## A Buyer's Guide To Commodore 64 Languages

# COMPUTEP's \$2.95 <br> January 1986 ๔๔ Issue 31, Vol. 4, No. 1 <br> 02220 \$3.75 Canada <br>  

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† All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work on the Commodore 128 in 64 mode.
*=General, $\mathbf{V}=$ VIC-20, 64=Commodore 64, $+4=$ Plus/4, 16=Commodore 16, 128=Commodore 128

This represents the first time in the history of our publications that we're printing the same set of Editor's Notes in both COMPUTE! and in COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE. The reason for this change of heart is a rather massive set of announcements-at least massive to me. In the space of two weeks, we've learned that two of our major competitors have chosen to close up shop. Creative Computing magazine and Popular Computing magazine are both reportedly ceasing publication with their December issues. To understand the significance of news such as this, you have to be aware of a bit of the history and folklore of our industry. COMPUTE! was first published as a fall 1979 quarterly issue. At that time, the largest, most successful publications in the industry were BYTE magazine, Creative Computing, Interface Age, Kilobaud Microcomputing, and Personal Computing. Popular didn't come along until the fall of 1980. I remember my determination to someday catch up with Creative Computing magazine in circulation. But before we could pursue 100,000 or even 50,000 , we had to pursue 5,000 , and it took many months for us to achieve that goal.

I remember too the twinge of jealousy I felt when McGraw-Hill, then owner of BYTE and publisher of the new Popular Computing announced in a flurry all of the many expenditures being made in the launch of their newest magazine. I was even approached about the position of editor-in-chief with a
promise of funds and staffing and the many things not so readily available to us at COMPUTE! without a McGraw-Hill behind us.

Creative Computing, under David Ahl's leadership, was at one time the premier magazine of consumer computing. Time and changes in the market eventually led to David's decision to sell to Ziff-Davis Publishing. Again, time and changes in the market have led to their apparent decision to close up the magazine.

Popular never seemed to establish its market niche with the clarity once demonstrated by Creative. It was always a junior introductory magazine that never seemed to bridge the gap between first time buyer and $B Y T E$, its very successful parent. Perhaps Popular is the best example of that portion of our industry that came to rely on a massive influx of new computer buyers for growth. When, seemingly suddenly, our market dropped from 300 percent growth per year to 20 percent, the bottom fell out for many.

I applaud the immeasurable contribution to the personal computing industry made by Creative Computing and its founder David Ahl. I regret the demise of Creative and the demise of Popular as well even though it doesn't represent
the same loss of industry-impacting personality that Creative does.

This is a rather significant time, both for my own personal reflection of what we here at COMPUTE!/ ABC Publishing have accomplished, and on times past. We will assure you here and now that COMPUTE! Publications is and continues to be quite successful, quite proud of our place in the market, and quite determined to continue to provide you, our readership, with alp of the many services that have enabled us to grow and flourish, even during these particularly difficult times for the industry.


Editor-In-Chief/Founder

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President Robert G. Burton
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## Subscription Orders <br> COMPUTEI's GAZETTE <br> P.O. Box 10958, Des Moines, IA 50950

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Do you have a question or a problem? Have you discovered something that could help other Commodore 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. We regret that due to the volume of mail received, we cannot respond individually to programming questions.

## Changing Grays

On my black and white television, my VIC displays black characters on a white screen, while the 64 shows white characters on a black screen. If I buy a 64 , is there a way to change the screen to black characters on a white background?
A. R. Brink

On a color TV or monitor, you would see that the VIC's screen is white with blue characters and the 64 is blue with light blue characters. Your black-and-white television displays these colors as white, black, or shades of gray in between. A single POKE to 53281 will change the 64 's screen to one of the 16 colors (numbered $0-15)$ available. For example, POKE 53281,1 changes the background to white. To change the character color, hold down either CTRL or the Commodore key and press one of the keys numbered 1-8. Another way to do the same thing is to POKE 646 with a number from 0-15.

Characters on the VIC screen can have any of the eight CTRL colors, black through yellow, but not the other eight.

## Finding Public Domain Programs

Our user group would like to trade information and noncopyrighted programs with anyone who is interested. Can you give us some suggestions on starting a library of public domain programs?

Randolph Scott Zimmer When a software author puts a program in the public domain, it means people can make copies for themselves or others. User groups often collect public domain programs and offer them at no charge to their members.

First, find a volunteer to be the club librarian. The best place to start in setting up a program library is with your group members. You may find quite a few who have written programs they're willing to share. Or you could sponsor a contest and award prizes to the best programs. Some members may have downloaded programs from a bulletin board system (BBS) or other online information services. You could also correspond with other user groups that have already built up libraries to see how they went about it, or offer to trade public domain disks and newsletter subscriptions with them. Some user groups put their newsletters in the public domain; you can reprint articles from these publications in your own newsletter.

Commodore's national user group coordinator, Pete Baczor, may be able to give you some guidance. He may be reached c/o Commodore Business Machines, 1200 Wilson Dr., West Chester, PA 19380.

The Toronto PET User Group (TPUG), probably the largest Commodore user group in the world, offers associate memberships, which allow groups to order inexpensive public domain software from its huge library. Annual dues for an associate membership are $\$ 25$. Write to TPUG, Inc. Membership Information, 101 Duncan Mill Rd., Suite G7, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada M3B $1 \mathrm{Z3}$.

Program distribution among members can be handled in several different ways, depending on the size of the group. If your group is large enough to support its own BBS, members can call in and download programs, as well as upload programs that they wish to contribute. This will require some extra maintenance time for the system operator (sysop). Many groups ask members to bring blank formatted disks to meetings and have a copying session before or after the main meeting. Or the group could supply its own disks and prepare them before each scheduled meeting. Orders could be taken at each meeting for the next month's disks.

## 128 Compatibility Questions

I have some questions about the 128 and the 1571 disk drive. Will I be able to use single-sided disks with the new drive? Can I use my 1541 as a second drive without hardware or software changes? Does the 1571 work with a

64? I have heard that Commodore had some problems with the early 64 s and 1541s and later upgraded them; should I wait until the bugs are worked out before buying a 128 or 1571 ?

Jeff Knott
You can use single-sided disks, disks containing 64 programs for example, with the 1571. Also, nearly all commercial software for the 64 works fine with the 1571. So far, we have found only one disk that does not load on the 1571 (it does load into 64 mode with a 1541). The problem seems to be the copy-protection method, and the software publisher is working on a new version that will load correctly.

You can use a 1541 and a 1571 at the same time, but they can't both be device number eight. There are two switches on the back of the 1571 that control the device number, and it's quite easily done. And the 1571 does work with a 64, but it won't be able to work at the faster speeds.

We haven't heard of any bugs or mechanical problems with the 1571. There is talk of a planned minor ROM revision for the 128, though. On the first versions, when the CAPS LOCK key is down, the letter $Q$ displays an unshifted $Q$ rather than the ball character (SHIFT-Q). Also, LOCATE and some other graphics commands work with $+x$ and $+y$, but not $-x$ and $-y$ in the "relative to the pixel cursor" option. Neither of these is a serious problem.

## Disk Storage

Is it OK to store disks in the box they came in or should they be kept apart? Does a disk containing programs emit any magnetic field that could affect other disks nearby?
R. Gumula

You shouldn't have any problems storing disks together in one box. There's no chance that a disk will scramble data on a neighboring disk.

## Fading Away

On a game I am creating, I have an engine sound that is constant; it has to play all of the time. I tried it on the 64 and the sound gradually goes away. On my VIC, I could turn on a sound and it would play through the whole game.

Justin Luton

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Sound on the Commodore 64 is made up of four parts: attack, decay, sustain, and release (the "ADSR envelope"). The gate bit of a voice controls when the sound is turned on and off. It helps to visualize the ADSR envelope:


When the gate is turned on, the attack begins-the sound gets louder. It increases in volume gradually or suddenly, depending on the number you POKEd into the attack/decay register. The larger the attack number, the longer it takes to reach the peak. The peak volume is the loudest the sound will be during the cycle; it's determined by the number you POKE into the volume register. Next, the decay begins and the sound gets softer. The length of the decay varies according to the number in that register.

Here's where some people might get confused. Attack, decay, and release are all time periods-how long it takes to complete one phase of the ADSR envelope. Sustain is not a time, it's a volume level, a fraction of the peak volume. The sound you create will continue at the sustain level until you turn the gate bit off. Then the release phase begins and the note gradually (or suddenly) fades.

The key to solving your problem is the sustain value. An envelope with an attack five, decay five, and sustain zero looks like the figure below. The sound peaks and then goes away. A zero sustain means the note will level off at volume zero (no sound).


But if you set sustain at 15 (the maximum) and put zeros in attack, decay, and release, the envelope will act like the tone generator on the VIC. The attack and de-
cay end immediately, and sustain starts at 100 percent of the volume you selected. When the gate is turned off, the release period is zero and the note stops.

## (

## Listen To Disk Loads

For anyone interested in hearing "TurboDisk" (July) in action, all you have to do is POKE 54296,15 and turn up the volume. Each beep represents a disk block being loaded, although they go by too fast to be counted. There's a slight pause each time the read/write head moves to the next track and then the beeping resumes. You can also listen to a standard load (without TurboDisk), which is much slower.

Eric Fern
You've discovered something called crosstalk. It's similar to talking on the telephone and hearing snatches of another conversation. As you noted later in the letter, shielding the sound chip would prevent it from picking up signals from disk loads.

## Playing Tag

I've been trying to make one character home in on another character on my VIC-20. I think it's called artificial intelligence. Could you explain how it works and maybe include a program?

Mike Baluch
Making one character chase another doesn't require anything as complex as artificial intelligence. It can be done with fairly simple math.

The screen of your VIC has 22 columns and 23 rows. The position of a character can be described by which column and row it occupies-the " $x$ " and " $y$ " coordinates. The top left corner is $(0,0)$ and the bottom right is $(21,22)$. (The same principle applies to 40 and 80 column screens of other Commodore computers.)

The hunter and prey characters each have their own $x$ and $y$ positions, which you would store in a variable. If you subtract the hunter's $x$-coordinate from the prey's, you'll get a number that tells you how the hunter should move. Say the prey is in column eight and the hunter is in column 15. Subtract to get a result of minus
seven. In general, any negative number means the hunter should move left (subtract one column) and a positive number means to move right (add one to the column). The same logic determines whether the hunter should move up or down.

The BASIC program below for the VIC and 64 uses the Kernal plot routine at location 65520 (on all Commodore computers) to place two shapes, an asterisk and a ball, on the screen. To use this routine, POKE 782 with the horizontal position and 781 with the vertical position; then SYS 65520.

On the Plus/4 and 16, eliminate the POKEs in lines 200-210 and change the first SYS to SYS $65520,0, Y, X$ and the second to SYS $65520,0, B, A$. On the 128 , make the same changes and add BANK15 at the beginning of 200 .

You move your character with the cursor keys. The ball follows closely behind and catches you if you stop. The SGN function in line 180 converts negative numbers to -1 , positive numbers to +1 , and leaves zero alone. This number is added to the hunter's current position to make it move up or down, left or right.
$10 \emptyset \mathrm{Xl}=10: \mathrm{Y} 1=10: \mathrm{Al}=20: B 1=10$
110 PRINT" \{CLR\}"
120 A $=$ " " $: B \$="$ " $: X=O X: Y=O Y: A=$ $O A: B=O B: G O S U B 2 \varnothing \varnothing$
$130 \mathrm{~A} S=" * ": \mathrm{B} S=" \mathrm{Q} ": \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X} 1: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y} 1: \mathrm{A}=$ $\mathrm{Al}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B} 1: \mathrm{GOSUB} 200: \mathrm{OX}=\mathrm{X1}: O \mathrm{Y}=$ $\mathrm{Yl}: \mathrm{OA}=\mathrm{A} 1: \mathrm{OB}=\mathrm{Bl}$.
140 GETK $\$$ :IFK $\$=$ " $\{U P\}$ "THENY $=Y 1$ $-1$.
150 IFK $\$=$ " $\{$ DOWN $\}$ "THENY $1=Y 1+1$
160 IFK $=$ =" $\{$ RIGHT $\} "$ THENX $1=X 1+1$
170 IFK $\$="\{$ LEFT $\}$ "THLENX $1=\mathrm{XI}-1$
$180 \mathrm{~T}=(\mathrm{T}=\emptyset)$ : IFTTHENA $1=A 1+S G N(X$ $1-A 1): B 1=B 1+S G N(Y 1-B 1)$
190 FORA $=1$ TO $50:$ NEXT: GOTO1 20
2すØ POKE782, X: POKE781, Y:SYS655 20: PRINTAS;
210 POKE782, A: POKE781, B:SYS655 $20:$ PRINTB ; : RETURN

## New 128 Error Messages

I just bought a Commodore 128 and have a question. If I try to draw a circle without the hi-res screen on, I get a NO GRAPHICS AREA error. I've seen Commodore 64 programs that draw a hi-res scene and then switch it on after it has been drawn. I am writing a game and want to display the instructions while the hi-res screen is being drawn, then enable the hi-res screen. Is this possible?

Phil Gaylord
You can draw on a hidden hi-res screen on the 128, Plus/4, and 16 if you establish a graphics area first. To do that, put the GRAPHIC command somewhere near the beginning of your program. The two statements GRAPHIC 1: GRAPHIC 0 are what you need. You might also want to clear the hi-res screen either with a SCNCLR or by adding a,1 (GRAPHIC 1,1). The GRAPHIC 1 statement turns on

the hi-res screen and sets up the graphics area. And GRAPHIC 0 sets the screen back to text. To turn the screen back on, add another GRAPHIC 1 later in the program.

One thing GRAPHIC does is carve out a protected area of memory for the hires screen. Try this simple experiment: Turn on your 128 and enter PRINT FRE(0), FRE(1) to see how much memory you have in banks zero and one. Now type GRAPHIC 1: GRAPHIC 0 and then PRINT FRE(0), FRE(1) again. You should see that bank zero, where programs are stored, has 9 K less memory than before. The hi-res screen needs 8 K for the bitmap and 1 K for color memory.

BASIC programs are normally stored at (hexadecimal) address \$1C00. Setting up a graphics area moves the beginning of BASIC up to $\$ 4000$, leaving room for the hi-res screen at $\$ 2000-3$ FFF and color memory at \$1C00-1FFF.

## Can You Strum A 64?

Is it possible to make the 64 sound like a guitar playing a chord? How can I duplicate an open D or open C chord? Jeremy Baer
The 64's SID chip is capable of playing three voices simultaneously. You can't precisely duplicate the notes of the open guitar chords you mentioned because an open D requires four strings (notes) and an open C five. And even though the SID chip is capable of myriad sounds, it cannot truly simulate an acoustic string instrument like a guitar. Acoustic string instruments have a unique sound quality created by resonance (a sustaining or reechoing quality caused by sound bouncing within the wooden body of a guitar, for example) and overtones (harmonic sound frequencies higher than the original frequency).

You can play three-note chords with the SID. A D chord contains a $D, F \sharp$, and $A$, and a C chord contains a C, E, and G. You could program each voice to play one of these notes. And you can roughly simulate a strumming sound by very slightly staggering the time intervals between each of the notes played. Here's a short program that plays two chords (to select a chord, delete the REM C MAJOR or REM D MAJOR from one of the DATA statements). We've tried to get as close to an acoustic guitar sound as we could.

[^0]1TO150:NEXT:NEXT: FORX=12TO2 STEP-1
60 POKES $+24, x+32:$ FORD $=1$ TOIU0: N EXT: NEXT: POKES $+24,33$ :FORY=1 TO20: NEXT
70 POKES $+24,32: \mathrm{FL}=1:$ GO'TOL 0
100 REM C MAJOR DATA $16,195,25$ ,30,42,62
110 REM D MAJOR DATA $18,209,28$ ,49,47,107

## Get Rid Of READY

I recently purchased an SG-10 printer with a G-Wiz interface. It works great, but I wonder if you can tell me how I can get rid of that "READY." that always appears when it's through printing. Luis A. Mata

The commands for listing a program to the printer are OPEN 4,4: CMD 4: LIST. If you prefer upper/lowercase listings, change the first statement to OPEN 4,4,7. Either way, when it's finished, enter PRINT\#4: CLOSE 4.

The reason the READY prompt appears is fairly simple. OPEN paves the way for communications to the printer. Usually LIST or PRINT sends characters to the screen, but CMD reroutes all output to the previously opened channel to the printer. When you list a program to the screen, the READY prompt always follows the listing (BASIC treats READY as an error message that means there have been no errors). So when CMD diverts the listing to the printer, it also diverts the prompt.

Don't blame the printer or the interface, blame BASIC. The solution is to alter the way BASIC works. The following pro-gram-for the 64 only-changes the error vector so it won't print READY (error messages are disabled as well). After loading and running this program, enter SYS 828 to turn off the prompt and SYS 828 to turn it back on again.

> 10 FORA $=828$ TO853 : READB : POKEA, B :NEXT:PRINT"\{CLR\}SYS 828 TO TOGGLE"
> 20 DATA $162,131,160,164,173,85$ $, 3,73,1,141,85,3,208,4,162$, $139,160,227,142,0$
> 30 DATA $3,140,1,3,96,0$

## Translating Other Dialects Of BASIC

In many books about printers I've seen the term LPRINT. What does this mean and how can I use it in my programs? Scott Petoff
Some versions of BASIC include the usual PRINT statement for displaying text on the screen as well as a separate LPRINT statement for sending text to a printer. Printers are sometimes called "line printers," hence the origin of the term LPRINT.

There's no single command like LPRINT in Commodore BASICs, though, so you can't use it in your own programs.

To send a line to a printer, you must first open a channel to the printer and then PRINT\# the line to it:

## 10 OPEN 1,4,7 <br> 20 PRINT"THIS LINE GOES TO THE SCREEN" <br> 30 PRINT\#1,"BUT THIS ONE ENDS UP AT THE PRINTER" 40 PRINT\#1:CLOSE 1

The three numbers after OPEN are the logical file number, the device number, and the secondary address. The logical file number can be any integer up to 127 and is used after the PRINT\# statement to identify which peripheral should receive the information. Commodore printers are usually device number four, and the secondary address of seven means the characters will be printed in upperand lowercase rather than uppercase and graphics. To print graphics characters, change the secondary address from seven to zero, or just leave it off (OPEN 1,4).

PRINT \# can send data to tape or disk files, modems, or printers, making it more versatile than LPRINT, which is limited to printers.

## Hidden Commands

I purchased a Commodore 128 a couple of weeks ago and was quite anxious to run some programs on it, so I picked your program "Litter Patrol." I received a SYNTAX ERROR in line 510 because I began the line without spaces, like this: IFHTANDC $=215$. Is the 128 more sensitive to spacing?

Kenneth H. Smith
Your 128 isn't more sensitive; that line would cause trouble on a VIC, 64, Plus/4, or 16. The problem is that you've accidentally placed a hidden command in the line. TAN is a BASIC function that figures out the tangent of an angle. The computer interprets HT ANDC correctly, but sees HTANDC as containing the keyword TAN. This type of problem is often difficult to detect because the line looks correct.

BASIC programs are stored in memory in tokenized form. Each keyword (PRINT, POKE, etc.) is turned into a one or two byte token before it's put into memory. Tokenizing has two advantages. First, a great deal of memory is saved-instead of five bytes for the five letters $P-R-I-N-T$, only one is needed. Second, when a program is executing, it's much faster for the BASIC interpreter to find one or two byte tokens than it is to find whole keywords.

As soon as you press the RETURN key, the line is tokenized. All keywords are changed to their corresponding tokens and any non keyword data is stored as ASCII text.

Since TAN comes before AND in that line from "Litter Patrol," it is tokenized first. The solution is to break up the line with a space between the $T$ and $A$.

Here are a couple more examples of


Africa, 1890
Up that river lies the African Adventure of your imagination.
The mysterious Dark Continent. Where the mighty Kilimanjaro towers over the Source of the Nile. Where the Congo snakes through steaming jungles and the scorching Sahara sun bleaches men's bones. Africa. Where legends of secret treasure drive men mad with desire. And where an adventurer can still find glory and gold...or a lonely death far from home.


## You have inherited a madman's diary ...and his dream to find the tomb of an ancient pharaoh.

Ancient songs still sung by tribal historians contain clues to the hidden tomb of a fabulously wealthy pharaoh. The madman's last feverish words drive you onward: "I now know it does exist. I am so close, but so near death. If you hear no more from me, then warn those that follow: this is not a journey for the weak of spirit or dull of mind. Come prepared"-H. Primm, May 21, 1889


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## Decipher Native Clues

Local myths will help, if you can get the natives to talk. Enter their huts. Learn their customs. Pass out some bribes. The chief might tell you, "Look where the sun rises over the Childless Waters." Now try to figure it out.


[^1][^2]embedded keywords: HEADER"DISK $\mathbf{1}^{\prime \prime}$,IF1 contains IF, which confuses BASIC, and $B=$ TOR127 contains TO (as in FOR $J=1$ TO 5 ).

## Emulating BSAVE

How do you save a section of memory to disk as a program file?

Steve Lefcort
Saving a section of memory can be useful for many things. Text screens, hi-res screens, sprite data, machine language, and character sets can all be saved to disk or tape and later loaded by another program.

Many computers have a command to save a section of memory (the Commodore 128 uses the command BSAVE). The 64 does not have such a command in BASIC. But you can use the following short ML program which emulates BSAVE:
$1 \varnothing$ FORA $=705 \mathrm{TO} 761:$ READB:POKEA, $B$ : $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{B}:$ NEXT: $\mathrm{IFC}<>758$ ØTHEN PRINT"DATA ERROR"
$2 \sigma$ DATA $32,253,174,32,158,173$, $32,13 \emptyset, 183,166$
30 DATA $34,164,35,32,189,255,3$ $2,155,183,169$
40 DATA $2,168,32,186,255,32,24$ $1,2,165,20$
50 DATA $133,251,165,21,133,252$ ,32,241,2,166
$6 \emptyset$ DATA $20,164,21,169,251,76,2$ $16,255,32,253$
70 DATA $174,32,158,173,76,247$, 183

To save a section of memory type:
SYS 705,"filename",device number,start address,end address +1

For example, the text screen could be saved to disk with SYS 705,"SCREEN",8, 1024,2025. This saves screen memory only; you'd have to handle color memory separately. The screen could then be loaded from a program with the following lines:

## 10 IF A $=1$ THEN 30 <br> $20 \mathrm{~A}=1$ : LOAD "SCREEN", 8,1 <br> 30 REM REST OF PROGRAM

## Pushing And POKEing

How do you put a character in the very bottom right corner of the screen? Ryan Wilhm
Whenever something is printed on the screen, the cursor moves to the next position on the screen. So when the cursor is at the last column on the bottom line, printing makes the screen scroll up to make room for more characters. Most of the time this is an advantage, but when you want to create a title screen with a border, this feature can be very annoying.

There are a couple of ways to solve the problem and put a character in the corner. Probably the easiest way is to POKE this location with the character you want. Look at the screen and color maps in
one of the appendices of the book that came with your computer. On the 64 and 128 (40-column mode), you would POKE 2024,1 to put the letter A in the corner. Note that you must use screen codes (also listed in an appendix) and not ASCII codes when POKEing to the screen.

Another way to put a letter on the screen at that location is by inserting a character. Whenever a character is inserted, the characters to the right are pushed to the right. The general idea is to print the cormer character at the second to the last position, cursor left, and then push it into the corner with the shifted INST/ DEL key. This program illustrates this method.
$1 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{C L R\}^{\prime \prime}$; :FORA=1TO24:FO RB=1TO40:PRINT"*"; :NEXT: N EXT
20 FORA=1TO39:PRINT"*"; :NEXT: P RINT" \{LEFT \} \{INST\}*";
30 GOTO $3 \emptyset$
On the 128, Plus/4, and 16, it's possible to turn off screen scrolling altogether. In direct mode, press the ESCape key and then " $M$ " to turn scrolling off, and ESCape L to turn it back on. Escape has the ASCII code 27, so within a program you would PRINT CHR\$(27);"M" to turn off scrolling. One more way to do it is POKE 248, 255 (POKE 2025,255 on the Plus/4 and 16). To enable scrolling POKE 248,0 (POKE 2025,0 on the Plus/4 and 16).

## 128 Calculator Mode

I have a numeric keypad that plugs into my 64. I use it to enter programs with a lot of DATA statements by programming one key (the period) to type DATA and redefining the plus key as a comma. But the program that does this on the 64 will not work on my new 128. Any suggestions?

Donnie D. Shanholtz

You could load the program into the 128 and disassemble it with the built-in monitor, but it might take a long time to rewrite it. Here's a better suggestion:

The 128 already has a built in $n u$ meric keypad and the function keys directly above it are redefinable. To make it easier to type in DATA statements, define one function key to print a comma and and one for the word DATA with KEY 1,"," and KEY 3,"DATA". The same idea can turn your 128 into a calculator. Define one key as PRINT, and define two others as * and / (for multiplying and dividing).

## Sound Effects For PRINT

A while back, you had a program that slows down printing, like the Apple's SPEED command. You suggested that readers who know machine language could add a clicking sound, to make it
sound like a typewriter. Well, I don't know machine language. Would you please write it for me?

## Masoud Keshmiri

The following program adds both clicking and speed control to anything that's PRINTed on the 64. It's a short machine language program that goes into the cassette buffer. After typing RUN, you can control the speed at which characters are printed by POKEing location 2. The higher the number, the slower the printing. For the fastest printing, POKE 2,1. For extremely slow printing, POKE2,255. To make it sound even more like a typewriter, have your own program change printing speeds now and then, maybe every word or two.

10 FORA $=828 \mathrm{TO} 898:$ READB : POKEA, B :NEXT:SYS828: POKE $2,40:$ LIST
20 DATA $120,169,93,141,38,3,16$ 9,3,141, 39
30 DATA $3,169,0,160,23,153,0,2$ $12,136,16$
40 DATA 25 छ, 169, 15, 141, 24, 212, $169,1,141,5$
5ø DATA $212,88,96,72,138,72,15$ 2,72,166,2
$6 \emptyset$ DATA $160,0,136,208,253,202$, 2ஏ8, 250,169,10
$7 \emptyset$ DATA $141,1,212,169,32,141,4$ . $212,169,33,141$ 1TA $4,212,104,168,104,170$, 84, 76, 202, 241

## Scratching The Unscratchable

How do I delete a disk file that I've named "*" by mistake? If I follow the normal procedure, the entire disk will be scratched. It cannot be renamed either.

Moshe Politis
The asterisk is a wildcard, so using OPEN 15,8,15,"SO:*" would indeed scratch every file on the disk. (This is one technique for quickly clearing everything from a disk. Another is to reformat the disk without the two-letter ID.)

The way to scratch the asterisk file is to use the other wildcard, the question mark. OPEN 15,8,15,"S0:?" will scratch every file with a one-letter name. If you have other one-letter files you wish to keep, rename them with a longer name (two or more characters) before the scratch.

## Organizing Files

My reference books don't explain how to use index files with relative files. Could you shed some light on the subject?

George Trout
Relative files are superior to sequential files in some applications because they give you random access to records. To read record 50, for example, you would position the disk pointer and then GET or

#  

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INPUT the information there. With a sequential file, you'd have to read all of the 49 previous records before reaching the 50th record.

To alphabetize or otherwise sort a relative file, you could read all the records into memory, organize them, and then write them all back to disk in alphabetical order. But sorting that way uses up a lot of memory. It also takes a long time to read the entire file and then write it back to disk. An index file is often a faster way to handle sorting.

As a simple illustration, imagine that you've put four customer records into a relative file:

1. Smith, shirt, $\$ 10$
2. Jones, shirt, \$12
3. Farley, shoelaces, $\$ 5$
4. Olson, belt, $\$ 20$

Each record contains three fields: name, item purchased, and price paid. To create an alphabetical list of customer names, you would initially read all the names into a string array and create a $n u$ meric array of pointers to the string array:

|  | Before <br> Sort | After <br> Sort |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A(1)$ | 1 | 3 |
| $A(2)$ | 2 | 2 |
| $A(3)$ | 3 | 4 |
| $A(4)$ | 4 | 1 |

The relative file remains scrambled, with Smith, Jones, Farley, and Olson-in that order. But the array holds the index numbers for the sorted list: 3 (Farley), 2 (Jones), 4 (Olson), and 1 (Smith). The four numbers $3,2,4$, and 1 would then be written to a sequential file. You could create several index files, one for alphabetizing names, one for the subfile of people who have bought shirts, and so on.

This may seem to be a lot of extra work, but it pays off when you're working with large files. Say you've got a list of 1000 names in a relative file and an index file, with 1000 pointers to the records in the relative file. Now you add a new record (number 1001) to the relative file. To update the index file, read the index numbers into an array and do a binary search.

Find the 500th number on the listthe middle of the alphabetized list. Let's say $A(500)$ is 321 and that record \#321 in the relative file is a customer named "Lyons." If the new record is "Stanley" you know that, alphabetically, the new record is in the second half of the list. With one comparison, you've eliminated half the list. It's not necessary to read through the entire list, you just divide the list in half a few times and decide if the name there is too low or too high. (For more on this method, see "Quick Search" in "Hints $\mathcal{E}$ Tips," July 1985.)

After about ten comparisons, you might discover that customer 1001 (Stanley) belongs between 731 and 732 on the alphabetical index list. So, you have to
move items 732-1000 up a notch in the array: FOR $J=1001$ TO 732 STEP -1 : $A(J)=A(J-1):$ NEXT. Then $A(732)$ $=1001$ wraps things up.

## PRINT In Machine Language

What's the best way to display a large amount of text, like instructions to a game, in machine language? I would think there would be an easier way than loading a number for each letter and storing it.

David DeHaai
There are several ways to display strings to the screen in a machine language program. As you noted, loading a register with a screen code and storing to screen memory is one, but remember that you have to store to color memory as well. You can also load the accumulator with the ASCII value of a character and JSR \$FFD2 (the Kernal routine for outputting a character). For long strings, you could use a loop like this:
C000 LDY \#\$00
C002 LDA \$C400, Y
C005 JSR \$FFD2
C008 INY
C009 CMP \#\$00
C00B BNE \$C002
C00D RTS
Put the ASCII values of the characters into memory starting at location $\$ C 400$ and insert a 0 right after the message. The Y register is both a counter for the loop and an index to the table.

Here's one more ML solution. Frequently when you want to do something that BASIC does very well (like PRINT), it's convenient to use the routine built into BASIC. The STROUT (STRing OUT) routine can be found at these locations:

| Commodore 64 | \$AB1E | 43806 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| VIC 20 | \$CB1E | 51998 |
| Plus 4/16 | $\$ 9088$ | 37000 |

Put the text string that you want printed into memory. The string can contain up to 254 characters and must end with a 0 . Next, load the accumulator with the low byte of the address of the text string and the $Y$ register with the high byte. Then call the routine with a JSR instruction. This routine can print any of the ASCII characters, including control codes like color changes or cursor controls.

## Future Expansion

I've got a question concerning the use of the unimplemented 6502 opcodes in machine language programming. Exactly what do these opcodes do when they are encountered in a program? Does the microprocessor carry out an instruction? I would like to know if anyone has published a list of these opcodes.

The machine language section of the Programmer's Reference Guide calls some operation codes (opcodes) "Future Expansion," which means they're currently undefined, but may be defined sometime in the future. Nevertheless, if you include them in an ML program, the unimplemented opcodes actually work as instructions.

When a chip like the 6502 or 6510 fetches an instruction from a machine lansuage program, it keeps track of where it is with an internal register called the program counter ( $P C$ ). If the PC points to 49152, the number held in 49152 is fed into the processor as an opcode, an instruction to perform an operation. The eight bits of the number trigger switches inside the chip. Similar instructions have similar binary numbers: STA absolute has the opcode \$8D, while STA absolute indexed by X is \$9D. There's a difference of a single bit. Likewise, STX absolute is $\$ 8 E$, just one bit away from STA absolute (opcode \$8D).

The unimplemented opcodes, sometimes called quasi-ops, follow similar patterns, based on which bits are on or off. The number \$8F, for example, performs a logical AND of the Accumulator and X register and then stores the result in an absolute (two byte) address. In most cases, quasi-ops make the processor try to do two instructions simultaneously.

The problem with using these opcodes within a program is that newer revisions of the 6502 family of chips may not support these instructions, so you can't depend on them working in future computers. Also, most aren't very useful. It's not likely that someone would need an instruction that ORs the accumulator with the number SEE, ANDs the result with another number, and transfers the result to the X register.

Quasi-ops are sometimes used by software companies as a means of software protection, since standard disassemblers will not translate these instructions properly. A comprehensive list of the unimplemented opcodes is contained in the appendices of Programming the VIC and Programming the 64 (both available from COMPUTE! Books).

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# The Commodore 64's Other Languages 

Selby Bateman, Features Editor

One of your first discoveries as a Commodore 64 owner is the presence of a programming language called BASIC built into your computer. Each time you turn on the system, BASIC is ready to go-an easy to use, generalpurpose programming language. But BASIC is not the only programming path for your Commodore, and often it's not the most efficient. For a few extra dollars, you'll find plenty of other languages that do a lot of things differently-and often, very well.

What's a sure way to start ant argament? Jry oriticizing a computer programmets fayorite language.
Logo C, Forth Dascal COMAL PROMAL and a handful of other programming languages for your Commodore 64 all have their own cheening sections and their critics. Each of these languages represents to one degree or another a step away from the native tongue of your computer-machine langriage, a binary-based language of ones and zeros-and toward a more English-like



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language easier for people to use. Look at a few testimonials:
'Logo is the most misunderstood language in the history of programming," says author and teacher David Thornburg. "Logo is based on Lisp, the premiere language of researchers in artificial intelligence, and it has all of the capabilities of that language."
"(The C language)...is transportable, and that's one of the reasons it's so popular. It produces very efficient code. Things that you couldn't do with BASIC, you can do with C and not have to resort to machine language," says Arnie Lee, president of Abacus Software, which markets Super C, among other languages for the 64 .
"(Forth) is a language that's optimized for high performance, for programs that need to be especially quick or small," says Martin Tracy, president of MicroMotion and author of Mastering Forth. "It's really a developer's language. The novice can rapidly learn it, but it's not as natural as other languages."
"By using COMAL, you get what BASIC should have had; you get the structures that are very useful, and you get a turtle graphics system that you would have bought Logo for-all in one system," says Len Lindsay, president of the COMAL Users Group USA.
"(PROMAL) is the most powerful and innovative programming language and development system available for the Commodore 64," says John R. Segner, president of SMA, creators of PROMAL.

Can all of these endorsements be correct? Is there a best language, or are they all equally good?

The answer to that has to do with two general principles which programmers soon learn: What's considered the best programming language depends on what you're trying to program and your own personal programming style. Some languages are better at producing fast-action arcade-type games with colorful graphics, sprites, and music. Other languages may be more appropriate for educational programs and teaching purposes. Still others may be better equipped to handle payroll systems, inventory programs, and related business software. And some programmers

## For every

## programming

## language, you'll

find supporters who would never use anything else.
prefer a very structured programming environment, such as Pascal, while others like the flexibility of a less structured language. Both factors have a great deal to do with the popularity of a programming language.

So there's no single best language; some are just better, or more appropriate, for certain types of programs or programming styles. An important consideration in some cases is the time it takes a program to run versus the time it takes to write the program. Certain benchmark tests do show measurable differences among languages, usually based on speed and efficiency of operation. But there's a tradeoff; speeding up a program often means spending more time working on it.

For every programming language, you'll find supporters who would never use anything else. There are even user groups for most of the major languages, some with thousands of members. Most of these languages are called high level (some, like Forth or C, are considered mid-level); that is, they are more removed from machine language, and closer to human languages. Your computer doesn't really understand any of these high-level languages. It must interpret them, changing the symbols into machine code, which it then uses directly.

Machine language is not a programming language in the same sense as BASIC or other languages. While it may seem more difficult to learn than most high-level programming languages, machine language is popular because of its power and speed. Although it may
take you several machine language operations to accomplish what could be done in BASIC or another high-level language with one command, the computer doesn't have to translate the machine code. It acts on it directly.

The great majority of people who learn to program on their own start with BASIC. After all, it's built into your Commodore, making it immediately accessible. BASIC, which stands for Beginner's Allpurpose Symbolic Instruction Code, was created at Dartmouth College in the early 1960s for the express purpose of teaching beginners to program. There are many variations of BASIC now, some built into personal computers and others available on cartridge or disk. If you have a Commodore 64, your computer has Commodore BASIC 2.0 ; the Plus $/ 4$ and the 16 have more commands in a BASIC version 3.5; and the 128 has the richest Commodore BASIC, version 7.0. (For a closer look at these BASICs, see "Exploring 128 BASIC" in the November 1985 GAZETTE.)

BASIC 2.0 doesn't contain commands to let you directly control the excellent graphics and sound capabilities of the Commodore 64 . To remedy that, there are programs, either cartridge or diskbased, which extend BASIC by adding new commands. Simons' BASIC and the Super Expander 64 are two of the best known of these extensions. Simons' BASIC adds 114 commands to assist with high-resolution graphics, sprites, program debugging, and music and sound effects. If that many new commands seems daunting, try the Super Expander, which adds 32 new words to BASIC to aid in programming graphics and sound. Also included are ten different instrument sounds, and a sprite editor. One of the newest and most powerful BASIC extensions for your 64 is Cardco's S'more, which brings the 64's BASIC almost to the level of the 128 's powerful BASIC 7.0. (See the review of S'more elsewhere in this issue.)

Despite the great success of BASIC, not all programmers agree that it's the best language to learn first. David Thornburg, a supporter of the Logo language, has found that his computer science students have

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You've joined an elite Rescue Squadron, flying to the hostile planet Fractalus to confront the ruthless enemy Jaggies head on. The mission is a treacherous one for, as everyone knows, the cyanitric acid atmosphere on Fractalus is fatal and Jaggi saucers are cunning. You're needed to rescue Ethercorps pilots shot down and stranded on that brutal planet, and to help lead our forces to victory
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[^3]an easier time learning other languages if they've never been exposed to BASIC. Len Lindsay, a COMAL language supporter, says that BASIC's weaknesses led to the creation of COMAL. And others complain that BASIC has evolved into an unstructured, inefficient language which teaches poor programming habits. Nevertheless, millions of people have learned how to program in BASIC and enjoy its relative simplicity, ease of use, and generalpurpose capabilities.

Whatever your final opinion of BASIC, as a Commodore owner you have several other languages available to you. Each of them has a faithful following, some numbering into the thousands. But, you'll have to purchase whatever new language you try, either on disk or cartridge, and then load it into your computer with each use. Most programmers believe that's a small price to pay, considering the enjoyment of learning a new language and the results of programming.

## Logo

Logo has become one of the most popular programming languages in the field of education since its development by a team of computer scientists headed by MIT professor Seymour Papert in the 1960s. Papert and his team wanted to create a language which would be easy enough for children to learn, but would be expandable enough to develop power and depth. A part of the language contains easy to use graphics commands, called turtle graphics (so named because the first use of the language controlled the movements of a small robot that resembled a turtle). However, the full Logo language is based on LISP (for LISt Processing), a very powerful high-level language especially suited for text manipulation and analysis and used in artificial intelligence research.

Although most references to Logo emphasize the language's suitability for teaching children with its turtle graphics, Logo supporters point out that the language is really very powerful. "What happened with Logo was that people said, 'Oh, a language for learning-so Logo's for kids,' " says Thornburg, author of a half-dozen books on Logo. "(Computer dealers) said 'I can go sell that as a kid's language; it's warm and

## Despite the

great success of BASIC, not all
programmers

## agree that it's

## the best

language to

## learn first.

fuzzy.' But the fact is that Logo is not warm and fuzzy. It has a warm and fuzzy component, but Logo is also a chainsaw-you can do some pretty extraordinary things with Logo.'

Logo contains a number of commands, called primitives, which a programmer uses to create programs. But these primitives can also be combined to create brand new commands, allowing you to extend the language in ways which you can't with a language like BASIC (which offers only defined functions, a limited sort of extensibility). Another aspect of Logo is its modular programming structure, which lets a programmer break down various parts of a program into separate components. This also makes Logo easier for teachers as they try to analyze their students' programs. As a result of this and of Logo's similarity to some advanced languages, some computer science teachers recommend Logo as a first language rather than BASIC.

Commodore Logo is a fairly powerful version of the original Logo, and has commands which let you control the 64's graphics, including its sprites, as well as the SID sound chip and other features. Commodore Logo comes on a pair of disks, one of which contains the language and the other a collection of more than 50 utilities and demonstrations. There is also a 350 -page manual.

Logo's widespread use and popularity have encouraged the growth of a variety of user groups
throughout the world. A good source of information on Logo is the National Logo Exchange, P.O. Box 5341, Charlottesville, VA 22905.

## Pascal

Another programming language which has had a major impact in schools, especially at the university level, is Pascal. Named for French mathematician Blaise Pascal, the language was created in the 1970s by Niklaus Wirth of Switzerland as a medium for the teaching of structured, organized programming.

It has evolved since then into a general-purpose language that's also used extensively for business and scientific programs. Pascal is taught in hundreds of high schools and universities, and the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) advancedplacement test in computer science is based on Pascal. There are several Pascal software packages available on disk for the Commodore 64.

## PILOT

PILOT was developed in 1968 at the University of California at San Francisco Medical Center by John Starkweather to serve as a computeraided instruction (CAI) tool. PILOT (Programmed Inquiry, Learning, Or Teaching) was planned as a programming system for nonprogram-mers-sometimes called an authoring system-for development of teaching resources and testing.

It was to be used by teachers and administrators who were not expected to have programming knowledge. Therefore, the language is simple to use and particularly good for screen displays and for the kinds of True-False branching requirements used in testing. Consequently, it's not meant to be as sophisticated in the areas of computation and file-handling. Commodore markets a version of PILOT for the 64 .

## Forth

As with Pascal, there are several versions of Forth for the Commodore 64. Developed in the 1960s by Charles Moore, Forth was meant to be a jump ahead of the thirdgeneration computers of the timea "fourth generation" language. "Fourth" reportedly became "Forth" because Moore's IBM computer would allow a maximum of five characters as identifiers.

# 22 FASLPACED, EXCIINGEV=VIS COFORTHECOLD <br>  

# A Buyer's Guide To Commodore 64 Languages 

| Language | Publisher | Price | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ada Training Course | Abacus Software, P.O. Box 7211, Grand Rapids, MI 49510 | $\$ 59.95$ | Comprehensive subset of Ada language on disk. |
| BASIC Lightning | Oasis Software, 377 Oyster Point Blvd. Unit 15, San Francisco, CA 94080 | \$39.95 | BASIC extension and graphics development system on disk. |
| COMAL 0.14 and COMAL 2.0 | COMAL Users Group, USA, Ltd, 6041 Monona Drive, Madison, WI 53716 | 0.14 Version for \$11; 2.0 for $\$ 89.95$ | 0.14 Version includes demonstrations and interactive tutorial on disk, plus reference book; 2.0 is full COMAL implementation on cartridge. |
| C Power | Pro-Line Software, Ltd., 755 The Queensway East, Unit 8, Mississauga. Ontario, Canada L4Y 4C5 | \$99.95 | C compiler; includes book with disk. |
| C-64 Forth/79 | Performance Micro Products, P.O. Box 370. Canton, MA 02120 | \$69.95 | Follows 1979 Forth standard; on disk. |
| Enhanced Forth | Accelerated Software, Inc., P.O. Box 129. Station A, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1K 5B9 | Price not available | Follows FIG-Forth standard; on disk. |
| Forth-64 Language | Abacus Software, P.O. Box 7211, Grand Rapids, MI 49510 | \$39.95 | Forth language, follows 1979 Forth standard and parts of 1983 standard. |
| Kyan Pascal | Kyan Software, Suite 183, 1850 Union Street, San Francisco, CA 94123 | \$49.95 | Pascal language on disk with tutorial manual. |
| Logo | Commodore Business Machines, Inc., 1200 Wilson Drive, West Chester, PA 19380 | \$73.95 | Disk-based Logo. |
| Master Forth | MicroMotion, 12077 Wilshire Blvd. \#506, Los Angeles, CA 90025 | \$100 | Follows the Forth 1983 standard; includes graphics system. |
| Nevada COBOL | Commodore, 1200 Wilson Drive, West Chester. PA 19380 | \$55.95 | For experienced COBOL users; used with Commodore CP/M cartridge. |
| Nevada Fortran | Commodore, 1200 Wilson Drive, West Chester, PA 19380 | \$55.95 | For experienced Fortran programmers; used with Commodore CP/M cartridge. |
| PILOT | Commodore, 1200 Wilson Drive, West Chester, PA 19380 | \$55.95 | Educational language on disk. |
| PROMAL | Systems Management Associates, 3700 Computer Drive, P.O. Box 20025. <br> Raleigh, NC 27619. | $\$ 49.95$-end-user version: \$99.95 developer's version | On disk. |
| Simons' BASIC | Commodore, 1200 Wilson Drive, West Chester, PA 19380 | \$34.95 | BASIC extension on cartridge. |
| The Sixty Forth | Elcomp Publishing, Inc., 2174 West Foothill Blvd., Unit E, Upland, CA 91786 | \$39.95 | Forth compiler on disk |
| Super C Language Compiler | Abacus Software, P.O. Box 7211, Grand Rapids, MI 49510 | \$79.95 | C compiler on disk. |
| Super Expander 64 | Commodore, 1200 Wilson Drive, West Chester, PA 19380 | \$29.95 | BASIC extension on cartridge. |
| Superforth 64 | Parsec Research, Drawer 1766 , Fremont, CA 94538 | \$59.95 | Follows 1979 Forth standard. |
| Superforth $64+$ <br> Artificial Intelligence (AD) | Parsec Research, Drawer 1766 , Fremont, CA 94538 | \$99 | Forth language, plus expert systems development module. |
| Super Pascal | Abacus Software, P.O. Box 7211, Grand Rapids, MI 49510 | $\$ 59.95$ | Pascal language development system, also includes graphic toolkit and fast DOS. |
| UItraBASIC-64 | Abacus Software, P.O. Box 7211, Grand Rapids, MI 49510 | $\$ 42.95$ on disk: $\$ 39.95$ on cassette tape | BASIC extension on disk or cassette tape. |
| Video BASIC-64 | Abacus Software, P.O. Box 7211, Grand Rapids, MI 49510 | \$39.95 | BASIC extension adds more than 50 graphic, sound, and utility commands. |
| White Lightning | Oasis Software, 377 Oyster Point Blvd., Unit 15, San Francisco, CA 94080 | \$49.95 | Forth language on disk; includes BASIC Lightning. |

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Like Logo, Forth is an extensible programming language, but with quite a different approach from most languages. It's considered a mid-level language, somewhere between the high-level languages like BASIC and machine language. Forth, like Logo, is extensible. Words from its command vocabulary can be used to define other words which in turn become part of the vocabulary. You're essentially writing your own computer language based around Forth. Like Pascal, Forth separates programming into structured modules.

First used to control the movements of a large telescope, Forth's development over the years has resulted in several different standards. Each standard represents a different stage of evolution in the continuing growth of Forth.

The popularity of Forth is probably best expressed in FIG, the Forth Interest Group, a California-based non-profit support organization which has a membership of over 5,000 Forth users worldwide. For more information, contact FIG at P.O. Box 8231, San Jose, CA 95155. A FIG hotline is staffed to answer Forth-related questions at (408) 2770668. And the FIG Tree is an on-line computer database which offers Forth information through your computer at (415) 538-3580. (Once connected by modem, hit the RETURN key twice to start.)

## COMAL

When Borge Christensen of Denmark created COMAL (COMmon Algorithmic Language) during the early 1970s, he was seeking to replace BASIC as the major programming language in schools and homes. He reportedly wanted to keep the interactivity of BASIC but add to it the structure of Pascal. The resulting language has continued to gain popularity in both Europe and in the U.S., especially in schools. COMAL is generally regarded as a language easy to learn and use, with a structured form that makes teaching the language less confusing. The editing capabilities are extensive, and programming is modular.

The most popular versions of COMAL are for Commodore computers since the language is particularly suited for the Commodore's features. Two versions are available
for the 64 , the earlier COMAL 0.14 on disk and the fully implemented COMAL 2.0 on cartridge, both from the COMAL Users Group USA, Ltd., 6041 Monona Drive, Madison, WI 53716.

## C

Created in 1972 by Dennis Ritchie, the $C$ programming language has become very popular, especially within the last few years. Its power and transportability from one computer to another have made it the language of choice for much of the applications programming for Apple's Macintosh, Atari's 520 ST, and Commodore's new Amiga. (See "C: Language of the Future?" in the October issue and "Horizons: Another Look at C," elsewhere in this issue.) But there are also at least a couple of versions available for the Commodore 64 as well. It's popular among software developers for two reasons: C programs usually run faster than programs written in other languages (except machine language), and once a program has been written, it can be translated fairly easily to run on other machines.

## PROMAL

PROMAL (PROgrammer's Micro Application Language) is a recent addition to the languages available for the 64 . This high-level language is structured in ways similar to C and Pascal, and emphasizes simplicity, power, and speed. Created by Systems Management Associates (SMA), PROMAL is meant to appeal to a wide range of programmers who have at least a working knowledge of BASIC or another high level language. In addition to the "end-user" version of PROMAL, there's a developer's version for those who wish to create professional quality programs and market them.

Inn addition to the languages already mentioned, there are several other packages for the Commodore 64 which you may wish to investigate. Commodore sells versions of two programming languages used primarily in business and science, Nevada COBOL (COmmon Business Oriented Language) and Nevada FORTRAN (FORmula TRANslator). COBOL
and FORTRAN were both created in the 1950s, the former to handle business programming tasks and the latter as an aid to scientists and engineers. The Commodore 64 versions are aimed at experienced programmers, and must be used with the CP/M (Control Program for Microcomputers) cartridge. According to Commodore, both the COBOL and FORTRAN disks are compatible with CP/M 3.0, which is built into the 128 .

Also for the 64, Abacus Software sells a package called the Ada Training Course, an introduction to a programming development system used extensively by the Department of Defense. Although it would be impossible to implement the entire Ada system on a 64 , the package is useful for its structured programming techniques and its introduction to Ada and to compilers (utility programs which translate high-level language into machine code).

Although there are literally hundreds of different programming languages and variations of languages, those available for the Commodore 64 will give you an excellent introduction into the major categories of programming languages and development systems beyond BASIC.

For more specific information on languages for your 64, see the accompanying chart, "A Buyer's Guide to Commodore 64 Languages."

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Selby Bateman, Features Editor
How would you like to converse with your computer
just as you do with another person? No special programming languages with unfamiliar commands, statements, and symbols-simply conversational English. Researchers in the fields of artificial intelligence, expert systems, and robotics are working toward that goal. They're still a long way from achieving it, but the results so far are changing the way we think about and use computers.

A$t$ an automated factory, a plant manager uses ordinary English phrases to type in the day's orders to a roomful of com-puter-controlled robots. He keys in quotas, suggests adjustments for several specialized robotic arms, and reprograms the work assignments of a group of the machines. The factory's computer system translates the English commands into machine code, asks for clarification on one order, and soon the robots are at work.

At a nearby hospital, a doctor races to diagnose a sick child, using a computer-based expert system. Engaging in a written dialogue with the computer, she types in the symptoms and notes relevant factors in the youngster's medical history. The diagnostic program replies with a battery of related questions and then suggests several diagnoses for the physician to consider.

In a schoolroom across the city, a computer quizzes a student on a history lesson, then answers questions that the student asks. Spotting a weakness in one area of the student's understanding, the computer program suggests several readings to be completed before the next lesson.

In these situations, individuals with no programming background are communicating with computers in ordinary English as they direct actions, solve problems, and search for answers. The examples represent three of the most promising areas of advancement in using ordinary English language to communicate with computers-industrial robotics, expert systems, and interactive databases. Such scenes may well be common within a few years thanks to recent developments in artificial intelligence research and the continuing improvements in computer hardware and software.

While natural language research has gone on for more than 40 years, the subject remains a complex and controversial one. The complexities of human language, including the use of common sense and context to differentiate meaning, continue to elude researchers seeking to codify those rules within a computer system. In fact, there are those who believe that a true natural language for computers will
always stay beyond reach. Others feel that natural languages will one day be the dominant method of computer-human communication.

New menu-driven user interfaces, with easy to understand symbols, or icons, are being implemented extensively to help the average person use computers in applications ranging from 24 -hour money machines to information kiosks and library catalog systems. New-generation computers like the Apple Macintosh, the Atari ST, and the Amiga from Commodore feature graphics-based interfaces rather than text-based operating system commands which intimidate many beginners.

But a real natural language must go beyond menus and icons. It should allow interactive conversations between the user and the computer system. And that has proven far more complex than researchers initially thought.

one of the first efforts in natural language research came just after World War II, when computer scientists built machines to translate one language to another. A translation machine looked up each word in a built-in dictionary, found what was supposed to be its foreign language equivalent, and then altered the syntax of the message to correspond to the new language.

But the limitations of such a primitive syntax-based system soon became apparent. For instance, the English-language phrase "The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," when translated to Russian by one of the early machines, reportedly became "The vodka is strong but the meat is rotten."

Undaunted, a handful of scientists at Stanford, Yale, M.I.T., Cal Tech, and a few other universities developed artificial intelligence research centers to carry their efforts beyond the early attempts. They've continued their work, and their debate, through the years.

Computer pioneer Joseph Weizenbaum developed one of the most publicized natural language simulation programs at M.I.T. in 1966. Called Eliza, the program seemed to understand English statements and questions. The soft-
ware was written in an extension of the Fortran programming language, called Slip. Other versions, some watered down from the original, were later written in Lisp and also in BASIC.

Weizenbaum reportedly centered the original Eliza on two components of operation: a parser, which breaks down each sentence to determine word meaning, and a script system, or a list of rules for discussing particular subjects. Although the program didn't understand English, it seemed to understand based on a simple technique

## The promise is that millions of

people may one day be able to control computer environments through ordinary language.
of template, or pattern, matching. Eliza was only a trick, not an example of a true natural language at work. Weizenbaum never meant to suggest that it was an example of artificial intelligence, and the publicity given to the program at the time surprised him.

Versions of Eliza are still available for the Commodore 64. And a new program, Racter from Mindscape, Inc., for the IBM PC, Apple II, and Macintosh computers, goes even further along the same lines by generating poems and prose monologues in addition to what seems to be an interactive dialogue with the user.

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Using a natural language called PaRCL, Commodore 64 owners program this FischerTechnik robotic computer kit.

Natural language research has evolved along several different lines over the years, moving away from the idea that a natural language can be based primarily on defining words and changing a sentence's syntax. To really work, a natural language must not only be able to handle the words, grammar, and syntax of human language, but also the meaning as it shifts from the context of one application to the context of another. It must also be able to distinguish metaphors, logical connections between statements, the plausibility of statements, and hundreds of other factors. To do all of that, some researchers believe it may require a mammoth knowledge base of the way the world works and thousands of rules. It may also require a computer program which can generate its own rules-learning as it goes along.

Limited though they may be, commercial natural language systems have been on the market since the late 1970 s . Their purposes and levels of use vary greatly, however, from robotic controllers to "smart" databases. The promise behind such research is that millions of people who have no desire or aptitude for learning formal computer languages may one day be able to control computer environments through ordinary language.

For example, by the early 1990s, more than 100,000 robots are expected to be used in U.S. factories, according to estimates by the Robot Institute of America, an industry support association. Can some or most of those robotic workers be controlled by people who don't know computer programming?
"That's pretty much the trend coming out of the laboratories presently in robotics applications," says Allen Amaro, chief executive officer of Parsec Research in Fremont, California. "They want the average operators to be able to control the robotics configurations. And in order to do that, you have to have a natural language front end."

Amaro's company has recently been involved in just such a natural language robotics project, one that Commodore 64 (and Apple II and IBM) owners can take part in as well. The FischerTechnik computer robotics kit is a $\$ 199$ package of precision electromechanical parts, computer software, and interface which lets you build and program your own robotics experiments.

