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capability, nearly complete compatibility with the 400/800 systems, four function keys and a "help" key, two status LEDs.

- Minuses: One cartridge slot (on the side, and you can remove the cartridge with power on even though you shouldn't), two (not four) joystick ports (both on the same side of the case; consider getting a joystick cord extender for two-person games), no memory board slots, no external expansion capabilities.
- Implications: Goodbye, 80-column boards. Goodbye, RAMDISKs and the like. Goodbye, CORVUS hard disk drive (which, I believe, interfaces via joysticks three and four).
- Unfounded rumors: There is not an RS-232 interface built in. There is certainly no parallel printer port. In fact, there is no hardware other than what I have described.

Some "features" of the machine are less obvious: none of the current Atari software will take advantage of the expanded RAM. When you bank select the RAM, all of the OS software, including the interrupt handlers, goes away, so you must provide at least a minimal OS substitute. Because the I/O space is from \$D000 to \$D800 (as on the $400 / 800$ ), there is no way around having a "hole" in your otherwise contiguous RAM. There is no way to get at the RAM which is "under" the cartridge (this flaw is left over from the 400/800; it is a real deficiency). It uses the same old slow floating point routines.

So how do I rate the 1200XL in overall features and performance? Quite honestly, it depends entirely on what the price of the machine is. At anything under $\$ 450$, it's a terrific bargain. I feel that, given the obvious cost-cutting Atari was able to achieve, it should be able to sell for half the cost of the 800 . However, the indications are that the price of the 800 will be dropped and that the 1200 will cost more than the 800 . If so, buy an 800 quick!

The exception to this suggestion is if you will write in machine language or be using non-Atari languages that can take advantage of the extra 14 K of RAM (now where would you get a language like that?). If you need the extra RAM, then you may have to seriously consider the 1200 . Of course, by the time you read this, the price of the 1200 and the new price of the 800 should be public knowledge, so you will be able to see how accurate my forecasting is.

## BAIT, Part 2

In March, we started the process of writing a pseudo-BASIC interpreter, which I called "BAIT." If you don't have that article, this month's work will make virtually zero sense, so don't even attempt to follow the rest of this column.

This month, as promised, we add the expression evaluator and the "PRINT" statement to BAIT. Note that the listing published here is not complete. It is meant to be added to the March listing. In a few cases, this month's lines will overwrite (be the same number as) those from March. For example, we have replaced lines 4010 through 4040 and deleted line 4050.

Before we get into the explanation of the actual listing, we need to extend our discussion of just how an interpreter - and, in particular, BAIT - works.

There are two major parts to most language interpreters: the program editor and the program executor. The March column presented BAIT's editor. It is not fundamentally different from most BASIC editors. True, only a few BASICs that I know of use a line number table, as we did for BAIT (some that do include Cromemco 32 K Structured BASIC, which we wrote, and Data General's Business BASIC, both designed for relatively large machines). But, to be fair, BAIT cheats by using a very small fixed number of possible line numbers.

The editor used by Atari BASIC and BASIC A+ (and Cromemco and DG BASICs) does, however, differ markedly from BAIT's editor in one important apsect. In these more sophisticated BASICs, the user's program line is scanned for correct syntax as it is entered and automatically converted to more usable internal "tokens." Of course, BAIT should not be chided for any deficiency here: most microcomputer BASICs (including, for example, Microsoft BASICs) do not do any syntax checking at entry (nor do they tokenize anything except, perhaps, recognized keywords). In any case, BAIT's editor seems quite adequate to me.

This month, we begin the second major part of an interpreter: the program executor. Not surprisingly, the program executor is much larger and more complex than the editor. In fact, we need to break the executor down into manageable hunks. I think an outline would be useful here.
I. Program Editor
II. Program Executor
A. Initialization
B. Execution by Line

1. Execution by Statement
2. Execution of Statements
a. Display statement
b. Print statement ... (various statements)
C. Execution of a direct statement or line
D. Error handler

This month, we will add parts C, D, and B to BAIT. (Note that we did part A in March and faked C.) Actually, part C and part B are so inti-
mately entwined in BAIT that it is hard to see where one begins and the other leaves off, but that doesn't make our outline any less valid.

## Executing Expressions In BAIT

Not shown in the above outline are the major routines which are common to the execution of most statements. To illustrate, first consider these two BAIT statements:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { L A }=7^{*} 13 & \left(\text { Let } A=7^{*} 13\right) \\
\text { P A }+5 & \text { (Print } A+5)
\end{array}
$$

What do these two statements have in common? An expression. From BAIT's viewpoint, the two expressions here are " $7^{*} 13^{\prime}$ " and " $\mathrm{A}+5^{\prime}$ ". A major portion of BAIT (and, indeed, a major portion of any language) is the subroutine known as "EXecute EXPression," which resides in lines 5000 through 5999 in the accompanying listing. Actually, EXEXP in BAIT is fairly simple when compared to that of Atari BASIC. Remember the rules from last month? No functions, no precedence of operators, no arrays, no strings.

Not surprisingly, almost all BAIT statements call the EXEXP subroutine. In turn, EXEXP calls a couple of routines, including GETNC (GET Next Character - lines 8100 to 8160 ). GETNC is perhaps the lowest level routine of the program execution phase of BAIT. It simply scans the program memory for the next non-space character, tests to see if it is an alphabetic character, and protests when the line runs out of characters.

EXEXP uses GETNC (line 5100) to find any ALPHAbetic characters in an expression; such characters are assumed to be variables (lines 5300, 5310). If instead, GETNC found a numeric character (line 5110), EXEXP backs up and scans for the entire number (lines 5400 to 5450). Only digits and a decimal point are allowed (line 5430); but there is a flaw (read that as bug) here that allows, but ignores, more than one decimal point and the digits which might follow. Finally, if the character is neither alphabetic nor numeric, BAIT assumes that it is an operator and figures out which one (lines 5120 to 5230). If it is not an operator, and if the expression was valid, EXEXP returns to its caller (line 5160).

Note that in the case of either a variable or a numeric literal, EXEXP assumes that it has received the second argument of an expression of the form "arg1 op arg2" (lines 5500 through 5530). Of course, in the case of the very first argument in any expression, there hás been no preceding argument. But EXEXP takes care of that by providing a dummy argument (" 0 ") and a dummy operator (" ${ }^{+\prime \prime}$ ) in its initialization code (line 5010). Incidentally, if EXEXP detects two operators or two arguments in a row, it rules the expression invalid (lines 5210, 5220, and 5510). Similarly, null
expressions and expressions ending in an operator are illegal (lines 5230,5530, and 5160).

Finally, the actual operators of BAIT are "simulated" via Atari BASIC in lines 5610 through 5680. Note that BAIT allows BASIC's operators " + ", " - ", "*", " $/ ", ">", "<"$, and " $="$. BAIT simplifies the inequality sign to " \#", instead of BASIC's " $<$ ". (But did you know that many, many of the early BASICs used or allowed "\#" as an alternative to " $\langle>$ "?

Normally, I wouldn't be so bold as to suggest changing an entire section of code, but I think the clumsiness of EXEXP deserves at least one alternative idea. If you are using BASIC A+ (or any BASIC with a "FIND" or "SUBSTRing" function), you could replace lines 5120 to 5128 with a single line of code:
$5120 \mathrm{OP}=\mathrm{FIND}\left({ }^{\prime \prime}+-^{*} /\right\rangle\left\langle=\#^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{C} \$, 0\right):$ IF OP THEN 5200
Of course, one could have achieved similar results with a string and a FOR/NEXT loop under Atari BASIC, but that would have slowed down EXEXP even more than it already is.

## BAIT's Print Statement

Lines 10200 through 10330 comprise the execution of "Print" under BAIT. Notice that DOPRINT also uses GETNC (line 10210). Here, we are looking to see whether a quoted string (line 10220), an expression (line 10240), or nothing at all (line 10210) follows the "P" keyword. (Or should we call it a key-letter?)

Literal strings are fairly simple to handle. Starting at the character after the quote mark, we simply loop through the buffered line printing characters as we go and looking for an ending quote (lines 10300 and 10310). If no matching quote is found, it is not an error, just as with Atari BASIC (end of line 10310). If the quote is found, we adjust the character pointer and look for a trailing semicolon or comma (lines 10320, 10330, then 10250 to 10280).

And, strangely enough, arithmetic expressions are the easiest of all things to print. We simply call EXEXP and display the calculated result (line 10240), falling through to the trailing semicolon and comma check. (Of course, if we were writing in assembly language, we would have to write the "display a numeric result in ASCII" routine, but even here the Atari OS ROMs would help us.)

## What Else Was Added

Finally, we must comment on the other code that was added this month. Most of it, of course, was needed to support the EXEXP and DOPRINT routines. However, some of it certainly is obscure enough to bear explanation. As we did in March, we will comment on the code by line number(s).
1100. C $\$$ is used to capture the next character by GETNC. The array VARIABLES is designed to hold 26 variables (A-Z). One could easily amend this to any multiple of 26 and allow variable names of the form A1, A2, etc.
1110. This is kind of silly. In the final code, all variables will be initialized to zero. However, since we do not yet have a "Let" statement, I wanted to give each variable a unique value so we could use it in "Print". Hence, $A=1, B=2, C=3$, etc.
1120. Simply a place to stuff an error message.

1520 to 1550 . The line numbers of some of our more important routines.
1710. I hate using "TRAP $40000^{\prime}$ ". I like "TRAP UNTRAP" much better.
2360. The only line I actually corrected from the March listing. Do you see what the bug was?
3320. Just changed the comment to make more sense.

4010 to 4040 . The beginnings of our "Line execution" control routine. We get the starting and ending positions of the current line. If the line doesn't exist, we try for the next line. If this is a direct line, we flag it for later detection (line 4040).
4210. As things sit now, if we get here we are ready to execute the direct statement. It had better be the "P" (Print) key-letter.
4220. Why call line 4900? Why not do it in-line right here? Wait until next month.
4610. If we didn't just execute a direct line, we go do another line. (Won't happen this month.)

4620 to 4640 . This code was at lines 4010 to 4040 last month. It just cleans up the program buffer for use by the editor.
4910. Read line 4920.

5010 to 8160 . Described in the text above.
8200 to 8290 . Why do this several places when a single routine will do? Note line 8240: Atari BASIC does a similar thing with the 6502's CPU stack when it encounters an error. Why try to recover through who knows how many subroutine calls when one can simply reset the stack to the top and ignore them?

10200 to 10330 . Described in the text above.

## Using What We Have

Again, BAIT seems to work as designed up to this point. You can type in program lines (with preceding line numbers) or you can type in a direct statement. Unfortunately, all direct statements are assumed to be "Print," but just wait until next month.

And just what can you "Print"? Virtually any numeric expression that uses the BAIT operators and literal numbers. Of course, you can also use
the variable letters " A " through " Z ," but this month you will get the artificial values they contain. To get you started, here are some statements to try when you get BAIT's "ready" prompt:

```
P "HI THERE"
P "HI THERE",
P "HI THERE";
P 1+2+3+4
P1 + 2 + 3+4
PA+B+C+D
P4>5
P4<5
P 1/3
P 1/2=0.5
P1/2 # 0.5
P 1/3;
```

And one last P.S., a kind of taste of what's to come. Once you have the listing working and saved, try adding one line:

## 4905 IF C $\$=$ " $D$ " THEN GOTO DODISPLAY

If you don't see what it allows, then wait for next month.

## Next Month

Naturally, we will have Part 3 of BAIT. We will actually begin running BAIT programs, and we will add about half of the remaining BAIT statements to our vocabulary.

Unless something else hits me in the next week or two, I think I will respond to my own challenge and begin talking about how to write self-relocatable assembly language.

