

# REVIEWS

lar or an annuity. These functions can be used within your formulas.

*SwiftCalc's* documentation includes extensive explanations of how to use these formulas and functions to their maximum and numerous examples which are included in the sample spreadsheets on the disk.

Like *SwiftCalc*, *Data Manager* allows you to use calculations with the data that you enter: not as complex as those in *SwiftCalc*, but perfectly adequate for a program that is intended to organize data rather than manipulate it.

*Data Manager's* manual gives a great set of instructions on how to set up your database. Once it is set up, the features to enter and organize the information are simple and effective. Special programs to sort and search are included, making it easy to isolate parts of your database to print or copy out to another file. The report writer (which is reached through the pull-down menus) makes it easy to print reports or labels.

The initialization procedure for setting up your database is simple and uses onscreen layout. Your layout can contain multiple pages and titles be printed or omitted. By properly setting up the database initially, anyone can sit down and start entering information. A function is even included to allow you to add new fields to the database after it's been created and data has been entered. Although new fields can only be added at the end of the existing form, this is vastly superior to having to redefine the entire form and reenter all of the previous information.

Written especially for the 128, all three programs reviewed make good use of the added memory and expanded keyboard.

Timeworks, 444 Lake Cook Road, Deerfield, IL 60015 (phone: 312-948-9200).  
—Cheryl Peterson

## PLAYNET

C-64

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Reader Service No. 109



might dismiss that slogan as typical marketing hype. If so, you would be missing out on one of the best values around for Commodore users. PlayNET really does have people talking! All kinds of people, from all around the country.

What are they talking about? Just about any topic you can imagine, from accounting tips to zucchini recipes and anything in between. They do this through the use of a function called "People, Games & More," which gives users from the smallest towns to the largest cities a place to meet and talk with each other and even play games together. The "People, Games & More" section of PlayNET is divided into electronic "rooms" that can each hold a dozen users at one time. There are several standard public rooms that are open to all users, called reception rooms. Although they are not only public rooms, these reception rooms provide a starting point for your electronic journey across the nation. By switching from one room to another you might discover a conversation about children's books or a weekly meeting of computer bulletin board system operators from major cities across the country. And if you don't find the conversation you're looking for you can start your own room simply by going to it. You can even start a private room where only those people you've invited can join you.

Another nice feature of the PlayNET system is the ability to send online messages or electronic mail to any other person on the system. Messages are delivered to the user in seconds wherever they might be on the system. If that person is not signed on when you want to send your message, you can leave electronic mail that will be waiting for them the next time they log on. And PlayNET is more than just talk. It's also games: games that you play against a real human, not a computer. Strategy games such as Chess, Checkers, Backgammon, and Capture the Flag; word games like Hangman; and card games such as Contract Bridge. In all there are 14 different games on the PlayNET system.

PlayNET also supports a wide variety of computer bulletin boards. Here, PlayNET subscribers can leave messages and trade information with other users about such topics as current events, arts and entertainment, hobbies and sports, and many others. Classified advertisements are also available.

Another interesting area is the PlayNET Shopping Center. Here PlayNET users may purchase a number of different items such as PlayNET T-shirts and key rings and various books and magazines. This area is currently being expanded and will soon be offering a much wider range of products and services.

The Software Delivery Service of the PlayNET system is an online area where subscribers can freely trade programs that they have written or public domain software obtained from other sources. There are three different ways of using the PlayNET Software Delivery Service:

1) The Personal File Transfer area is where one subscriber uploads a file to PlayNET. The file is then held for two days. During that two-day period the file is available to any other subscriber who knows the filename and the name of the person who uploaded it. There is a small fee for downloading one of these files.

2) The Software Trading Post is where members may buy or sell software that they, or other users, have written. When a program is uploaded to this area, it is made available to other users at the price specified. If another user purchases the program, the price is deducted from that user's account and added to yours.

3) The Public Domain Software Library is where any PlayNET user may upload or download public domain software. There is no fee charged for uploading, but a downloaded program will cost you 50 cents.

Each PlayNET Master Account has the option of creating up to ten additional sub-accounts, the first five of which are free. There is a small fee for each sub-account after that. Sub-accounts allow each family member to have his own individual account number and password, as

## READER SERVICE INDEX

Page	Company	Svc. No.
21	Abacus Software	108
73	Abacus Software	112
25	Abby's Discount Software	278
C-4	Access Software	142
48	Accolade	244
108	Ace Software	300
54	Activision	130
14	Alsoft	123
101	American Intl. Computer Products	106
97	Aquarian Software	113
51	Artworx	249
43	Big L. Electronics	110
17	Broderbund Software	104
11	CBS Software	271
11	CBS Software	272
12	CBS Software	273
11	Central Point Software	201
23	Cheetsheet Products Inc.	-
18&19	CompuServe	264
4&5	Computer Centers of America	107
C-3	Computer Devices International	257
87	Computer Friends	135
109	Computer Management Corp.	102
46	Covox Inc.	289
15	CSM Software	266
71	CSM Software	265
104	CVC Online	297
53	Data East	252
109	Digital Vision, Inc.	103
47	Electronic Arts	242
96	Electronic One	299
47	Epyx	243
48	Epyx	245
51	First Star Software	251
93	Floppy House Software	279
49	Gamestar	247
51	Gamestar	250
16	Gessler Educational Software	137
10	Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc.	270
91	Human Engineered Software	115
105	Imageware	117
107	Integrated-Software Systems	258
27	Jason-Ranheim	259
105	Jason-Ranheim	116
33	John Henry Software	122
56,57	Lycos Computer	111
86	Magick Enterprises	134
9	MegaSoft Limited	268
58,59	MegaSoft Limited	292
94	Microcomscribe	101
55	MicroLeague Sports Association	293
31	MicroProse Simulation Software	267
102	Microvarious International	287
12	Midwest Software	132
82	Mimic Systems Inc.	109
C-2	Mindscape, Inc.	277
26	N Systems	290
99	Ohio Computer Services, Inc.	298
14	Orange Micro Inc.	275
108	Parsec Research	118
16	Phoenix Arising	124
80&81	PlayNET	-
61	Professional Software, Inc.	128
98	Professor Jones	286
64-69	Protecto Enterprises	276
16	Quorum International	126
45	R.J. Brachman Associates, Inc.	121
32	Research in Speech Technology, Inc.	253
7	Roger Wagner Publications	139
70	Schneider Systems	-
85	Solid State Software	131
6	Starpoint Software	281
48	Strategic Simulations Inc.	246
8	SubLOGIC Corporation	269
22	SubLOGIC Corporation	256
88	T&D Software	141
32	Talktronic, Inc.	254
37	Talktronic, Inc.	255
47	The Avalon Hill Game Company	241
62	The Comtel Group	291
35	THE MICROMINT, INC.	260
78	Timeworks, Inc.	129
79	Tri Micro	119
13	Tripp Lite	274
24	Ultrabyte	295
52	Universal Marketing	127
103	Value-Soft	288
114,115	Viewtron	114
88	VMC Software	140
90	Wedgwood Rental	294
45	West Coast Commodore Association	120
39	White House Computer	280
13	Xetec, Inc.	133
45	Ahoy! Back Issues	-
75	Ahoy! Program Disk	-
81	Ahoy! /PlayNET Offer	-
111	Ahoy Subscription	-

The publisher cannot assume responsibility for errors in the above listing.



well as individual onscreen name. Sub-account charges are automatically added to the master account for billing at the end of each month, and each sub-account may have a different credit limit attached to it. This allows the holder of the master account to create separate accounts for each person in the family without fear of running over budget. Just give the kids a monthly PlayNET allowance and turn them loose. Complete and comprehensive billing information is always available online, and you can even sign up a friend while online. For individuals without children, the sub-accounts allow multiple personalities online and PlayNET makes it simple to switch accounts without the need to logoff and sign back on.

In general, I have found PlayNET users to be just about the friendliest group of people around. Dropping into a reception room is sure to bring a chorus of hellos from the occupants, even if they are complete strangers. There is an overwhelming family feeling at work on this system that makes many other networks seem cold and impersonal by comparison. PlayNET supports and encourages this feeling by sponsoring many monthly events and activities. Special Interest Groups (SIGS) abound on PlayNET, with such subjects as life-sharing and Physical disabilities appearing alongside poetry readings and comic books.

There is certainly something for everyone on this system. In fact, I have only found two aspects of the PlayNET system disagreeable. The first is that it takes so long for the software to load when going from one area of the system to another. This is not a fault of PlayNET's but rather due to the slowness of the 1541 disk drive. Although the PlayNET software is not copyprotected, most fast loader programs will not work with it. The only fast loader that will function reliably is 1541 Flash from Skyles Electric Works. PlayNET is aware of this problem, though, and have told me that by the time you are reading this review they will have incorporated their own fast loader into the software. My second complaint

with PlayNET is that they are only open from 6 p.m. local time to 7 a.m. eastern time, and 24 hours on weekends.

The suggested retail price of the PlayNET package is \$39.95, and connection charges are \$2.75 per hour with an \$8.00 monthly service charge. You may sign up by calling 1-800-PLAYNET and tell them Captain B sent you. Please feel free to drop me a line any time you're on the system.

PlayNET Inc., 200 Jordan Road, Troy, NY 12180 (phone: 518-283-8682 or 1-800-PLAYNET).

—B.W. Behling

### **1541 DISK DRIVE ALIGNMENT PROGRAM, VERSION 2.0**

**CSM Software, Inc.**

**Commodore 64 and 1541**

**Disk; \$44.95**

Alignment, or more precisely the lack of it, is an affliction which many 1541 disk drive users are all too familiar with. Disk drive misalignment results from a combination of factors. The early versions of the 1541 were more apt to suffer from misalignment, due to a design deficiency in a critical part of the hardware. This was further aggravated by the "head bump" error checking used by early software protection schemes. Interestingly enough, we have found that Commodore was one of the worst offenders with regard to this type of primitive copy protection.

Although the 1541's hardware has been improved and copy protection no longer needs to perform a head bump, the disk drive may still need to be aligned from time to time. Some normal disk operations, such as formatting a disk, will cause a head bump. Many of the old protection schemes are also still around. Even with the most solidly constructed 1541, long hours of use will eventually necessitate adjustment of its mechanism.

The symptoms of disk drive misalignment are easily recognized. In its most severe form, all commercial software (which was presumably manufactured on properly aligned hardware) will refuse to load. If the drive is allowed to attain this sorry condition, other problems will mani-

fest themselves. The most aggravating of these is the inability to read disks which were previously formatted on the same disk drive. The irony of this problem is that once the offending drive is properly aligned, your most recently formatted disks will become unreadable. The only solution is to copy these disks to a second aligned disk drive before realigning the first.

Fortunately, there is no need to allow matters to reach this deplorable state. The early symptoms of misalignment can be easily recognized by the alert user. At first a slight increase in the loading times of commercial software may become evident. This will shortly be augmented by an intermittent flickering of the disk drive's error light. In the advanced stages, the drive will seem to detect numerous disk errors. The resulting proliferation of "head bumps" serves to accelerate the process to the point where commercial software will not load at all. Very often many of these symptoms are mistakenly assumed to be the fault of the program disk rather than a problem with the disk drive. In the most extreme case the stepper motor cam will slip an entire track, effectively bringing the drive back into alignment. Unfortunately, this condition is only temporary.

For most users, disk drive misalignment will mean a trip to a qualified service technician. Use of the electronic instruments required is beyond the knowledge of the average user. The *1541 Disk Drive Alignment Program* by T. N. Simstad aims to eliminate the need for any electronic expertise from the alignment procedure, at the cost of a single qualified service call. The process is reduced to the execution of a purely mechanical series of operations. Of course, the ability to load the alignment program and use the computer is also required.

What is required of the user is a fairly good mechanical aptitude. The accompanying manual does provide step by step instructions, as well as prolix descriptions of the events in question. Unfortunately, the accompanying sketches provide only the es-



sential information as referred to by the text. Your own imagination will be required to bridge the gap from the physical presence of your disassembled drive to the primitive drawings in the manual— an exercise not made any easier by the three physical and electronic variations which have come about as the 1541 has evolved.

In addition to the manual, the package includes two disks: the alignment software and a precisely formatted alignment disk. Neither of these disks can be copied, although one set of backup copies is available for \$15. The first disk is protected by some rather sophisticated copy protection schemes. Of course, copying the second disk would only negate the value of the original's precision.

The directory of the program disk may be viewed, but not LOADED and LISTed, using the DOS wedge on the 1541 test demo disk. Doing so reveals a copyright notice, some apparently humorous comments, and a tongue-in-cheek challenge to copy the disk. We suppose this goes hand in hand with T. N. Simstad's and CSM's other products, in particular *The Program Protection Manual For the C-64*, Volumes I and II. These books include detailed discussions on the various forms of hardware and software protection used by software manufacturers for the C-64. We can only conclude that the protection on this disk must be some form of final exam for these volumes. However, instructions for the grading of your results were not included.

Operation of the program is straightforward, although loading it may present a problem. The complex copy protection and the expected sorry state of your disk drive may conspire against the successful booting of the package. In the worst case a second disk drive may have to be called into service. This may require some swapping of disk drives, as the program will only boot from device eight. However, once loaded, the alignment may be performed on disk drives with any legitimate device number. You may also have to disconnect any other serial bus devices, as the copy protection scheme is

## GUARANTEED SOFTWARE



### VIZASTAR for the C128

Vizastar, the integrated spreadsheet, database and graphics program that has the Commodore 64 world raving, is now available for the C128. It boasts 80 columns, and has over 40K of free memory in the spreadsheet. Those who already own Vizastar 64 will be pleased to know that your existing files can be read by Vizastar 128. Also, you can upgrade to the 128 version. Call us for details and pricing.

"The only other comparable product would be Lotus 1-2-3 for the IBM PC; nothing in the C64 world comes even close to the features of Vizastar."

AHOY July 85

"I found Vizastar would do anything Lotus 1-2-3 could, and then some. It's my Commodore choice to become the standard against which the others will be judged."

INFO 64 Magazine, Issue #7

"Vizastar is an exceptional package that rivals the features of programs such as Lotus 1-2-3 and offers C64 owners the kind of integrated software previously only available for higher-priced systems."

RUN Magazine, June 1985

"I scrutinized, tested and experimented with Vizastar extensively, but could find no weaknesses whatsoever. It is the most comprehensive, most flexible, most powerful and easiest to use integrated software package I've worked with."

Commodore Microcomputer, Sept/Oct 1985

"I use an IBM PC at work with Lotus 123. I feel Vizastar is just as good and in some ways better than 1-2-3."

Steven Roberson, NC. End User

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

Jim Mathews, WA. End User

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

Philip Ressler, MA. End User



### VIZAWRITE CLASSIC for C128

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

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

### PROGRAM SPECIFICATIONS

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

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Vizastar 128 is priced at **\$119.97**. Vizawrite's price is **\$79.97**. Vizastar 64 XL8 is now available for **\$119.97**. We are so positive you will be satisfied with our programs that we offer a 15-day money-back guarantee. Try it Risk-Free. Call us today or send a check or money order. VISA/MC accepted.

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Commodore 64/Commodore Electronics Ltd. Multiplan/Microsoft





sensitive to these otherwise innocuous intruders.

A number one Phillips head screwdriver, in very good condition, is also required. We have found the stepper motor hold down screws to be very tight on most 1541 disk drives. Using a worn screwdriver will chew up the head, requiring heroic measures to undo the damage.

The alignment program provides several menu selections. Speed accuracy is important to disk drive operation. The actual drive speed is displayed and continuously updated as a percentage of the proper speed. Adjustment can be easily made in real time. You will need a formatted "scratch" (i.e., no valuable data) disk for this purpose. The main menu has a format disk option which interestingly enough refused to format an unformatted disk. On the other hand, a preformatted disk formatted just fine. This is clearly a utility of futility. Just remember to format a disk before you start. The two-minute boot time of the alignment program is not to be taken lightly.

Two alignment checks are provided. The coarse adjustment sets the read/write head over track one. The head stepper motor must then be set to center the head between the alternate positions of noticeable disk drive error. This is the point where the disk error light just begins to flicker. The proper position is then determined by rocking the stepper motor between these two points.

The fine adjustment process is far more critical and time consuming. A total of nine tracks are cyclically scanned by the program. Although the readability of each track is noted, it is the timing of the entire cycle which is important. The objective is to minimize the time it takes to run a cycle check. Since each cycle takes at least 30 seconds, this iterative process can become lengthy, in particular towards the end when the setting of the stepper motor is somewhat touchy.

In addition to the head alignment, the track one stop must be properly set. Failure to do so will cause the drive to have difficulties in formatting a disk. The symptom of an im-

properly set stop is the inability of the drive to read track one on a disk which it had just formatted. The setting of the track one stop is purely mechanical. The program positions the head over track one and requires the stop to be adjusted within .006 to .01 inch of the stepper motor cam. The hard part is the lack of any refined adjustment mechanism on the disk drive itself. Most 1541's have a single screw holding down the track one stop. Tightening this screw invariably upsets the stop's position. As a result, the whole procedure becomes somewhat hit or miss. Fortunately, the track one stop rarely needs adjustment.

As a last resort, the manual addresses the underlying cause of disk drive misalignment. The earliest 1541's are the ones most likely to suffer from this fault. Once the drive loses alignment there is an increased tendency for misalignment to reoccur. The manual recommends what we believe to be the only truly effective cure, pinning the stepper motor pulley to its drive shaft. Unfortunately, the precise drilling of a hole through this miniature shaft requires a rather specialized set of tools and skills.

Overall the *1541 Disk Drive Alignment Program* offers a viable, purely mechanical alternative to a fully instrumented disk drive alignment. The program also offers a fast and effective means of periodically checking the disk drive's speed and alignment. However, a full alignment using the CSM method will take longer than a "traditional" calibration with proper test instruments. A description of at least one instrumental alignment should have been included as an option for the qualified user.

CSM Software, Inc., P.O. Box 563, Crown Point, IN 46307 (phone: 219-663-4335). —Morton Kevelson



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### SUPERFORTH 64

Parsec Research

Commodore 64

Disk; \$99.00

*SUPERFORTH 64* is my fifth. My fifth review of a version of the FORTH language, that is. Writing reviews is usually like Christmas—tear off the wrapping and play with a new



# REVIEWS

toy. I have to admit that my heart dropped when I realized that writing this review was going to seem like déjà vu.

You see, FORTH as a generic computer language has some pretty well-recognized standards. True, there are a couple of variations on the theme, but FORTHS are typically much more similar to one another than are, say, BASICs. I didn't initially see how reviewing *SUPERFORTH 64* would involve much more than checking it against the standards and then trying to find an interesting way to tell you how different FORTH is from other computer languages, in both style and power.

Parsec Research had a few surprises for me, however, and I ended up having balls of fun and getting back into FORTH more than I had been in years. (Yes, I used to and still occasionally do program in FORTH. It is much faster than BASIC and it reinforces some good programming habits.)

Programming in FORTH forces you to structure your thinking and your code. Imagine a BASIC program that is totally modular, with the modules loosely strung together. The main body of that BASIC program might look like:

```
10 GOSUB 1000
20 GOSUB 2000
30 GOSUB 3000
40 GOSUB 4000
```

Each line in the main body might, in turn, direct you to another series of modules until you finally reach small blocks of free-standing code. Those blocks are FORTH words. Words in FORTH are compiled into a collection called the dictionary. A word in the dictionary may be nothing more than a series of other words linked together.

FORTH code is organized into physical and logical screens, essentially computer screenfuls of code. Source code screens are loaded into the system and compiled before they can be used. Once compiled, a source word can be called interactively or used in the definition of a new

word. *SUPERFORTH 64* includes a decompiler, a trace facility, and a non-destructive stack dump, all to ease your debugging efforts.

FORTH's stand-alone words force your programming into a linear style and make debugging oh-so-easy. But what's special about *SUPERFORTH 64*, you ask? Well, it contains all the words required by the FORTH-79 standard and a bunch of those defined by the FIG (FORTH Interest Group) FORTH standard. It is actually a superset of the MVP-FORTH system. (I told you it follows the standards—as do all versions of FORTH.)

But *SUPERFORTH 64* goes beyond the other FORTHS I've used by giving you lots more words to start with. The predefined word set includes (bear with me here!): 15 editor, 13 source screen file mode, 8 byte/bit manipulation, 26 I/O, 11 Kernal interface, 36 utility (including backup), 50 graphics, 33 Turtle graphics, 23 sound, 11 music editor, 20 string extension, 6 interrupt, 4 display, 4 high RAM access, 2 array, 9 floating point, and 6 trig words. (Total 262.)

Furthermore, *SUPERFORTH 64* gives you an extension package for floating point math, with support for either decimal or scientific notation form. And it gives you words to manipulate two- or multi-dimensional matrixes. And an algebraic expression evaluator, so you do not have to work in FORTH's standard Reverse Polish Notation (where  $2 + 2$  is written  $2\ 2\ +$ ). And an RS-232 word set. And a printer/plotter word set, for the 1525 and 1520. And even a couple of Koala pad utility words.

This is like buying BASIC and receiving several disks full of powerful subroutines and utilities thrown into the bargain. *SUPERFORTH 64* does, by the way, come on four disks—actually, on both sides of each of two disks. With all the extension packages and the source code, there's a lot to learn here. Although FORTH is about as different from other computer languages as it can be, this *SUPERFORTH 64* package is just waiting for you to jump in and use its power.

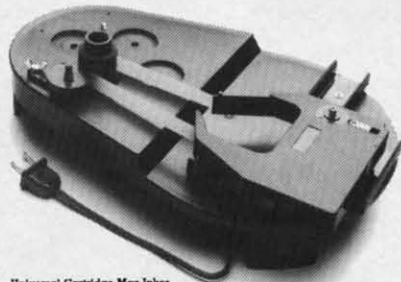
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intelligence. A program called *EXPERT-2*, written in FORTH, is provided as an inference machine. *EXPERT-2* is primarily a learning tool that allows you to compile expert rule programs and to perform logical inferences on these rules.

Your *EXPERT-2* programs can have two components—a set of If-And-Then rules to manipulate truth values and a set of analytical subroutines. Playing with *EXPERT-2* can give you some good insights into human reasoning that is based on recognizing and sorting patterns to form the types of "rules" we each use daily. Eight example programs are included on the disk to show you how to use rules to do such things as predict the weather or analyze a digital circuit.

The only language you are likely to have used that is faster than FORTH is assembly language. If you are familiar with assembly language, *SUPERFORTH 64* will accommodate you. It contains an integrated assembler that will allow you to rewrite time-critical FORTH words to run in machine language. FORTH assembly code looks much like 6502 assembly code, except that FORTH's structured approach is maintained so 6502 branching commands are not included. If you have written your own assembly language routines, *SUPERFORTH 64* will allow you to use them after going through a simple conversion process.

*SUPERFORTH 64* includes 500 pages of manual and tutorial materials just to cover the basics. The printed materials specifically do not cover in detail FORTH programming or artificial intelligence. Plan to buy one of the standard texts on these topics. Parsec does reference many good books, including all the standard FORTH programming and reference guides.

To help you get started, and assuming that most of us are familiar with BASIC, Parsec has included a BASIC to FORTH command translation table. It won't help you understand the structural differences between the languages, but it will make the vocabulary meaningful. And right there on page one of the manual, Parsec

lists its address and phone and invites us to report problems, ask questions, and give user feedback.

Parsec Research, Drawer 1766, Fremont, CA 94538 (phone: 415-651-3160). —Richard Herring

## BLUE CHIP D12/10 DAISY WHEEL PRINTER

Blue Chip Electronics, Inc.  
Price: \$249.00

The Blue Chip D12/10 is a low-cost daisy wheel printer intended for home applications. It cannot be said that it is the best performing printer ever released, but it has to be looked at from a home market point of view.

I found the D12/10 virtually identical in performance to the Brother HR-15. This is no surprise, for the D12/10 is manufactured by Brother. As a matter of fact, the rear of the printer is stamped Brother HR-10.

Print speed is a lethargic 12 characters per second. This is slow, but bearable. Additionally, there is a 2K buffer that will free your computer while the printer is busy.

The print quality is in line with other printers of this type. It's clear and aligned well, making it quite acceptable for most home applications. Any of the standard Brother daisy wheels will work with the printer, giving the user a wide variety of fonts to choose from.

The D12/10 has the ability to perform an assortment of tricks. These include automatic underlining, strikeout, shadow print, and double strike. It can also move the carriage in 1/120" increments for precise alignment of text.

Interfacing is achieved through a standard Centronics parallel port. In order to connect it to your Commodore you must purchase the proper interface. As this is not a dot matrix printer, and thus incapable of reproducing onscreen graphics, the least expensive, non-graphic interface should suffice.

The Blue Chip D12/10 isn't going to win any awards, but for home use should be more than adequate.

Blue Chip Electronics, Inc., 2 West Alameda Drive, Tempe, AZ 85282 (phone: 602-829-7217).

—David Barron



# MICROSIM

## A Flight Simulator for the C-64

By Tim Gerchmez

I was inspired to write *Microsim* when I purchased a commercial flight simulator package for the C-64. I had never before realized just how exciting it was to fly—the feelings of freedom and power are fantastic. This flight simulator is not as realistic as others available commercially. It is written in BASIC, which means that several things had to be sacrificed. *Microsim* is meant for entertainment purposes only: it is not intended to simulate any particular real aircraft. Please do not assume that because something works a particular way in *Microsim*, that's the way it works in real flight (though that may be the case). Also, please realize that *Microsim* is not a teaching tool—if you want to learn to fly an aircraft, be sure you take real flight lessons with a certified flight instructor.

To use *Microsim*, type it in and SAVE it. When you first RUN the program, the instruments will zero themselves out, and the cabin of the plane will pressurize. Following pressurization, you will hear two bumps signifying that the plane has landed. From here on you are in control.

*Microsim* uses keyboard input to control its instruments. First of all, let's go over these controls. The plus and minus keys control the engine RPM's (indicated by the ERPM indicator). Pressing plus speeds up the engine and minus slows it down. The minus key also acts as a brake for the aircraft when on the ground.

The greater than and less than keys ( > and < ) control the rudder, which steers the aircraft. You can use these keys either shifted or unshifted. ( will bank the aircraft left, and ) will bank it right. The HEADING indicator shows the current compass heading of the aircraft, and the BANK INDICATOR (indicated by BI > on the screen) shows which way the aircraft is banking. Imagine the BANK INDICATOR to be a view of the aircraft from the rear.

The U and D keys move the aircraft's ELEVATORS up or down, respectively. When the ELEV. indicator reads a positive number, the elevator is up from center. This tends to pull the nose of the aircraft up. When the indicator reads below zero, the aircraft will tend to pitch downward. The elevator can therefore be used to control the plane's altitude.

Pressing R or L will Raise or Lower the plane's FLAPS. The flaps work along with the elevator to help control the plane's altitude. In *Microsim*, the flaps should be down when taking off, and up when landing.

Press H to "hear" ATIS (Automatic Terminal Information Service). ATIS will display the current temperature, barometric pressure, and visibility conditions. It will

also display the total number of nautical miles your aircraft has traveled since you booted the simulator (or since your last crash). This is indicated on the screen as TNMT (Total Nautical Miles Traveled).

Pressing the X key will refuel the aircraft. You have two fuel tanks available, the "green" tank and the "red" tank. Both tanks will be refueled with this command. This keypress works on the ground only (ever heard of a floating gas station?).

The number keys 1-4 control the indicators labeled 1-4 in the lower right corner of the instrument panel. These instruments will be covered shortly.

Pressing the 0 key will toggle between day and night flying. The program starts out in day flying mode. In *Microsim*, the only difference between flying in the day and flying at night is the "color of the air."

Finally, pressing the O key will cause the simulator to take an automatic demonstration flight. This command will be covered further in a while.

KEY CONTROL	QUICK REFERENCE
+ -	= Throttle controls
> <	= Rudder controls
U D	= Elevator controls
R L	= Raise/Lower flaps
H	= Hear Terminal Information
X	= Refuel aircraft
O	= Demo mode
0	= Toggle day/night flying situation
1	= Raise/lower landing gear
2	= Set fuel mixture
3	= Carb heat on/off
4	= Select fuel tank
5	= Lighting on/off
6	= Air conditioning on/off
7	= Cabin heating on/off

Now let's discuss some of the instrumentation not already covered. The TIME display shows a real time clock that is reset to zero each time you take off. Thus it indicates total time in the air. The GROUNDSPEED indicator measures the speed of your aircraft while on the ground. The FUEL and OIL TEMP. gauges are pretty much self-explanatory. The light with the P under it turns red when the cabin is pressurizing. The STALL WARNING LIGHT turns on when the plane drops to within 5 MPH of stalling in the air. If this light turns red, you should either decrease your elevator or speed up the engine. The altimeter displays the current altitude of your aircraft above ground level.

There are 4 instruments to the lower right of the instrument panel which are controlled with the number keys



1-4. Instrument 1 retracts and releases the plane's landing gear. When the indicator is red, the landing gear is out. Be sure you retract the landing gear in the air only, to avoid an embarrassing situation. Instrument number two controls the carburetor fuel mixture—white is lean, red is the normal rich mixture for flight. Instrument number three controls carb heating, which prevents the carburetor from icing over on cold days. Red is on, white is off. Since the air temperature is always warm when using *Microsim*, you need not use this control if you don't want to. Instrument 4 indicates which fuel tank is currently in use, the "red" or the "green." Each of the number keys 1-4 toggles each indicator to one particular setting or the other.

The Collision Warning Indicator (CWI) is a radar instrument that will turn red when there is a collision danger to the aircraft. This could be almost anything—a flock of birds, another aircraft, etc. The CWI becomes active at some arbitrary altitude above 4000 feet. When it turns red, use the > and < keys to steer your aircraft out of the way. In *Microsim*, dangers exist only in one dimension (you cannot fly above or below an obstacle to avoid it—you must steer around it).

Finally, to round out the complement, there are three indicator lights to the right of the instrument panel. The top light indicates whether the aircraft's external wing/tail lights and internal lighting are on or off (red=on,

white=off). The middle light indicates whether the cabin's air conditioning system is on or off (red=on, white=off). The bottom light indicates whether the cabin heating system is on or off (red=on, white=off). Press 5, 6, or 7 respectively to toggle each of these functions on or off. The heating, air conditioning, and external lighting cause fuel to be eaten up a little faster than usual, so don't use them unless it's necessary.

When you first RUN *Microsim*, choose the demo flight (Press O) to get an idea of how to fly the aircraft. Let's go through a quick test flight right now. Read the following and follow the instructions:

1. With the plane on the ground, press and hold the plus (+) key to rev up the engine. Hold this key down until your groundspeed indicator shows around 65-75.
2. Hold down the U key to raise your elevator, until the indicator shows about 25-30.
3. Press the L key to lower your flaps. The aircraft should now take off, which will be indicated by the border of the screen turning blue (or black at night).
4. Lower your elevator (using D) until it reads below 5, to keep the aircraft from ascending too fast. Then press the 1 key to retract your landing gear. As you climb skyward, keep an eye on the airspeed indicator—the engine of this plane slows down intermittently. Apply a little throttle if need be. Also watch your altitude—the plane will quit if it goes above 31000 feet. Adjust the elevators for level flight once you reach cruising altitude. If you're flying above 4000 feet, keep an eye on the CWI (collision warning indicator). If it turns red, steer the plane out of the way using the rudder controls. Be quick about it! If you're going over 100 MPH when the CWI turns red, you will have only seconds to steer out of the way before a collision. (Note: If you pass through a cloud layer, the screen border will turn white.)

5. Landing—I'll leave this up to you, to provide you with a challenge. A few hints: decrease your speed to below 80 knots before landing, or your plane will bounce severely and you will crash. Remember to put your flaps up, or the plane won't land. Also be sure to lower your landing gear before landing, or the result may well be unpleasant!

Some of *Microsim's* functions can be optionally controlled with a joystick plugged into Port 2. To increase or decrease throttle, hold down FIRE while pushing the stick forward or backward. To raise or lower the elevators, push the stick forward or backward without pressing FIRE. To move the rudder left or right, push the joystick in the corresponding direction.

I hope you have as much fun using *Microsim* as I had writing it (and I did have a very good time). If you have any comments or questions regarding *Microsim*, write me care of *Ahoy!*. Please restrict yourself to questions about the program—I am not a pilot. Also, please, no letters from pilots telling me how unrealistic my simulation is—it is not meant to be completely realistic, just to be an enjoyable simulation. I guess you could say *Microsim* is a flight simulator SIMULATOR. □

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 133

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# SCRATCH PAD

For the C-64

By Don Schmidt

If while programming you're not using the area of memory from 49152 to 53247 (user RAM), *Scratch Pad* may be helpful for a variety of purposes. The program allows you to create in the direct mode and safely store three 'screenfuls' of information (three 1000-byte blocks) in the above area of your Commodore 64's memory. Once stored, each of the 1000-byte blocks can be instantly reprinted to the screen at the touch of a single key.

You can design your own reference material or cheat sheets, use one or more screens as a scratch pad to jot down important notes or calculations, or maintain an ongoing 'Table of Contents' of your program's subroutines and their line numbers and keep a record of all your variable symbols and what they stand for. You'll quickly learn that you can also use *Scratch Pad* as a general file for letters, recipes, graphics designs, addresses, and much more.

Type in *Scratch Pad* exactly as listed on page 123 and save it to disk or tape before running it. Then run the

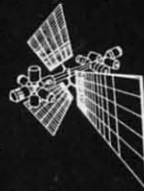
program, and when the READY prompt appears type SYS 49188 and press RETURN. If you haven't made any typing errors, pressing the f1, f3, or f5 key should fill the screen with garbage. What you are seeing are the 1000-byte blocks of 'unprepared' memory.

Now clear the screen (if you do so by pressing the RUN/STOP-RESTORE combination, you'll have to SYS 49188 again to reactivate the program). Print anything you want to the screen. To avoid the SYNTAX ERROR message, press the SHIFT and RETURN keys together instead of the RETURN key alone to return the cursor to the left edge of the screen. When the screen is prepared the way you want to save it, home the cursor and press the SHIFT key and the f1, f3, or f5 key together. This should have saved your screen of information. Now clear the screen and press the same function key *without* the SHIFT key. Your screen of information should reappear. You can recall, modify, and resave your screens as often as you wish.

The second listing (see page 124) is a *Load/Save* routine written in BASIC, but using several of the Kernal's machine language routines to save and load your screens to and from disk or tape. *Load/Save* not only allows you to save the screens you have designed, but the machine language of *Scratch Pad* as well. So when you load your screens back into memory, *Scratch Pad* is automatically loaded and activated and all you have to do is press the function keys. □

SEE PROGRAM LISTINGS ON PAGE 123

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## PROGRAMS THAT WRITE THEMSELVES

### Simple and Relative Address Modification

By Mark Andrews



One of the most strange and wonderful features of Commodore 64/128 assembly language is the availability of a programming technique known as address modification.

Once you know how to use address modification, you can create machine code that will actually rewrite itself on command, sometimes saving enormous amounts of money and processing time.

Here is a short subroutine that shows how the principle of address modification works:

ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE		MACHINE LANGUAGE	
Label	Code	Address	Code
ADDRESS	LDA VALUE	8040	AD A7 02
	INC ADDRESS+1	8043	EE 41 80
	BNE NEXT	8046	D0 03
	INC ADDRESS+2	8048	EE 42 80
NEXT	RTS	804B	60

Examine this subroutine carefully, and you'll see that when it is called, the accumulator is loaded with a number labeled VALUE. This value could be any eight-bit number. In the above example, however, the value of VALUE is the hexadecimal number \$02A7. Look closely, and you can find the \$02A7 in the language listing of the above subroutine. It is the number listed, low-byte first, following the hexadecimal number \$AD in the first line of the listing. (The value \$AD is the machine language equivalent of the instruction LDA.) So, when the subroutine listed above is executed, the first thing that will happen is that the accumulator will be loaded with the value of memory address \$02A7.

Loading the accumulator with an eight-bit value is a simple enough operation. But in the next three lines of our sample subroutine something quite extraordinary happens. The algorithm that is used in these three lines is a common operation for incrementing a 16-bit number. But just what number is being incremented in this example? Once you know the answer to that question, you'll know the secret behind address modification.

Take a very close look at the second and fourth lines of the illustrated subroutine, and you'll see that the value being incremented is whatever 16-bit value happens to reside in a pair of memory addresses labeled

ADDRESS+1 and ADDRESS+2. And what addresses are those? Well, when the subroutine that we're examining is assembled into machine language and loaded into memory, the machine language equivalent of the assembly language instruction LDA will be stored in a memory address labeled ADDRESS. And this address, as you can see by consulting the machine language column of the listing, is memory location \$8040 (the dollar sign indicates that the address is a hexadecimal number).

Now the plot thickens. When our sample subroutine is assembled and executed for the first time, the accumulator will be loaded with the value stored in memory address \$02A7. Then, in the next three lines of the subroutine, the operand of the mnemonic LDA will be incremented from \$02A7 to \$02A8. So the next time the subroutine is called, the accumulator will be loaded not with the value of memory address \$02A7, but with the value of memory address \$02A8. And the operand of the instruction LDA will continue to be incremented in this way every time the subroutine is called.

If you're familiar with indirect indexed addressing, you'll probably notice that indirect addressing and address modification can be used in a similar way. But address modification has certain advantages over indirect addressing in some applications.