The robotics laboratory is offered with a new natural language program, called PaRCL (pronounced "parkul"), with which you program your robotic experiments. The system gives nonprogrammers a chance to learn the basics of ro-
botics through hands-on activity. Teachers can use the system to teach everything from simple programming to robotic fundamentals. And engineers will find a variety of sophisticated options which follow in miniature many industrial robotic operations.
"We're presently manufacturing the interface for FischerTechnik of West Germany," says Amaro. "But in addition to that, we've written the software. The original product they're releasing uses BASIC. What we've done is transform the whole system into what is not only a very powerful educational tool, but the language we're using is presently being introduced into the robotics community industrywide."

Based on the programming language Forth, PaRCL uses English words written in a simple syntax. With the 249 -piece construction set and the PaRCL language, you build ten different projects and learn to use reversible motors, gears, digital and analog inputs, outputs, position sensors, lamps, and switches. A dual-axis robot arm simulates industrial processes physically and in the operating language.

The robotics kit is being marketed through retail stores in the U.S. by Fischer America, a division of Fischer International, which has extensive experience with industrial robotics. The system is also available directly through Parsec Research (P.O. Box 1766, Fremont, CA 94538).

One of the most practical applications in natural language development is the area of computer databases. Originally found on mainframe systems, newer microcomputer database programs have been developed that let nonprogrammers create the environment they need for virtually any type of database. That is, you type in your query, in English, and the database translates the words into a computer language, gets the answer, and displays it on the screen. If you wish to redefine or restructure the database, the system lets you do that without having to know a computer language.

The most powerful natural language systems are still tied to mainframe or supermini computers, especially to those with large database

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"(GameMaker is)... designed for everyone who has ever wanted to build his own computer game, but never had the time to learn assembly language."
-Ric Manning/Louisville Times
There's no question! Now is the time to turn that great game idea of yours into a real piece of computer software. With GameMaker, Garry Kitchen brings you the single most powerful computer game design tool ever offered. But he didn't stop with just power. He put all the tools of his trade together and then made them more accessible than ever before for owners of the Commodore 64/128 and the Apple II series computers. GameMaker includes these incredible tools:

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The Editor. This is where you bring together all the components you created with SceneMaker, SpriteMaker, SoundMaker, and MusicMaker. All the commands needed to make a game program are listed for you. Just choose the ones you want to use, put them in order, and presto! Your new game is off and running.

## The Design Contest.

If you've always thought you had some great ideas for games (and you know you have), there's never been a better time or a better way to get them on a disk. Because you can enter the GameMaker Design Contest, and, if your game is judged to be the best, we'll publish it! And that will make you a published software designer. Has a nice ring to it, doesn't it? Published...Software...Designer. Design the most exciting and creative computer game you can imagine and send it to us. All the rules and information for this unique contest are in specially-marked GameMaker packages. Gentlemen-and ladies-start your minds.
Garry Kitchen's GameMaker:
The Computer Game DesignKit."

# A Language Of Convenience: 

## Keyboard Macros

As á computer user, you may have seen certain commercial productivity programs available which use templates, or preprogrammed forms. There are form letters for word processors, budget forms for spreadsheets, address file forms for databases, and so on. A growing number of programs offer these preset templates to free you from having to set up your own.

In most cases, templates can be customized even further to suit your personal needs. And many of the commercial templates let you achieve customized forms without having to alter the actual code in which the original template is written. It can be done with a few keystrokes.

Related to customized templates are much more powerful and flexible tools, macros, which have gained popularity as many highend commercial programs become more complex. But the term itself originated in the world of computer programming.

Machine language programmers often use shortcuts called macroinstructions (or "macros" for short) to speed up their programming. A macro is a preprogrammed group of assembly language microinstructions. By using macros, a programmer avoids writing and rewriting often-used routines. Simply
plug in the name of the appropriate macro and the assembler automatically inserts the proper code.

A different sort of macro is built into the Commodore 128 and Plus $/ 4$. Press the $f 3$ key and the word DIRECTORY appears. A disk directory automatically prints to the screen. You could type DIRECTORY yourself, but why press nine keys (plus RETURN), when a single key does it all? Programmable keys can save a lot of typing time.

This approach is also being used regularly in sophisticated application programs to save repetitive or time-consuming steps. For example, Lotus 1-2-3, a popular integrated productivity package for IBM and other MS-DOS computers, offers users the option of setting up keyboard macros. Frequently repeated procedures or commands can be assigned to one or two keystrokes. Thereafter, when that procedure is needed, you have a shortcut to save you time.

The problem for many people in setting up macros on Lotus 1-2-3 is that the system is not a simple one to get used to. The options are plentiful, and the result is that making macros can become like learning a small programming language. In fact, numerous magazine arti-cles-and even books-have been devoted to explaining the advanced customizing features of 1-2-3. Other productivity software such as SuperCalc, VisiCalc, and dBase II also have macro capabilities. They're generally easier than 1-2-3
to use with macros, but not quite as powerful.

With macros, even a nonprogrammer can customize a piece of software in many ways. Let's say that your word processor has a four-step, eight-keystroke command sequence to redefine the mar-gins-top and bottom, left and right. A macro might be programmed to do that for you with one or two keystrokes. If you also want to have the right edge of your text justified, that could be added to the same macro. With the right software, almost any word, phrase, sentence, paragraph, or larger combination of characters can be made into a macro.

Or, suppose you regularly log on to one of the major telecommunications services like CompuServe. Rather than go through the $\log$-on procedures of dialing the number, giving your identification number and then your password, a macro can be made to do all of that with one keystroke.

The popularity of these keyboard enhancers is reflected in the number of stand-alone macro makers now on the market. Products like SuperKey, ProKey, SmartKey, Keyworks, and others are in growing demand, especially in the business environment where repetition of procedures is necessarily frequent. The programs are usually loaded into the computer prior to the loading of an application, such as a spreadsheet. They reside in memory behind the application program, providing keyboard shortcuts to just about any function you need.
systems. And these commercial natural language packages still cost thousands of dollars. One example is the Artificial Intelligence Corporation's (Waltham, Mass.) Intellect program, which lets you ask questions of a database system in ordinary English, then converts the query into the program's language. Another commercial natural language system is Themis from Frey Associates of Amherst, New Hampshire, a program which allows you to add words easily to its base vocabulary in addition to supplying a natural language interface.

Some of the most optimistic expectations for the development
of natural languages come from Japan's Fifth Generation computer project. This massive governmentbacked effort to move beyond today's so-called fourth-generation computers includes a strong component of natural language research. The goal is to have systems which will contain as many as 20,000 rules and a hundred million data items from which to draw. It's hoped that these computers will be able to make inferences from their knowledge bases, fill in gaps between logical statements, create their own data indexes from external sources, and differentiate among different possible meanings
within the same sentence constructions. But much more work must be done before any of these capabilities are achieved.

Despite the setbacks and slow progress associated with natural language interfaces for computers, hardware and software manufacturers realize the long-range importance of advances in this field. In order to involve the bulk of the population in computing, the machines themselves must become easier to use, less intimidating, and more productive. And one of the most important steps in attracting these people is more plain talk between computers and humans.

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## The New MLX

# Enhanced Machine Language Editor For The Commodore 64 

Ottis R. Cowper, Technical Editor


#### Abstract

This significantly improved version of COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE "MLX" utility will help you enter machine language program listings without typos. It's more foolproof than the old MLX and is easier to use, too-especially for beginners. The new MLX is required to enter all Commodore 64 and 128 (in 64 mode) machine language programs published in COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE, beginning in this issue.


Since its initial publication in the December 1983 issue of COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE, our "MLX" machine language editor has helped thousands of readers type in dozens of ML programs with a minimum of problems. MLX detects most common typing mistakes as they're made. However, your growing appetite for high-quality programs is leading us to publish longer and longer listings. Lengthy programs demand a more efficient entry system, so this month we're introducing a new MLX with important enhancements:

- A much more compact format. With each line of a new MLX listing, you enter eight bytes of data
with 18 keystrokes, as opposed to only six bytes of data in 21 keystrokes when using the original MLX. This means you can enter machine language programs with 40 percent less typing.
- A more sophisticated checksum scheme. Transposition errors that could slip past the original MLX are caught by this version. Typing mistakes are now virtually impossible.
- A buffer (reserved area of memory) that holds the data you enter instead of direct storage in memory. This means that you'll never again have to worry with those bothersome POKEs that were
sometimes necessary to reconfigure memory before using the old MLX.


## Hexadecimal Checksums

Type in and save a copy of the new MLX. You'll need it for all future machine language programs in COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE, as well as ML programs in our companion magazine, COMPUTE!, and COMPUTE! books.

When you're ready to enter an ML program, load and run the new MLX. It asks you for a starting address and ending address. These addresses appear in the article accompanying the MLX-format program listing you're typing. If you're unfamiliar with machine language, the addresses (and all other values you enter in MLX) may appear strange. Instead of the usual decimal numbers you're accustomed to, these numbers are in hexadecimala base 16 numbering system commonly used by ML programmers. Hexadecimal-hex for short-includes the numerals $0-9$ and the letters A-F. But don't worry-even if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using the new MLX.


Mitey Mo turns your Commodore 64

## into a telecommunications giant. It's the best-performing modem with upload/downioad.

Mitey Mo is being hailed as "the best price/performance communications package available:" Its software has received the endorsement of the U.S. Commodore Users Group, which gives a money-back guarantee to members. It is truly the industry standard, and no wonder. It's the most user-friendly modem you can buy-it will take you online faster and easier than anything else.

Mitey Mo opens up a world of practical and exciting uses for your C-64. It lets you send and receive electronic mail, link up with community bulletin boards, play computer games with people in distant places, tap into library resources, and much more. All at your convenience.

Until Mitey Mo, Commodore's 1650 Automodem was the obvious choice when you went looking for a modem for your computer. Like Mitey Mo, it has "auto answer"-it receives data while unattended. And both modems are "auto dialers" you dial right on the computer's keyboard. But that's about where the similarity ends. Mitey Mo can dial up to 9

| modem fearures | mITEY mo | COMMODORE <br> AUTOMODEM |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Auto Dial/Answer | YES | YES |
| Auto Redial | YES | NO |
| Smart 64 Software | YES | NO |
| Function Keys |  |  |
| Programmable |  |  |
| Upload/Download |  | YES |
| Text \& X-Modem | YES | NO |
| VT-52/VT-100 Emulation | YES | NO |
| Menu Driven | YES | NO |
| 28K Software Buffer | YES | NO |
| Easy-to-Use Manual | YES | NO |
| Bell 03 Compatible | YES | YES |
| Multiple Baud Rates | YES | YES |
| Cable Included | YES | YES |
| Single Switch Operation | YES | NO |
| Warranty | 3 years | 90 days |

Some mighty interesting features-
ours and theirs. Yours to decide.
numbers sequentially. But suppose you dial a number and find it's busy. Mitey Mo has "auto redial"-it hangs up and redials immediately until it gets through. With the other modem you have to redial each time-and somebody with auto redialing can slip in ahead of you.

Mitey Mo is menu driven. It lists the things
 you can do on the screen Select a number and you're on your way. Since Automodem isn't menu driven, you'll be hunting through the manual a lot. With Mitey Mo, your computer's function keys are program-mable-you can save yourself plenty
of keystrokes. Not so with the other modem. And only Mitey Mo lets you store data to review or print it later.

Mitey Mo has just one switch. the Smart 64 software does the rest. With the other modem you'll have to remember to check three switches, otherwise you may be answering when you mean to be originating.

Mitey Mo is half the size of the other modem. The very latest technology allows miniaturization and increased reliability, as well. Mitey Mo is so reliable, we gave it a full three-year warranty. The other modem gives 90 days, then you're on your own.

Not only will you find Mitey Mo mighty useful, you'll find it mighty reasonably priced. When you buy it, you'll get $\$ 15$ of CompuServe access time and 2 hours of PlayNet free, as well. See your dealer or call us directly to order your Mitey Mo.


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After you enter the starting and ending addresses，MLX offers the option of clearing the work－ space．Choose this option if you＇re starting to enter a new listing．If you＇re continuing a listing that＇s partially typed from a previous ses－ sion，don＇t choose this option．

It＇s not necessary to know more about this option to use MLX， but here＇s an explanation if you＇re interested：When you first run MLX，the workspace area contains random values．Clearing the work－ space fills it with zeros．This makes it easier to find where you left off if you enter the listing in multiple sit－ tings．However，clearing the work－ space is useful only before you first begin entering a listing；there＇s no need to clear it before you reload to continue entering a partially typed listing．

When you save your work with the new MLX，it stores the entire contents of the data buffer．If you clear the workspace before starting， the incomplete portion of the listing is filled with zeros when saved and thus refilled with zeros when re－ loaded．If you don＇t clear the work－ space when first starting，the incomplete portion of the listing is filled with random data．Whether or not you clear the workspace before you reload，this random data will refill the unfinished part of the listing when you load your previ－ ous work．The rule，then，is to use the clear workspace feature before you begin entering data from a list－ ing，and not bother with it afterward．

At this point，MLX presents a menu of commands：
Enter data
Display data
Load data
Save file
Quit
You no longer have to remem－ ber SHIFT command keys as in the original MLX．Instead，just press the letter of a menu option．These com－ mands are available only while the menu is displayed．You can get back to the menu from most op－ tions by pressing RETURN with no other input．

## Entering A Listing

To begin entering data，press E ． You＇ll be asked for the address at which you wish to begin entering data．（If you pressed E by mistake，
you can return to the command menu by pressing RETURN．）When you begin typing a listing，you should enter the starting address here．If you＇re typing in a long list－ ing in multiple sittings，you should enter the address where you left off typing at the end of the previous session．In any case，make sure the address you enter corresponds to the address of a line in the MLX list－ ing．Otherwise，you＇ll be unable to enter the data correctly．

After you enter the address， you＇ll see that address appear as a prompt with a nonblinking cursor． Now you＇re ready to enter data．

To help prevent typing mis－ takes，only a few keys are active while you＇re entering data，so you may have to unlearn some habits． The new MLX listings consist of nine columns of two－digit num－ bers－eight bytes of data and a checksum：

Cø0ロ：A9 日C 8D 15 D0 A9 FF 8D 17 Cøø8： $3 \mathrm{~B} \quad 63$ 8D $\quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 63$ A9 618 D C6 C010：01 58 A9 Ø0 8D 3363 20 7D Cø18：日B C5 20 Cl CB A9 FF 8D 43

You do not type spaces be－ tween the columns；the new MLX automatically inserts these for you． You do not press RETURN after typ－ ing the last number in a line；the new MLX automatically enters and checks the line after you type the last digit．The only keys you need for data entry are 0－9 and A－F． Pressing most of the other keys generates a warning buzz．

To correct typing mistakes before finishing a line，use the INST／DEL key to delete the char－ acter to the left of the cursor．（The cursor－left key also deletes．）If you mess up a line really badly，press CLR／HOME to start the line over．

The RETURN key is also ac－ tive，but only before any data is typed on a line．Pressing RETURN at this point returns you to the com－ mand menu．After you type a char－ acter of data，the new MLX disables RETURN until the cursor returns to the start of a line．Remember，you can press CLR／HOME to quickly get to a line number prompt．

## Beep Or Buzz？

After you type the last digit in a line，MLX calculates a checksum of the line number and the first eight columns of data，then compares it
with the value in the ninth column． The formula（found in lines 370－ 390 of the MLX program）catches almost every conceivable typing error，including the transposition of entire numbers that the original MLX could miss．If the values match，you＇ll hear a pleasant beep， the data is added to the workspace area，and the prompt for the next line of data appears（unless the line just entered was the last line of the listing－in which case you＇ll auto－ matically advance to the Save op－ tion）．But if MLX detects a typing error，you＇ll hear a low buzz and see an error message．Then MLX re－ displays the line for editing．

To edit a line，move the cursor left and right using the normal cur－ sor controls．（The INST／DEL key now works as an alternative cursor－ left key．）You cannot move left be－ yond the first character in the line． If you try to move beyond the right－ most character，you＇ll reenter the line．

To make corrections in a mis－ typed line，compare the line on the screen with the one printed in the listing，then move the cursor to the mistake and type the correct key． During editing，RETURN is active； pressing it tells MLX to recheck the line．You can press the CLR／HOME key to clear the entire line if you want to start from scratch，or if you want to get to a line number prompt to use RETURN to get back to the menu．

## Other MLX Functions

The Display data option lets you re－ view your work．Unlike the original MLX，the new MLX calculates and displays checksums for each line． Thus，a quick way to check your typing is to compare the reverse video checksums on the screen with the data in the rightmost col－ umn of the printed listing．If the values match，you can be confident that the line is entered correctly．

When you select D，you＇ll be asked for a starting address．（As with the other menu options，press－ ing RETURN at this point takes you back to the command menu．）When entering an address，make sure it corresponds to the address of a line from the listing．Otherwise，the checksums will be meaningless． You can pause the scrolling display by pressing the space bar．（MLX


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finishes printing the current line before halting.) To resume scrolling, press the space bar again. The display continues to scroll until the ending address is reached, then the menu reappears. To break out of the display and return to the menu before the ending address is reached, press RETURN.

The Save and Load menu options are straightforward. First, MLX asks for a filename. (Again, pressing RETURN at this prompt without entering anything returns you to the command menu.) Next, MLX asks you to press either T or D for tape or disk. If you notice the disk drive starting and stopping several times during a load or save, don't panic; MLX opens and reads from or writes to the file instead of using the usual LOAD and SAVE commands, so this behavior is normal. Disk users should also note that the drive prefix 0 : is automatically added to the filename (line 750), so this should not be included when entering the name. (This also precludes the use of @ for Save-with-Replace, so remember to give each version you save a different name.)

Remember that MLX saves the entire workspace area from the starting address to the ending address, so the save or load may take longer than you might expect if you've entered only a small amount of data from a long listing. When saving a partially completed listing, make sure to note the address where you stopped typing so you'll know where to resume entry when you reload.

## Error Alert

MLX reports any errors detected during the save or load. Tape users should bear in mind that the Commodore 64 is never able to detect errors when saving to tape. The new MLX also has three special load error messages:

- INCORRECT STARTING ADDRESS. This means the file you're trying to load does not have the starting address you specified when you ran MLX. If you feel certain you're trying to load the right file, exit and rerun MLX, being careful to enter the correct starting address.
- LOAD ENDED AT address. This means the file you're trying to
load ends before the ending address you specified when you started MLX. If you feel certain that you've loaded the right file, exit and rerun MLX, being careful to enter the correct ending address.
- TRUNCATED AT ENDING ADDRESS. This means the file you're trying to load extends beyond the ending address you specified when you started MLX. If you feel certain that you've loaded the right file, exit and rerun MLX, being careful to enter the correct ending address.

The Quit menu option has the obvious effect-it stops MLX and enters BASIC at a READY prompt. Since the RUN/STOP key is disabled, $Q$ lets you exit the program without turning off the computer. (Of course, RUN /STOP-RESTORE also gets you out.) If you choose this option, MLX asks for verification. Press $Y$ to exit to BASIC, or any other key to return to the menu. After quitting, you can type RUN again and reenter MLX without losing your data, as long as you don't use the clear workspace option.

## The Finished Product

When you've finished typing all the data for an ML program and saved your work, you're ready to see the results. Unlike the original MLX, this version keeps the data in a temporary holding area rather than in its final resting place in memory, so you must always save the finished program with MLX and then reload it from BASIC with a standard LOAD command.

The instructions for loading the finished product varies from program to program. Some ML programs are designed to be loaded and run like BASIC programs, so all you need to type is LOAD "filename", 8 for disk or LOAD "filename" for tape, and then RUN. (Such programs usually have 0801 as their MLX starting address.) Others must be reloaded to specific addresses with a command such as LOAD "filename" 8,1 for disk or LOAD "filename" $, 1,1$ for tape, then started with a SYS to a particular memory address. (On the Commodore 64 , the most common starting address for such programs is 49152, which corresponds to MLX address

C000.) In either case, you should always refer to the article which accompanies the ML listing for information on loading and running the program.

## An Ounce Of Prevention

By the time you finish typing in the data for a long ML program, you'll have several hours invested in the project. Don't take chances-use our "Automatic Proofreader" to type the new MLX, and then test your copy thoroughly before first using it to enter any significant amount of data. (Incidentally, the new MLX is included on this month's COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE DISK.) Make sure all the menu options work as they should. Enter fragments of the program starting at several different addresses, then use the Display option to verify that the data has been entered correctly. And be sure to test the Save and Load options several times to ensure that you can recall your work from disk or tape. Don't let a simple typing error in the new MLX cost you several nights of hard work. See program listing on page 136.

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# A Printer For All Reasons Search For The Best High Quality Graphic Printer 

If you have been looking very long, you have probably discovered that there are just too many claims and counter claims in the printer market today. There are printers that have some of the features you want but do not have others. Some features you probably don't care about, others are vitally important to you. We understand. In fact, not long ago, we were in the same position. Deluged by claims and counter claims. Overburdened by rows and rows of specifications, we decided to separate all the facts - prove or disprove all the claims to our own satisfaction. So we bought printers. We bought samples of all the major brands and tested them.

## Our Objective Was Simple

We wanted to find that printer which had all the features you could want and yet be sold directly to you at the lowest price. We didn't want a "close-out special" of an obsolete product that some manufacturer was dumping, so we limited our search to only those new printers that had the latest proven technology. We wanted to give our customers the best printer on the market today at a bargain price.

## The Results Are In

The search is over. We have reduced the field to a single printer that meets all our goals (and more). The printer is the SP-1000 from Seikosha, a division of Seiko (one of the foremost manufacturers in the world). We ran this printer through our battery of tests and it came out shining. This printer can do it all. Standard draft printing at a respectable 100 characters per second, and with a very readable 12 (horizontal) by 9 (vertical) character matrix. This is a full bi-directional, logic seeking, true descender printer.

## "NLQ" Mode

One of our highest concerns was about print quality and readability. The SP-1000 has a print mode termed Near Letter Quality printing (NLQ mode). This is where the SP-1000 outshines all the competition. Hands down! The character matrix in NLQ mode is a very dense 24 (horizontal) by 18 (vertical). This equates to 41,472 addressable dots per square inch. Now we're talking quality printing. It looks like it was done on a typewriter. You can even print graphics using the standard graphics symbols built into your computer. The results are the best we've ever seen. The only other printers currently available having resolution this high go for $\$ 500$ and more without the interface or cable needed to hook up to your computer.

## Features That Won't Quit

With the SP-1000 your computer can now print $40,48,68,80,96$, or 136 characters per line. You can print in ANY of 35 character styles including 13 double width and 3 reversed (white on black) styles. You not only have the standard Pica, Elite, Condensed and Italics, but also true Superscripts and Subscripts. Never again will you have to worry about how to print $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ or $\mathrm{X}^{2}$. This fantastic
machine will do it automatically, through easy commands right from your keyboard. Do you sometimes want to emphasize a word? It's easy, just use bold (double strike) or use italics to make the words stand out. Or, if you wish to be even more emphatic, underline the words. You can combine many of these modes and styles to make the variation almost endless. Do you want to express something that you can't do with words? Use graphics with your text - even on the same line. You have variable line spacing of 1 line per inch to infinity (no space at all) and 143 other software selectable settings in between. You can control line spacing on a dot-by-dot basis. If you've ever had a letter or other document that was just a few lines too long to fit a page, you can see how handy this feature is. Simply reduce the line spacing slightly and ... VOILA! The letter now fits on one page.


## Forms? Yes!

Your Letterhead? Of Course!
Do you print forms? No problem. This unit will do them all. Any form up to 10 inches wide. The tractors are adjustable from 4 to 10 inches. Yes, you can also use single sheets. Plain typing paper, your letterhead, short memo forms, labels, anything you choose. Any size to $10^{\prime \prime}$ in width. In fact this unit is so advanced, it will load your paper automatically. Multiple copies? Absolutely! Use forms (up to 3 thick). Do you want to use spread sheets with many columns? Of course! Just go to condensed mode printing and print a full 136 columns wide. Forget expensive wide-carriage printers and changing to wide carriage paper. You can now do it all on a standard $81 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide page, and you can do it quietly. The SP-1000 is rated at only 55 dB . This is quieter than any other impact dot matrix printer that we know of and is quieter than the average office background noise level.

## Consistent Print Quality

Most printers have a ribbon cartridge or a single spool ribbon which gives nice dark
printing when new, but quickly starts to fade. To keep the printers output looking consistently dark, the ribbons must be changed quite often. The SP-1000 solves this problem by using a wide ( $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ ) ribbon cartridge that will print thousands of pages before needing replacement. (When you finally do wear out your ribbon, replacement cost is only $\$ 11.00$. Order \#2001.)

## The Best Part

When shopping for a printer with this quality and these features, you could expect to pay around $\$ 500$ or more. Not now! We sell this fantastic printer for only $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 9 . 9 5}$ ! You need absolutely nothing else to start printing - just add paper.

## No Risk Offer

We give you a 2 -week satisfaction guarantee. If you are not completely satisfied for any reason we will promptly refund your purchase. A 1-year warranty is included with your printer. The warranty repair policy is to repair or replace and reship to the buyer within 72 hours of receipt.

## The Bottom Line

Be sure to specify the order \# for the correct version printer designed for your computer.
Commodore C-64 \& C-128, Order \#2200, cable included
IBM-PC and compatibles, Order \#2100, plus $8^{\prime}$ cable \#1103, $\$ 26.00$
Standard Parallel with 36 pin Centronics connector, Order \#2400, no cable
We also have interfaces and cables for other computers not listed. Call Customer Service at 805/987-2454 for details.

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or send order to:


APROTEK
1071-A Avenida Acaso
Camarillo, CA 93010


This engaging two-player game, which could have been titled "Indirect Aggression" for its unique design, features superior graphics and playability. For the Commodore 64 and 128 (in 64 mode). Two joysticks are required.

In a distant galaxy, a fierce war between two great empires has reached a stalemate. The cost to both civilizations has been high with no gain to either side. With the assistance of the Timelords, the two sides have agreed to settle the dispute in a controlled environmenta Space Arena.

Enclosed in this arena are four asteroids and a ship representing each side. Both ships are equipped with photon blasters, which have the ability to push objects without damaging them. A ship is destroyed only by a collision with an asteroid. The highest score within a given time determines the victor. One point is given each time a pilot hits the opposing ship with a photon blast. If the enemy's ship is destroyed by running into an asteroid, 20 points are awarded.

In "Space Arena," two people compete with their joystickcontrolled ships. The movement is much like the classic arcade game

Asteroids. Rotate the ship by moving the joystick left or right. Push the joystick forward to activate the ship's thrusters, and press the fire button to release a photon blast. Remember that you have no brakes; to slow down, you must turn the ship around and thrust in the direction you're moving. Game options include speed ( $1-3$, where 1 is the slowest and 3 the fastest) and time limit ( $1-5$ minutes).

There are two basic strategies to playing Space Arena. You can try to push your opponent into an asteroid, or push the asteroids into your opponent. The effect of photon blasts on asteroids is much less than on ships because the asteroids are heavier. A single photon blast can send a ship flying across the screen, especially if the ship has to turn around before being able to slow down. On the other hand, if your opponent is faced with several fast moving asteroids, he may crash into one on his own.


The blue spaceship (upper left) has scored a hit, causing the other ship to careen out of control into the path of an asteroid.

## Typing It In

Space Arena is written entirely in machine language, so you must use MLX, the machine language entry program that appears regularly in the GAZETTE (a new, time-saving version of MLX appears beginning this month-see "The New MLX" elsewhere in this issue). When you run MLX, answer the initial questions as follows:

## Starting Address: C000 <br> Ending Address: CFB7

After entering the program, save a copy on tape or disk. To load the game, type LOAD "filename", 8,1 for disk, or LOAD "filename", 1,1 for tape, where filename is the name you used to save the program. To run it, type SYS49152.

If you'd rather not type in the program, send a blank tape or formatted disk, a self-addressed, stamped return envelope, and \$3 (U.S. funds) for each copy. Outside the U.S., please don't send stamps but include the extra cost of postage. Please indicate that you want a copy of Space Arena. Send it to:
Bryan Files
404 Eastbrook Lane
O'Fallon, MO 63366
See program listing on page 130 .

# CAN WE TALK? 



# You Bet We Can! 

## Announcing The VOICE MESSENGER and EASY SPEECH For The Commodore 64 and 128.

YOU'RE NOT ALONE--ANYMORE! (Or how to program your best friend) Ever ask yourself why you spend so much time alone. Or, if only someone would talk to me. Thanks to Welwyn/Currah, you won't have to think about those things again with the new, exciting VOICE MESSENGER ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ speech synthesizer and accompanying EASY SPEECH ${ }^{\text {w }}$ text-to-speech system.

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## NOT JUST ALL TALK

Welwyn/Currah along with Rist, Inc. are without a doubt the most innovative developers of computer speech technology. The VOICE MESSENGER and EASY SPEECH system was designed for all possible applications: educational, entertainment, business and home utility. And can immediately be put into use with most dedicated, menu-driven and pre-existing software including: Infocom's ${ }^{\text {T4 }}$ "Adventure Series", the CBS" "Success with Math" educational series, and many, many more.
TALK IS CHEAPI (Inexpensive, anyway)
The VOICE MESSENGER and EASY SPEECH system is available at a suggested combination retail price of under $\$ 70.00$, or may be purchased separately.

To find out how you can turn your Commodore 64 or 128 computer into your best friend, or to locate a store location nearest you call: (313) 547-8300; or write: Welwyn/Currah, 104 West Fourth Street, Suite 208-9, Royal Oak, Michigan 48067.

# Face-Off 

Kevin Mykytyn and Mark Tuttle

## Do you like fast action and competition? Whether you play against a friend or your computer, this colorful simulation of Air Hockey offers both. For the Commodore 64 and 128 (in 64 mode). A joystick is required (two joysticks for two-player game).

If you've played Air Hockey, you already know how to play "FaceOff." Based on ice hockey, Air Hockey pits two players against each other, each trying to shoot a puck into his opponent's goal while


The player on the right has missed blocking the puck, which is headed straight for the goal.
defending his own goal. A center line splits the playfield. Neither player is allowed to cross this line. The object of the game is simple: The first player to score five goals wins.

## Typing It In

Face-Off is written in BASIC, although a large portion of the game is in machine language (in the form of DATA statements). Type it in using "The Automatic Proofreader," elsewhere in this issue. After you've finished entering the program, save a copy on tape or disk. To play the game, load it and type RUN. You'll see a message (READING DATA - PLEASE WAIT) and after a brief pause, you'll see a prompt, 1 OR 2 PLAYERS. Press 1 or 2 (it's not necessary to press RE-

TURN). The one-player game pits you against your computer; the two-player game is for two human opponents and requires two joysticks.

Next, you're prompted to select the speed $(1-3)$. Speed 1 is the slowest and 3 is the fastest. (It is suggested that you play your first game at the slowest speed, although speed 2 is probably the one you'll choose after playing a few times.) If you selected a two-player option, the game begins after you've selected a speed. If you chose the oneplayer option, there's one more prompt to answer: Skill Level (1-9). This determines the intelligence of the computer-controlled player. If you choose 1 , the computer plays a pretty easy game. At 9, it's very wily. With a speed of 3 and a skill level of 9 , the computer is next to impossible to beat.

When the game begins, you see a red puck, a cyan player on the left, and a yellow player on the right. The cyan player controls the puck to start. Contact with the puck starts the game. (Notice that the puck gradually slows down if it's not hit.) After each goal scored, the player scored against gets control. (You can knock the puck into your own goal, which awards a point to your opponent.) A total of nine pucks are placed per game. If you wish to change the number of pucks, change the value in line 510 .

## One Player Or Two?

When playing against the computer, plug a joystick into port 1. You control the yellow player, on the right.


You can move anywhere up to the center line. (At slower speeds, one strategy is to play along the center line, like rushing the net in tennis. This keeps the puck in the computer player's territory most of the time if you can react quickly enough.) Current scores for each player are posted at the top of the screen. After nine pucks are used, the game is over. You're then prompted to press the fire button to play again, then to press up on the joystick to change play options or down to play with those of the previous game.

The two-player game has the same rules. The cyan player, on the left, must use a joystick plugged into port 2.
See program listing on page 135 .


## SoundChaser Keyboard And MacMusic

The SoundChaser-64 is a rugged, fullsize, four-octave musical keyboard, interfacing with the Commodore 64 's cartridge port, and designed for serious applications. Although at $\$ 199$ it is not inexpensive, it's one of the best Commodore 64 musical keyboards on the market and well worth the price. In addition, the SoundChaser is driven by quality software. (Be advised, however, that the software may not work properly on some of the earliest model 64 s .)

The disk accompanying SoundChaser includes an instructional program which clearly explains the Monophonic and Polyphonic (threevoice) play modes. (Written documentation is a scant three pages, one of which is installation instructions.) In polyphonic mode, the voices all have the same characteristics (waveform, envelope, etc.); there is a modest selection of variable parameters and five preset instruments. Monophonic mode permits substantial-even total-modification of 13 preset sounds. Unfortunately, there is no way to save new voicings. This is a considerable drawback, particularly given the absence of other software for SoundChaser. I hope that a Load/Save option for voicings will be added in the future.

The monophonic voices are a veritable tutorial on how to get expressive sounds from the SID chip. Richness is largely dependent on two-oscillator near-unison detuning, filter and oscillator modulation (LFO and ADSR). Sync and ring modulation are also implemented. Limitations include: the same ADSR for filter and amplitude enveloping, a shallow depth of LFO modulation (three half-steps maximum), and no pulse LFO.

Both monophonic and polyphonic modes offer excellent keyboard response: no delay, and rock-solid decoding. The three voices of polyphonic mode correspond to the two lowest and the highest keys pressed. Overall, SoundChaser software is intuitively accessible, particularly to those with ana$\log$ synthesizer experience.

The MacMusic program will indeed, as its liner states, "make your C-64 into
a musical Macintosh"-complete with joystick instead of mouse. (The 64 keyboard isn't used at all.) Here are icons, pull-down menus, boxes (windows), clicking, and dragging, and "cut/paste/ copy/erase/paint/magnify" options inspired by MacPaint and Music Construction Set.

The well-designed hi-res screen is coupled with an innovative "visual music $^{\prime \prime}$ notation which combines a vertical musical keyboard graphic (for pitch) with a horizontal beat/time-line. Three color-coded voices are drawn/brushed (edited/erased) within this time/space block-an effective method for those untrained in music theory and traditional notation.


MacMusic
I must confess to some difficulty and frustration in trying to use the joystick as a mouse (a real mouse would be easier). Otherwise, MacMusic is simple to learn and operate. The short manual is well-written, clear, and concise.

Ten current pop songs are included, as well as a choice of 13 instruments (bearing little resemblance to their names). While you are offered a menu of ten scales in any key, a major limitation of the current version of MacMusic is that you cannot create or modify instruments. (The "canned" instruments are nowhere near the quality of SoundChaser's.) Although the program liner suggests that additional sounds may be loaded (a pull-down menu includes a "Load Sounds" option), MacMusic itself does not have this capability. (Perhaps this is a future development to which the liner refers-"MacMusic's
upward compatibility," "continually expanding its features.")

Although early Passport/Hal Leonard literature announced MacMusic's compatibility with the SoundChaser keyboard, MacMusic does not use SoundChaser. Indeed, MacMusic is now described as "the ultimate standalone composing program." Unfortunately, joysticks are no substitute for organ keyboardists. The value of both SoundChaser and MacMusic would increase if they were made compatible. In particular, the ability to enter musical data through the superb SoundChaser would make the innovative and welldesigned MacMusic a much more flexible and viable arranging tool.
-Art Hunkins

SoundChaser-64
Passport Designs, Inc.
625 Miramontes St., Suite 103
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
$\$ 199$
MacMusic for Commodore 64
Hal Leonard Publishing Corporation
(with Passport Designs, Inc.-Passport
Musicsoftware)
8112 W. Bluemound Rd.
Milwaukee, WI 53213
$\$ 49.95$

## S'more

The S'more cartridge changes a 64 into a new, more powerful computer, one with more memory and a much improved BASIC. Most of the additional commands are the same as, or similar to, the commands found in the 128 's BASIC 7.0. You could say that S'more transforms a 64 into a mini-128.

When you first turn on a 64 with S'more installed, the screen has a cyan border, a white background, and a dark gray cursor, which is much more readable than the 64's default blue on blue. The power-up message announces that you have 61183 bytes free, half again as much as a normal 64. The best part, though, is that there are more than 50 new commands. Plus, you have access to several dozen new variables and arrays for handling the SID chip, the CIA chips, screen and color memory, and other memory addressing tasks.

S'more abounds in programming aids. NUMBER renumbers a program; DELETE removes a range of lines from a program; FIND shows you where certain variables, numbers, or strings are located; CHANGE performs a search-and-replace; DEC and HEX\$ make translations between decimal and hex easy; and DUMP shows current variable definitions. KEY can program the function keys with commonly used statements. Turn on TRACE mode to follow the execution of a program. If you make a programming error, EL, ER, and ERR\$ tell you the line number with the mistake, the error number, and the error message. TRAP lets you set up error-handling routines within a program and, if you wish, RESUME to a line number after an error has occurred.

Several new and enhanced disk commands have been added. MERGE adds a program on disk (or tape) to the one currently in memory. LOAD and SAVE have been modified to default to disk. You can enter RUN "program name" to load and run a program from disk. RECORD simplifies access to relative files. No longer is it necessary to go through the OPEN $15,8,15$ ritual to send disk commands; you just type DISK, followed by the usual command for scratching, initializing, or whatever. When the drive light starts blinking, you can read the error channel with PRINT DS\$.

S'more supports DO-LOOPs (including WHILE, UNTIL, and EXIT), which are more flexible than FORNEXT loops. And IF-THEN statements can be followed by ELSE. There's PRINT AT, for locating the cursor before printing, and PRINT USING, for formatting output. Keyboard input is improved by new commands like INLINE, INFORM, and GETKEY. There are many more commands and features; S'more has nearly all of the 128 's program control keywords and programmer's utilities (and some very use ful ones that aren't available in the 128), but it lacks the new commands for sprites, hi-res graphics, and music.

The cartridge comes with a wellwritten 129 -page manual, which includes an explanation and at least two programming examples for each new command. As a bonus, there's a disk with programs written in S'more BASIC for programmers to study and use. The manual notes that the disk should be backed up-it's not copy-protectedor, if you prefer, you can send $\$ 3$ to Cardco for a backup. Included is a version of the popular public domain machine language monitor Micromon, a mailing list program, and more. There are also several interesting hi-res pictures on the flip side (although you have to remove the S'more cartridge to get the program to work).

## The Dam Busters." The game that'll keep your Aston Martin in the hangar.



You won't be doing much cruising around in your Aston Martin when you have the game that lets you refly one of the R.A.F's most decisive World War II bombing missions. You must man seven different tactical positions within the bomber Grasp control of the intricate and complex cockpit or you will perish. Don't kid yourself. this is a very difficult game. To be successful, you'll need the right stuff! Your mission is to match the legendary raid led by Wing Commander Guy Gibson on May 16th. 1943. Against incredible odds, British Lancaster Bombers from his Squadron 617 successfully breached three dams, flooding the Ruhr Valley, and virtually crippling the Nazi war machine.

For dealer information contact: Accolade Inc.. 20863 Stevens Creek Boulevard. Cupertino. CA 95014.(408) 446-5757. All rights reserved © 1985 Licensed from Sydney Development Corp.. Canada © 1984. In Canada exclusively, call Beamscope: 1-800-268-5535.

## Super Graphix



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The new keywords add punch to BASIC and the additional memory is certainly welcome. S'more is a valuable addition to any programmer's library.
-Todd Heimarck
Cardco, Inc.
300 S. Topeka
Wichita, KS 67202
$\$ 69.95$ (cartridge, disk, and manual)

## Stunt Flyer

Sierra's new action software, Stunt Flyer, puts you in the cockpit as you learn the skills of piloting a stunt plane. With a little practice, you'll be doing slow rolls, hammerheads, half-loops, Immelmans, and even the outside-inside Cu ban 8. As a beginner, you can watch an airshow to see how the pros do their stunts, before starting to fly your own plane. Since all the pilots are experts, don't expect to be able to do the stunts as well as they do. You'll have to become a bona fide ace for that.

Practice makes perfect. First, get familiar with your airplane, a Pitts Special biplane, the most maneuverable of all stunt planes. Then start to practice your stunts. The 47 -page manual shows you how to accomplish each maneuver, operate the controls, and take part in a stunt-flyer competition. It also covers the basic principles of aerodynamics and shows you how to put together individual moves to create an aerobatics sequence.

Start with the easy maneuvers, like the slow roll. You'll get the hang of it before long. Don't be discouraged at first about crashing. Unlike real flying, you can always get up and walk away from your mistakes.

The most enjoyable thing about Stunt Flyer is the competition part of the program. After some practice, you can compete in various stunts, watch what you did, and receive a score. If your flying is up to par, you'll hear the spectators below applaud your efforts. If not-well, at least they don't boo and hiss.

Stunt Flyer is for those who like excitement in their software. There won't be any dull moments. The stunts are not easy to master, but that's the challenge. Once you've improved, you can save the results of your compulsory sequence score and freestyle flight to a "competition" disk and send the disk to Sierra. The company is offering a $\$ 1000$ prize to the best Stunt Flyer pilot, something that makes this piece of software pretty realistic.
-David Florance
Sierra On-Line, Inc. P.O. Box 485

Coarsegold, CA 93614
\$24.95 (disk)

# HardBall. The game that'll turn your Ferrari into a pinch hitter. 

Baseball. so real and lifelike that you'll bench your Ferrari! Thats HardBall. quite simply the most realistic sports simulation game of all time. In just five minutes you'll see that all other computer baseball games are minor league compared to HardBall. You'll swear you're watching the Saturday afternoon "Game of the Week" on network television! Hardball plays as a fieldaction game or a manager-strategy game-or both. Watch curveballs actually drop over the plate listen to the umpire yell "strike three" or consult the manager's screen for a key substitution. You can even position the infield and outfield to match the batter's style or game situation.



For dealer information contact: Accolade Inc. 20863 Stevens Creek Boulevard. Cupertino, CA 95014.(408) 446-5757. All rights reserved © 1985.
In Canada exclusively, call Beamscope: 1-800-268-5535.

## Operation Market Garden And Kampfgruppe

Strategic Simulations, Inc., has built its reputation on strategy war games for home computers. The company is prolific in the field, with games to simulate battles from many different historical periods. But the sheer number of SSI titles causes its own problem: How does the company prevent all these games from seeming alike?

One of the problems is that wargamers themselves are very unwilling to experiment. We expect certain things from our games-things like hexagon maps and lots of numbers-and if we don't find them we insist that the game prove they weren't needed. SSI has shown that it understands its audience. Most SSI games use formats the player will find familiar, while a few attempt to break new ground. Operation Market Garden and Kampfgruppe, two of SSI's latest releases, reflect these two concerns.

The subjects of the two games are the first hint of the traditional. Operation Market Garden deals with the campaign for a bridgehead in Arnhem,

Holland, in September 1944. The largest combined-arms airborne operation in history, the Arnhem campaign was the Western Allies' most notable defeat. Kampfgruppe simulates small-unit battles on the Russian front, where the Soviets and Germans were repeatedly involved in action. It demonstrates the changes in equipment and tactics by both sides throughout the war. Both the Arnhem campaign and tactical Russianfront battles are traditional wargame topics.


Operation Market Garden

Of the two game-systems, though, Operation Market Garden is the more traditional. It uses a hexagon-covered terrain map and battalion-sized units with lots of numbers. It employs a rigid play sequence, where one side moves and fights and then the other side moves and fights. The detailed manual includes maps showing the progress of the historical campaign, and charts demonstrating how the computer calculates combat. The game is superbly done, but it's also completely without surprise.

Operation Market Garden demonstrates SSI's concern for the evolution of proven game systems. There is little
innovation, but there is nothing out of place, either. The game uses well-tested movement, combat, and supply systems to simulate the campaign with respectable accuracy. It forces the player to use both strategic planning and tactical finesse. And it does it all without raising the gamer's ire. A thoroughly solid effort.

Kampfgruppe illustrates SSI's other major concern-the innovative wargame system. The game map is divided into squares, not hexagons. The squares do not appear on the screen, so the map has a more natural appearance, and is easy to read. Units can move in eight directions instead of six. The game in-

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cludes four historical scenarios and an easy-to-use scenario generator. A wide variety of armored, artillery, and infantry weaponry is available to the players. None of these features is innovative in itself, but in the context of a swiftmoving system, they are nicely done.

What is new is the way you, the player, control your battle units. Effectively, you order your units to move twice. A unit will follow its first order, then, unless you have changed it, its second order. If you alter the orders, it will obey, but only after a short (but often crucial) delay. The delay system forces you to make a plan and stick to it, or suffer some degree of chaos. Units fire automatically at enemy units; you can control the range at which your units fire, but not the actual target. This procedure is both unusual and realistic.


Kampfgruppe
Kampfgruppe allows you to play a very specific leadership role. Rather than command individual units, you can give orders to those units' headquarters. This system both reduces the time-consuming problem of moving each unit and adds a further degree of realism. In effect, you give general rather than specific orders, of the type actually given by higher-level commanders. The game allows you to switch to a unit-by-unit command if you wish, but you will use this option less frequently as you begin to master the game.

Both Operation Market Garden and Kampfgruppe are encouraging for the company's followers. Thoroughly designed efforts like Operation Market Garden are always welcome in the wargame hobby, while new directions like Kampfgruppe are necessary if the hobby is to grow. What SSI seems to need now is a computer with greater graphics and computing capabilities. With the new generation of personal computers now appearing, SSI's games should soon offer even better graphics, easier play, and greater realism.
-Neil Randall
Strategic Simulations, Inc.
883 Stierlin Rd., Bldg. A-200
Mountain View, CA 94043
Kampgruffe ( $\$ 59.95$ )
Operation Market Garden (\$49.95)

## Fast Tracks: The Computer Slot Car Construction Kit

That's Tom Sneva up ahead on the pole. Bobby Rahal is outside on the first row. Rick Mears is inside on the second row, and here I am, starting in fourth, on the outside of the second row. The green flag will be out any second. Rahal is probably going to accelerate hard and try to beat Sneva into the turn. I'll just go with him and try to take the lead coming out of the second turn. There's the flag! Hit it hard now!

You'll probably never be sitting on the starting grid at the Indianapolis 500 with Mears, Sneva, and Rahal, but Fast Tracks: The Computer Slot Car Construction Kit will put you on the toughest slot car tracks around against the toughest and smartest drivers you'll ever care to see.

The predesigned tracks are tricky enough. But they can get even trickier as you design your own race course and try to post the fastest time possible. Tight turns, narrow one lane straightaways, overpasses, and oil slicks make the course extremely demanding. Try to pass at the wrong time, and you'll find yourself being bumped and spinning off the track. Your 64 is not Mr. Nice Guy. Given the chance, it'll push you off the track every time. Don't hesitate to bump back-you can gain two seconds for every car you force off the track.

Fast Tracks includes more than 20 different track sections for designing your own race course. The track sections are easy to position for your own racing layout. Just use your joystick to place the pieces. After completing your track, the computer provides the landscaping and you're ready to race. Build a really tough track, then challenge your friends to beat your time on your track.


The most innovative feature of Fast Tracks is an option that allows you to make a disk copy of your track and give it to a friend who can then load it and


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run it, without having to own a copy of Fast Tracks. The program even gives you credit for designing the track. Your friends can experience the challenge of attempting to beat your best time, lacking only the ability to modify or design a track of their own.

An additional disk may be purchased from Activision which includes several other tracks, including a Bobby Rahal signature track. Here's a chance to experience a race against one of the best. Try to beat Rahal's time around
his own track.
Activision has also announced a "Dream Track" contest. Create the most difficult and complex track imaginable, then send it to Activision. The winner, selected by Bobby Rahal, will receive an all-expense paid trip for two to the 1986 Indianapolis 500.
-George Miller

## Activision

2350 Bayshore Frontage Rd.
Mountain View, CA 94043
$\$ 29.95$

## Keys to Responsible Driving

Learning how to drive is a rite of passage in America. Almost every teenager takes some sort of driver's education course in high school. Keys to Responsible Driving, a package from CBS software, is an interesting addition to this education.

This isn't a driving simulationthat's left for the the open highway. Instead, this self-paced question and answer program presents the general rules of the road, letting you move through each chapter of instruction at your own speed. Defensive driving is stressed
throughout the program, and graphically displayed situations put you in the driver's seat. You react, and your answers, whether right or wrong, are evaluated.

Do you know what the sign for a slow-moving vehicle is? Just how safe or unsafe is mixing alcohol and automobiles? Answers to these questions, and scores of others, are included in this program. Screen after screen shows you the proper way to make a U-turn, or parallel park. What are the steps you need to keep in mind when making a
right turn-or a left turn? Keys to Responsible Driving tells you.

A pre-test and post-test show you what you know before you begin, and what you've learned after you're finished. Scores are even kept in a record file which you can access at any time. Separate chapters cover such things as handling and maneuvering a car, road signs, city driving, highway driving, turning and changing lanes, as well as outlining the dangers of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Two disks and a Guide to Safe Driv-

ing booklet are included in this package for the Commodore 64. Reviewed by

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the options within the game as well. There are 12 levels, 568 rooms, and 37 different monsters for you to conquer.

Select a character, imbue him or her with varying levels of strength, constitution, dexterity, intelligence, intuition, and ego. Then set forth. If you create an adventurer you particularly like, you can save the character for use in later games. The program will record all of the pertinent information-experience, fatigue, treasure, weapons, and strength-and let you take that character to any of the three games. There is even a provision for you to bring to the Apshai trilogy a character or characters created on other computer game systems. This is a classic series of computer games made even better.
Epyx Computer Software
1043 Kiel Court
Sunnyvale, CA 94089
\$27

## Decision in the Desert

This World War II combat simulation blows the sands of North Africa across your computer's screen as you become a German or British general fighting for your army's survival. Five scenarios cover the first two years of the war in the desert, from O'Conner's raid against the Italians in 1940 to the final assault on the El Alamein position in 1942. You command one army's divisions, regiments, and air squadrons while the computer controls the other.

Sending orders to your units through the keyboard or joystick, you move, attack, and defend on a variety of terrain, from the fortress of Tobruck to the ridges of Alam Halfa. Plunge too far behind enemy lines, and you could get cut off from your supplies, endangering your army and tempting defeat. But take no risks-become a Rommel or Montgomery in name only-and the enemy could pummel you from all sides.

In this strategic-level game, you decide where to attack, and when. Whether to press your Italian infantry forward, even though they've suffered severe casualties, or husband your last reserve of armor for that final counterattack which could swing the battle. Pe -

# ค 

 a six-shooter, pin a tin star to your chest and match the exploits of Bat Masterson or Wyatt Earp. then Law of the West is your chance. Forget about gunning down Main Street in your Porsche. It's the 1870's and you're the Sheriff of Gold Gulch-as bad a Wild West town as there ever wasYou won't survive by blasting your way out of every sticky situation-some of the gunslingers are just too fast. So, use your street smarts and get to know their "bad guy" personalities. Youve also got to keep the locals happyRose, the saloon keeper, the doctor, the "kid" and even your own deputythey're all valuable allies if you want to live to see another high noon.

Accolade
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riods of frantic movement and combat are interspersed with relative calm, just like in the real desert war. You can select options within each scenario, set the level of computer competence, even display only those enemy units you've brushed against. Decision in the Desert may not put sand in your face, but it's the closest you'll come from this side of the screen.
MicroProse Software
120 Lakefront Dr.
Hunt Valley, MD 21030
$\$ 39.95$

## Actionauts

Software designer Rob Fulop calls his Actionauts a set of computer toys rather than a game. And, as such, the program is an engaging experiment in creativity. You play with a "gravity grid" and a group of programmable screen characters. These figures move around on the grid in any fashion you choose. The program's editor lets you use a joystick or the keyboard to instruct your set of Actionauts on what to do. Start with a simple game of tag (the user's manual shows you how) and then move on to more complex constructions.

Actionauts is a special program in

that it's freeware-copyrighted software which is intended to be copied by anyone who wants to use it. Fulop's company, Advanced Program Technology (APT), is sending copies of Actionauts to user groups across the country. The company requests that those who use the program send in $\$ 3$ to become registered users and to get a copy of the manual and a subscription to the "Actioneer" newsletter. If you can't get a copy at your local user group, you can order the entire package from ATP for $\$ 10$. But note: Freeware is still copyrighted software, not public domain material.

Fulop, formerly a computer game designer with Atari and Imagic, was responsible for such programs as Missile

Command and Demon Attack. He's brought the same talents to Actionauts, which is an inventive package at an unbeatable price.
Advanced Program Technology (APT)
467 Hamilton Ave., Suite 1
Palo Alto, CA 94301
Free (through user groups)
$\$ 3$ for documentation
\$10 individually through APT

## The Original Boston Computer Diet

No one ever said dieting is easy. But Scarborough's Original Boston Computer Diet for the Commodore 64 can at least make the process easier and more enjoyable. The program will also get you started on a balanced, nutritional approach to weight loss rather than a fad diet that might be unhealthy and could be unproductive in the long run. Developed by Dr. Leighton Read of the Harvard Medical School and several other medical researchers, the Boston Diet focuses on meal planning, food reporting, goal setting, and solid nutritional advice. The program counts calories for you, offers feedback on the nutritional balance of your diet, and even has built-in "counselors" who help guide your efforts. The 97 -page manual contains short chapters on health, fitness, and proper diet. A separate Food Reporting and Meal Planning Guide shows you how to set up your own schedule.

This is an easy-to-use, flexible, and informative computer diet program. Although only one person can use the package at a time, after you've purchased the program you can buy additional disks for only $\$ 10$.
Scarborough Systems, Inc.
25 N. Broadway
Tarrytown, NY 10591
$\$ 49.95$ (disk)

## Spy Vs Spy II: The Island Caper

Don't expect to master the elements of espionage in one sitting with First Star Software's Spy vs Spy II: The Island Caper. The action is fast, the dangers many, and your opponent unscrupulous. The Island Caper, for the Commodore 64, uses the same Simulvision format-a split-screen feature for two players or one player against the com-puter-used in the first Spy vs Spy game. In this sequel, you and the opposing spy are trapped on a tropical island while searching for the parts to a missile. Find and construct the missile before your opponent, and you can leave the island on a submarine. Wait

too long, and the still-active volcano will end the search for you.

Like its predecessor, The Island Ca per features excellent color graphics and sound. The treacherous island and its surrounding waters come equipped with quicksand, coconut bombs, swords, sharks, snare traps, and even punji pits. As you search, you set booby traps for your opponent while avoiding the island's natural hazards and the traps set for you. The split screen effect lets you see everything the other spy is doing at the same time that he can see you. At the upper levels of play, there may be more than one island to search. Playing against the computer, you'll have to become very fast and tricky to win. Playing against another person, with simultaneous two-player action, is even more fun.

First Star Software
18 E. 41 St.
New York, NY 10017
$\$ 29.95$ (disk)

## Star Rank Boxing

This well-designed one- or two-player game for the 64 allows you to create your own boxer, train him, then work your way up through the ranks.


Pre-fight training is important to fine tune your boxer for the upcoming contest. Spend too little time on road work, and you'll find your boxer tiring early in the fight.

With a joystick, you select punches as you fight any of 19 ranked boxers in bouts against the computer, or select a "dream match" against a friend. Excellent animation and graphics, with effec-
tive use of sound make Star Rank Boxing an interesting addition to any game collection.
Gamestar, Inc.
1302 State St.
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
$\$ 29.95$ (disk)

## Halley's Comet

This new package, a series of programs written by Eric Burgess, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, is intended to help amateur astronomers keep track of Halley's comet, especially during its 1986 appearance. It could also be useful for instructors, as it includes a short teacher's guide in addition to the 12 -page user's manual.