1100 DIM C\$(1),VARIABLES (26)
1110 FOR ALPHA=0 TO 26:VARIABLES (ALPHA) $=\mathrm{AL}$ PHA: NEXT ALPHA
1120 DIM ERRS(40)
1520 LET GETNC=8100
1530 SYNTAX $=8300:$ ERROR $=8200:$ EXEXP $=5000$
1550 DODISPLAY $=10100$ : DOPRINT $=10200$
1700 REM MISCELLANY
1710 UNTRAP $=40000$
2360 IF LINE $\$(1,1)=$ "? ${ }^{n}$ THEN LINE $\$=\operatorname{LINE}$ (2) :GOTO 2350
3320 REM NOTE THAT CURLINE=0 AS WE FALL TO LINE 4000
4010 LENGTH=LINES (CURLINE): IF LENGTH=0 THE N 4600
4020 CURLOC=INT (LENGTH/1000) : LENGTH=LENGTH -1000 *CURLOC
4030 CUREND=CURLOC+LENGTH-1
4040 IF CURLINE=0 THEN CURLINE=-1
<<< DELETE LINE 4050>>>
4100 REM READY TO EXECUTE A LINE
4200 REM EXECUTE THE STATEMENT
4210 GOSUB GETNC:IF NOT ALPHA THEN GOTO SY NTAX
4220 GOSUB 4900
4600 REM COME HERE FOR NEXT LINE
4610 CURLINE=CURLINE +1 :IF CURLINE $>0$ THEN 4 000
4620 BUFFERS(INT(LINES (0)/1000))="*"
4630 LINES ( 0 ) $=0$
4640 GOTO PROMPT
4900 REM THE STATEMENT CALLER

4910 GOTO DOPRINT
4920 REM LINE 4910 IS TEMPORARY !!!!
5010 EVAL=0:LASTOP=-1
5020 VALID=0
5100 GOSUB GETNC:IF ALPHA THEN 5300
5110 IF $C \$>={ }^{n} 0 "$ AND $C \$<=" 9 "$ THEN 5400
5120 REM WHICH OPERATOR?
5121 IF $\mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\prime}+{ }^{+\prime}$ THEN OP=1:GOTO 5200
5122 IF C $\$={ }^{\prime \prime}-{ }^{-n}$ THEN OP=2:GOTO 5200
5123 IF C $\$=n * n$ THEN OP=3:GOTO 5200
5124 IF C\$="/" THEN OP=4:GOTO 5200
5125 IF C\$=">" THEN OP=5:GOTO 5200
5126 IF C $\$=$ " <" THEN OP=6:GOTO 5200
5127 IF C $\$={ }^{\prime \prime}={ }^{\prime}$ THEN OP=7:GOTO 5200
5128 IF C\$="\#" THEN OP=8:GOTO 5200
5160 IF VALID THEN RETURN
5170 GOTO 5900
5200 REM GOT AN OPERATOR
5210 IF LASTOP $>0$ THEN 5170
5220 IF LASTOP<0 AND OP>2 THEN 5170
5230 LASTOP=OP:VALID=0:GOTO 5100
5300 REM GOT A VARIABLE
5310 VAL2=VARIABLES (ALPHA) : GOTO 5500
5400 REM GOT A NUMERIC
5410 CURLOC=CURLOC-1:REM BACKUP TO FIRST N UMERIC
5420 FOR LL=CURLOC TO CUREND:C\$=BUFFER\$(LL )
5430 IF (C\$>="0" AND C\$<="9") OR C\$="." TH EN NEXT LL
5440 VAL2 $=$ VAL (BUFFER\$ (CURLOC, LLL-1))
5450 CURLOC=LL
5500 REM VAR OR NUMERIC
5510 IF LASTOP $=0$ OR ABS (LASTOP) $>8$ THEN 590 0
5520 GOSUB 5600+10*ABS(LASTOP)
5530 LASTOP=0:VALID=1:GOTO 5100
5600 REM EXECUTE OPERATORS
5610 EVAL=EVAL+VAL2:RETURN
5620 EVAL=EVAL-VAL2:RETURN
5630 EVAL=EVAL*VAL2:RETURN
5640 EVAL=EVAL/VAL2:RETURN
5650 EVAL $=(E V A L>$ VAL2 $):$ RETURN
5660 EVAL $=(E V A L<V A L 2):$ RETURN
5670 EVAL $=($ EVAL=VAL2 $):$ RETURN
5680 EVAL $=($ EVAL $\langle>$ VAL2 $)$ : RETURN
5900 ERR\$="INVALID EXPRESSION":GOTO ERROR
8100 REM GETNC
8110 IF CURLOC>CUREND THEN C=-1:C\$=CHR\$(15 5): GOTO 8140
$8120 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{BUFFER} \$(\mathrm{CURLOC})): \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{C})$
8130 CURLOC=CURLOC+1
8140 IF $\mathrm{C}=32$ THEN GOTO GETNC
8150 ALPHA $=\left(C \$>={ }^{\prime} A "\right.$ AND $\left.C \$<={ }^{n} Z^{n}\right) *(C-64)$
8160 RETURN
8200 REM ERROR ROUTINE
8210 PRINT :PRINT "***";ERRS;"***";
8220 IF CURLINE>0 THEN PRINT " AT LINE ";C URLINE
8230 PRINT :TRAP 8250
8240 POP :POP :POP :POP :POP :POP :POP :PO P
8250 TRAP UNTRAP
8290 GOTO PROMPT
8300 REM SYNTAX ERROR
8310 ERR $\$=$ "SYNTAX ERROR":GOTO 8200
10200 REM $==$ EXECUTE PRINT==
10210 GOSUB GETNC:IF C<O THEN PRINT :RETURN
10220 IF ${ }^{\text {C }}=34$ THEN 10300
10230 CURLOC=CURLOC-1
10240 GOSUB EXEXP:PRINT EVAL;

10250 IF C $\$=$ "; " THEN RETURN
10260 IF C $\$=\boldsymbol{\prime}$, " THEN PRINT , :RETURN
10270 IF C<0 THEN PRINT : RETURN
10280 GOTO SYNTAX
10300 FOR LL=CURLOC TO CUREND: C $\$=$ BUFFER (LL )
10310 IF ASC (C\$) <>34 THEN PRINT C\$; :NEXT LL :PRINT :RETURN
10320 CURLOC=LL+1:GOSUB GETNC
10330 GOTO 10250

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## Part IV

# Commodore 64 Video A Guided Tour 

Jim Butterfield, Associate Editor

In Part 4 of this guided tour of the impressive video capabilities of the Commodore 64, we take a look at the video structure itself and explore program design considerations.

The story so far: we're touring the 6566 chip, which gives the Commodore 64 its video. We have noted that the chip goes to memory for its video information, but can only reach 16 K ; the computer controls which 16 K bank via control lines in 56576 (hex DD00). Then we looked through the functions of the video control words - sprite and non-sprite - at 53248 to 53286 (hex D000 to D026).

We've examined all the bits in the video chip control registers. Now let's ease back and look at the 64's video structure. We'll talk a bit about program design considerations.

## A Single 16K Slice

In Part 1 of this series (February 1983), we discussed how the video chip gets its screen information directly from memory. We indicated that the chip must dig out all of its information from a


The video chip obtains its screen information from one of four 16K memory "slices." Two of the slices contain the ROM character generator.
single 16 K slice. We might draw this as a diagram (see the figure).

We can control which slice we want by manipulating the two low bits in address 56576 (hex DD00). Normally, the processor picks the slice from 0 to 16383.

Once we've picked a 16 K block, we must get all screen data from this block: the "screen memory," the character set, and the sprites. We cannot get the screen data from one block, the character base from another, and sprites from still another. Because we are restricted, we must do a little planning, and design our video information into our program.

After we have picked the 16 K slice, we must set the video matrix (screen memory) to some point within it. We may pick any multiple of 1024 as a starting address. The normal 64 configuration is set to a value of one, meaning we take the screen information from memory starting at address 1024. The video matrix, you may remember, is stored in the high nybble (that means multiply it by 16) of 53272 (hex D018).

We must pick our character base next. If we're in normal resolution, we may pick any even multiple of 1024 as a starting address: i.e., 0, 2048, 4096, etc. If we're in high resolution mode, we must pick only values of zero and eight, meaning that the hi-res starting address will be either 0 or 8192. The normal 64 configuration is set to four or six for either graphics or text mode, meaning we take our character set from 4096 or 6144 . You probably remember that the character base is stored in the low nybble of 53272.

So we'd expect a normal 64 to place into address 53272: a video matrix of one, times 16 , plus a character base of four or six, yielding a total of 20 or 22. You may in fact see 21 or 23 if you PEEK the location, but the extra bit doesn't matter - it's not used. And if we switch to high resolution without changing anything else, our character base of four or six will be trimmed back to zero explaining why we saw zero page when we tried POKE 53265,48 in Part 1 of this series.

Let's try a few specific design jobs.

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## Task 1: Simple Graphics

We're quite satisfied with the screen and character set, but we'd like to add a few sprites to liven things up. Fine, the normal 64 configuration leaves room for about four sprite drawings (numbers 11, 13,14 , and 15), provided we don't need to use cassette tape during the program run. This may be enough for a lot of animation; all eight sprites could use a single drawing, if that suited the task.

If we needed more than four drawings, we might be tempted to move the start-of-BASIC pointer to a higher location, making room for the extras. That can work quite well, but it will probably call for two programs: a configuring program and a final program. It's hard for a program to reconfigure itself and survive.

## Task 2: New Character Sets

If we wish to use the regular character set as well as new characters that we might devise, we'll want to stay in the memory blocks from 0 to 16383 or 32768 to 49151 . These two blocks contain the ROM character generator at offset 4096 to 8191 . If we don't need regular characters at all (if we intend to use our own) it may be more convenient to switch to either of the other two blocks: 16384 to 32767 or 49152 to 65535 . Since there's nothing but RAM in these two, we may find more room.

Note that some of these RAM addresses are "hidden" beneath ROMs - BASIC from 40960 to 49151 , and the Kernal from 57344 to 65535 . The video chip sees only the RAM; but in a normally configured 64 system, programs will see only the ROM. You can POKE or store to the RAM beneath, but when you PEEK or load from these addresses, you'll get the ROM. That's OK; the video chip sees the RAM locations you have POKEd. Result: something for nothing! You can build a character base into RAM, and not lose any memory from your system.

## Task 3: Emulating A PET

This is a clear-cut task. We want to move the screen to the same place that the PET uses the screen. That's very straightforward from a video chip standpoint. (Note: If you type the following POKEs in one at a time, you may have to type blind for some of them.) The PET screen belongs at 32768 , so we must select that slice with:

## POKE 56576,5

so that we'll pick up RAM starting at 32768 . The ROM character generator is still in place.

Since we want the screen (video matrix) to be positioned right at the start of the block, we must set it to a value of zero. The character base can stay at its value of four (for graphics mode), so we must set up address 53272 with zero times 16 plus four:

POKE 53272,4

That completes the video, but we have a few other things to do to make BASIC work in a sound manner. We must tell BASIC where the new screen is located:

POKE 648,128
And finally, we should set the start and end of BASIC to correspond with a 32 K PET:

## POKE 1024,0:POKE 44,4:POKE 56,128:NEW

Clear the screen, and the job's done. Zero page usage is still different, so not all PEEKs and POKEs will automatically work on this reconfigured system; but BASIC and screen now match the PET.

## Task 4: High Resolution Plotting

There are only eight places in memory that we can place a high resolution screen: $0,8192,16384$, $24576,32768,40960,49152$, and 57344 . We tend to choose the two 16 K blocks that don't have the character generator, 16384 to 32767 and 49152 to 65535. That way, we'll have more clear RAM to use; there will be more space left for our video matrix and any sprites we need.

If we want to write characters on the hi-res screen, we'll have to generate them ourselves or steal them from the character generator. Here's an odd thing - the video chip sees the character ROM at two different addresses, but the processor chip (and that includes your program) sees the same 4 K ROM only at a third location, 53248 to 57343. Most of the time, the processor can't see the ROM anyway, since the addresses are overlaid with the I/O chips.