Some programmers don't like to use address modification because routines that make use of it are not easily transportable from one program to another, and are often somewhat difficult to understand. Nevertheless, address modification is a very powerful technique that is used quite often in high-performance assembly language programs. Routines that use address modification are compact and fast-running, and they leave the X and Y registers of the 6510 chip free for other uses. And, although address modification routines can be used in much the same way as zero-page indexed addressing, they don't require the use of zero-page memory, which is always in short supply. So a thorough understanding of address modification techniques can be of great value to an assembly language programmer.

#### RELATIVE ADDRESS MODIFICATION

A more sophisticated variety of address modification, called relative address modification, is used in the assembly language program called SKETCHER that appears on page 142. SKETCHER is a completed version



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of a program that was presented, broken down into two parts, in last month's column. With the SKETCHER program and a Commodore-compatible joystick, you can draw high-resolution pictures on a computer screen. When you've finished drawing a picture, you can hit your joystick's trigger button and clear your screen.

In the SKETCHER program, relative address modification is used to make the program branch to a set of subroutines labeled UP, DOWN, LEFT, and RIGHT. These subroutines are used to detect the direction in which the joystick is being held, and to move a cursor in a corresponding direction on the screen. As you may know, this is one way in which an ON...GOTO routine could be used in a BASIC program.

The address modification routine in SKETCHER makes use of a data table that appears in Lines 414 through 424. This table is labeled RELADS (which stands for "relative address"). But the values of the bytes in the RELADS table are not defined as specific numbers. Instead, each value in the table is defined as the result of a subtraction operation—specifically, as the difference between the address of a given value in the table and the address of a line labeled MODR1 in the SKETCHER program. The line labeled MODR1, as you can see by studying the SKETCHER program, is the first line in a series of joystick-reading routines. So, by using the addresses of MODR1 as a base, the address of each joystick-

reading routine in the program can be easily calculated.

Look carefully at the RELADS table, and you will see that each value in the table is equal to the address of one specific joystick-movement routine, minus an offset value that corresponds to the address of Line 294 of the SKETCHER program—the line labeled MODR1. And that is how the address of MODR1 is used to calculate the addresses of the joystick-reading routines in the program.

The segment of the SKETCHER program that uses address modification extends from Line 289 through Line 297. In Line 290, the direction switch of a joystick has just been read, and the value thus obtained has been stored in the 6510 chip's X register. If the joystick's trigger button is currently being pressed, the screen is cleared and the joystick is read again. If the trigger button has not been pressed, the accumulator is loaded with an eight-bit value that points to a specific address: namely, the address of one of the joystick-movement routines in Lines 298 through 350 of the SKETCHER program. An offset that points to the address of the desired routine is then calculated and stored in an address labeled MODREL+1.

The address of MODREL+1 can be found in Line 293 of the SKETCHER program:

```
293 MODREL BNE *
```

In assembly language programs that are written using the *Merlin 64* assembler (as this one was), an asterisk used in the above fashion is always interpreted as the current value of the assembler's program counter. So, when the above line is assembled into machine language, memory addresses MODREL+1 and MODREL+2 will hold nothing but a 16-bit value pointing to the address of MODREL+1. However, as soon as SKETCHER is executed, the contents of MODREL+1 and MODREL+2 will be changed. MODREL+2 will retain its original value, but MODREL+1 (the low byte of the value stored in MODREL+1 and MODREL+2) will be changed to whatever value is currently stored in the accumulator. This value, as we have seen, will now be the value of a specific byte in the data table labeled RELADS. And each byte in that table, as mentioned previously, is an eight-bit pointer which the SKETCHER program uses as an offset to calculate the address of a specific joystick-movement routine.

Address modification is quite an advanced concept, even for an experienced assembly language programmer. So if all of this seems a little foggy at first, please don't despair. Just run the SKETCHER program, observe what it does, and take another look at the program to see how it does it. Once you understand what the program does, learning how it does it should be much less of a problem. □

**SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 142**

**NEXT MONTH:** Customizing the Commodore 64/128 Character Set—How to create your own text characters, and how to incorporate text characters into high-resolution graphics programs.

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Reader Service No. 101



## Buying, Interfacing, and Operating a Printer

By Cheryl Peterson

**A**h! New Year's Resolution time, folks. Are we all resolved to learn to use our computers more effectively? I'm certainly going to try to pick up a few new tricks this year. My educational endeavors will probably focus on the C-128 and Amiga computers, but I'll still be fiddling around with my 64. Since Commodore users catch on fast, I've got to hustle to stay at least one step ahead of you.

This month I'll focus on printers; how to choose one, and what to do with it after you've got it. Those of you who already have a printer, stick around. We've got something for you, too. We'll take a look at printer control codes, ASCII lookup tables, and DIP switches. Although it may sound a little complicated, interfacing a printer to a Commodore computer isn't so bad. And once you get the hang of it, you can do some really amazing things.

### CHOOSING THE RIGHT PRINTER

Because you could end up spending \$500 or more by the time you're really happy with your printer, it's a purchase you should consider carefully. As with anything you buy for your computer, you need to make sure your prospective buy works with the software and other peripherals you already have. If the printer you're considering does everything but make peanut butter and doesn't work with your word processor or graphics package, keep looking. If you decide to get that printer anyway, you'll have to buy new software.

So before you start shopping, make a list of the programs you have and the printers that work with them. If you want to use *Print Shop*, for instance, there is a large list of printers and interfaces that will work, but Broderbund recommends non-Commodore printers because the printouts look better. Some programs (*Fontmaster* is one) don't work with Commodore printers. Some graphics packages work better with Epson printers than with Commodore. The best way to be sure is to buy from a store where you can check the printouts to be sure you're satisfied.

Also keep in mind what you need to do with the printer. There are many different types of printers, but I'll divide them into two categories, printers that do graphics and printers that create typewriter quality (TQ) out-

put. TQ printers create a page that is hard to differentiate from one created with a typewriter. The nicer ones turn out print comparable to an IBM Selectric. The cheaper ones look cheap, but perfectly legible. These machines have a few drawbacks. They are either slow at printing or very expensive. And you get no graphics!

The graphics-capable printers come in varieties from dot matrix with ribbons to thermot dot matrix to laser printers that rival typesetting machines. I seriously doubt if any of you want to put a \$2000-\$4000 printer on your Commodore, and as far as I know the software to drive laser printers isn't yet available for us, so we'll stick to the standard dot matrix type. Some of these support a letter quality printing mode that is not as crisp as the TQ printers, but for most uses the difference isn't worth mentioning. Generally speaking, dot matrix printers are faster than TQ printers, even in their letter quality mode.

### POINTS TO CONSIDER WHEN BUYING A PRINTER

1. What software do you use? Want to use?
2. Do you need graphics or typewriter quality? Do you need letter quality printing?
3. Do you want color?
4. Do you need speed? Quiet?
5. How much money do you want to spend?
6. Commodore or third party? Does it require an interface?
7. Cost of ribbons, replacement parts like printheads or alternate printwheels.
8. Tractor feed or friction feed or both? Does tractor feed cost extra?
9. Serial or parallel communication? Both?

Most printers offer friction feed or tractor feed to get the paper in front of the printhead. I personally prefer tractor feed, because I print multipage documents and I hate to keep putting in new sheets of paper. Each page must be inserted and aligned individually with a friction feed printer. This is a necessary consideration only if the software you use doesn't have a "pause at end of page" feature. Otherwise, it's just a matter of convenience. Almost all printer manufacturers offer tractor feed



as an option, though sometimes it costs extra.

Not all printers work with the Commodore. In fact, most need some kind of interface because the Commodore computers use PETASCII instead of the standard ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) used by other computer and printer manufacturers. Unless you buy a Commodore printer (or one with a built-in Commodore interface), you'll have to pay from \$50-\$125 for an interface cable to run from your computer to the printer (see below).

Also consider whether or not you plan to move up to a different computer later on (or already own another computer). Most computers use an RS-232C connector or a Centronics parallel connector to interact with the outside world. Commodore's serial connectors are non-standard and you may have a hard time getting a Commodore-compatible printer to work with another computer. If you face this problem, I'd recommend looking for a dual interface printer or a Centronics printer and a third party serial to parallel interface. There are Commodore-to-RS-232 interfaces being marketed, but they are less plentiful and offer a more limited variety.

Before I get into the nitty gritty of interfacing printers with the Commodore, I want to recommend a couple of articles that have appeared in *Ahoy!* in the past: Tom Benford's article on choosing a printer in the December '84 issue and Morton Kevelson's three-part series on print-

er interfacing beginning in that same issue and continuing in February and March '85. *Ahoy!* has run many articles on getting the most from graphics programs and the most popular printers.

We haven't done anything on getting to the fancy print styles that can be used in text printing: things like near letter quality, boldface, doublestrike, alternate pitch and line spacing, super- and subscript, expanded and compressed characters, italic printing, and international character sets. Most of these are supported by the more popular third party dot matrix printers. TQ printers support many of these, but expanded, compressed, and italic print aren't usually possible. Commodore printers may also have some of these features.

Rather than be too specific and limit our discussion to only some printers, I'm going to explain the general principles involved in communication between printers and computers. You should be able to apply this information to whatever model you use.

## INTERFACING NICETIES

ASCII is a way of representing all the commonly used typing characters with numbers. These numbers are what is sent along the cable between a computer and printer. The computer converts the numbers back into letters and prints them. Special characters are used to represent things like tabs, carriage returns, linefeeds, and other printhead positioning commands. These characters are all part of the standard established years ago. You can find a modified version of the ASCII code list in the *Programmer's Reference Guide* or your *Commodore 64 User's Guide*. Commodore chose to redesignate some of the code in order to facilitate graphics usage.

In addition to these characters, each printer company has chosen certain character strings to recognize as commands that cause the printer to switch printing modes. Getting an Epson printer to switch from 10 characters per inch (CPI) to 12 requires sending an escape (ESC) character followed by an M. Frequently printer manufacturers use the ESC to designate that the characters that follow are a command. Have you heard computer users talking about sending escape or control codes to their printers? Perhaps your word processor's documentation mentions sending "special" codes to access alternate print styles? This is what they mean.

In some printer manuals, these characters may be represented by their CHR\$( ) codes. The reason for this is that many printer manuals expect the user to be sending these codes using a BASIC program. For instance, a PRINT CHR\$(27) "M" could be used to send the 12 CPI code to the printer. Of course, with the Commodore you'd have to open a channel to the printer first. Somewhere in almost every printer manual, there is a table that shows the codes needed to get that particular printer to turn on the fancy footwork. Sometimes that's all you need.

With many application programs (word processors, especially) it's not that simple. If the program offers imbedded print codes that will automatically turn on fancy

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features for you, you may not need to use the CHR\$ codes. But usually, these codes are optimized for certain printers at the expense of using them on others. For instance, one word processor I have claims to let the user switch from 10 to 12 CPI just by imbedding a special character (created by holding down the C= key and another). This may work with other setups, but for my Epson RX-80 and Cardco +G interface it did not. While it did recalculate the line length so that it put more than 80 characters on each line it didn't switch the pitch.

Instead, another special character that sent the CHR\$ value of the next character to the printer had to be used to imbed an ESC in the text, and the ESC had to be followed by an M. Using this roundabout method, it was possible to access most of the Epson's neatest features. It was not, however, convenient to do so. This is one reason that I recommend checking out how the software you have will work with the printer you are interested in buying. Since most printers use a similar scheme of operation, you'll either have to learn the codes yourself or buy software optimized for your printer.

If you buy a printer that has a letter quality mode, you can be sure that your word processor won't have a built-in command to turn on letter quality. You'll have to figure out how to send the proper codes. I have such a printer and it took me two days to get the letter quality mode on it working. The Mannesmann Tally 160L needs an ESC followed

by a [, a 1 and a y to turn on word processing mode, then an ESC[4y to turn on 10 CPI letter quality mode. An ESC[5y is used to turn on 12 CPI letter quality.

Though it sounds easy, reading the printer manual for the MT160L did nothing but confuse me. The authors describe the process in terms of hexadecimal values for the ASCII codes and refer the user to a cryptic table on the inside of the back cover. That's why it took two days to figure it out! Fortunately, the software I use has a printer file contained on the disk. Once the correct codes are entered into the file, it will remember them and use them each time it prints a file. I have two different printer files — one for fast printing, the other for letter quality.

Normally the Commodore's reassigned ASCII values must be translated into codes that the printer can understand in order for it to print the graphics. Intelligent interfaces do this translation, unless a special code is sent that switches them off. When working in text mode it is sometimes better to turn the graphics off altogether. Sometimes this can be done by using an internal switch.

Usually a group of DIP (Dual Inline Position) switches have to be set before the interface is used. These switches allow the interface to be used with a variety of printers, even though each printer is different. These switches may control whether a linefeed is automatically generated with a carriage return, whether the interface can be turned off by the software in the Commodore (transparent mode), and whether the printer is device four or five.

Many printers also have such switches inside. In order for interface, printer, and Commodore to work together, all the switches must be set correctly. For instance, if the printer's auto-linefeed is turned on, the auto-linefeed in the interface is turned on, and the software you are using does an auto-linefeed with each carriage return, you'll get a triple-spaced document. Which is fine, if you want a triple-spaced document. Otherwise, you'll need to turn some of those linefeeds off.

Of course, by buying a Commodore printer or one with a built-in interface, you avoid many of these problems. Again, if you are really struggling with interfacing difficulties, I'd suggest contacting your local user group. You may find someone there who's gone through the same trials.

## MAYBE I CAN HELP

Although it is difficult to give advice long distance, I can be found on Viewtron. Leave me a message in the For Starters SIG and I'll try to help you figure out what's wrong. If you've heard of a new printer and aren't sure about how well it works, you might leave a message asking if anyone else has experience with that brand. I'll be happy to give help in any areas you may be having trouble with, so drop me a line. My user ID is 266399CCP. I can also be found hanging around in Viewtron's CB section under the handle Cherp! Hope to see you there. ☐

Next month in *Cadet's Column*: We'll learn a few lessons about structured programming by sprucing up some sloppy BASIC. Also: how computerphobic are you?



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# ALARM CLOCK



## For the C-64

### By Tony St. Clair

**A**larm Clock is an interrupt-driven utility which uses the C-64 time-of-day (TOD) clock to display the current time and alarm at some predetermined time. When run, the program asks the user to enter the current time. Either military or standard format can be used. If the standard format is used, the program will prompt for "am or pm" after entering the hour.

After entering the current time, the alarm time is entered in the same manner. When the current time reaches the time set for the alarm, the border will flash red and an audible alarm is produced. Two options are included in the program: 1) The audible alarm can be defeated, and 2) The present time can be continuously displayed in the upper right corner; or, to avoid any interference while entering BASIC statements on the first line, it can be disabled. In either case the alarm function will still be active.

The program works as follows. First, the top-of-BASIC pointer is lowered by 512 bytes to make room for the machine language (ML) portion of the program which is POKED into memory in the read-data loop. In this manner the alarm clock can be active while other BASIC programs are in memory. Also, none of the free RAM at location 49152 is used, so that other BASIC utilities that may be resident will not be disturbed. The ML routine changes the IRQ vector so that 60 times a second the TOD clock is read, compared to the alarm time, and, optionally, written to the screen. If it is found that the current time matches the alarm time the alarm sequence is initiated. Every half-second the border will begin to alternate between red and the original border color. During this time the border color cannot be changed using the normal POKE command. (The IRQ will change it right back.) If so indicated, a tone will be heard with each flash of the border.

Since this program uses the TOD clock and not the jiffy clock, there are some advantages. Tape saves and loads will not interfere with the TOD clock (the screen display will be temporarily halted but will be updated at the completion of the save/load). Even a cold reset (SYS 64738) will not alter the TOD registers. (The IRQ vector will, however, be returned to normal.) Also, the TOD clock is automatically kept in the hour:minute:second format that is easy to understand, as opposed to the obscure jiffy system.

The following memory locations, i.e. constants in the Data statements, can be changed to provide different effects during program operation:

Enable/Disable routine, SYS	40449
Color of flash, 0-15	40708
Rate of flash, 0-255	40699,40736
Alarm hour, Binary Coded Decimal	40737
Alarm minute, Binary Coded Decimal	40738
Time display flag, 0=No	40739
Audio level, 0-15	40680
Note frequency (Lo-byte), 0-255	40625
Note frequency (Hi-byte), 0-255	40630
Waveform, 17, 33, or 129	40645

Some of these locations may be changed at any time; others may only be altered while the alarm sequence is not activated.

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 143



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By Dale Rupert

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Programs on diskette are welcome, but they must be accompanied by listings. You must enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you want any of your materials returned. Solutions received by the middle of the month shown on the magazine cover are most likely to be discussed, but you may send solutions and comments any time. Your original programming problems, suggestions, and ideas are equally welcome. The best ones will become *Commodares!*

### PROBLEM #25-1: CHARACTER SPIRAL

This problem was submitted by Necah Buyukdura of Ankara, Turkey. Consider 25 adjacent columns and the 25 rows of the screen forming a 625-character square. Write a program which fills the blank square with 625 characters beginning in the center of the square and progressing in a counter-clockwise direction, like a winding spiral. The program should then unwind the spiral by filling the square with different characters or spaces, and the whole process is repeated. Can you come up with the fastest BASIC solution?

### PROBLEM #25-2: DANDY DELETION

This problem was submitted by Jim Speers (Niles, MI) and can be approached similarly to his REM Remover discussed this month. The user specifies a low and a high line number. Write a subprogram beginning at line 60000 which deletes all program lines within those limits.

### PROBLEM #25-3: COLOR CRITERIA

Solve this useful one proposed by Steven M. Steckler (Columbia, MD). When this program is run, the user types "RED, WHITE, BLUE", for example, to select the border, background, and text colors on the monitor.

### PROBLEM #25-4: CENTRAL LOCATOR

My word processor has a text centering function which is activated before the line of text to be centered is typed. The cursor is at the midpoint of the line initially. Here's what it looks like when the word "Test" is typed (the cursor is indicated by "□"):

```
□  
T□  
Te□  
Tes□  
Test□
```

The first letter appears at the cursor's initial position and the cursor moves one space to the right. The second letter appears where the first letter was, the first letter is pushed to the left, and the cursor stays where it was. This process is repeated. The odd numbered characters replace the cursor and the cursor moves one space to the right. The even numbered characters shove all the text on the line one space to the left and the cursor doesn't move. Can you program this function?

This month we will look at readers' solutions to the September 1985 *Commodares*. *Problem #21-1: Geometry Fun*, proposed by Phil MacLean (Columbus, OH), brought numerous responses. The problem involved determining whether three specified points formed a straight line or not. If the three points are collinear, the program tells which of the three points is between the other two.

The solution involved not only some analytic geometry but some sorting as well. Most readers used the straightforward procedure of calculating the slopes of the lines between points one and two and between points two and three. If the slopes are equal (within accuracy limits of the computer), the three points are collinear. One complication is the fact that a vertical line has an undefined slope since the horizontal coordinates of the three points are equal.

The program listed below takes a more unusual approach.

```
1 REM  
2 REM COMMODARE #21-1 : GEOMETRY FUN  
3 REM SOLUTION BY JOYCE AND B.A. ZIDOVEC  
4 A$="COLLINEAR POINTS!"  
5 P$="POINT #":P1$=" LIES BETWEEN POINTS  
"  
10 PRINT CHR$(147):FORI=1TO3:PRINT"PAIR
```



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```

(X,Y) #I:INPUTX(I),Y(I):NEXT
15 S(1)=SQR((X(1)-X(2))^2+(Y(1)-Y(2))^2)
16 S(2)=SQR((X(2)-X(3))^2+(Y(2)-Y(3))^2)
17 S(3)=SQR((X(3)-X(1))^2+(Y(3)-Y(1))^2)
20 T1=X(1)*Y(2)+X(2)*Y(3)+X(3)*Y(1)
21 T2=X(1)*Y(3)+X(2)*Y(1)+X(3)*Y(2)
25 IF T1-T2 THEN PRINT "NOT "A$:GOTO 70
30 PRINT A$
40 IFS(3)>S(1)ANDS(3)>S(2)THENPRINTP$"2"
P1$"1 & 3":GOTO 70
50 IFS(2)>S(1)ANDS(2)>S(3)THENPRINTP$"1"
P1$"2 & 3":GOTO 70
60 IFS(1)>S(2)ANDS(1)>S(3)THENPRINTP$"3"
P1$"1 & 2":GOTO 70
65 PRINT"TWO OR MORE POINTS ARE IDENTICAL"
70 WAIT 198,1:GOTO 10

```

This program from Joyce and B. A. Zidovac (Kitchen-er, ONT) uses a method which Wylie A. Smith (Annapolis, MD) refers to as "The Surveyor's Method" based on Green's Theorem. The quantity (T1-T2) in line 25 is zero if the three points are collinear. Otherwise it is non-zero.

Lines 15 through 17 of their program calculate the lengths of the line segments between each pair of points. For three collinear points, the longest line segment is be-

tween the two outside points. The point which is between the other two shares the two shorter line segments. Lines 40 through 60 decide which point is in the middle. Line 70 waits until a key is pressed at which time execution resumes at line 10. The key is actually used by the program, so don't press the <RETURN> key to continue. Your next keystroke should be the next X coordinate to be entered.

Wylie A. Smith mentioned that this method is applicable to any number of points. He also said that the value of (T1-T2) can be used to find the area of the polygon defined by non-collinear points. The area is simply the absolute value of (T1-T2) divided by two. You could easily modify the program to display the area. If you are interested in the general method of determinants for finding the area and even the direction of travel around an N-sided polygon, send me a stamped envelope with your request.

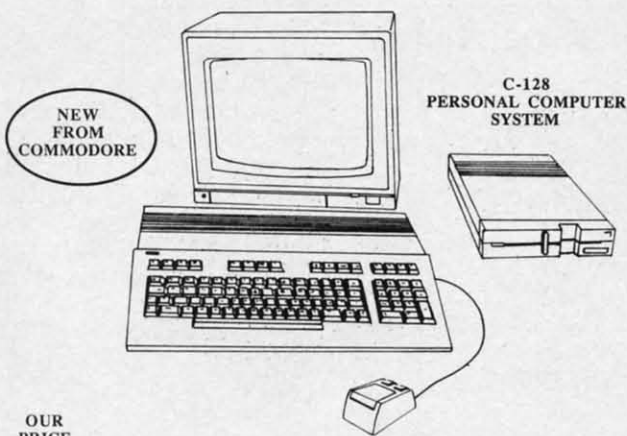
*Problem #21-2: Logical Fun* submitted by Michael Marron (Stony Brook, NY) was fun for quite a few readers. The solution from Frank T. Smith (Wilmington, DE) is representative of the majority of the solutions received.

```

1 REM
2 REM COMMODARE #21-2 : LOGICAL FUN
3 REM SOLUTION BY FRANK T. SMITH
4 REM
10 FOR S=1 TO 2
20 IF S=1 THEN PRINT"STATEMENT #1 IS TRUE"
30 IF S=2 THEN PRINT"STATEMENT #1 IS FALSE"
40 FOR A=65 TO 95 STEP 10
50 FOR B=65 TO 95 STEP 10
60 FOR C=65 TO 95 STEP 10
70 FOR D=65 TO 95 STEP 10
120 IF A=95 AND C<>65 THEN 1000
130 IF C=75 AND A<>65 THEN 1000
140 IF A<=D THEN 1000
150 IF B<>95 AND A<>75 THEN 1000
160 IF C=85 AND D=65 THEN 1000
170 IF C<>95 AND D<>85 THEN 1000
180 IF B<>85 AND D=85 THEN 1000
190 T=0
200 IF A=B OR A=C OR A=D OR B=C OR B=D OR C=D THEN T=1
210 IF S=1 AND T=1 THEN 1000
220 IF S=2 AND T=0 THEN 1000
230 PRINT "AL:"A;" BETTY:"B;" CONNIE:"C;" DAN:"D
1000 NEXTD: NEXTC: NEXTB: NEXTA: NEXTS

```

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180 correspond to conditions 2 through 8 of the original problem. Line 200 determines whether any of the grades are the same or not.

Whenever the conditions in any statement (lines 120 - 180) are met, the program branches to line 1000 since the current grades do not meet the requirement in the problem. For example, statement 2 said that if Al (A) gets a 95, then Connie (C) will get a 65. Line 120 of the program sees if the current values of A and C meet that stipulation. If A equals 95 but C does not equal 65, then that particular combination of grades is not valid. The program branches to line 1000 to get the next set of grades.

Only when all conditions are met does the program reach line 230 which prints out the names and their corresponding grades. There is one correct solution for all grades being different:

Al = 75 Betty = 85 Connie = 95 Dan = 65

If we assume that the first statement is false, hence "We will all get different marks" is a false statement, there are five solutions:

Al	Betty	Connie	Dan
75	65	95	65
75	75	95	65
75	95	95	65
85	95	95	65
85	95	95	75

Most readers sent solutions that included the single solution listed above as part of this second set of solutions.

Several readers used a slightly different way of approaching this problem. As an example, consider rule 7: "If Connie doesn't get a 95, then Dan will get an 85." Rather than stating

IF C<>95 AND D<>85 THEN ... (skip invalid values)

some people preferred

IF C<>95 AND NOT(D=85) THEN ... (skip invalid values)

In other words, if the first condition is valid but the second condition is not, the statement as a whole is invalid. Obviously both statements listed above give identical results. Use the form that is more natural for you.

Extra credit goes to Frank T. Smith, Wallace Leeker (Lemay, MO), Chris Roseman (Silver Spring, MD), David Hoffner (Brooklyn, NY), and Jim Speers (Niles, MI). These readers stated that either conditions 2, 3, 4, and 6 or conditions 2, 3, 6, and 8 can be omitted and still give the same solutions. Wallace Leeker and the proposer Michael Marron were the only two to list both sets of extraneous conditions. The other readers listed only one. There were no exotic methods revealed for solving this bonus problem. Apparently everyone simply replaced

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groups of statements with REM statements until the proper combination of unneeded statements was found.

The biggest response this month was for *Problem #21-3: Decimal Columns* proposed by E. Harvey Hammett (Houston, TX). The program below was adapted from the solutions of Matt Shapiro and Ken Karow (unfortunately their addresses were on their envelopes, not on their listings; the envelopes were discarded).

```

1 REM
2 REM COMMODARE #22-3 : DECIMAL COLUMNS
3 REM SUGGESTED BY KEN KAROW
4 REM      AND BY MATT SHAPIRO
5 REM
6 SP$=""
10 DC=8 :REM  DECIMAL COLUMN (1 TO 30)
20 FOR I=1 TO 5:READ N:GOSUB 1000
30 NEXT I : END
100 DATA 12.5,-134.56,-.0026,23,1.234
999 REM +--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
1000 F$=STR$(N):FOR L=1 TO LEN(F$)
1010 C$=MID$(F$,L,1):IF C$<>"." AND C$<>
"E" THEN NEXT L
1020 PRINT LEFT$(SP$,DC-L)+F$:RETURN
2000 REM ---CHANGE N TO F$ IN 20:DELETE
F$=STR$(N) IN LINE 1000 TO PRINT
2010 REM  SCI. NOTATION AS DECIMAL

```

Line 10 allows the programmer to specify the column on the screen or the printer at which the decimal points should be aligned. The three-line subroutine at lines 1000 to 1020 converts the numerical value in N into a string value. The decimal point or the exponential "E" is located in line 1010. The proper number of spaces and then the number are printed in line 1020. This version of the program displays numbers which are between -0.01 and 0.01 in their scientific notation format, e.g. 2E-3 instead of 0.002. If you prefer to keep the number in the same form as it is entered, change the N in line 20 to F\$ and delete the F\$=STR\$(N) in line 1000. Many other readers sent very similar programs and procedures.

To send the output to a printer instead of the screen, simply add line 7:

```
7 OPEN 4,4
```

and change the PRINT in line 1020 to PRINT#4.

The shortest BASIC solution to *Problem #21-4: REM Remover* was written by Don French (Minneapolis, MN). The problem proposed by Jim Speers (Niles, MI) was to append a routine onto a main program which would remove all program lines which begin with either a REM statement or a semicolon. Don's solution is listed below.

```

1 REM
2 REM COMMODARE #21-4 : REM REMOVER
3 REM SOLUTION BY DON FRENCH
4 REM
55000 J=43:POKE631,19:POKE632,13:POKE633
,13:PRINT"[CLEAR][DOWN]GOTO55000"
55003 IFK=58ORL=143THENPRINT"[HOME]";STR
$(PEEK(J+2)+PEEK(J+3)*256):POKE198,3:END
55005 J=PEEK(J)+PEEK(J+1)*256:K=PEEK(J+4
):IFJ>0THEN55003

```

Most of the solutions to this problem were similar to Don's approach. He uses the "dynamic keyboard" technique. Characters are POKEd into the keyboard buffer during execution of the program. When the program ends, those keystrokes are executed by the computer just as if they had been typed directly. (Refer to this month's *Rupert Report* for another example using this technique.) Typically the keystrokes cause the program to run again, after some onscreen editing features have been utilized.

Specifically, line 55000 puts the <HOME> and two <RETURN> characters (characters 19 and 13) into the keyboard buffer. It also clears the screen, moves the cursor down to line 2 on the screen, and prints "GOTO 55000". Line 55003 looks at the first character in the program line to see if it is a semicolon (character 58) or a REM statement token (character 143). If so, the cursor is HOMEd and the line number of that line is determined and printed on the screen. The value three is put into the keyboard buffer counter, and the program ends.

The computer executes the three keystrokes it finds in the keyboard buffer. It moves the cursor to the top cor-

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ner of the screen and behaves as if the <RETURN> key is pressed. Consequently the program line corresponding to the line number on the screen is deleted just as if you had typed a line number, then pressed <RETURN> to delete that line.

Actually K equals zero on the first time through this subprogram so line 55003 is bypassed. Line 55005 calculates the memory location of the first program line and stores it in J. The first two bytes starting at location J are the pointer to the start of the next program line. The bytes at location J+2 and J+3 are the line number. The first character in that line is stored in location J+4. K is now given the value of the first character in the line.

If the end of the program has been reached, the next-line address in J will equal zero. In that case, the program ends. If J does not equal zero, the program branches back to line 55003 where the value of K is tested.

This program starts back at the beginning of the main program every time one line is deleted. Some readers sent solutions which kept track of the last line deleted. Theoretically they should be faster than the program above. On the other hand, Don's program is fast enough to be quite impressive.

Jim Speers uses a similar program during debugging. Since a line beginning with a colon still functions properly, Jim adds trace statements to print out variables or to halt the execution to his program but precedes them with a semicolon. Then when debugging is finished, he types RUN55000 to clean up the program. Normally you should load this utility first, then type your program to be debugged. Alternately you may load the main program, then type or merge the REM Remover utility.

Congratulations and thanks to the many others with solutions to these *Commodores*. People with valid programs this month who were not mentioned earlier include the following:

Richard Pohland (Pittsford, NY)  
 Don Ackerman (Grass Lake, MI)  
 Paul Mather (Warminster, ONT)  
 David Butcher (Morgantown, WV)  
 Ross Parlette (Sunnyvale, CA)  
 Brian Wilcox (New Britain, CT)  
 David Wright (New Britain, CT)  
 Kenneth Hill (Kansas City, MO)  
 Steven Steckler (Columbia, MD)  
 Larry Anderson (San Andreas, CA)  
 Ron Barnhouse (Zanesville, OH)  
 Eric Biberhofer (Dundas, ONT)  
 Gerald Pothier (Yarmouth City, NS)  
 A. D. MacDonald (Millgrove, ONT)  
 Chuck Slotter (Philadelphia, PA)  
 James E. Killman (Memphis, TN)  
 Dennis Robertson (N. Pt. Richey, FL)  
 David Rasnake (New Port Richey, FL)  
 Ed Polyberne (Bricktown, NJ)

James Borden (Carlisle, PA)  
 John R. Prager (Bay City, MI)  
 Mark Bearden (Steele, AL)  
 Ron Weiner (Levittown, PA)  
 Bill Binder (Northville, MI)  
 Russell Prater (Parker, FL)  
 Chris Barth (Clinton, NJ)  
 Doug Olney (Coventry, RI)  
 Fred Theilig (Riverside, RI)  
 Rick Tyhurst (Ridgecrest, CA)  
 Jeffrey Mantei (Anderson, IN)  
 Linda C. Garcia (Fontana, CA)  
 Maurice Tift (Albany, GA)  
 Jim Johnston (Haskell, TX)  
 Paul DeLuca (Bradford, MA)  
 Thomson Fung (San Diego, CA)  
 Brian Wilcox (Benton, KY)  
 Steven G. Eason (Benton, KY)  
 Todd Hauser (Bicknell, IN)

And last but certainly not least, John Immarrino (Hackensack, NJ).

One final tidbit sent by Jim Speers. What BASIC keyword will function as intended even when misspelled? Keep those solutions coming!

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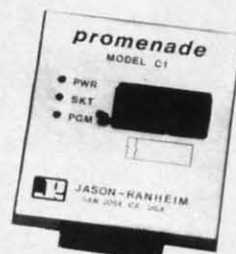
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# TIPS AH-OY!

Compiled by Michael Davila

## C-64 WITH C-128 KEYS

The Commodore 128 has a handy numeric keypad. Unfortunately, it does not function in 64 mode. With *Keypad Enable*, the numeric keypad and the four cursor movement keys are enabled. This utility works by intercepting the key code from the numeric keypad and then translating it to the same key code for the main set of numeric and cursor keys.

```
100 REM* C-128 (64 MODE) KEYPAD ENABLE *
110 REM      * BY PAUL DELEO *
120 B=828
130 READ A$:A=VAL(A$):POKE B,A:B=B+1:C=C
+A:IF B=974 THEN B=B+1:GOTO 130
140 IF B<>989 THEN 130
150 IFC=18512 THEN SYS976:PRINT"[CLEAR]N
UMERIC KEYPAD BY PAUL DELEO <<ENABLED>>"
:NEW
160 PRINT "[CLEAR]ERROR IN DATA STATEMEN
TS! PLEASE CHECK!":END
500 DATA 169,3,72,169,75,72,8,72,165,197
,72,72,76,49,234,120,160,,165,203,201,64
510 DATA 208,88,169,255,141,,220,140,47,
208,173,1,220,201,255,240,73,134,197,169
520 DATA 254,72,162,8,141,47,208,173,1,2
20,205,1,220,208,248,74,176,9,72,185,183
530 DATA 3,240,2,133,203,104,200,202,208
,240,104,56,42,192,23,144,219,165,203
540 DATA 201,64,240,26,162,129,160,,144,
8,41,127,133,203,162,194,160,1,169,235
550 DATA 140,141,2,134,245,133,246,32,22
4,234,169,255,141,47,208,32,66,235,76
560 DATA 129,234,,27,16,,59,11,24,56,,40
,43,,1,19,32,8,,35,44,135,7,130,2,,120
570 DATA 169,60,141,20,3,169,3,141,21,3,
88,96
```

The keypad and cursor keys can be deactivated by pressing the RUN/STOP-RESTORE keys. To reactivate, type SYS 976.

—Paul Deleo  
Troy, MI

## DOUBLE SPACING

Here's a short utility for the VIC 20 and C-64 that I've found very useful when modifying a program. What this utility does is provide you with a blank line between lines of text, thereby making a listing easier to read and/or modify. It can be disabled with the RUN/STOP-RESTORE combination. A SYS to the starting address, which can be relocated, will reactivate Double Spacing. In brief, this utility wedges into the CHROUT routine

of the Kernal, which will output a character to the current output channel (usually the screen), and every time a carriage return is to be output, the machine language routine prints an additional carriage control character.

```
10 REM*PROGRAM-ID.          DOUBLE SPACING.
   REM*AUTHOR.              SHAWN K. SMITH
20 INPUT "PLACE AT[RIGHT][RIGHT]747[5"[L
EFT]"]";P
30 FORD=P TOP + 2 0:READY:POKED,Y:NEXT
50 DATA 162,000,160,001,142,038,003
60 DATA 140,039,003,096,201,013,208,003
70 DATA 032,001,000,076,001,000:X=P+11
90 POKEP+3,INT(X/256):POKEP+1,X-(PEEK(P+
3)*256):L=PEEK(806):H=PEEK(807)
100 POKEP+16,(L):POKEP+17,(H):POKEP+19,(
L):POKEP+20,(H):SYSP:LIST
120 **** RUN/STOP-RESTORE DISABLES ****
   ****SYS (PLACE-AT) REACTIVATES****
```

NOTE: It also works with a printer!

—Shawn K. Smith  
Bronx, NY

## BASIC TITLE SCREENS

Here's a tip for those of you who want to add a magnificent touch of style to your programs! It's a REM statement that can be appended anywhere in a BASIC program. It can be used to do nearly anything that a PRINT statement can. This is activated by the listing of the line that contains it.

```
1 REM ""[DEL][RVSON][s M][whatever else]
```

Where "WHATEVER ELSE" is in the line, you can put nearly anything that you wish. For example, to have the screen cleared when that line is listed, just place a reverse heart (shifted S) after the shifted M and press RETURN. Another example is

```
1 REM ""[DEL][RVSON][s M][s S]E[RVSOFF]T
HIS PROGRAM WAS WRITTEN BY JOHN DOE
```

This line will clear the screen, change the cursor color to white, and print the message without a line number. The contents of the REM have to appear as they do in a PRINT statement, just as SHIFT CLR/HOME appears as a reverse heart and CTRL 1 (WHT) appears as a reverse E in PRINT statements. As you can see, this routine can be used to make different sections of programs different colors, print a complete title screen when a program is listed, and endless other things to amaze



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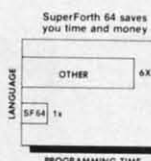
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your less brilliant programming buddies. It can really add a lot of uniqueness to any program!

—Kevin Brown  
Anderson, IN

## NO CRASH

I always buy *Ahoy!*, and I have always enjoyed the programs and other features in the magazine. But when it comes to using *Bug Repellent*, I feel very vulnerable. Many times I have mistyped SYS 49152. Most of the time the computer will lock up. This can become quite a nuisance, especially if I did not save the program that I was working on.

I abolished this problem with *No Crash*. What the program does is set an interrupt wedge which prints SYS 49152 in the upper right hand corner of the screen. To use the wedge, LOAD and RUN the program. The BASIC portion of the program will be erased. Next load the *Bug Repellent* as you normally would. To put the wedge to work, clear the screen and hit RETURN. *Bug Repellent* will then work as it normally does. Remember to clear the screen before you use the wedge by hitting the RUN/STOP-RESTORE combination.

