F" :rem 252
\(33 \varnothing\) PRINT" HJJJJJJJJJJJJJF": PRINT" GJJJJJJ JJJJJJI"
: rem 128
\(34 \varnothing\) PRINT" HJJJJJJJJJJJJF":PRINT" GJJJJJJ JJJJJJI"
: rem 129
35ø PRINT" HJJJJJJJJJJJJF": PRINT" GJJJJJJ JJJJJJI"
: rem 130
\(36 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{2\) SPACES \(\} G J J J J J J J J J J I ": ~ P R I N T " ~ " ~\)
\{3 SPACES \(\}\) GJJJJJJJJI": PRINT"
\{4 SPACES\}GJJJJJJI" :rem 32
\(37 \emptyset\) PRINT"\{5 SPACES\}GJJJJI \{DOWN\}\{5 LEFT\} \{BLK \} JJJJ \{DOWN \} \{4 LEFT \}JJJJ \{DOWN \} \{4 LEFT\}JJJJ"; :rem 146
\(38 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{\) DOWN \} \{ 4 LEFT \}JJJJ \{DOWN \}
\{4 LEFT\} JJJJ \{DOWN \} \{ 5 LEFT \(\}\) HJJJJF"
:rem 158
\(390 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1\) : PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \{ 8 DOWN \} \{ 16 RIGHT \} \{BLK\}"T"\{4 LEFT\}\{2 DOWN\}+"B"\{4 LEFT\} \{DOWN\}***"
:rem 143
\(4 ø \emptyset\) PRINTS \(\overline{\operatorname{PC}(17) " ?\{2 ~ L E F T\} " ; ~: r e m ~} 184\)
\(41 \varnothing\) IFI=2THEN6øø
:rem 161
420 POKE1151,11:POKE1151+C,10:IFT=1THEN51 Ø
:rem 151
430 POKE1226,11:POKE1226+C,10:IFT=2THEN51 Ø :rem 159
440 POKE1396,11:POKE1396+C,1 \(10:\) IFT \(=3\) THEN5 1
Ø :rem 177
450 POKE1196,11:POKE1196+C,10:IFT=4THEN51 Ø
:rem 175
460 POKE1269,11: POKE1269+C, 10:IFT=5THEN51 \(\emptyset\)
:rem 179
\(47 \emptyset\) POKE1278,11:POKE1278+C,10:IFT=6THEN51 Ø :rem 181
480 POKE1429,11:POKE1429+C,10:IFT=7THEN51 Ø
:rem 179
490 POKE1314,11: POKE1314+C,10:IFT=8THEN51 Ø : rem 167
5øø POKE1474,11:POKE1474+C,10:IFT=5THEN51 Ø :rem 170
510 IFB=ØTHEN6øø :rem 153
520 POKE1762, \(\varnothing: I F B=1\) THEN6øø
:rem 48
\(53 \varnothing\) POKE1747, Ø:IFB=2THEN6øø :rem 53
\(54 \emptyset\) POKE1829, \(0: I F B=3\) THEN6ø 6 :rem 56
550 POKE1878, Ø:IFB=4THEN6øø :rem 62
560 POKE1798, Ø:IFB=5THEN6øø :rem 65
\(57 \varnothing\) POKE1871, Ø:IFB=6THEN6øø :rem 59
58ø POKE1834, Ø:IFB=7THEN6øø :rem 6ø
590 POKE1882, Ø
60ø POKE198, Ø: :rem 252
:rem 253
610 GETAS: AN=VAL (AS) : IFAN<1ORAN>9THEN610 :rem 173
\(62 \emptyset \operatorname{PRINT}(A N): F O R Z=1 T O 5 \emptyset \emptyset:\) NEXT \(: I F A N=T+B T H\) EN66も
:rem 192
630 PRINT" \(\{\) RVS \(\}\{9\) DOWN \(\}\) TRY AGAIN\{OFF \({ }^{\prime \prime} ;:\) P OKEC, \(5:\) POKEC \(+1,5: F O R Z=1\) TO2 \(\varnothing \sigma:\) NEXT :rem 78
640 POKEC \(+4,33: \mathrm{FORZ}=1 \mathrm{TO} 2 \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{POKEC}+4,3\) 2 :rem 48
65 I=ø:GOTO \(39 \varnothing \quad\) :rem 96
\(66 \emptyset\) PRINT" \{RVS \} \{8 DOWN \} \{RVS \} \{DOWN\}HOORAY! \(\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) " \(\operatorname{SPC}(7) \mathrm{L} ;: \mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{Bl}=\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{A}=1 \varnothing 60\) :rem 13

67Ø PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \{ 4 RIGHT \}"; : FORB=1TO3:PRI NT" \(\{\) BLK \} \{OFF\}CAE \(\{3\) LEFT \}"; \(: F O R Z=1\) TO75 :NEXT: PRINT"BAD \{3 LEFT\}"; :rem 52 680 FORZ \(=1\) TO 75 : NEXT: PRINT" \(\{3\) SPACES \(\}\) \{2 LEFT\}\{DOWN\}"; :NEXT :rem 223
690 FORB=1TO3: PRINT" \{RED\}\{UP\}@\{UP\}
\{2 LEFT \} \{BLK\}CAE\{3 LEFT\}"; :IFB=2THENP OKE1112,6:POKE1112+C,5:GOTO720:rem 66
\(7 \emptyset \varnothing\) POKE1151,10: POKE1151+C,5:POKE1110,6:P OKE1110 + C, \(5:\) POKE1111,8 :rem 53
710 POKE1111+C, 5 :rem 9ø
72 (FORZ=1TO75:NEXT:PRINT"BAD\{3 LEFT\}";:F ORZ \(=1\) TO \(75:\) NEXT \(:\) PRINT" \(\{3\) SPACES \(\}\{D O W N\}\) \{2 LEFT\}"; :NEXT
:rem 47
730 FORB=1TO27:PRINT" \{RED\}@\{UP\}\{3 LEFT\} \{SPACE\} \{BLK\}CAE \(\{3\) LEFT\} \(" ;: F O R Z=1\) TO 75 : NEXT: PRINT"BAD\{3 LEFT\}"; :rem \(2 \varnothing 4\)
740 FORZ \(=1\) TO 45 : NEXT: PRINT" \(\{3\) SPACES \(\}\) \{DOWN\}\{2 LEFT\}";:NEXT :rem 217
\(75 \emptyset\) PRINT"\{UP\} \{LEFT\}";:PRINT" CA\{2 LEFT\}" ;:GOSUB930:PRINT"BA\{2 LEFT\}";:GOSUB93 \(\emptyset\)
:rem 137
760 PRINT"\{2 SPACES\}\{LEFT\}";:GOSUB93ø
:rem 156
\(77 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) \{LEFT\} ";:GOSUB93ø:PR INT" \{DOWN \} \{3 LEFT\} \{3 SPACES \}": rem 144
780 POKEC \(+4,17\)
:rem 4
790 FORB=1TO14-L:POKEC \(+1, Q / 4:\) POKEC, Q/4:PO KEA, \(32: A=A+4 \varnothing:\) POKEA, \(\varnothing:\) POKEA \(+C, 2: Q=Q-5\)
:rem 230
8øØ NEXT: POKEC+4, 16: NEXT
:rem 238
\(81 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \{ 8 DOWN \(\}\{22\) RIGHT \} \{11 SPACES \}\{DOWN\}\{1ø LEFT \} \{RVS \}\{BLK\} \{SPACE\}YOU GOT 10"; :rem 219
820 PRINT" \(\{\) RVS \(\}\) \{DOWN \}\{11 LEFT \} \{ 3 SPACES \}A PPLE \(\{3\) SPACES \(\}\) ";
: rem 25 ø
\(83 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{\) RVS \(\}\) \{DOWN \} \{ 11 LEFT \} IN"X"\{LEFT\} TRIES."; :FORZ=1TO3øø:NEXT :rem 166 840 PRINT" \(\{O F F\}\{D O W N\}\{11\) LEFT \(\}\{11\) SPACES \(\}\) "
:rem 207
\(85 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \{ 31 RIGHT \}\{BLK \(\}\) U\{LEFT\}"; FORZ \(=1\) TO75: NEXT: PRINT"B\{LEFT \}";
:rem 87
860 FORZ \(=1\) TO75: NEXT
:rem 213
\(87 \emptyset\) PRINT" \{DOWN\}\{2 LEFT\}CA\{2 LEFT\}";:FOR \(\mathrm{Z}=1 \mathrm{TO} 75\) : NEXT: PRINT"BA\{2 LEFT \(\}\) "; :FORZ \(=\) 1TO75: NEXT
:rem 153
\(88 \emptyset\) FORB=1TO7: PRINT" \(\{3\) SPACES \(\}\) \{ 4 LEFT \}
\{DOWN\}CAE \{4 LEFT\}"; :FORZ=1TO75: NEXT: PRINT"BAD\{3 LEFT\}"; :rem \(11 \varnothing\)
890 FORZ \(=1\) TO75:NEXT :rem 216
9øø NEXT: PRINT"\{RVS\} \{6 DOWN \} \{LEFT\} \{BLU\}HI T * DOWN \} \{5 LEFT \}TO PLAY\{DOWN\}
\{7 LEFT\}AGAIN."
:rem 11
\(91 \varnothing\) GETPS:IFP\$<>"*"THEN91ø :rem 220
\(92 \emptyset\) POKE53272,21:GOTO19ø :rem 105
930 FORB=1TO2: : POKEA, \(32: A=A+4 \varnothing:\) POKEA, \(\varnothing\) :rem 11
940 FORZ \(=1\) TOI \(5:\) NEXT: NEXT:RETURN :rem 97
\(95 \emptyset\) DATA \(24,8,166,255,255,255,126,52,60,12\) \(6,187,199,239,126,40,40\) :rem 150
\(96 \emptyset\) DATA \(, ~ \emptyset, ~ \emptyset, 15,31,48,96,192,24 \emptyset, 12 \emptyset, 12\), \(7,3, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, 248,12,6,3\)
:rem 148
\(97 \emptyset\) DATA15, 30, 48, 224, 192, Ø, \(\varnothing, \varnothing, 192,24 \varnothing, 24\) 8,252,252,254,255,255: :rem 28 \(98 \emptyset\) DATA \(255,255,127,127,63,31,15,3,3,7,15\) , 31,63,63,127,255
:rem 93 99ø DATA \(255,254,254,252,252,248,224,192,2\) \(55,255,255,255,255,255,255,255\) :rem 6 1øøø DATA245,105,170,17ø,17ø,170,170,1ø5
:rem 206

\section*{VICreations}
(Article on page 124.)

\section*{BEFORE TYPING...}

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

1 REM REMEMBER TO CHNG \(\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) "N", LINE \#9øø WHEN \(\{3\) SPACES\}ADDING/DELETING DAT
A\{2 SPACES \(\}\) STATEMENTS
:rem 63
\(1 \varnothing\) PRINT"\{CLR\}\{DOWN\} DO YOU WISH TO SEE": PRINT" THE MENU?":PRINT"\{DOWN\} (PRESS \{SPACE\}Y OR N)"
:rem 195
\(2 \varnothing\) GETYS:IFY\$=""THEN2ø :rem 23
21 IFY\$="Y"THEN8øø :rem 16
25 PRINT"\{2 DOWN\} LOADING DATABASE...":PR INT" PLEASE WAIT.": GOSUB9øø :rem 146
\(3 \varnothing\) S=ø: PRINT"\{CLR\} \{DOWN\} ENTER SEARCH"SPC( 4) "PRESS": PRINT"ARGUMENT"SPC(8)"F-KEY \{2 DOWN \}"
:rem 225
31 PRINT"\{DOWN\}ARTICLE SUBJECT\{3 SPACES\}1 \{DOWN\}":PRINT"ARTICLE NAME"SPC(6)"3 \{DOWN\}"
:rem 193
32 PRINT"MAGAZINE NAME"SPC(5)"5" :rem 136
33 PRINT"\{DOWN\}TYPE OF COMPUTER\{2 SPACES\} 7": PRINT" \{DOWN\}END PROGRAM"SPC(7)"8"

40 GETX
41 IFXS="\{F1\}"THENS=3
:rem 104
42 IFX\$="\{F3\}"THENS=2 :rem 105
43 IFX \(\$=\) "\{F5\}"THENS=1 :rem 106
44 IFX \(=\) " \(\{\) F7\} 7 "THENS=6 :rem 113
45 IFX \(\$="\{F 8\}\) "THENPRINT" \(\{\) CLR \(\}\) \{DOWN\} END \(P\) ROGRAM":CLR:END :rem 64
46 IFS=øTHEN4 \(\varnothing\) :rem 76
60 PRINT"\{CLR\} \{DOWN\} ENTER SUBJECT OF \{DOWN\}":PRINT" SEARCH:\{2 DOWN\}":INPUTS \$ :rem 109
65 FORZ \(=1\) TON:IFAS \((\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{S})=\mathrm{S} \$\) THENGOSUB3ø \(\varnothing\) :rem 89
\(7 \varnothing\) NEXTZ
:rem \(\varnothing\)
75 PRINT" \{CLR\}\{DOWN\} END OF DATA OR\{DOWN\} ":PRINT" SUBJECT NOT FOUND\{DOWN\}"
:rem 178
76 PRINT" (CHECK SPELLING) \{2 DOWN\}"
:rem 109
77 GOSUB6øø:GOTO \(3 \varnothing\) :rem 9ø
3øø PRINT"\{CLR\} SUBJECT FOUND: \{2 DOWN\}":P RINT"MAGAZINE:":PRINTAS(Z,1) :rem 164
\(3 ø 1\) PRINT"\{DOWN\}ARTICLE:":PRINTAS \((2,2)\)
:rem 233
\(3 \emptyset 2\) PRINT" \(\{\) DOWN\}SUBJECT: ": PRINTAS \((Z, 3): P R\) INT"\{DOWN\}DATE: ": PRINTAS ( \(\mathrm{z}, 4\) ) : PRINT" \{DOWN\}PAGE NO.:"
:rem 224
\(3 ø 3\) PRINTAS \((z, 5)\) :PRINT" \(\{\) DOWN \(\}\) COMPUTER: ": P RINTA\$ \((Z, 6)\)
\(3 \varnothing 5\) GOSUB6øø: RETURN
\(6 ø \emptyset\) PRINT" \{DOWN\} (PRESS RETURN)"
:rem 146

601 GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN6ø1 :rem 129
\(6 \varnothing 2\) RETURN :rem \(12 \varnothing\)
8øø PRINT" \{CLR\} \{DOWN\} RECORD FORMAT: \{DOWN\}":PRINT"l) MAGAZINE NAME\{DOWN\}" :PRINT"2) ARTICLE NAME\{DOWN\}" :rem 95
\(8 \emptyset 1\) PRINT"3) SUBJECT OF ARTICLE\{DOWN\}":PR

INT"4) MONTH. YEAR\{DOWN\}":PRINT"5) PAG E NO. \{DOWN\}"
:rem 64
\(8 \emptyset 2\) PRINT"6) COMPUTER TYPE":PRINT"
\{2 DOWN\} SEPARATE EACH ENTRY\{DOWN\}": P RINT" BY A COMMA\{DOWN\}" :rem 26

\section*{8 83 GOSUB6øø \\ :rem 177}

804 PRINT" \{CLR\} \{DOWN\}WHEN PROMPTED TO": PR INT" \({ }^{\text {(DOWN }\} \text { ENTER SEARCH ARGUMENT, " }}\)
:rem 48
805 PRINT"PRESS F-KEY FOR": PRINT"\{DOWN\}DE SIRED FUNCTION. \{2 DOWN\}" :rem 16
8 G65 : rem 180
\(8 \emptyset 7\) PRINT"\{CLR\} \{DOWN\}WHEN PROMPTED TO \{DOWN\}": PRINT"ENTER SUBJECT OF\{DOWN\}"
:rem 164
\(8 \emptyset 8\) PRINT"SEARCH, ENTER NAME, \{DOWN\}": PRIN T"THEN PRESS RETURN. \{2 DOWN \(\}\) ": GOSUB6 \(\emptyset\)
:rem 118
809 GOTOLø :rem 59
\(9 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{~N}=5: \operatorname{DIMAS}(\mathrm{N}, 6):\) FORR=1TON : FORC=1TO6:RE ADAS (R, C) : NEXTC:NEXTR:RETURN :rem \(19 \emptyset\)
\(9 \emptyset 1\) DATA GAZETTE, SPEEDSCRIPT,WORD PROCESS ING,1.84,38,VIC/64
:rem 212
\(9 \emptyset 2\) DATA GAZETTE,CAVE-IN,GAME, 1.84, 80,VIC
:rem 183
903 DATA GAZETTE, ELECTRONIC NOTEPAD, UTILI TY,1.84,112,64
:rem 15ø
904 DATA GAZETTE, HORIZONS 64,GENERAL, 1.84 ,136,64 :rem 90
905 DATA GAZETTE, MLX,M/L,1.84,171,VIC/64
:rem 64

\section*{Trenchfire}

\section*{(Article on page 52.)}

\section*{Program 1: 64 Version}

5 PRINT"\{CLR\}":POKE214,10:PRINT:PRINTTAB ( 13) "\{RVS\}TRENCH FIRE": FORJ=1TO999: NEXT :rem 32
10 POKE53281,11: POKE5 3282,12: POKE53283,13 \(: Z=5327\) : POKEZ, PEEK ( \(Z\) )OR16 :rem \(18 \emptyset\)
20 POKE52,56:POKE56,56:CLR: POKE56334, PEEK ( 56334 ) AND 254 : POKE1, PEEK (1) AND251 :rem 112
\(30 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(14336)<>6 \emptyset T H E N F O R I=\emptyset T O 511\) : POKEI +14336 , PEEK \((I+53248)\) : NEXT :rem 194
35 POKE1, PEEK (1)OR4: POKE5 328 \(\varnothing, \varnothing: V=53248\)
:rem 10
40 POKE56334, PEEK (56334)OR1: POKE53272, (PE EK (53272) AND 240 ) +14 : POKE54296, \(0:\) rem 59
50 FORJ=ØTO7: POKE14336+27*8+J,17 : POKE143 \(36+29 * 8+J, 85\) : READQ: POKE14848+J, \(Q\)
:rem 241
55 POKE14336+28*8+J, 255: POKE14336+31*8+J, \(255-\operatorname{PEEK}(14336+46 * 8+J)\) : NEXT :rem 239
57 DATA255, 243,243, 192, 243, 243, 255,255
:rem 142
\(6 \emptyset\) FORJ \(=\emptyset T O 15:\) READQ: POKE \(14856+J, Q:\) NEXT:DA TA254, 254, 252,240, 232, 156, 235, 247
:rem 231
61 DATA127, 127,63,15,23,57,215,239
:rem 191
\(85 \mathrm{D}=55296-1024\) :FORJ=1024TO1503:IFRND(1)> . 9 THENPOKEJ, \(31:\) POKEJ \(+\mathrm{D}, 8: \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{J}+1:\) rem 193
87 POKEJ, 28: POKEJ \(+\mathrm{D}, 8: \mathrm{NEXT:Q}=\) = SCORE"
:rem 41
88 FORJ=1TO5: POKE1023+J, ASC (MIDS \((Q \$, J, 1))\) -64: POKE1ø23+J+D, Ø:NEXT: POKE1Ø29,58
:rem 195

89 FORJ \(=1 \varnothing 29 \mathrm{TO} 1035:\) POKEJ \(+\mathrm{D}, \varnothing: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{NS}=3: \mathrm{GO}\) SUB5 \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: S C=\varnothing:\) GOSUB5 \(1 \varnothing\) :rem 149
90 FORJ=1TO10:READQ: POKEQ-47,64:NEXT :rem \(2 \varnothing\)
95 DATA1087,1090,1165,1212,1251,1290,1331 ,1297,1371,1413
:rem 6
110 FORJ=1TO16 : rem 59
\(113 \mathrm{G}=\varnothing\) :rem 73
115 IFJ > 5THENLFJ/2=INT (J/2) THENF=F+4ø: \(\mathrm{G}=4\) \(\emptyset\)
120 READC
:rem 25
:rem 242
\(130 \mathrm{~T}=1+\mathrm{J} \quad: r e m 203\)
140 FORX \(=\varnothing\) TO18-T : \(M=1344+J * 4 \varnothing+X: N=1344+J * 4\) 0 \(+39-\mathrm{X}\)
:rem 148
\(150 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{M}:\) GOSUB5 \(0 \varnothing: Q=\mathrm{N}:\) GOSUB5 \(\varnothing \varnothing\) :rem 37
160 NEXTX :rem 46
170 FORI \(=1364+J * 4 \sigma\) TOl \(444+J * 4 \emptyset+\) FSTEP4 \(\varnothing\)
: rem \(9 \varnothing\)
18 Q \(\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{T}-1:\) GOSUB5 0 : \(\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{T}:\) GOSUB5 \(\quad\) б
190 NEXT: \(\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-40\)
:rem 125
2 Øø FORH=I-T-1 TOI + T
: rem 115
:rem 145
Q=H:GOSUB5 0 : \(\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{G}:\) GOSUB5 0 : \(\mathrm{NEXT}:\) NEXT :GOTO7øø
:rem 135
\(30 \emptyset\) DATA \(32,27,29,32,27,29,29,32,32,27,27\), \(29,29,29,32,32 \quad: r e m 197\)
\(5 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{IFQ}<2 \emptyset 24 \mathrm{THENPOKEQ}, \mathrm{C}: \mathrm{POKEQ}+\mathrm{D}, 8\) :rem 36

501 RETURN
\(7 \varnothing 5\) FORJ \(=\varnothing\) TO2:FORI \(=\emptyset T O 62\) : READQ: POKE832 +J * 64+I,Q:NEXT:NEXT
:rem 138
\(71 \varnothing\) DATA \(33, \varnothing, \varnothing, 64,128, \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 64, \varnothing, 158,64, \varnothing\) \(, 243,192, \varnothing, 158,64,0,140,64, \varnothing\) :rem \(8 \emptyset\)
\(72 \emptyset\) DATA64, \(128, \varnothing, 33, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\) \(, ~ \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\)
: rem 238
\(73 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\) \(, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta \quad: r e m 20\)
735 DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\) , \(0, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\) :rem 25
\(74 \varnothing\) DATA \(, 8, \varnothing, \varnothing, 8, \varnothing, \varnothing, 28, \varnothing, \varnothing, 28, \varnothing, 1,255,1\) 92,3,255,224,127,127,127:rem 135
750 DATA \(30,62,60,3,99,96,1,193,192, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\), \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing \quad\) :rem 21
\(77 \emptyset\) DATA \(\varnothing, 128,0,32,32, \varnothing, 0,2, \varnothing, 10,128,2,4 \varnothing\) \(, 2,0,152,130,128,96,128,13 \varnothing\) :rem 8
\(78 \emptyset\) DATA128,15ø,136, \(0,1,215,64,215,64,128\) \(, 125,1 \varnothing, \varnothing, 20,13 \varnothing, 0,0,128,96,105, \varnothing\)
:rem 67
785 DATAØ, \(128,128,130,128,128,41,0,64,6,0\) , 64, 10, 2, 128, 128,8,2, \(, 8,8\) :rem 248
790 FORJ=15232TO15296:POKEJ, 0:NEXT:FORJ=1 5253TO15273: READQ: POKEJ, Q:NEXT
:rem 218
792 DATA \(\varnothing, 112, \varnothing, \varnothing, 136, \varnothing, 1,36, \varnothing, 1,116, \varnothing, 1\), \(36, \varnothing, \varnothing, 136, \varnothing, \varnothing, 112, \varnothing\)
:rem 149
\(8 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{~V}=53248: \mathrm{POKEV}+21, \varnothing:\) POKE \(2 \emptyset 40,14:\) POKEV + \(39,1:\) POKEV \(+28, \varnothing\) : POKEV \(+46, \varnothing\) :rem 173
805 POKE 2ø47, 238: POKEV+16, \(0:\) POKEV \(+23, \varnothing:\) PO \(\mathrm{KEV}+29, \varnothing: \mathrm{FORJ}=1\) TO6: POKE \(2 \varnothing 4 \varnothing+\mathrm{J}, 13\)
:rem 81
\(81 \emptyset\) POKEV \(+39+\mathrm{J}\), INT (RND (1)*3) +5 : NEXT
:rem 46
815 FORJ \(=54272\) TO 54299: POKEJ, \(0: N E X T:\) rem 72
9øø IFV<>53248THEN STOP :rem 115
\(91 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=16 \varnothing: \mathrm{POKEV}, \mathrm{X}: \mathrm{POKEV}+1,200: \mathrm{POKEV}+29,1:\) POKEV \(+23,1\) : POKEV \(+21,1: L V=1: W=4: E=8\)
: rem 42
920 POKE \(2 \varnothing 47,238: \operatorname{IFPEEK}(49172)<>2 ø 6\) THENGO SUB2øøø
:rem 41
925 POKE \(49152,6:\) POKE \(49153,6:\) POKEV \(+46, \varnothing\)
:rem 183
\(93 \emptyset\) SYS53øøø
: rem 147
933 S=54272: POKES \(+24,15\) : POKES \(+5,1:\) POKES +6 ,128: POKES \(+4,129:\) POKES \(+1,12\) :rem 249
\(980 \mathrm{~A}=\varnothing\)
:rem 79
990 IFA> \(11+\) LV*3THEN6øøø :rem 49
\(995 \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(56321)\) AND16) \(=\varnothing\) THENGOSUB62øø
:rem 28
1øøठ FORJ=1TO6: \(\operatorname{IFRND}(1)<(1-L V / 20)\) ORX (J) < > ØTHEN1Ø5
: rem 185
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 5\) POKE \(2 \varnothing 4 \varnothing+J, 13: X(J)=18 \varnothing: Y(J)=12 \emptyset: A=A+\) 1
:rem 22
\(1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \mathrm{M} \%(\mathrm{~J})=\) RND \((1)\) * \((5+\mathrm{LV} / 2)-2-\mathrm{LV} / 4:\) POKEV +3 \(9+J, \operatorname{INT}(R N D(1) * 3+\varnothing): R(J)=W\) :rem 237
\(1 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) POKEV \(+J * 2, X(J): P O K E V+1+J * 2, Y(J): P O K E\) \(\mathrm{V}+21, \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{~V}+21)\) OR ( \(2 \uparrow \mathrm{~J}):\) GOTO1ø8ø

1050 NEXT
:rem 31
1050 NEXT :rem 5
108ø FORJ=1TO6: \(\operatorname{IFX}(J)=\emptyset T H E N N E X T: G O T O 111 \varnothing\)
:rem 14
1 Ø85 \(\operatorname{IFY}(\mathrm{J})<16 \emptyset 0 R R(\mathrm{~J})=\) ETHEN1ø95 :rem 5
\(1 ø 90\) POKEV +29 , \(\operatorname{PEEK}(V+29)\) OR ( \(2 \uparrow J): \operatorname{POKEV}+23\), \(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+23)\) OR ( \(2 \uparrow J): R(J)=E: M \%(J)=M \%(J)\) *2
:rem \(12 \varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing 92 \mathrm{FORN}=\mathrm{S}+7 \mathrm{TOS}+13:\) POKEN, \(\varnothing:\) NEXT : rem 4
1093 POKES \(+24,15\) : POKES \(+12,207\) :POKES \(+13,0\) : POKES \(+8,10:\) POKES \(+11,33\) :rem 175
1 . \(995 \mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{J})=\mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{J})+\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{J}): \mathrm{X}(\mathrm{J})=\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{J})+\mathrm{M} \%(\mathrm{~J})\) :rem 161
\(11 \varnothing \varnothing\) POKEV \(+J * 2, X(J): P O K E V+1+J * 2, Y(J)\)
:rem 67
\(11 \varnothing 4 \operatorname{IFY}(J)<222\) ANDPEEK \((2 \emptyset 4 \sigma+J)=13\) THEN \(11 \varnothing 7\) :rem 56
\(11 \varnothing 5 \mathrm{X}(\mathrm{J})=\varnothing: \operatorname{POKEV}+21, \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{~V}+21)\) AND (255-2 \(\uparrow\) J)
: rem 193
11 ص6 POKEV +29 , \(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+29)\) AND \((255-2 \uparrow J):\) POKE \(\mathrm{V}+23\), \(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+23)\) AND \((255-2 \uparrow \mathrm{~J})\) :rem 214
1107 NEXT :rem 8
\(1110 \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{~V}+3 \varnothing)\) AND1) < > 1THEN990: rem 125
1111 POKEV \(+21,1:\) POKES \(+11,0 \quad\) : rem 217
\(112 \emptyset\) POKES \(+1,4\) :FORI \(=1\) TOl \(\varnothing\) :POKES \(+24,15-\) ABS \((6-\mathrm{I}):\) FORJ \(=\varnothing\) TO7 \(:\) POKEV +39 , J :rem 59
\(113 \varnothing\) FORH=1TOI \(\varnothing\) :NEXT: NEXT:NEXT: POKES +24 , 1 5:POKES \(+1,12\) :rem 87
\(114 \varnothing\) GOSUB5 20 : \(\mathrm{K}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+3 \varnothing)\) : GOTOløøø
:rem 93
\(2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{~J}=\varnothing\) : READT: IFT<999THENSTOP : rem 156
\(2 \varnothing \varnothing 2\) READQ:IFQ>=ØTHENPOKEJ \(+\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{Q}: \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{J}+1:\) GOTO \(2 ø \varnothing 2\) :rem 56
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset 4\) IFQ<>-99 THENGOTO2øøø :rem 233
\(20 \varnothing 6\) RETURN :rem 168
\(2 \varnothing 20\) DATA49172, 2ø6, \(0,192,173, \varnothing, 192,24 \varnothing, 3\), 76,1ø0,192
:rem 247
2030 DATA173,1,192,141, 0,192,162,1,254,32 , 2ø8,189, 32, 2ø8, 41, 255, 233, 253,48,9
:rem \(2 \not 22\)
\(2 ø 40\) DATA \(222,32,2 \varnothing 8,222,32,2 \varnothing 8,222,32,2 \varnothing 8\) :rem 255
2050 DATA \(232,224,4,208,230,76,100,192,-1\) :rem 2 ø3 \(2 \emptyset 8 \emptyset\) DATA49252,173,1,220,41,4,2ø8,15,173, Ø, \(2 ø 8\)
: rem ø
2090 DATA \(233,105,48,8,173, \varnothing, 208,233,4,141\) \(, ~ \varnothing, 2 ø 8 \quad:\) rem 44
3øøø DATAl73,1,220,41,8,208,15,173, 0, 208 :rem 203
\(301 \varnothing\) DATA233, 218, 16, 8, 173, \(0,2 \emptyset 8,105,4,141\) , \(0,208,76,49,234,-1\)
:rem 164 \(305 \varnothing\) DATA53øøø,12ø,169,2ø,141,2ø,3,169,19 \(2,141,21,3,88,96,-99 \quad\) rem 232 \(5 \emptyset \varnothing \emptyset\) IFNS \(>6\) THENNS \(=6: S C=S C+375:\) GOSUB5 \(51 \varnothing\) :rem 153

5 5ø1 FORJ=1ø62TO1ø65-NS*3STEP-3: POKEJ,65: POKEJ+1, \(66:\) POKEJ + D, \(\varnothing:\) POKEJ \(+1+D, ~ \varnothing: N E X\) T
\(5 \emptyset \emptyset 2\) RETURN
\(5 \emptyset 1 \varnothing\) S \(\$=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{SC}):\) FORJ \(=1\) TOLEN \((\mathrm{S} \$):\)
:rem 245
:rem 167 \(+J, \operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{MID}(S \$, J, 1)):\) NEXT

OKE1ø29 :rem 177
\(50130=I N T(S C / 1 \emptyset \emptyset \varnothing): I F O>P T H E N P=0: N S=N S+1:\) GOSUB5øøø:GOSUB5ø50 :rem 224
5016 RETURN
:rem 172
5ø2ø FORI=1TO2:POKElø64-NS*3+I, 28:NEXT:NS \(=\) NS -1 : IFNS \(>=\varnothing\) THENRETURN : rem 87
\(5 \emptyset 3 \emptyset\) PRINT"\{CLR\}\{1ø DOWN \} \{ 14 RIGHT \}GAME 0 VER"
5031 POKE56334, \(\operatorname{PEEK}(56334)\) AND 254 :rem 18
5032 POKE788,49: POKE789,234 :rem 15
5033 POKE56334, PEEK (56334)OR1:POKE198, Ø: P OKE53249, \(0:\) POKE54296, \(\varnothing\) :rem 122
5034 FORI=1TO2øøø:NEXT:SYS2ø48 :rem 79
\(505 \emptyset\) FORN=S+14TOS+2ø:POKEN, \(\varnothing:\) NEXT :rem 46
\(5 \emptyset 51\) POKES \(+24,15:\) POKES \(+19,61:\) POKES \(+15,30:\) POKES+18,17:RETURN :rem 46
6øøø POKEV+21,1:FORJ=5TOlSTEP-1:POKE49153 , J: FORI \(=132-J * 2 \emptyset T O 142-J * 2 \varnothing\) : POKES +1 , I :rem 112
\(601 \varnothing\) FORH=1TO40:NEXT: NEXT: NEXT: SC \(=\mathrm{SC}+\mathrm{LV}\) * 7 5: GOSUB5ø1ø:FORJ=1TO3øøø: NEXT:LV=LV+ 1 :rem 43
\(602 \varnothing\) FORJ=2TO6: POKE49153, J:FORI=142-J*2ØT O132-J*2øSTEP-1: POKES +1 , I : FORH=1TO4 \(\varnothing\)
:rem 168
\(6 \emptyset 3 \varnothing\) NEXT: NEXT: NEXT: \(W=W+1: E=E+2\)
604ø GOTO980 :rem 217
:rem 164
\(62 \emptyset 0 \mathrm{M} \%=(166-\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V})) / 7: \operatorname{POKEV}+14, \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{~V})+\) \(12+\mathrm{M} \%:\) POKEV \(+15,195: I=3\) :rem 68
6210 POKEV +21 , PEEK ( \(V+21\) ) OR128: FORJ \(=195 \mathrm{TOl}\) \(30+L V * 2 S T E P-3\) : rem 225
6220 POKEV \(+15, \mathrm{~J}: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: \mathrm{IFI}=5 \mathrm{THENI}=\varnothing:\) POKEV + \(14, \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{~V}+14)+\mathrm{M} \%\) :rem 152
\(623 \varnothing \mathrm{~K}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+3 \emptyset): \operatorname{IF}(\) KAND 128\()=\emptyset\) THENNEXT: G OTO630ø :rem 151
6234 FORN=S+14TOS+2ø:POKEN, \(\varnothing: N E X T\) :rem 51
6235 POKES \(+24,15:\) POKES \(+19,14:\) POKES \(+15,2:\) P OKES \(+18,129\) :rem 26
\(624 \emptyset\) FORJ=1TO6: \(\operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{KAND}(2 \uparrow J))=\varnothing\) THENNEXT :rem 130
625 POKE2Ø4ø+J,15:SC=SC+25:GOSUB5Ø1ø :rem 126
\(63 \varnothing \sigma\) POKEV +21 , PEEK \((\mathrm{V}+21)\) AND 127 : RETURN :rem 233

