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FAST Action

AT CLACTON Magistrates Court, The Federation Against Software Theft scored one of its greatest victories in its fight against piracy. Jeffrey Barry, the proprietor of the Clacton-based Orion Software, was fined £4,500 for operating a mail order software lending library which principally relied on a stock of 2000 pirated titles.

Last year, on the 28th October, FAST's enforcement co-ordinator, Bob Hay, was assisted by Peter Kenyon of Hinx Trading Standards joined a police raid on Barry's home which resulted in the confiscation of the pirated stock. Although Barry had only been operating for nine months, the profit from Orion's nationwide mail order business was estimated at over £5,000.

Despite a warning six months before his arrest, Barry continued to operate his professionally organised library and, in sentencing Barry to pay a fine of £4,400 with £100 costs, the

chairman of the bench commended Barry on his enterprise but emphasized that such an illegal business could not be condoned.

The case highlights the dilemma facing the software industry in the light of current legislation being passed through parliament. A proposed amendment to the Copyright, Design and Patents Bill has had a clause re-introduced which will mean that a levy is charged on all blank audio tapes which would effectively legalise home taping of audio material. Although the new levy would recoup handsome returns for the record and music cassette industry, the software industry will be left out in the cold.

From the tape user's viewpoint, the fact that a levy had been paid could lead to the misconception that any form of home taping would be within the law. The effect would then be that greater revenue would be lost to the already blighted software houses.

Roger Tuckett, chairman of FAST

and the new Bill as being a serious threat to the work of the Federation. "We have been very pleased with the progress of the Bill so far which has gone a long way to protect the copyright interests of the UK software industry. Although a levy would, in some way, compensate the music industry for loss of copyright through home taping, it would undermine FAST's efforts to protect intellectual property and to prevent illegal copying in all forms. It would undoubtedly lead to increased software piracy and consequently represent a significant loss of income for the UK computer software industry.

We therefore support the Government in opposing the re-introduction of a blank tape levy."

The tape levy proposal has survived the second reading of the Bill and FAST will be using the recent case in Clacton to support their argument that the levy should be all-encompassing or dropped from the Bill altogether.

Star Gains Prince's Trust



Dr William Smith receives the Star World LC-10 from T J Fothergill, Star's Managing Director

STAR MICRONICS' first British-made LC-10 printer was presented to Dr William Smith, Executive of Prince's Trust Events, at the recent PC User Show. The Trust, whose patron is the Prince of Wales, will use the LC-10 to help its efforts in raising money for charity. The printer was deemed a particularly suitable gift because Star's new production line is based at the Talbot-on-Tyne Industrial Estate in Tynebridge.

The new production line is dedicated to the production of LC-10's for Star's British, French and German subsidiaries but future development will increase the monthly output from 10,000 to 30,000 by the end of the year. This will mean expanding the present workforce in an area of the country which badly needs the extra jobs.

The LC-10 has been introduced as a replacement for the NL-10 printer and offers a manifold printing capability for £29.

Franklin: Star Microincs, Crown House, 40 Urbridge Road, Ealing, London W5 3RS. Tel: 01-779 2219.

Destiny's Star Tracks

DESTINY SOFTWARE'S next game, Diamond, includes a free single by a 'newly emerging' band, The Company She Keeps. The cassette features two tracks by the band, entitled What She Wants and Express Intent.

Destiny's managing director, Francis Lee, sees a healthy future in promoting music and software together in this way. "Promoting music through software seems an ideal way of letting people access music they perhaps otherwise would never hear", comments Lee.

We agree - what better way to promote new bands and give the punter something for nothing at the same time! Could this become a new trend? Write your comments on a free postcard...

Franklin: Destiny Software, Laverick House, 25 High Street, Ealing, London W5 5DP. Tel: 01-917 8577.

PC Showtime

THE SCENE IS SET for the annual industry showdown at the Personal Computer Show, formerly the PCW Show. Each year brings new products, new record attendances and new controversies. One thing is guaranteed, there's never a dull moment.

The Show is rather like a carnival parade, with each company trying to outdo the others by covering more and more space with imaginatively designed, decorative stands. In the past we've witnessed strippers, bear puns-ups, programmer definitions, short-time commenters and enough intrigue to keep a soap opera going for years.

Beyond the glitzy appeal of the home-computing hall, there's the more serious Business Hall which last year attracted 48,868 of the Show's 80,000 visitors. The Show attracts exhibitors from all over the world and last year it was given media coverage in 22 countries.

Don't let the new name put you off, the PC Show does have a bias towards IBM compatibles but this is mainly confined to the business section. In the Main Hall you will still find US Gold, Gemini, Teleconnect, Mastrotecca and all the other big names in the games field. In addition,

Commodore will be taking their stand with the emphasis being laid on the promised big announcements for the Amiga and the Commodore 64.

The venue has been changed this year from Olympia to the larger facilities at Earl's Court. The dates for your diary are 14-15th September for trade and 16-18th visitors.

Touchline: *The Times Office, The Personal Computer Show, 11 Manchester Square, London W1M 3LB. Tel: (0203) 476875.*

No Simulation

The recent Le Mans victory for the British Jaguar XJR 9LM team provided Code Masters with yet another reason to celebrate - the winning team included the Code Masters' sponsored racing driver Johnny Dumfries. With co-driver Jan Lammers and Andy Wallace, the team not only knocked Porsche off the top slot but also gained Jaguar its first Le Mans 24 Hour Race win in 38 years.

The success adds extra dynamism to Code Master's current project, Johnny Dumfries' World Championship, which is scheduled for release this autumn.

Touchline: *Code Masters Software, Lower Farm House, Stoneyslope, Southam, Warks CV39 9AL. Tel: (0929) 824 132.*

RPS Get CBM OK



COMMODORE UK have followed the example of the West German Division by licensing RPS to produce the Commodore branded 3.25 and 3.5 inch diskettes.

Dean Barrett, UK marketing manager for Commodore, explains, "The evidence from our involvement in West Germany is impressive and we are convinced that this agreement will guarantee the highest quality product for our users and, importantly, provide total support for our dealers."

The disks will be manufactured at the RPS factory in Ailli, France and distributed over here by SJB Disks. On this subject, Ivoer Verkerk, business manager at RPS, stated, "We have selected SJB Disks to distribute Commodore diskettes on an exclusive basis because it is a highly successful operation dedicated solely to the supply and marketing of computer media and can provide a total support package to Commodore dealers."

Touchline: *RPS, High Street, Northam Road, Bedfordshire LU3 5QL. Tel: (0525) 867512.*



Jaguar 'Dumfries' - Code Masters' championship driver

Expert Pirates?

TRILEGIC ARE currently running an anti-piracy league attack in defence of the Expert cartridge. The assault is based around the fact that, while publicly condemning the use of the Expert, they privately condone its use by accepting programs written with the Expert's aid.

Graham Kelly, Trilegic's joint managing director, describes the cartridge as a programmer's aid rather than a weapon in the piracy war. In the absence of training schemes, programmers must learn their craft by fair means or foul. Authors of books or magazine articles learn their trade by studying the techniques and devices of other authors. This means reading and dissecting published works in the same way as the Expert allows the programmer to read and dissect the code routines which constitute the best of British software.

While condemning the illegal use of the Expert, Kelly's argument hinges on the claim that, although the cartridge can be used for illegal copying, the piracy factor is beside the point. Copying of cassette originated material is achieved as easily with a dual cassette deck as it is with the Expert. If the cartridge was withdrawn from the market, the piracy subculture would not be affected in the slightest.

Some companies such as Durell and Future Concepts even acknowledge Trilegic's product on the cassette inlay cards, while at least one member of the anti-piracy lobby used the threat of withdrawing its large advertising revenues to force a Commodore magazine to refuse



The Expert, piracy catalyst or programmer's aid?

advertising from Trilegic for several months.

One programmer who freely admits that he uses the Expert is John Twidde, the author of *Ikari Warriors* and *The Last Ninja*. "The Expert cartridge enables me to program much faster," he says. "Without Expert, *Last Ninja* would have taken me a lot longer to program and would not have appeared on the shelves until many months later."

Kelly encapsulates the Trilegic argument by stating, "It is with reason that our main product is called 'Expert'. Any person who uses their Commodore for serious purposes would probably acknowledge that, in their expert opinion, Expert is an essential tool."

The controversy will, no doubt, rage on but surely the argument has no viable solution. Just as a hammer is a tool of construction as well as of destruction, so the Expert and its ilk have their light and dark sides.

Factfile: Trilegic, Unit 1, 251 New Works Road, Bradford BD2 7QF. Tel: (0274) 691115.

Amiga Companion?

THE NINTENDO games console may become the natural companion to the Commodore Amiga, according to Lester De Gale of De Gale Marketing. At under £180, the machine offers a relatively inexpensive way to keep the kids amused while their parents get down to the more serious applications of the Amiga.

Another factor to support De Gale's claim is the Nintendo licensing system which tightly controls the quality and range of Nintendo products. In theory, this means that many of the games designed or converted for the machine will not be

available for the Amiga. With sales of the Spectrum dipping lower, De Gale sees the Nintendo as a natural successor to Amstrad's adopted machine and also sees it as a serious threat to the Commodore 64.

Lester De Gale left Konami UK earlier this year to head his own company with backing from coin-op moguls, Electrocoin, and he is now busy using his detailed knowledge of the Japanese computer sector to establish himself as this country's major supplier of the Nintendo system.

Factfile: De Gale Marketing, 51 Enayebury Court Road, London W7A 1EY. Tel: 01-437 3715.

Peace In Our Time

TELECOMSOFT AND HEWSON have at last decided to bury the hatchet over the *Murphy* and *Magenstein* controversy. Their differences were 'amicably reconciled' ending the threat of interminable court hearings.

The situation blew up on the eve of last year's PCW Show when Graffigold decided to dress Hewson in favour of Telecomsoft. This left Andrew Hewson with a rather sorry looking stand organised around the theme of the two forthcoming releases on the Rainbow label.

Since neither company seems to comment on the situation it's not known if they've just decided to live and make up or whether they made a verbal agreement in good pound notes.

Factfile: Hewson, What appenent? Several, Ltd., Telecomsoft, Andrew who?, Conventry, near A50.

Green Listings

ENVIRONMENTALISTS MAY be interested to hear that Zwockform now produce a good green printout paper produced from recycled paper. This provides a warmer alternative to the more usual off-white paper which Zwockform have been marketing in the past.

Zwockform produce its recycled paper to help conserve the Earth's natural resources by saving trees, energy and water. The finished paper is equivalent in quality to comparable grades of wood-free paper but is slightly less expensive.

1000 sheets of either colour paper is priced at £18.87 and the off-white is also available in quantities of 500 for £5.98.

Factfile: Zwockform UK, Merchants Direct Industrial Estate, Mill Lane, Weyford, Hants, SO17 7JY. Tel: (0982) 331777.



The Nintendo system, successor to the 64?



Games Update

TV game shows, board games, coin-op conversions, wargames and budget releases combine to form this month's new game releases

The latest TV game show to be released by Dantrak is their TV Games Series in *Jeopardy! Counts* in which three couples compete through true or false questions to gain seconds of time. The winners of this section then use their clock in the final game to build up a high score.

The game follows the Paul Daniels show quite closely, even down to the bonus rounds where you get ten seconds to answer a question. If you answer it is one you collect ten seconds and probably the lead.

In the final you must provide four, five, six then seven correct answers within the time set by your clock. Unfortunately, there aren't any prizes to be won; instead you must be satisfied with setting a high score. In the words of the quiz master: "You'll like it, but not a lot".

Deluxe Monopoly is Leisure Games' second attempt to simulate the world's greatest board game and is a vast improvement. Now you can actually see the board, the pieces and through a window at the bottom of the screen you can get details of the properties as you move over them.

A command bar at the top of the screen allows you to build houses and hotels, check who owns what, claim rent from players who land on your land, quit or save the game, check the player's cash levels, offer a trade or throw the dice to move.

The only problem that I could find with this good but flawed computer version is that computer opponents will continue to offer you ridiculous trades even after you've turned them down countless times. Deals in which you are offered a pointless property for one that would make up a set for your computer opponent and you have to pay some money for the privilege. This simply slows the game down but shouldn't put off *Monopolists* looking for a

computer game.

You've seen the poster featuring a leopard skin clad, whip wielding Corinna Russell, alias Vixen, now you can play the she-wolf in Manticore's latest game. The game is supported by some rather dubious assumptions such as the dinosaurs which still rule the planet of Granath. The sole human survivor is Vixen, a girl brought up by lions that possess magic powers, that a whip can kill a dinosaur and the Vixen can turn into a fox and back into her human form complete with jewellery, lipstick, red varnish and hair dye. If you believe that let then you'll probably think this is a good game, that politicians always tell the truth and hype makes a game worth buying.

If you're looking to be a hero then why not step into the sandals of *Hercules*. *Slayer of the Damned* in Grenlin's



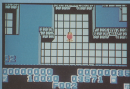
latest offering. Hands up all those that think that a combat game featuring the labours of Hercules would have him battling heroically against the Nemean Lion, Hydra, Cerberus and others in a twelve part game. Well you'd be wrong as those massive creatures and tasks are reduced to empty icons that must be collected while Hercules fights a series of skeletons!

Grenlin's *Flintstones* was first released on the Amiga and has now appeared on the C64 and features you as Fred. You want to go bowling with Barney but Wilma has other ideas and as the game begins you must paint the living room wall while babysitting for Pebbles. After this disappointing start, what have we done to deserve another painter program, the game picks up with a reasonable bowling simulation and then takes again when

you attempt to rescue Pebbles who has wandered off and was last seen on a high girder on the local building site!

Another disappointing game was the C64 version of *Shogun*, US Guld's Data East Quarterly clone. The object of the game is to enter a mysterious castle and free your comrades that are held prisoner.

The dungeon levels appear in an almost top-down format whereas the characters and their actions would be more at home in a sideways scrolling game. The resulting display combined with a scrolling routine that ensures that you can't see where you're going results in a game that's almost impossible to play.



US Guld's *Desolator* is a conversion of the Sega coin-op game *Halls of Kaioin* in which you must punch and kick your way through the castle of Kaioin to rescue the infants held behind mysterious mirrors. Throughout your quest your path is blocked by Kaioin's brethren as well as mines and giant rolling barrels.

Canasta owners can at last explore the magical world of the Bard's Tale and send parties of adventurers to delve into the mysteries that lie in and below the town of Skara Brae. It's a town trapped by an eternal winter spell cast by the evil Wizard Mangar.

Armed with a few magical wands the Bard is ready to take on all comers as long as he has the help of a couple of fighters, a thief to find secret doors and at least one of the four types of magic user, conjurer, magician, sorcerer and wizard. The game features 128 different monsters waiting to challenge you, a 3D town to explore, 16 levels

of dungeons and 85 different spells to wield. A must for roleplayers. Disk users should turn to page 59 to catch up on the latest installment, *Bard's Tale III: The Thief of Fate*.

SSI's Shogun is a fascinating struggle that recreates the first rival test for General Grom in his 45,000 men were caught by the Tamassan river in a surprise attack by General Johnson's Cosmopolitan forces.

In a three level battle you can build up your wargaming experience from the joystick controlled beginners game to the advanced level that includes additional rules and details that cover the actual leaders themselves, morale of untried troops and the generals Lexington and Tyler.

To help out a would-be general, you can display the units either as standard wargame symbols or as icons showing infantry, cavalry and artillery, swap between a large scale scrolling battlefield and to help you with your combat orders pressing a single key highlights everything in that unit's field of vision.

Once you've mastered the basic game you can customise *Shogun* by adding hidden movement and restricting ammo and the efficiency of either side, so it will remain a challenge.

SSI, the Australian wargamers has signed a deal with Electronic Arts which means that games such as *Devil's Battles of the American Civil War*, *Battle of Montezuma* and now recently *Rommel* are available from EA for about half the former import price.

For just £18.95 the player will get a game disk containing on average six scenarios, a 32 page manual, colour scenario maps, labels for your save game disks and cards that guide you through the game's screen.

The first batch of releases include *Devil's Battles of the American Civil War* (volumes I), the naval wargame *Cavaliers at War*, *Europe 1816* which simulates the five year struggle for air superiority in World War II, six battles that describe the history of the US Marines from Mexico in 1860's to WWII island assaults in *Battle of Montezuma* and now *Rommel*.



Rommel uses the menu driven *Battlefront* game system and recreates seven of Rommel's great battles in the deserts of North Africa and an eighth hypothetical invasion of Malta. The computer can take either side in a battle that is fought for key objectives such as towns, hills and airfields that are worth victory points for each turn you hold them. Unlike other wargames where you must move every single unit, *Rommel* and other SSI titles gives you realistic control as you simply assign objectives to the regiments in your



decisions leaving the computer sub-commanders to do the ground work.

This still leaves you with plenty to do from assigning objectives to reserves and air support to defining whether a unit will probe, assault, defend or exploit when in attack.

BUDGET SOFTWARE

Code Masters has once again upped the stakes in the budget software battle by releasing the first in a range of budget games on disk. The first release is the tape based classic *BMX Simulator* now available on disk for only £2.99! Seven courses packed full of ramps, bumps and hills bending backwards wait to challenge one or two BMX bikers.



Bruch-Mood, the multi-stage action game that started a whole trend in software has been re-released as part of Mastertronic's Americana label. One or two players can take on the dictator's forces through a series of battles from an aerial assault on your fleet, a gun battle with enemy ships, a land battle as your tanks hit the beaches and then a final conflict as you attempt to destroy his fortress before he gets you.

Softblazer is quite simply one of the best future sports

games you will ever play. It was one of the first Lucasfilm games released in the UK by Activision and is now part of Mastertronic's Americana label.

Each player controls a robotball that hurls around the arena attempting to shoot the player's ball into the opposing goal that moves across the base line. The action is fast and furious and as the game includes up to nine



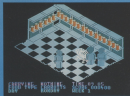
droid opponents in case you haven't a human who can stand the pace.

Japer Trakley is the game designed by Andrew Coffey, programmed by Iron Design and published by Mastertronic all as the result of Andrew's letter to Jim'll Fix It. In the game you are a general dogbody in a supermarket and must wheel your trolley around the shop to collect the goods to restock the shelves while avoiding the customers. Hit too many and you'll be sacked.

Polychrome is the latest 'Most everything that moves' game from Code Masters that plays like a cross between *Scrabble* and *Nemesis* and based on an incredibly tacky scenario claiming the existence of haunted planets that must be cleared by your Exotic ship. Still it provides good shoot 'em-up value for only £1.99, but don't expect anything original.

Finally, *Droids* (Mastertronic MAD) features the Star Wars Droids C3PO and R2D2 in a puzzle solving sideways scrolling adventure. They've been captured by the Freemans (painful) and must now escape through your skill in controlling C3PO and R2D2's ability to plug in and control the Freeman's computer systems.

Tony Hefferington



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We've all heard and probably used the term MIDI in an everyday context. It has become the buzzword of the 80s for small but perfectly formed pieces of electrical hardware (e.g. Midi Hi-Fi). MIDI has a second meaning in musical circles in that it represents a musical processing protocol for the majority of electronic musical instruments currently under manufacture.

Understanding MIDI

MIDI stands for Musical Instrument Digital Interface and was co-invented by the head honchos at Roland, Yamaha and Sequential Circuits. This represents an astonishing achievement in consumer electronics. Not for technical reasons but purely because it's one of the few instances in history where Japanese, European and



really need one with as many performance controls on it as possible (e.g. patchbank, modulation, after touch etc), and some form of touch sensitivity as most sequencers accept sensitivity and performance data as do most sound modules these days.

Ideally the synth should also be equipped with MIDI mode 4, otherwise known as "mono mode". This allows you to assign a different sound to a different MIDI channel thus giving the illusion of having up to 16 synths depending on how polyphonic the keyboard is, e.g. if the synth is eight voice polyphonic (eight notes can sound at the same time) so if you assign a separate sound to a separate channel the maximum number of sounds you will be able to extract from that machine is eight.

The most cost effective synths around come from Casio. Most

Music with Midi

American electronic manufacturers have sat down and agreed to a single set of standards in which everyone conforms to (greatly remarkable, I trust you'll agree!).

The MIDI Concept

So MIDI is actually a two part concept; firstly it is a communications language and secondly an interface which interprets and converts the codes into musical output.

The MIDI protocol consists of 16 independent channels which can best be explained as being similar to transmission and reception on a C.B. radio. A MIDI interface transmits numbers; information about what note or notes have been hit and what characteristics (duration, velocity, volume, etc) those notes have. This data can then be sent to any or all of the 16 MIDI channels.

Therefore you can route, say, a bass line to a specific sound unit by setting your input device to transmit on, for instance channel 10 and set the device you wish to respond to the same channel. Then only one device will "play" the bass line, either like a CBer talking on a specific line frequency. If, however you wanted to send one musical phrase to a whole multitude of synths then you can either set all your output devices to the same receive channel or set your input device to transmit on all channels (AKA "Omni mode").