So if our program wants to see the character set, it must flip away the I/O chip with POKE 1,51 - stop, don't do it yet! There are two problems. First, once the I/O chips are moved out - sound, video, interface, everything - you won't be able to type on the keyboard; so you'll never be able to type the POKE to put everything back. Second, the interrupt program uses these I/O chips for quite a few things, and it will go berserk the moment you take them out of action. So we must use a program or a multiple direct command to do the job, and we must temporarily lock out the interrupt activity. Type the following statements as a single line:

POKE 56333,127:
POKE 1,51:
X = PEEK (53256) :
POKE1,55:
POKE 56333,129

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (lock out the interrupt) } \\
& \text { (flip out I/O) } \\
& \text { (read part of character) } \\
& \text { (restore I/O) } \\
& \text { (restore interrupt) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$X$ will contain the top row of pixels for the letter "A." If you like, you can draw a character's shape with the following program:

```
1øø INPUT"CHARACTER NUMBER"; A
\(11 \emptyset\) IF \(A<\emptyset\) OR \(A>255\) THEN STOP
\(12 \emptyset B=53248+8 * A\)
\(130 \mathrm{C}=56333\)
```

$$
32 \text { pages of } 63 \times 254 \text { cells }
$$

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consolidationottom line" to get the "bo cells containing
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## Table 1:

 C64 Control and Miscellaneous Registers

## Table 2:

## 6566 Video Chip

 C64 Sprite Registers



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$14 \emptyset$ FOR J=ø TO 7
150 POKE C,127:POKE 1,51:X=PEEK (B+J)/ 128
160 POKE 1,55:POKE C,129
$17 \emptyset$ FOR K=1 TO 8
$18 \varnothing \mathrm{X} \%=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{X}=(\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{X} \%)^{*} 2$
190 PRINT CHRS ( $32+X \%$ * 3 );
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ NEXT K:PRINT
$21 \varnothing$ NEXT J
$22 \varnothing$ GOTO 1øø
To terminate this program, enter a number over 255. You'll note that most of the characters are drawn with "double width" lines. A video technician would tell you that this reduces the video frequencies and is likely to cause less picture smear.

Arranging the video areas is almost an art. It takes a little practice, but you'll get the knack of it fairly quickly.

In the next and final section, we'll give a simple example of a program using sprites. In this way, we'll try to draw together some of the skills discussed in this series.

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## VIC File Case John Stilwell

Nothing difficult. Just a straightforward, easy-to-use (how-did-I-manage-without it?) program for your VIC to keep track of files. For VIC's of any memory size.

I have a lot of fun playing games on my VIC-20, but I use it for work, too. I recently found that I needed a program to keep track of files - something versatile, so the format had to be simple. Since I couldn't find anything already written, I wrote my own.

The "File Case" is a set of 31 pages with ten entries per page. Because of the limited screen space, each entry can be no more than two lines long to prevent any scrolling.

Because of the "crunching" techniques I used when writing this program, some lines are longer than the maximum 80 columns. When typing in the longer lines, use abbreviations for the commands. For example, PRINT is entered as ?.

Type N to start a new file. You will be asked to confirm and then to give the new file name. Note: This will erase any data already in the computer.

Type $P$ and the page number you want; then push RETURN. The page shows ten entry numbers with a " - " after them. To make an entry, type E and type in the number (one of the ten displayed) on the page where you want it to go. After pressing RETURN again, type in your entry. The entry cannot include commas or colons. When you hit RETURN, it will appear on the page. When entering or inserting a line, if you want the line to appear in the catalog, it has to be reversed. To do this, type ", then CONTROL RVS ON, and then type in your entry (all of this on the same line). When you hit RETURN, the entry will appear in inverse video on the page (white on black).

Type I to insert a line between two existing entries. An existing line may be deleted by typing K. This kills the specified line and moves up all succeeding lines. Type $S$ to save your data on tape, and L to load the data back into the computer. Type ? to get the definitions of the controls.

To cancel a control (except for Load, Save, or New), simply type any control letter instead of an entry number.

Pressing RETURN will move you to the next page. Type $C$ to get the catalog. If any of your entries are reversed, they will appear next to the page number that they are on. The catalog can show only ten listings at a time. If you have more than ten reversed entries, push RETURN to get the next ten reversed entries.

If you are not using a memory cartridge, I suggest that the variable N in line 1 be changed from 309 to 109 . This gives you only 11 pages to work with. If you want more or fewer pages to work with, then change this number by multiples of 10 only. The program will work with any memory configuration.
$1 \varnothing \mathrm{~N}=3 \varnothing 9: \mathrm{X}=(\mathrm{N}+1) / 1 \varnothing:$ DIMS $(\mathrm{N}): \mathrm{P}=1:$ POKE3687 9,187
$2 \emptyset$ FORI=øTON:S\$(I)="-":NEXT
$3 \varnothing$ PRINT"\{CLEAR\}"
$4 \varnothing$ GOSUB59ø:IFA=ØTHENPRINT" $\{03$ UP $\}$ ": GOTO4 $\emptyset$
$5 \varnothing$ ONAGOTO6 , 14 $5,22 \varnothing, 26 \varnothing, 330,390,450,51 \varnothing$, 55 Ø
$6 \emptyset K=\varnothing$
$7 \varnothing \mathrm{Q}=\varnothing:$ PRINT" $\{$ CLEAR $\}$ \{BLK \}\{REV\}CATALOG:"; T\$:PRINT"PAGE\{PUR\}"
8Ø FORJ=KTON:IFASC(S\$(J))=18THEN:PRINTINT $(\mathrm{J} / 1 \emptyset+1) ; \mathrm{S} \$(\mathrm{~J}): Q=Q+1: I F Q>9$ THENGOT Oløø
$9 \emptyset$ NEXTJ
1øø IFJ>=NTHENGOTO4の
$11 \varnothing$ PRINT" \{DOWN\}\{REV\}HIT RETURN TO CONTINU E\{OFF\}"
$12 \emptyset$ GETAS:IFA\$=""THEN $12 \varnothing$
$130 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{J}+1$ : GOTO $\quad$ Ø
$14 \emptyset$ INPUT" $\{B L K\}$ WHAT PAGE\{PUR\}"; $P \$: P=V A L(P \$$

$15 \emptyset$ GOTO4Ø
$16 \varnothing$ IFP <1ORP>XTHENPRINT"\{ø2 UP\}":GOTO14ø
$17 \varnothing$ PRINT" \{CLEAR\} \{REV\}\{BLK\}PAGE"P;T\$:PRINT " \{PUR\}": FORI $=\varnothing$ TO9: $L=(P-1) * 1 \varnothing+I: P R$ INT" $\{$ LEFT $\}$ "L; S\$ (L) : NEXT
$18 \emptyset$ GOSUB 590:IF A=ø THEN 2øø
$19 \varnothing$ GOTO 5ø
$2 \emptyset \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+1:$ IF $\mathrm{P}>\mathrm{XTHENP}=1$
210 GOTO $17 \varnothing$
220 INPUT" $\mathrm{BL}_{\mathrm{BLK}}$ \}ENTER\#\{PUR\}"; R\$:R=VAL(R\$):A \$=R\$: GOSUB61 $\varnothing$ :IFA= TTHEN24 4
230 GOTO4Ø
$24 \varnothing$ IFR<øORR>NTHEN PRINT"\{ø2 UP\}": GOTO22ø
$25 \varnothing$ INPUTSS (R): GOTOI7ø
260 INPUT" $\{B L K\}$ INSERT\# $\{P U R\} " ; R \$: R=V A L(R \$):$ $\mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{R} \$:$ GOSUB61 $0:$ IFA $=\varnothing$ THEN28 $\varnothing$
$27 \emptyset$ GOTO4ø
$28 \varnothing$ IFR<øORR>NTHEN PRINT" $\left\{\varnothing_{2}\right.$ UP\} ": GOTO26
$29 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ BLK $\}$ ENTRY\{PUR\}":INPUTDS:PRINT" $\{$ BLK\}INSERTING \{PUR\}":IFR=NTHEN17ø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ FORI=RTON-1STEP2:SAS=S $(\mathrm{I}+1): \mathrm{S} \$(\mathrm{I}+1)=\mathrm{S}$
\$(I):S\$(I)=D\$:D\$=SA\$:IFASC(DS)=45
THENGOTO32 0
310 NEXT
320 GOTOL7 7
330 INPUT" $\{B L K\} K I L L$ WHICH LINE\# $\{$ PUR $\}$ "; RS:R
$=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{R} \$): \mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{R} \$:$ GOSUB61 $\varnothing$ :IFA= $\emptyset \mathrm{THEN}$
350
340 GOTO4ø
35 Ø IFR<øORR>NTHENPRINT"\{ø2 UP\}":GOTO33ø
$36 \emptyset$ IFR=NTHEN38 0
37 FORI=RTON-1:S $(I)=S \$(I+1):$ NEXT
38 S $\$(\mathrm{~N})="-$ ": GOTO17Ø
$39 \emptyset$ PRINT" \{CLEAR\}\{BLK\}\{REV\}SAVE TO TAPE": P
RINT"\{DOWN\}ARE YOU SURE (Y/N)
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN4øØ
$41 \varnothing$ IFAS="N"THEN17 $\varnothing$
$42 \emptyset$ OPEN1,1,1,T\$:PRINT\#1,T\$:FORI=ØTON:PRIN

NEXT:CLOSE1
430 PRINT"\{1Ø DOWN\} "T\$" SAVED\{DOWN\}\{?UR\}"
440 GOTO4ø
$45 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ CLEAR\} \{BLK\}\{REV\} LOAD FROM TAPE"
: PRINT"\{DOWN\}ARE YOUR SURE (Y/N)
$46 \varnothing$ GETAS:IFAS=" "THEN46 0
470 IFA\$="N"THEN17 0
$48 \emptyset$ OPEN1,1, $\varnothing: I N P U T \# 1, T \$: F O R I=\varnothing T O N: I N P U T \# 1$
, S\$(I): PRINT" \{HOME\} "TAB(15); I:NEX
T:CLOSE1
490 PRINT" $\{\varnothing 6$ DOWN \}\{PUR\}"
5 øø GOTO4ø
510 PRINT" ${ }^{\text {(DOWN }}$ \{BLK\} \{REV\}ARE YOU SURE (Y/
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ FORI=RTON-1STEP2:SAS=S $(I+1): S \$(I+1)=S$ \$(I) : S THENGOTO32 2
310 NEXT
320 GOTOL7 $\varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ INPUT"\{BLK\}KILL WHICH LINE\#\{PUR\}";RS:R $=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{R} \$): \mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{R} \$:$ GOSUB61 $\boldsymbol{1}$ :IFA=øTHEN 350
$34 \varnothing$ GOTO4ø
35 IFR<øORR>NTHENPRINT"\{ø2 UP\}":GOTO33ø
$36 \emptyset$ IFR=NTHEN38
37 FORI=RTON-1:S $(I)=S \$(I+1):$ NEXT
380 S\$(N)="-":GOTO17ø
$39 \emptyset$ PRINT" \{CLEAR\}\{BLK\}\{REV\}SAVE TO TAPE": P RINT"\{DOWN\}ARE YOU SURE (Y/N)
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ GETAS:IFAS=""THEN4øø
$41 \varnothing$ IFAS="N"THEN17 $\varnothing$
$42 \emptyset$ OPEN1,1,1,T\$:PRINT\#1,T\$:FORI=ØTON:PRIN T\#1, S\$ (I): PRINT" \{ HOME\}"「AB (15) ; I: NEXT: CLOSE1
$43 \varnothing$ PRINT" \{1Ø DOWN \} "T\$" SAVED\{DOWN\}\{?UR\}"
440 GOTO4ø
$45 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ CLEAR\} \{BLK $\}$ \{REV\} LOAD FROM TAPE" :PRINT"\{DOWN\}ARE YOUR SURE (Y/N)
460 GETAS: IFAS=" "THEN46 0
470 IFAS="N"THEN17 0
OPEN $1,1, \varnothing:$ INPUT\# $1, T \$: F O R I=\varnothing T O N: I N P U T \# 1$ , S\$(I): PRINT" \{HOME\} "TAB(15); I:NEX T:CLOSE1
490 PRINT" $\{\varnothing 6$ DOWN \} \{PUR\}"
510 PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{BLK\}\{REV\}ARE YOU SURE (Y/
N) $\{P U R\} "$