\section*{Program 2: vic Version}
(Use only with short MLX version and \(8 K\) expander.)
```

4352 :169,147,032,210,255,169,214
4358 : ø\emptyset8,141,015,144,169,032,ø\emptyset3
4364 :162,øøø,157,242,ø30,232,ø67
4370 : 224,242,208,248,169,032,117
4376 : 162, øø\emptyset,157,228,031,232,ø66
4382 : 224, ø22,2ø8,248,162,øø0,126
4388:189,162,017,157,242,150,185
4394 : 232,224,242,208,245,162,075
44ø\emptyset : øø\emptyset,189,148,\emptyset18,157,228,02\emptyset
4406 : 151,232,224,ø22,2ø8,245,112
4412 :169,0ø0,141,060,003,169,090
4418 : 064,141,046,145,169,141,004
4424 : 141, 020,0ø3,169,017,141,051
4430 : Ø21, Ø03,169,192,141,046,138
4436 :145,076,170,018,162,0ø0,143
4442 : 189,242,150,041,015,201,160
4448 : Ø\emptyset\emptyset,24\emptyset, Ø09,168,2\emptyset\emptyset,152,097
4454 : 2ø1,øø8,2ø8,øø2,169,øø5,183

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4460 4466 4472 4478 4484 4490 4496 4502 4508 4514 4520 4526 4532 4538 4544 4550 4556 4562 4568 4574 4580 4586 4592 4598 4604 4610 4616 4622 4628 4634 \(464 \varnothing\) 4646 4652 4658 4664 4670 4676 4682 4688 4694 4700 4706 4712 4718 4724 4730 4736 4742 4748 4754 4760 4766 4772 4778 4784 4790 4796 \(48 \emptyset 2\) \(48 \varnothing 8\) 4814 4820 4826 4832 4838 4844 4850 4856
4862 4868 4874
4880
: 157,242,150,232,224,242,075 : 208, 230,162, \(000,189,228,107\) : 151, 041, 015,168,200,152,079 \(: 201, \varnothing \varnothing 8,2 ø 8, \varnothing \varnothing 2,169, \varnothing \varnothing 5,2 ø 7\) : 157,228,151,232,224, ø22,122 : 208,234, ø96,238, ø60, ø03,209 \(: 172,060,003,192,010,208,021\) : øø8, ø 32, ø88, ø17,160, øøø,199 \(: 141,060,003,076,191,234,093\) : ø07, ø07, øø7, \(007, \boxed{7, ~ Ø 07,204 ~}\) : \(\varnothing \varnothing 7, \varnothing \varnothing 7, \varnothing ø 7, \varnothing ø 7, \varnothing ø \varnothing, \varnothing ø \varnothing, 196\) : øø7, øø7, øø7, øø7, øø7, øø7,216 : øø7, øø7, øø7, øø7, øø6, øø6,22ø : øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6,222 : øø6, øø7, øøø, øøø, øø7, øø6,218 : øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6,234 : øø6, øø6, øø5, øø5, øø5, øø5,236 : Ø05, ø05, øø5, øø5, ø06, Ø07,243
 : Ø05, øø5, ø05, ø05, Ø05, 005,252 : Ø07, øø7, øø7, ø07, øø7, øø7, Ø14 : øø7, øø5, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, ø14 : øø6, øø6, øø5, øø7, øø7, øø7, ø22
 : øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, ø07, øø5, Ø32 : Ø06, Ø06, øø6, ø06, Ø06, 0ø6, 038 : Øø5, øø7, øø6, øø6, øø6, 006, ø44 : øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, 05ø : Ø06, Ø06, Ø07, 005,005,005,054 : øø5, øø5, øø5, ø05, øø5, ø07, 058 : øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, ø06, ø68
 : \(007, \varnothing 05, \boxed{1} 5,005,005, \varnothing 05,076\) : Ø05, ø05, 005, ø07, øø6, ø05, ø83 : Ø05, Ø05, Øø5, Ø05, Ø05, Ø05, Ø86 : ø05, øø5, øø5, ø06, ø07,ø07,ø97 : øø7, øø7, øø7, øø7, øø7, øø7,11ø : øø7, øø7, øø6, ø05, øø5, øø5,109


 : øø6, Ø0 , øø7, ø07, øø7, Ø07,137 : Ø07, øø7, øø7, ø07, Ø05, Ø06,143 : øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6,146 : øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø5,151
 : ø07, øø7, øø5, øø6, 0ø6, øø6,165 : ø06, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6, øø6,17ø : øø6, øø6, øø6, øø5, øø7,øø7,177 : ø06, ø06, ø06, ø06, ø07, Ø07,184 : Ø05, Øø5, Øø5, Øø5, Øø5, Ø05,182 : øø5, øø5, øø5, øø5, øø5, ø05,188 : øø5, øø5, øø7, øø7, øø6, øø6,2øø : 169, ø1ø,141, ø65, øø3,169,215 : øø8,141, ø66, øø3,169,014,065 : 141, ø67, øø3,169, 004,141,195 : Ø69, øø3,169, øø2,141, ø7ø,13ø : øø3,169, øø8,141, ø71, ø03, ø77 : 169, 015,141, 014,144,169, ø84 : 170,141,013,144,169,050,125 : 141, 128, ø22,162, øøø,169, ø66 : ø37,157, øøø, ø3ø, 232,224,13ø \(: 242,2 ø 8,248,162\), øøø,189,249 : øøø, 128, 157, øøø, ø28, 232, øø7 : 224, øøø, 2ø8, 245,189,øøø, 778 : 129, 157, øøø, ø29, 232, 224, 245 : øøø, 2ø8,245,189,131, Ø23, ø2ø : 157, øøø, ø29, 232, 224, ø64, 192 : 2ø8, 245,169,255,141,øø5, øø3 \(: 144,169,000,141,072,003,027\) : 141, 073, ø03, ø32,118,019,146

4886 : 162, øøø, 169, ø37,157, øø0, Ø35
4892 : ø \(30,232,224,242,208,248,188\)
4898 : 162, øøø,189, ø86, ø23,142,124
4904 : ø62, øø3,17Ø,169,046,157,135
\(491 \varnothing\) : øøø, ø3ø,169, øø1,157, øøø,147
\(4916: 150,174, \varnothing 62, \varnothing 03,232,224,129\)
4922 : \(015,208,231,162, \varnothing 0 \emptyset, 189,095\)
4928 : \(079, \varnothing 23,157, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 30,169, \varnothing 1 \varnothing\)
4934 : \(\varnothing \varnothing 4,157, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 15 \emptyset, 232,224, \varnothing 69\)
4940 : \(0 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 8,240,169, \varnothing 03,141,076\)
4946 : \(\varnothing 74, \varnothing \varnothing 3, \varnothing 32, \varnothing 78, \varnothing 21,162,196\)
4952 : øø \(0,169, \varnothing 05,141, \varnothing 61, \varnothing \emptyset 3,216\)
\(4958: 170,169,033,157,212,031,098\)
4964 : 169,232,141,075, Ø03,169,121
\(497 \varnothing\) : øø \(3,141, \varnothing 76, \varnothing \emptyset 3,169, \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset, 242\)
4976 : 141, Ø78, 0ø3, 076,195,019,112
4982 : 162, øø6,16ø, øø6, ø24, ø32,252
4988 : \(240,255,162,0 \varnothing 0,189,099,045\)
4994 : \(023, \varnothing 32,21 \varnothing, 255,232,224,082\)
5øøø : Ø11,2ø8,245,162,øø8,16ø,162
\(5 \emptyset \emptyset 6: ø \emptyset 1, \varnothing 24, \emptyset 32,24 \varnothing, 255,162, \varnothing 88\)
5012 : \(0 \varnothing 0,189,11 \varnothing, 023,032,210,200\)
\(5 \emptyset 18: 255,232,224, \varnothing 21,208,245, \varnothing 59\)
5024 : 169, øøø,141, 072, øø3,141,174
\(5030: 073, \varnothing 03,173,017,145,041,1 \varnothing 6\)
\(5 \emptyset 36: 032,24 \varnothing, 249, \varnothing 32, \varnothing 1 \varnothing, 022,245\)
\(5 \varnothing 42\) : \(032, \varnothing 1 \varnothing, \varnothing 22, \varnothing 32, \varnothing 10, \varnothing 22, \varnothing 5 \emptyset\)
\(5 \emptyset 48\) : \(\varnothing 32, \varnothing 1 \varnothing, \varnothing 22,173, \varnothing 17,145, \varnothing 71\)
5054 : \(041, \varnothing 32,2 ø 8,249, \varnothing 96,162,21 \varnothing\)
5060 : \(0 \varnothing \varnothing, 142,068, \varnothing \emptyset 3, \varnothing 32,065,250\)
\(5 \emptyset 66\) : ø2ø,174, ø68, øø3, Ø32, ø25, ø12
5072 : \(\varnothing 22, \varnothing 32,117, \varnothing 22,162,17 \varnothing, 221\)
\(5 \emptyset 78: 142,013,144, \emptyset 32,243,019,039\)
\(5084: 173,135, \varnothing \emptyset 3,201, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing 4\)
\(5 \emptyset 9 \varnothing\) : øø3, \(32,196, \varnothing 2 \varnothing, 238, \varnothing 68, \varnothing 15\)
5 ஏ96 : øø3,174, ø68, øø3,224, øø3,195
\(5102: 298,213,076,195,019,173,098\)
\(5108: 141, \varnothing \varnothing 2,041,0 \varnothing 1,201,0 \varnothing 1,119\)
\(5114: 240,054,165,198,201, \varnothing 00, \varnothing 84\)
\(5120: 240, \varnothing 47,169, \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset, 133,198, \varnothing 19\)
\(5126: 173,119,002,201,133,2 ø 8,074\)
5132 : Øø6,169,1ø0,141,128,022,066
5138 : \(096,201,134,2 \emptyset 8, \varnothing \emptyset 6,169, \varnothing 64\)
5144 : \(050,141,128,022,096,201,150\)
\(5150: 135,2 \varnothing 8, \varnothing 06,169, \varnothing 25,141,202\)
\(5156: 128,022,096,201,136,208,059\)
5162 : øø6,169, ø10,141,128, Ø22, øø6
5168 : \(096,096,120,032,159,255,038\)
5174 : \(173,141, \varnothing \varnothing 2, \varnothing 41, \varnothing 01,2 \varnothing 1,1 \varnothing 1\)
5180 : \(0 \emptyset 1,240,244,088,096,169,130\)
5186 : \(127,141,034,145,173,032,2 ø 6\)
5192 : \(145,162,255,142,034,145,187\)
5198 : Ø41,128,2ø8, Ø21,174, Ø61,199
5204 : øø \(3,169, \varnothing 32,157,212, \varnothing 31,176\)
\(521 \varnothing: 232,224, \varnothing 1 \varnothing, 144, \varnothing \varnothing 2,162,096\)
5216 : \(009,142,061,003,076,221,096\)
5222 : ø20,173, ø17,145, ø41, ø16, øø2
5228 : 2ø8, Ø21,174, Ø61, Øø3,169,232
5234 : ø \(32,157,212, \varnothing 31,2 \emptyset 2,224,2 \emptyset 4\)
\(524 \varnothing\) : 255,2ø8, øø2,162, øøø,142,121
5246 : \(061, \varnothing \varnothing 3, \varnothing 76,221, \varnothing 20,173,168\)
5252 : 135, øø3, 2ø1, øø1,24ø, ø82, ø26
5258 : 173, ø17,145, ø41, ø32,2ø8,242
5264 : \(075,173,061,003,010,010,22 \emptyset\)
\(527 \emptyset\) : ø1ø,141,133, øø3,162, øø1, ø88
5276 : 142, 135, ø03,174,133, 0ø3,234
5282 : Ø24,1ø5, ø08,141,134, øø3, Ø65
5288 : 189,255, ø22,170,189,242,211
5294 : ø \(30,2 \varnothing 1, \varnothing 32,240, \varnothing 08,169, \varnothing 86\)
53øø : øøø,141,135, Øø3,076,1ø9,132
5306 : Ø21,169,035,157,242,03ø, 072
\(5312: 142,132, \varnothing 03,096,174,132,1 \varnothing 3\)
5318 : øø3,169, ø32,157,242, Ø30, ø63
\(5324: 238,133, \varnothing 03,174,133,003,120\)
\(5330: 236,134, \varnothing 03,144,209,162, \varnothing 74\)
5336 : \(\varnothing 00,142,135,003,096,189,013\)
5342 : 212, ø31,2ø1, ø32,2ø8, øø8,146
\(5348: 169,033,157,212,031,076,138\)
\(5354: 131, \varnothing 20,206,074, \varnothing 03, \varnothing 32,188\)
\(5360: 078, \varnothing 21, \varnothing 32,21 \varnothing, \varnothing 22,174, \varnothing \varnothing 9\)
5366 : \(061,0 \emptyset 3,169,032,157,212,112\)
5372 : Ø31,169, ø33,162, øø5,157, Ø41
5378 : 212, ø31,142, ø61, øø3,173,112
5384 : \(065, \varnothing \varnothing 3,17 \varnothing, 169, \varnothing 32,157, \varnothing 92\)
5390 : Øø8, Ø31,173, Ø66, Ø03,17ø,209
\(5396: 169, \varnothing 32,157, \varnothing 08, \varnothing 31,173,078\)
5402 : Ø67, Øø3,17ø,169, Ø32,157,112
\(54 \varnothing 8\) : øø8, ø31,169, ø1ø,141, Ø65,2øø
5414 : øø3,169, øø8,141, Ø66, Øø3,172
\(542 \varnothing\) : 169, Ø14,141, Ø67, Ø03,169, 095
5426 : øø4,141, ø69, øø3,169, øø2,182
5432 : 141, ø7ø, Øø3,169, øø8,141, 076
5438 : Ø71, Ø03,173, Ø74, Ø03,2ø1,075
5444 : \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing 1, \varnothing 96, \varnothing 32,118,043\)
\(5450: 019, \varnothing 76, \varnothing 22, \varnothing 19,162, \varnothing \varnothing 7,123\)
\(5456: 169, \varnothing 37,236,074,003,240,071\)
5462 : øø7,157, ø14, ø30,2ø2, ø76, 06ø
5468 : Ø82, Ø21,224, øøø,24ø, Ø10,157
5474 : 169, Ø36,157, ø14, Ø3ø,2ø2,194
\(5480: 224, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 2 \varnothing 8,248, \varnothing 96,032,144\)
\(5486: 243, \varnothing 21,142, \varnothing 62, \varnothing 03,189, \varnothing \varnothing 2\)
5492 : Ø65, Øø \(3,17 \emptyset, 169, \varnothing 38,157,2 \varnothing 6\)
5498 : øø8, Ø31,160,255,140, Ø11,215
\(5504: 144,032,241,022,136,192,127\)
\(551 \varnothing\) : \(\varnothing 8 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing 8,245,169, \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset, 141,2 \emptyset 9\)
5516 : \(011,144,032,132,022,174,143\)
5522 : Ø62, Øø3,189, Ø65, Øø3,17Ø,126
5528 : 169, ø32,157, øø8, Ø31,174,211
5534 : Ø62, ø03,165,162, Ø41, Øø7, Ø86
5540 : Ø24,105, øø1,157, Ø69, Øø3,011
5546 : ø24,1ø5, øø5,157, Ø65, øø3, Ø17
\(5552: 238, \varnothing 78, \varnothing \emptyset 3,173,078,003,237\)
5558 : 2ø1, Ø25,24ø, øø1, Ø96,2ø6,183
\(5564: 128, \varnothing 22,169, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 141, \varnothing 78,214\)
5570 : øø \(3,173,128,022,201, \varnothing 07,216\)
\(5576: 2 \emptyset 8, \emptyset \emptyset 3,238,128, \varnothing 22,120,151\)
5582 : 169, 234, 141,149, 017,141,033
\(5588: 150,017, \varnothing 88,032,229,022,238\)
5594 : ø \(32, \varnothing 1 \varnothing, \varnothing 22, \varnothing 32, \varnothing 1 \varnothing, \varnothing 22, \varnothing 9 \emptyset\)
56øø : ø \(32, \varnothing 1 \varnothing, \varnothing 22,032,235, \varnothing 22,065\)
5606 : \(120,169,208,141,149,017,01 \varnothing\)
5612 : 169, øø8,141,15ø, Ø17, Ø88, Ø41
5618 : \(096,138, \emptyset 56,233, \varnothing 22,205,224\)
5624 : ø65, øø3,2ø8, øø3,162, øøø,177
\(563 \emptyset\) : ø96,2ø5, ø66, øø3,2ø8, øø3, Ø67
5636 : 162, øø1, \(096,162,002,096,011\)
5642 : 162, øøø,160, øøб,2ø0,192,212
5648 : øøø, 2ø8,251,232,224, øøø,163
5654 : 208,246, ø96,142, ø63, øø3, Ø12
5660 : 189, \(665, \varnothing 03,170,169,032,144\)
5666 : 157, Øø8, 031,174, Ø63, Øø3,214
5672 : 173, ø61, øø3,221, 069, øø3, 058
5678 : 176, ø09, 222, ø65, ø03,222,231
5684 : \(069, ~ 003,076,063,022,254,027\)
5690 : Ø65, øø3,254, ø69, øø3,189,129
5696 : Ø65, Ø0 \(3, \varnothing 24,105,022,170,197\)
\(57 \emptyset 2: 224,220,144,020,165,162,237\)
\(57 \varnothing 8\) : ø41, øø7,174, ø63, øø3, Ø24,132
5714 : 105, Ø01, 157, Ø69, Ø03, Ø24,185
\(5720: 1 \varnothing 5, \varnothing \varnothing 5,17 \varnothing, 076,104, \varnothing 22,058\)
5726 : 189, øø8, ø31,2ø1, ø33,2ø8,252
5732 : øø \(3, \varnothing 76,236, \varnothing 2 \emptyset, 169,034,126\)

5738
5744 10,162,086 5750 : \(000,160, \varnothing \varnothing 0,200,192, \varnothing \varnothing 0,158\) \(5756: 208,251,232,224, \varnothing 30,2 \emptyset 8,253\) 5762 : \(246, ~ Ø 96,173, \varnothing 72, \varnothing 03, \varnothing 24,232\) 5768 : 105, 01ø,141,072, Ø03,144,099 5774 : øø \(3,238,073, \varnothing 03,162, \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset, 109\) 5780 : 160, Øø6, ø24, 032,240,255,097 \(5786: 173,073, \varnothing \varnothing 3,174,072, \varnothing \varnothing 3,140\) 5792 : ø \(32,2 ø 5,221,173,072, \varnothing 03,098\) \(5798: 2 \emptyset 5, \varnothing 75, \varnothing \varnothing 3,2 ø 8,038,173,1 \varnothing \varnothing\) \(58 \varnothing 4\) : ø73, øø3,2ø5, ø76, øø3,2ø8,228 \(581 \varnothing\) : ø \(3 \varnothing, 173, \varnothing 75, \varnothing \varnothing 3, \varnothing 24,105, \varnothing 76\) \(5816: 232,141,075,0 \varnothing 3,173,076,116\) 5822 : øø \(3,1 \varnothing 5, \varnothing \emptyset 3,141, \varnothing 76, \varnothing \varnothing 3, \varnothing \emptyset 9\) \(5828: 173,074, \varnothing \varnothing 3,2 \varnothing 1, \varnothing 07,240,126\) 5834 : ø06, 238, ø74, øø3, Ø32, Ø78,121 5840 : \(021,096,162,255,142,013,129\) \(5846: 144, \varnothing 32,241, \varnothing 22,2 \varnothing 2,224, \varnothing 55\) 5852 : \(080,208,245,169,170,141,209\) 5858 : Ø13,144, ø96,162,220,142,235 5864 : \(013,144,096,162,170,142,191\) \(587 \emptyset\) : \(013,144,096,140, \emptyset 77, \varnothing \varnothing 3,199\) 5876 : 16ø, øøø,2øø,192, øøø,2ø8,236 \(5882: 251,172, \varnothing 77, \varnothing \varnothing 3, \boxed{1} 6,2 \varnothing 4, \varnothing 29\) \(5888: 182,161,139,118 ; 096,075,003\) 5894 : \(054,205,183,162,140,119,101\) 5900 : 097, \(076,054,206,184,163,024\) \(5906: 141,119,098,076,054,207,201\) \(5912: 185,163,142,120,098,076,04 \varnothing\) 5918 : \(054,2 \varnothing 8,186,164,142,120,136\) 5924 : \(098,076,054,209,187,165,057\) \(5930=143,121,099,077,055,219,235\) 5936 : 188, 166, 143,121, 099,077,074 5942 : \(\varnothing 55,211,189,166,144,122,173\) 5948 : \(099,077,055,212,190,167,092\) 5954 : 145, 122, 1øø, ø77, Ø55, 213, Ø1ø \(5960: 191,168,146,123,101,078,111\) 5966 : Ø55, Ø19, øø3, Ø15, Ø18, ø05,193 5972 : Ø37, ø48, Ø27, ø48, ø77, Ø99, 164 \(5978: 118,142,167,181,197,210\), , 181 \(5984: 221,234,24 \emptyset, 159, \varnothing 84, \varnothing 82, \varnothing 92\) 5990 : \(069, \varnothing 78, \varnothing 67, \varnothing 72, \varnothing 70, \varnothing 73,019\) 5996 : Ø82, Ø69, Ø3ø, ø8ø, ø82, ø69, øø8 \(6 \varnothing \varnothing 2\) : ø83,ø83,ø37, ø66,ø85,ø84,ø4ø \(6 \emptyset \emptyset 8\) : ø84, ø79, ø78, Ø37, Ø84, ø79, ø49 6014 : \(037, \varnothing 80, \varnothing 76,065,089,255,216\) \(6020: 255,255,255,255,255,255,126\) \(6026: 255,231,231,231,195,066,067\) \(6 \varnothing 32\) : \(\varnothing 66, \varnothing ø \varnothing, 126,126,126,1 \varnothing 2,178\) \(6 \varnothing 38\) : øøø, øøø,1ø2,126,126,255,247 \(6044: 255,126,126,126,126,255,146\) \(6 \varnothing 5 \emptyset: 255, \varnothing 24, \varnothing 24, \varnothing 24, \varnothing 60,189,226\) \(6 \varnothing 56: 189,255,129\), øø, øøø, øøø,229 \(6 \varnothing 62\) : øøø, øøø, øøø, øøø, øøø,126, ø44 \(6068: 165,219,165,165,219,165,254\) \(6 \emptyset 74: 126,013,013,013,013,013,121\)

\section*{Guess America!}

\section*{(Article on page 64.)}

\section*{BEFORE TYPING...}

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.
\(4 \varnothing \operatorname{DIME}(25):\) REM \# OF LETTERS :rem 88
50 GOSUB 2øøøø :rem 215
60 PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \{ 6 RIGHT\} \{ 8 DOWN\}GUESS AME RICA!"
:rem 26
\(7 \emptyset\) FOR X=1TO2øøø:NEXT X :rem 74
\(8 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{\) CLR \(\}\) " :rem \(2 \varnothing 4\)
\(9 \emptyset\) REM WAGON ACROSS SCREEN" :rem 118
95 GOSUB2øøøø :rem 224
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINT"\{HOME\}" :rem 117
110 FOR X=24 TO 5 STEP \(-1\{2\) SPACES\}
:rem 230
120 PRINT"\{9 DOWN\}\{24 RIGHT\}"\{27 SPACES \(\}\)
:rem 181
130 PRINT TAB(X)"\{5 SPACES\}UIII" \{6 SPACES \(\}\)
:rem 21
140 PRINT TAB (X) "KB习IIIK@彐GH \(\underline{H}\) " \{ 6 SPACES \(\}\)
: rem 251
150 PRINT TAB(X)" H
160 FOR \(A=1\) TO 90.NEXT A :rem 174
\(17 \varnothing\) PRINT"\{1ø LEFT\}\{1ض SPACES\}"; :rem 198
\(18 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{U P\}\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\} " ;\)
:rem 88
\(19 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{U P\}\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\}\) "
:rem 30
200 FOR A=1 TO 20:NEXT A :rem 231
210 PRINT"\{HOME \(\}\) " :rem 119
220 NEXT X :rem 43
\(23 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\{1 \varnothing\) DOWN \(\}\) \{ 5 RIGHT \} \{ 5 SPACES \}UII I" :rem \(\overline{209}\)

:rem 239

\(25 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \{ 7 DOWN \} \{ 4 RIGHT\} \(\begin{gathered}\text { :rem } 132 \\ \text { CALIFORN }\end{gathered}\) IA'S GOLD"
:rem 222
260 FOR X=1TO3øøø:NEXT X :rem 124
1500 REM - GAME DIRECTICNS :rem 229
1505 PRINT"\{CLR\}" :rem 47
1510 PRINT" \(\{6\) SPACES \(\}\) G E S S\{3 SPACES \(\} A\) MER C C A !" :rem 50
1520 PRINT: PRINT :rem 28
1530 PRINT"\{2 SPACES\}THE GAME YOU ARE GOI NG TO PLAY IS "
:rem 83
1540 PRINT"BASED ON THE WORD GAME 'JUMBLE '. \(\{2\) SPACES \(\} Y O U "\) :rem 6
1550 PRINT"WILL HAVE 15 SECONDS TO UNSCRA MBLE THE"
:rem 221
1560 PRINT"JUMBLED LETTERS AND ENTER YOUR ANSWER." :rem 97
1570 PRINT:PRINT :rem 33
1580 PRINT"\{2 SPACES\}IF YOU ARE CORRECT Y OU WILL BE GIVEN"
:rem 74
\(159 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(1 \varnothing\) POINTS. \(\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) IF YOU ARE WRONG CLUES WILL" :rem 177
\(16 \varnothing 0\) PRINT"BE GIVEN BUT YOU WILL RECEIVE \{SPACE\}FEWER" :rem 52
1610 PRINT"POINTS FOR A CORRECT ANSWER."
:rem 174
\(162 \emptyset\) PRINT:PRINT :rem 29
1630 PRINT"\{1ø SPACES\} \(\}\) CLUES - 10 PTS." :rem 250
\(164 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\} 1\) CLUE\{ 2 SPACES \(\}-\) \{2 SPACES\}7 PTS."'
:rem 127
1650 PRINT"\{1ø SPACES\}2 CLUES - \(\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) 5 PTS."
:rem \(21 \varnothing\)
1660 PRINT" \(\{10\) SPACES \(\} 3\) CLUES \(-\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) 2 PTS."
:rem 209
1670 PRINT: PRINT :rem 34
\(168 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\}\) PRESS ' C ' TO CONTIN UE"
:rem 198

1690 GET ZS：IF \(Z \$="\)＂THEN169Ø ：rem 245
1695 IF \(\mathrm{Z} \$<>\)＂C＂THEN 1690 ：rem 226
\(17 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}" :rem 44
1710 PRINT：PRINT ：rem 29
\(172 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛2 SPACES\}YOUR TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS AT THE END＂；：rem 49
1721 PRINT＂OF THE GAME WILL DETERMINE HOW FAR＂
：rem \(2 \emptyset \emptyset\)
1722 PRINT＂ACROSS THE UNITED STATES YOUR \｛SPACE\} WAGON"
：rem 177
1723 PRINT＂WILL TRAVEL．＂：rem 210
1724 PRINT：PRINT ：rem 34
1725 PRINT＂WILL YOU MAKE IT TO CALIFORNIA ＇S GOLD？＂
：rem 234
1726 PRINT：PRINT ：rem 36
1727 PRINTSPC（10）＂PRESS＇C＇TO CONTINUE＂
：rem 96
1728 GET Z\＄：IFZ\＄＝＂＂THEN 1728 ：rem 249
1729 IF \(\mathrm{Z} \$\langle>" \mathrm{C}\)＂THEN 1728 ：rem 226
1731 PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{11 DOWN\}\{16 RIGHT\}
\｛5 SPACES \(\}\)＂：FOR A＝1TO150：NEXT A
：rem 254
1735 GOSUB 2øøøø
：rem 66
1736 PRINT＂\｛HOME \} \{2ø RIGHT \} \{DOWN\}MAXIMUM
\｛SPACE\} SCORE: 50 ＂
：rem 67
1739 PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{17 DOWN\}" :rem 217
\(174 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{32\) RIGHT\} \(1 \varnothing\) PTS．＂：FOR X＝1TO5 \(\varnothing\) Ø：NEXT X
：rem 179
1750 PRINT＂\｛UP\}\{21 RIGHT\}2ø PTS. ":FOR X=1 TO 5øø：NEXT X
：rem 7
1760 PRINT＂\｛UP\}\{12 RIGHT\} 30 PTS．＂：FOR X＝1 TO5ø日：NEXT X ：rem 4
\(177 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛UP\}\{2 SPACES\}4Ø PTS.":FOR X=1 TO500：NEXT X ：rem 17ø
1771 FOR X＝24 TO 5 STEP－1 ：rem 36
1772 PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{11 DOWN\}\{24 RIGHT\}"
：rem \(4 \varnothing\)
1773 PRINT TAB（X）＂\｛5 SPACES\}UIII" :rem 83
1774 PRINT TAB（X）＂EB习IIIE＠ヨGH＂
：rem 57

：rem 236
1776 FOR \(A=1\) TO 90：NEXT A ：rem 49
1777 PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT\}\{1ø SPACES\}"; :rem 4
1778 PRINT＂\｛1ø LEFT\}\{UP\}\{1ø SPACES\}";
：rem 15ø
1779 PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{U P\}\{1 \emptyset\) SPACES \(\} "\)
：rem 92
178 FOR A＝1 TO 20：NEXT A ：rem 37
1781 PRINT＂\｛HOME \}" :rem 181
1782 NEXT X ：rem 165
1783 PRINT＂\｛11 DOWN\}\{5 RIGHT\}\{5 SPACES\}UI II＂
1784 PRINT＂\(\{5\) RIGHT\} KB习III包羽GH
：rem 41

：rem 195
1790 FOR X＝1TO15øø：NEXT X ：rem 184
2900 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 RIGHT\}\{2 DOWN\}REMEMBE R．．．＂：rem 1øØ
2903 PRINT＂\｛5 RIGHT\}\{6 DOWN\}PRESS \{RVS\}RE TURN\｛OFF\} AFTER TYPING IN" :rem 139
2905 PRINT＂\(\{2\) DOWN \(\}\{12\) RIGHT \(\}\) YOUR ANSWER． ＂：rem 108
2906 PRINT＂\｛5 DOWN\}\{3 RIGHT\}PRESS \{RVS\}DE L\｛OFF\} KEY TO CORRECT SPELLING."
：rem 126
2910 FOR X＝1TO 2øøø：NEXT X ：rem 175
3øøø REM INFORMATION
：rem 237
\(3 \varnothing \emptyset 1\) DATA GUESS
\(30 \emptyset 5\) DATAWORD，CLUE，CLUE CLUE ：rem 241
\(3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) DATA FLORIDA，IN THE SOUTH，BOUGHT FRO M SPAIN FOR \(\$ 5\) MILLION ：rem 14
3015 DATA GROWS CITRUS FRUIT ：rem 217
\(3 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) DATA LOUISIANA，GREATEST LAND DEAL IN HISTORY，COST \(\$ 15\) MILLION ：rem 16
\(303 \emptyset\) DATA BOUGHT FROM FRANCE IN \(18 \emptyset 3\)
：rem 239
3040 DATA CALIFORNIA，GOLD RUSH－1849，ON \｛SPACE\}WEST COAST, MOVIE CAPITAL OF \｛SPACE\}U.S.
：rem 25
\(3 \emptyset 5 \emptyset\) DATA ALAMO，OLD SPANISH MISSION，WAR WITH MEXICO，REMEMBER THE．．．：rem \(14 \emptyset\)
3060 DATA JEFFERSON，BOUGHT LOUISIANA TER RITORY，PRESIDENT
：rem 2 Ø5
3065 DATA DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
：rem 5
\(3 \emptyset 7 \emptyset\) DATA OREGON，TRAIL，IN THE NORTHWEST，F ROM ENGLAND IN 1846 BY TREATY
：rem 255
\(3 \emptyset 8 \emptyset\) DATA TEXAS，LONE STAR REPUBLIC，OIL \｛SPACE\}CAPITAL OF U.S., DALLAS
：rem 216
\(309 \emptyset\) DATA FRONTIER，MOVED WEST，PLACE WHER E SETTLEMENT ENDS，WILDERNESS BEGINS
：rem 88
\(31 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA ALASKA，EXTREME NORTH，ESKIMOS LI VE HERE，BOUGHT FROM RUSSIA IN 1867
：rem 1 øø
3110 DATA HAWAII，HAD A MONARCHY，TROPICA L PACIFIC PARADISE，PEARL HARBOR
：rem 77
3120 DATA INDIANS，WARS AGAINST SETTLERS，A MERICAN NATIVES，FOUGHT WITH ARROWS ：rem 101
3130 DATA WASHINGTON，GENERAL，CITY NAMED A FTER HIM，FIRST PRESIDENT ：rem 137
3140 DATA JACKSON，PRESIDENT，FOR THE COMM ON MAN，FROM THE WEST ：rem 226
3150 DATA PIONEER，1S＇T PERSON INTO AN AREA ，MOVED WEST，FOUGHT INDIANS：rem 155
3160 DATA GOLD，FOUND AT SUTTERS MILL－ \｛ 2 SPACES \(\}\) CA．，DISCOVERED IN 1849，PR ECIOUS METAL ：rem 24
\(317 \varnothing\) DATA MISSISSIPPI，WESTERN BORDER OF U ．S．IN 1783, BETWEEN U．S．AND LOUISIA NA
：rem 9
3180 DATA RIVER
：rem 110
3190 DATA LINCOLN，IN NEBRASKA，BORN IN L OG CABIN，PRESIDENT DURING CIVIL WAR ：rem 55
\(321 \varnothing\) DATA SLAVERY，NORTH OPPOSED IT，SOUTH \｛SPACE\}FAVORED IT, CIVIL WAR ENDED IT
：rem 97
3230 DATA KENNEDY，2ØTH CENTURY PRESIDENT ，CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS，ASSASSINATED
：rem 25
3240 DATA PILGRIMS，EARLY SETTLERS，IN MASS ACHUSETTS，STARTED THANKSGIVING
：rem 228
3260 DATA COLUMBUS，SAILED FOR SPAIN，THOU GHT EARTH WAS ROUND，DISCOVERED AMERI CA ：rem 2 Ø3
\(327 \varnothing\) DATA REVOLUTION，WAR，FOUGHT AGAINST E NGLAND， 1776
：rem 13
\(328 \emptyset\) DATA CROCKETT，HERO WHO DIED AT THE A LAMO，COONSKIN CAP，DAVY ：rem 72
3290 DATA ROOSEVELT，PRESIDENT DURING WOR LD WAR II，RELATED TO TEDDY ：rem 156
3295 DATA MOST TERMS
：rem 187
\(33 \varnothing \emptyset\) DATA GETTYSBURG, IN CIVIL WAR, BATTLEF IELD, LINCOLN'S FAMOUS ADDRESS
:rem 23ø
3310 DATA STATES,U.S. IS MADE UP OF THEM, POLITICAL UNITS, THERE ARE 50:rem 65
3320 DATA AMENDMENT, THERE ARE 26 OF THEM ,ADDITIONS TO CONSTITUTION :rem 67
3325 DATA ERA DIDN'T MAKE IT :rem \(2 \emptyset\)
3330 DATA FRANKLIN, COLONIAL STATESMAN, INV ENTOR, BENJAMIN :rem 118
3340 DATA EISENHOWER, FAMOUS GENERAL, IN W ORLD WAR II, PRESIDENT BEFORE KENNED Y :rem 52
3350 DATA MORMONS,RELIGIOUS GROUP, LED BY \{SPACE\}BRIGHAM YOUNG, SETTLED IN UTAH :rem 174
\(336 \emptyset\) DATA CARTER, \(2 \emptyset T H\) CENTURY PRESIDENT, F ROM GEORGIA, FAMOUS FOR PEANUTS: rem 5
3365 DATA BUFFALO, ANIMAL, HUNTED BY INDIAN S,HIDE USED FOR TENTS :rem 73
\(337 \varnothing\) DATA SCOTT,U.S. GENERAL IN MEXICAN W AR, CAPTURED MEXICO CITY,WINFIELD
\(38 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA \(\star, \star, *\), \({ }^{*} \quad\) rem \(4 \varnothing\)
\(3995 \mathrm{P}=\emptyset\),
3999 C=ø
:rem 151
\(4 \emptyset \varnothing \emptyset\) REM RANDOM GENERATION OF DATA :rem 4
\(4 ø \emptyset 5 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1\) : REM WORD COUNTER :rem 98
\(401 \varnothing \mathrm{DM}=\varnothing \quad\) :rem 195
\(4 \emptyset 2 \emptyset \mathrm{DM}=\mathrm{DM}+1 \quad\) :rem 129
4030 READ AS,AS,AS,AS :rem 251
4040 IF AS<>"*" THEN \(4 \varnothing 20\) :rem 153
4050 DM=DM-1 :rem 134
4060 RESTORE :rem 238
\(407 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * \operatorname{DM})+1 \quad\) rem 19
4080 FOR T=1TOR-1 :rem \(20 \emptyset\)
\(409 \emptyset\) READ AS,AS,AS,AS :rem 1
\(41 \varnothing 0\) NEXT \(T\) :rem 88
\(411 \varnothing\) READ W\$, \(\mathrm{C} \$(1), \mathrm{C}(2), \mathrm{C}(3)\) :rem 159
\(5 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\) REM SCRAMBLED WORD ROUTINE :rem 152
\(501 \varnothing \mathrm{FL}=\varnothing \quad\) :rem 197
\(5 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) L=LEN(W\$):S\$="" :rem 45
5040 FOR M=1TOL :rem 90
\(5050 \mathrm{ES}(\mathrm{M})=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{M}, 1) \quad:\) rem 174
5060 NEXT M :rem 87
508 FOR M=1TOL :rem 94
\(5090 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{INT}((\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{M}+1)\) *RND (1)+1) :rem 248
\(5100 \quad S \$=S \$+E S(R)\)
\(5110 \mathrm{H} \$=\mathrm{E} \$(\mathrm{R})\)
\(5120 \mathrm{E} \$(\mathrm{R})=\mathrm{E} \$(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{M}+1)\)
:rem 40
\(5130 \mathrm{E} \$(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{M}+1)=\mathrm{H} \$\)
5140 NEXTM
515 IFL \(=1\) THEN 6øøø
5160 IFS\$<> W\$ THEN 6øøø
5170 FL=FL+1
\(518 \emptyset\) IFFL>=5 THEN \(6 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\)
5190 GOTO5ø2ø :rem 207
6øøø REM INITIALIZE SCREEN VARIABLE
\{6 SPACES\}LOCATION :rem 251
\(6 \emptyset 1 \varnothing\) SS \(\$=\) " \(\{\) HOME \(\}\{4\) RIGHT \(\}\) \{ 5 DOWN \}": REM SC RAMBLED :rem 153
\(6 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) WW \(\$="\{\) HOME \(\}\{2\) RIGHT \(\}\{7\) DOWN \(\} ":\) REM CO RRECT WORD :rem 75
\(6 \emptyset 30 \operatorname{CC} \$(1)="\{\) HOME \(\}\{5\) RIGHT \(\}\{11\) DOWN \(\} ": \operatorname{RE}\) M CLUE 1 :rem 77
\(6 \varnothing 40 \operatorname{CC}(2)="\{\) HOME \(\}\{5\) RIGHT \}\{13 DOWN\}":RE M CLUE 2
:rem 114
\(6050 \mathrm{CC} \$(3)="\{\) HOME \(\}\{5\) RIGHT \(\}\{15\) DOWN \(\} ":\) RE M CLUE 3 :rem 151
6060 REM BEGIN GAME :rem 47
\(6 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) GOSUB \(2 ø \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset:\) rem 63

6075 PRINT" \{HOME \} \{DOWN\} \{17 RIGHT\} PLAYING
\{SPACE\}FOR: 10 PTS.
:rem 77
\(6 \emptyset 8 \emptyset\) PRINTSS\$S\$ :rem 156
61øø PRINT WWS; :rem 97
6111 GOSUB \(7 ø \emptyset \emptyset \quad\) :rem 16
6115 IF LEFT \(\$(X \$, \operatorname{LEN}(W \$))=W \$\) THEN \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+10\) : REM SCORE
:rem 57
\(6120 \operatorname{IFLEFT} \$(X \$, \operatorname{LEN}(W \$))=W \$ G O T O 8 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset:\) rem 4
6125 PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \{DOWN\} \{ 30 RIGHT \} \(7^{\prime \prime}\)
:rem 96
6130 PRINTCC\$(1)C\$(1) :rem 108
6140 PRINTWW\$; :rem 101
6150 REM INPUT X\$ :rem 188
6151 GOSUB 7øøø :rem \(2 \varnothing\)
6155 IF LEFT \((\mathrm{X} \$, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{~W} \$))=\mathrm{W} \$\) THEN \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+7\)
:rem 121
6160 IF LEFT \(\$(X \$, \operatorname{LEN}(W \$))=W \$ G O T O 8 \emptyset \emptyset \varnothing\)

\section*{:rem 8}

6165 PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \{DOWN \(\}\left\{3 \varnothing\right.\) RIGHT \} \(5^{\text {ir }}\)
:rem 98
6170 PRINTCC\$(2)C\$(2) :rem 114
6180 PRINTWW\$; :rem 1 ø5
6191 GOSUB 7øøø :rem 24
62 бø IF LEFTS (X\$, LEN(W\$)) \(=\mathrm{W} \$\) THEN \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+5\)
:rem \(11 \varnothing\)
6205 IF LEFT \((X \$, \operatorname{LEN}(W \$))=W \$\) GOTO 8øøŋ
\[
\text { :rem } 8
\]

6207 PRINT" \{HOME \}\{DOWN\}\{3ø RIGHT\} 2"
:rem 92
6210 PRINTCC\$ (3) C\$(3) :rem 111
6220 PRINTWW\$; :rem \(1 \varnothing \varnothing\)
6231 GOSUB 7øøø :rem 19
6235 IF LEFT \((\mathrm{X} \$, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{~W} \$))=\mathrm{W} \$\) THEN \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+2\)
:rem 115
\(624 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{LEFT}(X \$, \operatorname{LEN}(W \$))=W \$\) GOTO \(8 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\)
\[
\text { :rem } 7
\]

6245 FOR X=1TO1øøø:NEXT X :rem 179
6249 PRINT" \{HOME \} \{DOWN\} \{3 3 RIGHT\} Ø"