```
5 PRINT"[CLEAR]"
```

```
10 FORX=828TO901:READA:POKEX,A:NEXT:SYS828:NEW
```

```
100 DATA120,169,73,141,20,3,169,3,141,21,3,88
```

```
110 DATA96,169,58,141,31,4,169,19,141,32,4,169
```

```
120 DATA25,141,33,4,169,19,141,34,4,169,52,141
```

```
130 DATA35,4,169,57,141,36,4,169,49,141,37,4
```

```
140 DATA169,53,141,38,4,169,50,141,39,4,76,49
```

```
150 DATA234,120,169,49,141,20,3,169,234,141,21,3
```

```
160 DATA88,96,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
```

—David Roscoe  
Passaic, NJ

## MOVE OVER MEMORY!

In many game programs it is necessary to move a large block of code from ROM to the hidden RAM below. This is usually done by the execution of a BASIC statement similar to the one that follows:

```
100 FOR J=40960 TO 49151: POKE J,PEEK(J): NEXT J
```

However, using this method takes over 30 seconds. The people at Commodore have included in the heart of BASIC ROM a mass move routine that you can use to do the same thing in less than two seconds. Let's say that



we wish to move the BASIC ROM to BASIC RAM. First we must POKE location 95 and 96 with the start address of BASIC ROM, which is 40960. Then we must POKE location 90 and 91 with the ending address of BASIC ROM plus 1, which is 49152. Then we must POKE location 88 and 89 with the ending address of the RAM area, which in this case is also 49152. Finally we must SYS to location 41919 to make the move. Once this is accomplished, POKE the memory to reveal the hidden copy of RAM and you are finished. Below is the full routine in the form of a BASIC program.

```
100 POKE 95,0: POKE 96,160 :REM ROM STAR
T ADDRESS
105 POKE 90,0: POKE 91,192 :REM ROM END
ADDRESS +1
110 POKE 88,0: POKE 89,192 :REM RAM END
ADDRESS +1
115 SYS 41919
```

—S.D. Betesh  
Kingston, ONT

### CURSED CURSOR

Positioning text on the screen can be very complicated, especially when using the cursor keys or the POKE statement. I wrote the following program to allow easy cursor positioning on the text screen. The variable A indicates where the machine language program will be stored. I used the cassette buffer (832), but the routine can be stored at other places in memory. To activate the routine, use the command SYS A,X,Y where A is the location of the routine in memory, X is the column (0-39), and Y is the row (0-24). The next character printed on the screen will be placed at the X and Y coordinates specified by the command.

```
10 A=832:FORI=ATO A+28:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT
20 DATA 32,253,174,32,138,173,32,247,183
30 DATA 152,72,32,253,174,32,138,173,32
40 DATA 247,183,152,170,104,168,24,32
50 DATA 240,255,96
```

—Mike Hoyt  
Richardson, TX

So you think you know it all? So do most of the programmers who submit to *Tips Ahoy!* Unfortunately, very few of them actually have what it takes to be published in these pages. We're serious when we say that we want only the *best* programming tips that the Commodore community has to offer—and we'd much rather run a shorter installment of *Tips Ahoy!* than print second rate material. If you're willing to risk the postage, be assured that financial remuneration is more than competitive by industry standards. Send your best to *Tips Ahoy!*, c/o Ion International Inc., 45 W. 34th St.—Suite 407, New York, NY 10001.

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—Harvey Bernstein, *Antic Magazine*, Feb. 1985

After having tried three other bridge programs, I find that BridgePro is indeed a pro game... It is designed for both the beginner and the advanced player... I didn't find anything that could be improved upon.

—Helen Garret, *Apple-Dayton Journal*, March 1985

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—Christian Basler, *NY Commodore Users Group Review*, Sept. 1984



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# INFRARAID

## An Error-Trapping Wedge for the C-64

By Timothy VanDeventer

**A** fact of life: bugs are unavoidable. They can creep into the darkest recesses of programs and, when everything seems to be running the smoothest, come out and make garbage of your labors. Assuming you are not immune to programming errors, *Infraraid* can help you find, and trap, pesky bugs.

### TRAPPING INSECTUS INTHEPROGRAMMUS

Recently, while working on a BASIC calculator simulation program, I came across an interesting (read frustrating) problem with the way BASIC 2.0 handles errors. Or should I say, the way BASIC *doesn't* handle errors. My problem arose when I tried to do arithmetic operations on numbers that exceeded the maximally allowed limit that is stored by BASIC, which is approximately  $1.7E+38$ . Any numbers larger than this limit would result in an ?OVERFLOW ERROR. An example is  $1E+20$  multiplied by  $1E+25$ , which should result in  $1E+45$ ; instead, my program would give the dreaded ?OVERFLOW ERROR and crash.

One way around this, I thought, would be to convert my BASIC program into machine language (and lose the weeks of programming already spent). Another idea was to somehow modify BASIC to either handle larger numbers or, alternatively, trap the error within the program. My final solution was a synthesis of all three ideas: using machine language, modifying BASIC somewhat, and trapping the error within the program.

(Some of you may see an easy solution to this problem: namely, adding the exponents and comparing the sum with 38, the upper limit. However, for a calculator simulation program to be user friendly, it must allow for any size and type of number. Therefore the program would have to normalize the mantissa of a large number before adding the exponents. This would be a slow process in BASIC, and henceforth I came up with a better solution.)

### IDENTIFYING INSECTUS INTHEPROGRAMMUS

It is essential to understand how errors are generated to be

**TABLE 1**  
**Code numbers for BASIC errors**

ER%=:BASIC error message	ER%=:BASIC error message
1 TOO MANY FILES	16 OUT OF MEMORY
2 FILE OPEN	17 UNDEF'D STATEMENT
3 FILE NOT OPEN	18 BAD SUBSCRIPT
4 FILE NOT FOUND	19 REDIM'D ARRAY
5 DEVICE NOT PRESENT	20 DIVISION BY ZERO
6 NOT INPUT FILE	21 ILLEGAL DIRECT
7 NOT OUTPUT FILE	22 TYPE MISMATCH
8 MISSING FILENAME	23 STRING TOO LONG
9 ILLEGAL DEVICE NUMBER	24 FILE DATA
10 NEXT WITHOUT FOR	25 FORMULA TOO COMPLEX
11 SYNTAX	26 CAN'T CONTINUE
12 RETURN WITHOUT GOSUB	27 UNDEF'D FUNCTION
13 OUT OF DATA	28 VERIFY
14 ILLEGAL QUANTITY	29 LOAD
15 OVERFLOW	30 BREAK

able to properly handle them. There are two potential sources for bugs. The type are within the program itself and are created by the programmer. These errors can be broken into two groups: syntax (or format) errors and logic errors. Syntax errors occur when the programmer breaks the rules of BASIC text syntax. What happens is that the BASIC interpreter comes across a character it cannot handle. Perhaps it was looking for a number and came across an ASCII letter. Another possibility is a spelling mistake in a command word. Syntax errors always generate a BASIC error message and, therefore, are usually easy to find. (I did say usually, didn't I?)

Logic errors sometimes, but not always, generate a BASIC error message and therefore are harder to track down. The most common logic error is when the program jumps to another section and, say, into the middle of a FOR-NEXT loop. The NEXT is encountered without a pending FOR and the program crashes. The SYNTAX of the program is correct, but the LOGIC is at fault—even though the error message given, ?NEXT WITHOUT FOR ERROR, might indicate to you a program syntax error. A logic error that doesn't crash the program, such as jumping to a wrong line, just won't do what you want it to, period.

The second type of bugs are not created by the programmer, but must nevertheless be handled properly to assure a smooth-running program. These can be divided into externally generated errors and system limitations. Externally generated errors can come from various sources, such as a file being used by the program, or directly from the user. The best way to handle inputs from any source is always to expect the unexpected. Make sure all data received is what the program requires before using it, and reject any garbage that might come across. In BASIC, I always use GET rather than INPUT, and always store data in a string variable and convert to a numeric variable as needed.

The problem I encountered in my calculator program is a sample of a system limitation. As you might guess, system limitations are the hardest potential source of problems to account for. In my case, I couldn't do arithmetic operations on large numbers simply because BASIC wouldn't allow me to. But yet I had to allow for any number the user could possibly enter. That didn't mean I *had* to do the calculation, merely that I had to allow for the user to attempt to do the calculation without crashing my program, if this makes sense to you. (It did to me!) Another limitation on any computer system is the amount of RAM the programmer has available. On the C-64, large array tables can quickly use up available memory. In the case of a hardware system limitation, you can either upgrade or find an alternative software solution.

Now that we know all the potential sources of bugs that can infest, I will show you my solution for finding and trapping these critters.

### THE WEAPON AGAINST INSECTUS INTHEPROGRAMMUS

*Infraraid* is technically a BASIC error-trapping wedge. It is a 495-byte machine language program stored starting at 50176. Note that the Commodore DOS wedge is stored starting at 51200, and it and *Infraraid* can coexist. Also note that be-



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**TABLE 2**  
**Values for Different TR%**  
**(Trap Variable) Configurations**

High byte: 16 bit TR%: 0110 0000  
 Low byte: 0000 1111

Zeros indicate unused bits. Values in these bits can be zero or one as they are not checked in this version of *Infrared*.

**SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS AND VALUES**

Binary expanded	Decimal value	Function (to trap)
0000 0000 0000 0001	1	OVERFLOW ERROR
0000 0000 0000 0010	2	DIVISION BY ZERO ERROR
0000 0000 0000 0100	4	FILE NOT FOUND ERROR
0000 0000 0000 1000	8	DEVICE NOT PRESENT ERROR
0010 0000 0000 0000	32*256	STOP key interrupt
0100 0000 0000 0000	64*256	STORE/RESTORE key sequence

Note that any or all relevant bits may be set or clear at any time. Also, TR% may be changed anywhere in a BASIC program.

It must also be understood that TR% is only referenced by *Infrared* when an error is generated. Therefore, if you wish to turn off the STOP key or the STOP/RESTORE key sequence at the beginning of a BASIC program, you must generate an error immediately after you set TR%. This next example will do this properly:

```
10 IF A=0 THEN A=1:LOAD "INFRARAID",8,1
15 SYS 50176
20 TR%=64*256+8+4+2+1:REM set STOP/RESTORE and other trap bits
30 A=1/0:REM Generate error so INFRARAID can disable STOP/RESTORE
40 LN=your line number:REM put the line number of your error routine here
50 EL%=LN+(LN>32767)*65536:REM This will properly set EL% for any valid LN
```

cause the error routine vector at 768-769 has to point to *Infrared*, it is not relocatable.

To save *Infrared* to tape or disk, type in the BASIC loader program and run it. I suggest entering the loader exactly as listed to allow my error checking routine to work properly. REM's may be deleted. As the loader runs it will print the line number of the current data line across the screen seven times, which corresponds to seven data numbers per line. If the loader comes across bad data (less than 0 or greater than 255) it will halt execution and tell you which line to examine. In this case, simply count the number of times the line number was printed and the next data item in that line is the problem. As an example, if the loader stops and prints the message BAD DATA IN LINE 310 and 310 was printed four times across the screen, the bad data is the fifth number in that line. The loader also calculates a checksum of all data (all the numbers are added together) and will tell you of a checksum error. In this case, first make sure the number in line 60 is 65731. PRINT CS will tell you the computed checksum. Then you will have to check all data individually. If BASIC crashes the loader with an ?OUT OF DATA ERROR, you missed some data somewhere. After the loader is all debugged and runs through it will ask you if you want the wedge saved to tape or disk.

Now that all prelim's are aside and you have a working ver-

sion saved, let's find out what this software can do.

**EXTERMINATING INSECTUS**  
**INTHEPROGRAMMUS**

*Infrared* is useful both in program development and as an error-trapping extension to BASIC 2.0. After loading, initiate *Infrared* with SYS 50176. This causes several things to happen. First *Infrared* sets the IERROR vector at 768-769 to point to itself and stores the original vector. Next a few variables must be created. ER% is used to store the code number BASIC uses to identify the error (see Table 1). TR% is a program-defined variable that specifies which errors to trap. It is also used to turn on or off the RUN/STOP key or the RUN/STOP RESTORE sequence (see Table 2). EL% is a third, program-defined variable used to specify which line in the BASIC program to jump to when a trapped error, referenced from TR%, occurs (see Table 3). Note that all three variables, whether used by a BASIC program or not, are created by *Infrared*.

Probably the best way to learn how to use the Wedge is to do some examples. Load and activate *Infrared* if not already done and, enter PRINT ER% in direct mode. If there is no current error condition you will get 128 as the result. (Although not technically an error, the READY prompt is vectored through the BASIC error routine and has the value of 128. This is the easiest way to verify that the Wedge is activated when in direct mode.) Cursor up to the READY prompt and hit RETURN to generate an ?OUT OF DATA ERROR, then enter PRINT ER%. ER% should be 13. I suggest experimenting in direct mode, generating various errors.

*Infrared* alone, without setting any parameters in the variables, is a handy debugging tool. In direct mode, except for setting ER%, *Infrared* is transparent, but in program mode when an error occurs it will clear the screen and display the line where execution stopped. Control is then passed to the BASIC error handler which prints the normal error message. In most cases, the last character read by BASIC will be displayed in white to highlight it from the rest of the line, which is displayed in the normal blue on blue.

To understand how this works we must know a little bit about how BASIC reads text. The CHARGET routine from 115 to 138 in page zero RAM is a short machine language routine that does the actual reading of program text and the vector TXTPTR at 122-123 is the address of the next text character. The important addresses to *Infrared* are TXTPTR and another location, CURLIN, at 57-58, which is the current BASIC text line number. *Infrared* uses CURLIN to find the text line and then prints the line character by character. If an address of a character matches that of TXTPTR, *Infrared* changes the color of that character when printed. This is where the error occurred and BASIC stopped execution. Note that keywords are stored as one character, and if TXTPTR happens to point to it, the whole keyboard will be printed in white when expanded to ASCII characters.

Again, the best way to see this is to do some examples, such as

```
10 PRINT 10↑100
```

when run, *Infrared* will clear the screen and print

```
10 PRINT 10↑100
?OVERFLOW ERROR IN 10
```


Continued on page 145



# PROGRAM LISTINGS

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

**O**n the following pages you'll find several programs that you can enter on your Commodore computer. But before doing so, read this entire page carefully.

To insure clear reproductions, *Ahoy!*'s program listings are generated on a daisy wheel printer, incapable of printing the commands and graphic characters used in Commodore programs. These are therefore represented by various codes enclosed in brackets [ ]. For example: the SHIFT CLR/HOME command is represented onscreen by a heart . The code we use in our listings is [CLEAR]. The chart below lists all such codes which you'll encounter in our listings, except for one other special case.

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
































and SHIFT J by [s J].

Additionally, any character that occurs more than two times in a row will be displayed by a coded listing. For example, [3 "[LEFT]"] would be 3 CuRSOR left commands in a row, [5 "[s EP]"] would be 5 SHIFTEd English Pounds, and so on. Multiple blank spaces will be noted in similar fashion: e.g., 22 spaces as [22 " "].

Sometimes you'll find a program line that's too long for the computer to accept (C-64 lines are a maximum of 80 characters, or 2 screen lines long; VIC 20 lines, a maximum of 88 characters, or 4 screen lines). To enter these lines, refer to the *BASIC Command Abbreviations Appendix* in your User Manual.

On the next page you'll find our *Bug Repellent* programs for the VIC 20 and C-64. The version appropriate for your machine will help you proofread our programs after you type them. (Please note: the *Bug Repellent* line codes that follow each program line, in the whited-out area, should *not* be typed in. See the instructions preceding each program.)

Also on the following page you will find *Flankspeed*, our ML entry program, and instructions on its use.  Call *Ahoy!* at 212-239-0855 with any problems.

When You See	If Means	You Type	You Will See	When You See	If Means	You Type	You Will See
[CLEAR]	Screen Clear	SHIFT CLR/HOME		[BLACK]	Black	CNTRL 1	
[HOME]	Home	CLR/HOME		[WHITE]	White	CNTRL 2	
[UP]	Cursor Up	SHIFT ↑ CRSR ↓		[RED]	Red	CNTRL 3	
[DOWN]	Cursor Down	↑ CRSR ↓		[CYAN]	Cyan	CNTRL 4	
[LEFT]	Cursor Left	SHIFT ← CRSR →		[PURPLE]	Purple	CNTRL 5	
[RIGHT]	Cursor Right	← CRSR →		[GREEN]	Green	CNTRL 6	
[SS]	Shifted Space	SHIFT Space		[BLUE]	Blue	CNTRL 7	
[INSERT]	Insert	SHIFT INST/DEL		[YELLOW]	Yellow	CNTRL 8	
[DEL]	Delete	INST/DEL		[F1]	Function 1	F1	
[RVSON]	Reverse On	CNTRL 9		[F2]	Function 2	SHIFT F1	
[RVSOFF]	Reverse Off	CNTRL 0		[F3]	Function 3	F3	
[UPARROW]	Up Arrow	↑		[F4]	Function 4	SHIFT F3	
[BACKARROW]	Back Arrow	←		[F5]	Function 5	F5	
[PI]	PI	π		[F6]	Function 6	SHIFT F5	
[EP]	English Pound	£		[F7]	Function 7	F7	
				[F8]	Function 8	SHIFT F7	



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**IMPORTANT!** Letters on white background are **Bug Repellent** line codes. **Do not enter them!** This page and page 113 explain these codes and provide other essential information on entering **Ahoy!** programs. Read these pages **before** entering programs.

## BUG REPELLENT

This program will let you debug any *Ahoy!* program. Follow instructions for VIC 20 (cassette or disk) or C-64.

### VIC 20 VERSION

By Michael Kleinert and David Barron

For cassette: type in and save the *Bug Repellent* program, then type RUN 63000[RETURN]SYS 828[RETURN]. If you typed the program properly, it will generate a set of two-letter line codes that will match those listed to the right of the respective program lines.

Once you've got a working *Bug Repellent*, type in the program you wish to check. Save it and type the RUN and SYS commands listed above once again, then compare the line codes generated to those listed in the magazine. If you spot a discrepancy, a typing error exists in that line. Important: you must use exactly the same spacing as the program in the magazine. Due to memory limitations on the VIC, the *VIC Bug Repellent* will register an error if your spacing varies from what's printed.

You may type SYS 828 as many times as you wish, but if you use the cassette for anything, type RUN 63000 to restore the *Repellent*.

When your program has been disinfected you may delete all lines from 63000 on. (Be sure the program you type doesn't include lines above 63000!)

For disk: enter *Bug Repellent*, save it, and type RUN:NEW [RETURN]. Type in the program you wish to check, then SYS 828.

To pause the line codes listing, press SHIFT.

To send the list to the printer type OPEN 4.4:CMD 4:SYS 828[RETURN]. When the cursor comes back, type PRINT#:CLOSE 4[RETURN].

```

•63000 FORX=828TO1023:READY:POKEX,Y:NEXT:END AC
•63001 DATA169,0,133,63,133,64,165,43,133,251 JL
•63002 DATA165,44,133,252,160,0,132,254,32,228 DF
•63003 DATA3,234,177,251,208,3,76,208,3,230 OE
•63004 DATA251,208,2,230,252,169,244,160,3,32 OH
•63005 DATA30,203,160,0,177,251,170,230,251,208 KO
•63006 DATA2,230,252,177,251,32,205,221,169,58 JJ
•63007 DATA32,210,255,169,0,133,253,230,254,32 OK
•63008 DATA228,3,234,165,253,160,0,170,177,251 LG
•63009 DATA201,32,240,6,138,113,251,69,254,170 BP
•63010 DATA138,133,253,177,251,208,226,165,253,41
•63011 DATA240,74,74,74,74,24,105,65,32,210 DD
•63012 DATA255,165,253,41,15,24,105,65,32,210 EK
•63013 DATA255,169,13,32,210,255,173,141,2,41 FO
•63014 DATA1,208,249,230,63,208,2,230,64,230 PK
•63015 DATA251,208,2,230,252,76,74,3,169,236 CB
•63016 DATA160,3,32,30,203,166,63,165,64,32 KH
•63017 DATA205,221,169,13,32,210,255,96,230,251 DP
•63018 DATA208,2,230,252,96,0,76,73,78,69 EL
•63019 DATA83,58,32,0,76,73,78,69,32,35 OI
•63020 DATA32,0,0,0,0,0 FG

```

### C-64 VERSION

By Michael Kleinert and David Barron

Type in, SAVE, and RUN the *Bug Repellent*. Type NEW, then type in or LOAD the *Ahoy!* program you wish to check. When that's done, SAVE your program (don't RUN it!) and type SYS 49152 [RETURN].

To pause the listing depress and hold the SHIFT key.

Compare the codes your machine generates to the codes listed to the right of the respective program lines. If you spot a difference, an error exists in that line. Jot down the number of lines where

contradictions occur. LIST each line, spot the errors, and correct them.

```

•5000 FORX=49152TO49488:READY:POKEX,Y:NEXT:END GJ
•5001 DATA32,161,192,165,43,133,251,165,44,133 DL
•5002 DATA252,160,0,132,254,32,37,193,234,177 DB
•5003 DATA251,208,3,76,138,192,230,251,208,2 OF
•5004 DATA230,252,76,43,192,76,73,78,69,32 KN
•5005 DATA35,32,0,169,35,160,192,32,30,171 CA
•5006 DATA160,0,177,251,170,230,251,208,2,230 CE
•5007 DATA252,177,251,32,205,189,169,58,32,210 JE
•5008 DATA255,169,0,133,253,230,254,32,37,193 CL
•5009 DATA234,165,253,160,0,76,13,193,133,253 NB
•5010 DATA177,251,208,237,165,253,41,240,74,74 MB
•5011 DATA74,74,24,105,65,32,210,255,165,253 EP
•5012 DATA41,15,24,105,65,32,210,255,169,13 GH
•5013 DATA32,220,192,230,63,208,2,230,64,230 AN
•5014 DATA251,208,2,230,252,76,11,192,169,153 NG
•5015 DATA160,192,32,30,171,166,63,165,64,76 BF
•5016 DATA231,192,96,76,73,78,69,83,58,32 EP
•5017 DATA0,169,247,160,192,32,30,171,169,3 PJ
•5018 DATA133,254,32,228,255,201,83,240,6,201 FK
•5019 DATA80,208,245,230,254,32,210,255,169,4 FL
•5020 DATA166,254,160,255,32,186,255,169,0,133 CL
•5021 DATA63,133,64,133,2,32,189,255,32,192 GC
•5022 DATA255,166,254,32,201,255,76,73,193,96 NN
•5023 DATA32,210,255,173,141,2,41,1,208,249 NH
•5024 DATA96,32,205,189,169,13,32,210,255,32 IM
•5025 DATA204,255,169,4,76,195,255,147,83,67 KC
•5026 DATA82,69,69,78,32,79,82,32,80,82 DC
•5027 DATA73,78,84,69,82,32,63,32,0,76 ML
•5028 DATA44,193,234,177,251,201,32,240,6,138 GN
•5029 DATA113,251,69,254,170,138,76,88,192,0 JI
•5030 DATA0,0,0,230,251,208,2,230,252,96 NA
•5031 DATA170,177,251,201,34,208,6,165,2,73 DM
•5032 DATA255,133,2,165,2,208,218,177,251,201 JA
•5033 DATA32,208,212,198,254,76,29,193,0,169 FM
•5034 DATA13,76,210,255,0,0,0 PA

```

## FLANKSPEED FOR THE C-64

By Gordon F. Wheat

*Flankspeed* will allow you to enter machine language *Ahoy!* programs without any mistakes. Once you have typed the program in, save it for future use. While entering an ML program with *Flankspeed* there is no need to enter spaces or hit the carriage return. This is all done automatically. If you make an error in a line a bell will ring and you will be asked to enter it again. To LOAD in a program Saved with *Flankspeed* use LOAD "name".1.1 for tape, or LOAD "name".8.1 for disk. The function keys may be used after the starting and ending addresses have been entered.

f1 - SAVES what you have entered so far.  
f3 - LOADS in a program worked on previously.  
f5 - To continue on a line you stopped on after LOADING in the previously saved work.  
f7 - Scans through the program to locate a particular line, or to find out where you stopped the last time you entered the program. f7 temporarily freezes the output as well.

```

•5 POKE53280,12:POKE53281,11 LL
•6 PRINT"[CLEAR][c 8][RVSON][15" "]FLANKSPEED[ ED
  15" ]";
•10 PRINT"[RVSON][5" "]MISTAKEPROOF ML ENTRY P MC
  ROGRAM[6" ]";
•15 PRINT"[RVSON][9" "]CREATED BY G. F. WHEAT[ DM
  9" ]";
•20 PRINT"[RVSON][3" "]COPR. 1984, ION INTERNA OT

```



```

TIONAL INC.[3" "]
.30 FORA=54272T054296:POKEA,0:NEXT
.40 POKE54272,4:POKE54273,48:POKE54277,0:POKE5
4278,249:POKE54296,15
.70 FORA=680T0699:READB:POKEA,B:NEXT
.75 DATA169,251,166,253,164,254,32,216,255,96
.76 DATA169,0,166,251,164,252,32,213,255,96
.80 B$="STARTING ADDRESS IN HEX":GOSUB2010:AD=
KB:SR=B
.85 GOSUB2520:IFB=0THEN80
.86 POKE251,T(4)+T(3)*16:POKE252,T(2)+T(1)*16
.90 B$="ENDING ADDRESS IN HEX":GOSUB2010:EN=B
.95 GOSUB2510:IFB=0THEN80
.96 POKE254,T(2)+T(1)*16:B=T(4)+1+T(3)*16
.97 IFB>255THENB=B-255:POKE254,PEEK(254)+1
.98 POKE253,B:PRINT
.100 REM GET HEX LINE
.110 GOSUB3010:PRINT": [c P][LEFT]";:FORA=0TO8
.120 FORB=0TO1:GOTO210
.125 NEXTB
.130 A%(A)=T(1)+T(0)*16:IFAD+A-1=ENTHEN310
.135 PRINT" [c P][LEFT]";
.140 NEXTA:T=AD-(INT(AD/256)*256):PRINT" "
.150 FORA=0TO7:T=T+A%(A):IFT>255THENT=T-255
.160 NEXT
.170 IFA%(8)<>TTHENGOSUB1010:GOTO110
.180 FORA=0TO7:POKEAD+A,A%(A):NEXT:AD=AD+8:GOT
O110
.200 REM GET HEX INPUT
.210 GETA$:IFA$=""THEN210
.211 IFA$=CHR$(20)THEN270
.212 IFA$=CHR$(133)THEN4000
.213 IFA$=CHR$(134)THEN4100
.214 IFA$=CHR$(135)THENPRINT" ":GOTO4500
.215 IFA$=CHR$(136)THENPRINT" ":GOTO4700
.220 IFA$>"@ANDAS<"G"THENT(B)=ASC(A$)-55:GOTO
J.250
.230 IFA$>"/ANDAS<:"THENT(B)=ASC(A$)-48:GOTO
P.250
.240 GOSUB1100:GOTO210
.250 PRINTA$"[c P][LEFT]";
.260 GOTO125
.270 IFA>0THEN280
.272 A=-1:IFB=1THEN290
.274 GOTO140
.280 IFB=0THENPRINTCHR$(20);CHR$(20);:A=A-1
.285 A=A-1
.290 PRINTCHR$(20);:GOTO140
.300 REM LAST LINE
.310 PRINT" ":T=AD-(INT(AD/256)*256)
.320 FORB=0TOA-1:T=T+A%(B):IFT>255THENT=T-255
.330 NEXT
.340 IFA%(A)<>TTHENGOSUB1010:GOTO110
.350 FORB=0TOA-1:POKEAD+B,A%(B):NEXT
.360 PRINT:PRINT"YOU ARE FINISHED!":GOTO4000
.1000 REM BELL AND ERROR MESSAGES
.1010 PRINT:PRINT"LINE ENTERED INCORRECTLY":PR
INT:GOTO1100
.1020 PRINT:PRINT"INPUT A 4 DIGIT HEX VALUE!":
GOTO1100
.1030 PRINT:PRINT"ENDING IS LESS THAN STARTING
!":B=0:GOTO1100
.1040 PRINT:PRINT"ADDRESS NOT WITHIN SPECIFIED
RANGE!":B=0:GOTO1100
.1050 PRINT:PRINT"NOT ZERO PAGE OR ROM!":B=0:G
OTO1100

```

```

DH .1060 PRINT"?ERROR IN SAVE":GOTO1100
IM .1070 PRINT"?ERROR IN LOAD":GOTO1100
.1080 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"END OF ML AREA":PRINT
NH .1100 POKE54276,17:POKE54276,16:RETURN
KO .1200 OPEN15,8,15:INPUT#15,A,A$:CLOSE15:PRINTA
HJ $:RETURN
JB .2000 REM GET FOUR DIGIT HEX
.2010 PRINT:PRINTB$;:INPUT#15
HC .2020 IFLEN(T$)<>4THENGOSUB1020:GOTO2010
FO .2040 FORA=1TO4:A$=MID$(T$,A,1):GOSUB2060:IFT(
KE A)=16THENGOSUB1020:GOTO2010
IF .2050 NEXT:B=(T(1)*4096)+(T(2)*256)+(T(3)*16)+
FP T(4):RETURN
MN .2060 IFA$>"@ANDAS<"G"THENT(A)=ASC(A$)-55:RET
GE URN
HN .2070 IFA$>"/ANDAS<:"THENT(A)=ASC(A$)-48:RET
IL URN
FG .2080 T(A)=16:RETURN
MD .2500 REM ADDRESS CHECK
ME .2510 IFAD>ENTHEN1030
LH .2515 IFB<SRORB>ENTHEN1040
IK .2520 IFB<256OR(B>4096ANDB<49152)ORB>53247THE
PD N1050
LK .2530 RETURN
IA .3000 REM ADDRESS TO HEX
FK .3010 AC=AD:A=4096:GOSUB3070
.3020 A=256:GOSUB3070
MN .3030 A=16:GOSUB3070
AB .3040 A=1:GOSUB3070
HO .3060 RETURN
GC .3070 T=INT(AC/A):IFT>9THENA$=CHR$(T+55):GOTO3
MD 090
KF .3080 A$=CHR$(T+48)
GE .3090 PRINTA$;:AC=AC-A*T:RETURN
BJ .4000 A$="**SAVE**":GOSUB4200
.4050 OPEN1,T,1,A$:SYS680:CLOSE1
GM .4060 IFST=0THENEND
.4070 GOSUB1060:IFT=8THENGOSUB1200
LE .4080 GOTO4000
LL .4100 A$="**LOAD**":GOSUB4200
OA .4150 OPEN1,T,0,A$:SYS690:CLOSE1
CG .4160 IFST=64THEN110
OP .4170 GOSUB1070:IFT=8THENGOSUB1200
OB .4180 GOTO4100
CJ .4200 PRINT" ":PRINTTAB(14)A$
HG .4210 PRINT:A$=""":INPUT"FILENAME";A$
BE .4215 IFA$=""THEN4210
KH .4220 PRINT:PRINT"TAPE OR DISK?":PRINT
AD .4230 GETB$:T=1:IFB$="D"THENT=8:A$="@0:"+A$:RE
GJ TURN
PL .4240 IFB$<>"T"THEN4230
IA .4250 RETURN
KF .4500 B$="CONTINUE FROM ADDRESS":GOSUB2010:AD=
HN B
ON .4510 GOSUB2515:IFB=0THEN4500
FL .4520 PRINT:GOTO110
.4700 B$="BEGIN SCAN AT ADDRESS":GOSUB2010:AD=
DH B
.4705 GOSUB2515:IFB=0THEN4700
JA .4706 PRINT:GOTO4740
.4710 FORB=0TO7:AC=PEEK(AD+B):GOSUB3030:IFAD+B
HD =ENTHENAD=SR:GOSUB1080:GOTO110
.4715 PRINT" ";:NEXTB
AG .4720 PRINT:AD=AD+8
.4730 GETB$:IFB$=CHR$(136)THEN110
KN .4740 GOSUB3010:PRINT" ";:GOTO4710
EI GL PG BH IM PC GM II AD GF EH KP NP LI MI MG MI EB HG CE PN MJ IM CJ JP AC AI LH EO FJ FF AB MF JH CM FO FG OM GF DF IG FN IM DK MA OI BK EC GN MN JD

```



# TALKING CLOCK FROM PAGE 38

```

•1 PRINT"[CLEAR]"
•2 PRINT SPC(7)"[9"[DOWN]]C64TIME"
•3 PRINT SPC(9)"[4"[DOWN]]BY"
•4 PRINT SPC(2)"[DOWN]ISAAC MICHALOWSKI"
•5 PRINT SPC(6)"[DOWN][DOWN]12/09/83"
•6 PRINT "[DOWN][DOWN] MOD. FOR THE C64/128"
•7 PRINT SPC(9)"[DOWN][DOWN]BY"
•8 PRINT SPC(2)"[DOWN]MORTON KEVELSON"
•9 PRINT SPC(6)"[DOWN][DOWN] 5/17/85"
•10 FORX=1TO800:NEXTX
•14 PRINT"[CLEAR]"
•15 DIMA$(6)
•20 PRINT "[4"[DOWN]][7"[RIGHT]][GREEN]
[RVSON]TIME SET[RVSOFF]"
•25 PRINT"[DOWN][DOWN][4"[RIGHT]]24 HOUR
FORMAT"
•30 PRINT"[RIGHT][RIGHT][6"[DOWN]][RIGHT]
]ENTER TIME IN THE"
•35 PRINT"[3"[RIGHT]]FOLLOWING MANNER"
•40 PRINT"[DOWN][DOWN][6"[RIGHT]][YELLOW]
]HH=HOURS"
•44 PRINT"[GREEN][6"[RIGHT]]MM=MIUTES"
•45 PRINT"[6"[RIGHT]][WHITE]SS=SECONDS"
•50 PRINT"[RIGHT][RIGHT][DOWN][DOWN][YELL]
OW]HH[GREEN]MM[WHITE]SS"
•55 INPUTA$
•56 IFMID$(A$,7,7)=>"0"THEN3050
•60 IF A$>"235959"GOTO3000
•65 TI$=A$
•70 PRINT SPC(8)"RUNNING"
•120 SP(1)= 31 :SP(2)= 24
•130 DRT=37136:DDR=37138:DFL=37149:DCB=37148: REM FOR VIC-20
•135 REM: DRT=56577:DDR=56579:DFL=56578:DCB=56576:REM FOR C-64/128
•140 POKE DDR,127
•150 A=PEEK(DCB)AND 15:REM FOR VIC-20
•155 REM: A=PEEK(DFL)OR 4:REM FOR C-64/128
8
•160 POKE(DCB),160 OR A:REM FOR VIC-20
•165 REM: POKE(DFL),A:REM FOR C-64/128
•170 REM: GOSUB 3110:REM FOR C-64/128
•200 REM**STRIP TIME**
•210 A$=LEFT$(TI$,2)
•220 A=VAL(A$)
•230 REM**STRIP MINUTES**
•240 B$=MID$(TI$,3,2)
•250 B=VAL(B$)
•260 Z=0
•261 T=0
•265 IF A<21 THEN Z=1:GOTO330
•266 T=0

```

HH  
KN  
OB  
LI  
JC  
PC  
LO  
JF  
KO  
BP  
HH  
HG  
FJ  
PN  
CL  
LM  
JE  
HL  
IE  
LF  
PH  
PE  
JO  
NK  
CB  
JN  
PD  
KG  
DA  
CB  
LA  
KL  
GC  
AN  
BO  
DK  
HB  
NM  
KJ  
HH  
EH  
DB  
DL  
DB

