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The Leading Magazine Of Home, Educational, And Recreational Computing

Commentary: Is Memory Expansion Just A
Status Symbol?

## Crosswords:

A Puzzle-Generating Program For Atari, VIC-20, TI-99/4A, And Others

Jumping Jack: A Unique Game For VIC-20, Atari, Texas Instruments, And Commodore 64

## Instant Art On The Commodore 64

## BASIC Utilities

 For Atari And Texas Instruments


## MORETHAN UUSTAYOTHEEP PRETTY FICE.

Says who? Says ANSI.
Specifically, subcommittee X3B8 of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) says so. The fact is all Elephant ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ floppies meet or exceed the specs required to meet or exceed all their standards.
But just who is "subcommittee X3B8" to issue such pronouncements?
They're a group of people representing a large, well-balanced cross section of disciplines-from academia, government agencies, and the computer industry. People from places like IBM, Hewlett-Packard, 3M, Lawrence Livermore Labs, The U.S. Department of Defense, Honeywell and The Association of Computer Programmers and Analysts. In short, it's a bunch of high-caliber nitpickers whose mission, it seems, in order to make better disks for consumers, is also io
make life miserable for everyone in the disk-making business.
How? By gathering together periodically (often, one suspects, under the full moon) to concoct more and more rules to increase the quality of flexible disks. Their most recent rule book runs over 20 singlespaced pages-listing, and insisting upon-hundreds upon hundreds of standards a disk must meet in order to be blessed by ANSI. (And thereby be taken seriously by people who take disks seriously.)
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## Finally

## aliens your kids reason with

 instead ofdestroy.
## This year, thousands of kids will be searching for the most amazing thing.

At Spinnaker, we don't believe in the "kill or be killed" concept behind most computer games. In fact, we believe computer games should be instructive. Mot destructive. But just as importantly, they should be fun.

That's why IM SEARCH OF THE MOST AMAZIMG THIMG 'm is designed to let your kids negotiate with aliens instead of destroy-
ing them. Because given the opportunity, kids enjoy using their minds.

## It's Amazingly Fun.

The Most Amazing Thing is out there somewhere. Finding it won't be easy. But relax, your kids will have the help of their old uncle Smoke Bailey. He'll give them a B-liner (sort of a cross between a hot air balloon and a dune buggy) to use on their journey. They'll have to learn how to fly the B-liner and navigate it through storms and fog. But before they do anything, your kids will have to talk to Old Smoke. He'll tell them about the Mire People and the strange language that they speak. He'll also tell them to avoid the dangerous Mire Crabs and how to get fuel for the B-liner.

Your kids will visit the Metallican Auction where they'll trade with the aliens for valuable chips. Your kids will then use these chips to buy things they'll need for their trip. And your kids will learn how to fly over the planet using their jet pack.

The Most Amazing Thing holds great powers, but it will take great skill, persistence and imagination to find it. It's Amazingly Educational. IM SEARCH OF THE MOST AMAZIMG THIMG is written by Tom Snyder, educator and author of the best-selling Snooper Troops ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ Detective Series.

And like all Spinnaker games, IM SEARCH OF THE MOST AMAZIMG THIMG has real educational value. For instance, your kids will sharpen their ability to estimate distances and

quantities. And since they'll be navigating their B-liner, they'll become aware of distance, direction and time. They'll also develop a knack for economic and monetary principles through trading with the aliens. And they'll solve problems through trial and error.

They'll learn all of these things, plus they'll learn that nothing is impossible if you put your mind to it.

## A Movel Approach to Computer Games.

Besides offering your children all of the above, IN SEARCH OF THE MOST AMAZIMG THIMG gives them an opportunity to develop their reading skills. Because included with the game is Jim Morrow's new novel The Adventures of Smoke Bailey.* So your children will have hours of fun reading the book or playing the game. And they'll be learning at the same time.

## Parental Discretion Advised.

If you're a parent who would rather see your kids reason with aliens than destroy them,
you've got plenty of reasons to ask your local software retailer for IM SEARCH OF THE MOST AMAZING THING. It's compatible with Apple, ${ }^{\oplus}$ IBM, ${ }^{\oplus}$ Atari, ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Commodore $64^{\text {™ }}$ computers. And it offers so much fun you'll probably be tempted to play it yourself. Or you can write us directly at: Spinnaker Software, 215 First Street, Cambridge, MA 02142.

You'll find this is one computer game that
won't alienate you from your



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        S/T
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AP Apple, AT Atari, P PET/ CBM, V VIC-20, O OSI, C Radio Shack Color Computer, 64 Commodore 64 . S/T Sinclair ZX-81, TI Texas Instruments, 'All or several of the above.

COMPUTE! The Journat ror Progressive Computing (USPS: 537250) is published 12 times each year by Small System Services, Inc., P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403 USA. Phone: (919)275-9809. Editorial Offices are located at 505 Edwardia Drive, Greensboro, NC 27409. Domestic Subscriptions: 12 issues, $\$ 20.00$. Send subscription orders or change of address (P.O. form 3579) to Circulation Dept., COMPUTE! Magazine, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403. Second class postage paid at Greensboro, NC 27403 and additional mailing offices. Entire contents copyright © 1983 by Small System Services, Inc. All rights reserved. ISSN 0194-357X.

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# Introducing SnooperTroopss detective series. Educational games that turn ordinary homes into Sherlock homes. 

Where can you find educational games that your kids will really enjoy playing?

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As a Snooper Trooper, your child will have a great time solving the mysteries. But it will take some daring detective work. They'll have to question suspects, talk to mysterious agents, and even search dark houses to uncover clues.

The Snooper Troops programs are


Apple, ${ }^{\oplus}$ IBM $^{\circledR}$ and
Atari ${ }^{\text {® }}$ computers and provide your kids with everything they need: a SnoopMobile, a wrist radio, a SnoopMet computer, a camera for taking Snoopshots and even a notebook for keeping track of information.

Snooper Troops detective games help your children learn to take notes, draw maps, organize and classify information and they help develop vocabulary and reasoning skills. All while your kids are having a good time.

So if you want to find educational games that are really fun, here's a clue: Snooper Troops games are available at your local software store, or by writing to: Spinnaker Software, 215 First Street, Cambridge, MA 02142.

## Spinnaker's early learning games will help make your children as smart as you tell everyone they are.



Rhymes and Riddles ${ }^{\text {™ }}$
(Ages 4-9) is a letter guessing game featuring kids' favorite riddles, famous sayings and nursery rhymes. Story Machine ${ }^{\text {t" }}$ (Ages 5-9) lets children write their own stories and see them come to life on the screen. And FACEMAKER ${ }^{\text {tw }}$ lets your

Your kids are pretty smart. After all, they're your kids.

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Spinnaker games make the computer screen come to life with full color graphics and sound. And they're fun. Lots of fun. But they also have real educational value.

Some of our games help exercise your child's creativity. Others improve memory and concentration. While others help to improve your child's writing, vocabulary, and spelling skills.

And every Spinnaker game provides familiarity with the computer and helps your children feel friendly with the computer. Even if they've never used a computer before.

And Spinnaker games are compatible with the most popular computers: Apple, Atari ${ }^{\circledR}$ and IBM ${ }^{\text {® }}$

Our newest game, KinderComp ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ (Ages 3-8) is a collection of learning exercises presented in a fun and exciting manner.
children create their own funny faces and make them wink, smile, wiggle ears (not your kids' ears, the ears on the screen), etc.
And we're introducing new games all the time.

So look for Spinnaker games at your local software retailer, or b'y writing to: Spinnaker Software, 215 First St., Cambridge, MA 02142. And show your kids how smart their parents really are.


The Eighth West Coast Computer Faire was another triumph for organizer Jim Warren. It's truly a consumer show, and an exciting one, given that many of us who don't have a great deal of time for shows any more continue to make time to get to this one. The Civic Center was packed (not only were the hallways full of booths this year, but the freight unloading area as well). No one's quite sure why the Faire doesn't head for San Francisco's spacious new Moscone Convention Center, but we suppose there must be a reason. There is a reason, isn't there, Jim?

The Faire provides the opportunity for us to meet many of our readers and authors, giving us the chance to tie names to faces. The excitement of the show always stays with us for weeks.

Response to our call for editors in the January issue of COMPUTE! has been excellent, and we're quite pleased to announce the addition of several new staff members. Since you'll become much more familiar with them over the months ahead, through both the book and magazine divisions here, we thought we'd tell you a bit about their backgrounds now, and their own personal computers as well:

## Orson Scott Card, Editor, COMPUTE! Books Division

Science fiction fans will already know Scott. The rest of you should know that he won the Campbell Award as Best New Science Fiction Writer of the year in 1978. And he was a fourtime runner-up for the Hugo Award. Having also been an editor, Scott brings a wealth of
experience to COMPUTE! Books. (Atari 800.)
Gail Walker, Production Editor After several years of work in technical editing, communications, and corporate publishing and research in Texas and Iowa, Gail has joined our staff with primary responsibility for supervision of copy editing and coordination of scheduling and planning between our editorial and production departments. (Commodore 64.)

## Tony Roberts, Assistant Managing Editor

Tony specializes in scheduling writers, bringing COMPUTE! the skilled training developed after many years of daily newspaper work, both as a reporter and as an editor. Tony's excitement about the personal computer revolution brought him to СОМPUTE!, where he'll be assisting with the review of submitted manuscripts, editing, and helping supervise editorial scheduling. (TI-99/4A; TRS-80.)
Dan Carmichael, Assistant Editor After spending several years programming mainframe computers and developing documentation, Dan moved from IBM Assembler to "VIC-20 Assembler." His experiences and enthusiasm for the VIC led him to COMPUTE! VIC owners can look forward to his monthly column in the new COMPUTE!'s Gazette, and COMPUTE! readers should watch for regular contributions in these pages. (VIC-20.) Stephen Levy, Assistant Editor Stephen came to our attention via a series of excellent articles he'd written for COMPUTE!. After fifteen years as a public school
teacher, he decided to bring his skills to us. His sensitivity to the needs of the average computer user make him a valuable addition to our editorial staff. (Atari 800.)

## Random Bits

Rumor has it that we'll see Atari introducing a revised and expanded version of the 1200 , with more features. Looks aren't everything. The recent moves by Texas Instruments to lock up the cartridge "marketing" market would seem to pose at least one clear danger. Rather than locking up that market, they may simply have it all to themselves. TI has refused to license the rights to their graphics ROM (GROM), and thus is the only manufacturer capable of producing TI cartridges. We suspect that smaller vendors may choose to support other computers rather than attempt to resolve the maze of dealing directly with TI. On the other hand, they do have a far more effective marketing reach than independent vendors usually do.

As the price of the VIC-20 and Commodore 64 charge downward, we hear that Commodore will be placing more and more emphasis on the development of the 64 market. And Commodore dealers, many of whom are upset over the placement of the 64 into the mass distribution chains, will be forced to concentrate their energies on the new P and B series machines.



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InfoPro is a menu driven and interactive "information management" system for the Commodore 8032 computer. InfoPro uses "friendly" screen prompts that "guide" you from function to function. This makes InfoPro unusually easy to learn and just as easy to operate.

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Another extremely powerful feature of InfoPro is Super Scan. The Super Scan feature acts like an "electronic filing cabinet" and provides the user with almost instantaneous access to the data stored in a file. The powerful Report Generator allows you to "select" information for printing based on up to 5 different parameters or criteria and to perform various math functions.

Another powerful and indispensable feature is InfoPro's ability to interact with the WordPro family of word processing programs. This provides the user with a "link" from the area of data information
management to the area of word processing, allowing the user to manipulate, sort, and select data by certain criteria, which can then be inserted into "personalized" letters, documents, overdue notices, etc. InfoPro will also allow you to ADD, DELETE or CHANGE your information "fields" any time you wish. This means that as your business changes, InfoPro has the flexibility to change with it.

As with all Professional Software products, InfoPro comes complete with a professionally written and fully-tested user oriented manual. InfoPro also includes a program ROM, and InfoPro System Diskette.

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(1) $\qquad$

## What Does A Light Pen Do?

I own a VIC-20. In COMPUTE! I see advertisements for a new light pen for the VIC. I am not sure what a light pen does exactly. What does it do? Do you recommend buying one?

## Rich Cope

The display on a video screen is not nearly as static as it appears. It is actually "re-drawn" many times per second by an electron beam. Moreover, it is not a solid picture, but rather a stack of closely spaced horizontal lines like a jigsaw puzzle made up entirely of long, thin rectangular pieces. An important characteristic is that the beam always "draws" the entire screen, and at a constant speed. Thus the drawing alvays takes the same amount of time, whether the display is blank or filled with an intricate pattern.

The light pen is a light detection device. It "sees" the electron beam as it draws the lines across the screen. By checking to see how much time passes between when the beam starts drawing the picture and when the pen detects the beam, the computer can determine how far the beam has drawn, and thus where on the screen the light pen is positioned.

A light pen is useful for pointing to things on the screen. One of the most common uses for the pen is to select items from a list simply by pointing at the desired item. Another demonstration we have seen involves "playing" a piano by pointing with the light pen to the desired "keys" on a keyboard display. Light pens also provide you with an easy way to "sketch" on the screen.

## TI Clock

Since there is no realtime clock built into the Extended BASIC on the TI-99/4A, is there any coding scheme to simulate one?

John J. Mahoney

You can insert a FOR/NEXT loop wherever you wish to make some time elapse. The number of times the loop is exccuted can be varied depending on the timing requirements of your program. First choose some arbitrary number of times that you wish the program to run through the FOR/NEXT loop. Then time the results when the program is executed. If the time that transpires when the program is run is too long, simply use a smaller limit in the loop. This method depends on actual processing time, so if you add or delete program statements,
be sure to adjust the FOR/NEXT limit accordingly.
For example, see how long FOR $T=1$ TO
5000:NEXT $T$ takes to finish. Then change the 5000 limit to suit your needs.

## Nüfekop Decoded

In your review of the latest games from Nüfekop Software (February 1983, p. 140), you write: "the word Nüfekop, according to the firm's early ads, has a Druid origin, and means putting an extraordinarily large amount into a small pocket or enclosure, possibly through the use of magic."

This must have been tongue-in-cheek. Surely you recognize "poke fun" spelled backwards.
J. R. Thompson, Jr.

Gary Elder, President of Nüfekop, responds:
We were completely shocked, but it's true! We're amazed, as always, at the visionary powers of the Druids.

## Cassette Drive Risk

I have set my VIC on a timer. The PLAY key on the tape drive is left depressed. When the system powers up I would like for it to load and run the program on the tape. How do I do this?
T. H. Homer III

It would be better to avoid leaving any of the tape-moving keys (REW, F.FWD, or PLAY) down while the unit is turned off. This can cause significant damage to a tape machine.

The tape is pulled through your drive at a uniform rate. The computer would not be able to load your programs from the tape drive if the rate deviated much from the norm. Inside the tape player are a capstan and a pinch roller (see illustration). When the PLAY button is pressed, the capstan revolves and the pinch roller holds the tape firmly against the capstan. The roller is made of hard rubber, but left pressed against a motionless capstan, it can be deformed.



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They're also the things you get from Tronix. From the people who brought you Swarm!, Sidewinder and Galactic Blitz.

And now, there's more
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 of killer worms, dragons, stalkers, pods and fly traps, the scorpion prowls the maze in search of sustenance. Frogs and their eggs mean survival to the scorpion. But they can also mean instant death! (Suggested retail $\$ 39.95$ )

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military bases and missile emplacements. Your mission is to destroy them. But as the sky fills with smart bombs and anti-aircraft fire, there's less and less room for a wrong move! (Suggested retait \$39.95)
 fortune awaits. But the dark passageways are filled with peril as well as profit. Runaway boxcars. Crashing boulders. A claim jumper with murder in his eyes. Be careful. But be quick-oxygen is in short supply! (Suggested retail \$39.95)

## zLulll <br> 8295 South La Cienega BIvd. Inglewood, CA 90301

[^0]From time to time you'll get a shopping cart at the market with a wheel that has been similarly damaged. In that situation, you're in for a noisy, bumpy trip through the store. A bad pinch roller would have far more serious effects: you would begin to have frequent load errors.

If you want a program to start running at a certain time, just set the internal clock. You don't need to involve the tape player at all. For example, to start a program that wakes you up with VIC music in eight hours:

```
1\varnothing TI$="øøøøø\emptyset": REM Øø HOURS/ ØøM
    INUTES/ Ø\emptysetSECONDS
2\emptyset IF VAL(TI$) = 8øøø\emptyset THEN 4\emptyset
3ø GOTO 2\emptyset
4\varnothing REM YOUR MUSIC PROGRAM STARTS H
    ERE
```

The VIC uses about a nickel's worth of electricity every 24 hours if you leave it on continuously. It's probably its own best timer.

## How To Use Atari’s Player/Missile Features

I am an Atari 800 owner. How do you use player/ missile graphics? So far, in at least ten publications I have read about enabling it and that's where they stop.

Ely Manero
Player/missile graphics are a powerful, but complex tool. There are a number of things to learn before you can take advantage of all the options that $P / M$ graphics make available to you. It's rather like learning BASIC itself; there's no way to master it in an hour. Your best bet might be to look over and practice with the numerous P/M articles in the new COMPUTE!'s First Book Of Atari Graphics. The book was designed to teach Atari graphics, one step at a time. You might find one of Bill Wilkinson's contributions to that book, "Introduction To Player/Missile Graphics," especially helpful. See the COMPUTE! Books ads elsewhere in this issue.

## VIC PILOT Decimal Division

I teach a Computer Programming course to 8th graders at our school, Castillero Middle School, San Jose, California. We have seven Commodore PETs and a VIC-20. The language, of course, is BASIC.

But now we are also using PILOT .... from COMPUTE!'s December 1982 issue. Our students are finding it quite interesting to write programs in PILOT that they had previously written in BASIC.

One of my students, Mike Jennings, was intrigued with the notion that PILOT was integer only. He wondered whether it would be possible
to have PILOT do decimal division. The result was a program he wrote which does just that. The user is prompted for two numbers, and for the number of decimal places desired. One small problem is when the division works out evenly: that is, when the decimal terminates. In such cases an additional zero is printed.

I thought it was a pretty good effort for an 8 th grader with only a semester of programming. Lawrence E. Corina

70 T :
1 *AGAIN
2 T:
3 T:2 NUMBERS?
$4 \mathrm{C}: \# \mathrm{~T}=0$
5 A:\#A
6 I:\#A=333
7 JY:* END
8 A:\#B
9 T:CARRY OUT HOW MANY PLACES?
$10 \mathrm{~A}: \# \mathrm{~L}$
$12{ }^{*}$ MAIN PART
14 I:\#A<\#B
16 TY:.;
18 JN : * A >B
20 CY:\#A = \#A*10
$22 \mathrm{C}:$ \# $\mathrm{C}=\# \mathrm{~A} /$ \#B
$24 \mathrm{C}:$ \# $\mathrm{T}=$ \# $\mathrm{T}+1$
$26 \mathrm{C}: \# \mathrm{D}=$ \#C $^{*} \# \mathrm{~B}$
28 C:\#E=\#A-\#D
$30 \mathrm{C}: \# \mathrm{~A}=$ \# $^{*} 10$
32 T:\#C;
$33 \mathrm{I}: \# \mathrm{~T}=$ \#L
34 JY:*AGAIN
$35 \mathrm{I}: \# \mathrm{C}=0$
$36 \mathrm{JN}: 22$
38 JY:*AGAIN
44* A>B
$46 \mathrm{C}:$ \# $\mathrm{C}=$ \# $\mathrm{A} /$ \#B
48 T:\#C.;
$50 \mathrm{C}: \# \mathrm{D}=$ \#B $^{*}$ \#C
52 C:\#E=\#A-\#D
$54 \mathrm{C}: \# \mathrm{~A}=$ \# $^{*} 10$
$56 \mathrm{~J}: 35$
60 *END

## 64 Tape Control

I'm a beginning programmer; I'm getting a big headache trying to solve what originally seemed to be a simple problem. My program instructs the user of a Commodore 64 to press fast forward on the Datassette. When it senses that the button is down it prints OK. After a time interval I want the Datassette turned off automatically by the computer. I've tried every POKE possible and haven't got one that works. I thought that this one would work:

POKE(1),PEEK(1)AND 39
... but it doesn't.
How can I do this?
Jim Butterfield replies:
You're close. Two more things, and you'll have every-

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thing working.
First: the motor logic is inverted, so to turn the motor off, you must turn the control bit (value 32) on. To turn bits on, you need an OR function rather than an AND. So your code will be: POKE 1,PEEK(1) OR 32.

Second: the motor is also controlled by an interlock, address 192 on the VIC and Commodore 64. If this location contains a zero, you can try to turn the motor off ... but it will be turned right back on again. You must set the interlock to any non-zero value after the motor has been turned on. Then, and only then, your POKE to address 1 will shut the motor off.

The interlock location, 192, will switch back to zero automatically when the user releases the Datassette key. If this key is still down, you can turn the cassette motor back on again very easily: just release the interlock with POKE 192,0.

So your procedure is as follows:

1. Wait for the user to press the appropriate cassette key which will cause the motor to start. Then POKE 192,1.
2. When the appropriate time has elapsed, POKE 1, PEEK(1) OR 32.

## Zeroing Into VIC Tinymon

Why does Jim Butterfield say that a SYS to any memory location containing a zero value will invoke Tinymon? I would have thought that a SYS to the memory location containing the first byte of Tinymon would be the only way to make it run. Roy Underhill
The zero means something special to the 6502 microprocessor chip. In its language (machine language), the zero is a BRK (break). That instruction forces control of the computer to go to an address contained in the "break interrupt vector." This is a two-byte-long "pointer" which you can change to point to any address. On the VIC, this vector is located in addresses 790 and 791 (decimal). If you make it point to the entry point in Tinymon (entry points are not always the first byte), then any time you SYS to a zero, the computer will "break" to the entry and Tinymon will be off and running.

## True Random Numbers For TI-99/4

Regena writes about randomness on the 99/4 in her column in the February issue. I would like to share some discoveries I have made on this subject with your readers.

First of all, there seems to be some confusion about how the RANDOMIZE statement works in TI BASIC and TI Extended BASIC. As Regena pointed out, if you do not use this statement in your program prior to using the RND function, you will receive the same sequence of numbers
each time you run the program. All your friends around the country with 99/4's will get the same numbers as you do, too. When the computer encounters the RANDOMIZE statement, it puts you back at the beginning of a new list of pseudorandom numbers.

That term "pseudo-random" is important. The 99/4A User's Reference Guide makes a point to mention that the RND function "gives you the next pseudo-random number in the current sequence of pseudo-random numbers." If you use the RANDOMIZE statement once, then, you may or may not get the same sequence of numbers. However, using the RANDOMIZE statement over and over again in the program just puts you back at the beginning of another list. In reality, there seem to be certain numbers that the computer prefers to put at the top of its lists, so in games there may be some numbers that are never generated because you never make it far enough up into the current list to get that number. The point is, repeating the RANDOMIZE statement does NOT make your program more random.

I have found that the only way to make the computer generate a totally unpredictable set of numbers is to use the RANDOMIZE statement once at the start of the program, then when you need to wait for the user to press a key, do this:

```
1 0 0 \text { CALL KEY(0,K,S)}
110 Z = RND
120 IF S = 0 THEN }10
```

Since the time it takes a human to press a key will not be exactly the same each time the program is used, the computer will read down the list of pseudo-random numbers an unpredictable number of places.

Steve Davis

## TRS-80 Color Computer Group

I would like to inform your readers through your "Ask The Readers" column, that there is now a TRS-80 Color Computer Users Group in Milwaukee, WI. For more information write to:

> CoCo-MUG
> c/o Tom Fandre
> 2420 Misty Lane
> Waukesha, WI 53186
> (414)542-0600

Steve Koszuta

> COMPUTE! welcomes questions, comments, or solutions to issues raised in this column. Write to: Readers' Feedback, COMPUTE! Magazine, P.O. Box 5406 , Greensboro, NC 27403 . COMPUTE! reserves the right to edit or abridge published letters.

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# The New Low-Cost Printer/Plotters 

Tom R Halfhill, Features Editor


#### Abstract

Recent price breakthroughs are making color printer/ plotters as easy to afford as the new low-end home computers. Here's a roundup of the major models now appearing on the market for Atari, Commodore, Radio Shack, and Texas Instruments computers.


If you're a person who likes to doodle on your memo pad at work, or in the margins of your notes at school, then this article is probably for you.

Especially if you sometimes doodle in color. And if you envy the graphic designs on this page. And if you wish there were more to computer graphics printouts than black-and-white dotmatrix dumps.

Multicolor graphic designs, drawings, charts, and graphs have long been possible with peripheral devices known as plotters. Plotters are closely related to printers. The main difference is that printers create an image by striking the paper with a print head, while plotters actually draw on the paper with ballpoint or felt-tip pens, just as people do. Of course, because plotters are controlled by computers, they can draw with greater precision than the finest human draftsman.

Although plotters have been around for years, they haven't seen much use on home/personal computer systems because of their high cost, typically several thousand dollars. But that's about to change, thanks to a new generation of economical printer/plotters (so-named because they can
print text in addition to plotting figures). For example, the four-color designs illustrating this article were produced by the new Atari 1020 Printer/ Plotter, which is just coming on the market for only $\$ 299$. Similar low-cost models for other home computers have been introduced by Commodore, Radio Shack, and Texas Instruments.

## A Revolver Loaded With Pens

Three main features separate printer/plotters from ordinary printers: the ability to draw continuous lines in any direction, the ability to draw in several colors, and the ability to scroll the paper both forward and backward as they draw.

Printers are designed primarily for printing out text and are severely limited when it comes to graphics. So-called daisywheel or letter-quality printers - those that stamp their characters on paper with a typewriter-like striker - are limited to the characters on their striking wheels or balls. By printing patterns of X's, asterisks, periods, or so forth, they can create crude figures or charts.

Dot-matrix printers are a little more flexible. Their print heads have a row of tiny pointed wires which are "fired" at the paper in certain patterns to form characters out of small dots. In addition to regular alphanumeric characters, most dotmatrix printers also have special graphics characters. Generally these are small shapes or blocks which can be grouped together to make figures. With special programs, most dot-matrix printers



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# THE NEW ATARI 1200XL HOME COMPUTER MAKES SOPHISTICATED GRAPHICS AND SOUND SO EASY TO PROGRAM. 

ONLY the new ATARI 1200XL Home Computer combines custom microchip technology with 64K RAM computing power to deliver graphics and sound capabilities that are so easy to program. The ATARI 1200XL has 11 graphics modes and 5 text modes. (The Commodore 64 and Apple ll-e have only 2 graphics modes and 1 text mode.) Additional text and graphics modes allow users to easily program sophisticated graphics effects with relatively few commands, taking full advantage of the 256 color variations available. The sound capabilities of the ATARI 1200XL are also easy to program. Four distinct "voices" spanning $31 / 2$ octaves are controlled by a separate microchip, leaving the principal microprocessor chips free to perform other tasks.

ONLY the ATARI 1200XL offers a keyboard featuring 8 programmable function keys controlling 16 functions in a 64 K computer. (That's twice as many as the Commodore 64). Four new function keys enable you to lock and unlock the keyboard electronically, disable the screen DMA for faster processing time, generate European language or graphics characters, turn the keyboard sound on and off or access the one-touch cursor control. The unique user-definable "help"

## - <br> Q

key permits users to self-test ROM, RAM, audio-visual circuitry and keyboard functionality or call up assistance within complex programs.
For even more help, Atari gives you a toll-free number to call for product and technical information (800) 538-8543; in California 1-(800) 672-1404.

ONLY the ATARI 1200XL offers you a home computer compatible with virtually all ATARI Computer peripherals and software (compatibility that other new computers like the Commodore 64 don't offer). There are over 2,000 programs and seven programming languages currently available for the ATARI 1200XL. New programs like AtariWriter"' and languages like ATARI Microsoft BASIC, Assembler Editor, PILOT, Pascal, ATARI BASIC, Forth, and Macro Assembler offer you even greater programming challenges and flexibility.

ONLY Atari puts so much more in the new 1200XL Home Computer so you get so much more out of it.
also can produce screen dumps - direct dot-by-dot copies of images on the computer screen. The limitations are that the screen dumps are only black-and-white, and have low resolution, since they are composed of masses of dots.

Plotters work on an entirely different principle. Expensive plotters usually have an arm, guided by tracks or rails, which grasps one ballpoint or felt-tip pen at a time. Beneath the arm, the sheet of paper (or plastic transparency) is held flat and stationary on the plotter. Under computer control, the arm can slide in any direction on its guide rails to draw continuous lines. When a line is supposed to end, the arm lifts the pen off the surface a fraction of an inch, moves to where the next line is to begin, and sets the pen back down to resume drawing. To change colors, the arm automatically lifts the pen, moves it off the paper, sets it in a rack, and picks up another pen from the rack. Some expensive plotters have racks with a dozen or more different-colored pens.

The new low-cost plotters for home computers take a somewhat different approach, but the result is the same. To cut costs, the complex movable arms, guide rails, and racks of pens are eliminated. Instead of drawing lines by moving an arm over flat, stationary paper, the new plotters hold the pen stationary and roll the paper beneath it. To make it possible to draw lines in any direction, the paper roller can rotate forward and backward, unlike conventional printers. And the lowcost plotters can lift the pen off the paper and set it back down to draw lines of any length similar to their more expensive cousins.

The new plotters also have a simpler way of changing pen colors. Instead of using a movable arm to pluck pens from a rack, they store four very small, colored pens in a rotating barrel. The barrel looks something like the cylinder of a revolver, except that there are spring-loaded pens where the bullets would be. To change colors, the plotter rotates the barrel, and a plunger presses the correct pen into contact with the paper.

As you might guess, the whole operation requires lots of precision, and it's amazing to see such devices sell for only a few hundred dollars. To further cut costs, all the new plotters use narrower paper (about 40 columns wide), and are limited to four colors at one time - although the pens are sometimes interchangeable so that many different colors are possible.

## The Patience Of A Monk

Now that you know how a plotter draws pictures, you might be wondering how a printer/plotter prints text. After all, it doesn't have a conventional print head.

The answer is simple, though the method is
not. A printer/plotter draws characters the same way it draws pictures: one line at a time. It's fun to watch. Tediously but precisely, with the patience of a medieval monk, the plotter scrolls the paper back and forth under the pen to carefully scribe each letter, number, and symbol. Since printing is a lot slower than typing, printer/plotters take a long time to generate text. Although the characters come out looking sharper than a dotmatrix printout, you probably won't want to use a printer/plotter for listing many programs - unless you, too, have extraordinary patience.