520 GETAS:IFAS=""THEN520
530 IFAS<<"Y"THEN17 $\varnothing$
540 PRINT"THE NEW FILE NAME": INPUTT\$:GOTO2 $\emptyset$
550 PRINT" \{CLEAR\} \{REV\} \{BLK\} CONTROL DEFINI TIONS ": PRINT"\{REV\}C\{OFF\}ATALOG\{ DOWN\} ": PRINT"\{REV\}P\{OFF\}AGE NUMBE R\{DOWN\}"
560 PRINT"\{REV\}E\{OFF\}NTER LINE\{DOWN\}":PRIN T"\{REV\}I\{OFF\}NSERT LINE\{DOWN\}": PR INT"\{REV\}K\{OFF\}ILL LINE\{DOWN\}"
$57 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{REV\}S\{OFF\}AVE TO TAPE\{DOWN\}": PR INT" \{REV\}L\{OFF\}OAD FROM TAPE\{DOWN\}" :PRINT"\{REV\}N\{OFF\}EW FILE\{DOWN\}" :PRINT"\{REV\}?\{OFF\} DEFINITIONS"
$58 \emptyset$ GOTO4 $\varnothing$
590 PRINT" \{DOWN \} \{BLK\} \{REV\}C, P, E, I, K, S, L, N, ? \{PUR\}"
6øø GETAS:IFAS=""THEN6øø
610 IFAS="C"THENA=1:RETURN
620 IFAS $=$ " P "THENA= 2 : RETURN
630 IFA $=$ "E"THENA $=3$ : RETURN
640 IFAS="I"THENA=4: RETURN
650 IFA $=$ "K"THENA=5: RETURN
660 IFAS="S"THENA=6:RETURN
$67 \emptyset$ IFAS="L"THENA=7: RETURN
68 IFAS="N"THENA=8: RETURN
69 IFAS="?"THENA=9:RETURN
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ A= $\quad$ : RETURN


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# The Atari Musician 

Barry Belian

You'll be making music on your Atari in no time with the help of these two programs. You can compute pitch values to play major and minor chords, generate scales, and even tune the computer so that you and Atari can play duets.

COMPUTE! published an eye-opening article in the February 1982 issue entitled "Transposition." The author, Janet Whitehead, explained the simple mathematical relationship between each of the pitch values for the various musical notes available in Atari BASIC. After she explained how this could be put to use in musical transposition, she challenged the reader to find further applications. Here is my crack at it.

## Four-Note Chords

The most commonly used chords are the four-note major and minor chords. The four notes of any chord can be defined by the first note of the chord and the interval pattern for that particular type of chord. The first (lowest pitch) note of the C-major chord, for example, is a C. The second note of any major chord is always located four half-steps, or two whole steps, above the first. This gap between the notes is known as an interval.

A half-step interval can be found on the piano by locating any two adjacent keys, such as C and C sharp. It can also be found in the pitch table of the Atari BASIC Manual by locating any two consecutive entries.

Since we know that the first interval of a major chord is four half-steps, we determine the second note in a C-major chord by counting up four halfsteps from C , arriving at E . The interval between the first and third notes of a major chord is always seven half-steps. If we again count upward from C, we find that the third note of a C-major chord is a G. The fourth note is always a 12 half-step interval, or octave, above the first, which gives us a C for our final note. Thus, the four notes of a Cmajor chord are C-E-G-C. In a similar manner, the four notes of an F-major chord are found to be F-A-C-F.

## Computing Pitch Values

At this point, let's summarize the previous article. Basically, the author pointed out that the pitch values for any two adjacent notes in the pitch table are related in the same way that the fre-
quencies for those two notes are. Namely, they differ by a constant factor of $M=2^{\wedge}(1 / 12)$ for each half-step interval. Two half-steps would involve a factor of $M$ squared, three half-steps a factor of $M$ cubed, and so forth.

Therefore, to compute the pitch value of the second note of a major chord, multiply the first value by M raised to the fourth power. To compute the third pitch, multiply the first by $M$ to the seventh power, and to compute the fourth, multiply the first pitch by M to the twelfth power, which is just two. This procedure will result in pitch values for any major chord, regardless of the starting value. The only limitation is that we are restricted to eight bits in which to specify a pitch, which gives us a range from zero to 255 to work with.

If we continue with our example of the $C$ major chord, we start with a pitch value of 121 for middle $C$ and proceed to compute the rest of the chord as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& C=121 \\
& E=121 /\left(2^{\wedge}(4 / 12)\right)=96 \\
& G=121 /\left(2^{\wedge}(7 / 12)\right)=81 \\
& C=121 / 2=60
\end{aligned}
$$

Program 1 is a demonstration which puts all of this information together. This program allows you to select a starting pitch and play either a major or minor chord built upon the selected low note. The desired chord will then be played for a few seconds.

## Scales, Chords, And Duets

If you prefer, you can generate scales using a similar technique. Program 2 allows you to play a major, minor, or chromatic scale of one octave, given a starting pitch. All major scales consist of eight notes and have the following interval pattern: whole-step, whole-step, half-step, wholestep, whole-step, whole-step, and half-step. Minor scales also have eight notes, but they differ from major scales in that the third and sixth notes are each dropped down a half-step. A chromatic scale includes every half-step in an octave, which results in 13 notes.

When a song is transposed it simply means that you are playing the same tune, but starting it on a different note. To do this, multiply (or divide) the variable used to hold the pitch values of the song by a constant of your choice.

Do you have a program which plays a few random notes? Perhaps it would sound better to

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unar Lander 24 KC
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Master Type 32KD.
Miner 2049er 16 KR Missile Command 8KR Monster Maze 16 KR . Morloc's Tower 16KC
Music Composet R. My First Alphabet 24KD
Nautilus 32KC/D. Number Blast 16 KC Number Blast 24KD Odin 48KD.
Outlaw/Howitzer 24 KC Pac Man 8KR
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ilot (Home Package) 8KR Pinball D
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play random chords instead. Once you have selected your random low note, use the previously mentioned techniques to generate the other notes.

Have you tried to play piano along with your Atari? If so, you may have found that they were not quite in tune with each other. It could be expensive to tune your piano, so tune your computer instead. Find a pitch value that sounds in tune with middle $C$ on your piano (or other instrument). Then divide by M repeatedly to generate pitch values for higher notes, and multiply by M to compute the lower notes. Remember, your pitch values must stay in the range from zero to 255. Now use the table you have generated to replace the one given in the Atari BASIC Manual. You can start playing duets with your Atari.

## Program 1: Major And Minor Chords

```
1\varnothing DIM D(3)
2\emptysetD(1)=1.25992103
30 D(2)=1.1892071
4\emptyset D(3)=1.4983Ø706
5\emptyset PRINT " ENTER PITCH OF LOW NOTE O
    F CHORD";:INPUT X1
6\emptyset IF X1>255 THEN 5\emptyset
7@ PRINT " ENTER 1 FOR MAJOR OR 2 FO
    R MINOR";:INPUT }
8\varnothing X2=X1/D(Y)
90 X3=X1/D(3)
1\varnothing\varnothing }\times4=\times1/
11\emptyset SOUND \emptyset, X1,1\emptyset,1\varnothing:SOUND 1, X2,1\emptyset,1
        \emptyset:SOUND 2,X3,1\emptyset,1\emptyset:SOUND 3,X4,1\varnothing
        ,10
12\emptyset FOR X=1 TO 1\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:NEXT }
13\emptyset FOR X=\varnothing TO उ:SOUND }X,\varnothing,\varnothing,\emptyset:NEX
        X
14g STOP
```


## Program 2: Scale Generation

$1 \varnothing$ DIM D (2)
$2 \emptyset \mathrm{D}(1)=1.12246203$
$3 \varnothing \mathrm{D}(2)=1.65946308$
$4 \emptyset$ PRINT " ENTER PITCH OF LOW NOTE O F SCALE"; : INPUT $X$
$5 \emptyset$ IF $X>255$ THEN $4 \varnothing$
6Ø PRINT " ENTER 1 FOR MAJOR, 2 FOR MINOR, " $=$ PRINT " OR 3 FOR CHROMATI C"; : INPUT $Y$
$7 \emptyset$ IF $Y=3$ THEN 2øØ
8 GOSUB 5ळø
$9 \varnothing x=x / D(1)=G 0 S U B 5 \emptyset \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \quad X=X / D(Y)=G O S U B \quad 5 \emptyset \emptyset$
$11 \emptyset$ IF $Y=2$ THEN $X=X / D$ (2)
$12 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X} / \mathrm{D}(2)=$ GOSUB $5 \emptyset \emptyset$
$13 \varnothing X=X / D(1)=G O S U B 5 \varnothing \varnothing$
$14 \emptyset \quad X=X / D(Y)=G O S U B 5 \varnothing \sigma$
15 IF $Y=2$ THEN $X=X / D$ (2)
$16 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X} / \mathrm{D}(1)=\mathrm{GOSUB} 5 \emptyset \emptyset$
$17 \emptyset \quad x=X / D(2)=G O S U B 5 \emptyset \emptyset$
$18 \emptyset$ STOP
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ GOSUB 5øø
210 FOR $I=1$ TO 12
$22 \emptyset x=X / D(2): G O S U B \quad 5 \varnothing \emptyset$
236 NEXT I
24 STOP
$5 \varnothing \emptyset$ SOUND $\emptyset, X, 1 \varnothing, 1 \emptyset$
$51 \emptyset$ FOR $Z=1$ TO $2 \emptyset \emptyset: N E X T \quad Z$
$52 \emptyset$ SOUND $\emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset$
$53 \emptyset$ RETURN

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## GRAPHICS

"Graphics" or drawing pictures on the TI can be a lot of fun, and using graphics in your programs can really enhance them. The TI has 16 colors, and all 16 colors may be used at the same time on the screen, even with high-resolution graphics. Later in this column, I will discuss user-defined graphics characters.

## Video-Graphs

First, let's briefly review the TI Video-Graphs command module, since using the command module is an easy way to see graphics on the TI without actually programming. You may see different random color patterns, or you may draw pictures on the screen using the arrow keys and a few function keys. You may save or load a picture on cassette tape.

Because Video-Graphs was one of the first command modules produced by TI, the manual you get with your module may be written for the TI-99/4 console. There are some changes that are necessary for the module to work with the TI-99/ 4A console. (By the way, if you have the TI-99/4 console, be sure to use the overlay that comes with the module or ask Texas Instruments to send you an overlay. The overlay has all the colors and commands so you don't need to keep referring to the manual.)

Make these changes for the TI-99/4A console. Instead of pressing ENTER, press the period key to return to the activity selection list. You will also need to press the period instead of zero to return to the main index lists. The comma key represents the color GRAY. To save a picture or to get to the TAPE options, press the semicolon key. To change colors, use the virgule/slash key.

The "Patterns" option presents three different random graphics demonstrations. ST.OP a picture by pressing N. You can't change colors while a picture is stopped. To restart the picture, press 6. While a pattern is going, you may change colors. Let's say you are looking at pulsing lights and want to change all the white squares to magenta. Press / then M then 0 .