The on-screen introduction to the programs sums up their features rather nicely:

This program helps you to find and to observe Halley's comet. It shows where the comet can be seen among the stars of the constellations. It tells you what time the comet rises, is highest in the sky, and sets, for any day you choose, anywhere on earth. It plots the sky from any location for any time and date, and shows the comet relative to stars, naked eye planets, sun and moon. It shows earth and comet moving in their orbits, and their positions at any date. It provides physical details of the comet and its historical passages through the inner solar system. The program is optimized for the apparitions of 1759, 1835, 1910, and 1986.

This kind of program is not for everyone. Some of its material is fairly dry, and the time plots could be confusing without interpretation. However, this software does an excellent and accurate job, and uses the 64's features to full advantage.
Science \& Technology Software Service 13361 Frati Ln.
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Michael S. Tomczyk

Congratulations-you just got a new disk drive for Christmas. Now you're trying to figure out how to use it. Don't panic-we're here to help get you started, with a beginner's introduction to disk drive commands for your Commodore 128, 64, Plus/4, 16, and VIC-20.

First, some terminology. Floppy disks are technically floppy diskettes, but they're usually called "disks" or "floppies."

You can buy all sorts of programs on disk, the most popular being word processors, spreadsheets, databases, games, and educational programs. If you buy a commercial program in a store or through the mail-such as a word processing program on disk-what you usually get is a disk and a manual or instruction sheet explaining the commands associated with that program.

But disk drives aren't just for commercial programs. You can also save your own programs-ones that you write-on disk, regardless of the "language" they're written in-BASIC, machine language, Logo, and so on. You can also save data files-which are different from program files. An example of one is a text file, a document created with a word processor.

## Using A Preprogrammed Disk

First, we'll assume your computer and disk drive are already connected and both turned on, and we'll also assume you're using a single disk drive (as opposed to a dual drive-two drives in one unit).

A disk can be damaged (or the information on it scrambled) if you bend it, overheat it, or touch it with a magnet.) Never leave disks lying around exposed where dust can collect. Disks are relatively fragile and should be handled carefully.

Insert a preprogrammed disk, perhaps the one that came with the

1541 or 1571 , into the drive. Turn the locking lever or push-down device to secure it.

## Displaying The Directory

Now let's see what's on the disk. All disks contain a listing or directory of the programs or data files on that disk. To call up the directory on your screen, type the following and press RETURN:

## LOAD" ${ }^{\text {s", }} 8$

When the word READY appears, type the word LIST and the directory will appear, displaying the names of each of the files on the disk within quotes. In the loading instruction, the dollar sign stands for "directory" and the number 8 is the disk drive device number. Incidentally, if you leave out the number 8 , the computer will think you're using a tape recorder instead of a disk drive and will tell you to PRESS PLAY ON TAPE.

Also, if you're using a dual disk drive you can address directories in, say, drive number 1 , like this:
LOAD" ${ }^{1} 1$ ", 8
REM: If you have a Commodore 128, Plus/4, or 16, you can use a shortcut command to get a directory. Just type DIRECTORY and press RETURN. The 128 also has the CATALOG command, which works exactly like DIRECTORY. An even shorter shortcut is to press the f3 function key, which is preset to print DIRECTORY.

## Printing The Directory

You can print your disk directory on your printer for filing or reference purposes by using the following commands:
LOAD" $\$$ ", 8
OPEN 4,4:CMD 4
LIST
PRINT\#4:CLOSE 4

OPEN 4,4 tells the computer you're going to be working with the printer. CMD 4 directs subsequent commands to the printer, so the LIST command sends the directory listing to the printer. The last line closes the communication channel to the printer.

## Loading A Program From Disk

To load the first program on a disk (the one at the top of the directory), type the following and press RETURN:
LOAD"*",8 or
DLOAD""" (Plus/4, 16, and 128 only)
The computer will whir as it searches for the program and loads it. When the word READY appears, the program is loaded.

To start the program, type RUN, press RETURN, and the program begins. RUN works with BASIC programs. To run machine language programs, you usually have to use a different command:
LOAD"*", 8,1 or
BLOAD"""" (Plus/4, 16, and 128 only)
and then type something like SYS 49152 instead of RUN.

REM: You can use an asterisk (*) to load the first program from any disk. Most major programs like word processors and spreadsheets have only one program on the disk, so using the asterisk gives you a shortcut.

If there's more than one program on the disk, load the program you want by name, like this:
LOAD"program name", 8 or
DLOAD"program name" (Plus/4, 16, and 128 only)
where program name is the name of the file as listed in the directory. When the word READY appears, type RUN and press RETURN.


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- It Came Upon the Midnight Clear O Jingle Bells
a O Little Town of Bethlehem O We Three Kings of Orient Are
- Jolly Old St: Nicholas
- Joy to the World
- O Christmas Tree
- Silent Night
- What Child is This?
- Up on the Housetop


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Erik Sandberg-Diment The New York Times 1/8/85

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## Simon \& Schuster

1230 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020

## Using A New Blank Disk

One of the best uses for your disk drive is storing programs that you write. Since the blank disks you buy in a store come unformatted, you have to format each one before you can put information on it. The reason the disks don't come already formatted is that they can be used by many different disk drives which store information in different patterns on the disk. Formatting a disk means preparing it for use by your particular brand of disk drive. In doing this, you must give the disk a disk name and an identification (ID) number. Examples of these are: "MAGIC, M2". In this example, "MAGIC" is the disk name and "M2" is the ID. The ID can be any two letters or numbers. (Consult your disk drive manual for more specific information.)

To format a blank disk, insert the disk into the drive and type:
OPEN $1,8,15,{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ :disk name,id":CLOSE 1

## or

HEADER "disk name",Iid (Plus/4, 16, and 128 only)

Now your disk is formatted and ready to accept programs or data you want to store on it.

A word of caution: This procedure can also be used to erase and reformat an old disk, but if you do that, any previous information stored on the old disk will be completely erased and lost, so be careful not to erase a disk you want to keep. Also, be sure to use a different name and ID for each disk. This way each disk has a unique identity-and will prevent any confusion later.

## Saving Your Own Program On Disk

OK, so you've formatted your blank disk and want to save a program or data file on it. With your disk in the drive, type the following program (or any program of your own):
10 PRINT "HOW MANY K WILL YOUR"
20 PRINT "DISK HOLD?"
30 INPUT K
40 PRINT "YOUR DISK WILL HOLD" 50 PRINT "APPROXIMATELY"

## K•1024/60/56

60 PRINT "PAGES OF TEXT."
This program calculates approximately how many pages of text can be stored on one disk, assuming each page will contain 60 characters on each line, and 56 lines
of text. One page of $81 / 2 \times 11$-inch typing paper can hold 60 lines total, but only 56 lines are used because of the top and bottom margins. A disk formatted on the 1541 drive can hold about 165 K of information. A disk formatted with the HEADER command on a 1571 drive can hold twice as many kilobytes of memory because the 1571 can use both sides of the disk.

To save this program on a formatted disk, type the following and press RETURN:

SAVE"TEXTCALCULATOR", 8 or DSAVE"TEXTCALCULATOR" (Plus/4,

16 , and 128 only)
The program is automatically saved on the disk. To check it, try listing the directory (LOAD" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ", 8 and LIST). To retrieve the program in the future, insert the disk in the drive and type: LOAD "TEXTCALCULATOR" 8 or DLOAD "TEXTCALCULATOR".

The program is now stored on your disk with the name you gave it between the quotation marks in the SAVE command. You can use any program name you like, as long as it's 16 characters or less. But don't try to give the same name to two different programs on the same disk, the disk drive won't allow it (if you saved two programs under the name SPACEGAME and later tried to load one of them, the disk drive would have no way of knowing which program of that name you wanted to load).

## Erasing A Program From A Disk

You can use the S (SCRATCH) command to erase an unwanted program from a disk. For example, to erase the program we just created, type:
OPEN $1,8,15$,"S:TEXTCALCULATOR" :CLOSE 1 or
SCRATCH"TEXTCALCULATOR"
(Plus/4, 16, and 128 only)
Check the directory to see if it's gone.

This should help get you started with your new drive. Again, your disk drive manual contains a lot of useful information. Once you're used to the techniques we've discussed here, study your disk drive manual. You'll find your drive is the most important device you use with your computer.

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#### Abstract

If you've discovered a clever timesaving technique or a brief but effective programming shortcut, send it to "Hints $\mathcal{E}$ Tips," c/o computel's gazette. If we use it, we'll pay you $\$ 35$. Due to the volume of items submitted, we regret that we cannot reply individually to submissions.


## More Control Over BASIC

David Whittaker
Putting information into DATA statements and then READing through them is one way of handling lists, whether they're numbers to be POKEd into memory or information to be stored in arrays.

The READ-DATA combination is sequential, which means the computer starts at the first DATA statement and moves forward, reading each item in sequence. It's like a sequential file on tape or disk-you have to read the individual pieces of data in order. The seventeenth variable written to a file is always the seventeenth when you read the file. A Datassette has a rewind button which allows you to go all the way back to the beginning if you wish to reread the file. The RESTORE command is a similar sort of rewind button for DATA statements. It sets the pointer to DATA statements back to the beginning.

You may encounter situations where you want to start rereading from the middle of DATA statements. The 64 doesn't allow you to RESTORE to a line number (although the Plus $/ 4,16$, and 128 do-you can enter RESTORE 50, for example).

The following short machine language program is the answer. Add it to the beginning of your program and you'll have access to any line of DATA:

[^9]$2,19,166,165,95,56$
5 DATA $233,1,176,2,198,96,133$, $65,165,96,133,66,96$

When you want to RESTORE to a specific DATA statement, add SYS(685)xx to the program, where xx is a line number or a numeric expression.

Here's another BASIC improver. It allows you to GOTO an expression.

6 FOR $\mathrm{H}=710$ TO $718:$ READ A:POKE H, A: NEXT
7 DATA $32,158,173,32,247,183,7$ 6,163,168
Put it at the start of a BASIC program and when you want to send the program to a calculated line number, enter SYS(710) xx, where $x x$ is a numeric expression that returns a valid line number within your program.

## VARPTR For VIC And 64

David Pancoast
Some BASICs have a function called VARPTR, which allows you to find the location of a variable in memory. It may not sound like a particularly useful command, but there are some situations in which it's handy.

BASIC itself has to find variables and their addresses, so it's not surprising that there's a built-in ROM routine you can call on. Try running the following program on a 64:
$10 \mathrm{~A}=2: \mathrm{VP}=0$
20 SYS 45195A
$30 \mathrm{VP}=\operatorname{PEEK}(780)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(782)$ :
PRINT VP
VIC owners should substitute SYS 53387A in line 20. To find the location in memory of a variable, put the variable name directly after the SYS. After the SYS, locations 780 and 782 hold the low and high bytes of the variable's address.

In this example, we're finding the location of the numeric variable A. If you're trying to pinpoint an ar-
ray variable, be sure to predefine all nonarray variables (like VP) before you SYS to the VARPTR routine. Defining brand new simple (nonarray) variables moves all array variables up a few bytes in memory.

You can see a variable's name in the two bytes before the pointer (VP-2). If the example above returned a value of 2111 for the variable A, you could enter PRINT PEEK $(2111-2)$ to find a value of 65 (the letter A is CHR\$(65)). POKE a 66 there and the variable A would disappear from the program, replaced by the new variable $B$.

All simple variables use two bytes for the variable name and five for the definition. Integer variables take up two of five bytes, string variables fill three of five (length plus a pointer to where the string is actually located), and numeric variables use all five bytes (in floating point format).

How does knowing the address of a variable help you with programming? First, it's very helpful when you're passing information to machine language (ML) programs. If you know where a variable resides, you can POKE the information into memory, telling your ML routine where the value of that variable can be found.

And if you're investigating floating point operations, finding a variable allows you to test different numbers-try adding one to the value in the first byte of the variable pointer with POKE VP, PEEK(VP) +1 just to see what happens to the value of the variable.

Advanced BASIC programmers might want to devise a fast sorting routine that swaps pointers rather than switching values (to avoid the delays caused by dynamic strings and garbage collection). Just remember that new variables push array variables up in memory, so you'd need to declare all variables before starting the sort.

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Blanketing Memory

## Richard Mansfield Senior Editor

When you want to fill the screen with a particular color or a special background, or otherwise blanket a section of memory with a particular number, you need to send a large number of contiguous bytes. It's easy to send up to 256 bytes by using a $Y$ offset like this:

```
10 *= 864
20.S
30.0
40 SCREEN = $040\emptyset
50 LDY #0
6 0 \text { TYA}
70 LOOP STA SCREEN,Y
8\emptyset DEY:BNE LOOP
90 RTS
```

Line 10 sets the start address to 864. After you assemble it, you can test this little routine by typing SYS 864. Line 20 causes the assembler to print the results on screen and line 30 POKEs the program into memory. (These are conventions used by the LADS assembler from my Second Book of Machine Language. Other assemblers will differ.)

Line 40 defines the address of the screen on the 64. Line 50, the start of the program proper, puts a zero into the Y register, and line 60 transfers the zero to the Accumulator so we can print the @ symbolwhich has a code value of 0 -on the screen. Then in line 70 we start a loop which puts the zero into the SCREEN address plus whatever number is in the $Y$ register. This addressing mode is signified by NAME, Y and is very useful for this kind of repetitive task.

Since we set $Y$ to zero in line 50 , the first time through the loop we will store a @ character into address $\$ 0400$ (SCREEN + Y), but we then DEY which makes Y become 255. It's important to realize that the $Y$ and $X$ registers and the Accumulator (like any other single byte) can only count up to 255 . If you LDY \#255:INY you will cause Y to
go up past 255, which resets it to zero. Likewise, if Y holds a zero and you DEY, it then holds 255 . The next DEY will make it 254 and so on down.

Since we're filling the first 256 bytes of the screen with @, it doesn't matter whether we start with byte 0 and INY upwards or fill downwards from 255 to 0 using DEY. In our example, we're going down until DEY causes $Y$ to once again hold a zero which will drop us through the BNE in line 80 and we RTS (ReTurn) from this Subroutine.

To fill the entire screen, however, we need more than a single STA SCREEN,Y:

```
10*=864
20.S
30.0
4\emptyset SCREEN = $Ø4Ø\emptyset
50 LDY #ठ
6 0 ~ T Y A ~
70 LOOP STA SCREEN,Y
8\emptyset STA SCREEN + 256,Y
90 STA SCREEN+512,Y
10\emptyset STA SCREEN+768,Y
110 DEY:BNE LOOP
120 RTS
```

This is essentially identical to the first program, but we've added some additional target zones in lines 80,90 , and 100 . Since line 70 will fill the screen from bytes zero to 255 , we can fill the second block using SCREEN +256 and the third block with SCREEN +512 . You can continue adding 256 -byte chunks to SCREEN to fill as large an area as you wish. However, for really big jobs, there's an easier way:

[^10]
## 150 BCC LOOP

160 RTS
In this case, we're going to adjust the target address in line 90 on the fly. In line 60 we stuff the starting address of the screen into the FFFF's on line 90 (notice that the STA SFFFF, Y never really happens, because the FF's are just temporary place holders until the screen address can be stored there). We set this up by loading the Accumulator with the low byte (using the \#< command) of SCREEN and storing it into the low byte of the target value, then putting the high byte of SCREEN into the high byte on line 90 . Don't worry about how this is done. If you need to set up such a pointer, just define the target (line 40) and initialize the pointer as we do in line 60 , storing the low-byte directly before the high-byte.

The loop between lines 90-110 sends our @ character to the address that has been stuffed into the 0000 we originally typed, plus the value of Y . So, as we did in the first two programs, we can fill a 256 byte chunk of the screen at a time by counting down the Y register with DEY. The only difference this time is that we're not sending bytes to SCREEN, we're sending to a replaced set of $\mathrm{FF}^{\prime}$ 's in line 90. The advantage of this is that we can easily adjust this address to make it point to the next higher 256 -byte chunk simply by raising the high byte (the two F's on the left in FFFF). The high byte of a pointer address represents multiples of 256 ; the low byte represents single bytes. This is similar to ordinary decimal numbers like 12. If you raise the "high digit," you get 22 , then 32 , then 42 , etc. If you raise the "low digit," you get $13,14,15 \ldots$..etc.

So, in line 120 we INC the high byte. In the instruction STA \$FFFF, Y the STA instruction takes up one byte (that would be the address of LOOP). The low byte is FF


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and the high byte is the second FF , located at LOOP +2 . (Addresses are stored backwards from the way we would read them. Thus, 0400 that we read becomes 0004 when stored in the computer.)

We then need to see if we're finished, if we've filled everything
we wanted to fill. We load the $X$ register (which is otherwise not being used in this routine) with the high byte of the pointer and then compare it to 8 . Take a look at line 40. You can see that we started out with a high byte of 04 and a low byte of 00 . So, if we want to fill four

256 -byte chunks, we look at the pointer to see if the high byte has been INCed up to 8 . BCC means branch-if-less-than, so until the high byte reaches 8 , we'll branch back to LOOP and continue filling.

## User Group Update

When writing to a user group for information, please remember to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Send typed additions, corrections, and deletions for this list to:

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Attn: Commodore User Groups

## User Group Notes

The Commodore Computer Club of Pine Bluff has a new address: P.O. Box 1083, Pine Bluff, AR 71603.

The Atlanta C-64 User's Group is now the Commodore User's Group of Atlanta (CUGA), Donald Schwab, 633 Clairmont Circle, Decatur, GA 30033.

The address for the Gold City User Group has been changed: P.O. Box 257, Ft. Knox, KY 40121.

The Alliance Commodore Computer Club also has a new address: c/o Eugene Hansen, 726 W. 16th St., Alliance, NE 69301.

Another new address is for the Commodore Users Group of Massena (COMA): c/o Star Tech Systems, 69 Main St., Massena, NY 13662.

The Chillicothe Commodore Users Group can now be reached c/o Robert May, 213 Terrace Dr., Chillicothe, OH 45601.

The new address for the VIC-UPS Computer User Group is: P.O. Box 178, Nedlands, W. A. 6009, Australia.

A new users group is forming in Zurich, Switzerland. For more information, write: P.O. Box 130, CH-8062, Zurich, Switzerland.

## New Listings

## ALABAMA

Crimson Tide Users Group (CTUG), Clark White, 3722 37th St. E., Tuscaloosa, AL 35405

## ARKANSAS

River City Commodore Club, P.O. Box 4298, N. Little Rock, AR 72116
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## NEW JERSEY

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Commodore Link Users Group, Dave Westphalen, 308 Palisade Ave., Union City, NJ 07087

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## Number one arcade hits for your computer.




# A Compiler For The 64 

Robert A. Stoerrle

## Here's a BASIC compiler that can make your programs execute up to 50 times faster! Written in machine language, and extremely easy to use, "Sprint" supports most Commodore BASIC commands, statements, and functions. For the Commodore 64 and 128 (in 64 mode). A disk drive is required.

What's the chief complaint when it comes to Commodore BASIC? Speed, or more precisely, the lack of it. Yet the language itself is not what earns BASIC its reputation as painstakingly slow; it's the way that it's implemented. BASIC is interpreted. Most faster languages are compiled.

Whether a program in a highlevel programming language is interpreted or compiled, each statement has to be translated into the machine language of the computer. With an interpreter, this has to be done every time the statement
is executed. This slows down execution speed considerably. However, a compiler translates the entire program once-before execution. So, when you run the program, it executes much faster than a comparable interpreted program.
"Sprint" is a BASIC compiler that supports a subset of BASIC statements available on the 64. It supports most of the Commodore statements, including LET, FOR, NEXT, IF, POKE, PRINT, READ, DATA, and INPUT. It supports integer numbers (but no fractions), numeric and string variables, and
one-dimensional numeric arrays. Sprint also supports a wide range of functions, including LEFT\$, RIGHT\$, MID\$, PEEK, STR\$, and VAL.

## Typing In The Program

Sprint is written entirely in machine language and must be typed using the new version of MLX (elsewhere in this issue).

After loading MLX, run it. When prompted for the starting and ending addresses, enter these values:
Starting Address: 8000
Ending Address: 9737
Since Sprint is a very large program (almost 6 K of pure machine language), you may want to type it in more than one sitting. Be sure to follow the instructions in the MLX article to save your work between sittings, and always load up your previous work before typing further.

Once the program has been typed in and saved, it can be loaded by the following statement.
LOAD"SPRINT", 8,1
To run it, type:
SYS 32768

## Using Sprint

The first step, of course, is to write the BASIC program you wish to compile. You can do this with the normal BASIC built into your 64. If you wish, you can test the program on the interpreter first by running it. This will not always work, as Sprint has a slightly different syntax for certain keywords.

When you're ready to compile the program, save it on disk (Sprint compiles a program from disk, not from memory). Load Sprint and type SYS 32768. You'll be prompted for the filename of your BASIC program. When you enter it, Sprint will proceed to compile your program. As the program is compiled, each line will be listed to the screen, followed by any error messages for the line. Note that you can stop the compiler simply by pressing the STOP key. If the compilation finishes with no errors, you can simply type RUN to execute the compiled program. However, if there are errors, you'll have to load the original BASIC program (the source program) and make the necessary changes.

Sprint compiles programs starting at the beginning and continuing straight to the end; it does not follow GOTOs or GOSUBs, or evaluate IF/THEN statements. Because of this, you can't have conditional DIMs (IF...THEN DIM...) or conditional FORs. Sprint is a twopass compiler-it scans the program twice. Once a program has been compiled, there's no need for the compiler to be in memory in order to run the program; Sprint programs are self-sufficient.

After the source program is compiled, the object program (the resulting code) will reside in memory as if it were an ordinary BASIC program. You can run and save it, but if you type LIST, you'll see:

## 10 SYS 2061

This is another advantage of using a compiler-people can't easily LIST or modify your program. Editing can only be done on the source program.

## Constants, Variables, And Expressions

Sprint works much the same as regular Commodore BASIC. However, there are some differences you
should keep in mind when you're writing a program.

Constants are data values used in BASIC programs, such as -1 , 4353, and "HELLO". Sprint supports two types of constants: integer and string. Integer numbers are limited to -32768 to 32767 . However, numbers greater than that are allowed in POKE, PEEK, and SYS statements. String constants are characters enclosed in quotes. The closing quote may be omitted if it's at the end of a line.

Sprint supports both numeric and string variables. Variable names may be of any length, but must not contain any reserved words (words that are significant to the compiler, such as POKE and THEN). Only the first 15 characters are looked at, however. Integer variables may be terminated by a percent sign (\%) if desired, but all regular numeric variables are assumed to be integers anyway, since there are no floating point numbers. String variable names must be terminated with a dollar sign (\$).

Strings are limited to ten characters, unless specified otherwise. If you want to include more characters, DIMension the string, as if it were an array, to the maximum number of characters it will hold. The maximum number of characters allowed in a string is 253.

In addition to integer variables, Sprint supports one-dimensional integer arrays. Subscripts may range from 0 to 126 . Arrays that are not DIMensioned are assumed to consist of 11 elements, numbered $0-10$. The format for assigning, reading, and dimensioning integer arrays is identical to that for interpreted BASIC, except that the subscript of a variable may not be another subscripted variable or an expression. It must be an integer constant or integer variable.

Numeric expressions in Sprint may contain integer constants, variables, arrays, functions, and operators. The operators supported by Sprint are $+,-, *, /$, as well as the logical operators AND and OR, and the relational operators $=,<$, etc. Parentheses are not permitted. Unlike interpreted BASIC, expressions are evaluated strictly left to right; there is no operator precedence. To get around this, you must break up the expression into several
smaller expressions, and then put the results of these back together. For example, this expression:
$\mathbf{S U M}=\mathbf{A}+\mathbf{X}^{*} \mathbf{Y}+\mathbf{B}+\mathbf{I}^{*} \mathbf{J}$
becomes the following.
$\mathrm{Q} 1=\mathrm{X}^{*} \mathrm{Y}: \mathbf{Q} 2=\mathrm{I}^{*} \mathrm{~J}: \mathrm{SUM}=\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{Q} 1+\mathrm{B}$
+Q 2
Strings can be compared using the relational operators as in regular BASIC. They can also be concatenated (one string appended to the other) using the plus sign. Note that the result of a string expression must not be longer than the number of characters allocated for the string.

When an expression is assigned to a variable, the LET may be omitted.

| Sprint Keywords |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| ABS | INPUT | RESTORE |
| AND | LEFTS | RETURN |
| ASC | LEN | RIGHTS |
| CHR\$ | LET | READ |
| DATA | MIDS | RND |
| DIM | NEXT | SGN |
| END | OR | SPC |
| FOR/TO/STEP | PEEK | STRS |
| GET | POKE | SYS |
| GOSUB | POS | TAB |
| GOTO | PRINT | VAL |
| IF...THEN... | REM |  |
|  |  |  |

## Statements

A complete list of the keywords available in Sprint appears in the "Sprint Keywords" table. Most keywords function the same as in regular BASIC, except for the following:

- DATA. The DATA statement has one small idiosyncrasy: Items that include spaces must be enclosed in quotes, or the item will be READ as if it doesn't contain a space (YOU ARE becomes YOUARE.)
- DIM. The DIM statement can only be used to declare onedimensional numeric arrays. Multidimensional arrays are not permitted, nor are string arrays. A string is dimensioned to the maximum number of characters it will hold, like an array of numbers representing each character of the string. Only integer constants are allowed between the parentheses of variables in a DIM statement.
- FOR. This statement functions the same as in Commodore BASIC, but its syntax is somewhat more particular. The TO value, and


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the STEP value, if specified, must be either integer constants or integer variables. Expressions are not allowed. Also, every FOR statement must have one, and only one, matching NEXT statement.

- GET. In Sprint, the GET statement can be followed only by a string variable. This shouldn't be a problem, as numeric GETs are prone to errors because of nonnumeric keystrokes, and the VAL function can be used to change the string to a number.
- IF. This statement functions a bit abnormally when AND or OR is used. Because expressions are evaluated without operator precedence, the following statement will not work:


## IF A $=$ B AND C=D THEN...

It would be evaluated as if it were IF ( $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{B}$ AND C ) = D THEN...
To get around this, you can use the following modification.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{D}: I F \mathrm{X} \text { AND } \mathrm{Y} \\
& \text { THEN... }
\end{aligned}
$$

The result of the comparison $A=B$, which is -1 for true or zero for false, is assigned to variable $X$. The result of $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{D}$ is assigned to Y . Now $X$ and $Y$ can be substituted for

## Sprint Error Messages

BAD FILE-Sprint only reads program files. This error results if the filename of a sequential file is entered. This error may also happen if program line has more than 80 characters or a read error occurs.

DISK ERROR-The disk error channel is checked prior to each pass. If there is an error, it is displayed and compilation is aborted.

DEVICE NOT PRESENT-The disk drive is not connected to the serial bus, or it is not turned on.

NOT SUPPORTED-A statement that is legal in Commodore BASIC but illegal in Sprint was used.

ILLEGAL FUNCTION USEA function was used where a statement should have been used.

ILLEGAL STATEMENT USEA statement was used where a function should have been used.

NON-EXISTING LINE-A
those comparisons in the IF statement.

- INPUT. Each INPUT statement can assign input to just one variable. In addition, all characters, except leading and trailing spaces, typed on the screen, are assigned to the variable. This includes commas, colons, and quotes.


## Functions

Sprint supports most Commodore functions that do not require floating point numbers. The arguments of functions must be constants or variables, not expressions. Also, note that functions may not be nested. For example, $\mathrm{ABS}(\operatorname{RND}(0))$ is illegal. The following functions work differently in Sprint than in regular BASIC:

- RND. The RND function always returns a number ranging from -32768 to 32767 , no matter what its argument is. To scale the number down to size, you can divide, using the equation.


## $\mathrm{Z}=32767$ /upper range: $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{RND}(0)$ AND 32767/Z

The AND is necessary to insure that no negative numbers result. Sprint gets its random numbers from voice 3 of the SID chip.

GOTO or GOSUB attempts to branch to a program line that does not exist.

SYNTAX-A misspelled keyword, extra parenthesis, and so on.

TOO MANY FORS-It is unlikely that you'll ever encounter this error, as up to 19 FOR/NEXT loops can be nested.

NEXT WITHOUT FOR-A NEXT statement attempts to end a loop which does not have a corresponding FOR statement.

TYPE MISMATCH—Numeric data was used where string data was expected, or vice versa.

COMPILATION ABORTEDEither the STOP key was pressed or an irrecoverable error has occurred (file not found, and so on).

MISSING COMMA
MISSING PARENTHESIS
MISSING SEMICOLON
MISSING EQUAL SIGN

- MID\$. This string function has two forms in Commodore BASIC: MID\$( $v \$, x)$ and MID\$ ( $v \$, x, y$ ). Only the latter form is supported by Sprint.
- ASC. In Commodore BASIC, using this function on a null ("'") string results in an error. This does not occur in Sprint. Instead, a value of zero is returned.


## Error Messages

Sprint has many error messages which make it easier to debug programs. However, only certain types of errors can be flagged during compilation. Sprint catches errors such as data type mismatches, NEXT without FOR, and so on. Errors such as overflowing numbers and running out of DATA items cannot be flagged during compilation because they occur during execution of the actual compiled program. In these cases it will be harder, but not impossible, to debug programs.

Sometimes, an error earlier in the program leads to another error later on. For example, if there is an error in a FOR statement, the compiler will act as if that FOR does not exist. Because of this, the corresponding NEXT statement will cause a NEXT WITHOUT FOR error message. You'll have to use your judgment to weed out these extraneous messages. Note that you should never attempt to execute a program with even a single error in it.

See the Sprint Error Messages table for more details.

## How Fast Is Sprint?

I ran several test programs through the compiler to determine the speed of Sprint. Results varied according to the type of program. The compiled test programs ran 15 to 50 times faster than Commodore BASIC. A program to sort 100 numbers took over two minutes in Commodore BASIC, but the same program compiled by Sprint executed in only five seconds!

For demonstration purposes, I've included a sample program. Type in Program 2, " 64 Doodler Demo," and run it, noting the speed with which it executes. Now, save, compile, and run it again. Notice the difference?

See program listings on page 127.


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# The Fast Assembler 

Yves Han


#### Abstract

Here's a truly amazing machine language assembler for the 64 and 128 (in 64 mode). "Fast Assembler" supports multiple statement lines, labels, and macro-like "include" files. It can assemble to memory or to disk. Written very compactly, it occupies only about 2600 bytes, leaving the rest of memory for your source code. It also adds to the BASIC editor several new features useful to both BASIC and machine language programmers.


Symbolic label-based assemblers are the most convenient way to write machine language (ML) programs. The instructions are entered as source code and later assembled into object code (the actual ML pro-gram-the numbers in memory). And rather than using memory locations, you can name routines with meaningful labels. It's as if you could enter GOSUB JOYSTICK in BASIC.

## Saving Memory By Using The BASIC Editor

You write your ML programs for "The Fast Assembler" (FA) with the 64's BASIC editor. You save to tape or disk as you would a BASIC program, and listing it to a printer is exactly the same as listing BASIC.

The FA is an extension of the BASIC interpreter especially designed for writing programs in machine language. Writing it as a BASIC extension kept the program short (under 2600 bytes) because many subroutines of the BASIC interpreter could be used. Some modifications have been made to BASIC to make writing programs easier. To do this, the BASIC ROM had to
be copied to its matching RAM.
Even if you don't write programs in machine language, you can still use the assembler because of the new features added to BASIC and the extra BASIC commands. The assembler will execute a BASIC program just like normal BASIC would.

## Typing Instructions

You'll need a copy of "The New MLX" program (appearing this month for the first time) to type in Fast Assembler. First type in MLX and save a copy or two. When you run it, answer the prompts as follows:
Starting Address: 0801
Ending Address: 1220
After entering the FA, save it on tape or disk. To start up FA, first load it as if it were a BASIC program (don't use a secondary address of 1 , just type LOAD "filename", 8 for disk or LOAD"filename" for tape). Then type RUN. The enabling SYS is built into the first line of the program. The screen will clear, and a message will appear at the top of the screen, indicating FA has been enabled. You
can now start programming-in BASIC or machine language.

## BASIC Modifications And Enhancements

The following changes have been made to the BASIC interpreter:

- Structured listings. Spaces between the line number and the first character on the line are not deleted. This makes it possible to indent lines and make listings easier to read.
- List pause. You can freeze a listing by holding down the SHIFT key or pressing SHIFT-LOCK. Listing can be continued by releasing the SHIFT key.
- ASCII translations and hexadecimal/binary numbers. In arithmetic expressions, you can use hexadecimal and binary numbers. Hexadecimal numbers should be preceded by " $\$$ " and binary numbers by " $\%$ ". You can also use a character preceded by a single quote ('A is the same as ASC(" $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ ')). You can also use this to find the value of a BASIC token. For example, PRINT 'END will print the value 128, which is the BASIC code for END. If you put a space between the quote and the character, the ASCII value of the space will be taken instead of the character.
- Variable and function names. The rules for variable and function names have been changed a little bit. Instead of the first two, the first eight characters are recognized. FA recognizes NUMBER1 and NUMBER2 as separate variables, while ordinary BASIC would consider them the same variable

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(NU). Variables may contain but not be equal to BASIC/assembler commands or mnemonics: LAND is a legitimate variable name, even though it contains the keyword AND. But variable labels starting with TI or ST (reserved keywords) are not automatically set to zero the first time you use them. An exception to the eight character names is that only the first two characters of array variables are significant.

- Keywords. Because variable and function names may contain keywords, FA has to be able to decide whether a keyword is a keyword or part of a variable or function name. So the assembler recognizes a keyword if it's followed by a space or nonalphabetic character. For example, in PRINT "OK" the keyword PRINT will be recognized as a PRINT command, but in A\$="OK":PRINTA\$, the keyword PRINT is recognized as part of the variable name PRINTA\$. You would have to insert a space (PRINT A\$) if you wanted to print the variable $\mathrm{A} \$$.
- REM and DATA. Capital letters in REM and DATA lines are listed as capital letters and not as tokenized BASIC keywords. For example, 10 rem AB lists as it is entered and not as 10 rem atnpeek as normal BASIC would do.


## New BASIC Commands

## AUTO step value

This command turns automatic line numbering on and defines the step value between the line numbers. To enter AUTO mode, type AUTO followed by the step value and press RETURN. Then enter a line with a line number. The next line number prints automatically. To leave auto mode, move the cursor to an empty line and press RETURN. To turn automatic line numbering off altogether, enter AUTO only.

You can also use this command to delete part of a program. Turn automatic line numbering on with a step value of one. Type the number of the first line you want to delete and press RETURN. Keep pressing RETURN until you've reached the end of the section you want to delete. Instead of pressing RETURN again and again, you can enter POKE 650,128 and hold RETURN down until you've reached the last line to be erased.

## OLD

If you accidentally type NEW, you can restore your program with this command. It can also be used if you've installed a reset button. If you've assembled a program and are testing it, sometimes your computer locks up. Use the reset button and then enter SYS 4408 to restart the assembler and type OLD to restore the source program. If your program has not destroyed the assembler or the source program, everything will be there.

## Semicolon (;)

This has the same function as the REM statement. It need not be separated with a colon from the preceding command. For example:
$10 X=0$ : REM SET $X$ TO ZERO
is the same as
$10 \mathrm{X}=0$;SET X TO ZERO
The semicolon in the commands PRINT and INPUT is not treated as a REM statement but as a separator.

## Using Labels As Variables And Addresses

Label names follow the same rules as variable names. They can be used in arithmetic expressions like normal variables. You can define a label in two ways:

You can place the label name just before the command to which you want to refer. If more commands are on the same line, you must separate the label from the commands with a colon.

Or you can label the current program counter: LABELNAME $=*$. The asterisk (*) is a special variable which gives the value of the program counter. The counter is the address where the next instruction or datum will be placed. You can only read the variable *. You cannot assign a value to it with the statement $*=$ expr.

Here's an example of using labels to mark routines in a program (don't type this in, it's only a fragment of a program):
50 JSR DISPLAY1; JUMP TO LABELED SUBROUTINE (LINE 90)
60 LDA SFF: BNE SKIPIT ; CONDITIONAL BRANCH AHEAD TO SKIPIT
70 TYA
80 SKIPIT: LDX \#4: STA $\$ 8000$, X: RTS; TARGET OF BRANCH IN 60
90 DISPLAY1 $=*$; THIS LABELS THE CURRENT PROGRAM COUNTER

100 ; 110 LDA \#65: JSR \$FFD2: RTS

Remember that in the lines above, the semicolon marks the beginning of a comment which, like a REM, is ignored by FA. The technique in line 90 is valuable if you think you may be adding some code at the beginning of the routine. As listed, the subroutine called DISPLAY1 starts with LDA \#65, but later you could go in and add some lines between 90 and 110 .

## Three Passes To Assemble

Three passes are required to assemble source code (what you write) into object code (an executable ML program that the computer can follow). But FA doesn't do it by itself. You have to insert a loop that repeats three times with BASIC commands:
10 FOR PASS $=1$ TO 3

- (Insert source code)

90 NEXT PASS:END
If you use an invalid addressing mode such as LSR (expr), y you'll see ILLEGAL ADDRESSING MODE ERROR. Mnemonics can only be used in program modethat is, in a program you execute with RUN. If you enter a mnemonic in direct mode, you'll see ILLEGAL DIRECT ERROR.

Also note that for Immediate Addressing, the argument can be an actual number or an arithmetic expression with a value in the range $0-255$. Or you can substitute a string expression, in which case the assembler takes the ASCII value of the first character as the argument. If the string length is zero, the argument becomes zero.

## Assembler Commands

Assembler commands which write data to the output device can only be used in program mode, otherwise you'll get ILLEGAL DIRECT ERROR. All assembler commands must be included in every pass.
ORG address,mode,device,name
This command must be used at the start of each pass. It does several things. First, it sets the origin (ORG), the memory address for the beginning of the ML program. It assigns an initial value to the program counter. It also sets the assembler mode, which should be zero on the

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first two passes and one on the third and last. ORG also sets the output device and filename (if necessary).

Not all arguments are necessary. Also permitted are:

## ORG <br> ORG address <br> ORG address,mode

Default values for the arguments are:

```
address = 49152(=$C000)
mode = 0
device = 0 and no name
```

If you use a mnemonic or assembler command before you've used the command ORG, you'll see UNDEF'D LOCATION COUNTER ERROR.

The address assigns a value to the program counter. Usually, you use more than one pass to assemble the source program. Only during the last pass should the object code be written to memory or to the output device. Mode tells the assembler when the last pass is reached. Zero means it's not the last pass, so no object code should be produced, and there's no range checking for arguments and no checking for too large branches.

On the final pass, you should set the mode to one, which signals the last pass, when object code is written to the output device.

Finally, you set the device number of the output device and a string expression which contains the filename if the object code is not written to memory. Zero means the output device is memory. Be careful not to write to memory locations where the assembler is placed (\$0801-\$121B) or where the BASIC interpreter is placed (\$A000-\$BFFF).

A device number in the range $8-11$ means the output device is a disk drive. If mode is equal to one, the assembler will open a PRG file with the name specified in the argument name. The logical file number will be eight.

## BYTE expression,expression,...

This command writes numbers or characters to memory or the selected output device. It can have one or more arithmetic or string expressions separated by commas. Arithmetic expressions must give a positive value less than 256 . The value will be placed in one byte. Each character of a string expres-
sion will be placed in one byte.

## WORD expression,expression,...

This has the same function as BYTE except that values of arithmetic expressions must be positive and less than 65536 . The value will be placed in two bytes in low/high format.

## INCLUDE name,device

This command assembles a file from disk and inserts the resulting object code into memory or the output device. The file must be a normal PRG file and may not contain BASIC commands which cause a branch to another line or stop the program. Also not permitted are the BASIC commands DEF, RETURN, CLR, NEW, and the assembler commands SEND and INCLUDE.

The file is opened with a logical file number of nine. The file is closed when the end of the file is reached. The name is the filename you're including, and the device number can be $8-11$ (use 8 if you have a single drive). If you have only one disk drive and you assemble to disk, the file(s) for the command INCLUDE must be on the same disk to which you assemble.

All variables and labels are global, which means you can pass parameters to INCLUDE files so they can work like macro-instructions. Let's say you're writing a program that needs to access several different disk files, and there are several points in the program that use the Kernal routines SETLFS, SETNAM, and OPEN. You could write the source code that performs these Kernal calls and save it to disk under the program name "OPEN" to be used later. Then, in the main program, use INCLUDE "OPEN" , 8 . When the source code is compiled, the series of commands from the OPEN file are automatically inserted in the proper place in the object code.

## SEND stringexpr

The command SEND may be used only if the object program is written to disk. It's used to link object code to a BASIC program. Stringexpr must contain a BASIC line with line number. If you forget the line number, you'll get MISSING LINE NUMBER ERROR. If you want to send more than one line, you must use SEND for each line, and you have to send the lines in the right
order. You must send the lines before the actual object code is written to disk. The address in the ORG command must be the start of BASIC RAM (2049).

## UNSEND

If you load a program which consists of both BASIC and ML, the interpreter has to know where the BASIC part ends. UNSEND places a mark which the computer recognizes as the end of the BASIC part.

## Example Programs

```
10ø FOR PASS=1 TO 3:PRINT "PAS
    S"PASS,
110 ORG $CØ\emptyset\emptyset
12\emptyset IF PASS=3 THEN ORG $C\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset,1
130 START: LDX #Ø
140 LOOP: LDA TEXT,X:PRINT TEX
    T,
150 BEQ EXIT
160 JSR $FFD2
17s INX
180 BNE LOOP
190 EXIT: RTS
2\emptyset\emptyset PRINT *
210 TEXT: BYTE "EXAMPLE 1",\emptyset
220 NEXT PASS:END
```

Lines 110 and 120 show how to use the command ORG. In every pass, line 110 sets mode 0 . But in pass three, line 120 sets mode 1. The object code will start at 49152 (hexadecimal \$C000). Line 200 prints the current value of the location counter (*).

You can assemble the program with the command RUN. The program will give the following output:

| PASS 1 | 0 | 49165 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PASS 2 | 49165 | 49166 |
| PASS 3 | 49166 | 49166 |

The first column is the pass number. The second column is the value of the label TEXT in the instruction LDA TEXT, X in line 140. The third column is the value the label should have when the source code is assembled. You can see that only in pass three are these values equal to each other. This is because the assembler defaults to zero-page addressing. In pass one, TEXT has a value less than 256 so zero-page addressing is assumed. This means a two-byte instruction instead of three. The value assigned to TEXT will be too low, as you can see in pass one. In pass two, this value, which is too low, will be used in assembling line 140 . The assembler decides not to use zero-page addressing, so TEXT is assigned the



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correct value. In pass three, the correct value replaces the previously incorrect values during assembly.

```
5 ; EXAMPLE PROGRAM 2
    ;
    PRINT CHRS(147)
    DEF FN H(X)=INT(X/256)
    DEF FN L (X)=X-256*FN H(X)
    PRINT:PRINT" LOADER MAKER"
    PRINT:PRINT" ENTER THE NAM
    E OF THE PROGRAM THAT"
    PRINT" HAS TO BE LOADED BY
    THE LOADER."
50 INPUT" >";NAMES
60 PRINT:PRINT" ENTER THE NAM
    E OF THE LOADE\overline{R}."
INPUT" >";NS
8\emptyset PRINT:PRINT" ENTER THE ADD
    RESS TO EXECUTE THE"
90 PRINT" PROGRAM."
1\emptyset\emptyset INPUT" >";ADDRESS:ADDRESS=
    ADDRESS-1
105;
11g FOR PASS=1 TO 3
115 ;
120 ORG 2049
130 IF PASS =3 THEN ORG 2049,1,
    8,N$
135
140 SEND "10 SYS"+STR$(LOADER)
150 UNSEND
155 ;
160 LOADER: LDA #8:TAX:LDY #1
    JSR $FFBA
        LDX #FN L(NAME)
        LDY #FN H(NAME)
        LDA #LEN (NAMES)
        JSR $FFBD
        LDA #FN H(ADDRESS)
    : PHA
    : PHA
24\sigma
    NAME:
        LDA #Ø:JMP $FFD5
        NAME: BYTE NAMES
255
NEXT PASS:CLOSE 8:END
```

The above example program shows how to use the commands SEND and UNSEND to write a program that includes a SYS within a BASIC line.

The main routine at $160-250$ illustrates how to load another program from an ML program. Note that the lines up to 100 are BASIC; they prepare the variables and defined functions for use in the source code. If you assemble the program with the command RUN, you'll get a program that can load another ML program from disk and execute it. The object code will be written to disk.

In line 140 , the command SEND writes a BASIC line to the output device by which you can load and run the program as if it were a normal BASIC program. Line 150 marks the end of the BASIC part of the object code.

The INPUTs in lines 50, 70 , and 100 permit you to enter the parameters for the object program
when the source program is assembled. In this way you can make different object programs with one source program.

Another advantage of writing the assembler as a BASIC extension is that you can assemble a program to the top of memory. Use the following construction to do this:
100 POKE 56,PEEK(56) - 4:CLR
110 TOPOFMEM $=$ PEEK $(55)+256^{*}($ PEEK (56) + 4)

120 ADDRESS $=0:$ MODE $=0$
130 FOR PASS $=1$ TO 3
140 ORG ADDRESS
150 IF PASS $=3$ THEN ORG ADDRESS, MODE

Source code

## 900 NEXT PASS

910 IF MODE $=1$ THEN END
920 ADDRESS $=$ TOPOFMEM - *
930 MODE $=1$ :GOTO 130
In this program, the source code goes through six passes. During the first three passes the location counter remains at zero. Mode 0 is used so the object program will not be written to the output device. The length of the program is calculated and subtracted from TOPOFMEM. This address is used in the second three passes to assemble to the top of memory. MODE is set to one so the assembler will write the object code to the output device during the sixth pass (actually pass three of the second time around). Line 100 is used to reserve 1 K at the top of memory for the object program.

## Large Programs

If your source program won't fit into memory, you can split your program and use the command INCLUDE. For example:
10 FOR PASS $=1$ TO 3
20 ORG ADDRESS
30 IF PASS $=3$ THEN ORG ADDRESS, 1

## Part 1 of source code

90 INCLUDE "PART 2", 8
100 INCLUDE "PART 3", 8
110 NEXT PASS:END
The labels and variables used in the INCLUDE files will be global variables, which means you can use them in arithmetic expressions everywhere in the program.

Another possibility is chaining the programs, but then you can't use a FOR-NEXT loop for the
passes. You must use another way to define the passes. For example:

## FIRSTPROGRAM

10 PASS $=$ PASS $+1: I F$ PASS $=4$ THEN
END

## 20 ORG ADDRESS

30 IF PASS $=3$ THEN ORG ADDRESS, 1

## Source code

## 90 LOAD"SECONDPROGRAM", 8 <br> SECONDPROGRAM

## Source code

## 90 LOAD"FIRSTPROGRAM" 8

Note that these are just examples. You'd have to insert your own source code as indicated. To chain programs, you would load and execute the first program. It controls the number of passes and loads the next program. The next program loads the following program and so on until the last program, which must load the first again.

Editor's Note: As a bonus, the source code for the entire FA itself will be included on the GAZETTE DISK for those who want to study it or make modifications to it.
See program listing on page 132.

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# Programming Music and Sound On The 128 

Philip Nelson, Assistant Editor

## Anxious to unleash your new Commodore 128's sound and music capabilities? Here are some practical examples of how to use the powerful new BASIC 7.0 commands in working programs.

One of the Commodore 128 's most welcome features is its ability to make music and sound effects with simple BASIC commands. Gone are the days when it took hours of programming and multiple POKEs to create sound on a Commodore computer. Since your 128 System Guide explains the basics of each command, we'll look at some programs that actually put them to work.

## Musical Keyboard

The first program, "Musical Keyboard," is lots of fun to use and also demonstrates how arrays can simplify your programs. It defines four rows of keys on the 128's keyboard as musical keys, giving you two separate one-octave keyboards. By pressing keys $0-9$ on the numeric keypad, you can switch to any of the 128 's ten predefined instrument voices.

[^11]40 IF $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{X})<>" \mathrm{CHEN}$ PLAY $\mathrm{PS}(\mathrm{X}$ ): PRINT "\{HOME\}"PS(X)" (2 SPACES \}"
50 GOTO 20
60 DIM P\$(256),T\$(256):FOR $J=1$
TO 3:SOUND J, $0,9:$ NEXT
70 PLAY "U15 Xø T7 S": TEMPO 15
$8 \emptyset$ READ $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{P} \$: \mathrm{P} \$(\mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{P} \$: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{P} \$\left\langle>{ }^{\prime \prime}\right.$ DONE" THEN 80
90 READ $K, P \$: T \$(K)=" T "+P \$: I F P$ \$く>"DONE" THEN 9ø
1ø日 PRINT CHR (147)SPC(10)"
[RVS) (2 DOWN \}MUSICAL KEYBO ARD $\{O F F\} ": P R I N T$ SPC(12)"4 [SPACE]5 $6789^{\prime \prime}$
110 PRINT SPC(11)"E R T Y U I \{SPACE\}O":PRINT SPC(12)"D \{SPACE\}F G H J K"
120 PRINT SPC(11)"X C V B N M \{SPACE\},":PRINT "\{HOME\}"SP C(7)"TUNE: "MID\$(T\$(7ø), 2): RETURN
130 DATA $23,03 \mathrm{C}, 18,03 \# \mathrm{C}, 20,03 \mathrm{D}$ , 21, O3\#D
140 DATA $31,03 \mathrm{E}, 26,03 \mathrm{~F}, 28,03 \# \mathrm{~F}$ , 29, O3G
150 DATA $39,03 \# G, 34,03 A, 36,03 \#$ A, 37,03B
160 DATA $47,04 \mathrm{C}, 14,04 \mathrm{C}, 11,04$ \# C ,17,04D
176 DATA $16,04 \# \mathrm{D}, 22,04 \mathrm{E}, 19,04 \mathrm{~F}$ ,25,04\#F
180 DATA $24,04 \mathrm{G}, 30,04$ \#G,27,04A , 33,04 \#A
190 DATA $32,04 \mathrm{~B}, 38,05 \mathrm{C}, 256$, DON E
200 DATA $81,0,71,1,68,2,79,3,6$ 9,4,66,5
210 DATA $77,6,70,7,65,8,78,9,2$ 56, DONE

Think for a moment how you would structure a musical keyboard program like this. It requires that you read the computer's keyboard, detect the pressing of certain keys, and translate those keypresses into musical notes. One way to do this would be with a long series of individual IF tests (IF A $\$=$ " $X$ " THEN PLAY "O3C" and so on). But that would be slow and inefficient. This program takes a different approach, using arrays that store the music data and simplify the keyboardscanning process as well.

Take a look at lines $60-90$, the setup portion. Both of the arrays (P\$ and T\$) are dimensioned with 256 elements, enough to hold all the possible keyscan values. Line 80 stores a PLAY string (O3C, O3\#C, etc.) in each element of the $P \$$ array that corresponds to the keyscan value (23, 18, etc.) of a key that we'll use to make music. Line 90 creates a similar array for selecting different instruments with the numeric keypad keys. (Actually, these two arrays could be combined into one, but we want to display the instrument data separately.)

After the setup portion is complete, the program loops continuously through lines 20-50. The statement $X=\operatorname{PEEK}(212)$ returns the value of the last key pressed. (Location 212 performs the same function as location 197 on the 64 and VIC-20. The statement FOR J=1 TO 1E9:PRINT PEEK(212):NEXT


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lets you see the keyscan value of any key.) Lines $30-40$ use the keyscan value as an index into the T\$ and $\mathrm{P} \$$ arrays. The IF statements in these lines will be true only for those array elements in which we placed data: Every other element in the arrays is empty, containing nothing but a null string ("'"). Note that the arrays make it possible to use a short, efficient working loop that doesn't slow the program as a multitude of IF statements would.

Since this program uses PLAY to make the actual notes, you may wonder why there's a SOUND command in line 60 . The statement FOR J= 1 TO 3:SOUND J,0,0:NEXT immediately silences all SOUNDs that may be in effect from a previous program (or your own experiments). When you're setting up a sound program, it's prudent to reset sound and music parameters to a known state to avoid unwanted residual effects. If you fail to take this precaution, previous sound commands (FILTER, etc.) may prevent your sounds from working properly. Of course, pressing RUN/STOPRESTORE resets most sound parameters, but that's not a very elegant solution. Thus, line 70 ensures that various TEMPO and PLAY parameters are set as needed in this program (filter off, maximum volume, etc.).

Although PLAY can generate as many as three notes at once, the 128's BASIC can only read one key at a time. So this keyboard is necessarily monophonic. Machine language routines are necessary to create a polyphonic (chord-playing) keyboard.

## 128 Soundmaker

"Soundmaker" is the shortest of the example programs, but it creates the most complex effects, using all three of the 128 's voices simultaneously. Type in Soundmaker and save it to disk or tape (pay close attention to the punctuation in line 60 ). When you run the program, it spends a few seconds in preparation, then invites you to press any key.

10 gosub 70
28 GETKEY AS:V=V+1:IF $\mathrm{V}=4$ THEN $\mathrm{V}=1$ :PRINT
$30 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 4): \mathrm{DI}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RND}($ 1)*3) : $\mathrm{FRO}=\mathrm{K}(\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{AS})))$
$40 \mathrm{MI}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{FRQ} /(8 *(\mathrm{~V} * \mathrm{~W}+1))): \mathrm{S}=1$

NT( (FRQ-MI) / ((INT (RND (1) *1 $\varnothing$ ) +1 ) *(MI/10б)))
50 SOUND V, $\varnothing, \varnothing$ :SOUND V,FRQ, $10 \varnothing$ DI,MI,S,W
60 PRINT "SOUND"V"\{LEFT\}, "FRQ" \{LEFT\}, "1øø"\{LEFT\}, "DI"
\{LEFT \}, "MI" (LEFT \}, "S" \{LEFT \} "W" \{LEFT\}, ": GOTO 2ø
70 FOR J=1 TO 3:SOUND J, Ø, Ø:NE XT:VOL 15: DIM K(256),T(256) :FOR $\mathrm{J}=1$ TO $255: T(\mathrm{~J})=\mathrm{J}$
8 K $\mathrm{K}(\mathrm{J})=\mathrm{J}^{*} 150$ : NEXT: POKE 2594,1 28:PRINT CHR\$(147)SPC(10)" \{DOWN\} \{RVS\}128 SOUNDMAKER [OFF]"
90 PRINT SPC(10)"PRESS ANY KEY ":PRINT:RETURN
Whenever you press a key, the 128 executes a new SOUND command and displays it on the screen for reference. As you'll soon discover, SOUND can create a dazzling variety of effects. All three voices are used, in 1-2-3 order, so if you keep pressing keys, you'll hear as many as three different sounds at once. The duration of each sound is limited to 100 . If you want to hear individual sounds, wait until the current sound is done before pressing a key.

Note the difference in the way that SOUND and PLAY handle volume. SOUND does not produce any sounds at all unless you have previously set the volume to some non-zero value with VOL (line 70). PLAY, on the other hand, sets volume for itself with the U symbol, and pays no attention to VOL commands.

The frequency of each sound is determined by the ASCII value of the key you press. Keys with high values (like Z, ASCII 90) create higher pitched sounds than those with lower values (like the space bar, ASCII 32). Pressing SHIFT pitches the entire keyboard higher. The waveform and sweep direction for each sound are selected at random, while the minimum frequency and step value are held within reasonable ranges.