```

•270 IF A=21 THEN A1=1:T=A:GOTO320
•280 IF A=22 THEN A1=2:T=A:GOTO320
•290 IF A=23 THEN A1=3:T=A:GOTO320
•320 A=20
•330 REM**CHECK MINUTES**
•340 IF B=0 GOTO 1000
•350 IF B<10 THEN B1=B:B=0:GOTO1040
•360 IF B=50 THEN B=23:GOTO1080
•370 IF B>50 THEN B1=B-50:B=23:GOTO1040
•380 IF B=40 THEN B=22:GOTO1080
•390 IF B>40 THEN B1=B-40:B=22:GOTO1040
•400 IF B=30 THEN B=21:GOTO1080
•410 IF B>30 THEN B1=B-30:B=21:GOTO1040
•420 IF B>20 THEN B1=B-20:B=20:GOTO1040
•430 GOTO 1080
•1000 REM**TOP OF HOUR**
•1010 IF T<21ANDA<21THEN SP(3)=A:SP(4)=29:SP(5)=33:N=3:GOTO2000
•1020 SP(3)=A:SP(4)=A1:SP(5)=29:SP(6)=33:N=4:GOTO2000
•1030 GOTO 2000
•1040 REM**SOUND FORMAT MINUTES**
•1050 IF Z=1 THEN SP(3)=A:SP(4)=27:SP(5)=B:SP(6)=B1:SP(7)=28:N=5:GOTO2000
•1060 SP(3)=A:SP(4)=A1:SP(5)=27:SP(6)=B:SP(7)=B1:SP(8)=28:N=6
•1070 GOTO 2000
•1080 REM**SOUND FORMAT MINUTES10,20,30,40,50 ONLY**
•1090 IF Z=1 THEN SP(3)=A:SP(4)=27:SP(5)=B:SP(6)=28:N=4:GOTO 2000
•1100 SP(3)=A:SP(4)=A1:SP(5)=27:SP(6)=B:SP(7)=28:N=5:GOTO 2000
•2000 REM**SPEAK!!**
•2010 FOR X=1 TO N+2
•2020 IF PEEK(DRT)>127 GOTO 2020
•2030 POKE DRT,SP(X)
•2035 GOSUB3100
•2040 NEXT X
•2050 REM**TOP OF MINUTE**
•2060 C$=RIGHT$(TI$,2)
•2070 C=VAL(C$)
•2080 IF C=00 GOTO 200
•2090 GOTO 2060
•3000 REM**ERROR MESSAGE**
•3010 PRINT"[CLEAR]TIME SET IS GREATER[3"]
"]THAN 235959"
•3030 FORE=1TO3500:NEXTE
•3040 PRINT"[CLEAR]":GOTO30
•3050 PRINT"[CLEAR]ENTER ONLY 6 DIGITS":GOTO3020
•3100 REM POKE DCB,PEEK(DCB)AND251:REM FOR C-64/128
•3110 REM POKE DCB,PEEK(DCB)OR4:REM FOR C-64/128
•3120 REM RETURN:REM FOR C-64/128

```

KD  
PP  
AP  
FE  
MK  
PH  
CM  
JF  
EJ  
JJ  
FG  
HB  
DD  
EA  
FK  
BD  
NM  
EI  
EP  
IJ  
CL  
BF  
EP  
GF  
MH  
KC  
PC  
IH  
BN  
BF  
FF  
NK  
KG  
DN  
HN  
AL  
FB  
PG  
JA  
CN  
KB  
NH  
AB  
JJ  
HG



# AHOY! BABBLER

## FROM PAGE 38

VIC 20 DEMO

# THE MAGICAL LINK

## FROM PAGE 20

RS-232 RECEIVER

```

10 REM **** AHOY! SPEAKS ****
20 REM ****VIC-20 VERSION****
30 REM BY **MORTON KEVELSON**
130 DRT=37136:DDR=37138:DFL=37149:DCB=37
148:REM VIC-20 USER PORT
140 POKE DDR,127:REM SET DDR FOR OUTPUT
150 A=PEEK(DCB)AND15
160 POKE(DCB),160 OR A:REM SET BIT 2 FOR
  INPUT
165 GOSUB 3110
2000 REM**SPEAK!!**
2010 FOR I=1 TO 17
2015 READ X
2020 IF PEEK(DRT)>127 GOTO 2020
2030 POKE DRT,X
2035 GOSUB3100
2040 NEXT I:END
3100 POKE DCB,PEEK(DCB)AND251:REM SET CO
  NTR OL LINE LOW, UTTER ALLOPHONE
3110 POKE DCB,PEEK(DCB)OR4:REM SET CONTR
  OL LINE HIGH, READY FOR NEXT
3120 RETURN
3999 REM ALLOPHONE DATA
4000 DATA 23,27,5,3
4010 DATA 8,24,16,24,33,58,3
4020 DATA 25,31,43,52,55,3
  
```

### C-64/128 DEMO

```

10 REM **** AHOY! SPEAKS ****
20 REM ***C-64/128 VERSION***
30 REM **BY MORTON KEVELSON**
130 DRT=56577:DDR=56579:DFL=56578:DCB=56
576:REM C-64 USER PORT
140 POKE DDR,127:REM SET DRT FOR OUTPUT
150 A=PEEK(DFL)OR 4
160 POKE(DFL),A:REM SET BIT 2 FOR INPUT
165 GOSUB 3110
2000 REM**SPEAK!!**
2010 FOR I=1 TO 17
2015 READ X
2020 IF PEEK(DRT)>127 GOTO 2020
2030 POKE DRT,X
2035 GOSUB3100
2040 NEXT I:END
3100 POKE DCB,PEEK(DCB)AND251:REM SET CO
  NTR OL LINE LOW, UTTER ALLOPHONE
3110 POKE DCB,PEEK(DCB)OR4:REM SET CONTR
  OL LINE HIGH, READY FOR NEXT
3120 RETURN
3999 REM ALLOPHONE DATA
4000 DATA 23,27,5,3
4010 DATA 8,24,16,24,33,58,3
4020 DATA 25,31,43,52,55,3
  
```

```

PN 30000 REM -----
DG 30001 REM - RS-232 RECEIVER -
KJ 30002 REM RUPERT REPORT #25
LM 30003 REM -----
ID 30004 REM RECEIVE AN ASCII PROGRAM FROM
OF 30005 REM THE RS-232 PORT INTO MEMORY
OH 30006 REM -----
FP 30030 PRINT CHR$(147);
PC 30040 OPEN 2,2,0,CHR$(8)+CHR$(0)
MC 30050 REM - GET UP TO 80 CHARACTERS -
OF 30060 GOSUB 30120
NM 30070 PRINT L$
BH 30080 PRINT "RUN 3[4"0"]"
FF 30090 POKE 631,19 : POKE 632,13 : POKE 6
IM 33,13 : POKE 198,3 :REM FILL KBD BUFFER
NE 30100 CLOSE 2 : END
JM 30110 REM == GET UP TO 80 CHARACTERS ==
IM 30120 GET#2,C$ : IF C$="" THEN 30120
GM 30130 IF C$=CHR$(13) THEN 30160
FD 30140 IF C$=CHR$(26) THEN PRINT#2 : CLOS
  E 2 : GOTO 30180
AK 30150 L$=L$+C$ : GOTO 30120
MK 30160 L$=LEFT$(L$,79)
30170 RETURN
30180 REM DELETE LINES OF THIS PROGRAM
30190 FOR N=30000 TO 30200 STEP 10 :PRIN
  T N : NEXT
30200 PRINT"PRESS <HOME> AND 21 <RETURNS
  > TO DELETE THESE LINES";
  
```

DP  
MJ  
MM  
FA  
JA  
ME  
PA  
FE  
PC  
MK  
OD  
BN  
BB  
FF  
IK  
DF  
HH  
IM  
EN  
EH  
PN  
LP

### ASCII TRANSMITTER

```

1 REM -----
2 REM - ASCII TRANSMITTER -
3 REM RUPERT REPORT #25
4 REM -----
5 REM TRANSMIT ASCII FORM OF PROGRAM
6 REM OVER THE RS-232 CHANNEL
7 REM -----
8 OPEN 2,2,0,CHR$(8) : CMD 2 : LIST
9 PRINT#2,CHR$(26):PRINT#2:CLOSE 2:END
10 REM -ADD THIS PROGRAM TO THE PROGRAM
  TO BE TRANSMITTED AND TYPE 'RUN 8'
11 REM -WHEN THE LISTING IS DONE,
  PG
12 REM -TYPE 'RUN 9' TO CLOSE THE FILE
  DE
  
```

### SEQUENTIAL TRANSMITTER

```

10 REM -----
20 REM - SEQUENTIAL TRANSMITTER -
30 REM RUPERT REPORT #25
40 REM -----
50 REM TRANSMIT A SEQUENTIAL FILE
60 REM TO THE RS-232 PORT
  
```



```

70 REM =====
80 PRINT CHR$(147)
90 OPEN 2,2,0,CHR$(8)+CHR$(0)
100 PRINT"ENTER THE -FILENAME- OF THE
110 PRINT"SEQUENTIAL FILE TO BE SENT"
120 INPUT F$
130 OPEN 8,8,8,F$+"",SEQ,R"
140 GET#8, C$ : IF C$="" THEN 140
150 SS=ST
160 PRINT#2,C$;
170 IF ASC(C$)<32 OR ASC(C$)>127 THEN C$
   =""
180 PRINT C$;
190 IF SS=0 THEN 140 :REM NOT EOF
200 PRINT#2,CHR$(26) : PRINT#2 : CLOSE 2
   : CLOSE 8
    
```

```

NC
FG " "]M A R T I A N[3" "]M O N S T E R S" OG
NG
IP
HK
BF
BO
HG
AJ
KC
BK
GA
MK
NG
    
```

**SEQUENTIAL RECEIVER**

```

10 REM =====
20 REM - SEQUENTIAL RECEIVER -
30 REM RUPERT REPORT #25
40 REM =====
50 REM RECEIVE A SEQUENTIAL FILE
60 REM FROM THE RS-232 PORT
70 REM =====
80 PRINT CHR$(147)
90 OPEN 2,2,0,CHR$(8)+CHR$(0)
100 GET#2,J$ :IF (ST AND 8)=0 THEN 100
   : REM CLEAR THE RECEIVE BUFFER
110 PRINT"SEND FILE TO (1) PRINTER, (2)
   DISK, OR (3) SCREEN" : INPUT A$
120 N=VAL(A$)
130 ON N GOTO 150,160,180
140 GOTO 110 : REM TRY AGAIN
150 OPEN 1,4,4 : GOTO 190 :REM PRINTER
160 INPUT"SAVE WITH WHAT FILENAME";F$
170 OPEN 1,8,8,F$+"",S,W" : GOTO 190
180 OPEN 1,3 :REM SCREEN
190 REM - RECEIVE DATA -
200 GET#2,C$ : IF C$="" THEN 200
210 PRINT#1, C$;
220 IF C$<>CHR$(26) THEN 200
230 PRINT#1 : CLOSE 1
240 CLOSE 2 : END
    
```

```

NC
BL
OM
NC
MH
DK
NC
FG
NG
HP
LD
JO
JE
HN
NB
LF
MP
LH
DA
OK
KD
PD
NE
JB
    
```

**THE MARTIAN MONSTERS FROM PAGE 72**

```

2 REM THE MARTIAN MONSTERS
3 REM BY J.C.HILTY
5 POKE 52,48:POKE 56,48
10 S=54272:FORL=STOS+24:POKEL,0:NEXT
40 V=53248
200 PRINT"[CLEAR]":POKE 53280,0:POKE 532
   81,0
    
```

```

OG
LE
IC
JM
AD
OD
    
```



es sl	•554 PRINT"[CLEAR]"	HH	•830 SYS 51104	KF
	•555 FOR P=0 TO 18	MB	•840 REM MAIN LOOP	PK
3	•560 T\$="":FOR I=0 TO 30:T=32	CO	•850 POKE V+0,X0:POKE V+1,Y0	CL
OG	•570 IF INT(RND(2)*7)<1 THEN T=46:IF INT(		•860 X0=X0+5:IF X0>250 THEN X0=30	HI
JJ	RND(2)*5)<1 THEN T=42	DD	•870 JY=PEEK(56321)AND15	HM
[	•580 T\$=T\$+CHR\$(T):NEXT I	LN	•880 IF JY=13THENY0=Y0+4:IF Y0>205 THEN Y	
OK	•590 T\$=T\$+CHR\$(170)	AN	0=205	JA
]	•600 PRINT T\$	BA	•890 IF JY=14 THEN Y0=Y0-4:IF Y0<70 THEN	
KO	•610 NEXT P	NC	Y0=70	NN
	•620 PRINT"[RED][RVSON] [c *][RVSOFF][9"		•900 FB=-((PEEK(56321)AND16)=0):IF FB=1 T	
0	" ][RVSON][sEP] [c *][RVSOFF] [RVSON][sE	NN	HEN 2000	PB
JA	P] [c *][RVSOFF][11" "][RVSON][sEP]"		•910 W=PEEK(V+30)	HN
S	•630 PRINT"[RVSON][4" "][c *][RVSOFF] [R		•920 IF W=5 THEN Q=2042:GOTO 3000	OD
5	VSON][sEP] [c *][sEP][11" "][c *][RVSOFF		•930 IF W=9 THEN Q=2043:GOTO 3000	AA
LN	] [RVSON][sEP] [c *][RVSOFF] [RVSON][sEP		•940 IF W=17 THEN Q=2044:GOTO 3000	PA
]	] "	GG	•950 IF W=33 THEN Q=2045:GOTO 3000	ED
	•640 PRINT"[RVSON][31" "]"	HG	•960 IF W=65 THEN Q=2046:GOTO 3000	PF
NO	•650 PRINT"[RVSON][31" "]"	HG	•965 SYS 49152	KF
R	•652 PRINT"[HOME]":PRINT TAB(34)"[GREEN]T		•970 GOTO 850	DB
S	HE"	AG	•2000 REM FIRE LASER	DI
NG	•653 PRINT TAB(32)"MARTIAN"	BC	•2005 POKE 50432,0	AG
[	•654 PRINT TAB(32)"MONSTERS"	IK	•2010 POKE V+2,X0:POKE V+3,Y0-12	GG
KM	•655 PRINT"[4"[DOWN]]":PRINTTAB(33)"SCOR		•2015 POKE V+21,127	LM
FA	E"	KH	•2020 POKE 50432,2	AI
BK	•656 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT TAB(33)"SHIPS"	FH	•2030 IF PEEK(V+3)<55 THEN 2500	EL
]	•660 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT TAB(33)"MISSED":PR		•2035 W1=PEEK(V+30)	ME
IO	INT TAB(33)"SHOTS"	BE	•2040 IF W1=6 THEN Q=2042:GOTO 2600	NK
]	•662 SC=0:SH=5:MS=0	NO	•2050 IF W1=10 THEN Q=2043:GOTO 2600	ED
GO	•665 PRINT"[HOME]":PRINT"[13"[DOWN]]"TAB		•2060 IF W1=18 THEN Q=2044:GOTO 2600	IM
	(34)SH	OL	•2070 IF W1=34 THEN Q=2045:GOTO 2600	DD
KK	•666 PRINT"[HOME]":PRINT"[10"[DOWN]]"TAB		•2080 IF W1=66 THEN Q=2046:GOTO 2600	KB
JJ	(34)SC	EK	•2090 GOTO 2030	FE
	•667 PRINT"[HOME]":PRINT"[17"[DOWN]]"TAB		•2499 REM MISSED SHOT	JJ
CJ	(34)MS	CG	•2500 MS=MS+1	MA
JJ	•669 REM PREPARE SPRITES	KJ	•2505 PRINT"[HOME]":PRINT"[17"[DOWN]]"TA	
N	•672 POKE 2040,193:POKE 2041,194	KP	B(34)MS	CG
PL	•674 FOR T=2042 TO 2046	NK	•2510 POKE V+21,125	LO
6	•675 POKE T,192	LL	•2530 POKE V+23,124:POKE V+29,124	JL
HG	•676 NEXT T	NG	•2531 P=195	KH
KB	•680 POKE V+39,1:POKE V+40,10:POKE V+41,5		•2532 FOR T=1 TO 8	KE
GK	:POKE V+42,4	DD	•2533 FOR Z=2042 TO 2046	NA
HB	•685 POKE V+28,1:POKE V+37,6:POKE V+38,2	AC	•2534 POKE Z,P	HA
MH	•690 POKE V+43,7:POKE V+44,8:POKE V+45,6	LL	•2535 NEXT Z	NM
CH	•700 X0=140:Y0=160	OJ	•2536 P=P+1:IF P=197 THEN P=195	OB
NG	•710 POKE V+0,X0:POKE V+1,Y0	CL	•2537 POKE S+5,9:POKE S+6,0:POKE S+24,15	II
DI	•720 POKE V+4,35:POKE V+5,60	BG	•2538 POKE S+1,80:POKE S,15:POKE S+4,33	OF
B	•730 POKE V+6,85:POKE V+7,60	OB	•2539 FOR E=0 TO 50:NEXT E	LE
HL	•740 POKE V+8,135:POKE V+9,60	DP	•2540 POKE S+4,32	FM
P	•750 POKE V+10,185:POKE V+11,60	JL	•2541 NEXT T	NG
JJ	•760 POKE V+12,235:POKE V+13,60	HF	•2542 W1=PEEK(V+30)	ME
A	•765 POKE V+21,125	LO	•2543 FOR Z=2042 TO 2046:POKE Z,192:NEXT	JC
ND	•770 POKE 50437,0:POKE 50438,255	FM	•2544 POKE V+23,0:POKE V+29,0	CH
A	•780 POKE 50439,0:POKE 50440,2	CC	•2545 POKE 50432,124	GO
LP	•790 POKE 50441,0:POKE 50442,254	LB	•2548 IF MS=5 THEN 7000	JA
A	•800 POKE 50443,0:POKE 50444,1	DI	•2550 GOTO 850	DB
JJ	•810 POKE 50445,0:POKE 50446,253	LC	•2599 REM LASER HITS MARTIAN	GI
4	•815 POKE 50435,0:POKE 50436,255	LE	•2600 SC=SC+100	CN
JA	•820 POKE 50432,124	GO	•2602 PRINT"[HOME]":PRINT"[10"[DOWN]]"TA	



```

B(33)SC
•2605 POKE V+21,125
•2606 POKE Q,197
•2608 GOSUB 3500
•2630 FOR I=0 TO 24:POKE S+I,0:NEXT
•2631 POKE S+24,15:POKE S+1,15:POKE S+5,16
•2632 POKE S+6,240:POKE S+4,21
•2633 R=80
•2634 POKE S+15,R
•2635 R=R+1:IF R=160 THEN 2640
•2636 GOTO 2634
•2640 FOR I=0 TO 24:POKE S+I,0:NEXT
•2642 POKE Q,192
•2650 W1=PEEK(V+30)
•2655 POKE 50432,124
•2660 GOTO 850
•3000 REM MARTIAN EATS SPACESHIP
•3005 POKE 50432,0
•3010 IF Q=2042 THEN POKE V+29,4:POKE V+29,3,4
•3020 IF Q=2043 THEN POKE V+29,8:POKE V+29,3,8
•3030 IF Q=2044 THEN POKE V+29,16:POKE V+29,23,16
•3040 IF Q=2045 THEN POKE V+29,32:POKE V+29,23,32
•3050 IF Q=2046 THEN POKE V+29,64:POKE V+29,23,64
•3060 POKE 2040,197
•3070 GOSUB 3500
•3080 POKE V+21,124
•3090 P=195
•3100 FOR I=0 TO 24:POKE S+I,0:NEXT
•3110 POKE S+5,9:POKE S+6,0:POKE S+24,15
•3120 FOR T=1 TO 8
•3130 POKE Q,P
•3140 P=P+1:IF P=197 THEN P=195
•3150 POKE S+1,80:POKE S,15:POKE S+4,33
•3160 FOR E=0 TO 50:NEXT E
•3170 POKE S+4,32
•3180 NEXT T
•3190 SH=SH-1
•3195 PRINT"[HOME]":PRINT"[13"[DOWN]]"TA
B(34)SH
•3200 POKE 2040,193
•3210 POKE Q,192
•3212 POKE V+29,0:POKE V+23,0
•3215 X0=160:Y0=140
•3220 POKE V+0,X0:POKE V+1,Y0
•3230 POKE V+21,125
•3240 POKE V+8,135:POKE V+9,60
•3260 POKE 50432,124
•3265 W=PEEK(V+30)
•3268 IF SH=0 THEN 7000
•3270 GOTO 965
•3499 REM EXPLOSION SOUND
•3500 FOR I=0 TO 24:POKE S+I,0:NEXT

```

```

EL •3510 POKE S+24,15:POKE S+12,160:POKE S+13,252
LO
LB •3520 POKE S+8,80:POKE S+7,40:POKE S+11,129
FB
DI •3530 FOR T=0 TO 100:NEXT
•3540 POKE S+11,128
KG
DK •3550 RETURN
HF •4000 REM ML SPRITE ROUTINE
HB •4010 DATA 169,255,45,0,198,240,16,169,0,141,0,198,162,21,189,0
PK •4020 DATA 197,157,0,198,202,208,247,162,1,169,1,141,80,197,173,80
FG •4030 DATA 197,45,0,197,240,3,76,243,198,232,232,14,80,197,208,238
DI •4040 DATA 76,49,234,169,0,29,0,197,208,376,97,199,169,128,61
GO •4050 DATA 0,197,240,48,254,0,198,208,40,222,255,207,76,144,199,80
DB •4060 DATA 197,45,16,208,208,12,173,16,208,8,13,80,197,141,16,208,76
EA •4070 DATA 43,199,173,16,208,77,80,197,141,16,208,189,0,197,157,0
AG •4080 DATA 198,76,97,199,222,0,198,208,40,254,255,207,208,29,173,80
OG •4090 DATA 197,45,16,208,208,12,173,16,208,8,13,80,197,141,16,208,76
EF •4100 DATA 91,199,173,16,208,77,80,197,141,16,208,189,0,197,157,0
AB •4110 DATA 198,169,0,232,29,0,197,208,3,76,140,199,169,128,61,0
CC •4120 DATA 197,240,11,254,0,198,208,20,222,255,207,76,134,199,222,0
HP •4130 DATA 198,208,9,254,255,207,189,0,197,157,0,198,202,76,233,198
DK •4140 DATA 169,255,221,255,207,240,3,76,43,199,173,80,197,76,17,199
FB •4150 DATA 120,169,192,141,20,3,169,198,141,21,3,88,96
LP •5000 REM SCROLL DATA
KH •5010 DATA 174,114,193,224,3,144,3,76,117,192,188,114,193,140,121,193,174
DI •5020 DATA 118,193,232,202,32,30,193,172,121,193,173,119,193,201,2,208,10
II •5030 DATA 169,32,72,173,33,208,72,76,50,192,177,90,72,177,92,72,204
KE •5040 DATA 116,193,240,20,200,177,90,72,177,92,136,145,92,104,145,90,200
GH •5050 DATA 204,116,193,208,238,240,18,136,177,90,72,177,92,200,145,92,104
OB •5060 DATA 145,90,136,204,115,193,208,238,173,119,193,201,0,208,5,104,104
OF •5070 DATA 76,111,192,104,145,92,104,145,90,236,117,193,208,160,96,172,116
LE •5080 DATA 193,200,189,114,193,170,32,30,193,173,120,193,201,2,208,19,136
FM •5090 DATA 169,32,153,122,193,173,33,208,153,162,193,204,115,193,208,239,240
NG •5100 DATA 16,136,177,90,153,122,193,177,90
ML •5110 DATA 16,136,177,90,153,122,193,177,90
OL
DG •5010 POKE S+24,15:POKE S+12,160:POKE S+13,252
KK
CH •5020 POKE S+8,80:POKE S+7,40:POKE S+11,129
OB •5030 FOR T=0 TO 100:NEXT
•5040 POKE S+11,128
CL •5050 RETURN
LO •4000 REM ML SPRITE ROUTINE
DP •4010 DATA 169,255,45,0,198,240,16,169,0,141,0,198,162,21,189,0
GO •4020 DATA 197,157,0,198,202,208,247,162,1,169,1,141,80,197,173,80
HN •4030 DATA 197,45,0,197,240,3,76,243,198,232,232,14,80,197,208,238
IE •4040 DATA 76,49,234,169,0,29,0,197,208,376,97,199,169,128,61
DC •4050 DATA 0,197,240,48,254,0,198,208,40,222,255,207,76,144,199,80
OM •4060 DATA 197,45,16,208,208,12,173,16,208,8,13,80,197,141,16,208,76
DI •4070 DATA 43,199,173,16,208,77,80,197,141,16,208,189,0,197,157,0
•4080 DATA 198,76,97,199,222,0,198,208,40,254,255,207,208,29,173,80
•4090 DATA 197,45,16,208,208,12,173,16,208,8,13,80,197,141,16,208,76
•4100 DATA 91,199,173,16,208,77,80,197,141,16,208,189,0,197,157,0
•4110 DATA 198,169,0,232,29,0,197,208,3,76,140,199,169,128,61,0
•4120 DATA 197,240,11,254,0,198,208,20,222,255,207,76,134,199,222,0
•4130 DATA 198,208,9,254,255,207,189,0,197,157,0,198,202,76,233,198
•4140 DATA 169,255,221,255,207,240,3,76,43,199,173,80,197,76,17,199
•4150 DATA 120,169,192,141,20,3,169,198,141,21,3,88,96
•5000 REM SCROLL DATA
•5010 DATA 174,114,193,224,3,144,3,76,117,192,188,114,193,140,121,193,174
•5020 DATA 118,193,232,202,32,30,193,172,121,193,173,119,193,201,2,208,10
•5030 DATA 169,32,72,173,33,208,72,76,50,192,177,90,72,177,92,72,204
•5040 DATA 116,193,240,20,200,177,90,72,177,92,136,145,92,104,145,90,200
•5050 DATA 204,116,193,208,238,240,18,136,177,90,72,177,92,200,145,92,104
•5060 DATA 145,90,136,204,115,193,208,238,173,119,193,201,0,208,5,104,104
•5070 DATA 76,111,192,104,145,92,104,145,90,236,117,193,208,160,96,172,116
•5080 DATA 193,200,189,114,193,170,32,30,193,173,120,193,201,2,208,19,136
•5090 DATA 169,32,153,122,193,173,33,208,153,162,193,204,115,193,208,239,240
•5100 DATA 16,136,177,90,153,122,193,177,90

```

```

FC
GN
LC
OB
IM
BE
MN
KK
OJ
CC
LE
NB
OO
AB
NB
CD
PO
KC
FP
BD
JL
GJ
GI
EL
CN
CI
AK
KD
OJ
OP
KB

```



**IMPORTANT!** Letters on white background are **Bug Repellent** line codes. **Do not enter them!** Pages 113 and 116 explain these codes and provide other essential information on entering **Ahoy!** programs. Refer to these pages **before** entering any programs!

FC

GN 2,153,162,193,204,115,193,208,240  
 LC •5110 DATA 236,117,193,240,37,202,32,30,1  
 OB 93,172,116,193,200,136,177,90,72  
 IM •5120 DATA 177,92,32,48,193,145,92,104,14  
 BE 5,90,32,56,193,204,115,193,208  
 •5130 DATA 234,236,117,193,208,221,240,46  
 MN ,202,206,118,193,232,32,30,193,172  
 •5140 DATA 116,193,200,136,32,48,193,177,  
 KK 90,72,177,92,32,56,193,145,92  
 •5150 DATA 104,145,90,204,115,193,208,234  
 OJ ,236,118,193,208,221,238,118,193,232  
 •5160 DATA 32,30,193,173,120,193,201,0,24  
 CC 0,20,172,115,193,136,200,185,162  
 •5170 DATA 193,145,92,185,122,193,145,90,  
 LE 204,116,193,208,240,96,189,89,193  
 •5180 DATA 133,91,24,105,212,133,93,189,6  
 NB 4,193,133,90,133,92,96,72,152  
 •5190 DATA 24,105,40,168,104,96,72,152,56  
 OO ,233,40,168,104,96,0,40,80  
 •5200 DATA 120,160,200,240,24,64,104,144,  
 AB 184,224,8,48,88,128,168,208,248  
 •5210 DATA 32,72,112,152,192,4,4,4,4,4,  
 NB 4,5,5,5,5,5  
 •5220 DATA 5,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,7,7,7,7,3,0,  
 CD 4,0  
 •5230 DATA 4,1,1  
 PO •5232 REM MONSTER DATA  
 •5235 DATA 6,0,96,3,0,192,1,129,128,0,195  
 KC ,0,0,126,0,0,255,0  
 •5240 DATA 1,255,128,3,255,192,227,255,19  
 FP 9,63,221  
 •5244 DATA 252,227,255,199,3,255,192,1,25  
 BD 5,128  
 •5248 DATA 0,255,0,0,66,0,0,66,0,0,231,0,  
 JL 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0  
 GJ •5250 REM ROCKET MULTICOLOR DATA  
 •5260 DATA 0,32,0,0,32,0,0,32,0,0,168,0,0  
 GI ,168,0,1,169,0,5,169,64  
 •5270 DATA 21,169,80,85,169,84,0,168,0,0,  
 EL 168,0,0,168,0,0,168,0,3,255,0  
 •5280 DATA 15,255,192,63,255,240,15,255,1  
 CN 92,0,48,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0  
 •5290 REM LASER DATA  
 CI •5300 DATA 0,56,0,0,56,0,0,56,0,0,56,0,0,  
 56,0,0,56,0,0,56,0,0,56,0  
 AK •5310 DATA 0,56,0,0,56,0,0,56,0,0,56,0,0,  
 56,0  
 KD •5320 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,  
 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0  
 OJ •5330 REM GOBBLE DATA  
 •5340 DATA 3,0,0,1,128,0,0,192,0,0,60,0,0  
 OP ,126,0,0,255,0,1,247,224  
 •5350 DATA 1,255,224,1,252,0,1,248,0,0,24  
 KB 8,0,0,120,0,0,60,0  
 •5360 DATA 0,39,192,0,35,192,0,32,0,0,112

CE ,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0  
 EP •5370 REM MORE GOBBLE DATA  
 JC  
 MG •5380 DATA 3,0,0,1,128,0,0,192,0,0,60,0,0  
 PJ ,126,0,0,255,0,1,247,128  
 HJ •5390 DATA 1,255,192,1,255,192,1,255,192,  
 FF 0,255,192,0,127,128,0,62,0  
 GF •5400 DATA 0,32,0,0,32,0,0,32,0,0,112,0,0  
 AL ,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0  
 FG •5410 REM EXPLOSION  
 •5420 DATA 0,0,0,76,1,0,0,128,4,32,4,32,0  
 JG ,48,0,8,0,0,0,32,48,80,0,130  
 •5430 DATA 3,12,0,0,0,4,32,0,128,0,36,0,0  
 DO ,0,192,201,0,4,0,0,0,19,32,192  
 •5440 DATA 0,4,0,32,0,1,4,192,0,0,4,8,0,0  
 NC ,0,0  
 DB •6999 REM GAME OVER-PLAY AGAIN OPTION  
 HH •7000 PRINT"[CLEAR]"  
 LP •7010 POKE V+21,124  
 PJ •7020 PRINT"[8"[DOWN]]"TAB(6)"YUMMY[3".  
 FO ]"  
 DL •7030 PRINT TAB(14)"YUMMY[3".]"  
 •7040 PRINT TAB(22)"YUMMY[3".]"  
 EL •7050 PRINT:PRINT TAB(4)"WE GOT SPACESHIP  
 DI S IN OUR TUMMY[4"!]"  
 KG •7060 FOR I=0 TO 24:POKE S+I,0:NEXT  
 DK •7070 POKE S+24,15:POKE S+1,15:POKE S+5,1  
 JO 6  
 GK •7080 POKE S+6,240:POKE S+4,21  
 HB •7090 FOR T=1 TO 2  
 DB •7100 R=10  
 KI •7110 POKE S+15,R  
 FE •7120 R=R+1  
 NG •7130 IF R=200 THEN 7150  
 DI •7140 GOTO 7110  
 HH •7150 NEXT T  
 MN •7160 FOR I=0 TO 24:POKE S+I,0:NEXT  
 GJ •7170 PRINT"[CLEAR]"  
 DN •7190 PRINT "[10"[DOWN]]"TAB(9)"S C O R  
 EC E[5" "]"SC  
 NN •7200 PRINT:PRINT  
 NH •7210 PRINT TAB(6)"PLAY AGAIN?[6" "]"Y OR  
 IC N"  
 HO •7215 GET JUNK\$:IF JUNK\$<>"" THEN 7215  
 HH •7220 GET A\$:IF A\$="" THEN 7220  
 HN •7230 IF A\$="Y" THEN 7250  
 II •7240 END  
 •7250 POKE V+21,0:POKE 50432,0  
 •7260 PRINT"[CLEAR]"  
 •7265 W=PEEK(V+30)  
 •7270 RUN

**SCRATCH PAD**  
**FROM PAGE 91** **MAIN PROGRAM**

•10 FORAD=49152T049418:READD:POKEAD,D:NEX



**To enter STREAMER FONT...** you must use our *Flankspeed* machine language entry program. Read the introduction to *Flankspeed* on page 116 of this magazine.