To control a plotter, you can write a program in BASIC or in another language that may be available for your computer (Logo, PILOT, etc.). The syntax varies, but generally you specify the $X$ (horizontal) and Y (vertical) coordinates for each line; or, in the case of languages with turtle graphics, a direction and distance (i.e., RIGHT 90:FORWARD 10). To print text, you use a PRINTtype statement similar to BASIC's "PRINT." Printer/plotters have built-in character sets, so you don't have to issue volumes of commands to form each tiny character. Some printer/plotters even have several different-sized character sets to choose from.

Besides drawing pretty graphics designs, printer/plotters also are widely used for creating illustrative figures, charts, and graphs. It's usually easy to mix graphics and text.

In alphabetical order, here's a roundup of the new gerieration of low-cost printer/plotters for popular home computers:

## Atari 1020

The Atari 1020 uses standard $41 / 2$ inch-wide roll paper and has text modes of 20,40 , or 80 characters per line. The text modes are selectable from the computer keyboard and can be freely mixed with

charts, tables, and figures. In the 40-column mode, it prints at 10 characters per second (cps). There's also an international character set to complement the one on the new Atari 1200XL computer. The 1020 is styled to match the 1200XL and to fit neatly


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atop its case.
Under program control, the printer/plotter can draw to any vertical/horizontal coordinates with its four-pen print head. The standard colors are black, red, blue, and green. Eight other colors also will be available. Four buttons on the plotter control the power, pen color, pen change, and paper feed.

Atari says the 1020 should be available this spring for $\$ 299$.

## Commodore CBM 1520

The CBM 1520, announced at the Winter Consumer Electronics Show (CES), uses standard $41 / 2$ inch-wide roll paper in a 5-inch carriage. Prototypes had a four-color print head with black, purple, green, and red pens.


Prototypes also appeared to have two differ-ent-sized text modes. High-resolution figures are possible with the plotter's ability to "step" up to 480 positions horizontally and 999 positions vertically. The plotter has a power switch on the side and three topside buttons for paper feed, color change, and pen change.

The 1520 is designed primarily for the VIC-20 and Commodore 64 computers, but could be interfaced to other models as well.

Commodore says the 1520 should be available this spring for $\$ 199.95$.

## Radio Shack CGP-115

The CGP-115, already on the market, uses standard $41 / 2$ inch roll paper and comes with red, blue, green, and black pens in its four-color print head. Like Commodore's CBM 1520, the Radio Shack plotter can step up to 480 positions horizontally. However, there is no limit to the vertical steps.

There are two text modes - 40 or 80 columns at 12 cps . Under program control, other size characters can be drawn and even rotated. Topside buttons control the power, paper feed, and color

selection.
The CGP-115 sells for $\$ 249.95$.

## Texas Instruments HX-1000

The HX-1000 differs from the other printer/plotters in that it is portable and uses narrower $21 / 4$ inchwide roll paper. In the text mode, it can print up to 18 standard characters or 36 compressed characters per line, but eight other sizes are available as well. It prints at 12 cps .

The four-color print head comes with black, blue, red, and green pens. Ten control codes sent from the computer control various functions of the plotter. There is also an on-off/reset switch and a paper feed button.

The HX-1000 is powered by five AA-size (penlight) batteries or an AC adapter/charger. It is designed to work directly with Texas Instruments' two newest computers, the under-\$100 TI-99/2 and the portable Compact Computer 40. The plotter also works with the TI-99/4A if connected through a $\$ 59.95$ Hex-Bus Interface.

Texas Instruments says the HX-1000 should be available this spring for $\$ 199.95$. The Hex-Bus Interface should be available shortly thereafter.



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| KEYBOARD FEATURES <br> NUMBER OF KEYS <br> USER DEFINE FUNCTIONS <br> SPECIAL WORD PROCESSING <br> GENERATLD GRAPHICS (FROM KEYBOARD) <br> UPPERAOWER CASE | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \\ & 10 \\ & \text { YES } \\ & \text { YES } \\ & \text { YES } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { S1 } \\ \text { N/A } \\ \text { NO } \\ \text { NO } \\ \text { UPPER ONLY } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 4 \\ & \text { NO } \\ & \text { YOS } \\ & \text { YES } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 66 \\ 8 \\ \hline \\ \text { No } \\ \text { YES } \\ \text { EES } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \\ & 10 \\ & \text { NO } \\ & \text { NO } \\ & \text { res } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SS } \\ & \text { NONE } \\ & \text { NO } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ |
| GAMEAUDIO FEATURES SEPARATE CARTRIDGE SLOTS BUILT-IN JOYSTICK COLORS RESOLUTION (PIXELS) SPRITES SOUND CHANNELS OCTAVES PER CHANNEL A.D.S.R. ENVELOPE | $\begin{gathered} \text { YES } \\ \text { YES } \\ 165 \times 192 \\ 256 \times 19 \\ 32 \\ 3 \\ \text { YES } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { NO } \\ \text { NO } \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 280 \times 150 \\ \text { N/A } \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ \text { NO } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { YES } \\ \text { NO } \\ 328 \times 192 \\ 320 \times 192 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \text { NO } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { NO } \\ \text { NO } \\ 16 \\ 160 \times 200 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ \text { YES } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NO} \\ \mathrm{NO} \\ 9 \\ 256 \times 192 \\ \mathrm{NA} \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \text { YES } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NO} \\ \mathrm{NO} \\ 9 \\ 128 \times 64 \\ \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A} \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ \mathrm{NO} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
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| ```CPIM- COMPATIBILITY ( }80\mathrm{ column programs) CPMM: 22 CPMM- }3``` | YES | NO. ${ }^{\text {No }}$ | NO | NO ${ }^{\text {NO }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NO } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NO } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ |



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# Computers And Society 

## The Robots Are Coming

Technological advances seem to be hitting the consumer marketplace with such force and frequency that we are in danger of becoming numbed by their announcement. It is hard, for example, to believe that the personal computer field is only a few years old - or that powerful languages like Logo have become available to the home computerist only in the past two years.

As we watch these developments eclipse each other, we might ask ourselves what will happen next? What technological development could possibly hit the consumer marketplace with such force that it might displace our current technological wonders as the benchmarks of our age?

Well, I've given it a lot of thought, and I have an answer.

Domestic robots.
By now, many of you have seen news stories on the Heath HERO-1 and the Androbot TOPO. In watching these contraptions on the evening news, you might have said to yourself, "So what?" After all, we see robots in the movies all the time, and the use of robots in dangerous or boring assembly tasks has been going on for years.

The reason domestic robots are important is that, like the personal computer, they are designed for personal use by people in their own homes. This means that, for the first time, we will individually take control of robots and shape them to our personal needs, just as we did with computers.

The robots used by industry are reminiscent of the computers used by business - large specialized machines designed to perform clearly defined tasks with efficiency.

In more ways than one, the domestic robot in 1983 reminds me of the home computer in 1978. For example, in 1978 there wasn't a whole lot one could do with a personal computer. The software industry was in its infancy (residing mainly in spare rooms and garages), but the people who bought computers then were pioneers - brave souls who not only were the first to experience the computer revolution, but who also helped to
make it happen either by writing software themselves or by helping to identify those areas where software was needed.

All of which brings me to 1983 and the beginning of a new industry.

## Where Are They Headed?

The domestic robot, as this is being written, is largely a tool for discovery, experimentation, and entertainment. The Heath product is oriented to the technical educational market as a tool for learning about robotics per se. The buyer of the Heath HERO not only gets to assemble the device (thus learning about everything from microprocessors to wheel drive systems), but also gets to program the robot at the most basic levels. The Androbot TOPO, on the other hand, is a fully assembled device designed to be operated with turtle graphics commands from a separate computer using BASIC or Logo.

Because of philosophical differences in the design of these two products, they will serve the needs of different audiences. I expect the Heath product to have more appeal to the hardware tinkerer - the sort of person who built his or her Northstar Horizon from a kit. TOPO may appeal more to application-oriented users.

At first glance, TOPO looks about as useful as an overgrown, radio-controlled Big Trak. It is sent commands to move forward and backward by some amount, or to turn to the right or left by some angle. It is thus a physical analog to the display turtle associated with languages like Logo and Atari PILOT.

In order to understand my enthusiasm for domestic robots, you almost need to experience them for yourself. There is something quite appealing about being able to write a program that sends a three-foot tall robot on a tour of your house. After watching a robot in action, you can't help but come up with lists of applications for these devices.

In the few weeks I have had TOPO, I have used it to help teach computer programming to


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third graders and to dance to a piece of music I play at the piano. These aren't earthshaking applications, but I've had TOPO only a short time.

Where are robots like TOPO headed? There are many applications that come to mind. When equipped with a simple cart, robots can help handicapped people carry things from room to room. If properly programmed, a robot can "walk" around the house each night "looking" for intruders. (I can't imagine very many intruders who would be willing to tangle with a robot.)

Clearly, just as with personal computers, the entertainment possibilities are endless. You could design games for groups of children that use a robot as one of the players - truly picking a child at random, for example. A robot that can be programmed to move pseudo-randomly in a room can be used for another game in which the children divide into two teams. One team has the goal of always staying to the "north" of the robot, while the other must always stay to the "east." As the robot moves, the children must move with it. Any children caught outside the safe zone are "out" until the next game.

The more I think about it, robots may help counter the fear I have heard that computers are turning our children into sedentary creatures. If this were true (and I tend to doubt it), robots would help reverse this trend.

What I find interesting is that the applications I mentioned (carrying things, roaming the house, playing games) are all feasible with today's robots and just a little bit of software development.

And what about the future? Will we still look on robots as the foreboding evil mechanisms destined to eliminate the less-than-perfect carbonaceous beings that created them?

I think not.
The personal computer made computing less intimidating to us by placing the power of this machine in the hands of individuals. So it will be with robots. By creating a domestic robot industry, we all benefit, even if we choose not to use robots ourselves.

As with computers, users and non-users alike should learn about robots.

Why?
Because they are there.

## Next Time

Next month we will continue to explore this topic by looking at the promise and potential of the next generation of robots, androids that adaptively program themselves in response to their environment.

In the meantime, you might want to read Isaac Asimov's book I, Robot. It will be moved off the fiction shelves soon.



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People are putting their home computers to all kinds of uses. Last month - to get an overview we separated personal computing programs into fifteen broad types: 1 . Graphics, 2. Music, 3. Word Processing, 4. Education, 5. Home Applications, 6. Accounting, 7. Games, 8. Financial Simulation, 9. Data Base Management, 10. Languages, 11. Operating Systems, 12. Disk Operating Systems, 13. Utilities, 14. Telecommunications, and 15. Artificial Intelligence. We reviewed the first three, so now let's take a look at the second group.

## Education

Although fears have been expressed that Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) could lead to a brave new world of cold, inhuman, assembly line schooling - just the opposite seems to be taking place. How the computer teaches is entirely dependent on how it's programmed to teach. A CAI program can be sarcastic, or teach too slowly or too quickly, or offer endless, boring drills. But this is not something inherent in computerized teaching; bad teachers have been doing all these things for centuries.

The opportunities for personalized, interactive, effectively paced CAI are just beginning to be explored. It wasn't long ago that we heard a good deal about attempts at new, unstructured educational styles. "Learning can be fun" was the slogan, but the results of these experiments were, to put it mildly, mixed. A part of an entire generation failed to learn fundamental spelling, arithmetic, and even reading skills.

CAI might well be the answer. After all, learning should be exciting and challenging. When combined with sound and animation, many learning programs are indistinguishable from games. Nearly every month, COMPUTE! publishes a CAI game or program. "Crosswords," in this issue, will construct crossword puzzles which can build vocabulary or teach spelling. Last month, there was "Math Fun." And as games themselves become more sophisticated, the "hidden" lessons within them will become more effective. Much remains to be discovered about CAI technique, but it seems quite possible that, via computers, math (and all the other subjects) can become fun for the average student.

## Home Applications

This is a catch-all category. Growing out of hobbies
or special needs, these programs perform a personal service such as keeping track of the birds a birdwatcher sees or the stamps a collector buys. Sometimes, home applications are just scaleddown versions of business programs. For example, the professional advertiser's mailing list program becomes, in the home, a personal Christmas/ birthday card manager. It will not only address the envelopes; it can remind you when to mail the cards. Other examples include personal inventory programs (record, book, coin collections, etc.) or personal analysis (biorhythms, nutritional planning, scheduling, computerized bowling league scorekeeping, and so forth).

Big business and government have had years to computerize themselves. Some estimates suggest that computers do as much as 80 percent of the work in areas such as national defense. Home computerization is in its infancy, but the future seems to promise increasing use of "intelligent" appliances, information services, even robot vacuum cleaners. To all of us who try, with more or less difficulty, to keep our home and personal affairs in order, the offer of smart-machine domestic services can only be viewed as a major blessing.

## Descending Luxury: Accountants For Everyone

Personal budgeting, retirement planning, investment analysis, and tax preparation are among the currently popular applications of computers in home accounting. Most of us don't face financial decisions of sufficient complexity to require the services of a human accountant. On the other hand, most of us could use some help with our money management. Getting this help from our home computer is yet another example of what could be called descending luxury.

To define that idea, let's look at another example: movies. When I was in college, we'd hear about the movie that the President or a Hollywood star had shown guests the night before. It seemed an extraordinary luxury to be able to watch a movie in your own house. Indeed, such freedom was only available to the very wealthy. Now home video equipment is making home theaters increasingly available to everyone. In a few years, the technology of high resolution, large-screen TV should be affordable everywhere. Another luxury has descended.


Our newest magazine, COMPUTE!'s Gazette for Commodore, is written for the beginning consumer of personal computing. Each monthly issue will bring you interesting features, exciting news, intriguing new products, and more.

You'll find software news, best seller rankings in the recreational and educational areas, and interviews, overviews, and industry views.

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# Jumping Jack <br> Paul Burger 

Jumping Jack, for the unexpanded VIC, Atari 400/800, Commodore 64, and TI-99/4A is a challenging game that makes full use of your computer's color and sound capabilities. Each game can be played through several levels. The Atari version has nine skill levels. This is a game that can be enjoyed by all age groups.

Jack is running across platforms and climbing down ladders to get to the bottom of the screen. Sounds easy enough, right?

There's just one problem: these platforms are not very sturdy at all, and at any time they can collapse in certain places. You must be ready to press the space bar causing Jack to jump. If your timing is right, Jack will clear the hole and land safely on his feet. If not, Jack will fall into the collapsed section of the platform.

If you are not quite quick enough on the space bar, you still have a chance to clear the hole. Here's how: If the space bar is pressed immediately after Jack gets over the hole, you can make a saving jump. However, Jack must be over the hole while in the air to get points for jumping the hole, so no points are scored for using a saving jump to get over a hole. This method can also be used to jump two holes in a row. Simply make a saving jump as described above for the first hole, and Jack will fly over the second hole (this scores points only for the second hole, however.)

## Program 1: vic-20 Version

Ø $\mathrm{M}=3: \mathrm{T}=15 \emptyset: \mathrm{D}=5: \mathrm{X}=25: \mathrm{P}=61: \mathrm{POKE} 55,16 \emptyset: \mathrm{POK}$ E56, 29 : $\mathrm{S}=36876$ : POKE $36878,15:$ GOTOI ØØ12
$1 \mathrm{C}=27: \mathrm{Fq}=5: \mathrm{FORI}=768 \emptyset \mathrm{TO} 8185: \mathrm{POKEI}, 59: \mathrm{NEX}$ T
$2 \mathrm{FORI}=77 \varnothing 2 \mathrm{TO} 7723: \mathrm{POKEI}, 53: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{FORI}=781$ 2 TO7833:POKEI, 53 :NEXT:FORI $=79$ ØØTO 7921:POKEI, 53: NEXT
3 POKE36879, C:FORI=8Ø32TO8Ø53:POKEI, 53:N EXT:FORI $=8142 \mathrm{TO} 163:$ POKEI, 53 :NEXT

4 FORI $=384$ ØøTO38884+21:POKEI, $4:$ NEXT
5 FORI $=38488 \mathrm{TO} 3851 \sigma+21:$ POKEI, F\% : NEXT
$6 \mathrm{FORI}=38576 \mathrm{TO} 38598+21: \mathrm{POKEI}, \mathrm{F} \%: \mathrm{NEXT}$
7 FORI $=387 \emptyset 8 \mathrm{TO} 3873 \emptyset+21:$ POKEI, F\% : NEXT
8 FORI $=38818 \mathrm{TO} 3884 \emptyset+21:$ POKEI, $\mathrm{F} \%: \mathrm{NEXT}: G O S$ UB1ØØ2Ø:FORI=1TOIØøØ:NEXT
$9 \mathrm{I}=779 \emptyset$
$1 \emptyset I F I / 2=I N T(I / 2)$ THENPOKEI-1,59:GOSUB11 $\varnothing$
11 IFI/ $2=\operatorname{INT}(I / 2)$ THENPOKEI, $55:$ FORJ $=1$ TOT:N EXT:GOTOI4

13 POKEI-1,59:POKEI,56:FORJ=1TOT:NEXT:B=7 812: GOSUB51ø
$14 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)=32$ THENGOSUB2ø
$15 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{I}+22)=54 \mathrm{THENPOKEI}, 59$ :GOTO3 $\varnothing$
$16 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+22)=6 \varnothing$ THEN5 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$17 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1$ : $\mathrm{IFI}>7811$ THENI=7790: POKE7811,59
18 GOTOIの
$2 \varnothing$ I=I-21: POKEI $+21,59$
$21 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{I}+22)$ < ${ }^{2} 59$ ORPEEK $(\mathrm{I}+44)<>53$ THENSC =SC+X:POKEI-22, P:GOSUB112:POKEI-2 2,59
23 POKEI, 55:FORJ=1TOT:NEXT:I=I+23:IFI>781 1THENI=7790: POKE7811,59
24 POKE7789,59:POKE7790,59
25 FORJ=1TOT:NEXT:POKEI-23,59:POKEI,55:RE TURN
$30 \mathrm{I}=7898$
31 IFI/2=INT(I/2)THENPOKEI+1,59:GOSUBIIø
32 IFI/2=INT(I/2)THENPOKEI,58:FORJ=1TOT:N EXT: GOTO34
33 POKEI +1, 59:POKEI, 57:FORJ=1TOT: NEXT : $\mathrm{B}=7$ 9ø0: GOSUB51ø
$34 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)=32$ THENGOSUB4ø
$35 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+22)=54$ THENPOKEI, 59 :GOTO5ø
$36 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+22)=6 \varnothing$ THEN5 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$37 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-1$ : IFI < 7878 THEN $\mathrm{I}=7898$ : $\mathrm{POKE} 7878,59$
38 GOTO31
40 I=I-23: POKEI $+23,59$
$41 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{I}+22)$ < $590 \operatorname{RPEEK}(\mathrm{I}+44)<>53$ THENSC $=S C+X:$ POKEI-22,P:GOSUB112:POKEI-2 2,59
43 POKEI, 58: FORJ=1TOT: NEXT: $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+21: \mathrm{IFI}<787$ 8THENI=7898: POKE 7878,59
44 POKE7856,59:POKE7855,59
45 FORJ=1TOT:NEXT: POKEI-21,59:POKEI,58:RE TURN
50 I=8Ø1Ø
51 IFI/2=INT(I/2)THENPOKEI-1,59:GOSUB11ø
52 IFI/2=INT(I/2)THENPOKEI, 55:FORJ=1TOT:N EXT: GOTO54
53 POKEI-1,59:POKEI,56:FORJ=1TOT:NEVT: $\mathrm{B}=8$ Ø32: GOSUB51Ø
54 IFPEEK ( 197 ) $=32$ THENGOSUB6 $\emptyset$
$55 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+22)=54$ THENPOKEI, 59 : GOTO7 $\varnothing$
$56 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{I}+22)=6$ ØTHEN5 $\quad$ ø
$57 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1$ : $\mathrm{IFI}>8 \emptyset 31 \mathrm{THEN} \mathrm{I}=8 \varnothing 10$ : POKE8ø 31,59
58 GOTO51
$6 \emptyset \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-21$ : POKEI $+21,59$ :IFPEEK ( I ) < > 59THENSC $=S C+3 \varnothing \varnothing$
$61 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{I}+22)<>590 \operatorname{RPEEK}(\mathrm{I}+44)<>53$ THENSC $=S C+X$ : POKEI-22, P: GOSUB112:POKEI-2 2,59
63 POKEI,55:FORJ=1TOT:NEXT:I=I+23:IFI>8ø3 1 THENI $=8 \emptyset 10$ : POKE8ø 31,59
64 POKE8øø9,59:POKE8Ø10,59
65 FORJ=1TOT:NEXT:POKEI-23,59:POKEI,55:RE TURN
$7 \varnothing I=814 \varnothing$
$71 \mathrm{IFI} / 2=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{I} / 2)$ THENPOKEI+1,59:GOSUB11 $\varnothing$
72 IFI/2=INT(I/2)THENPOKEI,58:FORJ=1TOT:N EXT:GOTO74


No one, not even the author, has ever achieved the last Gridrunner. It is an extremely fast-paced arcadequality game designed to test your coolness under fire and challenge your reflexes.

As the pilot of the Gridrunner, a combat ship, you must annihilate the various enemies traveling along the "Grid." High scores are possible only through the mastery of the patterns of the X/Y Zappers and the Gridsearch Droids which, when destroyed, mutate into potentially lethal Pods.
Gridrunner has 32 levels of difficulty ( 20 levels in the VIC 20 version). To this date, the 13th level has been the highest achieved.

Gridrunner is available for VIC 20, Commodore 64 and Atari 400/800.
Can you beat Gridrunner?
See your local computer or games dealer and find out.

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DATA 20's easy to buy, easy to install, easy to use peripherals are available for both VIC $20^{\oplus}$ and Commodore 64. Our enhancements give you more power, more sophisticated capabilities and now...
Free software with any VIDEO PAK. WORD MANAGER, our exclusive word processing package is full of advanced features. Combined with our VIDEO PAK, it
 gives your VIC 20 or Commodore 64 capabilities found only in the most expensive word processing programs. Like fullfunction status display, and up and down scrolling, plus 13 advanced editing features including merging and block move. In addition, we've included complementary mailing list programs. All are written in machine language for fast execution and minimal memory requirements. They're self-documenting and exceptionally easy to use. A self-adhesive strip for function keys makes most commands one-key simple. So simple, in fact, that we've eliminated the need for timeconsuming menus and prompts. WORD MANAGER is provided on tape-and can be loaded to disk. It's yours free with any VIDEO PAK you pick.


## New! Our lowest

priced VIC 20 VIDEO PAK ever.
We've just introduced a highly cost-effective 8K version. Price it out!

instantly goes to the industry-standard 24 lines, with a choice of 40 or 80 characters. Displayed this way, you'll know exactly what you're going to get on the printout. And you really increase the amount of data you can see on the screen. You also increase memory in the process-to 12 K to handle more sophisticated functions. Our package includes a terminal emulator and screen print feature. Plus the free WORD MANAGER software package!

## VIDEO PAK 80

for Commodore 64. Move up to the industrystandard 80-column format, and you'll wonder how you ever did without it! Use software control to go from 40 to 80 characters in monochromeand back to 40 characters in color. With VIDEO PAK 80, you can take full advantage of the

PRINTER INTERFACE in serial. Here's the perfect connection for your VIC 20 or Commodore 64. With our interface, you just plug in and go. We have a simple, yet sophisticated interface that offers flexible, continuous monitoring of data transfer functions-and virtually troubleshoots its own easy installation.

EXPANSION CHASSIS lets you use 4 cartridges at once. Run a series of compatible memory, software or game cartridges of any make on your VIC 20. Anything with the standard 22-pin edge connector. A built-in 500 ma fuse protects your power supply.

## MEMORY CARTRIDGE

 boosts VIC 20 brainpower to 20 K . This super-reliable cartridge features the finest quality components, housed in a rugged plastic case.Check out our AWESOME peripherals. Ask your dealer for a first-hand look at our extensive capabilities, high quality, and reasonable prices. Or send for a current catalog and price list. DATA 20 CORPORATION, 23011 Moulton Parkway, Suite B10, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.


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## Price/Performance Peripherals NOW WITH FREE SOFTWARE!

73 POKEI＋1，59：POKEI，57：FORJ＝1TOT：NEXT：B＝8 142：GOSUB51ø
$74 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)=32$ THENGOSUB8 $\varnothing$
$75 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{I}+22)=54$ THENPOKEI，59：GOTOIø $\varnothing$
$76 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+22)=6 \emptyset$ THEN5 $0 \varnothing$
$77 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-1$ ： $\mathrm{IFI}<8120$ THENI＝8140：POKE8120，59
78 GOTO71
8 Ø $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-23$ ： $\mathrm{POKEI}+23$ ， 59
$81 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{I}+22)<>590$ RPEEK $(\mathrm{I}+44)<>53$ THENSC $=S C+X:$ POKEI－22，P：GOSUB112：POKEI－2 2，59
83 POKEI，58：FORJ＝1TOT：NEXT：I＝I＋21：IFI＜812 ØTHENI＝8140：POKE8120，59
84 POKE8ø98，59：POKE8ø97，59
85 FORJ＝1TOT：NEXT：POKEI－21，59：POKEI，58：RE TURN
1 øの $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+1:$ IFP $=64$ THENP $=61$
$101 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}-1: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}-5 \emptyset$
$102 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+5$ Ø： $\mathrm{IFX}>125$ THENX $=25: \mathrm{D}=8: \mathrm{T}=15$ 0： $\mathrm{C}=27$ ： F ：$=5$
1 Ø3 IFX $=75$ THENC $=232: \mathrm{F} \%=\varnothing$
104 IFX $=125$ THENC $=8: F \%=7$
105 GOTO2
110 POKES， $14 \varnothing$ ：FORY＝1TOI 0 ：NEXT：POKES，$\varnothing$ ：RETU RN
111 POKES $+1,190:$ FORY $=1$ TO25：NEXT：POKES $+1, \varnothing$ ： RETURN
112 FORO＝1TO15：POKES，2øø＋O：NEXTO：POKES，$\varnothing:$ R ETURN
113 FORO＝2øTOøSTEP－1：POKES，23Ø＋0：FORY＝1TO2 5 ：NEXTY，O：POKES，$\varnothing$ ：RETURN
5øø GOSUB113：M＝M－1：IFM＝ØTHEN5ø2
5 Ø1 $\mathrm{P}=61: \mathrm{X}=25: \mathrm{D}=6: \mathrm{C}=27: \mathrm{T}=150: \mathrm{F}$ \％$=5:$ POKEI， 59 ：GOTO2
502 POKE36869，240：PRINTCHRS（147）；SPC（225）； ＂GAME OVERI＂：PRINT：PRINT＂YOUR SCO RE WAS＂；SC
503 PRINT：PRINT＂PLAY AGAIN？＂
5 Ø4 K＝PEEK（197）：IFK＝32ORK＝64THEN5 04
505 IFK＝11THENRUN
506 END
$510 \operatorname{IFINT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * D)+1<>1$ THENRETURN
$511 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 21)+1$ ：IFL＝2øORL＝1THEN5 11
512 POKEB＋L，6ø：GOSUB111：RETURN
1øøøб DATA255，129，66，66，36，36，24，255
1øøø2 DATAб6，126，66，66，66，126，66，66
1øøø3 DATA12，8，13，62，44，12，18，33
1 Øøø4 DATA24，16，24，24，24，16，16，24
1Øøø5 DATA24，8，24，24，24，8，8，24
1øøø6 DATA24，8，88，62，26，24，36，66
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset 7$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
1øøø8 DATA129，66，66，66，98，34，34，34
1 Øøø9 DATA27，10，27，17，27， $0, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ DATA59，10，11，9，11， $0, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \emptyset \emptyset 11$ DATA91，74，91，81，91， $0, \varnothing, \varnothing$
1 Øø12 RESTORE：FORI＝7592TO7679：READA：POKEI， A：NEXT
1øø15 POKE36869，255
1 Øø16 GOTO1
1Øø2Ø FORI $=7832$ TO7898STEP22：POKEI， 54 ：NEXT： FORI＝79ø1TO8ø11STEP22：POKEI，54：NEXT
1 øø21 FORI＝8ø52TO814øSTEP22：POKEI，54：NEXT： FORI $=38552$ TO 38618 STEP 22 ：POKEI， $6:$ NEXT
10022 FORI $=38621 \mathrm{TO} 38731 \mathrm{STEP} 22:$ POKEI， $6:$ NEXT： FORI＝38772TO3886ØSTEP22：POKEI，6：NEXT
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 23$ POKE8143，54：POKE8165，54：POKE38863，6： POKE38885，6：RETURN

## Program 2：Atari Version


140 GRAPHICS 18：POSITION 7，6：？\＃6；＂J TMEICG＂：POSITION 8，7：？\＃6；＂jECE＂

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141 OPEN \＃1，4，Ø，＂K＂
142 DIFF $=1$ ：DL＝PEEK（560）＋256＊PEEK（561 ）
145 FOR J＝1 TO 1ø：FOR I＝1のด TO 112：P OKE DL，I ：POKE 53274，PEEK（53770）： SOUND $\varnothing, I+J-1 \varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing, J=N E X T \quad I: N E X T$ J
15 SOUND Ø，ø，Ø，$:$ CHSET $=($ PEEK $(1 \varnothing 6)-8$ ）＊256：IF PEEK（CHSET +8 ）＜＞ 8 THEN $G$ OSUB 108 Ø
16め GRAPHICS 17：SETCOLOR 4，16＊RND（ø） ，12：POKE 756，CHSET／256：POSITION

162 IF DIFF 1 THEN $17 \%$
 ；：GET \＃1，A：SPEED＝A－48：IF SPEED＜1 OR SPEED＞9 THEN 165
167 COLOR 32：PLOT 4，$=$ DRAWTO 19，
179 DIR＝1： $\mathrm{HOLE}=7+128:$ LADDER $=6+32+128$ ：SETCOLOR 1，15，6：SETCOLOR 3，4，6
$18 \emptyset \mathrm{PR}=\varnothing$
19 G FOR $\mathrm{I}=2$ TO 22 STEP 4
$2 \emptyset 6$ COLOR 5＋32：PLOT $\varnothing, I=D R A W T O 19, I$
210 IF I $>2$ O THEN $27 \varnothing$
$22 \emptyset R=I N T($ RND（Ø）＊ $14+4$ ）＋DIR
$23 @$ IF SGN（R－PR）＜$>$ DIR THEN 220
240 COLOR LADDER：PLOT R，I：DRAWTO R，I $+4$
$256 \mathrm{PR}=\mathrm{R}$
260 DIR＝－DIR
$27 \emptyset$ NEXT I
28＠COL＝2
290 ROW＝1
$3 \emptyset \emptyset \quad C H A R=1$
$31 @ \mathrm{OLDCOL}=1$
320 OLDROW $=1$
340 DIR＝1
350 COLOR 32：PLOT OLDCOL，OLDROW
36め IF RND（ $)>$ DIFF／ $1 \varnothing$ THEN $43 \varnothing$
$37 \emptyset \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{INT}(4 * \operatorname{RND}(\emptyset)) * 4+6$
$38 \emptyset \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}($ ด）＊19）+1
उ9ø LOCATE C，R，A
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF $A=L A D D E R$ THEN $43 \varnothing$
$41 \varnothing$ COLOR HOLE：PLOT C，R
$42 \emptyset$ SOUND $\varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing, 12,8: F O R \quad W=1$ TO $1 \varnothing: N$ EXT $W$ ：SOUND $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \emptyset$
$43 \emptyset$ COLOR CHAR $+2 *(D I R(\varnothing):$ PLOT COL，RO W
$44 \varnothing$ SOUND Ø，Ø，Ø，8：FOR $W=1$ TO 5：NEXT $\omega$ ：SOUND ø，$\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$45 \emptyset$ IF ROW＞2の THEN 990
$46 \varnothing$ OLDCOL $=$ COL
$47 \emptyset$ OLDROW＝ROW
$48 \varnothing \mathrm{COL}=\mathrm{COL}+\mathrm{DIR}$
$49 \emptyset$ IF COL $>\varnothing$ AND COL＜2め THEN $54 \emptyset$
Бøø COL＝COL－DIR
510 ROW＝ROW＋4
52 D DIR＝－DIR
53め GOTO उ5め
54 ■ LOCATE COL，ROW＋1，CHECK
$55 \emptyset$ ST＝PEEK（764）
56Ø IF ST＜255 THEN POKE 764，255：GOTO $64 \varnothing$
$57 \emptyset$ IF CHECK＝HOLE THEN 77の
580 IF CHECKく $>$ LADDER THEN $61 め$
590 DIR＝－DIR
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ ROW＝ROW＋ 4
61 CHAR $=3-$ CHAR
$62 \emptyset$ SCORE $=$ SCORE $+\varnothing .5$
625 FOR SLOW＝1 TO（9－SPEED）＊1ø：NEXT SLOW
63 GOTO 35ø
640 IF CHECKく＞HOLE THEN $103 \emptyset$

# For Heroes Only! 



## Blade of Blackpoole

Step back in time and join the search for the magical sword of Myraglym. Travel cautiously on your journey for you will encounter dangerous serpents, spine-chilling evils and carnivorous plants that crave human flesh!