:rem 96
6250 PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \{ 4 RIGHT \} \{7 DOWN\} "W\$" \({ }^{4}\)
6260 PRINT" \(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \{RIGHT\} \{ \(2 \varnothing\) DOWN\}PRESS"
6261 :rem 176

6261 PRINT"\{RIGHT\}'C' TO" :rem 241
6262 PRINT"\{RIGHT\}CONTINUE" :rem 35
6270 GET ZS:IFZ \(\$=\) ""THEN 6270 :rem 243
6280 IF \(\mathrm{C}=5\) THEN GOTO\{2 SPACES \(\} 9 \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset:\) REM T - END
:rem 221
6290 IF C < 5 THEN 4øøø:REM NEXT QUES.
:rem 2 ø8
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\) REM 15 SEC. TIME DELAY FOR ANS.
:rem 175
7005 PRINTWW\$ "? "; :rem 233
\(7 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) POKE2ø4, Ø: REM TURNS CURSOR ON: rem \(3 \varnothing\)
7020 X \$="" :rem 198
\(7 \emptyset 3 \varnothing\) FOR \(T=1\) TO 1øøø :REM 15 SEC.: rem løø
7040 GET RS:IFR \(=\) CHR \(\$(13)\) THEN 7ø90:REM \(R\) ETURN KEY BEING HIT
:rem 131
\(705 \emptyset\) IF R \(\$="\) "THEN \(7 \emptyset 8 \emptyset:\) REM NO ANSWER BEIN G ENTERED
:rem 71
7055 IF R \(\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(20)\) THEN \(7 ø 05\) :rem 194
\(7 \emptyset 56\) IF \(\mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(157)\) THEN \(7 \emptyset 05\) :rem 254
\(7 \emptyset 60 \mathrm{X} \$=\mathrm{X} \$+\mathrm{R}\) : REM ACCUMULATES INPUTS
:rem 219
\(7 \emptyset 7 \emptyset\) PRINTR\$;:REM EACH LETTER AS INPUT
:rem 47
7080 NEXT T:REM TIME COUNT :rem 56
\(7 \emptyset 90\) POKE 2ø4,1:REM TURNS OFF CURSOR
:rem 101
7105 PRINT " "
:rem 158

7120 RETURN
：rem \(17 \varnothing\)
8øøø REM CORRECT RESPONSE SEQUENCE
：rem 134
8010 GOSUB 2øøøø ：rem 59
\(8 \emptyset 3 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\{3\) RIGHT \} \{3 DOWN \(\}\) CORRECT ＂：rem 75
8034 FOR X＝ 5 TO 28 STEP 2 ：rem 251
8041 PRINT TAB（X）＂CORRECT＂：rem 48
8050 NEXT X
：rem 1øø
\(8 \emptyset 60\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\} 5\) RIGHT\} \{ 12 DOWN\} \｛5 SPACES\}UIII"
：rem 63
8070 PRINT＂\(\{5\) RIGHT \(\}\) \＆B习III民 \({ }^{\text {®GH }}\) \｛SHIFT－SPACE\} \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)
：rem 23ø
\(8 \emptyset 8 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{5\) RIGHT \(\}\) H H KY习Q太T习Q＂
rem \(19 \emptyset\)
\(8 \varnothing 9 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \｛RIGHT\} \{ \(2 \emptyset\) DOWN\}PRESS"
：rem 179
81øø PRINT＂\｛RIGHT\}'C' TO"
8110 PRINT＂\｛RIGHT\}CONTINUE"
8120 GET \(Z \$: I F Z \$=" "\) THEN812ø
8125 IF \(\mathrm{Z} \$<>" \mathrm{C}\)＂THEN \(812 \emptyset\)
：rem 235

8130 IF C＜5 THEN 4øøø：REM NEXT QUES．
9000 REM GAME ENDING AND SCORE

\section*{\(9 \emptyset 10\) GOSUB 2øøøø}

9015 F＝F＋l：REM RIASHING SCORE
9020 PRINT＂\｛HOME \(\}\) \｛ 2 DOWN\} \{ 24 RIGHT\} "P" P TS．＂
9ø40 FOR X＝1 TO 2øø：NEXT X
rem 66
9050 PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \｛ 2 DOWN \} \{ 24 RIGHT\} （1Ø SPACES\}"
9060 FOR X＝1TO2øø：NEXT X
rem \(14 \varnothing\)
9070 IF F＜5 THEN GOTO 9015 ：rem 77
908 DRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{2 DOWN\}\{24 RIGHT\} "P" P

TS．＂
9090 IF \(\mathrm{P}>=40\) THEN 9640
\(91 \emptyset \emptyset\) IF \(\mathrm{P}>=3 \varnothing\) THEN \(945 \emptyset\)
\(911 \varnothing\) IF \(\mathrm{P}>=2 \varnothing\) THEN \(928 \varnothing\)
9120 IF \(\mathrm{P}<2 \varnothing\) THEN 9130
9130 REM \(\mathrm{P}<2 \varnothing\)
9140 FOR X＝24 TO 23 STEP－1
9150 PRINT＂\｛HOME \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)
9160 PRINT＂\(\{9\) DOWN \(\}\) \｛ 24 RIGHT \}"
：rem 72
\(917 \varnothing\) PRINT TAB（X）＂\｛5 SPACES\}UIII" :rem 82


：rem 56
：rem 235
920ø FOR \(A=1\) TO 90：NEXT A ：rem 39
\(921 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\} " ;\) rem 250
\(922 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{U P\}\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\}\)＂；
：rem 140
\(923 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{U P\}\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\} "\)
：rem 82
9240 FOR \(A=1\) TO 20：NEXT A rem 36
9250 PRINT＂\(\left\{\right.\) HOME \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)
9260 NEXT X
9261 PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\} "\)
9262 PRINT＂\｛9 DOWN\}\{24 RIGHT\}" :rem 245
9263 PRINT TAB（X）＂\｛5 SPACES\}UIII" :rem 85

9265 PRINT TAB（X）＂H H EYXQTTX日＂；
：rem 59
：rem 238
\(927 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \｛ 16 DOWN\}\{13 RIGHT\}STUCK ON EAST COAST．＂
：rem 59
9272 FOR X＝1 TO 5øøø：NEXT X ：rem 186
9275 GOTO 13øøø
：rem 4
928 Ø REM \(\mathrm{P}=2 \emptyset-29\)
9290 PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\)
：rem 62
93øø FOR X＝24 TO 16 STEP－1
：rem 184

158 COMPUTEI＇s Gazette March 1984

9310 PRINT＂ 99 DOWN\}\{24 RIGHT\}" :rem 239
9320 PRINT TAB（X）＂\｛5 SPACES\}UIII" :rem 79
9330 PRINT TAB（X）＂EB习IIIK＠ヨGH＂
：rem 53

：rem 232
9350 FOR \(A=1\) TO 90：NEXT A ：rem 45
9365 PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\}\)＂；：rem 5 \(937 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{U P\}\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\} " ;\)
：rem 146
\(938 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{U P\}\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\} "\)
：rem 88
9390 FOR A＝1 TO 20：NEXT A ：rem 42
\(940 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\left\{\right.\) HOME \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)
9405 NEXT X
：rem 105
：rem 178
9411 PRINT＂\(\{9\) DOWN\}\{24 RIGHT\}" :rem 241
9412 PRINT TAB（X）＂\｛5 SPACES\}UIII" :rem 81
9413 PRINT TAB（X）＂EB习III民
：rem 55
9414 PRINT TAB（X）＂H H KY
：rem 234
9420 PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \｛ 15 DOWN \} \{ 8 RIGHT \} ALMOST TO THE MISSISSIPPI．＂：rem 121
9430 FOR X＝1TO5øøø：NEXT X ：rem 182
9440 GOTO 13øøø ：rem 254
9445 REM 3Ø－39 PTS．：rem 219
9446 PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\} "\)
：rem 187
9450 FOR X \(=24\) TO 11 STEP－1 ：rem 83
9451 PRINT＂\｛HOME \("\)＂：rem 183
9455 PRINT＂ 9 DOWN\}\{24 RIGHT\}" :rem 249
9460 PRINT TAB（X）＂\｛5 SPACES\}UIII" :rem 84


：rem 237
\(949 \emptyset\) FOR \(A=1 T O 9 \varnothing:\) NEXT A \(\quad\) ：rem 50
\(95 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{1 \emptyset\) SPACES \(\}\) ；：rem 252

：rem 142
\(952 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{\) UP \(\}\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\} "\)
：rem 84
9530 FOR \(A=1\) TO 20：NEXT A ：rem 38
\(954 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\)＂：rem 182
9550 NEXT X ：rem \(1 \varnothing 6\)
9560 PRINT＂\({ }^{\text {\｛HOME }}\)＂：rem 184
\(957 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\({ }^{9} 9\) DOWN \} \{ 24 RIGHT \}" :rem 247
9580 PRINT TAB（X）＂\｛5 SPACES\}UIII" :rem 87
9590 PRINT TAB（X）＂EB习IIIE＠习GH \(\underline{H}^{\prime \prime}\)
：rem 61

：rem 231
\(961 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \｛ 15 DOWN \} \{3 RIGHT\}MADE I T TO THE ROCKIES＂
9620 FOR X＝1TO5øøø：NEXT X ：rem 183
9630 GOTO 13øøø ：rem 255
9640 REM 40 OR MORE ：rem 239
965 FOR X＝24 TO 5 STEP－1 ：rem 4ø
9660 PRINT＂\｛HOME\}" :rem 185
\(967 \emptyset\) PRINT＂ 9 DOWN\}\{24 RIGHT\}" :rem 248 \(968 \emptyset\) PRINT TAB（X）＂\｛5 SPACES\}UIII" :rem 88 9690 PRINT TAB（X）＂EB习III民＠ヨGH
：rem 62
\(97 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT TAB（X）＂H
：rem 232
9710 FOR \(A=1\) TO \(90:\) NEXT A ：rem 45
\(972 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\} " ;:\) rem \(\varnothing\) \(973 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{U P\}\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\} " ;\)
：rem 146 \(974 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{1 \varnothing\) LEFT \(\}\{U P\}\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\} "\)
：rem 88

9750 FOR A＝1 TO 20：NEXT A
9760 PRINT＂\(\left\{\right.\) HOME \({ }^{2} "\)
9770 NEXT X
9780 PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\} "\)
9790 PRINT＂\({ }^{9} 9\) DOWN \(\}\{24\) RIGHT \(\} "\)
\(98 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT TAB \((X)\)＂ 55 SPACES \(\} U L I I "\)


：rem 235
9825 PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \｛ 6 DOWN \(\}\) \｛ 4 RIGHT \}HOORAY! ！！！＂
：rem 236
9830 PRINT＂\({ }^{(H O M E\}}\{16\) DOWN\} \{3 RIGHT\} CALIFO RNIA AND GOLD！＂
9840 FOR X＝1TO5øøø：NEXT X
：rem 17
9850 GOTO 13øøø
13øøø PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{2 DOWN\}DO YOU WANT TO LAY AGAIN？＂
：rem 188
\(13 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) PRINT：PRINT：PRINT：PRINT：PRINT：PRINT
：rem 101
\(13 \varnothing 2 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{11\) RIGHT\} TYPE \{RVS\}P\{OFF\} TO PLAY＂：PRINT：PRINT
：rem 163
13025 PRINT＂\｛11 RIGHT\}TYPE \{RVS\}Q\{OFF\} TO QUIT＂
13030 GET 7\＄：IF \(Z \$=1 "\) THEN 13030
13040 IF \(Z \$=" \mathrm{P}\)＂THEN 2900
13060 IF \(\mathrm{Z} \$<>\)＂ P ＂AND \(\mathrm{Z} \$\)＜\(<\)＂\(Q\)＂THEN 1303 \(\emptyset\)
\(1450 \emptyset\) REM BYE！
14510 GOSUB 2 Øøøø
：rem 155
\(1452 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \｛ 5 DOWN\}\{4 RIGHT\}BYE!
：rem 136
14530 PRINT＂\(\{5\) DOWN \} \{4 RIGHT\}SEE YOU IN C ALIFORNIA！＂
：rem 1
14540 FOR X＝1TO5øøø：NEXT X
：rem 228
1455 Ø PRINT＂\｛HOME \} \{ 22 DOWN\}"
14999 END
19999 REM MAP SUBROUTINE
：rem 89
：rem 231
2øøøø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"
\(2 ø \emptyset 1 \varnothing\) PRINT SPC（2）＂ZZZ＂
：rem 231
：rem 187
\(2 \varnothing \varnothing 2 \emptyset\) PRINT SPC（3）＂Z＂SPC（1）＂ZZZZZZ＂SPC（25 ）＂ZZ＂：rem \(1 \varnothing 3\)
\(2 ø \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) PRINT SPC（2）＂Z＂SPC（8）＂ZZZZZZZZZZ＂SP C（14）＂Z＂SPC（1）＂Z＂：rem 128
\(2 ø 040 \operatorname{PRINT} \bar{S} P C(2) " \underline{Z} " \overline{S P C}(18) " \underline{Z Z} " \operatorname{SPC}(12) " Z\)
2øø5ø PRINT SPC̄（2）＂Z＂SPC（19）＂ZZZZ＂SPC（7）＂ ZZ＂SPC（2）＂Z＂
：rem 69
\(2 ø ø 60\) PRINT SPC（ \(\bar{I}) " Z " S P C(23) " Z " S P C(1) " Z " S\) PC（5）＂z＂SPC（2T＂z＂
：rem 92
\(2 ø \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) PRINT \(\bar{S} P C(1) " Z " \bar{S} P C(22) " Z " S P C(1) " Z " S\) PC（1）＂Z＂SPC（2）＂ZZ＂SPC（3）＂Z＂：rem I86
\(2 ø \emptyset 8 \emptyset\) PRINT \(\overline{S P C}(1) " Z " \overline{S P C}(22) " Z " \bar{S} P C(1) " Z " S\) PC（1）＂Z＂SPC（1）＂ZZ＂SPC（4T＂Z＂：rem 187
\(2 ø \emptyset 90\) PRINT \(\bar{S} P C(1) " \underline{Z} " \overline{S P C}(23) " \underline{Z} " \bar{S} P C(2) " Z Z Z\) ＂SPC（4）＂Z＂
\(201 \varnothing \emptyset\) PRINT \(\operatorname{SPC}(1) " Z " \operatorname{SPC}(32) " Z ": r e m 140\)
20110 PRINT SPC（1）＂ \(\bar{Z} " \operatorname{SPC}(32) " \bar{z} "\) ：rem 193
\(2 \emptyset 12 \emptyset\) PRINT SPC（1）\(" \frac{2}{Z} " \operatorname{SPC}(32) " \frac{2}{Z} "\) ：rem 194
20130 PRINT SPC（1）＂ \(\bar{Z} " \operatorname{SPC}(32) " \bar{Z} "\) ：rem 195
20140 PRINT SPC（2）＂ \(\bar{Z} " \operatorname{SPC}(31) " \bar{z} "\) ：rem 196
\(2 \emptyset 15 \emptyset\) PRINT SPC（3）＂\(\frac{\bar{z}}{}=\operatorname{SPC}(3 \emptyset) " \frac{\bar{z} " \quad \text { ：rem } 197}{}\)
20160 PRINT SPC（3）＂些Z＂SPC（27T＂Z＂：rem 128
\(2017 \emptyset\) PRINT \(\operatorname{SPC}(6) " Z^{\prime \prime} \operatorname{SPC}(25) " Z "\) ：rem \(2 \varnothing 6\)

：rem \(1 \overline{3}\)
20190 PRINT SPC（1Ø）＂Z \({ }^{2} \operatorname{SPC}(1) " \underline{Z} " \operatorname{SPC}(13) " Z Z\) ZZ＂SPC（1）＂Z＂
：rem \(1 \overline{46}\)
\(2 ø 2 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT SPC（ \(\overline{1} 3) " Z " S P C(7) " Z Z Z " S P C(1) " Z\) ＂SPC（4）＂Z＂SPC（ㄱ）＂Z＂ ：rem \(1 \overline{5}\) \(2 ø 210\) PRINT SPC（14）＂ZZZ＂SPC（3）＂\(\underline{Z} " \operatorname{SPC}(3) " \underline{Z}\) ＂ \(\operatorname{SPC}(6) " \underline{Z} " \operatorname{SPC}(\overline{1)} \underline{z} \underline{Z}\)

20220 PRINT SPC（17）＂\(\underline{z} " \operatorname{SPC}(1) " \underline{Z} " S P C(11) " \underline{z} "\) SPC（1）＂Z＂－ \(\mathrm{rem}^{-3}\)
\(2 ø 23 \varnothing\) PRINT \(S \bar{P} C(18) " \underline{Z} " S P C(13) " Z Z ":\) rem 213
205øø RETURN
：rem 215

\section*{Sea Route To India}
（Article on page 66．）

\section*{BEFORE TYPING．．．}

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type COMPUTE！＇s Gazette Programs，＂＂A Beginner＇s Guide To Typing In Programs，＂and ＂The Automatic Proofreader＂that appear before the Program Listings．

70 DIM M\％（7），MS（6）：X＝RND（－TI）：rem 45
\(71 \mathrm{FG}=1.6: \mathrm{KB}=151: \mathrm{HP}=72:\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":IF PE \(\operatorname{EK}(1 \varnothing 24)=32\) THENKB＝197：HP＝29 ：rem 52
\(72 \mathrm{M}(\varnothing)=" \mathrm{M}: \mathrm{M}(1)=" S T O P P E D\) AT CANARY ISLA NDS＂：MS（5）＝＂SIGHTED CALCUTTA＂：rem 21
73 DHS＝＂\(\{2\) SPACES \(\} \mathbb{E}\) L \(\{\) DOWN \(\}\{3\) LEFT \(\}\)

\｛4 LEFT \} \{4 SPACES \} \{DOWN \} \{4 LEFT \}
\｛4 SPACES \} \{DOWN\} \{5 LEFT\} \{RVS \} £
\｛ 3 SPACES \(\}\{O F F\}\) \｛ DOWN \(\}\{3\) LEFT\}EL \(\exists\)
\｛DOWN\}\{4 LEFT\} \(\mathbb{E}^{\star \exists}\) \｛RVS \(\}\{6\) SPACES \(\}\)
\｛OFF\}£"
：rem 122
\(74 \mathrm{MS}(2) \equiv "\) CAPE VERDE ISLANDS＂： \(\mathrm{M} \$(3)="\) ROUN
DED CAPE OF GOOD HOPE＂
：rem 65
\(76 \mathrm{M} \$(4)=\)＂PICKED UP INDIAN PILOT＂：rem 116
77 YS \(\$="\)－ \｛DOWN \} \{LEFT \} \{RVS \} + \{DOWN\} \{LEFT\}
\(\{O F F\}=T D O W N\}\{2\) LEFT \(\} \mathbb{K} \star \exists\{\bar{R} V S\}\{O F F\} £\)
＂：HS \(\$\) 三＂\｛RED\} - \{DOWN\} \{LEFT\} \{RVS\} Z\{OFF\}
\｛DOWN\} \{LEFT\} -\{DOWN\} \{2 LEFT\} \(\mathbb{E} * \exists\{\bar{R} V S\}\)
\｛SPACE\} \{OFF\}兵"
：rem 1 ø8
78 MS \(\$=\)＂\(\{\) RIGHT \(\} "+\) CHR \((2 \varnothing)+"\{\) DOWN \(\} ":\) MS \(\$=M S\)
\＄＋MS \(:\) MS \(\$=\) MS + MS \(\$\) rem 12
80 WH\＄（1）＝＂NO WIND AT ALL＂：WH\＄（2）＝＂VERY C
ALM＂：WHS（3）＝＂FAIR WINDS＂：rem \(12 \emptyset\)
82 WH\＄（4）＝＂GOOD WINDS＂：WH\＄（5）＝＂GOOD WINDS
＂：WHS（6）＝＂STRONG WINDS＂：rem \(25 \emptyset\)
84 M \％（ 1 ）\(=5 \emptyset: \mathrm{M} \%(2)=1 \emptyset \emptyset: \mathrm{M} \%(3)=15 \emptyset: \mathrm{M} \%(4)=2 \emptyset \emptyset\)

90 GOSUB16øøø
：rem 224
91 DT \(\$="\{2\) LEFT \(\}\) ．\｛DOWN \(\}\) \｛LEFT \(\}\) ．\(\{2\) LEFT \(\}\) ．
\｛2 LEFT\} . \{DOWN \} \{LEFT\} . \{DOWN\} \{LEFT\}.
\｛DOWN\} \{LEFT\}. \{DOWN\} \{LEFT\} . \{2 LEFT\} ．
\｛DOWN \} \{LEFT \} . \{DOWN \} \{LEFT\} . \{DOWN\} \{LEFT\}
．\｛DOWN\} \{OFF\}. \{RVS\} \{OFF\}. \{DOWN\} \{OFF\} .
\｛RVS \} \{OFF \}. \{RVS\} \{OFF\}. \{DOWN\} \{LEFT\} .
\｛DOWN\} \{LEFT\}. \{DOWN\} \{LEFT\}. \{DOWN\} \{LEFT\} －\｛DOWN\} \{LEFT\}."
：rem 139
92 DT \＄＝DT\＄＋＂\｛DOWN\} \{LEFT\}. \{DOWN\} \{LEFT\}.
\｛DOWN\} \{OFF\}. \{DOWN\} \{OFF\}. \{RVS\} \{OFF\}.
\｛RVS\} \{OFF \} . \{RVS\} \{OFF\}. \{UP\} \{LEFT\}. \{UP\}
\｛OFF\}. \{UP\} \{OFF\}. \{UP\} \{LEFT\}. \{UP\}\{OFF\}.
\｛UP\} \{LEFT\} . \{UP \} \{LEFT \} . \{UP\} \{LEFT\} . \{UP\}
\｛OFF\}. \{UP\} \{OFF\}. \{RVS\} \{OFF\}. \{RVS\}\{OFF\}.
\｛RVS \} \{OFF\}."
：rem 54
93 DT \(\$=D T \$+"\{R V S\}\{O F F\} \cdot\{U P\}\{O F F\} \cdot\{U P\}\)
\｛LEFT\}." :rem 15
\(104 \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNR}(\mathrm{X})=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * X+1)\) ：rem 176
\(105 \mathrm{~F} \$="\{2\) SHIFT－SPACE \(\}<. \mathrm{K} 2\)＠ V
\｛13 SHIFT－SPACE\} (. K 2 I N
\｛34 SHIFT－SPACE \(\}^{\prime \prime}\)
：rem 17
\(106 \mathrm{~F} \$=\mathrm{F} \$+"\{28\) SHIFT－SPACE \(\}\)＂：rem 151
\(107 \mathrm{~F} \$=\mathrm{F} \$+\)＂\(<. \mathrm{K} 2+\mathrm{ZV}\{4 \varnothing\) SHIFT－SPACE \(\}\)（，
\(\mathbb{K} 2+\mathbb{Z}\{15\) SHIFT－SPACE \(\}\)＂：rem 114
\(108 \mathrm{~F} \$=\mathrm{F} \$+"\{28\) SHIFT－SPACE \(\}\)＂：rem 153
\(110 \mathrm{D} \$=\)＂\｛HOME \(\}\{32\) DOWN \(\} ":\) ：rem 174

\｛DOWN\} \(\{5\) LEFT \(\} \mathbb{E} 3+\mathbb{Z} 2+\mathbb{Z}\{D O W N\}\)

\(\{6\) LEFT\}E3 3 § \(2+\{\) DOWN \(\}\{4\) LEFT \(\}\)

\｛SPACE\}ZZZ \{OFF\}£" :rem 135
122 SS \(\$=\)＂\(\{3\) SPACES \(\}\) ह \(\bar{M} \bar{y}\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) EM
\｛DOWN \} \{5 LEFT\} \(\mathbb{E} 3+\mathbb{Z} 2+\mathbb{Z}\)（DOWN \(\}\)
\｛6 LEFT\}区3 \(£\) E 2 £ 2 \｛DOWN \(\}\)
\(\{6\) LEFT \(\mathbb{E} 3+\mathbb{Z} 2+\{\) DOWN \(\}\{4\) LEFT \(\}\)
EGZ EMA \｛DOWN\} \{6 LEFT\}E*习\{RVS\}
\｛5 SPACES\}\{OFF\}
：rem 44
125 GOSUB15øøø－：rem 14
\(13 \varnothing\) Gото5øø ：rem 98
\(5 \varnothing 0 \mathrm{ML}=8\) ：GOSUB1øøøø： \(\mathrm{FORWK}=1 \mathrm{TO} 52: \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{FRE}(\varnothing)\) ： FORI＝1TOID：GETAS：NEXT ：rem 140
510 GOSUB14øø日：POKE53281，3：REMWEATHER，MIL ES
\(52 \varnothing\) GOSUB1øøøø：REM LOG
：rem 170
\(:\) rem
530 GOSUBlløø日：REM SITUATION ：rem 232
550 \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{FNR}(\mathrm{GG}):\) ： \(\mathrm{FGG}=6\) THENX \(=2 * \operatorname{FNR}(4)-1\)
：rem 167
555 IFML＜ 12 ø日ANDX＝4THENX＝1 ：rem 87
560 ONXGOSUB1000，2øø0，10øø，4øø0，5000，6ø0ø ， 6000
：rem 113
790 FD＝FD－1：SP＝SP－1：WT＝WT－1：IFWK＞3øTHENCH \(=\mathrm{CH}-1\)
800 NEXTWK
：rem 121
\(10 \varnothing \varnothing\) REM CATCH WHALE ROUTINE ：rem 159
\(1002 \mathrm{DZ}=17+\) INT（ \(8 *\) RND（1））：rem 53
1005 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}WHALES SIGHTED" :rem 246 \(1 \varnothing \varnothing 6\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}TRY YOUR LUCK? Y OR N"
：rem 173
1007 AS＝＂＂：GETAS：IFAS＝＂N＂THEN 1155：rem 37
1008 IFAS＜＞＂Y＂THEN1øø7 ：rem 203
\(1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{C L R\) \} \{DOWN \} \{ 11 SPACES\} W \(\{\) DOWN \(\}\) \(\{\) LEET \(\} \mathbb{\varepsilon}+\nexists \star=\{D O W N\}\{3\) LEFT \(\} \mathbb{k}+习^{-} \mathrm{V}^{\prime \prime}\)
：rem 227
\(1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛8 SPACES\}E*彐\{RVS\}\{3 SPACES\} \｛OFF\}£" :rem 192
\(103 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\({ }^{[ } 5\) §JK \(\{\) SHIFT－SPACE \(\}\) JKJKJKJKKK KJKJKJKJKJKJK \｛BLK\}"
\(1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛HOME\}PRESS H\{OFF\} " :rem 16
1050 GOSUB \(12 ø \varnothing\) ：rem 9
1055 IFPEEK（KB）＜＞HPTHEN1ø5 \(\quad\) ：rem 100
\(1058 \mathrm{DC}=\varnothing\) ：PRINTLEFTS（D\＄，3）TAB（13）＂\｛DOWN\} \｛LEFT\}_\{DOWN\} \{LEFT\}V\{DOWN\} \{LEFT\}"; ：rem 56
1060 DC＝DC＋1：GOSUB12ø0：PRINTLEFT \({ }^{2}(D \$, 3+D C\) ）TAB（13）＂\｛DOWN\}\{LEFT\}-\{DOWN\}\{LEFT\}V \｛DOWN\}\{LEFT\}";:GOTO1ø7 \(\bar{\varnothing}\) ：rem 78
1070 IFDC＜＞DZ－6THEN \(1 \varnothing 60\) ：rem 79
\(11 \varnothing \varnothing\) B\＄＝＂＊＂：OPEN3，3：INPUT\＃3，B\＄：CLOSE3：IFL \(\operatorname{EFT} \$(\mathrm{~B} \$, 1)<>"\{\) SHIFT－SPACE \(\}\)＂THEN \(115 \varnothing\)
：rem 230
1110 PRINTLEFTS（DS，3＋DC）TAB（13）＂\｛DOWN\}
\｛LEFT\}-\{DOWN\} \{LEFT\} \(\{\) \｛LEFT\} \(\{\) UP \(\}\)
\｛DOWN\}TLEFT\}-\{DOWN\}\{LEFT\}V \{2 UP\}MIS SED＂；：GOTO1155
：rem \(23 \varnothing\)
\(115 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{7\) UP\}GOOD SHOT":FD=FD+2
：rem 222
1155 PRINTLEFTS（DS，23）＂\｛4 UP\}PRESS \{RED\} RETURN\｛BLK\}"
：rem 147
1157 A \(\$="\)＂：GETAS：IFAS＜＜CHRS（13）THEN1157
：rem 142
1159 RETURN
：rem 176
\(12 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINTLEFT \(\$(D \$, D Z) \operatorname{LEFT} \$(F \$, 39)\)
：rem 196
\(121 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} \$=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{F} \$, 2)+\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~F} \$, 1) \quad: \mathrm{rem} 2 \varnothing\)
160 COMPUTEI＇s Gazette March 1984

1245 REM\｛4 SPACES\}A\$="":GETA\$:IFAS<<"L"TH EN1245 ：rem 72
1250 RETURN
：rem 168
2000 REMFOREIGN SHIPS
2010 PRINT＂\(\{C L R\)（RED）＂Tra（25）S ：rem 73
2ø2ø PRINT＂\(\left.{ }^{2 \emptyset L L K}\right\}\) SHIP SIGHTED＂\(\quad\) ：rem 97
2030 PRINT＂\(\{\) RVS \(\}\) A\｛OFF \(\}\) PPROACH OR \｛RVS\}F
\｛OFF\}LEE" :rem 233
2040 A \(\$=" 1\) ：GETAS：IFAS＜＞＂A＂ANDAS＜＞＂F＂THEN2 \(04 \varnothing\)
：rem 137
\(2 \varnothing 50\) IFA \(=\)＝＂A＂ANDRND（1）＞． 2 THEN \(3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) ：rem \(7 \varnothing\)
\(2 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\) ES＝．5：IFAS＝＂F＂THENES＝．8：GOTO21øø
：rem 149
\(207 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}IT'S A PIRATE SHIP!":PRI NT＂\｛DOWN\}YOU TURN AND FLEE" :rem \(11 \varnothing\)
2100 REMFLEE ROUTINE
：rem 233
2110 IFRND（1）\(>\) ESTHENPRINT＂\｛2 DOWN \(\}\) ALAS．＂： PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}THEY CATCH AND SINK YOU" ：GOTO17øøø ：rem 41
2199 GOTO314б ：rem 214
3øøø FL＝ø：REM RACE ：rem 251
\(3 ø \emptyset 1\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}ITS CAPTAIN CHALLENGES YO U TO A RACE\｛DOWN\}": IFRND(1)>.5THEN3ø ø3
：rem 192
\(3 ø \varnothing 2\) PRINT＂ 3 PIECES OF HIS GOLD FOR 3
\｛2 SPACES\}BARRELS OF\{2 SPACES\} YOUR \(S\) UPPLIES．＂：GOTO \(3 \varnothing 05\) ：rem 8
\(3 ø \emptyset 3\) FL＝1：PRINT＂ 3 BARRELS OF HIS SUPPLIES AGAINST＂
：rem 4
\(3 ø \varnothing 4\) PRINT＂ 3 PIECES OF YOUR GOLD．＂
：rem 188
\(3 ø \varnothing 5\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}DO YOU ACCEPT? \{RVS\}Y
\｛OFF\} OR \{RVS\}N\{OFF\}?" :rem 248
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing 6\) A \(\$="\)＂：GETAS：IFAS＝＂Y＂THEN3ø17 ：rem 48
\(3 \varnothing 07\) MS \(\$=\)＂\｛RIGHT\}"+CHRS(2ø)+"\{DOWN\}":MS\$= MS \(\$+\) MS \(\$: M S \$=M S \$+M S \$ \quad\) rem \(1 \varnothing 3\)
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing 8\) IFA \(\$=\)＂N＂THENRETURN ：rem 157

\(3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) YS \(\$="\{\) BLK \(\}-\{\) DOWN \(\}\)（LEFT \(\}\) \｛RVS \(\}+\{\) DOWN \(\}\)
 \｛OFF\}£": HS \(\bar{s}="\{\) RED \(\}\)－\(\{D O W N\}\)（LEFT \} \｛RVS\} ZTOFF\} \{DOWN\} \{LEFT\}-\{DOWN\} \｛2 LEFT\}E*彐\{RVS\} \{OFF\} \(£^{\text {＂}}\) ：rem 82
3017 MS \(\$="\{\) RIGHT \(\} "+\) CHR \(\$(2 \varnothing) \mp "\{\) DOWN \(\} ":\) MS \(\$=\) MS \(\$+\mathrm{MS} \$: \mathrm{MS} \$=\mathrm{MS} \$+\mathrm{MS} \$ \quad\) ：rem \(1 \varnothing 4\)
\(3 \varnothing 5 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{BLK\}"; :rem 247
\(3 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\) PRINTTAB（36）YS\＄：PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN \}"TAB(3 6）HS \(\$\)
：rem 52
\(3 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) FORT \(=1\) TO1øø日：NEXT ：rem \(8 \varnothing\)
\(3075 \mathrm{YX}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 1 \varnothing)+25: \mathrm{HX}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) \star 9\) ）\(+25:\) IFHX \(=Y X T H E N Y X=Y X+1 \quad\) ：rem 171
\(3 \varnothing 8\)＠\(M=Y X: W \$=\) YOUR＂\(:\) IFYX \(<H X T H E N M X=H X: W \$=\) ＂HIS＂\(:\) rem 4
3090 FORJ \(=1\) TOMX ：rem 179
3 392 IFYX＜JTHEN 3 Ø95 ：rem 148
\(3 ø 93\) PRINT＂\｛HOME\}"MS\$ :rem 119
3095 IFHX＜JTHEN \(31 \varnothing \varnothing\) ：rem 121
\(3 ø 96\) PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{6 DOWN\}"MS\$ :rem 224
\(31 \varnothing 0\) NEXTJ ：rem 77
\(311 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛BLK\}\{HOME \(\}\) \｛ 15 DOWN \(\}\)＂W\＄＂SHIP \｛SPACE\}WINS" :rem 1 Ø8
3120 IFMX \(=\mathrm{YXTHENGP}=\mathrm{GP}-(\mathrm{FL}=\emptyset) * 3: \mathrm{SP}=\mathrm{SP}+3 \star \mathrm{FL}\) ： \(\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}+2\)
：rem 29
\(313 \varnothing\) IFMX \(=\mathrm{HXTHENGP}=\mathrm{GP}-\mathrm{FL} * 3: S P=S P+3 *(F L=\emptyset)\) ： \(\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-2\)
3140 PRINTLEFTS（DS，23）＂PRESS \｛RED\}RETURN \｛BLK\}" :rem 75
3145 AS＝＂＂：GETA\＄：IFAS＜＞CHR\＄（13）THEN3145
：rem 140
3150 RETURN ：rem 169
\(40 \varnothing \varnothing\) REMRIVER
：rem 48
\(401 \varnothing\) IFRND（1）＞．7THEN RETURN ：rem \(1 \varnothing 8\)
\(4 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}YOU SPY A RIVER.":PRINT" \｛DOWN\}WILL YOU GO ASHORE FOR FOOD AN D WATER？＂
：rem 103
4025 PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN\} \{RVS\}Y\{OFF\} OR \{RVS\}N \｛OFF\}" :rem 61 \(4 \emptyset 3 \varnothing\) AS＝＂＂：GETAS：IFAS＜＞＂Y＂ANDAS＜＞＂N＂THEN4 Ø \(3 \varnothing\)
：rem 171
4040 IFAS＝＂N＂THEN CH＝CH－2：RETURN ：rem 134 4050 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}YOU LAND AND REPLENISH ．＂ ：rem 131 4060 IFRND（1）＞．5THEN48øの ：rem 91 \(407 \emptyset\) PRINTLEFT\＄（D\＄，23）＂PRESS \｛RED\}RETURN \｛BLK\}" ：rem 78
4075 AS＝＂＂：GETAS：IFAS＜＞CHR\＄（13）THEN4075 ：rem 146
\(4 \varnothing 80\) PRINT＂\(\{C L R\}\) NATIVES APPEAR \(\{3\) SPACES \(\} O\) \｛3 SPACES \(\}\) \｛DOWN \(\}\) \｛ 6 LEFT\} J\{RVS \(\}\{R E D\}\) \｛BLK\}\{OFF\}K EZ习\{RVS\}\{GRNT \{OFF\} \(\{B L K\} \in X 习\{D O \bar{W} N\}\{6\) LEFT \(\} \underline{V}\{3\) SPACES \(\} V\) ＂：rem \(\overline{1} ø 8\)
\(4 \emptyset 82\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{RVS\}A\{OFF\}PPROACH OR \｛RVS\}F\{OFF\}LEE?" :rem 66
4083 AS＝＂＂：GETAS：IFAS＜＞＂A＂ANDAS＜＞＂F＂THEN4 ø83
：rem 155
4085 IFAS＝＂F＂THEN48øø ：rem 135
409 IFRND \((1)>.5\) THEN43Øの ：rem 89
41øø PRINT＂ 3 DOWN \(\}\) THE NATIVES TRADE GOLD FOR YOUR TRINKETS＂：rem 4
\(4110 \mathrm{GP}=\mathrm{GP}+1 \varnothing: \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}+1: \mathrm{GOTO} 48 \varnothing \varnothing\) ：rem 229
43øø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 SPACES\}O\{3 SPACES\}O
\｛DOWN\}\{6 LEFT\}J\{RVS\}\{YEL\} \{BLK\}\{OFF\} \(K \uparrow \in Z \exists\{R V S\}\{R E D T\) \｛OFF\} \{BLK\} \(\mathbb{K X}\)
\｛DOWN\}\{6 LEFT\}V - V"; :rem 138
4302 PRINT＂\｛2 UP \(\}\left\{5^{-} \mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{P}} \mathrm{A} \bar{C} E S\right\} O\{3\) SPACES \(\} 0\) \｛DOWN\}\{6 LEFT\}J\{RVS\}\{GRN\} \{BLK\}\{OFF\}

TDOWN \(\}\) \｛ 6 LEFT\}V \(=V^{\prime \prime}\) ：rem 197 4305 PRINT＂\(\{3\) DOWN \(\} \bar{M} O \bar{R} E^{-}\)NATIVES APPEAR！＂： PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN\} RUN FOR THE SHIP!"
：rem 37
\(431 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN\} TYPE \{BLU\} RUN\{BLK\} AND \(P\) RESS RETURN＂
：rem 208
432 TIS＝＂øøøøøø＂
：rem 43
4330 INPUTAS：IFAS＜＞＂RUN＂THEN4330 ：rem 153
434 IFTI＜2øøTHEN45øø ：rem 189
4350 PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN\}TOO SLOW. YOU'RE DEAD.": GOTO17øøø
：rem 117
4500 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}WHEW! YOU SAVED YOUR SKI N BUT LOST YOUR＂：rem 119
4505 PRINT＂FOOD AND WATER＂： \(\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-1\) ：rem 8
4510 GOTO \(481 \varnothing\) ：rem \(2 ø 8\)
\(48 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{FD}=10: \mathrm{WT}=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}+1 \quad\) ：rem 96
4810 PRINTLEFT \((D \$ 23)\)＂PRESS \｛RED\}RETURN \｛BLK\}" :rem \(8 \emptyset\)
\(482 \emptyset\) A \(\$="\)＂\(:\) GETA \(\$:\) IFAS \(<>\) CHRS（ 13 ）THEN482ø
：rem 142
4840 RETURN
：rem 176
5010 ：rem 144
\(501 \varnothing\) IFRND（1）＞．5THENRETURN ：rem 107
5015 POKE53281，12 ：rem 140
\(5 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}TERRIBLE STORM" :rem 25
\(5025 \operatorname{IFRND}(\ell)>\) ．9THEN PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN \} SHIPWREC K AND PERISH＂：GOTOL7øøø ：rem 48
\(503 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN\} YOU RIDE IT OUT, BUT LOS E SUPPLIES＂：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}OVERBOARD."
\(5040 \mathrm{SP}=\mathrm{SP}-4\) ：rem 13

5050 PRINTLEFT\＄（DS，23）＂PRESS \｛RED\}RETURN \｛BLK\}"
：rem 173
：rem 77

5060 AS＝＂＂：GETAS：IFAS＜＞CHRS（13）THEN5060

\section*{：rem 136}

5070 POKE53281，3：RETURN ：rem 119
6øøø REM ARAB DHOWS ：rem 69
\(6 \emptyset 1 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}HOSTILE WATERS" :rem 25
\(602 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{D\) OWN \(\}\) ARAB TRADERS WILL TRY TO KEEP YOU OUT＂
：rem 201
\(6 \emptyset 30\) PRINTLEFT \((D \$ 23)\)＂PRESS \｛RED\}RETURN \｛BLK\}" :rem 76 6040 AS＝＂＂：GETAS：IFAS＜＞CHRS（13）THEN6Ø4Ø ：rem 134
6045 IFRND（1）＞．5THENRETURN ：rem 116
6ø5 Ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{DOWN\} "; TAB (8) DH\$:PRINT"
\｛HOME\}\{DOWN\}"TAB (2Ø)DH\$ :rem 244
\(6 \emptyset 60\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \｛9 DOWN\}ARAB DHOWS APPEA R＂ ：rem 157
\(6 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN\}TYPE \{BLU\}FLEE \{BLK\} AND \｛SPACE\}PRESS RETURN" :rem 252
6072 TIS＝＂øøøøøø＂：rem 49
6074 INPUTAS：IFAS＜＞＂FLEE＂THEN6Ø74：rem 206
6076 IFTI＜2øøTHEN6ø9の ：rem 203
6 68Ø PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN\} THEY SINK YOU.": GOTO17øØ \(\emptyset \quad\) ：rem 181 6090 PRINT＂\｛DOWN \} YOUR PILOT ESCAPES THEM. ＂：rem 232 \(61 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINTLEFT\＄（D\＄，23）＂PRESS \｛RED\}RETURN \｛BLK\}" :rem 74 6110 AS＝＂＂：GETAS：IFAS＜＞CHRS（13）THEN611ø

612 RETURN ：rem 169
1øøøø REM LOG BOOK ：rem 226
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing \sigma 2\) GOSUB16øøø： \(\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{ML} / 2 \emptyset \varnothing\) ）：rem \(2 \varnothing \varnothing\)
1øøø3 IFQ＞1THENPRINTLEFT\＄（D\＄，5）；＂
\｛9 RIGHT\} "; LEFT\$(DT\$, \(3^{*} Q\) ）：rem 93
1øøø5 PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{BLK\}\{2 SPACES\}SHIP'S R ECORD＂：rem 215 \(1 \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset 6\) WK\＄＝RIGHT\＄（＂\｛2 SPACES\}"+STR\$(WK), 4)
：rem \(2 ø 4\)
1 øøø 7 ML\＄＝RIGHT\＄（＂\｛2 SPACES \(\}\)＂+ STRS（ML），4）
：rem 187 1øøø8 FDS＝RIGHT\＄（＂\｛2 SPACES \(\}\)＂+ STRS（FD），4）
：rem 158 1 Øøø9 SP\＄＝RIGHT\＄（＂\｛2 SPACES\}"+STRS (SP), 4) ：rem 209 1øø1Ø GP\＄＝RIGHT\＄（＂\｛2 SPACES \(\}\)＂+ STRS（GP），4） ：rem 177 \(1 \emptyset \emptyset 11 \mathrm{CH}=\) RIGHT（＂\(\{2\) SPACES \(\} "+\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{CH}), 4)\)
：rem 154 1 Øø12 WT\＄＝RIGHT\＄（＂\｛2 SPACES\}"+STR\$(WT), 4) ：rem 2.19
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) PRINTLEFTS（D\＄，14）TAB（2ø）＂WEEKS OUT \｛4 SPACES\}";WK\$ :rem 95
1øø3ø PRINTTAB（2ø）＂MILES SAILED＂；ML\＄
：rem 1.15
1øø4ø PRINTTAB（2ø）＂FOOD\｛9 SPACES\}";FDS
：rem 97
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 42\) PRINTTAB（2ø）＂WATER\｛8 SPACES\}";WT\$
：rem 223
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 45\) PRINTTAB（2ø）＂SUPPLIES\｛5 SPACES\}"; SP \＄：rem \(2 ø 4\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 5 \varnothing\) PRINTTAB（2ø）＂GOLD\｛9 SPACES\}"; GPS
：rem 109
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 6 \emptyset\) PRINTTAB（2ø）＂CREW SPIRIT\｛2 SPACES\}" ；CH\＄
：rem 72
\(1 ø \emptyset 7 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}"TAB(14)MS(G) :rem 112
10073 IFG＝1ORG＝2THENPRINTTAB（14）＂TOOK ON \｛SPACE\}FOOD \& WATER";
：rem 9
1 Øø74 IFG＝4THENPRINTTAB（14）＂AT MALINDI＂
：rem 99
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 75\) IFG＝5THENPRINTTAB（1ø）＂\｛DOWN\}\{RVS\}YO U MADE IT！＂；：PRINT＂\｛RVS\}CONGRATULA TIONSI\｛HOME\}";