Getting to grips with MIDI

By Darrin Williamson

This may sound a bit complicated but it's just the same principle as if you had linked two Commodores together with a custom package. Hitting the letter A on one micro would reproduce the same letter on the receiving machine. It's not the actual letter that has travelled down the lead but the ASCII number that represents that letter which both machines understand. Likewise with MIDI, if you link two synths together in such the same way playing middle C on one will result in the other responding with the same note. Again the sound hasn't been transferred but a numerical representation (in this instance 60) of it that anything MIDI-equipped will interpret correctly.

Getting into MIDI

So what basics do you need for MIDI? Firstly you need something to generate the codes. The obvious choice is some form of synthesizer as this will not only give you the keyboard input you require but access to some playback sounds when the composition is complete. When choosing a synth you

economic is the CZ-101 which now retails for around £200 (provided you stay around) or the CZ-200S which is non-programmable but offers built in drum patterns. Both units have pitch bend wheels but non touch-sensitive small keyboards which will inhibit those of you (like me!) with big paws. Provided you can spend as much as as little as you want. Thanks to keen competition, an extra £100 will get you extra valuable benefits.

You're so Masterful!

Alternatively you could opt for a MIDI master keyboard, which has all the performance features of a top-of-the-range synth without the voice. You may be wondering what the point of that would be. It depends on how complex your set-up is likely to be.

If, for instance your system is likely to consist of several sound modules (keyboardless synths) then you will be able to control each module more efficiently as most master keyboards allow you to route different MIDI channels and map them onto different areas of the keyboard. For instance, you could split the keyboard so that the bottom octave was sent to a synth running a bass sound, the middle two octaves driving a string sound on a different MIDI channel to a different module and so on. Once your keyboard split points are configured the way you want them, you can then



store the whole thing as a memory patch that can be recalled at a later date.

As with synthesizers you can spend virtually any amount of money on a modern keyboard. The best value range in the category comes from Creative Marketing (best known for producing add-ons for a certain rubbery keyboard model). Prices start from £200 (for the basic model) rising to £400 for the seven octave, touch sensitive, weighted keys and three programmable split points. Personally I would recommend the mid-priced model in the range, the MK2V which offers five octaves of touch sensitive keys and both pitch bend and modulation wheels. This model goes for about £175.

Another up and coming use of computers and MIDI is that of voice editing. Most synths are quite tricky to alter sounds on. Largely due to the traditionally front panels on most synths. Therefore a more comprehensive front end can be displayed on a screen, sounds can be edited on screen and sent back to the synth.

Furthermore, once you've started building up libraries of sounds they can be stored database style onto tape or disk which is much more reliable than synth internal use to tape to routines, not to mention quicker (you folks there is something slower than a 1941).

So, to sum up, it seems clear that there's an awful lot of things you can do with the combination of MIDI and your computer. They say there's a best selling novel in all of us so maybe there's a number one single in there

too. Perhaps the current level of technology is high enough to extract talent from everyone.

Choose your Weapon

All well and good if you know your way around the interface but that's of no use if you play something else instead. Fortunately there are also a number of alternatives in the shape of MIDI equipped guitars (from Roland and Casio), basses (from Roland), drum pads (from Roland, Casio, Yamaha and Simmons) and wind instruments (from Akai and Yamaha). All these products do much the same sort of job in as much as they all convert a musical action (pluck of a string, press of a key) into those all important MIDI codes.

There are even units that take a vocal input and convert them into MIDI codes. Synz Systems have developed a pitch tracker although you will be looking at paying thousands of pounds rather than hundreds for one of these. More within our price bracket is the King Voice Processor which is the MIDI equivalent of a Vocoder which allows you to talk or sing through notes played from a MIDI sound source which can produce some interesting effects. Anne Dudley of the Art of Noise comes by them.

So we've established that pretty much whatever instrument you feel comfortable with you can start unleashing MIDI codes into an unsuspecting Commodore. What do you mean big deal? Perhaps you

haven't heard just what sort of things with a computer and a MIDI interface.

Computer Control

What could be better at gathering in numbers, storing them and, where required manipulation of numbers than a computer, particularly one as spry as a Commodore - right kids?

First thing you need here is some form of MIDI Interface - a box that converts MIDI signal into a form which a computer can understand and then change them back again. Sequencing has been the main use of computers in music for both home users and studio professionals alike. Performers/Producers like Stock, Aikin and Waitman wouldn't create the songs they do without a little help from a micro here and there.

The term 'sequencing' is a little misleading these days as it stems back from the days when BE was state of the art and sequencers could only remember a few notes and repeat them. Nowadays the term "MIDI Recorder" is more apt as whole songs can be entered and played back in much the same way as you would record and play a tape machine.

However Sequencers score over tape in that you can edit individual notes in or out and because the sounds aren't actually recorded (just their MIDI representations), mistakes correcting can be done once a song is recording.

Released at the British Music Fair was the Casio DH-180 digital horn which looks like a top saxophone but is in fact a MIDI controller that has the same fingering as that of a recorder, making it ideal for kids. In addition to the MIDI control you also have access to six preset sounds (sax, flute, trumpet, oboe, clarinet and synthreed). At £99 r.r.p. you can't go wrong really.

However multi-keyboard specialist Farina have come up with a unit called Midimic which, put simply is a microphone with MIDI out as opposed to audio out. So if you can hum or whistle electronic sound waves via MIDI. Furthermore Midimic has a line input so it which will allow you to hook it up to an acoustic instrument. All this for just £199.

For contact names and addresses refer to 'Beyond the Sequencer' pp. 31



Become a



MIDI Rock Star

Your chance to win a Casio DG-20 electronic guitar

To celebrate this special music issue we've teamed up with Casio and are giving one lucky reader the chance to own their very own DG-20 electronic guitar.

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Plus, for computer music freaks, there's even a MIDI interface so you could plug the DG-20 into your computer.

How to Enter

Study the two cartoons on this page; there are a number of differences between them. Once you have decided how many differences there are, complete the entry coupon and send it to the editorial address (see coupon). Write the number of differences that you have found on the back of the envelope. If you don't your entry will not be accepted.

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Music Composer

*Let your musical creativity run riot with this offering
for the C64*

Ry J. Osby

Everyone knows that the Commodore 64 has an amazing sound chip. However, if you want to program music, it is very cumbersome to POKE all the correct values into control registers. This program will come to your rescue! You can enter your music with the minimum of fuss with musical knowledge.

When you first run the program, there will be a slight delay while it initializes itself. You will then see a screen which has a keyboard on it, and the current note, octave, length and voice. On the right hand side of the screen are brief instructions on which keys to use. We'll go through each command, so that you can use the program effectively and easily.

Producing

To obtain a note, you have to press a key from the first row of letters beneath the keyboard. The note which you will produce will be in the second row of letters. The note is then stored in the computer's memory.

Changing The Length of Notes

To change the length of a note, you have to press either the '=' key to decrease the length, or '/' to increase the length:

128	=	0.16 note
256	=	0.32 note
312	=	0.4 note
400	=	0.5 note
528	=	0.66 note
768	=	whole note



Obviously you can create other lengths if you wish.

Changing the Octave and Voice

To change the octave, press the '-' key to decrease by one octave, and the '+' key to increase the octave. If you have finished entering a voice, then press the 'II' key to go into command mode. Then use the CURSOR down key to descend the covered line. When it is covering the command 'NEXT VOICE', press the RETURN key. You can then begin entering the next voice.

To save your music, you must enter command mode and go to the 'LOAD MUSIC' or 'SAVE MUSIC' options. You will then be prompted for a filename, and if you are using tape or disk,

the music will then be saved or loaded onto the appropriate device. (To enter a pause, press the SPACE bar - the length of the pause will be the current length shown on the screen.)

Changing the ADSR

To change the attack, decay, sustain or release, go to the appropriate option in the 2ND MODE. Once you have pressed RETURN when the required bar is covering the appropriately option, you will be asked initially what voice you would like to change. You will then be prompted to enter the attack, decay, sustain or release. After that, you will go back to the main screen.

Changing the Tempo

You can not only play your musical piece at one speed, if you would like a slower or faster tempo, enter the 2ND MODE. You will then be given a list of the different speeds that you can have. Press the appropriate key to obtain the appropriate tempo.

To delete a note, just enter command MODE, and press RETURN. The last note entered will then be deleted.

Frequency Display

If you want to display the frequencies of the notes already entered, go into 2ND MODE, and press RETURN. You will then be asked if you will be using screen or printer for output. The frequencies will then be displayed with the length of the note.

If you're disappointed by England's dismal performance in the recent European Championships and think that you could do better as the man in charge than start practicing those dishes as you load in Golbach's *Track Suit Manager*.

As the game begins, the headlines in the Daily Scrip and Sporting Knife greet your arrival with enthusiasm, but if you don't start producing the goals they'll be on your back. The task ahead is far from easy with the first qualifying match for the European Championships just a few months away. If you survive, the World Cup follows shortly after.

Once the game has loaded the C64 draws the teams for the European Championship qualifiers that are thankfully split over the years giving you some time to play a few friendlies, scout on the opposition and try out the mass of goalkeepers, defenders, midfielders and forwards at your disposal.

GROUP B TABLES

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P	P
ENGLAND	2	2	4	0	0	0	10	0
FRANCE	2	2	0	0	4	0	4	0
WEST GERMANY	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
NETHERLANDS	2	0	0	0	1	10	0	0

GROUP

GROUP B TABLES

GROUP C TABLES

Track Suit Manager

To help you choose your squad you can read a report on each player which rates a variety of abilities from tackling to shooting, heading to passing and confidence and fitness. Goalkeepers are evaluated on their reactions, handling, how well they deal with crosses and the accuracy of their kicks.

Unfortunately, you can only select a player if his club will release him or be ready with appropriate back up players to fill in where required. Once you've selected a 22 man squad it's time to try them out in either a friendly or perhaps a tour. Either can easily be arranged and for a real test you could take on Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Uruguay as a South American tour.

Before each game you must obviously select the team that will play but also how they will play. Will they play attacking football, possession football, a sweeper system, offside trap 4-4-2 or 4-3-3 formation, short or long passing and zone or man-to-man marking. You can then scout the opposition to find out how they play and who are the danger men. Then to give you almost absolute control you can give each individual player instructions about whether to stay up or back and decide who should take corners and penalties. You can even decide who they mark. For example, if you're playing Argentina you may decide it's worth keeping Robson back to help out with the defence and telling him and Butcher to mark Maradona.

Once the match begins a small diagram of the pitch shows the general position of the ball and text descriptions describe the play. For example, Shilton kicks the ball out to McMahon, McMahon passes to Robson, back to Butcher, long pass forward to Beardley, Beardley shoots... inches wide.

If you want to speed up the action you simply press the cursor keys. If you press them often enough you can read a ball in under five seconds.

Half-time gives you the chance to adjust the tactics to either hold onto a lead or chase or go for goals, you can even put in two substitutions but you can do this at any

time.

Although the result is important, especially to the newspaper headline writers, as *Manager* you must look at the game to see who's playing well and not yourself, is the defence holding out, is the midfield helping out and then pushing forward to help the attack and are you scoring goals? Then when you've worked out what's wrong who are you going to change to put it right, bearing in mind an injury, sending off or a club not prepared to release a key player can spoil the best of plans.

When you reach the start of the qualifiers the pressure quickly builds up as you realise the game counts. Now you must decide whether you go with experience (a ball in Brian Robson) or try out a teenage star (Maradona) who's shown a lot of promise. Luckily, there is at least a month's gap between matches, often longer so there might be time to put things right if you get off to a bad start.

The fans in June bring their own problems. You can take a squad of 22 players and that's all so if you start picking up injuries or bookings you could head for trouble just when you don't need it as you come across stronger sides. Whatever the outcome the World Cup qualifiers begin almost as soon as you return only this time with more groups and a bigger final stage.

Track Suit Manager is one of the best football games I have played and certainly highlights the problems facing a national team manager. You have so many players to choose from, so few matches to get it right and then tough opposition to play and if you don't do well the press are waiting for you when you get back home. I.H.

Tracklow:

Title: Track Suit Manager. Supplier: Golbach Games, 46 Locking Road, Wrexham-Super-Mare, Avon BS23 3JN. Tel: 0854 22358. Price: £9.95 + 30p post & packing.

Constructing a



In the last couple of installments we have looked at the basic operation of the compiler system and defined the FCL language - now it's down to the real work - the source editor program - EDIT.

By Steve Currie

EDIT is a small BASIC machine code loader program which totally alters the operation of the C64's resident line editor. Normally, a line of text is scanned after the return key has been pressed to see if it contains any valid BASIC keywords. If any are found, they are replaced by a single byte token value which represent this particular keyword found. This is similar to the operation of our compiler's lexical analyzer. The tokens will be recognized by the execution routines in the machine's BASIC interpreter and the required action carried out.

Because we do not want the interpreter to perform this action, we must replace the normal interpreter

routines that inputs a line of text with our own. Fortunately, Commodore has provided us with an easy means of doing this by defining RAM-based vectors used by the interpreter. Don't worry too much about how this edit program works because it isn't really all that important here. Just type in the BASIC loader program (Program 1) and RUN it (just a first of course).

The machine code will be placed into the cassette buffer, the vector POKE'd with new values, a status message displayed and the BASIC loader NEW'd. Whatever you do, don't try to edit a BASIC program with this installed as any new lines entered will not be tokenized by BASIC and any existing lines LIST'd

will produce strange results. Use EDIT only for preparing source code for the compiler!

Structure of program lines

This description is equally valid for both EDIT'd program lines and normal BASIC lines. In order for the interpreter's editor to easily manipulate lines in memory, the designers of Commodore BASIC made use of special bytes called the link bytes. These link bytes contain the address of the next line's link bytes. Should these link bytes contain zero, then the end of the program has been

Fig 1 structure of a BASIC/EDIT line in memory

9	11	1h	01	0h	(tokenized text)	0
	11	1h	01	0h	(tokenized text)	0
.....						
0	0				(end of the file)	
11, 1h	link address low/high					
01, 0h	line number low/high					

reached. The full structure of a typical program is shown in Fig. 1.

The first zero is not actually part of the program itself but is used by the interpreter to mark the start position of BASIC text in memory. The zero at the end of the line is the interpreter's end-of-line marker. As you can see, the link bytes point to the next line and the end of the file is marked by two zero link bytes. The COMPILE subroutine which reads in a file of source text makes use of the various bytes to correctly GET a program line.

The COMPILE program

COMPILE is arguably the most important program of the system. It is the program which reads the language text written by the programmer and converts it into a set of pseudo code strings which are used by the code generator, CODGEN to produce the program assembler source. COMPILE is approximately 1000 lines long and is as neat and tidy as Commodore V2 BASIC will allow (i.e. as few GOTO's as possible...).

There is a comprehensive error checking facility with in excess of twenty possible error conditions, all of which are listed later. COMPILE will scan the entire file, reporting any errors if and when it finds them. The program operates on a maximum of four disk files at any one time. It has been designed to be extendable to a certain extent though, so to forestall, it's not all that easy! It operates in approximately 23K of memory leaving some 15K for its variables. The various sections of the program are detailed below.

Main control writes the segment from line 10 to line 300 controls the operation of the compiler. From here, the system initialization phase is called (line 10) and all subsequent phases eventually return to here. Lines 100 to 190 comprise the main loop which

reads in the data and processes it line by line. Lines 230 to 300 report any problems during compilation and line 370 calls up the code generator only when no errors have been reported.

Initialization phase the subroutines "error message", 430 to 910, "initialise", 990 to 1160, "define functions", 1230 to 1380, "read in keyword table", 1430 to 1730 and "get filename", 1790 to 1870 comprise the

Fig 2 — reserved words and symbols with token values

STATEMENTS			OPERATORS			FUNCTIONS		
Array	Token	Symbol	Array	Token	Symbol	Array	Token	Symbol
Element			Element			Element		
00	120	end	01	120var		49	177	word
02	130	int	03	121	string	51	179	char
04	131	array	05	122	float	53	181	and
06	134	next	07	125	loop	55	183	key
08	136	multiloop	09	127	while	57	185	left
10	138	when	11	129	if	59	187	old
12	140	endif	13	141	else	61	189	invert
14	142	charout	15	143	open	63	191	clear
16	144	begin	17	145	close			
18	146	for	19	147	input			
20	148	output	21	149	write			
22	150	read	23	151	subroutine			
24	152	return	25	153	call			
26	154	external	27	155	forward			
28	156	do	29	157	wait			
30	158	halt	31	159	system			
Element			Element			Element		
32	160	or	33	161	not			
34	162	and	35	163	not			
36	164	=	37	165	<>			
38	166	<=	39	167	>=			
40	168	<	41	169	>			
42	170	+	43	171	-			
44	172	*	45	173	/			
46	1734	**	47	175	—			
Element			Element			Element		
48	178	byte	49	177	word			
50	178	int	51	179	char			
52	180	str	53	181	and			
54	182	stop	55	183	key			
56	184	charin	57	185	left			
58	186	right	59	187	old			
60	188	open	61	189	invert			
62	190	data	63	191	clear			

As the line is processed, a sequence of pseudocode is written to the string OAS for later disk output. The legality

(syntax) and meaning (semantic) are then checked by this large series of subroutines.

initialization phase. The keyword table contains the list of reserved language elements. Most of functions defined in "define functions" are used mainly during lexical analysis to check character types. The subroutine "initialise" is the main one which makes calls to all of the others after setting up arrays, etc.

File I/O: A number of subroutines provide the disk file I/O facilities.

These are "open disk file"; 1940 to 2048, "write data files"; 2088 to 2348, "read line from disk file"; 2410 to 2490 and "write to file"; 2590 to 2570. The "open disk file" routine is called at the beginning of compilation to open the work files. The "read" and "write to file" routines are used to input data from the source file and write data to the pseudocode file respectively while "write data files" is called after compilation to write the symbol and literal data files.

Lexical Analysis: The first major phase in compilation is performed by "split line" and "tokenize line". The first of these breaks the line up into segments in the array L&O, the original source text being held in L&S. Next, the line is scanned by the "tokenize" routine to replace any occurrence of reserved language symbols or words by single byte tokens. This process is controlled from the subroutine "perform lexical analysis" at lines 2758 to 2770 which is itself called from "do lexical (syntax) semantic" at lines 2648 to 2670.

Syntax/Semantic Analysis: This process is also controlled from the routine at 2648 and takes up the rest of the program. The subroutine "perform syntax/semantic analysis" at lines 3270 to 3308 controls this phase. Depending on the contents of the array L&O, control will be passed to either "handle symbol-type expression" at lines 3380 to 3690 or to "routing of keywords" at 3170 to 3328 where control may be passed to any one of a number of subroutines beginning at 5600 to 8668. These subroutines check the syntax of the appropriate contained operand. The "symbol-type" branch assumes that the line contains some kind of assignment expression.

Whatever branch is taken, the routine at 4280 to 4360 "expression analysis" and its subordinate routines "function dispatch"; 4830 to 4818 with function handlers beginning at 9600, "literal string handler"; 4880 to 5828, "numeric & symbol evaluation"; 5090 to 5170, "place spaces"; 5340 to 5378, "translate numeric string"; 5448 to 5580

and "find symbol"; 3960 to 4130 will eventually be called.

These routines work together to correctly sequence any calculations made in an expression and in some cases, evaluate literal numbers. The "expression analysis" subroutine is capable of handling very complex expressions with functions and/or parentheses. One of the main tasks carried out by this routine is to ensure that calculations are carried out in the correct order. The precedence of an operation or function is determined by its position in the keyword table.

The higher the position, the higher the precedence; thus * has a higher

precedence than + whereas OR has a lower precedence than AND. Fig. 2 shows the contents of the keyword table and the values of the tokens used to represent each keyword. Type checking is also carried out to ensure that no illegal operations or assignments are carried out such as adding a number and a string.

The Pseudo Code

Much has been said about the pseudo code generated by this program. Fig. 3 lists the pseudo opcodes and their meanings.

Fig. 3 table of Pseudo Codes.