Avail. on disk for the Apple II, II + or lle and Atari 800 or 1200 and Commodore 64.

The planet Lexicon is under attack! Letters of the alphabet are falling from the sky. To repel them, you must be able to type the letters faster than they can fall. Be quick! An entire civilization is depending on your skill.

Avail. on disk for the Apple II, II + or Ile and Atari 800 or 1200, IBM-PC and
Commodore 64 and on cartridge for the VIC-20.


## Pure Video Excitement!



## Critical Mass

On Jan. 1st at 10:00 am, the U.N. received this message: "Good Morning, in exactly 9 days, the world's 5 largest cities will be destroyed by thermal nuclear weapons." At 10:03 am, you received this assignment: STOP . . . THIS . . . LUNATIC!

Avail. on disk for the Apple II, II + or Ile and Atari 800 or 1200 and Commodore 64.

## rius

## Twerps

The boldest space rescue ever! Defenseless Twerps are stranded on an asteroid. You, Captain Twerp, are to board a Twerpcraft, blast through the Orbiters, land safely and rescue your comrades. Beware of the Glingas and Twerp-eating Gleepnites!

Avail. on disk for the Apple II, $11+$ or lle and Atari 800 or 1200 .


For Your Atari 800 or 1200, Apple II, II + or Ile, Commodore 64, VIC-20 and IBM-PC

[^1]66め COLOR 1＋2＊（DIRくめ）：PLOT COL，ROW－1
$67 \emptyset$ FOR $W=5 \emptyset$ TO $\emptyset T E P-1: S O U N D ~ \emptyset, W$, $1 \varnothing, 8:$ SOUND $\varnothing, \omega+1 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing, 8: N E X T W$
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ COLOR 9＋32：PLOT COL，ROW－1
710 SCORE $=$ SCORE +25
72 FOR $W=15$ TO Ø STEP $-1: S O U N D ~ \emptyset, 1 \emptyset$ $, 1 \varnothing, W=\operatorname{SOUND} 1,2 \emptyset, 1 \varnothing, W=N E X T W$
74 COLOR $32=$ PLOT COL，ROW－1
$750 \mathrm{COL}=\mathrm{COL}+\mathrm{DIF}$
76 GOTO 49の
$77 \emptyset$ IF PEEK $(764)<255$ THEN POKE 764,2 55：GOTO $64 \emptyset$
790 COLOR 32：PLOT OLDCOL，OLDROW
8øの COLOR $1 \varnothing=P L O T$ COL，ROW
$81 \emptyset$ FOR $I=1 \varnothing \emptyset$ TO $25 \emptyset$
82め SOUND Ø，I，1, 8
836 NEXT I
846 COLOR $32: P L O T$ COL，ROW
856 COLOR 136：PLOT COL，ROW＋1
$86 \emptyset$ FOR $W=15$ TO $\emptyset$ STEP $-\emptyset .5:$ SOUND $\emptyset$, $W, 12, W: N E X T W$
880 GRAPHICS $18: \operatorname{SETCOLOR} 4,1,12$
9øø POSITION 2，4：？\＃6；＂your score wa 5：＂：POSITION 9－LEN（STR\＄（INT（SCOR E）））／2，6：？\＃6；INT（SCORE）
$91 \emptyset$ POSITION $1,1 \emptyset: ? \# 6$ ；＂PGAY BTGAING ［PリDD：＂；
$92 \emptyset K=P E E K(764): I F K<>35$ AND $K<>43 T$ HEN 920
93Ø POKE 764，255
956 IF $K=35$ THEN 980
$96 \emptyset \operatorname{SCORE}=\varnothing:$ DIFF $=1$
97 GOTO $16 \varnothing$
980 END
99 D DIFF＝DIFF＋1：SFEED＝SPEED＋ 0.5
1 ØøØ SCORE＝SCORE $+5 \emptyset$
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ GOTO 16Ø
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ FQR $I=15 \emptyset$ TO $14 \varnothing$ STEP -1
$1 \varnothing 4 \emptyset$ SOUND Ø，I，1ø， 4
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ NEXT I
1060 SCORE $=$ SCORE－25
$1 \emptyset 7 \emptyset$ GOTO 58ø
$1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing \mathrm{CHSET}=(\operatorname{PEEK}(1 \varnothing 6)-8) * 256:$ FOR $I=\varnothing$
TO 511 ：PQKE CHSET＋I，PEEK（ 57344 $+I)=$ POKE $7 \emptyset 8+3 * R N D(\varnothing)$ ，PEEK（ 5377 Ø）：NEXT I
1 1081 RESTORE 1 Ø85
1082 READ $A: I F A=-1$ THEN RETURN
$1 \varnothing 83$ FOR $J=\varnothing$ TO 7 ：READ $B=P O K E ~ C H S E T+$ A＊8＋J，B：PQKE $7 \emptyset 8+3 * R N D(\varnothing)$ ，PEEK（ $537701=$ NEXT $J$
1 Ø84 GOTO 1682
$1 \emptyset 85$ DATA $1,8,2 \emptyset, 24,8 \emptyset, 62,24,2 \emptyset, 34$
1686 DATA $2,8,20,24,18,124,152,36,72$
1 ø87 DATA $3,16,4 \emptyset, 24,8,124,26,46,68$
1 Ø88 DATA $4,16,40,24,72,62,25,36,18$
1089 DATA $5,255,66,36,24,24,36,66,25$ 5
1695 DATA $6,126,66,126,66,126,66,126$ ， 66
1 Ø91 DATA 7，129，66，68，34， $1,36,74,255$
1 Ø92 DATA 8，189，9め，84，34，Ø，36，74，255
$1 \emptyset 93$ DATA 9， $1,119,2 \emptyset, 119,65,119, \emptyset, \varnothing$
1694 DATA $16,6,28,93,42,28,28,2 \varnothing, 34$
1095 DATA－1

## Program 3：C64 Version

$\emptyset$ REM JUMPING JACK FOR 64
5 GOSUB3øøø：PRINT＂\｛CLEAR\}";"\{11 RIGHT\}IN ITIALIZING＂
$10 \mathrm{M}=3: \mathrm{T}=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{D}=5: \mathrm{X}=25: \mathrm{P}=61$ ：POKE55， $16:$ POKE5 6，64：S＝54272：POKE53281，1：GOTO97Ø
$2 \emptyset \mathrm{C}=7: \mathrm{Fq}=5: \mathrm{FORI}=1 \varnothing 24 \mathrm{TO} 2 \varnothing 41:$ POKEI， $59:$ NEXT
30 POKE5328ø，C：FORI＝1ø64TOI1Ø3：POKEI，53：N EXT：FORI $=1264$ TOI 303 ：POKEI， 53 ：NEXT

33 FORI＝1424TO1463：POKEI， 53 ：NEXT：POKE1425 ，54：POKE17ø2，54：POKE1865，54
40 FORI＝1664TO17ø3：POKEI，53：NEXT：FORI＝186 4TO19Ø3：POKEI， 53 ：NEXT
50 FORI＝55296TO56176＋39：POKEI，4：NEXT
60 FORI $=55456$ TO55496＋39：POKEI，F\％：NEXT
7 Ø FORI $=55616$ TO55656＋39：POKEI，F\％：NEXT
8 Ø FORI $=55856$ TO $55896+39$ ：POKEI，F\％：NEXT
$9 \emptyset$ FORI $=56056 \mathrm{TO} 56096+39$ ：POKEI，F\％：NEXT：GOS UBløøø：FORI＝1TOløøø：NEXT
1のø I＝1224：POKE13Ø2，54：POKE1425，54：POKE17の 2，54：POKE1865，54
11の IFI／2＝INT（I／2）THENPOKEI－1，59：GOSUB72ø
120 IFI／ $2=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{I} / 2)$ THENPOKEI， $55:$ FORJ $=1 \mathrm{TOT}: \mathrm{N}$ EXT：GOTOL4ø
130 POKEI－1，59：POKEI，56：FORJ＝1TOT：NEXT：B＝1 264：GOSUB830
$140 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)=6 \emptyset T H E N G O S U B 19 \emptyset$
$15 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+4 \varnothing)=54$ THENPOKEI， 59 ：GOTO24 0
$160 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+4 \emptyset)=6 \emptyset T H E N 76 \emptyset$
$17 \varnothing \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: \mathrm{IFI}>1263$ THENI $=1224$ ：POKE 1263,59
180 GOTOI1ø
190 I＝I－39：POKEI +39 ， 59
$2 \emptyset \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+4 \varnothing)<>590$ RPEEK $(I+8 \emptyset)<>53$ THENSC $=S C+X:$ POKEI－4 0, P：GOSUB740：POKEI－4 0，59
210 POKEI，55：FORJ＝1TOT：NEXT：I＝I＋41：IFI＞126 3THENI＝1224：POKE1263，59：POKEl223， 59
220 POKE14ø3，59：POKE14ø4，59
230 FORJ＝1TOT：NEXT：POKEI－41，59：POKEI，55：RE TURN
240 I＝1422
25 IFI／2＝INT（I／2）THENPOKEI $+1,59$ ：GOSUB72 7
260 IFI／ $2=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{I} / 2)$ THENPOKEI， $58:$ FORJ $=1$ TOT：N EXT：GOTO28ø
$27 \varnothing$ POKEI $+1,59:$ POKEI， 57 ：FORJ＝1TOT：NEXT：B＝1 424：GOSUB83ø
$28 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)=6 \emptyset$ THENGOSUB33 1
$29 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+4 \varnothing)=54$ THENPOKEI， 59 ：GOTO38ø
$3 ø \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+4 \varnothing)=6 \varnothing$ THEN $76 \varnothing$
310 I＝I－1： IFI＜ 1384 THENI $=1422$ ：POKE 1384,59
320 GOTO25ø
$330 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-41:$ POKEI +41 ， 59
$34 \varnothing$ IFPEEK $(\mathrm{I}+4 \varnothing)$＜＞590RPEEK $(\mathrm{I}+8 \emptyset)$＜＞53THENSC $=S C+X:$ POKEI－40，P：GOSUB740：POKEI－4 Ø， 59
350 POKEI，58：FORJ＝1TOT：NEXT：I＝I＋39：IFI＜138 4THENI＝1422：POKE1 $384,59:$ POKE1344， 59
360 POKE1344，59：POKE1343，59
$37 \varnothing$ FORJ＝1TOT：NEXT：POKEI－39，59：POKEI，58：RE TURN
$380 \quad \mathrm{I}=1624$
$39 \varnothing$ IFI／2＝INT（I／2）THENPOKEI－1，59：GOSUB72ø
 EXT：GOTO42б
$41 \varnothing$ POKEI－1，59：POKEI，56：FORJ＝1TOT：NEXT：B＝1 664 ：GOSUB83ø
$42 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)=6 \emptyset T H E N G O S U B 47 \emptyset$
$43 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+4 \varnothing)=54$ THENPOKEI， 59 ：GOTO52 2
$44 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+4 \varnothing)=6 \varnothing T H E N 76 \emptyset$
$450 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{l}: \mathrm{IFI}>1663$ THENI＝1624：POKE1663，59：P OKE1623，59
460 GOTO39ø
$47 \varnothing$ I＝I－39：POKEI $+39,59$ ：IFPEEK（I）＜＞59THENSC $=S C+3 ø \varnothing$
$48 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{I}+4 \emptyset)$＜＞590RPEEK $(\mathrm{I}+8 \emptyset)<>53$ THENSC


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[^2]$=S C+X:$ POKEI $-4 \varnothing, \mathrm{P}:$ GOSUB $740:$ POKEI -4 0,59
$49 \varnothing$ POKEI, 55:FORJ=1TOT:NEXT:I=I+41:IFI>166 3THENI=1624: POKE1663,59
500 POKE1641,59:POKE1624,59:POKE1623,59
510 FORJ=1TOT:NEXT: POKEI-41,59:POKEI,55:RE TURN
$520 \mathrm{I}=1862$
530 IFI/2 $=1 N T(I / 2)$ THENPOKEI $+1,59$ : GOSUB72ø
540 IFI/ $2=$ INT ( $\mathrm{I} / 2$ ) THENPOKEI, $58:$ FORJ $=1 \mathrm{TOT}: \mathrm{N}$ EXT:GOTO560
550 POKEI+1,59:POKEI,57:FORJ=1TOT:NEXT: B=1 864 : GOSUB83 $\quad$.
$560 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)=6 \emptyset T H E N G O S U B 61 \emptyset$
$57 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+40)=54$ THENPOKEI,59:GOTO660
$580 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I+4 \varnothing)=60$ THEN $76 \varnothing$
$590 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-1: \mathrm{IFI}<1824$ THENI=1862: POKE1824,59
6 Ø0 GOTO530
610 I=I-41: POKEI $+41,59$
$620 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{I}+40)<>590$ RPEEK $(\mathrm{I}+8 \emptyset)<>53$ THENSC $=S C+X:$ POKEI $-4 \emptyset$, P:GOSUB740:POKEI-4 0,59
630 POKEI, 58:FORJ=1TOT:NEXT:I=I+39:IFI<182 4 THENI $=1862$ : POKE1824, 59
640 POKE1784,59:POKE1783,59
650 FORJ = 1 TO'T: NEXT: POKEI-39,59:POKEI,58:RE TURN
$660 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+1:$ IFP $=64$ THENP $=61$
$670 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}-1: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}-.1$
$68 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+5 \emptyset: \mathrm{IFX}>125$ THENX $=25: \mathrm{D}=8: \mathrm{T}=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{C}=5: \mathrm{F}$ \% $=5$
$69 \emptyset$ IFX $=75$ THENC $=\varnothing: F \%=\varnothing$
7 Øø $\mathrm{IFX}=125$ THENC $=8: \mathrm{F} \%=7$
710 GOTO3ø
720 POKES $+4,17:$ POKES $+5,132:$ POKES $+6,132:$ POK ES $+24,6$
$721 \mathrm{H}=28: \mathrm{L}=49:$ POKES +1 , H : $\mathrm{POKES}, \mathrm{L} \emptyset: F O R Z=1$ TO2の : NEXT: GOSUB2øøø: RETURN
740 POKES $+24,15:$ POKES $+4,17:$ POKES $+5,132:$ POK ES $+6,132$
741 FORH1=21TO126: POKES+1, Hl:LI=181:POKES, L1: NEXT: GOSUB2øøø: RETURN
760 POKES $+24,15$ : POKES $+4,17$ :POKES $+5,33$ :POKE $\mathrm{S}+6,132: \mathrm{H} 2=233$
765 H2 $=$ H2-5: POKES +1 , H2:L2=181:POKES, L2
766 POKEI, 58:POKEI-40,59:POKEI $+54272,0: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}$ +4Ø: IFI <1983THEN765
767 GOSUB2øø1
$769 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}-1$ : IFM=øTHEN78 $0:$ POKES +1 , H2:L2 $=181:$ P OKES,L2: NEXT:GOSUB2øø1
$77 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=61: \mathrm{X}=25: \mathrm{D}=6: \mathrm{C}=27: \mathrm{T}=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{F} \%=5$ :POKEI,59: GOTO3ø
780 POKE53272,21:PRINTCHR\$(147);SPC(205);" \{ø9 RIGHT\}GAME OVER!":PRINT
785 PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{11 RIGHT\}YOUR SCORE WAS"; SC
790 PRINT:PRINT" \{DOWN\}\{13 RIGHT\}PLAY AGAIN ?"
$8 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{~K}=\operatorname{PEEK}$ (197): IFK=6ØTHEN8øø
$81 \varnothing$ IFK=25THENPRINT" \{CLEAR\} ": RUN
$82 \emptyset$ IFK=39THENPRINT"\{CLEAR\}\{1ø DOWN\}\{ø8 RI RIGHT\}GOODBYE ! ! "; :FORW=1TO5øø: NEX T:PRINT"\{CLEAR\}": END
825 GOTO8øø
$83 \emptyset \operatorname{IFINT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * D)+1<>1$ THENRETURN
$84 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 39)+1: \mathrm{IFL}=2 \emptyset 0 \mathrm{RL}=1$ THEN84 $\varnothing$
85ø POKEB+L, 60:GOSUB72ø:RETURN
860 DATA255,129,66,66,36,36,24,255
$87 \emptyset$ DATA66,126,66,66,66,126,66,66
$88 \emptyset$ DATA12, $8,13,62,44,12,18,33$
$89 \emptyset$ DATA24,16,24,24,24,16,16,24
$9 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA24, $8,24,24,24,8,8,24$
910 DATA24,8,88,62,26,24,36,66
$92 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
930 DATA129,66,66,66,98,34,34,34
$94 \varnothing$ DATA27, $1 \varnothing, 27,17,27, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
950 DATA59, $10,11,9,11, \varnothing, 0,0$
960 DATA $91,74,91,81,91, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$97 \varnothing$ POKE53272,( $\operatorname{\text {PEEK}}(53272)$ AND24ø) +12
971 POKE56334, PEEK (56334)AND254
972 POKE1, PEEK (1)AND251
973 FORI=øTO511: $\operatorname{POKEI}+12288$, $\operatorname{PEEK}(I+53248)$ : NEXT
974 POKE1, PEEK (1)OR4
975 POKE56334, PEEK ( 56334 ) OR1
976 RESTORE: FORI $=12288+53 * 8 T O 12288+64 * 8: \mathrm{RE}$ ADA: POKEI, A: NEXT
$99 \varnothing$ GOTO2ø
1øøø FORI=13ø2TO1422STEP4ø:POKEI,54:NEXT:FO RI $=1425 \mathrm{TO} 625 \mathrm{STEP} 40$ :POKEI, 54 : NEXT

1010 FORI=17ø2TO1862STEP4Ø:POKEI,54:NEXT
1015 FORI $=55574$ TO55694STEP4ø:POKEI, $3:$ NEXT
1ø2ø FORI=55697TO55897STEP4の:POKEI, 3:NEXT:F ORI $=55974 \mathrm{TO} 56134 \mathrm{STEP} 4 \emptyset:$ POKEI, $3: \mathrm{NE}$ XT
1030 POKE1865,54:POKE1905,54:POKE56137,3:PO KE56177, 3 : RETURN
$2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ POKES $+4, \varnothing:$ POKES $+5, \varnothing:$ POKES $+6, \varnothing:$ RETURN
2 бø1 POKES $+6,15:$ POKES $+4,129$ : POKES $+5,132:$ POK ES $+6,132$
2 øø2 H3=1ø:L3=143:POKES+1, H3:POKES,L3:FORT= 1 TOI $\varnothing \varnothing$ : NEXT: GOSUB2øø $:$ RETURN
3øøø PRINT"\{CLEAR\}\{ø2 DOWN\}TO GET POINTS, Y OU MUS'T JUMP OVER HOLES SO THAT T HE MAN IS AT ";
$3 ø 02$ PRINT"THE HIGHEST POSITION OVER ~ THE HOLE."
$3 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ PRINT"\{ø2 DOWN $\}$ THE NUMBER OF POINTS IN CREASES WITH THE NUMBER OF SCREEN S COMPLETED
$3 ø 2 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{\emptyset 2$ DOWN $\} 25$ PTS PER HOLE (1ST SC REEN)"
$3 ø 25$ PRINT" $\{\varnothing 2$ DOWN $\} 75$ PTS PER HOLE (2ND SC REEN)"
3ø3ø PRINT"\{ø2 DOWN $\} 125$ PTS PER HOLE (3RD S CREEN)"
3ø4ø PRINT"\{ø3 DOWN\}TO JUMP PRESS THE SPACE BAR"
$3 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ PRINT"PRESS SPACE BAR TO CONTINUE"

$307 \emptyset$ RETURN

## Program 4: ti-99/4A Version <br> 100 REM TI JUMPING JACK

110 DIFF=1
120 RESTORE
130 RANDOMIZE
140 CALL CLEAR
150 GOSUB 1080
160 PRINT "LEVEL:"; DIFF
170 DIR=1
$180 \mathrm{PR}=0$
190 FOR I=2 TO 22 STEP 4
200 CALL HCHAR (I, 1, 96, 32)
210 IF I $>20$ THEN 270
$220 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RND} * 26+4)+\mathrm{DIR}$
230 IF (SGN (R-PR) < $>$ DIR) THEN 220
240 CALL VCHAR(I, R, 104, 4)
250 PR=R
260 DIR=-DIR
270 NEXT I
$280 \mathrm{COL}=2$
290 ROW=1
$300 \quad$ CHAR $=112$
310 OLDCOL=1
320 OLDROW=1

350 CALL HCHAR（OLDROW，OLDCOL，32）
360 IF RND＞DIFF／10 THEN 430
370 R＝INT（4＊RND）＊ $4+6$
$380 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{INT}($ RND＊32）+1
390 CALL GCHAR（R，C，A）
400 IF $A=104$ THEN 430
410 CALL HCHAR（R，C，120）
420 CALL SOUND（ $100,-1,4)$
430 CALL HCHAR（ROW，COL，CHAR－2＊（DIRく O））
440 CALL SOUND $(-5,-7,4)$
450 IF ROW $>20$ THEN 990
460 OLDCOL $=C O L$
470 OLDROW＝ROW
$480 \mathrm{COL}=\mathrm{COL}+\mathrm{DIR}$
490 IF（COL＞0）＊（COL＜33）THEN 540
$500 \mathrm{COL}=\mathrm{COL}-\mathrm{DIR}$
510 ROW＝ROW＋ 4
520 DIR＝－DIR
530 GOTO 350
540 CALL GCHAR（ROW＋1，COL，CHECK）
550 CALL KEY（O，K，ST）
560 IF ST THEN 640
570 IF CHECK $=120$ THEN 770
580 IF CHECKK＞104 THEN 610
590 DIR $=-$ DIR
600 ROW $=$ ROW +4
610 CHAR $=225-$ CHAR
620 SCORE $=$ SCORE＋． 5
630 GOTO 350
640 IF CHECKく＞ 120 THEN 1030
650 CALL HCHAR（OLDROW，OLDCOL，32）
660 CALL HCHAR（ROW－1，COL， $112-2$＊（DIR （O））
670 CALL SOUND（5，250，10）
680 CALL SOUND $(5,200,10)$
690 CALL SOUND $(5,300,10)$
700 CALL HCHAR（ROW－1，COL，128）
710 SCORE＝SCORE +25
720 CALL SOUND $(-500,500,1,510,10,52$ 0，20）
730 CALL SOUND $(1,110,30)$
740 CALL HCHAR（ROW－1，COL，32）
$750 \quad \mathrm{COL}=\mathrm{COL}+\mathrm{DIR}$
760 GOTO 490
770 CALL $\operatorname{KEY}(0, K, S T)$
780 IF ST THEN 580
790 CALL HCHAR（OLDROW，OLDCOL，32）
800 CALL HCHAR（ROW，COL，116）
810 FOR $I=1000$ TO 1020
820 CALL SOUND $(-1, I, 0)$
830 NEXT I
840 CALL HCHAR（ROW，COL，32）
850 CALL HCHAR（ROW＋1，COL ，121）
860 CALL SOUND $(1000,-2,4,110,4)$
870 CALL SOUND $(1,110,1)$
880 CALL CLEAR
890 CALL SCREEN（12）
900 PRINT＂YOUR SCORE WAS：＂；INT（SCO RE）
910 PRINT ：＂PLAY AGAIN？（Y／N）：＂；
920 CALL KEY（ $3, K, S T)$
930 IF（KくンASC（＂Y＂））＊（KくンASC（＂N＂））T HEN 920
940 FRINT CHRक（K）
950 IF $K=A S C$（＂N＂）THEN 980
960 SCORE＝0
970 GOTO 110
980 END
990 DIFF＝DIFF +1
1000 SCORE $=$ SCORE +50

1010 CALL CLEAR
1020 GOTO 160
1030 FOR I＝150 TO 140 STEP -1
1040 CALL SOUND $(-1, I, 1)$
1050 NEXT I
1060 SCORE $=$ SCORE－25
1070 GOTO 580
1080 REM INITITIALIZE GAME，CHARACT ERS
1090 READ A
1100 IF $A=-1$ THEN 1250
1110 READ A\＄
$1120 \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{CHAR}(A, A \$)$
1130 GOTO 1090
1140 DATA 96，FF422418182442FF
1150 DATA 104，7E427E427E427E42
1160 DATA $112,1028302478 B 82442$
1170 DATA $113,102830 A 27 C 782448$
1180 DATA $114,102818483 C 3 A 4884$
1190 DATA 115,1028184 A3C3C4824
1200 DATA $116,001 C 5 D 2 A 1 C 1 C 1422$
1210 DATA $120,81814222242400 C 3$
1220 DATA $121, B D B D 5 A 22242400 C 3$
1230 DATA 128,0077147741770000
1240 DATA -1
1250 FOR I＝9 TO 13
1260 READ A
1270 CALL COLOR（I，A， 1 ）
1280 NEXT I
1290 DATA 6，4，14，10，12
1300 CALL SCREEN（16）
1310 RETURN

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# Atari's New <br> Add-On Computer For VCS 2600 Game Machine 

Tom R. Halfhill, Features Editor

 popular video game machine into a home computer - for under $\$ 90$.

Atari's announcement of a plug-in computer keyboard for the VCS 2600 game machine adds yet another contender to the growing field of sub- $\$ 100$ home computers. But more than that, this may well be a move to capture the huge number of VCS owners who are considered prime candidates to buy a home computer.

Since 1977, when the VCS (Video Computer System) was first introduced, more than ten million have been sold - far more than any other game machine. That massive "installed base," as it's called by marketing people, represents a lucrative market for the new computer keyboard. What's more, by announcing the product so far in advance (the keyboard is not scheduled for delivery until September 1) perhaps Atari hopes that many of these ten million potential customers will put off buying a competing model in the meantime.

## My First Computer

So how will the new computer stack up against the competition? Atari's early specifications introduced this summer by competitors radically change the under\$100 market.

Atari's official name for the keyboard unit is "My First Computer." Expected to retail for under \$90, My First Computer clamps onto the VCS piggy-back-style, plugging into the game machine's cartridge slot. No other connections are needed. The marriage is more or less permanent, since the VCS can still be used as a game machine by plugging cartridges into an expansion slot on the side of the computer.

My First Computer's keyboard consists of 56 moving rubber keys, arranged typewriter-style (QWERTY). Although not quite a full-stroke typewriter keyboard, the partial-stroke rubber keys do have a better feel than the Atari 400's flat membrane keyboard. The rubber keys are very similar to those found on several other low-end home computers recently introduced (see "New Home Computers At The Winter Consumer Electronics Show," COMPUTE!, March 1983).

Standard features include 8K of Random Access Memory (RAM), expandable to 32 K RAM; 16 K of Read-Only Memory (ROM), which includes

## THE GALAXY AWATS YOUR COMMAND.



When SSI introduced THE COSMIC BALANCE", it was hailed as one of the finest tactical space game ever made: It not only gave you starship combat that was fun, fast and furious, it also let you design your ships. You became both starfleet commander and starship architect.

Now we are proud to present its strategic-level sequel - THE COSMIC BALANCE II: It allows all you aspiring Galactic Emperors out there to plot the growth of your space kingdom - from a few, paltry planets to the entire Galaxyl You discover and colonize planets, establish commerce nets, organize production of necessities, and send starships out on missions. There are.five scenarios prepared for you, but you are free to create your own.

No matter how you play it, THE COSMIC BALANCE II" is a game of interstellar conquest. And the only way you're going to enlarge your share of the cosmic pie is to win starship battles against your opponent (which can be a human or the computer).

When actual combat occur's, you can let the computer resolve it instantly. Or you can slus it out in all it blazing glory by using THE COSMIC BALANCE: The battle outcome can then be incorporated into the strategic game.

Space may be what these games are all about, but there isn't enough-of it here to adequately describe them: But why read when the Universe beckons? Plot a course to the nearest computer/game store and get these games todayl You have a destiny to fulfill - à destiny that lies out there among the stars.