：rem 7
10677 IFG＝5THEN PRINT＂HISTORY WAS WRONG．＂ ：END
：rem 48
10080 PRINTLEFTS（DS，24）＂PRESS C＂：rem 52
10090 AS＝＂＂：GETAS：IFAS＜＞＂C＂THEN1øø90
：rem 183
10095 RETURN ：rem 223
11000 REM EVAL SITUATION ：rem 190
11010 IFFD＜1THENPRINT＂\｛CLR\}OUT OF FOOD": P RINT＂\｛DOWN\}YOU DIE OF STARVATION.": GOTO17øøø ：rem 229
\(11 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) IFSP＜1THENPRINT＂\｛CLR\}OUT OF SUPPLIE S＂：PRINT＂\({ }^{\text {DOWN }}\) \}OU DIE": GOTO17øøø
：rem 126
\(1103 \varnothing\) IFCH＜2THENPRINT＂\｛CLR\}CREW MUTINIES. ＂：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} THEY FORCE YOU TO TUR N BACK．＂
：rem \(2 \varnothing 2\)
11035 IFCH＜2THEN \(17 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \quad:\) rem 169
11100 RETURN ：rem 211
14øøø POKE53281，7：REM WEATHER ：rem 184
\(14 \varnothing \varnothing 2 \mathrm{WH}=\mathrm{FNR}(7): \mathrm{G}=\varnothing: \mathrm{GG}=5: \mathrm{CM}=\mathrm{Mq}(\mathrm{WH}) \star \mathrm{FG}\)
：rem 137
14005 PRINT＂\｛CLR）\｛6 DOWN\}WEATHER":rem 212
14010 IFWH＝7THEN 14140 ：rem 193
\(14 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) PRINTWH（WH）： IFWH \(<3\) THENCH \(=\mathrm{CH}-1\)
：rem 239
\(14 \varnothing 34\) IFML＜8øøANDML＋CM＞8øøTHENG＝1：WT＝1ø：F \(\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{FD}+3: \mathrm{SP}=\mathrm{SP}+6: \mathrm{IFFD}<1 \varnothing\) THENFD \(=1 \varnothing\)
：rem \(17 \varnothing\)
\(14 \varnothing 36\) IFML＜＜ \(15 \emptyset \emptyset\) ANDML \(+C M>15 \emptyset ø\) THENG \(=2:\) WT \(=1 \varnothing\) \(: F D=F D+3: S P=S P+6:\) IFFD \(<1 \varnothing T H E N F D=1 \varnothing\)
：rem 9
\(14 \varnothing 38\) IFML＜5øøøANDML＋CM＞5øøøTHENG＝3 ：rem 57
14039 IFML＜66øøANDML＋CM＞66øøTHENG \(=4\)
：rem 73
14040 IFML＞66øøTHENGG＝6 ：rem 91
\(14042 \mathrm{ML}=\mathrm{ML}+\mathrm{CM}: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{ML} / 2+.5):\) IFML＞9øøøTH ENG＝5 ：rem 2
14045 Gotol4l55 ：rem 55
14140 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}STEADY RAIN":PRINT"
\｛DOWN\}YOU REFILL WATER TANKS":WT=1ø ：rem 46
14155 PRINTLEFTS（D\＄，23）＂PRESS \｛RED\}RETUR N\｛BLK\}"
：rem 131
14157 A \(\$=" \mathrm{C}\) ：GETAS：IFAS＜＞CHR\＄（13）THEN 14157
：rem 246
14200 RETURN
：rem 215
15øøø POKE53281，13：\｛3 SPACES\}REM SETUP
：rem 103
\(1501 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\} HENRY THE NAVIGATOR, PRI NCE OF PORTUGAL，＂：rem 137
15015 PRINT＂BELIEVES THERE MUST BE A SEA－ ROUTE TO＂
：rem 221
\(15 ø 17\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}INDIA. HE HAS OFFERED A PRIZE FOR＂：rem 137
15018 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}FINDING IT. VASCO DA GA MA IS GOING TO＂：rem 117
15019 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}TRY. HIS SHIPS WILL BE \｛SPACE\}READY SOON. BUT" :rem 6
\(15 ø 2 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} YOU HAVE A SHIP THAT CA N LEAVE TODAY．＂：rem 143
\(15 ø 21\) PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN \} YOU DECIDE TO TRY YOU R LUCK．＂：rem 2.13
\(15 ø 22\) PRINTLEFTS（D\＄，23）＂PRESS \｛RED\}RETUR N\｛BLK\}" :rem 125
\(15 ø 23\) A\＄＝＂＂：GETAS：IFAS＜＞CHR\＄（13）THEN 15023 ：rem 232
\(15 ø 25 \mathrm{WT}=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{GP}=2 \varnothing\)
：rem 182
\(1503 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}OTHERS HAVE TRIED. SOME
\｛SPACE\}DIED IN STORMS," :rem 24.1
15ø31 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}SOME OF THIRST OR STARV ATION．SOME WERE＂：rem 196
15032 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}MURDERED BY PIRATES, OT HERS BY NATIVES．＂：rem \(2 ø 4\)
15033 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}UNHAPPY CREWS MUTINIED. ARAB TRADERS＂：rem 63
15034 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}HAVE KILLED TO PROTECT \｛SPACE\}THEIR ROUTES." :rem 8
\(15 ø 35\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}ALL THESE COULD HAPPEN \｛SPACE\}TO YOU."
：rem 51
\(15 ø 36\) PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}\{RVS\}WORDS OF ADVICE \｛OFF\}: NOT ALL STRANGE SHIPS": rem 5
15037 PRINT＂\({ }^{\prime}\) DOWN\}HOLD PIRATES. NATIVES C
AN BE FRIENDLY．＂：rem 77
15038 PRINT＂\({ }^{\text {（DOWN }}\) FRESH FOOD，GOOD WEATHE
R，AN INCREASE＂：rem 237
\(15 ø 39\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}IN GOLD WILL KEEP YOUR \｛SPACE \({ }^{\text {CREW }}\) HAPPY．＂：rem 46
15050 PRINTLEFT \(\$(D \$ 23)\)＂PRESS \｛RED\}RETUR
N \｛BLK\}"
：rem 126
15060 A \(\$=" ":\) GETAS：IFAS＜＜CHRS（13）THEN15 \(156 \varnothing\)
：rem 234
\(1513 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) CLR \(\}\) \｛DOWN \(\}\)＂TAB（ \(3 \varnothing\) ）\(\{2\) SPACES \(\}\)
ss \(\$\)
：rem 196
15140 PRINT＂\｛3 DOWN\}PRESS \{RVS\}L\{OFF\} TO \｛SPACE\} SET SAIL FROM LISBON": rem 47 15150 A \(\$="\)＂：GETAS：IFAS＜＞＂L＂THEN15150 ：rem 196
15155 FORI＝1TO \(3 \varnothing:\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\)＂MS \(\$:\) PRINT＂
\｛UP\}"MS\$\{12 SPACES\}:NEXT :rem 96
\(15160 \mathrm{SP}=50: \mathrm{CH}=10: \mathrm{FD}=1 \varnothing\) ：rem 7
15180 PRINTLEFT \(\$(D \$ 23)\)＂PRESS \｛RED\}RETUR
N\｛BLK\}" :rem \(13 \varnothing\)
15185 A \(\$="\)＂：GETAS：IFAS＜＜CHR\＄（13）THEN15185
：rem 250
\(152 ø 0\) RETURN
：rem 216
\(16 ø ø \varnothing\) POKE53281，3：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":IFML=øTHEN PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{BLK\} SEA ROUTE TO INDI A＂：POKE53280，3 ：rem 82
\(16 ø 04\) PRINT＂\(\{\) BLK \(\}\) RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR RRRRRRRRRRRR\｛YEL\}" :rem \(13 \varnothing\)
16005 REM PRINT＂\｛YEL\}" :rem 79
16010 PRINTTAB（ 8 ）＂\｛RVS\}\{1ø SPACES\}\{OFF\}
\｛7 SPACES\}\{RVS\}\{7 SPACES\}" : rem 223
16012 PRINTTAB（ 8 ）＂\｛RVS \(\}\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) \｛OFF \(\}\)
\｛3 SPACES\} 22 J \(\{\) RVS \(\}(19 \text { SPACES }\}^{\pi}\)
：rem 244
16014 PRINTTAB（8）＂§2 U彐\｛3 SPACES\}KC
\｛2 SPACES\}\{RVS\}\{23 SPACES\}":rem 107
16016 PRINTTAB（4）＂ \(\mathbb{E B}\) 习\｛ 3 SPACES\}\{RVS\}£ \｛3 SPACES \}\{OFF\}\{4 SPACES \(\}\) \｛RVS \} \｛19 SPACES\}" :rem 73
16018 PRINTTAB（7）＂\｛RVS\} \(£\{8\) SPACES \(\}\{0 \mathrm{FF}\}\)

：rem 169
\(16 \varnothing 2 \varnothing \operatorname{PRINTTAB}(6) "\{\) RVS \(\} £\{9\) SPACES \(\}\{\) OFF \(\}\)

 \｛OFF\}£"
\(16 ø 22\) PRINTTAB（3）＂§B习\｛2 SPACES\}\{RVS\}

 \｛3 SPACES \(\}\) \｛OFF\}£" :rem 24
16024 PRINTTAB（6）＂\｛RVS̄\}\{11 SPACES\} \({ }^{*}\)＊ \｛OFF\} \(\mathbb{E} * \exists\{\) RVS \(\}\{O F F\} £\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) \｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{OFF\} \({ }^{\text {＂}} \quad\) ：rem
\(16026 \operatorname{PRINTTAB}(6) "\{\operatorname{RVS}\}\left\{12^{-}\right.\)SPACES \(\}\)区 \({ }^{\text {® }}\) \｛OFF\} \(\underline{£}\{3\) SPACES\}E*彐\{RVS\} "

16028 PRINTTAB（6）＂E＊习\｛RVS\}\{12 SPACES\}
\｛OFF\}£\{5 SPACES\}区*彐" :rem 59

\｛OFF\}£" :rem 128
16032 PRINTT̄AB（11）＂\｛RVS \}\{6 SPACES\}\{OFF\} \(£\) ＂
：rem \(1 \overline{6} 4\) 16034 PRINTTAB（11）＂\｛RVS\}\{6 SPACES\}\{OFF\}" ：rem 253 \(16 ø 36\) PRINTTAB（11）＂\｛RVS\}\{6 SPACES\}\{OFF\}"
：rem 255 16038 PRINTTAB（11）＂\｛RVS\}\{6 SPACES\}\{OFF\}" ：rem 1
16039 PRINTTAB（11）＂\｛RVS\}\{5 SPACES\}\{OFF\}£
：rem \(1 \overline{7} 1\) 16040 PRINTTAB（ 11 ）＂\(\{\) RVS \(\}\{5\) SPACES \(\}\{\) OFF \(\}\) \｛RVS\}EH习" :rem 192 \(16 \varnothing 42\) PRINTTAB（11）＂\｛RVS\}\{4 SPACES\}\{OFF\}£ \｛RVS\} " :rem \(1 \overline{8} 3\) 16044 PRINTTAB（11）＂\(\{\) RVS \(\}\{3\) SPACES \(\}\{O F F\} £\) \｛2 SPACES\}\{RVS\} " :rem \(1 \overline{8} 5\)
16046 PRINTTAB（11）＂E＊习\｛RVS\} \{OFF\}£"
16048 IFML＞ØTHENPRINT＂\(\{\) BLK \(\}\)＂．．RETURN 136
\(16 \emptyset 48\) IFML＞ØTHENPRINT＂\｛BLK\}";:RETURN
：rem 126
\(1605 \emptyset\) PRINTTAB（ \(2 \varnothing\) ）＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLK\}PRESS B
\｛OFF\} TO BEGIN"; :rem 156
\(1606 \emptyset\) AS＝＂＂：GETAS：IFAS＜＞＂B＂THEN \(16 \emptyset 6 \emptyset\)
：rem 188
16070 RETURN
：rem 222
17øøø PRINTLEFT\＄（DS，23）＂PRESS \｛RED\}RETUR N\｛BLK\}"
：rem 123
\(17010 \mathrm{~A}=\)＝＂＂：GETAS：IFAS＜＞CHR\＄（13）THEN17ø1ø
：rem 228
\(17 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{C L R\}\{2\) DOWN \(\}\) ON MAY 2 ：\(^{\text {rem }} 1498^{\prime \prime}\) ：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}VASCO DA GAMA REACHED
\｛SPACE\}CALCUTTA ON THE" :rem 86
17025 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}WEST COAST OF INDIA, AF TER\｛2 SPACES\}"
：rem 54
\(17 \varnothing 30\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}A VOYAGE OF 11 MONTHS A ND 95øø MILES．\｛4 DOWN\}" :rem 7ø
\(17 \varnothing 40\) PRINT＂\({ }^{\prime}\) DOWN\}PLAY AGAIN? Y OR N"
：rem 251
\(17050 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{"}: \mathrm{GETA}\) ：IFAS＝＂Y＂THENRUN：rem 142
1706 IFAS＜＞＂N＂THEN \(17 \emptyset 50\) ：rem 42
\(17 \emptyset 7 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{C L R\}\) BETTER LUCK ANOTHER TIME
17080 ：rem 198

\section*{The Inner World Of Computers}
（Article on page 110．）

\section*{BEFORE TYPING．．．}

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type COMPUTE！＇s Gazette Programs，＂＂A Beginner＇s Guide To Typing In Programs，＂and ＂The Automatic Proofreader＂that appear before the Program Listings．
\(1 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{BLK\} TO CREATE \{RVS\}BINAMI TE＂
：rem 7
\(2 \varnothing\) PRINT＂PERSON／ITEM PROFILE＂：rem 121
\(3 \emptyset\) PRINT＂PUT \｛RVS\}. \{OFF\} IN ALPHA CELL"
：rem 28
\(4 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛5 SPACES\}\{RVS\}ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO": DIMD（16），NAS（16），BS（16）
：rem 112
\(5 \emptyset\) PRINT＂ 55 SPACES \(\}\) \｛RVS \}PPPPPPPPPPPPPPP"
：rem \(12 \varnothing\)
60 PRINT＂HOW MANY NAME／ITEMS＂：INPUTTT：IFT T＞14THENTT＝14 ：rem 43
\(7 \emptyset\) FORI＝ØTOTT－1：READNAS（I）：NEXT ：rem \(2 \emptyset 1\)
\(8 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\} IF ATTRIBUTE APPLIES"
：rem 29
\(9 \emptyset\) PRINT＂PUT \｛RVS\}.\{OFF\} IN ALPHA CELL"
：rem 34
1øø PRINT＂IN ROW OPPOSITE NAME \＃＂：rem 168
110 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}NAME \{OFF\} ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO"
：rem 96
120 INPUT＂\＃\｛3 SPACES\}\{RVS\}00000000000000 O \(\{17\) LEFT \(\} " ; B \$: \operatorname{L=LEN}(B \$):\) rem 36
\(13 \varnothing \overline{\mathrm{X}} \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{L}-1: \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TOL}: \mathrm{DM} \$=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{I}, 1): \mathrm{IFD}\) MS＞＂1＂THENPRINT＂\｛2 UP\}\{2 SPACES\}":DMS ＝＂＂：GOTO12 2
：rem 102
140 IFDMS＝＂．＂THENDM\＄＝＂1＂：rem 3
\(150 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}+(\operatorname{VAL}(\mathrm{DMS})) * 2 \uparrow \mathrm{XP}: \mathrm{XP}=\mathrm{XP}-1: \mathrm{NEXT}\)
：rem 192
160 GOSUB3øø：T＝T＋1 ：rem 37
\(17 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛UP\} "TAB(2)T:BS="":D=ø:D\$="":I F T＜TT THEN 120
：rem 154
180 PRINT＂\(\{5\) SPACES \(\} A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O ": P R I N\) T＂TO FIND ATTRIBUTES＂：PRINT＂TYPE NAME \＃＇S＂
：rem 131
\(19 \varnothing\) PRINT＂（ 1．．．＂TT＂）ANY ORDER＂：rem 199
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT：INPUT＂\＃＂；AL：AL＝AL－1：PRINT＂\｛UP\}" ：IFAL＜øORAL＞TTTHEN24ø ：rem 62
\(21 \varnothing\) FORJ＝øTO14 ：rem 57
\(22 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{AL})\) AND \(2 \uparrow \mathrm{~J})=2 \uparrow \mathrm{~J}\) THENPRINTCHR \((79-\) J）；
：rem 138
230 NEXT：GOTO2øø ：rem 217
240 FORI＝øTOTT－1：PRINTLEFT\＄（NAS（I）, 5 ）＂
\｛RVS\}"B\$(I):PRINT"\{RVS\}"D(I):NEXT
：rem 187
250 PRINT＂\｛5 SPACES\}ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO"
：rem \(16 \varnothing\)
260 END：REM＊SAVE DATA＊：rem 42
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \$(\mathrm{~T})=\mathrm{B} \$: \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{T})=\mathrm{D}: \quad\) ：rem 31
310 IFLEN \((\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{~T}))<15\) THENB \((\mathrm{T})=\) LEFT \({ }^{("}\)
\(\left.\{16 \text { SPACES }\}^{\prime \prime}, 15-\operatorname{LEN}(B \$(T))\right)+B S(T)\)
：rem 139
\(32 \varnothing\) RETURN
：rem 117
\(4 \emptyset \varnothing\) DATAMARYMARY，BOPEEP，BOYBLUE，MSMUFFIT， 5NAME，6NAME，7NAME，8NAME，9NAME，1ØNAME
：rem \(3 \varnothing\)
\(41 \varnothing\) DATAI1NAME， 12 NAME， 13 NAME， 14 NAME， 15 NAM E，16NAME
：rem 172

\section*{Getting Started With A Disk Drive}
（Article on page 106．）
1 FORI \(=828 \mathrm{TO} 883\) ：READA：POKEI，A：NEXTI
：rem 254
1 REM＂D＝DSAVE＂＠BACK2＂，Dø：？DS\＄：CATALOGD \({ }^{\text {rem }} 254\)
：rem 159
\(2 \varnothing \mathrm{BB}=\operatorname{PEEK}(44)+27\) ： \(\operatorname{POKE} 995, \mathrm{BB}\) ：rem 85
\(3 \varnothing\) POKE998， \(\operatorname{PEEK}(55): \operatorname{POKE999}, \operatorname{PEEK}(56): \operatorname{POKE}\) 55，Ø：POKE56，BB：CLR ：rem 55
\(40 \mathrm{BB}=\operatorname{PEEK}(995) \quad\) ：rem 66
\(50 \mathrm{~N}=\operatorname{PEEK}(999)-\mathrm{BB}-1: \mathrm{BA}=\mathrm{BB} * 256: \mathrm{MA}=828\)
：rem 12
60 DIMBM\％\((35,24) \quad\) ：rem 63
\(7 \varnothing\) FORJ＝ØTO7：TA（J）＝2†J：NEXT ：rem 217
\(8 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{\) CLR \} \{ 3 RIGHT \} \{RVS\}BACKUP 1541 \｛OFF\}"
：rem 72
\(9 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}'GOTOIøøøø' IF PROGRAM QUI TS ABNORMALLY＂
：rem 241

1øØ PRINT"\{DOWN\}"N"BUFFERS AVAILABLE"
:rem 147
110 OPEN1,8,15
:rem 235
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) REM *** MAIN FUNCTIONS ****
:rem 122
\(21 \varnothing\) GOSUB1øøø
:rem 212
\(22 \varnothing\) D \(\$=\) "S": GOSUB32øø:I \(2 \$=I R \$\)
: rem 36
230 IFDRS<>"2A"THENPRINT"\{RVS\} ILLEGAL DOS 1. \(\varnothing\) DISK\{OFF\}":GOTO1øøøø :rem 177

246 IFI 2 \$=II \$THENPRINT"\{RVS\}SOURCE AND DE STINATION HAVE SAME ID CODE\{OFF\}": GOT O1øøøø
:rem 127
\(25 \varnothing\) GOSUB25øø
:rem 222
\(26 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{TS}: \mathrm{S}=\varnothing: \mathrm{NU}=1: \mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{S}\)
:rem 179
\(27 \varnothing\) PRINT\#1,"Iø": OPEN3,8,3,"\#" :rem 88
\(28 \emptyset\) PRINT"READING BLOCK \#"; :rem 46
290 IFBM\% (T1,S1) = ØTHENGOSUB2øøø:NU=NU+1:I FNU \(>\) NTHEN \(32 \varnothing\)
: rem 23
\(3 \varnothing \emptyset \mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{Sl}+1: \mathrm{IFS} 1>2 \varnothing \mathrm{THENS} 1=\varnothing: \mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{T} 1+1\) : rem \(3 \varnothing\)
\(31 \varnothing\) IFTl<TF+1THEN29ø :rem 164
\(32 \emptyset\) PRINT " \{DOWN \}" :rem 119
\(33 \varnothing\) CLOSE3 :rem 63
\(34 \varnothing \mathrm{D} \$=\) "D": GOSUB32øø:IFIR\$<>I1\$THENGOTO34 Ø
:rem 226
\(35 \emptyset\) PRINT\#1,"Iø": OPEN3,8,3,"\#" :rem 87
360 PRINT"WRITING BUFFER \#"; :rem 166
\(37 \varnothing \mathrm{NU}=1: \mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{S}\) :rem 73
\(38 \emptyset\) IFBM\% (T1, S1) \(=\emptyset\) THENGOSUB22 \(\quad \varnothing \varnothing\) : \(\mathrm{NU}=\mathrm{NU}+1: \mathrm{I}\) FNU > NTHEN410 : rem 25
\(390 \mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{Sl} 1+1:\) FFS \(>2\) THENS \(=\varnothing: \mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{Tl}+1\) :rem 39
40 IFT1<TF+1THEN38ø :rem 164
\(41 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\{\) DOWN \}" :rem 119
\(42 \emptyset\) CLOSE3 :rem 63
\(43 \varnothing \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{Sl}+1:\) IFS \(>2 \emptyset \mathrm{THENS}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{Tl} 1+1\) :rem 143
\(44 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{Tl}:\) IFT>TFTHEN5øø :rem \(1 \varnothing 3\)
\(45 \emptyset\) D \(=\) ="S":GOSUB32øø:IFIR\$<>I2\$THEN45
: rem 189
\(460 \mathrm{NU}=1: \mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{S}:\) GOTO27 \(\quad\) rem 85
5 5ø REM FINISHED XFERS :rem 75
510 CLOSE1 :rem 61
\(52 \emptyset \operatorname{POKE} 55, \operatorname{PEEK}(998): \operatorname{POKE} 56, \operatorname{PEEK}(999):\) CLR
: rem 184
\(53 \varnothing\) PRINT"\{2 DOWN\}BACKUP COMPLETE"
:rem 154
\(54 \varnothing\) OPEN \(1,8, \varnothing, " \$ \varnothing "\)
:rem 128
550 GET\#1,AS:IFAS<>"\{RVS\}"THEN550 :rem 38
560 PRINTAS;:GOTO610 :rem 210
570 GET\#1,AS:SS=ST:A=LEN(AS):IFATHENA=ASC (AS)
:rem 182
580 GET\#1, \(\mathrm{B} \$: \mathrm{SS}=\mathrm{ST}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{B}\) ) \(:\) :IFBTHENA \(=\mathrm{ASC}\) (B\$)
\(59 \emptyset\) IFSSTHEN66 6
\(6 \emptyset \emptyset\) IFA=1ANDB=1THENGOSUB63Ø :rem 159
610 GET\#1,AS:IFAS=""THENPRINT: GOTO57 \(\varnothing\)
:rem 214
\(62 \emptyset\) PRINTAS;:GOTO61ø :rem \(2 \emptyset 7\)
630 GET\#1, AS:SS=ST:A=LEN(A\$):IFATHENA=ASC (A\$)
: rem 179
640 GET\#1, BS:SS=ST:B=LEN (BS):IFBTHENB=ASC (B\$)
: rem 186
\(650 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{B}^{*} 256+\mathrm{A}\) : PRINTN; :RETURN :rem 5
660 CLOSE1
670 END
:rem 67
:rem 116
REM HEADER DEST DISK :rem 169
\(1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) PRINT"\{DOWN\}INSERT DESTINATION DISK \{SPACE\}TO BE FORMATTED" :rem 182
\(1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset\) INPUT" 22 DOWN \(\} D I S K\) NAME \{ 3 RIGHT \(\}\) \{SHIFT-SPACE\}\{16 SPACES\}\{19 LEFT\}";D N\$
:rem 148
\(1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) IFDN \(\$="\{\) SHIFT-SPACE \(\}\) "THENPRINT"
\{3 UP\}";:GOTO1ø2ø
:rem 78
\(1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) IFLEN (DN\$) >16THENCLR:GOTO40 : rem 198
1ø5ø F=Ø:FORJ=1TOLEN (DN\$):S1\$=MID\$ (DN\$, J, 1)
:rem \(21 \varnothing\)
\(1 \emptyset 6 \emptyset\) IFS \(\$=\) " \(\{\) SHIFT-SPACE \(\}\) "ORS \(1 \$=C H R \$(34) T\) HENF=1
:rem 65
\(1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) NEXTJ:IFFTHENPRINT"\{3 UP\}";:GOTO1ø2ø
:rem 132
1ø8ø INPUT"\{DOWN\}UNIQUE DISK ID\{3 RIGHT\}
\{SHIFT-SPACE\}\{2ø SPACES\}\{23 LEFT\}"; I 1\$
:rem \(4 \varnothing\)
1090 IFIl\$="\{SHIFT-SPACE\}"THENPRINT"
\{2 UP\}";:GOTO1ø8ø :rem 177
11øø IFLEN(Ii\$) <>2THENPRINT" \(\{2\) UP \(\}\) "; GOTO 1 1ø8
: rem 1øø
1110 PRINT\#1, "Nø: "+DN\$+", "+I1\$:rem 17
\(112 \emptyset\) GOSUB3øøø :rem 7
\(113 \varnothing\) IFERTHENPRINTERS: GOTOIøøøø :rem 198
1140 RETURN :rem 166
2øøø REM READ BLOCK Tl,Sl TO BUFFER \# NU :rem 133
\(2 ø 1 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\). :rem 113
2ø2ø PRINT\#1,"Ul"; 3; ø;T1;S1 :rem 243
2ø3ø GOSUB3øøø:IFNOTERTHEN2ø6ø :rem \(8 \varnothing\)
\(2040 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1: I F C<3 \mathrm{GOTO} 2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) :rem 93
\(2 \emptyset 5 \emptyset\) PRINTERS: FORJ \(=(\mathrm{BB}+\mathrm{NU}) * 256 \mathrm{TO}(\mathrm{BB}+\mathrm{NU}) * 2\) \(56+255\) : POKEJ, . : NEXTJ:GOTO21øØ
: rem 251
\(2 ø 6 \emptyset\) PRINT\#1, "B-P"; 3; \(\varnothing\)
: rem 177
2ø7ø IFNU <> ØTHENPRINT" \(\{3\) SPACES \} \{3 LEFT \}" ;RIGHT\$("\{2 SPACES\}"+STR\$(NU), 3);" \{3 LEFT\}"; :rem 26
\(208 \varnothing\) POKE996, \(\operatorname{PEEK}(3): \operatorname{POKE} 997, \operatorname{PEEK}(4): \operatorname{POKE}\) 4, BB+NU:SYSMA :rem 64
\(2 ø 85\) POKE3, \(\operatorname{PEEK}(996): \operatorname{POKE} 4, \operatorname{PEEK}(997)\) :rem 99
\(2 \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) IFST<>.ANDST<>64THENGOSUB3øøø: GOTO2ø 50 : rem 179
21 Øø RETURN :rem 163
\(22 ø \varnothing\) REM WRITE BLOCK Tl,Sl FROM BUFFER \# \{SPACE\}NU :rem 135
\(221 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\). \(\quad\) rem 115
\(222 \emptyset\) PRINT\#1, "B-A"; \(\varnothing\);T1; Sl:PRINT\#1,"B-P"; 3; \(\varnothing \quad\) :rem 212
2230 PRINT" \(\{3\) SPACES \(\}\{3\) LEFT \}";RIGHT\$(" \(\{2\) SPACES \(\} "+\operatorname{STR}(\mathrm{NU}), 3) ; "\{3\) LEFT \(\} " ;\)
: rem 13
2240 POKE996, \(\operatorname{PEEK}(3)\) : POKE997, \(\operatorname{PEEK}(4)\) : POKE 4, BB+NU: SYSMA +3
:rem 156
2245 POKE3, \(\operatorname{PEEK}(996): \operatorname{POKE} 4, \operatorname{PEEK}(997)\) : rem 97
2250 IFST<<>.ANDST<>64THENPRINT"\{RVS\}IEEE \{SPACE\}WRITE ERROR"ST"\{OFF\}": GOTOIøø øø : rem 37
2260 PRINT\#1, "U2"; 3; \(\varnothing\);T1;Sl :rem 250
\(227 \emptyset\) GOSUB3øøø: IFNOTERTHEN23øø :rem 83
\(2280 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1\) : IFC<3THEN2260 :rem 95
229 PRINT"\{RVS\}UNRECOVERABLE WRITE ERROR "ERS:GOTOIøøøø
:rem 177

\section*{\(23 \emptyset \emptyset\) RETURN}
: rem 165
\(25 \emptyset \emptyset\) REM GET BAM TO BM\% (T,S) :rem 214
\(251 \varnothing \mathrm{TS}=1: \mathrm{TF}=\). :rem 28
\(252 \emptyset\) PRINT\#1, "Iø": OPEN3,8,3,"\#" :rem 136
\(2530 \mathrm{~S} 9=\varnothing\) :rem 195
\(254 \emptyset\) PRINT" \({ }^{2}\) DOWN \(\}\) TRACK \#\{3 SPACES\}BLOCKS \{SPACE\}TO XFER" :rem 219
2550 PRINT"E24 T习" :rem 229
\(256 \emptyset \mathrm{NU}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Tl}=18: \mathrm{Sl}=\varnothing: \mathrm{C} \varnothing \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$():. \operatorname{GOSUB} 2 \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ø } & \text { :rem } 119 \\ \text { BY=4 } & \text { :rem } 218\end{array}\)
\(258 \emptyset \mathrm{~T} \%=(\mathrm{BY}-4) / 4+1 \quad\) :rem 145

2590 PRINT" \(\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) "; T\%; :rem 144
\(26 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{BA}+\mathrm{BY})=. \mathrm{THENFORJ}=. \mathrm{TO} 2 \varnothing: \mathrm{BM} \%(\mathrm{~T} \%\) \(, \mathrm{J})=.: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{BY}=\mathrm{BY}+4\) : GOTO2650 : rem 175
2610 S=ø
:rem 137
\(262 \emptyset \mathrm{BY}=\mathrm{BY}+1: \mathrm{A} \varnothing=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{BA}+\mathrm{BY}): \mathrm{FORJ}=. \mathrm{TO}: \mathrm{BM} \%\) (T\%,S) =AØANDTA (J):S=S+1:NEXT:rem \(2 \varnothing 2\)
\(263 \emptyset\) IFS \(<22\) THEN \(262 \emptyset\)
:rem \(7 \emptyset\)
\(2640 \quad \mathrm{BY}=\mathrm{BY}+1\)
:rem 155
2650 ES=21:IFT\%>17THENES=19
2660 TFT\% \(>24\) THENES \(=18\) :rem 91
2670 :rem 231
IFT\%>30THENES=17 :rem 228
\(268 \emptyset\) FORJ \(=E S T O 24: B M \%(T \%, T)=-1:\) NEXT \(:\) rem 33
\(269 \emptyset \mathrm{SM}=.:\) FORJ \(=\). TO2 \(\varnothing\) : \(\operatorname{IFBM}(\mathrm{T} \%, \mathrm{~J})=\). THENSM \(=\)
SM+1
: rem 231
\(27 \emptyset 0\) NEXT: PRINTTAB (12); SM:S9=S9+SM
:rem 143
2710 IFSM=.ANDTS=T\%THENTS=TS+1:GOTO273
:rem 233
2720 IFSM<>.THENTF=T\% :rem 33
273 IFBY<143THEN258 :rem 2øø
2740 CLOSE3
:rem 118
275 Ø PRINT"START \(=\) ";TS;" FINISH \(=" ; T F\)
:rem 158
2760 PRINT"\{DOWN\}A TOTAL OF"; S9; "BLOCKS T O XFER" :rem 231
277 S \(8=9 \emptyset+25+(.65 \emptyset+.98 \emptyset) * S 9 \quad\) rem 136
278 S7=INT(S8/6Ø):PRINT"APPROX";S7": "INT (S8-S7*6ø);"FOR COPY" :rem \(2 ø 3\)
2790 RETURN :rem 178
3øøø REM READ ERR CH TO ER, ERS : rem 88
3010 INPUT\#1,Eø\$,E1\$,E2\$,E3\$:ERS=EØ\$+", "+ E1\$+","+E2\$+","+E3\$ :rem 176
\(3 ø 2 \emptyset\) ER=LEN (Eø\$) : IFERTHENER=VAL (EØ\$)
:rem 146
3030 RETURN
: rem 166
\(32 \emptyset \emptyset\) REM INSTRUCT TO SWAP TO DISK GIVEN I N D
: rem 73
321 IFD \(=\) ="D"THENS \(1 \$=\) "DESTINATION": GOTO32 30
: rem 87
3220 Sl\$="SOURCE" :rem 193
3230 PRINT"\{DOWN\} INSERT ";S1\$;" DISK, PRE SS \{RVS\}SPACE\{OFF\}" :rem 213
3240 GETAS:IFAS<>" "THEN3240 :rem 242
\(325 \emptyset\) OPEN2,8, \(0, " \$ \varnothing "\) :rem 178
\(326 \varnothing\) GOSUB3øøø:IFER> \(T\) THEN1øøøø :rem 252
\(327 \emptyset\) FORJ=1TO26:GET\#2,AS:NEXTJ :rem 57
3280 GET\#2,AS:GET\#2,B\$:IRS=A\$+B\$ :rem 192
3290 GET\#2,AS:GET\#2,AS:GET\#2,B\$:DRS=AS+B\$
:rem 188
\(33 \varnothing \varnothing\) CLOSE2:RETURN :rem 136
1øøøø REM DROP OUT :rem 2
1øø1Ø POKE55, PEEK (998): POKE56, PEEK (999): C LR:STOP :rem 147
\(15 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA \(76,66,3,76,91,3,162,3,32,198,2\) \(55,16 \emptyset, \varnothing, 132,3,32,207,255,145\)
:rem 113
\(1501 \emptyset\) DATA \(3,165,144,2 \emptyset 8,3,2 \emptyset \emptyset, 2 \emptyset 8,244,32\) , 2ø4,255,96,162,3,32,201,255,160
:rem 245
\(15 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) DATA \(\varnothing, 132,3,177,3,32,21 \varnothing, 255,165,1\) \(44,2 ø 8,3,2 \emptyset \emptyset, 2 \emptyset 8,244,32,2 \emptyset 4,255,96\)
: rem 87

\section*{BEFORE TYPING...}

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

\title{
Dynamic SAVE For VIC And 64
}
(Article on page 120.)

\section*{Program 1: Dynamic SAVE For Tape}

6øøøø REM TAPE SAVER :rem 133
\(6 \varnothing \emptyset 1 \varnothing\) Q \(\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(34): N \$=" D Y N A M I C\) SAVE"
:rem 195
\(6 \emptyset \emptyset 19\) REM USE EITHER 6øø2ø OR 6øø21
:rem 36
6øø2ø POKE \(36879,27: C 1 \$="\{\) WHT \}": C2 \(\$="\{\) BLU \(\}\) ":REM FOR VIC-2ø :rem 14
6øø21 REM POKE53280,14:POKE53281,6:Cl\$="
\{BLU\}": C2\$="โ7习": REM FOR COMMODOR
E 64
:rem 225
\(6 \varnothing \emptyset 3 \varnothing\) PRINTC1\$"\{CLR\}FORQ=1TO2:SAVE" \(Q \$ N \$ Q\)
": NEXT"C2\$
:rem 139
6øø4ø POKE631,19:POKE632,13 :rem 237
6øø50 POKE633,86:POKE634,101:POKE635,58: P OKE636, 86: POKE637,101: POKE198, 7: END :rem 172

\section*{Prograin 2: Dynamic SAVE For Disk}

\author{
6øøøø REM DISK SAVER \\ :rem 134
}
\(6 \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) Q \(\$=C H R \$(34): N \$=" D Y N A M I C\) SAVE"
:rem 195
\(6 \emptyset 019\) REM USE EITHER 6øø2ø OR \(6 \varnothing \varnothing 21\)
:rem 36 6øø2ø POKE36879, 27:C1 \(\$="\{\) WHT \}":C2 \(\$="\{\) BLU \(\}\) ": REM FOR VIC-2ø
:rem 14
\(6 \emptyset \emptyset 21\) REM POKE53280,14: POKE53281,6:C1\$=" \{BLU\}":C2\$="E7ヨ":REM FOR COMMODOR E 64
:rem 225
6øø3ø PRINTC1\$"\{CLR\}SAVE"QS"@ø: "N\$Q\$", 8:V ERIFY"Q\$N\$Q\$",8"C2\$ :rem 194
6øø40 POKE631,19:POKE632,13:POKE198,2:END
:rem 103

\section*{CUT-OFF!}
(Article on page 46.)

\section*{Program 1:}

\section*{Tiny MLX-Special Vic Version}
\(1 \varnothing \emptyset\) POKE55,174:POKE56,23:CLR:POKE788,194 :rem 76
\(21 \varnothing \mathrm{~S}=6 \varnothing 63: \mathrm{E}=7658 \quad\) :rem 136
\(3 ø \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{C L R\}\) "; CHRS (14): AD=S :rem 56
\(31 \varnothing\) PRINTRIGHT\$("øøøø"+MID\$(STR\$(AD), 2),5 );":";:FORJ=1TO6 :rem 234
\(32 \varnothing\) GOSUB57ø:IFN=-1THENJ \(=\mathrm{J}+\mathrm{N}:\) GOTO \(32 \varnothing\)
:rem 228
\(48 \varnothing\) IFN < ØTHENPRINT:GOTO31ø :rem 168
\(49 \varnothing\) A \((J)=N:\) NEXTJ :rem 199
5øø CKSUM=AD-INT (AD/256)*256:FORI=1TO6:CK SUM \(=(\) CKSUM + A (I) ) AND255: NEXT :rem \(2 \emptyset \varnothing\)
\(51 \varnothing\) PRINTCHR\$ (18);:GOSUB57ø:PRINTCHR\$ (2ø)
:rem 234
515 IFN=CKSUMTHEN530
:rem 255
\(52 \emptyset\) PRINT: PRINT"LINE ENTERED WRONG": PRINT "RE-ENTER": P \(\bar{R} I N T: \bar{G} O S U B 1 \varnothing \varnothing \bar{\varnothing}: G O T O 31 \varnothing\)
:rem 129
\(53 \emptyset\) GOSUB2øøø
:rem 218
\(54 \emptyset\) FORI=1TO6: POKEAD+I-1,A(I) :NEXT: rem \(8 \emptyset\)
\(55 \varnothing \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+6:\) IFAD<ETHEN \(31 \varnothing\) :rem 212
56 GOTO71ø :rem 108
\(57 \varnothing \mathrm{~N}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Z}=\varnothing \quad\) :rem 88
580 PRINT"E + 크"; :rem 79
581 GETAS:IFAS=""THEN581
: rem 95
585 PRINTCHRS (2Ø);:A=ASC(AS):IFA=130RA=44 ORA \(=32\) THEN \(67 \varnothing\)
:rem 229
590 IFA \(>128\) THENN \(=-\) A: RETURN :rem 137
\(6 \varnothing\) IFA<>2 6 THEN \(63 \varnothing\) :rem 1 \(\varnothing\)
610 GOSUB690:IFI=1ANDT=44THENN=-1:PRINT"
\{LEFT\} \{LEFT\}";:GOTO69ø :rem 172
620 GOTO57ø
:rem 109
\(63 \emptyset\) IFA \(<480\) RA \(>57\) THEN \(58 \emptyset\)
:rem 105
\(64 \emptyset\) PRINTAS; : \(N=N^{*} 1 \varnothing+A-48\) :rem \(1 \varnothing 6\)
65 (FN> 255 THEN \(A=2 \varnothing: G O S U B 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: G O T O 6 \emptyset \emptyset\)
:rem 229
\(660 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1\) : IFZ < 3THEN58 \(\varnothing\)
: rem 71
\(67 \varnothing\) IFZ \(=\varnothing\) THENGOSUB1øøø: GOTO57ø :rem 114
\(68 \emptyset\) PRINT",";:RETURN :rem 240
\(690 \operatorname{So}=\operatorname{PEEK}(2 \emptyset 9)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(21 \varnothing)+\operatorname{PEEK}(211)\)
:rem 149
692 FORI \(=1\) TO3:T=PEEK (S\%-I) :rem 68
695 IFT < > 44ANDT < > 58THENPOKES\% - I, 32: NEXT
:rem 205
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINTLEFT ("\{3 LEFT\}",I-1);:RETURN
:rem 7
\(71 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\left.{ }^{\{C L R}\right\}\) \{RVS \}*** SAVE ***\{3 DOWN \}" :rem 236
\(72 \varnothing\) INPUT" \(\{D O W N\}\) FILENAME"; FS :rem 228 \(73 \emptyset\) PRINT : PRINT" \(\{\overline{2}\) DOWN \} \{RVS \(\}\) T\{OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISK: (T/D)" - rem 228
\(74 \emptyset\) GETAS: \(\overline{\mathrm{I} F A}\langle<>\mathrm{T}\) "ANDĀSく>"D"THEN74Ø
: rem 36
\(750 \mathrm{DV}=1-7 *(\mathrm{~A} \$=" \mathrm{D} "):\) IFDV=8THENF \(\$=\) "Ø: " \(+\mathrm{F} \$\)
:rem 158
\(76 \emptyset \mathrm{~T} \$=\mathrm{FS}: \mathrm{ZK}=\operatorname{PEEK}(53)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(54)-\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{T} \$\) ): POKE782, ZK/256
:rem 3
762 POKE781,ZK-PEEK (782)*256:POKE780, LEN ( T\$):SYS65469
:rem 109
763 POKE78Ø, 1:POKE781,DV:POKE782,1:SYS654 66 :rem 69
765 POKE \(254, \mathrm{~S} / 256\) : POKE253,S-PEEK (254)*256 : POKE78ø, \(253 \quad\) :rem 12
766 POKE782,E/256: POKE781,E-PEEK (782)*256 :SYS65496
: rem 124
\(77 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(783)\) AND1)OR(ST AND191)THEN78Ø
775 PRINT" \(\{\) DOWN\} DONE.": END
:rem 111
:rem 106
\(78 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\{\) DOWN\} \(\bar{E} R R O R\) ON SAVE. \(\{2\) SPACES \(\} T\) RY AGAIN. ": IF \(\bar{F} V=1\) THEN \(\overline{7} 2 \emptyset \quad:\) rem \(17 \overline{1}\)
781 OPEN15,8,15:INPUT\#15,E1\$,E2\$:PRINTE1\$ ;E2\$:CLOSE15:GOTO72ø :rem 1ø3
782 GOTO72ø :rem 115
845 POKE78ø, 1: POKE781,DV:POKE782,1:SYS654 66
1 Øøø REM BELL TONE :rem 250
1 Øø1 POKE36878,15: POKE36874,19ø :rem \(2 ø 6\)
1 Øø2 FORW=1TO3øø: NEXTW :rem 117
1øø3 POKE36878, ø: POKE36874, ø:RETURN
:rem 74
\(2 ø \varnothing \emptyset\) REM BELL SOUND :rem 78
2 øø1 FORW=15TOøSTEP-1: POKE36878,W: POKE368 76,240:NEXTW
:rem 22
\(2 ø ø 2\) POKE36876, \(\varnothing:\) RETURN
:rem 119

\section*{Program 2: cut-off!-vic Version}
```