## Song Player

This program demonstrates a simple way to encode and play music on the 128. "Song Player" lets you enter PLAY strings under program control, adding them to the program as DATA statements with the dynamic keyboard method. After entering your music, you can replay it at any time or resave it along with the program. Pay special attention to the punctuation in lines 60 and

190, which cause the program to modify itself.
$10 \mathrm{~J}=1000$
2 CH\$ $=$ " 0123456789 \# $\$$.xVOTUWiHO ISRMABCDEFG": PLAY"Xø U15 O4 T7 I"
3 ( PRINT"\{CLR\}\{2 RIGHT)(RVS\}12 8 SONG MAKER":PRINT"
(2 DOWN) (2 RIGHT) \{RVS $\}$
\{OFF\}NTER\{2 SPACES\}\{RVS\}P
\{OFF\}LAY\{2 SPACES\}\{RVS\}Q [OFF\}UIT"
40 GETKEY AS:IF AS<<"E"ANDAS<< " P "ANDAS<<" Q " THEN $4 \varnothing$
50 IF $A \$=" E "$ THEN 120
60 IF $A S=" Q$ " THEN PRINT" $\{C L R\} 1$ g J="J:POKE 2ø8,2:POKE 842, 19: POKE 843,13:END
70 REM---SONG PLAYING ROUTINE
$8 \emptyset$ RESTORE:PRINT "\{DOWN\}PLAYIN G SONG. PRESS ANY KEY TO QU IT."
90 GET AS:READ PS:IF AS=""ANDP \$<>"FINI" THEN PRINT PS:PLA Y PS:GOTO9』
100 PRINT " $\{$ DOWN $\}$ END OF SONG. (SPACE]PRESS ANY KEY.": GET KEY AS:GOTO $2 \varnothing$
110 REM---MUSIC ENTRY ROUTINE
120 POKE 2ø8, $\varnothing:$ PRINT "\{CLR\}ENT ER MUSIC DATA (29-CHARACTE R MAXIMUM)"
136 PRINT "TYPE 'MENU' TO EXIT
$140 \mathrm{p} \$=" \mathrm{"}:$ INPUT "\{8 SPACES\}"; S:IF $\mathrm{P} \$=$ "MENU" OR P $\$="$ " TH EN 20
$150 \mathrm{X}=0$ :FOR $\mathrm{M}=1$ TO LEN(PS):FOR $\mathrm{K}=1$ TO LEN(CHS)
$160 \operatorname{IFMIDS}(\mathrm{PS}, \mathrm{M}, 1)=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{CH} \$, \mathrm{~K}$, 1) $\operatorname{THENX}=X+1$

176 NEXT K, M:IF X<LEN(PS) THEN PRINT"ILLEGAL MUSIC DATA" :PRINT PS:GOTO 130
180 PRINT "\{CLR\}"; J;"DATA ";P\$ :PRINT " $\mathrm{J}=$ " $\mathrm{J}+1$ ": GOTO $120^{\circ}$
190 POKE 208,4:POKE 842,19:POK E 843,13:POKE 844,13:END
999 REM---MUSIC DATA STARTS HE RE
63999 DATA FINI
The music entry routine permits you to enter as many as 29 PLAY symbols at one time (blank spaces are acceptable, although PLAY ignores them). Consult the 128 System Guide for an explanation of the various PLAY symbols. Before adding the PLAY string as a DATA statement, the program checks every character in the string to make sure it is legal. If you enter a character that the PLAY command does not understand ( Z , for instance), the program signals an error and lets you try again. Note that while the program can tell whether a character is a legal PLAY symbol, it does not check for correct PLAY syntax: You are still responsible for arranging the symbols in meaningful order. For example, the string "XU\$\#" contains legal PLAY

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[^12]characters but causes an error when you try to PLAY it. If the PLAY string is accepted, the screen flashes briefly as the program adds the string as a DATA line, then the entry prompt reappears. You can return to the main screen by entering MENU or typing RETURN without entering any characters.

Music data is added beginning with line 1000. Successive DATA lines are entered as 1001,1002 , and so on up through 63998. Do not delete or renumber line 63999; it contains a string that marks the end of the music data. When you exit the program by pressing $Q$, it automatically modifies line 10 to let you resave the program complete with the new data. The next time you load and run the program, all the data will be there. Since this program modifies itself as it runs, don't renumber it or alter any lines unless you understand exactly how the dynamic keyboard processing works.

As short as they are, these program examples demonstrate a number of handy sound and music techniques. It's often preferable to use variables rather than literal values in sound commands. SOUND VOC, FRQ, DUR is just as valid as SOUND 1, 11000, 100-and considerably easier to understand. And replacing literals with variables lets you change the sound dynamically, just by redefining the variable. Since the computer can often look up a variable faster than it can interpret a literal, variables can also speed up a program somewhat.

PLAY accepts variables, too, so PLAY A\$ and PLAY A\$(23) work just as well as PLAY "C DE F". You may also concatenate PLAY strings and use other string operations such as MID\$, LEFT\$ and so on:

```
10 PLAY "XØU15S":PS="CDEFGAB"
20 FOR J=ASC("1") TO ASC("6"):
    FOR K=1 TO 7
3ø PLAY "O"+CHRS(J)+MID$(PS,K,
    1)
40 NEXT:NEXT
```

PLAY accepts nearly any string construction that PRINT can handle. However, you may not separate PLAY strings with a comma or semicolon. One final reason to put strings into variables is that it simplifies debugging. If you're not sure what a PLAY statement is doing, simply PRINT the string on the screen to see what it contains.


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# BASIC Backup 

John R. Hampton

> Regularly saving your BASIC programs is always a good idea, but how many times have you lost a program by forgetting? This utility serves as a nifty reminder. You choose how often you'll save-anywhere from one minute to over four hours ( 255 minutes). For the 64 and 128 (in 64 mode) with disk or tape drive.

When you're writing a new program or making changes to an old one, it's important to remember that all your typing is stored in randomaccess memory (RAM), and a simple thing like a power failure could instantly erase it all. Therefore, it's a good idea to periodically save your work.

If you're like me-and a lot of other programmers-time becomes unimportant when you're lost in the depths of creation, and it's easy to let hours slip by without realizing it. What's needed is a small reminder. That's what "BASIC Backup" provides.

## Saving Programs Or Cooking Eggs

BASIC Backup runs in the background, not interfering with the program you're working on. It gives you a programmable timer and an easy way to save programs. You can set it for any time from 1-255 minutes, and then go on programming without thinking about BASIC Backup. For example, if you set it for 15 minute intervals, it waits 15 minutes and then starts flashing the border colors. A blinking border is hard to ignore, in fact it can be very annoying. To stop it, you can reset the timer and contin-
ue programming or you can press a few keys to save the program in memory. The timer is there to remind you to make another backup but can be used to time almost anything. I've even used it while cooking hard-boiled eggs.

BASIC Backup is a machine language wedge that's POKEd into memory by BASIC. After you've typed in the program and saved it, type RUN. When it's finished, the READY message will return. You should then type NEW to reset pointers. Now BASIC Backup is ready to use.

This utility can be used whenever a program is not running by holding down the CTRL key and pressing $\mathrm{f1}$. This pauses the timer and displays current values for several parameters:
FILENAME: the name of the program most recently saved
DISK/TAPE: press D or T
VERIFY: an option to have the save verified; press Y or N
INTERVAL: the number of minutes between saves; enter 1-255
REMAINING: the number of minutes left before Backup gives notice (no input)
OVERDUE: the number of minutes beyond the assigned Backup notice (no input)

You can enter new values for the first four of these, or just press RETURN over the values currently displayed.

After entering new values-or keeping the current ones-you're given a chance to do a backup. Press C to continue, to start saving the program. On disk saves, BASIC Backup looks at the filename you entered and attempts to scratch a program by that name before starting the save. Scratching before saving is preferable to the sometimes unreliable Save-with-Replace option.

By pressing RUN/STOP at the prompt, or when entering any parameter, you can return to BASIC immediately. This way you can enter the utility simply to view the time remaining, or to change one of the parameters.

When you exit the utility and return to BASIC, the timer will continue from where it left off if you didn't enter an interval. Otherwise, it will be restarted using the new interval, or stopped if you entered OFF. You can then resume your programming, or CONTinue the program that was running.

When the timer finishes counting down, it will signal you by flashing the screen's border colors twice every second. The flashing will continue even if a BASIC program is running, and will not stop until you reenter the utility to reset or stop the timer by pressing CTRLf1. If you don't define a new interval for the timer, the flashing will continue when you return to BASIC.

If you should have to reset your BASIC program by pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE, you'll disable Backup. It can be restarted by typing in and running this short BASIC program (you may want to add these lines to the program in memory):
10 POKE 56334, PEEK(56334) AND 254
20 POKE 788, 167:POKE 789, 2
30 POKE 56334, PEEK(56334) OR 1
Backup uses memory from addresses 679 to 767 for its interrupt routine, so your BASIC program cannot use these 89 bytes. The main portion of the utility resides underneath BASIC ROM, and should not interfere with your programs.
See program listing on page 139.

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## The Printmaker

Manu Gambhir
This clever program converts a screen you design with keyboard graphics into a BASIC routine-and appends it to your program. For the 64, Plus/4, 16, VIC-20, and 128 (in 64 mode).

Wouldn't it be nice if you could spend your time designing a screen and not have to worry about writing the program to produce it? "Printmaker" lets you do just that. It automatically creates code in the form of PRINT statements from whatever is on the screen and appends these lines to the program in memory. The PRINT statements include color control codes and REVERSE ON/OFF codes to reproduce the screen exactly as it was created.

Printmaker is very easy to use. It's written in machine language, but as a BASIC loader. There is only one rule to follow: The top line of the screen may not be used.

## Designing A Screen

Type in the appropriate version of Printmaker for your computer, and be sure to save a copy before running it the first time because the BASIC loader erases itself from memory. To use it, just load and run. The program is POKEd into a safe location (49152 on the 64, 15872 on the Plus/4 and 16, and 7168 on the unexpanded VIC), out of the way of BASIC. Now you can begin writing your BASIC program, or you can load a BASIC program to which you wish to append your screen.

At this point, you're ready to create your design on the screen using keyboard characters. All characters-numbers, letters, graphics-are legal. Colors are available, too. (Plus/4 users should note that only the 16 primary colors will work with Printmaker. Luminance levels will not be translated
to PRINT statements.) To move about the screen, use the cursor keys. (If you mistakenly hit the RETURN key, the computer will attempt to enter the current line as a BASIC statement.)

The entire screen (apart from the first line) will be encoded in PRINT statements. Since the last character position on the screen, the bottom right location, is included, the screen (and your display) will scroll up one line when you run the BASIC program. If you wish to avoid this effect, delete the last character (even if it's a space) in the final PRINT statement created by Printmaker. If your screen design calls for a character in this position, it can be POKEd there in the BASIC program following the final PRINT statement.

When you've completed your design, press the HOME key to get the cursor in the upper left corner of the screen. Then type:
SYS 49152,I (for the 64 and 128 in 64 mode)
SYS 7168,I (for the VIC)
SYS 15872,I (for the Plus/4 and 16)

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where I is the increment by which you want the lines numbered. Any number from 1-255 is allowed. Printmaker will append the new lines automatically to your program. For example, if your BASIC program ends with line 850 and you design a screen with Printmaker and SYS with an increment of 10 , the appended code will begin with line 860 and proceed with 870,880 , and so on.

After typing the SYS, the cursor reappears and the screen (minus the top line) is appended to your program in the form of PRINT statements. Type LIST to see the results.

See program listings on page 133. ©
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# BASIC Windows 

Wayne Arnett

## This short subroutine creates screen windows and livens up your BASIC programs. For the Commodore 64, Plus/4, 16, and 128 (in 64 mode).

Programs written in BASIC are sometimes dull and predictable, but they don't have to be. You don't need high-speed graphics and polyphonic sound in, say, a recipe filer, but you shouldn't fall asleep using the program either. Including a few surprises in your programs can go a long way toward making even the simplest ones more entertaining and fun to use.

Screen windowing is a trick you should have in your programming repertoire, and it's easy to include in most programs. Windows are message boxes superimposed on a small area of the screen. But they don't disturb the contents of the rest of the screen.

Windows can present minimenus to guide a user through a program without switching back and forth between full-screen displays. You can use them to flash scores, time elapsed, or a funny comment to keep the kids interested in that math program they've been yawning over. Any brief message your program delivers to the screen can be presented in a window. When it's no longer needed, it can just disappear, leaving the original text in its place.

Superimposing a bright window border and contrasting colors onto the screen has far more visual impact that squeezing a few words into whatever display space is available. And it's much less disruptive to your program than clearing the screen, printing a message, and then reprinting the original display.

## The Universal Window

"BASIC Windows" is a short program which can be included as a subroutine in most BASIC programs. There are three main modules, and each can be tailored to your specific needs. The program is only 26 lines long, and it contains a generous number of REMs to explain each section. BASIC Windows


Screen windows can enhance your program presentation.
puts a 5 -line by 18 -character window in the center of the screen. If you want your window to be a different size, or you want to place it elsewhere on the screen, you'll need to make some adjustments to the program. The height and width of the window can be changed by setting variables H and W in line 100 to the number of rows and columns, respectively. The position of the window is specified in the next line. Set variable R to the row num-$\operatorname{ber}(1-25)$ and variable $C$ to the column number ( $1-40$ ). The $B \$$ array defined in lines 140-190 contains the message in the window. Each
element of the array (starting with element 0 ) contains one row of the message. Substitute your own message, making sure that the number of characters in each row equals the width specified in line 100. Lines 200-210 fill the screen with characters for testing purposes; be sure to delete these lines before transferring the subroutine to another program.

The program runs as listed on the Commodore 64. Plus/4 and 16 owners should substitute these lines:

90 KEY 1, CHRS (133): COLOR 0,5,4 $230 \mathrm{M}=3 \emptyset 31+4 \mathrm{D}^{*} \mathrm{R}+\mathrm{C}$ : REM UPPER LE FT CORNER OF WINDOW
250 POKE205,R-1:PRINT:PRINT" \{UP\}";:REM SET ROW NUMBER $27 \emptyset \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{J}):$ NEXT $:$ POKE 2Ø2,C-1:PRINTB\$(I):M=M+4Ø: NEX'T
35 Ø POKE205,R-1:PRINT:PRINT"
\{UP\}" : : REM SET ROW NUMBER
$36 \emptyset$ FORI $=\emptyset \mathrm{TOH}-1:$ POKE $2 \emptyset 2, \mathrm{C}-1: \mathrm{PR}$ INTC\$ (I) : NEXT

Most of the time you don't know what will be on the screen when the window is called; since you want to retrieve the original display after the window is erased, the area that's to be overwritten has to be "memorized." The first module (lines 230-270) PEEKs each screen location within the window area, and stores the screen codes in the $S$ array (defined in line 120).

As each horizontal line is scanned and stored, one line of the window is printed in its place. For a variety of messages, you can design the window in several different versions, and call whichever one you need (scorebox, reminder, etc.). Try different colors, or let your program choose them randomly. You can even use one color for the border and another for the message by including color changes within the PRINT statement.

As soon as all five lines of the window are printed, part two of the subroutine (starting at line 290) begins converting the stored screen codes into printable strings (the C\$ array).

The third module waits until the f 1 key is pressed. Then it reprints the characters that were covered by the window to their original place on the screen. The original text color is also restored in line 340. At this point, there's no evidence that a window ever appeared on your screen.

See program listing on page 140.

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# REM Highlighter 

Don A. Ellis

## If you headline routines in your programs with REMs, here's a short and clever utility that helps you find important sections of code more quickly. It highlights REMs on your screen and your printer. For the 64, 128 ( 64 or 128 mode), Plus/4, 16 , and VIC.

Trying to find the REMark statements in a crowded program listing as it scrolls by is difficult, particularly after a few late-night hours in front of the screen. Like many other programmers, I use asterisks (***), but that's only marginally effective. Blank REM lines inserted to set off the comments and identify program routines work better, but use up both screen space and memory.

## A Better Solution

"REM Highlighter" automatically tweaks another program, at no cost to memory, so that REM statements on separate lines will be displayed in reverse, standing out sharply. The adjusted program may be saved normally, and this version will retain its reversed comments when reloaded.

There are three disk versions of REM Highlighter: Program 1 for the 64 and 128 (in 64 mode), Program 2 for the 128 ( 128 mode), and Program 3, the VIC version. Plus/4 and 16 users should type in Program 1 but make this substitution (because the keyboard buffer is in a different location):
$6 \mathrm{~N}=239$ : $\mathrm{P}=1319$ :COLORø, 7,4
and change the values of variables


REM Highlighter is handy for handling routines in your programs. It works on your screen and your printer.
N and P in line 28. Change N from 198 to 239 and P from 631 to 1319.

This utility is very easy to use. Load and run Highlighter and enter the name of the program you wish to tweak. If you're using disk, that's all there is to it. If you're using tape, the process is a little less automatic, but still simple (see below for details).

Be sure to enter the program exactly as in the listing; it depends on precise screen layout to function, so the spacing is tight. Common keyword abbreviations must be used; when you see an underlined character, it means to enter it with the SHIFT key held down. Save a copy before using the program because the program in mem-
ory destroys itself when it's done its work.

The disk version uses the dynamic keyboard technique. It POKEs keystrokes into the keyboard buffer, so that when the program ends, the computer is fooled into thinking that certain keys have been pressed. REM Highlighter first loads the program to be modified, so REM Highlighter itself is overwritten (and lost). But several lines of BASIC (63994-63999) have been left on the screen. The 13 s in the keyboard buffer are carriage returns, so the computer prints RETURN over lines, adding them to the program just loaded. The final line tells the program to GOTO 63995 , and the program obliges by jumping to the highlighter routine. When it's finished, blank lines numbered 63994-63999 are printed on the screen. The dynamic keyboard is again used to press RETURN over the lines, erasing them from memory. You're left with the program with reversed REMs. You can now save back to disk.

## Using The Program With Tape

 A special procedure is required for using Highlighter with tape. First type in Program 4 and adjust it for the computer you're using (no modifications are necessary for VIC or 64 owners):Plus/4 and 16: In line 63993, change the value of N to 239 and change P to 1319 .

128 (128 mode): In line 63993,
change N to 208 , change P to 842 , and change the PEEKs into 43 and 44 to $\operatorname{PEEK}(45)$ and $\operatorname{PEEK}(46)$. Also, add the BANK0 command to the beginning of 63993.

It's necessary to append Highlighter to the program you wish to tweak. To accomplish this:

1. Load the program you wish to be highlighted.
2. Clear the screen; in direct mode, enter the following line exactly (use abbreviations, no spaces):
?43; $\mathrm{pE}(43), 44 ; \mathrm{pE}(44): \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{pE}(45)+\mathrm{pE}(46)^{*}$ $256-2: c=\operatorname{int}(a / 256): b=a-c * 256: p O 43$, b:pO44,c

For the 128 , use this line:
print45;peek(45),46;peek(46):a $=$ peek(4624) + peek (4625)*256-2:c $=$ int(a/256): $\mathrm{b}=\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{c} * 256$ :poke $45, \mathrm{~b}$ :poke $46, \mathrm{c}$
3. Load REM Highlighter.
4. Using the values displayed (by step 2), POKE 43 and 44 with their original values again. On the 128, POKE 45 and 46 instead.
5. Type RUN 63993.

## How It Works

The routine in lines 63994-63998 works its way through your program in memory, examining each line to see if it starts with REM; if it does, and if the line has comments on it as well, the last space before the comments is POKEd with 18 (the code for reverse printing). Since only one byte is examined in each non-REM line, and only a few in others, the process is very fast for BASIC; most programs will take less time than they take to load. When the end of your program is reached, line 63999 erases all the new lines, and you're left with your original program-except now you can see the highlighted REMs.

The affected lines save properly as we've noted, and signal the printer as well as the screen; so you can also print copies with reversed comments. You'll also notice that any affected line appears one space shorter since the 18 is a signal only and takes up no display space. But they will not withstand other attention: If you change a line with a REM, or even press RETURN over one of them, the BASIC interpreter will not see the POKEd 18 and the reversed display will not reappear. See program listings on page 138.


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# Disk Disassembler 

Jeff Babuschak and Richard Rager

## This useful utility disassembles machine language programs from memory or disk. The disassembly can be routed to the screen, to a printer, or to a disk file. For the 64 and 128 (in 64 mode).

In BASIC, when you enter something like 20 PRINT "HELLO", the computer transforms the Englishlike commands which people can understand into numbers it will use later when the program is run. PRINT, for example, is not stored in memory as five letters, but as the single number 153 (the token for PRINT). When you type LIST, the numbers are converted back into letters that spell out the command.

Machine language (ML) programs are similar: The numbers in memory are operation codes-opcodes for short-and each opcode has a corresponding mnemonic-an abbreviation that's easier to remember than the number. For example, the opcode 169 followed by a 5 is equivalent to the instruction LDA \#5 (written as a mnemonic).

To create a machine language program, you need an assembler. It converts the mnemonics into the opcodes-the runnable ML pro-
gram. (See "Fast Assembler" elsewhere in this issue.)

A disassembler is just the opposite: It's a program that allows you to list ML programs. It translates the numbers in memory or on disk into readable abbreviations for ML commands.

## Follow The Menu

Apart from a short ML routine POKEd into the cassette buffer, "Disk Disassembler" is written entirely in BASIC. There are no special instructions for typing it in or running it. After saving a copy to disk, just type RUN.

You can disassemble a program from memory or from disk. You can also create a source file for making your own modifications to a program. The resulting program (PRG) file is compatible with the "Fast Assembler," PAL, LADS (from The Second Book of Machine Lan-
guage, published by COMPUTE! Books), and other assemblers that use source files in program format. You'll have to make a few changes before assembling, like adding a line that gives the origin (the ORG command in Fast Assembler, or the *= command in LADS), for example.

In some cases, disassembling from disk has a slight advantage over disassembling in memory since "auto boot" programs take control of the computer by tampering with memory pointers.

Once you run the program, you'll be asked what kind of disassembly you want, from RAM or from disk. If you choose RAM, you enter a starting and ending address. For disk disassembly, you must name the ML file to be disassembled. Next, you answer the following questions:

1. List Hold-prints enough to fill the screen and then pauses the listing and offers an escape.
2. Screen-sends disassembly to screen.
3. Save to Disk-sends disassembly to disk to create a source file.
4. Print-sends disassembly to printer (check to see that your printer is turned on).
5. Hexadecimal-prints numbers in hexadecimal. If your answer is no, the numbers will appear in decimal.

When answering these questions, you are not limited to one device. You can have all the devices working at the same time, with one exception. When using the List Hold command, you cannot send the disassembly to disk at the same time because the saving process would be slowed down entirely too much. (The program will refuse to allow both List Hold and Save To Disk options.)

## The Problem Of Messages

Disk Disassembler attempts to disassemble every single byte in the ML program, which sometimes leads to some strange results. Let's say a file contains a simple message like " $\mathrm{HI}^{\prime}$, a space and the letters H and I. This message would be stored in memory as the ASCII numbers 32, 72, 73 (hexadecimal \$20, \$48, \$49).

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## VIZASTAR for the C128

Vizastar, the integrated spreadsheet, database and graphics program that has the Commodore 64 world raving. is now available for the C128. It boasts 80 columns, and has over 40 K of free memory in the spreadsheet. Those who already own Vizastar 64 will be pleased to know that your existing files can be read by Vizastar 128. Also, you can upgrade to the 128 version. Call us for details and pricing.
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AHOY July 85
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INFO 64 Magazine, Issue \#7
"Vizastar is an exceptional package that rivals the features of programs such as Lotus 1-2-3 and offers C64 owners the kind of integrated software previously only available for higher-priced systems." RUN Magazine, June 1985
"I scrutinized, tested and experimented with Vizastar extensively, but could find no weaknesses whatsoever. It is the most comprehensive, most flexible, most powerful and easiest to use integrated software package l've worked with."

Commodore Microcomputer, Sept Oct 1985
"I use an IBM PC at work with Lotus 123.1 feel Vizastar is just as good and in someways better than 1-2-3."

Steven Roberson, NC. End User
"I have used Multiplan and Superbase; both are good pieces of software, but are inadequate when compared to Vizastar,"

Jim Mathews. WA. End User
"So good, I bought a second C64 and Vizastar for my office. A wild bargain! You've saved me from having to buy IBM and Lotus."

Philip Ressler, MA. End User


## VIZAWRITE CLASSIC for C128

This is the new word processor from Vizastar's author, Kelvin Lacy and is the successor to Omniwriter, which he also wrote. All the features of Omniwriter are there, plus many significant enhancements, like auto pagination, on-line help, pull-down menus, full-function calculator and more. Up to 8 'newspaper-style variable-width columns can help with newsletters.

Three different proportionally-spaced "near letter quality" fonts are also built-in for use with Commodore or Epson compatible printers. You can merge almost any other word processor file directly into Vizawrite, including Paper Clip and Omniwriter. Naturally, it is also compatible with Vizastar. At all times, what you see on the screen is exactly the way it will be printed out. Vizawrite can do mail-merges and has an integrated 30,000 word spelling checker that you can expand yourself.

## PROGRAM SPECIFICATIONS

Both Vizawrite and Vizastar are written in $100 \%$ machine language and run in the 128's FAST mode, making it lightning fast. They require a C128 with 80 column color or monochrome monitor. Both come with a cartridge, a diskette, a backup, and a reference manual. Vizastar also includes a 50 page tutorial book. Both work with 1541 or 1571 disk drives.

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When Disk Disassembler reaches those three numbers, it wouldn't know that they're really part of a message, so it would disassemble them and print JSR 18760 (in hex, JSR \$4948), because the number 32 is not only the ASCII value for a space character, it's also the opcode associated with the mnemonic JSR. If a section of the program starts to look funny, or contains a lot of BYTE statements, you're probably looking at some sort of data table (ASCII or otherwise). It would take a much more sophisticated program to figure out which parts of an ML program are the program and which parts are data.

There's one more thing to watch out for: When you create a source file, JMPs, JSRs, and branches are followed by target addresses. If you make any changes to the source code, all addresses could turn out to be wrong. To modify a disassembled program, you'll have to go through and replace any addresses with labels and then place the labels at the appropriate line.

See program listing on page 125 . (an

## BACKUP PROTECTED SOFTWARE FAST with COPY II 64/128

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[^17]

# Off-Screen Trace 

Brent Dubach

## BASIC programmers will appreciate this testing and debugging utility. It traces program execution line by line and displays the trace on an alternate screen so there's no interference with your program display. It also allows you to control the speed of the execution. For the Commodore 64 and 128 (in 64 mode).

Tracing the path of program execution is helpful when you're debugging a program. Most TRACE commands in BASIC languages print executing line numbers on the same screen as the program being traced. While acceptable for some programs, in others this approach so disrupts formatted text output that it loses much of its debugging value. For example, in programs that use a high-resolution graphics screen, tracing execution becomes awkward since the normal text screen cannot be seen so long as the program has the machine in the hires graphics mode.

Here's a trace utility for the Commodore 64 that avoids these problems by setting up its own display screen. Your own program output is not disturbed, and the trace information can be seen at the touch of a key. And the line displayed is the line after the line which has just been executed.

## How To Use The Trace

Since "Off-Screen Trace" is written entirely in machine language (ML), you'll need to use MLX to type it in (see "The New MLX," elsewhere in
this issue). When prompted for the starting and ending addresses, respond with the following:
Starting address: $\mathbf{8 8 0 0}$
Ending address: 8AFF
Be sure to save a copy before running the program.

Although Off-Screen Trace is written in ML, you don't need to know anything about ML in order to use it. Once in memory, the trace program is activated by a SYS 34816 command and deactivated by SYS 34970. These commands should be issued only in direct mode and not from within a program. If you want to trace only a part of the program, you may use RUN or GOTO followed by the line number at which you want to begin and then either a STOP command or the STOP key to halt execution. Tracing may be turned off at any time after it has been switched on. Be sure, however, that you do not follow a SYS 34816 with another SYS 34816 without deactivating tracing in between. If you do this, you'll need to turn the machine off and back on and start all over.

Once Off-Screen Trace is activated, pressing CTRL-O (for Other
screen) will allow you to see a separate trace display that shows the line numbers in which statements are being executed. Pressing CTRL-O again returns you to whatever output screen your program is using. This keypress is not "debounced" by the program and therefore has a very light touch. Use a quick, crisp keypress to toggle between the two displays.

## Controlling Execution Speed

Because of the overhead involved in tracing execution, programs always run more slowly while being traced. This utility allows you to control the speed of execution with the space bar. It allows statements to be executed only when it sees that the space bar is held down. By holding it down, you can keep the program executing at maximum speed, and you can also step through statements one at a time with a quick single press of the space bar. Regardless of which screen is in view at the time you press the space bar, your own program screen will be reinstated before the next statement in the BASIC program is executed. Another CTRL-O will retrieve the updated trace display.

Instead of an unstructured sequence of line numbers, the trace display shows executing line numbers in an outline format that reflects the organization of your program. Each time a GOSUB is encountered, the trace display is indented two spaces. With each RETURN it is moved two spaces to
the left of the left margin. Thus, you can easily tell by monitoring the line number display whether your program is entering and exiting subroutines as you intended.

## Memory Considerations

The program uses memory at the top of the range normally available for BASIC program text and variables. In addition to memory for machine language itself, memory is needed for the separate display screen and for saving certain important information when toggling between displays. When activated with SYS 34816, the trace program protects itself and its display screen from incursions by BASIC by setting 33792 as the top of memory available to BASIC. This still allows BASIC programs that need almost 32 K of memory and leaves all the typically used sprite and machinelanguage areas available. You should note that some of this range of memory is the same as that used by "MetaBASIC," so you should disable "MetaBASIC" before loading and using this trace facility. See program listing on page 138.


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## Fred D'Ignazio, Associate Editor

The microcomputer industry has an inferiority complex. And no wonder. Since microcomputers were introduced a decade ago, they have evolved at an amazing pace. Yet this pace has not been enough to silence the host of critics-consumers, educators, and the mediawho demand that the computer be powerful yet also easy to use.

This is not a simple task! The industry has tried to respond to these criticisms by manufacturing "powerful" computers that are also "user friendly."

One legitimate way to measure the power of the computer is to measure the power of its software. You can do this by adding up the number of useful commands, options, and functions of the software. For example, the giant super powertool program Symphony from Lotus contains hundreds of functions and commands. But is Symphony easy to use? Not according to many disgruntled consumers, educators, and reporters.

As a result, Symphony is a dinosaur. It will soon be extinct, along with its whole generation of superpower tools.

When the microcomputer industry produced Symphony, it erred on the side of power while neglecting ease of use. Now the industry is headed in the other direction. For the short term, the industry has backed away from producing any more "super power tools" like Symphony and is splitting up the power tools into smaller, more manageable, and easier to use, programs. And there's lots of excitement about mini-power tools-little "pop-up" programs-that a user can call on, even in the middle of another program.

But this strategy cannot last. It sacrifices power for ease of use, so it's only a temporary solution. The
critics don't just want ease of use, or just power. They want both-at the same time.

## Is This Possible?

It is, with software now on the drawing boards: programs known as smart power tools. These will be so user-friendly and intelligent that a child can operate them. In less than five years, computer tools' power, complexity, and richness will be completely masked from the user. The tools will edit our prose, reshape our ideas, organize our information, and manipulate our numbers, all with almost no supervision by us. Microcomputer companies will have satisfied their critics at last.

But we will have sacrificed something even greater-control. To be so easy to use, smart power tools will have to take control over the problems we want solved. The human's job will be reduced to pushing buttons. We will respond to the computer's questions and feed the computer the information it needs. Then the smart computer tool will do all the rest.

In my opinion, this loss of control is unacceptable. The sacrifice is too great. And I, for one, don't want to make it.

I'm worried about the automation of human thinking that such power tools will represent. If people are accustomed to having computer programs do their thinking for them, they'll lose the habit of thinking for themselves. This has at least two harmful effects. First, if people don't carefully scrutinize the computer's black box thinking, who's to say that the answers it gives are correct? Second, people will be sacrificing their own standards of thinking for the computer's standard. In many cases, this may lead to an improvement. But over time it will lead people to become numb to what is good thinking and what is
bad. We could end up like the piano player in Catcher in the Rye, who was so accustomed to people applauding his virtuosity for so long the he grew deaf to his own playing, which became mechanical and mediocre.

## As Easy To Use As A TV

I'm even more worried about children in school. Courses on word processors, databases, and spreadsheets will soon replace courses in programming, computer literacy, and computer fundamentals, in most schools. Like the rest of us, the children are being told that computers should be more powerful yet "as easy to use as a TV." As future consumers and office workers, they're not supposed to settle for anything less. And they won't have to. They're a primary market for the new smart power tools.

But what happens to the children's thinking skills when the tools don't just do arithmetic or word processing, but also organize thoughts, correct spelling, solve word problems, and group facts, figures, and ideas?

I may sound like an alarmist, but I think that for our own saketo preserve our thinking skills and to stay in control of our comput-ers-we must continue to program computers.

I don't mean programming in BASIC or Logo. I mean programming in the larger sense of the word: thinking through a problem, task, or process, step by step, precisely and in considerable detail, until we thoroughly understand what is going on and have made sure that it goes on correctly.

At this level, programming isn't just an obsolete computer skill. It's the same as thinking. And thinking is a human skill, one that we must continue to cultivate, even in a world full of smart power tools. an

Each month, COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE tackles some questions commonly asked by Commodore users and by people shopping for their first home computer. If you have a question you'd like to see answered here, send it to this column, c/o COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

Q- I've noticed that some commercial software disks do not have the little notch on their edges, yet they contain a program on the disk. How do the software companies write to a "writeprotected" disk?

A.As you know, the lack of a write-enable notch (or its equivalent, a notch covered with tape) prevents a disk drive from writing to a disk. But most software publishers these days don't duplicate their disks one by one with a disk drive. It would take far too much time, and they'd have to pay someone to sit at a computer all day shoving disks in and out. Instead, they use bulk copiers, or subcontract the job to a duplication company that uses bulk copiers. These copiers resemble office photocopy machines. Basically, you just insert a master disk into one slot, stick a blank disk into another slot, and press a button. In seconds, the machine copies the master disk onto the blank disk.

Of course, there's a little more involved to it in practice. Bulk copiers are designed to duplicate many different kinds of disks-Commodore, Apple, Atari, IBM, or what-ever-so they have to be adjusted for the proper format. High-volume copiers usually have automatic feeders that handle whole stacks of blank disks at a time, collators to sort the finished copies, and devices which slap on the paper labels. But essentially, bulk copiers do for flop-
py disks what photocopy machines do for sheets of paper. They aren't foiled by the lack of write-enable notches on the blank disks, and they even apply copy-protection schemes as they copy.

If all this makes it sound like a bulk copier would be a handy machine to have around, keep in mind that they cost several thousand dol-lars-without frills.

QWhat advantage is there to daisy-chaining two disk drives together?

A.- Two-drive computer systems are generally more convenient to use than one-drive systems. For example, if you often find yourself making backup copies of entire disks-or copies of numerous files on disks-there are two-drive copy programs that speed up the process considerably. You can insert the source disk in one drive, the target disk in the second drive, and then run the copy program. By copying from drive to drive, it duplicates the entire disk or the files you specify without the frequent disk-swapping required on a single-drive system.

Two-drive systems also make it easier to maintain backups as you're working. With a disk inserted in each drive, you can periodically save copies of important data files, documents, or programs by alternating from drive to drive.

Or suppose you're a programmer who likes to keep a disk of utilities handy as you work. With a two-drive system, one drive can hold the disk with your assembler, compiler, renumbering utility, etc., while the other drive contains your work disk. Then you don't have to swap disks whenever you need to load a certain utility or save the current copy of your program.

You can do practically anything with a one-drive system that you can with a two-drive system, so
it's mainly a question of convenience. The benefits must be weighed against the cost.

Q.I currently own a Commodore 64 with a Datassette. I've been thinking about purchasing a disk drive. Recently I saw a TV show about laser discs. Laser discs are supposed to be faster than floppy disks and able to hold much more data, plus they are said to be almost indestructible. The people on the show said the laser discs would be on the market soon. Do you think I should go ahead and buy a floppy disk drive, or wait for the laser discs?
A. The laser discs you're referring to are probably CD-ROMs, which stands for Compact DiscRead Only Memories. CD-ROMs are based on audio compact disc technology and have recently been adapted for personal computers. They are indeed much faster than floppy disks and hold immense amounts of data.

At this point, however, CDROMs are not a replacement for a floppy disk drive. As their name implies, CD-ROMs are read-onlythe computer can read data from the disc, but can't save new data or erase the disc. Like phonograph records, CD-ROMs are manufactured with their information permanently pressed into the surface. They're intended for such applications as storing databases and programs which don't require frequent updating. For instance, one of the first CD-ROMs to be announced is Grolier Inc.'s Academic American Encyclopedia. Engineers are working on read/write laser discs, but it will be a couple of years before they become available at consumer prices.

For more information see "CDROMs: The Ultimate Database" in the November 1985 issue of COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE.

## Charles Brannon <br> Program Editor

I've been learning the C programming language for a few months now. Not only is the study of the language fun in itself, it's also valuable for applications programming on new computers like the Atari 520ST and Commodore's Amiga. Each of these computers supports C as a primary applications language, a niche filled by BASIC and machine language on other machines. It will still be worthwhile to use machine language, but $C$ is a good blend of readability, portability, efficiency, and raw speed (see "C: Language of the Future?" in the October 1985 GAZETTE).

I've recently been impressed with the Pro-Line C Power compiler. Even on a computer like the 64, with somewhat limited resources ("only" 64 K , an 8 -bit 1 Mhz 6502 , the slow 1541 disk drive, and no "true" operating system), C can perform exceptionally well.

C Power is a complete programming system. It supplants the operating system with a Unix-like shell that lets you execute commands and programs from a command line, and can pass command arguments to your program. A fullscreen, 240 -column (horizontal scrolling) text editor makes entering C programs easy and convenient. A version of the standard editor includes a simple $C$ syntax checker. This lets you weed out some of your errors before you go through the elaborate process of compiling and linking.

Using C Power can be a bit tricky. The primary documentation is the 536-page "C Primer Plus," a worthwhile introduction to C written by the Waite Group (published by Howard Sams). The only documentation specific to C Power is 48 photocopied pages stapled together, printed on both sides by a letter-
quality printer. Although the documentation is adequate to get you started, and does include a full description of all the $C$ library functions, it seems a little sparse for a product as complex as a language compiler.

Compiling a C program is fairly easy, though tedious. You start with side one of the C Power disk, and LOAD "SHELL", 8 to RUN the command-line shell. Next you load the $C$ editor by typing ED or CED. You type in or edit your C program with the editor, then save it to your work disk. You might first use the CHeck command from the C editor to save you some grief if your program contains any obvious errors. You then exit to the shell, reinsert the compiler disk, then enter "cc program name." The compiler starts (after a lengthy pause while it loads from disk) and prompts you to insert the source disk. You insert your work disk, press RETURN, and the compiler reads your file. You then reinsert the compiler disk, wait some more, then reinsert your work disk so that the compiler can write the completed object file to disk. But you can't run the program yet-you have to link it.

Reinserting the compiler disk, you type LINK from the shell. If you want to prepare a program that can be run independent of the shell, you type LINK -S. You can also have the linker create your program at a specific address. After the linker loads, you enter the name of your object file, and insert your work disk. After your object file is read into memory, you insert side two of the compiler disk and press uparrow and RETURN. This links in any other library modules used by your program. Finally you reinsert your work disk, and press RETURN to write the finished, executable program to the disk. Be sure to append the .SH suffix if you want your program to run under the
shell. If you LINK -S, you can exit to BASIC and LOAD "program", 8 and run it.

As you can see, running a $C$ program involves more than just typing RUN. BASIC is a much easier programming environment to learn and use, but it is slower and less easily extensible than $C$. The difficulty of compiling and linking pays off with blinding execution speed. Also, linking lets you write large programs in small modules. Each module can be compiled, tested and debugged, then left alone. You don't have to recompile an entire program, just the module you're working on. You can then link all the modules (which is faster than compiling) whenever you want to test the entire program.
$C$ Power is fast. The C benchmark used in "C: Language of the Future?" was a simple bubble sort demo. The bubble sort is not the best kind of sort to use, but it involves a variety of logical and arithmetic functions. The BASIC equivalent (timing the sort only) took two minutes to sort a list of 100 integers. The same program, compiled via C Power, sorted 100 integers in just over four seconds.
C Power
Pro-Line Software, Ltd.
755 The Queensway East, Unit 8
Mississauga, Ontario
Canada L4Y 4C5
$\$ 99.95$
(6)

We appreciate receiving both corrections and suggested modifications from readers. Address them to:

Bug-Swatter<br>c/o COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE<br>P.O. Box 5406<br>Greensboro, NC 27403

- "64 Disk Boot" from "Hints \& Tips" (November 1985) does not work correctly. The line with the POKEs to 770 and 771 should be line 0 and not line 1 .
- Some readers with black-andwhite televisions or monochrome monitors have suggested that the screen and character colors of "Preview $80^{\prime \prime}$ (November 1985) are not ideal. Preview 80 displays blue characters on a black background. To change the character colors, POKE a color code ( $0-15$ ) into 52500 before you SYS 52000 . To change the characters to yellow, for example, POKE 52500,7. For white, POKE 52500,1.
- There are no corrections for "Maze-Mania" (September 1985). If the maze has the wrong shape or is missing some portals, check the spacing in line 170 and the PRINT statements in lines 210-300, especially where there's a $\{$ RVS $\}$ or \{OFF\} followed by a space.
- "Turbo-Disk" (July 1985) works on North American 64s, but several readers from Europe and Australia have reported problems with the program. Graeme McKenzie from Darwin, Australia, has apparently found a fix. (Not having access to an Australian 64, nor the 50 Hz electrical current, we can't test this correction). Change these two lines:
49554 DATA $221,162,4,202,208,253$
49560 DATA $234,162,4,173,0,221$
Also, the checksum in line 160 should be changed from 55976 to 55977. The reason for the incom-
patibility is very technical; it concerns the speed of the internal (1 MHz ) clock and the number of clock cycles used by each machine language instruction.

Note that this modification does not apply to North American 64 s .

- The printer used for making program listings put a superfluous question mark into line 560 of the Plus/4 version of "Kaleidoscope"
(October 1985). The last number should be 61, not 6?1.
- "X BASIC" (October 1985) works as listed. Readers who received an OUT OF MEMORY error after loading the program should type NEW before typing SYS 49152. In general, after an absolute load (LOAD "diskprogram", 8,1 or LOAD "tapeprogram" ${ }^{\prime \prime} 1,1$ ), it's necessary to type NEW to reset some memory pointers.


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## Votalker C-64

A new speech synthesizer from Votrax can speak text as it's entered into the computer and spell words upon command. Three types of text vocalization are offered: Conversation mode, which reads text as its spoken; verbatim mode, which reads text and pronounces symbols; and character mode, which spells each word and pronounces numbers and symbols.

The $4 \times 5$ inch unit plugs into the Commodore 64 expansion port and contains its own amplifier, speaker, and external speaker jack. Suggested retail price, $\$ 99.95$.

Votrax, Inc., 1394 Rank, Troy, MI 48083-4074
Circle Reader Service Number 220.

## New Mindscape Adventures

In Quake Minus One, one of three new adventures from Mindscape, the "Robot Liberation Front" has sabotaged an undersea power station in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. It's up to the player to capture the renegade robots and prevent an earthquake. Field-of-view perspective and advanced animation are featured.

Shadowfire is a space adventure in which six super-hero characters must
beam aboard an alien spacecraft, locate and rescue a kidnapped ambassador, and destroy the alien craft. Also available is a Shadowfire Game Changer disk that enables players to create entirely new Shadowfire scenarios.

The medieval era is the setting for Lords of Midnight, an illustrated text adventure. Characters must be moved by day across the forbidden Land of Midnight in search of Doomark the Witchking. By night, the computer responds to the player's actions. More than 32,000 different landscapes can be displayed.

Each game lists for $\$ 29.95$ and can be played on the Commodore 64 or 128. The Shadowfire Game Changer disk is priced at $\$ 9.95$.

Mindscape, Inc., 3444 Dundee Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062
Circle Reader Service Number 221.

## Six-Part Harmony

Three more voices can now be added to the Commodore 64 and 128's three standard voices with the VT-6 cartridge from V-Tech. The cartridge is sold with the Visible Music Monitor software, which supports both sound chips and enables music creation, editing, and playing, as well as disk or tape storage and retrieval.

Editing features allow control over the sequence in which music segments are played or repeated, and a playlist can be specified to play a group of songs automatically.

The system (Visible Music Monitor and VT-6 cartridge) runs on a Commodore 64 or 128 with either disk or tape and either color or monochrome monitor. Suggested retail price, $\$ 89$.

V-Tech, Inc., 2223 Rebecca, Hatfield, PA 19440
Circle Reader Service Number 222.

## More From Bank Street

Broderbund has released three new Bank Street programs for the Commodore 64. Bank Street Speller, a proofreader and spelling checker for the popular Bank Street Writer word processor, highlights misspelled words with the use of its 30,000 word dictionary. Bank Street Filer, Brøderbund's new database management program, prints out customized reports. A mailing list and letter-writing program, Bank Street Mailer, includes a mailing list manager. Each program comes with a backup disk and lists for $\$ 49.95$.

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## Sesame Street Software

Three new Sesame Street titles for ages four to six have been released from CBS Software. In Ernie's Big Splash, children help Ernie find his Rubber Duckie by building a pathway in Ernie's bathtub. Fire hydrants, a water slide, and a friendly alligator are among the available building pieces.

Grover's Animal Adventures is an animal classification activity with colorful graphics and music. The program presents four different animal environments: the African grasslands, the Atlantic Ocean, a North American forest, and a barnyard. Children select from an array of animated animals and objects and place them on land, water or in the sky.

Big Bird, Bert, Ernie, and other Sesame Street characters explore the city in Sesame Street Pals Around Town. Children can create their own scenes and stories with music and animated objects.

Each program is on disk and lists for $\$ 14.95$.

CBS Software, One Fawcett Place, Greenwich, CT 06836
Circle Reader Service Number 224.

## Gardening Guide

A comprehensive gardening and landscaping guide has been created for the Commodore 64 by Ortho Books. Called Ortho's Computerized Gardening, the program provides gardening information for specific areas according to zip code.

With the program, users can create plant lists according to flower color, growing conditions, watering requirements, growth habits, and desired use.

Also included is a plant encyclopedia, with information about hundreds of plants; a planning calendar and diary; and a calculator for determining landscape dimensions or planning a budget.

Ortho's Computerized Gardening comes with a 192 -page gardening techniques book, and a bonus Garden Planning Kit. Suggested retail price is $\$ 49.95$.

Ortho Information Services, Chevron Chemical Co., 575 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94105
Circle Reader Service Number 225.

## A Change Of Scenery

SubLogic has released six new scenery disks for the Commodore 64 versions of Flight Simulator II and Jet. The disks cover the Western half of the continental United States. Each disk includes major airports, cities, highways, rivers, lakes, and radio-nav aids.


Scenery disks are now available for SubLogic's Flight Simulator II and Jet.

The entire six-disk set can be purchased for $\$ 99.95$; individual scenery disk packages sell for $\$ 19.95$ each.

SubLogic Corp., 713 Edgebrook Dr. Champaign, IL 61820
Circle Reader Service Number 226.

Having Trouble Remembering All The Commands For Your Programs?? YOU NEED LEROY'S CHEATSHEET ${ }^{\circledR}$

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# How To Type in COMPUTE''s GAZETIE Programs 

Each month, COMPUTEI's GAZETTE publishes programs for the Commodore 128, 64, Plus 4,16 , and VIC-20. Each program is clearly marked by title and yersion. Be sure to type in the correct version for your machine. All 64 programs run on the 128 in 64 mode. Be sure to read the instructions in the corresponding article. This can save time and eliminate any questions which might arise after you begin typing.

We frequently publish two programs designed to make typing easier: The Automatic Proofreader, and MLX, designed for entering machine language programs.

When entering a BASIC program, be especially careful with DATA statements as they are extremely sensitive to errors. A mistyped number in a DATA statement can cause your machine to "lock up" (you'll have no control over the computer). If this happens, the only recourse is to turn your computer off then back on, erasing whatever was in memory. So be sure to save a copy of your program before you run it. If your computer crashes, you can always reload the program and look for the error.


## Special Characters

Most of the programs listed in each issue contain special control characters. To facilitate typing in any programs from the GAZETTE, use the following listing conventions.

The most common type of control characters in our listings appear as words within braces: DOWN3 means to press the cursor down key; 15 SPACES means to press the space bar five times.

To indicate that a key should be shifted (hold down the SHIFT key while pressing another key), the character is underlined. For example, A means hold down the SHIFT key and press A. You may see strange characters on your screen, but that's to be expected. If you find a number followed by an underlined key enclosed in braces (for example, 88 A ), type the key as many times as indicated (in our example, enter eight SHIFTed A's).

If a key is enclosed in special brackets, $E$ B hold down the Commodore key (at the lower left corner of the keyboard) and press the indicated character.

Rarely, you'll see a single letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces.


This can be entered on the Commodore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces. For example, (A) means to press CTRL-A.

## The Quote Mode

Although you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys, often a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control. This is seen in examples such as \{LEFT $\}$ and $\{H O M E\}$ in the program listings. The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode.

Once you press the quote key, you're in quote mode. This mode can be confusing if you mistype a character and cursor left to change it. You'll see a reverse video character (a graphics symbol for cursor left). In this case, you can use the DELete key to back up and edit the line. Type another quote and you're out of quote mode. If things really get confusing, you can exit quote mode simply by pressing RETURN. Then just cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it.


For Commodore 64 Only


# The Automatic Proofreader 

Charles Brannon, Program Editor

"The Automatic Proofreader" will help you type in program listings from COM PUTE!'s GAZETTE without typing mistakes. It is a short error-checking program that hides itself in memory. When activated, it lets you know imme. diately after typing a line from a program listing if you have made a mistake. Please read these instructions carefully before typing any programs in COMPUTEI'S GAZEITE.

## 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 1 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 rumning 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 placeyou'll need it again and again, every time you enter a program from COM. PUTE'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.

## Using The Proofreader

All VIC and 64 listings in COMPUTE's GAZETE now have a checksum number 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 number 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 im portant. 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.

## Special Tape SAVE Instructions

When you're done typing a listing, you must disable the Proofreader before saving the program on tape. Disable the Proofreader by pressing RUN/STOPRESTORE (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.

Since the Proofreader is a machine language program stored in the cassette buffer, it will be erased during a tape SAVE or LOAD. If you intend to type in a program in more than one sitting or wish to make a safety SAVE, follow this procedure:

1. Load and run the Proofreader.
2. Disable it by pressing RUN/STOPRESTORE.
3. Type the following two lines in direct mode (without line numbers):
AS = "PROOFREADER.T";FORX $=1 \mathrm{TO} 04 \mathrm{~F}$ :AS= AS+" ":NEXT
FORX $=886$ TO1018: AS $=$ AS + CHRS ( $\operatorname{PEEK}(X)$ ): NEXT:OPEN1,1,1,AS:CLOSE1

After you type the last line, you will be asked to press RECORD and PLAY. We recommend you start at the beginning of a new tape.

You now have a new version of the Proofreader (PROOFREADER.T, as renamed in the above code). Turn your computer off and on, then load the program you were working on. Put the cassette containing PROOFREADER.T into the tape unit and type:

## OPEN1:CLOSE1

You can now get into the Proofreader by typing SYS 886 . To test this, PRINT PEEK (886) should return the number 173. If it does not, repeat the steps above, making sure that AS (PROOFREADER.T) contains 13 characters.

The new version of Automatic Proofreader will load itself into the cassette buffer whenever you type OPEN1: CLOSE1 and PROOFREADER.T is the next program on your tape. It will not disturb the contents of BASIC memory.

The above code converts the machine language program into characters that are concatenated into a string When you open a tape file, using the string as the name of the file, the tape header contains the machine language program (disguised as part of the filename). Opening and closing the tape file loads the header into the cassette buffer, but does not disturb BASIC programs already in memory.

## Automatic Proofreader For VIC And 64

10 PRINT" $\{C L R\}$ PLEASE WAIT . . ": FOR $\mathrm{I}=886 \mathrm{TOLG1} 8: \mathrm{RE}: \mathrm{ADA}: \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{A}:$ POKE I, A:NEXT
26 IF CK $<17539$ THEN PRINT" (DOWN) YOU MADE AN ERROR":PRIND" IN DA TA STATEMENTS. ": END
36 SYS886:PRINT" (CLR $\}$ (2 DOWN) PROO FREADER ACTIVATED, ":NEH
40 DATA $173,036,063,201,150,208$
50 DATA ©01, $096,141,151,003,173$
60 DATA $037,003,141,152,003,169$
70 DATA $150,141,036,003,169,013$
80 DATA $141,037,063,169,000,133$
90 DATA $254,096,032,087,241,133$ 100 DATA $251,134,252,132,253$, ,008 116 DATA 201,013,246,017,201,032 120 DATA $246,065,024,161,254,133$ 136 DATA $254,165,251,166,252,164$ 140 DATA $253,040,096,169,013,032$ 156 DATA $216,255,165,214,141,251$ 160 DATA 003,206,251,003,169,000 170 DATA $133,216,169,019,032,210$ 180 DATA $255,169,018,032,210,255$ 190 DATA $169,058,832,210,255,166$ 200 DATA $254,169,000,133,254,172$ 210 DATA 151,003,192,087,208,006 220 DATA 832,205,189,076,235,003 230 DATA 032,205,221,169,032,032 240 DATA $210,255,032,210,255,173$ 250 DATA $251,003,133,214,076,173$ 260 DATA 003

All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work with the Commodore 128 in 64 mode．

## Disk Disassembler

Article on page 110.

## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．

1 10 $\mathrm{BA}=53280: \mathrm{PR}=65490: \mathrm{CO}=646: \mathrm{A}$ C＝780：PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\} "$ ：POKEBA， Ø：POKEBA +1 ，$\varnothing$ ：rem 65
110 FORA $=828$ TO 985 ：READB：POKEA， B：NEXT ：rem 11
126 DATA $32,253,174,32,158,173$ ，32，136，183，168，169，0，145， $34,162,0,181,0,157$ ：rem 51
$13 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 160,2 ø 2,2 ø 8,248,165$ ，34，133，1．22，165，35，1．33， 123 ，32，172，3，169，1，1，33：rem 83
140 DATA $1.29,208,7,32,1.21, \varnothing, 2 \varnothing$ $1,0,240,43,32,115,0,176,32$ ，32，172，3，169
：rem $3 \varnothing$
150 DATA $36,32,210,255,32,131$ ， $174,32,155,188,165,160,240$ ，3，32，181，3，165，101：rem 82
160 DATA $32,181,3,32,172,3,76$ ， $101,3,32,210,255,76,101,3$ ， 120，162，ø，169 ：rem 33
170 DATA $54,133,1,189,0,160,14$ $9, \varnothing, 2 ø 2,2 \emptyset 8,248,169,55,133$ ，1，88，96，166，122 ：rem 225
180 DATA 2 日8， $2,198,123,198,122$ ， $96,72,74,74,74,74,32,195$ ， 3，104，41，15，76 ：rem 142
190 DATA $195,3,170,189,2.2,3,7$ $6,210,255,48,49,50,51,52,5$ $3,54,55,56,57$ ：rem 88
$2 ø \varnothing$ DATA $65,66,67,68,69,7 \varnothing$
：rem 16
210 OPEN 15，8，15：PRINT\＃15，＂M－W＂ ；CHR $\$(1 \varnothing 6) \mathrm{CHR} \$(\varnothing) \mathrm{CHR}$（ 1 ） CH RS（133）：CLOSE15 ：rem 218
220 OPEN1，$\varnothing$ ：rem 83
230 POKEAC，147：SYSPR：DIM C $\$(25$ 5），C（255）
：rem 175
240 POKECO，1：PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛1ø SPACES\}DISK DISASSEMBL ER＂
：rem 123
250 READAS，B，C：IFAS＝＂END＂THEN2 $9 \varnothing \quad$ ：rem 69
$260 \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~B})=\mathrm{A} \$: \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{B})=\mathrm{C}$ ：rem 196
270 GOTO250 ：rem 105
$28 \varnothing$ POKE152，ø：OPEN $1, \varnothing:$ PRINT＂
\｛CLR\}"TAB(4)"\{6 SPACES\}DIS K DISASSEMBLER＂：Q\＄＝＂＂：NU\＄＝ ：rem 79
290 PRINT：PRINT：PRINT＂ENTER DI SASSEMBLY：（RVS\}R\{OFF\}AM O R \｛RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISK" :rem $23 \varnothing$
3øø GETMD $:$ IFMD $\$=$＂D＂ORMD $\$=" R " T$ HEN $32 \sigma$
：rem 88
310 GOTO 3 ø
：rem 96
32 IFMDS＝＂R＂THEN34の ：rem 114
$33 \varnothing$ GOTO $39 \varnothing$
：rem 107
340 PRINT：PRINT＂ENTER STARTING ADDRESS：＂；：rem 148
350 INPUT\＃1，SA ：rem 6ø
360 PRINT：PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\}ENTER EN DING ADDRESS＂：rem 1.23

370 PRINT＂（IF NOT KNOWN PUT Ø） ：rem 103
$38 \emptyset$ INPUT\＃1，ED：PRINT：GOTO42ø
：rem 4
390 PRINT：PRINT＂ENTER ML FILE
\｛SPACE\}NAME: "; :rem $]$
4øø INPUT\＃1，Fs：OPEN2，8，2，＂Ø：＂＋ FS：CLOSE2：OPEN15，8，15：INPU T\＃15，AS，B\＄，C\＄，D\＄：rem 36 410 $\operatorname{IFVAL}(A S)>$ ØTHEN860：rem 248 420 PRINT：PRINT＂${ }^{2}$ DOWN\}DO YOU WANT LIST HOLD［Y／N］：＂；
：rem 128
430 GETSP $\$:$ IFSP $\$=" Y$＂ORSP $\$=" N " T$ HEN45
：rem 167
440 GOTO430 ：rem 104
450 PRINTSPS：IFSP $\$=$＂ Y ＂THENLH $=1$ ：rem 136
460 IFSP $\$=$＂N＂THENLH $=\emptyset$ ：rem 239
470 CLOSE15：POKE198，Ø ：rem 222
$48 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} SEND TO SCREEN ［Y／N］：＂；：rem 14
490 GETSPS：IFSP $=$＝＂Y＂ORSP\＄＝＂N＂T HEN510
：rem 170
500 GOTO490 ：rem 1.07
510 POKE198， $0 \quad$ ：rem 195
520 PRINTSP\＄：IFSP\＄＝＂Y＂THENSC＝1
：rem 136
530 IFSP $\$=" N "$ THENSC＝$=\emptyset$ ：rem 239
540 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}SEND TO PRINTE $\mathrm{R}[\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]:$ ：；：rem 111
550 GETSPS：IFSPS＝＂Y＂ORSPS＝＂N＂T HEN570
：rem 1.73

## 560 GOTO 550

：rem 110
570 POKE198，$\quad$ ：rem 201
580 PRINTSP\＄：IFSP $\$=" Y$＂THENPR＝1
590 IESPS＝＂N＂THENPR＝0：rem 54
6øø PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }\} \text { SEND TO DISK }}$ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]: ": \quad$ rem 115
610 POKE198，0 ：rem 196
62 GETSPS：IFSPS＝＂Y＂ORSPS＝＂N＂T HEN64ø
：rem 169
63 GOTO62ø ：rem łø6
640 PRINTSPS：IFSP $\$=" \mathrm{Y}$＂THENDI $=1$ ：rem 130
65 （ $F$ DI $=1$ ANDLH $=1$ THENPRINT＂ \｛RVS）（DOWN\}LIST HOLD DISAC TIVATED $\{\mathrm{OFF}\}$＂：LH＝$\varnothing$ ：ER＝1：GO SUB86ø
：rem 89
660 IFSP $\$=$＂N＂THENDI $=\varnothing$ ：rem 234
670 IFDI $=$ ØTHEN70日 ：rem 236
680 PRINT＂ENTER DESTINATION＇S \｛SPACE\}FILE NAME: ";
：rem 95
690 INPUT\＃1，D\＄：PRINT：POKE198， 0 ：rem 69
$7 \emptyset$ HF＝Ø：PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ HEXADECIM AL OUTPUT $[\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]:$ ：；：POKE19 8,0
：rem $3 \varnothing$
710 GETSPS：IFSPS＜＞＂Y＂ANDSP\＄＜＞＂ N＂THEN710 ：rem 83
$72 \varnothing$ PRINTSPS：IFSP $\$=" Y$＂THENHF $=1$ ：rem 130
$73 \varnothing$ PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$ INFORMATION CO $\operatorname{RRECT}[\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]:$ ：；：rem 21.5
740 GETYNS：IFYN $\$=" Y$＂ORYN $\$=" N " T$ HEN760
：rem 187
750 GOTO740 ：rem 112
760 PRINTYN\＄：IFYN $\$=$＂N＂THEN28
：rem 33
$77 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}ADDR. $\{2$ SPACES $\}$ COMMAND\｛7 SPACES\}OP CODE " ：CLOSE1 ：rem 229
780 PRINT＂ $\mathbb{K} 5$ T习 $\{2$ SPACES $\} \mathbb{K} 7$ T \｛7 SPACES\}\&7 T习 " :rem 137
79 IFMD $=$＝＂D＂THENOPEN1．5， $8,15:$ P RINT\＃15，＂IØ＂：rem 159
$8 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFMD $\$=$＂D＂THENOPEN $2,8, \varnothing, F \$$ ： CLOSE1．
：rem 107
810 IFST＜＞ 6 THEN860 ：rem 7ø
820 IFDI＝1THENGOSUB1．770：REM GO TO INIT FILE

830 IFPR $=1$ THENOPEN 4,4 ：rem 47 840 IFST＜＞ØTHEN86も ：rem 73 850 GOTO99ø ：rem $12 \varnothing$ 860 REM CHECK FOR ERROR：rem 81 $87 \varnothing \mathrm{CC}=\varnothing: \operatorname{IFVAL}(\mathrm{A} \$)>\emptyset$ THENER $=\varnothing$
：rem 149
88 IFER＜＞1THENPRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛ 7 DOWN\}(RVS\}IO/ERROR: \｛OFF\} ";AS;",";BS;",";C§;" ，＂；DS ：rem 177
89ø IFER＜＞1THENCLOSE1：CLOSE2：C LOSE3：CLOSE15 ：rem 35
900 POKE54276， $0: S=54272: V=S+24$ ：POKEV， 4 ：rem $2 \emptyset 2$
$91 \varnothing$ POKES $+5, \varnothing \star 16+\varnothing$ ：POKES $+6,15$＊ 16＋8：POKES＋4，33 ：rem 12
92б POKES，4：POKES $+1,48:$ FORA $=\varnothing$ T 0350：NEXT：POKES，2：POKES＋1， 24：FORA＝øTO350：NEXT
：rem 247
936 CC＝CC＋1：IFCC＜＞3THEN 920
：rem 7
940 POKEV，$\varnothing:$ IFER $=1$ THENRETURN
：rem 91
950 PRINT：PRINT＂PRESS（RVS）ANY KEY\｛OFF\} TO RESTART"
：rem $\varnothing$
$960 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)$＜ $\mathbf{~ 6 4 T H E N} 28 \varnothing$
：rem 242
970 GOTO960 ：rem $12 \emptyset$
98 Ø REM START DISASSEMBLER
：rem 145
990 IFMD $\$=$＂D＂THENGET\＃2，LOS：REM GET STARTING ADDRESS
：rem 106
$10 \emptyset 6$ IFMD $=$＝＂D＂THENGET\＃2，HI \＄：LO $=\operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{LOS}+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\theta)): \mathrm{HI}=$ ASC $($ HIS＋CHRS（ø））：rem 71
1.010 IFMD $\$=$＂D＂THENSA $=H I * 256+$ LO ：REM STARTING ADDRESS
：rem 121
1.02 IFDI $=1$ ANDQQ $=\varnothing$ THENGOSUB 1.77 ø ：rem 173 1.030 IFPEEK（653）THEN $103 \emptyset$
：rem 90
$1.040 \mathrm{SX}=\mathrm{SX}+1:$ IFSX＝19ANDLH＝1 THE NGOSUB2ø4ø ：rem 25 1050 IFHFANDSCANDQS＜＞＂＂THENSYS 828，QS：PRINTTAB（20）；：SYS8 28，NU\＄：PRINT：GOTO167ø ：rem 31
1060 IFSC＝1THENPRINTQS，NU\＄
：rem 126
1070 IFPR $=1$ THENPRINT $\# 4, \mathrm{Q} \$+$ CHRS （16）+ ＂ $2 \varnothing$＂＋NUS ：rem 194
1.080 IFDI $=1$ THENGOSUB 1840

1090 QS＝＂＂：NUS＝＂＂：rem 207
1100 GOSUB2øø0：REM GET THE COM MAND ：rem 226 $1110 \mathrm{NU} \$=\mathrm{NU} \$+\mathrm{STR} \$(C D)$ ：rem 174
$112 \emptyset$ IFST＜＞$\emptyset_{A N D D I=1 T H E N G O S U B 19 ~}^{9}$ 70：CLOSE1：CLOSE2：CLOSE4：C LOSE15：END ：rem 192
1130 IFST＜＞ØTHENCLOSE1：CLOSE2： CLOSE4：CLOSE15：END
：rem 104
1140 IFSA $>E D+1$ ANDED $\langle>$ ©THENAA $=1$ ：rem 49
1150 IFAA $=1$ ANDDI $=\varnothing$ THENCLOSE4：E ND
：rem 253
1160 IFDI $=1$ ANDAA $=1$ THENGOSUB 197 Ø：CLOSE1：CLOSE2：CLOSE4：CL OSE15：END ：rem 99
$1170 \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{CD}): \mathrm{C=C}(\mathrm{CD}):$ rem 129
 STRS（SA－1），2），5）＋＂＂＋LEFT \＄（Cs，3）
：rem 172
$1190 \operatorname{IFC}(C D)=1 \mathrm{THENQ} \$=Q \$+"$ \｛3 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：GOTO 1030 ：REM \｛SPACE\}1. BYTE :rem 98
$1200 \operatorname{IFC}(C D)=2$ THEN $1250:$ REM 2 B YTE ：rem 87

## All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work with the Commodore 128 in 64 mode．

## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．
$1210 \operatorname{IFC}(C D)=3$ THEN $1420:$ REM 3 B YTE
：rem 89
1220 IFC $(C D)=4$ THEN $1710:$ REM CON DITIONS
：rem 240
$1230 \mathrm{Q} \$=\mathrm{Q} \$+{ }^{\prime \prime}$ ．BYTE＂：rem $19 \varnothing$ $1240 . \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q} \$+\mathrm{STR}(\mathrm{CD})$ ：GOTO1ஏ3Ø ：rem 69
1250 REM 2 BYTE COMMAND：rem 17 $126 \emptyset \mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{C}, 4,1): \operatorname{GOSUB} 2 \varnothing \varnothing \sigma$ ：rem 93
1270 NUS＝NUS＋STRS（CD）：rem 181
128 © S＝STRS（CD）：Z \＄＝RIGHT $\$(S \$$ ， LEN（S\＄）－1）：rem 4
129 IFDS＝＂Ø＂THEN134日 ：rem 107
1306 IFD $=$＝＂＂THEN 135 ：rem 87
1310 IFD $\$=$＂I＂THEN 1360 ：rem 127
132 IFD $\$=$＂$A^{\prime \prime}$ THEN 1410 ：rem 116
1330 GOTO1230：REM BAD COMMAND
：rem 170
$134 \varnothing$ QS＝QS＋STRS（CD）：GOTO 1370
：rem 77
1350 Q $\$=Q \$+"$ \＃＂＋ZS：GOTO1Ø3Ø
：rem 98
$1360 \mathrm{Q} \$=\mathrm{Q} \$+$＂（＂＋ZS＋＂）＂：rem 201．
$1370 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{C}, 5,1)$ ：rem 228
138 IFD $=$＂ Y ＂THENQ $\$=\mathrm{Q} \$+$＂， $\mathrm{Y} ":$ GO TO1Ø30 ：rem 30
1390 IFD $\$=$＂X＂THENQ $\$=Q \$+", X^{\prime \prime}: G O$ TO1ø3ø ：rem 29
14 GOTO1ø3ø ：rem 1.94
1410 QS＝Q\＄＋Z\＄：GOTO1ø30：rem 205
1420 REM 3 BYTE COMMAND：rem 17
$1436 \mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{C}, 4,1)$ ：rem 224
144 छ GOSUB2の日の：LO $=C D: N U \$=N U \$+S$ TRS（LO）
：rem 221.
1450 GOSUB2の日の： $\mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{CD}: \mathrm{NU} \$=\mathrm{NUS}+\mathrm{S}$ TR\＄（HI）
：rem 2 Ø2
$1460 \mathrm{CD}=\mathrm{HI}$＊256＋LO ：rem 173
1470 CDS＝RIGHTS（STR\＄（CD），LEN（S TRS（CD））－1）
：rem 75
1480 IFDS＝＂Ø＂THEN1540 ：rem 11Ø
149 IFD $\$=$＂\＃＂THEN 1550 ：rem 99
150 IFDS＝＂I＂THEN1560 ：rem 130
1510 IFD $\$=$＂A＂THEN 1630 ：rem 121.
152 IFD $\$=$＂＂THEN 1690 ：rem 63
1530 GOTO1230：REM BAD COMMAND
：rem 172
1540 QS＝Q\＄＋＂＂＋CD\＄：GOTO 1ø3ø
：rem 109
$1550 \mathrm{Q} \$=\mathrm{Q} \$+{ }^{\prime \prime}$ \＃＂$^{\prime}+\mathrm{CD}$ ：GOTO1ø30
：rem 345
1560 QS＝QS＋＂（＂＋CDS＋＂）＂
：rem 248
$157 \emptyset \mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{C}, 5,1)$ ：rem 230
1580 IFDS＝＂＂THEN1030 ：rem 57
1.59 IFD $=$＝$Y$＂THENQ $\$=Q \$+", Y ": G O$ TO1ø30 ：rem 33
$16 \varnothing$ IFD $\$=$＂X＂THENQS＝Q\＄＋＂，X＂：GO TO1030
：rem 23
$161 \varnothing$ IFDS＝＂N＂THEN1ø3Ø ：rem 129
1620 GOTO1230：REM BAD COMMAND
：rem 172
$1630 \mathrm{DS}=\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{CS}, 5,1)$ ：rem 227
1640 IFD $=$＝＂＂THENQ $\$=Q \$+" \quad "+C D S:$ GOTOl03ø ：rem 21
1650 QS＝QS＋＂＂＋CDS ：rem 56
1660 IFD $\$=$＂X＂THENQ $\$=Q \$+", X "$
：rem 230
167 IFD $=$＝$Y^{\prime \prime}$ THENQ $\$=Q \$+$＂，$Y$＂
：rem 233
168 GOTO1ø3ø ：rem 2ø4
$1690 \mathrm{Q} \$=\mathrm{Q} \$+$＂＂＋CDS：GOTO1ø3Ø
：rem 115
1700 GOTO $1230:$ REM BAD COMMAND
：rem 171
1710 REM HANDLE CONDITION COMM ANDS
172 GOSUB2øøø ：rem
：rem 82
$1730 \mathrm{TT}=\varnothing: \mathrm{NU} \$=\mathrm{NU} \$+\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{CD})$
：rem 5
174 （ $\mathrm{FCD}>=129 \mathrm{THENTT}=1: \mathrm{CD}=\mathrm{CD}-1$ 28 ：rem 139
1750 IFTT＝1 THENQ $\$=Q \$+S T R S$（SA－（ 128－CD））：GOTO1Ø30：rem 249
$1760 \mathrm{Q} \$=\mathrm{Q} \$+\mathrm{STR}(\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{CD})$ ：GOTO1Ø3 $\emptyset$
：rem 1.3
1770 REM INITIALIZE TO DISK FI LE
：rem 147
178 OPEN $1,8,1, " @ \emptyset: "+D \$+", P, W "$
：rem 15
$1790 \mathrm{LI}=2049: Q \mathrm{Q}=1 \quad$ ：rem 188
18ø日 $\mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{LI} / 256): \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{LI}-(\mathrm{HI}$＊ 256）：rem 177
1.810 PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（LO）；：rem 255

182 PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（HI）；：rem 246
1830 RETURN ：rem 172
$184 \sigma$ REM GOTO DISK ：rem 21
1850 IFCD $=199$ THENGOSUB 1970 ：RET URN
：rem 94
186 IFVAL（QS）$=$ ØTHENRETURN
：rem 131
$1870 \mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{LI} / 256): \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{LI}-(\mathrm{HI}$＊ 256）
：rem 184
188 Ø PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（LO）；：rem 6
$189 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃1，CHRS（HI）；：rem 253
$19 \varnothing 0 \mathrm{SS}=\mathrm{VAL}(Q \$)$ ：rem 86
$191 . \mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SS} / 256): \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{SS}-$（ HI ＊ 256）
920 PRINT\＃1，CHRS（LO）
：rem 1
PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（HI）；：rem 248
1940 DDS＝MIDS $(Q \$, 7,2 \emptyset)$ ：rem 108
1950 PRINT\＃1，DD\＄；CHR\＄（ $\varnothing$ ）；
：rem 128
1960 RETURN
：rem 176
$197 \emptyset$ REM CLOSE DISK ：rem 86
1980 PRINT\＃ $1, \operatorname{CHR} \$(\sigma) ; \operatorname{CHR} \$(\varnothing) ; C$ $\operatorname{HRS}(\varnothing)$ ；CHRS（ $\varnothing$ ）：rem 152
1990 CLOSE1：RETURN ：rem 148
2 бøб REM＊GET＊BYTE＊OFF＊OF＊DISK＊ OR＊RAM
：rem 252
201．IFMDS＝＂D＂THENGET\＃2，CDS：CD $=\operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{CD} \$+\operatorname{CHR} \$(\varnothing)): S A=S A+1$ ：rem 128
$2 \sigma 2 \emptyset$ IFMD $\$=$＂R＂THENCD $=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{SA})$ ： $S A=S A+1 \quad$ rem 211
2030 RETURN ：rem 165
$2 \emptyset 40$ SX＝ 2 ：PRINT：PRINT＂PRESS \｛RVS］ANY KEY\｛OFF\} TO CONT INUE，\｛RVS\}F1 \{OFF\} TO ABOR T．＂
：rem 74
2050 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN2050
：rem 177
2060 IFAS＜＞＂\｛F］\}"THEN2ø8ø
2070 CLOSE2：GOTO280
2080 PRINT＂（CLR）ADDR
（2 SPACES \} COMMAND
\｛7 SPACES\}OP CODE": rem 48
$2 ø 90$ PRINT＂E5 T习\｛2 SPACES $\}$
 NT：RETURN
：rem 15
21 Øø DATAADC\＃，1ø5，2，ADCøø，101， 2 ，ADCøX，117，2，ADCAB，1ø9， 3 ，ADCAX，128，3，ADCAY， 121,3
：rem 243

2110 DATAADCIX，97，2，ADCIY，113， 2 ：rem 246
212 DATAAND\＃，41，2，ANDøØ，37，2， ANDØX，53，2，ANDAB 45,3 ，AND AX，61，3，ANDAY，57， $3:$ rem 32
2130 DATAANDIX，33，2，ANDIY，49， 2
：rem 220
2140 DATAASLAC，10，1，ASLø $, 6,2$ ， ASLøX，22，2，ASLAB ， 14,3, ASL AX，3Ø， 3
：rem 239
2150 DATABCC， $144,4, \mathrm{BCS}, 176,4$, B EQ， 240,4, BITø $, 36,2$, BITAB ，44，3，BMI，48，4，BNE，208， 4
：rem 37
2160 DATABPL， 16,4, BRK，$\varnothing, 1, B V C$ ， $8 \emptyset, 4$ ，BVS $, 112,4$, CLC ， 24,1, C LD，216，1，CLI，88，1：rem 181
2176 DATACLV，184，1，CMP\＃，201，2， СМРøø，197，2，СМРØХ，21．3，2，С MPAB，205，3，CMPAX，221， 3
：rem 252
$218 \emptyset$ DATACMPAY，217，3，CMPIX， 193 ，2，CMPIY，2ø9，2 ：rem 43
2190 DATACPX\＃，224，2，СРХøø，228， 2，CPXAB， 236,3, CPY \＃， 192,2 ， СРУøø，196，2，СРҮАВ，2ø4， 3
：rem 50
22 øø DATADECøø，198，2，DECØX， 214 ，2，DECAB，206，3，DECAX， 222 ， 3，DEX，2ø2，1，DEY，136， 1 ：rem 130
2210 DATAEOR\＃，73，2，EORø0，69，2， EORøX，85，2，EORAB，77，3，EOR AB，93，3，EORAX，93， 3
：rem 148
222 DATAEORAY，89，3，EORIX，65， 2 ，EORIY，81，2，INCØØ，230，2，I NCOX，246，2，INCAB，238， 3 ：rem 149
2230 DATAINCAX，254，3，INX，232，1 ，INY， $2 \emptyset \emptyset, 1$, JMPAB， 76,3 ，JMP IN，108，3，JSR，32， 3 ：rem 83
2240 DATALDA\＃，169，2，LDAøø， 165 ， 2，LDAØX，181，2，LDAAB，173， 3 ，LDAAX，189，3，LDAAY，185， 3
：rem 85
2250 DATALDAIX，161，2，LDAIY， 177 ，2，LDX\＃，162，2，LDXøø，166， 2 ，LDXøY，182，2，LDXAB，174， 3
：rem 180
2260 DATALDXAY， 190,3, LDY\＃， 160 ， 2，LDYøø， 164,2 ，LDYøX，18ø， 2 ，LDYAB， 172 ，3，LDYAX， 188,3
：rem 21.3
2270 DATALSRAC，74，1，LSRØ日，70， 2 ，LSRøX，86，2，LSRAB，78，3，LS RAX，94，3，NOP，234， 1
：rem 220
228 Ø DATAORA\＃，9，2，ORAø日，5，2，OR AøX，21，2，ORAAB， 13,3 ，ORAAX $, 29,3$, ORAAY， 25,3 ：rem 21
2290 DATAORAIX，1，2，ORAIY，17，2， PHA， 72,1, PHP， 8,1, PLA， $1 \oslash 4$, 1, PLP ，40，1，ROLAC ，42， 1
：rem 75
23 Øø DATAROLøØ，38，2，ROLØX，54， 2 ，ROLAB ，46，3，ROLAX，62，3，RO RAC，1．66，1，RORøø，1．02， 2
：rem 74
$231 \varnothing$ DATARORøX，118，2，RORAB， 110 ，3，RORAX， 126,3 ，RTI ，64，1，R TS， 96,1, SBC\＃，233， 2
：rem 142
232 DATASBC 0 D，229，2，SBCØX， 245 ，2，SBCAB ，237，3，SBCAX， 253 ， 3，SBCAY，249， 3 ：rem 41
2330 SBCIX，225，2 ：rem 1 øø
2340 DATASBCIY，241，2，SEC，56，1， SED，248，1，SEI， 120,1, STAØØ ，133，2，STAØX，149， 2 ：rem 42
2350 DATASTAAB，141，3，STAAX， 157 ，3，STAAY， 153,3 ，STAIX， 129 ， 2，STAIY，145，2 ：rem $2 \oslash 4$
：rem 76 2370 DATASTXøY， 150,2, STXAB， 142 ，3，STYøø，132，2，STYøX，148， 2，STYAB，140， 3 ：rem 180 2380 DATATAX， 170,1, TAY， 168,1, T SX，1．86，1，TXA， 138,1, TXS， 15 4，1，TYA，152，1 ：rem 81 2390 DATA＂END＂，Ø，Ø ：rem 187

## All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work with the Commodore 128 in 64 mode．

## Sprint

See instructions in article on page 72 before typing in．

## BEFORE TYPING <br> Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．

## Program 1：Sprint

8øøø：A2 7F B5 øø 9D Øø 7F CA 9F 8øø8：10 F8 A9 40 85 12 A9 ØØ 50 8ø1 $0: 85 \quad 27$ A9 $1085 \quad 31$ A9 FE 17 8ø18：85 42 A9 FF 8543 A9 90 2E 8ø20：85 $44 \quad 20$ 8C $88 \quad 20$ CF FF 26 8ø28：C9 ØD FØ Ø6 9D 8197 E8 DA 8Ø3Ø：DØ F3 EØ ØØ DØ Ø1 608684 8038：ØA A9 ØD 20 D2 FF A9 ØØ 36 $804 \emptyset: 20$ BD FF A9 ØF A2 Ø8 AØ ØF 8Ø48：ØF 20 BA FF $20 \mathrm{C} \emptyset \mathrm{FF}$ A9 DD
 8058： $08 \quad 85$ F8 A9 EE 85 2A A9 04 8Ø6Ø：92 85 2B AØ ØØ B1 2 A $2 \emptyset$ B6
 8070：A5 2B C9 97 Dø Ø4 A5 2A CD 8078：C9 31 90 E9 A9 FF 85 F9 AD 8080：85 Ø6 A9 7D 85 FA 85 Ø7 FC 8ø88：A9 Øø 85 2E 8D FF 7D 85 DE 8ø90： $1785 \quad 18 \quad 85$ 1F A9 ØØ 85 FE 8998：38 A9 Cø 85 39 A9 $\begin{array}{lllllll} & \text { Ø2 } & 2 \emptyset & 25\end{array}$ 8ØAD：8C $88 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 15 \quad 88 \quad 20$ ØD 8 C CA 8ØA8：Eの ØØ DØ ஏ3 4C $30 \quad 82$ A5 32 8ØВ曰： $17 \begin{array}{lllllllll}18 & 18 & 69 & 04 & 85 & 17 & 90 & 02 & 5 C\end{array}$ 8ØB8：E6 18 AØ ØØ A5 109183810 $80 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{~A} 511 \quad 91 \quad 38$ A5 $38 \quad 18 \mathrm{AB}$ 8øC8： 69 Ø2 $85 \quad 38$ 9ø Ø2 8ØD ： $2 \emptyset$ 4D 8C A5 33 C9 3 A FØ 47
 80EØ：1F C9 86 D $\emptyset$ Ø2 E6 1 F C9 75 8ØE8：83 D 0 5C 20 4D 8C A5 4499 8ØFØ：DØ ØC E6 44 A5 F7 8D E3 8A 8ØF8：ØB A5 F8 8D E7 ØB AØ ØØ 8D 81øø：A5 F7 9142 C8 A5 F8 91 8A 81Ø8：42 A5 33 C9 22 DØ 06 20 19 811ø：4D 8C 4C Ø9 81 A5 34 DØ D2 8118：12 A5 33 C9 2C DØ ஏ8 A9 EE 8120：øØ 20 E3 8B 4C ØF 81 C9 CB 8128：3A FØ $\emptyset 4$ A5 33 D 0 F2 A9 CB 813Ø：øø 2ø E3 8B A9 øø $2 \varnothing$ E3 E1 8138：8B A5 F7 8542 A5 F8 85 E1 8140：43 20 Ø3 8C 4C D3 $8 \emptyset$ C9 92 8148：22 D $\emptyset \quad$ Ø6 20 CE 81 4C D3 $3 C$ 8150：8 8 C9 8F D 0 Ø3 4C A5 8 8 1A 8158：20 C3 8C 9Ø 4D 2047 8D FD 8160：A5 1F DØ Ø2 Bø $47 \quad 20$ F4 10 8168：81 A5 1D $18 \quad 69 \quad 04 \quad 85$ 日F 30 8170：A5 Ø6 38 E5 ØF 85 Ø6 BØ 78 8178：Ø2 C6 07 Aの ØØ A5 1D Ø5 EE 818Ø：1E 91 Ø6 C8 A5 ØC 91 Ø6 CA 8188：C8 A5 F9 38 E5 ØC 85 F9 8ø

8190：91 06 C8 A5 FA E9 Øø 8556 8198：FA 91 Ø6 A2 Øø C8 BD D1 D8 81AØ：97 91 Ø6 E8 E4 1D 90 F5 D5 81A8： $\mathrm{B} 0 \quad$ Ø3 20 4D 8C A5 33 FO EF 81 B ：Ø3 4C D3 8Ø 4C A5 8Ø A5 6A 81 B8：Ø6 38 E9 Ø4 85 Ø6 Bø Ø2 F1 81Cø：C6 07 Aø Ø2 A5 F7 $91 \quad 06 \quad 53$ 81C8：C8 A5 F8 $91 \quad 06 \quad 60 \quad 20$ B7 7B 81D ：81 A2 ØØ 20 4D 8C FØ ØA C7 81D8：C9 22 FØ Ø6 20 E3 8B E8 58 81EØ：Dの F1 84 ØF AØ ØØ A9 3Ø D2 81E8：91 Ø6 C8 8A 91 Ø6 A4 ØF F4 81F0：2の 4D 8C 6Ø A5 1E DØ 05 3B 81F8：A9 Ø2 85 ØC $6 \emptyset$ A9 ØA 85 Ø6 82øø：øC A5 1F FØ 1D $2 \emptyset \quad 74 \quad 91 \quad 4 \mathrm{~B}$ 8208：20 Dの 8С Bø 05 A9 Ø7 4C 17 8210：70 8A 20 DD 8C A5 33 C9 FC 8218：2C FO F2 $20 \quad 77$ 91 A5 13 3ø 8220：85 日C E6 ØC A5 1E C9 2ø E1 8228：Fす 日3 Ø6 日C 60 E6 ØC 60 FE 8230：E6 3A 20 CC FF A9 Ø1 20 D 8238：C3 FF A5 $06 \quad 38$ E5 178541 8240：17 85 2 C 85 19 A5 97 E5 63 8248：18 $85 \quad 18 \quad 85 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 85$ 1A A5 6 F 8250：F7 8D 3D ø8 A5 F8 8D 3E 47 8258：Ø8 A9 $04 \quad 20$ 8C $88 \quad 2015$ 2A 8260：88 20 ØD 8C Eの ØØ DØ Ø3 C7 8268：4C øØ 83 2Ø AC BA AØ Øந் D6 8270：A5 1091 2C C8 A5 1191 D1 8278：2C C8 A5 F7 91 2C C8 A5 6E 8280：F8 91 2C A5 2C $18 \quad 69 \quad$ Ø 4 DE 8288：85 2C 9ø Ø2 E6 2D 20 7C 36 8290：83 2ø 4D 8C A5 33 C9 3A 99 8298：F0 15 C9 8 8 9Ø 3A A2 Øø 4 F 82AØ：DD 54 8B $\mathrm{F} \emptyset 13$ E8 EØ 1 F 47 82A8：90 F6 A9 07 4C 7 F 8 8A 20 B2 82B0：4D 8C A5 33 DØ DE FØ A9 F4 82B8：EØ 12 9Ø 95 A9 99 4C 7 7 8 F 82CØ：8A 20 4D 8C 8A ØA AA A9 Ø1 82C8：82 48 A9 B1 48 BD DD 82 E8 82D ： 48 BD DC 8248 A5 336 CC 82D8：A2 97 D才 $\mathrm{E} 8 \quad 49 \quad 85 \quad 7 \mathrm{E} 86$ 7D 82E0：F9 $\quad 86$ 82E8：AE $85 \mathrm{CF} 83 \mathrm{CD} 84 \quad 8 \mathrm{~F} \quad 84 \mathrm{FC}$
 82F8：C2 87 EØ 85 F7 87 4E 85 B5 83øб：20 7C 83 A9 $60 \quad 20$ E3 8B 18 8308：A5 F8 48 A5 F7 48 A5 1A C9 831Ø：C5 18 DØ Ø6 A5 19 C5 17 AE 8318：BØ 33 AØ Øø B1 1985 F7 4D 8320：C8 B1 19 85 F8 C8 B1 19 DA 8328：85 13 C8 B1 $19 \begin{array}{lllllll}85 & 14 & 2 \emptyset & 12\end{array}$ 8330：93 83 Aø Ø2 B1 2A $2 \emptyset$ E3 7ø 8338：8B C8 B1 2A 2 E E3 8B A5 5D 8340：19 $18 \quad 69 \quad 04 \quad 85 \quad 19$ 9ø 02 FA 8348：E6 1A 4C ØE 83 A9 Ø5 $2 \emptyset$ AØ 835 ：8C 88 2ø CC FF A9 Ø1 $2 \emptyset 59$ 8358：C3 FF A9 ØF $2 \emptyset$ C3 FF A2 1A 836Ø：7F BD Øø 7F 95 ØØ CA 1 Ø Eの 8368：F8 $68 \quad 85$ 2D $68 \quad 85$ 2E A5 E4 8370：F9 8D 1B Ø8 A5 FA 8D 1F ØF 8378：Ø8 6C Ø2 AØ A5 2E FØ 12 C 2 8380： 20 CD 8B Aø Øø A5 F7 91 9E 8388：13 C8 A5 F8 91 13 C6 2E 24 8390：DØ EA $6 \emptyset$ A5 1785 2A A5 E9 8398：18 85 2B Aの Øø B1 2A C5 5D 83AØ：13 DØ Ø7 C8 B1 2A C5 14 A8 83A8：FØ 18 A5 $2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 18 \quad 69 \quad \emptyset 4 \quad 85 \quad 79$ 83 B ： 2 A 9 9 92 E6 2B A5 2 B C5 AB 83B8：2D D 04 A5 2 A C5 $2 \mathrm{C} 9 \emptyset$ B6 83CD：DA 1860 A9 18 AA 20 A4 4 C ØA
 83D ：2の 8Ø 8С 2 Ø C3 8С Bø Ø5 52 83D8：A9 ØВ 4 C 7Ø 8А А9 Øø 8588 83EØ：FD A9 B2 20 A4 8 C Bø $\quad 65 \quad 67$ 83E8：A9 $18 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 70 \quad 8 \mathrm{~A} ~ 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} ~ 8 \mathrm{C} ~ 57$ 83F0：20 F1 8D A5 33 48 A5 32 C8 83F8：85 41 20 8F 8 C 20 2047 8D 11 84бØ：A5 1E D Ø 4 A9 8D D 0 OF F1 8408：C9 1ஏ D $1048 \quad 20$ B9 8B 20 B7 8410：5B 8F 20 CD 8B A9 9D 854 F 8418：40 A5 3 F Fø 65 A9 10 4C DC 842Ø：7Ø 8A $2 \emptyset$ 6Ø 91 A9 Ø2 $2 \emptyset 65$ 8428：E3 BB A5 4ø $2 \emptyset$ E3 8B $2 \emptyset 86$


8438：E3 8B E6 13 Dø ø2 E6 1494 8440：A5 $40 \quad 2 \varnothing$ E3 8B $2 \varnothing$ Ø3 8C DD 8448：A5 FD Dø 07 A5 418532 9D 8450：68 85 33 60 A5 3F F0 C5 2D 8458：A9 A2 2ø E3 8B E6 13 Dø 10 8460：ø2 E6 14 A5 13 2ø E3 8B 6D 8468：A9 Aø $2 \varnothing$ E3 8B A5 1420 EB 8470：E3 8B 2ø 5A 91 A9 D8 2ø FC 8478：E3 8B A9 ø8 $2 \varnothing$ E3 8B $2 \varnothing$ D3 8480：63 91 A5 13 Dø Ø2 C6 14 B5
 8490：E6 2E 2ø F1 8D A2 øø BD 7ø 8498：41 85 2ø E3 8B E8 Eø ø9 Bø 84A ：：D $\varnothing$ F5 A5 F8 $2 \varnothing 73$ 8B A5 5 F 84A8：F7 $2 \emptyset \quad 73$ 8B $2 \varnothing$ Ø3 8С A9 AC 84Bø：A7 2Ø A4 8С Вø øС А9 8985 84B8：2ø A4 8С BØ ØE A9 ØB 4C 11
 84C8：Bø Ø4 6Ø 2 2Ø 4D 8С A9 4C 75 84D 0 ：2C A9 $2 \varnothing 20$ E3 8B $2 \varnothing$ CC BA 84D8：85 2ø DD 8C $2 \varnothing 9383$ Bø 98 84E0：53 A9 øø 85 2A A9 Cø $85 \quad 55$ 84E8：2B Aø øø Bl 2A C5 $13 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ 2A 84F0：07 C8 Bl 2A C5 $14 \mathrm{~F} \quad 1 \mathrm{C} \quad 65$ 84F8：A5 $2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 18 \quad 69 \quad 62 \quad 85 \quad 2 \mathrm{~A} 9064$ 85øø：ø2 E6 2B A5 2B C5 39 Dø 39 85ø8：04 A5 2A C5 38 9ø DA A9 83 8510：øA 4C 7ø 8A AØ øø A5 1953 8518：38 E9 $0485 \quad 19$ Bø 02 C6 E8 8520：1A A5 F7 9119 C8 A5 F8 E9 8528：91 19 C8 A5 13 9119 C8 8 F 8530：A5 149119 C8 Bl 2A $2 \varnothing 58$ 8538：E3 8B C8 B1 2A 2ø E3 8B 71 8540：60 A5 ø3 Dø 07 A5 02 D 05 8548： 63 4C A9 60 4C E3 8B 20 4C 8550：5A 91 A9 $852 \varnothing$ Е3 8B A9 CB 8558：ØВ 2 Ø Е3 8B 4 С 8285 C9 67
 8568：2ø A4 8C Bø $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ø5 A9 } & 14 \\ 4 \mathrm{C} & 8 \mathrm{C}\end{array}$ 8570：7ø 8A 20 4D 8C 2ø 5A 91 5A 8578：A9 9420 E3 8B A9 ØВ 20 F8 858ø：Е3 8B $2 \varnothing$ С3 8С Вø 05 А9 7B 8588：日B 4C 78 8A $2 \varnothing 47$ 8D A9 C5 8590： 0185 3F A5 1E C9 $2 \varnothing$ Fø ø9 8598：ロF C6 3 F 2ø 5A 91 A9 69 9C 85A $0: 2 \varnothing$ E3 8B A9 ØA $2 \varnothing$ E3 8B E4
 85B0：5A 91 A9 BB $2 \emptyset$ E3 8B A9 8 F 85B8：øB $2 \emptyset$ E3 8B $2 \emptyset 8285$ A5 42 85Cø：33 C9 2C Dø ø6 2ø 4D 8C 42 85C8：4C AF 8560209 B 8 E Bø D9
 85D8：4C 70 8A A9 07 4C 70 8A E6 85E0：60 A5 33 F 02 E C9 3B Fø FA 85E8：37 C9 3A FØ 26 C9 A3 FØ E8 85F0：39 C9 A6 Fø 45 C9 2C F0 89 85F8：51 20 F1 8D A5 3F Dø 日D A4 86øø：20 5A 91 A9 D9 2ø E3 8B 23 86ஏ8：A9 ØA 20 E3 8B $207286 \mathrm{F6}$ 8610：4C E1 85 2б 5A 91 A9 B3 8E 8618：20 Е3 8B А9 ØВ 4C E3 8B 17 8620：20 4D 8C FØ ø4 C9 3A DØ BD 8628：B8 6ø $2 \varnothing 63$ 86 A9 6 D 2ஏ 29 8630：E3 8B A9 ØB 20 E3 8B 4C EB 8638：E1 85206386 A9 8ø 20 CD 8640：E3 8B A9 øB $2 \emptyset$ E3 8B 4C FB 8648：E1 8520 5A 91 A9 592057 8650：E3 8B A9 øB 2 Ø E3 8B $2 \emptyset$ DF 8658：4D 8C F0 CD C9 3A Fø C9 øD 8660：4C El 85 2ø 4D 8C $2 \varnothing$ F1 8D 8668：8D $20 \quad 77914 \mathrm{C} 5 \mathrm{~A} 9120$ 5B 8670：F1 8D 2ø 5A 91 A9 ED $2 ø$ B2 8678：E3 8B A9 ØB 4C E3 8B $2 \varnothing 69$ 8680：80 8C 2 D D 832 2の 8F 8C 4A 8688：20 47 8D $2 \varnothing$ B9 8B A9 A4 1 F 8690：20 A4 8C Bø 65 A9 ØB 4C A4 8698：70 8A 204 D 8C 20 CD 8660 86A0：A5 33 C9 A9 Dø 16 20 4D 8D 86A8：8C $2 \emptyset$ CD 86 A5 F8 $2 \emptyset 8 \emptyset$ F7 86B0：8B A5 F7 $20808 \mathrm{BB} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{CD} 2 \mathrm{E}$ 86B8：8B 4C C3 8B A9 øø $2 \emptyset 8 \emptyset \mathrm{DD}$ $86 \mathrm{C} 0: 8 \mathrm{~B}$ А9 $912 \varnothing 8$ 8В А9 øø А5 $86 \mathrm{C} 8: 20808 \mathrm{~B}$ D $\varnothing$ DF $2 \varnothing$ 9B 8E C 9 86D0：90 øB $2 \varnothing$ DD 8C $2 \emptyset$ C3 8B C2 86D8：A9 øø 4 C 8ø 8B $2 \varnothing$ C3 8C 3D

86E0 ：BØ Ø5 A9 ЯB 4C 70 8A $2 \emptyset$ C6 86E8：47 8D 20 C3 8B A9 Ø1 D 13 86F0：E9 A2 Ø8 20 A3 8B CA DØ 5Ø 86F8：FA $60 \quad 20$ C3 $8 \mathrm{C} \quad 901 \mathrm{C} \quad 20$ DA 8700：47 8D 20 A3 8B 85 2A AA C5 8708：20 A3 8B 85 2B C5 14 DØ 43 8710：04 $\mathrm{E} 413 \mathrm{~F} \quad 131020 \mathrm{Fl} \quad 86 \quad 37$
 8720：20 A3 8B 85 2B 20 D8 8 B $\quad 99$ 8728：20 B9 8B A9 $\quad 02 \quad 85 \quad 28 \quad 85 \mathrm{BD}$ 8730：3D 20 A6 $87 \quad 20$ FF 8 E 20 2071 8738：AF 87 20 5A 91 A9 58 20 AE 8740：E3 8B A9 ØA 20 E3 8B 20 Cl
 8750：E3 8B $20639120 \quad 638 \mathrm{C}$ ØE 8758：20 60 91 A9 Ø3 20 E3 8B 48 8760：E6 13 Dø ø2 E6 14 2の 63 øD 8768：91 20 Ø3 8C 20 AF 87 2ø 60 8770：5A 91 A9 5F 20 E3 8B A9 8D 8778：ØA 20 E3 8B 206091 A9 19 8780：Ø2 $2 \emptyset$ E3 8B A9 FØ $2 \emptyset$ E3 Ø3 8788：8B A9 $\quad \emptyset 3 \quad 20$ E3 8 B A9 4 C C 17 3790：20 E3 8B 20 CD 8B 2ø Ø3 FB 8798：8C A5 33 C9 2C D 0 Ø6 20 2B 87A0：4D 8C 4C FA 86 6Ø A5 2A DD $\begin{array}{lllllllll}87 A 8 & : 85 & 13 & \text { A5 } & 2 B & 85 & 14 & 60 & \text { A9 } \\ 8 D\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}87 \mathrm{~B} \mathrm{\emptyset} & : & \emptyset 4 & 85 & 28 & 20 & \text { A3 } & 8 B & 48 \\ 20 & 26\end{array}$ 87B8：D8 $8 \mathrm{~B} \quad 68$ DØ Ø3 4 C B7 8E 78 $87 \mathrm{CD}: 4 \mathrm{C}$ FF $8 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \mathrm{~F} 1$ 8D $2 \emptyset$ 5A 2 A 87C8：91 A9 FD 26 E3 8B A9 日B 78 87 D ： 20 E3 8B A5 $33 \mathrm{C} 9 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ FØ BE 87D8： 05 A9 12 4C 70 8A 20 4D 17 87EØ：8C $2 \emptyset$ F1 8D A2 ØØ BD F2 D8 87E8：87 20 E3 8B E8 EØ Ø6 9ø $6 \emptyset$ 87FØ：F5 60 Aด ØØ A5 Ø2 911493 87F8：20 F1 8D 20 5A 91 A9 B8 6D 88øø：20 E3 8B A9 ØB 4C E3 8B Ø3 88ø8：20 5A 91 A9 E2 20 E3 8B 77 881Ø：A9 ØВ 4C E3 8B A5 ØA A2 2A 8818：81 AØ 97 2の BD FF A9 0149 882の：A2 Ø8 AØ ø8 2の BA FF $20 \quad 25$
 8830：C9 Ø5 DØ ØD A9 15 20 8C Cø 8838：88 A9 $16 \quad 20 \quad 8 \mathrm{C} \quad 88 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 84 \quad 60$
 8848：FF 20 CF FF 4C CF FF A2 9F 8850：ØF 20 C6 FF A2 ØØ $2 \emptyset$ CF EE 8858：FF C9 ØD Fの Ø6 9D Øø Ø2 35 8860：E8 DØ F3 86 ØE AD ØØ Ø2 2 A 8868：C9 32 B 0 Ø1 6Ø A9 Ø8 2Ø EA 8870：8C 88 A2 øø BD ØØ Ø2 2 Ø 5 Ø 8878：D2 FF E8 E4 ØE 90 F5 A9 A6 888ø：øD $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF A9 1120 8C D8 8888：88 $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 52 \quad 83$ ØA AA BD A5 8 F 8890：88 $85 \quad$ g8 BD A6 $88 \quad 85 \quad 09$ 8F 8898：Aฎ ØØ B1 Ø8 FØ Ø6 20 D2 63 88AØ：FF C8 D F 660 D7 88 Ø6 E6 88A8：89 $19 \begin{array}{llllllll}89 & 25 & 89 & 25 & 89 & 31 & 6 D\end{array}$ $88 \mathrm{BO}: 89 \quad 49 \quad 89 \quad 59 \quad 89 \quad 67897818$ 88B8：89 $90 \quad 89$ A2 89 A9 89 A9 $\quad$ BD $88 \mathrm{C} 0: 89$ B7 89 CD 89 DE 89 EC 5A 88C8：89 Ø2 8A 1Ø 8A 24 8A 36 A1 88D $: 8 \mathrm{AA} 49$ 8A 5D 8A 5D 8A ØD 8C 88D8：ØD ØD $53 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 50 & 52 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 54 & C B\end{array}$ 88EØ： $2 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset \quad \emptyset D \quad D E$ 88E8：42 $4153349 \begin{array}{llllll}43 & 20 & 43 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & \mathrm{DA}\end{array}$ 88Fも：4D 50 88F8：53 $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 55 \quad 52 \quad 43 \quad 45 \quad 20 \quad 46 \quad \emptyset \mathrm{D}$ 89øø： 49 4C 45 3A 2 Ø Øø ØD 2A 5 C 89ø8：2A $2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 20 \quad 42$ 41 $44 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 20 & 46 & 84\end{array}$ 8910：49 4C 45 2の 2 A 2A 2 A ØD E $\emptyset$
 8920：2E 2E ØD ØD Øठ 5041535 F 8928：53 20 32 2E 2E 2E ØD ØD 67 8930：øø ดD 43 4F 4D 5049 4C 6E 8938：41 $54 \quad 49 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 46 \quad 49$ E7 8940：4E $49 \begin{array}{llllllll}53 & 48 & 45 & 44 & 2 \mathrm{E} & \text { 日D } & 60\end{array}$
 8950：45 52 52 4F 52 3A 20 20 B5 8958：øø $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 54 \quad 20 \quad 53 \quad 55 \quad 50 \quad 77$ 8960：50 $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52544544$ ØØ 5 2A 64 8968：2A $2 \mathrm{AA} \quad 20 \quad 44 \quad 49 \quad 534 \mathrm{~B} \quad 20 \mathrm{Bl}$ 8970：45 $52 \quad 524 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52 \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 8 \mathrm{~B}$
 8980：41 $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 46 \quad 55 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 43 \quad 54 \quad 6 \mathrm{E}$

8988：49 $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 55 \quad 53 \quad 45 \quad$ øØ 62 8990：4E 4F 4E 2D $45 \quad 58 \quad 4953$ AC 8998：54 $49 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} 47 \quad 204 \mathrm{C} \quad 49$ 4E 79 89Aの：45 Øø $53 \begin{array}{lllllll}59 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 54 & 41 & 58 & \mathrm{~F} 4\end{array}$ 89A8：Øб $54 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20$ 4D 414 E B6
 89B8：4C $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 45 \quad 47414 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 53 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset$ 89CD：54 $41 \quad 54454 \mathrm{D} 454 \mathrm{E} \quad 54$ 9D 89C8：20 $255 \quad 53 \quad 45$ Øø $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 45 \quad 58$ 1C 89D0：54 $20.57 \quad 49 \quad 54 \quad 48 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 554 \mathrm{D}$ 89D8：54 2 2Ø $464 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52$ Øø 545970 89EØ：50 $45 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} 49 \begin{array}{llllll}53 & 4 \mathrm{D} & 41 & \mathrm{~B} 9\end{array}$ 89E8：54 4348 øø ИD 434 F 4 D 61
 89F8： $2041 \quad 42 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52 \quad 544544$ 8Aøø：ØD Øø $4 \mathrm{D} 49 \begin{array}{llllll}53 & 53 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{A} 2\end{array}$ 8AØ8：47 20.43 4F 4 D 4D 41 Øø 48 8A10：4D $49 \quad 53 \quad 53494 \mathrm{E} 4720 \mathrm{EF}$ 8A18：50 $41 \quad 52 \quad 45$ 4E 544845 DD 8A2の：53 $49 \begin{array}{llllllll}53 & \text { ØØ } & 4 \mathrm{D} & 49 & 53 & 53 & 25\end{array}$ 8A28：49 4E 47 2の $53 \quad 45$ 4D 49 F3 8 A 3 Ø： $43 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{E}$ Øø $2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 2 \mathrm{~A}$ 8A38：2A $20 \quad 49 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 45 \quad 52 \quad 5 \mathrm{E}$ 8A40：52 4F 52 20 2A 2A 2A ØD F9 8А48：Øø $44 \begin{array}{llllllll}45 & 56 & 49 & 43 & 45 & 20 & 7 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ 8A50：4E $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 54 \quad 20 \quad 50 \quad 5245 \quad 53 \quad 96$ 8A58：45 4E 54 ØD øø 4D $49 \quad 53$ 1A 8A60：53 49 4E $47 \quad 20 \quad 45 \quad 51 \quad 55$ BD
 8A76：A2 FA 9A 48 A9 $4 \varnothing 85 \quad 12$ D8 8A78：A9 10 85 31 A5 3A DØ 93 E4 8A8 ： 20 AC 8A A9 $\quad$ Ø6 $2 \emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{C} \quad 88$ ØF 8A88：68 20 8C 88 A9 ØD 20 D2 88 8A90：FF A9 3A $2 \emptyset$ A4 8 C BØ ØA 1 C 8A98：A5 3A DØ Ø3 4C A5 8Ø 4C 9F 8AAØ： 6182 A5 3A Dø Ø3 4C D3 5E
 8AB ：A5 $10.85 \quad 2 \mathrm{~A}$ A5 11885 2B 97 8AB8：A2 ø8 Aø Øø A5 2B DD 24 EE 8ACD：8B D 05 A5 2A DD 23 8B 65 8AC8：90 12 A5 2A 38 FD 23 8B 8D 8AD $: 85$ 2A A5 2 B FD 24 8B 85 B7 8AD8：2B C8 DØ EØ EØ ØØ FØ Ø8 CE
 8AE8：98 Ø9 30 20 D2 FF E6 2019 8AFØ：CA CA 10 C6 A9 $2 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset$ D2 6D 8AF8：FF Aø ØØ $84 \quad 34$ B9 Øø 10209 8BøØ：1Ø ØА A6 34 DØ Ø6 2 Ø 2 D C5 8Bø8：8B $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 19$ 8B C9 22 DØ 0652 8B10：45 $34 \quad 85 \quad 34$ A9 22 2ø 22 D2 $\quad$ B3 8B18：FF C8 C4 ØE 9ø DF A9 ØD 3F 8B2Ø：4C D2 FF Ø1 Øø ØA Øø 64 AE 8B28：Øø $\mathrm{E} 8 \quad$ Ø3 $101027 \begin{array}{llllll} & 10 & \mathrm{E} 9 & 7 \mathrm{~F} & 48\end{array}$ 8B3 ：AA 84 ØF Aの FF CA FØ Ø8 BE 8B38：C8 B9 9E AØ 10 FA 30 F5 C2 8B4Ø：C8 B9 9E AØ 30 Ø6 20 D2 B 4 8B48：FF $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 40 \quad 8 \mathrm{~B} \quad 29 \quad 7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{BD}$ 8B50：FF A4 ØF $60 \quad 80 \quad 818283 \quad 83$ 8B58：85 86 8B60：8E $8 \mathrm{~F} \quad 9799$ 9E A1 B4 B6 CA 8B68：B9 BB C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 72 8B7Ø：С8 C9 CA $84 \quad \emptyset \mathrm{~F}$ A4 1288 B7 8B78：99 øø 7E 8412 A4 ØF $6 \emptyset 16$ 8B8 ： 84 ØF A4 2788 C $\quad 40$ Bø 1 D 8B88： 05 A9 ØD 4C $7 \emptyset$ 8A 99 Øø D3 8B90：7E $84 \quad 27$ A4 ØF $6 \emptyset \quad 86$ ØF 4 D 8B98：A6 12 BD øø 7 E E8 86 8BAØ：A6 ØF $6 \emptyset \quad 86$ ØF A6 27 BD 62 8BA8：ØØ 7E E8 EØ Ø1 DØ Ø5 A9 89 8BBØ：ØF 4 C 7Ø 7 8A 86 8BB8： 60 A5 $14 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 2 \emptyset & 73 & 8 B & \text { A5 } & 13 & 16\end{array}$ $8 \mathrm{BCD}: 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 73$ 8B A5 $14 \quad 20808$ 8B 54 8BC8：A5 $13 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 4 \mathrm{C} & 8 \emptyset & 8 B & 20 & 96 & 8 B & 9 E\end{array}$ 8BD ： $8513 \begin{array}{llllllll}85 & 13 & 20 & 96 & 8 B & 85 & 14 & 60 \\ & D 7\end{array}$ 8BD8：20 $\quad$ A3 $8 \mathrm{~B} \quad 85 \quad 13 \quad 20$ A3 8 BB 9 E 8BEØ：85 1466084 ØF AØ ØØ 91 AØ 8BE8：F7 E6 F7 D6 02 E6 F8 A5 05 8BFØ：F8 C9 CØ D 04 A5 F7 C9 8C 8BF8：Øの BØ Ø3 A4 ØF 60 A9 ØD 41 8Сøø：4C $7 \emptyset$ 8A A5 1320 E3 8B 73 8CØ8：A5 14 4C E3 8B A2 $\quad$ Ø1 20 C9 8C10：C6 FF 20 CF FF C9 øø D 85 8C18：Ø3 AA F 2020 CF FF 20 DD 8C2Ø：CF FF 85 10 20 CF FF 8598 8C28：11 A2 Øø 2Ø CF FF C9 Øø 86