```
TAD
•20 DATA160,0,177,251,145,253
•30 DATA169,14,145,30,200,240
•40 DATA13,192,232,208,241,166
•50 DATA254,236,127,192,208,234
•60 DATA76,49,234,230,252,230
•70 DATA254,230,31,76,2,192
•80 DATA120,169,49,141,20,3
•90 DATA169,192,141,21,3,88
•100 DATA96,32,159,255,166,198
•110 DATA208,3,76,49,234,202
•120 DATA189,119,2,201,133,208
•130 DATA28,169,0,133,251,133
•140 DATA30,133,253,169,194,133
•150 DATA252,169,216,133,31,169
•160 DATA4,133,254,169,7,141
•170 DATA127,192,76,0,192,201
•180 DATA137,208,29,169,0,133
•190 DATA251,133,253,133,30,169
•200 DATA4,133,252,169,194,133
•210 DATA254,169,197,141,127,192
•220 DATA169,216,133,31,76,0
•230 DATA192,7,201,134,208,30
•240 DATA169,0,133,30,133,253
•250 DATA169,4,133,254,169,232
•260 DATA133,251,169,197,133,252
•270 DATA169,7,141,127,192,169
•280 DATA216,133,31,76,0,192
•290 DATA201,138,208,30,169,0
•300 DATA133,251,133,30,169,4
•310 DATA133,252,169,232,133,253
•320 DATA169,197,133,254,169,216
•330 DATA133,31,169,200,141,127
•340 DATA192,76,0,192,201,135
•350 DATA208,30,169,208,133,251
•360 DATA169,201,133,252,169,0
•370 DATA133,253,133,30,169,216
•380 DATA133,31,169,4,133,254
•390 DATA169,7,141,127,192,76
•400 DATA0,192,201,139,208,30
•410 DATA169,0,133,251,133,30
•420 DATA169,4,133,252,169,216
•430 DATA133,31,169,208,133,253
•440 DATA169,201,133,254,169,204
•450 DATA141,127,192,76,0,192
•460 DATA76,49,234
```

```
MA •110 INPUT"FILENAME";C$:IFB$="D"THENB=8:C
BP $="0:"+C$:GOTO140 DG
KH •120 B=1 CO
NF •140 GOSUB300:POKE780,0:SYS65493:SYS49188 PL
EL •150 PRINT"[DOWN]RUN/STOP-RESTORE DE-ACTI MH
MF VATES" OC
FD •160 PRINT"TO ACTIVATE: SYS49188":END
PP •200 PRINT"[3"[RIGHT]]SAVE F-1 SCREEN[9" KN
CM "[3"="]> 1 DF
GL •210 PRINT"[3"[RIGHT]]SAVE F-1 AND F-2 S
GC CREEN [3"="]> 2 IB
KI •220 PRINT"[3"[RIGHT]]SAVE ALL THREE SCR
EB EENS [3"="]> 3 NJ
AN •230 INPUT"CHOOSE BY NUMBER";A%:IFA%<10RA
BP %>3THEN230 JM
HB •250 A=49664+1000*A%
MP •260 INPUT"TAPE OR DISC (T/D)";B$:IFB$<>" LN
DO T"ANDB$<>"D"THEN260 FH
BF •265 IFB$="T"THENB=1:GOTO280 DH
NK •270 B=8
JG •280 INPUT"FILENAME";C$:IFB=8THENC$="0:"+ AH
IN C$:OPEN15,8,15,"S"+C$:CLOSE15 CD
PI •295 GOSUB300 EA
IC •297 POKE780,251:POKE251,0:POKE252,192
MG •298 POKE782,A/256:POKE781,A-PEEK(782)*25 LL
DI 6:SYS65496:END EK
LA •300 C=256*PEEK(54)+PEEK(53)-LEN(C$)
AL •310 POKE780,LEN(C$):POKE782,C/256:POKE78 EO
LD 1,C-256*PEEK(782):SYS65469
HI •320 POKE780,1:POKE781,B:POKE782,1:SYS654 CK
MK 66:RETURN
IK
AJ
KE
MA
KA
MK
LK
IL 0801: 0B 08 0A 00 9E 32 30 36 55
KO 0809: 31 00 00 00 AD AA 16 D0 79
DO 0811: 08 20 91 0D A9 01 8D AA BA
LG 0819: 16 A9 80 8D 8A 02 8D 91 92
AK 0821: 02 A9 D8 85 FD A9 00 8D 60
KB 0829: 15 D0 8D 7B 18 8D 76 18 4C
GG 0831: A9 0B 8D 20 D0 8D 21 D0 E3
FG 0839: A0 F0 A9 CF 99 FF 03 99 7A
0841: EF 04 99 DF 05 99 CF 06 23
0849: A9 00 99 FF D7 99 EF D8 C6
0851: 99 DF D9 99 CF DA 88 D0 42
LH 0859: E1 A9 B9 85 FC A9 17 85 67
IC 0861: FD 20 41 12 20 4A 12 A9 F8
FF 0869: 0C 8D E7 DB A9 A0 8D E7 86
GH 0871: 07 A0 00 B9 1D 18 99 80 22
PH 0879: 3E C8 C0 20 D0 F5 A9 00 D1
0881: 99 80 3E C8 C0 40 D0 F8 6D
LD 0889: A9 FA 8D FB 07 A9 08 8D FD
```

## STREAMER FONT FROM PAGE 28

Beginning address in hex: 0801

Ending address in hex: 1840

SYS to start: 2061

**MAIN PROGRAM**

### LOAD/SAVE

```
•10 PRINT"[CLEAR][4"[DOWN]]"
•20 INPUT"LOAD OR SAVE (L/S)";A$
•30 IFA$="L"GOTO100
•40 IFA$="S"GOTO200
•50 GOTO100
•100 INPUT"TAPE OR DISC (T/D)";B$:IFB$<>"
T"ANDB$<>"D"THEN100
```

```
LH 0859: E1 A9 B9 85 FC A9 17 85 67
IC 0861: FD 20 41 12 20 4A 12 A9 F8
FF 0869: 0C 8D E7 DB A9 A0 8D E7 86
GH 0871: 07 A0 00 B9 1D 18 99 80 22
PH 0879: 3E C8 C0 20 D0 F5 A9 00 D1
0881: 99 80 3E C8 C0 40 D0 F8 6D
LD 0889: A9 FA 8D FB 07 A9 08 8D FD
```



0891: 17 D0 8D 1D D0 8D 27 D0 7A  
 0899: A9 07 8D 2A D0 A9 18 8D 22  
 08A1: 06 D0 A9 DC 8D 05 D0 8D EF  
 08A9: 07 D0 A9 19 8D 04 D0 A9 50  
 08B1: DD 8D 05 D0 A0 00 8C 29 49  
 08B9: D0 B9 E6 17 99 C0 3E C8 A3  
 08C1: C0 1D D0 F5 A9 00 99 C0 6A  
 08C9: 3E C8 C0 40 D0 F8 A9 18 5D  
 08D1: 8D 00 D0 A9 32 8D 01 D0 6B  
 08D9: A9 02 8D 98 16 A9 FB 8D F4  
 08E1: F8 07 A0 00 B9 03 18 99 F0  
 08E9: 00 3F C8 C0 1A D0 F5 A9 3D  
 08F1: 04 8D 99 16 A9 00 8D 10 7A  
 08F9: D0 99 00 3F C8 C0 40 D0 3E  
 0901: F8 A9 15 8D 02 D0 A9 F1 B4  
 0909: 8D 03 D0 A9 06 8D 28 D0 A0  
 0911: A9 FC 8D F9 07 20 25 12 9D  
 0919: CE 9B 16 D0 F8 A9 05 8D 9F  
 0921: 97 16 A9 03 8D 15 D0 20 0F  
 0929: 57 12 4C 0D 0B AD 00 DC 81  
 0931: 49 FF 8D 74 18 29 10 C9 97  
 0939: 10 F0 2C A9 00 8D 7A 18 30  
 0941: 20 E0 0A AD 74 18 29 03 B2  
 0949: C9 01 F0 24 C9 02 F0 23 09  
 0951: AD 74 18 29 0C C9 04 F0 7F  
 0959: 14 C9 08 F0 0D AD 74 18 77  
 0961: 29 03 D0 C9 4C 77 09 4C 41  
 0969: 9A 0C 4C F0 0B 4C 48 0C F8  
 0971: 4C 98 0B 4C BA 0B 20 E4 78  
 0979: FF C9 9D F0 74 C9 1D F0 1E  
 0981: 6A C9 85 90 04 C9 8D 90 B7  
 0989: 6E C9 5F F0 6D C9 13 F0 4D  
 0991: 75 C9 30 90 04 C9 3A 90 2A  
 0999: 70 C9 41 90 04 C9 5B 90 5F  
 09A1: 6B C9 C4 F0 6A C9 D2 F0 84  
 09A9: 54 C9 CD F0 53 C9 2D F0 C1  
 09B1: 4F C9 C6 F0 4E C9 5C F0 E7  
 09B9: 4A C9 CC F0 55 C9 D3 F0 6F  
 09C1: 54 C9 D6 F0 53 C9 21 F0 D6  
 09C9: 52 C9 22 F0 51 C9 23 F0 28  
 09D1: 50 C9 24 F0 4F C9 25 F0 30  
 09D9: 4E C9 D8 F0 4D C9 93 F0 57  
 09E1: 4C C9 14 F0 4B 20 07 15 84  
 09E9: 4C 2E 09 20 1E 13 4C 2E 39  
 09F1: 09 20 EC 12 4C 2E 09 4C E9  
 09F9: 3F 0A 4C 34 0A 4C 7C 16 AC  
 0A01: 4C 16 11 4C 51 11 4C B4 24  
 0A09: 12 4C 50 0B 4C F9 0A 4C 5F  
 0A11: 8D 0B 4C 60 0E 4C DF 0D 9D  
 0A19: 4C DD 15 4C 73 0A 4C 88 F6  
 0A21: 0A 4C 9F 0A 4C B4 0A 4C 78  
 0A29: CB 0A 4C 32 0B 4C 73 12 5A  
 0A31: 4C D3 12 AD 7B 18 49 01 EE  
 0A39: 8D 7B 18 4C 2E 09 C9 85 2D  
 0A41: F0 1B C9 89 F0 1A C9 86 FB  
 0A49: F0 19 C9 8A F0 18 C9 87 02  
 0A51: F0 17 C9 8B F0 16 C9 88 08  
 0A59: F0 15 4C 63 13 4C 71 13 F2

0A61: 4C 98 13 4C BF 13 4C F2 B7  
 0A69: 13 4C 23 0F 4C 8D 11 4C 32  
 0A71: 50 13 A9 01 8D AB 16 8D 5C  
 0A79: AC 16 A9 32 8D A8 16 A9 0E  
 0A81: 38 8D A9 16 4C 2E 09 A9 34  
 0A89: 02 8D AB 16 A9 01 8D AC BF  
 0A91: 16 A9 31 8D A8 16 A9 36 AE  
 0A99: 8D A9 16 4C 2E 09 A9 02 16  
 0AA1: 8D AB 16 8D AC 16 A9 31 1C  
 0AA9: 8D A8 16 A9 36 8D A9 16 23  
 0AB1: 4C 2E 09 A9 03 8D AB 16 31  
 0AB9: A9 02 8D AC 16 A9 30 8D 1D  
 0AC1: A8 16 A9 34 8D A9 16 4C F7  
 0AC9: 2E 09 A9 03 8D AB 16 8D 8A  
 0AD1: AC 16 A9 30 8D A8 16 A9 64  
 0AD9: 34 8D A9 16 4C 2E 09 AE 8D  
 0AE1: 98 16 AC 27 D0 8C 98 16 70  
 0AE9: 8E 27 D0 AE 99 16 AC 28 A3  
 0AF1: D0 8C 99 16 8E 28 D0 60 E6  
 0AF9: 38 E9 40 8D 76 18 38 E9 9A  
 0B01: 01 0A 0A 0A 69 15 8D 75 A1  
 0B09: 18 4C 17 0B A9 01 8D 76 3E  
 0B11: 18 A9 15 8D 75 18 A9 00 AC  
 0B19: 8D 7F 18 20 EC 12 A9 32 39  
 0B21: 8D 01 D0 A9 00 8D 10 D0 98  
 0B29: AD 75 18 8D 02 D0 4C 2E 3F  
 0B31: 09 20 44 E5 A9 00 8D 15 D0  
 0B39: D0 8D 8A 02 8D 91 02 A9 EE  
 0B41: 0E 8D 86 02 8D 20 D0 A9 8D  
 0B49: 06 8D 21 D0 4C 74 A4 C9 FD  
 0B51: 30 F0 2C 38 E9 12 8D 76 D6  
 0B59: 18 38 E9 1F 0A 0A 0A 69 3A  
 0B61: 05 8D 75 18 A9 00 8D 7F 38  
 0B69: 18 20 EC 12 A9 32 8D 01 0B  
 0B71: D0 A9 02 8D 10 D0 AD 75 7F  
 0B79: 18 8D 02 D0 4C 2E 09 A9 1F  
 0B81: 1E 8D 76 18 A9 FD 8D 75 66  
 0B89: 18 4C 17 0B AD 15 D0 49 EC  
 0B91: 0C 8D 15 D0 4C 2E 09 A9 3E  
 0B99: 08 8D 9B 16 20 25 12 CE 07  
 0BA1: 01 D0 CE 9B 16 AD 9B 16 53  
 0BA9: D0 F2 AD 01 D0 C9 2A D0 B1  
 0BB1: 05 A9 EA 8D 01 D0 4C 51 48  
 0BB9: 09 AD 01 D0 C9 EA F0 27 0F  
 0BC1: A9 08 8D 9B 16 20 25 12 0A  
 0BC9: EE 01 D0 CE 9B 16 AD 9B 54  
 0BD1: 16 D0 F2 AD 01 D0 C9 F2 E7  
 0BD9: D0 05 A9 32 8D 01 D0 A9 94  
 0BE1: 00 8D 1B D0 4C 51 09 A9 AB  
 0BE9: 01 8D 1B D0 4C C1 0B A9 27  
 0BF1: 08 8D 9B 16 20 25 12 EE 7F  
 0BF9: 00 D0 AD 00 D0 F0 13 C9 17  
 0C01: B4 F0 39 CE 9B 16 D0 EC 1E  
 0C09: AD 00 D0 C9 58 F0 0E 4C F4  
 0C11: 2E 09 AD 10 D0 49 01 8D AE  
 0C19: 10 D0 4C 04 0C AD 10 D0 E4  
 0C21: 29 01 F0 15 AD 10 D0 49 29  
 0C29: 01 8D 10 D0 A9 B8 8D 00 88



0C31: D0 A9 01 8D 82 18 20 1E 13  
 0C39: 13 4C 2E 09 A9 01 8D 82 8A  
 0C41: 18 20 1E 13 4C 04 0C A9 B0  
 0C49: 08 8D 9B 16 20 25 12 CE B6  
 0C51: 00 D0 AD 00 D0 C9 FF F0 5B  
 0C59: 13 C9 B4 F0 31 CE 9B 16 8D  
 0C61: D0 EA AD 00 D0 C9 10 F0 66  
 0C69: 0E 4C 2E 09 AD 10 D0 49 D2  
 0C71: 01 8D 10 D0 4C 5E 0C AD 45  
 0C79: 10 D0 29 01 D0 0D A9 B0 BC  
 0C81: 8D 00 D0 A9 01 8D 82 18 B2  
 0C89: 20 EC 12 4C 2E 09 A9 01 D6  
 0C91: 8D 82 18 20 EC 12 4C 5E 83  
 0C99: 0C 20 3B 0D AD 7A 18 D0 1F  
 0CA1: 0C A9 01 8D 7A 18 A1 FC 17  
 0CA9: 49 04 8D 9A 16 AD 9A 16 93  
 0CB1: 81 FC AD 7B 18 D0 06 20 68  
 0CB9: 07 15 4C 41 09 AD 00 D0 EA  
 0CC1: F0 4E AD 10 D0 29 01 D0 8A  
 0CC9: 4C AD 00 D0 C9 64 90 12 65  
 0CD1: C9 B4 90 1C AD 7C 18 69 A8  
 0CD9: 1C 38 E5 FC 0A A8 C8 4C D8  
 0CE1: 33 0D AD 7C 18 69 09 38 0F  
 0CE9: E5 FC 0A A8 C8 4C 33 0D D4  
 0CF1: 38 A5 FC E9 09 38 ED 7C 62  
 0CF9: 18 0A 8D 78 18 38 A5 FC 15  
 0D01: ED 78 18 85 FC A5 FD E9 8F  
 0D09: 00 85 FD A0 01 4C 33 0D BA  
 0D11: A0 01 4C 33 0D 38 A5 FC 1A  
 0D19: E9 1D 38 ED 7C 18 0A 8D 72  
 0D21: 78 18 38 A5 FC ED 78 18 0B  
 0D29: 85 FC A5 FD E9 00 85 FD BC  
 0D31: A0 01 AD 9A 16 91 FC 4C 0C  
 0D39: B8 0C 38 AD 01 D0 E9 31 D0  
 0D41: 4A 4A 4A 8D 71 18 0A 0A 4B  
 0D49: 6D 71 18 A2 00 8E 71 18 FA  
 0D51: 0A 0A 2E 71 18 0A 2E 71 C6  
 0D59: 18 85 FC 8D 7C 18 AD 71 35  
 0D61: 18 69 D8 85 FD AD 10 D0 CD  
 0D69: 8D 73 18 38 AD 00 D0 E9 23  
 0D71: 17 8D 72 18 AD 73 18 E9 C3  
 0D79: 00 4A 6E 72 18 AD 72 18 F4  
 0D81: 4A 4A 8D 7E 18 65 FC 85 22  
 0D89: FC A5 FD 69 00 85 FD 60 77  
 0D91: A9 00 85 FE A2 28 AD E4 1D  
 0D99: 17 85 FF A0 00 A9 00 91 12  
 0DA1: FE C8 C0 40 D0 F7 18 A5 F0  
 0DA9: FE 69 40 85 FE A5 FF 69 E5  
 0DB1: 00 85 FF CA D0 E5 60 20 39  
 0DB9: C3 FF 20 CC FF 20 41 12 DD  
 0DC1: A9 17 85 FD A9 3C 85 FC 6E  
 0DC9: 20 4A 12 20 E4 FF F0 FB 38  
 0DD1: 20 57 12 AD 15 D0 49 03 3B  
 0DD9: 8D 15 D0 4C 2E 09 20 2F 20  
 0DE1: 12 AD 15 D0 49 03 8D 15 76  
 0DE9: D0 20 41 12 A9 17 85 FD 72  
 0DF1: A9 2A 85 FC 20 4A 12 20 E4  
 0DF9: DC 0E AD 3E 18 F0 4F AD D6

0E01: E5 17 8D FA 07 A9 01 8D C5  
 0E09: 3D 18 20 C4 0E A2 01 20 15  
 0E11: C9 FF A2 28 A9 00 85 FE D3  
 0E19: AD E4 17 85 FF A0 00 B1 9A  
 0E21: FE 20 D2 FF C8 C0 40 D0 AD  
 0E29: F6 18 A5 FE 69 40 85 FE 0B  
 0E31: A5 FF 69 00 85 FF EE FA AF  
 0E39: 07 CA D0 E1 A9 01 20 C3 4C  
 0E41: FF 20 CC FF A5 90 C9 40 6E  
 0E49: F0 04 C9 00 D0 0E 20 57 5E  
 0E51: 12 AD 15 D0 49 03 8D 15 E5  
 0E59: D0 4C 0D 0B 4C B8 0D 20 C0  
 0E61: 2F 12 AD 15 D0 49 03 8D 10  
 0E69: 15 D0 20 41 12 A9 17 85 09  
 0E71: FD A9 33 85 FC 20 4A 12 4B  
 0E79: 20 DC 0E AD 3E 18 F0 CE 48  
 0E81: 38 AD E5 17 E9 01 8D FA D7  
 0E89: 07 A9 00 8D 3D 18 20 C4 02  
 0E91: 0E A2 01 20 C6 FF A2 28 F4  
 0E99: A9 00 85 FE AD E4 17 85 F6  
 0EA1: FF A0 00 20 E4 FF 91 FE D7  
 0EA9: C8 C0 40 D0 F6 18 A5 FE F7  
 0EB1: 69 40 85 FE A5 FF 69 00 EE  
 0EB9: 85 FF EE FA 07 CA D0 E1 AD  
 0EC1: 4C 3D 0E AD 3E 18 A0 18 16  
 0EC9: A2 3F 20 BD FF A9 01 A2 D6  
 0ED1: 08 AC 3D 18 20 BA FF 20 D6  
 0ED9: C0 FF 60 A9 00 8D 3E 18 88  
 0EE1: 20 E4 FF F0 FB C9 0D F0 9B  
 0EE9: 1C C9 14 F0 19 C9 20 90 68  
 0EF1: EF C9 5B B0 EB AC 3E 18 A6  
 0EF9: 99 3F 18 20 D2 FF EE 3E 0B  
 0F01: 18 C0 0F D0 DB 60 AD 3E E1  
 0F09: 18 C9 00 F0 D3 A9 9D 20 17  
 0F11: D2 FF A9 20 20 D2 FF A9 4A  
 0F19: 9D 20 D2 FF CE 3E 18 4C 1B  
 0F21: E1 0E AD 15 D0 49 03 8D 7E  
 0F29: 15 D0 AD 76 18 8D 73 18 64  
 0F31: 20 2F 12 20 41 12 A9 17 C6  
 0F39: 85 FD A9 84 85 FC 20 4A D7  
 0F41: 12 20 4C 10 AD 4F 18 F0 D5  
 0F49: 34 A9 04 A2 04 A0 00 20 92  
 0F51: BA FF 20 C0 FF A2 04 20 B3  
 0F59: C9 FF A5 90 C9 80 F0 20 B4  
 0F61: A0 00 8C 79 18 AC 79 18 5E  
 0F69: B9 50 18 C9 28 F0 14 20 A2  
 0F71: 9C 0F EE 79 18 AD 79 18 DC  
 0F79: CD 4F 18 D0 E8 4C 30 10 F4  
 0F81: 4C E7 10 AD AC 16 8D 77 3B  
 0F89: 18 A2 0E A9 0D 20 D2 FF FB  
 0F91: CA D0 F8 CE 77 18 D0 F1 47  
 0F99: 4C 73 0F 8D 76 18 20 D8 7D  
 0FA1: 14 A0 00 AD AC 16 C9 03 93  
 0FA9: F0 0C C9 02 F0 0E 4C C3 81  
 0FB1: 0F C0 3C D0 EE 60 20 C9 C7  
 0FB9: 0F 88 88 88 20 C9 0F 88 E3  
 0FC1: 88 88 20 C9 0F 4C B2 0F D9  
 0FC9: A9 10 20 D2 FF AD A8 16 E2



0FD1:	20	D2	FF	AD	A9	16	20	D2	25	11A1:	85	FD	20	4A	12	20	06	12	D9
0FD9:	FF	20	F3	0F	20	F3	0F	20	40	11A9:	C9	0D	F0	4B	8D	A5	16	A9	AF
0FE1:	F3	0F	A9	08	20	D2	FF	A9	33	11B1:	C3	85	FC	A9	16	85	FD	20	5B
0FE9:	0D	20	D2	FF	A9	0F	20	D2	95	11B9:	4A	12	A9	12	8D	AD	16	20	43
0FF1:	FF	60	A2	08	AD	AB	16	8D	F9	11C1:	E4	FF	C9	59	F0	09	C9	4E	DB
0FF9:	72	18	B1	FE	3D	9C	16	F0	16	11C9:	D0	F5	A9	92	8D	AD	16	20	3E
1001:	1B	AD	AD	16	20	D2	FF	AD	2E	11D1:	2F	12	20	41	12	A9	D4	85	8A
1009:	A5	16	20	D2	FF	CE	72	18	11	11D9:	FC	A9	16	85	FD	20	4A	12	96
1011:	D0	F5	CA	D0	DF	20	E1	FF	55	11E1:	20	06	12	C9	0D	F0	10	8D	7F
1019:	F0	15	C8	60	A9	92	20	D2	77	11E9:	A7	16	A9	96	8D	9B	16	20	47
1021:	FF	AD	A7	16	20	D2	FF	CE	4E	11F1:	25	12	CE	9B	16	D0	F8	AD	21
1029:	72	18	D0	F5	4C	13	10	A9	93	11F9:	15	D0	49	03	8D	15	D0	20	BF
1031:	04	20	C3	FF	20	CC	FF	20	26	1201:	57	12	4C	2E	09	20	E4	FF	F2
1039:	57	12	AD	73	18	8D	76	18	F7	1209:	F0	FB	C9	0D	F0	0F	C9	20	B6
1041:	AD	15	D0	49	03	8D	15	D0	94	1211:	90	F3	C9	A0	B0	04	C9	81	FF
1049:	4C	2E	09	A9	00	8D	4F	18	6B	1219:	B0	EB	20	D2	FF	60	A0	DC	86
1051:	8D	8A	02	20	E4	FF	C9	0D	47	1221:	88	D0	FD	60	AE	97	16	20	55
1059:	F0	6A	C9	14	F0	6C	C9	20	D9	1229:	1F	12	CA	D0	FA	60	A0	28	1A
1061:	F0	23	C9	21	F0	24	C9	24	63	1231:	A9	0B	99	BF	DB	A9	20	99	7E
1069:	F0	25	C9	2A	F0	26	C9	3F	93	1239:	BF	07	88	C0	00	D0	F1	60	6C
1071:	F0	27	C9	41	90	04	C9	5B	4E	1241:	A2	18	A0	00	18	20	F0	FF	C5
1079:	90	24	C9	30	90	D5	C9	3A	92	1249:	60	A0	00	B1	FC	20	D2	FF	EB
1081:	90	25	4C	54	10	A2	28	4C	FE	1251:	C8	C9	00	D0	F6	60	20	2F	5B
1089:	B1	10	A2	1A	4C	B1	10	A2	B8	1259:	12	A9	8D	85	FC	A9	17	85	6B
1091:	1C	4C	B1	10	A2	27	4C	B1	83	1261:	FD	20	41	12	20	4A	12	A9	F8
1099:	10	A2	1B	4C	B1	10	48	38	F5	1269:	AA	8D	E7	07	A9	0C	8D	E7	BB
10A1:	E9	41	AA	68	4C	B1	10	48	36	1271:	DB	60	AD	15	D0	49	03	8D	1B
10A9:	38	E9	13	AA	68	4C	B1	10	FF	1279:	15	D0	20	2F	12	20	41	12	34
10B1:	AC	4F	18	20	D2	FF	8A	99	DC	1281:	A9	E8	85	FC	A9	16	85	FD	D9
10B9:	50	18	EE	4F	18	AD	4F	18	8D	1289:	20	4A	12	20	E4	FF	F0	FB	F7
10C1:	C9	21	D0	8F	A9	80	8D	8A	4F	1291:	C9	59	D0	11	20	91	0D	20	75
10C9:	02	60	AD	4F	18	C9	00	F0	FB	1299:	57	12	AD	15	D0	49	03	8D	70
10D1:	82	A9	9D	20	D2	FF	A9	20	58	12A1:	15	D0	4C	0D	0B	20	57	12	75
10D9:	20	D2	FF	A9	9D	20	D2	FF	07	12A9:	AD	15	D0	49	03	8D	15	D0	FC
10E1:	CE	4F	18	4C	54	10	A9	04	76	12B1:	4C	2E	09	A9	18	8D	00	D0	55
10E9:	20	C3	FF	20	CC	FF	20	2F	0A	12B9:	AD	10	D0	29	02	8D	10	D0	E1
10F1:	12	20	41	12	A9	5C	85	FC	FF	12C1:	AD	7F	18	F0	05	A9	B8	8D	EC
10F9:	A9	17	85	FD	20	4A	12	20	DA	12C9:	00	D0	A9	32	8D	01	D0	4C	22
1101:	E4	FF	F0	FB	AD	73	18	8D	99	12D1:	2E	09	20	27	16	A2	18	A0	C1
1109:	76	18	A9	03	8D	15	D0	20	D7	12D9:	13	A9	05	91	FC	88	C0	FF	73
1111:	57	12	4C	2E	09	20	27	16	5B	12E1:	D0	F7	20	3E	16	CA	D0	EF	AA
1119:	A2	18	A0	00	8C	78	18	38	C9	12E9:	4C	2E	09	20	C8	14	AD	82	9A
1121:	A9	13	ED	78	18	8D	71	18	73	12F1:	18	D0	0D	A9	18	8D	00	D0	08
1129:	B1	FC	8D	77	18	AC	71	18	2B	12F9:	AD	10	D0	29	02	8D	10	D0	22
1131:	B1	FC	AC	78	18	91	FC	AC	58	1301:	A9	00	8D	82	18	20	7C	14	83
1139:	71	18	AD	77	18	91	FC	AC	3B	1309:	CE	FA	07	AD	7F	18	D0	04	F3
1141:	78	18	C8	C0	0A	D0	D5	20	2C	1311:	20	BC	15	60	20	5A	16	A9	9D
1149:	3E	16	CA	D0	CD	4C	2E	09	8A	1319:	00	8D	7F	18	60	20	B8	14	8B
1151:	20	27	16	18	AD	7F	18	69	75	1321:	AD	82	18	D0	0D	A9	B8	8D	37
1159:	98	85	FE	A9	DB	85	FF	A2	24	1329:	00	D0	AD	10	D0	29	02	8D	41
1161:	0C	A0	00	B1	FE	8D	77	18	DB	1331:	10	D0	A9	00	8D	82	18	20	04
1169:	B1	FC	91	FE	AD	77	18	91	77	1339:	40	14	EE	FA	07	AD	7F	18	C3
1171:	FC	C8	C0	14	D0	ED	20	3E	29	1341:	F0	04	20	9D	15	60	20	5A	E3
1179:	16	38	A5	FE	E9	28	85	FE	03	1349:	16	A9	14	8D	7F	18	60	A9	4C
1181:	A5	FF	E9	00	85	FF	CA	D0	32	1351:	83	85	FE	A9	18	85	FF	A9	4A
1189:	D8	4C	2E	09	20	2F	12	20	67	1359:	05	8D	81	18	20	59	15	4C	60
1191:	41	12	AD	15	D0	49	03	8D	52	1361:	2E	09	A9	83	85	FE	A9	18	0C
1199:	15	D0	A9	AE	85	FC	A9	16	1A	1369:	85	FF	20	0A	15	4C	2E	09	B1



1371:	20	27	16	A2	18	A0	13	B1	EE	1541:	8D	72	18	20	4C	16	CA	D0	77
1379:	FC	8D	77	18	88	B1	FC	C8	93	1549:	E9	AD	72	18	AC	77	18	91	39
1381:	91	FC	88	88	C0	FF	D0	F5	A8	1551:	FE	EE	77	18	60	20	D8	14	3C
1389:	C8	AD	77	18	91	FC	20	3E	7C	1559:	A0	00	8C	78	18	8C	77	18	33
1391:	16	CA	D0	E1	4C	2E	09	20	C8	1561:	20	31	16	20	78	15	20	78	0F
1399:	27	16	A2	18	A0	00	B1	FC	E0	1569:	15	20	78	15	EE	78	18	AD	59
13A1:	8D	77	18	C8	B1	FC	88	91	50	1571:	78	18	C9	14	D0	EA	60	A2	9E
13A9:	FC	C8	C8	C0	14	D0	F5	88	5C	1579:	08	AD	81	18	AC	78	18	91	97
13B1:	AD	77	18	91	FC	20	3E	16	F1	1581:	FC	AC	77	18	B1	FE	3D	9C	45
13B9:	CA	D0	E1	4C	2E	09	A0	13	6E	1589:	16	F0	07	AC	78	18	A9	01	7F
13C1:	A2	17	18	20	31	16	B1	FC	A9	1591:	91	FC	20	4C	16	CA	D0	E1	20
13C9:	8D	77	18	20	4C	16	B1	FC	18	1599:	EE	77	18	60	A9	00	8D	7F	2F
13D1:	8D	72	18	20	3E	16	AD	72	7E	15A1:	18	8D	81	18	20	C8	14	20	FD
13D9:	18	91	FC	20	32	14	CA	D0	82	15A9:	56	15	A9	14	8D	7F	18	A9	A1
13E1:	ED	20	3E	16	AD	77	18	91	13	15B1:	05	8D	81	18	20	B8	14	20	EA
13E9:	FC	88	C0	FF	D0	D2	4C	2E	4E	15B9:	56	15	60	A9	14	8D	7F	18	68
13F1:	09	A0	13	A2	17	20	27	16	C5	15C1:	A9	00	8D	81	18	20	B8	14	7F
13F9:	B1	FC	8D	77	18	20	3E	16	3A	15C9:	20	56	15	A9	05	8D	81	18	2B
1401:	B1	FC	8D	72	18	20	4C	16	4A	15D1:	A9	00	8D	7F	18	20	C8	14	9D
1409:	AD	72	18	91	FC	20	24	14	28	15D9:	20	56	15	60	20	2F	12	AD	D4
1411:	CA	D0	ED	20	4C	16	AD	77	42	15E1:	15	D0	49	03	8D	15	D0	20	A7
1419:	18	91	FC	88	C0	FF	D0	D3	AD	15E9:	41	12	A0	00	B9	11	17	C9	89
1421:	4C	2E	09	18	A5	FC	69	50	19	15F1:	00	F0	07	20	D2	FF	C8	4C	F1
1429:	85	FC	A5	FD	69	00	85	FD	3C	15F9:	ED	15	20	E4	FF	C9	00	F0	BC
1431:	60	38	A5	FC	E9	50	85	FC	29	1601:	F9	C9	30	90	F5	C9	3A	B0	30
1439:	A5	FD	E9	00	85	FD	60	A9	54	1609:	F1	38	E9	2F	8D	97	16	38	BF
1441:	08	8D	77	18	EE	02	D0	AD	D5	1611:	A9	0B	ED	97	16	8D	97	16	9C
1449:	02	D0	F0	0F	CE	77	18	D0	4B	1619:	AD	15	D0	49	03	8D	15	D0	6C
1451:	F3	AD	02	D0	C9	55	F0	0E	E3	1621:	20	57	12	4C	2E	09	AD	7F	5B
1459:	4C	7B	14	AD	10	D0	49	02	0F	1629:	18	85	FC	A9	D8	85	FD	60	2A
1461:	8D	10	D0	4C	4D	14	AD	10	3B	1631:	18	AD	7F	18	69	98	85	FC	13
1469:	D0	29	02	F0	0D	AD	10	D0	F1	1639:	A9	DB	85	FD	60	18	A5	FC	5D
1471:	49	02	8D	10	D0	A9	15	8D	77	1641:	69	28	85	FC	A5	FD	69	00	62
1479:	02	D0	60	A9	08	8D	77	18	7B	1649:	85	FD	60	38	A5	FC	E9	28	1A
1481:	CE	02	D0	AD	02	D0	F0	0F	A3	1651:	85	FC	A5	FD	E9	00	85	FD	E4
1489:	CE	77	18	D0	F3	AD	02	D0	2D	1659:	60	A9	D7	85	FD	A9	FF	85	ED
1491:	C9	0D	F0	0E	4C	B7	14	AD	2D	1661:	FC	A2	18	A0	28	B1	FC	29	B9
1499:	10	D0	49	02	8D	10	D0	4C	80	1669:	0F	C9	01	F0	04	49	05	91	18
14A1:	89	14	AD	10	D0	29	02	D0	C9	1671:	FC	88	D0	F1	20	3E	16	CA	F8
14A9:	0D	AD	10	D0	49	02	8D	10	2E	1679:	D0	E9	60	20	27	16	A2	18	AC
14B1:	D0	A9	4D	8D	02	D0	60	EE	29	1681:	A0	13	B1	FC	49	04	91	FC	BF
14B9:	76	18	AD	76	18	C9	28	D0	47	1689:	88	C0	FF	D0	F5	20	3E	16	0E
14C1:	05	A9	00	8D	76	18	60	CE	BB	1691:	CA	D0	ED	4C	2E	09	0C	00	AA
14C9:	76	18	AD	76	18	C9	FF	D0	2F	1699:	00	00	FF	00	01	02	04	08	A8
14D1:	05	A9	27	8D	76	18	60	A9	CD	16A1:	10	20	40	80	23	00	20	32	08
14D9:	00	8D	72	18	AD	76	18	0A	38	16A9:	38	00	01	01	92	98	20	46	75
14E1:	0A	0A	2E	72	18	0A	2E	72	59	16B1:	4F	52	45	47	52	4F	55	4E	25
14E9:	18	0A	2E	72	18	0A	2E	72	6F	16B9:	44	20	43	48	41	52	2E	3E	A9
14F1:	18	85	FE	18	AD	E4	17	6D	BD	16C1:	9F	00	98	20	52	45	56	45	4D
14F9:	72	18	85	FF	AD	76	18	6D	B3	16C9:	52	53	45	3F	20	28	59	2F	C4
1501:	E5	17	8D	FA	07	60	20	D8	E6	16D1:	4E	29	00	20	42	41	43	4B	7B
1509:	14	A0	00	8C	78	18	8C	77	DE	16D9:	47	52	4F	55	4E	44	20	43	0E
1511:	18	20	31	16	20	29	15	20	0F	16E1:	48	41	52	2E	3E	9F	00	9E	68
1519:	29	15	20	29	15	EE	78	18	35	16E9:	20	20	20	20	12	20	43	4C	2C
1521:	AD	78	18	C9	14	D0	EA	60	59	16F1:	45	41	52	20	46	4F	4E	54	23
1529:	A2	08	A9	00	8D	72	18	AC	42	16F9:	C0	C0	41	52	45	20	59	4F	1D
1531:	78	18	B1	FC	29	0F	C9	01	73	1701:	55	20	53	55	52	45	3F	20	16
1539:	D0	09	AD	72	18	1D	9C	16	1B	1709:	28	59	2F	4E	29	20	92	00	E3



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1711: 98 20 43 55 52 53 4F 52 A9
1719: 20 56 45 4C 4F 43 49 54 51
1721: 59 20 28 30 2D 39 29 20 A2
1729: 00 98 20 53 41 56 45 3E 50
1731: 9F 00 98 20 4C 4F 41 44 AA
1739: 3E 9F 00 9E 20 20 20 20 36
1741: 12 20 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 20 C0
1749: 44 49 53 4B 20 45 52 52 7F
1751: 4F 52 20 3E 3E 3E 3E 3E 4A
1759: 20 92 00 9E 20 20 20 20 2B
1761: 12 20 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 20 E0
1769: 44 45 56 49 43 45 20 4E 89
1771: 4F 54 20 50 52 45 53 45 B5
1779: 4E 54 20 3E 3E 3E 3E 3E 73
1781: 20 92 00 98 50 52 49 4E 07
1789: 54 3E 9F 00 98 12 41 42 E9
1791: 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 4A C7
1799: 4B 4C 4D 4E 4F 50 51 52 10
17A1: 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 5A 58
17A9: 21 3F 24 30 31 32 33 34 29
17B1: 35 36 37 38 39 92 91 00 E9
17B9: 98 12 20 20 20 20 20 20 25
17C1: 53 54 52 45 41 4D 45 52 27
17C9: 20 46 4F 4E 54 20 20 42 A4
17D1: 59 20 42 4F 42 20 53 50 E2
17D9: 49 52 4B 4F 20 20 20 20 90
17E1: 20 92 00 20 80 7F 80 00 35
17E9: FF C0 00 C0 C0 00 C0 C0 AD
17F1: 00 C0 C0 00 C0 C0 00 C0 B5
17F9: C0 00 C0 C0 00 FF C0 00 FC
1801: 7F 80 1F E0 00 30 30 00 61
1809: 60 18 00 60 18 00 60 18 72
1811: 00 60 18 00 60 18 00 30 32
1819: 30 00 1F E0 FF F8 00 FF 42
1821: F8 00 FF F8 00 FF F8 00 0C
1829: FF F8 00 FF F8 00 FF F8 14
1831: 00 FF F8 00 FF F8 00 FF 23
1839: F8 00 FF F8 FF FF FF 00 2B

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2080: 00 00 00 0F FF F0 3F FF BF
2088: FC 7F FF FE 7F FF FE F0 73
2090: 00 0F E0 00 07 C0 00 03 4B
2098: C0 00 03 C0 00 03 C0 00 E0
20A0: 03 C0 00 03 C0 00 03 E0 0C
20A8: 00 07 F1 00 8F 7F 00 FE AF
20B0: 7F 00 FE 3F 00 FC 0F 00 7A
20B8: F8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 B1
20C0: 00 00 00 80 00 01 FF FF 42
20C8: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF C8
20D0: FF FF E0 00 03 E0 00 03 98
20D8: E0 00 03 E0 00 03 E0 00 81
20E0: 03 E0 00 03 E0 00 03 F0 9C
20E8: 00 07 F8 00 0F 7F FF FE 76
20F0: 7F FF FE 3F FF FC 0F FF BA
20F8: F0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 E9
2100: 00 00 00 80 00 01 FF FF 81
2108: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 08
2110: FF FF C0 18 03 C0 18 03 C7
2118: C0 18 03 C0 18 03 C0 18 A8
2120: 03 C0 18 03 C0 18 03 C0 9B
2128: 18 03 C0 3C 03 C0 00 03 07
2130: C0 00 03 E0 00 07 70 00 4C
2138: 0E 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 46
2140: 00 00 00 80 00 01 FF FF C1
2148: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 48
2150: FF FF 80 18 03 00 18 03 07
2158: 00 18 03 00 18 03 00 18 A6
2160: 03 00 18 03 00 18 03 00 99
2168: 18 03 00 3C 03 00 00 03 C5
2170: 00 00 03 00 00 07 00 00 7A
2178: 0E 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 86
2180: 00 00 00 0F FF F0 3F FF BF
2188: FC 7F FF FE 7F FF FE F0 73
2190: 00 0F E0 00 07 C0 00 03 4B
2198: C0 00 03 C0 00 03 C0 00 E0
21A0: 03 C0 60 03 C0 60 03 E0 CC
21A8: 60 07 F0 60 8F 7F E0 FE 50
21B0: 7F E0 FE 3F E0 FC 0F E0 1D
21B8: F0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 A9
21C0: 00 00 00 80 00 01 FF FF 42
21C8: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF C8
21D0: FF FF 80 18 01 00 18 00 82
21D8: 00 18 00 00 18 00 00 18 21
21E0: 00 00 18 00 00 18 00 80 91
21E8: 18 01 FF FF FF FF FF FF 02
21F0: FF FF FF FF FF FF 80 00 71
21F8: 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 F9
2200: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
2208: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08
2210: 00 00 00 00 00 80 00 01 91
2218: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 18
2220: FF FF FF FF 80 00 01 00 A1
2228: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 28
2230: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 30
2238: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 38
2240: 00 00 00 0E 00 00 3E 00 8C
2248: 00 7E 00 00 7E 00 00 F2 38

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Beginning address in hex: 2000  
Ending address in hex: 29FF

**SEQUELA**

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2000: 80 00 00 E0 00 00 FC 00 5E
2008: 00 FF 80 00 FF F0 00 9F 19
2010: FE 00 03 FF C0 03 7F F9 4F
2018: 03 0F FF 03 01 FF 03 00 31
2020: 7F 03 07 F9 03 3F C0 03 A9
2028: FE 00 8F F0 00 FF 80 00 28
2030: FC 00 00 E0 00 00 80 00 8E
2038: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 38
2040: 00 00 00 80 00 01 FF FF C1
2048: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 48
2050: FF FF C0 18 03 C0 18 03 08
2058: C0 18 03 C0 18 03 C0 18 E8
2060: 03 C0 18 03 C0 18 03 E0 FB
2068: 3C 07 F0 7E 0F 7F FF FE A8
2070: 7F F7 FE 3F E3 FC 0F 80 96
2078: F0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 69

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2250:	00	00	E0	00	00	C0	00	00	F1	2420:	03	DC	00	03	F8	00	03	F0	EF
2258:	C0	00	00	C0	00	00	C0	00	9A	2428:	00	07	70	00	0F	FF	FF	FE	AD
2260:	00	E0	00	00	F0	00	01	7F	B2	2430:	FF	FF	FE	BF	FF	FC	0F	FF	FA
2268:	FF	FF	7F	FF	FF	3F	FF	FF	27	2438:	F0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	29
2270:	0F	FF	FF	00	00	01	00	00	80	2440:	00	00	00	80	00	01	FF	FF	C1
2278:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	78	2448:	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	48
2280:	00	00	00	80	00	01	FF	FF	02	2450:	FF	FF	80	18	03	00	18	03	07
2288:	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	88	2458:	00	18	03	00	38	03	00	F8	A7
2290:	FF	FF	80	FE	01	01	F7	00	0A	2460:	03	03	F8	03	0F	D8	03	3F	8C
2298:	03	E3	80	07	C1	C0	0F	80	19	2468:	1C	07	FC	1E	0F	F0	0F	FE	B4
22A0:	E0	1F	00	70	3E	00	38	7C	04	2470:	E0	0F	FE	C0	07	FC	80	03	A7
22A8:	00	1C	F8	00	0E	F0	00	07	C3	2478:	F0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	69
22B0:	E0	00	03	C0	00	01	80	00	D6	2480:	00	00	00	7F	01	F0	3C	07	35
22B8:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	B8	2488:	FC	78	0F	FE	70	0F	FE	E0	6B
22C0:	00	00	00	80	00	01	FF	FF	42	2490:	1F	0F	E0	1E	07	C0	1C	03	A4
22C8:	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	C8	2498:	C0	1C	03	C0	1C	03	C0	38	51
22D0:	FF	FF	C0	00	01	C0	00	00	53	24A0:	03	C0	38	03	E0	38	03	E0	9C
22D8:	C0	00	00	C0	00	00	C0	00	1B	24A8:	78	07	F0	F8	07	7F	F0	0E	97
22E0:	00	C0	00	00	C0	00	00	C0	23	24B0:	7F	F0	1E	3F	E0	3C	0F	80	2B
22E8:	00	00	C0	00	00	C0	00	00	6A	24B8:	FE	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	B7
22F0:	C0	00	00	E0	00	00	F0	00	83	24C0:	00	00	00	00	00	0F	00	00	CF
22F8:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	F8	24C8:	07	00	00	03	00	00	03	00	D5
2300:	80	00	01	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	81	24D0:	00	03	00	00	03	80	00	03	5A
2308:	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	80	88	24D8:	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	D8
2310:	00	7F	00	01	FC	00	07	F0	85	24E0:	FF	FF	FF	FF	80	00	03	00	64
2318:	00	1F	C0	00	7F	00	00	1F	96	24E8:	00	03	00	00	03	00	00	03	F1
2320:	C0	00	07	F0	00	01	FC	80	57	24F0:	00	00	03	00	00	07	00	00	FA
2328:	00	7F	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	A7	24F8:	0F	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	08
2330:	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	80	00	B0	2500:	00	00	00	00	00	01	0F	FF	10
2338:	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	39	2508:	FF	3F	FF	FF	7F	FF	FF	7F	46
2340:	00	00	00	80	00	01	FF	FF	C1	2510:	FF	FF	F0	00	01	E0	00	00	E2
2348:	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	48	2518:	C0	00	00	C0	00	00	C0	00	5A
2350:	FF	FE	80	00	F8	00	03	E0	AC	2520:	00	C0	00	00	C0	00	00	60	02
2358:	00	0F	80	00	3E	00	00	F8	1F	2528:	00	00	78	00	01	3F	FF	FF	E0
2360:	00	03	E0	00	0F	80	00	3E	12	2530:	1F	FF	FF	07	FF	FF	00	00	56
2368:	00	01	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	69	2538:	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	39
2370:	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	00	00	70	2540:	00	00	01	00	00	07	00	00	48
2378:	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	79	2548:	3F	00	01	FF	00	0F	FF	00	97
2380:	00	00	00	0F	FF	F0	3F	FF	BF	2550:	7F	F9	03	FF	C0	9F	FE	00	2C
2388:	FC	7F	FF	FE	7F	FF	FE	F0	73	2558:	FF	F0	00	FF	80	00	FE	00	C8
2390:	00	0F	E0	00	07	C0	00	03	4B	2560:	00	9F	E0	00	03	FC	00	00	E0
2398:	C0	00	03	C0	00	03	C0	00	E0	2568:	7F	80	00	0F	F1	00	01	FF	6A
23A0:	03	C0	00	03	C0	00	03	E0	0C	2570:	00	00	3F	00	00	07	00	00	B6
23A8:	00	07	F0	00	0F	7F	FF	FE	2E	2578:	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	79
23B0:	7F	FF	FE	3F	FF	FC	0F	FF	7A	2580:	00	00	01	00	00	7F	00	3F	40
23B8:	F0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	A9	2588:	FF	1F	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	A7
23C0:	00	00	00	80	00	01	FF	FF	42	2590:	FF	81	FF	C0	00	3F	00	00	12
23C8:	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	C8	2598:	0F	F0	00	03	FC	00	0F	F0	98
23D0:	FF	FF	80	18	03	00	18	03	87	25A0:	00	3F	00	00	FF	C0	00	FF	A0
23D8:	00	18	03	00	18	03	00	18	27	25A8:	FF	81	FF	FF	FF	1F	FF	FF	49
23E0:	03	00	18	03	00	18	03	00	1A	25B0:	00	3F	FF	00	00	7F	00	00	6F
23E8:	1C	07	00	1E	0F	00	0F	FE	47	25B8:	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	B9
23F0:	00	0F	FE	00	07	FC	00	03	06	25C0:	80	00	01	C0	00	07	F0	00	FA
23F8:	F0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	E9	25C8:	1F	FC	00	7F	FF	01	FF	1F	84
2400:	00	00	00	0F	FF	F0	3F	FF	3F	25D0:	C7	F9	07	FF	E0	01	FF	80	FB
2408:	FC	7F	FF	FE	7F	FF	FE	F0	F2	25D8:	00	7E	00	00	3C	00	00	7E	12
2410:	00	0F	E0	00	07	C0	00	03	CA	25E0:	00	01	FF	80	07	FF	E0	9F	E9
2418:	C0	00	03	C4	00	03	CC	00	70	25E8:	E3	F9	FF	80	FF	FE	00	3F	85



25F0:	F8	00	0F	E0	00	03	80	00	5D	27C0:	00	00	00	F8	00	78	FC	00	2F
25F8:	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	F9	27C8:	FC	FE	00	FE	FF	00	FE	FF	C2
2600:	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	27D0:	80	9E	E7	C0	0F	E3	C0	07	53
2608:	07	00	00	1F	00	00	7F	00	AD	27D8:	E1	E0	07	E0	F0	07	E0	F0	4D
2610:	01	FF	00	03	F9	80	0F	E0	7E	27E0:	07	E0	78	07	E0	38	07	E0	49
2618:	FF	FF	80	FF	FE	00	FF	FC	94	27E8:	3C	0F	E0	1E	1F	E0	1F	FE	51
2620:	00	FF	FE	00	80	0F	80	00	2F	27F0:	E0	0F	FE	F0	07	FC	F8	01	CE
2628:	03	E0	00	00	F9	00	00	3F	45	27F8:	F8	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	F1
2630:	00	00	0F	00	00	03	00	00	42	2800:	00	00	00	1E	00	1F	3F	00	7C
2638:	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	39	2808:	0F	7F	00	07	7F	00	07	F9	1E
2640:	00	00	00	FC	00	0F	FE	00	4B	2810:	00	07	F0	00	07	E0	00	07	F6
2648:	07	FF	00	03	FF	80	03	C7	9D	2818:	E0	08	07	E0	0C	07	E0	0E	EA
2650:	C0	03	C3	E0	03	C1	F0	03	71	2820:	07	E0	1F	07	E0	1F	87	F0	A6
2658:	C0	F8	03	C0	7C	03	C0	3E	54	2828:	3F	C7	F8	79	E7	7F	F8	F7	F9
2660:	03	C0	1F	03	C0	0F	83	C0	5A	2830:	7F	F0	7F	3F	E0	3F	1F	80	1F
2668:	07	C3	C0	03	E3	C0	01	FF	9C	2838:	1F	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	57
2670:	C0	00	FF	E0	00	7F	F0	00	82	2840:	00	00	00	04	00	00	07	00	4B
2678:	3F	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	B7	2848:	00	07	C0	00	07	E0	00	06	FD
2680:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	80	2850:	F8	00	06	3E	00	06	0F	80	23
2688:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	88	2858:	06	03	E0	06	00	F8	06	00	47
2690:	00	00	00	00	00	00	0F	F8	98	2860:	3C	86	00	0F	FF	FF	FF	FF	32
2698:	40	7F	FE	E7	FF	FF	E7	FF	27	2868:	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	68
26A0:	FF	40	7F	FE	00	0F	F8	00	67	2870:	86	00	00	06	00	00	06	00	03
26A8:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	A8	2878:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	78
26B0:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	B0	2880:	00	00	00	1E	07	FF	3F	07	EB
26B8:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	B8	2888:	FF	7F	07	FF	7F	07	FF	F9	8F
26C0:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	C0	2890:	07	07	F0	07	07	E0	07	07	8C
26C8:	78	00	00	FC	00	00	8E	00	CC	2898:	E0	07	07	E0	07	07	E0	07	5E
26D0:	01	C6	00	01	C7	01	80	C3	A6	28A0:	07	E0	07	07	E0	07	07	F0	76
26D8:	43	C0	03	E3	E0	03	E6	60	EE	28A8:	0F	07	F8	1F	07	7F	FE	07	63
26E0:	03	40	30	03	00	30	07	00	8E	28B0:	7F	FE	07	3F	FC	0F	1F	F0	91
26E8:	18	07	00	1C	0E	00	0F	FE	40	28B8:	1F	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	D7
26F0:	00	07	FC	00	01	F0	00	00	E6	28C0:	00	00	00	0F	FF	F0	3F	FF	FF
26F8:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	F8	28C8:	FC	7F	FF	FE	7F	FF	FE	F8	BB
2700:	00	00	00	07	01	C0	0F	87	5F	28D0:	78	1F	F0	38	0F	E0	1C	07	A4
2708:	F0	1C	8F	F8	18	0E	38	38	34	28D8:	E0	1C	07	E0	1C	07	E0	1C	DD
2710:	1C	1C	30	1C	1C	FF	FF	FF	B0	28E0:	07	E0	1C	07	E0	1C	07	F0	E0
2718:	FF	FF	FF	30	18	0C	30	18	B4	28E8:	3C	0F	F8	7C	3F	7F	F8	3E	9F
2720:	0C	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	38	64	28F0:	7F	F8	3E	3F	F0	3C	0F	C0	E3
2728:	38	0C	38	38	1C	1C	70	18	9D	28F8:	30	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	29
2730:	1F	F1	38	0F	E1	F0	03	80	DE	2900:	00	00	00	00	00	1F	00	00	1F
2738:	E0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	19	2908:	0F	00	00	07	00	00	07	70	95
2740:	00	00	00	0F	FF	F0	3F	FF	7F	2910:	00	07	FC	00	07	FF	00	07	22
2748:	FC	7F	FF	FE	7F	FF	FE	FB	3E	2918:	FF	C0	07	FF	E0	07	8F	F0	48
2750:	C0	1F	F1	E0	0F	E0	F0	07	EA	2920:	07	01	FC	07	00	7E	07	00	B1
2758:	E0	78	07	E0	3C	07	E0	1E	DB	2928:	3F	87	00	0F	E7	00	03	FF	E8
2760:	07	E0	0F	07	E0	07	87	F0	BE	2930:	00	00	FF	00	00	3F	00	00	6F
2768:	03	CF	F8	01	FF	7F	FF	FE	B3	2938:	1F	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	57
2770:	7F	FF	FE	3F	FF	FC	0F	FF	3A	2940:	00	00	00	0F	80	F0	3F	E3	E3
2778:	F0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	69	2948:	FC	7F	F7	FE	7F	FF	FE	F8	33
2780:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	80	2950:	7F	1F	F0	3E	0F	E0	1C	07	31
2788:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	88	2958:	E0	1C	07	E0	1C	07	E0	1C	5D
2790:	00	00	C0	00	18	C0	00	18	42	2960:	07	E0	1C	07	E0	1C	07	F0	60
2798:	FF	FF	FC	FF	FF	FE	FF	FF	94	2968:	3E	0F	F8	7F	1F	7F	FF	FE	CB
27A0:	FF	FF	FF	FF	C0	00	00	C0	22	2970:	7F	F7	FE	3F	E3	FC	0F	80	96
27A8:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	A8	2978:	F0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	69
27B0:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	B0	2980:	00	00	00	0C	03	F0	3C	0F	CB
27B8:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	B8	2988:	FC	7C	1F	FE	7C	1F	FE	FC	B7



2990: 3E 1F F0 3C 0F E0 38 07 4A	•98 POKE43,1:POKE44,8:POKE45,1:POKE46,8	HB
2998: E0 38 07 E0 38 07 E0 38 F1	•99 PRINT"[DOWN]TO ACTIVATE, ENTER [RED]S	
29A0: 07 E0 38 07 E0 38 07 F0 D8	YS 50176":END	FB
29A8: 1C 0F F8 1E 1F 7F FF FE 88	•100 DATA 173,0,3,205,235,197,240	CO
29B0: 7F FF FE 3F FF FC 0F FF 7A	•110 DATA 3,141,225,197,173,1,3	NB
29B8: F0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 A9	•120 DATA 205,236,197,240,15,141,226	JB
29C0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 18 D8	•130 DATA 197,173,235,197,141,0,3	CO
29C8: 00 00 18 00 18 18 18 1E 47	•140 DATA 173,236,197,141,1,3,32	II
29D0: 18 78 07 99 E0 01 FF 80 64	•150 DATA 99,197,76,125,197,142,237	LJ
29D8: 00 FE 00 00 3C 00 00 3C 50	•160 DATA 197,32,189,197,32,99,197	MI
29E0: 00 00 FE 00 01 FF 80 07 68	•170 DATA 224,128,240,6,165,58,201	NM
29E8: 99 E0 1E 18 78 18 18 18 5A	•180 DATA 255,208,3,76,17,197,32	CO
29F0: 00 18 00 00 18 00 00 00 21	•190 DATA 125,197,240,74,224,15,208	PH
29F8: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 F8	•200 DATA 12,41,1,240,66,173,238	MH
	•210 DATA 197,208,45,104,104,96,224	LC
	•220 DATA 20,208,10,41,2,240,50	JO
	•230 DATA 173,238,197,208,29,96,224	KM
	•240 DATA 4,208,10,41,4,240,36	PM
	•250 DATA 173,238,197,208,15,96,224	MJ
	•260 DATA 5,208,26,41,8,240,22	HL
	•270 DATA 173,238,197,208,1,96,173	FD
	•280 DATA 227,197,133,20,173,228,197	IL
	•290 DATA 133,21,32,163,168,76,174	CA
	•300 DATA 167,169,32,162,255,232,157	DO
	•310 DATA 0,4,157,250,4,157,244	FO
	•320 DATA 5,157,238,6,224,250,208	MC
	•330 DATA 239,162,255,232,181,217,9	LM
	•340 DATA 128,149,217,224,25,208,245	ND
	•350 DATA 169,14,141,32,208,169,6	NG
	•360 DATA 141,33,208,169,14,141,134	JG
	•370 DATA 2,24,162,1,134,214,160	MG
	•380 DATA 0,132,211,32,240,255,169	IO
	•390 DATA 0,133,19,133,184,165,57	KL
	•400 DATA 133,20,165,58,133,21,32	GH
	•410 DATA 19,166,144,44,160,2,132	LL
	•420 DATA 15,177,95,170,200,177,95	KN
	•430 DATA 132,73,32,205,189,169,32	GO
	•440 DATA 164,73,41,127,32,210,255	LN
	•450 DATA 201,34,208,6,165,15,73	BC
	•460 DATA 255,133,15,200,240,7,32	HN
	•470 DATA 60,197,177,95,208,11,174	CP
	•480 DATA 237,197,169,14,141,134,2	BH
	•490 DATA 108,225,197,16,220,201,255	DF
	•500 DATA 240,216,36,15,48,212,56	FI
	•510 DATA 233,127,170,132,73,160,255	JL
	•520 DATA 202,240,8,200,185,158,160	MA
	•530 DATA 16,250,48,245,200,185,158	KG
	•540 DATA 160,48,183,32,210,255,208	JC
	•550 DATA 245,132,73,169,14,141,134	GJ
	•560 DATA 2,152,24,101,95,197,122	PC
	•570 DATA 240,16,200,24,105,1,197	KN
	•580 DATA 122,208,13,177,95,240,4	CA
	•590 DATA 201,58,208,5,169,1,141	HE
	•600 DATA 134,2,164,73,96,173,229	CG
	•610 DATA 197,133,69,173,230,197,133	LJ
	•620 DATA 70,32,231,176,160,0,152	MH

## INFRARAID FROM PAGE 110

•0 REM *****	CE
•1 REM *	OO
•2 REM * -- INFRARAID -- *	CO
•3 REM * ERROR TRAPPING FOR THE C-64 *	MA
•4 REM *	OO
•5 REM * AUTHOR: TIMOTHY VANDEVENTER *	DN
•6 REM * 3851 E. EATON HWY. *	JG
•7 REM * SUNFIELD, MI 48890 *	OL
•8 REM *	OO
•9 REM *****	CE
•10 POKE53281,0:POKE53280,0:PRINT"[CLEAR]	DN
[GREEN]"	
•15 FORI=50176TO50670	BF
•20 READA:CS=CS+A:LN=100+INT((I-50176)/7)	NC
*10	
•30 IFA>255ORA<0THENPRINT:PRINT"[RED]BAD	NM
DATA IN LINE"LN:STOP	
•40 POKEI,A:PRINTLN;:X=X+1:IFX=7THENX=0:P	PC
RINT	
•50 NEXT	IA
•60 IFCS<>65731THENPRINT:PRINT"[RED]CHECK	DP
SUM ERROR. CHECK ALL DATA.":STOP	
•70 PRINT:PRINT"[CLEAR][4"[DOWN]"]][GREEN]	BL
INFRARAID LOADED!"	
•80 PRINT"[DOWN][DOWN]DO YOU WISH TO SAVE	GI
TO [RED]D[GREEN]ISK OR [RED]T[GREEN]APE	GI
?"	FM
•82 GETC\$:IFC\$<"T"ANDC\$<"D"THEN82	
•84 IFC\$="T"THEN92	LH
•86 POKE43,0:POKE44,196:POKE45,239:POKE46	MM
,197	AH
•88 SAVE"INFRARAID(50176)",8,1	
•90 GOT098	LH
•92 POKE43,0:POKE44,196:POKE45,239:POKE46	MB
,197	
•94 SAVE"INFRARAID(50176)",1,1	



- 630 DATA 145,71,174,237,197,200,138
- 640 DATA 145,71,96,173,231,197,133
- 650 DATA 69,173,232,197,133,70,32
- 660 DATA 231,176,169,237,141,40,3
- 670 DATA 169,246,141,41,3,169,237
- 680 DATA 141,40,3,160,0,177,71
- 690 DATA 41,32,240,5,169,239,141
- 700 DATA 40,3,177,71,41,64,240
- 710 DATA 10,169,188,141,41,3,169
- 720 DATA 54,141,40,3,200,177,71
- 730 DATA 174,237,197,96,173,233,197
- 740 DATA 133,69,173,234,197,133,70
- 750 DATA 32,231,176,160,0,177,71
- 760 DATA 141,228,197,141,238,197,200
- 770 DATA 177,71,141,227,197,13,238
- 780 DATA 197,141,238,197,96,139,227
- 790 DATA 0,0,197,210,212,210,197
- 800 DATA 204,40,196,128,0

- KN U][11"[s C]"]][s I]":PRINT"[s B][11" "[
- HP s B]":PRINT"[s J][11"[s C]"]][s K]" PF
- KK •80 PRINT"[RIGHT][YELLOW]GROUNDSPEED":PRI
- GG NT"[5"[RIGHT]"]MPH" JK
- KJ •85 PRINT"[HOME][3"[DOWN]"]][CYAN]"R1\$"[s
- IM U][9"[s C]"]][s I]":PRINTR1\$"[s B][9" "[
- KB s B]":PRINTR1\$"[s J][9"[s C]"]][s K]" KA
- HA •90 PRINTR1\$"[RIGHT][c 1]ALTIMETER[CYAN]" FL
- OI •95 PRINTR1\$"[s U][6"[s C]"]][s I]":PRINTR
- MF 1\$"[s B][6" "[s B]":PRINTR1\$"[s J][6"[s
- PG C]"]][s K]" JO
- JM •100 PRINTR1\$"[RIGHT][c 3]RUDDER[CYAN][3"
- AP [UP]"]][RIGHT][RIGHT][s U][5"[s C]"]][s I]
- PL [DOWN]"LF\$"[s B][5" "[s B][DOWN]"LF\$"[s
- GP J][5"[s C]"]][s K][DOWN]"L6\$"ELEV." KB
- EG •105 PRINTR1\$"[s U][7"[s C]"]][s I]":PRINT
- JL R1\$"[s B][7" "[s B]" MF
- ME •110 PRINTR1\$"[s J][7"[s C]"]][s K]":PRINT
- R1\$"[RIGHT][WHITE]HEADING[CYAN]" JA
- 115 R2\$="[11"[RIGHT]"]]" OA
- 120 R1\$="[19"[RIGHT]"]]" :PRINTR1\$"[DOWN][
- s U][4"[s C]"]][s I][WHITE][UP][UP][5"[LE
- FT]"]BI>[CYAN][DOWN][DOWN]":PRINTR1\$"[s
- B]FUEL[s B]" HG
- 125 PRINTR1\$"[s B][4"[s C]"]][s B]":PRINT
- R1\$"[s B][GREEN]F[CYAN][3" "[s B]":PRIN
- TR1\$"[s B][4" "[s B]":PRINTR1\$"[s B][4"
- "]][s B]" IJ
- 130 PRINTR1\$"[s B][RED]E[CYAN][3" "[s B
- ]":PRINTR1\$"[s J][4"[s C]"]][s K]" AG
- 135 PRINT"[UP][UP][4"[RIGHT]"]][WHITE][s
- Q]":PRINT"[RIGHT][RIGHT][c 8]STALL[3"[RI
- GHT]"]][WHITE]OIL TEMP[UP]"LF\$"[LEFT][LEF
- T][CYAN][s J][8"[s C]"]][s K]"; HA
- 140 PRINT"[UP]"LF\$"[3"[LEFT]"]][s B][WHIT
- E]C[6" "][H[CYAN][s B][UP]"LF\$"[3"[LEFT]"
- ][s U][8"[s C]"]][s I]"; DB
- 145 PRINT"[UP][UP][5"[LEFT]"]][s J][s C][
- s K][DOWN][LEFT][LEFT]P[UP][UP][LEFT][LE
- FT][s B][RVSON][WHITE] [RVSOFF][CYAN][s
- B][UP][3"[LEFT]"]][s U][s C][s I]" BF
- 150 PRINTDN\$"[DOWN]"R1\$"[RIGHT][YELLOW]F
- LAPS" MD
- 155 PRINT"[CYAN][HOME][3"[DOWN]"]]"R1\$"[R
- IGHT][RIGHT][s U][3"[s C]"]][s I][DOWN]"L
- 6\$"[RIGHT][s B][RVSON][WHITE][3" "[CYAN
- ][RVSOFF][s B][DOWN]"L6\$"[RIGHT][s J][3"
- [s C]"]][s K]"; DE
- 160 PRINT"[DOWN]"L6\$"[RIGHT][RIGHT]CWI" BA
- 165 GOSUB255 CK
- 170 POKE198,0 KB
- 175 GETA\$:IFA\$<>""THEN180 CP
- 176 POKEKJ,1:POKEKB,J(PEEK(JY)):GETA\$:IF
- A\$=""THENGOSUB450:GOTO245 DO
- 180 IFA\$=""THENIFGD=1ANDGS=0THEN935 HK
- 185 IFA\$="X"THENGOSUB605 :GOTO245 GD
- 190 IFA\$="H"THENGOSUB635 :GOTO245 IO
- 195 IFA\$="+ "ORA\$="-"THENGOSUB680 :GOTO2

## MICROSIM FROM PAGE 89

- 10 REM MICRO FLIGHT SIMULATOR
- 15 REM BY TIM GERCHMEZ
- 20 IFPEEK(49152)=169ANDPEEK(49158)=69THE
- N30
- 25 FORT=49152TO49152+36:READA:POKET,A:NE
- XT
- 30 POKE53265,27:POKE56333,127:POKE788,0:
- POKE789,192:POKE53274,129
- 35 POKE53281,0:POKE646,1:POKE650,128:POK
- E49169,2:POKE49167,255:POKE49160,11
- 40 PRINTCHR\$(147)CHR\$(9)CHR\$(15)CHR\$(8)"
- [DOWN][DOWN]";:R1\$="[10"[RIGHT]"]]" :LF\$="[
- 7"[LEFT]"]]"
- 45 L6\$="[6"[LEFT]"]]" :DN\$="[HOME][11"[DOW
- N]"]]"
- 46 DIMJ(127):J(109)=45:J(126)=85:J(125)=
- 68:J(123)=44:J(119)=46:J(110)=43
- 47 JY=56320:KB=631:KJ=198
- 50 PRINT"[RED][7"[s \*]"]][c E][22"[s \*]"]
- [c E][9"[s \*]"]][UP][UP][7"[RIGHT]"]];
- 55 PRINT"[s B][WHITE]MICRO FLIGHT SIMULA
- TOR[RED][s B][HOME][7"[RIGHT]"]][s U][22"
- [s C]"]][s I][HOME]"
- 60 PRINT"[DOWN][DOWN][CYAN][s U][6"[s C]
- "]][s I]":PRINT"[s B][6" "[s B]":PRINT"[
- s J][6"[s C]"]][s K]":PRINT"[RIGHT][RIGHT
- ][YELLOW]TIME[CYAN]"
- 65 PRINT"[s U][7"[s C]"]][s I]":PRINT"[s
- B][7" "[s B]":PRINT"[s J][7"[s C]"]][s K
- ]":PRINT"[RIGHT][RIGHT][YELLOW]ERPM[CYAN
- ]"
- 70 PRINT"[s U][8"[s C]"]][s I]":PRINT"[s
- B][8" "[s B]":PRINT"[s J][8"[s C]"]][s K
- ]":PRINT"[RIGHT][YELLOW]AIRSPEED"
- 75 PRINT"[3"[RIGHT]"]][KTS[CYAN]":PRINT"[s

- OF
- GN
- PC
- NJ
- BK
- CK
- OM
- NF
- HH
- JB
- FP
- CK
- GK
- IP
- NF



45	OG ]"+R1\$+"[4"[RIGHT]]":FL\$(2)=FL\$(1)	FO
•200 IFA\$="R"THENFP=1:GOTO245	MI •315 OT\$=DN\$+MJ\$+"[DOWN][DOWN]" +R2\$+"[5"[	ML
•205 IFA\$="L"THENFP=0:GOTO245	OP RIGHT]]"	
•210 IFA\$="<"ORAS=","THENRU=RU+(RU>-45):P	JO •320 ER=800:AS=90:GS=AS:AT=GS:RU=AT:HE=RU	EB
RINTRU\$:RU;S\$	:EL=HE:F1=235:F2=2:F3=0:F4=6:W=2	
•215 IFA\$=">"ORAS="."THENRU=RU-(RU<45):PR	FI •325 SW=56180:SI=F3:GD=1:Q0=0:DG=Q0:DO=0:	DN
INTRU\$:RU;S\$	ML=0:I1=1:I2=1:I3=0:I4=1:BO=49169	CC
•220 IFA\$="U"THENEL=EL-(EL<45):PRINTEL\$;E	•327 I5=0:I6=0:I7=0:KX=0:FY=6	
L;S\$:GOTO245	NN •330 S=54272:FORT=STOS+24:POKET,0:NEXT:PO	EG
•225 IFA\$="D"THENEL=EL+(EL>-45):PRINTEL\$;	KES+6,240:POKES,F1:POKES+1,F2	
EL;S\$:GOTO245	LE •335 POKES+4,33:POKES+24,15:POKES+13,240:	GP
•226 IFA\$>"0"ANDA\$<"8"THENGOSUB1200	DE POKES+7,F3:POKES+8,F4:POKES+11,17	
•228 IFA\$="0"THENGOSUB251	NP •340 PRINT"[WHITE]"TM\$;TI\$:PRINTP8\$"[WHIT	MA
•230 IFRU=0THENPRINTP8\$	PK E]"	HK
•235 IFRU<0THENPRINTP7\$	CC •345 FORX=90TO1STEP-W:POKESW,2	
•240 IFRU>0THENPRINTP9\$	PK •350 PRINTER\$;ER;S\$;AS\$;AS;S\$;GS\$;GS;S\$;A	
•245 IFDOTHENRETURN	FN T\$;AT;S\$;RU\$;RU;S\$;HE\$;HE;S\$;FL\$(1)"[BAC	
•250 GOTO175	CL KARROW]"	OA
•251 FY=FY+6:IFFY>6THENFY=0	FB •355 PRINTEL\$;EL;S\$:EL=EL-W	AI
•252 IFFY=0 THEN PRINTDN\$RX\$"[WHITE]NIGHT	•360 PRINTOT\$"[RED][UPARROW][WHITE]";:IFX	
" :POKE49160,0:GOTO254	JG /18=INT(X/18)THENPRINTOT\$ " ";:OT\$=LEFT\$(	PO
•253 PRINTDN\$RX\$"[WHITE]DAY " :POKE49160,	AM •365 ER=ER-W:AS=AS-W:GS=GS-W:AT=AT-W:RU=R	
11	FC U-W:HE=HE+W:F1=F1-.5:POKES,F1:POKESW,1	OD
•254 PRINTRX\$"FLYING":RETURN	MD •370 F2=F2-.021:POKES+1,F2	JL
•255 REM DEFINE VARIABLES + SET UP	•372 IFX=300ORX=600ORX=90THENPRINTFL\$(1)" "	
•260 MJ\$="[8"[DOWN]]":TM\$="[HOME][4"[DOW	DL :FL\$(1)=FL\$(1)+"[UP]":FL\$(2)=FL\$(2)+"[UP	FE
N]"][RIGHT]":ER\$="[HOME]" +MJ\$+"[RIGHT]":	OB [YELLOW]UP "	OH
AS\$=DN\$+"[DOWN][RIGHT]"	•380 POKES+15,75:POKES+20,240:POKES+18,17	
•265 GS\$=DN\$+"[6"[DOWN]]][RIGHT]":AT\$="[H	JG :FORT=1TO300:NEXT	AE
OME][4"[DOWN]]"+R2\$	•385 POKES+15,50:FORX=1TO300:NEXT:POKES+1	
•270 CL\$="[HOME][4"[DOWN]]"+R1\$+"[3"[RIG	HJ 8,16	HH
HT]]]"	•390 RX\$=R1\$+"[8"[RIGHT]]"	AL
•275 EL\$="[HOME][8"[DOWN]]"+R1\$+"[RIGHT]	EG •392 PRINTDN\$RX\$"[WHITE][LEFT][UP][UP][c	
"	D]":PRINTDN\$RX\$"[LEFT][UP][c D]":PRINTDN	HA
•280 FP\$=DN\$+"[DOWN][DOWN]" +R1\$+"[RIGHT]"	•395 PRINT"[HOME][RED][DOWN][DOWN]"RX\$"[c	
:FP=1	R]";:FORT=1TO22:PRINT"[DOWN][LEFT][s B]	PJ
•285 P7\$=FP\$+"[RED][4"[RIGHT]]][DOWN][3"	NA ";:NEXT	
"]][LEFT][UP][s N][DOWN][LEFT][LEFT][s Q]	•400 RX\$=RX\$+"[RIGHT]":PRINT"[HOME][3"[DO	
[DOWN][LEFT][LEFT][s N]":P8\$=FP\$+"[4"[RI	WN]"][WHITE]"RX\$;"+ - ENGINE":PRINTRX\$"<	AP
GHT]]][3" "][DOWN][DOWN][3"[LEFT]]][3" "	MN > RUDDER"	
][UP][3"[LEFT]]][GREEN][s C][s Q][s C]"	CL •405 PRINTRX\$"U D ELEVATOR":PRINTRX\$"[UP]	
•290 P9\$=FP\$+"[RED][4"[RIGHT]]][DOWN][3"	KC R L FLAPS":PRINTRX\$"H HEAR ATIS"	BM
"]][UP][3"[LEFT]]][s M][DOWN][s Q][DOWN][	•410 PRINTRX\$"X REFUEL":PRINTRX\$"O DEMO"	GE
s M]"	GP •415 PRINTRX\$"[RED][LEFT][c Q][11][s C]"	
•295 IFQ0>120ORAS>120THENAS=120:Q0=120	" ;:POKE1463,67:POKE1463+S,2	KN
•300 RU\$="[HOME]" +MJ\$+R2\$:HE\$=DN\$+"[DOWN]	•420 PRINTRX\$"[RED][RIGHT]CABIN":PRINTRX\$	
" +R2\$:S\$="[LEFT] "	"PRESSURE":PRINTRX\$"ON[WHITE]":PRINTPR\$"	BF
•305 PR\$=DN\$+"[6"[DOWN]]"+R2\$+"[4"[RIGHT	MB [RVSON][RED] [RVSOFF][WHITE]"	
]]]"	•425 POKES+15,255:POKES+18,16:POKES+18,12	AI
•306 A\$="[6"[DOWN]]":B\$="[25"[RIGHT]]":	IG 9	
I1\$=DN\$+A\$+B\$:I2\$=DN\$+"[DOWN][DOWN]" +A\$+	AI •430 PRINTTM\$;TI\$:IFTI\$<>"[4"0"]16"THEN43	
B\$	0 "	GG
•307 I3\$=DN\$+"[4"[DOWN]]"+A\$+B\$:I4\$=DN\$+	AI •435 PRINTDN\$;RX\$;"[5" "]"	MC
"[6"[DOWN]]"+A\$+B\$	•440 PRINTRX\$"[8" "]:PRINTRX\$ " :POKES+	
•308 IN\$="[s Z]":PRINTI1\$"[RED]"IN\$"[WHIT		
E]1"I2\$"[RED]"IN\$"[WHITE]2"I3\$IN\$"3"I4\$"		
[GREEN]"IN\$"[WHITE]4[RED]"		
•310 DIMFL\$(2):FL\$(1)=DN\$+MJ\$+"[3"[DOWN]"		