Code	Operand Bytes	Function
1	2	Load AC1 with the value given by the operand bytes.
2	0	Push the contents of AC1 to the stack.
3	0	Retrieve the contents of AC1 from the stack.
4	2	Save AC1 to the address given by the operand bytes.
5	2	Load AC2 from the address given by the operand bytes.
6	2	Increment the value at the address given by the operand bytes.
7	2	Decrement the value at the address given by the operand bytes.
8	0	Move the contents of AC2 to UPT.
9	0	Move the contents of AC2 to UPT.
10	2	Load SD2 with the literal string at the address given by the operand bytes.
11	2	Save SD1 to the address in the op. bytes.
12	2	Load SD2 from the address in the operand bytes.
13	-	unused
14	0	Move SD2 to the stack.
15	0	Recover SD1 from the stack.
16	0	String operation prefix. Indicates that the next operation is to be treated as a string operation.
17	0	Select channel in AC2 for input.
18	0	Select channel in AC2 for output.
19	0	Write value in AC2 to output.
20	0	Write the string pointed to by SD1 to output.
21	0	Write to a Carriage return to output.
22	0	Write a TAB to output.
23	0	Load AC1 from array. Array address is in APT (array pointer).
24	0	Save AC2 to array.
25	0	Load SD2 from array.
26	0	Save SD2 to array.
27	0	Recover the value from the top of the stack and place in array pointer.
28	0	Increment array element.
29	0	Decrement array element.
30	0	Move AC2 to array pointer.
31	0	Read a numeric literal from input into AC2.
32	0	Read a string literal from input into SD2.
33	0	Clear I/O channels.
128	-	-
191	0	Tokens for keywords in Fig. 1.

Extending COMPILE

There are several stages to adding new commands to the compiler. First, you must add the keyword into the correct section of the keyword table initialisation routine; statements operators or functions, it will warn you now that while it is relatively easy to add new statements and functions, adding operators is not recommended. Once the keyword is in place you must add the necessary service subroutine and its corresponding line number into the appropriate dispatch routine; "routing of keywords" for statements or "function dispatch" for functions. In some cases, certain existing service subroutines may be able to cope with your new keywords. Notice how several functions use a common subroutine (e.g. byte and word).

The FCL compiler: User's Manual

The program should be LOADED and RUN. Lessons made is selected and the sign-on banner displayed. After a few moments, you will be asked for the name of the file to be processed. This file should have the default extension FCL. Thus, if you have created a file FILE.FCL you need only enter FILE when asked for the filename. COMPILE is a one-pass language processor and displays any error messages in reverse video characters under the lines in which they occur. A list of error and warning messages is given in Fig 4, "COMPILE Error messages".

Upon completion of a successful compilation the code generator CODEGEN is automatically loaded and RUN. Refer to the CODEGEN User's manual for information regarding this program.

Speed of compilation

COMPILE is written in Commodore BASIC V2 so that it may take some time to process your programs. The average speed of compilation is approximately 25 seconds per screen line. This figure is probably not a very accurate one since the semantic analyzer may take some time to process lines which contain complicated expressions and very short lines may compile quickly.

That's all for this "episode". Next time I'll present the CODEGEN and ASSEMBLE programs. In the meantime, you may want to try compiling some of your programs as well as the two example files in the FCL Programmer Manual (presented last time). If you do, it might be a good idea to either remove or REM out line 376 in COMPILE to prevent an attempted load of CODEGEN.

Fig 4 COMPILE Error messages

Symbol not defined - indicates that a symbol was referenced but never declared in the Data Division.
Symbol re-defined - a symbol was declared and then re-declared later in the program.
Incorrect use of type descriptor - type descriptors int, string and array may only be used in conjunction with var. This is printed if they are used else in any other way.
Missing expression - an expression was expected but was not found.
Parenthesis Error - there are an unequal number of opening and closing parentheses in the expression being scanned. May also indicate operator problems.
Incorrect use of operators - possibly two operators are together in an expression, e.g. 3**4 is not legal.
Syntax Error - A general syntax message indicating a misspelling or incorrect command layout.
Numeric Overflow - a numeric literal is larger than is allowed.
Garbage at end of line - the compiler could not make sense of this line at all.
Missing symbol - a symbol was expected but was not found.
Illegal symbol - a reserved word or illegal name was used for a symbol.
Function/operator syntax error - an error has occurred within an

expression. This is a more explicit message than "syntax error" and points to a problem in the layout of a string or numeric expression.
Missing variable descriptor - a variable type descriptor was expected in a var statement but was not found.
Missing operator - an operator was expected in an expression but was not found.
Type mismatch error - you cannot directly assign a quantity of one type to another type.
Incorrect use of reserved word - You have used a function or statement in the wrong context.
Control Structures error - the compiler will not allow you to mix up conditional types. Nested conditionals are allowed but you cannot overlap them.
Procedure Division Error - reproduction Division was found.
Statement outside procedure division - self-explanatory.
Control Structures not matched at END - either an if/endif or loop/endif control structure is still "open" at the end of the procedure.
I/O file mode not defined - no input/output mode was defined in an fopen statement.
Subroutine Not defined - a subroutine was referenced but had not been defined. May indicate a

subroutine which requires forward definition.

Subroutine already defined - you have re-declared a subroutine.

Subroutine structure error - bad structure in a subroutine, possibly missing begin or end statements.

No subroutine error - a subroutine was defined by forward but not explicitly defined.

Illegal use of subroutine name - you have tried to use a subroutine name as a variable.

Bad Subroutine name - illegal characters in subroutine name.

Subroutine inside procedure - you cannot define a subroutine inside another procedure.

Identifier too long - many characters is the maximum length of any identifier, subroutine or variable.

Warning Messages

Garbage at end of line - line compiled ok but rubbish was found at the end of the line.

Declaration inside procedure - variable was defined inside a procedure but was still created.

Subroutine definitions inside procedure - a forward definition was found inside a procedure.

A nuclear missile hurtled across the skies to wipe out the super powers a group of US army engineers were building bridges across rivers in the Nevada desert. As the mushroom clouds started spreading they took cover by existing the insects from a new top security prison.

As the fallout settled and the radioactive levels began to drop in the months that followed the engineers joined forces with survivor groups to repel the attacks of the thugs, vandals and other criminals that tried to recapture what they claim was "rightfully theirs". As time went by they formed into the desert rangers and became the nearest thing to law and order left in the area. Your job is to take a party of desert rangers into the unknown to investigate a series of strange happenings.

Each member of your party has the usual range of role playing characteristics including strength, dexterity, intelligence and charisma as well as individual skills that give the character a better chance of using a specific weapon

Class (the new name for the priest) your four characters are armed with pistols and a limited number of ammo clips. One of your first priorities must be to find a few carbines, rifles and grenades. However, that's not all you'll find in the towns and cities are now controlled by the crooks you tussled out and if you survive the most continuous attack by snipers and gamblers you may find out what the horses believe is and in one town where they're holding the Mayor.

You'll find help in the wildest places as you mix with the low life that has somehow survived the holocaust. Bartenders are, as always, a useful source of information and the occasional room key but this all costs money which means you're going to have to mug a few muggers to keep your finances in the black. You'll also find some characters that are willing to join your party that become Npc's or non-playing characters.

Although a Npc may add some much needed firepower to your party they also have their drawbacks as you have only partial control over their actions and they may even turn on you if they don't want to attack the enemy. They may also bog the experience gained for mowing down thugs, gamblers, bandits and punks because in Wasteland only the character that actually deals the killing blow gets any experience.

Should you manage to survive long enough to acquire some experience you can trade back to base for a field promotion which may bring you two more hit or constitution points and two points to add to any of your other characteristics. If you choose intelligence then you may be able to learn some skills and grow on confidence to enter one of the larger towns that are still controlled by wahoos, visit the guardians, mount a commando style raid to free the Major of Nevada, gamble in Las Vegas, do strange things with a four legged mutant or encounter one of the strange cults that have grown such as the mushroom people and the dangerous followers of the bloodwall.

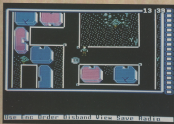
I have now spent the best part of a fortnight in the Wasteland and have a full party of seven adventurers since machine gun firing Christina, Mayor Pedro and the Covenant joined the group. My group are progressing through the tanks and can now handle most opposition since we mugged an old arms store, since we'll dismantled the booby traps, and are about to set off into the desert again.

Wasteland is without doubt one of the biggest and best role-playing games you can cram into your C64. It is packed onto two, double sided, disks and comes complete with an instruction manual and a book of 162 fighting fantasy style paragraphs that deal with the more interesting encounters.

T.H.

Teacher:
Title: Wasteland, Supplier: Electronic Arts, Langley Business Centre, 17-19 Station Road, Langley, Nr. Slough, Berks., SL2 7YU. Tel: 0753 49942. Machine: C64. Price: £39.95.

Wasteland



well, climbing or swimming, disarming a bomb or picking a lock or any of the other skills that might just see you through this adventure alive.

Although Wasteland was developed by the same team that brought you the Bard's Tale there is a notable addition in the guise of Tactics and Trails and Monsters Masters author Ken M. Andre. This combination has created an exceptional game that features the top-down wilderness view of SSI fantasy games and the Ultima series and the close up monster graphics as seen in the Bard's Tale. However, players expecting a Bard's Tale type game are in for some big surprises.

The Wasteland contains no easy pickings for characters looking to build up experience as even the weakest mung can seriously damage your party if he's holding a LAW rocket or sub-machine gun. In the Wasteland it's your firepower that counts.

As your party steps outside the safety of the Rangers

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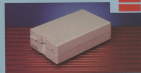
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Musical FX

By K.A. Lynch and M.W. Ede

Creating just the right ZAP,
POW or WHEE for your
latest game was never easier
than with this superb FX
editor

Many people are very efficient programmers and it comes to producing any form of sound from their computer. This is especially true where the C64 is concerned as it does not have any commands to deal with the above mentioned.

This is where *FX EDITOR* comes in handy, as it will allow you to produce up to sixteen different FX's for use in your own programs, either basic or machine, and will reside at any location in memory that is required. The actual editor will allow you to create and bank up to 162 FX's for future reference.

There are 15 values that effect each different FX.

A brief explanation will now be given for each value and its effect on the sound you create.

FX EDITOR main keys

Figure 1 - Different keys used within the editor

Function 1	- Copy FX to FX
Function 2	- Disk Directory
Function 3	- Copy FX to FX-BANK
Function 4	- Load FX data
Function 5	- Copy FX-BANK to FX
Function 6	- Save FX (Normal data)
Function 7	- Save Stand Alone FX-PLAYER
Function 8	- Save FX-BANK
Keys X / Z	- Scroll up / Down FX-BANK
Keys + / -	- Plus / Minus FX number
Left Arrow	- Auto repeat key On / Off
Return	- Enter / Play current FX data
Q Key	- Quick Reference Card (KEYS)
CRSR Keys	- Move Cursor Respectively

PITCH1: This actually consists of two values (lo and hi bytes respectively) that control the overall pitch of the current FX being played or edited.

PITCH2: this is also two values. These are treated as single values and control the pitch of the second and third wave forms respectively.

WAVE: This value is used to select the waveform that forms the base of the 4 current FX. There are only certain values that will work and these are:

- [11] - TRIANGLE WAVEFORM
- [21] - SAWTOOTH WAVEFORM
- [41] - PULSE WAVEFORM
- [51] - WHITE NOISE WAVEFORM

Please note, these values can be merged to create different FX e.g. [21] + [41] = [61]. The second nibble

changes the effect range 0-1.

ADSR: These values give the Attack, Decay, Sustain and Release values for the current FX. These range from 00-ff. Each nibble in both bytes is treated as a single number from 0-1.

PE: This is an extension to PITCH2 that allows you to enter a greater value for the pitch of the sound.

SP: This is two separate values, each performing a different task. The first nibble determines which, if any, of the three waveforms are to be used or merged. Values to be used are as follows:

- [4] Combines wave 2 with the main waveform
- [5] Combines wave 1 with the main waveform
- [6] Combines all three waveforms

If the main waveform is to be used on its own then use value [4] and put a 0 in the [5] section of SP.

The second value on SP is merely a speed counter and can range from 0-1. 0 is the fastest speed and 1 the slowest.

WAVE-S: This is used to set up the two secondary waveforms that can be merged with the main waveform throughout the FX as it is played. Each byte uses the same values as given for main waveform. Each of the two waveforms mentioned are directly affected by SP and PE values.

FS: Two separate values again, the first nibble being a pulse value ranging from 0-8. Any values above 8 may effect sounds created after this value. The second number is the length of the secondary waveform that has been chosen.

LENGTH: This is a lo and hi byte format to determine the actual length of the FX currently being played or edited.

ED: This is a pulse control which will give you different pulse forms dependent upon the value (00-ff).

Using the FX-EDITOR

Once you have loaded the FX-EDITOR there are two different SVS addresses that can be used to gain access to the editor. These are:

Figure 2 FX EDITOR screen display details.

PITCH1	PITCH2	WAVE	ADSR	PE
00	00 00	00	00 00	00
SP	WAVE-S	FS	LENGTH	ED
00	00 00	00	00 00	00
FX NUMBER : 00		COPY NUMBER : 00		
[00]	[20]	[40]	[60]	[80]
[01]	[21]	[41]	[61]	[81]

32768 (\$B000) - Cold start of disk
and 32771 (\$B003) - Warm start
editor.

As you have just loaded the FX-EDITOR you will need to cold start the editor so use SYS 32768. You should now be faced with the main editor screen. If you press the Q key you will jump into the QUICK REFERENCE CARD which is just a

link aid to help you remember the keys needed to create and start FX.

Storing Effects

The bank facility is an added extra so that you can create a library of named FX, and then create a player to suite your game or program. Press F3 and the cursor will move to the bank

section of the screen. Using Z and X to scroll up and down in the bank and CURS LEFT / RIGHT to choose column one or two.

Once you have chosen the place to store your FX press RETURN and then type the FX-NAME. Press RETURN to enter it into the bank.

F3 key is the exact opposite of 3, when pressed you are prompted to enter a BANK number. When you have entered a number between [000] and [300] press RETURN to copy the FX from the BANK to the editor itself.

F1 key is similar to 3 but copies FX to FX using a number between [000] and [300].

FUNCTION keys 4, 5 & 6 are self explanatory, just enter the filename required and press return. All three functions have an error check routine provided.

Creating a Stand-Alone Player

This is the main objective of the actual FX-EDITOR. A player that will run independent of the editor and can be placed at any location in memory.

When you have designed all of the FX that you require for your game/program it is time to create the player.

To create the player you must have all of the FX needed stored in one of the 15 different easy access FX. When this is done press F7 key and you will be asked for a player address. This is the address at which you would like the player to reside and can range from [00] (\$SCREEN) to [K] (KERNAL-ROM/RAM). For now we will use [00] (\$0000) so enter CO (RETURN) or use your own. The editor will now save your stand alone player. Use F2 to get a disk directory. Notice the editor takes up 4 BLOCKS on the disk, this will never change no matter how many fx you use!

Using The Stand Alone Player

This is probably the hardest part of all as you require a small interrupt to run the player in real time.

For machine code users this should be no problem, you can use the program below or just put a JSR 3 -08 in your own program, - is your player address in this case CO.

Basic users must set up an interrupt using data statements to place the machine code in memory, again you can create your own or use the one provided!!

Your First FX

First enter the data provided below and we will go through what each value does.

```
Line 1 - 00 06 44 08 42 0a 0b 00
Line 2 - 40 00 63 45 10 00 00
```

From RETURN and you will see that the values you have just entered have given you a laser shot effect, quite good eh! Now lets see how we can change it around.

First we will change the second value (hi byte) of PITCH1 to [06] and press RETURN. See how the effect changes dramatically from a low pitched laser to a very high pitched laser. We can also use the ADNR to adjust the volume and length of the FX: A=1 [0a] [1] / S=1 R=4 [04], note that the volume is higher and the FX is cut short.

If we change SP to [08] and change WAVE-S (hi byte) from 00 to 81 you will hear two different sounds being

combined to create one FX. PS if changed (ry [05]) will give you a variable pulse speed. Notice the higher pitch because the pulse is quicker. The S value of PS is the length of WAVE-S (hi-byte).

LENGTH if changed will give you a long or short ls, try using [40] [00] or [00] [40]. Finally try the RD value which in simple terms gives a set RANDOM pulse value [00].

The last way to learn about the FX-EDITOR is not to read about it but to actually play with it and fiddle. We have included a few FX for you to look at and use in your own programs if you wish.

```
FX # 1 - 00 11 00 04 23 09 99 41
          40 41 83 20 08 10 00
FX # 2 - FF FF FF FF 81 3A 09 35
          80 81 11 00 90 90 FF
FX # 3 - 00 2F 13 3F 13 00 39 2B
          CF 81 00 10 83 00 00
```

MACHINE-CODE INTERRUPT

```
INTERRUPT SEI ;Disable interrupts
LDA < INT ;Get hi byte of interrupt.
STA $014 ;Store at interrupt pointer (L0)
LDA < INT ;Get hi byte of interrupt
STA $015 ;Store at interrupt pointer (H1)
CLI ;Re-enable to bank
INT JSR $C006 ;Call FX PLAYER
JMP $E431 ;Jump to main interrupt routine
```

BASIC USER INTERRUPT (Add to your program)

```
10 PORT=0 TO 255:READ DT:POKE $86-T,DT-NEXT
20 SYS 832:PRINT "DONE":END
30 DATA 130,169,141,141,20,3,169,3,141
40 DATA 21,3,8,98,21,8,98,9,48,234
```

If you have no previous knowledge of machine code or basic/basical, then use the set values [000] otherwise

change the numbered numbers to the address you set the player.

Software for Sale

If you think that one of our programs looks very interesting, but you can't afford the time to type it in then our software service will help you out

In those o'clock in the morning. You sit at the computer keyboard having just finished a marathon typing session entering one of the superb programs from Your Commodore. Your fingers reach for the keyboard and press the letters R, U and M. You press RETURN, sit back and nothing happens. — Everyone has probably faced this problem. When it does happen it's a matter of spending hours searching through the program for any typing mistakes. No matter how long you look or how many people help you, you can usually guarantee that at least one little bug slips through uncorrected.

The Your Commodore Software Service makes available all of the programs from each issue on both cassette and disk at a price of £6.00 for disk and £4.00 for cassette. None of the documentation for the programs is supplied with the software since it is all available in the relevant magazine. Should you not have the magazine then back issues are available from the following address:

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Please contact this address for prices and availability.

The Disk

Programs on the disk will also be supplied as totally working versions, i.e. when possible we will not use Basic Loaders that making use of the programs much easier. Unfortunately at the moment we cannot duplicate C16 and Plus/2 cassettes. However programs for these machines will be available on the disk.

What programs are available?

At the top of each article you will find a strap containing the article type, C64 Program etc. So that you can see which programs are available on which format, you will also find a couple of symbols after this strap. The symbols have the following meaning:



This symbol means that the program is available on cassette.



These programs are available on disk.

Please Note

Since the programs supplied on cassette are total working versions of the program, we do not put disk-only programs on tape. There is no sense in placing a program that expects to be reading from disk on to tape.

APRIL 1988

AUTO START MAKER — Give your disk programs that professional look by making them auto-start (C64 Disk Only).

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EXTENDED BACKGROUNDS — Alter the background colour for every screen line — a still display all 256 characters (C64).

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Dark Castle

All computer games tend to follow certain fashions. Somebody comes up with a new idea and within the next few months, there are a dozen clones on the market. Recent examples would include Gauntlet type games and vertically scrolling shoot-em-ups. If we keep to the fantasy analogy, then Dark Castle, the latest game from MirrorSoft, is best likened to flamed treasure! Something that you thought disappeared years and years ago but about which there is always the odd rumour of an impending comeback. (What is wrong with flamed? I still have several pairs in my wardrobe—Ed) (Enough said — GRR).

Dark Castle is a platformer game and perhaps some of our readers are too young to remember the heady delights of Manic Miner and the like but the basic theme is the same. The intrepid hero climbs ladders and ropes, leaping over gaps and all the time avoiding whatever nasties his quest happens to throw at him.

Your quest in this case is short and to the point. Enter the castle and kill the Black Knight. No explanation is given as to why this should be necessary. As an armistice all over the world, you are not paid to think, only to blindly carry out orders. So it is that you cross the drawbridge into the castle. It cracks shut behind you cutting off your only line of retreat.

Finding yourself in the entrance hall, you are confronted by four doors. These lead to areas known as Fireball, Shield, Trouble and Black Knight. Select one and the game begins in earnest.

At the start of the game, you have only a bag full of rocks to defend yourself with. How quickly you learn how to master the art of throwing these determines how long you are likely to stay alive. You can adjust the angle at which you release the rocks from up above your head to somewhere just missing your toes. As various creatures start aiming themselves at you, a working knowledge of basic trigonometry could prove useful.

Bats start off attached to the ceiling and this offers your best chance of hitting them. Better a stationary target than a moving one. Vultures line up like squadrons of medieval space invaders. The flies are rebuffed with ease. Bats from these, while not fatal, do require an elixir to rid you of such wonderful diseases as plague and rabies.

Apart from these minor inconsistencies, it only remains to avoid the guards, wizards, henchmen, gargoyles, dragons and the like. Many of these are only stunned when you hit them and quickly regain their previous essence. This wonderful assortment of fiends doesn't poison you, it merely kills you. Fortunately, some kind person has left lots of bags of boulders casually lying around the dungeons, just waiting for you to pick them up. There is also a reasonably plentiful supply of elixirs.