## ON DISC FOR THE APPLE And ATARI.

THE COSMIC BALANCE \& THE COSMIC BALANCE II (\$39.95 each) are on 48K diskette for the Apple IIt or Apple II with Applesoft ROM Card Also on 48 K disk for the Atari 400/800

If there are no convenient stores niear you, VISA and MASTERCARD holders can order direct by calling 800-227-1617, x335 (toll free). in California, call 800-772-3545, x335.

To order by mail, send your check to: Strategic Simulations Inc, 465 Fairchild Drive, Suite 108, Mountain View, CA 94043. California rresidents, add $61 / 2 \%$ sales tax. .
an 8K BASIC programming language; upper- and lowercase characters; a 16-color display, with eight luminances (shades) per color, for a total of 128 hues; screen format of 32 columns by 24 rows; maximum graphics resolution of 192 by 160 pixels (screen dots); two sound generators; a built-in interface for storing programs on any standard cassette recorder; and an expansion slot for plugging in game cartridges, memory expanders, and peripherals.

## Microsoft Strings

The new computer's Central Processing Unit the microprocessor chip that is the central brain of a microcomputer - is the widely used 6502. This chip is also found in Atari's existing home computers, the 400,800, and 1200XL, as well as in some competitors. However, My First Computer will not be software or hardware compatible with Atari's other computers. The 8 K BASIC in the new computer will be a cross between the existing Atari BASIC and the more generally used Microsoft BASIC. The string-handling, for example, will conform more closely to Microsoft BASIC than Atari BASIC's nonstandard approach. Although design work on the BASIC and Operating System is not finished, one of Atari's goals is to include special statements for graphics and sound in the language, as found in Atari BASIC.

Since the existing Atari peripherals will not work with My First Computer, a new line of lowcost add-ons is being planned. This will include a printer and some type of fast mass storage device, either a minifloppy disk drive or some other alternative. Atari is not ruling out the possibility of a microfloppy disk drive or a stringy floppy wafertape drive, because it wants to keep the cost of the peripherals comparable to the cost of the computer. Atari's current disk drive for its 400/800/ $1200 \times \mathrm{L}$ models retails for about $\$ 500$.
"We don't see a lot of rationale in offering a $\$ 500$ add-on for a base unit that will sell for under $\$ 90$," says Bill Simmeth, project manager for My First Computer. "Some other types of technologies look attractive to us."

## Graphics

Simmeth said it is still too early to say if My First Computer will have advanced graphics capabilities such as programmable characters and player/ missile graphics (sprites). But he did say that it will have several graphics modes, that more than two voices will be possible through programming, and that the VCS's chips will be handling some graphics processing to relieve the 6502's workload. "It will be like a dual-processing system, similar to the [existing Atari] computers, although not exactly alike. People will not be buying just a toy. They're buying quite a nice, and a quite compar-
able, real computer."
Atari plans to introduce about 20 cartridges for My First Computer when it is delivered, including a new line of enhanced games and home application programs. Software may also be sold on cassettes.

Interestingly, Atari says it does not consider its main competition for the new computer to be the similar add-on keyboards for competing game machines, the \$150 Mattel Intellivision and \$170 Colecovision attachments. Instead, Atari is aiming its new model at home computers such as the $\$ 99$ Timex/Sinclair, the new \$99 Texas Instruments TI99/2, and the Commodore VIC-20, which may drop below $\$ 100$ by the time My First Computer is ready. To complicate this low-end market still further, later this year Atari may introduce a keyboard attachment for its newer, more advanced game machine, the 5200 . However, no details of this project are being released.

Atari also says My First Computer will not compete with its own Atari 400, which is selling for less than \$200. "My First Computer is the missing link between video games and computers," says Michelle Simpson, an Atari spokesperson. "We don't see it as competing with our own computers. We see them as different models, like the different models produced by a car company."

[^3]

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## One On One


#### Abstract

＂One On One＂is easy to learn，but not easy to master． Written originally for the Atari，it has been translated for VIC，64，and Apple．The VIC and 64 versions include two skill levels and a suggestion for changing the object of the game．


In＂One On One，＂two players go head to head in an attempt to knock down the wall their opponent is protecting．

The Atari version can be played with joysticks， plugged into control ports one and two，or with paddles，plugged into port number one．In the game，player one tries to protect the wall at the top of the screen，and player two defends the wall at the bottom．

The player＇s paddle（horizontal line closest to the middle section of the screen）is used to intercept the ball before it hits his wall and destroys a section． When the ball hits either player＇s paddle，it bounces toward the opponent＇s wall．En route，the flight of the ball may be changed or impeded by barriers or additional sections of wall which serve to make the game faster and more exciting．

Eventually，one or both players will lose enough wall so that the ball can go through it．The first player to get the ball past his opponent＇s wall wins the game and receives an appropriate victory message．

One On One is easy to learn and challenging． You＇ll keep coming back to play it again and again．


A multicolored character mode is used to brighten up the screen in the Atari version of＂One on One．＂（Other versions similar．）

## Program 1：Atari Version

```
10% SCREEN=PEEK(88)+256*PEEK(89):GOT
        O 58夕
11@ REM JOYSTICK SUBROUTINE
12あ XOLD\varnothing=XQ
13@ IF STICK(\emptyset)=11 THEN X\emptyset=X\emptyset-З*SGN;
    X\emptyset-2)
14@ IF STICK(\emptyset)=7 THEN X\emptyset=X\emptyset+S*SGN{S
        5-X6)
15g IF X@=XOLDQ THEN 17@
1Sめ FOSITION XOLDQ,7:FRINT "
        {उ SFACES}"
17@ POSITION X@,7:PRINT P1$
18@ XOLD1=X1
19@ IF STICK(1)=11 THEN X1=X1-3*SGN(
        X1-2)
2めめ IF STICK(1)=7 THEN X1=X1+3*SGN(3
    5-X1)
21め IF X1=XOLD1 THEN 2Sめ
22め FOSITION XOLD1.16:FRINT "
        {S SPACES}"
23@ POSITION X1, 1S:FRINT P1$
24@ RETURN
25@ REM PADDLE SUBROUTINE
26め XOLDめ=X@
27@ X@=35-INT(FADDLE(@)/6.75)
28め IF X@=XOLD@ THEN उ@め
29@ POSITION XOLD@,7:PRINT "
        {3 SPACES};"
उめ\emptyset POSITION X@,7:PRINT P1$
31@ XOLD 1 = X 1
320 X1=35-INT(FADDLE(1)/6.75)
3ड@ IF XI=XOLD1 THEN उ5@
34Q POSITION XOLD1,16:PRINT "
    {3 SPACES}"
35@ POSITION X 1, 16:PRINT F1$
360 RETURN
З7\emptyset POSITION 6, :PRINT "PRESS SPACEB
        AR TO START GAME"
380 FOKE 764,255
39@ IF FEEK(764)=SS THEN 41@
4めめ GOSUB ELINE:GOTO उ9め
41@ POSITION 6, :FOR }X=1\mathrm{ TO 32:FRINT
        " "; NEXT X: POKE DL-1,4+64
42@ SOUND @,5@, 10, 8:FOR X=1 TO 75
4उ@ NEXT X=SOUND Ø, \varnothing,\emptyset,\emptyset
44@ BX=INT (8*RND(1)) +16:EY=9:DX=1:DY
        =1
45@ IF RND(@)<\emptyset.5 THEN DX=-1
46ल IF RND(Ø)<\emptyset.5 THEN DY=-1:BY=14
47@ POSITION BX, BY:FRINT " ";
48@ BX=BX+DX:BY=BY+DY:POSITION BX,BY
        :FRINT "{T}";:FREM BALL(CNTL-T)
490 IF L=88 AND OLDL=88 THEN 51@
5め\emptyset. IF L=83 THEN SOUND \emptyset,5\emptyset,10,1め:FO
    R X=1 TO 15:NEXT X:SOUND \varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing
        : DY=-DY
510 GOSUE BLINE:IF BY<2 OR BY>21 THE
        N 87@
```


# FROM: TO: VIC-20 OWNERS RE: NEW TITLES- MARCH 1, 1983 



GAME PROGRAM


| $\substack{\text { VC-20 } \\ \text { VRHC }}$ |
| :---: |

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## HOW CAN YOU BE CREATIVE IF YOUR SOFTWARE ISN'T?

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$53 @$ LOCATE $B X+D X, B Y+D Y, L$
540 IF $L=32$ THEN $47 \varnothing$
$55 \emptyset$ IF L＝19 THEN SOUND $\emptyset, 1 \emptyset \emptyset, 1 \emptyset, 1 \emptyset: F$ OR $X=1$ TO $15:$ NEXT $X=S Q U N D ~ \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， め：DX＝－DX：GOTO $53 \emptyset$
$56 \varnothing$ IF $L=18$ THEN SOUND $\varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing=F$ OR $X=1$ TO $15:$ NEXT $X=S O U N D ~ \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， $\varnothing: D Y=-D Y$
$57 \emptyset$ GOTO 47ロ
$58 \emptyset$ GRAPHICS $2: \operatorname{SETCOLOR} 2, \infty, \emptyset$
$59 \emptyset$ SETCOLOR Ø，7，1Ø
6めØ POSITION 4，4
$61 \emptyset$ PRINT \＃6；＂ONE ON ONE：＂
62め POSITION 3,5
63Ø PRINT＂JOYSTICKS OR PADDLES（1 OR 2）＂；：INPUT BLOCK
64 IF BLOCK＝1 THEN BLINE＝11＠：GOTO 6 66
650 BLINE $=240$
660 DIM P1\＄（3），A\＄（36）
67 P1 $\$="\{3$ R\}": REM PADDLE (CNTL-R)
68日 $A \$=" \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times$ XXXXXXXX＂
$69 \varnothing$ GRAPHICS $\emptyset: \operatorname{SETCOLDR} 4, \emptyset, 12:$ SETCO LOR 2，2，1ø：SETCOLOR 1，15，1ø
7 7め DL＝PEEK（560）＋256＊PEEK（561）＋4：FOR I＝2 TO 24：POKE DL＋I，4：NEXT I
$71 \emptyset$ BARVERT $=83$ ：REM VERTICAL BAR（CNTL －Y）
$72 \emptyset$ FOR I＝2 TO 21
$73 \varnothing$ POKE SCREEN＋1＋I＊4め，BARVERT
$74 \emptyset$ POKE SCREEN $+38+1 * 4 \emptyset$ ，BARVERT
$75 \emptyset$ NEXT I
$76 \boxed{6}$ FOR $Y=2$ TO 18 STEP 16：POSITION 2 ，$Y$ ：FOR $X=1$ TO 4
77Ø PRINT A串：NEXT $X:$ NEXT $Y: S E T C O L Q R$ 1，12，7
$78 \emptyset$ FOR $X=5$ TO 34 STEP 29：FOR $Y=1 \emptyset T$ 0 1 0 ：POKE SCREEN＋X＋Y＊ 4 ， 8 ， 8 ：NEXT $Y=N E X T \quad X$
790 FOR $X=14$ TO 25 STEP $11: F O R \quad Z=9 \quad T$ 012 STEP $3: F O R \quad Y=Z$ TO $Z+2$ ：POKE SCREEN $+X+Y \star 4$＠， 83 ：NEXT $Y$ ：NEXT $Z: N$ EXT X
8øø FOR $x=8$ TO 28 STEP $1 \varnothing:$ POSITION $x$ ，11：PRINT＂XXXX＂；：POSITION $X, 12:$ PRINT＂XXXX＂；：NEXT $X$
81ø $\times$ Ø＝29：$\times 1=2$
$82 \emptyset$ IF BLDCK $=2$ THEN $37 \varnothing$
8Зø POSITION Xø，7：PRINT P1\＄：REM JUYS TICK ONLY
840
POSITION X1，16：PRINT P1\＄：REM JOY STICK ONLY
850 POKE 752，1
86の GOTO $37 \varnothing$
87ø SOUND ø，72，1ø，8：GOSUB 1ø5ø
$88 \emptyset$ SOUND $\emptyset, 64,1 \varnothing, 8: G O S U B 1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$
$89 \varnothing$ SOUND $0,6 \varnothing, 1 \emptyset, 8:$ GOSUB $1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing 6$ SOUND $\varnothing, 72,1 \varnothing, 8:$ GOSUB 1め5
910 SOUND $\varnothing, 64,1 \varnothing, 8:$ GOSUB $1 \emptyset 5 \varnothing$
$92 \emptyset$ SOUND $\varnothing, 72,1 \varnothing, 8=$ GOSUB 1め5め
93＠WW＝WW＋1：IF WW＜3 THEN 870
$94 め W W=\emptyset$
950 POSITION BX，BY：PRINT＂＂
$96 \emptyset$ POKE DL－1，2＋64：POSITION 2 ， 0
$97 \emptyset$ IF BY＞21 THEN PRINT＂！！！！！！VICTO RY GOES TO PLAYER 1！！！！！！＂；
$98 \emptyset$ IF BYく2 THEN PRINT＂！！！！！！VICTOR
$Y$ GOES TO PLAYER 2！！！！！！＂；
99 FOR $I=12$ TO $13: P O K E D L+I, 2: N E X T$ I
50 COMPUTE！May 1983

1ゆめゆ POSITION 2，11：PRINT＂TO PLAY AG AIN，PRESS THE FIRE BUTTON＂：PRI NT＂ON EITHER JOYSTICK．PRESS $Q$ TO QUIT．＂
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ IF STRIG（ø）＝ø OR STRIG（1）＝ø THE N 69め
IF PTRIG $(\varnothing)=\varnothing$ OR PTRIG $(1)=\varnothing$ THE N690
1 ØЗめ IF PEEK（764）$=47$ THEN POKE 764，2 $55:$ GRAPHICS 0 ：PRINT＂TYPE 〈NEW〉 TO ERASE PROGRAM．＂：END
$1 め 4 め$ GOTO 1 め1の
$165 \varnothing$ FOR $X=1$ TO $16: N E X T X$
1ø6め SOUND Ø，Ø，Ø，Ø：RETURN

## VIC Version

The VIC version uses game paddles plugged into the control port．It has two skill levels．At level one，all ball movement is at a 45 degree angle with respect to the $X$ and $Y$ axis．Level two allows the players to double the horizontal increment of the ball by striking it with a moving paddle．The subroutine from lines 160 to 220 determines if the paddle has changed from its last position．If the paddle position changes just before the ball strikes it，then the resulting horizontal motion of the ball becomes twice as fast．The vertical increment of the ball，however，always stays the same．Either player can slow the ball to the usual diagonal motion by allowing the ball to strike a station－ ary paddle．

The wall that each player must defend is generated with random brick colors in lines 420 to 440 ．The game will look different each time it is played．

If you become truly proficient at One On One，you might change the game so that the object is to break through the wall behind your paddle．This speeds up the action considerably， as you attempt to maintain control of the ball． Giving control of the ball to your opponent，of course，allows him to destroy his wall and defeat you even sooner．

## Program 2：VIC Version

$1 ø \emptyset \mathrm{~N} 1=1: \mathrm{N} 2=32: \mathrm{N} 3=81: \mathrm{N} 4=4: \mathrm{N} 5=248: \mathrm{N} 6=249: \mathrm{N} 7$ ＝132： $\mathrm{N} 8=352$ ： $\mathrm{N} 9=2$
$110 \mathrm{CL}=37154: \mathrm{P} 5=37152: \mathrm{P} 4=37151: \mathrm{Ml}=\varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{M} 2=23$ ： M3 $=1 \varnothing 2: M 4=22 \varnothing: M 5=160: M 6=15.93: G=1$
8：M8＝16
$12 \emptyset$ GOTO 340
130 L5 $=\operatorname{PEEK}(\operatorname{SCREEN}+\mathrm{X}+(\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{DY}) * \mathrm{C})$ ：IF L5＝N5 OR L5＝N6 THEN DX＝－DX：DY＝－DY：RETURN
$14 \emptyset$ IF PEEK（SCREEN $+X+D X+Y * C$ ）$=$ M3 THEN $D X=-D$ X：RETURN
150 DY＝－DY：RETURN
$16 \emptyset$ IF $D X=-2$ THEN DX＝－1
$17 \varnothing$ IF DX＝2 THEN DX＝1
$18 \emptyset$ IF Y＋DY＝M8 THEN 210
$19 \varnothing \mathrm{X} \varnothing=\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{P} \emptyset) / \mathrm{M} 6): I F \mathrm{X} \varnothing<>L \emptyset$ THEN D $\mathrm{X}=2$＊DX


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$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ RETURN
$21 \varnothing$ Xl=G-INT(PEEK (Pl)/M6):IF Xl<>Ll THEN D $X=2$ * $D X$
$22 \emptyset$ RETURN
$23 \varnothing \mathrm{X} \varnothing=\mathrm{G}-$ INT $($ PEEK $(\mathrm{P} \varnothing) / \mathrm{M} 6)$ : IF X $\varnothing=\mathrm{L} \emptyset$ THEN RE TURN: REM PADDLE MOVEMENT
$24 \varnothing \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{SCREEN}+\mathrm{N} 7+\mathrm{L} \varnothing:$ POKE $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{N} 2:$ POKE $\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{N} 1$
250 POKE $\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{~N} 2: \mathrm{POKE} \mathrm{V}+\mathrm{N} 1+\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{N} 1$
$26 \emptyset \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{SCREEN}+\mathrm{N} 7+\mathrm{X} \emptyset:$ POKE $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{N} 5:$ POKE $\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{N} 4$
$27 \varnothing$ POKE $\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{~N} 5:$ POKE $\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{N} 1+\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{N} 4: L \varnothing=\mathrm{X} \varnothing:$ RETU RN
$28 \emptyset \mathrm{Xl}=\mathrm{G}-\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{Pl}) / \mathrm{M6}): \mathrm{IF}$ Xl=Ll THEN RE TURN
$290 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{SCREEN}+\mathrm{N} 8+\mathrm{L} 1:$ POKEV,N2: POKE V+A,N1
$3 \emptyset \emptyset \quad \mathrm{POKEV}+\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{~N} 2: \mathrm{POKE} \mathrm{V}+\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{Nl}$
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{SCREEN}+\mathrm{N} 8+\mathrm{Xl}:$ POKE V,N6:POKE V+A,N4
320 POKE V+Nl,N6:POKE V+Nl+A,N4:Ll=Xl:RETU RN
330 POKE V1,15:POKES1,S5:FORI=1TO30:NEXT:P OKEVI, $\varnothing:$ POKESI, $\varnothing$ : RETURN
340 POKE 36879,31:PRINT"\{CLEAR\}"
$35 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{\varnothing 8$ DOWN\} \{ø5 RIGHT\}ONE ON ONE!"
$36 \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"\{ø4 RIGHT\}LEVEL 1 OR 2"; LV
$37 \emptyset$ SCREEN $=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(648): A=3 \varnothing 72 \varnothing: X=$ RND ( $\varnothing$ )
$38 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(648)=16$ THEN $A=33792$
$390 \mathrm{Vl}=36878: \mathrm{Sl}=36876: \mathrm{P} \mathrm{\emptyset}=36872: \mathrm{Pl}=36873: \mathrm{C}=$ $22: \mathrm{X} \emptyset=2: \mathrm{Xl}=18$
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ DEFFNA $(U)=S C R E E N+X+C^{\star} Y: \operatorname{DEFFNC}(U)=F N A(U$ ) $+\mathrm{A}: \operatorname{DEFFNB}(\mathrm{U})=\operatorname{INT}\left(\mathrm{U}^{*} \operatorname{RND}(1)\right)+2$
$41 \varnothing$ PRINT" ${ }^{\text {\{CLEAR }\} " ~}$
$42 \emptyset$ FOR $Z=1$ TOI8STEP 17
$43 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{ZTO} \mathrm{Z}+3$ : FOR $\mathrm{X}=2$ TO 19:POKE FNA ( $\varnothing$ ),16ø
$44 \varnothing$ POKE FNC ( $\varnothing$ ), $\mathrm{FNB}(6): \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{NEXT}:$ NEXT
$45 \emptyset$ FORZ $=\varnothing$ TO2 $\varnothing$ STEP $2 \emptyset:$ FORX $=Z T O Z+1:$ FORY $=\varnothing$ TO2 2: POKE FNA ( $\varnothing$ ), 1ø2: POKE FNC( $\varnothing), 2$
460 NEXT: NEXT: NEXT
$47 \emptyset$ FORZ $=6$ TOI 3 STEP $7:$ FORX $=Z T O Z+2$ : $\mathrm{FORY}=1 \varnothing$ TOI 2: POKEFNA ( $\varnothing$ ), 1ø2
$48 \varnothing$ POKE FNC( $\varnothing$ ), $2:$ NEXT:NEXT:NEXT
$49 \varnothing$ GOSUB 26ø:GOSUB $31 \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT"\{UP\}\{ø2 RIGHT\} PRESS \{GRN\}S\{BLK\} TO START";
510 GET AS:IF AS="S" THEN 530
$52 \emptyset$ GOSUB 230 :GOSUB 280:GOTO $51 \varnothing$
$53 \emptyset$ FOR I=1 TO 17:PRINT" \{ø2 LEFT\}";:FORJ= 1 TO5Ø:NEXT:NEXT
540 REM START GAME
$550 \mathrm{X}=11: \mathrm{Y}=11: \mathrm{DX}=1: \mathrm{DY}=1$
560 IF RND ( 1 ) <. 5 THEN DX $=-1$
$57 \emptyset$ IF RND ( 1 ) <. 5 THEN DY $=-1$
58 GOTO 660
$59 \varnothing$ POKE FNA( $\varnothing$ ), N2: POKE FNC( $\varnothing), N 1: L 6=$ PEEK ( SCREEN $+\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{DX} / 2+(\mathrm{DY}+\mathrm{Y}) * \mathrm{C})$
$6 \emptyset \emptyset \operatorname{IFABS}(\mathrm{DX})=2$ ANDL6 < > M3ANDL6 < > N5ANDL6 < > N6 THEN $62 \emptyset$
$610 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{DX}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{DY}:$ GOTO $63 \varnothing$
$62 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{DX} / 2: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{DY}: \operatorname{POKEFNA}(\emptyset)$, N 2 : POKEFNC ( Ø), $\mathrm{Nl}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{DX} / 2$
$63 \varnothing$ POKE FNA ( $\varnothing$ ), N3: POKE FNC ( $\varnothing)$, N4:IF Y>4 A ND $\mathrm{Y}<18$ THEN FL=Ø
640 IF ( $L=M 5$ ANDOLDL=M5 $)$ OR ( $L=M 5$ ANDFL $=1$ ) THEN S5=M5:GOSUB 33ø:GOTO 660
650 IF L=M5 THEN S5=M5:GOSUB 330:DY=-DY:IF Y < 5ORY > 17 THEN FL=1
660 GOSUB 230: GOSUB 280:IF Y=M1 OR Y=M2 TH EN 740
$67 \emptyset$ OLDL=L
$68 \emptyset$ L=PEEK (SCREEN+X+DX+(Y+DY)*C)
$69 \emptyset$ IF L=N2 THEN $59 \varnothing$
$7 \emptyset \varnothing$ IFL=M3THEN S5=M4:GOSUB33 0 :GOSUB $13 \varnothing$ :GO TO $68 \varnothing$
710 IF (L=N5ORL=N6) ANDLV=1THEN S5=M4:GOSUB ~ 330 :DY=-DY
$72 \emptyset$ IF ( $L=N 50 R L=N 6)$ ANDLV=2THEN S5=M4:GOSUB ~ 330:GOSUB 160:DY=-DY:GOTO 680
730 GOTO 590
$74 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{M} 2$ THEN PRINT" $\{\mathrm{HOME}\}\{\varnothing 2$ RIGHT\} 11 P LAYER 1 WINS! $1!^{\prime \prime}$
$75 \emptyset$ IF Y=M1 THEN PRINT"\{HOME\} \{ $\varnothing 2$ RIGHT\} $\downarrow 1$ P LAYER 2 WINS!1!"
760 GOSUB 830
$77 \emptyset$ PRINT" 12 DOWN\}\{RIGHT\}PRESS FIRE BUTTO N TO": PRINT"\{RIGHT\}PLAY AGAIN, \{GR GRN\}Q\{BLK\} TO QUIT"
780 POKE CL, 127: P=PEEK (P5) AND1 28
$79 \emptyset \mathrm{FR}=-(\mathrm{P}=\varnothing):$ POKE CL, $255: \mathrm{P}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{P} 4): \mathrm{FL}=-$ ( ( PAND16) $=\varnothing$ )
$8 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF FL=1 OR FR=1 THEN $34 \varnothing$
$81 \emptyset$ GET AS:IF AS<>" $Q$ " THEN $78 \emptyset$
820 PRINT" $\{$ CLEAR $\}$ ": END
830 POKEV1,15:FORI=23ØTO252STEP2:POKE36875 , I : FORJ=1TO5 $:$ NEXT : NEXT
840 POKE 36875, $\varnothing:$ POKE V1, $\varnothing:$ RETURN

## CBM-64 Version

The Commodore 64 version of One On One is designed to be played using two joysticks. Since barriers are placed in symmetrical positions in the central portion of the screen, the ball may rebound four or five times before reaching an opponent. This provides for a more challenging defensive strategy and a faster moving game. If you would like to adapt this program for use with paddles, substitute these lines:
$11 \mathrm{AL}=(36-(\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{F} 2 / 8.5)+3))$
THEN 17
19 F2 $=$ PEEK (54297):GOTO10
$51 \mathrm{AR}=(36-(\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{F} 1 / 8.5)+3))$
THEN 57
59 F1 = PEEK(54298):GOTO 50

## Program 3: CBM-64 Version

$\emptyset$ REM: ONE ON ONE FOR CBM-64
1 POKE646,1
2 PRINT"\{REV\}\{CLEAR\}\{11 RIGHT\}\{1ø DOWN\} ~ ONE ON ONEII!\{OFF\}";
3 PRINT" $\{$ REV $\}\{17$ LEFT $\}\{$ Ǿ 3 DOWN $\}$ PRESS SPA CE TO PLAY\{OFF\}";
4 POKE53281, $0: \operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)<>60$ THEN4
5 GOTOIøø
9 AL=15: GOTO19
$1 \emptyset$ ODDAL=AL
$11 \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{AL}+\mathrm{F} 2$ : IFAL=ODDALTHEN17
12 IFAL<4 THENAL=3
13 POKEG+ODDAL, 32 : POKEG+ODDAL+1, 32 : POKEG+ ODDAL+2, 32 : POKEG+ODDAL $+3,32$
14 IFAL> $=33$ THENAL $=33$
15 POKEG+AL, 120: POKEG+AL+1,120:POKEG+AL+2 , 120 : POKEG + AL $+3,12 \varnothing$
16 POKEG + AL $+\mathrm{D}, 7$ : POKEG + AL $+\mathrm{D}+1,7$ : POKEG + AL +2 $+D, 7$ : POKEG $+A L+3+D, 7$
17 RETURN

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19 ON( (PEEK (56321)AND12)/4) GOTO2 $\varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing$ :
$2 \varnothing$ F2=3:GOTOI $\varnothing$
30 F2=-3:GOTOlø
4ø F2=ø:GOTO1 $\varnothing$
49 GOTO59
$5 \emptyset$ ODDAR=AR
51 AR=AR+Fl
52 IFAR < 4 THENAR=3
53 POKEF+ODDAR, 32:POKEF+ODDAR+1,32: POKEF+ ODDAR $+2,32:$ POKEF + ODDAR $+3,32$
54 IFAR $=33$ THENAR $=33$
55 POKEF +AR, 121: POKEF+AR+1,121:POKEF+AR+2 , 121: POKEF+AR+3,121
56 POKEF+AR+D, 7: POKEF+AR+D+1,7:POKEF+AR+2 $+D, 7$ : POKEF + AR $+3+D, 7$
57 RETURN
$59 \mathrm{ON}((\operatorname{PEEK}(5632 \varnothing)$ AND12)/4) GOTO6ø, 7ø,8ø:
$60 \mathrm{Fl}=3: \mathrm{GOTO}$ Ø
7 Ø Fl=-3: GOTO5 $\emptyset$
8Ø $\mathrm{Fl}=\varnothing$ :GOTO5
1øø $B=1 \varnothing 26: E=1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing: D=54272:$ POKE53281,1:POKE 5328ø, 1:PRINT" (CLEAR\}"; : C=1226:F= 1260

$11 \varnothing$ FORL=1TO4: $B=B+4 \varnothing: E=E+4 \varnothing$
$12 \varnothing$ FORI=BTOE: POKEI, $16 \varnothing$ : POKEI+D, ( 8 *RND (1)) +2:NEXT
$13 \varnothing$ NEXT:IF $Z=1$ THEN15 $\varnothing$
$140 \mathrm{~B}=1626: \mathrm{E}=1660: \mathrm{Z}=1$ : GOTO11 $\varnothing$
150 FORS=1ø24TO1877STEP40:POKES,127:POKES+ 37,127:POKES+D, $\varnothing:$ POKES $+37+D, \varnothing:$ NEX T
151 FORS=1ø25TO1877STEP40:POKES,127:POKES+ 37,127:POKES+D, $\varnothing$ : POKES $+37+$, $\varnothing$ : NEX T
160 REM SCREEN \& BACKGROUND
165 FORC=1TO3øSTEP4: POKE1428+C,90:POKE1428 +C+D, $\varnothing:$ NEXT
171 POKEG+15,120:POKEG+15+1,120:POKEG+15+2 , 12ø: POKEG $+15+3,12 \emptyset$
172 POKEG+15+D, 7 : POKEG+15+D+1,7:POKEG+15+2 $+\mathrm{D}, 7$ : POKEG $+15+3+\mathrm{D}, 7$
173 POKEF+15,121: POKEF+15+1,121: POKEF+15+2 , 121: POKEF+15+3,121
174 POKEF $+15+\mathrm{D}, 7: \mathrm{POKEF}+15+\mathrm{D}+1,7: \mathrm{POKEF}+15+2$ $+D, 7$ : POKEF $+15+3+\mathrm{D}, 7$
$18 \emptyset \mathrm{Y}=11: \mathrm{DX}=1: \mathrm{DY}=1: \mathrm{X}=11$
$190 \operatorname{IFRND}(1)<.5$ THENDX $=-1$
2 øø IFRND ( 1 ) < . 5THENDY $=-1$
2 Ø1 AR=15: AL=15
2 ø8 POKE1ø24+X+4ø*Y,32:POKE1ø24+X+4ø*Y+D, ø
2 Ø9 X=X+DX:Y=Y+DY:POKE1ø24+X+4ø*Y,81:POKE1 $\emptyset 24+X+4 \emptyset$ * $Y+D, 8$
235 IFL=16ØANDOLDL=16ØTHEN245
237 IFL=16øTHENDY=-DY:GOSUB5 $\varnothing \varnothing$
245 GOSUB49:GOSUB19:IFY=øORY=23THEN99 $\varnothing$
250 OLDL=L
$26 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{SCR}+\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{DX}+(\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{DY}) * 4 \varnothing)$
$27 \varnothing$ IFL=32THEN2ø8
$28 \emptyset$ IFL=127THENDX=-DX:GOSUB5 Øø:GOTO26ø
$29 \varnothing$ IFL=1210RL=12øORL=9ØTHENDY=-DY:GOSUB5 $\varnothing$ $\emptyset$
3øø GOTO2ø8
5øø S=54272:FORQ=STOS+24:POKEQ, $\varnothing:$ NEXT:POKE S+5,88: POKES $+24,15:$ POKES $+1,1 \varnothing$
$51 \varnothing$ POKES, 143:FORRD=1TO5 :NEXT:RETURN
990 POKE646, $\varnothing$
1øøø IFY<1THENPRINT" $\{12$ RIGHT \} \{ø9 DOWN \} \{ REV\}PLAYER 1 WINS $\mid 1\{O F F\} ": G O T O 25 \emptyset$ $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ FORA=1TO3 $:$ GETA\$:NEXT

2øøø IFY>22THENPRINT"\{11 RIGHT\} \{ø9 DOWN \} \{ REV\}PLAYER 2 WINS $11\{O F F\} ": G O T O 25 \varnothing$ $\emptyset$
$2 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ FORA=1TO3 $0:$ GETAS:NEXT
$25 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{1 \varnothing$ RIGHT\} \{12 DOWN\} \{REV\}PLAY AGA IN? Y OR N\{OFF\}"
$251 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)=25$ THEN 2515
$2511 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)=39$ THEN $252 \varnothing$
2512 GOTO251б
$2515 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(197)=25$ THENPOKE646,1:RUN
2520 END

## Apple Version

On the Apple, One On One is played with the paddles and has two skill levels. At level one, all ball movement is strictly 45 degrees with respect to the $X$ and $Y$ axis. After a short period of play, you'll probably be ready to move on to level two, where the ball angle can be altered.