```

18,128: POKES+15,90:POKES+18,17
.445 PRINTPR$"[RVSON][WHITE] [RVSOFF]"
.446 T=INT(8000*RND(1))+1000:U=INT(300*RND(1))+200:Y1=T+U:Y2=T-U:GOSUB875
.448 RETURN
.450 PRINT"[WHITE]"EL$:EL$:S$:TM$:TI$:ER$:ER$:S$:AS$:AS$:S$:GS$:GS$:S$:AT$:AT$:S$
.465 PRINTRU$:RU$:S$:HE$:HE$:S$:PC=RND(1)
.470 IFAT>31000THENPOKES+4,32:GOSUB895:GOSUB845:GOTO820
.475 IFAS>1000THENIFEL>300THENGOSUB900:GOSUB845:GOTO820
.480 IFPC>.997THENIFLEN(OT$)<38THENPRINTOT$ " ":OT$=OT$+"[RIGHT]":PRINTOT$"[RED][UPARROW][WHITE]"
.485 IFF2<1THENG$=0
.487 KX=KX+1:KX=KX-.2*(I5=1)-.5*(I6=1)-.5*(I7=1)
.490 IFPC>.98ANDDG=0ANDAT>5000THENPRINTCL$"[RED][RVSON][3" "[RVSOFF][WHITE]":DG=1:D3=HE:D8=0:GOSUB890
.495 IFDG=1THEND8=D8+1:GOSUB910
.500 IFGS>1ORAS>1THENIFPC>.88THENG$=GS-1:Q0=Q0-2:F1=F1-10:ER=ER+20*(ER>0)
.505 IFF1<0THENF1=255:F2=F2-1:IFF2<0THENF2=0
.510 POKES,F1:POKES+1,F2
.515 IFSITHENPOKESW,2:POKES+18,17:POKES+15,50:AT=AT+D9*(AT>0):D9=D9+24:GOTO525
.520 POKESW,1:POKES+18,16:D9=15:GOTO530
.525 POKES+1,D9 AND3
.530 IFGD=0THENGOSUB745:IFGD=0THENSI=-(AS<10):IFAS<300THENIFEL>20THENSI=1
.535 IFGD=0ANDER<300THENPOKES+4,32:GOSUB895:GOSUB845:GOTO820
.540 IFAT<=0ANDGD=0THEN820
.545 IFAS<Q0THENAS=Q0
.550 IFEL>40ANDGD=0THENSI=1
.555 IFFPTHENPRINTFP$"[YELLOW]UP "":GOTO565
.560 PRINTFP$"[YELLOW]DOWN":
.565 IFGD=0THENG$=0:IFAT<=10THENAT=10
.570 IFEL<=40ANDAS>=10THENSI=0
.575 IFGD=1THENIFFP=0THENIFEL>20THENIFGS>60THENG$=0:AT=30:AS=GS:GS=0:GOSUB602
.580 IFAT<=0THENAT=0
.585 IFKX>300THENKX=0:GOSUB800
.590 IFGD=0THENAS=AS-1:IFPC>.7THENAS=AS+1:IFPC>.8THENAS=AS+1
.595 IFGD=0THENIFAS>120THENAS=120
.600 RETURN
.602 Q0=AS:TI$="[6"0"]":POKEBO,FY:CO=0:MX=0:RETURN
.605 IFGD<>1THEN625
.610 PRINTFL$(I4) " ";
.615 IFLEN(FL$(1))<49THENFL$(1)=FL$(1)+"[UP]":GOTO615
.620 FL$(2)=FL$(1):PRINTFL$(I4)"[WHITE][B

```