Before you get to meet the big bad guy, you will have to find a key that lets you into his domain. Gossip also has it that you stand precious little chance of winning the final encounter unless you also have the knowledge of fireballs and possess the shield. The wizard is the man to see about the secrets of fire. Once gained, every boulder that you casually toss around will become a ball of the hottest flames, burning to a crisp everything that gets in its way. The shield, when found, will render you temporarily invisible and so must be used sparingly.

The castle itself does not seem to hold many terrors. There is the odd trap door but most of the damage is done by its guardians. My favourite amongst these has surely got to be the whip henchman. Casually flogging some poor prisoner, he steps only when you creep up behind him and belabour him about the head with a handily placed mace.

Graphically, I found the game very disappointing. The characters are small and jerkily animated. Colour is almost non-existent and the overwhelming impression is grey. The whole thing looks very dated. Sonically too, some of the effects and music are way off beam, especially a horrendous rendition of the opening of Bach's famous Toccata.

All this had the effect of putting me off the game. Gameplay itself is not too bad although a little fiddly but overall, Dark Castle failed to capture my imagination. And that is despite being a fan of platform games.

G.R.H.

Fourfiles:

Title: Dark Castle. Supplier: MirrorSoft, Arkane House, 86-75 Silver Lane, London EC4P 4AB Tel: 01-377 4642. Price: £8.99 (C64) £12.99 (Disk).

Buggy Boy



If games like Pole Position let you pretend that you are some great Formula One racing driver, it is difficult at first glance to see the attraction behind other car simulations. As is often the case though, first impressions can lead you astray. Buggy Boy, Elite's successor of the Tataroo arcade game, offers the one ingredient that seems to be missing from a lot of the present crop of computer games - it is great fun to play!

Certainly, your car is no Ferrari. The Baja Bug looks more like a jeep with four badly swollen tyres. But then how many Ferraris do you know that can hit a log or over two hundred kilometres per hour, bounce off it, fly through the air and land safely on the other side?

There are no other cars to compete against either. It is simply a case of you against the clock and the obstacles. The obstacles usually win.

There are five different tracks to test your skills on. The first one - all road - is simply a continuous loop. Complete one lap and you get to go over the same ground again and again. The other four, with the original names of north, south, east and west take you off into the sunset or towards the icy wastes depending on which direction you choose.

The object of each course is to reach the next staging post before your time runs out. Success gives you an extended play allowing you to aim for the next one and so on.

Control of the car is straightforward. All controlled via the joystick, it consists of a simple left, right, accelerate, brake and a choice of low or high gear. Most of the time is spent going flat out on top gear. The only time you really need to change down is when you have hit something. Driving is not the problem though, it is the obstacles.

Hitting a wall or tunnel or driving off a bridge into the water leads not to do your car very much good and you come to a complete standstill wasting valuable seconds. Colliding with boulders, gates, barrels and the like sends the buggy head over heels. You slow right down but don't actually stop. One way, and indeed sometimes the only way to avoid a hazard is to deliberately drive into a log. This

causes you to bounce and hopefully fly over a series of gates blocking the road at whatever. Another trick is to make use of any banked track that happens to be around. Hitting a mole hill or two causes flips the buggy onto two wheels. It is perfectly safe to drive like this providing that you know how to get down again. It is all too easy to tip the car over by steering the wrong way.

Points are awarded according to how far down the road you get before your time runs out. There is however another major source of points and one that is more than likely to cause your downfall. Scattered all over the track are a series of coloured flags and gates. Hitting a flag or driving through a gate gives you the point value associated with it. These range from 30 to 500 points and the problem is that all the high scoring ones are cunningly placed near the obstacles so that should you try to aim for them, you considerably increase the risk of your having an accident. Hitting the coloured flags in the correct order gives you a few seconds to collect bonus points from the flags and gates and you can also collect extra time. Driving through a 'time' gate adds two seconds to your clock. This might not sound very much but it can make the difference between reaching the next stage or not. Again, you have to make sure that you don't hit anything or you end up losing more time than you gain. Occasionally bonus objects appear such as footballs that disappear satisfyingly into the distance when you hit them.

The game looks bright and colourful although the graphics are not in the top notch and some such as the explosion when you crash are downright disappointing. Sadly as well, Buggy Boy is buggy which is something of a bump^{er}. If you manage to land on top of a boulder or on the edge of the river, the game simply hangs up. That apart though, Buggy Boy really does have that 'just one more go' feel to it and I thoroughly enjoyed playing it. G.R.B.

Franchise:

File: Buggy Boy. Supplier: Elite, Eastern Avenue, Littlefield, Staffs WS13 9RX. Price: £9.95 (C) 1984 G.R.B.

BARD'S TALE III



You know the old saying that "when the going gets tough, the Bard goes drinking". In the third biggest and best game in the Bard's Tale series the Bard will need a lot of drink since it's going to get very tough.

New Skara Brae is in ruins, the equipment shop, Rincee's emporium and most of the stores are little more than a pile of rubble. The Mad God Tarjan has been at work.

Soon you discover that Skara Brae was not the evil one's only target and he now must be stopped. What you now face makes your encounter with the evil Wizard Mungar seem like a fond memory. Armies of Paladins and Archmages have fallen but now great heroes once again form into a small party this time to do battle with the Mad God himself. In your party should be a thief as the thief could be the only way to complete your hazardous quest that leads from a starter dungeon to battles across seven dimensions and a final conflict with Tarjan himself.

However, these battles are many weeks away as your meager level one and two characters that begin the game have enough trouble staying alive against vipers and bandits and must put ideas of grappling with gods out of their mind until they've at least conquered the starter dungeon.

Bard's Tale fans will of course know that in these a starter dungeon means you have to be over level 10 to stand a chance of taking out Brilbaastai Tarj who's a nasty piece of work and one of Tarjan's minions. So inevitably your first mission consist of quick forays into the Tarj's lair to grab some experience points, treasure and maybe into some weapons since there's nowhere in the town left to buy them.

Luckily, the review board still stands but is now only manned by an old man but he can still review your chances for advancement. Class changing, provides a source of information and provides over changes in class.

Bard's Tale III has not only 300 monsters, over 100 spells, seven dimensions and 84 dungeon levels to explore, it also has two new classes of magic user.

The Chromomancer takes a lot of developing as he must have learnt all seven levels of spells in three classes then he becomes the magical equivalent of a taxi to take you to the other dimensions. They lose all the spells they learnt to become a Chromomancer but gain access to some particularly effective spells that can send and retrieve people from the grave, cure old age and at the highest level cause

up to 1300 points worth of damage with a Fatal Fix spell.

Many Bard's Tales feel that fighters have a raw deal as they keep the magic users alive long enough to gain in power but then they fall behind. In Bard's Tale III a fighter can also wield magic by becoming a Cleromancer.

The fighter can be changed from anything from a Bard to a Hunter, Rogue or Monk and must find the single location in the game where he can change. If he does this he loses all his previous special abilities, such as a Bard will lose his songs, a Hunter his critical hit ability, a Monk his armor class bonuses, in return for predominantly offensive spells.

Monk will feel the transition is worthwhile as the level one spells include the Earth Dagger that cuts down a group from 40 feet for 200-800 points of damage, Earth Song, reveals all the hidden traps in the area and Earth Ward raps them all. Then the spells can wipe a group of monsters from 50 feet, it costs 50 spell points but it's quite effective.

Bard's Tale III is not only bigger than the others it is also better as now a built-in map function guides you around the wilderness and provides dungeon maps while underground. If you look far enough you'll find the one and only tavern that's still serving drinks to top up your tanks, a shrine for some quick but pricey cures and the refuge camp where you can add new characters to your party. You can now also save the game at any time and any place which saves one of the minor quibbles that spoils it's predecessor.

The result is an extremely playable and enjoyable game that's the software equivalent in a good book as you just won't be able to put it down. I've been exploring the game for days now and here a party of level nine characters that are now ready to delve deeper into the game. However, I'm still a long way from reaching another dimension or even deciphering the three level cardboard whod included in the game box.

If you want to cut corners you can load in your party from Bard's I or II but I wouldn't recommend it. Instead savour every minute of this exceptional game.

T.H.

Trackline:

Title: Bard's Tale III - Thief of Fate. Supplier: Electronic Arts, Langley Business Centre, 11-48 Station Road, Langley, W Slough, Berks, SL5 7TA, Tel: 0753 49442. Mafeseur (UK). Price: £14.95.

C64 Sampler

OK, so the sound out produced using this program may not be studio quality but playing with your own sound samples is great fun!

By S.R. Thom



Ever since my early days with my noisy C64 I have wanted to be able to sample sounds so I could play them backwards, forwards and at different speeds. The only way that I was able to do this was by using fairly expensive hardware. Until now that is... **C64 SAMPLER** uses just your C64 and Commodore cassette recorder to sample sounds. Although the sample quality is not as good as an expensive sampler some excellent results can be achieved.

The program allows you to create two different types of samples. The first type of sample lasts for about two seconds and can be cropped and played forward or backwards at different speeds. The second sample lasts quite a bit longer at around 13-14 seconds. However, this cannot be played at different speeds.

Getting Going

When you start **C64 SAMPLER** a menu appears that will offer you the following choices:

1. Cass tape
2. Sample (L)
3. Sample (S)
4. Play Sample
5. Menu 2
6. Quit

The first option allows you to cue your tape to the correct position for your sample. When you press play on the

cassette recorder, whatever is on the tape can be heard through your TV speaker. Once the tape is positioned correctly, press the spacebar and you will return to the main menu. The tape will stop at its current position and not turn again until you either select option 1 again or select one of the sample options.

The second and third options are the two sample options. Selecting the option 2 makes a long sample of the sound. To use it you must first press play on the tape before selecting the option, otherwise you will end up by losing valuable sample time while pressing play. The same applies for the short samples (3).

Play sample, plays back the sample which you have just made. If there isn't one in memory then this command will not work.

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Option 3 moves you into the second menu which is explained later.

The last option allows you to quit the program, to restart it type in R.U.N. If you had a sample in memory at the time of exiting the program, type SYS 2000 to return to the program without losing the sample.

MENU 2

The second menu has options which allows you to play the sample forwards, backwards and change the speed. The second menu has the following options:

1. Play sample in reverse
2. Change the speed of sample (S)
3. Manual play (M)
4. Crop sample
5. Screen help
6. Kill sample
7. Main menu

Note the options with an (S) at the end indicate that this is for short samples only.

Option 1 is self-explanatory. Upon pressing 1 you are asked if you wish to play the sample backwards or forwards.

To change the speed of the sample use option 2. This will only alter the speed of a short sample. The current speed of the sample is shown. Pressing the '+' sign increases the number, decreasing the speed and the '-' sign to decrease the number, increasing it. This option changes the speed of playback for both forwards and backwards playing. To exit press the escape key.

The manual play option, which again only works when a short sample has been made, allows you to play your sample, cropped or otherwise, at set speeds either backwards or forwards. It is similar to a piano only the samples do not play a proper scale. The keys used are Q,W,E,R,T,Y,U,I,O,P which play the sample forward at different speeds starting with the slowest speed assigned to Q and the fastest speed assigned to P. Keys A,S,D,F,G,H,J,K,L, play the sample backwards at different speeds. Press the escape key to end this selection.

If there is a small part in your sample which you wish to extract and play back then you use the crop sample option. This gives you the choice to return the values back to default as you can hear the whole sample again or crop the sample. When you select

to crop the sample press SPACE to start the sample. To mark the beginning of where you want to crop the sample press the CTRL key then press SPACE to mark the end of your sample. When you press SPACE the sample will stop and the new sample can be played back by selecting option one and pressing 'F' for forward. If you make a mistake then simply do the same process until you get the sample you require. Pressing Run Stop returns you to menu 2 again.

Menu option 5 gives on screen help just in case you get into a muddle. The on screen help is only very brief.

The last option is kill sample. If you get fed up of your sample then select option 6 and the computer will ask if you wish to clear the computers memory. At this prompt you should either press Y or N.

How It Works

When I produced the program I tried to keep as much memory as possible free for the sample area. The program has 1024 bytes of machine code low in memory between \$0801-\$0C00 or for those who prefer it in decimal 2049-3072. This merely contains the shell of the program such as the menu drivers. The actual sampling routines are located under the Kernel ROM at \$D000-\$EFFF or \$7344-\$8332. Not all this area is actual coding. The first half of the Kernel contains the screens for the two menus. Each screen takes up 1K bytes of RAM. 1K for the screen data and 1K for the screen colours. The actual code starts at \$F000 or 61440. The Help screens are located

under the VIC/SID I/O area which is at \$D000-\$E000 or 52340-57344. There are four screens each 1K bytes long. In order to get at all these routines some bank switching has to be done.

I had thought of placing the whole program under the Kernel ROM but then hit upon a problem when I wanted to use kernel routines such as the Colour routines. This was because when the kernel is switched out you are unable to use it until you switch it back in again. I decided to split the program and have half of the program in the Basic area of RAM and the rest under the ROM.

The actual sampling routines are quite simple. They use the same idea as the normal kernel loading routines. The key location is \$D000 or \$6133. This location changes when a tape is playing into the computer. Bit 4 of \$D000 is stored and can be either set or not. When it is set then the computer pulses \$4204 with 15 then producing a click. When the bit is not set then a 0 is placed in \$4204. This has to be done very quickly in order to get the best quality sample. All interrupts are turned off and the screen is blanked to get as much speed out of the computer as possible. Because there is only one bit affected the sample is unable to reproduce amplitude. If it samples something too quiet then it will only pick up small parts of the sound. The short sample routine is the simplest because the computer reads the location \$D000 and checks to see if bit 4 is set. If it is then it not only places 15 in \$4204 but also places it in RAM. If the bit was not set then

it places a zero in RAM. By the end of the sample the memory between \$E000 and \$D000 will be full of either \$0F's or \$00's.

It becomes an easy task to reproduce these sounds once in memory by reading them back out of memory and storing them directly into SID26. However, this is a waste of good memory only storing one bit of information in an eight bit memory location. I therefore make a routine which reads SID26 and checks if the bit is set or not. If the bit is set then the computer sets the carry flag. If the bit is not set then the computer clears the carry flag. Then the carry flag is rolled onto an eight bit number. This is repeated eight times so that at the end you get an eight bit number containing eight times more information than the previous method. This is then stored in memory. Then to play back the sample the bits are rolled back into the carry flag. If the carry flag is set then \$0F is placed in the SID volume and if the carry is clear then \$00 is placed in the SID volume (\$4296). That is all there is to it. The reason why you can not change the

speed of a long sample is because the routine is too long and can only just playback the sample at the normal speed.

While writing the program I was going to add a load and save feature but decided against this when I realised that it would take far longer to save the sample to either tape or disk than it did to make the sample in the first place.

Getting it all in

The program is quite large and will take quite a bit of typing in. There are three sections to it which need to be typed in. When they are all correctly typed in the programs will read the data and store it in the basic area starting at \$0801. It is for this reason that there is a little boot program which is to be typed in and run first. This program relocates the start of basic by poking locations 43 with 1 and location 44 with 64 and then performing a NEM. The program then loads the first data loader called DATA1. When run DATA1 will read the code and start to store it in

memory. When this has been done the program will load DATA2 into memory and will run. Then when this program has finished it will load the final data loader called DATA3. When this has read all the code it will ask you to press return to save the program. However, if you are saving to disk, that you have a disk with enough space on it, about 47 blocks or more should be enough. If you are using tape then you should change all the \$F's you see to \$1's.

All the programs have a checksum at the end of each line. However if the program gives an error and the line number it gives you does not have an error in it then try looking at the line before it or the line after it.

Hints and Tips

When sampling a sound it is best to look for sounds which are not too complex and are clear. A whistle will sample quite well. It is best to experiment with different sounds and see how well they sample. You could start by sampling a Commodore 64 computer tape. TT

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Disk Monitor

Talk directly to your disk drive with this handy utility
for the C16 and Plus/4

By Mark Jaycocks

Disk Monitor is a utility program for the C16 and Plus/4 primarily written to get access to the drive's internal memory and to unattach, lock or unlock any file on disk. It has these facilities and many more to make it into a powerful disk utility. Some of the commands will directly cause a track and sector so it is advisable to make a copy of the disk before starting, as one error could possibly damage the disk you are working on and make the data unrecoverable.

Typing It In

Type in the program **CHECK LOADER** and **RUN** it. Once executed type **MONITOR** to enter **TEDMON** (the built in machine language monitor). Now type **S*MEM CHECKER 000* 5 000 000** and Press **RETURN**. This is used later on to check that the data is stored correctly.

Type **F 1000 3FFF 00** and Press **RETURN**. This clears the memory from **31000** to **3FFFF**. Type in the **MONITOR M/C** listing, once entered type **L*MEM CHECKER 000* 8** and Press **RETURN**. This will enter the check program into memory. To check the program type **G 000 3 1000 31000**. Change the **3** to a **4** for use with a printer. To pause the listing press **CTRL+S** or use the Commodore key to slow it down. Check the listing against **TABLE 1** and if there are any differences then check the corresponding piece of memory. To save the program type **S*FILENAME* 8 0001 MFC** and Press **RETURN**. To call from monitor type **X** and Press **RETURN**. Execute the program type **type=HEX** or type **RUN** and Press **RETURN**.

Commands

The commands are presented (apart from the commands in monitor and

memory) in roman. All numerical inputs and outputs are in hex.

Main Menu Commands

DISK - upon selection another menu called **DISK MENU** is presented.

FILE - upon selection another menu called **FILE MENU** is presented.

MONITOR - this command allows you to view and alter specified sectors. It works in a similar way to **TEDMON** and has the following commands.

***** - this will read the next track and sector into the buffer.

X - this returns you to the **MAIN MENU**.

Z - this command stores up to 8 bytes of memory from the specified address in the buffer.

M - this command will display memory from the buffer in the specified range. If the address is omitted then the first 8 bytes of the buffer will be displayed.

R - this command will read a track/sector directly off the disk into a buffer in the computer.

W - writes the buffer to the specified track/sector.

DATA MAKER - this converts a program file into data statements and writes them back to the same disk under a different filename.

PRINTER OPTIONS - this command produces another menu called **PRINTER OPTIONS**.

EXIT - this returns you to basic. Re-entry to disk monitor is done by typing **SVS4112** and pressing **RETURN**.

TABLE 1

1000	52	1050	0E	30A8	CF	10F0	4A	3140	3D	1090	18	11E0	35
1200	F0	1260	02	12D0	F2	1320	C9	1370	0C	1830	F3	1410	ED
1400	24	1400	28	1500	C1	1550	17	15A0	67	15F0	D0	1640	74
1600	CF	1600	D7	1700	ED	1780	2E	17D0	60	1820	5A	1870	7D
18C0	74	0900	07	1900	D0	1980	06	1A00	08	1A50	00	1AA0	32
1A70	08	1B40	C3	1B90	63	1B60	3D	1C30	02	1C80	07	1CD0	3C
1D20	08	1D70	08	1E00	AD	1E10	10	1E60	28	1E80	06	1F00	41
1F50	19	1FA0	8D	1F70	0E	2040	32	2090	38	20E0	A5	2130	0E
2180	7F	21D0	0F	2220	AF	2270	C6	23C0	11	2310	0E	2360	20
2380	D5	2400	62	2450	02	24A0	D1	24F0	FF	2540	C8	2590	67
25E0	CD	2630	7C	2680	2F	26D0	4A	2720	06	2770	1B	27C0	09
2810	02	2860	95	28A0	8D	2860	C4	2930	07	29A0	8D	29F0	04
2A40	08	2A90	58	2A20	20	2B00	2D	2B60	D4	2B20	08	2C20	66
2C70	74	2C00	1E	2D10	06	2D60	0F	2D80	48	2E00	08	2E50	C8
2E40	6F	2E90	C6	2F40	C6	2F90	03	2F00	08	3030	1E	3080	03
30D0	75	3120	D4	3170	64	32C0	3E	3310	6A	3260	CC	3280	11
3300	A8	3350	1A	33A0	95	33F0	D8	3440	3E	3490	11	34E0	C9
3550	02	3580	41	35D0	E3	3620	0E	3670	08	36C0	08	3710	EA
3760	D0	3780	26										

Disk Menu Commands

DRIVE - this allows you to change the drive you are working on. (B-I)

UNIT - this allows you to alter the disk unit you are working on. (08-0F)

DIRECTORY - this displays the directory of a disk giving the size of the file, the track and sector of the first block of the file, the filename and filetype including deleted files. If the file is a program file then the start address is given.

COLLECT - this command frees up space allocated to improperly closed files and deletes references to them from the directory. If a file has been unscratched from the monitor by setting byte 1 in a searched file entry from 00 to 04 or 0C1 to 0C0 then this will allocate blocks to that file.