At level two, the flight of the ball can be changed from the usual diagonal motion by moving the paddle just prior to the moment the ball strikes it. If this is successfully accomplished (as detected in lines 18 to 28), the X increment of the ball is doubled so that the ball moves twice as fast horizontally. Vertical ball movement, on the other hand, remains the same. In order to return to normal ball motion, the ball must strike a stationary paddle.

An especially pleasing feature of the Apple version is the random choice of wall colors each time a new game is played. This is carried out in the short subroutine at line 30.

A different sort of game can be played if you try to break through the wall behind you rather than defend it. The player who maintains control of the ball longer will ultimately break through his wall more quickly.

## Program 4: Apple Version

$1 \varnothing$ GOSUB 2øøø: GOTO $5 \varnothing$
12 IF $\operatorname{SCRN}(X, Y+D Y)=1$ THEN $D X=-$ DX:DY = - DY: RETURN
13 IF SCRN $(X+D X, Y)=15$ THEN $D X=$ - DX: RETURN

14 DY = - DY: RETURN
18 IF DX $=-2$ THEN DX $=-1$
19 IF $\mathrm{DX}=2$ THEN $\mathrm{DX}=1$
22 IF $Y+D Y=$ R1 THEN 26
$23 X \varnothing=$ INT (PDL ( $)$ ) M6) + 2: IF X $X$ $<>L \varnothing$ THEN $D X=2 * D X$
25 RETURN
$26 \times 1=$ INT (PDL (1) / M6) +2 : IF X1 $<>L 1$ THEN DX $=D X * 2$
28 RETURN
$3 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{INT}($ RND (1) * 13) + 2: IF $\mathrm{D}=$ DL OR D $=13$ THEN $3 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing$ RETURN
$5 \emptyset \mathrm{Mb}=7.73: \mathrm{X}$ Ø $=2: \times 1=34: \mathrm{RQ}=7: \mathrm{R} 1=32$


SPRITEMASTER ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ is not just another sprite cditor for the Commodore $64^{*}$ computer.
It's the finest utility available for multicolor sprite animation and game programming.
It will have you making full color animated objects in just minutes. People running, birds flying or tanks rolling are a snap with Spritemaster.
It's a cartoon maker for children.
It will automatically append your sprites to other programs
It's easy to use and understand and comes with a full 21 page instruction manual and samples of animated sprites to get you started. (Suggested retail price.... $\$ 35.95$ )

Push your Commodore 64* to the limit!
NEUTRAL ZONE ${ }^{\text {M }}$ takes you to the outer edges of the galaxy, to ALPHA IV, a long range early warning station whose mission is to detect alien intruders from other galaxies. You are assigned to one of the perimeter gunnery pods. THIS IS NO-MAN'S LAND......THE NEUTRAL. ZONE:

NEUTRAL ZONE ${ }^{\text {w }}$ is the ultimate in high resolution, fast action, arcade quality games. It is writen in $100 \%$ machine language and features smooth scrolling of the 360 degree panorama. All action is in 3-D, high res, full color graphics with fantastic scrund effects. The realism is unbelievable. (Suggested retail price.... 534.95 )
$11 \varnothing$ GOTO 1øøø
112 REM PADDLE $\varnothing$ SUBROUTINE
$115 \times \emptyset=$ INT（ PDL（Ø）／M6）+2 ：IF $X$ $\varnothing=$ L $\varnothing$ THEN RETURN
12ø COLOR＝$\varnothing$ ：HLIN LD，LØ＋ 3 AT RØ
$13 \varnothing$ COLOR＝1：HLIN Xø，Xø＋ 3 AT RØ
$14 \varnothing L \varnothing=X \emptyset:$ RETURN
145 REM PADDLE 1 SUBROUTINE
$150 \times 1=$ INT（PDL（1）／M6）+2 ：IF $X$ $1=$ L 1 THEN RETURN
155 COLOR＝$:$ ：HLIN L1，L1＋ 3 AT R1
$16 \varnothing$ COLOR $=1$ ：HLIN $\times 1, \times 1+3$ AT R1
17ø L1＝X1：RETURN
250 FOR I $=1$ TO 5：A $=\operatorname{PEEK}(-16336$ ）：NEXT I：RETURN
RETURN
28ø POKE 768，1：POKE 769，1ø：CALL 77ø： RETURN
1øøø TEXT ：HOME ：UTAB 11：HTAB 1ø： FLASH ：PRINT＂O NE ON ONE ！＂：NORMAL
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ VTAB 17：PRINT SPC（ 13）；＂LEVEL 1 OR 2 ＂；：INPUT LV：IF LV＞ 2 OR L $\checkmark<1$ THEN 1ø1の
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ HOME ：GR ：PRINT ：PRINT ：PRINT ：PRINT ：FOR $Z=1$ TO 35 STEP 34： FOR $Y=Z$ TO $Z+3$ GOSUB $3 \varnothing$
1035 COLOR＝D：DL $=D$
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ HLIN 2，37 AT Y：NEXT Y：NEXT $Z$
1043 FOR $Z=8$ TO 28 STEP 1ø：FOR $Y=$ 19 TO 21：GOSUB 3ø：COLOR＝D：DL＝ D
$1 ø 45$ HLIN $Z, Z+4$ AT $Y:$ NEXT $Y:$ NEXT $Z$ ：COLOR＝ 15
1048 FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 38 STEP 38：VLIN 1，3 8 AT I：VLIN 1，38 AT I＋1：NEXT I ：IF LV $=1$ THEN 1 ø56
1049 FOR I $=7$ TO 32 STEP 25：VLIN 17， 23 AT I：VLIN 17，23 AT I＋1：NEXT I
1 1ø5 $\varnothing$ FOR $X=13$ TO 26 STEP 13：FOR $Y=$ 11 TO 23 STEP 12：VLIN Y，Y＋ 5 AT $X$ ：VLIN $Y, Y+5$ AT $X+1:$ NEXT $Y$ ： NEXT X：GOTO $1 ø 59$
1056 FOR I＝ 5 TO 35 STEP 36：VLIN 17， 23 AT I：NEXT I
$1 ø 57$ FOR $X=14$ TO 26 STEP 12：FOR $Y=$ 11 TO 24 STEP 13：VLIN Y，Y＋ 5 AT $X$ ：NEXT $Y$ ：NEXT $X$
$1 \varnothing 59$ COLOR＝1：GOSUB 13Ø：GOSUB 16ø
$1 \varnothing 6 \emptyset$ PRINT SPC（ 8）；＂PRESS THE FIRE BU TTON ON＂：PRINT SPC（ 4）；＂PADDLE $\varnothing$ OR 1 TO START THE GAME＂
$1 \varnothing 7 \emptyset P \emptyset=$ PEEK $(-16287):$ P1 $=$ PEEK（ －16286）：IF Pø＞127 OR P1＞ 127 THEN 1990
1ø8ø GOSUB 115：GOSUB 15ø：GOTO 1ø7ø
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ PRINT ：PRINT ：PRINT ：PRINT ：REM CLEAR TEXT WINDOW
$11 \varnothing \square$ REM GAME ROUTINE
$1110 \mathrm{X}=$ INT（ RND（1）＊9）$+17: Y=2$ 3：DX＝1：DY＝ 1
$112 \emptyset$ IF RND（1）＜． 5 THEN DX $=-1$
$113 \emptyset$ IF RND（1）＜． 5 THEN DY $=-1: Y$ $=17$
1135 GOTO $118 \emptyset$
114 Ø COLOR $=\varnothing$ ：PLOT $X, Y:$ IF ABS $(D X)=$ 2 AND \＆SCRN（ $X+D X / 2, Y+D Y)<$ $>15$ AND SCRN $(X+D X / 2, Y+D Y$ ）$\langle>$ 1）THEN PLOT $X+D X / 2, Y+$ DY
$1150 X=X+D X: Y=Y+D Y: C O L O R=13:$ PLOT $X, Y:$ IF $Y>4$ AND $Y<35$ THEN $F L=$ ด
1160 IF $L L<15$ AND L＞ 1 AND OLDL＜ 1 5 AND OLDL＞ 1 ）OR（ $L<15$ AND L＞ 1 AND FL＝1）THEN GOSUB 250：GOTO $118 \varnothing$
$117 \varnothing$ IF L＜ 15 AND L＞ 1 THEN GOSUB 2 5D：DY $=-D Y:$ IF $Y<5$ OR $Y>34$ THEN FL $=1$
118ø GOSUB 115：GOSUB 15 ：IF $Y=\varnothing$ OR $Y=39$ THEN 125ø
1190 OLDL $=L$
$12 \varnothing \varnothing L=\operatorname{SCRN}(X+D X, Y+D Y)$
$121 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{L}=\varnothing$ THEN $114 \varnothing$
1220 IF L $=15$ THEN GOSUB 280：GOSUB 12：GOTO 12øめ
1230 IF $L=1$ AND LV $=1$ THEN GOSUB 2 89：DY＝－DY
1235 IF $L=1$ AND $L V=2$ THEN GOSUB 2 8Я：GOSUB 18：DY $=$－DY：GOTO 12øø

124 GOTO $114 \varnothing$
$125 \emptyset$ REM WINNER
1279 IF $Y=39$ THEN PRINT SPC（5）；＂！ ！！VICTORY GOES TO PLAYER 1！！！＂
$128 \varnothing$ IF $Y=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT $\operatorname{SPC}(5) ; "!$ ！ ！VICTORY GOES TO PLAYER 2！！！＂
129ø FOR I＝ 1 TO 1øøø：NEXT I
$13 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT ：PRINT SPC（ 5）；＂PRESS A P ADDLE BUTTON TO PLAY＂：PRINT SPC（ 5）；＂AGAIN，Q TO QUIT＂；
$131 \varnothing$ POKE－16368，$\varnothing$ PØ $=$ PEEK（－ 16 287）： $\mathrm{P} 1=$ PEEK $(-16286)$ ：IF P ）$>$ 127 OR P1＞ 127 THEN 1 Øøด
1320 IF PEEK（ -16384 ）＝ASC（＂Q＂）＋ 128 THEN $149 \varnothing$
133 G GOTO 131Ø
14のØ POKE－16368，Ø：TEXT ：HOME ：END
2øøø REM SOUND ROUTINE
2ø1ø FOR I $=77 \varnothing$ TO 795：READ M：POKE I，M：NEXT
$2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ DATA 172，ø1，ø3，174， $01, \varnothing 3,169, ø 4, ~$ $32,168,252,173,48,192,232,268,253$ ， $136,2 \emptyset 8,239,2 \emptyset 6, ~ \varnothing, ~ Ø 3,2 \boxed{, ~ 231, ~} 96$
$2 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ RETURN

## COMPUTE！ <br> The Resource．



# Questions Beginners Ask 

Tom R. Halfhill, Features Editor


#### Abstract

Are you thinking about buying a computer for the first time, but don't know anything about computers? Or maybe you just purchased a computer and are still a bit baffled. Each month in this column, COMPUTE! will tackle some of the most common questions that we are asked by beginners.


$Q$I own an Atari 400 computer and 410 recorder, and I'm very interested in programming. Lately I've been experimenting with the different graphics modes. I can draw pictures on the screen, but I don't understand how to move them around with the game controllers (joysticks, paddles, and keyboard). What command makes the joystick move the picture? If you could just explain how to use the game controllers, I would be very grateful.

AAlthough this particular question comes from a 14 -year-old reader with an Atari, it is a common one asked by new users of all brands of computers. How can I animate objects on the screen with the game controllers? Unfortunately, there is no simple answer.

First, it's important to understand that the game controllers by themselves do nothing to animate objects on the screen. Animation is up to your program. All that a game controller does is change a number in a memory location somewhere inside the computer. That number indicates the status of the controller, such as which way a joystick is deflected, or how far a paddle knob is turned, or which key is pressed on a keyboard.

Except for returning this number, a game controller does absolutely nothing else in the way of animation. A program reads this number, uses it to figure out what action the user desires, and then responds accordingly, thereby achieving animation. This is not an easy task for beginning programmers. Many beginners are dismayed when they discover that animation is far more difficult than just plugging in a joystick and typing in a command or two that will move their pictures around.

That's why most home computer manuals and instruction books barely cover the subject. You must be on solid ground with the fundamentals of programming before attempting something
like animation.
To learn these more advanced techniques, you'll have to read many computer magazines and books. COMPUTE! has published numerous articles on animation for the Atari and other popular computers, and will continue to do so. The Beginner's Page column in the February 1983 issue, "Writing An Arcade Game," is a good introductory article. It includes example programs for several computers to demonstrate one method of animation: repeatedly drawing and erasing an object in screen memory. Other good sources are COMPUTE!'s First Book Of Atari Graphics and COMPUTE!'s First Book Of VIC.

Q
I'm shopping around for my first home computer, and I see many ads in magazines and newspapers for low-priced computers. But when I visit the store, it seems like the sales people always try to sell me on numerous accessories and other things that end up costing more than the computer. How many accessories do I really need to get started? Isn't the computer itself enough?

AChances are you will end up buying more than just the computer to get started. But how many accessories you need really depends on what you plan to use the computer for-something that should be foremost in your mind as you shop.

A computer by itself is more useful than a stereo receiver without speakers, a turntable, a tape deck, and records. But there is an analogy here. To make a computer really useful you need software, programs to make it run. Among the most popular uses for home computers are entertainment and education. This means you'll need game programs, educational programs, and so on. You can write programs yourself, copy them from COMPUTE!, or buy commercial software. But whatever you do, you'll at least need a tape player.

You'll need some way to load the programs into the computer. Some programs are built into plug-in cartridges which require no additional equipment. But most programs come on cassette tapes or disks. Loading a disk requires a disk drive, which costs $\$ 350$ to $\$ 600$. That's why most people start out with cassettes, which are far less expen-

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| 8" DSDD Soft Sector (512 B/S, 15 Sectors) | F145 | 3.19 |
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# COMPUTERS AND COMPOSITION 

Joan Vesper


#### Abstract

As people in schools, businesses, and homes receive more and more papers and letters written by computer rather than by typewriter or pen, they may feel that the cursor has passed them by and that writing as they know it has irretrievably changed. Students in particular will notice the perfectly-formatted papers that a few of their classmates are turning in. Here are the pros and cons of word processing as reflected in an informal survey at three colleges.


Last year, on an extended visit to Boston (Silicon Valley East), I counted myself among computer greenhorns, and I wondered what it takes to write "on-line," and if it's worth the effort. To find out the answers, I visited three Boston-area colleges (Babson, Harvard, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and talked with students and staff who regularly compose at terminals. In addition to interviewing computer-users at the colleges, I interviewed David Winder, assistant overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who has two years' full-time experience writing and editing on-line. Most of the interviews took place at campus terminal centers-large rooms equipped with several keyboards and matching screens where students drop in to use a terminal much as they might rent a typewriter. One Babson student, Linda Bailey, was interviewed in her office at Intelligent Devices, Inc., a computer-related company she and her husband started in 1979.

As these people talked about using computers to write, it became clear that:

1. Most do not use a computer during the prewriting stage.
2. Some do, but some do not, use it during the writing stage, depending on individual composing habits and on cost and availability of computers.
3. Almost all prefer to use a computer for revising and making final drafts.
Their reflections on using the computer at each of these stages help clarify what computers can and cannot do for writers.

## Prewriting

None of the computer-users interviewed employs a terminal for jotting down notes days before he or she writes the first draft of a paper. (A special case is Jayne West, consultant and programmer analyst at MIT, who also writes stream-ofconsciousness poetry on the computer.) However, some use the computer for data analysis at this early stage. For example, David Meltzer, an English major at Harvard, used the computer before writing a term paper on Byron's Don Juan by counting the ratio of Byron's use of the personal pronoun " I " to the poet's use of the proper noun "Don Juan." Because of the preponderance of the word "I," Meltzer concluded that the poem is highly autobiographical.

## Writing

"It's just as hard to sit down to compose in front of a blank screen as a blank sheet of paper," Meltzer observes. For this and other reasons, only the most enthusiastic computer users in this survey, a group of undergraduates on MIT's Student Information Processing Board (SIPB) who guide other MIT students in the use of MIT's terminals, use computers to write out first drafts of papers. Steeped in technology and having free access to state-of-the-art equipment, SIPB "hackers" (computer enthusiasts) compose at a terminal by preference.

But most of those interviewed do not turn to the computer to write a draft until after they have gone through the "diagramming and scratchingout phase." Others postpone their approach to the computer even longer. Whether or not writers compose on paper or at the terminal at this stage in the writing process involves two considerations: individual writing habits and computer availability. The habits include what hardware these people have used in the past for composing, how fast they think while writing, and how much disorder they can tolerate. Regarding hardware, users say either they have always composed at a keyboard - typewriter or terminal - or they have always composed with pencil or pen.

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In the first group is Bill York, an MIT undergraduate, who says he composed on a typewriter until he was a freshman at MIT, but has since written everything on the computer. "I never use a typewriter unless nothing else is available, like when I go home for vacations," he says. Jeff Schiller, another MIT undergraduate, concurs: "I was always a composer at the typewriter, so the transition to computer was easy." As members of the SIPB, both students meet many computerusers who compose with pencil or pen. "They did in the past, and they still do," they observe.

In this category of yellow-pad composers is Mary Phelan, a text processor at Harvard, who uses the computer only for final drafts. "I handwrite my drafts first," she says. "It's the way I've always done it." She explains that for her, "There's something about being able to touch the paper that makes me feel more in touch with what I'm writing. And I like to carry around what I've written. You can't very well put a terminal in your pocket and look at it on the subway." Another writer, Fred Pickel, who characterizes himself as a "cut-and-paste artist," puts off working at a terminal until later in the composing process because he likes to have all his work spread out around him where he can see it. "The computer limits your vision to one page at a time," he points out.

Another personal reason for using a computer during the writing stage is offered by Winder, who finds that the computer, unlike a typewriter or a pen, can keep up with his thoughts.

Tolerance for disorder is a final factor of personal composing style that enters into decisions about using the computer for early drafts. Some of those interviewed are discouraged by piles of papers with mistakes, cross-outs, and arrows. One touch of a computer's "Delete" key and such impediments vanish.

Bailey, the Babson student-entrepreneur, says, "I used to get very confused by all the ideas going through my mind. I'd write them all down in a series of drafts, and then I got confused seeing too many ideas written down. But with a computer, I keep typing at the keyboard, not making corrections, thinking of the next sentence and not worrying if I've said it correctly, knowing I can go back and remove any sentence without making a sloppy mess of the paper." Meltzer is also affected by the appearance of what he writes: "It used to be that when I wrote a sentence three times I had a mess. The computer eliminates such eyesores."

There is also the cost and availability factor. This is easy for the non-user to overlook, but it is very important in practice. Fortunate in this regard are computer owners, such as Bailey, who has four terminals in her company office. Students at colleges which supply free computer accounts for
both computer-related courses and independent projects, such as writing assignments, are also lucky. Students who have to pay out-of-pocket for computer time are sometimes cut off from a desirable tool. "My budget isn't big enough to use the terminal for anything but final drafts," says Pickel, an MIT doctoral student. As more and more people become sophisticated in the use

> Computers free writers from retyping correct sections of the paper and allow them to concentrate on rewriting incorrect ones.

of computers and want to use them for independent work, administrators of college computing services foresee more fees and/or more restrictions on use of college equipment.

Besides cost, location of terminals is another consideration. As mentioned, some people write drafts in longhand because they do not have computers at home. Others avoid computers when writing drafts because they can't concentrate in a terminal center. These rooms may be filled with 50 machines and more than 50 people, especially during rush times - such as the day before a big paper is due, the late afternoon hours when evening students arrive on campus and day students haven't yet gone home, and the end of the term. At Harvard's Science Center, the terminal room "gets very noisy and it's hard to think," math majors Bruce Molay and Jeff Tecosky point out. Hilary Hodgson, working on her M.A. in city and regional planning, adds that Harvard students sometimes have to sign up 24 -hours ahead for a terminal. Of course, even alone in a quiet room with a terminal all to oneself, a writer may face interruptions in the form of messages from other users flashing across the screen. This is the situation at SIPB, whose members belong to associations of users who keep each other posted via the display screen on subjects of mutual interest.

In every case, users agree that the day a person plans to write a paper is not the day he should learn how to operate the computer. Most problems occur in simply getting the paper into the machine. After that, the computer is generally an advantage

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## Revising

After the writer has a first draft, most agree that a computer is preferable (with a few minor drawbacks) to typewriter or pen for the rest of the composing process.

First, drawbacks. On a short paper, the effort of getting into the machine - logging on and creating a file with a list of specifications for formatting - isn't worth it, even with the revision capabilities of the computer, according to two Babson users. Also, the time lag between keyboarding a revision and seeing it on screen sometimes as long as 30 seconds - is frustrating, says Schiller. The lag, he explains, is due to time sharing, or, as he jokes, "ITS" - incompatible time sharing - where as many as 73 users may be plugged into the same computer. "There's a lot of competition for the attention of the machine," Pickel explains.

Another problem, when editing by computer is the time it takes for the cursor, or pointer, to move to the characters on the screen that the user wants to change. "My eye and a red pencil can move faster," says Winder. He adds that seeing only a screen's length of a story (120-150 words) instead of the entire work is a handicap when he wants to move around chunks of copy, and particularly when he is searching for a lead that may be buried deep in the story. Another drawback occurs when a professor specifies the type of paper he wants students to use in an assignment, such as bond with a certain rag content. To remove from the computer standard paper with tractor edges and feed in special paper is expensive and time consuming.
[Editor's Note: Mercifully, these delays and frustrations do not apply to word processing on personal computers.]

In spite of these drawbacks, most users agree that computers make their greatest contribution during the revising stage: they free the writer from retyping correct sections of a paper and allow him or her to concentrate on rewriting incorrect ones. "After you learn how to use the computer and there is a learning curve - it takes about onethird the time to edit as it would by typewriter, because with a computer, you retype only the things you want to change," Schiller observes. But he cautions that the computer is a "two-edged sword" in this respect. While it allows a better final product, it also creates demand for a better final product. That is, as professors catch on to the computer's abilities, "they may make you revise small sections of a paper that earlier they would have let pass."

An added benefit of the computer during the revising stage is noted by a group of Harvard users who find that a computer is great for group work. Each member can feed his or her revisions into the machine, and then the group can request multiple copies.

Furthermore, the computer allows relatively fine strokes in the revising process. For example, some programs have spelling glossaries which store correct spellings of a few thousand words, including specialized words the user might add. The computer displays spellings in a composition that deviate slightly from the words on this list and displays correctly spelled alternatives that the user may have intended. The user selects the correct spelling, and the computer automatically inserts this spelling throughout.

## Evasion Of Displeasure

Another fine stroke is the computer's ability to word count. Meltzer says he reviews his essays in this way as a check on style. For example, in an essay on Emily Dickinson, whose poetry he does not like, he found he often used phrases beginning with "of" instead of possessive nouns. "It was an evasion of displeasure," he concluded, since the "of" construction was less direct.

While the computer can analyze text word for word, as it does when it checks spelling or word frequency, it cannot yet work at the level of syntax. "So if your problem is Baroque sentence structure, you're out of luck," says Love. But he's quick to add that a group of MIT professors is working on the application of computers to the analysis of grammar.

Capping the triple ability of the computer in the revising stage - it minimizes retyping, it's good for group work, and it allows word for word analysis - is the bonus that makes computer compositions irresistible for many writers and their readers: the final product can be $100 \%$ typographically accurate, with justified right-hand margins, and printed in a variety of type fonts.

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# Deflector 

FrankJ. Tyniw

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This is an adaptation for the 5 K or 8 K VIC of Fred Dunlap's Deflection program (from Vol. I,
Number 3, PET User Notes). The idea of the game is simple. A ball bounces from side to side or from top to bottom of the screen. Pressing the left arrow key above the control key will print a slash in front of the ball's path, deflecting it 90 degrees. The F1 key will print a backslash ( $\backslash$ ). Your goal is to deflect the ball into the square targets, using as few slashes as possible to achieve the highest score.

Scoring is ten points for every block hit, minus one point for every slash used and minus five points for every slash on the screen if you hit the panic button. The panic button is the British pound sign $(£)$. If you get too many slashes on the screen or deflect yourself into a corner, hitting the panic button will remove all slashes, subtract five points per slash, and resume the game.

The subroutine at 63000 is a useful utility you may want to include in other programs. When the program starts, it asks "adjust screen? $(\mathrm{y} / \mathrm{n})^{\prime}$. The screen will switch to a black border and white background, and color bars for fine tuning your set. The cursor control keys will move the entire screen up, down, left, or right to adjust for your TV.

Press D when done adjusting, and the program asks if you want instructions. Then it will ask for number of targets. The program then will select random screen locations for the targets (160200). Lines 700-990 handle the score display and rerun lines. Lines 4300-6210 are the sound routines. This program works on the unexpanded VIC or with the 3 K cartridge suggested modifications.

Instead of a block for a target, you could use programmable character functions. The targets could be germs or political symbols, or instead of a ball you could use up, down, left, and right darts, arrows, anything.


A typical game of "Deflector," VIC version. (Other versions use similar character graphics.)