```

KN ACKARROW]";:RETURN
FO .625 PRINTDN$"[13"[DOWN]]"R2$"[5"[RIGHT]"I[WHITE]GROUND ONLY":
OH .630 FORX=1TO1000:NEXT:PRINT"[11"[LEFT]]"
IM [11" ""]";:RETURN
EM .635 PRINTDN$RX$"[YELLOW]TERMINAL":PRINTRX$"INFORMATION":PRINTRX$"SERVICE"
IH .640 T1=65:FORX=1TO10:T1=T1+(RND(1)>.5):NEXT:PRINTRX$"[WHITE][DOWN]TEMP:"T1
DA .645 PRINTRX$"ALT:29.95":T1=INT(15*RND(1))+10:PRINTRX$"VIS:"T1
CC .646 PRINTRX$"TNMT:"ML
.650 IFRND(1)>.5THENAS$="ALPHA[3"."]":GOTO665
GA .655 IFRND(1)>.5THENAS$="BRAVO[3"."]":GOTO665
AO .660 AS$="CHARLEY[3"."]"
EM .665 PRINTRX$"[YELLOW][DOWN]THIS":PRINTRX$"IS":PRINTRX$:AS$:Z0=PEEK(161)+2
PC .670 PRINT"[WHITE]"TM$:TI$:ON-(PEEK(161)<>Z0)GOTO670:PRINTDN$:
KI .675 FORX=1TO12:PRINTRX$"[11" ""]":NEXT:IFDO THENGOSUB1030
GJ .677 RETURN
KN .680 IFA$="-"THEN715
CE .685 IFF2>=5THENRETURN
.690 F1=F1+10:IFF1>255THENF1=0:F2=F2+1
AM .695 IFGDTHENG$=GS+1:Q0=0:GOTO710
.700 Q0=Q0+3:IFQ0>120THENQ0=120
KK .705 IFQ0>=ASTHENAS=Q0
HJ .710 ER=ER+20:GOTO740
.715 IFF2<=.25THEN740
BF .720 IFF2=.25 ANDF1<=235THEN740
.725 IFGD=1THENG$=GS-1:AS=0:Q0=0:IFGS<0THENG$=0
FM .730 IFGD=0THENQ0=Q0-3:IFQ0<0THENQ0=0
OF .735 F1=F1-10:ER=ER-20:IFF1<0THENF1=255:F2=F2-1
LA .740 POKES,F1:POKES+1,F2:PRINT"[RED]"AS$:AS$:S$:GS$:GS$:S$:ER$:ER$:S$:RETURN
KH .745 IF((EL>-4ANDEL<5)AND(AS<80))THENIF(AT<20ANDFP=1)AND(I1=1)THEN790
GI .747 Z7=AT
.750 AT=AT+(SGN(EL)*(.1*AS)+2.5*EL)+2*PC:IFAT>32000THENAT=32000
BA .760 AT=AT-2*(FP=0):AT=AT+2*(RU<-30 OR RU>30):IFEL=-1THENAT=Z7:AT=AT-INT(2*PC)
MK .762 IFAS<40ANDEL>30THENGOSUB845:GOTO820
AF .763 IF(RU>40ORRU<-40)ANDAS>50THENGOSUB866:GOSUB845:GOTO820
NL .765 IFEL=0THENAT=Z7:T=INT(PC*5):AT=AT+(T*(AS<40)):AT=AT-(T*(AS>95))
HP .766 IFAT<Y1ANDAT>Y2THENPOKEBO,1:GOTO770
IM .767 POKEBO,FY
GO .770 HE=HE+((AS/100)*RU):HE=INT(HE):IFHE<0THENHE=359
PH .775 IFHE>359THENHE=0
JL .780 IFAS<30ANDEL=0THENZZ=30-AS:AT=AT-ZZ
DN
FN

```



# IMPORTANT!

Letters on white background are **Bug Repellent** line codes. Do not enter them! Pages 113 and 116 explain these codes and provide other essential information on entering **Ahoy!** programs. Refer to these pages **before** entering any programs!

•785 CO=CO+1:MX=AS*(TI/60/60/60):MT=MT+MX /CO:ML=INT(MT):AT=INT(AT):RETURN	GM	•965 POKEKJ,1:POKEKB,ASC("D"):GOSUB175:IF EL>4THEN965	AF
•790 GD=1:GS=AS:AS=0:Q0=0:IFABS(RU)>15THE N820	JE	•970 D5=0:PX=0	CB
•795 POKEBO,2:AT=0:GOSUB875:RETURN	HM	•975 GOSUB175	CP
•800 PRINTFL\$(I4)" ";:IFGD=0THENFL\$(I4)=L EFT\$(FL\$(I4),LEN(FL\$(I4))-1)	DI	•980 IFAS<60THENPOKEKJ,1:POKEKB,ASC("+"): GOSUB175:GOTO980	KO
•810 IFLEN(FL\$(I4))<46THENGOSUB845:GOTO82 0	JB	•985 IFDG=1THENRN=INT(10*RND(1)):RU=RU+RN :GOSUB450:RU=RU-RN	MJ
•815 M2=M1:PRINTFL\$(I4)"[WHITE][BACKARROW ]":RETURN	ME	•990 IFD5=100THENPX=1:POKEKJ,1:POKEKB,ASC ("D"):GOSUB175:IFEL<>-6THEN990	PF
•820 PRINT"[HOME][18][DOWN]" "RX\$"[WHITE] CRASH!":POKE54290,16:POKE54276,32	BH	•995 IFEL>6 THEN EL=EL-1:GOSUB450:GOTO995	IA
•825 IFLEN(FL\$(I4))<46THENPRINTRX\$"[DOWN] [DOWN]FUEL GONE!"	CD	•1000 D5=D5+1:IFPX=0THEN975	CE
•830 POKE54287,5	PP	•1002 GOSUB175:IFAS<40THENPOKEKJ,1:POKEKB ,ASC("+"):GOSUB175:GOTO1002	MD
•835 POKE54290,129	ID	•1003 IFAT>200THEN1002	NO
•840 FORX=1TO5000:NEXT:RUN	NH	•1005 POKEKJ,1:POKEKB,ASC("U"):GOSUB175:I FEL<-2THEN1005	AC
•845 AS=300:AT=INT(AT):FORX=5TO0STEP-1:PO KES+1,X:FORY=255TO0STEP-5:POKES,Y	MD	•1007 POKEKJ,1:POKEKB,ASC("1"):GOSUB175	KE
•850 IFAT<=0THENRETURN	OL	•1010 POKEKJ,1:POKEKB,ASC("R")	LN
•855 AT=AT-100:PRINTTM\$;TI\$;AT\$;AT;S\$;AS\$ ;AS;S\$	EO	•1015 GOSUB175:IFGD<>1THEN1015	HO
•860 NEXT:IFX=3THENGOSUB870	HK	•1020 GOSUB175:POKEKJ,1:POKEKB,ASC("-"): IFGS>0THEN1020	OM
•865 NEXT:RETURN	EJ	•1025 RU=0:GOSUB1035:PRINTRX\$"[UP][UP][4" "]":DO=0:EL=0:GOTO175	AO
•866 POKES+1,F2+1:FORT=1TO600:NEXT:POKES+ 1,F2+2:FORT=1TO600:NEXT:POKES+1,F2+3	MA	•1030 PRINTDN\$"[4][DOWN]" "RX\$"DEMO":PRIN TRX\$"FLIGHT":RETURN	JD
•867 FORT=1TO600:NEXT:RETURN	JL	•1035 PRINTDN\$"[5][DOWN]" "RX\$"[6" "]:RE TURN	NN
•870 POKES+18,129:POKES+15,200:RETURN	KN	•1200 IFA\$>"4"THEN1400	JC
•875 GOSUB880:FORX=1TO500:NEXT:GOTO880	JE	•1202 IFA\$="1"THENI1=1-I1:GOSUB1300:GOSUB 1220:RETURN	DP
•880 FORX=20TO1STEP-1:POKES+1,X:NEXT:POKE S+4,32:POKES+4,129:FORX=1TO500:NEXT	JL	•1205 IFA\$="2"THENI2=1-I2:GOSUB1230:RETUR N	NB
•885 POKES+4,128:POKES+4,33:RETURN	MF	•1210 IFA\$="3"THENI3=1-I3:GOSUB1240:RETUR N	NH
•890 L4=INT(50*RND(1))+16:V=INT(10*RND(1) ) +1:V1=D3+V:V2=D3-V:RETURN	JE	•1217 IFA\$="4"THENGOSUB1350:GOSUB1260:RET URN	HH
•895 FORT=1TO2000:NEXT	OB	•1220 IFI1=1THENPRINTI1\$"[RED][s Z][WHITE ]":RETURN	MD
•900 PRINT"[HOME][11][DOWN]"[RED]"RX\$"EN GINE":PRINTRX\$"FAILURE":POKES+18,33	NA	•1225 PRINTI1\$"[WHITE][s Z]":IFGD=1THEN82 0	PB
•905 FORX=1TO2000:NEXT:POKES+4,33:RETURN	CG	•1227 RETURN	IM
•910 IFHE>V1ORHE<V2THENDG=0:PRINTCL\$"[RVS ON][WHITE][3" "][RVSOFF]":RETURN	GP	•1230 IFI2=1THENPRINTI2\$"[RED][s Z][WHITE ]":RETURN	CL
•915 IFD8<120-ASTHENRETURN	LE	•1235 PRINTI2\$"[WHITE][s Z]":RETURN	CM
•920 PRINTDN\$"[5][DOWN]" "RX\$"COLLISION!" :GOSUB845:GOTO820	NA	•1240 IFI3=1THENPRINTI3\$"[RED][s Z][WHITE ]":GOSUB1310:RETURN	PG
•925 DATA169,1,141,25,208,162,69,160,11,1 73,18,208,48,4,162,255,160,2,142,18	NH	•1250 PRINTI3\$"[WHITE][s Z]":GOSUB1330:RE TURN	LM
•930 DATA208,140,32,208,173,13,220,41,1,2 40,3,76,49,234,76,188,254	CF	•1260 IFI4=1THENPRINTI4\$"[GREEN][s Z]":RE TURN	OM
•935 GOSUB1030:DO=1	CB	•1270 PRINTI4\$"[RED][s Z]":RETURN	DH
•940 POKEKJ,1:POKEKB,ASC("+"):GOSUB175:IF GS<65THEN940	LP	•1300 POKES+11,33:POKES+8,4:FORU=1TO2000: NEXT:POKES+11,32	EH
•950 POKEKJ,1:POKEKB,ASC("U"):GOSUB175:IF EL<29THEN950	GP	•1305 POKES+7,F3:POKES+8,F4:POKES+11,17:R ETURN	NG
•955 POKEKJ,1:POKEKB,ASC("L"):GOSUB175:GO SUB450:GOSUB450:GOSUB450	HJ		
•960 POKEKJ,1:POKEKB,ASC("1"):GOSUB175	FB		



```

•1310 F1=F1-40:ER=ER+80*(ER>0):IFF1<0THEN
F1=255:F2=F2-1:IFF2<0THENF2=0
•1320 POKES,F1:POKES+1,F2:RETURN
•1330 F1=F1+40:ER=ER+80:IFF1>255THENF1=0:
F2=F2+1
•1335 GOTO1320
•1350 PRINTFL$(I4)" ":I4=I4+1:IFI4=3THENI
4=1
•1355 PRINTFL$(I4)"[WHITE][BACKARROW]":RE
TURN
•1400 IFA$="5"THENI5=1-I5
•1402 IFA$="6"THENI6=1-I6
•1404 IFA$="7"THENI7=1-I7
•1406 IF I5=1 THEN PRINTDN$RX$"[UP][UP][L
EFT][LEFT][RED][c D]":GOTO1410
•1408 PRINTDN$RX$"[LEFT][LEFT][WHITE][UP]
[UP][c D]"
•1410 IFI6=1THENPRINTDN$RX$"[LEFT][LEFT][
UP][RED][c D]":GOTO1414
•1412 PRINTDN$RX$"[LEFT][LEFT][UP][WHITE]
[c D]"
•1414 IFI7=1THEN PRINTDN$RX$"[LEFT][LEFT]
[RED][c D][WHITE]":RETURN
•1416 PRINTDN$RX$"[WHITE][LEFT][LEFT][c D
]":RETURN

```

CB  
OF  
LK  
FL  
AG  
KI  
HB  
GO  
ED  
EN  
GK  
BO  
OA  
PD  
OO

•160 DATA32,208,96,169,5,141,32,208,96 NC

## THE HAUNTED CASTLE FROM PAGE 60

```

•0 DIMM,U,D$(3,1),W$(3),W(3),TR(10,1),S(1
0,1),S$(1):FORA=0TO3:READD$(A,0):NEXT LO
•1 DEFFNR(X)=INT(RND(1)*X):SD=2040:DR=685
:S=53248:SO=54272:POKESO+24,15 FH
•2 POKES+39,9:POKES+16,0:DATA"[HOME][4"[D
OWN]"]"[17"[RIGHT]"]","[HOME][13"[DOWN]"]
[LEFT]" NH
•3 POKESD,245:DATA"[HOME][24"[DOWN]"]"[17"
[RIGHT]"]","[HOME][12"[DOWN]"]" KI
•4 POKES,171:W$(0)=D$(0,0)+"[RVSON][c 4][
6" "]:W$(1)=D$(1,0)+"[RVSON][c 4] [DOWN]
[LEFT] [DOWN][LEFT] [DOWN][LEFT] [DOWN]
[LEFT] ":A=RND(-TI) HM
•5 POKES+1,158:W$(2)=D$(2,0)+"[RVSON][c 4
][6" "][HOME]":W$(3)=D$(3,0)+"[RVSON][c
4] [DOWN][LEFT] [DOWN][LEFT] [DOWN][LEFT]
[DOWN][LEFT] " DC
•6 POKES+27,1:D$(0,1)=D$(0,0)+"[6" "]:D$(
1,1)=D$(1,0)+" [DOWN][LEFT] [DOWN][LEFT]
[DOWN][LEFT] [DOWN][LEFT] " CE
•7 POKES+28,1:D$(2,1)=D$(2,0)+"[6" "][HOM
E]":D$(3,1)=D$(3,0)+" [DOWN][LEFT] [DOWN]
[LEFT] [DOWN][LEFT] [DOWN][LEFT] " PG
•8 D$(1,0)=D$(1,0)+"[c 2][RVSON][s -][DOW
N][LEFT][s -][DOWN][LEFT][s -][DOWN][LEF
T][s -][DOWN][LEFT][s W]":D$(3,0)=D$(3,0
)+"[c 2][RVSON][s W][DOWN][LEFT][s -][DO
WN][LEFT][s -][DOWN][LEFT][s -][DOWN][LE
FT][s -] ME
•9 D$(2,0)=D$(2,0)+"[c 2][RVSON][s W][5"[
s *]"]"[HOME]":D$(0,0)=D$(0,0)+"[c 2][RVS
ON][5"[s *]"]"[s W]":POKES+38,7 AC
•10 PRINT"[CLEAR][3"[DOWN]"]"[7"[RIGHT]"]P
LEASE WAIT, READING DATA.":GOSUB96:GOSUB
66:GOTO86 GF
•11 PRINT"[CLEAR][4"[DOWN]"]"[c 4][RVSON][
17" "][6"[RIGHT]"]"[17" "];:GOSUB157:U=6
84 FJ
•12 PRINT"[4"[DOWN]"]":GOSUB157:PRINT"[17
" "][6"[RIGHT]"]"[16" "][HOME] BC
•13 POKE2023,160:POKE56295,11:FORA=679TO6
95:POKEA,0:NEXT:POKEDR,2:POKE687,1 KF
•14 SL=49176:SR=49196:XR=781:M=49750:P=49
496:POKES+21,1 NL
•15 GOSUB44:GOSUB39:POKES+30,0:POKES+31,0
:GOSUB80:GOSUB81:GOTO79 DK
•16 SYM:ONPEEK(U)+1GOTO16,17,19,21,23,25
,32 AM
•17 Y=Y-1:FORA=0TO7:POKES+1,PEEK(S+1)-1:S
YSP:NEXT:POKES+1,255:GOSUB44 NA
•18 FORA=0TO35:POKES+1,PEEK(S+1)-1:SYSP:N
EXT:GOSUB39:GOTO79 FC

```

## MEMORY CHECK FROM PAGE 46

```

•10 REM *** COMMODORE 64 MEMORY CHECK *** NP
•20 PRINT"[CLEAR]LOADING AND VERIFYING DA
TA[3""]" DB
•30 FORJ=49152TO49268:READA:POKEJ,A:X=X+A
:NEXTJ FP
•40 IFX<>14524THENPRINT"[DOWN]ERROR IN DA
TA[3""]":END IN
•50 PRINT"[DOWN]DATA IS OK[3""]" AH
•60 PRINT"[DOWN]SYS49152 TO BEGIN MEMORY
CHECK[3""]":NEW IJ
•70 DATA32,68,229,169,0,168,153,40,216,20
0,192,120 EM
•80 DATA144,248,133,251,162,8,134,252,170
,168,169,48 AE
•90 DATA141,57,4,141,59,4,169,50,141,58,4
,169 AL
•100 DATA52,141,60,4,169,56,141,61,4,140,
139,4 BC
•110 DATA152,129,251,193,251,208,50,200,1
92,0,208,241 EG
•120 DATA230,251,165,251,208,8,165,252,20
1,159,176,39 EN
•130 DATA230,252,160,22,185,39,4,201,57,1
76,13,170 LJ
•140 DATA232,138,153,39,4,162,0,160,0,76,
45,192 JO
•150 DATA169,48,153,39,4,136,76,76,192,16
9,2,141 AL

```



•19 X=X+1:FORA=0TO7:POKEXR,0:SYSSR:SYSP:NEXT:POKES,0:POKES+16,0:GOSUB44	LL	•57 IFS(Z,0)=XANDS(Z,1)=YTHENPRINTS\$(1)ST\$:SS=2:GOTO63	GE
•20 FORA=0TO35:POKEXR,0:SYSSR:SYSP:NEXT:GOSUB39:GOTO79	NE	•58 IFZ=10THEN63	BH
•21 Y=Y+1:FORA=0TO24:POKES+1,PEEK(S+1)+1:SYSP:NEXT:GOSUB44:POKES+1,89	LG	•59 IFS(Z+1,0)=XANDS(Z+1,1)=YTHENPRINTS\$(0)ST\$:SS=1	PO
•22 FORA=0TO12:POKES+1,PEEK(S+1)+1:SYSP:NEXT:GOSUB39:GOTO79	GO	•60 GOTO63	PD
•23 X=X-1:FORA=0TO7:POKEXR,0:SYSSL:SYSP:NEXT:POKES+16,1:POKES,82:GOSUB44	LG	•61 POKES+40,5:POKESD+1,253:POKES+2,173:POKES+3,150:POKES+21,3:TR=1:POKE689,0	HG
•24 FORA=0TO33:POKEXR,0:SYSSL:SYSP:NEXT:GOSUB39:GOTO79	FA	•62 GOTO52	PB
•25 ONSS+1GOTO16,26,29	EP	•63 IFTR=1ORFNR(100)>24OR(X=0ANDY=0ANDZ=0)THENRETURN	JI
•26 Z=Z+1:POKESD,250:POKEDR,1:POKE687,1:POKES,127:POKES+1,119:FORA=1TO5	HF	•64 POKES+2,173:POKES+3,150:POKES+40,1:POKESD+1,251:POKES+21,3:POKE689,1:TR=2	LK
•27 POKES,PEEK(S)-16:POKES+1,PEEK(S+1)-8:FORT=0TO9:NEXT:NEXT:POKES,0:POKES+1,0	OB	•65 RETURN	IM
•28 GOSUB54:SS=0:POKES,238:POKES+1,174:GOTO15	KE	•66 ST\$="[RVSON][CYAN]":FORA=1TO6:SB\$="[DOWN]":FORB=1TOA:ST\$=ST\$+" ":SB\$=SB\$+"[LEFT][LEFT]":NEXT	MI
•29 POKESD,245:POKEDR,2:POKE687,1:Z=Z-1:POKES,238:POKES+1,174:FORA=1TO5	IB	•67 ST\$=ST\$+SB\$:NEXT:SS(0)="[HOME][5][DOWN]"][RIGHT]":SS(1)="[HOME][18][DOWN]"][RIGHT]	GD
•30 POKES+1,PEEK(S+1)+8:B=PEEK(S)+16:IFB=270THENB=15:POKES+16,PEEK(S+16)OR1	JC	•68 SS(1)=SS(1)+"[12][RIGHT]":ST\$=ST\$+"[HOME]":GOSUB75:FORA=1TO3:B=FNR(10)	KM
•31 POKES,B:NEXT:GOSUB54:SS=0:POKES,127:POKES+1,119:POKES+16,0:GOTO15	EF	•69 C=FNR(10):D=FNR(11):IFTR(D,0)=BANDTR(D,1)=CTHENA=A-1:NEXT	DL
•32 ONTR+1GOTO16,33,36	CB	•70 TR(D,0)=B:TR(D,1)=C:NEXT:FORA=1TO9:S(A,0)=FNR(10):S(A,1)=FNR(10)	KK
•33 TC=TC+1:GOSUB80:POKES+30,0:TR(Z,0)=10:TR(Z,1)=10:GOSUB84:GOSUB153:POKESO+5,8	BP	•71 IFS(A,0)=TR(A,0)ANDS(A,1)=TR(A,1)THEN A=A-1:NEXT	LN
•34 POKESO+6,255:POKESO+4,23:C=3.5+TC:GOSUB154:POKES+21,1:POKESO+6,15	GH	•72 IFS(A,0)=TR(A+1,0)ANDS(A,1)=TR(A+1,1) THENA=A-1:NEXT	GN
•35 POKES+30,0:GOTO16	II	•73 IFS(A,0)=S(A-1,0)ANDS(A,1)=S(A-1,1) THENA=A-1:NEXT	IK
•36 ON-(TC=0)GOTO90:TC=TC-1:POKES+21,1:POKE689,0:A=FNR(10):B=FNR(10)	KK	•74 NEXT:RETURN	EJ
•37 C=FNR(11):IFTR(C,0)<>10THEN37	BD	•75 FORA=0TO10:TR(A,0)=10:TR(A,1)=10:NEXT:RETURN	NM
•38 TR(C,0)=A:TR(C,1)=B:POKES+30,0:GOSUB80:GOTO16	FL	•76 IFX<>0ORY<>0ORZ<>0THENRETURN	AB
•39 POKES+31,0:C=FNR(3):FORA=0TOC	OD	•77 POKES+21,0:PRINT"[HOME][7][DOWN]"][CYAN]"SPC(12)"CONGRATULATIONS!	GJ
•40 B=FNR(4):ONPEEK(680+B)+1GOTO40	JK	•78 PRINT"[DOWN][c 1][3][RIGHT]"YOU HAVE FOUND ALL THE TREASURES!":GOTO93	DJ
•41 POKE680+B,0:CL=CL+1:IFCL=3THENA=C	PM	•79 PRINT"[HOME][DOWN][c 6][10][RIGHT]"ROOM #" <str\$(y)mid\$(str\$(x),2,1)" level"z"[left]":goto16<="" td=""> <td>OD</td> </str\$(y)mid\$(str\$(x),2,1)">	OD
•42 NEXT:FORA=0TO3:IFW(A)=1THENW(A)=0:NEXT:RETURN	JH	•80 PRINT"[HOME][PURPLE][13][RIGHT]"TREASURES:"TC:RETURN	HH
•43 PRINTD\$(A,PEEK(680+A)):NEXT:RETURN	PC	•81 US\$="NONE":IFZ<10THENUS\$="#"+STR\$(S(Z+1,1))+MID\$(STR\$(S(Z+1,0)),2,1)	CD
•44 POKES+21,1:CL=0:FORA=0TO3:POKE680+A,1:NEXT:IFX=0THENPOKE683,0:W(3)=1:CL=CL+1	MI	•82 DS\$="NONE":IFZ>0THENDS\$="#"+STR\$(S(Z,1))+MID\$(STR\$(S(Z,0)),2,1)	BH
•45 IFX=9THENPOKE681,0:W(1)=1:CL=CL+1	FM	•83 PRINT"[HOME][3][DOWN]"][7][RIGHT]"][c 3]STAIRS:UP-"US\$ DOWN-"DS\$	PG
•46 IFY=0THENPOKE680,0:W(0)=1:CL=CL+1	LC	•84 TR\$="[RED]NONE":IFTR(Z,0)<>10THENTR\$="[GREEN]"+STR\$(TR(Z,1))+MID\$(STR\$(TR(Z,0)),2,1)	GM
•47 IFY=9THENPOKE682,0:W(2)=1:CL=CL+1	HH	•85 PRINT"[HOME][DOWN][DOWN][BLUE][8][RIGHT]"TREASURE LOCATION:"TR\$:RETURN	HA
•48 FORA=0TO3:IFW(A)=1THENPRINTW\$(A):GOTO50	BB	•86 POKES+32,0:POKES+33,0:PRINT"[CLEAR][4][DOWN]"][PURPLE]"SPC(11)"THE HAUNTED CA	
•49 PRINTD\$(A,1)	PD		
•50 NEXT:ON-(TC=3)GOSUB76:IFTR=1THENTR=0	KN		
•51 IFTR(Z,0)=XANDTR(Z,1)=YTHEN61	HF		
•52 IFTR=2THENTR=0:POKE689,0	PC		
•53 IFSS=0THEN56	CI		
•54 PRINT"[HOME][5][DOWN]"]":FORA=1TO19:PRINT"[RIGHT][38] "[RIGHT]":	HI		
•55 NEXT:PRINT"[HOME]":SS=0	HC		
•56 IFZ=0THEN59	OL		



STLE	EJ	55,224,1,255,240,3,255,240,3,255	CK
.87 PRINT"[3"[DOWN]][c 6][4" "]PRESS THE [RED]FIRE[c 6] BUTTON WHEN READY[HOME]" CHR\$(142)CHR\$(8)	OB	.118 DATA240,3,255,248,3,255,248,1,255,248, 255,240,,63,248,,15,252,,254	EL
.88 IF(PEEK(56320)AND16)=16THEN88	OC	.119 DATA0,,31,,,,,,,,,,,,,7,128,,31 ,192,,127,224,1	IJ
.89 GOTO11	PG	.120 DATA255,240,7,255,240,9,255,192,14,2 55,48,22,252,240,27,115,240,29,79,240	BM
.90 GOSUB153:POKESO+5,8:POKESO+6,255:POKE SO+4,23:POKESO+15,9:FORA=1TO25	JA	.121 DATA30,63,240,31,127,240,31,127,224, 31,127,192,15,127,,7,124,,3,112,,1	MI
.91 POKES+39,FNR(16):POKES+38,FNR(16):GOS UB156:NEXT:POKESO+6,15:POKES+21,0	LE	.122 DATA64,,,,,	NA
.92 PRINT"[HOME][7"[DOWN]]"SPC(11)"[CYAN ]THE GHOST GOT YOU![DOWN]	KJ	.123 DATA1,254,2,253,4,251,8,247,16,239,3 2,223,64,191,128,127,222,1,208,96,254	NE
.93 PRINTSPC(9)"[DOWN][DOWN][YELLOW]PUSH UP TO PLAY AGAIN":PRINTSPC(11)"[DOWN]PUS H DOWN TO STOP	PO	.124 DATA1,208,96,189,,208,201,,208,9,173 ,16,208,61,1,192,141,16,208,222,	MA
.94 A=PEEK(56320):IFA=126THENRUN	HP	.125 DATA208,96,189,,208,201,255,208,9,17 3,16,208,29,,192,141,16,208,254,	LF
.95 ON(A=125)+1GOTO94:SYS2048	MH	.126 DATA208,96,162,,142,172,2,142,176,2, 173,31,208,9,254,201,255,208,6,169,5	KA
.96 IFPEEK(49759)=96THENRETURN	PA	.127 DATA141,172,2,96,173,30,208,9,254,20 1,255,208,6,169,6,141,172,2,96,173,	IC
.97 FORA=15680TO16255:READB:POKEA,B:NEXT: FORA=49152TO49759:READB:POKEA,B:NEXT	DA	.128 DATA220,41,15,201,14,240,21,201,13,2 40,53,201,11,240,85,201,7,240,6,169,1	BH
.98 RETURN	IM	.129 DATA141,176,2,96,76,18,193,173,1,208 ,201,88,240,4,32,16,192,96,173,,208	KF
.99 DATA0,,,,,252,,3,51,,15,255,192,,16 8,,168,,168,,252,,3	MB	.130 DATA201,155,144,234,201,190,144,1,96 ,173,168,2,201,1,208,222,169,1,141	ED
.100 DATA255,,3,255,192,15,255,224,47,255 ,32,32,,3,255,,3,207,,15,3,192,60	BA	.131 DATA172,2,96,173,1,208,201,223,240,4 ,32,20,192,96,173,,208,201,155,144	LN
.101 DATA3,192,42,2,160,,,,,144,,,,, 252,,3,51,,15,255,192,	AH	.132 DATA198,201,190,144,1,96,173,170,2,2 01,1,208,186,169,3,141,172,2,96,173,	ME
.102 DATA168,,168,,168,,252,,3,255,,3, 255,,3,255,,3,239,,32,,3	NL	.133 DATA208,201,29,240,29,173,173,2,201, 2,240,9,169,1,141,173,2,32,24,192,96	KC
.103 DATA255,,3,207,,3,207,,3,207,,2,170, 128,,,,,144,,,,,	AB	.134 DATA169,250,141,248,7,169,1,141,175, 2,76,218,192,173,16,208,9,254,201,255	DG
.104 DATA252,,3,51,,15,255,192,,168,,168 ,,,168,,252,,3,255,,3,255,	AD	.135 DATA240,218,173,1,208,201,145,144,87 ,201,168,144,1,96,173,171,2,201,1,208	BG
.105 DATA11,255,,11,255,128,,128,3,255,, 3,207,,252,,	BO	.136 DATA75,169,4,141,172,2,96,173,,208,2 01,59,240,29,173,173,2,201,1,240,9	MJ
.106 DATA252,,170,,,,,144,,,,,63,, ,204,192,3,255,240	PL	.137 DATA169,2,141,173,2,32,44,192,96,169 ,245,141,248,7,169,1,141,175,2,76,32	NE
.107 DATA0,42,,42,,42,,63,,255,192,,2 55,192,,255,224,2,255,224,2	BI	.138 DATA193,173,16,208,9,254,201,255,208 ,218,173,1,208,201,145,144,17,201,168	DI
.108 DATA0,,255,192,,243,192,,63,,63,, 170,,,,,144,,,	EB	.139 DATA144,1,96,173,169,2,201,1,208,5,1 69,2,141,172,2,96,173,176,2,208,29	IA
.109 DATA0,,63,,204,192,3,255,240,,42,, ,42,,42,,63,,255,192	NK	.140 DATA238,174,2,173,174,2,201,5,208,19 ,169,,141,174,2,173,173,2,201,1,240	OA
.110 DATA0,255,192,,255,192,,251,192,,8,, ,255,192,,243,192,,243,192,	IE	.141 DATA10,201,2,240,56,76,222,193,76,22 2,193,173,175,2,201,1,240,7,201,2,240	EA
.111 DATA243,192,2,170,128,,,,,144,,,, ,,,63,,204,192,3,255	JA	.142 DATA21,76,222,193,169,1,141,175,2,17 3,248,7,201,248,240,6,206,248,7,76	PO
.112 DATA240,,42,,42,,42,,63,,255,192 ,3,255,192,11,255,240,8,255	IL	.143 DATA222,193,169,2,141,175,2,173,248, 7,201,250,240,226,238,248,7,76,222	NH
.113 DATA248,,8,,255,192,,243,192,3,192, 240,3,192,60,10,128,168,,,,	AD	.144 DATA193,173,175,2,201,1,240,7,201,2, 240,21,76,222,193,169,1,141,175,2,173	JG
.114 DATA0,144,,48,,120,,252,,1,182,,1, 254,,3,255,,3,255,128,7,255	EK	.145 DATA248,7,201,247,240,6,238,248,7,76 ,222,193,169,2,141,175,2,173,248,7	BM
.115 DATA192,7,255,192,15,255,224,15,255, 224,7,255,224,7,255,192,3,255,128,3	AE	.146 DATA201,245,240,226,206,248,7,169,,1 41,31,208,141,30,208,96,173,177,2	EE
.116 DATA255,,7,252,,15,224,,62,,,,, ,,,12,,30,,63			
.117 DATA0,,109,128,,127,192,,255,192,1,2			



**IMPORTANT!** Letters on white background are **Bug Repellent** line codes. **Do not enter them!** Pages 113 and 116 explain these codes and provide other essential information on entering **Ahoy!** programs. Refer to these pages **before** entering any programs!

- 147 DATA201,1,208,103,238,178,2,173,178,  
2,201,2,208,93,169,,141,178,2,173,16 BI
- 148 DATA208,9,254,201,255,208,9,173,16,2  
08,9,253,201,255,208,39,173,16,208,9 KO
- 149 DATA254,201,255,240,9,173,16,208,9,2  
53,201,255,240,8,173,2,208,205,,208 LF
- 150 DATA144,13,162,2,32,24,192,169,252,1  
41,249,7,76,64,194,162,2,32,44,192 CN
- 151 DATA169,251,141,249,7,173,3,208,205,  
1,208,176,8,162,2,32,20,192,76,85,194 BL
- 152 DATA162,2,32,16,192,96,32,231,193,32  
,64,192,32,88,193,96 NH
- 153 FORA=SOTOSO+23:POKEA,0:NEXT:RETURN IA
- 154 POKESO+15,C:FORB=1TO160STEP2:FORT=0T  
029:NEXT:POKESO+1,B:POKES+40,FNR(16) DJ
- 155 NEXT:RETURN EJ
- 156 POKESO+1,FNR(256):POKESO,FNR(200):RE  
TURN LB
- 157 FORA=1TO7:PRINT"[RVSON] "SPC(38)" ";  
:NEXT:RETURN AD

```

C0C8: 0B 8D 20 D0 8D 21 D0 A9 7B
C0D0: 00 8D 15 D0 A9 61 A0 C4 B4
C0D8: 20 1E AB 20 E3 C3 8D 04 1C
C0E0: C5 F0 15 A9 74 A0 C4 20 50
C0E8: 1E AB 20 E3 C3 AA BD A1 84
C0F0: C4 8D 05 C5 0A 8D 06 C5 71
C0F8: A9 93 20 D2 FF A9 00 85 58
C100: FD A9 DB 85 FE A2 04 A0 4F
C108: E7 A9 07 91 FD 88 D0 FB 85
C110: 91 FD C6 FE CA D0 F4 A9 9F
C118: 40 A0 1C 99 55 04 99 75 17
C120: 07 88 D0 F7 A9 7D 85 FD 23
C128: A9 04 85 FE A2 13 A9 5D 17
C130: A0 00 91 FD A0 1D 91 FD AD
C138: 18 A5 FD 69 28 85 FD A5 AE
C140: FE 69 00 85 FE CA D0 E6 AF
C148: A9 A0 8D 55 04 8D 72 04 7D
C150: 8D 75 07 8D 92 07 A9 00 2B
C158: A0 03 99 3A D8 88 10 FA 3C
C160: A9 3A 8D 3B 04 A0 03 B9 6E
C168: C9 C4 99 00 C5 B9 CD C4 A2
C170: 99 07 C5 88 10 F1 A9 00 0B
C178: 8D 28 D0 8D 2A D0 A0 02 2A
C180: 99 08 DC 88 10 FA A0 0F 42
C188: 99 0B C5 88 10 FA A9 01 31
C190: 8D 27 D0 8D 29 D0 AE 3C 88
C198: 04 E0 20 F0 F9 A9 0F 8D CE
C1A0: 17 D0 8D 1D D0 8D 15 D0 77
C1A8: 20 D9 C3 20 AE C3 AD 1E C4
C1B0: D0 A2 01 BD 0D C5 F0 0A B0
C1B8: DE 0D C5 BD 0B C5 A8 4C ED
C1C0: E0 C1 8A F0 13 AD 04 C5 69
C1C8: F0 0E AD 10 C5 29 0C 4A CA
C1D0: 4A A8 B9 DB C4 A8 D0 08 9F
C1D8: BD 00 DC 29 0F 49 0F A8 AC
C1E0: BD 00 C5 18 79 B3 C4 C9 38
C1E8: 44 90 07 C9 FD B0 03 9D DD
C1F0: 00 C5 BD 02 C5 18 79 BE 8C
C1F8: C4 C9 47 90 07 C9 BC B0 9D
C200: 03 9D 02 C5 CA 10 AC AD 9D
C208: 1E D0 F0 09 20 3A C3 AD BC
C210: 1E D0 4C 18 C2 8D 17 C5 90
C218: EE 12 C5 AD 12 C5 29 03 90
C220: F0 03 4C E9 C2 A0 01 B9 68
C228: 10 C5 29 03 AA BD DF C4 37
C230: 99 13 C5 BD E3 C4 99 15 B7
C238: C5 88 10 EB AC 11 C5 AD B3
C240: 10 C5 AE 02 C5 EC 03 C5 42
C248: 90 0D 0D 15 C5 48 98 2D DB
C250: 14 C5 A8 68 4C 61 C2 2D D8
C258: 13 C5 48 98 0D 16 C5 A8 A3
C260: 68 AE 00 C5 EC 01 C5 90 81
C268: 0B 09 08 48 98 29 F7 A8 2F
C270: 68 4C 7C C2 29 F7 48 98 66
C278: 09 08 A8 68 8D 10 C5 8C 8A