6063 : ø32, ø81, ø25, 076,181, 023, ø81 $6 \varnothing 69$ : $173, \varnothing 66, \varnothing \varnothing 3, \varnothing 24,105, \varnothing \varnothing 1, \varnothing 41$ 6075 : 141, ø66, øø3,173, ø67, øø3,128 $6 \emptyset 81$ : 105, øøø,141, ø67, øø3,174,171 $6 \varnothing 87$ : ø6ø, øø $0, \varnothing 32, \varnothing 2 \varnothing, \varnothing 27,169,254$
$6 \varnothing 93$ : øø1,141, ø65, øø3, Ø32, Ø78, 013

```

6099
6105
6111
6117
173, ø68, øø3,201, øø0,240,146
6123 : ø8ø,173, Ø69, øø3,2Ø1, Øøø,249
6129 : 24ø, Ø73, ø32, ø97, Ø24, ø32,227
6135 : Ø92, ø28, 076,181, ø23, ø32,167
6141 : Ø29, ø27,169, øøø,141, Ø65,172
6147 : Øø \(3, \varnothing 32,227, \varnothing 27,162, \varnothing \emptyset \varnothing, 198\)
6153 : 161,247,2ø1, ø32,240, Ø32,154
6159 : ø32, ø29, ø27, ø32,143, Ø29, Ø51
6165 : ø \(32, \varnothing 9 \emptyset, \varnothing 26,173, \varnothing 68, \varnothing \emptyset 3,157\)
6171 : 2ø1, øøø,240, ø29,173, ø69,227
6177 : øø3,2ø1, øøø,24ø, ø22, ø32,ø19
6183 : ø97, ø24, ø \(32, \varnothing 92, \varnothing 28, \varnothing 76,132\)
6189 : 181, Ø23, ø32, ø29, Ø27,173,254
6195 : ø31,145, ø41,ø32,24ø, øø6, ø34
\(62 \emptyset 1\) : ø76,181, ø23, ø76, øø7, ø29,193
\(62 \varnothing 7\) : 173, ø31,145, ø41, ø32,240,213
\(6213: 249,162,25 \emptyset, \varnothing 32,020,027,041\)
6219 : 173, Ø31,145, Ø41, ø32,2ø8,193
\(6225: 249,173, \varnothing 31,145, \varnothing 41, \varnothing 32,240\)
6231 : 240, 249, 162, 250, ø \(32, \varnothing 2 \varnothing, \varnothing 16\)
6237 : ø27, ø76,181, Ø23,169,147,2ø4
6243 : \(032,210,255,169,025,141,163\)
6249 : \(015,144,162, \varnothing 0 \emptyset, 169,160,243\)
6255 : 157, øøø, ø3ø,169,øøø,157,112
6261 : øøø,15ø,232,224, ø22,2ø8,185
6267 : 241,162, øбø,169,16б,157,244
6273 : 228, ø31,169,øøø,157,228,174
6279 : 151, 232, 224, ø22,2ø8,241,189
6285 : 169, øøø,133,253,169, 030,127
6291 : 133,254,169, ø00,133,251, 063
6297 : 169, 150, 133, 252, 162, ø00, 251
\(6303: 169,160,160, \varnothing 0 \emptyset, 145,253,022\)
6309 : 169, øøø,145,251,160, ø21,143
\(6315: 169,160,145,253,169, \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset, \varnothing 43\)
6321 : 145, 251, ø24, 165, 253,1ø5, Ø96
6327 : 022,133,253,165,254,105,091
6333 : øøø,133,254, ø24,165,251,248
6339 : 105, Ø22,133,251,165,252,ø99
6345 : \(105, \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset, 133,252,232,224,123\)
6351 : ø23,2ø8,2ø5,169, øø4,162,21ø
6357 : Øø7,157, øøø,15ø,232,224,215
6363 : ø15,2ø8,248,162, øøø,189, Ø17
6369 : \(072, \varnothing 25,24 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing 6,157, \varnothing \varnothing 7,22 \varnothing\)
6375 : ø 3 , \(232,2 \varnothing 8,245,169, \varnothing \varnothing 6, \varnothing 97\)
\(6381: 141,248,15 \emptyset, 169, \varnothing 02,141, \varnothing 64\)
6387 : øø1,151,169, ø81,141,248, 01ø
6393 : ø30,169, ø87,141, ø01, ø31,196
6399 : 169, øøø,141, Ø66,øø3,141,øø7
6405 : \(067, \varnothing \varnothing 3,169, \varnothing \varnothing 7,141,075,211\)
6411 : øø \(3,169, \varnothing 2 \emptyset, 141, \varnothing 74, \varnothing \emptyset 3,165\)
6417 : 169, øø1,141, ø7б, øø3,169, ø58
6423 : ø31,141, ø71, øø3,169,248,174
6429 : 141, ø72, øø3,169, ø30,141, ø73
6435 : \(073, \varnothing \varnothing 3, \varnothing 24,162\), øøø,16ø,2ø1 6441 : øø \(2, \varnothing 32,24 \varnothing, 255,174, \varnothing 61, \varnothing 37\)
6447 : øø \(3,173, \varnothing 62, \varnothing \varnothing 3, \varnothing 32,2 ø 5, \varnothing 13\)
6453 : 221, ø24,162, øøø,160, ø16,124
6459 : ø \(32,24 \emptyset, 255,174, \varnothing 63, \varnothing \varnothing 3, \varnothing 58\)
6465 : 173, , \(64, \varnothing 03, \emptyset 32,205,221,251\)
6471 : \(096,131,149,148,173,143,143\)
6477 : \(134,134,161, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 169, \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset, 163\)
6483 : \(141, \varnothing 61, \varnothing 03,141, \varnothing 62, \varnothing \varnothing 3,238\)
6489 : 141, ø63, øø3,141, ø64, øø3,248
6495 : 169, ø81,141, \(077, \varnothing \emptyset 3,169,223\)
6501 : ø87,141, ø76, ø03, ø32, 097,025
6507 : ø \(24,169, ø \emptyset 4,162, \varnothing \emptyset 2,157,113\)
6513 : \(154,150,232,224, \varnothing 20,2 \varnothing 8, \varnothing 77\)
: 248, 162, øø2,157,198,150, ø12 \(: 232,224, \varnothing 2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing 8,248,141,174\) : \(018,151,162, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 189,052,191\) \(: ø 26,24 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing 6,157,156, \varnothing 3 \varnothing, 24 \varnothing\) : 232,2ø8,245,162,øøø,189,155 : ø71, ø26,24ø, øø6,157,2øø, ø81 : ø30,232,2ø8,245,169,ø48,063 \(: 141, \varnothing 6 \emptyset, \varnothing \varnothing 3,141, \varnothing 18, \varnothing 31, \varnothing 43\) \(: 162,1 \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 32, \varnothing 2 \varnothing, \varnothing 27,173,169\) : Ø31,145, ø41,ø12,2ø1, øø8, Ø99 \(: 240, \varnothing 33,2 \varnothing 1, \varnothing \varnothing 4,24 \varnothing, \varnothing 1 \varnothing, 139\) : 173, ø31,145, ø41, ø32,240, ø79 : ø63, ø76,167, ø25,173, ø6ø,243 : øø3, ø56,233,øø1,2ø1,ø47,226 : 240, ø28,141, ø60, øø3,141, ø48 : ø18, ø31, ø76,167, ø25,173,187 : ø6ø, øø3, Ø24,1ø5, øø1,2ø1, ø97 : Ø58,24ø, ø2ø,141, Ø6ø, ø03,231 \(: 141,018,031,076,167,025,173\) : 169, ø57,141, ø60, øø3,141, ø36 : ø18,ø31,ø76,167,ø25,169,213 : ø48,141, ø6ø, øø3,141, ø18,144 : Ø31, 076,167, ø25,173, ø31,242 : 145, ø41, ø32, 240, 249, 162,1ø2 \(: 25 \emptyset, \varnothing 32, \varnothing 20, \varnothing 27,173, \boxed{6} 0,057\) : øø3, ø56, 233, Ø48,170,169,18ø : ø50,141, ø6ø, øø3,224, øøø,241 \(: 240, \varnothing 13,173, \varnothing 6 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing 3,056,058\) : 233, øø5,141, ø60, øø3,2ø2,163 : ø76, ø23, ø26, ø32, ø97, ø24, ø59 : 169, ø1ø,141, Ø68, Ø03,141, Ø63 : ø69, øø3, ø96, ø13, ø15, ø22,,011 : øø5, ø32, ø19, ø2ø, øø9, øø3,143 : ø11, ø32, ø21, \(016, \varnothing 47, ~ ø \varnothing 4,192\) : Ø15, ø23, ø14, øøø, ø2ø, ø15,154 : ø 32,ø16, øø9,øø3,ø11,ø32,176 : øø4, øø9, øø6, øø6, øø9, øø3,116 \(:\) : \(21, \varnothing 12, \varnothing 2 \varnothing, \varnothing 25, \varnothing ø \varnothing, 173, \varnothing 8 \emptyset\) \(: \varnothing 7 \emptyset, \varnothing \varnothing 3,2 ø 5, \varnothing 72, \varnothing \varnothing 3,24 \varnothing, 172\) : øø \(0, \varnothing 76,23 \varnothing, \varnothing 26,173, \varnothing 71,164\) : øø3,2ø5, ø73, øø3,2ø8,121,2ø4 \(: 173, \varnothing 75, \varnothing 03,174, \varnothing 74, \varnothing 03,099\) \(: 2 \varnothing 1, \varnothing 14,24 \varnothing, \varnothing 12,2 \varnothing 1, \varnothing \varnothing 7, \varnothing 22\) \(: 24 \varnothing, \varnothing 15,201, \varnothing 13,24 \varnothing, 018, \varnothing 8 \emptyset\) : 2ø1, ø11,24ø, ø21,224, ø44,1øø \(=24 \varnothing, \varnothing 24,076,23 \varnothing, \varnothing 26,224,185\) : ø2ø, 24ø, ø17, ø76,23ø, ø26,236 : 224, ø12,24ø, ø1ø, \(076,23 \varnothing, 169\) \(: \varnothing 26,224, \varnothing 21,24 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing 3, \varnothing 76,229\) \(: 23 \varnothing, \varnothing 26,173, \varnothing 61, \varnothing \varnothing 3, \varnothing 24,162\) : 1ø9, ø66, øø3,141, Ø61, øø3, ø34 : 173, ø62, øø3,105, øøø,141,141 : ø62,øø3,173, ø67,øø3,ø24,251 \(: 109, \varnothing 62, \varnothing 03,141, \boxed{62, \varnothing \varnothing 3, \varnothing 49}\) \(: 174, \varnothing 68, \varnothing \varnothing 3,2 \varnothing 2,142, \varnothing 68, \varnothing 76\) : øø3,173, ø63, øø3, ø24,1ø9, ø56 : Ø66,øø3,141,ø63,øø3,173,136 : Ø64, øø3,1ø5,øøø,141, Ø64, ø7ø : Øø3,173, ø67, øø3, Ø24,1ø9, ø78 : 064, ø03,141, 064, ø03,174,154 : ø69, øø3,2ø2,142, ø69, øø3,199 : Ø96,173, ø65, øø3, ø1ø,17ø,234 : 189, ø61, øø3, Ø24,109, ø66,175 : øø3,157, ø61, øø3,189, Ø62,2ø4 : øø3,105, øøø,157, Ø62, ø03, ø65 : 173, ø67, øø3, ø24,125, ø62,195 : øø3,157, ø62, øø3,174, ø65,211 : øø3,189, ø68, øø3, 056,233, ø49 : øø1,157, ø68, øø3, ø96,160,244 : øøø, 2øø, 2ø8,253,2ø2,2ø8, ø68 : 248, 096, 174, Ø65, øø3,188, 033

6945
247,01,138,010,170,181,099 , 6957 : 157, ø71, øø3,152,129,247, ø36 6963 : \(181,248,024,105,120,149,11 \varnothing\) 6969 : 248,224, øø2,2ø8, ø08,169,148 6975 : øø6, 129,247, ø32,18ø, Ø29,174 6981 : \(096,169, \varnothing \varnothing 2,129,247, \varnothing 32,232\) 6987 : 18ø, ø29, ø96,162,127,142,043 6993 : \(034,145,173,032,145,041,139\) 6999 : 128, 074, 074,141, 078, 0ø3, 073 \(7 \emptyset 05: 162,255,142,034,145,173,236\) \(7 \emptyset 11\) : Ø31,145, ø41, Ø28, Ø13, 078,179 \(7 \emptyset 17\) : Øø3, Ø74, Ø74,174, Ø65, øø3,242 \(7 \emptyset 23\) : 2ø1, ø14,24ø, ø18,2ø1,øø7, ø24 \(7 ø 29\) : 240, ø38,2ø1, Ø13,240, Ø58, 139 7035 : 201, 011,240,078,189,074,148 7041 : Ø0 \(0,076,111,027,157,074,065\) 7047 : øø3,138, Ø10,170, Ø56,189,189 7053 : \(070,003,233,022,149,247,097\) \(7 \emptyset 59\) : 189, ø71, øø3,233, øøø,149, ø24 7065 : 248, 076, 226, Ø27,157, Ø74,193 \(7 \emptyset 71\) : øø3,138, ø1ø,170, Ø24,189,181 \(7 \emptyset 77\) : \(07 \emptyset, \varnothing 03,105, \varnothing 01,149,247,228\) \(7 \emptyset 83\) : 189, ø71, øø3,105, øø0,149,176 \(7 ø 89\) : 248, ø76, 226, Ø27,157, 074,217 \(7 \varnothing 95\) : Øø3,138, ø1ø,170,024,189,2ø5 7101 : \(\varnothing 7 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing 3,1 \varnothing 5, \varnothing 22,149,247, \varnothing 17\) 7107 : 189, ø71, ø03,105, øø0,149,2øø 7113 : 248, 076, 226, 027,157, 074,241 7119 : Øø \(3,138,010,170,056,189, \varnothing ø 5\) 7125 : \(070, \emptyset \emptyset 3,233,001,149,247,148\) 7131 : 189, Ø71, Ø03,233,øø0,149, ø96 7137 : 248, ø96,174, 065, 003,165,208 7143 : 197,2ø1, ø12,24ø, ø18,201, 076 7149 : Ø21,240, ø38,201, Ø44,24ø,253 7155 : \(058,2 \emptyset 1, \varnothing 2 \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, \varnothing 78,189, \varnothing \emptyset 5\) 7161 : \(074, \varnothing \emptyset 3, \varnothing 76,232, \varnothing 27,157, \varnothing 5 \emptyset\) 7167 : \(074,003,138,010,170,056,194\) 7173 : 189, ø7ø, øø3,233, ø22,149,159 7179 : 247,189, ø71, øø3,233, øøø, 242 \(7185: 149,248,076,091,028,157,254\) 7191 : \(\varnothing 74, \varnothing \varnothing 3,138, \varnothing 10,17 \varnothing, \varnothing 24,186\) 7197 : 189, ø7ø, øø3,105, øø1,149, ø34 \(72 \varnothing 3\) : 247,189, ø71, øø3,1ø5, øøø,138 \(7209: 149,248,076,091,028,157,022\) 7215 : \(\varnothing 74, \varnothing \varnothing 3,138, \varnothing 1 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing, \varnothing 24,21 \varnothing\) 7221 : 189, 070, 003,105, 022,149,079 7227 : 247,189, Ø71, øø3,1ø5, Øøø,162 \(7233: 149,248, \varnothing 76,091,028,157,046\) 7239 : ø74, øø3,138, ø1ø,17ø, Ø56, ø1ø 7245 : 189, ø7ø, øø3,233, øø1,149,21ø 7251 : 247,189, ø71, øø3,233, øøø, ø58 7257 : 149, 248, ø96,162, øøø,189,165 7263 : 231, ø28,24ø, øø6,157,159,148 7269 : Ø 3 , \(232,2 \emptyset 8,245,162, \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset, 21 \varnothing\) 7275 : 189, 244, ø28, 24ø, øø6, 157,2ø3 7281 : 2ø3, ø3ø, 232,2ø8,245,162,169 7287 : øøø,189, øøø, Ø29,24ø, øø6, Ø71 7293 : 157, ø54, ø31, 232,2ø8,245, ø28 7299 : 162, øøø,189, øøø, Ø29,240,239 7305 : øø6,157, ø64, ø31,232,208, ø67 7311 : 245, 169, øø4,162, øøø,157,112 7317 : 155,150, 232, 224, 020, 208, 114 7323 : 248,162, øøø,157,199,150, ø47 7329 : 232,224, ø2ø,208,248,162,231 7335 : Øøø,157, Ø53,151,232,224,216 7341 : ø2ø,2ø8,248, ø24,162, ø14, ø81 7347 : 160, ø08, ø32,240,255,174, Ø24 7353 : Ø69, øø3,169, øøø, Ø32,2ø5,151 7359 : 221, ø24,162, ø14,160,ø18, ø22 7365 : Ø32,240,255,174, ø68, ø03,2ø1

7371 : 169, øøø, ø32,2ø5,221,173,235 7377 : Ø31,145, Ø41, Ø32,208,249,147 7383 : \(173,031,145,041,032,240,109\) 7389 : 249, 162, øøø, ø32, Ø2ø, Ø27,199 7395 : \(032, \varnothing 97, \varnothing 24, \varnothing 96, \varnothing 16, \varnothing 18,254\) 7401 : \(\varnothing \emptyset 5, \varnothing 19, \varnothing 19, \varnothing 32, \varnothing 02, \varnothing 21, \varnothing 75\) \(74 \varnothing 7\) : \(\varnothing 20, \varnothing 2 \varnothing, \varnothing 15, \varnothing 14, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 2 \varnothing, \varnothing 72\) 7413 : Ø15, ø32, øø3, Ø15, Ø14, ø2ø, ø88 7419 : øø9, ø14, ø21, øø5, øøø, ø12, ø56 7425 : \(0 \varnothing 9, \varnothing 22, \varnothing 05,019,061, \varnothing \varnothing 0,117\) 7431 : Ø32, ø97, ø24,162,øøø,189,255 7437 : 106, Ø29,24б, øб6,157,160,199 7443 : \(030,232,208,245,162\), øøø,128 7449 : 189, 116, ø29, 24ø, Øø6, 157,25ø 7455 : 2ø3, ø3ø, 232,2ø8,245,162, ø87
7461 : \(\varnothing \varnothing \emptyset, 189,129,029,24 \emptyset, \varnothing 06,118\)
7467 : 157, ø56, ø31,232,2ø8,245,2ø4
7473 : 169, Øø4,162, øøø,157,155,184
7479 : 150,232,224, ø20,208,248,113
7485 : 162, øøб,157,199,150,232,193
7491 : 224, ø2ø,2ø8,248,162,øøø,161
7497 : 157, 053,151,232,224, ø20,142
7503 : 2ø8, 248,173, ø31,145, 041,157
7509 : \(032,208,249,173,031,145,155\)
7515 : Ø41, Ø32,24ø,249,162,250,041
7521 : ø \(32, \varnothing 20, \varnothing 27, \varnothing 32, \varnothing 81, \varnothing 25, \varnothing 58\)
7527 : ø76,181, ø23, øø7, Øø1,ø13,148
7533 : øø5, ø32, Ø15, Ø22, Ø05, Ø18,2ø6
7539 : øøø, Ø16,018, Ø05,019,019,192
7545 : \(032, \varnothing 02,021,020,02 \emptyset, 015,231\)
7551 : ø14, øøø, ø2ø, ø15, ø \(32, \varnothing 16,224\)
7557 : Ø12, øø1, ø25, ø32, øø1, øø7,211
7563 : øø1, øø9, ø14, øøø,169,22ø, ø4ø
7569 : 141, ø13,144,169, ø15,141,øøø
7575 : Ø14,144,162,øøø, ø32,ø2ø, Ø11
7581 : Ø27,173, Ø14,144, Ø56,233,036
7587 : øø1,141, ø14,144,162,1øø,213
7593 : Ø32, Ø2ø, Ø27,2ø1, Øøø,2ø8,145
7599 : 238,141, ø13,144, ø96,173,212
7605 : ø65, øø3,2ø1, øøø,240, ø22,2øø
7611 : 169,2ø0,141,012,144,169,254
7617 : 015,141,014,144,174,060,229
7623 : øø3, ø32,ø2ø, ø27,169,øøø,194
7629 : 141, Ø12,144,096,169,180,179
7635 : 141, ø12,144,169,015,141, ø65
7641 : Ø14,144,174, Ø60, Ø03, Ø32,132
7647 : ø2ø, Ø27,169, øøø,141, Ø12, ø8ø
7653 : 144, Ø96, ø13, Ø13,013,013,ø09

\section*{Program 3: Cut-OfF! 64 Version}

49152 : Ø32, 2øø, 193, 076, Ø06, 192, 187 49158 : 173, ø66, øø3, 024,105, øø1,122 49164 : 141, Ø66, øø3,173, Ø67, Øø3,2ø9 49170 : 105, øøø, 141, Ø67, øø3,174,252 49176 : Ø6ø, øø \(3, \varnothing 32,145,195,169,116\) 49182 : øø1,141, Ø65, øø3,ø32,2ø3,219 49188 : 195, 162, øø2,161,247,201,236 49194 : Ø32,240, Ø32, Ø32,154,195,215 492ø0 : Ø32,119,197, ø32,215,194,069 \(492 \varnothing 6\) : 173, ø68, øø3,2ø1, øøø,24ø,227 49212 : Ø83,173, Ø69, øø3,201, øøø, ø77 \(49218: 240, \varnothing 76, \varnothing 32,190,192, \varnothing 32, \varnothing 6 \emptyset\) 49224 : \(074,196,076, \varnothing \varnothing 6,192, \varnothing 32,136\) 4923 : \(154,195,169\), øøб,141, ø65, ø34 49236 : øø3, ø32,2ø3,195,162, øøø,167 49242 : 161, 247, 2ø1, Ø32,240, 032,235 49248 : \(032,154,195, ø 32,119,197,057\) 49254 : Ø32, 215,194,173, Ø68, øø3, Ø19 \(4926 \varnothing\) : 2ø1, øøø,24ø, ø32,173, Ø69, ø55 49266 : øø \(3,2 \emptyset 1, \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset, 24 \emptyset, \varnothing 25, \varnothing 32,1 \varnothing 3\)

49272 49278 49284 49290 49296 49302 49308 49314 49320 49326 49332 49338 : 49344 49350 49356 : 49362 49368 49374 49380 49386 49392 49398 49404 49410 49416 49422 49428 49434 49440 49446 49452 49458 49464 49470 49476 49482 49488 49494

\section*{49500} 49506 49512

\section*{49518}

\section*{49524}

4953ø

\section*{49536}

49542
49548
49554 49560 49566 49572 49578

49590

\section*{49596}

49602 49608

\section*{49614} \(4962 \varnothing\) 49626 49632 49638 49644 49650 49656 49662 49668 49674 \(4968 \emptyset\) 49686
: 190, 192, Ø32, ø74,196, ø76,112 : øø6,192, ø32,154,195,173,11ø : øø1,22ø, Ø45, øøø,22ø, 041,147 : ø16,24ø, øø6, ø76, øø6,192,162 \(: 076,251,196,173,001,220,037\) : ø45, øøø, 22ø, ø41, ø16, 24ø, 2øø \(: 246,162,250,032,145,195,162\) \(: 173, \varnothing \varnothing 1,22 \varnothing, \varnothing 45, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 22 \varnothing, \varnothing 53\) : ø41, Ø16, 2ø8,246,173, ø01,ø85 \(: 22 \varnothing, \varnothing 45, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 22 \varnothing, \varnothing 41, \varnothing 16,2 \varnothing 4\) \(: 240,246,162,250, \varnothing 32,145,231\) \(: 195,076,006,192,169,147,203\) : ø 32, 21ø, 255, 169, 015, 141, 246 : ø33,2ø8,169, øø5,141, ø32,ø18 : 2ø8, 162, øøø,169,160,157, ø36 : øøø, øø4,169, øøø,157, øøø, ø28 \(: 216,232,224,040,208,241,097\) : 162, øøø,169,160,157,192, ø38 : øø7,169, øøø,157,192,219,2ø4 \(: 232,224, \varnothing 40,2 ø 8,241,169,068\) : øøø,133,253,169, Øø4,133,164 \(: 254,169\), øøø,133,251,169, 198 \(: 216,133,252,162\), , øø,169,160 \(: 160,160\), øøø,145,253,169,121 : øøø,145,251,16ø, ø39,169, øø4 \(: 160,145,253,169\), , øб, 145,118 : 251, ø24, 165, 253, 105, ø40, ø90 \(: 133,253,165,254,105,000,168\) \(: 133,254,024,165,251,105,196\) : ø40,133,251,165,252,105,216 : øøø,133,252,232,224, ø25,142 \(: 2 ø 8,2 ø 5,169, \varnothing 12,162, \varnothing 16, \varnothing 54\) : 157, øøø, 216, 232, 224, 024, 141 \(: 208,248,169,131,141,016,207\) : øø4,169,149,141, ø17, øø4, ø4ø \(: 169,148,141, \varnothing 18\), øø4,169,211 \(: 173,141, ø 19, ø 04,169,143,217\) : 141, , \(2 \varnothing, ~ ø \varnothing 4,169,134,141,183\) : Ø21, øø4, 141, ø22, øø4, 169, 197 \(: 161,141,023,004,169,006,090\) : 141, 199, 217, 169, øø2, 141, 205 \(: 209,217,169,081,141,199,1 \varnothing 2\) : øø5,169, ø87,141,2ø9, øø5,22ø : 169, øøø, 141, ø66, øø3,141,13ø : ø67, ø03,169, ø07,141, 075, ø78 :øø3,169, ø11,141, ø74, øø3, ø23 \(: 169,209,141, \varnothing 7 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing 3,169,133\) : øø5,141, ø71, øø3,169,199,222 : 141, ø72, øø3,169, øø5,141,171 : ø73, øø3,169,152, ø32,21ø, ø29 \(: 255, \varnothing 24,162, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 16 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing 7, \varnothing \varnothing 4\) : ø32,24ø, 255,174, ø61, øø3,167 : 173, ø62, øø3, ø32, 2ø5,189, ø72 : ø24,162, øøø,16ø, ø29, ø32, ø77 \(: 24 \varnothing, 255,174, \varnothing 63, \varnothing \varnothing 3,173, \varnothing 72\)
: ø64, øø3, ø32, 2ø5, 189, ø96, ø15 :169, øøø,141, ø61, øø3,141,2ø3 : ø62, øø3,141, ø63,øø3,141,1ø7 : 064, ø03,169,081,141,077,235 : øø3,169, ø87,141, ø76, øø3,185 : Ø32,19ø,192,169, 012,162,213 : øø9, 157, 240, 216, 232, 224, ø28 : ø3ø, 2ø8, 248, 162, øø9, 157, ø26 : ø64, 217, 232, 224, ø3ø, 2ø8, 193 \(: 248,141,163,217,162\), , ø0, 155 \(: 189,171,194,240,006,157,187\) : 249, øø4, 232, 2ø8, 245, 162, ø8ø : øøø,189,193,194,240, øø6, ø64 \(: 157,073,005,232,208,245,168\) : 169, ø48,141, ø60, øø3,141,ø72

49692 49698 49704 49710 49716 49722
\(: 173, \varnothing 60, \varnothing 03, \varnothing 56,233, \varnothing 01, \varnothing 72\) 49728 : 201, Ø47,240, ø28,141, Ø60, Ø13 49734 : øø \(3,141,163, \varnothing \varnothing 5, \varnothing 76, \varnothing 3 \varnothing, 232\) 49740 : 194, 173, Ø60, Øø3, Ø24,105,123 49746 : \(0 \emptyset 1,201, \emptyset 58,24 \varnothing, \emptyset 20,141,231\) 49752 : Ø60, øø3,141,163, Ø05, Ø76, Ø24 49758 : Ø30, 194, 169, Ø57,141, Ø60, 233 49764 : øø \(3,141,163,005,076, \varnothing 3 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing 6\) 49770 : 194, 169, ø48, 141, ø60, øø3,2ø9 49776 : 141, 163, øø5, 076, 030,194,2ø9 49782 : 173, øø1, 22ø, ø41, ø16,24ø, ø41 49788 : 249, 162, 250, ø32,145,195,133 \(49788: 249,162,250,032,145,195,133\)
\(49794: 173, \emptyset 6 \emptyset, \varnothing \emptyset 3, \emptyset 56,233, \varnothing 48,191\) \(4980 \emptyset: 17 \emptyset, 169, \varnothing 5 \emptyset, 141, \varnothing 60, \varnothing \emptyset 3,217\) \(498 \varnothing 6\) : 224, øøø, 24ø, ø13,173, ø6ø, ø84 49812 : \(0 \emptyset 3,056,233,005,141,060,134\) 49818 : øø \(2,202,076,142,194,032,035\) 49824 : 190,192,169, Ø10,141, Ø68, 162 \(4983 \emptyset: ø \emptyset 3,141, \varnothing 69, \varnothing ø 3, \varnothing 96, \varnothing 13,235\) 49836 : \(015, \varnothing 22, \varnothing 05,032, \varnothing 10,015, \varnothing 15\) 49842 : Ø25, Ø19, ø2ø, øø9, øø3, Ø11, øø9 \(49848: \varnothing 32, \varnothing 21, \varnothing 16,047, \varnothing 04, \varnothing 15,063\) 49854 : ø \(23, \varnothing 14, \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset, \varnothing 2 \emptyset, \varnothing 15, \varnothing 32, \varnothing 38\) 49860 : øø3, øø8, Ø15, Ø15, 019, Ø05, øø5 49866 : Ø32, Ø19, Ø11, Øø9, Ø12, Ø12, ø41 49872 : Ø32, ø12, øø5, Ø22, øø5, ø12, ø4ø 49878 : Øøø,173, Ø7Ø, Øø3,205, Ø72,225 49884 : øø \(3,24 \emptyset, \varnothing \emptyset 3, \varnothing 76, \emptyset 99,195, \varnothing 68\) 49890 : 173, ø71, øø3,2ø5, Ø73, øø3,242 49896 : \(208,121,173,075,003,174,218\) \(499 \emptyset 2\) : ø74, øø3,2ø1, Ø14,24ø, Ø12,014 \(499 \varnothing 8\) : 2ø1, øø7,24ø, Ø15,201, Ø13, 153 \(49914: 24 \varnothing, \emptyset 18,2 \emptyset 1, \varnothing 11,24 \varnothing, \varnothing 21,213\)
\(4992 \emptyset: 224, \varnothing 13,240, \varnothing 24, \varnothing 76,099,164\) \(4992 \emptyset: 224, \varnothing 13,24 \varnothing, \varnothing 24, \varnothing 76, \varnothing 99,164\) 49926 : 195, 224, ø11,24ø, ø17, ø76, øø1 49932 : \(099,195,224,014,240,010,026\) 49938 : \(076,099,195,224,007,240, \varnothing 91\) 49944 : \(003,076,099,195,173,061,119\) \(4995 \emptyset\) : øø \(3, \varnothing 24,109, \varnothing 66, \varnothing 03,141,12 \varnothing\) 49956 : 061 , ø03,173, Ø62, Ø03,105,187 49962 : \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 141,062, \varnothing \varnothing 3,173,067,232\) 49968 : øø \(3, \varnothing 24,1 \varnothing 9, \varnothing 62, \varnothing \emptyset 3,141,134\) 49974 : Ø62, øø3,174, Ø68, Ø03,2ø2, Ø54
 49986 : Ø24,109, ø66, Øø3,141, ø63,216 49992 : Ø0 3,173,064,003,105,000,164 49998 : 141, Ø64, Ø03,173, Ø67, Ø03, Ø17 50øø4 : ø24,109, ø64, øø3,141, ø64,233 5øø1ø : øø3,174, ø69, øø3,202,142,171 \(5 \varnothing \emptyset 16\) : Ø69,øø3,ø96,173,ø65, Øø3,249 \(5 \emptyset \emptyset 22\) : Ø1ø,17ø,189, ø61,øø3, Ø24, ø47 \(5 \emptyset \emptyset 28: 109, \varnothing 66, \varnothing \varnothing 3,157, \varnothing 61, \varnothing \varnothing 3,251\) \(5 \emptyset \emptyset 34: 189, \varnothing 62, \varnothing \emptyset 3,1 \varnothing 5, \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset, 157,118\) 5øø40 : ø62, øø3,173, Ø67,øø3, ø24,196 \(5 ø 046: 125, \varnothing 62, \varnothing 03,157, \varnothing 62, \varnothing \emptyset 3, \varnothing 26\) 5øø52:174, ø65, øø3,189, Ø68, øø3,122 50058 : Ø56,233, ø01,157, Ø68, Øø3,144
 \(5 \emptyset \emptyset 7 \emptyset: 2 \emptyset 2,2 \emptyset 8,248,096,174,065,119\) 50076 : øø \(3,188,076,0 \emptyset 3,138,010,062\) \(50082: 170,181,247,157,070,003,222\) \(50082: 17 \emptyset, 181,247,157,070,003,222\)
\(5 \emptyset \emptyset 88: 181,248,157,071, \emptyset 03,152,212\) \(50094: 129,247,181,248,024,105,084\) 5ø1ø0 : 212,149,248,224, øø2,2ø8,199 50106 : øø8,169, øø6,129,247, ø32, øø9 \(50112: 17 \emptyset, 197,096,169,002,129,187\)
\(: 163, \varnothing 05,162,100,032,145,123\) : 195, 173, ø01, 220, 041, 015,167 : 2ø1, ø14,24ø, ø33,2ø1, ø13,23ø : 240, 010,173, ø01,220, 041,219 : Ø16,24ø, ø63, ø76, ø30,194,159 \(141,163, \varnothing \emptyset 5, \varnothing 76, \varnothing 3 \emptyset, 194,209\) \(: 170,169, \varnothing 5 \emptyset, 141,060,003,217\)
\(: 224, ø ø \emptyset, 24 \emptyset, \varnothing 13,173, \varnothing 6 \emptyset, ø 84\) : Ø0 \(3,141,069,003,096,013,235\) : \(000,173,070,003,205,072,225\) \(: 109,066,003,157,061,003,251\) \(: 125,062,003,157,062,003,026\)