8C3Ø：FØ ØA 9D øø Ø2 E8 EØ 50 BD 8С38： B Ø ØВ 90 EF 86 ØE A9 ØØ 3D 8C40：85 32853460 A9 Ø1 2068 8C48：8C $88 \quad 4 \mathrm{C}$ 8C50：E1 FF Dø 034 C 8488 A 4 CE 8C58：32 C4 ØE Bø 1D B9 ØØ ø2 5A 8C60：85 33 C8 C9 22 Dø $0445 \quad 6 \varnothing$ 8C68：34 85 34 C9 29 Dø 94 A5 12 8C70：34 F0 E6 $84 \quad 32$ A4 26 A5 1B 8C78：33 6ø A9 øø 85 33 F0 F3 47 8С80：84 26 A4 3188 A5 32 99 E5
 8C90：26 A4 31 B9 øø 7E 8532 DE 8C98：C8 8431 A8 B9 FF 0185 3D
 8CA8：8C A5 33 F 0 Ø9 C5 35 F 0 Al 8CBØ：ØA 2ø 4D 8C DØ F7 2ø 8F 7F 8CB8：8C 18 6ø A5 34 D $\varnothing$ F2 E6 36 8CC0：31 3860 A5 33 C9 5B Bø ØF
 8CD0：A5 33 С9 3А Вø 65 С9 30 С3 8CD8：9ø Ø1 6Ø 18 6Ø A9 øø 8537 8CE0：36 $85 \quad 1385148515$ A5 B7 8CE8：33 C9 AB Dø 05 E6 3620 Eの 8CF0：4D 8C A5 32853720 D 85 8CF8：8C $902 \mathrm{~F} \quad 29 \mathrm{CF} 85 \quad 16$ A5 5 B 8Dø0：14 8515 A5 13 ØA 2615 A5 8Dø8：øA $26 \quad 15 \begin{array}{llllllll}65 & 13 & 85 & 13 & \text { A5 } & 25\end{array}$ 8D10：15 $6514 \begin{array}{llllll}14 & 14 & 06 & 13 & 26 & \text { EE }\end{array}$ 8D18：14 A5 $13 \begin{array}{llllll}65 & 16 & 85 & 13 & 90 & \text { DC }\end{array}$
 8D28：FØ ØB A5 32 C5 37 DØ $05 ~ Ø 8 ~$ 8D30：A9 07 4C 70 8A A5 36 F0 BA 8D38：øD A9 øø 38 E5 13851361
 8D48：øø 86 1E $2 \varnothing$ C3 8C Bø 0581 8D5ø：2ø Dø 8C 9ø ø9 9D D1 9744 8D58：E8 20 4D 8C Dø ED C9 $25 \quad 59$ 8D60：DØ 65204 D 8C FØ 2A C9 44 8D68：24 Dø Ø9 A9 20 85 1E 20 F8 8D70：4D 8C Fø 1D C9 28 Dø 19 EE 8D78：A5 1F Dø øB A9 $2 \emptyset$ C5 1E $7 \varnothing$ 8D8ø：DØ ØB A9 07 4C 7Ø 8A A9 4F 8D88：2ø C5 1E Fø 04 A9 1ø 8564 8D90：1E EØ 10 90 02 A2 0F 86 3D 8D98：1D A5 668522 A5 6785 FF 8DAØ： 23 2Ø E1 FF DØ 03 4C 8441 8DA8：88 AØ øø Bl 22 FØ 4029 C9 8DBØ：øF $85 \quad 20$ C5 1 D Dø 28 B1 43 8DB8：22 29 FØ C5 1E DØ $2 \emptyset$ C8 E6 8DCD：B1 $22 \quad 85$ ØC C8 B1 228585 8DC8：13 C8 B1 22 85 14 A2 $\begin{array}{lllllll} & \text { Ø } & & \text { B9 }\end{array}$ 8DDø：C8 B1 22 DD D1 97 Dø 0774 8DD8：E8 E4 1D 9ø F3 Bø 11 A5 78 8DEØ：20 18 18 $69 \begin{array}{lllllll}64 & 65 & 22 & 85 & 22 & 6 \varnothing\end{array}$ 8DE8：90 ø2 E6 23 4C A1 8D 18 F7 8DFD：60 20 8ø 8C A9 0085 3F B4 8DF8：20 9B 8E Bの 25 C 922 Fg 6D 8Еøø：19 C9 C4 F0 15 C9 C7 90 B3 8Eø8：ø4 C9 CB 9ø ØD C9 8ø Bø 5D 8E10：11 $2 \varnothing 47$ 8D A5 1E C9 $2 \varnothing$ D8 8E18：Dの ø8 2ø 8F 8C E6 3F 4C 67 8E2ø：86 91 20 8F 8C A9 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ø2 } & 85 \\ 76\end{array}$ 8E28：28 20 A6 8E A5 33 FO 4 D 48 8E3Ø：C9 AE Dø $\emptyset 5$ A9 07 4C $7 \emptyset$ BA 8E38：8A C9 AA 9ø 40 C9 B4 Bø AE 8E40：3C E9 A9 85 FE A4 32 B9 2C 8E48：Øø Ø2 C9 B1 90 øF C9 B4 43 8E50：B Ø ØB 38 E9 AF 1865 FE D5 8E58：85 FE 20 4D 8C A9 048569 8E60：28 204 D 8C $2 \varnothing$ A6 8E A5 6A 8E68：FE 日A AA 20 5A 91 BD 7E Fl 8E7ø：8E $2 \varnothing$ E3 8B BD 7 F 8E $2 \emptyset$ 3B 8E78：E3 8B 4C 2C 8E 6Ø 3D 69 3Ø 8Е8ø：4B 9959 Ø9 84 Ø9 3 BB ØA ØА 8E88：D3 Ø9 Eの Ø9 25 ØA 1B ØA 1Ø 8E90：31 ØA 45 ØA 3 B ØA 4 F ØA BC
 8EAD：C9 AB F0 Ø1 18 60 A9 0152 8EA8：2C A9 øø 85 3D 86 3E 20 3F 8EBø：9B 8E 9ø $3 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ DD 8C 20 Ø6 8EB8：5D 91 A5 1320 E3 8B A9 $2 \emptyset$ 8ECø： 8520 E3 8B A5 2820 E3 CF 8EC8：8B A5 3D Fø CB 26 5D 91 F6 8ED ：A5 $14 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 2 \emptyset & \text { E3 } & 8 B & \text { A9 } & 85 & 2 \emptyset & 36\end{array}$

8ED8：E3 8B A5 $28 \quad 18 \quad 69$ Ø1 A． 611 8EEØ：3E 4C E3 8B C9 8Ø 9Ø Ø6 DC 8EE8：2Ø A7 8F 4C 779120 C3 BC 8EFØ：8C BØ Ø5 A9 ØB 4C 7Ø 8A BØ 8EF8：20 47 8D A5 1E D $\quad 27$ A9 30 8Føø：AD 20 E3 8B 20 Ø3 8C A9 Ø3 8FØ8：85 20 E3 8B A5 28 20 $\begin{array}{llllll} & \text { E3 } & 19\end{array}$ 8F10：8B A5 3D FØ B6 A9 AD $2 \emptyset$ EC 8F18：E3 8B E6 13 DØ Ø2 E6 14 8A 8F2Ø： 2 Ø Ø3 8C 4C D5 8E C9 $2 \emptyset$ Ø3 8F28：DØ 05 A9 10 4C 70 8A 2080 8F30：B9 8B 20 5B 8F 20 CD 8B EC 8F38：A9 BD 20 E3 8B 20 Ø3 8C 4D 8F40：A9 $85 \quad 20$ E3 8B A5 28 20 3B 8F48：E3 8B A9 BD 20 E3 8B E6 DB 8F50：13 D 0 Ø2 E6 142 Ø 14 8C 8F 8F58：4C D5 8E $2017491 \quad 20$ 9B AC 8F60：8E 9018 20 DD 8C 20 5D AE 8F68：91 A5 1320 E3 8B A9 ØA C8 8F70：20 E3 8B 207791 A9 AA ØC 8F78：4C E3 8B 20 C3 8С BØ Ø5 EØ 8F80：A9 ØB 4C 7Ø 8A $2 \emptyset 47$ 8D B8 8F88：A5 1E C9 ØØ FØ ØE C9 1Ø 9E 8F9Ø：DØ Ø5 A9 Ø7 4C 7Ø 8A A9 E1 8F98：10 4C 70 8A A9 AD 20 E3 B1 8FAØ：8B $20 \quad$ Ø3 $8 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{C}$ 6E 8 F A2 94 8FA8：ØØ DD 54 8B FØ ØA E8 EØ E4 8FBØ：1F 90 F6 A9 07 4C 70 8A D1 8FB8：EØ $12 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \quad$ Ø5 A9 ØE 4C $7 \emptyset \mathrm{Cl}$ 8FCØ：8A 8A E9 12 日A AA BD D2 6F 8FC8：8F 48 BD D1 $8 \mathrm{~F} \quad 48$ 4C 7441 8FD ： 91 EA 8 F EA 8 F ED 8 F ED 55 8FD8：8F EA 8F 1B 90 B7 903 B DD
 8FE8：9Ø 209120 A6 8E 2Ø 5A 96 8FFØ： 91 A5 28 C9 Ø2 DØ ØC BD ØD 8FF8：12 9Ø 2ø E3 8B BD 139091 9øøロ：4C E3 8B BD $129018 \quad 69$ F9 9øø8：Ø3 2б E3 8B BD 13 9ø 4 C 8F 9ø10：E3 8B 86 ø8 4D ø8 68 ø8 BA 9018：76 08 5A $08 \quad 20 \quad 47$ 8D A9 25 9020：AD 20 E3 8B 20 Ø3 8C A9 25 9028：85 20 E3 8B A5 28 2ø E3 3B 9Ø30：8B $2 \emptyset$ 5D 91 A9 ØØ 20 E3 55 9ø38：8B 4C D5 8E A9 Øø $85 \quad 2957$ 9040：85 FC 20 FF 91 2Ø 5A 91 BA 9048：A6 28 BD $5490 \quad 20$ E3 8 8B 1 C 9ø50：BD 55 9ø 4C E3 8B 69 ØA A6 9058：6C ØA A9 Øø $85 \quad 2985$ FC 4ø 9Ø6Ø： 20 FF 91 2Ø 5A 91 A5 2852 9ø68：С9 है2 DØ उA A9 2A 20 E3 C3 $9070: 8 \mathrm{~B}$ A9 99 4C E3 8B A9 2D 75 9078：20 E3 8B A9 99 4C E3 8B 7B 9080：A9 $\quad 02 \quad 85 \quad 28 \quad 20$ A9 8 EE A9 98 9ø88：A5 20 E3 8B A5 $28 \quad 20$ E3 AB $9090: 8 \mathrm{~B}$ A9 8D 20 E3 8B A9 ØØ 36 9098：20 E3 8B A9 $7 \mathrm{FE} \quad 18 \quad 65 \quad 29 \quad 17$ 9ØAØ：20 E3 8B 2の 5D 91 A9 Ø1 C3 9ØA8：20 E3 8B A9 85 20 E3 8B DE 9Ø В ：A9 $\begin{array}{lllllllll} & \text { 日8 } & 18 & 65 & 29 & 4 \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{E} 3 & 8 \mathrm{~B} & \mathrm{CF}\end{array}$
 $9 \emptyset \mathrm{C} 0: 5 \mathrm{~A} 91$ A5 29 DØ ØA A9 E6 A3 9ØC8：2Ø E3 8B A9 ØA 4C E3 8B D3 90D0：A9 E9 20 E3 8B A9 ØA 4C E6
 9ØEの：8C $2 \emptyset \quad 68 \quad 91 \quad 20$ A9 8 E 2Ø 20 5B 90E8： $18 \quad 91$ A5 $32 \quad 85 \quad 41 \quad 20 \quad 8 \mathrm{~F} \quad 53$ $90 \mathrm{FO}: 8 \mathrm{C}$ A9 $9485 \mathrm{FC} \quad 20 \mathrm{FF} 9195$ 90F8：4C 4491 A9 Ø2 $85 \quad 28 \quad 20$ B4 9100：80 8C $20 \quad 68 \quad 91 \quad 20$ A9 8 E FF 91ø8：20 18 91 20 8F 8C A9 $98 \quad 7 \mathrm{~F}$ 9110：85 FC 20 FF 91 4C 449111 9118：A5 33 85 9120：60 A9 Ø2 $85 \quad 28$ A9 ØC 85 FB 9128：FC $20 \quad 80 \quad 8 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 68 \quad 91 \quad 2090$ 9130：A9 8E 20 4D $91 \quad 2068191 \quad 14$ $9138: 20$ A9 $8 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 18 \quad 91 \quad 20$ 8F $8 \emptyset$ $9140: 8 \mathrm{C} \quad 2 \emptyset \mathrm{FF} 91$ A5 $41 \quad 85 \quad 32 \quad 3 \mathrm{~A}$ 9148：A5 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}72 & 85 & 33 & 60 & 20 & 5 A & 91 & 88\end{array}$ 9150：A9 FD 20 E3 8B A9 0B 4C 6F 9158：E3 8B A9 20 2C A9 A9 2C ØF 9160：A9 A5 2C A9 8D 4C E3 8B D2 9168：A9 2C 20 A4 8 C B6 14 A9 $\begin{array}{llllll} & \text { B2 }\end{array}$ 9170：12 4C 70 8A A9 28 2C A9 56 9178：29 2の A4 8С Bの 05 A9 $13 \quad 95$

9180：4C 70 8A 4C 4D 8C A9 Ø0 EB 9188：85 FC $85 \quad 29 \quad 20$ FF 91 A5 BA 9190：33 Fの 5D C9 AC 90 99 C9 55 9198：B1 BØ 05 A9 Ø7 4C $7 \emptyset$ 8A D 0 91 Aの：C9 AA 90 4C C9 B4 BØ 48 F4 91A8：E9．A9 FØ Ø7 A2 Øø 86 3F 1B $91 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset: 38 \mathrm{E} 9 \quad \emptyset 6 \quad 85 \mathrm{FE}$ A4 $32 \mathrm{~B} 9 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ 91B8：Øø Ø2 C9 B1 9Ø ØE C9 B4 B5 91 Cø：Bø ØA 38 E9 BØ 65 FE 85 Ø3 91C8：FE 20 4D 8 C A9 $\quad$ Ø1 $85 \quad 29$ 6B 91DØ：A9 ØØ 85 FC 2 4 4D 8C 2Ø B8 91D8：FF 91 A5 FE ØA AA $2 \emptyset 5 \mathrm{~A} 9 \mathrm{~A}$ 91 E ： 91 BD F1 9120 E3 8B BD F8 91E8：F2 9120 E3 8B 4C 8F 91 6A 91F0：60 EC Ø8 22 ØA 18 ØA 2 E 95 91F8：ØA 42 ØA 38 ØA 4C ØA A5 B1 92øø：33 C9 22 Dø 22 20 $59 \begin{array}{llllll} & 92 & 59\end{array}$ 9208：20 5D 91 A5 1D 20 E3 8B DD 9210：A9 A2 2ø E3 8B A5 13 20 2E 9218：E3 8B A9 AD 20 E3 8B A5 9E 9220：14 20 E3 8B 4C BD 92 C9 D4 9228：80 90 Ø6 20 A7 8F 4C 77 FF 9230：91 $2 \emptyset$ C3 8C Bø Ø5 A9 ØB 5F 9238：4C 70 8A 2047 8D A5 1E CC 9240：C9 20 FØ Ø5 A9 10 4C 7057 9248：8A A9 AD 20 E3 8B $2 \emptyset$ Ø3 65 9250：8C E6 13 D $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{g}}$ Ø2 E 614 Dø 89 9258：B7 20 4D 8C C9 22 FØ 04 9Ø 9260：A9 228534 A2 Øø A5 33 6A 9268：Fの ØD C9 22 FO Ø9 9D D1 5D 9270：97 20 4D 8C E8 DØ EF 86 CC 9278：1D 20 4D 8C A5 $66 \quad 85 \quad 2219$ 9280：A5 $0785 \quad 23$ Aø Øø B1 22 A7 9288：C9 30 D0 21 C8 B1 22 C5 E1 9290：1D Dø 18 C8 B1 $22 \quad 85 \quad 13$ 3C 9298：C8 B1 $22.85 \quad 14 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{FF}$ C8 17 92AD：C4 1D FØ 18 B1 13 D9 D1 6E 92A8：97 FO F4 A9 30 29 ØF 18 6B
 92B8：E6 23 DØ C8 $6 \emptyset 20$ 5A 91 8A 92CØ：A6 FC A5 29 D Ø ØC BD DE D 92C8：92 20 E3 8B BD DF 92 4C 53 92D ：E3 8B BD EØ 9220 E3 8B F8 92D8：BD E1 92 4C E3 8B A8 0813 92EØ：CØ Ø8 Ø6 ØC ØB ØC 1Ø ØC 9E 92E8：16 ØС 2B ØС 31 ØС ØВ Ø8 1A 92Fの：ØA ØØ 9E 32303631 Øø CE 92F8：ØØ ØØ A9 FF 8D ØE D4 8D 2F 930ø： 0 F D4 A9 8 0 8D 12 D4 A9 29 93ø8：Øø 85 Ø2 А9 Øø 85 Ø3 АØ 28 9310：øø 9891 Ø2 E6 Ø2 DØ Ø2 92 9318：E6 Ø3 A5 Ø3 C9 7E DØ 9446 9320：A5 Ø2 C9 øø 9Ø E9 2Ø E2 23 9328：ØB 4C FF FF A9 ØØ 38 F5 9B 9330：Ø2 95 Ø2 A9 øø F5 Ø3 95 øС 9338：Ø3 60 A2 Øø 2C A2 Ø2 B5 F2 9340： 03 10 ø3 2ø 3 F Ø8 60 A2 CC 9348：Ø〇 2C A2 Ø2 A1 Ø2 95 Ø2 31 9350：А9 øø 95 Ø3 6Ø A2 ØØ 2C E8 9358：A2 Ø2 A9 Øø 95 ø3 A5 D3 5E 9360：95 Ø2 6Ø A2 øø 2C A2 Ø2 Ø1 9368：AD 1B D4 $95 \quad$ Ø2 AD $1 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~F} 2$ 9370：95 Ø3 6Ø A2 ØØ 2C A2 Ø2 51 9378：B5 Ø3 DØ Ø5 B5 Ø2 DØ Ø1 FD 9380：60 B5 Ø3 3 日 09 A9 øø 95 2D 9388：03 A9 Ø1 95 Ø2 60 A9 FF F9 9390：95 Ø2 95 Ø3 $60 \quad 86$ 9398：Ø7 8D B2 Ø8 Aø ØØ CØ øØ Ø4 93AØ： $\mathrm{F} \mathrm{\emptyset}$ Ø8 B1 Ø6 99 ØØ 7 E C8 6B 93A8：DØ F4 84 93BØ：Ø7 8D CA Ø8 AØ Øø Cø Øø 1F 93B8： F 0 Ø8 $\mathrm{B} 1 \quad$ Ø6 99 Øø 7 F C8 85 93CØ：DØ F4 84
 93DØ：Øø 7E 91 Ø6 C8 DØ F4 98 36 93D8：6Ø A2 Øø A4 Ø8 E4 Ø9 FØ F9 93EØ：ØA BD øø 7F 99 øб 7E E8 27 93E8：C8 D 0 F2 84 Ø8 60 A9 ØØ 64 93F0：85 ø3 85 Ø5 A5 Ø8 85 02 F6 93F8：A5 $09 \quad 85$ 04 A2 FF E8 E4 F1 940Ø：Ø8 $\mathrm{F} \emptyset 13 \mathrm{E} 4$ Ø9 F Ø ØF BD Ø2 9408：Øб 7E DD ஏø 7F FØ EF 85 B1 9410： 02 BD Øø $7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 85 \quad \emptyset 4 \quad 60$ A2 41 9418：ØØ 2C A2 Ø2 A9 Øø 95 Ø3 3C 9420：A5 ø8 F －Ø3 AD Øø 7E 95 6C

9428：Ø2 6Ø A5 Ø4 $18 \quad 65$ Ø2 85 3F 9430：ø2 A5 Ø5 65 Ø3 85 Ø3 6 6月 4 F 9438：A5 Ø2 38 E5 $\emptyset 485$ Ø2 A5 F9 9440：Ø3 E5 Ø5 85 Ø3 60 A9 Øø 4A 9448：85 ØA 85 ØB A2 ØF Ø6 ØA 7F 945ø：26 ØB Ø6 Ø2 26 Ø3 9ø øD 9B 9458：A5 ØА $18 \quad 65$ Ø4 85 ØA A5 2 Ø 9460：øB 65 Ø5 85 ØB CA 10 E6 EB 9468：A5 ØA 85 Ø2 A5 ØB 85 Ø3 1F 947Ø：6Ø A2 ØØ 86 ØA 86 ØB AØ FB
 9480：Ø8 A2 Ø2 A5 Ø5 10 Ø4 88 E9 9488：20－3F Ø8 A2 ØF Ø6 Ø2 26 77 9490：ø3 26 ØA 26 ØB A5 ØB C5 33 9498：Ø5 DØ Ø4 A5 ØA C5 Ø4 9Ø 53 94AD：12 A5 ØA E5 Ø4 85 ØA A5 CB 94A8：ØB E5 Ø5 85 ดB E6 Ø2 Dø 92 94 B ：Ø2 E6 Ø3 CA 10 D7 CØ Øø Ø3 94B8：Fの Ø5 A2 øø 2の 3F Ø8 6Ø 5E 94Cも：A5 Ø2 25 Ø4 85 Ø2 A5 Ø3 A4 94C8：25 Ø5 85 Ø3 6Ø A5 Ø2 Ø5 49 94DØ：$\varnothing 4 \quad 85$ Ø2 A5 Ø3 Ø5 Ø5 85 B3 94D8：Ø3 6Ø A5 Ø3 3Ø 11 A5 Ø5 96 94EØ： 3 Ø ØB A5 Ø3 C5 Ø5 DØ Ø4 B1 94E8：A5 Ø2 C5 Ø4 $6 \emptyset \quad 38 \quad 60$ A5 A8 $94 \mathrm{~F} 0: \emptyset 5$ 36 EF A9 $0118 \quad 60$ A9 14 94F8：FF $85 \quad 02 \quad 85$ 03 60 А9 øø Ø9 95øø：85 Ø2 85 Ø3 $60 \quad 20$ Ø1 Ø9 $D D$ 9508：20 ED 99 FØ EA DØ EF 2089 9510：ø1 Ø9 2б ED Ø9 FØ E7 9ø 4D 9518：E5 BØ DC 20 Ø1 Ø9 20 ED 5A 952Ø：Ø9 BØ DB 9Ø D2 20 Ø1 Ø9 A2 9528：20 ED $09 \mathrm{~F} \varnothing \mathrm{D} 1 \mathrm{D}$ D C8 $2 \varnothing 92$


 9548：17 4C 3D 09 A5 17 30 17337 9550：4C 4F ØA 4C 45 ØA A2 ØØ 13 9558：2C A2 Ø2 A5 Ø8 85 OF EØ 32 9560：Ø2 D 0 Ø 4 A5 0985 日F AØ B8 9568：ø0 98 95 ஏ2 95 Ø3 85 ØС 5 C 9570：85 ØE C4 ØF $\mathrm{E} \oslash$ 3E B9 Øø 5F 9578：7E C9 2D DØ Ø4 E6 ØE DØ BØ 9580：30 C9 30 9б 2F C9 3A Bø ØB 9588：2B E9 2F 85 ØD B5 Ø3 85 CC 9590：øC B5 Ø2 ØA 26 ØC ดA 26 AB 9598：ØС 75 Ø2 95 Ø2 A5 ØС 75 F4 95Aも：Ø3 95 Ø3 $\begin{array}{llllllll}16 & \text { Ø2 } & 36 & \text { Ø3 } & \text { B5 } & 19\end{array}$ 95A8：Ø2 65 ØD 95 Ø2 9 Ø 02 F6 76 95BØ：Ø3 C8 DØ BE A5 ØE FØ Ø3 DF 95B8： 2 Ø 3 F Ø8 6 Ø Ø1 Øø ØА ØØ E6 95CØ：64 Øø E8 Ø3 10 27 20 E6 AF 95C8：ØA A6 Ø8 A9 20 9D ØØ 7E 34 95D0：E6 Ø8 60 A9 7E 2C A9 7F 8F 95D8：8D 47 ØB 38 E9 76 8D 5016 95EØ：ØB AØ Øø 84 ØC A9 2 Ø 8D D6 95E8：Øの 7E A5 Ø3 1の ØA A9 2D Cl 95Fの：8D øø 7E A2 øø 20 3F ø8 E3 95F8：C8 A2 ø8 A9 Øø 85 ØD A5 A2 960ø：Ø3 DD DØ ØA DØ Ø5 A5 Ø2 C8 96ø8：DD CF ØA 9Ø 13 A5 Ø2 38 CD 961ø：FD CF ØA 85 Ø2 A5 Ø3 FD 74 9618：DØ ØA 85 Ø3 E6 ØD DØ DF FD 962の：EØ ØØ FØ ØA A5 ØD C9 ØØ 71 9628：DØ Ø4 A5 ØC FØ ØA A5 ØD 3C 9630：09 30 99 øø 7E C8 E6 ØC 12 9638：CA CA 1Ø BF 84 ØØ $6 \emptyset 46$ A6 9640：3C $32 \quad 28$ 1E 14 ØA A2 Ø6 13 9648：A5 D3 DD 52 ØB $90 \quad 06$ CA $8 F$ 9650：10 F6 4C B3 日B BD 52 ØB 97 9658：85 Ø2 A5 ø2 38 E5 D3 AA 49 9660：EØ øØ $\mathrm{F} \emptyset$ Ø8 A9 20 2Ø D2 7D 9668：FF CA 1 $\emptyset$ F4 $6 \emptyset$ A5 02 4C 83 9670：5F 96 A9 Øø 85 Ø8 20 E4 99 9678： FF Fの 65 8D øø 7E E6 Ø8 2B 9680：60 A5 B8 FØ ØA A9 3F $2 \emptyset$ Ø3 9688：D2 FF A9 $20 \quad 20$ D2 FF A2 45 9690：øØ 20 CF FF C9 ØD Fの Ø6 2A 9698：9D Øø 7E E8 D0 F3 86 Ø8 5E 96AØ：A9 ØD 4C D2 FF 6C Ø2 ØØ 52 96A8：A4 12 A2 øØ B1 10 FØ Ø7 B7 $96 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset: 9 \mathrm{D}$ Øø 7E C8 E8 DØ F 586 Ø6 96B8： 08 C8 B1 10 D 0 ØE C8 B1 55 $96 \mathrm{C} 0: 1048 \mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{Bl} 10851168$ 5D 96C8：85 10 АØ ØØ $84 \quad 12 \quad 60$ A9 A7
 96D8：DD ØB A2 øø E4 ø8 F Ø 99 3E 96EØ：BD ØØ 7E 20 D2 FF E8 DØ F7 96E8：F3 60 A5 Ø2 85 14 A5 03 C7 96 F ： 8515 6Ø A5 Ø2 4C A8 Ø8 27 96F8：A5 Ø2 4C Cø ø8 2Ø 1C ØC 14
 9708：08 86 9710：14 AA 9ø Ø1 C8 A5 Ø2 $6 \emptyset 57$ 9718：20 37 ØС 4C A8 Ø8 20 3748 9720：øC 4C Cø Ø8 C6 14 8A 18 B4 9728：65 14 AA 9ø Ø1 C8 A5 Ø2 E5


## Program 2： 64 Doodler Demo

100 POKE5 328ø，Ø：POKE5 3281，2：PR INT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 DOWN\}\{WHT\}"TAB （15）＂64 DOODLER＂：rem 3 110 PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN \} $\{$ BLK $\}$＂TAB（8） ＂PLUG JOYSTICK INTO PORT 2 ：rem 18
120 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}"TAB(9)"USE IT TO DRAW PICTURES＂：rem 228 $13 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN \}"TAB (10) "TRIGG ER CLEARS SCREEN＂：PRINT＂
\｛4 DOWN \} \{WHT\}"TAB (14)"PRES S ANY KEY＂
：rem 84
140 GETAS：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN140
：rem 77
150 PRINT＂$\{C L R\}^{\prime \prime}: F O R I=\emptyset T O 7:$ REA DP（ I ）：NEXT：DATA1， $2,4,8,16$ ， 32，64，128 ：rem 140
160 ．FORI $=\emptyset \operatorname{TOl} \emptyset: \operatorname{READDX}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{DY}(\mathrm{I})$ ：NEXT ：rem 160
$17 \emptyset$ DATA $, \varnothing, \varnothing,-1, \varnothing, 1, \varnothing, \varnothing,-1, \varnothing$ ， $-1,-1,-1,1, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1, \varnothing, 1,-1,1$ ， $1:$ ：rem 136
180 POKE5 3272 ，PEEK（ 53272 ）OR8：？ OKE53265，PEEK（53265）OR32 ：rem 1øø
190 GOSUB3øø：FORI $=1024$ TO2023： P OKEI，2：NEXT ：rem 14
 ：rem 31
210 GOSUB280：J＝PEEK（56320）：K＝J AND16：I FK＝øTHENGOSUB3øØ ：rem 237
$22 \emptyset \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}$ AND15： $\mathrm{J}=15-\mathrm{J}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{DX}(\mathrm{J}):$ $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{DY}(\mathrm{J})$
：rem 81
230 IFX $>319 \mathrm{THENX}=\varnothing$ ：rem 75
240 IFX＜ØTHENX＝319 ：rem 74
25Ø IFY＞199THENY＝$\quad$ ：rem 85
260 IFY＜ØTHENY＝199 ：rem 84
270 GOTO210
：rem 84
rem 101
$280 \mathrm{RO}=\mathrm{Y} / 8: \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{X} / 8: \mathrm{LI}=\mathrm{YAND} 7: \mathrm{B}$ $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{XAND} 7: \mathrm{BI}=7-\mathrm{BI}: \mathrm{Bl}=\mathrm{RO} * 320$ ： $\mathrm{B} 2=\mathrm{CH}$ \％＊ 8 ：rem 115
$290 \quad \mathrm{BY}=8192+\mathrm{B} 1+\mathrm{B} 2+\mathrm{LI}: \mathrm{POKEBY}, \mathrm{PE}$ EK（BY）ORP（BI）：RETURN

3øø FORI＝8192TO16383：POKEI，Ø：N EXT：RETURN
：rem 29

All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work with the Commodore 128 in 64 mode．

## Space Arena

See instructions in article on page 48 before typing in．
Cøøロ：A9 3785 FC A9 D7 85 FE 5B Cøø8：A Ø Ø 84 FB 84 FD 78 A5 DC Cø10：ø1 29 FB 85 Ø1 B1 FD 91 9ø Cø18：FB 88 DØ F9 C6 FE C6 FC 30 Cø20：A5 FC C9 2F DØ EF AØ 2 F 96 Cø28：B9 59 CF 99 Øø $34 \quad 88$ 1ø 62 Cø3Ø：F7 A5 Ø1 Ø9 ø4 85 ø1 5858 Cø38：A9 1． 8 8D 18 DØ AØ Øø 8456

C040：FB 84 FD A9 20 85 FC A9 F5 CØ48：CC 85 FE B1 FD Fの 1D 91 ØC C050：FB E6 FB D 02 E6 FC E6 A2 Cø58：FD DØ Ø2 E6 FE A5 FE C9 1.2 Cø60：CF DØ E8 A5 FD C9 59 D 10 CØ68：E2 4C 8A CØ E6 FD DØ Ø2 9E C070：E6 FE B1 FD A8 A9 Øø 88 AF C078：91 FB DØ FB Bl FD 1865 B6 Cø80：FB $85 \mathrm{FB} 90 \quad$ 日2 2 E 6 FC 4 C DB Cø88：57 СØ Aø 18 A9 ØØ 99 Øø FB C090：D4 88 10 FA Aø 18 B9 36 5F Cø98：C7 99 Øø D4 $88 \quad 10$ F7 AØ C6 СØAØ：ØØ B9 ØØ C8 99 ØØ Ø4 B9 AB СØА8：ØØ С9 99 ØØ Ø5 B9 ØØ СА А9 СØВØ：99 Øø Ø6 B9 Øø CB 99 ØØ BD CØB8：Ø7 A9 ØF 99 Øø D8 99 Øø 3 A CøCØ：D9 99 Øø DA 99 ØØ DB 88 5ø CøC8：DØ D7 20 FD C6 AØ 26 B9 4B CØDØ： 89 CF 9928 D8 88 D 28 F7 43 CØD8：A9 00 8D 20 DØ 8D 21 DØ B2
 CØE8：AD 35 C7 $99 \quad 30$ 8D ØE $\quad 97 \mathrm{~F} 2$ CØFD： 20 E4 FF C9 $85 \mathrm{FO} 36 \mathrm{C} 9 \mathrm{7E}$ CøF8： 86 F 1．B C9 87 D Fl EE 4C C1ø0：34 C7 AD 34 C7 C9 96 DØ CA C1ø8：Ø5 A9 Ø1 8D 34 C7 09 3Ø 74 C11Ø：8D 5E Ø7 4C FØ CØ EE 3535 C118：C7 AD 35 C7 C9 $\quad 04$ DØ 0513 C120：A9 Ø1 8D 35 C7 Ø9 30 8D ØE C128：ØE 07 4C Fの CØ AØ Ø3 A9 45 C130：øø 99 30 C7 88 10 FA 2037 C138：FD C6 A9 øø 8D Ø8 DC 8D 75 C140：09 DC 8D ØA DC A9 AØ 8526 C148：FD A9 Ø4 85 FE A2 13 AØ 57 C150：26 B1 FD 30 Ø4 A9 20 91 AE C158：FD 88 D 0 F5 A5 FD $18 \quad 6935$ C160：28 85 FD 90 Ø2 E6 FE CA 96 C168：DØ E5 AØ Ø2 B9 Øø Øø 9969 C170：Øø Ø8 C8 DØ F7 A9 Ø0 8D 10 C178：ØE DC A2 40 BD A6 C7 9540 C180：10 CA 10 F8 A9 84 8D F8 C3 C188： 07 A9 8C 8D F9 Ø7 A9 ØØ A3
 C198：Øø D4 DØ FA A9 ØF 8D 18 D7 C1AØ：D4 A9 8Ø 8D 14 D4 A9 81．AA C1A8：8D 12 D4 Aø 07 A9 ØC 99 AC C1BØ： 27 D 08 10 FA A9 日E 8D 36 C1B8： 27 DØ 8D 2D Dø A9 Ø5 8D 4D C1C0：28 Dø 8D 2E D $\begin{gathered}\text { D } \\ \text { A9 } \\ \text { 3C } \\ \text { 8D } \\ 54\end{gathered}$ C1C8：1C DØ A9 ØB 8D 25 DØ A9 Cø C1DØ：ØF 8D 26 DØ AD 35 C7 ØA EC C1D8：ØA ØA 日A 85 Ø2 A9 $60 \quad 38$ 2D ClEØ：E5 Ø2 8D 07 DC 8D Ø6 DC FF C1E8：A9 69 8D ØF DC A9 3F 8D BF C1F6： 15 D 0 A9 Ø1 2C ØF DC DØ AØ C1F8：FB A9 Ø9 8D ØF DC AD 1E 44 C2Øぁ：D6 85 Ø2 29 C3 DØ Ø3 4C D5 C2ø8：DA C2 10 51 A5 Ø2 29 Ø1 4B C210：FØ 35 A2 ØØ Aの ØE $2058 \quad 85$ C218：C4 DØ 2C A9 Ø1 20 EC C6 7D C220：A2 Ø1 B5 3 E 30 Ø4 $4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 44$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}C 228: 2 C & C 2 & 38 & 6 A & 18 & 75 & 30 & 1 \varnothing & 29\end{array}$ C230：Ø8 С9 СØ Bø ØА А9 СØ DØ 98 C238：Ø6 C9 41 9Ø Ø2 A9 4Ø 95 31 C240：30 CA FO DE 4C 4E C2 A2 60 C248：日E 20 D5 C4 DØ ØF AD 1517 C250：D 29 7F 8D 15 DØ AØ ØØ 7E C258：84 1F $20 \quad 26$ C5 A5 日2 29 4の C260：40 FØ 53 A5 Ø2 29 日2 FØ Bø C268：35 A2 Ø2 AØ ØC $20 \quad 58$ C4 D1 C270：DØ 2C A9 Ø1 20 EC C6 A2 93 C278：Ø1 B5 3C $3 \varnothing \emptyset 4$ 4A 4C 83 DB C280：C2 38 6A $18 \quad 75 \quad 32 \quad 10$ ø8 E C288：С9 СØ BØ ØA A9 CØ DØ Ø6 D1 C290：C9 41 9ø Ø2 A9 $40 \quad 95 \quad 32 \quad 29$ C298：CA FØ DE 4C A5 C2 A2 ØC E9 C 2 A ： 2 D $\mathrm{D} 5 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 11 \mathrm{AD} 15 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 8 \mathrm{~B}$ C2A8：29 BF 8D 15 DØ A9 Øø 85．68
 C2B8：29 Ø2 Fも 日C A2 Ø2 20 D5 65 C2CØ：C4 Dø 65 Aø Ø1 4C 5C C5 3F C2C8：A5 Ø2 29 Ø1 Fの ØC A2 Øø D3 C2Dの：2の D5 C4 Dø Ø5 Aの ØØ 4C 78
 C2EØ：7A A9 $07 \quad 85$ 4Ø A2 Ø1 BD 93

C2E8：Ø日 DC 2904 DØ 05 D6 4194 C2F0：4C FC C2 BD øø DC 29 08 DD C2F8：Dø 日D F6 41 B5 4129 日F 31 C300：95 41 日9 80 9D F8 07 BD 68 C3ø8：øø DC 29 Ø1 Dø 28 B4 41 CD C310：8A ØA AA B5 $3 \varnothing 18797358$ C318：C7 C9 41． 90 Ø4 C9 Cø 9ø $8 \varnothing$ C320：ø2 95 30 B5 3118796 F BB C328：C7 C9 4190 Ø4 C9 Cø 9ø 9ø C330：02 95 31 8A 4A AA CA Fø 7ø C338：AE AD Ø0 DC 29 01 85 02 AA C340：AD ©1 DC 29 ø1 F0 64 A4 85 C348：ø2 D $\varnothing$ ØB 18 69 10 E5 6241 C350：8D ØF D4 4C 5B C3 A9 øø FE C358：8D 0F D4 A5 43 Dø 4E AD 67 C360：15 Dø 29 BF 8D 15 D D AD D7 C368：Øø DC 29 1Ø DØ 41 A0 Øø 1A C370：20 41 C5 A9 808543 A5 F1 C378：10 18692085 LC A5 11136 C380：69 ø1 85 1D A5 $2018 \quad 69$ C6 c388：40 85 2C A5 21 69 61 85 A7 C390：2D A4 41 B9 73 C7 ØA 0A 74 C398：0A ØA 85 3C B9 6F C7 ØA 41 C3AD：0A ØA ØA 85 3D AD 15 D 0 E4 C3A8： 0940 8D 15 DØ C6 43 A5 95 C3BØ： $44 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 4 \mathrm{E}$ AD $15 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 297 \mathrm{FF} \mathrm{\varnothing}$ C3BB：8D 15 DØ AD ø1 DC 29101 F СЗСø：DØ 41 Aø 072041 C5 A9 Cø C3C8：80 8544 A5 $1218 \quad 18950$ E8 C3D0：85 1E A5 1369 Ø1 85 lF 02 C3D8：A5 $2218 \quad 694085 \quad 2 \mathrm{E}$ A5 6 F C3E0：23 69 01 85 2F A4 42 B9 17 C3E8：73 C7 0A 0A ØA ØA 85 3E BE C3F0：B9 6F C7 ØA ØA ØA ØA 85 DC C3F8：3F AD 15 D $\emptyset$ Ø9 80 8D 15 B5 C400：Dø C6 44 AE ØA DC AD 09 3F C408：DC F6 09 E8 A9 60 F8 38 E4 C410：ED 99 DC D8 85 Ø2 4A 4A ØF C418：4A 4A 69 3ø 8D 3C 94 A5 88 C420：02 29 0F 09 30 8D 3D 04 9D C428：86 Ø2 AD 34 C7 38 E5 Ø2 5B C430：09 30 8D 3A 04 AD ØA DC 67 C438：CD 34 C7 F0 63 4C F2 C1 AE C440：A9 ø0 8D 15 Dø A0 02 B9 68 C448：øø ø8 99 øø øø C8 Dø F7 C3 C450：A9 Ø1 8D 日E DC 4C 8A Cø 6F C458：B5 16 38 F9 10 øø 85 FD Fø C460：B5 11 F9 11 Ø0 85 FE 90 FD C468：0F A5 FD F9 4F C7 A5 FE 26 C470：F9 50 C7 B0 5D 4C 93 C4 17 C478：B9 10 øø 38 F5 1085 FD 5F C480：B9 11 Øø F5 1185 FE A5 CC C488：FD FD 4F C7 A5 FE FD 50 6C C490：C7 BØ 3 F B5 $20 \quad 38$ F9 2063 C498：00 85 FD B5 2138 F9 21 9D C4A0：00 85 FE 90 0F A5 FD F9 79 C4A8：5F C7 A5 FE F9 $60 \mathrm{C7}$ Bø ØA C4B0：21 4 C CF C4 B9 20 øø 38 AA C4B8：F5 2085 FD B9 21 Øø F5 1E C4C0：21 85 FE A5 FD FD 5 F C7 E4 C4C8：A5 FE FD 60 C 7 Bø 03 A9 5B C4DØ：øø 60 A9 Ø1 60 A5 Ø2 ØA 5F
 C4E0：ø5 2Ø 58 C4 Fø 99888891 C4E8：Cø 02 Dø F1 A9 Ø1 60 A9 48 C4F0：ø1 $85 \quad 45$ C8 E8 B5 303040 C4F8：07 4A 4A 4A 4A 4C 06 C5 DB C500：4A 4A 4A 4A 09 FO $18 \quad 79$ E6 C5ø8：30 øø 10 Ø8 C9 Cø Bø ØA EA C510：A9 C0 Dø Ø6 C9 41 98 Ø2 91 C518：A9 4099 30 øб CA 88 C6 C1 C520：45 F0 D2 A9 øø 60 A9 ø0 54 C528：99 ø6 D4 9947 øø 99 ø4 A7 C530：D4 A9 ØA 99 Ø1 D4 A9 35 4F C538：99 05 D4 A9 21 99 04 D4 53 C540：60 A9 øø 99 Ø6 D4 99 Ø4 BA C548：D4 A9 28 99 47 ø0 99 ø1 B5 C550：D4 A9 099905 D4 A9 11 4B C558：99 94 D4 60 A9 9899 F8 0 E C560：07 B9 83 C7 8D 03 C6 E8 B9 C568：A9 018548 A9 2020 EC 39 C570：C6 AØ 07 A9 øб 88 99 ØЕ 66 C578：D4 DØ FA A9 ØA 8D 13 D4 1E C580：A9 Ø8 8D ØF D4 A9 81 8D 63 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C 58: 12 & \text { D4 A9 } & \text { 1E } & 85 & 46 & 20 & \emptyset 9 & \text { F7 }\end{array}$

C590：C6 A9 01 2C 日F DC Dø FB 56 C598：A9 Ø9 8D ØF DC C6 46 Dø 3D C5A＠：ED A9 8 8 8D 12 D4 A9 8C 3A C5A8：8D 13 D4 A9 11．8D ØF D4 A6 C5Bø：A9 Aø 8D 16 D4 A9 84 8D 30 C5B8：17 D4 A9 1F 8D 18 D4 A9 4C C5C0：81 8D 12 D4 A9 3C 8D 156 E
 C5Dø：2ø FØ C5 A9 ø1 2C ØF DC AF C5D8：Dø FB A9 ø9 8D ØF DC C6 BA C5Eの：46 Dø EA A9 øø 8D 17 D4 F4 C5E8：A9 $\mathrm{øF}_{\mathrm{F}} 8 \mathrm{D} 18 \mathrm{D} 44 \mathrm{C}$ 7A C1 CE C5F0：C6 48 Dø 14 A9 088548 ØE C5F8：Aø ØA AD 85 C7 49 Ø1 8D 58 C6øø：85 C7 99 2E $6488 \quad 10$ FA 55 C6ø8：60 A2 ØE B5 $3 \varnothing 101 D$ C9 51 C610：FE B $\emptyset$ 3E 75 10 95 10 B5 15 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C 618: 11 & \text { E9 } & \text { Øø } & 95 & 11 & \text { C9 } & 65 & 9 \emptyset & 4 \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{C} 62 ø & 28 & \mathrm{D} & 2 \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{B5} & 10 & \mathrm{C} 9 & 4 \varnothing & \mathrm{~B} \\ \mathrm{EF}\end{array}$ C628：28 4C 49 C6 C9 03 9ø 21 0F C630：18 75109510 B5 116965 C638：øø 9511 DD 87 C7 $9011 \mathrm{B8}$ C640：Dの 07 B5 10 DD 86 C7 $9 \varnothing$ D8 C648：ø8 B5 $3 \varnothing 49 \mathrm{FF}$ A8 C8 94 AA C650：3ø B5 1085 ø2 Aø 08 B5 16 C658：11 C9 $3 \varnothing$ 9ø ø2 E9 $3 \varnothing \quad 26 \quad 2 \mathrm{E}$
 C668：E9 30 E6 62 88 Dø F2 A5 07 C67ø：ø2 9D øø DØ B5 31 1ø 1D 23
 C680：B5 21 E9 ø0 9521 C9 1144 C688：9ø 28 Dø 2 E B5 20 C9 8ø A7 C690：BØ 28 4C B2 C6 C9 ø3 9ø 29 C698：21 $18 \quad 75 \quad 20 \quad 95 \quad 20$ B5 $21 \quad 27$ C6AØ： 69 øø 9521 DD 97 C7 9015 C6A8：11 Dø 67 B5 20 DD 96 C7 9C C6B®：90 ø8 B5 31 49 FF A8 C8 B6 C6B8：94 31 B5 21.85 Ø2 $85 \quad 2 \varnothing 65$ C6Cø：AØ Ø6 46 Ø2 6 A 88 Dø FA 1 B C6C8：9D ø1 D 1 CA CA 30 Ø3 4 C 95 C6D』：ØB C6 A5 FD 8D 10 Dø A4 1D C6D8：47 F6 ø6 $88 \quad 8447$ 8C øl EA C6E0：D4 A4 4E Fø 6688844 E 84 C6E8：8C ø8 D4 60 F8 18 7D 30 B2 C6F0：C7 9D 30 C7 BD 31 C7 69 F7 C6F8：øб 9D 31 C7 D8 Aø ø1 AD 89 C7ø0：32 C7 85 FD AD 33 C7 85 7A C7ø8：FE A2 छ4 A9 øø ø6 FD 2615 C710：FE 2A CA D 0 F8 09 30 99 F5 C718：28 ø4 C8 cø Ø5 DØ øС Aø Ø6 C720：23 AD 30 C7 85 FD AD 31 DF C728：C7 85 FE Cø 27 D DA 60 7B
 C738：øø øø 11 ØF øø Ø4 Ø3 Øø $\mathrm{F} \mathrm{\emptyset}$ C74Ø：øø 1.5 ØF Øø Ø4 ØС øø øø 47 C748：15 ØF øø øø øø øø øF $3 \varnothing 74$ C750：ø3 30 Ø3 $8 \varnothing \quad 9480 \quad 948080$

 c768：ø4 Cø Ø4 øø ø1 øø ø1 FA AF
 C778： 05 Ø4 62 øø FE FC FB FA AA C780：FB FC FE 3 F 2E 85 FØ 3 C C6 C788：F0 3C $7 \emptyset$ 3B 70 3B $7 \varnothing$ 3B ED C790：7ø 3 B 3ø 3 F 3ø 3 F øø 3 B DA C798：øø 3B øø 39 øø 39 øø 39 A8 C7AØ：øø 39 øø 3 D øø $3 \mathrm{D} 9 \varnothing$ 96 6 E C7A8：Dø 3 B øø 21 øø 21 øø 2127
 C7B8：Cø 25 4の 16 øø $2 \varnothing$ Cø 2986 C7Cø：8ø 33 øø øø øø øø øø øø 5D C7C8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 58 C7Dø：øø øø øø øø øø øø ø1 ø4 66 C7D8：ØC øø øø FF øø DE øø FF E9
 C7E8：ø9 FF øø 4D $5 \varnothing$ BB 4A FF D7
 C7F8：øø FB ø8 DF ø8 DF øø DB 22 C800：55 40404040724040 E4 C8ø8：40 $404040404 \varnothing 4 \varnothing 4 \varnothing 99$. C81Ø： $40 \quad 7240404040724092$ C818： 4040404040404040 A9
 C828：5D 30 30 30 30 $5 \mathrm{5D} 848492$ C830：84 $84 \begin{array}{llllllll}84 & 84 & 84 & 84 & 84 & 84 & \mathrm{Cl}\end{array}$

C838： 84 5D 30 3A 30 30 5D 848 EE C840：84 84 C848：84 84 $5 \mathrm{5D} 30 \quad 30 \quad 30 \quad 30$ 5D EB
 C858：40 40 404040404040 E9
 C868： 4040404040404040 F9


 C888：2Ø $2 \varnothing$ 2ø $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 1 A$
 C898：2ஏ $2 \varnothing$ 2б $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ 5D 67


 C8B8：20 $20 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 4 \mathrm{~A}\end{array}$ C8C $\begin{array}{lllllllll}20 & 20 & 2 \varnothing & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 5 \mathrm{D} & 8 \mathrm{~F}\end{array}$
 C8DØ： $2 \varnothing 1320102 \varnothing$ ø1 $2 \varnothing$ Ø3 84


 C8F0：5D $2 \varnothing 2020202 \varnothing 202021$ C8F8：8 $86363636363 \begin{array}{lllllll}63 & 63 & 19\end{array}$ C9ø0：63 $63 \begin{array}{llllllll}63 & 63 & 63 & 63 & 63 & 63 & 93\end{array}$ C9ஏ8： $63 \quad 6363636363 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad$ D1 C91Ø：20 202081202020 5D F6 C918：5D $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset 4 A$ C920：2の 20202020202020 B3 C928：20 $2 \varnothing 2020202020 \quad 20$ BB C930：20 $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 202 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ C3 C938：2の $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ 5D 99 C940：5D $2 \emptyset \begin{array}{llllllll} & 20 & 2 \varnothing & 2 \varnothing & 2 \varnothing & 81 & 2 \emptyset & 35\end{array}$ C948：2の $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \sigma 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 202 \varnothing$ DB
 C958：20 $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 832 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 22$ C960：20 20 20 20 20 20 20 5D 31
 C970：20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 4


 C990：5D $2 \varnothing$ 2ø $2 \varnothing$ 2ஏ $2 \varnothing$ 2ஏ $2 \varnothing$ C2 C998：20 $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 C$
 C9A8：2の $2 \varnothing 20802 \emptyset 20202042$

 C9Cø：2の $06 \begin{array}{lllllll}31 & 2 \varnothing & 2 D & 2 \varnothing & 13 & 14 & 32\end{array}$ C9C8：ø1 $12 \begin{array}{llllllll}14 & 2 \varnothing & \text { Ø7 } & \text { Ø1 } 10 & \text { ØD } & 41\end{array}$ C9Dø：2Ø $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 64$ C9D8：20 $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ 5D A9 C9EØ：5D $2 \varnothing 2020202 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2013$ C9E8：20 20812020202020 A8

 CAø日： 20 20 20 2ஏ 20 20 20 5D D2 CAøB：5D $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ 3C
 CA18：Ø1 日E $07 \quad$ Ø5 $2 \varnothing 1310 \quad 10555$
 CA28：8ø $8320202 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ 5D 04
 CA $38: 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 8 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 812 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 5 F$ CA $4 \varnothing$ ： $2 \varnothing$ 2ஏ $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \sigma 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ D 5

 CA58：5D $2 \varnothing 81202 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ B8
 CA68： 11 ØE $07 \quad 05 \quad 2014$ 日9 ØD A3
 CA78：2の $2 \varnothing$ 2ø $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ 5D 4B


 CA98：20 202020202020202 E
 CAAB：5D $20 \quad 2020 \quad 20 \quad 2020 \quad 20$ DC

 CAC $: 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 202 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 56$
 CAD日：5D 20 20 81202020201 lE


CAEØ：20 20 20 $20 \begin{array}{llllll} & 20 & 81 & 20 & 20 & F B\end{array}$

 CAF8：5D $2 \varnothing 20202 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 D$

 CB10：81 20202020802020 D9 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { CB 18：81 } & 2 \varnothing & 2 \emptyset & 2 \varnothing & 2 \varnothing & 2 \varnothing & 2 \varnothing & 5 D \\ 9 D\end{array}$ CB2日：5D $2 \varnothing 20202020202056$



 CB48：5D $2 \varnothing 2020202 \varnothing 20207 \mathrm{~F}$ CB50：20 $2 \varnothing 802020202014$ E7 CB58：ø9 øD 6520 3D $2 \varnothing$ 32 3 AA 63 CB60：30 $302 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 802 \varnothing 202 \varnothing \varnothing 7$
 CB70：5D $2 \varnothing 83202020202013$
 CB80：2ø $2 \varnothing$ 2ø $8020202 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{E}$
 CB90：2Ø $2 \varnothing \quad 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ 5D 65 CB98：5D $20 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 2 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & 20 & 20 & 20 & 2 \varnothing \\ C E\end{array}$





 CBD $: 404040404040404068$ CBD8： 404040494040404078
 CBE8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 8ø CBFØ：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 88 CBF8： $80808929394959191.2 C$ Ccøø：ø1 8ø øø ø1 ø3 Сの øの ø1 66 Cсø8：ø3 Сø øø ø1 ø7 Eø øø Ø1 $2 \emptyset$
 CC18：ØF FØ øø Ø1 1F F8 øの 0163 CC2Ø：1F F8 øø ø1 3ø øC øø 24 6D CC28：3ø øø ø2 7ø øø Ø2 Fø øø ØВ
 CC38：ø1 ø7 FØ øø ø1 øF FØ øø 58 CC4Ø：Ø1 1F Fø øø Ø1 $37 \mathrm{~F} \varnothing$ Øø $\varnothing 7$ СС48：ø2 Вø øø Ø2 3 Ø øø 24 øС ø5
 CC58：ø3 F8 øø Ø1 ØF F8 øø 011 F CC6日：3F F8 øø ø1 Ø7 FØ øø ø1 E4 CC68：$\varnothing 1 \mathrm{FD}$ øø 02 FO øø 0260 CA CC70：$\varnothing \varnothing$ Ø2 60 Øø 297 F FE 00 DB CC78：Ø1 1F FC øø Ø1 øF F8 øø $3 \varnothing$ CC80：ø1 ØF FØ øø Ø1 07 EØ ØØ 62 CC88：ø1 Ø3 Сø øø ø1 ø1 8ø øø 88
 CC98：øø ø2 1F Cø øø 01 1F FØ D5 CCA日：øø 01 1F FE øø 01 1F Fø 81
 CCBø： 0238 øø 24 Ø3 øø ø2 ø1 38 CCB8：8ø øø ø1 ø3 сø øø ø1 ø7 F1 CCCø：Eの Øø Ø1．ØF FØ Øø Ø1 ØF 74 CCC8：F8 øø ø1 1F FC Øø Ø1 7F 5A CCDの：FE øø 27 Cø øø ø2 Cの øø 64 CCD8：ø1 ø1 Eø øø ø1 ø3 Eø øø 25 CCEØ：Ø1 ØF Eの øø Ø1 7F Fø øø C2
 CCF0： 01 ø1 F8 øø ø2 78 øø ø2 5E CCF8： 18 øø 243 उø øø ø2 Bø øø 8F CDø日：ø1 37 F Ø øø ø1 1F Fø øø 6E
 CD10：ø1 Ø3 Fø øø ø1 ø1 Fø ø0 F8 CD18：Ø2 FØ øø ø2 7ø øø ø2 3ø C8 CD2ø：øø 23 3ø øС øø ø1 1F F8 86
 CD30：ø日 ø1 øF Fø øø ø1 Ø7 EØ EF CD38：øø ø1 07 Eの øø ø1 ø3 Cの CD CD40：øø ø1 øろ Cø øø ø1 ø1 8ø øF CD48：øø 2 ø øC øø ø2 øD øø ø2 B3 CD50：øF EC øø Ø1 øF F8 øб Ø1 1C CD58：ØF Fø øø Ø1 ØF Eø øø Ø1 C4 CD60：$\sigma \mathrm{F}$ Cø Øø Ø1．ØF $8 \emptyset$ Øø Ø1 3F CD68：ØF øø Ø2 øE øの Ø2 øС øø CC CD70：1E ø3 øø ø2 ø3 øø ø2 ø7 1F CD78：8ø øø Ø1 ø7 Cø øø ø1 07 F 3 CD8日：FØ ØØ Ø1 ØF FE ØØ Ø1 ØF AE