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## KNOCKOUT FROM PAGE 70

Beginning address in Hex: C000  
Ending address in Hex: C61A  
SYS to start: 49152

```

C000: A9 00 A0 3F 99 C0 3C 88 A8
C008: 10 FA A0 00 B9 1B C5 99 E7
C010: 00 3D C8 D0 F7 A2 00 8E 10
C018: 0F C5 B9 00 3D F0 16 0A F4
C020: 90 0B 48 AD 0F C5 1D 99 3D
C028: C4 8D 0F C5 68 E8 E0 08 89
C030: D0 ED AD 0F C5 48 98 49 9B
C038: FF A8 68 99 FF 3D 98 49 02
C040: FF A8 C8 D0 D0 A9 80 85 03
C048: FB A9 3D 85 FC A9 FC 85 D9
C050: FD A9 3F 85 FE A9 04 8D F6
C058: 0F C5 A2 00 A0 02 B1 FB 20
C060: 91 FD 88 10 F9 18 A5 FB 3C
C068: 69 03 85 FB A5 FC 69 00 62
C070: 85 FC 38 A5 FD E9 03 85 41
C078: FD A5 FE E9 00 85 FE E8 72
C080: E0 15 D0 D8 E6 FB D0 02 D5
C088: E6 FC C6 FD D0 02 C6 FE C9
C090: CE 0F C5 D0 C5 A0 00 B9 25
C098: E7 C4 99 00 D4 C8 C0 19 56
C0A0: D0 F5 A9 01 8D 1A C5 78 F7
C0A8: A9 7F 8D 0D DC A9 01 8D 81
C0B0: 1A D0 A9 EB 8D 12 D0 A9 4B
C0B8: 1B 8D 11 D0 A9 F1 8D 14 80
C0C0: 03 A9 C3 8D 15 03 58 A9 D8

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C280:	11	C5	A0	01	B9	10	C5	AA	33	C450:	30	8D	3D	04	AD	0D	DC	29	10
C288:	98	F0	1D	AD	04	C5	F0	18	AF	C458:	01	F0	03	4C	31	EA	4C	BC	BE
C290:	AD	03	C5	38	ED	05	C5	CD	C5	C460:	FE	8E	08	93	90	50	4C	41	F7
C298:	02	C5	B0	27	18	6D	06	C5	89	C468:	59	45	52	53	3F	20	28	31	65
C2A0:	CD	02	C5	90	1E	4C	AF	C2	A3	C470:	2F	32	29	00	93	4C	45	56	76
C2A8:	B9	00	DC	29	10	D0	14	8A	E7	C478:	45	4C	3F	20	28	31	2F	32	24
C2B0:	29	03	18	69	01	29	03	8D	19	C480:	29	00	50	52	45	53	53	20	58
C2B8:	0F	C5	8A	29	0C	0D	0F	C5	2F	C488:	46	37	20	46	4F	52	20	41	6F
C2C0:	4C	C6	C2	8A	29	0C	29	0F	8E	C490:	20	52	45	4D	41	54	43	48	B6
C2C8:	99	10	C5	AA	BD	A3	C4	99	A2	C498:	00	01	02	04	08	10	20	40	18
C2D0:	07	C5	B9	0D	C5	C9	0A	B0	AE	C4A0:	80	12	0E	F5	FF	FE	FF	F5	2C
C2D8:	0D	8A	29	08	4A	4A	4A	AA	2B	C4A8:	F6	F7	F6	FA	F9	F8	F9	FA	71
C2E0:	BD	D1	C4	99	09	C5	88	10	36	C4B0:	FC	FD	FC	00	00	00	00	FF	A8
C2E8:	9B	A2	0E	A0	E6	88	D0	FD	14	C4B8:	FF	FF	00	01	01	01	00	FF	BB
C2F0:	CA	10	F8	AD	1A	C5	D0	03	26	C4C0:	01	00	00	FF	01	00	00	FF	C2
C2F8:	4C	B1	C1	A9	00	8D	0B	D4	CF	C4C8:	01	46	FA	49	B9	F5	FA	F4	F3
C300:	20	D9	C3	A2	01	BD	10	C5	F4	C4D0:	FB	F4	FB	04	08	0A	1C	06	F5
C308:	29	0C	A8	B9	A3	C4	9D	F8	9E	C4D8:	05	0A	09	05	06	09	0A	FB	0B
C310:	07	98	29	08	4A	4A	4A	A8	68	C4E0:	FF	FF	FF	04	00	00	00	00	E4
C318:	B9	D1	C4	9D	FA	07	CA	10	E2	C4E8:	8F	00	00	00	01	0A	00	29	AC
C320:	E4	A2	17	A0	09	18	20	F0	91	C4F0:	00	00	00	22	00	00	20	00	33
C328:	FF	A9	82	A0	C4	20	1E	AB	A3	C4F8:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0F	08
C330:	20	E4	FF	C9	88	D0	F9	4C	9E	C500:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
C338:	CF	C0	8D	0F	C5	AE	17	C5	B6	C508:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	08
C340:	D0	0C	A2	80	8E	0B	D4	E8	97	C510:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	10
C348:	8E	0B	D4	8E	17	C5	A0	01	C3	C518:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	18
C350:	B9	0D	C5	09	06	99	0D	C5	58	C520:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	20
C358:	B9	10	C5	29	0C	4A	4A	AA	5C	C528:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	28
C360:	BD	D7	C4	99	0B	C5	88	10	BD	C530:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	10	40
C368:	E7	AD	0F	C5	29	0C	F0	68	61	C538:	00	00	0C	00	00	10	00	00	54
C370:	A2	00	A0	01	AD	0F	C5	39	70	C540:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40
C378:	D3	C4	F0	2E	A9	0F	99	0D	8F	C548:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	48
C380:	C5	A9	F3	99	09	C5	99	FA	E0	C550:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	50
C388:	07	FE	18	C5	BD	18	C5	C9	D1	C558:	00	00	00	00	7C	00	00	FE	D3
C390:	64	90	17	EE	1A	C5	BD	D5	FE	C560:	00	7F	FE	00	7F	FE	00	3C	99
C398:	C4	A8	A9	0B	99	00	04	A9	02	C568:	F8	00	1E	7C	00	0F	00	00	0B
C3A0:	0F	C8	99	00	04	68	68	4C	33	C570:	0F	00	00	1F	E0	00	3F	E0	9F
C3A8:	FB	C2	E8	88	10	C6	A2	00	52	C578:	00	3F	F0	00	3F	E0	00	1F	E7
C3B0:	A0	0A	18	20	F0	FF	A9	01	2F	C580:	E0	00	0F	00	00	0F	00	00	7F
C3B8:	8D	86	02	AE	18	C5	A9	00	05	C588:	1E	7C	00	3C	F8	00	7F	FE	D6
C3C0:	20	CD	BD	A2	00	A0	1C	18	E3	C590:	00	7F	FE	00	00	FE	00	00	0E
C3C8:	20	F0	FF	A9	00	8D	86	02	99	C598:	7C	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	18
C3D0:	AE	19	C5	A9	00	20	CD	BD	B3	C5A0:	E0	00	07	F0	01	FF	F0	03	6E
C3D8:	60	A0	15	8C	04	D4	88	8C	69	C5A8:	FF	F0	07	87	C0	0F	03	E0	DB
C3E0:	04	D4	60	20	E4	FF	C9	31	1A	C5B0:	0F	00	00	1F	E0	00	3F	E0	DF
C3E8:	F0	04	C9	32	D0	F5	29	01	CA	C5B8:	00	3F	F0	00	3F	E0	00	1F	28
C3F0:	60	A9	01	8D	19	D0	AD	1A	3B	C5C0:	E0	00	0F	00	00	0F	00	00	BF
C3F8:	C5	D0	59	AD	00	C5	8D	00	E9	C5C8:	1E	7C	00	3C	F8	00	7F	FE	17
C400:	D0	8D	04	D0	AD	02	C5	8D	36	C5D0:	00	7F	FE	00	00	FE	00	00	4E
C408:	01	D0	8D	05	D0	AD	01	C5	B1	C5D8:	7C	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	55
C410:	8D	02	D0	8D	06	D0	AD	03	85	C5E0:	00	00	00	3E	00	00	7F	00	9E
C418:	C5	8D	03	D0	8D	07	D0	A0	45	C5E8:	3F	FF	00	FF	FF	03	E0	7C	88
C420:	03	B9	07	C5	99	F8	07	88	CB	C5F0:	07	C0	3E	1F	E0	00	3F	E0	17
C428:	10	F7	AD	0A	DC	F0	0E	C9	8D	C5F8:	00	3F	F0	00	3F	E0	00	1F	68
C430:	02	90	03	EE	1A	C5	29	0F	CC	C600:	E0	00	0F	00	00	0F	00	00	FE
C438:	09	30	8D	3A	04	AD	09	DC	D0	C608:	1E	7C	00	3C	F8	00	7F	FE	56
C440:	AA	29	F0	4A	4A	4A	4A	09	37	C610:	00	7F	FE	00	00	FE	00	00	8D
C448:	30	8D	3C	04	8A	29	0F	09	12	C618:	7C	00	00	94					



# SKETCHER FROM PAGE 92

An assembler is required for entry of this program!  
See introductory article beginning on page 92.

```

1 *                               80      BCC   CTDOWN          159 *
2 * SKETCHER                     81      CLC                               160 * MULTIPLY 8 * CHAR
3 *                               82      LDA   MPDL          161 *
4      ORG   $8000                 83      ADC   PRODL          162      LDA   #8
5 *                               84      STA   PRODL          163      STA   MPRL
6 COLOR EQU   $10                 85      LDA   MPDH          164      LDA   #0
7 BASE EQU   $2000                86      ADC   PRODH          165      STA   MPRH
8 SCROLY EQU  $D011               87      STA   PRODH          166      LDA   CHAR
9 VMCSB EQU   $D018              88 CTDOWN DEX                               167      STA   MPDL
10 COLMAP EQU  $0400              89      BNE   MULT          168      LDA   #0
11 *                               90      RTS                               169      STA   MPDH
12 HMAX EQU   320                 91 *                               170      JSR   MULTI16
13 VMAX EQU   200                 92 * PLOT ROUTINE          171      LDA   MPRL
14 HMID EQU   160                 93 *                               172      STA   TEMPB
15 VMID EQU   100                 94 * ROW=VPSN/8 (8-BIT DIVIDE) 173      LDA   MPRH
16 *                               95 *                               174      STA   TEMPB+1
17 SCRLEN EQU  8000               96 PLOT   LDA   VPSN          175 *
18 MAPLEN EQU  1000               97      LSR   A                               176 * ADD LINE
19 *                               98      LSR   A                               177 *
20 TEMPA EQU  $FB                 99      LSR   A                               178      CLC
21 TEMPB EQU  TEMPA+2            100     STA   ROW          179      LDA   TEMPB
22 *                               101 *                               180      ADC   LINE
23 TABPTR EQU  TEMPA             102 * CHAR=HPSN/8 (16-BIT DIVIDE) 181      STA   TEMPB
24 TABSIZ EQU  $9000             103 *                               182      LDA   TEMPB+1
25 *                               104      LDA   HPSN          183      ADC   #0
26 HPSN EQU  TABSIZ+2            105     STA   TEMPA          184      STA   TEMPB+1
27 VPSN EQU  HPSN+2             106     LDA   HPSN+1        185 *
28 CHAR EQU  VPSN+1             107     STA   TEMPA+1        186 * BYTE = TEMPA + TEMPB
29 ROW EQU  CHAR+1              108     LDX   #3           187 *
30 LINE EQU  ROW+1              109 DLOOP LSR   TEMPA+1        188      CLC
31 BYTE EQU  LINE+1             110     ROR   TEMPA          189      LDA   TEMPA
32 BITT EQU  BYTE+2            111     DEX                               190      ADC   TEMPB
33 *                               112     BNE   DLOOP          191      STA   TEMPB
34 MPRL EQU  BITT+1             113     LDA   TEMPA          192      LDA   TEMPA+1
35 MPRH EQU  MPRL+1            114     STA   CHAR          193      ADC   TEMPB+1
36 MPDL EQU  MPRH+1            115 *                               194      STA   TEMPB+1
37 MPDH EQU  MPDL+1            116 * LINE=VPSN AND 7        195 *
38 PRODL EQU  MPDH+1            117 *                               196 * POKE BYTE, PEEK(BYTE)OR2^BIT
39 PRODH EQU  PRODL+1           118     LDA   VPSN          197 *
40 *                               119     AND   #7           198      LDX   BITT
41 FILVAL EQU  PRODH+1          120     STA   LINE          199      INX
42 JSV EQU  FILVAL+1           121 *                               200      LDA   #0
43 *                               122 * BITT=7-(HPSN AND 7)  201      SEC
44 CIAPRA EQU  $DC00            123 *                               202 SQUARE ROL
45 *                               124      LDA   HPSN          203      DEX
46      JMP   START              125     AND   #7           204      BNE   SQUARE
47 *                               126     STA   BITT          205      LDY   #0
48 * BLOCK FILL ROUTINE         127     SEC                               206      ORA   (TEMPB),Y
49 *                               128     LDA   #7           207      STA   (TEMPB),Y
50 BLKFIL LDA  FILVAL           129     SBC   BITT          208      RTS
51      LDX  TABSIZ+1            130     STA   BITT          209 *
52      BEQ  PARTPG              131 *                               210 * MAIN ROUTINE STARTS HERE
53      LDY  #0                   132 * BYTE=BASE+ROW*HMAX+8*CHAR+LINE 211 *
54 FULLPG STA  (TABPTR),Y       133 *                               212 * FIRST DEFINE BIT MAP AND ENABLE
55      INY                               134 * FIRST MULTIPLY ROW * HMAX  213 * HIGH-RESOLUTION GRAPHICS
56      BNE  FULLPG              135 *                               214 *
57      INC  TABPTR+1            136      LDA   ROW          215 START  LDA  #$18
58      DEX                               137     STA   MPRL          216      STA   VMCSB
59      BNE  FULLPG              138     LDA   #0           217 *
60 PARTPG LDX  TABSIZ            139     STA   MPRH          218      LDA   SCROLY
61      BEQ  FINI                 140     LDA   #<HMAX        219      ORA   #32
62      LDY  #0                   141     STA   MPDL          220     STA   SCROLY
63 PARTLP STA  (TABPTR),Y       142     LDA   #>HMAX        221 *
64      INY                               143     STA   MPDH          222 * SELECT GRAPHICS BANK 1
65      DEX                               144     JSR   MULTI16        223 *
66      BNE  PARTLP              145     LDA   MPRL          224      LDA  $DD02
67 FINI  RTS                     146     STA   TEMPA          225     ORA  $03
68 *                               147     LDA   MPRL+1        226     STA  $DD02
69 * 16-BIT MULTIPLICATION ROUTINE 148     STA   TEMPA+1        227 *
70 *                               149 *                               228      LDA  $DD00
71 MULTI16 LDA #0                150 * ADD PRODUCT TO BASE      229     ORA  $03
72      STA  PRODL                151 *                               230     STA  $DD00
73      STA  PRODH                152     CLC                               231 *
74      LDX  #17                  153     LDA   #<BASE        232 * CLEAR BIT MAP
75      CLC                               154     ADC   TEMPA          233 *
76 MULT  ROR  PRODH              155     STA   TEMPA          234      LDA  #0
77      ROR  PRODL                156     LDA   #>BASE        235     STA  FILVAL
78      ROR  MPRH                 157     ADC   TEMPA+1        236     LDA  #<BASE
79      ROR  MPRL                 158     STA   TEMPA+1        237     STA  TABPTR

```



238	LDA	#>BASE	301	JMP	DOIT	364	JMP	HCHECK
239	STA	TABPTR+1	302 *			365 RAISE	INC	VPSN
240	LDA	#<SCRLN	303 DOWN	JSR	MOVEDN	366	JMP	HCHECK
241	STA	TABSIZ	304	JMP	DOIT	367 LOWER	LDA	#VMAX-1
242	LDA	#>SCRLN	305 *			368	STA	VPSN
243	STA	TABSIZ+1	306 LEFT	LDX	HPSN	369 *		
244	JSR	BLKFIL	307	LDY	HPSN+1	370 HCHECK	BIT	HPSN+1
245 *			308	TXA		371	BPL	OKLOW
246 * SET BKG AND LINE COLORS			309	BNE	DECLSB	372	LDA	#1
247 *			310	DEY		373	STA	HPSN
248	LDA	#COLOR	311 DECLSB	DEX		374	LDA	#0
249	STA	FILVAL	312	STX	HPSN	375	STA	HPSN+1
250	LDA	#<COLMAP	313	STY	HPSN+1	376	RTS	
251	STA	TABPTR	314	JMP	DOIT	377 *		
252	LDA	#>COLMAP	315 *			378 OKLOW	LDA	#<HMAX-2
253	STA	TABPTR+1	316 UPANDL	JSR	MOVEUP	379	CMP	HPSN
254	LDA	#<MAPLEN	317	JMP	LEFT	380	LDA	#>HMAX-2
255	STA	TABSIZ	318 *			381	SBC	HPSN+1
256	LDA	#>MAPLEN	319 DNANDL	JSR	MOVEDN	382	BCC	TOOHI
257	STA	TABSIZ+1	320	JMP	LEFT	383	RTS	
258	JSR	BLKFIL	321 *			384 *		
259 *			322 NIL2	JMP	READJS	385 TOOHI	LDA	#<HMAX-2
260 * PRINT DOT AT MIDSREEN			323 *			386	STA	HPSN
261 *			324 RIGHT	LDX	HPSN	387	LDA	#>HMAX-2
262	LDA	#VMID	325	LDY	HPSN+1	388	STA	HPSN+1
263	STA	VPSN	326	INX		389	RTS	
264	LDA	#<HMID	327	BNE	NOINC	390 *		
265	STA	HPSN	328	INY		391 * PRINT DOT ON SCREEN		
266	LDA	#>HMID	329 NOINC	STX	HPSN	392 *		
267	STA	HPSN+1	330	STY	HPSN+1	393 PRINT	JSR	CHECK
268	JSR	PRINT	331	JMP	DOIT	394	JSR	PLOT
269 *			332 *			395 *		
270 * READ JOYSTICK			333 UPANDR	JSR	MOVEUP	396	LDA	HPSN
271 *			334	JMP	RIGHT	397	PHA	
272 * FIRST CHECK TRIGGER BUTTON			335 *			398	LDA	HPSN+1
273 *			336 DNANDR	JSR	MOVEDN	399	PHA	
274 READJS	LDA	CIAPRA	337	JMP	RIGHT	400 *		
275	AND	#\$10	338 *			401	LDA	HPSN
276	BEQ	START	339 * SUBROUTINES TO MOVE UP & DOWN			402	BNE	SKIP
277 *			340 *			403	DEC	HPSN+1
278 * NOW READ JOYSTICK			341 MOVEUP	LDX	VPSN	404 SKIP	DEC	HPSN
279 *			342	DEX		405	JSR	CHECK
280	LDA	#\$0F	343	STX	VPSN	406	JSR	PLOT
281	PHA		344	RTS		407 *		
282	AND	CIAPRA	345 *			408	PLA	
283	STA	JSV	346 MOVEDN	LDX	VPSN	409	STA	HPSN+1
284	PLA		347	INX		410	PLA	
285	SEC		348	STX	VPSN	411	STA	HPSN
286	SBC	JSV	349	RTS		412	RTS	
287	STA	JSV	350 *			413 *		
288 *			351 * "DOIT" SUBROUTINE			414 RELADS	DFB	UP-MODR1
289	TAX		352 *			415	DFB	DOWN-MODR1
290	BEQ	READJS	353 DOIT	JSR	PRINT	416	DFB	NIL1-MODR1
291	LDA	RELADS-1,X	354	JMP	READJS	417	DFB	LEFT-MODR1
292	STA	MODREL+1	355 *			418	DFB	UPANDL-MODR1
293 MODREL	BNE	*	356 * MORE SUBROUTINES START HERE			419	DFB	DNANDL-MODR1
294 MODR1			357 *			420	DFB	NIL2-MODR1
295 *			358 * MAKE SURE DOT IS WITHIN RANGE			421	DFB	RIGHT-MODR1
296 NIL1	JMP	READJS	359 *			422	DFB	UPANDR-MODR1
297 *			360 CHECK	LDA	VPSN	423	DFB	DNANDR-MODR1
298 * ROUTINES TO MOVE JOYSTICK			361	BEQ	RAISE	424 *		
299 *			362	CMP	#VMAX-1			
300 UP	JSR	MOVEUP	363	BCS	LOWER			

## ALARM CLOCK FROM PAGE 99

•100 POKE56,158:CLR KA  
 •110 PRINT"[CLEAR][11"[DOWN]"]][10"[RIGHT]  
 "]"ONE MOMENT PLEASE[3"."]" HA  
 •120 FORAD=40449TO40739:READOP:CK=CK+OP:P  
 OKEAD,OP:NEXT PG  
 •130 IFCK<>31161THENPRINT"[CLEAR]ERROR IN  
 DATA STATEMENTS.":STOP NG  
 •140 PM=0:INPUT"[CLEAR]WHAT IS THE HOUR";

H:IFH<0ORH>23THEN140 HG  
 •150 IFH=0THENH=12:GOTO180 CP  
 •160 IFH>12THENH=H-12:PM=-1 IH  
 •170 IFPM=0THENGOSUB420 NO  
 •180 IFH=12THENPM=NOT PM DE  
 •190 NUM=H:GOSUB370:POKE56331,-128\*PM+16\*  
 FD+SD KN  
 •200 INPUT"[DOWN]WHAT IS THE MINUTE";M:IF  
 M<0ORM>59THEN140 NO  
 •210 NUM=M:GOSUB370:POKE56330,16\*FD+SD EG  
 •220 INPUT"[DOWN]WHAT IS THE SECOND";S:IF  
 S<0ORS>59THEN140 BE



```

.230 NUM=S:GOSUB370:POKE56329,16*FD+SD
.240 PRINT"[DOWN][DOWN]CONTINUOUS TIME DI
SPLAY? ([RVSON]Y[RVSOFF])/[RVSON]N[RVSOFF
])"
.250 GETA$:IFA$=""THEN250
.260 IFA$="N"THENPOKE40739,0
.270 PM=0:INPUT"[CLEAR]WHAT IS THE ALARM
HOUR";AH:IFAH<0ORAH>23THEN270
.280 IFAH>12THENAH=AH-12:PM=-1
.290 IFPM=0THENGOSUB420
.300 NUM=AH:GOSUB370:POKE40737,-128*PM+16
*FD+SD
.310 INPUT "[DOWN]WHAT IS THE ALARM MINUT
E";AM:IFAM<0ORAM>59THEN270
.320 NUM=AM:GOSUB370:POKE40738,16*FD+SD
.330 PRINT"[DOWN][DOWN]AUDIO ALARM? ([RVS
ON]Y[RVSOFF])/[RVSON]N[RVSOFF])"
.340 GETA$:IFA$=""THEN340
.350 IFA$="N"THENPOKE40680,0
.360 SYS40449:PRINT"[CLEAR]":END
.370 REM ** SUBROUTINE
.380 A$=STR$(NUM):IFLEN(A$)=3THENFD=VAL(M
ID$(A$,2,1)):GOTO400
.390 FD=0
.400 SD=VAL(RIGHT$(A$,1))
.410 RETURN
.420 REM ** SUBROUTINE
.430 PRINT"[DOWN][RVSON]A[RVSOFF]M OR [RV
SON]P[RVSOFF]M"
.440 GETA$:IFA$=""THEN440
.450 IFA$="P"THENPM=-1
.460 RETURN
.40449 DATA120,173,20,3,73,40
.40455 DATA141,20,3,173,21,3
.40461 DATA73,116,141,21,3,88
.40467 DATA169,0,141,8,220,96
.40473 DATA173,35,159,240,121,160
.40479 DATA31,173,32,208,153,0
.40485 DATA216,200,192,40,208,248
.40491 DATA173,11,220,41,16,74
.40497 DATA74,74,74,9,176,201
.40503 DATA176,208,2,169,160,141
.40509 DATA31,4,173,11,220,41
.40515 DATA15,9,176,141,32,4
.40521 DATA173,11,220,41,128,240
.40527 DATA8,169,144,141,39,4
.40533 DATA76,93,158,169,129,141
.40539 DATA39,4,169,186,141,33
.40545 DATA4,173,10,220,41,112
.40551 DATA74,74,74,74,9,176
.40557 DATA141,34,4,173,10,220
.40563 DATA41,15,9,176,141,35
.40569 DATA4,169,186,141,36,4
.40575 DATA173,9,220,41,112,74
.40581 DATA74,74,74,9,176,141
.40587 DATA37,4,173,9,220,41
.40593 DATA15,9,176,141,38,4
.40599 DATA173,11,220,41,159,205
.40605 DATA33,159,208,100,173,10

```

```

AE .40611 DATA220,41,127,205,34,159
IO .40617 DATA208,90,173,2,159,208
NB .40623 DATA36,169,181,141,0,212
EK .40629 DATA169,23,141,1,212,169
AC .40635 DATA0,141,5,212,169,240
JE .40641 DATA141,6,212,169,33,141
IG .40647 DATA4,212,173,32,208,141
LG .40653 DATA3,159,169,255,141,2
JB .40659 DATA159,206,32,159,208,38
LJ .40665 DATA174,32,208,236,3,159
EK .40671 DATA208,14,173,4,159,141
HK .40677 DATA32,208,169,15,141,24
EC .40683 DATA212,76,250,158,173,3
KJ .40689 DATA159,141,32,208,169,0
ON .40695 DATA141,24,212,169,30,141
NK .40701 DATA32,159,76,26,159,0
PP .40707 DATA0,10,173,2,159,240
GP .40713 DATA16,173,3,159,141,32
DM .40719 DATA208,169,0,141,24,212
HI .40725 DATA169,0,141,2,159,173
CM .40731 DATA8,220,76,49,234,30
OE .40737 DATA0,0,255

```

## BASIC RELOCATOR FROM PAGE 30

```

.1 SYS2063:END:REM"[61"A"]
.2 REMAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
.900 REM
.910 REM SAVE THIS PROGRAM TO DISK BEFORE
RUNNING IT
.920 REM MAKE SURE THE REM STATEMENTS ARE
PACKED WITH THE PROPER AMOUNT OF A'S
.930 REM TO RUN, TYPE 'RUN1000'.
NOT 'RUN'
.940 REM
.1000 POKE2049,133:CK=0:FORX=2063TO2182:
READ A:CK=CK+A:POKEX,A:NEXT
.1010 IF CK<>11741 THEN PRINT"ERROR IN DA
TA STATEMENTS":STOP
.1020 DATA 172,122,160,56,173,130,8,133,4
4,233,8,133,25,24,165,45
.1030 DATA 133,27,133,29,165,46,133,28,10
1,25,133,30,133,46,165,27
.1040 DATA 208,4,198,28,198,30,198,27,198
,29,177,27,145,29,165,27
.1050 DATA 208,244,165,28,201,8,208,230,2
30,29,177,29,200,17,29,240
.1060 DATA 21,24,177,29,101,25,145,29,133
,2,136,177,29,133,29,165
.1070 DATA 2,133,30,76,73,8,174,110,160,1
42,120,2,142,123,2,162
.1080 DATA 49,142,119,2,162,82,142,121,2,
162,117,142,122,2,162,5
.1090 DATA 134,198,96
.1100 DATA 16:REM PAGE TO TRANSFER TO
.1110 DATA 34,0,0,0

```



## INFRARAID

Continued from page 112

(Note that the last zero in line 10 is printed in white, indicating where TXTPTR is pointing.)

Try other examples such as

```
10 A=X/0
```

```
10 A=A$
```

```
10 ??:?CHR$(-1):?
```

A special case that needs to be discussed further is that of the READ-DATA statements. Try these examples and note any differences in how they are handled:

```
10 READ A
```

```
10 READ A
20 PRINT
```

```
10 READ A
20 DATA "STRING"
```

In the first example, READ is being pointed at by TXTPTR; therefore it is displayed in white. In the second example, however, READ is not displayed in white because TXTPTR does not point to it. What happens is that BASIC searches the entire text for DATA statements and if one is not found, TXTPTR is pointing to the end of the program, but CURLIN, the current BASIC text line number, is still pointing to the line where the READ originated. When *Infrared* prints the current line it compares the address of the character it is printing to TXTPTR; when, and only then, will that character be printed in white. In the example it never matched the addresses, so no character in that line was highlighted. This is always the case unless the READ statement is on the last text line in a program and there are no DATA statements.

In the third example above the DATA line is displayed, since the error occurred in that line rather than the READ line. The DATA item searched for is numeric, and since the first character in the DATA line is non-numeric, an error was generated. Note that BASIC displayed a ?SYNTAX ERROR even though technically it should have been a ?TYPE MISMATCH ERROR. Also note that this could be quite handy debugging programs with large amounts of data where there is both numeric and non-numeric data, since *Infrared* shows you exactly which data caused the error.

This feature of pinpointing errors alone can be quite helpful in debugging programs, but *Infrared* can also trap some

errors within the program. The problem I had with my calculator simulation program was not a program bug but a system limitation. I had to keep the program from crashing when handling larger numbers than BASIC would normally allow. *Infrared* lets you do that using the trap variable TR% (refer to Table 2). Try this example:

```
10 TR%=1
20 PRINT 10↑100
```

Notice that the number 332.192809 was printed rather than an error message. What *Infrared* did was check the variable TR% when the error was generated in line 20. Since the first bit in TR% was set, *Infrared* passed control back to the BASIC routine instead of recognizing the error. The BASIC routine then executed as if no overflow error occurred and it printed the number it had previously calculated. Note that the displayed number is garbage and must be treated as such. When trapping errors in this manner, always check ER% to determine whether an error occurred or not. When a program is run, ER% is set to 0; however, when ER% is set by an error, the program must reset it to 0. In the above example, for instance, you could add:

```
30 IF ER%=15 THEN ER%=0:GOTO (wherever
you want)
```

In addition to trapping certain errors, *Infrared* also lets the program jump to its own error handling routine when it encounters a trapped error. The programmer simply specifies the line number to jump to in EL% (see Table 3). When *Infrared* encounters an error trapped by TR% it will perform a GOTO of the line number specified in EL%, if EL% is not equal to 0. This example will demonstrate how it works:

```
10 EL%=1000:REM ERROR ROUTINE STARTS AT
1000
20 TR%=15:REM TRAP ALL POSSIBLE ERRORS
30 PRINT 10 100:REM TRY DIFFERENT ERROR
S IN THIS LINE
40 END
1000 REM ERROR ROUTINE
1010 IF ER%=4 THEN PRINT "FILE NOT FOUN
D"
1020 IF ER%=5 THEN PRINT "DEVICE NOT PR
ESENT"
1030 IF ER%=15 THEN PRINT "OVERFLOW"
1040 IF ER%=20 THEN PRINT "DIVISION BY
ZERO"
1050 ER%=0:REM MUST RESET ER%
1060 GOTO 40
```

As a final note, the RUN/STOP-RESTORE sequence will not disable *Infrared*. If you wish to do this without resetting the computer use:

```
POKE 768,PEEK(50657):POKE 769,PEEK(5065
8)
```

*Infrared* was written with the Commodore 64 Macro Assembler Development System. □

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 132

**TABLE 3**  
**Variable pointer to the line number**  
**of your BASIC error routine**

Range of values for EL%	Range of line numbers pointed to
0	none (deactivated)
1 to 32767	1 to 32767
-32768 to -1537	32768 to 63999
-1536 to -1	64000 to 65535 (illegal)



# STREAMER FONT

Continued from page 29

tinue. If you enter a null string the SAVE command is aborted, and you're taken back to the main program. Press SHIFT-L to LOAD your font back into memory.

Although you can't SAVE a character file on tape, you can tack your font on to the end of the program and SAVE it along with your program. If you have a program that accelerates tape LOADs and SAVEs, this method could be an advantage. There is, however, one drawback with amalgamating your program and file. The font memory, which begins at 8192, is 2K above the program. It can't be lowered to follow immediately after the program, as the rotated display would be usurped by your computer's character information. This is because *Streamer Font's* characters are stored in memory in a manner similar to sprites, and sprites located below 8192 will not be displayed. The upshot of all this is that you must save nearly 2K of useless memory along with your program and file. Even with this excess baggage, your program/file will still only be 8½K long, a reasonable length thanks to the brevity of machine language.

Here's how to wed your program to your font file. First LOAD *Sequela* using *Flankspeed*. Then type in NEW. Now LOAD *Streamer Font* and enter the following POKES:

```
POKE5802,1:POKE45,0:POKE46,42
```

The first POKE will set the switch so that the font memory is not cleared. The other two will move the BASIC end-of-program pointer to the end of the file. If you don't wish to add *Sequela*, just go through the same steps except loading the file into memory. Now SAVE *Streamer Font* as you normally would. Whenever you design a character set with this new program, it will automatically be SAVED with it.

Finally we get to what *Streamer Font* is all about: printing banners! There are two print defaults. One is the size. If the size is not set, the program automatically prints the smallest size, 2.4 inches high. This can be altered by pressing SHIFT 1-5, where 1 is the smallest size. Press SHIFT-5 and your characters will be printed 7.2 inches high.

The other default is the composition of your characters. If this is not reset your letters will be printed with the numerical symbol, #, on a background of spaces. To change this, press f6. You will then be asked for the foreground character. Enter the character or graphic symbol of your choice. After that, you'll be asked if you wish this character to be printed in reverse. Answer Y or N. Now you'll be queried for a background character. Type this in and you'll be taken back to the main program.

To send your characters to the printer, press f5 and you'll be prompted to enter your message. Like the SAVE and LOAD filenames, you can only edit your input with the DEL key, and you can abort by entering a null string. Up to 33 characters can be entered at one time, although you can easily string several of these together for very long messages. *Streamer Font* will automatically account for SPACES in your messages providing that the background character is a space. Since some printers take the time to print spaces, this will make for faster printing. If, on the other hand, you are using a background character other than CHR\$(32), you must use an empty character from your font. The left margin, incidentally, is adjusted so that your message appears centered. Once your message is entered, printing begins. When it comes to line spacing, no spaces will be printed between the lines on Commodore printers. If it's necessary to stop printing, you can do so by holding down the RUN/STOP key.

## SEQUELA

By the time you've finished typing in 4K of machine language, you may balk at entering another 2.5K. Even so, *Streamer Font* would be incomplete if I didn't include a character set. You'll like *Sequela* as it's an attractive font that can be used for nearly any message. And once you've entered and SAVED it, you can easily alter it to suit your whims. To enter *Sequela* you must again use *Flankspeed*, but unlike *Streamer Font*, there's no need to change any pointers since it will sit well above *Flankspeed*. LOAD and RUN *Flankspeed* and enter in the hexadecimal addresses.

Like cassette users, disk users will have to follow a few steps to get *Sequela* into the font memory. First use *Flankspeed* to LOAD *Sequela* into memory. Type in NEW and LOAD *Streamer Font*. Now POKE5802,1. Enter RUN and you should see a large A and B on the screen. Press SHIFT-S to SAVE *Sequela* to disk. □

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 124

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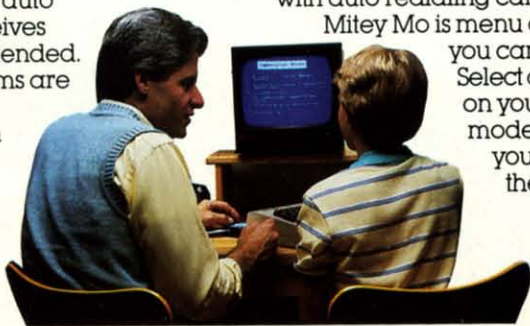
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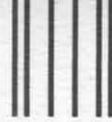
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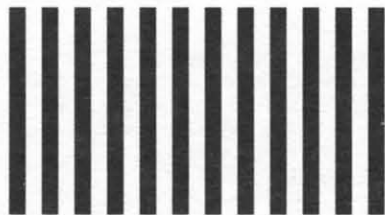
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