INITIALISE - this command initializes the disk drive and re-reads the current diskette RAM (Block Availability Map) into the drives internal memory.

FORMAT DISK - this commands prepares a new diskette for use. If a disk has previously been formatted then omitting the id. number will perform a quick format, which just clears the disk's directory.

ALTER HEADER - this allows you to change the disk's name and id. number.

VIEWRAM - this allows you to view the Block Availability Map and to see which blocks are free or allocated.

EXIT - this returns you to the MAIN MENU.

MEMORY - this allows you to view or alter the drives internal memory. It works like TEDMON and has the same commands.

File Menu Commands

TRACE - this will trace a specified file, and display all sectors belonging to that specified file.

LOCK - this will lock specified files allowing those files to be written

X - this saves the memory command and returns to the DISK MENU.

M#### - display contents of the drives memory between specified address range. If the address is omitted then one page of data is printed.

> #### - used to alter between I and II memory locations, from the specified address, at a time.

G #### - to executed a routine in the drives memory.

T #### - to transfer a block of memory to another location in memory.

H #### data - to search for the specified data between the specified address range. Null data must be preceded by a ' and multiple data or hex codes must be separated by a space. Up to 32 bytes of data are allowed.

F #### - to fill the specified range of locations with a specified byte.

D #### - to disassemble machine code into assembly language between the specified address range. If the address is omitted then one page of data is printed.

A OR ##### opens operand - to enter a line of assembly code.

P - this command when preceding the M and D commands will divert output to printer.

S'filename'#### - this saves the contents of the specified memory, up to 255 bytes long, as a utility user program. This program can be loaded in by typing in basic OPEN 008,13,"#filename"CLOSE13; This works on the 1250 by loading the user program into the disk's internal memory, to the place it was previously saved from, and then executing it.

L'filename' - this is the same as the DOS command "L#filename"

protected so that they cannot be scratched via the scratch command.

UNLOCK - this is the opposite to the above.

SCRATCH - this command will delete any unwanted files (except locked files) from disk.

UNSCRATCH - this command tries to recover any erased file from the disk.

ALTER ADDRESS - this allows you to alter the load address of a program file.

EXIT - this command returns you to the MAIN MENU.

Printer Options Menu

ALTER DEVICE NUMBER - this allows you to change the printer device you are working on. (4 -6)

ENABLE PRINTER - this activates a interrupt driven machine code routine which allows any screen to be printed to the printer by pressing SHIFT/CONTROL.

DISABLE PRINTER - this de-activates the interrupt driven routine.

EXIT - this returns you to the MAIN MENU.

Disk Editing

All the necessary information needed to start you off can be found in :-

YOUR COMMODORE DISK USERS HANDBOOK (supplied with the December 87 issue of YOUR COMMODORE.)

YOUR COMMODORE SERVICE USERS GUIDE

Writing on the Desk

Desktop publishing is the current computer buzzword, but what does it mean?

By Eric Doyle

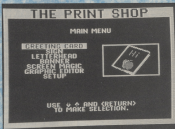
Office man's desktop publishing program is another man's wordprocessor - the mere mention of DTP is guaranteed to create an atmosphere of confusion. In reality the true desktop system is the next stage in brain word and image processing, the combination of pictures and text to form the finished printed page.

The CSM has several utilities available which can all be described as desktop products but each takes the principal use step further along the path to true, finished page production. As the rudimentary and coarse The Print Shop, Newsroom takes things one step further and joins top hitters go to Geneva and Step Print.

This covers the range from simplicity to sophistication but, although the top two programs can serve many of Print Shop's functions, each program has its own target audience. Sophistication entails complexity and expense, if your needs are humble why buy a Porsche when a Fiat will do.

The Print Shop

This program is aimed at Bill Station and his ilk. The program produces respectable signs, brochures, holiday cards and banners for all occasions



from personalized greetings to jumble sale signs.

The Print Shop has a rigid structure of sequential screens which means that anyone can use it with a minimum of tuition. A typical page would consist of a border surrounding a central large single image or several repeated images set around the page by use of several fixed grids. The text can be superimposed over the illustrations or can be skillfully placed

to surround the image.

Artwork for the illustrations can be self-designed using The Print Shop graphic editor or modified from a library of images which is commonly known as clip art. Don't expect images of great complexity, they are cartoon line drawings which vary in quality from silly to realistic something for everyone.

Text space is, at a premium with only one, 18 character limit at your disposal but with a little judicious editing this could prove more than enough for most small notices. The text is entered into the program via a very crude wordprocessing system which is little more than a series of input lines which allow little more than centring or left/right justification.

An additional kaleidoscope generator routine is included so that a psychedelic pattern can be created. This can then be used as a pretty wild background for any notice that is produced. The patterns are really wild, breaky, sinister stuff which would probably look great if the caption read 'Panic, man', still it flows power over makes a gimmick you could almost the poster market.



The Newsroom

Like *The Print Shop*, the structure of *Newsroom* is fairly rigid and offers the user options rather than creative freedom but it is one step closer to professional DTP.

Newsroom splits the page into 'panels' which are individually designed and then assembled at the print stage. The panels represent an eighth of a page block which gives dimensions of a square of an A4 page in height and half its width. Documents produced in this way would therefore consist of two columns of four panels. The title page can use a modified form of this arrangement by combining the top panels in each column to form a banner for the title of the newspaper.

The page is created from the *Newsroom*'s graphic menu which shows the various departments of the production team in cartoon form. By selecting the Photo Lab, Copy Desk, Banner, Layout, Press, or Wire Service departments, the program will take you to the relevant area of the production cycle.

Font impressions are important and the banner design is important because it gives the publication its identity in true newspaper tradition. The special format of this section allows larger letters to be used across the top of the page and this can be given a personal touch by adding clip art areas from *Newsroom*'s own library.

Letters can be selected from a bank of five fonts: small and largepoint and sans serif or large old English. The restriction is for one small and one large font for each panel but any combination can be used for the banner.

Over the banner design is complete, the individual articles can be added to the page. On a banner page only six panels are allowed. Each panel is created separately so pages have to be carefully planned before starting.

The page is split into two columns of three panels which can mix clip art and text. The two column format cannot be displayed but each column can be given continuity by running text on both one panel to another. With care, even clip art can be split across the boundaries of two of the panels.

Although the word clip art is usually being bandied around, it's not quite as simple as this. The clip art has to be processed first in the Photo Lab where an image can be built up

from individual items and art library images. Like *Print Shop*, the art consists of a range of drawings which can be modified through the Lab's graphics interface.

After processing the image, it can then be 'photographed' and saved in a photo library for inclusion in a panel. Photographing merely consists of creating a window around the image and then saving that area to disk.

Once all of the page sections have been created the selected layout can be printed out and the newspaper has gone to press.

The Wire Service option plays no part in the creation of the page. For most people it will be a redundant option because it is designed to allow a page to be transmitted through a modem.

Throughout this description, the *Newsroom* page has been described as a banner and six panels or as an eight panel sheet. This is true if the normal A4 paper size is used. There is an option to use larger printout sheets on 14 x 11 inch paper and this allows ten panels to be fitted on a page.

The *Print Shop* also standard text menus for tracing selection but *Newsroom* moves into the realm of WIMP (windows, icons, menus and pointers) systems by adopting icon option selection. The two products also differ because with *Print Shop* the designer does the job 'blind', in *Newsroom* the screen display shows the panels as they will appear on the final printed. Colloquially, this is known as a 'what you see is what you get' approach, which is where the term

WYSIWYG (pronounced wizzwig) comes from. So *Newsroom* could be described as a modular, icon-driven, WYSIWYG publishing program.



The Jargon Jungle

Step into the realm of DTP and you step into a world surrounded by jargon. A blend of computer speak and printer terms, the new language needs a bit of clarification before continuing with the top range programs.

The basic information medium is the output world. This simply consists of letters. Did I say simply? A letter has size, shape and weight, a type-grapher can speak about Gierers, Bodoni's, Helvetica and Times. They speak boldly about lightweight



typesets, point consistently at the various sets of letter available and talk fondly of fonts they have known and loved.

Typesets

There is no such thing as simple in the typographer's world here. Everything has a name and is referred to by that name and no other.

A letter is produced as a typeset. This describes the design of the letter. Flip through the pages of this magazine and you'll notice the difference between the letters used in the adverts. Characters can be conservative, outrageous or outrageous and some are styled in the point of being almost unrecognisable.

Each typeface is given a name which is where Univers and the others come in. Within this generic name come variants depending on the thickness of the lines which make up the letter. In this way the name begins modified into ranges like Helvetica Light, Helvetica Medium and Helvetica Bold. In the typesetting world this is known as a *line* and this is the basic unit in which a typeface is purchased for DTP purposes.

Point size is a measure of the height of the characters and is taken as the distance from the bottom of the descender on letters like 'y' and 'g' to the top of a capital letter or an ascender on 'h' and 'l'. A point is a unit of measure and there are 12 points to the inch. 'By' is a word which spans the full point size of the current font and most magazines use 48pt or 108pt characters which is just under an eighth of an inch.

Leading

The gap between lines of text is known as the leading (pronounced as loddling). This stops ascenders and descenders from crashing into one another. Sometimes this space is also called the *linefeed* which can cause a bit of confusion in the minds of computer users because a *linefeed* as a printer is measured from the top of a row of letters rather than from the bottom of a descender.

When a page is designed the text and picture areas are marked out within a margin which is known as the *gutter*. This is sometimes used to describe the gap between a left and right page but correctly it is the continuous area around the page which may be partially removed when the finished magazine is printed. It

an illustration is laid across this area it is said to *bleed off* the page (all this talk of bleeding into the gutter sounds pretty misleading to me). Unless it is a design feature, text should never be placed within any of the gutters or there.

A line of text can be justified or ragged. Justification gives a straight edge such as this column of text that you're reading. A Four Columnist column is described as right and left justified to make each line the same width despite the number of characters that it contains. The process of width is increased by varying the space between words.

The alternatives are left justified, ragged (pronounced as ragg-ed) right, right justified, ragged left, or centred which gives a ragged right and left. To understand this think of a typewritten page. The carriage return makes sure that each line is vertically aligned but the right edge depends on how many characters are typed. The consequence is that each line has a different length and the right edge is jagged rather than straight.

Proportional Spacing

The final terms which need explanation are proportional spacing and kerning. Letters have different widths and this can be seen by comparing an 'l' with an 'm'. Both characters are allotted the same space on a computer screen but this doesn't give a pleasing result. In printing a line of text each character is allotted a space which is proportional to its width, therefore an 'l' takes up less space than an 'm'.

Proportional spacing works for most circumstances but occasionally two letters are placed together which create spatial disparity. A capital 'W' beside a capital 'A' would align the top of the 'W' with the top of the 'A'. This looks wrong and would be improved if the two letters were placed together. This is a special case and can be solved by kerning. No this is not the art of putting grotesque faces while drawing your face with a harness or a toilet seat - that's punning. Kerning allows two letters to be staggered towards or away from one another to eliminate these unsightly gaps.

Meanwhile, back in the gutter, the point has been reached to look at the more professional approach to desktop publishing as provided by Step Press and SeaPublish.

The screen display has a page window with pull down menus, above

and icon options down to right. In a similar way to Newsroom, the page is created as a series of panels as a degree of pre-planning is necessary to get the overall layout sorted out before starting. Unlike Newsroom, the panels span the full width of the page and the panels have a generous overlap so that graphics or illustrations can be positioned accurately wherever you want them.

The screen acts as a window onto a section of the current page panel but a reduced, overall view of the panel can be displayed via one of the icons. Moving the screen view in the vertical plane is achieved by clicking the mouse button when the pointer is on one of the arrow icons. Alternatively, the view can be changed by selecting the overall view where a frame shows the current screen dimension. This frame can be moved freely over the panel and a new area selected for detailed viewing on the composing screen. This method is also the only one available for horizontal movement.

Graphic Toolbox

Included in the icon menu is a graphic toolbox which is used to produce solid and hard floating lines. The solid lines are used in defining text or graphics areas and don't appear on the printout. Hard lines are printable and can be used to form rules. There are separate lines between articles or frames around images. The toolbox is fairly sophisticated and can even be used to knock up a quick bit of instant art.

When text is entered from either a PRG or SDD word-processor file, it can be made to either overwrite whatever is on that portion of the screen, or flow around the graphics area according to your wishes. If the former option is activated, a special inverse option will cause the text, which is normally black on white, to automatically reverse to white when a overwrites a black background. No matter how narrow the window line is, the inverse can cope.

The autofill option can be used to skirt around pictures and designs to give a professional look to the page or to fill graphic shapes to give eye-catching effects. Don't clips and circles can be properly filled using patterns.

Once defined, areas can be filled with predefined shading or other patterns created with the integral

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designer facility. Illustrations can also be pulled in from a clip art disk which contains images that are generally more stylish than clip art for Newsroom or Print Shop.

Self-drawn clip art files can be built up and the package includes an image converter so that the clip art for Newsroom or Print Shop can be converted for use by Step Press. The big step upwards in graphics is the ability to include digitized images on the page. There is no information in the manual on how these images should be formatted for Step Press but a digitizing service is advertised on the back page.

Another useful facility is the ability to zoom in on a small area of the page to fine-tune its appearance at pixel level. This can be used to align kerning or just to clean up the artwork generally. Selected letters can be customized to create illuminated capitals to create the classical monastic effect.

If several characters need to be realigned, why not go the whole hog and produce a typeset of your own? Although there are 12 different fonts to choose from, the program includes a font designer so that the range can be extended at no extra cost. The new character set can then be saved to disk for future use.

Point size is not fixed as in Newsroom or Print Shop. Before the text is imported from the disk file the point size can be adjusted to suit headline or body text applications.

Step Press

Produced by AMS, it's not surprising that this is a mouse-driven package. A joystick option is included for those

who may prefer this as the control device but with a three-button mouse included with the package, why look any further?

Stop Press is a WYSIWYG, WIMP-driven package which allows the page to be directly created on the screen. Like most DTP systems, this program can load text which has been prepared on a wordprocessor ASCII file. Text can be entered directly but this facility should only be used for small tracts because once the return key is pressed the characters are transferred to a high resolution screen and additions or corrections can't easily be made.

The main disadvantage of Stop Press is that you don't see the full effect of your design until it is printed out. If it then needs tidying up, it's a case of back to the drawing board.

Another irritating feature is the inability to skip around the page at will. If you want to jump from the top of the page to the bottom you have to load past each panel that the jump crosses. It's a slow process and can be annoying if you only want to make small alterations.

GeoPublish

GeoPublish is a full DTP package and has most of the facilities which Stop Press possesses but a few important extras too.

With this package the full page design can be viewed at any time and the screen can zoom in on any area according to your desires. This is easily superior to the Stop Press keyboard design that only allows an overview of one panel at a time. It still means that pre-planning is necessary but it can be altered at any stage if an effect does not seem to be working out.

Being part of the GEOS system means that the program is mouse controlled but certain keyboard shortcuts can be used. The program can only be loaded via the GEOS master disk so the user must acquire a copy of this first. Similarly, owning GeoWrite as the text source is an advantage but a text grabbing program is included to convert other WP files to GeoWrite format.

A page layout is designed first and then the areas can be filled with graphics or text. Images can also be enlarged, reduced or cropped, even if they contain text, and a special smoothing routine ensures no jagged edges such as those which appear when a sprite is enlarged on the

Commodore's normal operating system.

GeoPublish only has two resident typefaces and cannot design its own faces, extra fonts have to be brought in. The font range is broadened by the inclusion of various optional bold, outline, underline and italic. This gives a total of eight fonts altogether and a very wide range of point sizes can be achieved.



The attributes that make this package more attractive to a professional publisher is its laser printer driver. This means that very high quality originals can be produced rather than the patchy dot matrix results of Newsroom and Print Shop or the slightly improved NLQ quality of Stop Press when used with a suitable printer.

The Stop Press pixel editor is not duplicated which would have enhanced GeoPublish immensely and there is no facility for using digitized images which would work very well on a laser printer.

Conclusions

A true comparison isn't really viable because the application depends on the user's individual need.

Print Shop is an amusing product with various applications for those who only need to produce the odd poster. Its simplicity is its main strength and it can be useful when an impending birthday is remembered at the last minute, after the shops have closed!

Newsroom is a good introduction of the DTP world and could be used by schools and clubs to produce a newsletter. The Clip Art Library is large and comprehensive but there is a heavy bias towards Americans which indicates its source.

Stop Press is for the serious user who has to produce a better quality document. It is a once and only buy because everything that you need is supplied, including the mouse.

GeoPublish is the top of the range DTP package for the professional. Its user interface is its strongest recommendation though I preferred the range of facilities included in Stop Press.

The only observation I would make is that, if AMS redesigned their package to give a full page layout display and a laser driver, Stop Press would be the one for me. As this is unlikely, I'll stick with GeoPublish.

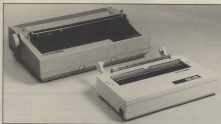
DTP Comparison Table

	Print Shop	Newsroom	Stop Press	GeoPublish
Range of facilities	///	///	////	////
WYSIWYG	✓	✓	✓	✓
Supplied fonts	0	5	10	5
Clip art	✓	✓	✓	✓
Writing	✓	✓	✓	✓
Text generation	limited	limited	improved	improved
Graphic routines	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pixel editing				
Mouse system	Not needed	Yes	WIMP	WIMP
Printed output	✓	✓	✓	✓
Printer	Dot matrix	Dot matrix	8.5cm The mouse	8.5cm The mouse
Cost of use	///	✓	////	////
Special features	Background color and patterns	Multiple ink	Free design	Full design display
Other				
Supplier				

Brother

The HR-5 thermal printer and HR-10 daisywheel are not new machines by any stretch of the imagination but they are tried, tested ... and cheap!

By Eric Doyle



In the office we have a few Brother daisywheel typewriters which get an occasional airing when someone wants to play the role of a hack creating over a hot keyboard. The presence of these machines was probably the reason for noticing a couple of Brother printers at the last Commodore Show.

The HR-5 is a compact workhorse with a Continuous interface, nine pin matrix head and battery/ mains operated. This makes it ideal for those who only make occasional use of a printer and cannot afford to give space to a large machine. When grabbed by the ergo to make a printout, the owner of such a machine can take it from the cupboard, shove any reasonable piece of paper over the platen and start printing immediately.

The fact that this has a thermal print-head does not limit the machine to using expensive thermal paper because Brother have included the facility to use a thermal ribbon which produces results on any grade of paper.

The manual stipulates that optimum results can only be attained by using glossy finished paper but acceptable results can be achieved with other grades. Even with the coarse paper printer that I used as a test sheet produced a result which, though not suitable for an impressive business letter, gave a readable printout which would suffice for listings.

The machine has a limited range of features but not to the exclusion of a bit image setting for screen dumps or user-defined character printing. The instruction manual is of little assistance in this mode. Despite the fact that its general quality is good and informative, the bit image section resorts to a form of Japanese English which is more inscrutable than informative. Fortunately, there is enough information to allow a little experimentation which soon clarified the practical side of bit imaging.

Text printing is surprisingly sophisticated for a small printer and follows IBM standard codes which are

close enough to Epson standards to make very little difference. I used a standard Epson emulation interface and it worked perfectly well. Boldface, enlarged, slide and pica styles are all included with the ability to combine them to create special effects and to use emphasised print mode to create a higher quality printout which is almost MLQ.

Using subscripts and superscripts poses one or two problems because there is no true facility for these functions. Commands exist to produce super and subscript but the process amounts to a half linefeed. The characters produced are normal size shifted up or down but applying condensed reduced size characters can overcome this problem to some extent.

The overall shape of the document can be controlled by setting the left and right margins and linefeed distance. The linefeed is essential for graphic mode so that there is no gap between the printed lines. In passing, it's interesting to note that, although

the Epson linefed standard is based around an eighth of an inch, this machine uses a ninth of an inch but this shouldn't cause any practical problems.

Whether used with thermal paper or a thermal ribbon, the machine runs reliably, though a somewhat slow by current standards. The result is a fairly sophisticated, very quiet, compact machine with a reasonable range of features which suit it to most practical purposes. Don't expect the quality of the latest NLQ dot matrix, but don't expect to pay the price of one either.

Daisywheel Details

Daisywheel printers are best described as typewriters without a keyboard. This is certainly the case with the HR-10 because its ribbons and daisywheel range are identical to the office typewriters. This means that extra wheels and ribbons are freely available through most stationery suppliers.

The HR-10 is for users who have demands for high quality text printers at low cost. Compatibility is

assured with the IBM serial interface included as standard but Commodore graphics are not supported.

The range of daisywheels covers 14 typewriters in various language formats and some have dual pitch capabilities to allow fixed variations of letter spacing.