The "Pictures" option presents four different ways you can draw on the computer. Mosaic and Sketchpad are like using a pen directed by the arrow keys. Color Life is designed to be like the venerable computer game "Life," which replicates cells according to strict rules. Building Blocks has several shapes at the bottom of the screen. You may move the cursor to the shape you want for your picture, then press $Y$ for the pen and move the shape up to your picture. Again, you may change colors by pressing / followed by the present color and then the color desired.

## Programming Your Own Graphics

Think of the screen on your monitor or television set as a rectangle divided up into 24 rows and 32 columns. To graphically place a character on the screen, you specify the row number, the column number, and the character number - the ASCII code number of the character you desire. You may also specify a number of repetitions. CALL $\operatorname{HCHAR}(8,5,65,7)$ will start in row 8 and column 5 and draw character number 65, which is the letter A, seven times horizontally. CALL VCHAR(12, $14,66,9)$ will draw the letter B nine times vertically, starting in row 12 and column 14.

If you don't want to draw a picture using A's and B's or the other letters and symbols available, you can define your own high-resolution characters. Each square in the $24 \times 32$ rectangle can be divided up into an $8 \times 8$ square, and each dot in that $8 \times 8$ square can be turned on or off - colored in or not. By specifying with code numbers which dots you want on and which you want off, you can define your own graphics character and then place it on the screen.

Here is an example. I want to draw a small triangle. The dots in the $8 \times 8$ square are colored in. The next step is to divide the square in half so that there are columns of four squares on each side. Now, working left to right and downward, figure out the hex code for each pattern of four squares. In the first row, 0000 is 0 and 0001 is 1 . In the second row 0000 is 0 and 0011 is 3 . Continue
down the rows．The code is 0103070F1F3F7FFF． In your program，you can define the character with a CALL CHAR statement，then place the character on the screen：

## 200 CALL CHAR（ $128,{ }^{\prime \prime} 0103070$ F1F3F7FFF＂） 210 CALL HCHAR $(12,15,128)$

Line 200 defines character number 128 to be the colored－in triangle，and line 210 places that char－ acter on the screen．You may either redefine one of the existing characters（numbers 32 through 127）or use numbers from 128 to 159．If I had re－ defined the letter A（character 65），every time I print A on the screen you would see a triangle instead of an A．

```
200 CALL CHAR(65,"0103070F1F3F7FFF")
210 PRINT "A CAT"
2 2 0 \text { GOTO } 2 2 0
```



Program 1，＂Defining Characters，＂allows you to design a graphics character．You will see a large square which has been divided up into an $8 \times 8$ square．Use the arrow keys to move the cursor． Press F if you want the space filled in；press the SPACE BAR if you don＇t．Press ENTER when you are finished with your character．The computer will go through to compare the patterns of on and off dots and will print the code values，then an actual－size character will be placed on the screen so you can see what your character looks like． The definition is then repeated in a string form so you may copy it and use it in your own programs．

After the character is defined，you have the option of modifying it，defining a new character， or ending the program．If you choose to modify it，the character will reappear，and you may alter it in any way you wish．

Character 97，＂$a$＂，is defined as an open square $\square$ ，and Character 98 ，＂$b$＂，is defined as a filled square（lines 200－210）．When the $8 \times 8$ square is drawn on the screen，it is done by print－ ing＂aaaaaaaa＂eight times（lines 420－440）．

The hex codes are read in as data（lines 120－ 170）． $\mathrm{H} \$(\mathrm{I}, 1)$ is the pattern of blank or filled squares，and there are 16 patterns． $\mathrm{H} \$(\mathrm{I}, 2)$ is the corresponding hex code number or letter．The flashing cursor is red so you can tell where you are on the pattern you are designing（lines 180－ 190）．CALL GCHAR $(X, Y, C)$ determines what character number C is at row X and column Y ．

Program 2，＂Bull，＂is a graphics demonstration program that illustrates user－defined， high－resolution graphics．Lines 130 to 340 define graphics characters．Lines 350－460 draw
 the bull＇s head on the screen by printing redefined characters．Lines 470－530 place more graphics characters on the screen．（George H．Sunada of Logan，Utah，was the artist of the original Utah State University＂Aggie bull．＂）

A later column will discuss how to use the CALL COLOR statement and how to plan color sets．

## Program 1：Defining Characters

| 1 ¢¢ | REM DEFINING CHARACTERS |
| :---: | :---: |
| 126 | DIM Hक（15，2） |
| $13 ¢$ | FOR I $=\emptyset$ TO 15 |
| 149 | READ H （（I，1），H\＄（I，2） |
| 156 | NEXT I |
| 169 | DATA aaaa，, ，aaab，1，aaba，2，aabb， 3 ，abaa，4，abab，5，abba，6，abbb，7，baa a，8，baab，？ |
| $17 \emptyset$ | DATA baba，A，babb，B，bbaa，C，bbab，D ，bbba，E，bbbb，F |
| 189 | CALL COLOR（13，9，1） |
| $19 \%$ | CALL CHAR（128，＂FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF＂ |
|  | CALL CHAF（97，＂FF818181818181FF＂） |
| 216 | CALL CHAR（98，＂FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF＂） |
| 220 | CALL CLEAP |
| 236 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PRINT "DEFINE A GRAFHICS CHARACT } \\ & \text { ER" } \end{aligned}$ |
| 240 | PRINT ：＂PRESS F TO FILL THE SQUA RE＂ |
| 250 | PRINT＂PRESS SPACE TO CLEAR SQUA RE＂ |
| 260 | FRINT＂FRESS ARROW KEYS TO MOVE＂ |
| 276 | PRINT ：＂PRESS ENTER WHEN FINISHE D＂：： |
| 286 | IF（K＝5め）＋（K＝g）THEN 42＠ |
| 290 | FOR I＝1 TO 15 STEP 2 |
| उめめ | FOR L＝9 TO 15 |
| 310 | IF SEG $\$(\mathrm{D} \$, \mathrm{I}, 1)=\mathrm{H} \$(\mathrm{~L}, 2)$ THEN 3 S |
| 320 | NEXT L |
| ЗЗ6 |  |
| 349 | PRINT＂โड SFACES3＂；C事； |
| 350 | FOR L＝¢ TO 15 |
| 366 | IF SEG $\$(\mathrm{D} \$, \mathrm{I}+1,1)=\mathrm{H} \$(\mathrm{~L}, 2)$ THEN 38 $\varnothing$ |
| З7ø | NEXT L |
| उ8日 | $C \$=H \$(L, 1)$ |
| 39¢ | PRINT CD |
| 4めめ | NEXT I |
| 416 | GOTO 45\％ |
| 420 | FOR I＝1 TO 8 |
| 430 | PRINT＂\｛3 SPACES？${ }^{\text {aaaaaaaa＂}}$ |
| 445 | NEXT I |
| 459 | $X=16$ |
| 460 | $Y=6$ |
| 47曰 | CALL SOUND（150，1397，2） |
| 480 | CALL GCHAR（ $X, Y, C)$ |
| 49め | CALL KEY（Ø，K，S） |
| らめめ | CALL HCHAR（X，Y，128） |
| 510 | CALL HCHAR $(X, Y, C)$ |
| 526 | IF S＜Q THEN $49 \%$ |


| 536 | IF $K=13$ THEN 76Q |  | のめSC4582，めめめ ¢めЗめ4081ø2めE，7FC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 540 | IF $\mathrm{K}=7 \mathrm{y}$ THEN 749 | 189 |  |
| 559 | IF $\mathrm{K}=32 \mathrm{THEN} 720$ |  |  |
| 569 | IF Kく＞58 THEN Sめg |  | め7，めめめめめめめめ8めCめEめF，EめFFFFFFFFFFF |
| 576 | If $Y=13$ THEN 479 |  | FFF |
| 589 | $Y=Y+1$ | 199 | DATA Ø1＠2FFFEFFFFFAFC， 55489620 C |
| 594 | GOTO 48の |  |  |
| 609 | IF Kく＞83 THEN 64＠ |  |  |
| 619 | IF $x=23$ THEN 479 | 296 | DATA めめg＠FFFFFFFFFFFFF，©F 1 FFFFFF |
| 529 | $x=x+1$ |  | FFFFFFF，FCFCFCFCFCFCFCFC，7F 7 F 7 FS |
| ¢こめ | GOTO 48g |  | F1F1F2F2，FFFFFFFFFCF＠C，FCF9FAMD |
| 640 | IF Kく＞83 THEN 689 | 219 | DATA 7 98＠384488192021， |
| $65 ¢$ | IF $Y=6$ THEN 470 |  |  |
| 669 | $Y=Y-1$ |  | 7E，FFFFFFFFQF＠こめ1，F8FめFQEめCg8 |
| 679 | GOTO 48日 | 220 |  |
| 689 | IF Kく＞69 THEN 499 |  |  |
| 699 | IF $x=15$ THEN 479 |  | 7FFFFFFF， $2224455 E F F F E F F F E$ |
| 7めめ | $X=X-1$ | 230 | DATA Ø1FD＠ 3798563 ¢1＠D，84B4242424 |
| 716 | GOT0 48の |  | 1Сめ1め1，めC |
| 720 | CALL HCHAR（ $X, Y, 97)$ |  | EЗE1F1F，めめめ日1め1C3ESFFFFF |
| 730 | GOTO 47¢ | 24Q | DATA 383めめE814め6， |
| 749 759 | CALL HCHAR（ $X, Y, 98)$ GOTO 47 ¢ |  | C，1F1F |
| 756 | GOTO 47 Q |  | FD，FEFFFCFCF85881月日， 749 C 29の日ABF8 |
| 760 776 | CALL SOUND（ $150,44 \%$ ， D $\$=\cdots$ |  | FCFC |
| 789 | FOR I＝1 TO | 250 | DATA 8め4の4の4日2め2め4日1日めB，1F＠FのFのF |
| 796 | C $\$=\cdots \cdots$ |  |  |
| 8めめ | FOR J＝6 TO 9 | 260 | DATA ดFめめめ818FCFCFCFC，FBC8日7めめ6め |
| 819 | CALL GCHAR（ $\mathrm{I}+15, \mathrm{~J}, \mathrm{C}$ ） | 268 | 9め6，З8D99め197C94E4＠7，FFFFFFFEFめ9 |
| 820 | C \＄＝$¢$ \＄\＆CHR（ C ） |  | ¢9¢9，FFFFFF7FSF1F272，FFFFFFFFFFF |
| 836 | NEXT J |  | CFS |
| 846 859 |  | 270 | DATA ØЗめSめSGSめ1め1め1め1，7F7FフDF8Eの |
| 869 | $\mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{D}$ ¢ $\mathrm{K}^{\text {D }} 1 \Phi$ |  | FFFFFF， |
| 879 | C\＄ |  | CFCEFCF 1,9 の9めAのAめ6め4めCめ9，2め2め2め |
| 889 | FOR J＝1＠TO 13 |  | 2020202め2 |
| 899 | CALL GCHAR（ $1+15, \mathrm{~J}, \mathrm{C}$ ） | 280 |  |
| 9めø | C $=$ C $\$ \&$ CHR\＄（ $C$ ） |  | 439418， $294646898,7 F 7 F 3 F 3 F 3 F 1 F 1 F \emptyset$ |
| 910 | NEXT J |  | F，FCF8FめEめEめEGFFFF，めめめめ1F2＠SF日4C |
| 926 | GOこUB 1950 |  | 7E |
| 936 | CALL HCHAR（ $1+15,17, \operatorname{ASC}$（D15）） | 290 | DATA め4＠484843日CดF |
| 946 | $\mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{D} \$ \& \mathrm{D} 1$ \＄ |  |  |
| 950 | NEXT |  |  |
| 960 | CALL CHAR（136，D\＄） |  | めめめめのЗFFF |
| 976 | CALL HCHAR（29，20，136） | $30 ¢$ | DATA 7F7F7FSE1CQ日8＠F，898め日g181C1 |
| 989 | PRINT ：＂DEFINITION $=$＂；D\＄ |  | ESF7E，161620264＠8＠8＠SB，FFFFSFSFS |
| 996 | PRINT ：：＂PRESS 1 TO MODIFY＂ |  | FSF1F1F，FEFEFEFCFGF2F1F，GFGF，FF7 |
| $1 め め め$ | PRINT＂¢G SPACES32 TO START OVE |  | F，FFFB |
|  | $\mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}$ | 319 | DATA F以E， |
| 1め1め | PRINT＂\｛G SPACES\} 3 TO END PROGF： AM＂： |  | 8＠8，422212めAめ6め2め1め1，8S463Aめ1，Зめ <br>  |
| 102め | CALL KEY（ $\quad$ ，K，S） | 329 |  |
| 1035 | IF（K＝49）＋（K＝59）THEN 229 |  |  |
| 1040 | IF $K=51$ THEN 1110 ELSE 182め |  |  |
| 195＠ | FOR L＝＠TO 15 |  | C196 |
| 1060 | IF $\mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{H} \$(\mathrm{~L}, 1)$ THEN 1996 | 336 | DATA Bめめめ4め2め1め1め1め2，8めめ1め2めめ日め8 |
| 107め | NEXT L |  |  |
| 1 ¢8日 | $\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}-1$ |  |  |
| 1090 | D 1 \＄$=\mathrm{H}$ \＄（ $L, 2$ ） | 34＠ | DATA めめめめめ7182め2め4＠4，ØめCめ2め1めめめめ |
| 1100 | RETURN |  | めめめめ1 |
| 1110 | PRINT | 359 |  |
| 1120 | END | 36』 | PRINT TAB（6）；＂！－．／ $0123456^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Program 2：Graphics Demonstration |  | 379 | PRINT TAB（6）；＂789：$\ll=>!? "$ |
|  |  | 380 | PRINT TAB（5）；＂®ABCDE FGHIJK＂ |
| 129 | CALL CLEAR | 390 | PRINT TAB（5）；＂L！MNOP\｛3 SFACES30 |
| 130 | FOR C＝3S TO 14Ø |  | ！！5，＂ |
| 149 | READ Cक | 406 | PRINT TAE（6）；＂RSTU！VWX\＃YZ［S＂ |
| 150 | CALL CHAR（C，Cक） | 410 | PRINT TAB（8）；＂\！］6 へ＿＊a＂ |
| 169 | NEXT C | 429 | PRINT TAB（9）；＂！！6 \bcd＂ |
| 17 G | DATA FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF， ， | 430 | PRINT TAB（9）；＂e！fghij＂ |
|  |  | 448 | PRINT TAF（9）；＂k！ 1 mnop＂ |