## Program 1: vic Version

$1 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ CLEAR $\}$ " : TR=2ø8: J=3: BC=36879:VO= $\mathrm{BC}-1: \mathrm{S} 4=\mathrm{BC}-2: \mathrm{S} 3=\mathrm{BC}-3: \mathrm{S} 2=\mathrm{BC}-4: \mathrm{S} 1=\mathrm{BC}-5$
20 GOSUB63øøø:POKEBC,93:V=15
122 PRINT"\{DOWN\}INSTRUCTIONS? (Y/N)
123 GETV $\$$ :IFV $\$=$ " "THEN123
125 IFV\$="Y"THENGOSUB1øøø
130 PRINT" \{CLEAR "CHR\$ (142)
$14 \varnothing \mathrm{~K}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{T}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{CL}=5$
142 INPUT"\{DOWN\} HOW MANY TARGETS"; J:J=ABS ( J)

144 IFJ>5ø6THENPRINT"TOO MANY1": GOTOI42
146 IFJ <1øORJ > 2øøTHENPRINT" $\{$ DOWN\} BRAVE, AR EN'T YOU?"
155 FORI=1TO1øøø:NEXT:PRINT"\{CLEAR\}": GOSUB $7 ø \varnothing \square$
157 SS=7680:SR=384øø
160 FORI=1TOJ
$17 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{INT}(5 \varnothing 6 *$ RND ( 1 ) )
$18 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(S S+A)=$ TRTHEN $17 \varnothing$
185 POKES2, $\varnothing:$ POKES3, $\varnothing$
$19 \varnothing$ POKESS + A, TR:POKESR + A, $6:$ GOSUB43øø
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ NEXTI
$2 \varnothing 5$ POKES2, $\varnothing:$ POKES3, $\varnothing$
$21 \varnothing$ A=INT ( 5 ■6*RND (1) )
$230 \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{SS}$
$24 \varnothing$ DI $=1: \operatorname{IFRND}(1)>.5$ THENDI $=-1$
3 Øø GETX\$
$31 \varnothing$ IFXS<<""THEN6øø
$320 \mathrm{NE}=\mathrm{U}+\mathrm{DI}$
$33 \varnothing$ IFABS (DI) $=1$ THEN43 $\varnothing$
$34 \varnothing$ IFDI $>$ ØTHEN $38 \emptyset$
35 IFNE<SSTHENDI=-DI:GOSUB6øøø: GOTO $32 \varnothing$
$355 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{NE}$
$36 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{~A})=77$ THENDI $=-1: \mathrm{NE}=\mathrm{NE}-1$
$37 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(A)=78 T H E N D I=1: N E=N E+1$
375 GOTO53ø


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$38 \emptyset$ IFNE>SS+5ø6THENDI=-DI:GOSUB6øøø:GOTO32 $\varnothing$
390 A=NE
$4 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(A)=77$ THENDI $=1: \mathrm{NE}=\mathrm{NE}+1$
$41 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{~A})=78$ THENDI $=-1: \mathrm{NE}=\mathrm{NE}-1$
$42 \emptyset$ GOTO53Ø
$43 \varnothing$ IFDI $>$ ØTHEN49の
$44 \varnothing$ IFNE-22*INT(NE/22) $=1$ THENDI=-DI: GOSUB62 Øø:GOTO $32 \varnothing$
$45 \emptyset \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{NE}$
$46 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{~A})=77 \mathrm{THENDI}=-22: \mathrm{NE}=\mathrm{NE}+\mathrm{DI}$
$470 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(A)=78$ THENDI $=22: N E=N E+D I$
480 GOTO53ø
$49 \varnothing \operatorname{IFNE}-22 * \operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{NE} / 22)=2$ THENDI $=-\mathrm{DI}:$ GOSUB62 øø:GOTO $32 \varnothing$
$500 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{NE}$
$510 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{~A})=77$ THENDI $=22: \mathrm{NE}=\mathrm{NE}+\mathrm{DI}$
$52 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(A)=78$ THENDI $=-22:$ NE=NE+DI
530 POKEU, 32
$54 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{NE})=32$ THENPOKENE, $81: \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{NE}:$ GOTO3 $\varnothing$ $\emptyset$
$55 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{NE})=$ TRTHENK $=\mathrm{K}+1: \mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{SC}+1 \varnothing$
$552 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{NE})=$ TRTHENGOSUB5 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
555 POKENE, $17 \varnothing$ :U=NE:FORI=1TO25:NEXT
$56 \varnothing$ IFK=JTHEN7 $7 \varnothing$
570 GOTOЗøø
6 Øø IFX $\$=$ " $\leftarrow$ "THENA $=78$ : GOTO63
610 IFX $\$="\{F 1\}$ "THENA=77:GOTO63 $\varnothing$
615 IFX\$="£"THENGOSUB2øøø
616 IFX\$="Q"THEN990
620 GOTO $32 \varnothing$
625 GOSUB46øø
630 IFPEEK $(\mathrm{U}+\mathrm{DI})=32$ THENPOKEU+DI, A: SL=SL+1: $\mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{SC}-1$
$64 \varnothing$ GOTOЗøø
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ REM
712 PRINT"\{CLEAR\}": POKEBC, 125
715 IFSC>HSTHENHS=SC:PRINT"\{REV\} NEW ";
716 PRINT"HIGH SCORE: "HS"\{LEFT\} "
$72 \emptyset$ PRINT" ${ }^{2}$ DOWN\}IT TOOK"SL"SLASHES
730 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN\}TO HIT"J"TARGETS"
$9 \emptyset 5$ PRINT" ${ }^{2}$ DOWN\}YOUR SCORE"; SC
$91 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{\emptyset 2$ DOWN \}TRY AGAIN? (Y OR N) "
$92 \emptyset$ GETW\$: IFW\$=""THEN92ø
925 IFW\$="N"THEN99ø
926 SL=ø: SC= $\varnothing$
930 PRINT:PRINT"HOW MANY TARGETS";:INPUTJ
$94 \varnothing \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{ABS}$ (INT (J))
$96 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ CLEAR\}": POKEBC, 93 : GOSUB7øøø:K=ø : T=ø: GOTOL55
$99 \emptyset$ PRINT" \{CLEAR\} ": POKEBC, 27 : END
1øøø PRINT"\{CLEAR\}"
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PRINTCHR\$(14);" THE OBJECT OF THIS
1015 PRINT"\{DOWN\}GAME İS TO DEFLECT THE
1ø2ø PRINT" ${ }^{\text {(DOWN\} }\{U P\} \text { BALL INTO THE BOXES BY }}$
1025 PRINT"\{DOWN\} \{UP\}USING _ AND Fl KEYS
lø3ø PRINT" $\left.{ }^{\text {(DOWN }}\right\}$ TO PRINT DĪAGONALS IN
1 ø35 PRINT"\{DOWN\}ITS PATH. IF YOU GET
1ø4ø PRINT" $\{$ DOWN\}STUCK IN A LOOP USE
$1 \emptyset 45$ PRINT" $\{$ DOWN\}THE \KEY AS A PANIC
$1 \emptyset 5 \emptyset$ PRINT" ${ }^{\text {(DOWN }}$ \}BUTTON .
$1 \varnothing 85$ PRINT" $\{\varnothing 3$ DOWN\}HIT ANY KEY...
1ø9ø GETB\$:IFBS=""THEN1ø9
$11 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT"\{CLEAR\}\{DOWN\}SCORING IS $1 \varnothing$ POINT S
$111 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ DOWN $\}$ PER BLOCK HIT, ONE
$112 \emptyset$ PRINT" ${ }^{\prime 2}$ DOWN\}POINT SUBTRACTED FOR
1130 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN\} EVERY SLASH YOU LAY,
$114 \varnothing$ PRINT"\{DOWN\}AND - 5 FOR EVERY SLASH
$115 \emptyset$ PRINT"ON THE SCREEN IF YOU
$116 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{DOWN\}HIT THE PANIC BUTTON.
$117 \emptyset$ PRINT" Ø $^{1}$ DOWN\} HIT ANY KEY TO START.."
$118 \emptyset$ GETAS:IFAS=" "THEN1180
1190 RETURN
2 øøø FORI=SSTOSS+5ø6
$2 ø 1 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(I)<>77$ ANDPEEK (I) < > 78THEN2ø3
$2 ø 2 \varnothing$ GOSUB43øø:POKES $2, \varnothing$ :POKES3, $\varnothing: S C=S C-5$ : PO KEI, 32
$2 ø 3 \varnothing$ NEXTI
$2 \emptyset 4 \varnothing$ RETURN
$43 \varnothing \varnothing$ SO=INT (RND (1)*1øø) +129
$431 \varnothing$ POKEVO,V:POKES 3 , SO: POKES 2, SO: $F O R T 1=1 \mathrm{TO}$ 35 : NEXTTI: RETURN
5øøø POKEVO,V:FORS=128TO25øSTEPI $\varnothing$
5010 POKES4, S
5020 NEXTS
5ø3ø POKEVO, $\varnothing:$ POKES $4, \varnothing$ :RETURN
6øøø POKEVO,V:POKES3,25ø:FORII=1TO25:NEXTII : POKES3, Ø: POKEVO, Ø: RETURN
$62 ø \varnothing$ POKEVO,V:POKES3, 245 :FORII=1TO25:NEXTII : POKES3, $0:$ POKEVO, $\varnothing$
6210 RETURN
7øøø FORI=384øøTO389ø5:POKEI,6:NEXT:RETURN
$630 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM SCREEN ADJUSTMENT
$63 \emptyset 1 \emptyset$ POKE36879, 24 :PRINT" $\left\{\right.$ CLEAR ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ : H=PEEK ( 368 64):V=PEEK ( 36865 )
$63 \emptyset 20$ PRINT"ADJUST SCREEN? (Y/N)"
$6303 \emptyset$ GETAS:IFA\$=""THEN6303ø
$6304 \emptyset$ IFAS="Y"GOTO63ø6ø
63050 PRINT" \{CLEAR\}\{BLK\}"; :RETURN
$6306 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{\varnothing 2$ DOWN $\}$ USE THE CRSR KEYS TO
$6307 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ DOWN\} MOVE SCREEN AND THE
$63 \varnothing 8 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ DOWN \}LETTER D WHEN DONE $\{\varnothing 2$ DOWN $\}$
63081 PRINT"\{REV\}\{RED\}RED "
63082 PRINT"\{REV\}\{CYN\}CYAN "
63083 PRINT"\{REV\}\{PUR\}PURPLE "
$63 ø 84$ PRINT"\{REV\}\{GRN\}GREEN "
63085 PRINT" $\{$ REV \}\{BLU\}BLUE "
63086 PRINT"\{REV\}\{YEL\}YELLOW
63090 GETAS: IFAS=" "THEN63ø9の
631 Ø $\varnothing$ IFAS="D"THENPRINT" $\{$ CLEAR $\}$ \{BLK $\}$ "; :RETUR N
$6311 \varnothing$ IFAS="\{UP\}"THENV=V-1:IFV < $\varnothing$ THENV $=\varnothing$
6312 IFAS=" $\{$ DOWN $\}$ "THENV=V +1 : IFV $>4$ THENV $=4 \varnothing$
$6313 \emptyset$ IFA $="\{$ LEFT $\}$ "THENH $=\mathrm{H}-1:$ IFH $<\varnothing$ THENH $=\varnothing$
63140 IFA $=$ =" $\{$ RIGHT $\}$ "THENH=H+1:IFH>17THENH=17
6315 Ø POKE36864,H:POKE36865,V:GOTO63ø9ø

## Notes On The Atari And Apple Versions

For the Atari, use the two keys with slashes on them (the plus key and the question mark) to place your slashes. The ball will deflect at a 90 degree angle. When the game begins, you should hold down [SELECT] and the screen will start to fill with targets. Let go when you think you have enough.

For the Apple, enter the number of targets you want to play with. Very few or very many targets makes for a difficult game. Use the left and right arrow keys to lay down slashes.

For either the Atari or Apple, use the ESCape key as the panic button if your ball gets trapped.

## Hay you fown LOUR ATAR TODAT?

pavement, your pulse quickens, you're down, but watch it, you're pulling right! Brakes, brakes! Left more! You've stopped safely! Good job. The first real-time fight simulator for ATARI is now available from MMG Micro Software. Written entirely in machine language, there are four levels of difficulty, landings in clear or foggy weather, landings with or without instruments, and with or without the real-time view from the cockpit. Final Flight! requires Atari 400/800, 24K, 1 joy stick, and is offered on tape or disk for the same suggested retail price of $\$ 29.95$.

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## Program 2：Atari Version


110 GRAPHICS 1：POKE 756，226：SETCOLOR $4,16 * R N D(6), 12=$ FOKE $7 め 8$ ，PEEK（ 71 2）
$12 \emptyset$ LEFT $=7:$ RIGHT $=6:$ POKE $752,1: ? "$
〔TAB；\｛DOWN\}PRESS SEBEET FOR TARG ETS＂；
$13 @$ BALL $=148$ ：TARGET $=192:$ COLOR TARGET
14の IF PEEK（53279）＝5 THEN RX＝INT（12＊ RND $(\varnothing)+4)=\mathrm{RY}=\mathrm{INT}(15 \times \mathrm{RND}(\emptyset)+4)=\mathrm{LO}$ CATE $R X, R Y, Z: I F ~ Z=32$ THEN PLOT $R$ $X, R Y: N U M=N U M+1$
159 IF PEEK $(53279)<>6$ THEN 14 め
$16 め \cup X=\varnothing: V Y=1: B X=9: B Y=11:$ GRAPHICS 17 ＋32：POKE 756，226：SETCOLOR 4，16＊R ND（ळ），12：POKE 7ø8，PEEK（712）
17 IF $B X<2$ OR $B X>18$ OR $B Y<2$ OR $B Y>2$ 2 THEN $v X=-v X: v Y=-v Y=E X=B X+v X=E Y$ $=B Y+V Y$
175 LOCATE $E X, B Y, O L D: I F$ OLD＝32 THEN COLOR BALL：PLOT $B X, B Y$
177 IF $\mathrm{OLD}=\mathrm{TARGET}$ THEN $N B X=B X=\mathrm{NB} Y=B Y$ ＝GOTO 6めळ
189 $N B X=B X+V X: N B Y=B Y+V Y: I F$ PEEK（764） $=28$ THEN GOSUB उळ凸曰
$19 \emptyset$ LOCATE NBX，NBY，$Z: I F Z=32$ AND PEE K（764）＜255 THEN 5めめ
2øめ IF $Z=32$ THEN GOSUB $7 \emptyset \emptyset: B X=N B X=B Y$ ＝NBY＝GOTO 17 Ø
$21 め$ IF PEEK $(764)=28$ THEN GOSUB उøøø
215 IF $Z=L E F T$ THEN 1 Ø曰め
22め IF $Z=R I G H T$ THEN 2のめめ
2Зめ IF $Z=T A R G E T$ THEN COLOR $32: F L G T ~ N$ BX，NEY：GOTO GØめ
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM MAKE A SLASH！
505 IF PEEK $(764)<>6$ AND PEEK $(764)<>3$ 8 OR $B X<2$ OR $B X>18$ OR $B Y<2$ OR $B Y$ $>22$ THEN $17 \infty$
510 IF PEEK $(764)=6$ THEN COLOR LEFT：T $=V Y: V Y=V X: V X=T$
52＠IF PEEK $(764)=38$ THEN COLOR RIGHT $: T=V Y=V Y=-V X: V X=-T$
521 POKE 764,255 ：LOCATE $B X, B Y, Z: I F ~ Z$ ＝TARGET THEN 6めめ
522 IF $Z=L E F T$ OR $Z=F I G H T$ THEN 21 ＠
525 PLOT $B X, B Y: B X=B X+V X: B Y=E Y+V Y: S L=$ $S L+1=L O C A T E ~ B X, B Y, Z=I F \quad Z=T A R G E T$ THEN GØめ
530 GOTO $17 \boxed{y}$
6めØ COLOR $32: P L O T ~ B X, B Y: H I T=H I T+1: F O$ $R W=15$ TO＠STEP $-1:$ SQUND $~ W, W, 12$ ，$W$ ：NEXT $W: Z=32$ ：IF HIT＜NUM THEN 2 ØØ
S1G GRAPHICS $2+16:$ FOSITION $5,0: ?$ \＃6；

620 ？\＃6；＂〔3 SFACES3targets＂；NUM：？ \＃6 ？\＃6；＂と3 SPACES\} ELEAhEE "; SL:? \# 6
64め？\＃6；＂\｛4 SPACES\} EIHDIFE "; INT (NUM* 1めめ／SL）－ESC：？\＃6
645 IF ESC THEN ？\＃6；＂－penalty＂；E SC
65め？\＃6：？\＃6；＂PRESS RETITस＂
66め IF PEEK $(764)<>12$ THEN $66 \varnothing$
676 POKE 764，255：RUN
7＠め LOCATE $B X, B Y, Z: I F ~ Z=T A R G E T$ THEN Sめめ
765 IF $Z<>L E F T$ AND $Z<>R I G H T$ THEN COL

OR 32：PLOT BX，BY
710 RETURN
999 GOTO 999
1 ØØØ FOR $W=14$ TO Ø STEP $-2:$ SOUND $\varnothing, ~ 3 ~$ $\emptyset, 1 \varnothing, W$ ：SOUND $1,34,1 \emptyset, W:$ NEXT $W$
1の1め $T=V Y: V Y=V X: V X=T: G O S U B 7 \emptyset \emptyset: B X=N B$ $X+V X: B Y=N B Y+V Y$
1 日2 5 LOCATE $B X, B Y, Z: I F \quad Z=L E F T$ OR $Z=R$ IGHT THEN 210
1025 IF $Z=$ TARGET THEN GøØ
163め GOTO 17め
2めØØ FOR $W=14$ TO Ø STEP $-2:$ SOUND $\varnothing, 2$ Ø，1ø，W：SOUND $1,24,1 \varnothing, W: N E X T W$
2の1の $T=V Y: V Y=-V X: V X=-T: G O S U B 7$ 7日：$B X=$ $N B X+V X: B Y=N B Y+V Y$
2020 LOCATE BX，BY，$Z: I F Z=L E F T$ OR $Z=R$ IGHT THEN 21の
2025 IF $Z=T A R G E T$ THEN GめD
2めडの GOTO 17の
उめめの $P=P E E K(712): F O R \quad W=15$ TO Ø STEP - Ø． $5: Z=$ PEEK $(5377 \varnothing)$ ：POKE $7 め 8, Z: P$ OKE 712，Z：SOUND Ø，1めळ，Ø，W：NEXT W
Зめ19 SCR＝PEEK（88）＋256＊PEEK（89）：FOR I $=\emptyset$ T0 479：$A=P E E K(S C R+I):$ POKE SC $\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{I}, 159$
Зめ2の POKE SCR＋I，A＊（Aく7め OR A＞71 OR A ＝1）：NEXT I：POKE SCR＋I－2，$\varnothing$
3ø3Ø POKE 7ø8，P：POKE 712，P：POKE 764， 255：ESC＝ESC＋1：RETURN

## Program 3：Apple II Version

1 صø REM APPLE DEFLECTOR
$11 \varnothing$ TEXT ：HOME
115 DIM XL\％（23）：FOR I＝$\quad$ TO 7：Z $=12$ B $1: X L \%(I)=Z+1 \varnothing 24: X L \%(I+B)$ $=Z+1064: X L \%(I+16)=Z+1104$ ：NEXT
117 DEF $F N A(V)=X L \%(B Y)+B X: D E F \quad F N$ $P(V)=$ PEEK（FN $A(\varnothing)$ ）
126 LEFT $=156:$ RIGHT $=175$ ：INPUT＂HOW MANY TARGETS？（1－72ø）：＂；A\＄：NUM＝ABS （ INT（VAL（A\＄）））
125 IF NUM＜ 1 OR NUM＞ 729 THEN RUN
13ø BALL＝174：TG＝ASC（＂\＄＂）
135 HOME
$14 \varnothing$ FOR I $=1$ TO NUM
$145 \mathrm{BX}=$ INT $(35 *$ RND（1））$+3: \mathrm{BY}=$ INT（19＊RND（1））+3
$15 \emptyset$ IF FN P（V）＜＞ $16 \emptyset$ THEN 145
$16 \varnothing$ POKE FN $A(V)$ ，TG：NEXT
$165 V X=\varnothing: V Y=-1: B X=19: B Y=11$
$17 \boldsymbol{D}$ IF $\mathrm{BX}<2 \mathrm{OR} \mathrm{BX}>38 \mathrm{OR} \mathrm{BY}<2 \mathrm{OR}$ $B Y>22$ THEN $V X=-V X: V Y=-V Y$ $: B X=B X+V X: B Y=B Y+V Y$
175 IF FNP（V）$=166$ THEN POKE FN A （v），BALL
177 IF $F N P(V)=$ TG THEN $N X=B X: N Y=$ BY：GOTD $6 \boxed{ }$
$18 \emptyset N X=B X+V X: N Y=B Y+V Y: Z=P E E K$ $(X L \%(N Y)+N X)$
$19 \emptyset$ IF $Z=16 \emptyset$ AND PEEK $(-16384)>$ 128 THEN 590
2øø IF $Z=16 \emptyset$ THEN GOSUB 796：BX $=N X$ ：BY＝NY：GOTO 17Ø
210 IF PEEK $(-16384)=155$ THEN GOSUB

215 IF $Z=$ LEFT THEN 1 1øøø
$22 \varnothing$ IF $Z=$ RIGHT THEN $2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$