There is nothing complex about a daisywheel printer but that doesn't mean a total lack of facilities. Characters can be underlined or otherwise emphasised with double strike and shadow modes. There is even a facility for striking through characters with a topbar as though a correction had been made.

Page formats can be set by commands for left and right margins, horizontal and vertical tabs, top and bottom margins, page length, tabs and variable linefeeds.

The printout speed is slow when compared to dot matrix machines, though fairly standard for a daisywheel. Speed is not the main concern of daisywheel users, to the print quality. The feature of a daisywheel printer is its high quality lettering and

this is assured with the Brother's use of standard typewriter parts.

Conclusions

Both printers performed well under test conditions and at these prices they are both bargains. The thermal printer is especially useful for programmers who want to keep a record of their work whereas the daisywheel is for those who want to produce impressive business letters on a limited budget.

Although both machines are now at the end of their production runs, the use of standard Brother accessories ensures a longer life for the machines. When compared to current printer costs, this pair are offered at throwaway prices and deserve to be snapped up quickly. □

Timeline

Brother HR10 Daisywheel Printer £98.85 (retailer feed £89.95 extra) plus £2.00 postage. WKO Thermal Printer £86.85 (power supply £2.95 extra) plus £2.00 postage. Supplier: UK Home Computers, 87 Churchdown Avenue, Swindon, Wilts. Tel: 0793 889034.

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CP/M Lives!

CP/M, although widely regarded as totally obsolete, offers much to the C128 user. We look at the new kit from Financial Systems Software aimed at getting the most out of your C128's CP/M

By Jeremy Cornell

I've often felt that VC should pull you C128-owning readers, just to see what you get up to with your 128s. After all, the machine does suffer from something of an identity crisis. You can look at it as a C64 with a nice keyboard, a super C64 with double the memory and an adequate basic, or as a 286-based micro running CP/M.

I wonder how many people take advantage of the machine in the latter, CP/M mode. I have a feeling that all too many simply load the system disk once or twice, have a quick look, and then forget it.


This is a shame, for although CP/M (Control Program for Microprocessors - not a lot of people remember that...) has been superseded in general by MSDOS and its successors, it offers the advantages of a wide range of established software, and as a disk operating system is infinitely superior to the usual Commodore approach with its garbled/gauche commands.

The one problem, is that CP/M has become something of a fossil. Quite simply, no-one builds it anymore. Financial System Software's latest kit may well revive some interest in this venerable operating system.

Double Pack

The FSS's package is really a handling of two useful bits of CP/M arena in one package. One is the Commodore CP/M User's Guide from Abacus, the other is the CP/M kit from Inca, a collection of useful utilities.

Abacus's User's Guide covers a lot of territory. It starts at absolute base level (What is a computer...?) and progresses to levels designed to please the machine-code hacker.



for the

COMMODORE 128

An

INTRODUCTION TO CP/M



It's not a flashy book, but the layout is very clear. The text forms a very clear progression, so that you can leave off reading at the point at which you feel you don't need to know much more.

For me, it's an excellent reference work. My CP/M's terribly rusty, which is sad, considering I cut my teeth on it.

Even when I had to use the PIP command regularly, I had to look it up most of the time. I wish I'd had this manual at the time - for looking up commands, it's admirably concise.

After an extended introductory section, containing descriptions of the resident commands, the guide goes on to describe the transient commands. For those in need of an explanation, transient commands consist of command files on disk and have to

be loaded in, whereas CP/M 3.0 contains the six resident commands DIR, DIRSYS, ERASE, RENAME, TYPE and USER. These used to be only files, but this is CP/M Plus.

Abacus then goes on to discuss many machine-specific details, such as the multi-format capabilities of the 1271 drive. I felt that the guide could have gone into a lot more detail about this, as it's a complex subject, and needs a little explaining.

The last half of the manual is the juicy part. If you want to hack CP/M, this is the part for you. You get a good explanation of how to use Digital Research's MAC and RMAC assemblers, successors to the original ASM. This is followed by a worthy account of how to use HD06 functions.

The grand finale, as announced

disassembly of the C128 256 Home, falls things off. All CP/M life is here.

Killing Yourself Out

You may or may not find Intel's CP/M kit as useful. The kit contains a range of added CP/M commands. Some of these are better versions of existing CP/M commands, others are complete applications in their own right. Commands include several versions of the DIR command, a very useful patch which will enable you to speed up your 1271, and NEWS-WEEP, an advanced disk utility.

The CP/M kit commands I found to be useful additions to a CP/M repertoire. The applications are rather basic, but could easily serve a useful purpose for the first-time CP/M user, who may subsequently go on to better things. CP/M kit is good value, even if the documentation is a little scanty.

COMMODORE[®] 128[™] CP/M[™] USER'S GUIDE



A Data Becker book published by

Abacus Software

Summary of CP/M Kit Commands and Applications

C1271:	Speeds up the disk drive
CONF:	Sets up system parameters
DD:	Quick directory listing
DE-LIB:	Separates libraries into their individual files
EDFILE:	An alternative file editor to ED
LDIR:	Gives a directory of a library
LRUN:	Allows programs to be loaded and run while still inside a library
LTYPE:	Displays any ASCII file on the screen, spaced or not
MCAT45:	Disk cataloging program
MEN128:	CP/M terminal program
NEWS-	
WEEP:	Comprehensive disk utility
NEWSYS:	Updates CP/M systems
NULU12:	Library file utility
SCAN12:	View documentation files backwards and forwards
SD-80:	Quick directory
SQ:	Produces compressed (squeezed) files
USQ:	Unsqueeze files
WED13:	Wordprocessor
XCAT46:	Produces disk on paper copies of directories
XCHSS5:	Chess

Footnote Supplier: Financial Systems Software, 18 High Street, Finsbury, Worcester WR5 1BG Tel: 0583 333153 Telex: 254 95

Beyond the Sequencer

Turn a nice ditty into a glorious production

By Darrin Williamson



We've all seen what can be done with a Commodore and the right software. Compositions can be entered, stored and output to a series of musical instruments. However by incorporating certain hardware and software, the sky's the limit, as to what you can produce!

The first area for improvement would be your sound sources. Most people tend to start off with a single keyboard which is only capable of generating one sound at a time. So all the different parts you have programmed in (i.e. Bassline, chords, etc) will come out in one voice which will sound boring to say the least.

Even if your set-up allows different voices for different parts the whole piece is likely to sound very synthetic and dry, not through any fault of the user or indeed the piece of music, but because the sounds used are artificially generated and never actually exist as sounds until after the piece has been recorded.

This may not seem like a big problem at first and for many users it may not prove limiting at all, but as soon as you begin to make computer music seriously you'll find that straight compositions will lack that slick production that our ears are now accustomed. At this stage you may be forgiven for thinking that what was

a nice little hobby is now in danger of turning into a multi-million pound venture.

Fear not! Thanks to the modular magic of MIDI you can produce some very professional sounding compositions on a relatively small budget. All you need is a few little black boxes and a handful of 3-pin DIN leads (plenary bundles, sticky-back plastic!) Allow me to explain...

Sounds Around

Until recently there was only one solution to the problem of having enough sounds to make your music work. This was the space and money consuming process of buying additional keyboards. This is rather impractical as you don't want or need dozens of keyboards all over the place.

The solution is synth modules; the second generation circuitry of a synth without keyboard and performance controls which can be triggered via a MIDI keyboard and/or sequencer.

Not surprisingly it's the Japanese music moguls, Roland and Yamaha that so far dominate this market. Yamaha have two budget units in their range. The first is the PB-01 which asks for around £200. This unit provides some very nice sounds and at the price of £199 works out as a cost effective expander. The unit is eight voice polyphonic which allows (in this instance) you to play one sound with up to eight voices or eight sounds monophonically.

Moving on a bit in both price and flexibility we find the Yamaha TX-81Z retailing for about £400. This unit does feature programmability and is housed in a 1U high 19" rack mounted unit (the industry standard for studios). This unit does sound more than the PB-01 and is more flexible in that performance patterns can be created which allow you to define how many sounds you want, what they are, how many voices you want to assign to each (maximum of eight again), and so on. A great improvement on the PB-01, but still requires a degree of forward planning in sorting out what sounds are likely to take up what voices.

Roland have come to the rescue on this point with the MT-32 which costs £450 and is designed specifically with the sequencer user in mind. Like the Yamaha models, this also allows eight different timbres at the same time but is 32 voice polyphonic so you can quite happily run all eight timbres and play each polyphonically. Further-

mean the MT-32 has a built-in digital reverb and the 30 PCM percussion sounds from the latest Roland drum machine the TR-626 so you can alter one of your sequencer tracks to playing purely the drum part and save yourself the cost of a drum machine.

Just released from Roland is the D-110 which is very similar to the MT-32 in many respects. However the D-110 has separate audio outputs which is a very useful feature if you intend to hook the unit up to a reasonable mixer and allows you to program in your own sounds without software assistance.

All the above units have 128 sounds and in general consist of imitations of orchestral sounds (strings, brass, bass, piano, etc) although all units offer some very nice, distinctive sounds of their own. So which has the best sounds? Well there is no simple answer, it's really just a question of listening to all of them for yourself, although my personal favourite is the MT-32.



Sampling Delights

Sounds Sampling differs from synthesis in that with sampling you "record" a sound by converting it into numbers and then playing back the numbers, converting them back into sound. There are several packages that work on the 64 which act as a good introduction to the process, most notably the Microcosm.

However, for musical applications, far more sophisticated units are required which, again are MIDI driven. A sampler's main use is to copy the sound of an acoustic instrument, for instance piano or drums. This use of sampling is so widespread that about this time last year Phil Collins estimated that his drum sounds had been pilaged and used on seven of the songs in the Top Ten that week.

Samplers aren't just used as Audio

Reverb Heads though. Many bands use them to capture the sound of something that is not normally considered musical and making it so. Many of the Hi-Tech indie bands such as Depeche Mode and Erasure will have samples of tin trays, milk bottles, buckets, etc on their records.

The Akai S900 and the Roland S-50 have the lions share of this market although both machines retail for around £1500. Not to worry though, both manufacturers have produced models under the £1000 mark, and the



cost of sampling is coming down all the time.

Side Effects

Now you've sorted out a barrage of sounds it's time to mess about with them. The most important "effect" for electronically created music is reverb, which for those who don't know is a sort of complex, natural sounding echo or reverberation, which gives any sound the illusion of having been played in an ambient room which gives all your "acoustic" sounds a less sterile feel.

Just recently we have seen a revolution in Digital Reverb. Prices have just kept falling and falling to the point where you can now get a reasonable selection of reverb treatments (short, long, gated and reverse) for about £150. However the added advantages of MIDI do add something like £30 to the price of a unit.

Alexis (distributed in this country by Sound Technology) have pretty much cornered the budget reverb market with the Midverb which was released a couple of years ago. This model has 64 presets (which is enough for most people) and all of these can be called up by a MIDI patch change. In other words you can transmit a program change from your input

device which changes the reverb treatment. Since its launch the Midverb has been superseded by the Midverb II which gives you 99 presets. Not just straight reverb effects but variations on a theme like echo, flange phase, etc. The Midverb II costs £299.

Simulating a room, however is just one treatment you can give a sound. There are all manner of different ways of squashing, stretching and delaying sounds to make them more interesting. Several manufacturers produce units that store all the effects that you're likely to need in one convenient box. Most of these units are now MIDI controlled which again, allows patch changing. Many of these effect units also allow MIDI triggering of effects when audio triggering proves too slow to be useful.

Yamaha lead the way here with the REX-50. This has 30 preset effects ranging from reverbs of various types to delay, pitch change, compressor, chorus, sympathetic, flange, phase and distortion effects, which group much covers all eventualities. The other nice facility is that all the effects are totally programmable so you can customise any one of the 30 effects and store it in one of 80 user-definable memory locations.

REX's big brother from Yamaha is the SPX-901 which does pretty much everything the REX-50 does (but discontinued) but offers very basic sampling facilities which is a good way to get into sampling, although this unit shouldn't be bought purely for this feature.

Hum Drum

Percussion is an important aspect of most forms of music nowadays. Dedicated sound packages exist for the 64 but a much better way of tackling the problem is to use a Drum Machine which gives your finished composition, better quality and a better variety of drum sounds. Most sequencer packages will give you the option of synthesising a beat box to it. So, effectively the sequencer will take its timing from the Rhythm track (just like in real life). This will also give you the benefit of having spare sequencer memory for your tune. There are literally dozens of different drum machines for the budget-minded. Roland TR-626, Alexis HT-18, and the Yamaha RX11 are just a few of the units on offer. All of these

feature sampled drum voices and have both real time and step time programming modes. Some models will allow you to store the drum voices from a MIDI keyboard which may well give the added advantage of touch sensitivity which can really make a drum pattern come to life.

Clavia Marketing have gone one step further and added a set of five dedicated drum pads to their digital drum machines. The total package price for these two units is £360 (£180 for the MD8-drum machine, £180 for DF3 drum pads).

MIDI Manipulation

That's just the start of what you can do with MIDI, as it's just numbers being pushed through a serial communications port.

There's plenty of scope for gadgets that collect these numbers, manipulate them and spit them out again in their modified form. Theoretically there's no limit to what you can do to MIDI provided you have the right hardware. New features can be added and unwanted features can be filtered out.

advantage of speed as MIDI can do things much quicker than the likes of us.

In conjunction with a sequencer these units are of great use in a number of ways. Firstly the Mix Bay can be used to merge instruments that are not needed for both verse and chorus. You can also vary the volume levels within pieces (gradually bringing up the volume of an instrument to achieve a "big finish" to the song). The PEQ-6 can also do some magical things particularly if you're swapping instruments around a lot in a piece.

Each set of instruments can have their own set of tone treatments which can be called up at the same time as the sounds themselves. All that is required is having a sequencer track spare just to put patch changes on which will drive units like this as well as all the effect units I mentioned earlier. The MB-76 and the PEQ-6 retail for about £360 a piece.

Also in the Akai range is a MIDI patchbay (the MDS-PII) which allows any of eight MIDI inputs to be routed to any or all of eight MIDI outputs which saves a hell of a lot of hassle (not to mention sweat and tear on the equipment). Both Roland and Yamaha also manufacture patchbays which appear to be somewhat similar in spec. All three units retail for between £160 and £200. Yamaha also produce a product called an MCS-3 which is a MIDI Control Station giving you all the performance controls (pitch bend, modulation, breath control, etc) you could possibly want. This is especially useful if your input device is lacking a few controls in this department which is very often the case with older or cheaper MIDI keyboards.

Hertfordshire based company Nomad have brought to these shores two pretty nifty little gadgets for the MIDIphile. The first is an analog to

MIDI trigger interface which converts, say a drum beat into a MIDI code so if a friend of yours insists on playing live drums you can take the audio signal and convert it into a stream of MIDI codes which could be fed into your drum machine.

The PSM costs about £180. Also in the range is the SMC-13 which converts MIDI codes into SMPTE (Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers) codes which allow very accurate synchronisation to a tape machine which is extremely useful if you intend to link your sequencer to a multi-track recorder at some stage.

As you can see, MIDI opens up a whole wealth of possibilities to both professional musicians and the home enthusiasts. Contrary to what some "real musicians" may say, MIDI isn't just a top out for people with no musical talent but a means of extracting what takes in the individual and exploring it to the full. ☐

Touchline:

Akai (UK) Ltd. Watlington/Beaconsfield Estate, Silver Jubilee Bldg, Watlington, Oxford. Tel: 01-497 3467

Altek, Sound Technology PLC. 4 Lutworth Business Centre, Avenue One, Lutworth, Weymouth, Dorset. Tel: 0462 48888

Casio (UK) Ltd. Unit 4 7000 North Circular Road, London NW2 5JD. Tel: 01-430 9111

Clavia Marketing Ltd. Norbury House, Norbury Road, Fairmore, Guildford GU1 3AE. Tel: 0222 333222

Nomad Ltd. North Road Farm, North Road, Wrotham, Nr. Royston, Herts SG8 6AE. Tel: 0753 297778

Roland (UK) Ltd. 801 Great West Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex. Tel: 01-838 4333

Yamaha-Kemble. Mount Avenue, Bishops, Milton Keynes MK1 1JE. Tel: 0908 71772



*Akai have produced two wonderful units; the MB-76 gives you the ability to set volume levels of various instruments which can be stored and called up as MIDI patch numbers. The other does the same kind of thing with tone (or equalisation) settings.

The PEQ-6 behaves pretty much like an graphic equaliser which, again can be set, stored and recalled via MIDI. The combination of these two units gives the user, in effect a spare pair of hands which would normally be needed on a mixing desk of some kind. You also have the added



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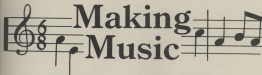
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Making Music

*Continuing our music series, this month we look at
creating and using soundtracks*

By Peter Gerrard

The first rule to observe when creating musical soundtracks seems to be to make it as long as possible! I've seen a number of cassette label cards and game instruction booklets about the fact that the game contains "a ten minute musical soundtrack by Prinda Villain", or words to that effect. Creating such a length of music is no great hardship, and the routine in this section will take up most of the available Basic RAM from the Commodore 64. Indeed, there is nothing to stop you having one soundtrack playing while, say, the player of the game is reading the instructions, and then loading in another one with the main game itself. The point to be noted here is of course that the player must be given the option to turn the blessed thing off.

In the program for this section you'll see that the main 'tune' is held in memory from \$C000 to \$C7FF and the repeating 'riff' lives from \$C800 to \$CFFF. There is no real reason why this cannot be made longer, if you want to experiment, but I think that 256 notes for a repeating riff and 2048 notes for the main tune is long enough, and provided that you don't get too carried away and don't play more than about three and a half, four notes per second, you'll easily achieve your ten minute soundtrack. You can of course, play at a fraction of that speed and have a half hour musical interlude if you want, but however good the game might be this could possibly induce severe boredom on the part of the player.

The second rule to observe is to

be harmonious. When starting to compose your first soundtracks, try and think in terms of simple notes and don't attempt to create a symphony open all in one go. Think of simple note sequences. The classical C, F, C, G, F and back to C again, for instance, might be a reasonable sequence for the repeating riff, perhaps playing some sixties or so notes in each key. For example, assuming each note to be played at the same speed, three:

C, E, G, A, C, A, G, E

and then repeated gives a fairly familiar little boogie style of playing, and if this can then be moved up to the key of F, back to C, on to G and back to F again before it starts to repeat, this gives the main tune something to work its way around.

If possible, keep the repeating riff to a fairly low octave, letting the main tune ride over it and play at a much higher one. I've found this a reasonably simple way of writing a long-running background tune, and it's a way that doesn't necessarily have the player reaching for the volume control every time he encounters one of your programs.

Of course, this is not going to make it easy to transpose one of the classics to your computer, more dedicated commercially available software packages can make life a lot easier in that department, but as a straightforward way of producing a backing track for your own games, without resorting to special commands and adding links to Basic or whatever, it manages to suffice quite nicely.

Having got the background riff going, you can then concentrate on the main tune itself. A sequence of 16 notes played out eight times gives us a total of 128 notes before that sequence starts to repeat itself. This is only using half of the available notes, but it will do so to get us started. Bear the number of 128 in mind, because if your main tune doesn't in some way adhere to this number, things can start to become terribly discordant. Every 128 notes or so you're probably going to have to either revert to something starting in the key of C, or something that harmonises well with C, unless you want to go into electronic wizardry and start introducing ring modulation and synchronisation, perhaps changing the filtering of a note as it passes through the ADSR sequence of its life.

This can produce some wonderful sounds, so find out where the waveforms are stored in memory (just hunt through the loader program to find a sequence of numbers like 141,11,211) to indicate voice 1, or 141,11,212 for voice three) and change the waveform immediately before that. This waveform will be a 17, a 31, a 65 or a 129 in this basic example, since no attempt has been made to cater for ring modulation or synchronisation.

To change the filter so a note is being played in slightly more complicated, but we've already seen which registers to alter to do this, and so a small amount of code will have to be inserted immediately after playing one note and before playing another, so that the effects of the changing filter can clearly be heard.



By playing through the main tune once, and then altering the ring modulation settings, or synchronization, or changing the filters, your two-minute soundtrack can indeed be made to go on for half an hour or more without starting to repeat itself. In theory it could go on indefinitely. I suppose, but that's up to you to experiment with!

Program Changes

On to the program itself. We've seen where the notes are stored in memory, and you may have been puzzled as to why I said that SC800 to SC8FF gives us the space to store 256 notes, since there are only 256 bytes available in that particular amount of memory. No, we haven't gone back to just using the frequency, and in any case most of those cover two byte numbers anyway; the low and high value frequencies in fact.