$45 め$ PRINT TAB（1め）；＂q！！！r＂
46 PRINT TAB（1の）；＂s tuv＂：：：：
470 FOR $I=1$ TO 25
48＠READ $X, Y, C$
49＠CALL HCHAR（X，Y，C）
5めด NEXT I
510 DATA $18,17,119,18,18,126,19,17,1$ $21,26,18,122,19,18,123,29,19,124$ ，2日，2め，125，1
9，2以，126
529 DATA $18,20,127,17,26,128,17,19,1$ $29,18,11,13 \Omega, 18,16,131,19,11,132$ ，29，11，125，2
め，10， 134
536 DATA $19,10,133,20,9,135,26,8,136$ $, 19,8,137,18,8,138,17,8,139,17,9$ ，39，17，16，14
6，1，1，32
54の GOTO 54め
550 END

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## Part I

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Visiting The } \\
& \text { VIC-20 Video }
\end{aligned}
$$

Jim Butterfield, Associate Editor

In which the traveler discovers a new way of viewing the computer's memory: through a video chip. This is the first of a multi-part series about the structure and uses of the VIC's video chip.

If we want to put the VIC-20 video chip to work, we must learn to see things from its standpoint. It sees the computer memory in a way that differs significantly from the way the processor chip sees it. Let's look at what the video chip sees:


How the video chip sees memory.
The video chip sees only the memory shown above. Even if you have expanded your computer
to include lots of extra RAM above address 8191, the chip can't see it. The chip sees only the character ROM, in blocks $0,1,2$, and 3; and the lowest 8 K of RAM (in blocks 8 to 15 ). Blocks $4,5,6$, and 7 would look at the Input/Output area, but take my advice: don't do it - no good will come from these addresses.

## What The Chip Wants

The video chip wants to dig out two things from memory and deliver them to the screen. It wants to look at "screen memory" - usually the characters you have typed. On a minimum 5K VIC, that's block 15.5, which corresponds to decimal address 7680 or hexadecimal 1E00. Did I mention that for screen memory, we can look at "half blocks"? It makes sense, since only five hundred odd characters are needed to fill the screen.

By the way, the official name for screen memory is the "video matrix." Whatever you call it, if you POKE 7680,1 on an unexpanded VIC, you'll see the letter A appear at the start of the screen. Unless, of course, you're printing white on white, in which case you need very good vision to see it.

The second thing that the chip wants from memory is the "character set" - instructions on how to draw each character on the screen. On a typical VIC, this will be either block 0 for the graphics character set or block 2 for the text mode (upper- and lowercase). You can change it, but you'll usually want to stay with even numbers: a full character set including the reversed characters takes up 2048 bytes of memory.

The official name for the character set is "Character Cells," although the term "Character Base" is coming into use. Whatever you call it, you can't POKE 32768 ,55 and expect anything to happen - the standard characters are in ROM and cannot be changed. They're carved in stone, or silicon, to be more exact. If you want to switch to


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custom characters, you'll need to stage them in RAM and tell the chip which block to take them from.

There's a third thing that the chip uses, but it doesn't come from regular memory in the usual way. That's the screen colors (the "Color Matrix"). This color information for each character comes through the back door, so to speak, and we won't worry about the details too much here. When we need to, we'll set the color and assume everything will work.

## Architecture

Looking at the diagram, we can begin to see why the VIC does its odd screen switch when you add memory. In the 5K VIC, the screen sits at the top of memory - and that's the highest address that the video chip can see (block 15.5). If we add 3 K RAM expansion, the screen can stay where it is above the BASIC RAM area. But if we add 8 K or more, the video chip can't see that high, and the screen memory must flip down to the bottom where it won't get in the way of your BASIC program. Which bottom, you may ask? It turns out to be block 12, which is memory address 4096 or hexadecimal 1000, even if the 3 K expansion is in place.

You can move this around yourself, of course, and we'll be doing that in just a few moments.

The trick is mostly location 36869, which contains instructions on which blocks to use for screen and characters. We do it this way: select which blocks you want for each. Now, multiply the screen block (not including the .5 if you're using it) by 16 and add the character block. POKE the result into 36869, and the job's done. We'll need to do a couple of other things for sanity's sake, but that's the main job.

The "half page" for the screen memory goes into location 36866; you invoke it by adding 128 to the "column count" if you want to go the extra distance. That means that under normal circumstances ( 22 columns), you want to POKE 36866,22 for an exact block number, and POKE 36866,150 to nudge to the extra half page.

## An Adventure

Let's do something useless, but fun. We'll move the screen memory down to address zero (that's block 8). We can't play with this area - too many important things are happening there - but we can watch interesting things in progress, like the timer and the cursor doing their peculiar things.

First, the calculation. We want the character set to stay the way it is (block 0 for graphics), and we want to move the screen memory to block 8 . Eight times 16 plus zero gives 128 . No half block, so 36866 should be 22 .

A preliminary step: let's make sure that we
don't print white-on-white by clearing the screen and typing:

## FOR J = 37888 TO 38911:POKE J,0:NEXT J

Ready? Here goes: enter POKE 36869,128:POKE 36866,22. Press RETURN. No, we haven't crashed, but we'll have to type blind from now on.

First, examine the fascinating busy things that are under way. The timer is working away in three bytes. At first glance, only one byte seems to be changing. The cursor flash is being logged and timed somewhat below. And if you start typing, you'll see a whole new series of working values coming into play. Indeed, if you can type blind, you might try PRINT $1234+5678$ and watch the flurry of activity.

If you type a lot, the screen will start to scroll, and the display will start to vanish as the colors are rolled off the top.

Restore everything to normal by holding down RUN/STOP and tapping the RESTORE key.

This has been a first exploration, but you may feel that you understand better what the video chip is up to. Indeed, you may feel that you have gained some measure of control.

There's much more to be learned. This is a start.
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## Part II:

# COLOR COMPUTER GENERAL-PURPOSE DATA BASE 

Jeffrey S Yohay


#### Abstract

This concludes a two-part tutorial and model program for creating data bases on the TI/99-4A and TRS-80 Color Computer. The model program is called "Video Movie Data Base Program" (VMDP), because it was designed to catalog and manage a collection of movies on videotape. Here the author discusses screen displays and program structure, and presents the data base program itself. The Color Computer program requires 16 K RAM memory and Extended BASIC.


Before utilizing this data base manager, there are a few more details to explore. We'll pick up where we left off in March with a discussion of how to add new records.

## Adding A Record

When you add a new record, the "add record" routine of the VMDP will prompt you for all of the information necessary to fill the 17 fields. Since the field lengths are all fixed (see Table 1), the "add record" routine will also display a left arrow at the point where the length of the input will match the length of the field.

If you write over this arrow while answering an input prompt, your answer will be too big to fit into the field being filled. You should then backspace and start over, using abbreviations where possible. If you don't, your input will be larger than the field size and will be truncated. If your input is smaller than the field size, the field will be filled with blanks to keep the field (and the record) size constant.

Note that your answer to a field input question will be displayed (in its final length) after you press ENTER; so if your answer was truncated,
you'll see it on the screen immediately. You'll have to delete and reenter the record if the truncated data isn't correct.

As I mentioned before, several of the fields contain a code that can be expanded by the VMDP into usable information. The "type of movie" field is a two-byte code that describes the movie; the code can be any of the following:

CO - Comedy (or any light drama)
DR - Drama (a good death scene qualifies)
HI - History (war movies, costume dramas, etc.)
HO - Horror (Bela and Boris, or "Halloween XXIII')
MU - Musical (that's entertainment!)
MY - Mystery (from my favorite director, I presume)
The "commercials" field is a one-byte code that describes how you dealt with commercials when you recorded the movie:

N - None (a pre-recorded tape, or a movie broadcast on non-commercial television)
E - Edited (you removed them)
F - Few (you tried for an " $E$ " but fell asleep!)
M - Many (you deleted a few, then decided it wasn't worth the effort)
A - All (you weren't home, or you just got lazy)
And finally, the "recording speed" field will vary depending on the video format of your VCR. VHS owners will put an S, L or E in this field, for SP, LP or EP recording speed. Beta owners will use 1, 2 or 3 in this field, for Beta I, Beta II, or Beta III recording speed. Beta owners might also want to
change line 490 of the "add record" routine from "SPEED (S,L,E)" to "SPEED (1,2,3)" and line 250 of the "display full-data" routine from "P VIEW TIME: " to "B VIEW TIME: ".

The rest of the fields are self-explanatory. You may have to do some thinking to fit a particularly long name into the "title," "director," or "actor/actress" fields, but that shouldn't happen often (unless you have a lot of movies like Abbott and Costello Meet Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde).

And filling the "approximate viewing time"

> It's designed to display as much information in as little space as possible.

and "approximate time remaining" fields will require some extra effort on your part. You'll need to make a chart of your VCR's counter number vs. recording time, or buy one of the commercially available ones (if there is one for your machine). Note that if the movie is the last one on a particular videotape, you can answer "EOT" (end-of-tape) to the "time remaining" question instead of calculating the few minutes remaining.

## Text Screen Displays

The text screen of the Color Computer consists of 512 bytes of RAM at memory locations 1024-1535. This allows for 16 lines of 32 characters, or 512 characters total.