50118 50124 50130 :ø07,240,038,201,013,240,187 50142 : \(058,201,011,240,078,189,231\) 50148 : \(074, \varnothing 03,076,211,195,157,176\) 50154 : \(074, \varnothing 03,138, \varnothing 10,170,056,173\) \(50160: 189,07 \emptyset, \varnothing 03,233,040,149,156\) \(50166: 247,189, ø 71, \varnothing \emptyset 3,233, ø 0 \emptyset, 221\) 50172 : \(149,248,076,073,196,157,127\) 50178 : \(\varnothing 74, \varnothing 03,138, \varnothing 10,170, \varnothing 24,165\) 50184 : 189, ø7ø, øø3,1ø5, Øø1,149, Ø13 \(5 \emptyset 190: 247,189, \varnothing 71, \varnothing \varnothing 3,105, ø \varnothing 0,117\) \(50196: 149,248,076,073,196,157,151\) 5ø2ø2 : \(074, \varnothing \varnothing 3,138, \varnothing 1 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing, \varnothing 24,189\) 5ø2ø8 : 189, Ø7ø, øø3,1ø5, 040,149, ø76 50214 : 247, 189, ø71, øø3,1ø5, øøø,141 \(50220: 149,248,076,073,196,157,175\) 50226 : \(\varnothing 74, \varnothing \varnothing 3,138, \varnothing 1 \varnothing, 17 \emptyset, \varnothing 56,245\) 50232 : 189, ø7ø, øø3,233, øø1,149,189 50238 : 247,189, Ø71, Øø3,233, Øøø, Ø37 50244 : \(149,248,076,073,196,096,138\) 5ø25ø : 162, øøø,189,219,196,24ø, ø56 50256 : Øø6,157,255, Ø04,232,2ø8,174 \(50262: 245,162, \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset, 189,232,196, \varnothing 86\) 50268 : 240, ø06,157, 079, Ø05, 232,043 50274 : 208,245,162, \(0 \emptyset 0,189,244,122\) 5ø28ø : 196, 24ø, øø6,157, Ø17, øø6,214 50286 : 232,2ø8,245,162, øøø,189,122 50292 : 244, 196, 24ø, Ø06, 157, Ø33,224 \(5 \emptyset 298\) : øø6,232,2ø8,245,169,012,226 \(50304: 162,009,157,240,216,232,120\) \(5 \emptyset 31 \emptyset: 224, \emptyset 3 \emptyset, 2 \varnothing 8,248,162, \varnothing \emptyset 9,247\) \(50316: 157,064,217,232,224,030, \varnothing 40\) 50322 : 208, 248,162, øø1,157, øø8,162 \(50328: 218,232,224,037,208,248,039\) \(5 \emptyset 334\) : Ø24, 162, ø13,160, Ø15, ø32, ø52 \(5 \varnothing 34 \emptyset: 24 \varnothing, 255,174, \varnothing 69, \varnothing \varnothing 3,169, \varnothing 5 \emptyset\) \(5 \emptyset 346\) : øøø, ø \(32,2 \emptyset 5,189, \varnothing 24,162, \varnothing 14\) 50352 : \(013,160,031,032,240,255,139\) \(5 \emptyset 358\) : 174, ø68, øø3,169, øøø, ø32,116 50364 : 205, 189, 173, Ø01,220, 045, 253 \(5037 \emptyset: \emptyset 0 \emptyset, 22 \emptyset, 041,916,208,246,157\) \(50376: 173, \varnothing 01,220,045,000,220,091\) 5 50382: \(041,016,240,246,162\), øøø,143 50388 : \(032,145,195,032,190,192,23 \varnothing\) \(5 \emptyset 394\) : Ø96, Ø16, Ø18, øø5, Ø19, Ø19,135
 50406 : \(014, \varnothing 00, \varnothing 20, \varnothing 15, \varnothing 32, \varnothing \emptyset 3,058\) 50412 : Ø15, ø14, ø20, Ø09, 014, ø21, ø73 50418 : Øø5, Øøø, Ø12, Ø09, Ø22, Øø5, Ø39 50424 : Ø19, Ø61, øøø, Ø32,19ø,192,23ø \(5043 \varnothing: 162, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 189, \varnothing 82,197,240,1 \varnothing \varnothing\) 50436 : Øø6, 157, Øøø, Øø5,232,208,1øø \(50442: 245,162, \varnothing 00,189,092,197,127\) 50448 : \(240,006,157,071,005,232,215\) \(50454: 208,245,169,012,162,001,051\) \(50460: 157,240,216,232,224, \varnothing 30,1 \varnothing 3\) \(5 \emptyset 466\) : 2ø8, 248, 162, Øø1,157, ø64,1ø6 50472 : \(217,232,224,037,208,248,182\) 50478 : 173, øø1, 220, ø45, øøø, 220, 193 \(5 \emptyset 484\) : \(041, \emptyset 16,2 \varnothing 8,246,162,25 \emptyset, 2 \emptyset 7\) 5ø490 : Ø32,145,195,173, 001,220,056 50496 : ø45, øøø, 22ø, ø41, ø16,24ø,114 \(5 \emptyset 502: 246,162,250,032,145,195, \emptyset 76\) 5ø508 : Ø32, 2øø,193, 076, 006,192, øø7 50514 : \(\varnothing 07, \varnothing 01, \varnothing 13, \varnothing \emptyset 5, \varnothing 32, \varnothing 15,155\)
 50526 : øø \(5, \varnothing 19, \emptyset 19, \varnothing 32, \varnothing \emptyset 2, \varnothing 21,192\) \(5 \emptyset 532\) : ø2ø, ø2ø, ø15, ø14, ø32, ø2ø, 221 \(5 \emptyset 538\) : Ø15, Ø32,ø16, 012,ø01, ø25,2ø7

50544 : Ø32, øø1, øø7, Øø1, Øø9, Ø14,176
50550 : øøø,169, Ø15,141,ø24,212,167
50556 : 169, 129, 141, ø04, 212,169,180
50562 : øø9,141, øø5,212,169,1øø,254
50568 : 141, øøø,212,169,012,141,043
50574 : øø1,212,169, Ø15,141, Ø32,2øø
50580 : 2ø8, 162, ø8ø, ø32,145,195,2ø2
50586 : ø 56,233, øø1, 2ø1, øøø, 2ø8, ø85
\(5 \varnothing 592\) : 241,169, øøø,141, øø4,212,159
50598 : 141, øø5,212, Ø96,169, øø8, ø29
50604 : 141, 024,212,169,016,141,107
5ø610 : øø5,212,169,128,141, Ø06, ø71
\(5 \varnothing 616\) : 212,169, ø1ø,162,øøø, Ø24,249
50622 : 109, ø65, øø3,232,224, 01ø, ø65
50628 : 2ø8,247,141, øø1,212,169,150
50634 : ø37,141, øøø,212,169, Ø33,ø26
5ø64ø : 141, øø4,212,174, Ø6ø, øø3, ø34
50646 : Ø \(32,145,195,169, \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset, 141,128\)
\(5 \emptyset 652\) : Øø4,212,141, Øø5,212,141,167
\(5 \emptyset 658\) : øø6,212,ø96,ø13,013,Ø13,Ø67

\section*{Beginner's Corner}
(Article on page 84.)

\section*{BEFORE TYPING...}

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

\section*{Program 1: Averages-VIC Version}

4 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{3 DOWN\}\{BLU\}":PRINT"
\{4 SPACES \}************": PRINT"
\{4 SPACES \}* AVERAGES *":PRINT"
\{4 SPACES\}************" :rem 157
6 FORI=1TO8:READN\$ (I):NEXT :rem 138
8 DATASUE, ANN, RITA, JUNE, BOB, JOE, JOHN, BILL
:rem 181
\(1 \varnothing \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNF}(X)=\operatorname{INT}(X * \operatorname{RND}(\varnothing)+1):\) rem 111
12 PRINT"\{4 DOWN\}CHOOSE:":PRINT"1 INSTRUC
TIONS":PRINT"2 PROBLEMS" :rem 5
14 GETCS:IFC\$="2"THEN5 0 :rem 35
16 IFCS<>"1"THEN14 :rem 224
18 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{DOWN\}TO CALCULATE THE":PRI NT"AVERAGE OF SEVERAL": PRINT"NUMBERS, \{SPACE\}FIRST ADD"
:rem 65
\(2 \emptyset\) PRINT"THE NUMBERS THEN": PRINT"DIVIDE T HE TOTAL BY": PRINT"THE NUMBER OF ITEMS ." :rem 25
22 PRINT"\{3 DOWN\}\{GRN\}PRESS RETURN."
: rem 33
24 GETRS:IFR\$=""THEN24 :rem 17
26 IFASC (RS) <>13THEN24 :rem 8
28 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{BLU\}HERE IS AN EXAMPLE. \{DOWN\}":PRINT"\{BLK\}FIND THE AVERAGE OF ":PRINT"THESE NUMBERS: \{DOWN\}" :rem 159
\(3 \varnothing\) GOSUBlø6:PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{BLU\}ADD FOR TOTA L":PRINT"\{RED\}SUM = ";T :rem 209
31 PRINT"\{2 DOWN\}\{BLU\}DIVIDE BY NUMBER": P RINT"OF ITEMS" :rem 177
32 PRINTT;"/";N;" = ";T/N:PRINT"\{2 DOWN\} \{GRN\}PRESS Fl TO CONTINUE." :rem \(2 ø 2\)
34 GETRS:IFRS<>"\{F1\}"THEN34 :rem 213
36 PRINT"\{CLR\} (BLU\}NOW TRY A PROBLEM.": PR INT"\{BLK\}\{DOWN\}GIVEN THESE NUMBERS": GO
\(1 ø 4\) GOTOlø8 :rem \(1 \varnothing 3\)
\(1 \varnothing 6 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{FNF}(3)+4: T=\varnothing: F O R I=1 T O N: J=1 \varnothing+\mathrm{FNF}(1 \varnothing)\) : PRINTTAB (6) J:T=T+J :NEXT: RETURN
: rem 18
\(1 ø 8\) PRINT"\{CLR\}\{BLU\}": END :rem 45

\section*{Program 2: Averages-64 Version}
\(2 \emptyset\) POKE 53281,1 :rem 241
3ø PRINT "\{CLR\}\{3 DOWN\}\{BLU\}" :rem 25
40 PRINT " \(\{4\) SPACES \(\} * * * * * * * * * * * * " ~=r e m ~ 45\)
\(5 \emptyset\) PRINT "\{4 SPACES\}* AVERAGES *": rem 216
6 Ø PRINT "\{4 SPACES\}************" : rem 47
7Ø FOR I=1 TO 8:READ N\$(I):NEXT :rem 187
\(8 \emptyset\) DATA SUE, ANN, RITA, JUNE, BOB, JOE, JOHN, BI LL
\(9 \varnothing \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNF}(X)=\operatorname{INT}(X * \operatorname{RND}(\varnothing)+1):\) rem 119
1øø PRINT "\{4 DOWN\}CHOOSE:" :rem 161
\(11 \varnothing\) PRINT "l INSTRUCTIONS"
:rem 73
\(12 \emptyset\) PRINT "2 PROBLEMS" :rem 250
\(13 \varnothing\) GET C\$ :rem 219
14 IF C \(\$=\) "2" THEN 5øø :rem 2
150 IF C \(\langle\ll 11\) THEN 130 :rem 62
\(16 \emptyset\) PRINT "\{CLR\}\{DOWN\}TO CALCULATE THE"
:rem \(3 \varnothing\)
\(17 \emptyset\) PRINT "AVERAGE OF SEVERAL" :rem 11
\(18 \emptyset\) PRINT "NUMBERS, FIRST ADD" :rem 3
\(19 \emptyset\) PRINT "THE NUMBERS THEN" :rem 151
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT "DIVIDE THE TOTAL BY" :rem 24
\(21 \varnothing\) PRINT "THE NUMBER OF ITEMS." : rem 83
\(22 \varnothing\) PRINT "\{3 DOWN\}\{GRN\}PRESS RETURN."
:rem 81
\(23 \varnothing\) GET R\$:IF R\$="" THEN 230 :rem 111
240 IF ASC (R§) <>13 THEN 230 :rem 101
\(25 \emptyset\) PRINT "\{CLR\}\{BLU\}HERE IS AN EXAMPLE.
\{DOWN\}" :rem \(18 \emptyset\)
\(26 \emptyset\) PRINT "\{BLK\}FIND THE AVERAGE OF"
270 : rem 139
\(27 \varnothing\) PRINT "THESE NUMBERS: \{DOWN\}" :rem 74
280 GOSUB \(12 \emptyset \emptyset\) :rem 221
290 PRINT "\{DOWN\}\{BLU\}ADD FOR TOTAL"
:rem 208
\(3 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT "\{RED\}SUM \(=\) "; T \(:\) rem 65
\(31 \varnothing\) PRINT "\{2 DOWN\}\{BLT\}DIVIDE BY NUMBER"
: rem 191
\(32 \emptyset\) PRINT "OF ITEMS" :rem 125
330 PRINT \(T ; " / " ; N ; "=" ; T / N \quad\) :rem 118
34ø PRINT "\{2 DOWN\}\{GRN\}PRESS F1 TO CONTI NUE."
: rem 226
\(35 \emptyset\) GET RS:IF RS<>"\{Fl\}" THEN \(35 \emptyset: r e m 55\)
360 PRINT "\{CLR\}\{BLU\}NOW TRY A PROBLEM."
:rem 143
\(37 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\{\) BLK \(\}\) \{DOWN \}GIVEN THESE NUMBERS"
: rem 26
380 GOSUB \(12 \varnothing \varnothing\) :rem 222
\(39 \varnothing\) INPUT "\{BLU\}TOTAL\{RED\}"; \(S\) :rem 189
\(4 \emptyset \varnothing\) IF \(S=T\) THEN \(42 \emptyset \quad\) :rem \(2 \varnothing 4\)
\(41 \varnothing\) PRINT "\{DOWN\}\{BLU\}NO, THE TOTAL IS": P RINT TAB (6)T
:rem 217
\(42 \varnothing\) PRINT "\{DOWN\}\{BLU\}NOW DIVIDE."
:rem 110
\(43 \varnothing\) PRINT "\{BLK\}THE AVERAGE IS ";:rem 171
\(44 \varnothing\) INPUT A :rem 105
\(45 \emptyset\) IF \(A=T / N\) THEN \(47 \emptyset \quad\) rem 65
\(46 \emptyset\) PRINT "\{DOWN\}\{BLU\}NO, THE AVERAGE IS" :PRINT "TOTAL/NUMBER =";T/N:GOTO \(34 \varnothing\)
:rem 182
\(47 \emptyset\) PRINT "\{DOWN\}\{BLU\}CORRECT!" :rem \(2 \varnothing 7\)
\(48 \emptyset\) PRINT "\{DOWN\}\{GRN\}PRESS F7 TO CONTINU E" :rem 174
\(49 \varnothing\) GET RS:IF RS<>"\{F7\}" THEN 490 :rem 68
\(50 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{FNF}\) (3)
:rem 128
\(51 \varnothing\) ON P GOTO 520,640,77ø
:rem 227
\(52 \emptyset\) PRINT"\{CLR\}\{BLU\}A BOWLING TEAM HAD"
:rem 97
\(53 \varnothing\) PRINT THE FOLLOWING SCORES" : rem \(2 ø 2\) \(54 \emptyset\) PRINT "FOR ONE GAME.\{DOWN\}": \(\mathrm{T}=\varnothing\)
:rem 135
\(55 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(2\) *RND ( \(\varnothing))\)
: rem 44
560 FOR I=1 TO 4
\(57 \emptyset \mathrm{~S}=115+\mathrm{FNF}(4 \varnothing): \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{S}\)
: rem 16
580 PRINT N\$ (I+X*4);TAB(8);S :rem 64
590 NEXT I :rem 38
6øø PRINT "\{DOWN\}WHAT WAS THE TEAM'S"
:rem 25
\(61 \varnothing\) PRINT "AVERAGE SCORE FOR" :rem 198
620 PRINT "THE GAME?" :rem 163
\(630 \mathrm{~N}=4: \mathrm{F}=1 \varnothing:\) GOTO 9øø :rem 13
\(64 \varnothing\) PRINT "\{CLR\}\{BLU\}A BASKETBALL TEAM WO

\section*{N"}
:rem 78
\(65 \emptyset\) PRINT "THE FOLLOWING NUMBER" :rem 199
660 PRINT "OF GAMES. \{DOWN\}":T=ø :rem 169
\(670 \mathrm{~N}=4+\mathrm{FNF}(3): \mathrm{Y}=1983-\mathrm{N}\) :rem 5
680 FOR I=1 TO N
:rem 45
\(69 \varnothing \mathrm{~S}=5 \emptyset+\mathrm{FNF}(20): \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{S}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1 \quad:\) rem \(11 \varnothing\)
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT Y;TAB(9)S :rem 1ø8
710 NEXT I
:rem 32
\(72 \varnothing\) PRINT "\{DOWN\}WHAT WAS THE AVERAGE"
:rem 118
730 PRINT "NUMBER OF GAMES PER" : rem 29
740 PRINT "YEAR THE TEAM WON" : rem 153
750 PRINT "DURING THESE YEARS?" :rem 114
\(760 \mathrm{~F}=6\) :GOTO 9øø :rem 98
\(77 \emptyset\) PRINT "\{CLR\}\{BLU\}A FULLBACK GAINED TH E" :rem 47
\(78 \emptyset\) PRINT "FOLLOWING NUMBER OF" :rem 127
790 PRINT "YARDS IN SEVERAL" :rem 157
8øø PRINT "FOOTBALL GAMES. \{DOWN\}": \(\mathrm{T}=\varnothing\)
:rem 99
\(810 \mathrm{~N}=4+\mathrm{FNF}(3) \quad:\) rem 225
\(82 \emptyset\) FOR I=1 TO N
:rem 41
\(83 \emptyset \mathrm{~S}=6 \varnothing+\mathrm{FNF}(3 \emptyset): \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{S} \quad\) :rem 231
840 PRINT TAB(5)S :rem 217
850 NEXT I :rem 37
860 PRINT "\{DOWN\}WHAT WAS THE FULLBACK'S"
:rem 62
\(87 \emptyset\) PRINT "AVERAGE NUMBER OF YARDS"
: rem 76
\(88 \emptyset\) PRINT "GAINED PER GAME?" :rem 89
\(89 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=1 \varnothing \quad\) :rem 133
\(9 \varnothing 0 \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{T} / \mathrm{N}+.5) \quad:\) rem 178
910 C=FNF (4): ON C GOTO 92Ø,95ø,1øøø,1ø4ø
: rem 15
920 PRINT "A";A :rem 41
930 FOR \(I=1\) TO \(3: A=A+F N F(F): \operatorname{PRINTCHR} \$(65+\) I); A:NEXT :rem 146

940 GOTO 1ø60 :rem 157
950 PRINT "A ";A-FNF(F) :rem \(2 \not \subset 2\)
960 PRINT "B ";A :rem 46
\(97 \emptyset\) A \(=A+F N F(F):\) PRINT "C "; A :rem 197
\(980 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{FNF}(\mathrm{F}):\) PRINT "D ";A :rem 199
990 GOTO 1ø6ø :rem 162
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing I=A-F N F(F): J=I-F N F(F) \quad: r e m 2 \varnothing 6\)
\(1 ø 1 \varnothing\) PRINT"A ";J:PRINT"B ";I:PRINT"C ";A
:rem 244
\(1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset\) PRINT "D\{SHIFT-SPACE\}";A+FNF(F)
:rem 144
1030 GOTO 1ø6ø :rem 196
\(1040 I=A-F N F(F): J=I-F N F(F): K=J-F N F(F)\)
:rem 124
\(1 ø 5 \emptyset\) PRINT"A ";K:PRINT"B\{SHIFT-SPACE\}";J:

\section*{PRINT"C ";I:PRINT"D ";A \\ :rem 109 \\ 1060 GET AS \\ :rem 12 \\ \(107 \varnothing\) IF \((A \$<" A ")+(A S>" D ")\) THEN \(106 \emptyset\) \\ :rem 107 \\ \(1 \emptyset 8 \emptyset\) IF ASC(AS)-64=C THEN 1130 :rem \(24 \emptyset\) 1ø9ø PRINT "\{DOWN\}NO, THE ANSWER IS \{RED\} "; CHR\$ (64+C) \\ :rem 67 \\ 11øø PRINT "\{GRN\}PRESS F3 TO CONTINUE" \\ :rem 191 \\ \(111 \emptyset\) GET AS:IF AS="\{F3\}"THEN 5øØ :rem 1 1120 GOTO 1110 \\ 1130 PRINT "CORRECTI" \\ 1140 PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{GRN\}PRESS:" :rem 141 \\ 1150 PRINT " Fl ANOTHER PROBLEM" : rem 49 \\ 1160 PRINT " F7 END PROGRAM" :rem 5 \\ \(117 \emptyset\) GET AS:IF AS="\{Fl\}" THEN \(5 \emptyset 0\) :rem 6 \\ 1180 IF AS<>"\{F7\}" THEN \(117 \varnothing\) :rem 252 \\ 1190 GOTO 1240 :rem 203 \\ \(1200 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{FNF}(3)+4: \mathrm{T}=\varnothing \quad\) :rem 6 \\ 1210 FOR \(I=1\) TO N :rem 83 \\ \(1220 \mathrm{~J}=1 \varnothing+\mathrm{FNF}(1 \varnothing): \operatorname{PRINT} \operatorname{TAB}(6) \mathrm{J}: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{J}\) \\ :rem 103 \\ 1230 NEXT I: RETURN \\ :rem 1 ø4 \\ 1240 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{BLU\}": END \\ :rem 91 \\ Machine Language For Beginners}
(Article on page 90.)

\section*{Program 2: \\ Double Decker-VIC Version}
\(10 \mathrm{I}=12288\)
\(2 \emptyset\) READ \(A: C K=C K+A:\) IF \(A=256\) THEN 40 : rem 53
\(3 \emptyset\) POKE \(I, A: I=I+1\) :GOTO \(2 \varnothing\)
40 IF CK<>27447 THEN PRINT"ERROR \{SPACE\}STATEMENTS": STOP
\(5 \emptyset\) END
12288 DATA \(160,0,169,6,153,0\)
12294 DATA \(148,153,0,149,200,208\)
12300 DATA \(247,160,0,169,224,153\)
12306 DATA \(0,16,153,228,17,2\) ø 0
12312 DATA \(192,22,208,245,169,21\)
12318 DATA \(133,71,169,16,133,72\)
12324 DATA \(162,24,160,0,169,224\)
12336 DATA \(145,71,200,145,71,202\)
12336 DATA \(240,16,24,165,71,105\)
12342 DATA \(22,133,71,165,72,105\)
12348 DATA \(0,133,72,76,38,48\)
12354 DATA \(169,2 \varnothing, 133,204,32,155\)
12360 DATA \(224,164,98,185,149,15\)
12366 DATA 201,224,240,244,169,90
DATA 201,224,240,244,169,90 :rem 92
12378 DATA \(235,169,215,133,251,169\)
:rem 156
12384 DATA 17,133,252,32,187,48 :rem 1
12390 DATA \(32,197,48,165,197,201\) :rem 55
12396 DATA \(\varnothing, 24 \sigma, 1 \varnothing, 201,1,24 \varnothing\)
\(124 \emptyset 2\) DATA \(21,2 \emptyset 1,6 \emptyset, 24 \emptyset, 84,208\)
12408 DATA \(237,198,251,160,0,177\)
12414 DATA \(251,201,32,240,16,230\)
12420 DATA \(251,76,102,48,160,7\)
12426 DATA \(177,251,201,32,240,25\)
12432 DATA \(76,102,48,230,251,160\)
12438 DATA \(6,169,32,145,251,165\)
12444 DATA \(251,208,2,198,252,198\)
12450 DATA \(251,32,187,48,76,102\)
172 COMPUTEI's Gazette March 1984
:rem 124
:rem 231
: rem 49
:rem 20
:rem 193
:rem 33
: rem 34
:rem 1
:rem 54
rem 251
rem 130
N DATA
rem 198
:rem 60
:rem 97
: rem 40
:rem 33
:rem 184
:rem 39
: rem 251
:rem 240
:rem 25
:rem 242
:rem 240
:rem 1ø8
:rem 36
:rem 56

12456 DATA \(48,160,0,169,32,145\) :rem \(2 \not 02\) 12462 DATA \(251,230,251,2 \emptyset 8,2,23 \varnothing\) :rem 27 12468 DATA \(252,32,187,48,76,102\) :rem 5 12474 DATA \(48,160,5,169,120,145\) :rem 253 \(1248 \emptyset\) DATA \(251,136,208,251,96,160\) :rem 95 12486 DATA \(\emptyset, 136,208,253,96,256\) :rem 5

\section*{Program 3: \\ Double Decker-64 Version}

:rem 166

\section*{Poker}
(Article on page 56.)

\section*{BEFORE TYPING..}

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

\section*{Program 1: Poker-vic Version}
\(2 \varnothing\) POKE36879, 2øø: PRINT" \{CLR\}":FORA=828TO9
98: READB: POKEA, B: NEXT
: rem 181

3 WK \(=4\)＊\((\operatorname{PEEK}(36866)\) AND 128\()+64\)＊\((\operatorname{PEEK}(3686\) 9）AND 112 ）
：rem 223
\(40 \mathrm{CL}=37888+4\)＊（ \(\operatorname{PEEK}(36866)\) AND128）－WK
：rem \(22 \varnothing\)
50 IFWK \(=768\) ØTHENFORA \(=1\) TO12：READB：READC：PO KEB，C：NEXT ：rem 55
60 DIMJ\％\((13,4):\) DIMG \((20): S 1=36875: S 2=S 1+1\) \(: \mathrm{VL}=\mathrm{S} 1+3: \mathrm{Dl}=\varnothing: \mathrm{SC}=\varnothing: \mathrm{HD}=\varnothing \quad\) ：rem 97
\(7 \emptyset \mathrm{G} \$(4)="\{2\) SPACES \(\} * * *\) POKER\｛2 SPACES \(\} 25\) 6 ＊＊＊\｛2 SPACES \(\}^{\prime \prime}\)
：rem 242
\(8 \emptyset \mathrm{G} \$(7)="\) IT＇S YOU AGAINST VIC＂：rem 217
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{G} \$(9)="\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) YOU WIN AS FOLLOWS：
\｛SPACE\}":G\$(10)="\{3 SPACES\}ROYAL FLUS H－\＄25ø\｛2 SPACES\}"
\(12 \varnothing \mathrm{G} \$(11)="\) STRAIGHT FLUSH－\＄1øø
\(\{2\) SPACES \(\} ": G \$(12)="\{3\) SPACES \(\} 4\) OF A \｛SPACE\}KIND-\$2ø\{4 SPACES\}": :rem 185
\(140 \mathrm{G} \$(13)="\{4\) SPACES \(\}\) FULL HOUSE－\(\$ 1 \varnothing\)
\(\{4\) SPACES \(\} ": G \$(14)="\{7\) SPACES \(\}\) FLUSH－\(\$\) 8\｛7 SPACES \(\}\)
：rem 134
\(160 \mathrm{G} \$(15)="\{5\) SPACES \(\}\) STRAIGHT－\(\$ 5\)
\(\{5\) SPACES \(\} ": G \$(16)="\{4\) SPACES \(\} 3\) OF A \｛SPACE\}KIND-\$4\{4 SPACES\}" :rem 184
\(18 \varnothing \mathrm{G} \$(17)="\{6\) SPACES \(\} 2\) PAIR \(-\$ 3\{7\) SPACES \(\}\) ＂：G\＄（18）＝＂\｛2 SPACES\}PAIR, JACKS \& UP\＄1＂
：rem 17
\(2 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{G} \$(20)="\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) EACH HAND COSTS \(\$ 1\) ． ＂：N\＄＝＂\｛HOME\}\{22 DOWN\}" :rem 34
\(21 \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~N} \$, 2 \varnothing): \mathrm{JW} \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~N} \$, 1 \varnothing)\)
：rem 177
\(220 \mathrm{~A}=4: \mathrm{MM}=220: \mathrm{G}=50:\) PRINT＂\｛BLK\}": POKEVL, 1 \(5: \mathrm{Dl}=\varnothing\) ：rem 98
230 FORB＝1TO22：PRINTLEFT\＄（N\＄，A）RIGHT\＄（G\＄（ A），B）：POKES \(1, M M\)
：rem 138
240 FORC＝1TOG：NEXT：POKES1，\(\varnothing:\) NEXT \(:\) FORB \(=1 \mathrm{TO}\) D1：NEXT：IFA \(=2 \varnothing\) THENPOKEVL，\(\varnothing\) ：GOTO \(31 \varnothing\) ：rem 193
250 IFA \(=18\) THENA \(=20: M M=220:\) PRINT＂\(\{\) WHT \(\} ": G=\) 5ø：D1＝15 0 Ø
260 IFA \(>8\) ANDA \(<18\) THENA \(=A+1 \quad\) ：rem 225
27 IFA＝7THENA＝9：PRINT＂\(\{\) BLU \(\}\)＂\(: G=4 \varnothing: D 1=6 \emptyset \emptyset\) ：rem 145
\(28 \varnothing\) IFA \(=5\) THENGOSUB5 \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: F O R A=1 T O 6 \varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXT：\(A\) \(=7:\) PRINT＂\(\{\) WHT \}" \(: M M=238: G=40: D 1=6 \varnothing \emptyset\) ：rem 35
290 IFA \(=4\) THENA \(=5\) ：PRINT＂\(\{\) RED \(\}\)＂\(: M M=226\) ：rem 144
\(3 \varnothing\) GOTO23ø ：rem 97
\(31 \varnothing\) G\＄（4）＝＂＂：G\＄（5）＝＂＂：G\＄（7）＝＂＂：G\＄（1Ø）＝＂＂： G\＄（20）＝＂＂
：rem 16
\(32 \varnothing\) AK \(\$="\{\) DOWN \} \{GRN \} \{RVS \} \{DOWN\} \{LEFT\} \｛DOWN \}\{LEFT \} ": D\$=B\$+"\{21 SPACES \}" ：rem 23
\(34 \varnothing\) E \(\$=L E F T \$(N \$, 15): F \$=E \$+"\{21\) SPACES \(\} ": X\) \(=\) RND（ - TI） ：rem \(1 \varnothing 4\)
\(350 \mathrm{HD}=\mathrm{HD}+1\) ：GOSUB4ø30：POKE36879，31：PRINTC HRS（147）：SYS828 ：rem løø
360 PRINTLEFT\＄（NS，5）SPC（4）＂\｛BLU\}HIT \{RVS\} K\｛OFF\} TO KEEP" :rem 3
\(37 \emptyset\) PRINTLEFT\＄（N\＄，7）SPC（3）＂HIT \｛RVS\}C \｛OFF\} TO CHANGE":GOSUB5ø50 : rem 227 \(5 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 13)+1: \mathrm{Y}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 4)+1\) ： \(\operatorname{IFJ}\) \％\((X, Y)=1\) THEN 5 øø ：rem 122
510 J \％\((\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=1: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+1\)
\(520 \mathrm{E}=32\) ： \(\mathrm{IFY}=1\) THENG \(=88: \mathrm{H}=\varnothing\)
\(53 \varnothing\) IFY \(=2\) THENG \(=83: \mathrm{H}=2\)
\(54 \varnothing\) IFY \(=3\) THENG \(=65: \mathrm{H}=\varnothing\)
\(55 \emptyset\) IFY \(=4\) THENG \(=9 \varnothing: \mathrm{H}=2\)
\(56 \emptyset\) IFX \(=1 \varnothing\) THENE \(=49: \mathrm{F}=48:\) GOTO62 \(\varnothing\)
\(57 \varnothing\) IFX \(>1\) ANDX \(<1\) فTHENF \(=X+48\) ：rem 10 ：rem 32 ：rem 254 ：rem 254 ：rem \(\varnothing\) ：rem 114 ：rem 91 ：rem 54

590 IFX＝12THENF＝17 ：rem 63
\(6 \emptyset\) IFX＝13THENF＝11 ：rem 50
610 IFX＝1THENX＝14：F＝1 ：rem 3
\(62 \emptyset\) IFK＞5THENRETURN ：rem 244
630 IFX＝1THENX＝14：F＝1 ：rem 5
640 IFK \(=1\) THENCD \(=W K+199: \operatorname{PT}(1)=X: S T(1)=G\)
：rem 33
65 Ø \(\mathrm{IFK}=2\) THENCD \(=\mathrm{WK}+2\) Ø \(3: \operatorname{PT}(2)=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{ST}(2)=\mathrm{G}\)
：rem 23
660 IFK \(=3\) THENCD \(=W K+207: \operatorname{PT}(3)=X: S T(3)=G\)
：rem 31
\(67 \varnothing\) IFK \(=4\) THENCD \(=W K+211: \operatorname{PT}(4)=X: S T(4)=G\)
：rem 30
68 Ø \(\mathrm{IFK}=5 \mathrm{THENCD}=\mathrm{WK}+215: \mathrm{PT}(5)=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{ST}(5)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{GO}\) SUB7øø：POKEVL，5：Z＝250：GOTO81ø ：rem 87
690 GOSUB7ø0：GOTO5øø
：rem 19ø
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset\) POKECD，112：POKECD＋CL，\(\varnothing:\) POKECD \(+1,64\) ：PO KECD \(+1+\) CL \(, ~ \varnothing:\) POKECD \(+2,11 \theta:\) POKECD \(+2+\) CL ， \(\emptyset\)

\section*{：rem 197}

710 FORA \(=(C D+24)\) TO \((C D+68) S T E P 22:\) POKEA， 93 ： POKEA＋CL，\(\varnothing\) ：NEXT ：rem 149
720 FORA \(=(C D+22)\) TO（CD +66\()\) STEP22：POKEA， 93 ： POKEA＋CL，\(\varnothing:\) NEXT ：rem 146
730 POKECD \(+88,109:\) POKECD \(+88+\) CL，\(\varnothing:\) POKECD +8 \(9,64:\) POKECD \(+89+\) CL \(, ~ \varnothing:\) POKECD \(+9 \varnothing, 125\)

\section*{：rem 94}

740 POKECD \(+9 \varnothing+C L, \varnothing: L F=1: W B=23 \varnothing\) ：rem 218
\(750 \mathrm{El}=\mathrm{E}: \mathrm{Fl}=\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{Gl}=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{Hl}=\mathrm{H}: \mathrm{E}=160: \mathrm{F}=160: \mathrm{G}=160\) \(: \mathrm{H}=\varnothing \quad\) ：rem 33
\(760 \mathrm{LF}=\mathrm{LF}+1\) ：POKES \(1, \mathrm{WB}:\) POKEVL， 14 ：rem 168
770 POKECD +23, E：POKECD \(+23+\) CL， \(\mathrm{H}: \mathrm{POKECD}+45\) ， F：POKECD \(+45+\) CL ，H：POKECD \(+67, \mathrm{G}:\) POKECD +6 \(7+\mathrm{CL}, \mathrm{H}\)
：rem 92
\(78 \emptyset\) FORB＝1TO1øø：NEXT：POKEVL，\(\varnothing:\) POKES \(1, \varnothing:\) IF LF＝\(\varnothing\) THENRETURN ：rem \(1 \emptyset 6\)