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```
23\emptyset IF Z = TG THEN POKE XL%(NY) + NX,
    16\emptyset: GOTO 6\emptysetD
5ø\emptyset REM MAKE A SLASH!
5\emptyset5 A = PEEK ( - 16384) - 128: POKE -
    16368,\emptyset: IF A < > 8 AND A<> 21
        OR BX < 2 OR BX > 38 OR BY < 2 OR
    BY > 22 THEN 17\varnothing
510 IF A = 8 THEN CH = LEFT:T = VY:VY =
    VX:VX = T
52\emptyset IF A = 21 THEN CH = RIGHT:T = VY:V
    Y = - VX:VX = - T
521 IF FN P(V) = TG THEN 6\emptyset\emptyset
522 IF ( FN P(V) = LEFT) OR (FN P(V) =
    RIGHT) THEN 21ø
525 POKE FN A(V),CH:BX = BX + VX:BY =
    BY + VY:SL = SL + 1: IF FN P(V) =
    TG THEN 6}\square
53\varnothing GOTO 17\emptyset
6\emptyset\emptyset POKE FN A(V),16\emptyset:HIT = HIT + 1:Z =
    160: IF HIT < NUM THEN 2ø\varnothing
61\varnothing HOME : FLASH : FOR I = 1 TO 24: PRINT
        TAB( 39): PRINT : NEXT
615 UTAB 3: INVERSE : PRINT TAB( 15);
    "GAME OVER"; TAB( 39): PRINT : PRINT
62\emptyset PRINT : PRINT : PRINT TAB( 6);"TA
    RGETS ";NUM; TAB( 39): PRINT
630 PRINT : PRINT : PRINT TAB( 6);"SL
    ASHES ";SL; TAB( 39): PRINT
64\emptyset PRINT : PRINT TAB( B);: NORMAL : PRINT
        "SCORE "; INT (NUM * 1øø / SL) - E
        SC;: INVERSE : PRINT TAB( 39): PRINT
65\emptyset IF ESC THEN PRINT : PRINT TAB\ 5
        );"-PENALTY ";ESC; TAB( 39): PRINT
        : PRINT
```

$66 \emptyset$ PRINT : PRINT : PRINT : PRINT TAB ( 13);"PRESS ";: NORMAL : PRINT "RET URN";: NORMAL : INVERSE : PRINT TAB( 38);: GET A\$: NORMAL RUN
$7 \varnothing \varnothing z=F N P(V):$ IF $Z=$ TG THEN $6 \varnothing \varnothing$
$7 \emptyset 5$ IF ( $\mathrm{Z}<>$ LEFT) AND $(\mathrm{Z}<>$ RIGHT ) THEN POKE FN $A(V), 16 \emptyset$
710 RETURN
999 GOTO 999
1øøø $T=V Y: V Y=V X: V X=T:$ GOSUB 7øø:B $X=N X+V X: B Y=N Y+V Y$
$1 \emptyset 1 \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{FN} P(\mathrm{~V}): \mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{Z}=\operatorname{LEFT}) \mathrm{OR}(\mathrm{Z}=$ RIGHT) THEN $21 \varnothing$
$1 \emptyset 2 \varnothing$ IF $Z=$ TG THEN $6 \emptyset \varnothing$
1 103Ø GOTO 170
2øøø T = VY:VY = - VX:VX = - T: GOSUB 7ø9: $B X=N X+V X: B Y=N Y+V Y$
$2 \varnothing 2 \emptyset \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{FN} P(\mathrm{~V})$ : IF $(\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{LEFT}) \mathrm{OR}(\mathrm{Z}=$ RIGHT) THEN $21 \varnothing$
2030 GOTO 17ø
3Øøø FOR I = Ø TO 23: FOR J = Ø TO 39
$3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{XL} \mathrm{\%}(\mathrm{I})+\mathrm{J}: A=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{P}):$ POKE P, 159
3020 IF $(A=$ LEFT $) O R$ ( $A=$ RIGHT) $O R$ ( $A=B A L L$ ) THEN $A=16 \emptyset$
$3 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ POKE P,A: NEXT: NEXT :ESC $=$ ESC + 1: RETURN

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# CROSSWORDS <br> William Loercher 


#### Abstract

This program will construct crossword puzzles for you on a VIC, TI, PET/CBM, Atari, or Apple. There is an option to have a printed copy made of the final puzzle.


If you've ever tried to make your own crossword puzzles, you know the procedure is very timeconsuming. I have designed crossword puzzles for my students in chemistry and have spent many hours toiling over fitting the correct words in their correct spaces. Procedures such as these are ideally suited for the microcomputer. This program can be run on either the 40 - or 80 -column PET. As written, the program will run on the 40 -column screen. By deleting lines 100 and 110 and removing the word "REM" in lines 130 and 140, you can run the program on the 80 -column PET.

## About The Program

Lines 180-450 may be deleted if necessary since they only put a unique title on the screen.

Line 460 asks for the number of words you want to use in the puzzle. Using the maximum number makes a better puzzle, but it requires more time to complete.

Line 470 asks for the number of vertical words to be placed at random on the screen. These words are placed so that none are next to each other or on the outer border. An asterisk precedes and ends each word.

Line 480 asks if you want the results printed, assuming you have a printer. If not, you can copy the results by hand.

Line 490 dimensions the words into an array of words and an array of lengths of words. The number of words you choose to place in your "dictionary" beginning at line 2000 is limited only by computer memory.

Lines 510-520 print on the screen 23 rows of 39 blocks to be used as the test field.

Lines 530-610 test the field for proper positions and print the vertical words.

Lines 620-890 test the field for horizontal words and POKE them on the screen if the proper conditions are met.

Lines 920-970 enable the printer to make a copy of the puzzle as it appears on the screen.

Lines 980-990 are the subroutine for choosing a random screen position.

Line 1000 is a time delay for the title program.
Lines 1020-1030 are used to choose a random word from the array to be displayed on the screen.

See Program 6 for the DATA statements to be added to the program.

Lines 2010-2110 are the DATA statements containing the words used in the puzzle. If you want, you could substitute your own words for mine.

## Suggested Improvements

After completing the program, I thought of other ways to improve it. First, after all 23 rows are tested $(Z=23)$, you could write another section to the main program that tests the columns for word fits. This should result in a better puzzle.

Second, you could keep track of the words that fit a given location in another array and then choose the longest word from that list. If any of you come up with something interesting, write me.

If you do not like typing your own programs, I will send you a taped copy of the PET version only. Send $\$ 3$, a cassette tape, and an SASE mailer to:
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A puzzle takes shape in the Apple version of "Crosswords." (Other versions similar).

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## Program 1: PEt/CBM Version <br> ( $\mathbf{4 0}$ or $\mathbf{8 0}$ Column Screen)

1 Øø $E A=33767: X 1=4 \emptyset: A=8: A 2=16: F 1=15: F 2=25: L$ $W=33569: O P=33224$ : WL=33374
11 Ø $\mathrm{A} 7=1$ Øø $: \mathrm{Bl}=2 \emptyset$
$12 \emptyset$ REM LINES 1ØØ,11Ø ARE FOR 4Ø-COLUMN PE T
$13 \emptyset$ REM $\mathrm{EA}=34767: \mathrm{Xl}=8 \emptyset: \mathrm{A}=31: \mathrm{A} 2=39: \mathrm{Fl}=30: \mathrm{F} 2$ $=50: L W=34369: O P=33687: W L=33997$
14 REM A7=2のØØ: $\mathrm{Bl}=\varnothing$
150 REM LINES $120,13 \emptyset$ ARE FOR 8Ø-COLUMN PE T
$16 \emptyset$ POKE 59468,12:PRINT CHRS (142): X=RND (-T I)
$17 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{C L E A R\} "$
180 FORX=1TOX1-1:POKE32768+X,ASC("*"):NEXT X
190 FORX=1TO25: FORY=1TOXISTEPXI-2:POKE3276 $8+X 1$ * $X+Y$, ASC ( $" *$ " ) : NEXTY, X
2 Øø FORX=2TOX1-1: POKE (EA-X1+X), ASC("*"):NE XTX
210 GOTO26Ø
22 FORB=1TOA:PRINT"\{HOME\}\{2ø DOWN\} "SPC(B) " "AS:NEXTB:POKE LW, ASC("*")
230 FORC=1TOI $0:$ PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ ";
240 FORD=1TOE:PRINT"\{DOWN\}";:NEXTD
250 PRINTSPC $(A+1) A \$: \operatorname{PRINTSPC}(A+1) " \quad ": E=E-1$ : NEXTC: RETURN
26 FORF=1TO17:A=A+1:E=2Ø
$27 \varnothing$ READA\$: GOSUB22ø: NEXTF
28 Ø DATA C, R, O, S, S, W, O, R, D, , P, U, Z, Z, L, E
29 FORX=1TO3 2 ØØ: NEXT
3 ØØ GOTO36Ø
$31 \emptyset$ FORB=1TOA2-1:PRINT" 2 HOME $\}\{2 \emptyset$ DOWN $\}$ "SPC (B)" "AS: NEXTB
$32 \emptyset$ POKE LW, ASC("*")
$33 \emptyset$ FORC=1TOI3-F:PRINT" $\left\{\right.$ HOME ${ }^{\prime \prime}$;
340 FORD=1TOE:PRINT"\{DOWN\}"; NEXTD
35 Ø PRINTSPC(A2)AS:PRINTSPC(A2)" ":E=E-1:N EXTC: POKE OP,15:RETURN
$36 \emptyset \mathrm{FORF}=1 \mathrm{TO}: \mathrm{E}=2 \emptyset$
$37 \emptyset$ READAS:GOSUB31Ø: NEXTF
$38 \emptyset$ DATA P, R, O, G, R, A, M
$39 \varnothing$ FORX $=1$ TO19: READA\$
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFAS="Ø"THEN43Ø
$41 \emptyset$ POKE WL+X,ASC(AS)-64
$42 \emptyset$ GOTO44Ø
$43 \emptyset$ POKE WL+X, 32
$44 \emptyset$ GOSUB1ØØØ: NEXT
$45 \emptyset$ FORX=1TO2øøø: NEXT:PRINT" \{CLEAR\}"
$46 \emptyset$ INPUT" $\{03$ DOWN $\}$ HOW MANY WORDS (MAX: $11 \emptyset$ )"; N
$47 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{ø2 DOWN\} HOW MANY VERTICAL WORDS (";F1;"-";F2;"WORKS WELL)";:INPU
T K
$48 \emptyset$ INPUT" $\{\varnothing 2$ DOWN $\}$ RESULTS ON SCREEN OR PR INTER (S OR P) "; S\$
$49 \emptyset$ DIM NS (N),L(N)
5 ØØ FOR $X=1$ TON : READN\$ $(X): L(X)=\operatorname{LEN}(N \$(X)): N$ EXT:PRINT"\{CLEAR\}"
510 FORJ=1TO23
$52 \emptyset$ FOR $I=1$ TO XI-1:PRINT"\{REV\} \{OFF\}";:NE XT I:PRINT" "; :NEXT J
$53 \emptyset$ FOR $Z=1$ TOK: $E=\emptyset:$ GOSUB1 $2 \emptyset:$ REM PUT IN $V$ ERTICAL WORDS
$54 \emptyset$ GOSUB $98 \emptyset:$ REM GET A RANDOM POSITION
55 FORX $=\varnothing$ TOL $(R)+1: B=\operatorname{PEEK}\left(P+X 1^{*} X\right): C=\operatorname{PEEK}(P$ $\left.-1+X 1^{*} X\right): D=\operatorname{PEEK}\left(P+1+X I^{*} X\right)$
$560 \mathrm{IFB}<>16 \emptyset \mathrm{ORC}<>16 \emptyset \mathrm{ORD}<>16$ THENX $=\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{R})+1: \mathrm{N}$ EXT X:GOTO 54Ø
$570 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{E}+1$
$58 \emptyset$ NEXTX: $\operatorname{IFE}=\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{R})+1$ THENE $=\varnothing$
$59 \emptyset$ POKE(P), 42: REM PLACE * ON EITHER SIDE ~ OF WORD
$6 \emptyset \emptyset$ FOR X=1TOL (R) : POKE (P+X1*X) , ASC (MIDS (NS (R), $\mathrm{X}, 1$ )) -64
$61 \emptyset$ NEXT: POKE $(P+X 1 * X), 42: N S(R)=" \varnothing ": N E X T Z: R$ EM GET ANOTHER WORD
$62 \emptyset \mathrm{Z}=\emptyset$
$630 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+2: \mathrm{L}=\emptyset$
$64 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{Z}>23$ THEN9øø
65 FORX=1TON: $\mathrm{E}=\varnothing: \mathrm{G}=\varnothing$
$66 \emptyset \operatorname{IFN}(\mathrm{X})=$ " $\varnothing$ "ORL+L $(\mathrm{X})+2>\mathrm{XI}-1$ THENNEXTX
$67 \emptyset$ IFX $>$ NTHEN63
68 FORY $=1$ TOL ( X )
$690 \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{PEEK}\left(32768+\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{XI} \mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{Z}}\right)$
7 Øø C=ASC (MIDS (NS (X) , Y, 1) ) -64
71 IFB $=16$ ØORB $=$ CTHENE $=E+1$
$72 \emptyset \mathrm{IFB}=16 \emptyset \mathrm{THENG}=\mathrm{G}+1$
$73 \emptyset$ IF E=ØTHEN77Ø
$74 \emptyset$ IFB $=320 \mathrm{RB}=420 \mathrm{RG}=\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{THENL}=\mathrm{L}+1:$ GO'RO65 $\varnothing$
750 IF E=L (X)THEN79ø
760 NEXTY
$77 \emptyset$ NEXTX
78 L $\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+1:$ GOTO65 0
$790 \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{PEEK}(32768+\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X})+1+\mathrm{XI}$ * Z$)$
8 8ø IFB $=420 \mathrm{RB}=16 \emptyset$ THEN 820
$81 \emptyset \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+1$ : NEXTX: GOTO63 $\varnothing$
$82 \emptyset \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{PEEK}\left(32768+\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{XI} \mathrm{A}^{*} \mathrm{Z}\right)$
83 IF $\mathrm{B}=16$ ØORB=42THEN85Ø
$84 \emptyset \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+1$ : NEXTX: GOTO63 $\varnothing$
85 ØOKE ( $32768+\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{XI}$ *Z), 42
860 FORLI=1TOL (X) : $\operatorname{POKE}(32768+L+L 1+X 1 * Z), A S$ $C(M I D \$(N \$(X), L 1,1))-64$
87 П $\mathrm{H}=1$ Øø: $J=\varnothing: M=59459$
$88 \emptyset$ POKEM, J : POKEM, H: POKEM, J
890 NEXTLI : $\operatorname{POKE}(32768+\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{L} 1+\mathrm{Xl}$ *Z $), 42: \mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{X})=$ "ø": L=L+L1:GOTO65 Ø
9øø IF SS="P"THEN92Ø
$91 \varnothing$ GOTO $119 \varnothing$
920 OPEN4,4
930 FORX $=1$ TO24: $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{Bl}: \mathrm{FORY}=1 \mathrm{TOXI}: \mathrm{IFY}>1$ THENB= $\emptyset$
$94 \emptyset A=\operatorname{PEEK}(32768-(X 1+1)+Y+X 1 * X): \operatorname{IFA}=320 \mathrm{RA}=$ $420 \mathrm{RA}=16 \emptyset \mathrm{THENA}=166$
95 B $3=\operatorname{CHRS}(\mathrm{A}+64)$
$96 \emptyset$ PRINT\# $4, \mathrm{SPC}(\mathrm{B}) \mathrm{B}$; ; : IFY=XITHENPRINT\#4
$97 \emptyset$ NEXTY, X: CLOSE4:GOTO $119 \varnothing$
$980 \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{INT}\left(\mathrm{RND}(1){ }^{*} \mathrm{~A} 7\right.$ )
$99 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=32768+\mathrm{U}:$ RETURN
1øøб FORY=1TO2のØ: NEXT:RETURN
$1 \emptyset 1 \emptyset$ DATAB, Y, Ø, W, I, L, L, I, A, M, Ø, L, O, E, R, C, H, E, R

$1 \varnothing 3 \emptyset$ RETURN
$119 \varnothing$ PRINT" \{REV\}DONE\{OFF\}-HIT \{REV\}C\{OFF\} T O CONTINUE";

1210 PRINT" \{CLEAR\}": END
$122 \emptyset$ REM BE SURE TO INCLUDE LINES 2ØøØ-211Ø

## Program 2: VIC Version

1 Ø $\varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}$ ( $\varnothing$ )
110 POKE 36879,25
$12 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ CLEAR $\} "$
$13 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{ø3 DOWN\}\{RIGHT\} HOW MANY WORDS"
$14 \varnothing$ INPUT" (MAX:11Ø)";N
$15 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{\varnothing 2$ DOWN $\}$ \{RIGHT\} HOW MANY VERTICA L"
$16 \emptyset$ PRINT" WORDS ( $1 \varnothing-15$ WORKS"
$17 \varnothing$ INPUT" WELL)"; K
$18 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{\varnothing 2$ DOWN\} \{RIGHT\} RESULTS ON SCREE N OR"
$19 \varnothing$ INPUT" PRINTER (S OR P)"; S\$
$2 ø \emptyset$ DIM NS (N),L(N)

$21 \varnothing$ FOR $X=1$ TON： $\operatorname{READN} \$(X): I(X)=\operatorname{LFN}(N \$(X)): N$ EXT：PRINT＂\｛CLEAR\}"
220 FORI＝1TO22
230 PRINT＂$\{$ REV $\}$
＂：NEXT
$24 \varnothing$ FOR $Z=1$ TOK： $\mathrm{E}=\varnothing$ ：GOSUB71 $0:$ REM PUT IN VE RTICAL WORDS
250 GOSUB 690：REM GET A RANDOM POSITION
260 FORX $=\emptyset$ TOL $(R)+1: B=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{P}+22 * \mathrm{X}): \operatorname{C=} \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{P}$ $-1+22 * \mathrm{X}): \mathrm{D}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{P}+1+22 * \mathrm{X})$
27 IFB＜＞16øORC＜＞16øORD＜＞16øTHENX＝L（R）＋1：N EXT X：GOTO 25 Ø
$280 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{E}+1$
$29 \varnothing$ NEXTX： $\operatorname{IFE}=\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{R})+1$ THENE $=\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{POKE}(\mathrm{P}), 42:$ REM PLACE＊ON EITHER SIDE～ OF WORD
310 FOR X＝1TOL（R）： $\operatorname{POKE}\left(\mathrm{P}+22^{*} \mathrm{X}\right), \operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{MID} \$(\mathrm{~N} \$$ （ $R$ ）$, X, 1$ ））-64
320 NEXT：POKE（P＋22＊X），42：N\＄（R）＝＂Ø＂：NEXTZ：R EM GET ANOTHER WORD
$330 \mathrm{z}=\varnothing$
$34 \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+2: \mathrm{L}=\varnothing$
350 IF $Z>22$ THEN59の
$36 \emptyset$ FORX＝1TON：$E=\emptyset: G=\emptyset$
$37 \emptyset$ IFNS $(X)=" \emptyset$＂ORL $+\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X})+2>21$ THENNEXTX
$38 \emptyset$ IFX $>$ NTHEN $34 \varnothing$
390 FORY $=1$ TOL $(X)$
4 øø $\mathrm{B}=\operatorname{PEEK}(768 \emptyset+\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{Y}+22 * \mathrm{Z})$
$410 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{X}), \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{l}))-64$
$42 \emptyset$ IFB $=16 \emptyset 0$ RB $=C T H E N E=E+1$
430 IFB $=160$ THENG $=G+1$
$44 \varnothing$ IF E＝ØTHEN48 $\varnothing$
45 Ø IFB $=320$ RB $=420 \mathrm{RG}=\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X})$ THENL＝L $+1:$ GOTO 360
460 IF $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X})$ THEN5øø
470 NEXTY
$48 \emptyset$ NEXTX
49 L＝L＋1：GOTO36 0
$5 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{PEEK}(768 \emptyset+\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X})+1+22 * \mathrm{Z})$
510 IFB $=42$ ORB $=16$ THEN53 0
$52 \emptyset$ L＝L＋1：NEXTX：GOTO 340
$530 \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{PEEK}(768 \emptyset+\mathrm{L}+22$＊Z）
540 IF $\mathrm{B}=16 \emptyset \mathrm{ORB}=42$ THEN $56 \sigma$
550 L＝L＋1：NEXTX：GOTO34ø
$560 \operatorname{POKE}(768 \emptyset+\mathrm{L}+22$＊Z $), 42$
$57 \emptyset \operatorname{FORLI}=1 \mathrm{TOL}(\mathrm{X}): \operatorname{POKE}(768 \emptyset+\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{L} 1+22 * \mathrm{Z}), \mathrm{ASC}$ （MIDS（N\＄（X），L1，1））－64
580 NEXTL1： $\operatorname{POKE}\left(768 \emptyset+\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{L} 1+22^{*} \mathrm{Z}\right), 42: \mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{X})="$ Ø＂：L＝L＋L1：GOTO36ø
590 IF S \＄＝＂P＂THEN61б
600 GOTO 850
610 OPEN4，4
62 FORX＝1TO23： $\mathrm{C} \$=" \quad$＂： F ORY＝1TO22：IFY＞1 THEN $C S=" "$
$630 \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{PEEK}\left(7657+\mathrm{Y}+22^{*} \mathrm{X}\right): \mathrm{IFA}=320 \mathrm{RA}=420 \mathrm{RA}=16$ ØTHENA＝166
$640 \mathrm{~B} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(\mathrm{~A}+64)$
65 б PRINT\＃4，C\＄＋B\＄；：IFY＝22THENPRINT\＃4
660 NEXTY，X：CLOSE4：GOTO 85ø
$67 \emptyset$ GET FS：IF F\＄＝＂＂THEN 67ø
$68 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\left\{\right.$ CLEAR ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：END
$690 \mathrm{U}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 566)$
$7 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{P}=768 \emptyset+\mathrm{U}:$ RETURN
$710 \mathrm{R}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * N)+1: \operatorname{IFNS}(\mathrm{R})=" \emptyset$＂THEN71 $\varnothing$
$72 \varnothing$ RETURN
$85 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛REV\}DONE \{OFF\}-HIT \{REV\}C\{OFF\} T O CONT＂；
860 GET F\＄：IF F\＄＝＂＂THEN
$87 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLEAR $\}$＂：END
$88 \emptyset$ REM BE SURE TO INCLUDE LINES 2øøø－211ø

## Program 3：Atari Version

$7 \varnothing$ OPEN \＃1，4，Ø，＂K：＂
8 S SL＝PEEK $(88)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(89)$ ：REM DETE RMINE SCREEN MEMORY STARTING LOCA

TION
1øø OPEN \＃S， $9, \varnothing, " E: "$
$11 め$ DIM OUTPUT\＄（1め），A\＄（19）
12 POSITION 2，$:$ FOR $I=1$ TO 36：PRINT ＂＊＂；：NEXT I
$14 \emptyset$ FOR $Y=1$ TO $23: F O R ~ X=2$ TO 37 STEP 35：POSITION $X, Y: P R I N T$＂＊＂；：NEXT X ：NEXT Y
16＠POSITION 2，23：FOR I＝1 TO 36：PRIN T＂＊＂；：NEXT I
165 POKE 752， 1
$170 \mathrm{~A}=10:$ FOR $F=1$ TO $16: A=A+1: E=18: R E$ AD A $\$$
18＠FOR B＝3 TO A：POSITION E，19：PRINT ＂＂；A\＄：NEXT B
182 FOR C＝1 TO $1 \varnothing$ POSITION Ø，Ø
184 FOR $D=1$ TO E：PRINT＂\｛DOWN3＂；：NEX T D
186 POKE 85，$(A+1)$ ：PRINT A\＄：POKE 85，（ $A+1):$ PRINT＂＂：E＝E－1：NEXT C：NEXT F
196 FOR $X=1$ TO 1 Øめめ：NEXT $X$
2めø $A=18: F O R F=1$ T0 7：E＝18：READ $A \$: F$ OR $\mathrm{B}=3$ TO $A-1$ ：FOSITION $\mathrm{B}, 19$ ：PRIN T＂＂；Aक：NEXT B
220 FOR C＝1 TO $13-F: P O S I T I O N ~ \varnothing, ~ Ø: F O R ~$ $\mathrm{D}=1$ TO E：FRINT＂（DOWN 3 ＂；：NEXT D
23 Q FOKE 85，A：PRINT A\＄：POKE 35，A：PRI NT＂＂：E＝E－1：NEXT C：PQKE SL＋378， 47：NEXT F
24の FOR $X=1$ TO 19：READ $A \$=I F A \$=" \varnothing "$ THEN 27＠
256 POSITION $x+3,13:$ PRINT A\＄
26め GOTO 28め
270 POSITION $x+8,13:$ PRINT＂＂
$28 \emptyset$ FOR $Y=1$ TO 1 Ø日：NEXT Y：NEXT $X$
290 REM FOR $I=1$ TO 2めめめ：NEXT I
295 GRAPHICS ळ：POKE 752，ळ
उØØ POSITION 3，उ：PRINT＂HOW MANY WOR DS（MAX： 11 ＠）＂；：INPUT N
$31 \Leftrightarrow$ POSITION 3，7：PRINT＂HOW MANY VER TICAL WORDS（ $15-25$ WORKS WELL）＂ ；：INPUT K
320 POSITION 3， $11:$ PRINT＂RESULTS ON SCREEN OR PRINTER＂：PRINT＂（S OR P）＂；：INPUT OUTPUTक
325 POSITION 11，17：POKE 752，1：PRINT ＂．．．PLEASE WAIT．．．＂
उउめ DIM Nक（20＊（N＋1）），L（N），T\＄（2の）：REM ALLOWS WORD LENGTHS TO 2 O CHARA CTERS
34＠FOR $X=1$ TO N：READ T $\$: L(X)=L E N(T \$$ ）：N\＄（X＊2 $+1, X * 2 \emptyset+L(X))=T \$: N E X T X$ ：GRAPHICS $\quad$
35 POKE 752，1：FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 22：FOR $J=\emptyset$ TO 38：POSITION J，I：PRINT＂휼；：N EXT J：NEXT I
36め FOR $Z=1$ TO K：$E=\emptyset$
$41 \emptyset R=I N T(R N D(\emptyset) * N)+1: I F N \$(R * 2 \emptyset+1, R$ ＊ $2 \emptyset+1$ ）$=$＂ 5 ＂THEN 41 日
42 U $\mathrm{U}=\mathrm{INT}$（RND（ロ）＊96の）
$436 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{SL}+\mathrm{U}$
$44 \emptyset$ FOR $X=\emptyset$ TO $L(R)+1: B=\operatorname{PEEK}(P+4 \varnothing * X)$ $: C=P E E K(P-1+4 \varnothing * X): D=P E E K(P+1+4$ の＊ X）
45 IF $\mathrm{B}<>128$ OR $\mathrm{C} \ll 128$ OR $\mathrm{D}<>128 \mathrm{TH}$ EN $X=L(R)+1=$ NEXT $X=$ GOTO 429
460 $E=E+1$
$47 \varrho$ NEXT $X=I F E=L(R)+1$ THEN $E=\varnothing$
$48 \emptyset$ POKE P， $1 \varnothing$ ：REM PLACE $*$ ON EITHER SIDE OF WORD
$485 \mathrm{~T} \$=\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{R} * 2 \emptyset+1, R * 2 \emptyset+\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{R}))$
49 FOR $x=1$ TO $L(R):$ POKE（ $F+40 * X$ ），AS

## IF YOU LKED DONKEY KONG, YOU'L LOVF JUMPMANH

 -$C(T \$(X, X))-32$

## 5めめ

NEXT $X=$ POKE $(F+4 \varnothing * X), 1 \varnothing: N क(R * 2 \emptyset+$ $1, F(2 \emptyset+1)=" \emptyset ": N E X T \quad Z: R E M$ GET AND THER WORD
510
$520 \quad Z=Z+2: L=\varnothing$
536 IF $Z>23$ THEN 8のØ
$54 \emptyset$ FOR $X=1$ TO $N: E=\emptyset: G=\varnothing$
$55 \emptyset$ IF $N क(X * 2 \emptyset+1, X * 2 \emptyset+1)=" め "$ OR L＋L（
$X)+2>39$ THEN NEXT $X$
$56 \emptyset$ IF $X>N$ THEN $52 \varnothing$
$58 \emptyset \mathrm{~T} \$=N \$(X * 2 \emptyset+1, X * 2 \emptyset+L(X))$
596 FOR $Y=1$ TO L $(X)$
$6 \emptyset \emptyset \quad B=P E E K(S L+L+Y+4 め * Z)$
$610 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{T} \$(\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Y}))-32$
620 IF $B=128$ OR $B=C$ THEN $E=E+1$
636 IF $B=128$ THEN $G=G+1$
64 IF $E=\emptyset$ THEN 690
$65 \varnothing$ IF $B=\varnothing$ OR $B=1 \varnothing$ OR $G=L(X)$ THEN $L=$ $L+1=$ GOTO 54 日
$67 \emptyset$ IF $E=L(X)$ THEN 710
68日 NEXT Y
69め NEXT $X$
$7 め \emptyset \quad \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+1=$ GOTO 54 ＠

$72 \emptyset$ IF $B=128$ OR $B=1 \emptyset$ THEN $74 \emptyset$
$73 め L=L+1=N E X T \quad X: G O T O 52 \emptyset$
$74 \varrho \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{PEEK}(5 L+L+4 \varrho * Z)$
$75 \emptyset$ IF $B=128$ OR $B=1 \emptyset$ THEN $77 \emptyset$
$76 \emptyset \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+1$ ：NEXT $\mathrm{X}=$ GOTO $52 \emptyset$
$77 \emptyset$ POKE（SL＋L＋4め＊Z）， $1 \varnothing$
$775 \cdot T \$=N \$(X * 2 \emptyset+1, X * 2 め+L(X))$
780 FOR $L 1=1$ TO $L(x)=$ POKE $\quad(S L+L+L 1+4$ の＊Z），ASC（T\＄（L1，L1））－З2
79＠NEXT L1：FOKE（SL＋L＋L1＋4छ＊Z）， $1 \emptyset: N$ $\$(x * 2 \phi+1, x * 2 \theta+1)=" \theta ": L=L+L 1:$ GOTO 540
8曰ぁ IF OUTFUT\＄＝＂F＂THEN 82＠
$81 め$ GOTO 1めらめ
82め DIM L\＄（4め）：POSITION＠，छ：FOKE 82， ø
836 FOR LINE $=1$ TO 23
84＠INFUT \＃S，L\＄
85G LPRINT，，L\＄
86め NEXT LINE
87め GOTO 1めSめ
83＠DATA C，F，G，S，S，W，O，R，D，F，U，Z，Z ，L，E
89＠DATA P，R，O，G，F，A，M
9曰＠DATA $B, Y, \emptyset, W, I, L, L, I, A, M, W, L, D, E$ ， $\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{R}$
196め PRINT＂\｛4 SFACES\}DONE-HIT "C* T －CONTINUE＂：
$1 @ 7 \wp$ GET \＃1，D＝GRAFHICS $\Omega=E N D$
1 இ8\％REM BE SUFE TO INCLUDE LINES $2 \infty$ めめー211め

## Program 4：ti－99／4A Version

```
1月め GOTO 23め
110 FEM HORIZONTAL PRINTEF
12% FOF I=1 TO LEN(H$)
13@ LETTER=ASC{SEG${H$,I, 1))
14@ CALL HCHAR (ROW, COL + I, LETTEFi)
15@ NEXT I
16% FETUFN
17g FEM VERTICAL FFIINTER
18G FOF I=1 TO LEN:V$)
19@ LETTER=ASC(SEG$(V$,I,1))
2@\emptyset CALL VCHAR(ROW+I,COL,LETTEF)
21@ NEXT I
22@ FETUFN
23@ FANDOMIZE
24@ CALL CLEAF
```

250
260
279 NEXT I
$2 马 @$ FOF $I=2$ TO 1 STEP 29
299 CALL VCHAR（2，I，42，21）
उめめ NEXT I
उ1छ $\mathrm{H}=$＝＂CROSSWORD FUZZLE＂
उ2め ROW＝ 1 め
उこの COL＝8
उ4め GOSUB
उ5Q $V$ \＄＝＂FROGRAM＂
उSめ ROW＝7
375 COL＝15
उ8ヵ GOSUB 18＠
उ9め $\mathrm{H} \$=$＂by WILLIAM LOERCHER＂
4 の日 $\mathrm{ROW}=14$
$410 \mathrm{COL}=5$
$42 \emptyset$ GOSUR $12 \emptyset$
$43 \varnothing$ FOR DELAY＝1 TO 75め
440 NEXT DELAY
450 CALL CLEAR
4S INFUT＂HOW MANY WORDS（MAX：110） ？＂：N
470 PRINT
48め PRINT
496 PRINT
5め＠INFUT
510 PRINT
520 PRINT
53 PRINT
NTER＂
540
550
569
579
580 L（X）$=$ LEN（Nक（x））
$59 \mathrm{GEXT} X$
GOG CALL CLEAF
61』 CALL COLOR（1，1，16）
62G REM PUT IN EDGE CHAF
S $\$ 9$ CALL VCHAR（ $1,32,31,24$ ）
$64 @ \operatorname{CALL} \operatorname{HCHAR}(24,1,31,31)$
S与 FOR $Z=1$ TO K
$660 E=\emptyset$
67 ＠$R=I N T(R N D * N)+1$
689 IF $N \$(R)=" g "$ THEN 676
S9＠ROW＝INT（RND＊23）+1
7 めめ COL＝INT（RND＊29）＋？
719 FLAG $=6$
726 FOR $X=@$ TO L（F）+1
73 IF ROW $+x>23$ THEN $57 \oiint$
749 CALL GCHAR（ROW $+X$, COL，$H$ ）
759 CALL GCHAR（FOOW $+x$, COL－1，C）
75＠CALL GCHAR（FOW $+X, C O L+1, D)$
779 IF $(\mathrm{E}=32) *(\mathrm{C}=32) *(\mathrm{D}=32)$ THEN 819
73め $F L A G=1$
$796 \quad X=L(R)+1$
8めめ GOTO 82め
$81 \Omega E=E+1$
826 NEXT $X$
8ङG IF FLAG $=1$ THEN 69＠
340 IF E＜＞L（F）＋ 1 THEN $86 \varnothing$
$85 \emptyset E=\emptyset$
869 CALL HCHAR（ROW，COL，42）
879 FOR $x=1$ TO LR）
88ø CALL HCHAR（ROW＋X，COL，ASC（SEG\＄（N $\$(F), X, 1))$ ）
89＠NEXT X
$9 め \varnothing$ CALL HCHAR（ROW $+X$ ，COL，42）
916 N （ F ）$=$＂日＂
92＠NEXT $Z$
$936 \quad Z=め$
940 $Z=Z+2$

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[^4]```
950 M=1
96@ IF Z>23 THEN 1370
970 FOR X=1 TO N
980 E=め
99@ G=@
1@\emptyset\emptyset IF (N$(x)="\emptyset")+((M+L(x)+2)>31)
    THEN 1260
1\emptyset1\emptyset FOR Y=1 TO L(X)
102\emptyset CALL GCHAR ( Z,M+Y,B)
1030 C=ASC(SEG$(N$(X),Y,1))
1040 IF (B<>32)*(B<>C)THEN 106\emptyset
1050 E=E+1
106@ IF B<>32 THEN 1\emptyset8@
1@7@ G=G+1
1080 IF E=\emptyset THEN 114\varnothing
109め IF (B<>31)*(B<>42)*(G<>L(X))TH
        EN 112\emptyset
11@め M=M+1
111め GOTO 97め
112\emptyset IF E=L(X)THEN 119@
113\varnothing NEXT Y
1140 LOC=2
115% GOTO 1260
1160 LOC=め
117\emptyset M=M+1
1180 GOTO 97@
119\emptyset CALL GCHAR (Z,M+L(X)+1,B)
120め IF (B=42)+(B=32)THEN 1230
1210 M=M+1
1220 GOTO 1260
123@ CALL GCHAR (Z,M,B)
124@ IF (B=32)+(B=42)THEN 129@
1250 M=M+1
126\varnothing NEXT X
127@ IF LOC=2 THEN 116@
1280 GOTO 94ø
129@ CALL HCHAR (Z,M,42)
13@\emptyset FOR L1=1 TO L(x)
131\emptyset CALL HCHAR(Z,M+L1, ASC (SEG$(N$ (
    X),(1, 1)))
132\emptyset NEXT L1
133@ CALL HCHAR(Z,M+L1,42)
134め N$(X)="\varnothing"
1350 M=M+L1
1360 GOTO 970
137@ IF S$="P" THEN 146@
138@ H$="DONE-HIT C TO CONTINUE"
1390 ROW=24
14\emptysetØ COL=4
141ø GOSUB 120
1420 CALL KEY(3,F,ST)
143Ø IF ST=\varnothing THEN 142\emptyset
144@ CALL CLEAR
1450 END
146\emptyset OPEN #1:"RS232"
147\emptyset FOR ROW=1 TO 23
1480 FOR COL=2 TO 31
1490 CALL GCHAR(ROW,COL, X)
15\emptyset\emptyset PRINT #1:CHR$(x);
151ø NEXT COL
1520 PRINT #1:CHR$(13)
153\emptyset NEXT ROW
154ø CLOSE #1
155ø GOTO 138ø
156% REM BE SURE TO INCLUDE LINES 20
    め\emptyset-211め
```


## Program 5：Apple Version

```
1\varnothing\emptyset TEXT : HOME
11\varnothing HTAB 2: FOR X = 1 TO 38: PRINT "*"
    ;: NEXT X
12\emptyset UTAB 1: FOR Y = 2 TO 23: FOR X = 2
    TO 39 STEP 37: VTAB Y: HTAB X: PRINT
```

    "*"; : NEXT X,Y
        HTAB 2: VTAB 24: FOR I \(=1\) TO 38:PRINT
        "*"; : NEXT I
    $140 A=11: F O R F=1$ TO $16: A=A+1: E$
= 18: READ A $\$$
FOR $B=3$ TO A: UTAB 19: HTAB B: PRINT
" "A\$: NEXT B
16の FOR C $=1$ TO 1ヵ: HTAB 1
17Ø FOR D $=1$ TO E: VTAB D + 1: NEXT D
$18 \varnothing$ HTAB $A+1:$ PRINT A\$: HTAB $A+1:$ PRINT
" ":E = E - 1: NEXT C: NEXT F
$19 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{X}=1$ TO 2øดळ: NEXT
$2 \emptyset \emptyset A=19: F O R F=1$ TO 7:E = 18: READ
$A \$: F O R B=3$ TO $A-1:$ VTAB 19: HTAB
B: PRINT" "A\$: NEXT B
21ø VTAB 19: PRINT " *"
$\begin{aligned} 22 \emptyset \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{C} & =1 \text { TO } 13-\mathrm{F}: ~ H T A B ~ 1: ~ F O R ~ D ~\end{aligned}$
$=1$ TO E: VTAB D + 1: NEXT D
23@ HTAB A: PRINT A\$: HTAB A: PRINT "
": $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{E}-1:$ NEXT C: POKE 1219,143
: NEXT F
240 FOR $X=1$ TO 19: READ A\$: IF $A \$=$
"Ø" THEN 27め
VTAB 14: HTAB $x+9$ : PRINT A $\$$
GOTO 28ø
VTAB 14: HTAB $x+9$ : PRINT " "
FOR $Y=1$ TO 2øø: NEXT $Y$ : NEXT $X$
FOR I $=1$ TO 2øøø: NEXT : HOME
UTAB 4: INPUT "HOW MANY WORDS (MAX
: 110)?"; N
31ø VTAB 7: INPUT "HOW MANY VERTICAL W
ORDS ( $15-25$ WORKS WELL)?";K
VTAB $1 \varnothing$ : INPUT "RESULTS ON SCREEN
OR FRINTER (S OR P)?"; S\$
330 DIM N\$(N), L(N)
$34 \emptyset$ FOR $X=1$ TO N: READ $N \$(x): L(X)=$
LEN (N\$ $(x))$ : NEXT $x$ : HOME
INVERSE : FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 23: FOR $\mathrm{J}=$
1 TO 39: HTAB J: VTAB I: PRINT " "
; : NEXT J: NEXT I: NORMAL
36Ø DIM XL\%(23): FOR I = Ø TO 7
$37 \varnothing X L \%(I)=1 \varnothing 24+128 * I$
$38 \emptyset \times L \%(I+8)=1064+128 * I$
$39 \emptyset \times L \%(I+16)=1104+128 * I:$ NEXT I
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR $Z=1$ TO K:E $=\varnothing$
$41 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{INT}$ ( RND (1) * N) + 1: IF N\$ (
R) $=$ "Ø" THEN $41 \varnothing$
$42 \emptyset$ ROW $=$ INT ( RND (1) * 23): COL $=$ INT
( RND (1) * 4め)
$430 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{XL} \%(\mathrm{ROW})+\mathrm{COL}$
44の FOR $X=\varnothing$ TO $L(R)+1: B=\operatorname{PEEK}(X$
$L \%($ ROW $+X)+C O L): C=$ PEEK (XL\% (
ROW $+x)+C O L-1): D=$ PEEK $(X L \%$
$($ ROW $+x)+C O L+1)$
$45 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{B}<>32$ OR C < > 32 OR D $<>$
32 THEN $x=L(R)+1$ : NEXT $x$ : GOTO
420
$460 E=E+1$
$47 \varnothing$ NEXT $X$ : IF $E=L(R)+1$ THEN $E=\varnothing$
$48 \emptyset$ POKE $P, 17 \emptyset:$ REM PLACE * ON EITHER
SIDE OF WORD.
49め FOR $X=1$ TO $L(R)$ : POKE (XL\% (ROW +
$X)+C O L), \operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{MID} \$(N \$(R), X, 1))$
$+64$
$5 \boxed{5}$ NEXT : POKE (XL\% (ROW + X) + COL) , 1
$7 \emptyset: N \$(R)=" \varnothing ":$ NEXT $Z:$ REM GET A
NOTHER WORD
$51 \varnothing z=\varnothing$
$52 \varnothing Z=Z+2: L=\varnothing$
$53 \varnothing$ IF $Z>23$ THEN $77 \varnothing$
54 FOR $x=1$ TO $N: E=\varnothing: G=\varnothing$