No, we're relying on the fact that most tunes do not expand over more than about three octaves, and are using some 31 notes in all. A separate table reads a number from the data in SC800

to SC8FF and converts that into the high/low values of the frequency. Say it comes across a number 27. The 27th entry in our table will tell us perhaps that note 27 corresponds to a high value of 31 and a low value of 165. These values are then POKEd into the correct registers (or, strictly speaking, the value held in the accumulator is stored in the correct register) and the right note is then played.

In Basic terms, it might look something like this:

```
1000 DATA 1,24,2,58,2,90,2,
125,1,60,1,204,2,246.
```

If you, look at your manual you'll see that this corresponds to the high/low frequencies for all the notes from C-1 to F -1. Obviously, you'd have more data than that in our program to cover all 31 notes. Then, another set of data contains the notes to be played.

```
100 DATA 1,3,5,5,5,1
```

The first note has the high/low frequencies of 3,24 (as read in from

the table), the third one has the high/low frequencies of 2,90, and so on. Thus by just using those 31 notes we can effectively halve the amount of memory required to store a long tune and use the spare RAM from SC800 to SC8FF into the bargain, leaving us with a very long tune that takes up no amount of memory at all.

As with the ordinary musical soundtrack program I used the synthesizer program, slightly modified, to POKE numbers in the range 0 to 255 into memory, the precise area of memory (SC800-SC7FF or SC800-SC8FF) depending on which voice I was abusing at the time. Play a note, determine which one it is in our sequence of notes from 0 to 31, and put the number in that range of 0 to 31 into memory.

Filters, ring modulation and synchronization are up to you; the basics of the program are there to be played with and modified. It's the only way to learn, believe me!

Next time, we'll look at a slightly technical roundup of the SID chips capabilities. It all helps in understanding how the thing works! TJ

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Howdy Partner 128

A quick notepad utility cartridge for the busy executive

By Norman Doyle

Apart from making disk backup systems, British cartridge manufacturers seem to be devoid of ideas. Apparently, this isn't true of our colonial cousin in the States if Partner 128 is anything to go by.

Contained within the little black box is a desk diary, calculator, memo pad and address book with a C128 disk turbo, all on ROM supported by a small RAM chip. This may not seem very revolutionary because there are many software programs, like Database's Mini Office II, which do similar things but Partner can be used in conjunction with another program running in the computer's memory.

The cartridge sits quietly in the rear of the computer with a jump lead in Port 2. By pressing the reset button on top of the cartridge, the current program is interrupted and Partner's menu window indicates that it is ready to use. When the utility has been used, Partner's control is released by pressing the ESC button and, like magic, the original program appears and continues from where it was interrupted.

The only disadvantage of the cartridge is that it cannot access tape. This is because two assumptions are made: that the user is a rich American who would have a drive anyway, and that no-one can live without a disk drive for a C128.

The Options

The first option on the Partner menu brings up the appointments diary. A calendar is presented which displays one month per page from January 1984 to December 1989. cynics may think that this utility has obsolescence built in but the C128 will have long disappeared by 1999 - except for those which have been lovingly maintained as museum pieces.

Selection of the current month is achieved by skipping through the calendar in six month chunks until the approximate position is reached. Then, by advancing or retreating through the calendar cursor month by month, the current page can be found and the actual day will be selected.

Pressing returns when the cursor is on the actual date flips the calendar into the appointments page. There are four boxes for data, the first one of which permits a two character label to be entered for display, after the rest of the appointment's boxes have been completed. These boxes are for key tasks, things to do and time-labelled appointments for that day. Not all boxes have to be filled and then, on returning to the calendar, the date entry has been changed to display the two character label which was entered earlier. The appointments diary must now be used to disk before entering the other facilities.

Saving data before each function change is advisable because the cartridge has limited RAM which is also accessed by utilities such as the address book and memo pad. Similarly, any saved data can be rapidly recalled by loading back in from disk. To help with loading, the disk directory can be viewed to enable detailed selection. Of course, all of this means that a disk must be kept alongside the Partner, preferably with a backup tucked away somewhere safe.

The memo feature is a simple notepad/wordprocessor which can be used to quickly scribbled reminders to yourself or even to print out short letters and internal memos. Another function can be as a Help screen for other programs. Plug in Partner, load the program and then press the reset button. A previously prepared help disk can then be loaded and displayed to show user-defined functions within the resident program or simply to show its standard features.

The memo page can also be used to turn the C128 and printer into a limited-memory typewriter. With the typewriter function on, anything typed onto the keyboard will be directed to the printer when the return key is pressed.

Modem users will find the address book a boon. Not only can names, addresses and phone numbers be entered but unvoiced modems can also

be given the relevant number to call by the press of a key. Sadly this database uses American titles for the fields within the address base but I managed to cope without too much trouble. The only real problem is encountered when an address is too long - ironically, Commodore's address came into this category.

The full database can be listed to a printer, address labels created on a phone list generated from the in-built data processor. The database between labels can also be set but this is done from the setup option which we'll be meeting later.

Wordprocessors usually have fairly basic calculator functions, if they can calculate at all. With Partner a full desktop adding machine is provided so that a printed record of the calculations can be kept for future reference. The position can also be used to get a dump of the current CDS program screen, but only if text show is displayed - if the screen uses high resolution or user-defined graphics, forget it.

Desk commands can be sent to the drive for all of the DMS features but for me the most interesting feature of this section is the printer command line. Some older wordprocessors are unable to support some of the latest printer features. This facility over-rides the program in the computer's memory so that commands can be sent to set up alternative typelanes and other specialised facilities.



If you work in a busy office you'll appreciate this next feature. Before leaving Partner a five letter code can be entered which locks up the keyboard. This means that it is safe to leave a program running because no-one will be able to use the keyboard until the password is entered. If you're called away by a friend or by nature, the program is pauser protected. Unfortunately, this feature does not protect against the power switch!

The final option allows protected codes to be set for printers, disk drives and modems. Label spacing is set here,

along with the secondary printer address, and ASCII or CBM character code selection.

According to the manual, the standard facilities can be supplemented by adding self-programmed machine code routines which can be stored in the cartridge RAM. The technique is a closely guarded secret and a certain amount of money will have to change hands before Timescape will reveal it.

I'm currently using Partner in conjunction with SuperScript 128 and found to my chagrin that disk access is inhibited because the wordprocessor leaves an open channel to the disk drive. A search through the information manual revealed that pressing the CBM key and letter 'N' at the same time would clear the channel, but could possibly cause problems when leaving Partner. Being brave, I tried it, the disk was freed and no ill effects were created when returning to the program. This is indicative of the care with which Partner has been implemented and it is highly recommended for use by the busy executive, or anyone else for that matter.

FourKline:

Producer: Timescape. Supplier: Financial Systems Software, 14 High Street, Farnham, Woking, Surrey, GU10 1JG. Tel: 0186 333153. Price: £49.95





Listings

Get it right first time with our deluxe program system for the C64.

You may have noticed that our listings are free of those horrible little black blobs which stand you searching around the keyboard for a suitable graphic symbol. You may also have noticed the funny numbers by the side of each line of the listing. First no more, it's all part of our easy entry aid.

Instead of those nasty graphics and rows of countless spaces in PRINT statements and strings we use a special coding system. The code, or mnemonic, is always contained in square brackets and you'll soon learn to decipher their meanings.

For example, [SA] would mean type in a Shifted A, or an ace of spades in layman's terms, and [SA][R] would mean a row of two of these symbols.

[S+Z] means hold down the shift key and press the plus key twice. It doesn't take a great leap of logic to realise that [C+Z] means exactly the same thing except that the Command key (bottom left of the keyboard) is held down instead of the shift key.

If more than two spaces appear in a statement then this will be printed as [SPC4] or, occasionally, [SPPC4]. Translated into English this means press the spacebar four times or in the latter case hold the shift key down while you do it.

A string of special characters could appear as [CTRL, N, DOWN2,LEFTS,BLUE,FLUCH].

This would be achieved by holding

down the CTRL key as you press N, press the cursor key down twice, the cursor left key five times, press the key marked BLUE while holding down the CTRL key, press the F3 key and, finally hold the Command key down while pressing the number 2 on the keyboard. It would of course make the computer print in brown.

Always remember that you should only have a row of graphics characters on your screen with no square brackets and no commas, unless something like this appears:

[S][C+Z]
In this case the two characters should have a comma between them.

On rare occasions [R+V T] will appear in a listing. This is a delete symbol and is created by entering the line up to this mnemonic. Then type a closing quotation mark (SHIFT + 2) and delete it. This puts the computer out of square mode. Hold down CTRL and press the number nine key (COMMAND), type the relevant number of reversed Ts and then hold down CTRL and press zero (SHIFT). Now type another quotation mark and delete it again. Now finish the line and press RETURN.

A list of these special cases is given in the table but remember that only one of these mnemonics will appear outside of a PRINT string; the symbol for go. This may appear when its value is needed in a calculator or this may look something like:

[[C=C+TYPE]]:

Again the square brackets and just type in a shifted upward pointing arrow for the go symbol.

PROGRAMMING SYMBOLS CONTINUED

```

* 800 BYTES CHECKER - ERIC DOYLE
10 80000 04070 0000000
20 FOR I=0 TO 255:CO=0:FOR J=0 TO 255
30 CO=CO+I*J
40 NEXT J
50 NEXT I
60 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
70 CO=CO+I*J
80 NEXT J
90 NEXT I
100 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
110 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
120 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
130 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
140 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
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170 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
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730 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
740 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
750 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
760 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
770 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
780 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
790 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
800 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
810 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
820 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
830 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
840 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
850 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
860 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
870 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
880 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
890 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
900 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
910 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
920 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
930 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
940 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
950 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
960 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
970 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
980 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO
990 PRINT "I: ",I," J: ",J," CO: ",CO

```

by Eric Doyle

Checksum Program

The hexadecimal numbers appearing in a column to the left of the listing should not be typed in with the program. These are merely checksum values and are there to help you get each line right. Don't worry if you don't understand the hexadecimal system, as long as you can compare two characters on the screen with the corresponding two characters in the magazine you can use our line checking program.

Type in the Checksum Program, make sure that you've not made any mistakes and save it to tape or disk

immediately because it will be used with most of the present and future listings appearing in *Your Commodore*.

At the start of each programming session, load Checksum and run it. The screen will turn brown with yellow characters and each time you type in a line and press the RETURN key a number will appear on the screen in white. This should be the same as the corresponding value in the magazine.

















If the two values don't relate to one another, you have not copied the line exactly as printed so go back and check each character carefully. When you feel the error simply correct it and

















press RETURN again.

If you want to turn off the checker simply type SYS49151 and the screen will return to the familiar blue colours. You can then do whatever it was you wanted to do and if this doesn't use the area where Checksum lives you can go back to it with the same SYS command.

No system is foolproof but the chances of two errors cancelling one. Many of the listings are presented in lower case. To turn your computer to lower case mode press the Commodore key and the SHIFT key at the same time.

71

Mnemonic	Symbol	Keypress
[RIGHT]		CRSR left/right
[LEFT]		SHIFT & CRSR left/right
[DOWN]		CRSR up/down
[UP]		SHIFT & CRSR up/down
[F1]		F1 key
[F2]		SHIFT & F1 key
[F3]		F3 key
[F4]		SHIFT & F3 key
[F5]		F5 key
[F6]		SHIFT & F5 key
[F7]		F7 key
[F8]		SHIFT & F7 key
[HOME]		CLR/HOME
[CLR]		SHIFT & CLR/HOME
[CTRL]		CTRL & 9
[R/SOFT]		CTRL & 0

Mnemonic	Symbol	Keypress
[BLACK]		CTRL & 1
[WHITE]		CTRL & 2
[RED]		CTRL & 3
[CYAN]		CTRL & 4
[PURPLE]		CTRL & 5
[GREEN]		CTRL & 6
[BLUE]		CTRL & 7
[YELLOW]		CTRL & 8
[PAUSE]		⏸
[L/ARROW]		←
[R/ARROW]		→
[F1]		SHIFT & ↑
[INST]		SHIFT & INST/DEL
[REV T]		see text
[C/letter]		CBM + letter
[S/letter]		SHIFT + letter

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YOUR COMMODORE

LISTINGS

CONSTRUCTING A COMPILER



PROGRAM: EDIT

```

00 10 FOR X=0 TO 678
01 20 GOTO 5:POKE X
02 30 NEXT
03 40 POKE 778,0:POKE 779,3:PO
04 50 779,0:POKE 778,100
05 60 PRINT CHR$(191);"YOUR SP-8
06 70 9 100,0:191,0:000 000
07 80 PRINT "100,00,00,00,01,00
08 90 "000000000000000000000000
09 100 "11,000
10 110 GOTO 20,00,000,100,100,10
11 120,00,100,0,070,070,010,0
12 130,000,100
13 140 GOTO 20,100,0,00,100,100,
    
```

```

70,000,100,00,100,100,000,10
80,100,0
90 100 100,0,0,000,000,000,
100,0,001,0,000,070,70,100,0
110
    
```

CONSTRUCTING A COMPILER

PROGRAM: COMPIL

```

00 10 GOTO 000:SET INITIALIZ
01 20 GET-0:GET-0:GET-0
02 30
03 40 000 *****
04 50
05 60
06 70 GET-0
    
```

```

00 70 GOTO 100:000:000:000:000
01 80 IF GET THEN PRINT "00000
02 90 FILE ERROR: CONTINUING FI
03 00 ENDJOB:FULL-C:00000-0:0
04 000:000
05 100
06 110
07 120
08 130
09 140
10 150
11 160
12 170
13 180
14 190
15 200
16 210
17 220
18 230
19 240
20 250
21 260
22 270
23 280
24 290
25 300
26 310
27 320
28 330
29 340
30 350
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72 770
73 780
74 790
75 800
76 810
77 820
78 830
79 840
80 850
81 860
82 870
83 880
84 890
85 900
86 910
87 920
88 930
89 940
90 950
91 960
92 970
93 980
94 990
    
```

Listings

```

00 000 .
01 000 IF (EPL-0 AND CLOCX) THEN
02  PRINT "UNEXPECTED END OF
03  FILE." (EPL-100) (CLOCX=0) (0)
04 000 IF (EPL-0 AND CLOCX) THEN
05  THEN PRINT "UNEXPECTED STRU
06  CTURE ERROR."
07 000 IF (EPL THEN PRINT "END S
08  I, (EPL-0) (EPL-1) (CLOCX=0) (0)
09  I. (CLOCX=0) CONTINUE..."
10 000 IF (EPL-0 AND FOLDR THEN
11  PRINT "UNCOMMON - CANNOT
12  OPEN OUTNUMBER FILE(S) (EPL-
13  CLOCX)."
14 000 IF (EPL-0 AND FOLDR THEN
15  PRINT "WARNING - CANNOT
16  CLOSURE OUTNUMBER FILE (EPL
17  CLOCX)."
18 000 CLOSE B:CLOSE S
19 000 .
20 000 PRINT STL;" ERRORS ON FI
21  LE."
22 000 PRINT STL;" WARNING IN
23  FILE."
24 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
25 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
26 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
27 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
28 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
29 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
30 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
31 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
32 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
33 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
34 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
35 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
36 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
37 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
38 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
39 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
40 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
41 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
42 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
43 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
44 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
45 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
46 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
47 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
48 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
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54 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
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56 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
57 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
58 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
59 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
60 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
61 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
62 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
63 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
64 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
65 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
66 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
67 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
68 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
69 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
70 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
71 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
72 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
73 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
74 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
75 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
76 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
77 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
78 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
79 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
80 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
81 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
82 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
83 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
84 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
85 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
86 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
87 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
88 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
89 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
90 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
91 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
92 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
93 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
94 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
95 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
96 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
97 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
98 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
99 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)
100 000 IF (EPL-0) (CLOCX=0)

```


LISTINGS

12	3000 SET SPILT LINE IIR INCO LIR;	43	3000 RETURN	54	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
13	3010 SET ***** *****	44	3000	55	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
14	3020 LIR=LIR-C1-C1-C1	45	3000 SET ***** *****	56	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
15	3030 LIR=LIR-C1-C1-C1	46	3000 SET ***** *****	57	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
16	3040 LIR=LIR	47	3000 SET ***** *****	58	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
17	3050 IF C1=C1 THEN 3000	48	3000 SET ***** *****	59	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
18	3060 IF C1=C1 THEN 3100	49	3000 SET ***** *****	60	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
19	3070 IF C1=C1 THEN 3200	50	3000 SET ***** *****	61	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
20	3080 IF C1=C1 THEN 3300	51	3000 SET ***** *****	62	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
21	3090 IF C1=C1 THEN 3400	52	3000 SET ***** *****	63	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
22	3100 IF C1=C1 THEN 3500	53	3000 SET ***** *****	64	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
23	3110 IF C1=C1 THEN 3600	54	3000 SET ***** *****	65	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
24	3120 IF C1=C1 THEN 3700	55	3000 SET ***** *****	66	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
25	3130 IF C1=C1 THEN 3800	56	3000 SET ***** *****	67	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
26	3140 IF C1=C1 THEN 3900	57	3000 SET ***** *****	68	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
27	3150 IF C1=C1 THEN 4000	58	3000 SET ***** *****	69	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
28	3160 IF C1=C1 THEN 4100	59	3000 SET ***** *****	70	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
29	3170 IF C1=C1 THEN 4200	60	3000 SET ***** *****	71	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
30	3180 IF C1=C1 THEN 4300	61	3000 SET ***** *****	72	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
31	3190 IF C1=C1 THEN 4400	62	3000 SET ***** *****	73	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
32	3200 IF C1=C1 THEN 4500	63	3000 SET ***** *****	74	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
33	3210 IF C1=C1 THEN 4600	64	3000 SET ***** *****	75	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
34	3220 IF C1=C1 THEN 4700	65	3000 SET ***** *****	76	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
35	3230 IF C1=C1 THEN 4800	66	3000 SET ***** *****	77	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
36	3240 IF C1=C1 THEN 4900	67	3000 SET ***** *****	78	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
37	3250 IF C1=C1 THEN 5000	68	3000 SET ***** *****	79	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
38	3260 IF C1=C1 THEN 5100	69	3000 SET ***** *****	80	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
39	3270 IF C1=C1 THEN 5200	70	3000 SET ***** *****	81	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
40	3280 IF C1=C1 THEN 5300	71	3000 SET ***** *****	82	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
41	3290 IF C1=C1 THEN 5400	72	3000 SET ***** *****	83	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
42	3300 IF C1=C1 THEN 5500	73	3000 SET ***** *****	84	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
43	3310 IF C1=C1 THEN 5600	74	3000 SET ***** *****	85	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
44	3320 IF C1=C1 THEN 5700	75	3000 SET ***** *****	86	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
45	3330 IF C1=C1 THEN 5800	76	3000 SET ***** *****	87	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
46	3340 IF C1=C1 THEN 5900	77	3000 SET ***** *****	88	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
47	3350 IF C1=C1 THEN 6000	78	3000 SET ***** *****	89	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
48	3360 IF C1=C1 THEN 6100	79	3000 SET ***** *****	90	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
49	3370 IF C1=C1 THEN 6200	80	3000 SET ***** *****	91	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
50	3380 IF C1=C1 THEN 6300	81	3000 SET ***** *****	92	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
51	3390 IF C1=C1 THEN 6400	82	3000 SET ***** *****	93	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
52	3400 IF C1=C1 THEN 6500	83	3000 SET ***** *****	94	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
53	3410 IF C1=C1 THEN 6600	84	3000 SET ***** *****	95	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
54	3420 IF C1=C1 THEN 6700	85	3000 SET ***** *****	96	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
55	3430 IF C1=C1 THEN 6800	86	3000 SET ***** *****	97	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
56	3440 IF C1=C1 THEN 6900	87	3000 SET ***** *****	98	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
57	3450 IF C1=C1 THEN 7000	88	3000 SET ***** *****	99	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
58	3460 IF C1=C1 THEN 7100	89	3000 SET ***** *****	100	3000 SET C1=C1-C1-C1
59	3470 IF C1=C1 THEN 7200	90	3000 SET ***** *****		
60	3480 IF C1=C1 THEN 7300				
61	3490 IF C1=C1 THEN 7400				
62	3500 IF C1=C1 THEN 7500				
63	3510 IF C1=C1 THEN 7600				
64	3520 IF C1=C1 THEN 7700				
65	3530 IF C1=C1 THEN 7800				
66	3540 IF C1=C1 THEN 7900				
67	3550 IF C1=C1 THEN 8000				
68	3560 IF C1=C1 THEN 8100				
69	3570 IF C1=C1 THEN 8200				
70	3580 IF C1=C1 THEN 8300				
71	3590 IF C1=C1 THEN 8400				
72	3600 IF C1=C1 THEN 8500				
73	3610 IF C1=C1 THEN 8600				
74	3620 IF C1=C1 THEN 8700				
75	3630 IF C1=C1 THEN 8800				
76	3640 IF C1=C1 THEN 8900				
77	3650 IF C1=C1 THEN 9000				
78	3660 IF C1=C1 THEN 9100				
79	3670 IF C1=C1 THEN 9200				
80	3680 IF C1=C1 THEN 9300				
81	3690 IF C1=C1 THEN 9400				
82	3700 IF C1=C1 THEN 9500				
83	3710 IF C1=C1 THEN 9600				
84	3720 IF C1=C1 THEN 9700				
85	3730 IF C1=C1 THEN 9800				
86	3740 IF C1=C1 THEN 9900				
87	3750 IF C1=C1 THEN 10000				
88	3760 IF C1=C1 THEN 10100				
89	3770 IF C1=C1 THEN 10200				
90	3780 IF C1=C1 THEN 10300				
91	3790 IF C1=C1 THEN 10400				
92	3800 IF C1=C1 THEN 10500				
93	3810 IF C1=C1 THEN 10600				
94	3820 IF C1=C1 THEN 10700				
95	3830 IF C1=C1 THEN 10800				
96	3840 IF C1=C1 THEN 10900				
97	3850 IF C1=C1 THEN 11000				
98	3860 IF C1=C1 THEN 11100				
99	3870 IF C1=C1 THEN 11200				
100	3880 IF C1=C1 THEN 11300				