CD88：F8 Ø0 01 ØF Eの 00 Ø1 1F D9 CD90：80 ø日 ø1 1E øø ø2 18 øø A6 CD98：25 Cø øø Ø1 Ø1 80 øø ø1 12 CDAø：ø3 Cø øø ø1 97 Eø øø ø1 BA CDA8： $0 F F$ F Øø Ø1 1F FØ øø Ø1 D5 CDBø： 3 F F8 ø日 ø1 7F FE øठ 2D 5 F CDB8：1C øø ø2 78 øø ø1 ø3 F8 2D CDCø：øø Ø1．ØF F8 øø ø1 7F F8 ØA CDC8：øø Ø1 øF F8 øø Ø1 ø3 F8 19
 CDD8：7F FE øø ø1 3F F8 øø Ø1 E2
 CDE8： 07 Eø øø ø1 ø3 Cø øø ø1 6C

 CEø日：1F Cø øø Ø1 1F Fø øø ø1 2B CEø8：1F FC øø ø1 ØF Eø øø ø1 81
 CE18：日の ø2 ø6 øø 1Е ØC øø Ø2 1A CE2の：ØE Øø Ø2 ØF øø Ø2 ØF 8ø 9C CE28：Øø Ø1 日F Cø øø Ø1 日F EØ F6 CE30：Øø Ø1 日F Fø øø ø1 ØF F8 1A CE38：øø Ø1 øF EC øø Ø1 ØD øの E4 CE4日：日2 øС øб 21 ø8 $1 \varnothing$ øø ø1 75 CE48： 0432 øø ø1 Ø6 14 øø Ø1 Ø6 CE50：14 A4 øø ø1 18 CC øø ø1 26 CE58：ø3 øø ø2 6D 1c øø ø1 ø8 79 CE60：4A øの ø2 Cø øの ø1 $9930 \mathrm{B5}$ CE68：øø Ø1 Ø1 øø ø3 80 øø 1D 9D
 CE78：3A FF øø Ø1 ØF BE Fø ØE A6 CE80：FF F0 3F F9 7C 3F F9 BC 73 CE88：3D 6A B8 F5 7B DA B5 BA 43 CE90：6A F5 B6 A6 F6 B6 A6 FB FD CE98：DA 56 FA 6A 5A 3A AA 58 A8 CEAD： 3 A A5 A8 $16 \quad 96 \quad 58$ ØB 56 BD CEAB： $6 \emptyset$ ØB 59 AØ øø Ø1 $A A$ Øø C 7 CEBø：ØC FF Øø Ø1 ØF EF Bø ØB Ø9 CEB8：FF B $\quad$ 3D 7 F FC 3 D B5 AC 17 CEC0： 2 F E5 B8 FF A6 FA FF AB 53 CEC8：DA E5 AA 69 F6 EA AA FA EC CED日：EF 96 FB $75 \quad 96$ 3A B5 9884 CED8：3A $65 \quad 98 \quad 259 A \quad 580955 \mathrm{EF}$ CEEØ：6ø ØA 55 Aの Øø Ø1 AA ØØ 3 F CEE8：ØC FF Øø Ø1 ø3 FF FØ ØE A4 CEFD：D7 Fø ØE DB FC 3B FF AC B7 CEF8：3B EA 68 EF AE BA EF B5 F 0 CFøø：AA FE D5 A6 FE D5 E6 F5 EC CF $08: 96$ D6 F6 EB E6 3B EF 58 A2 CF1ø：3A AA 58 2A 9998 ø9 99 FF CF18：60 ØA 55 Aø øø ø1 AA øø 78 CF2日：ØC FF øø Ø1 ØF FB FØ ØE 2E CF28：FF Fø 3B FF FC 3B 5A AC A1 $\mathrm{CF} 30: 3 \mathrm{~F} 6 \mathrm{E} 98 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F}$ 6D AE BF B 671 CF38：AA FE 6A 66 F6 BA B6 DB 8C CF40：AE 96 FE B5 56 3A B5 98 B7 CF48：39 A5 98 2A E5 98 69 5A A1 CF5Ø：6曰 ØA 55 AØ øø Ø1 AA Øø Bø CF58：ØВ øø øø øの $1 \varnothing$ øø øø øø FD CF60：ø日 øø øø øø 18 øø øø øø Сø CF68：Øø $2 \emptyset$ פ4 øø 3 A 5 C Øø $2 \varnothing$ F3 CF70：04 $001049 \begin{array}{llllll}18 & 18 & 92 & 08 & \mathrm{~F} 6\end{array}$ CF78：øø 33 CC 33 CC 33 CC 33 Bl CF80：CC 66 CF83：99 OF ØE ØE ØE ØE OF ØE $3 \varnothing$ CF90：ØE ØE ØE ØE ØE ØE ØE ØЕ 30 CF98：ØE ØE ØF 04 Ø4 Ø4 Ø4 ØF 2C
 CFA8：05 05 05 日F 05050505 E8 CFBD：0F 4246 ø๐ ø๐ øø øø øø 31

## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．

## The Fast Assembler

See instructions in article on page 78 before typing in．
Ø8ø1：øC ø8 ØA Øø 9E 2 Ø 3434 6C ø8ø9：3Ø 38 øø øø øø A9 3685 D7 Ø811：Ø1 A6 7A CA 30 日F BD øø $8 \emptyset$ ø819：ø2 C9 20 Fø F6 E8 BD øø 86 Ø821：ø2 C9 20 DØ ø1 E8 AØ 94 A6 ø829：84 ØF BD Øø Ø2 10 日A C9 25 Ø831：FF F0 Ø6 E9 9F Dø 16 A9 F2 ø839：2Ø C9 28 F Ø øС 85 ø8 C9 2 F Ø841：22 Fø 4A C9 3F Dø 4F A9 ØA ஏ849：99 C8 99 FB Ø1 E8 D $\mathrm{D}^{\mathrm{DA}} 73$ Ø851：A4 $71 \begin{array}{llllllll}71 & 24 & \text { ØB } & 10 & \emptyset 6 & C 8 & \text { A9 } & 19\end{array}$ Ø859：9ø 99 FB Ø1 A5 ØB ø9 8093 Ø861：C8 99 FB 0124 DB 30 C 23 C 0869：C9 83 FØ 6549 8F DØ BA 92 ø871：2C A9 3A 85 ø8 BD øø Ø2 DA Ø879：FØ 1A 24 ØF 70 Ø4 C5 0825 Ø881：Fの C7 C9 22 DØ 日7 ØA 4553 Ø889：0F 85 ØF A9 22 C8 99 FB 62 Ø891：Ø1 E3 DØ E1 FØ 5E 847110 Ø899：86 7A AØ 9E 8422 AØ Aø 18 Ø8A1：84 23 AØ øø 84 ØВ 5122 E5 Ø8A9：DØ Ø7 E8 C8 BD øø Ø2 DØ $5 \emptyset$ ø8B1：F5 C9 8ø Dø 26 E8 BD øø 9C ஏ8B9： 02 2Ø 1D 99 B 92 A5 ØB 2D Ø8Cl：30 1984 ø8 Aの ØB D9 2 E 54 Ø8C9： 09 FØ F1 88 10 F8 A4 0817 Ø8D1：C9 34 9ø 07 BD øø 02 C9 12
 ø8E1：FB E6 øB A6 7A C8 B1 22 F1 Ø8E9：DØ C2 C8 FØ ØA A4 71 BD BE Ø8F1：øø Ø2 DØ 114 C C9 A5 A9 2C פ8F9：3A $85 \quad 22$ A9 $0985 \quad 23$ A9 $\begin{array}{llllll} & \text { B5 }\end{array}$ Ø9ø1：8Ø 85 ØB DØ A7 E8 C8 992 F Ø9ø9：FB Ø1 $2 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{D}$ ø9 Bø ØA BD øC Ø911：Øø Ø2 $\mathrm{F} \mathrm{\emptyset} \mathrm{E} \mathrm{\emptyset}$ 2の 1D 99 90 E7 9919：EC 4C 2B ø8 C9 30 9ø øB D5 9921：C9 3A $9 \varnothing$ Ø8 C9 $419 \varnothing$ ø3 BØ Ø929：C9 5B $24 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 38 & 60 & \emptyset 4 & 18 & 23 & 65\end{array}$ 9931：26 $31 \quad 32 \quad 33$ 2E 2D 2C 2 CB C5 Ø939：2A $42 \quad 5954$ C5 574 F 52 DD 9941：C4 $4 \mathrm{FF} 52 \mathrm{C} 7 \mathrm{4}_{1} 55 \quad 54 \mathrm{CF} 28$ 0949：4F 4 C C4 49 4E 434 C 55 Bø g951：44 C5 $53 \quad 454 \mathrm{E}$ C4 554 E 34 Ø959：53 45 4E C4 4243 C3 4265 Ø961：43 D3 4245 D1 42 4D C9 A2 Ø969：42 4E C5 4250 CC 4256 9D ø971：C3 4256 D3 4144 C3 41 E1 Ø979：4E C4 43 4D Dø 454 F D2 2 E ø981：4C $44 \mathrm{Cl} 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 52 \mathrm{Cl} \quad 53 \quad 42$ 7A ஏ989：C3 $53 \quad 54 \mathrm{Cl} 41 \quad 53 \mathrm{CC} 442 \mathrm{E}$ ø991：45 C3 494 E C3 4 C 53 D2 $\mathrm{DE}^{2}$ ø999：52 4F CC 52 4F D2 535428 ஏ9A1：D8 $43 \quad 50$ D8 43 50 D9 4 C E3 ø9A9：44 D8 4C 44 D9 5354 D9 $8 \emptyset$ ๆ9B1：4A 53 D2 4A 4D Dø 424938 09B9：D4 4252 CB 43 4C C3 43 E3 Ø9C1：4C C4 43 4C C9 43 4C D6 23 ø9C9：44 45 D8 4445 D9 494 E 21 Ø9D1：D8 49 4E D9 4E 4F DØ 50 AB Ø9D9：48 Cl 5048 D 504 C Cl 31 99E1：50 4C DØ 5254 C9 525431 g9E9：D3 $53 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 45 & \mathrm{C} 3 & 53 & 45 & \mathrm{C} 4 & 53 & 2 \mathrm{C}\end{array}$ Ø9F1：45 C9 5441 D8 5441 D9 2C 99F9：54 53 D8 $54 \quad 58 \mathrm{Cl} 5458 \quad 36$ ØA＠1：D3 $54 \quad 59 \mathrm{Cl}$ øø 48 AD 8D 65 ØAø9：Ø2 C9 Ø1 Fø F9 68 10 1667 ØAll：C9 FF FØ 1224 ØF 30 ØE 15 ØA19：50 ØF C5 Ø8 Dø ø8 48 A5 2F ØA21：ØF $4940 \quad 85$ ØF 68 4C F3 16 ØA29：A6 C9 90 F0 18 48 C9 83 1D ØА31：FØ 65498 F DØ ØВ 2C A9 D5 ØА $39: 3 \mathrm{~A} 85$ ø8 A5 øF 494085 CA ØA41：$\emptyset F \quad 684 \mathrm{C} 24$ A7 C8 B1 5 FF E5 ØA49：30 6588 A9 90 D 1 F3 8496 ØA51：49 AA Aø FF CA 10 Ø8 C8 38 ØA59：B9 3A Ø9 10 FA 30 F5 C8 48 ØA61：B9 3A $9910 \quad 03$ 4C EF A6 D2 ØA69：2Ø 47 AB DØ F2 $2 \varnothing 73$ øØ Eø ØA71：A2 Ø0 86 ØD C9 AC F0 1671

ØA79：86 $628663 \mathrm{C} \rightarrow 24 \mathrm{FD} 3 \mathrm{~F} 70$ ØA81：C9 25 F0 28 C9 27 FO 1748 ØA89：2Ø 79 øø 4C 8D AE $2 \varnothing 73 \mathrm{AB}$ ØA91： 00 A5 FB A4 FC 846285 1D ØA99：63 A2 $90 \quad 384 \mathrm{C} 49 \mathrm{BC} 20 \mathrm{BE}$ ØAAl：AC ØB $48 \quad 2 \varnothing 73$ øø 68 Dø 17 ØAA9：EE 4C Ø8 AF $2 \varnothing 73$ øø Bø C3 ØAB1：E8 C9 32 Bø E4 4A $26 \quad 63 \mathrm{FD}$ ØAB9：26 6290 Fø 4 C 48 B2 $2 \emptyset$ A3 ØAC1：73 øØ 90 ØA C9 47 BØ D1 EØ ØAC9：C9 41 90 CD E9 0729 ØF CE ØAD1：A2 04 Ø6 $6326 \quad 62$ Bø E4 30 ØAD9：CA DØ F7 05638563905 F ØAE1：DE 8D A8 Ø2 $8545 \quad 20$ B2 32 ØAE9：ØB $2 \varnothing 13 \mathrm{Bl} \mathrm{B} \varnothing \quad \varnothing 34 \mathrm{C}$ Ø8 3 B ØAF1：AF A2 Øø 86 ØD 86 ØE $2 \emptyset$ AD ØAF9：AC ØB 9ø Ø5 $2013 \mathrm{Bl} 9 \varnothing \mathrm{CA}$ ØBø1：ØA EØ 07 Bø F2 E8 9D A8 5F øВø9：ø2 DØ EC E8 EØ Ø8 Bø Ø4 øD ØB11：A9 øø F0 F2 AD A9 02 85 E6
 ØB21：A9 FF 85 ØD Dø 13 C9 2519 ØB29：DØ 1B A5 10 DØ Cの A9 8081 ØВ31：85 ØE 05458545 8D A8 87 ØB39：ø2 A5 46 Ø9 808546 8D 47 ØB41：A9 Ø2 2 2の AC ØB 95 1ø 4951 ØB49：28 Dø Ø3 4C Dl B1 84 1ø 3B ØB51：A5 2D A6 2E $866085 \quad 5 \mathrm{~F} 5 \mathrm{D}$ ØB59：E4 3ø 9ø 04 C 52 F Bø 1A A6
 ØВ69：Ø8 C8 Cø ø8 9ø F4 4C 85 C4 ØB71：B1 A5 5F 69 ØD 90 DF E8 9F ØB79：DØ DA 6848 C9 2A D $\varnothing 03$ DB ØB81：4C 23 B1 AD AA Ø2 Dø 0399 ØB89：4C 28 B1 A5 2 F A4 $3 \emptyset 20$ EC
 ØВ99：5F 88 10 F8 AØ $074 \mathrm{Cl} 74 \quad 41$ ØBA1：B1 10 105 Aの $08 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} C 7 \quad \mathrm{B5}$ F5 ØВA9：4C F6 B5 E6 7A Dø Ø2 E6 CA ØBB1：7B Aø øø B1 7A C9 3A Bø E8 øBB9：03 4C 84 øø 60 A6 9D 30 FD ØBC1：29 EØ 21 FØ ØB EØ 20 FØ E4 ØBC9：1A A9 ØE AØ ØE $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 2711 \quad 24$
 ØBD9：E1 $2 \emptyset$ ØC E1 $2 \emptyset$ CC FF FØ AD ØBE1：Ø2 81 FB E6 FB Dø 02 E6 55 ØBE9：FC $6 \emptyset \quad 4 \mathrm{C}$ AB B3 A5 66 3ø øC ØBF1：12 A5 61 C9 91 Bø ØC $2 \emptyset \mathrm{CA}$ ØBF9：9B $\quad$ BC A4 64 A5 658514 C9 ØC01：84 15 60 A5 9D 4 A 90 03 41 ØCø9：4C 48 B2 A9 ØØ AB FØ EE BD
 ØC19： 07 A9 ø0 $851585 \mathrm{FE} 6 \emptyset 94$ ØC21：C9 23 DØ ø4 A2 ø1 Dø ø8 04 ØC29：A2 Øø C9 28 Dø ø5 A2 8Ø AE
 ØC39：24 ØD 3ø ØA 20 EE ØB A5 C5 øC41：FE 301 C F0 5160 A5 FE CD ØC49：C9 01 FO Ø3 4 C Ø8 AF 20 D6 ØC51：A6 B6 Aø øø 8415 C9 øø 8A ØC59：Fの Ø2 B1 22851460 A2 A2 ØC61：Øø 86 ØB AØ Øø BD 9F ØC C8 ØC69：51 7A DØ Ø4 E8 C8 DØ F5 25 ØC71：ØA Dø øD A6 ØB BD AC ØC 83 ØC79：85 FE 2ø FB A8 4C 73 øø 35 øC81：E8 BD 9E øC 10 FA E6 øB 57 ØC89：BD 9F øC DØ D6 A5 FE $3 \varnothing 72$ ØC91：BB A9 Ø2 85 FE $6 \emptyset$ A9 03 5A ØС99：85 ØВ A2 ø8 DØ C5 2C 58 5A ØCA1：A9 29 2C D9 A9 øØ 2C D8 7A ØCA9：2C D9 øø 65 Ø6 ØF 0306415 ØCB1：2の 73 Øø 2 Ø C4 $0 \mathrm{C} 2 \varnothing 79 \mathrm{CB}$ øСB9：øø C9 3B Dø ø3 $2 \emptyset$ 3B A9 71 ØCC1：4C AE A7 Fø ø5 C9 3B Dø 46 ØCC9： $05 \quad 60 \quad 384 \mathrm{C}$ ED A7 C9 AF 99
 ØCD9：Ø3 4C 2F A8 E9 8Ø Bø ø3 AC ØCE1：4C ø8 AF C9 40 B0 F9 C9 37 ØCE9：Ø8 BØ ØD ØA A8 B9 C7 ØD 3D ØCF1：48 B9 C6 øD 48 4C 73 øの Aの øCF9：E9 ø8 AA C9 ø8 B0 39 BD 2 E ØDø1：D6 ØD $2 \varnothing$ BE ØB 2073 øø 79 øDø9：FØ D6 C9 3B F0 D2 2の 8A DB ØD11：AD A5 9D 4A $9 \varnothing 18 \quad 2 \varnothing$ F7 Eø gD19：B7 18 A5 14 E5 FB AA $08 \quad 87$

のD21：A5 15 E5 FC 28 10 02 49 AE ØD29：FF C9 ØØ DØ Ø4 8A 4C BE 64 ØD31：ØB A9 26 AØ ØE 4C 27 11 ØB ØD39：C9 1F 9ø ØD C9 38 BØ AØ 14 ØD41：BD D6 ØD 20 BE ØB 4 C 73 Cl のD49：Øø 48 BD D6 ØD 85 Ø2 2ø 3D ØD51：11 ØC A5 1520 9D 日D FG 7F ØD59：ØC 2ø 9D ØD FØ Ø7 A9 4643 ØD61：Aの ØE 4C 27 11 A5 Ø2 2997 ØD69：ØF A8 B9 39 ØE 10 Ø6 A5 62 ØD71：FE 09 10 $85 \mathrm{FE} 68 \quad 38 \mathrm{E} 9 \mathrm{9B}$ ØD79：Ø8 A6 FE A8 18 B9 5D ØE 1C ØD81：7D 74 ØE $2 \emptyset$ BE ØB A5 FE A7 ØD89： 29 ØF FØ 3829 Ø8 Ø8 A5 BC ØD91：14 2 Ø $\quad \mathrm{BE}$ 日B 28 FØ 2D A5 4 B ØD99：15 4C BE ØB F0 Ø6 A5 FE C3 ØDA1： 09 Ø8 85 FE A5 FE 4A 4A EA
 ØDB1：90 Ø4 4A 4A 4A 4A A8 A5 75 ØDB9：FE 29 Ø7 AA B9 39 ØE 4941 ØDC1：FF 3D 94 ØE $6 \emptyset$ D4 ØF D1 E4 ØDC9：ØF A7 ØE 42 ØF 11 1Ø 2A 42 ØDD1： $1 \varnothing$ B8 $1 \varnothing$ B $\quad 10 \quad 9 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{~F} \emptyset 44$ ØDD9：3 1 D 1 1の 5 Ø $7 \emptyset$ Ø5 Ø5 Ø5 ED ØDE1：Ø5 05 Ø5 05 Ø6 $17 \begin{array}{llllll}11 & 11 & 7 \emptyset\end{array}$ ØDE9：17 $17 \begin{array}{llllllll}17 & 23 & 28 & 28 & 39 & 1 A & D 8\end{array}$ ØDF1：2B 2C 4C 24 Øø 18 D8 58 E2 ØDF9： B 8 CA 88 E8 C8 EA 48 Ø8 4D ØEO1：68 28 4Ø $60 \quad 38$ F8 78 AA AA ØEØ9：A8 BA 8A 9A 98554 E 441 E ØE11：45 46 ØE19：41 $54 \quad 49 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 434 \mathrm{~F}$ Dl ØE21：55 4E 5445 D2 $425241 \quad \mathrm{DF}$
 ØE31：4F 46 ØE39：1C ØC 0414846 EE 6C ØD EB ØE41：86 96 8E 8C 80 49 4C 4C EE ØE49：45 $47 \begin{array}{llllllll}41 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 26 & 41 & 44 & 44 & 99\end{array}$ ØE51：52 $45 \begin{array}{llllllll}53 & 53 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 47 & 20 & \mathrm{~B} 9\end{array}$ ØE59：4D $4 \mathrm{~F} 44 \mathrm{C} 5 \quad 6020$ Cの 4 4 1 A ØE61：AØ ØØ EØ 8Ø Ø1 C1 E1 $41 \emptyset 6$ ØE69：21 6181 EØ CØ A2 AØ 8 8 FE ØE71：14 $40 \quad 20 \quad 09 \quad 09 \quad 05 \quad 15 \quad 15$ D7 ØE79：Ø1 11 8Ø Ø9 80 ØD 1D 1986 ØE81：80 80 8Ø 80 Øø Ø4 14141462 ØE89：8の 8 8 8 8 8 8 Ø Ø 1C 1C A6 ØE91：80 80 2C Ø1 Ø2 Ø4 Ø8 10 E3
 ØEA1：C9 3B DØ Ø2 $68 \quad 68$ 6Ø A9 FA ØEA9：00 85 FB 85 FD 85 B7 A9 1E ØEB1：CØ 85 FC A5 9D $092 \emptyset 856 \emptyset$ ØEB9：9D 20 9C ØE 20 8A AD 20 C7 ØECl：F7 B7 84 FB 85 FC 20 9C 15 ØEC9：ØE $2 \emptyset$ Øø E2 EØ Ø2 9Ø Ø3 56 ØED1：4C 48 B2 8A 05 9D 85 9D 6C ØED9：20 9C ØE 2Ø Øø E2 86 FD 87 ØEE1：2Ø ØE E2 $2 \varnothing$ 9E AD $2 \emptyset$ A3 7 F ØEE9：B6 20 BD FF A6 FD FØ B6 E6 ØEF1：A9 Ø8 AØ Ø1 20 BA FF A5 9A ØEF9：9D 4A 9Ø AA A5 B7 DØ Ø6 E7 ØFØ1：A5 FD C9 08 BØ $15 \quad 2 \emptyset \mathrm{Cl} \quad 07$ ØFø9：E1 A2 Ø8 2018 E1 A5 FB 53 ØF11：2の ØC El A5 FC 2Ø ØC El 3B ØF19：4C CC FF 2Ø 10 F7 4C 3B C6 ØF21：A4 $2 \emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{~B}$ B $\emptyset \quad 85 \quad 49 \quad 84 \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{BA}$ ØF29：20 79 ØØ FØ Ø7 C9 3B FØ 8B ØF31：Ø3 4C AC A9 A6 3A E8 DØ D4 ØF39：ø3 4C Ø8 AF 20 92 ØA 4C 93 ØF41：D 0 BB FG 10 20 6B A9 A5 7D ØF49：14 8D B1 Ø2 A5 15 8D B2 7A ØF51：Ø2 A9 8ø 2C A9 øø 8D BØ C6 ØF59：$\emptyset 26$ AD Bø Ø2 29 BF 2 C B1 ØF61：A9 Øø 8D Bø Ø2 A6 14 8E 72 ØF69：FE Ø1 A6 15 8E FF Ø1 2C 1ø
 ØF79：7A 84 7B $2 \emptyset 73$ ØØ AA FØ 49 ØF81：D9 A2 FF 86 3A 9Ø Ø3 4C Ø4 ØF89：96 A4 AD Bø Ø2 Ø9 4Ø 8D 1F ØF91：BØ Ø2 2Ø 79 ØØ 4C 9C A4 33 ØF99：1ø C6 18 AD FE $\mathrm{Ol}_{1}$ 6D B1 D7 ØFA1：Ø2 $8563 \mathrm{AD} F \mathrm{~F}$ Ø1 6D B2 FA ØFA9：$\varnothing 28562$ Bø B3 A2 $9 \varnothing 38$ Ø3 ØFB1：2Ø 49 BC $2 \emptyset$ DF BD 78 A2 55 ØFB9：Øø BD Øø Ø1 C9 309 9 96 8D ØFC1：9D 77 Ø2 E8 DØ F3 A9 2Ø 25

9FC9：9D 77 Ø2 $\mathrm{E} 8 \quad 86$ C6 58 DØ 34 ØFD1：A3 A9 Ø8 2C A9 Øø 85 Ø2 4 A ØFD9：2の 9E AD 24 ØD 301 F 2ø 2 F ØFE1：EE ØB A5 Ø2 DØ ØD A6 15 2C ØFE9：FØ Ø9 A6 9D EØ $2 \emptyset \mathrm{~F}$－ 03 DD ØFF1：4C 48 B2 2Ø 8D ØD 2ஏ 9C 1E ØFF9：ØE $2 \emptyset$ ØE E2 DØ DA $2 \emptyset$ A6 EF 1øø1：B6 $85 \quad 64$ AØ ØØ C4 64 FØ 41 1øø9：ED B1 22 2の BE ØB C8 DØ 57 1ø11：F4 Aø $\quad$ Ø1 A 9 Ø8 91 2B $2 \emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{~B}$ 1ø19：33 A5 A5 22 A4 $23 \quad 65$ 2D BC 1б21：85 2D $90 \quad 01$ C8 84 2E 4C 72 1Ø29：5C A6 20 9E AD 20 A3 B6 FA $1 \emptyset 31: 20$ BD FF $2 \emptyset$ ØØ E2 A9 99 BA 1Ø39：AØ Øø $2 \emptyset \mathrm{BA} \mathrm{FF} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{Cl}$ E1 3 F 1Ø41：A2 Ø9 20 1E E1 2012 E1 $7 \emptyset$ 1Ø49：A5 9Ø 29 Ø2 FØ Ø5 A9 Ø4 98 1051：4C 3B A4 2012 E1 20 CC 22 1059：FF A5 7A 48 A5 7B 48 A2 Ø5 1Ø61：ø9 2Ø 1E E1 2б 12 El 2Ø 1D 1069：12 E1 AA FØ 34 2Ø 12 E1 97 1ø71：2Ø 12 E1 A2 FF E8 $2 \emptyset 1282$ 1ø79：E1 9D Øø Ø2 A8 DØ F6 2Ø A8 1ø81：CC FF A9 FF 85 7A A9 Ø1 A7 1ø89：85 7B $2 \varnothing 73$ Øの 2 20 C4 ØC 9C 1ø91：20 79 ØØ AA $\mathrm{F} \emptyset$ C9 C9 3 A 47
 1ØA1：AF $2 \emptyset$ CC FF A9 $992 \emptyset$ C3 B 6 10A9：FF $68 \quad 85$ 7B $68 \quad 85$ 7A 60 FA 1ØB1：20 B4 10 A9 Øø 4C BE ØB 65 1ØB9：20 9E AD $2 \emptyset$ A3 B6 A8 A9 3C 1ØCl：øØ CØ 58 9Ø Ø3 4C 71 A5 F7 1øC9：99 Øø Ø2 88 30 Ø4 B1 22 96 1øD1：90 F6 A5 7A 48 A5 7B 48 6C 10D9：A9 FF 85 7A A9 0185 7B FE 1ØE1：2の 73 Øø $9 \varnothing \quad 07$ A9 14 AØ $9 F$ 10E9：11 4C 271120 6B A9 20 BD 10F1：7C A5 A5 14 8D FE 61 A5 BF 1ØF9：15 8D FF Ø1 8C FC Ø1 8C FE 11Ø1：FD Ø1 84 ØB Aø Øø B9 FC 19 11ø9：Ø1 2ø BE ØB C8 C4 ØB 9ø 3 C 1111：F5 Bø 96 4D 4953534989 1119：4E $47 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 49$ 4E 45 2の 2 AB $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1121: 4 E & 55 & 4 D & 42 & 45 & \text { D2 } & 85 & 22 & 3 \sigma\end{array}$ 1129：84 23 4C 47 A4 66 日F 日E 3F 1131：ஏ8 Ø6 ØA B1 日C 6E ØA A9 ØD $1139: 3785$ Ø1 A9 øø $85 \quad 58 \quad 85$ 5F 1141：5A 85 5F A9 CØ $85 \quad 5985 \mathrm{CC}$ 1149：5B A9 AØ $85 \quad 60 \quad 20$ BB A3 8 E 1151：A2 Ø9 BD 2E 11 9D Ø2 Ø3 A7 1159：CA 10 F7 A9 4C 8D C4 B5 56 1161：8D 92 BØ 8D 43 B1 8D A5 7F 1169：A9 A9 ØD 8D 4E B5 8D 55 FE 1171：B1 A9 ø8 8D 0 F B6 8D 89 A8 1179：B1 A9 EA 8D 1ஏ B6 A9 $6 \emptyset 24$ 1181：8D 69 B1 A9 8C AØ ØB 8D 2ø 1189：44 B1 8C 45 B1 A9 E2 AØ BA 1191：ØA 8D 93 Bø 8C 94 BØ A9 5B 1199：A2 Aø ØB 8D C5 B5 8C C6 54 11A1：B5 A9 D7 Aø ØC 8D 2C AØ 9D 11A9：8C 2D Aø A9 22 Aの ØF 8D 4B 11B1：A6 A9 8C A7 A9 A9 C4 AØ BB 11B9：ØC 8D 49 A9 8C 4A A9 A9 93 11C1：FB Aø Fø 8D 20 DØ 8C 21 7F 11C9：DØ A9 1B Aø 12 8D 81 Ø2 $\quad \mathrm{F7}$ 11D1：8C 82 Ø2 2Ø BF E3 A9 E4 E2 11D9：AØ $11 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 2 \emptyset & 1 E & A B & 2 \emptyset & 3 \emptyset & E 4 & 99\end{array}$ 11E1：4C 9D E3 93 ø8 ØE 9B 11 Ø8 11E9：2Ø 2Ø 2A $2 \varnothing$ Cl D3 D3 C5 36 11F1：CD C2 CC C5 D2 $20 \quad 563398$ 11F9：2の 2A $2 \emptyset \quad 2 \varnothing \quad 2042592099$ 1201：D9 56 1209：20 $20631 \quad 39 \quad 38 \quad 35$ ØD ØD BC 1211：20 $20 \quad 20 \quad 2 \sigma \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 35$


## All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work with the Commodore 128 in 64 mode．

# Power BASIC： <br> Printmaker 

Article on page 104.

# BEFORE TYPING <br> Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings． 

## Program 1：Printmaker－64 Version

1øØ FORI＝49152TO49649：READA： $\mathrm{X}=$ $X+A: P O K E I, A: N E X T$ ：rem $12 \emptyset$
1．1．IFX＜＞55761．THENPRINT＂ERROR \｛SPACE\} IN DATA STATEMENTS. ＂：STOP ：rem 236
120 NEW ：rem 125
130 DATA $32,155,183,142,85,2,3$ $2,228,193,32$ ：rem 15
140 DATA $228,193,32,228,193,32$ $, 14 \emptyset, 193,160,193$ ：rem 221．
$15 \emptyset$ DATA $169,109,32,36,171,169$ ， $0,141,84,2$
：rem 21.9
$16 \emptyset$ DATA $169,40,133,253,169,21$. $6,133,254,169,255$ ：rem 25
170 DATA $141,88,2,169,40,133,2$ $51,169,4,133$
：rem $2 \emptyset$
180 DATA $252,32, \emptyset, 193,160, \emptyset, 16$ 9，1，145，45 ：rem 1.65
190 DATA $32,0,193,145,45,32,0$ ， $193,165,20 \quad:$ rem 165
2øø DATA $145,45,32, \varnothing, 193,165,2$ $1,145,45,24$ ：rem 213
210 DATA $165,20,109,85,2,133,2$ $\emptyset, 144,2,23 \sigma \quad$ ：rem 201
$22 \emptyset$ DATA $21,32, \varnothing, 193,1.6 \emptyset, \varnothing, 14 \varnothing$ 86，2， 1.69 ：rem 107
230 DATA $153,145,45,32,0,193,1$ $69,34,145,45$ ：rem 19
$24 \varnothing$ DATA $160,0,177,251,201,32$ ， $240,25,201,96$ ：rem 49 250 DATA $240,21,177,253,41,15$ ， $265,88,2,240 \quad: r e m 9$
260 DATA $12,141,88,2,170,189,9$ 3，193，32，$\quad:$ rem 177
270 DATA $193,145,45,177,251,32$ ，7，193，32，0
：rem 228
280 DATA $193,145,45,230,251,20$ 8，2，230，252，230：rem 156
290 DATA $253,208,2,230,254,165$ ，252，201，7，208 ：rem 112
$30 \varnothing$ DATA $6,165,251,2 \varnothing 1,232,24 \emptyset$ $, 37,238,86,2 \quad:$ rem 10 310 DATA $1.73,86,2,201,25,208,1$ $79,32,0,193:$ rem 22б
320 DATA $1.69,34,160,6,145,45,3$ $2,0,193,169:$ rem 222
330 DATA 59， $145,45,32,0,193,16$ $9, \emptyset, 168,145$ ：rem 232
340 DATA $45,76,51,192,1.60,0,32$ ，0，193，169 ：rem 174
350 DATA $34,145,45,32,0,193,16$ 9，59，145，45：：rem 235
360 DATA $32,0,193,169,0,145,45$ ，32，0，193 ：rem 118
370 DATA $1.45,45,32,0,193,145,4$ 5，32，0， $193:$ rem 170
$38 \emptyset$ DATA $32,51,165,108,2,3,23 \emptyset$ ，45，208，2 ：rem 112
390 DATA $230,46,96,72,16,22,17$ $3,84,2,208:$ rem 183
400 DATA $36,169,1,141,84,2,32$ ，

410 DATA $18,160,0,145,45,76,51$
,193,173,84: :rem 229
420 DATA 2, 240, 1.4, 169, $0,141,84$ 2,32, $\varnothing$
:rem 2
430 DATA $1.93,169,146,160,0,145$ ,45,104,41,127:rem 115
$44 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \boxed{ } 1,34,2 ø 8,3,169,39,9$ 6,201,32,176 :rem 22
450 DATA $4,24,105,64,96,201,64$ 176,1,96
:rem 131
460 DATA $2 ø 1,96,176,4,24,165,3$ $2,96,201,128 \quad$ :rem 18
476 DATA $176,4,24,105,64,96,16$ 9,63, 96,144 :rem 249
480 DATA $5,28,159,156,36,31,15$ 8,129,149,150 :rem 81 490 DATA $151,1.52,153,1.54,1.55,1$ 9,18,80,82,73 :rem 79 $50 \emptyset$ DATA $78,84,77,65,75,69,82$, 146,32,32 :rem 153
51.0 DATA $32,32,32,13,0,234,234$ ,234,234,234 :rem 252
526 DATA 234, 234, 234, 234, 234, 2 $34,160,0,177,43$ :rem $16 \emptyset$ 530 DATA $2 ø 8,15,206,177,43,208$ 10,173,85,2 :rem 11
540 DATA $133,20,169,0,133,21,9$ $6,165,43,133 \quad$ :rem 11 550 DATA $251,165,44,133,252,16$ Ø, Ø, 177,251,133 :rem 161 560 DATA $253,206,177,251,133,2$ 54,160, 0,177,253 :rem 214 $57 \emptyset$ DATA 2ø8, 31, 2øø, 1.77,253,20 8,26,160,2,1.77 :rem 117 580 DATA $251,133,20,200,177,25$ 1,133,21,24,165 :rem 153 590 DATA $20,109,85,2,133,20,16$ 5,21,105, 0 :rem 157 600 DATA $133,21,96,165,253,133$ ,251,165,254,1.33 :rem 21.6 610 DATA $252,76,169,193,56,165$ ,45, 233, 1, 133 :rem $8 \varnothing$ 620 DATA $45,165,46,233, \varnothing, 133,4$ 6,96 :rem 141

## Program 2: Printmaker-VIC Version

1 1øø POKE56,28:CLR :rem $22 \varnothing$ 110 FORI $=7168$ TO 7665 : READA: $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+$ A: POKEI, A:NEXT :rem 18 $12 \varnothing$ IFX <>52211THENPRINT"ERROR \{SPACE\} IN DATA STATEMENTS. ": STOP
:rem 224
130 NEW :rem 126
140 DATA $32,155,215,142,162,2$, 32,228,29,32,228 :rem $2 ø 6$
150 DATA $29,32,228,29,32,140,2$ 9,160,29,169,109 :rem 224
160 DATA $32,30,2 ø 3,169,0,141,1$ 61,2,169,22,133 :rem 145
170 DATA $253,169,150,133,254,1$ 69,255,141,165,2 :rem 224 $18 \emptyset$ DATA $169,22,133,251,169,30$ ,133,252,32, ø, 29 :rem 209 190 DATA $160,0,169,1,145,45,32$ , $\varnothing, 29,145,45,32, \varnothing$ :rem 247
260 DATA $29,165,20,145,45,32$, $\varnothing$ ,29, 165, 21, 145, 45 :rem 254
21.0 DATA $24,165,20,169,162,2,1$. $33,2 \varnothing, 144,2,23 \varnothing \quad$ rem 135 $22 \varnothing$ DATA $21,32, \varnothing, 29,160,0,140$, 163,2,169 :rem 161
23ø DATA $153,145,45,32,0,29,16$ 9, 34, 145, 45 :rem 225 $24 \varnothing$ DATA $16 \varnothing, \varnothing, 177,251,2 \varnothing 1,32$, 240,25,201,96 :rem 49 250 DATA $240,21,177,253,41,15$, $205,165,2,24 \emptyset \quad$ :rem 53 260 DATA $12,141,165,2,170,189$, 93,29,32, 0
:rem 171
$27 \varnothing$ DATA $29,145,45,177,251,32$, 7,29,32, $\quad:$ rem 128

280 DATA $29,145,45,230,251,208$ ,2,230,252,23ø :rem 106
290 DATA $253,208,2,230,254,165$ ,252,201,31,208:rem 157
300 DATA $6,165,251,201,250,24 \varnothing$ 37,238,163,2 :rem 54 310 DATA $173,163,2,201,14,208$, 179,32, ø, 29 :rem 212
$32 \varnothing$ DATA $169,34,160, \varnothing, 145,45,3$ 2, ø, 29, 169 :rem 172 330 DATA $59,145,45,32, \varnothing, 29,169$ , $6,168,145$ :rem 182
340 DATA $45,76,51,28,160,0,32$, Ø, 29, 169 :rem 74
350 DATA $34,145,45,32,0,29,169$ ,59,145,45 :rem 185 36ø DATA 32, $0,29,169,0,145,45$, 32,0,29 :rem 18 $37 \varnothing$ DATA $145,45,32,0,29,145,45$ 32, $0,29 \quad$ :rem 7ø
$38 \emptyset$ DATA $32,51,197,108,2,3,23 \varnothing$ 45,208,2 :rem 117
390 DATA $230,46,96,72,16,22,17$ 3,161,2,208 :rem 227
4 リø DATA $36,169,1,141,161,2,32$ , ø, 29, 169
:rem 116
410 DATA $18,160,0,145,45,76,51$ ,29,173,161 :rem 223
$42 \sigma$ DATA $2,240,14,169,0,141,16$ $1,2,32,0 \quad$ :rem 46
$43 \varnothing$ DATA $29,169,146,160,0,145$, $45,104,41,127:$ rem 65 $44 \emptyset$ DATA $2 ø 1,34,2 ø 8,3,169,39$, 9 6,201,32,176:rem 22 450 DATA $4,24,165,64,96,201,64$ ,176,1,96 :rem 131
460 DATA $2 \varnothing 1,96,176,4,24,105,3$ $2,96,261,128 \quad:$ rem 18
476 DATA $176,4,24,165,64,96,16$ 9,63,96,144 :rem 249
480 DATA $5,28,159,156,30,31,15$ 8,129,149,150 :rem 81
490 DATA $151,152,153,154,155,1$ 9,18,80,82,73: :rem 79 $50 \emptyset$ DATA $78,84,77,65,75,69,82$, 146,32,32 :rem 153 510 DATA $32,32,32,13,0,234,234$ ,234,234,234:rem 252
$52 \emptyset$ DATA 234, 234, 234, 234, 234, 2 34,160, 日, 177,43 :rem 160 530 DATA $2 ø 8,15,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 177,43,2 \varnothing 8$ ,1ø, 1.73,162,2 :rem 55
$54 \varnothing$ DATA $133,2 \varnothing, 169, \varnothing, 133,21,9$ $6,165,43,1.33:$ rem 11
550 DATA $251,165,44,133,252,16$ ø, 0, 177,251,133 :rem 161 560 DATA 253, 2øø,177,251,133,2 54,160,0,177,253:rem 214 $57 \varnothing$ DATA $208,31,206,177,253,2 \varnothing$ 8,26,160,2,177 :rem 117 580 DATA $251,133,20,200,177,25$ 1,133,21,24,165:rem 153 590 DATA $2 \varnothing, 109,162,2,133,20,1$ 65,21,105,0 :rem 201 6ø0 DATA $133,21,96,165,253,133$ ,251,165,254,133 :rem 216 610 DATA $252,76,169,29,56,165$, $45,233,1,133$ :rem 30 620 DATA $45,165,46,233, \varnothing, 133,4$ 6,96
:rem 141

## Program 3: Plus/4 and 16 <br> Version

1øø POKE56,62:CLR:FORI=15872TO 16369: READA: POKEI, A: $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}$ : NEXT
110 IFX <>469ø4THENPRINT"ERROR \{SPACE\}IN DATA STATEMENTS. ":STOP
$12 \sigma$ NEW
130 DATA $32,129,157,142,269,0$,

32,228,63,32
140 DATA $228,63,32,228,63,32,1$ 40,63,160,63
150 DATA $169,169,32,136,144,16$ 9, $\varnothing, 141,2 \varnothing 8, \varnothing$
160 DATA $169,40,133,5,169,8,13$ 3,6,169, 255
170 DATA $141,212,0,169,40,133$, 3,169,12,133
$18 \emptyset$ DATA $4,32, \emptyset, 63,160, \varnothing, 169,1$ ,145,45
190 DATA $32, \varnothing, 63,145,45,32, \varnothing, 6$ 3,165,2ø
$2 ø 0$ DATA $145,45,32, \varnothing, 63,165,21$ ,145,45,24
210 DATA $165,20,109,209,0,133$, $2 \varnothing, 144,2,23 \varnothing$
$22 \varnothing$ DATA $21,32,0,63,160,0,140$, 210, 0,169
$23 \varnothing$ DATA $153,145,45,32, \varnothing, 63,16$ 9,34,145,45
24ø DATA $16 \varnothing, \varnothing, 177,3,201,32,24$ Ø, 25,201,96
250 DATA $24 \emptyset, 21,177,5,41,15,2 \varnothing$ 5,212, $\varnothing, 24 \varnothing$
260 DATA $12,141,212,0,170,189$, 93,63,32, $\varnothing$
270 DATA $63,145,45,177,3,32,7$, 63,32, $\varnothing$
280 DATA $63,145,45,230,3,268,2$ , 230, 4, 230
$29 \varnothing$ DATA $5,2 ø 8,2,23 \varnothing, 6,165,4,2$ 01,15,2ø8
$3 ø \emptyset$ DATA $6,165,3,2 ø 1,232,240,3$ 7,238,21ø, $\varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ DATA $173,216,0,201,25,208$, 179,32, 6,63
$32 \varnothing$ DATA $169,34,160,0,145,45,3$ 2, $6,63,169$
330 DATA $59,145,45,32,0,63,169$ , $0,168,145$
34ø DATA $45,76,51,62,160, \varnothing, 32$, Ø, 63, 169
35ø DATA $34,145,45,32,0,63,169$ 59,145,45
$36 \emptyset$ DATA $32, \emptyset, 63,169,0,145,45$, 32, 0,63
$37 \emptyset$ DATA $145,45,32,0,63,145,45$ ,32, $\varnothing, 63$
$38 \emptyset$ DATA $32,24,136,108,2 ; 3,23 \emptyset$ ,45,2ø8,2
39ø DATA $230,46,96,72,16,22,17$ $3,2 ø 8, \varnothing, 2 ø 8$
400 DATA $36,169,1,141,2 \boxminus 8,0,32$ , $0,63,169$
$41 \emptyset$ DATA $18,160,0,145,45,76,51$ ,63,173,2ø8
$42 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 24 \varnothing, 14,169, \varnothing, 141,2 \varnothing$ 8, $0,32, \varnothing$
430 DATA $63,169,146,160,0,145$, 45,164,41,127
$44 \varnothing$ DATA $2 ø 1,34,2 ø 8,3,169,39,9$ 6,2ø1,32,176
450 DATA $4,24,105,64,96,201,64$ ,176,1,96
$46 \emptyset$ DATA $2 ø 1,96,176,4,24,165,3$ 2,96,201,128
470 DATA $176,4,24,105,64,96,16$ 9,63,96,144
$48 \emptyset$ DATA $5,28,159,156,30,31,15$ 8,129,149,150
490 DATA 151,152,153,154,155,1 9,18,86,82,73
500 DATA $78,84,77,65,75,69,82$, 146,32, 32
510 DATA $32,32,32,13,0,234,234$ ,234,234,234
$52 \emptyset$ DATA $234,234,234,234,234,2$ 34,160, ø,177,43
 ,10,173,269,б
$54 \emptyset$ DATA $133,20,169, \emptyset, 133,21,9$ 6,165,43,133

550 DATA $3,165,44,133,4,160,0$ ， 177，3，133
560 DATA 5，20ø，177，3，133，6，160 ，Ø，177，5
$57 \emptyset$ DATA $2 \emptyset 8,31,2 \emptyset 0,177,5,2 \emptyset 8$ ， 26，160，2，177
580 DATA $3,133,20,200,177,3,13$ 3，21，24，165
590 DATA $20,109,209,0,133,20,1$ 65，21，105，0
6øØ DATA $133,21,96,165,5,133,3$ ，165，6，133
610 DATA $4,76,169,63,56,165,45$ ，233，1，133
620 DATA $45,165,46,233,0,133,4$ 6，96

All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work with the Commodore 128 in 64 mode．

## Face－Off

Article on page 50.

## BEFORE TYPING

## Before typing in programs，please

 refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．1 Øб $\mathrm{BD}=5328$ Ø： $\mathrm{BK}=53281: \mathrm{POKEBD}, 1$ ：POKEBK，1：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":GOS UB69ø
：rem 243
110 PRINT＂\｛6 DOWN\}"SPC(6)"READ ING DATA．．．PLEASE WAIT＂
：rem 7
12 FORA $=49152$ TO49958：READB： $\mathrm{C}=$ $\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{POKEA}, \mathrm{B}: \mathrm{NEXTA}:$ IFC $=8676$ 9 THEN14Ø ：rem 168
$13 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}ERROR IN DATA $S$ TATEMENTS＂：STOP ：rem 187
140 FORA $=14336$ TO14463：READB：PO KEA，B ：NEXT：POKE53287， 2 ：POK E53288， 3
：rem 107
15 Ø MLS＝＂EIX＂＋CHRS（8）＋＂EXB＜＂＋C HRS（3）+ ＂ $\mathrm{E} 2 \mathrm{ZXJ} "+\mathrm{CHR} \$(16)+\mathrm{CH}$ R\＄（248）＋＂LEB $\emptyset$
：rem 234
$16 \emptyset$ POKE836，2ø8：POKE83ø，Ø：POKE 831，216：POKE828，Ø：POKE829， 56：POKE 56334 ，ø
：rem 43
170 POKE1，51：ML\＄＝ML\＄：SYS（PEEK（ 51）+256 ＊PEEK（52））：POKE 1， 55 ：POKE56334， 1
：rem 171
180 FORI＝12552TO12559：READJ：PO KEI，J：NEXT ：FORI $=12568 \mathrm{TO} 125$ 75 ：READJ：POKEI，J：NEXT
：rem 132
190 FORI＝ØTO15：POKE54296，I ：NEX T：FORI＝ØTO23：POKE54272＋I，Ø ：NEXT
：rem 54
2 øø $\mathrm{BD}=53280: \mathrm{BK}=53281$ ： $\mathrm{POKEBD}, 1$ ：POKEBK，1：POKE3，1：GOSUB69ø ：POKE53272， 28 ：rem 81
210 POKE53274， $129: H \$="($ RVS $) 85$ 相 \｛2ø SPACES\}": GOSUB68ø
$22 \sigma$ PRINT＂$\{6$ DOWN $\}$＂$T A B(6) "$ \｛RVS\}\{WHT\}\{27 SPACES\}[7习 \｛UP\}"
：rem 175
$230 \operatorname{PRINTTAB}(9) "[1]\{2$ SPACES $\} 0$ R\｛2 SPACES\}[2]\{2 SPACES\}PL AYERS $\{2$ SPACES $\} \bar{B}+\boldsymbol{Z}\{$ LEFT $\}$＂；

POKE204，$\sigma$
：rem 52
240 POKE198， $0: W A I T 198,1: G E T A S$ ： IFAS＜＂1＂ORA\＄＞＂2＂THEN24ஏ
：rem 14
250 POKE2ø4，1：POKE 2ø7，Ø：PRINTA \＄：rem 67
$260 \mathrm{NP}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{A} \$)-1$ ：POKE 247，NP：PR INTTAB（11）＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ WHAT SP EED［1－3］\｛2 SPACES $\} \mathbb{B}+\sqrt{\square}$
\｛LEFT\}": : POKE2ø4, Ø: rem 184
270 POKE198，Ø：WAIT198，1：GETAS： IFAS＜＂1＂ORAS＞＂3＂THEN27б
：rem 21
280 POKE2Ø4，1：POKE207，Ø：PRINTA \＄：POKE146，31－VAL（AS）＊10：IF NP $=1$ THEN $32 \sigma$ rem 196
29 Ø PRINTTAB（11）＂ 2 DOWN\}WHAT ［SPACE］LEVEL［1－9］
（2 SPACES $\}$［ + （LLEFT ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；：POKE 204，ø ：rem 236
3ØØ POKE198，Ø：WAIT 198，1：GETAS： IFAS＜＂1＂ORA\＄＞＂9＂THEN3日б ：rem 15
$31 \varnothing$ POKE2Ø4，1：POKE2の7，Ø：PRINTA \＄：POKE89ø，1øØ－VAL（AS）＊1ø
：rem 88
320 DN\＄＝＂$\{$ HOME \} \{ 18 DOWN\} \{WHT \}" ：$C O \$="\{R V S\} 85 \otimes\{40$ SPACES $\} "$

330 DOS＝＂\｛RVS \} \{WHT\} \{40 SPACES ＂：POKEBD， 12 ：POKEBK， 14 ：rem 234
340 PRINT＂$\{C L R\}$ \｛2 DOWN \}":FORI $=$ 1TO18：PRINTDOS；：NEXT：PRINT ＂（HOME ＂；：FORI＝1TO3：PRINTC OS；：NEXT ：rem 107



$36 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB（2Ø）＂B＂SPC（17）＂EN ［5
 TWHT\}思H"SPC(18)"B"SPC (17) ：rem 25
 ＂SPC（18）＂B＂SPC（17）＂ENXE5

 （WHT\} OKY 彐P"; SPC(16) :rem 8

 16）：＂B＂SPC（15）＂EHZ（BLK\}
 SPC（15）＂B＂；：rem 173
390 PRIHTSPCT15）＂EHシ \｛BLK\} [55 EHAEN刃\｛BLK\} \{WHT\} EMA"SPC( 16）＂B＂SPC（15）＂EH刃［BLK］ E5 彐 ［16 SPACES\}B"; :rem 123
4øø PRINTSPC（15）＂EH习 \｛BLK\} 〔5才 EHXEN习\｛BLK\} \{WHT\} EMA"SPC( 16）＂B＂SPC（14）＂ $\mathrm{EH} 刃$ \｛BLK\}
 ）＂（WHT\}B"SPC(15) Erem 182
410 PRINT＂LERP＠E5 EH ${ }^{2} \operatorname{SPC}(18) " B " S P C(17) "$



：rem 179
420 PRINT＂B＂SPC（4）SPC（13）＂太NB

 TWHT\}EH才"SPC(18)"B"SPC(17) ；PRINT＂KNER5タHBRN：：rem 46 430 PRINT＂
 ［588H 5 （2 UP $\}$＂：FORI $=1$ TO2 ：rem 96
440 PRINTCOS；：NEXT：PRINT＂\｛RVS\} \｛39 SPACES\}\{HOME\}":rem 191
450 POKE2023，160：POKE56295，12： PRINT＂\｛IOME \} \{OFF'\} \{WHT\} "SPC （6）＂SCORE g＂SPC（15）＂SCORE \｛SPACE］ø＂DN\＄
：rem $17 \emptyset$

460 PRINTSPC（16）＂ 88 UP \} (RVS $\}$
\｛4 SPACES\}B\{4 SPACES \}
\｛9 DOWN $\}\{\overline{\mathrm{FF}}\}^{\prime \prime} ;: \operatorname{PRINTSPC}(6$ 8）＂FACE－OFF＂
：rem 146
470 POKE839， 50 ：POKE840， 39 ：POKE 849，Ø：POKE850，1：FORA＝868TO 870：POKEA，140：NEXT：rem 212
$48 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(3)=1$ THENPOKE838，NP＊ $25+55$ ：POKE848，ø ：rem 156
$490 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(3)=2$ THENPOKE838， $9: \mathrm{P}$ OKE848， 1
：rem 20
500 POKE53269，15：SYS49152：POKE 53269，14：GOSUB660：A＝PEEK（ 3 ）： $\operatorname{SC}(A)=\operatorname{SC}(A)+1 \quad$ rem 122
510 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂TAB（11）SC（2）S $\operatorname{PC}(19) \operatorname{SC}(1): \operatorname{IFSC}(1)+S C(2)<$ 9THEN470 ：rem 58
520 POKE53269， $0 \quad$ ：rem 43
530 PRINT＂\｛HOME \} \{ 12 DOWN\} \{WHT \} \｛RVS\}"SPC(16)"GAMEBOVER": P RINTDNS＂ 5 DOWN\}"S̄̄C(8)H\$D NS：V＝6Ø
：rem 51
540 A $\$="\{$ RIGHT $\}$ PRESS FIRE BUTT ON TO PLAY AGAIN＂：FORI＝1TO 16：GOSUB640：GOSUB650：NEXTI ：rem 177
550 IFPEEK（ $5632 \emptyset$ ）ANDPEEK（ 56321 ）AND16THEN550 ：rem 236
560 PRINTDN\＄：AS＝＂\＆5习\｛RVS\}
\｛OFF\}\{WHT\} PRESS FIRE BUTTO N TO PLAY AGAIN\＆5 3 （RVS \} \｛OFF\}": V=63
：rem 121
57 FORI $=2$ ØTOØSTEP－1：GOSUB64の： PRINT＂\｛UP\}"; : GOSUB650: NEXT I ：rem 26
$58 \emptyset$ POKE53274，128：POKE53269，Ø： PRINTDN§＂ 5 D DOWN $\}$（RVS） 858 \｛ 2 SPACES \}\{OFF\}\{WHT\}UP TO \｛SPACE\}CHANGE OPTIONS";
：rem 18
590 PRINT＂／DOWN TO PLAY＂
：rem 175
$600 \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(5632 \emptyset)$ ANDPEEK（ 5632 1）AND2）$\langle>2$ THENSC（ 1 ）$=\varnothing: \operatorname{SC}(2$ ）$=\varnothing$ ：POKE 3，1：GOTO630：rem 96
$61 \varnothing$ IF（PEEK（ $5632 \emptyset$ ）ANDPEEK（ 5632 1）AND1）＜＞1THENPRINT＂\｛CLR\}" ：RUN2øØ
：rem 58
620 GOTO6øø ：rem 103
630 PRINTDN\＄＂\｛5 DOWN\}"H\$"
\｛17 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：GOTO45ø
：rem 49
640 POKE 214，22：PRINTCHRS（13）＂
\｛UP\}";:PRINTTAB(V-I)LEFT\$( AS，I）RIGHT\＄（AS，I）：RETURN
：rem 153
650 FORZ $=1$ TO $30:$ NEXTZ ：RETURN ：rem 61
660 POKE $54277,2 \varnothing:$ FORM＝1TO5：FOR S＝2øTO9øSTEP10：POKE54273，S ：POKE $54272, S+30$ ：rem 57
670 POKE54276，32：POKE54276，33： POKEBK，S：NEXTS，M：POKEBK， 14 ：RETURN
：rem 195
680 POKE53289，7：POKE $2 \varnothing 40,224: \mathrm{P}$ OKE2ஏ41， 225 ：POKE $2 \oslash 42,225:$ R ETURN
：rem 51
690 PRINT＂ ［HOME \} \{5 DOWN\} \&7