790 IFLF \(=4\) THENLF \(=\emptyset: E=E 1: G=G 1: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H} 1: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F} 1: \mathrm{GO}\) TO77ø
\(800 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+3: \mathrm{WB}=\mathrm{WB}+5:\) GOTO \(76 \varnothing\) ：rem 220
\(81 \varnothing\) POKE198，\(\varnothing:\) PRINTD\＄：PRINTB\＄；：PRINTTAB（ 3 ）CHRS（28）＂KEEP OR CHANGE？＂：CT＝Ø
：rem \(1 \oslash 4\)
820 PRINTESSPC（2）CHRS（3ø）＂？＂：POKES1，Z


830 FORA＝1TO1ø ：NEXT：PRINTESSPC（2）＂＂：POK ES1， \(0:\) FORA \(=1 \mathrm{TO} 0\) 0 NEXT ：rem 85
\(84 \varnothing\) GETH\＄：IFH\＄＝＂＂THEN82の ：rem 1ø3
85 IFHS＝＂C＂ORHS＝＂K＂THEN87Ø ：rem 3
860 GOTO82Ø
：rem 113
870 IFH \(=\)＂K＂THEN9øの ：rem 46
 \(\mathrm{ST}(1)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{E}(1)=\mathrm{E}: \mathrm{F}(1)=\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{G}(1)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{H}(1)=\mathrm{H}\)
：rem 152
\(89 \emptyset\) PRINTJW\＄SPC（2）AK\＄ ：rem 12
\(9 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINTESSPC（6）＂？＂：FORA＝1TO1 \(\varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXT：PRI NTESSPC（6）＂＂：FORA＝1TO50：NEXT ：rem 46
910 GETI\＄：IFI\＄＝＂＂THEN9øб ：rem 102
920 IFI \(\$=\)＂C＂ORI \(\$=\)＂K＂THEN94の ：rem 1
\(93 \varnothing\) GOTO9øø
：rem 110
940 IFI \(\$=\)＂K＂THEN970 ：rem 52
\(950 \mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{CT}+1: \operatorname{GOSUB} 5\) ø \(: \operatorname{PT}(2)=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{ST}(2)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{E}(2)\) \(=E: F(2)=F: G(2)=G: H(2)=H \quad\) rem 174
960 PRINTJW\＄SPC（6）AK\＄：rem 14
\(97 \emptyset\) PRINTESSPC（1ø）＂？＂：FORA＝1TOIøø：NEXT：PR INTESSPC（1ø）＂＂：FORA＝1TO5 \(0:\) NEXT
：rem 139
980 GETJ ：IFJ \(\$=\)＂＂THEN97 0 ：rem 118
\(99 \varnothing\) IFJ \(\$=\)＂C＂ORJ \(\$=\)＂K＂THEN1ø2ø ：rem 48

\section*{1øøø GOTO97ø \\ ：rem 154}
\(1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset\) IFJ \(\$=\)＂K＂THENIØ5 \(\quad\) ：rem 129
1 1 3 Ø \(\mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{CT}+1:\) GOSUB5 øø： \(\mathrm{PT}(3)=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{ST}(3)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{E}(3\) \()=\mathrm{E}: \mathrm{F}(3)=\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{G}(3)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{H}(3)=\mathrm{H} \quad\) ：rem 218
\(1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) PRINTJW\＄SPC（1ø）AK\＄：FORA＝1TO1øø \(0:\) NEXT ：IFCT＝3THEN15øø
：rem \(2 ø 9\)
1050 PRINTESSPC（14）＂？＂：FORA＝1TO1ø0：NEXT：P RINTESSPC（14）＂＂：FORA＝1TO50：NEXT
：rem 185
1 Ø6Ø GETK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂＂THEN1ø5ø ：rem 196
107 IFK \(=\)＝＂K＂ORK\＄＝＂C＂THEN1ø9の
1 108 GOTO1ø50
109 IFK\＄＝＂K＂THEN112の
：rem 95
：rem 2øø
 ）\(=\mathrm{E}: \mathrm{F}(4)=\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{G}(4)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{H}(4)=\mathrm{H} \quad:\) rem 222
\(111 \varnothing\) PRINTJWSSPC（14）AK\＄：IFCT＝3THEN15 10
：rem 38
1120 PRINTESSPC（18）＂？＂：FORA＝1TO1ø ：NEXT：P RINTESSPC（18）＂＂：FORA＝1TO50：NEXT
：rem 191
1130 GETLS：IFL\＄＝＂＂THEN112ø ：rem 194
1140 IFL \(\$=\)＂C＂ORL \(\$=\)＂K＂THEN \(116 \emptyset\)
1150 GOTO112б
1160 IFL \(\$=\)＂K＂THEN15 \(10 \emptyset\) ：rem 93
：rem 196
\(1170 \mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{CT}+1: \operatorname{GOSUB5} \varnothing \mathrm{CD}=\mathrm{CK}+215: \mathrm{PT}(5)=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{S}\) \(\mathrm{T}(5)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{E}(5)=\mathrm{E}: \mathrm{F}(5)=\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{G}(5)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{H}(5)=\mathrm{H}\)
：rem 78
\(118 \emptyset\) PRINTJW\＄SPC（18）AK\＄
15 Øの FORTV \(=1\) TO5： IFTV \(>5\) THEN 1560
1510 IFE（TV）\(>\) ØTHEN 1530
：rem 1 ø8
：rem 252
1520 NEXTTV：IFTV＝5THEN \(156 \emptyset\) ：rem 145
\(1530 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{E}(\mathrm{TV}): \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{TV}): \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}(\mathrm{TV}): \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{TV})\)
：rem 139
\(1540 \mathrm{CD}=\mathrm{WK}+195+\mathrm{TV} * 4\) ：IFCD \(>\mathrm{WK}+215\) THEN 1560
：rem 27
1550 GOSUB7ø0：IFTV＜5THENNEXTTV ：rem 222
1560 FORA \(=1\) TO5：\(E(A)=\varnothing: F(A)=\varnothing: G(A)=\varnothing: H(A)=\) Ø：NEXTA
：rem 242
2øøø PRINTD\＄F\＄：FORA＝1TO5：POKE（1015＋A），PT（ A）：NEXT
：rem 145
\(201 \varnothing\) FORA＝1TO5： \(\operatorname{POKE}(1 \emptyset 15+\mathrm{A}), \mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{A}): \operatorname{NEXT}\)
：rem 249
2020 SYS 908 ：\(F O R A=1\) TO5： \(\operatorname{PT}(A)=\operatorname{PEEK}((1 \varnothing 15+A)\) ）：NEXT \(\quad\) rem 44
\(211 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPT}(5)-\operatorname{PT}(4)=1 \operatorname{THENIFPT}(4)-\operatorname{PT}(3)=1 \mathrm{TH}\) \(\operatorname{ENIFPT}(3)-\operatorname{PT}(2)=1\) THENIFPT（2）－PT（1）＝1 THENSS \(=1\)
：rem 124
\(212 \emptyset \operatorname{IFST}(1)=\operatorname{ST}(2) \operatorname{THENIFST}(2)=\mathrm{ST}(3)\) THENIF \(\operatorname{ST}(3)=\operatorname{ST}(4) \operatorname{THENIFST}(4)=\mathrm{ST}(5)\) THENFL＝1
：rem 9
2130 SYS 960：XE＝PEEK（ \(1 \varnothing 11\) ）： \(\mathrm{ZQ}=\operatorname{PEEK}(1 \varnothing 12)\)
：rem 13
\(2160 \operatorname{IPPT}(1)=\mathrm{PT}(2) \operatorname{THENIFPT}(1)=\operatorname{PT}(3)\) THENIF \(\operatorname{PT}(1)=P T(4)\) THENFR＝1 ：rem \(17 \emptyset\)
\(217 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPT}(5)=\mathrm{PT}(4) \mathrm{THENIFPT}(5)=\mathrm{PT}(3) \mathrm{THENIF}\) \(\operatorname{PT}(5)=\operatorname{PT}(2)\) THENFR＝1 \(\quad\) rem 183
\(218 \emptyset\) IFSS \(=1\) THENIFFL＝1THENIFPT（5）\(=14\) THENSC \(=S C+249: Z \$=G \$(1 \varnothing):\) GOTO \(3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) ：rem 99
2190 IFSS＝1THENIFFL＝1THENSC＝SC＋99：Z\＄＝G\＄（4 ）：GOTO
\(22 \varnothing \varnothing\) IFFR＝1THENSC＝SC＋19：Z\＄＝G\＄（12）：GOTO3ø3 Ø ：rem 211
2210 IFZQ \(=4\) THENIFFR＜＞1THENSC＝SC＋9： \(\mathrm{Z} \$=\mathrm{G} \$(1\)
3）：GOTO 3 Ø3ø
：rem 187
222 IFFL＝1THENSC＝SC＋7：Z\＄＝G\＄（14）：GOTO3ø3ø ：rem 158
223 IFSS \(=1\) THENSC \(=\mathrm{SC}+4: \mathrm{Z} \$=\mathrm{G} \$(15):\) GOTO \(3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\)
：rem 177
\(224 \varnothing\) IFZQ \(=3\) THENSC \(=\mathrm{SC}+3: \mathrm{Z} \$=\mathrm{G} \$(16):\) GOTO 3 Ø \(3 \varnothing\)
：rem 185
2250 IFZQ \(=2\) THENSC \(=S C+2: Z \$=G \$(17): G O T O 3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\)
：rem 185
2260 IFZQ \(=1\) ANDXE \(>=11\) THENZ \(\$=\mathrm{G} \$(18):\) GOTO 303 \(\varnothing\)
：rem 7
\(2270 \mathrm{SC=SC-1}: \mathrm{Z} \$="\{6\) SPACES \(\}\) LOUSY HAND！
\｛5 SPACES \}": QP=1 :rem 236
\(3 \varnothing 30\) GOSUB5ø50：PRINTCHR（156）：IFQP＝1THENP RINTCHRS（144）：rem 68
\(3 \emptyset 40\) FORA＝1TO5：PRINTB\＄；Z 0243STEP12
：rem 158
3050 IFQP \(=1\) THENFORB \(=243 \mathrm{TO} 135 \mathrm{STEP}-12: \mathrm{UA}=32\) ：rem 14
\(3 ø 6 \emptyset\) POKEVL， 15 ：POKES1，B：POKES2，B：FORC＝1TO UA：NEXT：NEXT ：rem 224
\(307 \sigma\) POKEVL，\(\varnothing:\) POKES \(1, \varnothing:\) POKES \(2, ~ \varnothing:\) PRINTD \(: F\) ORD＝1TO1ø ：NEXT：NEXT ：rem 178
\(3 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\) FORX \(=1\) TO13：FORY \(=1\) TO4： \(\mathrm{J} \%(X, Y)=\varnothing:\) NEXT： NEXT：K＝ø ：rem 1ø2
\(3 \varnothing 90\) FORA \(=1 \mathrm{TO} 5: \operatorname{PT}(\mathrm{A})=\varnothing: \mathrm{ST}(\mathrm{A})=\varnothing: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{SS}=\varnothing\) ： \(F L=\varnothing: Z Q=\varnothing: F R=\varnothing: K=\varnothing: X E=\varnothing: Q P=\varnothing\) ：rem 5
\(31 \varnothing 0\) FORA＝1TO15ø0：NEXT：GOTO350 ：rem 71
4ø3ø POKE36879，120：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"LEFT\$ (N\$,1 1）SPC（8）＂\｛BLK\}\{RVS\}HAND"; HD :rem 59
\(4 \emptyset 40\) D＝231：POKEVL，15：FORA＝1TO3：FORB＝12øTO 127：POKE36879，B：POKES1，D ：rem 215
4050 POKES2，D：FORC＝1TO40：NEXT：D＝D＋1：NEXT： NEXT：POKES1，ø：POKES2，\(\varnothing:\) RETURN：rem 57
5øøø FORA＝1TO3：FORB＝2øøTO2ø7：POKE36879，B： FORC＝1TO5 \(0:\) NEXT \(:\) NEXT \(:\) NEXT \(:\) POKE36879， 2øø：RETURN ：rem \(3 \varnothing\)
5050 PRINTLEFT \((N \$, 3) \operatorname{SPC}(4) \mathrm{CHR} \$(28) \mathrm{CHR} \$(1\) 8）＂WINNINGS：＂CHR\＄（146）＂\＄＂；SC；＂
\｛2 SPACES\}": RETURN :rem 84
6øøø DATA160，5，162，22，169，160，157，255，15， \(157,227,17,136,268,3,32,131,3,152,15\) 7，255，147 ：rem 188
6010 DATA157，227，149，202，208，232，160，5，16 \(2,22 \emptyset, 169,160,157,22,16,157,43,16,15\) 7，8，17，157 ：rem 245
6020 DATA \(29,17,136,208,3,32,131,3,152,157\) ，22，148，157，43，148，157，8，149，157，29， 149，32，134 ：rem 254
6030 DATA \(3,208,218,96,160,7,96,138,56,233\) ，22，170，96，162 ：rem 216
6040 DATA \(4,142,246,3,174,246,3,160,0,140\) ， \(247,3,185,249,3,217,248,3,176,16,72\) ， 185，248 ：rem 98
6050 DATA3，153，249，3，104，153，248，3，169，1， \(141,247,3,20 \varnothing, 202,208,228,173,247,3\) ， \(240,5,206 \quad\) ：rem 171
6060 DATA \(246,3,208,210,96,162\) ：rem 198
\(6 \emptyset 7 \emptyset\) DATA \(\emptyset, 142,245,3,172,245,3,185,248,3\) ，217，249，3，2ø8，4，232，141，243，3，200，1 92，4，208 ：rem 74
\(6 \emptyset 8 \emptyset\) DATA \(242,238,245,3,173,245,3,201,4,2 \emptyset\) 8，226，142，244，3，96 ：rem 138
6090 DATA836，29，839，31，849，149，852，151，86 \(4,30,867,30,870,31,873,31,883,150,88\) \(6,150,889 \quad\) ：rem 26
610ø DATA151，892，151 ：rem 10

\section*{Program 2：Poker－64 Version}
\(2 \varnothing\) POKE53281，1：POKE53280，14 ：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}" ：FORA \(=9 \emptyset 8 T 0998\) ：READB：POKEA，B：NEXT
：rem 65
\(3 \varnothing W K=1 \varnothing 24 \quad\) rem 9
\(40 \mathrm{CL}=54272\) ：rem 52
60 DIMJ \％\((13,4)\) ：DIMG \(\$(2 \sigma): W A=C L+4: V L=C L+24\) ： \(\mathrm{Dl}=\varnothing\) ： \(\mathrm{SC}=\varnothing: \mathrm{HD}=\varnothing \quad\) ：rem 184
65 FOR T＝CLTOCL＋24：POKET， \(0:\) NEXT ：rem 199
\(7 \emptyset \mathrm{G} \$(4)="\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\} * * *\) POKER \(\{2\) SPACES \(\} 2\) 56 ＊＊＊\｛2 SPACES\}" :rem 242
8 Ø G\＄（5）＝＂\｛7 SPACES\}IT'S YOU AGAINST THE \｛SPACE \(64^{\prime \prime}\)
：rem 64
\(100 \mathrm{G} \$(9)="\{10\) SPACES \(\}\) YOU WIN AS FOLLOWS： ＂：G\＄（10）＝＂\｛11 SPACES\}ROYAL FLUSH-\$25 ＂ ：rem 175
\(120 \mathrm{G} \$(11)="\{9\) SPACES \(\}\) STRAIGHT FLUSH－\(\$ 1 \varnothing \varnothing\) ＂：G\＄（12）＝＂\｛11 SPACES \(\} 4\) OF A KIND－\(\$ 2 \emptyset "\) ：rem 185
\(140 \mathrm{G} \$(13)="\{12\) SPACES \(\}\) FULL HOUSE \(-\$ 10\) \(\{2\) SPACES \(\} ": G \$(14)="\{15\) SPACES \(\}\) FLUSH－ \＄8＂ ：rem 134
\(160 \mathrm{G} \$(15)="\{13\) SPACES \(\}\) STRAIGHT－\＄5＂：G\＄（16 \()="\{12\) SPACES \(\} 3\) OF A KIND－\(\$ 4 ":\) rem 184
\(18 \emptyset \mathrm{G} \$(17)="\{14\) SPACES \(\} 2\) PAIR－\＄3＂：G\＄（18）＝ ＂\｛9 SPACES\}PAIR, JACKS \& UP-\$1"
：rem 17
\(2 \varnothing \sigma \mathrm{G} \$(2 \varnothing)="\{1 \varnothing\) SPACES \(\}\) EACH HAND COSTS \(\$ 1\) ．＂：N\＄＝＂\｛HOME\}\{26 DOWN\}" :rem 102
\(21 \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~N} \$, 2 \varnothing): \mathrm{JW} \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~N} \$, 1 \varnothing)\)
：rem 177
\(22 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=4: \mathrm{MM}=6 \varnothing: \mathrm{G}=1 \varnothing:\) PRINT＂\｛BLK\}": Dl=ø:POKE CL，MM：POKECL＋1，MM：POKECL＋4，17 ：rem 86
230 FORB＝1TO4 ：PRINTLEFT\＄（N\＄，A）RIGHT\＄（G\＄（ A），B）
：rem 215
234 IFLEFT \((\operatorname{RIGHT} \$(G \$(A), B), 2)="\) \｛2 SPACES \(\}\)＂THEN24ø
：rem 2 Ø 2
235 POKEVL，9：POKECL＋5，17：POKECL＋6，129：POK EVL，\(\varnothing\) ：rem 68
240 NEXT：FOR I＝1TOG：NEXT：FORB＝1TOD1：NEXT： IFA \(=2 \emptyset\) THENPOKECL \(+4,16\) ：GOTO \(31 \varnothing\) ：rem 1
250 IFA \(=18\) THENA \(=2 \varnothing: M M=9 \varnothing:\) PRINT＂\(\{\) RED \(\}\)＂\(: G=3\) Ø：Dl＝3øø：GOTO \(3 \varnothing \varnothing\) ：rem 99
260 IFA \(>8\) ANDA \(<18\) THENA \(=\mathrm{A}+1\)
：rem 225
\(27 \varnothing\) IFA \(=7\) THENA \(=9: \operatorname{PRINT} "\{\mathrm{BLU}\} ": \mathrm{G}=4 \varnothing: \mathrm{Dl}=2 \varnothing \varnothing\) ：rem 141
\(28 \varnothing\) IFA \(=5\) THENGOSUB5 \(\varnothing \varnothing \sigma: F O R A=1 \mathrm{TO} 2 \varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXT \(: A\) ＝9：PRINT＂\｛BLU\}": \(\mathrm{G}=4 \varnothing: \mathrm{Dl}=2 \varnothing \varnothing\) ：rem 137
290 IFA \(=4\) THENA \(=5:\) PRINT＂\｛RED \(\}\)＂：\(M M=9 \emptyset\)
：rem 95
\(30 \varnothing\) GOTO23ø
：rem 97
 \(G \$(2 \theta)=" "\)
：rem 16
320 AK \(\$="\{2\) DOWN \} \{GRN \} \{ 2 LEFT \} \{RVS \}
\｛ 2 SPACES \} \{DOWN \} \{LEFT \} \{RVS \} \{2 SPACES \} \｛DOWN\}\{LEFT\}\{RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}":D\$=B\$+" \｛40 SPACES\}"
：rem 134
\(34 \varnothing\) E \(\$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(N \$, 16): F \$=E \$+"\{21\) SPACES \(\} ": X\) \(=\) RND（－TI）
：rem 105
\(350 \mathrm{HD}=\mathrm{HD}+1\) ：GOSUB4030：POKE53281，1 ：PRINTC HR（147）：GOSUB 51ø0
：rem 2 øø
\(36 \varnothing\) PRINTLEFT\＄（N\＄，5）SPC（13）＂\｛BLU\}HIT
\｛RVS\}K\{OFF\} TO KEEP" :rem 51
370 PRINTLEFT \((N \$, 7)\) SPC（12）＂HIT \｛RVS\}C
\｛OFF\} TO CHANGE":GOSUB5ø5ø :rem 19
5 øø \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 13)+1: \mathrm{Y}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 4)+1\) ： IFJ\％\((X, Y)=1\) THEN5 \(5 \sigma\)
：rem 122
\(51 \varnothing \mathrm{Jq}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=1: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+1 \quad\) ：rem 1 \(\varnothing\)
\(52 \varnothing \mathrm{E}=32\) ： IFY＝1THENG \(=88: \mathrm{H}=\varnothing\) ：rem 32
\(53 \varnothing\) IFY \(=2\) THENG \(=83: \mathrm{H}=2\) ：rem 254
\(54 \varnothing\) IFY＝3THENG＝65： \(\mathrm{H}=\varnothing \quad\) ：rem 254
55 IFY＝4THENG＝9 \(: \mathrm{H}=2 \quad:\) rem \(\emptyset\)
560 IFX \(=1\) ØTHENE \(=48: \mathrm{F}=49\) ：GOTO62 \(\varnothing\) ：rem 114
570 IFX＞1ANDX＜1ØTHENF＝X＋48 ：rem 91
58 IFX＝11THENF＝1 \(\varnothing \quad\) ：rem 54
590 IFX \(=12\) THENF \(=17 \quad\) ：rem 63
\(6 \varnothing\) IFX \(=13\) THENF \(=11\) ：rem 50
610 IFX＝1THENX＝14：F＝1
\(62 \emptyset\) IFK \(>5\) THENRETURN
630 IFX＝1THENX＝14：F＝1 ：rem 3
：rem 5
640 IFK＝1THENCD＝WK＋397：L＝1：PT（1）＝X：ST（1）＝ G ：rem 21
650 IFK \(=2\) THENCD \(=W K+405: \mathrm{L}=9: \mathrm{PT}(2)=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{ST}(2)=\) G ：rem 23

660 IFK＝3THENCD \(=W K+413: L=17: \mathrm{PT}(3)=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{ST}\)（3） ＝G
：rem 73
\(67 \varnothing\) IFK \(=4\) THENCD \(=W K+421: L=25: \operatorname{PT}(4)=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{ST}(4)\) ＝G
：rem 75
675 POKE CL＋1， 15
：rem 78
68 Ø \(\mathrm{IFK}=5 \mathrm{THENCD}=\mathrm{WK}+429: \mathrm{L}=33: \mathrm{PT}(5)=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{ST}\)（5） ＝G：GOSUB7øø：POKEVL， \(15: Z=250\) ：GOTO81 \(\varnothing\)
：rem 184
690 GOSUB7øø：GOTO5øø
：rem 19ø
\(7 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛HOME \}\{1Ø DOWN\}"; :rem 96
\(7 \emptyset 1\) PRINT TAB（L）＂\｛BLK\}EA彐****\&S习"
：rem 2 Ø3
703 PRINTTAB（L）＂－\｛4 SPACES \(\}\)－＂：rem 153
704 PRINTTAB（L）＂二 44 SPACES \(\}=":\) rem 154
705 PRINTTAB（L）＂－ 44 SPACEST－＂：rem 155
706 PRINTTAB（L）＂纹羽＊＊＊＊太X习＂－：rem 76
\(740 \mathrm{LF}=1: \mathrm{WB}=55 \quad\) ：rem 21
\(750 \mathrm{El}=\mathrm{E}: \mathrm{Fl}=\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{Gl}=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{Hl}=\mathrm{H}: \mathrm{E}=160: \mathrm{F}=160: \mathrm{G}=160\) ： \(\mathrm{H}=\varnothing\)
：rem 33
760 POKE VL， \(8: L F=L F+1:\) POKECL +1, WB：POKECL， WB：POKECL＋4， 17
：rem 138
\(77 \emptyset\) POKE CD +46 ，E：POKE CD \(+46+\) CL， \(\mathrm{H}:\) POKECD +4 5，F：POKECD \(+45+\) CL, H ：rem 181
775 POKE CD \(+86, \mathrm{G}:\) POKECD \(+86+\mathrm{CL}, \mathrm{H}:\) POKECD +87 ，G：POKE CD＋87＋CL，H ：rem \(2 ø 9\)
777 IF F＜＞ 49 THENPOKE CD＋128，F：POKECD＋CL \(+128, \mathrm{H} \quad:\) rem 98
778 IF F＜＞ 49 THEN POKE CD＋127，E：POKE CD＋ CL＋127，H：GOTO78
：rem 114
\(779 \mathrm{~F}=49\) ：POKE CD \(+127, \mathrm{~F}: \mathrm{POKECD}+127+\mathrm{CL}, \mathrm{H}: \mathrm{PO}\) KE CD＋128，48：POKE CD＋128＋CL，H：rem 211
\(78 \varnothing\) FORB＝1TOI \(\varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXT \(:\) POKECL \(+4,16:\) IFLF \(=\varnothing\) TH ENRETURN
：rem 164
790 IFLF \(=4\) THENLF \(=\varnothing: \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{El}: \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G} 1: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H} 1: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{Fl}: \mathrm{GO}\) TO770
：rem 69
\(800 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+8: W B=W B+5\) ：GOTO \(76 \emptyset\) ：rem 225
810 POKE198， \(0:\) PRINTD \(\$\) ：PRINTB\＄；：PRINTTAB（1 3）CHRS（28）＂KEEP OR CHANGE？＂：CT＝\(\varnothing\)
：rem 153
\(82 \emptyset\) PRINTESSPC（4）CHR\＄（3ø）＂？＂：POKECL＋1，Z：P OKECL，Z
：rem 139
830 FORA＝1TOI \(\varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXT：PRINTESSPC（4）＂＂：POK ECL \(+4,16\) ：FORA \(=1\) TO5 \(0:\) NEXT ：rem 248
840 GETHS：IFH\＄＝＂＂THEN82 \(\varnothing\) ：rem 1ø3
850 IFH \(\$=\)＂C＂ORHS＝＂K＂THEN870 ：rem 3
860 GOTO82の ：rem 113
87 IFH\＄＝＂K＂THEN9øの ：rem 46
88 IFH\＄＝＂C＂THENCT＝CT＋1：GOSUB5 日0：PT（1）＝X： \(\operatorname{ST}(1)=G: E(1)=E: F(1)=F: G(1)=G: H(1)=H\)
：rem 152
\(89 \emptyset\) PRINTJW\＄SPC（4）AK\＄：rem 14
 INTESSPC（12）＂＂：FORA＝1TO5 \(:\) NEXT
：rem 136
910 GETIS：IFI\＄＝＂＂THEN9øø ：rem 1ø2
920 IFI \(\$=\)＂C＂ORI \(\$=\)＂K＂THEN94の ：rem 1
930 GOTO9øø ：rem \(11 \varnothing\)
940 IFIS＝＂K＂THEN970 ：rem 52
\(950 \mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{CT}+1: \mathrm{GOSUB} 5 \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{PT}(2)=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{ST}(2)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{E}(2)\) \(=\mathrm{E}: \mathrm{F}(2)=\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{G}(2)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{H}(2)=\mathrm{H} \quad\) ：rem 174
960 PRINTJW\＄SPC（12）AK\＄：rem 59
97ø PRINTE\＄SPC（20）＂？＂：FORA＝1TO1øø：NEXT：PR INTESSPC（2ø）＂＂：FORA＝1TO5 0 ：NEXT

980 GETJ \(\$:\) IFJ \(\$=\)＂＂THEN970
99 IFJ \(\$=" \mathrm{C}\)＂ORJ \(\$=" \mathrm{~K} "\) THEN \(1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\)
10øø GOTO97ø
：rem 141

102 IFJ \(\$=\)＂K＂THEN1ø50
：rem 118
\(1030 \mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{CT}+1: \operatorname{GOSUB} 5 \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{PT}(3)=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{ST}(3)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{E}(3\) \()=\mathrm{E}: \mathrm{F}(3)=\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{G}(3)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{H}(3)=\mathrm{H} \quad:\) rem 218
\(1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) PRINTJW\$SPC (2Ø)AK\$:FORA=1TOløø \(0:\) NEXT : IFCT=3THEN 15 Ø
:rem 21の
\(1 \varnothing 50\) PRINTESSPC(28)"?":FORA=1TO1ø0:NEXT:P RINTESSPC(28)" ":FORA=1TO50:NEXT
: rem 195
1 Ø6Ø GETK\$:IFK\$=""THEN1ø5
: rem 196
\(107 \emptyset\) IFK \(\$=\) "K"ORK \(\$=\) "C"THEN 1090
\(1 \varnothing 8 \emptyset\) GOTO1ø5
109 IFK \(\$=\) "K"THEN112б
:rem 95
: rem \(2 \varnothing \varnothing\)
:rem 135
11øø CT=CT+1:GOSUB5 \(\quad\) : \(\operatorname{PT}(4)=X: S T(4)=G: E(4\) \()=E: F(4)=F: G(4)=G: H(4)=H \quad: r e m ~ 222\)
1110 PRINTJW\$SPC(28)AK\$:IFCT=3THEN15øø
:rem 43
\(112 \emptyset\) PRINTESSPC(36)"?":FORA=1TO1øø:NEXT:P RINTESSPC(36)" ":FORA=1TO50:NEXT
:rem 191
1130 GETLS:IFL\$=""THEN112ø
:rem 194
1140 IFL \(\$=" C\) "ORL \(\$=" K " T H E N 116 \varnothing\)
1150 GOTO1120
1160 IFL \(\$=\) "K"THEN15øø
:rem 93
:rem 196
:rem 136
\(1170 \mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{CT}+1:\) GOSUB5 0 : \(: C D=W K+215: \mathrm{PT}(5)=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{S}\) \(\mathrm{T}(5)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{E}(5)=\mathrm{E}: \mathrm{F}(5)=\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{G}(5)=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{H}(5)=\mathrm{H}\)
: rem 78
1180 PRINTJW\$SPC (36)AK\$
:rem 108
150 FORTV=1TO5: IFTV \(>5\) THEN 1560
1510 IFE (TV) > 0 THEN 1530
:rem 126
:rem 252
1520 NEXTTV:IFTV=5THEN1560 :rem 145
\(1530 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{E}(\mathrm{TV}): \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{TV}): \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}(\mathrm{TV}): \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{TV})\)
:rem 139
\(154 \varnothing \mathrm{CD}=\mathrm{WK}+389+\mathrm{TV}\) * \(8: \mathrm{IFCD}>\mathrm{WK}+429\) THEN \(156 \emptyset\)
:rem 43
1550 GOSUB740:IFTV<5THENNEXTTV : rem 226
\(156 \emptyset\) FORA \(=1\) TO \(5: E(A)=\varnothing: F(A)=\varnothing: G(A)=\varnothing: H(A)=\) Ø: NEXTA
:rem 242
2øøø PRINTD\$FS:FORA=1TO5: \(\operatorname{POKE}(1015+A), \operatorname{PT}(\) A) : NEXT
: rem 145
2010 FORA \(=1 \mathrm{TO} 5: \operatorname{POKE}(1015+\mathrm{A}), \mathrm{PT}(\mathrm{A}): \mathrm{NEXT}\)
: rem 249
2020 SYS \(9 \varnothing 8\) : FORA \(=1\) TO \(5: \operatorname{PT}(A)=\operatorname{PEEK}((1 \varnothing 15+A)\) ): NEXT
: rem 44
\(2110 \mathrm{YY}=\varnothing: \operatorname{IFPT}(5)-\mathrm{PT}(4)=1 \mathrm{THENIFPT}(4)-\mathrm{PT}\) (3 )=1 THENYY=1
:rem 147
2115 IFYY=1THENIFPT (3)-PT (2)=1THENIFPT(2) \(-\mathrm{PT}(1)=1\) THENSS \(=1\)
:rem 9
\(2120 \operatorname{IFST}(1)=\mathrm{ST}(2)\) THENIFST \((2)=\) ST ( 3 ) THENIF \(\operatorname{ST}(3)=\operatorname{ST}(4)\) THENIFST (4) \(=\) ST ( 5 ) THENFL \(=1\) :rem 9
\(2130 \operatorname{SYS} 960: \mathrm{XE}=\operatorname{PEEK}(1011): Z Q=\operatorname{PEEK}(1012)\)
:rem 13
\(2160 \operatorname{IFPT}(1)=\mathrm{PT}(2)\) THENIFPT ( 1 ) =PT (3) THENIF \(\operatorname{PT}(1)=\mathrm{PT}(4) \mathrm{THENFR}=1\)
: rem 170
\(217 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPT}(5)=\mathrm{PT}(4) \mathrm{THENIFPT}(5)=\mathrm{PT}\) ( 3 ) THENIF \(\mathrm{PT}(5)=\mathrm{PT}(2) \mathrm{THENFR}=1\)
: rem 183
2180 IFSS \(=1\) THENIFFL=1THENIFPT (5) \(=14\) THENSC \(=\mathrm{SC}+249: \mathrm{Z} \$=\mathrm{G} \$(1 \varnothing):\) GOTO \(3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) :rem 99
2190 IFSS \(=1\) THENIFFL \(=1\) THENSC \(=\mathrm{SC}+99: \mathrm{Z} \$=\mathrm{G} \$(4\) ) : GOTO 3 Ø3
:rem 128
22 øб IFFR=1THENSC \(=\mathrm{SC}+19: \mathrm{Z} \$=\mathrm{G} \$(12)\) : GOTO 3 Ø 3 \(\emptyset \quad: r e m 211\)
2210 IFZQ \(=4\) THENI FFR < > 1 THENSC=SC \(+9: \mathrm{Z} \$=\mathrm{G} \$(1\) 3) : GOTO 3 Ø 3 Ø
:rem 187
2220 IFFL=1THENSC=SC+7: \(\mathrm{Z} \$=\mathrm{G} \$(14)\) : \(\mathrm{GOTO} 303 \varnothing\) :rem 158
223 Ø \(\mathrm{IFSS}=1\) THENSC \(=\mathrm{SC}+4: \mathrm{Z} \$=\mathrm{G} \$(15):\) GOTO 3 Ø 3 Ø
:rem 177
 :rem 185
225 Ø \(\mathrm{IFZQ}=2\) THENSC \(=\mathrm{SC}+2: \mathrm{Z} \$=\mathrm{G} \$(17): \mathrm{GOTO} 3\) Ø \(3 \varnothing\)
:rem 185
\(226 \varnothing\) IFZQ \(=1\) ANDXE \(>=11\) THENZ \(\$=\mathrm{G} \$(18): G O T O 3 \varnothing 3\) \(\emptyset\)
:rem 7
\(227 \varnothing\) SC=SC-1: \(Z \$="\{14\) SPACES \(\}\) LOUSY HAND \(1!\)
\{4 SPACES \(\}\) ": \(\mathrm{QP}=1\) :rem 13
\(3 \varnothing 30\) GOSUB5ø5 \(:\) PRINTCHR \((156)\) :IFQP \(=1\) THENP RINTCHRS(144)
:rem 68
\(3 \varnothing 40\) FORA \(=1 \mathrm{TO} 5:\) PRINTB \(; \mathrm{Z} \$: U A=2 \emptyset: F O R B=135 \mathrm{~T}\) 0243STEP12 : rem 158
3050 IFQP \(=1 \mathrm{THENFORB}=243 \mathrm{TO} 135 \mathrm{STEP}-12: \mathrm{UA}=32\)
:rem 14