LISTINGS

81	9500	DOUB	DOUB	RETURN
82	9500			
83	9500	DOUB	DOUB	GENERATE
84	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
85	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
86	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
87	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
88	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
89	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
90	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
91	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
92	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
93	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
94	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
95	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
96	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
97	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
98	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
99	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
100	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
101	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
102	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
103	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
104	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
105	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
106	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
107	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
108	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
109	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
110	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
111	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
112	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
113	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
114	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
115	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
116	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
117	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
118	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
119	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
120	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
121	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
122	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
123	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
124	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
125	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
126	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
127	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
128	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
129	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
130	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
131	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
132	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
133	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
134	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
135	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
136	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
137	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
138	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
139	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
140	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
141	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
142	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
143	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
144	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
145	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
146	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
147	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
148	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
149	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
150	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
151	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
152	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
153	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
154	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
155	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
156	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
157	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
158	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
159	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
160	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
161	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
162	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
163	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
164	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
165	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
166	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
167	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
168	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
169	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
170	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
171	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
172	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
173	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
174	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
175	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
176	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
177	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
178	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
179	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
180	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
181	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
182	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
183	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
184	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
185	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
186	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
187	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
188	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
189	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
190	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
191	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
192	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
193	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
194	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
195	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
196	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
197	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
198	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
199	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB
200	9500	DOUB	DOUB	DOUB

LISTINGS

2C	8000 CPU=CPU-1	28	8010 KEY END KEYWORD	62	7200
2D	8010 CPU=CPU-1	29	8020 CPU *****	63	7300 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
2E	8020 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	30	8030 CPU *****	64	7400 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
2F	8030 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	31	8040 CPU *****	65	7500 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
30	8040 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	32	8050 CPU *****	66	7600 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
31	8050 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	33	8060 CPU *****	67	7700 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
32	8060 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	34	8070 CPU *****	68	7800 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
33	8070 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	35	8080 CPU *****	69	7900 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
34	8080 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	36	8090 CPU *****	70	8000 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
35	8090 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	37	8100 CPU *****	71	8100 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
36	8100 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	38	8110 CPU *****	72	8200 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
37	8110 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	39	8120 CPU *****	73	8300 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
38	8120 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	40	8130 CPU *****	74	8400 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
39	8130 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	41	8140 CPU *****	75	8500 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
40	8140 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	42	8150 CPU *****	76	8600 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
41	8150 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	43	8160 CPU *****	77	8700 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
42	8160 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	44	8170 CPU *****	78	8800 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
43	8170 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	45	8180 CPU *****	79	8900 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
44	8180 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	46	8190 CPU *****	80	9000 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
45	8190 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	47	8200 CPU *****	81	9100 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
46	8200 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	48	8210 CPU *****	82	9200 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
47	8210 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	49	8220 CPU *****	83	9300 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
48	8220 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	50	8230 CPU *****	84	9400 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
49	8230 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	51	8240 CPU *****	85	9500 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
50	8240 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	52	8250 CPU *****	86	9600 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
51	8250 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	53	8260 CPU *****	87	9700 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
52	8260 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	54	8270 CPU *****	88	9800 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
53	8270 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	55	8280 CPU *****	89	9900 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
54	8280 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	56	8290 CPU *****	90	10000 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU
55	8290 CPU=CPU-1,IF ASCII=CPU	57	8300 CPU *****		

LISTINGS

68	7078 IF ABS AND C1-1) THEN 0	70	8058 RETURN	82	8128 IF DATA THEN 825-10.0
69	7080 DATA:0000 0000	71	8060 IF C1-7) THEN 7000	83	8130 RETURN
70	7090 IF (P1-1)C1=ABS(C1)P1	72	8080 DATA:0) RETURN	84	8140 IF C1-7) THEN 8000
71	7100	73	8090 :	85	8150 IF C1 THEN 000-000-000
72	7110	74	8100 RETURN	86	8160 DATA:0000
73	7120	75	8110 IF C1-7) THEN 7000	87	8170 IF C1 THEN 000-000-000
74	7130	76	8120 DATA:0) RETURN	88	8180 DATA:0000
75	7140	77	8130 :	89	8190 DATA:0000
76	7150	78	8140 DATA:0000	90	8200 DATA:0000
77	7160	79	8150 IF C1-7) THEN 8000	91	8210 DATA:0000
78	7170	80	8160 DATA:0000	92	8220 DATA:0000
79	7180	81	8170 DATA:0000	93	8230 DATA:0000
80	7190	82	8180 DATA:0000	94	8240 DATA:0000
81	7200	83	8190 DATA:0000	95	8250 DATA:0000
82	7210	84	8200 DATA:0000	96	8260 DATA:0000
83	7220	85	8210 DATA:0000	97	8270 DATA:0000
84	7230	86	8220 DATA:0000	98	8280 DATA:0000
85	7240	87	8230 DATA:0000	99	8290 DATA:0000
86	7250	88	8240 DATA:0000	100	8300 DATA:0000
87	7260	89	8250 DATA:0000		
88	7270	90	8260 DATA:0000		
89	7280	91	8270 DATA:0000		
90	7290	92	8280 DATA:0000		
91	7300	93	8290 DATA:0000		
92	7310	94	8300 DATA:0000		
93	7320	95	8310 DATA:0000		
94	7330	96	8320 DATA:0000		
95	7340	97	8330 DATA:0000		
96	7350	98	8340 DATA:0000		
97	7360	99	8350 DATA:0000		
98	7370	100	8360 DATA:0000		
99	7380				
100	7390				

```

42 READ IF DATA THEN DATA-10:R
DATA
43 DATA CODE=CODE+CODE+CODE+CODE+
CODE+CODE+CODE+CODE+
44 DATA CODE=0
45 DATA RETURN
46 DATA :
47 DATA DATA *****
*****
48 DATA DATA *****
*****
49 DATA *****
*****
50 DATA *****
*****
51 DATA *****
*****
52 DATA *****
*****
53 DATA *****
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54 DATA *****
*****
55 DATA *****
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56 DATA *****
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57 DATA *****
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58 DATA *****
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59 DATA *****
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60 DATA *****
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61 DATA *****
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62 DATA *****
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63 DATA *****
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65 DATA *****
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66 DATA *****
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67 DATA *****
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68 DATA *****
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69 DATA *****
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70 DATA *****
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71 DATA *****
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72 DATA *****
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73 DATA *****
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74 DATA *****
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75 DATA *****
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76 DATA *****
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77 DATA *****
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78 DATA *****
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79 DATA *****
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80 DATA *****
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81 DATA *****
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82 DATA *****
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83 DATA *****
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84 DATA *****
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85 DATA *****
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86 DATA *****
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87 DATA *****
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88 DATA *****
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89 DATA *****
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90 DATA *****
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91 DATA *****
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92 DATA *****
*****
93 DATA *****
*****
94 DATA *****
*****
95 DATA *****
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96 DATA *****
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97 DATA *****
*****
98 DATA *****
*****
99 DATA *****
*****

```

CONSTRUCTING A COMPILER



Now! Last month we began to give you the example programs for the series Constructing a Compiler - here they are!

PROGRAM: EXAMPLE 1

```

10 :
11 : Example program 1
12 :
13 : Data Division
14 :
15 var int pointer,count
16 var string filename,table are
a:100
17
18 forward inputdata,outputdata
19 :
20 :Procedure Division
21 :
22 BEGIN
23 pointer:=
24 inputdata
25 count:=
26 count+1
27 outputdata
28 END

```

```

19 :
20 : Subroutine
21 :
22 Subroutine inputdata
23 BEGIN
24 loop while pointer:=
25 write "Enter filename",count
26:)"
27 END read inputpointer)
28 pointer:=
29 END
30 END
31 Subroutine outputdata
32 BEGIN
33 write "Enter filename:"
34 read filename
35 loop 0,filename for output
36 if length=0
37 loop
38 write,inputdata:count)
39 count:=
40 count+1
41 END when count=
42 END
43 write "Data file error!"
44 ENDIT
45 Endline 0
46 END

```

CONSTRUCTING A COMPILER

PROGRAM: EXAMPLE 2

```

10 :
11 : Example program 2
12 :
13 : Data Division
14 :
15 var int pointer,fileerror
16 var string filename,table are
a:100:disk
17 :
18 : Subroutines
19 :
20 :
21 Subroutine getdata
22 BEGIN
23 write "Enter filename:"
24 read filename
25 loop 0,filename for input
26 loop
27 read,inputdata:pointer)
28 if error=0
29 filename:=
30 filename+0
31 END
32 pointer:=
33 count+1
34 END when pointer:=0 or 1
35 END
36 Endline 0
37 END
38 Subroutine printdata
39 BEGIN
40 loop while pointer:=
41 write inputdata:count)

```

```

22 pointer:=
23 endline
24 END
25 :
26 : Procedure Division
27 :
28 BEGIN
29 filename:=
30 filename+0
31 count:=0
32 pointer:=
33 pointer+0
34 pointer:=
35 pointer+0
36 pointer:=
37 pointer+0
38 write "Data file error!"

```

PROGRAM: MUSIC



PROGRAM: SELECTBACK

```

10 :
11 :
12 :
13 :
14 :
15 :
16 :
17 :
18 :
19 :
20 :
21 :
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97 :
98 :
99 :

```

```

1707,000,001,000,000,000
81 110 DATA 010,000,000,000,000,010
110 DATA 010,000,000,000
73 000 DATA 010,000,000,000,100,010
000,000,000,000,000,000
13 000 DATA 010,000,000,000,000,000
000,000,000,000,000,000
00 000 DATA 001,000,000,000,177,000
81 000 DATA 174,000,000,000,000,000
000,000,000,000,000
83 000 DATA 000,000,000,000,000,000
100,000,100,000,000
87 110 DATA 174,000,000,000,000,000
174,000,000,000,000,000
08 010 DATA 000,000,000,100,000,000
010,000,000,000,000,000
94 000 DATA 000,000,000,000,000,000
000,000,000,174,000
50 000 DATA 000,174,000,000,000,000
000,174,000,000,000
87 000 DATA 000,174,000,000,000,000
000,000,174,000,000
88 000 DATA 000,000,000,000,191,000
000,191,000,000,000
88 010 DATA 000,000,000,000,010,174
000,000,000,174,000
88 010 DATA 010,188,000,000,000,191
000,010,174,000,000
85 000 DATA 000,000,000,000
000,000,000,000,000
15 000 DATA 000,000,000,000,000,000
174,000,000,000,000
87 000 DATA 174,000,000,000,000,000
174,000,000,000,000
00 010 DATA 000,000,000,000,000,000
000,000,100,000,000
80 010 DATA 000,000,100,100,174
100,000,174,000
84 000 DATA 000,000,000,000,000,000
000,000,000,000,000
08 000 DATA 000,000,000,000,000,000
000,000,000,000,000
0C 000 DATA 001,174,000,000,000,100
001,000,174,000,000
78 000 DATA 000,174,000,100,000
174,000,000,000,100
77 010 DATA 000,000,000,000,000,000
000,174,000,000,000
70 010 DATA 000,000,000,000,000,100
000,000,000,000
98 000 DATA 001,000,000,000,000,171
000,000,000,000,000
08 000 DATA 171,000,000,000,000,000

```

SAMPLED BY



PROGRAM CODE

```

7F 5 PRINT"CLEAR"
80 10 POKERMAN:G=POKERMAN:G
81 20 PRINT"THIS PROGRAM LOOPS
UP TO YOU"
82 30 PRINT"DOYOUWANT SEND PRO
GRAMS, TO QUIT?"
83 40 PRINT"DOYOUWANT THE PROG

```

```

RAM RELOCATED THE BASIC"
84 50 PRINT"DOYOUWANT TO SEND P
ROGRAM (G= SEND POKERMAN"
78 60 PRINT"DOYOUWANT TO SEND P
ROGRAM (G= SEND POKERMAN"
87 65 PRINT"DOYOUWANT SEND KEY
TE LOAN"
8C 80 GETIN:IFIN=0:GOTO84
83 100 PRINT"DOYOUWANT TO SEND
P, G= FOR POKERMAN, G= SEND LOAN"
86 120 PRINT"LOAD"=DOYOUWANT"TO
SEND"=SEND"
98 180 PRINT"DOYOUWANT"
88 130 POKERMAN:G=POKERMAN:G:PO
KERMAN:G=POKERMAN:G:POKERMAN:
G

```

SAMPLED BY

PROGRAM DATA 1

```

00 1 1-000 0-0
00 10 POKERMAN:G=POKERMAN:G
00 20 PRINT"CLEAR"
13 30 PRINT"DOYOU LOANER 1"
14 40 PRINT"DOYOU DOYOUWANT TO
GOTO"
01 50 FOR I=1 TO 8
02 60 READ A
03 70 IF I AND THEN 180
04 80 POKERMAN:G=POKERMAN:G:PO
KERMAN:G=POKERMAN:G:POKERMAN:
G
05 90 PRINT"DOYOUWANT SEND
P, G= FOR POKERMAN, G= SEND LOAN"
06 100 PRINT"LOAD"
07 110 PRINT"DOYOUWANT TO SEND
P, G= FOR POKERMAN, G= SEND LOAN"
08 120 POKERMAN:G=POKERMAN:G:PO
KERMAN:G=POKERMAN:G:POKERMAN:
G
09 000 DATA 00,0,00,0,00,00,00,00
00,00,00
10 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
00,00,00
11 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
00,00,00
12 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
00,00,00
13 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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14 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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15 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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16 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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17 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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18 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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19 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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20 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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21 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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22 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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23 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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24 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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25 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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27 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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31 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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32 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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33 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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34 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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35 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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36 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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37 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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38 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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39 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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40 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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41 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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42 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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43 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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44 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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45 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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46 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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47 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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48 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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49 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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50 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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51 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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52 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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53 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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57 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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59 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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60 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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61 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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62 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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63 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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64 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
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65 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
00,00,00

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```

88 000 DATA 100,100,0,100,00,0,
000,100,000
81 507 DATA 000,000,000,000,70,00,0,
000,000,1000
88 010 DATA 001,000,0,100,0,100
0,001,100,1100
81 010 DATA 000,100,000,000,1,10
0,000,100,1100
84 000 DATA 00,100,000,177,000,1
75,000,000,100
87 001 DATA 000,001,000,000,000
001,100,000,0000
87 000 DATA 001,10,000,000,100,
0,100,001,0010
80 000 DATA 000,10,100,000,100,
0,100,0,000
88 001 DATA 175,000,000,000,000
000,000,000,100
83 000 DATA 000,000,000,000,000,001
0,00,00,1000
41 000 DATA 00,00,0,100,100,0,10
2,100,70,000
04 000 DATA 174,100,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
0,000
06 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0
0,00,000
08 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0
0,00,000
20 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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22 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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0A 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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0B 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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0C 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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0D 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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0E 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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0F 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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10 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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11 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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12 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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13 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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14 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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15 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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16 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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17 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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18 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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19 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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20 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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21 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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22 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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23 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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24 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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25 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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26 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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27 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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28 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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29 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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30 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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31 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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32 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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33 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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34 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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35 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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36 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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37 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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38 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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39 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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40 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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41 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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42 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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43 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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44 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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45 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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46 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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47 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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48 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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49 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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50 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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51 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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52 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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53 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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54 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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55 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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56 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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57 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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58 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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59 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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60 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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61 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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62 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
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63 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
0,00,000
64 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
0,00,000
65 000 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0,0
0,00,000

```


LISTINGS

68	17,139 888 DATA 7,30,5,10,4,30,10,0 117	84	898 DATA 0,5,10,0,14,00,20,0 1,212	69	1,143 888 DATA 14,0,30,20,0,0,30,0 0,270
69	888 DATA 10,00,00,00,10,1,13 106,139	85	897 DATA 0,00,10,00,00,10,1,1 00,070	70	888 DATA 30,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
70	887 DATA 10,0,10,00,30,00,00 100,139	86	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,00,100	71	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
71	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	87	897 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	72	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
72	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	88	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	73	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
73	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	89	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	74	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
74	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	90	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	75	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
75	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	91	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	76	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
76	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	92	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	77	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
77	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	93	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	78	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
78	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	94	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	79	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
79	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	95	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	80	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
80	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	96	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	81	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
81	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	97	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	82	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
82	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	98	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	83	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
83	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	99	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	84	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
84	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	100	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	85	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
85	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	101	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	86	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
86	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	102	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	87	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
87	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	103	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	88	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
88	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	104	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	89	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
89	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	105	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	90	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
90	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	106	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	91	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
91	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	107	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	92	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
92	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	108	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	93	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
93	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	109	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	94	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
94	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	110	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	95	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
95	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	111	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	96	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
96	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	112	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	97	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
97	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	113	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	98	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
98	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	114	898 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000	99	888 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,0 0,30,000
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LISTINGS

MUSIC COMPILER



PROGRAM: MUSIC COMPILER

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Bag Finder

We'd like to remind our readers that we run a Bag Finder service.

If you have typed in one of our programs and despite much checking, you still can't get it to run, then send us the following:

Two copies of your program on tape or disk.

A description of your problem. If possible a listing of your work (you may omit this).

A stamped, self-addressed envelope for return of the program to you.

Should any of the above be missing, then we will not be able to deal with your query.

We will try to point out where you have made errors and place a corrected copy of the program back on to your tape or disk before we return it to you.

Do not send a program to us as soon as it stops working, please check a several times first.

We do get a large number of queries and so it may take a while for us to deal with yours personally.

Note: we can only deal with problems relating to programs published in Four Commodore.

Commodore Where Are You?

At the Four Commodore office we are repeatedly asked for the address and telephone number of Commodore U.K. Many people, after referring to their computer manuals, believe them to be based in Corby.

The Commodore plant in Corby was closed down some time ago. Reproduced here you will find the correct address for Commodore U.K.

We suggest that you note this correct address in the front of your computers manual for future reference.

Commodore Business Machines (UK),
Commodore House,
The Switchback,
Camber Road,
Maidenhead,
Berks SL6 6 7EA.

Oops

Correction to Easy Basic Toolkit (June '88).

Saver Program:

The last data item in line 90 should be 144 NOT 137.

Tape users should type POK%04715,1 after running.

All users should then type SY\$01704 to start the save.

Code program: The following lines were mis-printed.

Line 118 DATA 81, 84, 65, 82, 84, 84, 83, 84, 89, 88, 13, 13, 32, 32, 32, 912

line 430 DATA

32,40, 198, 230, 253, 3,104,106,106,2,230, 4,208,1,1,32,59,1903

line 4430 DATA

166, 28, 32, 243, 109, 169, 52, 160, 197, 32, 30, 171, 182, 21, 52, 135, 1776

At the Four Commodore office we receive hundreds of letters from readers every month. We do try and answer each individually but sometimes this is impossible due to pressure of work. If you have written to us and not received a personal reply, we apologise for this but we cannot promise to reply to every item of mail we receive. If you feel that your question or letter really needs an answer, then inclusion of an a.s.a. will guarantee a reply, although this may still take time to arrive.

Two puzzles for you to try and solve this month, with a prize of a fender for each. You can enter for both by using the same envelope but please write your entries on a separate piece of paper. Normal Four Commodore rates apply. Good luck!
Closing day Sept 30th 1988.

A

A cowboy rode into the town of Dead Man's Gulch on Tuesday. There was only one hotel in the town and Fast Fingers Freddy booked himself for one night only. He left town on Thursday. How do you explain this apparently anomalous state of affairs?

B

A man stands on a tower that is 100 feet high. A few miles to the north is a tall mountain range. To the west is the sea and eastwards is an endless desert. Looking south, he can see a small town with a large forest beyond. What we want to know is, on a clear day, how far (in miles) can the man see?



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