 \｛ 4 SPACES\}EDB\{RVS\}ED日EF

 \｛OFF\} EV习"SPC(8); ：rem 98



 EFB ED 彐 2 I \｛OFF\} $\mathbb{E K}$ \｛RVS\}EK刃\{OFF\}[KK
 EKヨECB\｛OFF\}EFタ"SPC(9)"

All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work with the Commodore 128 in 64 mode．
 ：rem 234




（OFF） EK （RVS） EK （OFF） EK
（RVS）EK（OFF）EK（2 SPACES）
（RVS）EK才（OFF）EK才＂SPC（10）＂
［CC彐⿰冫欠


\｛OFF\}EV才\{5 SPACES\}\{RVS\}

（2 SPACES）EC 犯V＂：RETURN ：rem 158
736 DATA $32,45,192,32,218,193$ ， 198，251，208，13，165：rem 71 740 DATA $143,133,251,32,197,19$ 2，32，49，193，32，28 ：rem 20 750 DATA $192,165,3,240,232,96$ ， 198，144，208，12，169 ：rem 77
760 DATA $136,133,144,165,143,2$ 01，45，240，2，236 ：rem 148 770 DATA $143,96,160,1,169,20,1$ $53,110,3,153,120,3$ ：rem 42 $78 \varnothing$ DATA $136,16,245,165,247,20$ $8,6,173,122,3,141 \quad:$ rem 15 790 DATA 120，3，169，27，141，17，2 98，162，127，142，13 ：rem 7 800 DATA $220,232,142,15,212,14$ $2,18,212,160,23:$ rem 140 810 DATA $169,0,153,0,212,136,1$ 6，248，169，1，141，5 ：rem $\emptyset$ 820 DATA $212,169,15,141,24,212$ ，169，20，141，1，212 ：rem 246 $83 \emptyset$ DATA $169,134,141,20,3,169$ ， 192，141，21，3，169：rem 216 840 DATA $129,141,26,208,169,0$ ， 133，3，133，4，133，5 ：rem 255 850 DATA $96,169,1,141,25,208,1$ $65,3,208,36,162,4$ ：rem 17 860 DATA $160,2,169,0,133,2,185$ ，70，3，157， 0,208 ：rem 157
$87 \square$ DATA $185,100,3,157,1,2 ø 8,1$ $85,80,3,74,38,2$ ：rem 168
$88 \emptyset$ DATA $292,262,136,16,233,16$ 5，2，141，16，208，169 ：rem 56 890 DATA 250，141，18，208，173，13 ，220，41，1，240，3，76：rem 46 900 DATA $49,234,76,188,254,165$ ，4，48，25，24，109，68 ：rem 79
910 DATA $3,141,60,3,173,78,3,1$ 65，0，141，70，3， 173 ：rem 236
926 DATA $80,3,165,6,141,80,3,1$ 6，32，73，255，24，165 ：rem 37 930 dATA $1,133,2,173,60,3,56,2$ 29，2，141，60，3，173：rem 248
946 DATA $76,3,233,0,141,78,3,1$ 73，80，3，233，0， 141 ：rem 237 950 DATA $80,3,165,5,48,18,24,1$ 69，90，3，141，90，3 ：rem 215
960 DATA $173,106,3,105,0,141,1$ Ø0，3，76，48，193， 73 ：rem 252 976 DATA $255,24,165,1,133,2,17$ $3,90,3,56,229,2$ ：rem 161
980 DATA $141,90,3,173,100,3,23$ $3,0,141,100,3,96:$ rem 193
996 DATA $173,100,3,201,71,176$ ， $7,165,5,16,3,32$ ：rem 159
1000 DATA $205,193,201,212,144$ ， 7，165，5，48，3，32 ：rem 148 1810 DATA $205,193,173,76,3,281$ 27，176，15，174，80 ：rem 1
1020 DATA $3,208,10,165,4,16,6$ ， 32，172，193，32，185：rem 251

1030 DATA $193,201,65,144,15,17$ $3,80,3,240,10,165: \mathrm{rem} 249$ 1040 DATA $4,48,6,32,172,193,32$ 185，193，166，1，169：rem 61
1050 dAta $2,133,142,173,80,3,2$ $17,81,3,208,39,173:$ rem 49 1060 DATA $76,3,56,249,71,3,281$ 9，144，4，201，247 ：rem 205 1070 dATA $144,24,133,6,173,100$ ，3，56，249，101，3 ：rem 148
1080 DATA $133,7,201,9,144,4,20$ 1，247，144，5，132 ：rem 150 1090 DATA $142,32,200,194,136$ ， $6,206,96,32,234$ ：rem 162 $110 \square$ DATA $194,165,4,73,255,24$ ， 105，1，133，4，96，173：rem 54 1110 DATA 100，3，201，126，144，12 261，157，176，8，173：rem 34
1126 DATA $86,3,24,165,1,133,3$ ， 96，32，234，194，165：rem 251 1130 DATA $5,73,255,24,105,1,13$ 3，5，96，162，1，222 ：rem 198 1140 DATA $110,3,240,3,76,193,1$ 94，189，120，3，157 ：rem 211 1150 DATA $110,3,189,71,3,133,1$ 39，189，81，3，133 ：rem 164 1160 DATA $140,189,101,3,133,14$ 1，165，247，208，78：rem 217 1170 DATA $224,0,208,74,173,80$ ， $3,240,3,56,176,9$ ：rem 213 1186 DATA $173,70,3,201,140,176$ ，59，201，40，8，160 ：rem 203 1190 DATA 254，173，100，3，201，14 $1,176,5,56,233,1$ ：rem 199 1200 DATA $208,5,24,105,2,208,3$ 56，233，1，201， 74 ：rem 189 1210 DATA $176,5,40,169,253,208$ 28，201，207，144，5 ：rem 5
1220 DATA $40,169,254,208,19,20$ 5，101，3，144，2，160：rem 248 1230 DATA $253,152,40,176,8,73$ ， $3,76,78,194,189,0$ ：rem 25
1240 DATA $220,74,168,176,10,18$ 9，101，3，201，72，240：rem 47 1250 DATA $3,222,101,3,152,74,1$ $68,176,10,189,101:$ rem 25j 1260 DATA $3,201,209,240,3,254$ ， 161，3，152，74，168：rem 199 1270 DATA $176,25,189,71,3,221$ 245，194，240，17，189：rem 76 1280 DATA $71,3,56,233,1,157,71$ 3，189，81，3，233， 0 ：rem 2 1290 DATA $157,81,3,152,74,168$ ， $176,25,189,71,3$ ：rem 187 1300 DATA $221,247,194,246,17,1$ 89，71，3，24，105，1 ：rem 206
1310 data $157,71,3,189,81,3,10$ 5，8，157，81，3， 152 ：rem 298 1326 DATA $74,176,0,32,115,193$ ， $228,142,268,15,165:$ rem 57 1330 DATA $139,157,71,3,165,140$ 157，81，3，165，141 ：rem 10 1340 DATA $157,181,3,202,16,1,9$ $6,76,226,193,32$ ：rem 154 1350 DATA $234,194,138,72,165,6$ ，24，165，9，176，189 ：rem 24 1360 DATA $19,195,133,4,165,7,2$ $4,165,9,170,189,2$ ：rem 16 1370 DATA $195,133,5,166,146,13$ $4,143,184,170,96$ ：rem 224
1380 DATA $169,128,141,4,212,16$ 9，129，141，4，212，96：rem 66 1390 DATA $35,184,169,54,55,50$ ， $39,0,0,1,254,255$ ：rem 220 1400 DATA $255,149,149,180,180$ ， $210,210,240,0,0,5:$ rem 242 1410 DATA $25,45,75,75,106,106$ ， 106，132，138，149 ：rem 169 $142 \sigma$ DATA $160,171,182,193,264$ 284，215，226，237：rem 163 1436 DATA $248,52,67,82,82,97,1$ 16，128， $0,0,0,0,0,0:$ rem 31 1440 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$ ， 248，0，1，252，0，3 ：rem 82 1450 DATA $254,0,3,254,6,3,254$ ，

0，3，254，0，1，252，0：rem 223
1460 DATA $0,248,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$ ，

1478 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 25$ $5, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing:$ rem 158 1480 DATA $\varnothing, 0,0,0,0,254,0,3,25$ 5，128，3，255，128，7：rem 233
1490 DATA $255,192,7,255,192,7$ ， 255，192，7，255，192 ：rem 37 1500 DATA $7,255,192,3,255,128$ ， 3，255，128，$, 254, \varnothing$ ：rem 2 1510 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$ ，
 $152 \emptyset$ DATA $165,231,231,231,231$ ， $231,231, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing \quad:$ rem 122 1530 DATA 231，231，231，231，231， 231 ：rem 67

All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work with the Commodore 128 in 64 mode．

## The New MLX

Article on page 42.

## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．

100 POKE 56，50：CLR：DIM INS，I，J ， $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{A}(7), \mathrm{N} \$$ ：rem 34
$110 \mathrm{C} 4=48: C 6=16: C 7=7: Z 2=2: Z 4=2$ $54: Z 5=255: Z 6=256: Z 7=127$
：rem 238
$120 \mathrm{FA}=\operatorname{PEEK}(45)+26 * \operatorname{PEEK}(46): \operatorname{BS}$ ＝ $\operatorname{PEEK}(55)+Z 6$＊ $\operatorname{PEEK}(56): H \$={ }^{\prime}$ $0123456789 \mathrm{ABCDEF} "$ ：rem 118
130 RS＝CHRS（13）：L\＄＝＂\｛LEFT\}":S $=" \quad ": D \$=\operatorname{CHR}(2 \sigma): 2 \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(0$ ）：T\＄＝＂\｛13 RIGHT\}" : rem 173
$140 \mathrm{SD}=54272: \mathrm{FOR} \quad \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{SD}$ TO $\mathrm{SD}+23$ ：POKE I， $0: N E X T:$ POKE SD +24 ， 15：POKE 788，52
150 PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$＂CHRS（ 142 ）CHRS（ 8）：POKE 53280,15 ：POKE 5328 1，15
：rem 1 Ø4 PRINT T\＄＂\｛RED\} \{RVS\} \｛2 SPACES $\} 8$＠ 8 \｛ 2 SPACES $\}$ $\operatorname{SPC}(28) "\{2$ SPACES $\}\{O F F\}$ （BLU）MLX II［RED］\｛RVS \} （2 SPACES ${ }^{(2} \operatorname{SPC}(28)$＂
（12 SPACES）（BLU）＂：rem 121
170 PRINT＂\｛3 DOWN\}\{3 SPACES \}CO MPUTE！＇S MACHINE LANGUAGE （SPACE］EDITOR\｛3 DOWN \}
：rem 135
180 PRINT＂\｛BLK\}STARTING ADDRES S®4＂；：GOSUB30ね：SA＝AD：GOSU B1040：IF F THEN180：rem 113 190 PRINT＂$\{$ BLK $\}$（ 2 SPACES $\}$ ENDIN G ADDRESS［43＂；：GOSUB300：EA $=A D: G O S U B 1030:$ IF F THEN190 ：rem 173
2øø INPUT＂$\{3$ DOWN \}\{BLK\}CLEAR W ORKSPACE［Y／N］E4＂；AS：IF L EFT\＄（AS，1）＜＞＂Y＂THEN22Ø
rem 9
210 PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN \}\{BLU\}WORKING ．．．＂；：FORI＝BS TO BS＋EA－SA +

7：POKE I，Ø：NEXT：PRINT＂DONE ：rem 139
$220 \operatorname{PRINTTAB}(10) "\{2$ DOWN $\}\{B L K\}$ \｛RVS\} MLX COMMAND MENU \｛DOWN\}区43":PRINT T\$"\{RVS\}E ［OFF］NTER DATA＂：rem 62
230 PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISPLAY DATA＂：PRINT T\＄＂\｛RVS\}L
\｛OFF\}OAD DATA"
：rem 19
240 PRINT T\＄＂\｛RVS\}S\{OFF\}AVE FI LE＂：PRINT T\＄＂\｛RVS\}Q(OFF)UI T\｛2 DOWN\}\{BLK\}":rem 238
250 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN 250
：rem 127
$260 \mathrm{~A}=0: \mathrm{FOR} \quad \mathrm{I}=1$ TO 5：IF $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{MID}$ \＄（＂EDLSQ＂，I，1）THEN $A=I: I=5$ ：rem 42
270 NEXT：ON A GOTO420，610，690， 700,280 ：GOSUB1060：GOTO250
：rem 97
280 PRINT＂ 2 RVS \} QUIT ": INPUT"
\｛DOWN］ 4 IARE YOU SURE［ $Y / N$ ］＂；AS：IF LEFT\＄（AS，1）＜＞＂Y＂T HEN220
：rem 189
290 POKE SD＋24，日：END ：rem 95
306 IN $\$=N \$: A D=0:$ INPUTIN $\$:$ IFLEN （INS）＜＞4THENRETURN ：rem 31
$310 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{IN} \$: \operatorname{GOSUB} 320: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{MI}$ $D \$(I N \$, 3)$ ：GOSUB320：$A D=A D * 2$ $56+$ A：RETURN
：rem 225
$320 \mathrm{~A}=0$ ：FOR $\mathrm{J}=1$ TO 2： $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{B}$ S，J，1）：B＝ASC（AS）－C4＋（AS＞＂＠ ＂）＊C7：A＝A＊C6＋B ：rem 143
330 IF $\mathrm{B}<\emptyset$ OR $\mathrm{B}>15$ THEN $\mathrm{AD}=0: \mathrm{A}$ $=-1: J=2$
340 NEXT：RETURN rem 240
$350 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C} 6):$ PRINT MIDS（H\＄， $B+1,1):: B=A-B * C 6:$ PRINT MID \＄（HS，B＋1，1）；：RETURN：rem 42
$360 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z} 6): \operatorname{GOSUB} 350: A=A D$ －A＊Z6：GOSUB350：PRINT＂：＂；
：rem 32
$376 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z6}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z4} 4^{*} \mathrm{CK}+$ Z5＊（CK＞Z7）：GOTO390：rem 131
38 Ø $\mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}^{*} \mathrm{Z} 2+\mathrm{Z} 5$＊$(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z7})+\mathrm{A}$
：rem 168
$390{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z} 5^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 5):$ RETURN
：rem 159
400 PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\}STARTING ATE4 ＂；：GOSUB3øø：IF INS＜＞NS THE N GOSUB103छ：IF F THEN $4 \emptyset \varnothing$

410 RETURN
：rem 75
：rem 11


430 OPEN 3,3 ：PRINT ：rem 34 ：rem 85

440 POKE198，D：GOSUB360：IF F TH EN PRINT INS：PRINT＂\｛UP\} \｛5 RIGHT\}":
：rem 6
450 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\emptyset$ TO 24 STEP $3: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{S} \$$ ：FOR $J=1$ TO 2：IF F THEN BS $=$ MIDS（INS，I $+J, 1$ ）：rem 226
460 PRINT＂$\{$ RVS \}"BSLS;: IF I<24T HEN PRINT＂$\{O F F\}$＂；：rem 15
470 GET AS：IF A $\$=\mathrm{N} \$$ THEN 470
：rem 135
48 IF（AS＞＂／＂ANDAS＜＂：＂）OR（AS＞＂ ＠＂ANDASく＂G＂）THEN540
：rem 100
490 IF $A S=R \$ \operatorname{AND}((I=\emptyset)$ AND $(J=1)$ OR F）THEN PRINT BS；：J＝2：NE $\mathrm{XT}: \mathrm{I}=24$ ：GOTO55 $\quad$ ：rem 46
50 IF $A S="\{H O M E$ \}" THEN PRINT \｛SPACE \} BS: $\mathrm{J}=2:$ NEXT $: I=24:$ NE XT：F＝Ø：GOTO44の ：rem 66
510 IF（AS＝＂$\{$ RIGHT $\} ")$ ANDF THENP RINT BSLS；：GOTO540：rem 107
520 IF AS＜＞LS AND AS＜＞DS OR（（I $=\varnothing$ ）AND $(\mathrm{J}=1)$ ）THEN GOSUB1ø6も ：GOTO470
：rem 232
536 A $=\mathrm{L} \$+\mathrm{S} \$+\mathrm{L} \$:$ PRINT $\mathrm{B} \$ \mathrm{~L} \$ ;: \mathrm{J}=$

2－J：IF J THEN PRINT LS；：$I=$ I－3 ：rem 12 546 PRINT AS；：NEXT J：PRINT S\＄； ：rem 2
550 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂\｛UP\} ［5 RIGHT ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；：INPUT\＃3，IN\＄：IF IN $\$=\mathrm{N} \$$ THEN CLOSE3：GOTO22 g
：rem 106
560 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 25 STEP 3 ： $\mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{MID}$ \＄（INS，I）：GOSUB320：IF I＜25 ［SPACE］THEN GOSUB380：A（I／3 ）$=\mathrm{A}$
：rem 81
576 NEXT：IF A＜＞CK THEN GOSUB1Ø 60：PRINT＂\｛BLK\}\{RVS\} ERROR: REENTER LINE 843 ＂：$F=1: G O T$ $044 \sigma$
：rem 161
586 GOSUB1ø80：$B=B S+A D-S A: F O R$ I $\Rightarrow$ TO $7:$ POKE $B+I, A(I): N E X T$ ：rem 245
$590 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8:$ IF $\mathrm{AD}>E A$ THEN CLOS E3：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLU\} ** END OF ENTRY＊＊\｛BLK\}\{2 DOWN \}" ：GOTO7ØØ
：rem 207
6 60 $\mathrm{F}=$ Ø：GOTO440 ：rem 84
610 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}\{RVS\} DIS PLAY DATA＂：GOSUB4øØ：IF IN \＄＝N $\$$ THEN22の ：rem 14
620 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\}\{BLU\}PRESS: \｛RVS\}SPACE\{OFF\} TO PAUSE, \｛SPACE\} \{RVS\}RETURN\{OFF\} TO BREAK \｛43\｛DOWN\}" :rem 241
630 GOSUB $360: B=B S+A D-S A: F O R I=B$ TO $\mathrm{B}+7: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{I}):$ GOSUB350： GOSUB38ø：PRINT S\＄；：rem 56
640 NEXT：PRINT＂$\{\text { RVS }\}^{\prime \prime} ;: A=C K: G O$ SUB350：PRINT ：rem 144
$650 \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: \mathrm{IF}$ AD＞EA THENP RINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{BLU\}** END OF \｛SPACE\}DATA **":GOTO22日
：rem 170
660 GET AS：IF AS＝R§ THEN GOSUB 1080：GOTO220 ：rem 65
670 IF $A \$=S \$$ THEN $F=F+1$ ：GOSUB1 080 ：rem 28
680 ONFGOTO630，660，630：rem 224
690 PRINT＂\｛DOWN \} \{RVS \} LOAD DAT A＂：OP＝1：GOTO710 ：rem 31
$7 \emptyset 0$ PRINT＂ （DOWN \} \{RVS \} SAVE FIL E＂：OP＝ 0
：rem 32
710 INS＝N\＄：INPUT＂\｛DOWN \}FILENAM E® 4 ㅋ́；INS：IF INS＝NS THEN22 Ø
：rem 229
$720 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$ ：PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} \{BLK\} \{RVS\} T\｛OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFF\}IS K：ह43＂； ：rem 66
736 GET AS：IF AS＝＂T＂THEN PRINT ＂T\｛DOWN\}":GOTO880 :rem 90
740 IF AS＜＞＂D＂THEN730 ：rem 90
750 PRINT＂D （DOWN \}": OPEN15,8,15 ，＂IØ：＂：B＝EA－SA：IN $\$=$＂Ø：＂+ IN \＄：IF OP THEN810 ：rem 163
760 OPEN $1,8,8$, INS＋＂，P，W＂：GOSU B860：IF A THEN220：rem 66
$770 \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SA} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{SA}-\left(\mathrm{AH} \mathrm{A}^{2}\right.$ 56）：PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（AL）；CHRS（ AH ）；
：rem 221
780 FOR $I=0$ TO B：PRINT\＃1，CHRS（ $\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{BS}+\mathrm{I}))$ ；：IF ST THEN8Ø日 ：rem 171
790 NEXT：CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOTO94 ■
：rem 230
800 GOSUB1060：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} （BLK）ERROR DURING SAVE：［84 ＂：GOSUB860：GOTO220 ：rem 61
810 OPEN $1,8,8$ ，INS $+^{\prime \prime}, P, R^{\prime \prime}: G O S U$ B860 ：IF A THEN 220 ：rem 57
820 GET\＃1，AS，BS：AD＝ASC $(A S+Z S)+$ 256 ＊ASC（ $\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{ZS}$ ）：IF AD＜＞SA T HEN $F=1$ ：GOTO850 ：rem 155
830 FOR $I=\emptyset$ TO B：GET\＃1，AS：POKE $B S+I, A S C(A S+Z S): I F$ ST AND （ $\mathrm{I} \ll \mathrm{B}$ ）THEN $\mathrm{F}=2: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{B}$ ：rem 180

840 NEXT：IF $S T \ll 64$ THEN $F=3$
：rem $2 \theta$
850 CLOSE1：CLOSE15：ON ABS（F＞0） +1 GOTO960，970 ：rem 12
860 INPUT\＃15，A，AS：IF A THEN CL OSE1：CLOSE15：GOSUB1060：PRI NT＂\｛RVS\}ERROR: "AS: rem 114
870 RETURN ：rem 127
880 POKE183，PEEK $(F A+2)$ ：POKE187 ，PEEK（FA＋3）：POKE188，PEEK（F $\mathrm{A}+4$ ）：IFOP $\Rightarrow$ gTHEN920：rem 178
890 SYS 63466：IF（PEEK（783）AND1 ）THEN GOSUB1ø6ロ：PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\}\{RVS\} FILE NOT FOUND ＂：GOTO69Ø
：rem 34
9ø0 $\mathrm{AD}=\operatorname{PEEK}(829)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(830)$ ：IF $A D \ll S A$ THEN $F=1: G O T O 97$ $g$
：rem 201
$910 \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(831)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(832)-$ $1: F=F-2^{*}(A<E A)-3^{*}(A>E A): A D$ $=A-A D: G O T O 930$
：rem 75
$920 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{SA}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{EA}+1: \mathrm{GOSUB} 1010: \mathrm{POKE}$ 780，3：SYS 63338 ：rem 167
$930 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1$ ：GOSUB1 Ø10：ON OP GOTO950：SYS 6359 GOSUB1080：PRINT＂（BLU）＊＊SA VE COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOTO22ø
：rem 139
950 POKE147， $0:$ SYS 63562：IF STく $>64$ THEN97Ø
：rem 39
960 GOSUB1080：PRINT＂$\left\{\right.$ BLU ${ }^{*}$＊LO AD COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOTO22の
：rem 126
970 GOSUB1060：PRINT＂（BLK）（RVS） ERROR DURING LOAD：（DOWN） 843＂：ON F GOSUB980，990，100 0：GOTO220
：rem 233
980 PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTING A DDRESS（＂；：GOSUB360：PRINT＂ ）＂：RETURN
：rem 145
990 PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂；：AD＝ SA＋AD：GOSUB360：PRINT DS：RE TURN
：rem 159
10øø PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT ENDING ADDRESS＂：RETURN ：rem 166
$1010 \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{A}-(\mathrm{AH} * 25$ 6）：POKE193，AL：POKE194，AH
：rem 95
$1020 \mathrm{AH}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{B} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{B}-(\mathrm{AH} * 25$ 6）：POKE174，AL：POKE175，AH： RETURN
：rem 122
1030 IF AD＜SA OR AD＞EA THEN 185 $\theta$ ：rem 135
$1040 \operatorname{IF}(A D>511$ AND $A D<40960) O R$ （ $\mathrm{AD}>49151$ AND $\mathrm{AD}<53248$ ）TH EN GOSUB1 Ø8Ø：$F=\varnothing$ ：RETURN ：rem 104
1050 GOSUB1060：PRINT＂\｛RVS\} INV ALID ADDRESS \｛DOWN\}\{BLK\}" ：F＝1：RETURN ：rem 224
1060 POKE $S D+5,31:$ POKE $S D+6,20$ 8：POKE SD， 240 ：POKE SD $+1,4$ ：POKE SD＋4，33 ：rem 19
1070 FOR $S=1$ TO 1øø：NEXT：GOTOI 890 ：rem 90
1 ஏ80 POKE SD＋5，8：POKE SD $+6,240$ ：POKE SD， $0:$ POKE $S D+1,90: P$ OKE SD＋4，17 ：rem 182
1090 FOR $S=1$ TO 100：NEXT：POKE $\{S P A C E\} S D+4, \varnothing:$ POKE SD，$\varnothing: P$ OKE $S D+1, \theta:$ RETURN ：rem 8

All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work with the Commodore 128 in 64 mode．

All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work with the Commodore 128 in 64 mode．

## REM Highlighter

Article on page 108.

## BEFORE TYPING

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## Program 1：REM Highlighter－64 Disk Version

$6 \mathrm{~N}=198: \mathrm{P}=631:$ POKE5 3281， 6
：rem 146
10 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"CHR\$ (14)CHRS (8) ：PRINT＂E7ヨREM（RVS）HIGHLIGH TER\｛DOWN\}
：rem 191
12 INPUT＂$\{2$ DOWN \}PROGRAM NAME" ；NS：IFNS＝＂＂THENPRINT＂$\left\{\begin{array}{l}5 \\ U P\end{array}\right\}$ ＂：GOTOl 2
：rem 166
$14 \mathrm{Q} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(34):$ PRINT＂$^{\text {\｛CLR }\}}$ （22 DOWN\}LOADING \{DOWN\}":PR INTNS＂\｛HOME \} \{BLU\} LOAD"QSNSQ \＄＂， 8
：rem 164
16 PRINT＂$\{4$ DOWN $\} 63994 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{PE}(\mathrm{S})+$ $\operatorname{PE}(S+1) * 256 \quad: r e m 185$
18 PRINT＂ $63995 \operatorname{IFPE}(S+4)=143 \mathrm{TH}$ ？ ＂QS＂\｛HOME \} \{CYNT"QS"PE (S+2T+ $\mathrm{PE}(\mathrm{S}+3)$＊ $256: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{S}+4$ ：GOS 63997
： $\bar{r}$ em 116
26 PRINT＂ $63996 \mathrm{ON}-(\mathrm{S}\langle>$ ．）GO63994 ：？＂QS＂\｛CLR\}\{BLU\}"QS"; $\ddagger$ GO639 99
：rem 153
22 PRINT＂ $63997 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+1: \operatorname{IFPE}(\mathrm{T})=. \mathrm{T}$ HRET
：rem 219
$24 \overline{\mathrm{P} R I} \overline{\mathrm{~N} T} \mathrm{~T}^{\prime} 63998 \mathrm{ON}-(\mathrm{PE}(\mathrm{T})=32) \mathrm{GO} 6$ 3997 ：POT $+(\mathrm{T}>\mathrm{S}+5), 18:$ RET
：rem 111
26 PRINT＂63999POP，19：FOI＝1TO6： POP $+1,13: ? 63 \overline{9} 93+I: N \bar{E}: P O P+I$ ， 154：PON， 8
：rem 242
28 PRINT＂？＂QS＂\｛6 DOWN \} \{RVS \}
［CYN］HIGHLIGHTING＂QS＂：N＝198 ： $\mathrm{P}=631: \mathrm{S}=43: \mathrm{GO} 63994$ ：rem 175
30 POKEP，19：FORI $=1$ TO8： $\mathrm{POKEP}+\mathrm{I}$ ， 13：NEXT：POKEN，9 ：rem 125

## Program 2：REM Highlighter－ 128 Disk Version

$10 \mathrm{~N}=208: \mathrm{P}=842$ ：COLOR ，7：BANK
12 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} "CHRS (14)CHRS (8) ：PRINT＂ 87 BREM（RVS）HIGHLIGH TER\｛DOWN \}
14 INPUT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ PROG RAM NAME＂ ；N\＄：IFN\＄＝＂＂THENPRINT＂\｛5 UP \} ＂：GOTO14
$16 \mathrm{Q} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(34): \operatorname{PRINT"\{ CLR\} }$ \｛ 22 DOWN\} LOADING \{DOWN\}":PR INTNS＂\｛HOME \} \{BLU\} LOAD "QSNSQ \＄＂， 8
18 PRINT＂$\{4$ DOWN $\} 63994 \mathrm{~S}=\operatorname{PEE}(\mathrm{S})$ $+\operatorname{PEE}(S+1) * 256$
20 PRINTT＂ $63995 \operatorname{IFPEE}(S+4)=143 \mathrm{TH}$ ？＂QS＂（HOME \} \{CYNT"QS"PEE (S+ $)+\operatorname{PEE}(\mathrm{S}+3) * 256: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{S}+4: \mathrm{GO} \underline{\mathrm{S}} 639$ 97
22 PRINT＂ $639960 \mathrm{~N}-(\mathrm{S}\langle>$.$) GO63994$ ：？＂OS＂\｛CLR\}\{BLU\}"QS";:GO639 99

24 PRINT＂ $63997 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+1: \operatorname{IFPEE}(\mathrm{T})=$ ． THRET
26 P $\bar{R} I N \bar{T} " 639980 N-(\operatorname{PEE}(T)=32) G O$ 63997 ： $\mathrm{POKT}+(\mathrm{T}>\mathrm{S}+5$ ）， $18:$ RET
28 PRINT＂ $63 \overline{9} 99$ POKP，19：FOI $=1 \bar{T} O 6$ ：POKP $+1,13: ? 6 \overline{3} 993+\mathrm{I}: \overline{\mathrm{N}} \underline{E}:$ POKP $+\mathrm{I}, \overline{1} 54: \mathrm{POKN}, 8$
30 PRINT＂？＂QS＂（6 DOWN \} \{RVS \} \｛WHT \}HIGHLIGHTING"QS": N=208 ： $\mathrm{P}=842$ ： $\mathrm{S}=45$ ：GO63994
32 POKEP，19：FORI $=1 \mathrm{TO8}: \mathrm{POKEP}+\mathrm{I}$ ， 13 ：NEXT：POKEN， 9

## Program 3：REM Highlighter－ VIC Disk Version

10 PRINT＂$\{$ CLR \} "CHRS (14) CHRS (8) ：POKE36879， 25 ：PRINT＂（BLU）RE M \｛RVS\}HIGHLIGHTER : rem 64
12 INPUT＂（2 DOWN）PROGRAM＂；N\＄：I FNS＝＂＂THENPRINT＂ 5 UP $\}$＂：GOT 012
：rem 133
14 QS＝CHRS（34）：PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \｛22 DOWN\} LOAD \{4 SPACES \} \｛GRN\}"N\$" (HOME \} \{WHT \} LOAD"Q\$ NSQS＂， $8 \quad$ ：rem 242
16 PRINT＂$\{4$ DOWN $\} 63994 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{PE}(\mathrm{S})+$ $\operatorname{PE}(S+1) * 256 \quad: r e m 185$
18 PRINT＂ $63995 \operatorname{IFPE}(\mathrm{~S}+4)=143 \mathrm{THT}$ $=\mathrm{S}+4:$ GOS63997 $\quad$ ：rem $1 \overline{8} 4$
20 PRINT＂ $6 \overline{3} 996 \mathrm{ON}-(\mathrm{S}<>$ ．）GO63994 ：GO63999 ：rem 193
22 PRINT＂ $63997 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+1: \operatorname{IFPE}(\mathrm{T})=. \mathrm{T}$ HRET ：rem 219
$24 \overline{\mathrm{P} R I N T " 639980 N-(\mathrm{PE}(T)=32) \mathrm{GO} 6}$ 3997 ： $\mathrm{POT}^{2}+1$＊$(\mathrm{T}>\mathrm{S}+\overline{5}), 18: \mathrm{RET}^{-}$
：rem 202
26 PRINT＂63999？＂QS＂$(C L R\}$＂QS＂；： POP，19：FOI＝1TO6：POP＋I，13：？6 $3 \overline{9} 93+\mathrm{I}: N \underline{E}: P \underline{O P}+I, 3 \bar{I}: P O 198,8$
： rem 201
28 PRINT＂？＂QS＂\｛RVS\}\{BLU\}HILIGH T $\{$ HOME $\}\{$ WHT $\} " \mathrm{QS} ": \mathrm{P}=631: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{PE}$ （43）＋PE（44）＊256：GO63995 （HOME \} $^{-}$－：rem 7
30 POKE631，19：FORI $=1$ TO8：POKE63 $1+\mathrm{I}, 13$ ：NEXT ：POKE198，9
：rem 101

## Program 4：REM Highlighter－

 Tape VersionPlus／4，16，and 128 owners：See modifications in article．
63993 PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$＂： $\mathrm{N}=198: \mathrm{P}=631$ ：S＝PEEK（43）$+\operatorname{PEEK}(44) * 256$ ：GOTO63995
：rem 52
$63994 \operatorname{S}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{S})+\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{S}+1) * 256$
：rem 127
$63995 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{~S}+4)=143$ THENPRINT ＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂ $\operatorname{PEEK}(S+2)+\operatorname{PEEK}(S$ +3 ）＊ $256: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{S}+4$ ：GOSUB6 3997

63996 ON－（S＜＞．）GOTO6 3994：GOTO6 3999 ：rem 246
$63997 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+1: \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{T})=$ ．THENRET URN ：rem 96
63998 ON－（PEEK（T）＝32）GOTO6 3997 ：POKET +1 ＊（T＞S +5 ）， $18:$ RETU RN
：rem 109
63999 PRINT＂ （CLR\}" ; : POKEP, 19:F ORI＝1TO8：POKEP＋I，13：PRIN T63991＋I：NEXT：POKEN， 9
：rem 78

> All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work with the Commodore 128 in 64 mode．

## Off－Screen Trace

See instructions in article on page 115 before typing in．
8800：78 А9 C0 206 E 89 А9 80 3F 8808：20 6Е 89 A9 $8020 \quad 9689 \mathrm{CB}$ 8810：AJ $0020 \quad 50$ 8А A9 उ0 80 03 8318：С 0 BB A9 9 C 8D EE 8B A9 +13 8820：84 8D EF BB A9 3F 8D FO E3 8828：8B A9 95 8D F1 BB A9 14 1A 8830：8D F2 3 B A9 O1 8D F3 8B 82 8838：A9 1B 8D F4 93 A9 03 8D 76 8840：F5 8B AD 82 U3 BD F3 8A C5 8843：AD ©3 O3 BD F4 8A AD 385 F 8850：03 8D F5 8A AD 99 03 80 D2 8858：F6 8A AD 1403 8D F7 8A 47 8860：AD 15 O3 8D F8 BA A9 C4 DU 8868：8D 12 Ø3 A9 88 8D 03 03 3 F 8870：A9 D3 3D 08 03 A9 88 8D DA 8878：09 03 A9 53 8D 14 ©3 A9 A5 8880：89 8D 15 Ø3 20 BA 8A A9 37 8888：93 28 D2 FF 20 BA 8A A9 70 8890：84 $85 \quad 38 \quad 58 \quad 20 \quad 6 \mathrm{U}$ A6 4 C El 8898：86 E3 78 20 B1 8＾AD F3 FD 88Ab：8A 8D 02 D3 AD F4 8A 8D AE 88A8： 03 Ø3 AD F5 BA BD O8 63 AE 88BJ：AD F6 8A 8D 99 O3 AD F7 28 88B8：8A 8D 14 63 AD F8 8A 8D 19 88C0：15 ©3 5860 A9 7F 2 D F9 CD 88C8：8A 8D F9 8A A9 0085 C6 89 88D0：6C F3 BA A5 7A 48 A5 7B 7C
 88E0：C9 9A FO 11 C9 89 FO OD 10 88E8：C9 8D FO 99 C9 8A D0 0D 18 88F0：A9 日0 8D FA 8A A9 80 OD 41 88F8：F9 8A 8D F9 8A DO 4A 2047 8900：B1 8A 20 1C BA 20 E1 FF EC 8908：F0 16 A6 C5 E0 26 DV JA 95 8910：A9 04 2 C 80 02 FO 33 20 51 8918：BA 8A A5 C5 C9 3C D0 E5 53 8920：20 B1 8A 2073 0б C9 8D BF 8928：D8 09 EE FA 8A EE FA 8A 84 8930：4C 49 89 C9 8E D8 89 CE 22 8938：FA 8A CE FA 8A 4C 498996 8940：C9 8A D月 65 A9 00 8D FA A8 8943：8A $68 \quad 857 B \quad 68 \quad 857 A \quad 6 C \quad D D$ 8950：F5 8A $60 \quad 98 \quad 78$ A9 942 C 2C 8958：8D 02 FO OE AS C5 C9 26 AF 8960：D8 08 2C F9 8A $3003 \quad 20$ 3E 8968：BA 8A $28 \quad 6 \mathrm{C}$ F7 8A $88 \quad 78$ B9 8970：85 05 A9 8B 85 06 A9 C7 D4 8978：85 03 A9 0085048 BD FC 98 8980：8A A9 2E 8D FB BA 2076 A2 8988：8A AD $86 \quad 6291 \quad 65 \mathrm{CB}$ AD 1 D 8990：88 $02 \begin{array}{lllllll}91 & 05 & 28 & 60 & 08 & 78 & 36\end{array}$ 8998：85 65 A9 8B $85 \quad 66$ A8 3053 89A0：AD 62 DD 91 C5 C8 AD 6086 89A8：DD 9105 C8 AD 18 D 91 3D 89B0：05 C8 AD 21 D8 9185 CB DF 89B8：AD 11 D $91805 \mathrm{C8}$ AD 15 D5 89C0：D8 $9105028600878 \quad 85$ 5D 89C8：03 A9 8B $85 \quad 94$ A 130 Bl 46 89D0：03 8D 02 DD C8 B1 03 8D 87 89D8：00 DD C8 B1 63 8D 18 D 0 E6 89E0：C8 B1 03 8D 21 D 0 C8 B1 8D 89E8：03 8D 11 D8 C8 B1 03 8D B0
 89F8：A9 8B 8504 A9 C7 $85 \quad 05 \quad 31$ 8A®8：A9 घ0 8506 8D FC 8A A9 1A 8A $88: 2 \mathrm{E}$ 8D FB 8A 2476 8A B1 61 8A10：03 8D 86 02 C8 B1 03 8D 9B 8A18： $88 \quad 02 \quad 2860$ A9 $80 \quad 206 \mathrm{EFA}$ 8A20：89 A＠ØØ 20 50 8A A9 CO E4 8A28：20 F4 89 A9 20 AC FA 8A 8A
 8A38：20 C9 BD A9 日D 20 D2 FF BO 8A40：A9 C0 $206 \mathrm{E} \quad 89$ A9 $80 \quad 20 \quad 59$ 8A48：F4 89 Ag $0120 \quad 50$ 8A 6016 8A50：A9 D8 A2 8C C0 90 D 06 3B 8A58：85 $94 \quad 86 \quad 06$ F0 $04 \quad 85 \quad 96$ 日В 8A60：86 84 A9 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}85 & 83 & 85 & 65 & 37\end{array}$ 8A68：A9 E8 8D FB 8A A9 03 8D 8C 8A70：FC 8A 2076 BA 60 AO ロ® 29

8A78: AE FC 8A F0 OE B1 039153 8A80:05 C8 D8 F9 E6 04 E6 Ø6 1F 8A88:CA D® F2 AE FB 8A F® 0874 8A90:B1 03 91 05 C8 CA D 0 F8 CD 8А98:60 А9 ØС Аø ø0 99 ø0 D8 13 8AAø:99 Øø D9 99 øø DA CØ E8 2D 8AAB: Bø 0399 ø0 DB 88 D 9 ED 9A 8AB0:60 2C F9 8A 50 03 20 BA 72 8AB8:8A 60 2C F9 8A 50 ØF A9 AD $8 \mathrm{ACD}: \mathrm{C}$ С $206 \mathrm{E} 89 \mathrm{~A} \varnothing 6120503 \mathrm{E}$ 8AC8:8A A9 80 4C E2 8A A9 8077 8ADD:20 9689 A9 80206 E 8952 8AD8: AØ 0020508 8 20998 BA D 9 8AE0:A9 C0 48 20 F4 $8968 \quad 20$ C4 8AE8:C5 89 A9 40 4D F9 8A 8D 71



All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work with the Commodore 128 in 64 mode.

## BASIC Backup

Article on page 97.

## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs,' which appears before the Program Listings.
$1 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{C L R\}$ LOADING . . . PLEAS E WAIT.": POKE56334, PEEK ( 56 334 )AND254
: rem 29
110 FORI $=679 \mathrm{TO} 767$ : READA: POKEI, $\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}:$ NEXT : rem 174
120 FORI $=40960 \mathrm{TO} 41996$ : READA: PO KEI, $A: X=X+A: N E X T$ : rem 117
130 IFX<>129717THENPRINT "ERROR IN DATA.":STOP : rem 25
140 POKE 788,167 : POKE789, $2:$ POKE 56334, PEEK ( 56334 ) OR1
: rem 139
150 REM PART 1 DATA : rem 252 160 DATA $173,251,2,240,13,206$, 251,2,208,8
:rem 2 g8
179 DATA $169,30,141,251,2,238$, $32,208,165,157$ :rem 118
180 DATA $13,141,2,201,132,208$, $20,165,197,201:$ rem 96
190 DATA $4,208,11,165,1,41,254$ , 133,1, 32
: rem 106
200 DATA $0,160,133,1,76,49,234$ ,173,250,2: rem 158
210 DATA $240,248,162,2,222,253$ $, 2,208,241,157$ : rem 104
220 DATA $253,2,202,208,245,238$ ,253,2,208,230 : rem 103
230 DATA $173,32,208,141,252,2$, $169,1,141,251:$ rem 53
240 DATA $2,208,217,0,0,0,0,0,0$ : rem 150
250 REM PART 2 DATA: rem 254
260 DATA $32,231,255,169,49,141$ $20,3,169,234$ : rem 70
270 DATA $141,21,3,32,31,161,17$ 3,251,2,240 :rem 199
280 DATA $6,173,252,2,141,32,20$ $8,32,240,161:$ rem 4
290 DATA $32,49,161,8,162,11,16$ $0,0,24,32 \quad:$ rem 112
300 DATA $240,255,40,176,10,162$
$, 150,32,174,162$ :rem 151 310 DATA $208,3,32,78,161,120,1$ 69,167,141,20 :rem 59 320 DATA $3,169,2,141,21,3,162$, $4,160,164$ :rem 107 330 DATA $32,48,162,165,1,9,1,9$ 6,173,84 :rem 83 340 DATA $163,201,84,240,39,162$ ,2,189,251,162 :rem 118 350 DATA $157,51,163,202,16,247$ $, 165,2,160,163$ : rem 114 360 DATA $162,51,24,105,3,32,18$ 9, 255,162,8
: rem 225
370 DATA $160,15,152,32,186,255$ $32,192,255,169$ : rem 178 380 DATA $15,32,195,255,162,1,1$ 89,254,162,157:rem 132 390 DATA $52,163,202,16,247,162$ $, 1,173,84,163:$ rem 70 400 DATA $201,84,8,241,2,162,8$, $160,255,169$
: rem 221
410 DATA $1,32,186,255,165,2,16$ Ø, 163,162,54 : rem 13 $42 \sigma$ DATA $40,240,5,162,52,24,10$ $5,2,32,189$ :rem 160 430 DATA $255,166,45,164,46,169$ $, 43,32,216,255:$ rem 133 440 DATA $8,162,2,189,0,163,157$ ,51,163,202: rem 222
450 DATA $16,247,40,176,82,173$, $98,163,201,78:$ rem 87
460 DATA $240,75,162,8,173,84,1$ $63,201,68,240:$ rem 75 470 DATA $9,162,178,32,174,162$, $208,59,162,1$ :rem 31 480 DATA $160,0,169,1,32,186,25$ $5,165,2,162$ :rem 225 490 DATA $54,160,163,32,189,255$ $, 169,1,166,43:$ rem 85
500 DATA $164,44,32,213,255,176$ , 30, 32,183,255: rem 115
510 DATA $162,3,41,16,240,2,162$ ,7,160,3
:rem 54
520 DATA $189,233,163,153,253,1$ $63,202,136,16,246$ :rem 15 530 DATA $162,241,160,163,32,48$ 162,96,72,169:rem 129 540 DATA $1,133,205,169,0,240,1$ 3,72,169,1
:rem 162
550 DATA $72,133,205,88,120,165$ ,207,208,250,104 : rem 213
560 DATA $133,264,88,104,96,169$ $, 54,133,253,160$ : rem 179 570 DATA $12,162,3,169,16,32,66$ $162,132,2$
: rem 170
580 DATA $176,238,169,84,133,25$ $3,160,12,162,5$ :rem 131 590 DATA $169,1,32,66,162,176,2$ $23,173,84,163:$ rem 85 600 DATA $201,84,240,8,201,68,2$ Ø8,230,166,2
:rem 8
610 DATA $240,209,169,98,133,25$ $3,160,12,162,6:$ rem 121 620 DATA $169,1,32,66,162,176,1$ 93,173,98,163:rem 96 630 DATA 201,89,240,4,201,78,2 08,230,169,113:rem 115 640 DATA $133,253,160,12,162,8$, $169,3,32,66 \quad$ :rem 224 650 DATA $162,176,167,132,253,1$ $60,0,132,254,162$ : rem 215 660 DATA $2,189,113,163,221,3,1$ $63,268,5,262$
:rem 10 676 DATA $16,245,48,60,185,113$, $163,201,48,144$ :rem 124 680 DATA $213,201,58,176,209,56$ $, 233,48,176,165$ : rem 182 690 DATA $254,10,176,200,133,25$ $4,10,176,195,10 \quad$ :rem 162 $70 \emptyset$ DATA $176,192,101,254,176,1$ $88,133,254,138,101$ : rem 67 710 DATA $254,176,181,133,254,2$

Ø0, 198, 253, 208, 210 : rem 62 $72 \sigma$ DATA $141,249,162,73,255,17$ $0,232,240,165,142$ : rem 11 730 DATA $250,162,160,60,140,25$ $0,2,169,60,141$ : rem 103
740 DATA $254,2,141,255,2,173,2$ $50,162,141,253$ :rem 109
750 DATA $2,169,0,141,251,2,162$ ,2,189,3
760 DATA $163,157,113,163,202,1$ $6,247,162,2,189$ : rem 174 770 DATA $6,163,157,129,163,157$ $, 145,163,202,16$ :rem 179 780 DATA $244,173,250,2,240,30$, $173,249,162,162$ :rem 168 790 DATA $113,32,281,162,173,25$ $1,2,8,173,253:$ rem 62
80 DATA $2,162,145,40,208,7,73$ ,255,24,165: rem 218
810 DATA $1,162,129,32,201,162$, 162,9,160,163
:rem 57
820 DATA $134,253,132,254,160,0$ $, 177,253,240,6$ :rem 111
830 DATA $32,210,255,200,208,24$ $6,24,96,133,251$ : rem 161
840 DATA $24,32,240,255,169,163$ $, 133,254,169,0 \quad$ :rem 123 850 DATA $133,252,32,22,161,32$, 228,255,208,5:rem 64
860 DATA $32,225,255,208,246,32$ ,31,161,56,240 : rem 118
870 DATA $74,281,13,240,56,164$, $252,201,20,240$ :rem 103
880 DATA 21, 196, 251,240,223,20 $1,32,144,219,201$ :rem 206
890 DATA $91,176,215,145,253,32$ $, 210,255,230,252$ :rem 221
$9 \emptyset 0$ DATA 2ø8,206,192,0,240,202 $, 198,252,32,210$ :rem 154
910 DATA $255,196,251,240,9,177$ , 253,136,145,253:rem 234
920 DATA 200,200,208,243,136,1 $69,32,145,253,208$ : rem 5
930 DATA $177,164,251,136,177,2$ $53,201,32,208,3:$ rem 172
940 DATA $136,16,247,200,24,96$, $160,163,32,48:$ rem 74
950 DATA $162,162,207,160,163,3$ $2,48,162,32,225$ : rem 168
960 DATA $255,240,7,32,228,255$, 201,67,208,244: rem 127
970 DATA 201,67,96,134,253,162 ,163,134,254,176 : rem 229
980 DATA $160,2,169,32,145,253$, $136,16,251,138:$ rem 126
990 DATA 200,162,0,200,56,233, $10,232,176,251$ :rem 102
1øøø DATA 2Ø2,105,58,72,177,25 3,2 øø, 145,253,1.36:rem 0
1010 DATA $136,16,247,104,206,1$ $45,253,138,208,227$ : rem 50
$102 \sigma$ DATA $96,0,0,83,48,58,48,5$ 8,32,58
:rem 39
1036 DATA $32,79,79,70,48,32,32$ $, 147,13,32:$ rem 168
1040 DATA $18,32,32,40,40,46,32$ $, 66,65,67$ : rem 115
1050 DATA $75,85,80,32,32,85,84$ $, 73,76,73 \quad$ : rem 145
1060 DATA $84,89,32,41,41,41,32$ $, 32,13,13:$ rem 112
1076 DATA $32,76,73,76,69,78,65$ $, 77,69,32 \quad$ :rem 156
1080 DATA $58,32,66,65,67,75,85$ $, 80,32,32:$ rem 144
1090 DATA $32,32,32,32,32,32,32$ $, 32,13,13:$ rem 96
1100 DATA $32,68,73,83,75,47,84$ $, 65,80,69$ : rem 149
1110 DATA $58,32,68,13,32,86,69$ $, 82,73,70 \quad:$ rem 138
1126 DATA $89,32,32,32,58,32,89$

```
    ,13,13,32
                            : rem 122
1130 DATA 73,78,84,69,82,86,65
    ,76,32,58 :rem 161
1140 DATA 32,79,70,70,13,32,82
    ,69,77,65:rem 138
1150 DATA 73,78,73,78,71,58,32
    32,32,32:rem 136
1160 DATA 13,32,79,86,69,82,68
    ,85,69,32 :rem 157
1170 DATA 32,58,32,32,32,32,13
    ,0,13,32:rem 50
1180 DATA 18,32,32,32,32,82,69
    ,65,68,89: :rem 144
1190 DATA 32,70,79,82,32,66,65
    ,67,75,85 : rem 153
1200 DATA 80,32,32,32,32,0,13,
    13,32,18: rem 43
1210 DATA 32,82,69,87,73,78,68
    ,32,84,65 :rem 154
1220 DATA 80,69,32,70,79,82,32
    86,69,82:rem 148
1230 DATA 73,70,89,32,0,13,32,
    32,32,32:rem 59
1240 DATA 84,89,80,69,32,67,32
    ,84,79,32: :rem 153
1250 DATA 67,79,78,84,73,78,85
        ,69,13,13:rem 163
1260 DATA Ø,71,79,79,68,66,65,
    68,33,13:rem 10ø
1270 DATA 13,32,18,32,86,69,82
        ,73,70,89 :rem 144
1280 DATA 32,32,32,32,32,32,13
    0,13,82 :rem 49
1290 DATA 69,65,68,89,46,13,ø
    :rem 165
All Commodore 64 programs in this issue work with the Commodore 128 in 64 mode.
```


## BASIC Windows

Article on page 106

## BEFORE TYPING . . .

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs," which appears before the Program Listings.

[^18]RI=1TO24:PRINTAS:NEXT
:rem 97
220 REM *** STORE ORIGINAL SCR EEN CONTENTS AND PRINT WIN DOW :rem 62
$230 \mathrm{M}=983+40 \star \mathrm{R}+\mathrm{C}$ : REM UPPER LEF
T CORNER OF WINDOW : rem 71
240 PRINT"\{YEL\}": REM SET WINDO W COLOR : rem lØ2
250 POKE214,R-1:PRINT:PRINT"
\{UP\}"; :REM SET ROW NUMBER
: rem 162
260 FORI $=\varnothing \mathrm{TOH}-1: \mathrm{FORJ}=\emptyset \mathrm{TOW}-1$
: rem 174
$270 \quad S(I, J)=$ PEEK $(M+J): N E X T: P O K E$ 211, C-1:PRINTBS (I) : $M=M+4 \varnothing$ : NEXT
:rem 148
$28 \emptyset$ REM $\star \star \star$ CONVERT STORED SCR EEN CODES TO PRINTABLE STR INGS
: rem 138
290 FORI $=\emptyset \mathrm{TOH}-1:$ FORJ $=\emptyset$ TOW $-1: \mathrm{A}=$ $S(I, J): I F A<320 R A>95 \mathrm{THENA}=\mathrm{A}$ +64:GOTO31ஏ
:rem 143
3ØØ IFA>65THENIFA < 96 THENA $=\mathrm{A}+32$
: rem 52
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{I})+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{~A}): \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{N}$
EXT :rem 131
$32 \emptyset$ REM $\star \star \star$ PRESS 'F1' TO REWR ITE ORIGINAL TEXT : rem 168
330 GETRS: IFR\$ <>CHR\$ (133) THEN3 30
: rem 83
$34 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ WHT \}":REM RESTORE 0 RIGINAL TEXT COLOR: rem 2øø
350 POKE214,R-1:PRINT:PRINT"
\{UP\}";:REM SET ROW NUMBER
:rem 163
360 FORI $=\emptyset \mathrm{TOH}-1:$ POKE $211, \mathrm{C}-1: \mathrm{PR}$ INTC\$ (I) :NEXT : rem 138
$37 \emptyset$ REM RETURN TO MAIN PROGRAM :rem 62

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    4 DATA $32,158,173,32,247,183,3$

[^10]:    10 *= 864
    20 .S
    30.0

    40 SCREEN $=\$ 0400$
    60 LDA \# <SCREEN: STA LOOP +1 : LDA \# > SCREEN: STA LOOP+2
    7 LD $\#$ \#
    80 TYA
    90 LOOP STA SFFFF, Y
    100 DEY
    110 BNE LOOP
    120 INC LOOP +2
    130 LDX LOOP+2
    140 CPX \# $\$ 08$

[^11]:    10 GOSUB 60
    20 GETKEY AS:X=PEEK (212)
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