3060 POKECL+4, 17: POKECL+1, B: POKECL, B: FORC \(=1 \mathrm{TOUA}:\) NEXT \(:\) NEXT
:rem 159
\(3 \varnothing 70\) POKECL+4,16:PRINTDS:FORD=1TO1ø 0 :NEXT : NEXT :rem 162
3ø8 \(\operatorname{FORX}=1 \mathrm{TO} 3\) : FORY=1TO4: J\% \((X, Y)=\varnothing\) : NEXT: NEXT: K=ø
:rem 102
3090 FORA \(=1 \mathrm{TO} 5: \operatorname{PT}(A)=\varnothing: \mathrm{ST}(A)=\varnothing: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{SS}=\varnothing\) : \(F L=\varnothing: Z Q=\emptyset: F R=\varnothing: K=\varnothing: X E=\varnothing: Q P=\varnothing\) :rem 5
\(310 \emptyset\) FORA \(=1 \mathrm{TO} 150 \emptyset:\) NEXT:GOTO 350 :rem 71
4ø3ø POKE53281,1:PRINT"\{CLR\}"LEFT\$(N\$,11) SPC (16)"\{BLK\}\{RVS\}HAND"; HD :rem \(25 \emptyset\) \(4 \emptyset 40\) D=231:FORA=1TO3:FORB=ØTO15:POKE5328ø , B: POKECL+1, D: POKECL+21, D :rem 241
4050 FORC=1TO40:NEXT:NEXT:NEXT: POKE53280, 12: RETURN
: rem 231
 FORC=1TO5 0 : NEXT \(:\) NEXT \(:\) NEXT: POKE5328 , 14
:rem 36
5010 RETURN
:rem 166
\(5 \emptyset 50\) PRINTLEFT \((N \$, 3) \operatorname{SPC}(13) \mathrm{CHR} \$(28) \mathrm{CHR} \$(\) 18) "WINNINGS: "CHR\$(146)"\$";SC;"
\(\left\{2\right.\) SPACES \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) :rem 1 ص6
5060 RETURN :rem 171
\(5100 \mathrm{Z}=1:\) FOR \(\mathrm{T}=1 \varnothing 24\) TO 1063: POKET+54272, T -1ø23: POKET, 160:NEXT T :rem 32
5110 FOR \(\mathrm{T}=1024\) TO 2ø24-4ø STEP 40: \(\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1\) :
POKET \(+54272, \mathrm{Z}:\) POKET, 160 :rem 27
5120 POKET \(+54311, z:\) POKET \(+39,160:\) NEXTT : rem 222
5130 FORT \(=1984\) TO 2023: POKET \(+54272, \mathrm{~T}-1984\) : POKET, 160:NEXT T
:rem 61
5140 RETURN :rem 170
\(6 \emptyset 40\) DATA162, \(4,142,246,3,174,246,3,16 \varnothing, \varnothing\), \(140,247,3,185,249,3,217,248,3,176\)
:rem 107
6045 DATA \(16,72,185,248\) :rem 121
\(6 \emptyset 50\) DATA3,153,249,3,104,153,248,3,169,1, \(141,247,3,200,202,208,228,173\)
:rem 156
6055 DATA \(247,3,240,5,206,246\) :rem 149
6 660 DATA3,208,210,96 :rem 57
\(6 \emptyset 7 \emptyset\) DATAl62, \(\varnothing, 142,245,3,172,245,3,185,24\) \(8,3,217,249,3,298,4,232,141,243\)
:rem 4
6075 DATA \(3,2 ø \emptyset, 192,4,2 \emptyset 8\) :rem \(2 ø 3\)
\(6 \emptyset 8 \emptyset\) DATA242,238,245,3,173,245,3,2ø1,4,2Ø 8,226,142,244,3,96 :rem 138
6ø9ø DATA836,29,839,31,849,149,852,151,86 \(4,3 \emptyset, 867,3 \emptyset, 87 \emptyset, 31,873,31,883,150,88\) 6 :rem 131
\(610 \emptyset\) DATA \(150,889,151,892,151\) :rem 161

\section*{BEFORE TYPING...}

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

\section*{MLX For VIC And 64}
(Article on page 145.)

\section*{BEFORE TYPING..}

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

\section*{Program 1: MLX-64 Version}
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINT"\{CLR\}\{CYN\}";CHR\$(142);CHRS(8);: POKE53281,1:POKE5328ø,1 :rem 73
101 POKE 788,52:REM DISABLE RUN/STOP
:rem 119
\(11 \varnothing\) PRINT"\{RVS\}\{4ø SPACES\}"; :rem 176
120 PRINT" \(\{\) RVS \(\}\) ( 15 SPACES \(\}\{R I G H T\}\{O F F\}\) ह*\#£\{RVS\}\{RIGHT\} \{RIGHT\}\{2 SPACES \(\}\)

(13 SPACES \({ }^{\text {" }}\);
:rem 250
130 PRINT"\{RVS\}\{15 SPACES\}\{RIGHT\} EGZ
 \{OFF\}太*习(RVS)\{13 SPACEST"; :rem 35
140 PRINT" \(\{\) RVS \(\}\left\{4 \varnothing\right.\) SPACES \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) :rem \(12 \varnothing\)
\(2 ø \varnothing\) PRINT"\{2 DOWN\}\{PUR\}\{BLK\}\{3 SPACES\}A F AILSAFE MACHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR \{5 DOWN\}" :rem 130
210 PRINT" \(\mathbb{E} 5\) \{ 2 UP\}STARTING ADDRESS? \{8 SPACES\}\{9 LEFT\}"; :rem 143
215 INPUTS:F=1-F:C\$=CHRS(31+119*F:rem 125
220 IFS < 256 OR ( \(S>4096 \emptyset A N D S<49152\) ) ORS \(>53247\) THENGOSUB3øøø:GOTO21ø :rem 235
225 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT :rem \(18 \emptyset\)
230 PRINT" \(\{5\) § \(\{2\) UP\}ENDING ADDRESS?
\{8 SPACES \(\}\) \{9 LEFT\}";:INPUTE:F=1-F:C \(\$=\) CHR \(\$(31+119 * F) \quad:\) rem \(2 \varnothing\)
\(24 \emptyset \mathrm{IFE}<2560 \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{E}>4096 \emptyset \mathrm{ANDE}<49152\) ) ORE>53247 THENGOSUB3øøø:GOTO23ø :rem 183
250 IFE<STHENPRINTC \({ }^{\prime} ; "\{\) RVS \(\}\) ENDING \(<\) START \{2 SPACES\}":GOSUB1øøø:GOTO \(23 \varnothing\)
:rem 176
260 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT :rem 179
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\{\) CLR \(\}\) " \(\operatorname{CHR} \$(14): A D=S: P O K E V+21, \varnothing\)
:rem 225
\(31 \varnothing\) PRINTRIGHT\$("øøøø"+MID\$(STRS (AD), 2),5 );":";:FORJ=1TO6
:rem 234
\(32 \varnothing\) GOSUB57 7 : IFN \(=-1\) THENJ \(=\mathrm{J}+\mathrm{N}:\) GOTO \(32 \varnothing\)
:rem 228
390 IFN \(=-211\) THEN 710 :rem 62
\(4 \varnothing\) IFN=-2ø4THEN \(79 \varnothing\) :rem 64
\(41 \varnothing\) IFN \(=-2 \emptyset 6\) THENPRINT : INPUT" \(\{\) DOWN\} ENTER N EW ADDRESS"; ZZ \(\quad\) irem \(4 \overline{4}\)
415 IFN \(=-2 ø 6\) THENIFZZ < SORZZ > ETHENPRINT" \{RVS\}OUT OF RANGE": GOSUB1øøø:GOTO41Ø
:rem 225
417 IFN \(=-206 \mathrm{THENAD}=\mathrm{ZZ}:\) PRINT: GOTO31 \(\varnothing\)
:rem 238
420 IF N<>-196 THEN \(48 \emptyset \quad\) :rem 133
430 PRINT: INPUT"DISPLAY:FROM";F:PRINT, "TO ";:INPUTT - :rem \(2 \overline{3} 4\)
440 IFF < SORF > EORT < SORT > ETHENPRINT"AT LEAS T";S;"\{LEFT\}, NOT MORE THAN";E:GOTO43 \(\varnothing\) :rem 159
450 FORI=FTOTSTEP6:PRINT:PRINTRIGHT\$("øøø ø"+MID\$(STRS(I),2),5);":"; :rem 3ø

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451 FORK \(=\varnothing\) TO5 \(: \mathrm{N}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{K}):\) PRINTRIGHT \((" \varnothing \varnothing\) ＂＋MIDS（STRS（N），2），3）；＂，＂；：rem 66 \(46 \emptyset\) GETAS：IFA\＄＞＂＂THENPRINT：PRINT：GOTO31ø
：rem 25
\(47 \varnothing\) NEXTK：PRINTCHR \((2 \varnothing)\) ；：NEXTI：PRINT：PRIN

T：GOTO31ø
\(48 \emptyset\) IFN \(<\varnothing\) THEN PRINT：GOTO31 \(\varnothing\) ：rem 168
490 A \((J)=N:\) NEXTJ
5月0 CKSUM＝AD－INT（AD／256）＊256：FORI＝1TO6：CK SUM \(=(\) CKSUM + A（ I ））AND255：NEXT ：rem 2øø
\(51 \varnothing\) PRINTCHR\＄（18）；：GOSUB570：PRINTCHR\＄（20）
：rem 234
515 IFN＝CKSUMTHEN53 0
：rem 255
520 PRINT：PRINT＂LINE ENTERED WRONG ：RE－E NTER＂：PRINT： \(\bar{G} O S U B \overline{1} ø \varnothing \varnothing:\) GOT \(^{\prime} 31 \varnothing:\) rem \(^{-1} 176\)
\(53 \varnothing\) GOSUB2øøø
：rem 218
540 FORI＝1TO6：POKEAD＋I－1，A（I）：NEXT：POKE54 272， \(0:\) POKE54273，\(\quad\) ：rem 227
\(550 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+6: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{AD}<\mathrm{E}\) THEN \(31 \varnothing\) ：rem 212
\(56 \emptyset\) GOTO \(71 \emptyset\)
rem 108
\(57 \emptyset \mathrm{~N}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Z}=\varnothing \quad\) ：rem 88
58 PRINT＂ \(\mathrm{E}+\)－\("\) ；
：rem 79
581 GETAS：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN581 ：rem 95
585 PRINTCHR \((2 \emptyset) ;: A=\operatorname{ASC}(A \$): I F A=130 R A=44\) ORA＝32THEN67ø ：rem 229
590 IFA \(>128\) THENN＝－A：RETURN ：rem 137
\(6 \emptyset \emptyset\) IFA \(<>2 \emptyset\) THEN \(63 \varnothing\) ：rem \(1 \varnothing\)
610 GOSUB690：IFI＝1ANDT＝44THENN＝－1：PRINT＂
\｛LEFT\} \{LEFT\}";:GOT069ø :rem 172
\(62 \emptyset\) GOTO57ø ：rem 1 109
630 IFA \(<480\) RA \(>57\) THEN58ø ：rem 105
\(64 \emptyset\) PRINTAS；：\(N=N^{\star} 1 \varnothing+\mathrm{A}-48\) ：rem \(1 \varnothing 6\)
65 IFN \(>255\) THEN \(A=2 \varnothing\) ：GOSUB1øøø：GOTO6øø
：rem 229
\(660 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1:\) IFZ＜3THEN \(58 \varnothing\) ：rem 71
\(67 \varnothing \mathrm{IFZ}=\varnothing\) THENGOSUB1øøø：GOTO57ø ：rem 114
\(68 \emptyset\) PRINT＂，＂；：RETURN ：rem 240
\(69 \emptyset \operatorname{Sq}=\operatorname{PEEK}(2 \emptyset 9)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(21 \varnothing)+\operatorname{PEEK}(211)\)
：rem 149
\(691 \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TO}: \mathrm{T}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{S} \%-\mathrm{I}) \quad:\) rem 67
695 IFT＜＞44ANDT＜＞58THENPOKES\％－I， 32 ：NEXT
：rem \(2 ø 5\)
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINTLEFT\＄（＂\｛3 LEFT\}",I-1);:RETURN ：rem 7
\(71 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) CLR \(\}\) \｛RVS \(\} * * *\) SAVE＊＊＊\(\{3\) DOWN \(\} "\) ：rem 236
\(72 \emptyset\) INPUT＂\｛DOWN\} FILENAME"; FS :rem 228
730 PRINT：PRINT＂\(\{\overline{2}\) DOWN \} \{RVS \(\}\) T\｛OFF\}APE OR \｛RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISK: (T/D)" :rem 228
\(74 \emptyset\) GETAS：\(\overline{\mathrm{I} F A}\langle<>\)＂T＂ANDĀふ̄＜＂D＂THEN74ø
：rem 36
\(75 \emptyset \mathrm{DV}=1-7 *(\mathrm{~A} \$=" \mathrm{D} "):\) IFDV＝8THENF \(\$=" \emptyset: "+\mathrm{F} \$\)
：rem 158
760 T\＄＝FS：ZK＝PEEK（53）＋256＊PEEK（54）－LEN（T\＄ ）：POKE782，ZK／256
：rem 3
762 POKE \(781, \mathrm{ZK}-\operatorname{PEEK}(782)\)＊256：POKE78ø，LEN（ T\＄）：SYS65469 ：rem \(1 \emptyset 9\)
763 POKE78ø，1：POKE781，DV：POKE782，1：SYS654 66 ：rem 69
765 POKE254，S／256：POKE253，S－PEEK（254）＊256 ：POKE78ø， 253 ：rem 12
766 POKE \(782, E / 256\) ：POKE781，E－PEEK（782）＊256 ：SYS65496 ：rem 124
\(77 \varnothing\) IF（PEEK（783）AND1）OR（ST AND191）THEN78ø
775 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}DONE.": END :rem 1 Ø6
\(78 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN\} \(\bar{E} R R O R\) ON SAVE．\(\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) RY AGAIN．＂：I \(\bar{F} D V=1\) THEN \(\overline{7} 2 \emptyset\) ：rem \(17 \overline{1}\)
781 OPEN15，8，15：INPUT\＃15，E1\＄，E2\＄：PRINTE1\＄ ；E2\＄：CLOSE15：GOTO72ø
：rem 1ø3
790 PRINT＂\(\{\) CLR \(\}\)（RVS \}*** LOAD *** \(\{2\) DOWN \(\}\)

8øø INPUT＂\｛2 DOWN\} FILENAME"; FS :rem 244 81Ø PRINT：PRINT＂\(\{2\) DOWN\}\{RVS\}T\{OFF\}APE OR \｛RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISK: (T/D)" :rem 227 82の GETAS：\(\overline{\mathrm{I} F A S \ll " T " A N D \bar{A}}\langle\bar{\ll}>" D " T H E N 82 \varnothing\)
：rem 34
\(830 \mathrm{DV}=1-7 *\left(\mathrm{~A}==^{\prime} \mathrm{D} "\right): I F D V=8 \mathrm{THENF} \$=" \varnothing: "+\mathrm{F} \$\)
：rem 157
\(84 \emptyset \mathrm{~T} \$=\mathrm{FS}: \mathrm{ZK}=\operatorname{PEEK}(53)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(54)-\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{T} \$\) ）：POKE782，ZK／256 ：rem 2
841 POKE781，ZK－PEEK（782）＊256：POKE780，LEN（ T\＄）：SYS65469
：rem 107
845 POKE78ø，1：POKE781，DV：POKE782，1：SYS654 66 ：rem 70
850 POKE78ø，Ø：SYS65493 ：rem 11
\(86 \emptyset \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(783)\) AND1）OR（ST AND191）THEN87Ø
：rem 111
865 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} DONE. ": GOTO31ø :rem 96
\(87 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}ERROR ON LOAD. \(\{2\) SPACES\} T RY AGAIN．\(\{D 0 \bar{W} N\} ": I F D V=1\) THEN8øø
：rem 172
88ø OPEN15，8，15：INPUT\＃15，E1\＄，E2\＄：PRINTE1\＄ ；E2\＄：CLOSE15：GOTO8øø ：rem 1ø2
1øøø REM BUZZER ：rem 135
1øø1 POKE54296，15：POKE54277，45：POKE54278， 165
：rem 207
1002 POKE54276，33：POKE 54273，6：POKE54272，
\[
5 \text { :rem } 42
\]

1øø3 FORT＝1TO2øø：NEXT：POKE54276，32：POKE54 273，Ø：POKE54272，\(:\) RETURN ：rem \(2 ø 2\)
\(2 ø \emptyset \emptyset\) REM BELL SOUND ：rem 78
\(2 ø \varnothing 1\) POKE54296，15：POKE54277，ø：POKE54278， 2 47
：rem 152
\(2 ø \emptyset 2\) POKE 54276，17：POKE54273，40：POKE54272 ，\(\varnothing \quad\) ：rem 86
\(2 ø \varnothing 3\) FORT＝1TO1øø：NEXT：POKE54276，16：RETURN ：rem 57
3øøø PRINTC§；＂\｛RVS\}NOT ZERO PAGE OR ROM": GOTOIのøの ：rem 89

\section*{Program 2：MLX－VIC Version}

1øø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{PUR\}";CHRS (142);CHR\$(8);
：rem 181
101 POKE 788，194：REM DISABLE RUN／STOP ：rem 174
110 PRINT＂\(\left.{ }^{(R V S\}}\right\}\) \｛ 14 SPACES \(\} ":\) ：rem 117

\｛RIGHT\} \{RIGHT\}\{2 SPACES\} \(\mathrm{E}^{*}\)＊TOFF \}
E＊ヨ£\｛RVS\}£\{RVS\}" :rem 191
130 PRINT＂\｛RV解\} \{RIGHT\} EGB\{RIGHT\}
\(\{2\) RIGHT \(\}\{O F F\} £\{R V S\} £ \in * \exists O F F\}\)
E＊习\｛RVS\} " :rem 232
140 PRINT＂\(\left.{ }^{(R V S\}}\right\}\) \｛ 4 SPACES \(\} " \quad: r e m 12 \emptyset\)
2øø PRINT＂\({ }^{\prime 2}\) DOWN\}\{PUR\}\{BLK\}A FAILSAFE MA CHINE＂：PRINT＂LANGUAGE EDITOR\｛5 DOWN\}" ：rem 141
210 PRINT＂\｛BLK\}\{3 UP\}STARTING ADDRESS": IN PUTS： \(\mathrm{F}=1-\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{C} \$=\operatorname{CHR}(31+119 * \mathrm{~F})\) ：rem 97
220 IFS＜2560RS＞32767THENGOSUB3øøø：GOTO21ø
：rem 2
225 PRINT：PRINT：PRINT：PRINT ：rem 123
230 PRINT＂\｛BLK\}\{3 UP\}ENDING ADDRESS": INPU \(\mathrm{TE}: \mathrm{F}=1-\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(31+119 \star \mathrm{~F})\) ：rem 158
\(24 \varnothing\) IFE＜256ORE＞ 32767 THENGOSUB \(3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) ：GOTO23 ：rem 234
250 IFE＜STHENPRINTCS；＂\｛RVS\}ENDING < START \｛2 SPACES\}":GOSUB1øøø:GOTO 23ø
：rem 176
\(26 \emptyset\) PRINT：PRINT：PRINT
：rem 179
3øø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}";CHR\$(14):AD=S
\(31 \varnothing\) PRINTRIGHT\$("øøøø"+MID\$(STRS (AD), 2), 5 );":";:FORJ=1TO6
:rem 234
\(32 \emptyset\) GOSUB57 7 :IFN=-1THENJ=J+N: GOTO32 \(\varnothing\)
:rem 228
\(39 \varnothing\) IFN \(=-211\) THEN 710 :rem 62
\(4 \emptyset \emptyset\) IFN \(=-2 \emptyset 4\) THEN \(79 \emptyset\) :rem 64
410 IFN=-2ø6THENPRINT : INPUT" \{DOWN\}ENTER \(\frac{N}{\text { ER }} 4 \frac{1}{4}\)
EW ADDRESS"; ZZ EW ADDRESS"; ZZ
415 IFN \(=-206\) THENIFZZ < SORZZ > ETHENPRINT" \{RVS\}OUT OF RANGE": GOSUB1øøø:GOTO41ø
:rem 225
417 IFN=-2ø6THENAD=ZZ:PRINT: GOTO31ø
:rem 238
\(42 \emptyset\) IF \(\mathrm{N}<>-196\) THEN \(48 \emptyset\) :rem 133
430 PRINT: INPUT"DISPLAY:FROM";F:PRINT, "TO ";:INPUTT - :rem \(2 \overline{3} 4\)
44 IFF < SORF > EORT < SORT > ETHENPRINT"AT LEAS T";S;"\{LEFT\}, NOT MORE THAN";E:GOTO43 \(\emptyset \quad: r e m 159\)
450 FORI=FTOTSTEP6:PRINT:PRINTRIGHT\$ ("Øøø Ø"+MIDS(STRS(I),2),5);":"; :rem 3ø
455 FORK \(=\varnothing\) TO5: \(\mathrm{N}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{K}): I F K=3\) THENPRINTS PC(10); :rem 34
457 PRINTRIGHT\$("ØØ"+MID\$(STR\$(N),2),3);" ,"; :rem 157
\(46 \emptyset\) GETAS:IFA\$>""THENPRINT:PRINT: GOTO31Ø
:rem 25
\(47 \varnothing\) NEXTK:PRINTCHR\$(2ø);:NEXTI:PRINT:PRIN T: GOTO31 \(\varnothing\) :rem 50
\(48 \varnothing\) IFN \(<\varnothing\) THEN PRINT:GOTO \(31 \varnothing\) :rem 168
\(49 \varnothing\) A \((J)=N: N E X T J\)
:rem 199
5øø CKSUM \(=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / 256) * 256: F O R I=1 \mathrm{TO}\) : CK SUM \(=(\) CKSUM + A (I) ) AND255: NEXT :rem \(2 ø \emptyset\)
\(51 \varnothing\) PRINTCHR\$ (18);:GOSUB57ø:PRINTCHR\$(20)
:rem 234
515 IFN=CKSUMTHEN530
:rem 255
520 PRINT:PRINT"LINE ENTERED WRONG": PRINT "RE-ENTER": P \(\bar{R} I N T: \bar{G} O S U B 1 \varnothing \varnothing \bar{\emptyset}: G O T O 31 \varnothing\)
:rem 129
530 GOSUB2øøø :rem 218
\(54 \varnothing\) FORI=1TO6: POKEAD+I-1,A(I) :NEXT: rem 8ø
\(550 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+6: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{AD}<\mathrm{E}\) THEN \(31 \varnothing\) :rem 212
560 GOTO 710 :rem \(1 \varnothing 8\)
\(57 \varnothing \mathrm{~N}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Z}=\varnothing \quad\) :rem 88
58 PRINT" \(\mathbb{E}+\) ㅋ․
581 GETAS:IFAS=""THEN581 :rem 95
585 PRINTCHRS (2ø);:A=ASC(AS):IFA=130RA=44 ORA=32THEN67 \(\varnothing\) :rem 229
\(59 \varnothing\) IFA \(>128\) THENN \(=-\) A \(:\) RETURN 137
\(6 \emptyset \emptyset\) IFA \(<>2 \emptyset\) THEN \(63 \emptyset\) :rem \(1 \varnothing\)
610 GOSUB690:IFI=1ANDT=44THENN=-1:PRINT"
\{LEFT\} \{LEFT\}";:GOTO690 :rem 172
620 GOTO57ø :rem 1 Ø9
630 IFA \(4480 R A>57\) THEN58ø :rem 105
640 PRINTAS;:N=N* \(1 \varnothing+\mathrm{A}-48\) :rem \(1 \varnothing 6\)
650 IFN \(>255\) THEN \(A=2 \emptyset:\) GOSUB1 \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: G O T O 6 \varnothing \varnothing\)
:rem 229
\(660 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1\) : IFZ < 3THEN58 \(\quad\) :rem 71
\(67 \varnothing\) IFZ=øTHENGOSUB1øøØ:GOTO57ø :rem 114
\(68 \emptyset\) PRINT"." ; : RETURN :rem 24ø
\(690 \operatorname{Siz}=\operatorname{PEEK}(2 \varnothing 9)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(210)+\operatorname{PEEK}(211)\)
:rem 149
692 FORI=1TO3:T=PEEK (S\%-I) :rem 68
695 IFT<>44ANDT<>58THENPOKES\%-I, 32: NEXT
:rem 205
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINTLEFT\$("\{3 LEFT\}", I-1);:RETURN :rem 7
\(71 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\{\) CLR \} \{RVS \}*** SAVE ***\{3 DOWN \}"
:rem 236
720 INPUT" \{DOWN\} FILENAME"; F\$ :rem 228
\(73 \emptyset\) PRINT: PRINT" \(\{2\) DOWN\}\{RVS\}T\{OFF\}APE OR
\{RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISK: (T/D)" :rem 228
 : rem 36
\(75 \emptyset \mathrm{DV}=1-7 *(\mathrm{~A} \$=" \mathrm{D} "): I F D V=8\) THENF \(S=" \emptyset: "+\mathrm{F} \$\) :rem 158
\(76 \emptyset \mathrm{~T} \$=\mathrm{F} \$: \mathrm{ZK}=\operatorname{PEEK}(53)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(54)-\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{T} \$\) ): POKE782, ZK/256 :rem 3
762 POKE781,ZK-PEEK (782)*256: POKE78ø, LEN ( T\$):SYS65469 :rem 109
763 POKE780, 1:POKE781,DV: POKE782, 1:SYS654 66 :rem 69
765 POKE 254, S/256: POKE253,S-PEEK (254) *256 : POKE780, 253 :rem 12
766 POKE782, E/256: POKE781,E-PEEK (782)*256 :SYS65496
:rem 124
\(77 \emptyset \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(783)\) AND1) OR (ST AND191)THEN78Ø
775 PRINT" \(\{\) DOWN \}DONE " \(\cdot\) : END 111
\(78 \emptyset\) PRINT" \(\begin{cases}\text { DOWN }\} \text { ERROR ON SAVE. }\{2 \text { :rem lø } \\ \text { SPACES }\} T\end{cases}\) RY AGAIN.": I \(\bar{F} D V=1 T H E N \overline{7} 2 \emptyset\) :rem \(17 \overline{1}\)
781 OPEN15, 8, 15: INPUT\#15,E1\$,E2\$:PRINTE1\$ ;E2\$:CLOSE15:GOTO720 :rem 103
782 GOTO72ø :rem 115
790 PRINT" \(\{\) CLR \} \{RVS\}*** LOAD ***\{2 DOWN\}" :rem 212
8øø INPUT" \{2 DOWN\} FILENAME";FS :rem 244 \(81 \varnothing\) PRINT: PRINT" \{2 DOWN\} \{RVS\}T\{OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISK: (T/D)" - :rem 227
 :rem 34
\(83 \emptyset \mathrm{DV}=1-7 *(\mathrm{~A} \$=" \mathrm{D} "):\) IFDV=8THENF \(\$=" \emptyset: "+\mathrm{F} \$\) :rem 157
\(84 \emptyset \mathrm{~T} \$=\mathrm{F} \$: \mathrm{ZK}=\operatorname{PEEK}(53)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(54)-\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{T} \$\) ): POKE782,ZK/256 :rem 2
841 POKE781, ZK-PEEK (782)*256: POKE780, LEN ( T\$):SYS65469 :rem 107
845 POKE78ø, 1:POKE781,DV:POKE782, 1:SYS654 66 :rem 70
850 POKE78Ø, Ø:SYS65493 :rem 11
\(86 \emptyset \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(783)\) AND1) OR (ST AND191)THEN87Ø
:rem 111
865 PRINT" \{DOWN\} DONE.": GOTO31ø :rem 96
\(87 \varnothing\) PRINT" \({ }^{(D O W N\} E R R O R ~ O N ~ L O A D . ~}\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) RY AGAIN. \{DOWN \(\}\) ": IFDV \(=1\) THEN8øø
:rem 172
880 OPEN \(15,8,15\) : INPUT\#15, E1\$, E2\$:PRINTE1\$ ;E2\$:CLOSE15:GOTO8øø :rem 1ø2
1øøø REM BUZZER :rem 135
\(1 \emptyset \emptyset 1\) POKE36878,15: POKE36874,19ø :rem 206
\(1 \emptyset \emptyset 2\) FORW=1TO3øø:NEXTW :rem 117
1øø3 POKE36878, \(0:\) POKE36874, \(0:\) RETURN :rem 74
\(2 ø \varnothing \emptyset\) REM BELL SOUND :rem 78
2 øø1 FORW=15TOøSTEP-1: POKE36878,W: POKE368 76,240: NEXTW :rem 22
\(2 ø \emptyset 2\) POKE36876, \(0:\) RETURN :rem 119
3øøø PRINTC\$;"\{RVS\}NOT ZERO PAGE OR ROM": GOTO1øøø

\section*{BEFORE TYPING...}

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

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102 Aardvark Action Software ..... 111
103 Academy Software ..... 50
Access Software, Inc. ..... 55
104 Advanced Processor Systems ..... 125
American Educational Computer ..... 21
American Peripherals ..... 131
Aries Marketing ..... 183
105 Ark Innovations, Inc ..... 180
106 Artificial Intelligence Research Group181
Assembly Technology ..... 139
Batteries Included ..... 39
107 BC Software Products ..... 182
108 Bear Technologies ..... 181
109 Bear Technologies ..... 181
Besco Products ..... 116
Big Bytes ..... 113
110 Broderbund Software ..... IFC
Brbderbund Software ..... 14
111 Bytes and Bits ..... 141
112 Bytes \& Pieces, Inc. ..... 123
Cadmean Corp. ..... 182
113 Cardco, Inc. ..... IBC
Castle Software ..... 62
Century Micro Products ..... 74
Cheatsheet Products ..... 181
Commodore Computers ..... BC
114 Compatible Systems Inc. ..... 113
115 Comprehensive Software Support ..... 13
116 CompuServe ..... 29
117 Computer Advanced Ideas ..... 17
118 Computer Discount ..... 139
Computer Mail Order ..... 121
119 ComputerMat ..... 89
Computer Place ..... 115
Computer Software Associates, Inc.87
120 Continental Software ..... 23
Cosmopolitan Software Services Limited ..... 37
Covox Co. ..... 148
Creative Software ..... 4
Culverin Corporation ..... 7
Data-Byte ..... 183
Dazco ..... 183
D. Burnet ..... 183
121 DEB Homewares ..... 181
122 E . Arthur Brown Company ..... 59
123 Eastern House ..... 24
124 Eastern House ..... 94
Elcomp Publishing, Inc. ..... 83
E-M Technologies ..... 182
125 Entech ..... 133
Epyx ..... 51
Epyx ..... 49
126 First Star Software Inc. ..... 53
127 French Silk ..... 54
128 The Furniture Byte ..... 71
Genesis Computer Corporation ..... 123
Hallmark Computer Products, Inc180
H \& H Enterprises ..... 181
129 Handic Software Inc. ..... 15
130 Home \& Hobby Software ..... 183
Human Engineered Software ..... 47

Reader Service Number/Advertlser Page
131 Infocom ..... 34,35
International Tri Micro ..... 129
132 Jack Degnan Associates ..... 77
Jini Micro-Systems, Inc. ..... 82
John Henry Software ..... 58
Kidbit Software ..... 183
K. R. Rullman ..... 104
Ksoft Co ..... 116
133 K-2 Electronics Design Corporation ..... 82
Legal Byte Software ..... 139
134 Limbic Systems Inc. ..... 118
L. J. Fischer ..... 88
135 Lynn Computer Service ..... 95
136 Micro Sci Corp. ..... 69
137 Micro Sci Corp. ..... 71
Microtech ..... 148
Micro Ware ..... 59
Micro Ware ..... 70
Micro World Electronix, Inc. ..... 141
138 Micro Worx ..... 119
139 Midwest Micro Inc. ..... 131
140 Mirage Concepts, Inc. ..... 85
Mosaic Electronics, Inc. ..... 44
Multi-Pac Software ..... 148
141 Northland Accounting, Inc. ..... 77
NRI School of Electronics ..... 75
142 Omnitronix ..... 59
143 Omnitronix ..... 30
144 Pace! Micro Software Centers ..... 88
Parallel Systems ..... 68
145 Parker Brothers ..... 41
146 Parsec Research ..... 30
147 PC Gallery ..... 95
148 Peripheral Development ..... 181
149 Playground Software ..... 61
150 Precision Software, Inc. ..... 81
151 Professional Software Inc. ..... 9
152 Programmer's Institute ..... 31
153 Pronto Software ..... 68
154 Protecto Enterprizes ..... 98,99
155 Protecto Enterprizes ..... 100,101
156 Public Domain, Inc. ..... 183
Quicksilva ..... 57
157 Rockware Data Corporation ..... 30
158 Saura Computer Software \& Consulting ..... 130
Scarborough Systems, Inc. ..... 1
159 Screenplay ..... 45
160 Serendipity Soffware ..... 182
161 '64 Shopper ..... 116
162 SJB Distributors Inc ..... 103
163 Skyles Electric Works ..... 73
Sky Shepard Software ..... 182
SLM Computer Products ..... 183
SM Software Inc. .....  79
Soft Cellars, Inc. ..... 182
Sofilaw ..... 97
164 Softpeople, Inc. ..... 109
Soffax, Inc ..... 68
Soffron, Inc. ..... 63
165 The Software Buyer's Report ..... 127
Software Discounters of America ..... 140
166 Soffware Warehouse Outlet ..... 180
167 Sphinx ..... 183
Reader Service Number/Advertiser Page
SPH Software ..... 182
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