It takes a lot of planning to use this text screen properly, since the small number of characters doesn't allow you to display very much information at once. So I designed the text screens of the VMDP to display as much information in as little space as I could. I also made ample use of the reverse video feature of the text screen (green letters on a black background instead of the usual black letters on a green background) to highlight various portions of the screen. Since lowercase letters are displayed in reverse video, you'll see a lot of PRINT output in lowercase in the program listing.

You might also notice a lot of POKEs into the text screen memory area. Since there is no way to PRINT spaces or special characters (colon, comma, period, etc.) in reverse video, I wondered how I could do the highlighting I had in mind. Luckily, I discovered from the TRS-80 Color Computer Technical Reference Manual that POKEing the ASCII value of these characters directly into the video
memory locations in RAM will cause them to appear on the screen in reverse video. Just add 1024 to the desired "PRINT @" screen location to get the correct memory address for the POKE.

I have included some "screen prints" of the VMDP's main text screen displays: Figure 1 is the main menu, Figure 2 is a sample full-data output for a particular movie, and Figure 3 is a sample titles-only movie display. These figures will give you a good idea of how the VMDP displays will look on your screen.

## Memory Requirements

The program itself is 5211 bytes long, leaving ample room for movie data: up to 60 movie records in a 16 K computer, and up to 180 in a 32 K computer. But this storage is available only if you don't reserve any RAM for graphics (which the VMDP doesn't need anyway). This means not reserving even one graphics page ( 1536 bytes). Since the Color Computer does not have a "PCLEAR 0" command to clear all the graphics memory for programs and data, you'll have to do it yourself.

Before loading the program, type in the line:
POKE 25,6: NEW 〈ENTER〉
This does the same thing as the missing "PCLEAR $0^{\prime \prime}$ command. Then load and run the VMDP. If you forget to clear the graphics memory, the VMDP will remind you by generating an OM (Out of Memory) error in line 40 when it tries to CLEAR the string space for the movie record array.

Note that I use a POKE to test for a 32 K machine (line 40), then CLEAR the appropriate amount of string space for the available RAM. I can do this because memory location 16384 $(16 \mathrm{~K}+1)$ will be 255 in a 16 K computer (since it doesn't really exist), but will contain whatever you POKE into it in a 32 K machine.

## Program Structure

Table 2 shows the structure of the VMDP, and Table 3 is a list of the program variables.

Line 40 reserves RAM for movie record storage as described before. Lines 50-80 display the main menu of program options and get the desired option from a two-character command. To check for a correct response and then run the desired subroutine, I used a technique to truncate every answer to one size and then compare it to a string of all the correct answers (CC\$) that I previously defined.

Lines 120-200 are global subroutines, i.e., subroutines called from various places in the program. Lines 240-360 are the display routines, including "full-data" and "titles-only" displays of movie data as well as the "search and display" of a particular movie.

Lines 400-430 repeat the "full-data" and "titles-only" displays for a printer. Here is where you might want to use your own imagination to customize the program. Though I have a very capable printer (the NEC 8023), I hesitated to use any of its special features in these routines in order to keep the VMDP as general as possible. So feel free to add the control codes for your printer to enhance the printed output in any way you want.

Lines 470-560 perform the "add record" and "delete record" functions. The "add record" function will prompt you for all the data necessary to build a movie record. The "delete record" function will just find and delete an existing movie record. Note that there is no way to edit an existing record to change only one or more fields. I felt this would require too much memory to implement, and I wanted to keep the VMDP as small as possible to leave ample room for movie data in a 16 K machine.

Lines 600-690 are the sort routines. Using a Shell-Metzger sorting algorithm, I provided three sort routines (with many of the required program lines shared by all three) to sort the movie records:

1. Alphabetically by title.
2. Alphabetically by type and, within types, by title.
3. Numerically by videotape number and, within videotapes, numerically by VCR counter number.
You can sort the movie records whenever you want before displaying or printing the movie data.

And finally, lines 730-770 perform all cassette I/O operations to load and save movie data files.

| Position | Length |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In Record | In Bytes | Information |
| 1-28 | 28 | Title of movie |
| 29-32 | 4 | Year of release |
| 33-48 | 16 | Director |
| 49-64 | 16 | Actor/Actress |
| 65-80 | 16 | Actor/Actress |
| 81-96 | 16 | Actor/Actress |
| 97-98 | 2 | Type of movie (code) |
| 99-100 | 2 | Videotape number |
| 101-104 | 4 | Start of movie (VCR counter number) |
| 105-108 | 4 | End of movie (VCR counter number) |
| 109 | 1 | Reserved for future use (now "/") |
| 110 | 1 | Recording speed (code) |
| 111-113 | 3 | Approximate viewing time of movie |
| 114-116 | 3 | Approximate time remaining on tape |
| 117 | 1 | Reserved for future use (now "l") |
| 118-123 | 6 | Date recorded |
| 124-125 | 2 | Channel |
| 126 | 1 | Color? |
| 127 | 1 | Commercials (code) |

## Program 1: Color Computer Version

40 POKE 16384,0 : IFPEEK ( 16384 ) < $>$ OTHENCL EAR8132: DIMR\$(60)ELSECLEAR24396:DI MR $\$$ (180)
50 CC $\$=$ "DA DT DS PA PT AD DE SM ST SN LO SA ": CLS:PRINT Q9, "UTDEOTRPE

## Table 2: VMDP Structure

| Line No. | Function |
| :---: | :---: |
| 40 | Tests for memory size and CLEAR space for data |
| 50-80 | Display main menu and get command |
| 120-130 | Expand type of movie code (subroutine) |
| 140-180 | Assign data fields to variables (subroutine) |
| 190-200 | Search for a movie record (subroutine) |
| 240-280 | Display full data for all movies |
| 290-330 | Display titles only for all movies |
| 340 | Searches and displays full data for any movie |
| 350-360 | Display subroutines |
| 400-420 | Print full data for all movies |
| 430 | Prints titles only for all movies |
| 470-550 | Add record for new movie |
| 560 | Deletes record of an existing movie |
| 600-690 | Sort movies by title, type, or videotape |
| 730-740 | Load data file |
| 750 | Saves data file |
| 760-770 | Load/Save subroutine |

## Table 3: VMDP Variables

| A\$ | Answer to question |
| :---: | :---: |
| A1\$,A2\$,A3\$ | Actor/Actress \#1, \#2, \#3 |
| C,C\$,CC\$ | Main Menu command variables |
| CH\$ | Channel |
| CLS | Color? |
| CM\$ | Commercials code |
| CNS | VCR counter numbers |
| DIS | Director |
| DT\$ | Date recorded |
| F\$ | Data file name |
| I,I1,I2 | Loop counters |
| I1,I2,I3,I4 | Shell-Metzger sort counters |
| IL,IO,IP | Line and page counters for display and print |
| IR | Number of records counter |
| K\$ | Input from keyboard |
| L | Add Record field length |
| MP | Maximum number of pages in titles-only display |
| N | Shell-Metzger sort variable |
| Q, Q\$ | Add Record field input question variables |
| R\$,R\$() | Individual movie record and movie record array |
| RP | Add Record input field location in movie record |
| S | Add Record field input question screen |
|  | location |
| S\$ | Print output spacing variable |
| SP\$ | Recording speed code |
| T\$ | Title to search for to display or delete |
| TN\$ | Videotape number |
| TY\$ | Type of movie code |
| VR\$,VT\$ | Remaining time on tape and viewing time of movie |
| X \$, X1\$, X2\$ | Subroutine call variables |
| W | Loop Variable to pause program |

UTE＂：POKE1042，32：PRINT 4 1，＂DATBIBHS巨 $巨$ YSTEM＂：POKE1073，32：PRINT＠73，＂CO MMAND＂：PRINT＂DISPLEY＜DA＞ALL
\｛3 SPACES\}<DT> TITLES": POKE1127,32 ：PRINT®137，＂＜DS＞SEARCH AND DISPLA $Y^{\prime \prime}$
60 PRINT＂PRIMTEE：＜PA＞ALL\｛3 SPACES\}< PT＞TITLES＂：POKE1223，32：PRINT：PRIN T＂CHE DATE＜AD＞ADD $\{3$ SPACES\}<DE> DELETE＂：POKE1283，32：PRINTコ297，＂$<$ SM ＞SORT BY MOVIE＂：PRINTコ329，＂〈ST＞S ORT BY TYPE＂：PRINTa361，＂〈SN〉 SORT BY TAPE \＃＂
70 PRINT：PRINT＂DRITAFILE＜LO〉 LOAD＜S A＞SAVE＂：PRINT®489，＂〈QU＞QUIT PROG RAM＂；：PRINTจ80，＂＂；：INPUTC\＄

＂THENCLS：ENDELSEC＝INSTR（CC\＄，C $\$$ ）-1 ：IFC／3＜＞INT（C／3）THENSOELSEONC／3＋1G OSUB240， $290,340,400,430,470,560,60$ $0,600,600,730,750=$ GOTO5O
90

## GLEDBAR SMBROUTITAES

110
$120 \mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{R} \$(\mathrm{IO}): T Y \$=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{R} \$, 97,2): I F T Y \$$ ＝＂CO＂THENTY\＄＝＂COMEDY＂ELSEIFTY\＄＝＂D R＂THENTY\＄＝＂DRAMA＂ELSEIFTY\＄＝＂HI＂TH ENTY $\$=$＂HISTORY＂ELSEIFTY $\$=$＂HO＂THEN TY\＄＝＂HORROR＂ELSEIFTY\＄＝＂MU＂THENTY\＄ ＝＂MUSICAL＂ELSEIFTY\＄＝＂MY＂THENTY\＄＝＂ MYSTERY＂
130 RETURN
140 A1 $\$=M I D \$(R \$, 49,16): A 2 \$=M I D \$(R \$, 65$ ，16）：$A 3 \$=M I D \$(R \$, 81,16): D I \$=M I D \$($ $R \$, 33,16)=T N \$=M I D \$(R \$, 99,2): C N \$=M$ ID\＄（R\＄，101，4）＋＂－＂＋MID\＄（R\＄，105，4）
$150 \mathrm{SP} \$=\mathrm{MID} \$(R \$, 110,1): V T \$=M I D \$(R \$, 11$ $1,1)+": "+M I D \$(R \$, 112,2): V R \$=M I D \$($
Figure 1：VMDP Main Menu


## Figure 2：Sample Full－Data Display

TI：Thie Mart Who kriew Too Much YEAR ： 1934 TYPE ：MYSTERY

STARRING ：PEtER LORTE
Le\＃lie Bariks
Edria Eest
DIRECTOR：A1 fred Hitchicack
TAPE： $25<05>5-1125>$ SFEED：EP UIEW TIME： $1: 25$ TIME REM： $2: 45$