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```
550 IF N$(X) = "Ø" OR L + L(X) + 2 > 3
    9 THEN NEXT }
56@ IF }X>N THEN 520
57@ FOR Y = 1 TO L(X)
S8Ø B = PEEK (XL%(Z) + L + Y)
59\emptyset C = ASC ( MID$ (N$ (X),Y,1)) + 64
Gø\emptyset IF B = 32 OR B = C THEN E = E + 1
61\varnothing IF B = 32 THEN G =G + 1
62\emptyset IF E = Ø THEN 66\emptyset
63\emptyset IF B = 16@ OR B = 17@ OR G = L(X) THEN
    L = L + 1: GOTO 54\varnothing
64\varnothing IF E = L(X) THEN 68\varnothing
650 NEXT Y
660 NEXT X
670 L = L + 1: GOTO 540
680 B = PEEK (XL%(Z) + L + L(X) + 1)
69\emptyset IF B = 17\emptyset OR B = 32 THEN 71\varnothing
7ø\varnothing L = L + 1: NEXT X: GOTO 52ø
710 B = PEEK (XL%(Z) + L)
72Ø IF B = 32 OR B = 17\varnothing THEN 74\varnothing
730 L = L + 1: NEXT X: GOTO 52Ø
74\emptyset POKE (XL%(Z) + L),17\emptyset
75Ø FOR L1 = 1 TO L(X): POKE (XL%(Z) +
    L + L1), ASC ( MID$ (N$(X),L1,1)) +
    64
76\emptyset NEXT L1: POKE (XL%(Z) + L + L1),17
    \emptyset:N$(X) = "\emptyset":L = L + L1: GOTO 54Ø
77@ IF S$ = "P" THEN 79@
78\emptyset GOTO 1@3@
790 PR# 1: PRINT CHR$ (9)"255N"
8\emptyset\emptyset FOR X = \emptyset TO 23:B = 2\emptyset: FOR Y = \emptyset TO
    39: IF Y > }\\mathrm{ THEN B = Ø
81\emptyset A = PEEK (XL%(X) + Y): IF A = 16\emptyset OR
    A = 17\emptyset OR A = 32 THEN A = 237
820 B$ = CHR$ (A - 64)
83\emptyset PRINT SPC( B)B$;: IF Y = 39 THEN
        PRINT
84\varnothing NEXT Y: NEXT X: PR# Ø: PRINT : GOTO
        1ø3\emptyset
85Ø DATA C,R,O,S,S,W,O,R,D, ,P,U,Z,Z,
        L,E
86\varnothing DATA P,R,O,G,R,A,M
87\emptyset DATA B,Y,\emptyset,W,I,L,L,I,A,M,\emptyset,L,O,E,
        R,C,H,E,R
1\emptyset3\emptyset PRINT " DONE-HIT 'C' TO CO
    NTINUE";
1\varnothing4\varnothing GET F$: HOME : END
1@5\emptyset REM BE SURE TO INCLUDE LINES 2\emptyset\emptyset
    \emptyset-211\emptyset
```


## Program 6: DATA Statements To Be Added To Each Version

```
2\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset REM NUMBER OF WORDS = 110
2\emptyset1\emptyset DATA ASSENT,ASTERISK,BAG,BITE,BOOT,BUF
    FER, BULK, CELL, CEMENT, CLAIM
2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset ~ D A T A ~ C A T , P E R S O N , C H A I R , C A N , P A P E R , N U M B E R ~
        , OWL, PLATE, CIRCLE, PENCIL, LIGHT
2Ø3\emptyset DATA VICTORY,LETTER,DOORWAY,SAIL,LOVE,
    MOTHER,SON, DAUGHTER, CAR,HAPPY, WIN
    G
2\emptyset4\emptyset DATA TOMORROW,TRUCK,BUSY,FEELINGS,SUNS
    ET,BRIGHT, SUMMER,PAINT,MOVIE, CHES
    S
2\sigma50 DATA TENNIS,NET,BALL,RACKET,COURT,PLAY
    ER,OFFICIAL,BOOTH,SCORE,POINT,THE
2 \emptyset 6 \emptyset ~ D A T A ~ P I N S , R A C K , N E E D L E S , C H A I R , S T O O L , C E I ~
    LING,SOUND,PROFESSOR,TEACHER,SCHO
    OL
2 \emptyset 7 \emptyset ~ D A T A ~ C O M P U T E , K E Y B O A R D , B Y T E , B I T , S T O P , G O
```


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# Checkers For The Commodore 64 

Lester W. Cain

Want a rest from those fast-paced arcade games? Try playing the sedate, ancient game of checkers against your 64. Not much frustration, and you're likely to win.

Move your piece in this game of checkers using the four cursor controls. Move the ? cursor to the piece to begin with, and press RETURN. This will change the cursor to a @. Now, move to where you want to go, and press RETURN. The computer will not allow wrong moves. To cancel your move, press the DEL key. If no move is possible, press the space bar.

The computer logic is not tournament quality, since the program checks moves only one level deep. The King moves lack somewhat, but, otherwise, the computer plays a pretty fair game. If you don't pay attention, you could get into trouble.

Here's a brief explanation of the program.

## Program Description

## Line Nos.

30-160 Subroutines the computer uses to scan its move. It is only one level deep.
200-480 Routine to get the player's move.
490-504 Error checks disallowing invalid moves.
509-580 Update arrays; if a jump was made, update score.
581-585 Check for another move; it so, go get next move.
700-880 Main scan loop; calls routines at beginning of program; helps speed up computer process.
1800-1820 Print prompts at the bottom of the screen.
1900-2160 Print logo and instructions.
2300-2470 Mostly initialization.
2600-2690 Print the game board.
2700-2850 POKE new array to the board after every move.
2870-3000 Update the scores.

1 REM -- CHECKERS FOR COMMODORE 64
5 REM -- GO INIALIZE AND PRINT BOARD 1ø GOSUB19øø:GOTO2øø
$2 \emptyset$ GETAS:IFAS=" "THEN2 $\varnothing$
22 RETURN
29 REM -- COMPUTERS SCAN
$3 \varnothing \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{IFU}<\emptyset \mathrm{ORU}>70 \mathrm{RV}$ < ORV > 7THEN8 $\varnothing$
$4 \varnothing \operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V})=\varnothing$ THENGOSUB9 $\varnothing$ : GOTO8 $\varnothing$
$5 \emptyset \operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V})<\emptyset T H E N 8 \emptyset$
$6 \emptyset \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{U}+\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{B}:: \mathrm{IFU}<\emptyset \mathrm{ORV}$ < ORU $>70 \mathrm{RV}>7$ THEN8 Ø
$7 \emptyset \operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V})=\varnothing$ THENGOSUB9 $\emptyset$
$8 \emptyset$ RETURN
$9 \emptyset \operatorname{IFV}=\emptyset \operatorname{ANDS}(X, Y)=-1$ THEN $Q=Q+2$
$95 \operatorname{IFABS}(\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{V})=2$ THENQ $=\mathrm{Q}+5$
1 Øø IFY=7THENQ=Q-2
$1 \emptyset 5$ IFY= $\emptyset O R U=7 T H E N Q=Q+1$
$11 \varnothing$ FORC $=-1$ TOISTEP2 $:$ IFU $+C<\varnothing O R U+C>7 O R V+G<\emptyset T$ HEN13ø
$115 \operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{U}+\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}+\mathrm{G})<\emptyset$ THENQ $=\mathrm{Q}+1$ : GOTO13ø
$12 \varnothing$ IFU-C< $\varnothing O R U-C>7 O R V-G>7 T H E N 13 \emptyset$
$125 \operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{U}+\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}+\mathrm{G})>\emptyset \operatorname{AND}(\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{U}-\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}-\mathrm{G})=\varnothing \mathrm{OR}(\mathrm{U}-\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{X}$ ANDV-G=Y) )THENQ=Q-2
$13 \varnothing \operatorname{NEXTC}: \operatorname{IFQ}>R(\varnothing) \operatorname{THENR}(\varnothing)=Q: R(1)=X: R(2)=Y$ $: R(3)=U: R(4)=V$
$135 \mathrm{Q}=\varnothing$ : RETURN
$15 \emptyset \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{B}:$ IFU < $\varnothing \mathrm{ORU}>7 \mathrm{ORV}$ < $\varnothing \mathrm{ORV}>7$ THEN16 $\emptyset$
$155 \operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V})=\emptyset \operatorname{ANDS}(\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A} / 2, \mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{B} / 2)>$ ØTHENGOSUB $9 \varnothing$
$16 \varnothing$ RETURN
199 REM -- PLAYER MAIN LOOP
$2 ø \varnothing$ GOSUB27øø
$22 \emptyset$ IFCl=12THEND\$ ="I WON TOUGH LUCK":GOTOI $6 \emptyset \emptyset$
$23 \varnothing$ IFPl=12THEND $\$=$ "YOU WON CONGRATULATIONS ": GOTO16øø
$24 \varnothing \mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{T}$ : GOSUB18 $0 \varnothing$ : $\mathrm{Z}=\varnothing$
$25 \emptyset \mathrm{Fl}=1: \mathrm{F} 2=2: \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{SU}+(22 * \mathrm{CD})+1: \mathrm{Ll}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Ul}=\varnothing$
260 L2=L1-1:U2=U1-1:KI=63
$27 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$ :GETFS:IFF\$<>""THENF=ASC(F\$)
$28 \emptyset \mathrm{PE}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{LO}):$ POKELO, KI:FORT=1TO5 E : NEXT: PC=PEEK (LO+DI) : POKELO+DI, 1
290 POKELO, 160:FORT=1TO50:NEXT:POKELO,PE:P OKELO+DI, PC
3 のø IF $\mathrm{F}=157 \mathrm{THENIFLI}>$ ØTHENLI=L1-1:LO=LO-3
320 IFF=19THENPRINT"\{CLEAR\}": END
340 IFF=130RF=141THEN490
$36 \emptyset$ IFF=32THEN69б
$37 \varnothing$ IFF=2のANDZ=øTHEN25ø:REM NULL MOVE
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFF $=29$ THENIFLl <7THENLI $=\mathrm{Ll}+1: \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{LO}+3$
$42 \varnothing$ IFF $=145$ THENIFU1 < 7 THENUl $=U 1+1$ : LO $=\mathrm{LO}-3$ * C D
460 IFF=17THENIFU1 $>$ ØTHENUl $=\mathrm{Ul}-1: \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{LO}+3 * \mathrm{CD}$

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480 GOTO27ø
490 POKEl98， $0:$ Rl（F1）＝L1：：R1（F2）$=\mathrm{Ul}:$ IFL2＝L1 ORU2＝U1THEN63 $\sigma$
$491 \operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{~L} 1, \mathrm{Jl})=\varnothing$ ANDKI $=63$ THEN $1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$
$492 \operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{Ul})=40 \mathrm{RS}(\mathrm{L} 1, \mathrm{Jl})<\emptyset$ THEN1ø4ø
493 IFKI＜＞63THEN509
494 LM＝Ll－1：UP＝Ul＋1：IFLl＞＝1ANDU1＜＝6THENIFS （LM，UP）$=\varnothing$ THEN5 $\mathrm{D}^{2}$
$495 \mathrm{LP}=\mathrm{Ll}+1$ ：IFLl＜＝6ANDUl＜＝6THENIFS（LP，UP）$=$ ØTHEN5ø9
$496 \operatorname{IFS}(L 1, \mathrm{Ul})=1$ THEN499
497 UM＝Ul－1：IFLl＞＝1ANDU1＞＝1THENIFS（LM，UM）$=$ ØTHEN5ø9
498 IFLI＜＝6ANDUL＞＝1THENIFS $(L P, U M)=\varnothing$ THEN5 99
499 IFLl＞＝ 2 ANDUl＜＝ 5 THENIFS（LM，UP）＜$\quad$ ANDS（L1 $-2, \mathrm{Ul}+2$ ）$=$ ØTHEN5 99
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFLI＜＝5ANDUl＜＝5THENIFS（LP，UP）＜$\quad$ ANDS（L1 +2 ， $\mathrm{Ul}+2$ ）$=0$ THEN5 09
$501 \operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{~L} 1, \mathrm{Jl})=1$ THEN $1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$
$5 ø 2$ IFLl $>=2$ ANDUl $>=2$ THENIFS（LM，UM）$\langle\emptyset$ ANDS（L1 -2 ， $\mathrm{Ul}-2$ ）$=$ ØTHEN5 59
503 IFL1＜＝5ANDU1＞＝2THENIFS（LP，UM）＜ØANDS（L1 +2 ，Ul－2）$=$ ØTHEN509
504 GOTOIØ40：REM ERROR
$509 \mathrm{KI}=\varnothing$ ：L2 $2=\mathrm{L} 1: \mathrm{U} 2=\mathrm{Ul}: \mathrm{IFF} 1=1 \mathrm{THENF}=3: \mathrm{F} 2=4$ ： G OTO27ø
$530 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{Rl}(1): \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{Rl}$（2）： $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{Rl}$（3）： $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{Rl}$（4）： $\mathrm{IFS}(\mathrm{E}$ ， H）$=4$ ORS $(A, B)<>$ ØTHEN1ø4ø
$54 \varnothing \operatorname{IFABS}(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{A})>20$ RABS $(\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{B})>2$ THEN $1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$
$560 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~B})=\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{H}): \mathrm{S}(\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{H})=\varnothing: \operatorname{IFABS}(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{A})<>2 \mathrm{TH}$ EN66も
$57 \varnothing \mathrm{~S}((\mathrm{E}+\mathrm{A}) / 2,(\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{B}) / 2)=\varnothing: \mathrm{Pl}=\mathrm{P} 1+1: \mathrm{F} 2=4: \mathrm{Fl}=3$ ： $\mathrm{Z}=1$ ：Rl（ 1 ）＝Rl（3）：Rl（2）＝Rl（4）
$575 \operatorname{IFB}=7 \operatorname{THENS}(\mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~B})=2$
580 GOSUB27øø：KI＝35
581 LM＝Ll－1：UP＝Ul＋1：IFLI＞＝2ANDU1＜＝5THENIFS （LM，UP）＜$\varnothing$ ANDS $(L 1-2, \mathrm{Ul}+2)=\varnothing$ THEN6 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$582 \mathrm{LP}=\mathrm{Ll}+1$ ：IFLI＜＝5ANDU1＜＝5THENIFS（LP，UP）＜ ØANDS $(\mathrm{Ll}+2, \mathrm{Ul}+2)=\varnothing$ THEN6ø $\varnothing$
$583 \operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{~L} 1, \mathrm{Ul})=1$ THEN69 $\varnothing$
584 UM＝U1－1：IFLI＞＝2ANDUl＞＝2THENIFS（LM，UM）＜ ØANDS（L1－2，Ul－2）$=\varnothing$ THEN6ø $\varnothing$
585 IFLl＜＝5ANDUl＞＝ 2 THENIFS（LP，UM）＜$\quad$ ANDS（Ll +2 ，U1－2＝øTHEN6ø $\varnothing$
586 GOTO69ø
$6 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{D}$＝$=\mathrm{AM}$ ：GOSUB18øø：GOTO27ø
$630 \mathrm{Al}=\mathrm{Rl}$（ Fl ）： $\mathrm{Bl}=\mathrm{Rl}$（F2）
$64 \emptyset \operatorname{IFS}(A 1, B 1)<>\emptyset O R A B S(A 1-A)<>2 O R A B S(B l-B)$ ＜＞2THEN1ø4ø
$650 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{Al}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{Bl}: \mathrm{GOTO} 56$
$660 \operatorname{IFB}=7 \operatorname{THENS}(\mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~B})=2$
690 GOSUB27øø：REM UPDATE BOARD
699 REM COMPUTERS TURN
7 Пø D\＄＝MT\＄：GOSUB18øø
$72 \emptyset \operatorname{RM}(\varnothing)=\operatorname{INT}(.25+(7 *$ RND（1）））：FORI＝1TO7
$730 \mathrm{RM}=\operatorname{INT}(.25+(7 *$ RND（1）$)):$ FORJ $=\emptyset T O I-1: I F R$ $M(J)=$ RMTHENJ $=I-1$ ：NEXTJ ：GOTO73
740 NEXTJ ：RM（I）$=$ RM：NEXTI
$75 \emptyset$ FORXI＝øTO7： $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RM}(\mathrm{XI}): \mathrm{FORY}=\emptyset$ TO7： $\operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})$ ＞－1THEN78ø
$760 \operatorname{IFS}(X, Y)=-1$ THENFORA $=-1$ TO1STEP2：$B=G: G O S$ UB3 0 ：NEXTA
$77 \varnothing \operatorname{IFS}(X, Y)=-2$ THENFORA $=-1$ TOISTEP2： $\mathrm{FORB}=-1$ TO1STEP2：GOSUB3 0 ：NEXTB，A
$78 \emptyset$ NEXTY，XI
$790 \operatorname{IFR}(\varnothing)=-99$ THENP1＝12：GOTO230：REM LOOSE
$8 \emptyset \emptyset R(\emptyset)=-99$
$81 \varnothing \operatorname{TFR}(4)=\emptyset \operatorname{THFNS}(R(3), R(4))=-2: G O T O 83 \emptyset$
$820 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{R}(3), R(4))=S(R(1), R(2))$
$83 \emptyset S(R(1), R(2))=\emptyset: \operatorname{IFABS}(R(1)-R(3))<>2$ THEN 2 øø
$84 \varnothing \mathrm{~S}((\mathrm{R}(1)+\mathrm{R}(3)) / 2,(R(2)+R(4)) / 2)=\varnothing: C l=C l$
$+1$
$85 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{R}(3): \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{R}(4): \operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=-1$ THENB $=-2$ ：FORA $=-2$ TO2STEP 4 ：GOSUB15 $\varnothing$
$860 \operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=-2$ THENFORA $=-2$ TO2STEP4 $: \mathrm{FORB}=-2$ TO2STEP4：GOSUB150：NEXTB
$87 \varnothing$ NEXTA： $\operatorname{IFR}(\varnothing)<>-99 T H E N R(\varnothing)=-99: \operatorname{GOTO81\varnothing }$ $88 \emptyset$ GOTO2øø
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing \mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{C} \$:$ GOSUB18øø：FORT＝1TO2øøø：NEXT：GOTO 220
$16 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOSUB18øø：FORI＝1TO5øøø：NEXT
1610 DS＝＂WANT TO PLAY AGAIN＂：GOSUB18øø
1620 GOSUB20：IFAS＝＂Y＂THENRUN
1630 PRINT＂THANKS FOR PLAYING＂：END
180日 D\＄＝＂＂＋D\＄＋＂
$181 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂；：FORI＝1TO24：PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}-$
＂；：NEXT
1820 PRINTRT\＄；D\＄；：RETURN
$19 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLEAR $\}\{ø 3$ DOWN $\}$＂：RT $\$="\{11$ RIGHT \}"
1930 PRINTRTS；＂\｛REV\} \{OFF\}\#\{REV\} \{OFF\}\#\{ REV \} \{OFF \}\#\{REV \} \{OFF\} \#\{REV\} \{OFF\}\#\{ REV \} \{OFF $\}$ \＃$\{$ REV $\}$ \｛OFF $\}$ \＃$\{R E V\}$＂
1940 PRINT＂\｛OFF $\}$＂；RT\＄；＂\％\｛REV \} \{OFF\} \{REV\} \｛OFF\} \{REV\} \{OFF\} \{REV\} \{OFF\} \{REV\} \｛OFF\} \{REV\} \{OFF\} \{REV\} \{OFF\}'"
1950 PRINTRTS；＂\｛REV\}C\{OFF\} \{REV\}H\{OFF\} \{ REV $\}$ E $\{O F F\}$ \｛REV $\} C\{O F F\}$ \｛REV \}K\{OFF $\}$ \｛ REV \}E\{OFF\} \{REV\}R\{OFF\} \{REV\}S"
1960 PRINT＂\｛OFE\}";RTS;"으REV\} \{OFF\} \{REV\} \｛OFF\} \{REV\} \{OFF\} \{REV\} \{OFF\} \{REV\} \｛OFE\} \{REV\} \{OFF\} \{REV\} \{OFF\}'"
1970 PRINTRTS；＂\｛REV\} \{OFF\}S\{REV\} TOFF\}\$\{

1980 INPUT＂$\{\varnothing 3$ DOWN $\}\left\{{ }^{2} 3\right.$ RIGHT\}NAME PLEASE"; PLS
2øøø PRINT＂$\{\varnothing 5$ DOWN $\}$ \｛ø3 RIGHT\}WANT INSTRUCT IONS（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）＂：GOSUB2 $\varnothing$
202 IFAS＜＜＂Y＂THEN $23 \varnothing \sigma$
$2 \emptyset 3 \varnothing$ PRINTCHR\＄（14）
$2 ø 4 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLEAR\}\{DOWN\}MOVE FLASHING \{REV\} ？\｛OFF\} TO MAN YOU"
2 の5ø PRINT＂WANT TO MOVE，WITH CURSOR
$2 ø 6 \varnothing$ PRINT＂CONTROLS．$\{$ DOWN $\}$＂
$207 \varnothing$ PRINT＂PRESS THE CARRIAGE RETURN．＂
$2 ø 8 \emptyset$ PRINT＂THEN MOVE THE FLASHING \｛REV\}@\{ OFF ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
$209 \emptyset$ PRINT＂TO WHERE YOU WANT TO GO．＂
$21 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT＂PRESS CARRIAGE RETURN．\｛DOWN\}"
2110 PRINT＂IF YOU HAVE ANOTHER MOVE＂
2120 PRINT＂MOVE THIS MAN AND FOLLOW＂
2130 PRINT＂WITH A CARRIAGE RETURN．\｛DOWN\}"
2140 PRINT＂IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A MOVE＂
2150 PRINT＂PRESS SPACE BAR TO SKIP＂
2160 PRINT＂A TURN．\｛DOWN\}":PRINT"HOME ENDS G AME．＂
23 ø日 $S C=1027: C C=80: S U=S C: C D=C C / 2: D I=54272$
$234 \varnothing \mathrm{Zl}=87: \mathrm{Z} 2=1 \varnothing 2: \mathrm{Z} 3=81: \mathrm{Z} 4=32: \mathrm{RC}=2: \mathrm{BC}=\varnothing$
$235 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{\varnothing 4$ DOWN $\}\{\varnothing 3$ RIGHT\} \{REV\} $" ;$ PLS；＂$\{$ OFF\} DO YOU WISH RED OR BLACK?\{OFF\}
2360 GOSUB2 2 ：IFAS＜＞＂R＂ANDAS＜＞＂B＂THEN2360
$237 \emptyset$ IFA $=" \mathrm{~B}$＂THEN $\mathrm{Zl}=1 \emptyset 2: \mathrm{Z} 2=87: \mathrm{Z} 3=32: \mathrm{Z} 4=81$ ： $R C=\varnothing: B C=2$
238 Ø $A=S U: B=A+\left(3^{*} C D\right)+3: \operatorname{DIMS}(8,8), \operatorname{Rl}(4), R(4)$
$239 \varnothing$ DATA1， $4,1,4, \varnothing, 4,-1,4,4,1,4, \varnothing, 4,-1,4,-1$ ， 15
$24 \emptyset \varnothing$ FORI $=$ ØTO7：FORJ $=\emptyset$ TO7 $:$ READX： $\mathrm{IFX}=15$ THEN 24 $2 \varnothing$
$241 \varnothing \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{GOTO} 243 \sigma$
$242 \emptyset$ RESTORE：READS（I，J）
2430 NEXTJ，I
$244 \sigma \mathrm{~T}=$＝＂YOUR TURN＂：C\＄＝＂\｛REV\}TRY AGAIN\{OFF\}
": MT\$="MY TURN": AMS="ANOTHER MOVE
$2450 \mathrm{C} 6 \$=$ " $\mathrm{C}-64$ ": SR\$="\{28 RIGHT $\} "$
2460 POKE53281,15:PRINTCHR\$ (142)
$247 \emptyset \mathrm{G}=-1: \mathrm{R}(\varnothing)=-99$
2600 PRINT" $\left\{\right.$ CLEAR ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ "; RT\$="\{ø3 RIGHT\} ": R\$=CH $\mathrm{R} \$(28)+" \quad ": \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(144)+"$
2610 FORI=1TO4:FORJ=1TO3:PRINTRT\$;
2620 FORL=1TO4:PRINT"\{REV\}";R\$;B\$;:NEXT:PRI NT" $\{O F F\}$ ": NEXT
2630 FORK=1TO3:PRINTRT\$;
2640 FORL=1TO4:PRINT"\{REV\}";BS;RS;:NEXT:PRI NT
$265 \emptyset$ NEXTK, I:PRINT" $\{$ BLK $\} "$;
2660 PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}\{\varnothing 2$ DOWN\}";SR\$;C6\$;" ";PL\$ : $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{SU}+3^{*} \mathrm{CD}+27: \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{SU}+3^{*} \mathrm{CD}+32$
268 Ø POKEI, Z2:POKEI+DI,RC:POKEJ, Z1:POKEJ+DI BC
2690 RETURN
2699 REM UPDATE BOARD
$2700 \mathrm{Dl}=\mathrm{SU}+\mathrm{CD}+1: \mathrm{FORJ}=7 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{STEP}}-1: \mathrm{FORI}=\emptyset \mathrm{TO} 7$
$271 \varnothing \operatorname{IFS}(I, J)=\varnothing$ THENPOKEDI,16ø:POKED1+DI, $\varnothing: G$ ОTO285ø
$272 \varnothing \operatorname{IFS}(I, J)=1$ THENPOKED1, $\mathrm{Zl}:$ POKEDI+DI,RC:G OTO285ø
$2730 \operatorname{IFS}(I, J)=-1$ THENPOKED1, Z2:POKED1+DI, BC: GOTO285
$274 \emptyset \operatorname{IFS}(I, J)=2$ THENPOKED1, Z3:POKED1+DI,RC:G OTO285ø
$2750 \operatorname{IFS}(I, J)=-2$ THENPOKEDI, $\mathrm{Z4}$ : POKED1+DI,BC: GOTO285ø
$2850 \mathrm{Dl}=\mathrm{Dl}+3:$ NEXT: $\mathrm{Dl}=\mathrm{Dl}+96$ : NEXT
2860 REM -- UPDATE SCORE
$287 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ \{ø5 DOWN\}"; SR\$;Cl;" "; Pl
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ RETURN

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# Programming Multicolor Characters On The VIC 

Bill McDannell

If you know how to create standard programmable characters, you can create four-color characters and multicolor graphics. Here's how to select colors for the screen, border, character, and auxiliary colors. For the unexpanded VIC.

In order to understand the creation of multicolor characters on the VIC-20, you must first have a working knowledge of standard programmable characters. You can easily pick this information up from the Programmer's Reference Manual, or from some excellent articles in past issues of COMPUTE!.

For standard programmable characters, drawing is done using an eight by eight grid. Each point on the grid represents one bit, which is turned either on or off by designating a value of one or zero for the bit.

You can use as many as four colors in one character when using multicolor graphics. Since you must designate one of four color choices, rather than simply on or off, you cannot program each individual bit. However, if adjacent bits are combined to produce a piece of information, you have four choices:

1. Both bits off (00)
2. First bit off, second on (01)
3. First bit on, second off (10)
4. Both bits on (11)

You now have the four possibilities necessary to designate four colors, but you have them at the sacrifice of horizontal resolution. Since it takes two bits to specify a color, you will be able to specify only four individual blocks of color across one horizontal line of your character (as opposed to the eight blocks available with a standard character). You still have eight vertical rows available.

## Available Colors

Each possible two-bit value corresponds to a specific selectable color.
$00=$ screen color
01 = border color
$10=$ character color
$11=$ auxiliary color
For border and character colors, you have the choice of the eight standard VIC colors. For screen and auxiliary colors, you can choose from the 16 colors depicted in the screen and border color chart in the back of your owner's manual. More about selecting individual colors later.

First, let's see how we designate our four initial choices. The figure shows the same programmable character in both standard and multicolor mode. Notice that the numerical value of each horizontal byte is the same. The DATA statements you use to create each character are identical. The difference is that in the multicolor mode, each pair of bits is combined and read as one nybble to identify the appropriate color group.

## Getting Into Multicolor

Accessing multicolor mode and setting the desired character color are done simultaneously. For standard characters, you POKE the appropriate screen location to the desired color using the numbers zero (black) through seven (yellow). To go into multicolor mode, you simply add eight to the desired color value. This both selects your character color and sets that particular character to multicolor mode. For example, POKEing screen location 38400 to a value of 15 would both change the character color in the upper left corner of the screen to yellow, and turn on the multicolor mode in that space.

Setting border and screen colors is done the same as always: by POKEing 36879 to the desired value from the color chart in your user's manual (POKE 36879,9 will give you a black screen and a white border).

The choice of auxiliary color is made, believe it or not, in the same memory location you use to control volume, with a POKE to location 36878.

There are 256 possible values for this POKE location (0-255), and each of the consecutive 16 values corresponds to one of the 16 available colors, in descending order, from the chart.

In other words, any value between zero and 15 POKEd into location 36878 will produce an auxiliary color of black. Values 16 through 31 will produce white, and so forth. This creates a slight problem when we're writing a program where we want to control both volume and multicolor graphics. We can solve it with this formula:

POKE 36878, A* $15+V$
A is the number of the desired color ( 0 is black, 1 is white, etc.), and $V$ is the desired volume.

That's what you need to know to create multicolor graphics. The rest of the operation is identical to creating standard graphics.

These two programs illustrate how to use multicolor characters. The first program creates a four-color spaceship and moves it down the screen. The spaceship is drawn using two separate characters and POKEing them side by side.

The second program is a coloring game my children seem to love. It allows you to choose the colors in which the character will be drawn. I created the character using a grid that is five characters wide and five deep, and which yields a 20 x 40 area of programmable blocks. The screen and border colors are set to black and white by the program. You select the auxiliary color and three different areas of character color. Because character color blocks are set individually, a multicolor figure consisting of more than one character can be programmed to more than four colors. In this case, I could have selected up to 28 different colors for the figure. Six were sufficient.

## Program 1: Four-Color Spaceship

```
1ø PRINT"{CLEAR} "
1ø\emptyset POKE36869,255
105 POKE36879,61
110 FORI=7168TO7679:POKEI,PEEK (I+2560\emptyset):NE
    XT
13\emptyset FORI=7176TO7191
150 READA:POKEI,A:NEXT
154 X=7690:C=3072\emptyset
155 POKEX,1:POKEX+C,10:POKEX+1,2:POKEX+C+1
    ,10
156 FORT=1TO8\emptyset:NEXT:POKEX,32:POKEX+1,32
157 X=X+22:IFX>8185THEN154
158 GOTO155
160 DATA8, 2,5,23,85,93,85,40,32,128,80,212
    ,85,117,85,40
```


## Program 2: Coloring Game

$1 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ CLEAR $\} "$
$2 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{1Ø DOWN $\}$ JUST A MINUTE..."
11ø FORI=7168TO7679: POKEI, PEEK (I+256øø): NE XT
120 FORI=7176TO7375
130 READA: POKEI, A:NEXT
139 POKEX+89,10:POKEX+89+C, 1. $\varnothing$
140 DATA $48,252,239,235,235,235,232,232,235$

## Draw

| 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | $=6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 63 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |$=46$

Standard


## Multicolor



Same programmable character in both standard and multicolor mode.


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