RECDRDED： $64-1 \leqslant-82$ CHANNEL： 14 CDLDR：NO COMMERCIALS：EDITTED

KNDEXT PAGE＜L＞AST PAGE KMンENL

## Figure 3：Sample Titles－Only Display



R\＄， 114,1$)=$ IFVR\＄＝＂E＂THENVR\＄＝＂EOT＂E LSEVR $\$=$ VR $\$+{ }^{\prime \prime}:{ }^{\prime \prime+}+M I D \$(R \$, 115,2)$
$160 \mathrm{DT} \$=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{R} \$, 118,2)+{ }^{1}-{ }^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{R} \$, 12$ $0,2)+n-n+M I D \$(R \$, 122,2)=C H \$=M I D \$($ R $\$, 124,2$ ）$: C L \$=M I D \$(R \$, 126,1): I F C L$ \＄＝＂N＂THENCL\＄＝＂NO＂ELSECL\＄＝＂YES＂
$170 \mathrm{CM} \$=M \mathrm{MD} \$(\mathrm{R} \$, 127,1)=\mathrm{IFCM} \$=" \mathrm{~N}$＂THENC $M \$=" N O N E " E L S E I F C M \$=" E " T H E N C M \$=" E D$ ITTED＂ELSEIFCM\＄＝＂F＂THENCM\＄＝＂FEW＂E LSEIFCM\＄＝＂M＂THENCM\＄＝＂MANY＂ELSEIFC $M \$=$＂A＂THENCM\＄＝＂ALL＂
180 RETURN
190 CLS：PRINTQ41，X1\＄；＂RECORDS＂：POKE 1 071，32：PRINTQ96，＂TITLE TO＂；X2\＄：P RINT 158 ，CHR\＄（127）
200 PRINTる128，＂＂；：INPUTT $\$: T \$=L E F T \$$（（T \＄＋STRING $\$(28,32)), 28)$ ：PRINTa130，T \＄：FORIO＝1TOIR：IFT\＄＝LEFT\＄（R\＄（IO）， 2 8）THENRETURNELSENEXT：PRINT 192 ，＂ E ［．SUCF RECDRD＂：POKE1218，32：POKE12 23，32：FORW＝1T0750：NEXT：RETURN

## 210

220

## DESTPLAY REDITINES

230
240
I $口=1$
250 GOSUB1 20：CLS：GOSUB140：GOSUB350：PR INT＂STRRRRIER：＂；A1\＄：PRINTTAB（10）A 2\＄：PRINTTAB（10）A3\＄：PRINT：PRINT＂DI RECTIE：＂；DI\＄：PRINT：PRINT＂TRPE： ；TN\＄；＂〈＂；CN\＄；＂〉 SPEED：＂；SP\＄；＂P VIEW TIME：＂；UT\＄；＂TIME REM：＂； VR
260 PRINT：PRINT＂RECORDED：＂；DT $\$$ ；＂CH ANNEL：＂；CH\＄：PRINT＂COLOR：＂；CL\＄；＂ COMMERCIALS：＂；CM\＄＝GOSUB360 K\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFK\＄＝＂＂THEN27OELSEIFK\＄＝ ＂M＂THENRETURNELSEK＝ASC（K\＄）：IFKく＞7 6ANDK $\langle>780 R$（ $K=78 A N D I O=I R) O R(K=76 \mathrm{~A}$ NDIO＝1）THEN27OELSEIFK＝78THENIO＝IO ＋1ELSEIFK＝76THENIO＝IO－1
GOTO250
290 IP $=0: M P=I N T(I R / 5): I F I R / 5=I N T(I R / 5$ ）$T H E N M P=M P-1$
300 CLS：FORIL＝1TO5：IO＝IP＊5＋IL：IFIOく＝I R THENGOSUB120：GOSUB350：NEXT
310 GOSUB360
320 K\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFK\＄＝＂＂THEN32OELSEIFK\＄＝ ＂M＂THENRETURNELSEK＝ASC（K\＄）：IFKく＞7 6ANDK $<>780 R(K=78 A N D I P=M P)$ OR（ $K=76 A$ ND IP $=0$ ）THEN320ELSEIFK＝78THENIP＝IP ＋1ELSEIFK＝76THENIP＝IP－1
330 GOTOJOO
$340 \times 1 \$="$ SEARCF＂：$\times 2$ \＄$=$＂SEARCH FOR＂：GOS UB190：IFIO＞IR THENRETURNELSE250
350 PRINT＂国T：＂；LEFT\＄（R\＄，28）；：PRINT＂E

＂；TY\＄：PRINT：RETURN
360 PRINTQ481，＂＜N＞EXT PAGE＜L＞AST PAG E＜M＞ENU＂；：RETURN
370 380 390 400

## PEPGTEE ROUHENS

S\＄＝STRING\＄（4，32）：FORIO＝1TOIR：GOSU B120：GOSUB140：PRINT\＃－2，STRING\＄（3， 13）；＂TITLE：＂；LEFT\＄（R\＄，28）；S\＄；＂YE AR：＂；MID\＄（R\＄，29，4）；S\＄；＂TYPE：＂；T Y\＄：PRINT\＃－2，CHR $\$$（13）；＂STARRING：＂ ；A1\＄；S\＄；A2\＄；S\＄；A3\＄：PRINT\＃－2，＂DIRE CTOR：＂；DI\＄
410 PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（13）；＂TAPE：＂；TN\＄；$\$$ ；＂COUNTER：＂；CN\＄：PRINT＊－2，＂SPEED： ＂；SP\＄；＂P＂；S\＄；＂VIEW TIME：＂；VT\＄；S \＄；＂TIME REM：＂；UR\＄：PRINT\＃－2，＂RECO RDED：＂；DT\＄；S\＄；＂CHANNEL：＂；CH\＄；S\＄ ；＂COLOR：＂；CL\＄；S\＄；＂COMMERCIALS：＂ ；CM\＄：IFIO／5＝INT（IO／5）THENPRINT\＃－2 ，STRING\＄$(10,13)$
NEXT：RETURN
430 PRINT\＃－2，STRING\＄（2，13）；TAB（10）＂TI TLE＂；TAB（34）＂YEAR＂；TAB（45）＂TYPE＂； CHR $\$$（13）：FORIO＝1TOIR：GOSUB120：PRI NT\＃－2，LEFT\＄（R\＄，28）；TAB（34）MID\＄（R\＄ ，29，4）；TAB（44）TY\＄：NEXT：RETURN

460
$470 \times \$="$ AND LOWEE CASE）＂：GOSUB530：R $\$$ $=$ STRING $\$(127,32): R P=1: Q \$=" T I T L E "+$ STRING\＄（27，32）：L＝28：G0SUB540：S＝S＋ 32：Q\＄＝＂YEAR＂：L＝4：GOSUB540：Q $\$=$＝DIR ECTOR＂：L＝16：GOSUB540：FORI＝1TO3：Q $\$$ ＝＂ACTOR \＃＂＋RIGHT\＄（STR\＄（I），1）：GOSU B540：NEXT：FORW＝1TO250：NEXT
$X \$=" C A S E$ ONLY）＂：GOSUB530：Q $\$=" T Y P E$ （CO，DR，HI ，HO，MU，MY）＂＝L＝2：GOSUBS4
 UNTER START＂：L＝4：GOSUB540：Q $\$=$＂COU NTER END＂：GOSUB540：MID\＄（R\＄，RP， 1 ）＝＂／＂：RP＝110
490 Q $\$=$＂SPEED（ $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{E}$ ）＂： $\mathrm{L}=1$ ：GOSUB540： Q \＄＝＂VIEW TIME（H：MM）＂：L＝4：GOSUB540 ：Q $\$=$＂TIME REM（ $H: M M$ ）＂：L＝4：GOSUBS 40：MID\＄（R\＄， 111,7$)=\mathrm{MID} \$(R \$, 111,1)+$ MID\＄（R\＄， 113,3$)+M I D \$(R \$, 117,2)+" / "$ ：RP＝118
500 Q\＄＝＂DATE RECORDED（MM－DD－YY）
\｛B SPACES\}": $=8=$ GOSUB540：S＝S $+32: M$ ID $\$(R \$ 120,4)=M I D \$(R \$, 121,2)+M I D \$$ $(\mathrm{R} \$, 124,2): \mathrm{RP}=124: \mathrm{Q} \$=$＂CHANNEL＂： $\mathrm{L}=$ 2：GOSUB540：Q\＄＝＂COLOR（Y OR N）＂：L＝ 1：GOSUB540： $\mathbf{Q} \$=$＂COMMERCIALS（N OR E，F，M，A）＂：L＝1＝GOSUB540
510 IFIR＝OTHENI $1=1$ ：GOTOS20ELSEFORI $1=1$ TOIR：IFLEFT\＄（R\＄（I1），28）＜LEFT\＄（R\＄， 28）THENNEXTELSEFORI2＝IR TOI1 STEP $-1: \mathrm{R} \$(\mathrm{I} 2+1)=\mathrm{R} \$(\mathrm{I} 2): \mathrm{NEXT}$
$520 \mathrm{R} \$(\mathrm{I} 1)=\mathrm{R} \$: \mathrm{IR}=\mathrm{IR}+1$ ：RETURN
530 CLS：PRINTQ11，＂RDD RECDRD＂＝POKE107 $0,32: P R I N T: P R I N T "$（ANSWER IN UPPER ＂； $\mathrm{x} \$$ ：S＝64：RETURN
$540 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{S}+32: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{Q} \$)=\mathrm{PRINT} \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Q} \$ ; " ? ": P$ RINTaS＋Q＋L＋3，CHR\＄（127）：PRINTDS＋Q＋ 2，＂＂；：LINEINPUTA\＄：MID\＄（R\＄，RP，L）＝A \＄：RP＝R $P$＋L
550 PRINT2S $+Q+L+2$ ，STRING $\$(32,32)$ ：RETU RN
$560 \times 1 \$=$＂DEGETE＂：$\times 2 \$=$＂DELETE＂：GOSUB19 $0:$ IFIO＞IR THENRETURNELSEPRINT 192 ，＂DELETING RECORD．．．＂：FORI＝IO TOI R－1：R\＄（I）＝R\＄（I＋1）：NEXT：IR＝IR－1：RE TURN

570
580
590
600
IFC $\$=$＂SM＂THENC＝1ELSEIFC $\$=" S T$＂TH ENC＝2ELSEIFC $\$=$＂SN＂THENC＝3
610 CLS：PRINTa70，＂．．．SORTING RECORDS． ．．＂：N＝IR
$620 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{N} / 2)$ ：IFN＝OTHENRETURNELSEI3＝ IR－N：I2＝1
630 I1 $=12$ ：ONC GOTO640，660，680
640 I $4=11+N$ ：IFLEFT $\$(R \$(I 1), 28) \geqslant L E F T \$($ $\mathrm{R} \$(\mathrm{I} 4), 28$ ）THENT $\$=\mathrm{R} \$(\mathrm{I} 1): \mathrm{R} \$(\mathrm{I} 1)=\mathrm{R} \$$ （I4）：R\＄（I4）＝T\＄：I1＝I1－N：IFI1＞＝1THE N640
650 I $2=12+1:$ IFI2＞I3 THENG2OELSEG3O
660 I4 $=11+N$ ：IFMID $\$(R \$(I 1), 97,2)+$ LEFT $\$$ （R\＄（I1），28）＞MID\＄（R\＄（I4），97，2）＋LEF T\＄（R\＄（I4），28）THENT\＄＝R\＄（I1）：R\＄（I1） $=R \$(I 4): R \$(I 4)=T \$: I 1=I 1-N: I F I 1\rangle=1$ THENG6O
670 GOTO650
680 I $4=11+N$ ：IFMID $\$(R \$(I 1), 99,6)>M I D \$($ R\＄（I4），99，6）THENT $\$=R \$(I 1): R \$(I 1)=$
 HEN680

## 690 GOTO650

700 ．

720 ，
$730 \times 1 \$=$＂LORD＂：$\times 2 \$=$＂ON THE CASSETTE R ECORDER．＂：GOSUB760：PRINT：PRINT＂LO ADING＂；F\＄；＂．．．＂：IR＝1：OPEN＂I＂，-1 ， F\＄
740 IFEOF（ -1 ）THENIR＝IR－1：CLOSE\＃－1：RET URNELSEINPUT\＃－1，R\＄（IR）：IR＝IR＋1：GO T0740
750 X1\＄＝＂SRUE＂：$\times 2$ \＄＝＂ANDRECOIRE ON THE CASSETTE RECORDER．＂：GOSUB760：PRIN T：PRINT＂SAVING＂；F\＄；＂．．．＂：OPEN＂O＂ ，$-1, \mathrm{~F}$ क：FORI＝ 1 TOIR：PRINT\＃－1，R $\$(I):$ NEXT：CLOSE\＃－1：RETURN
 E1069，32：POKE1074，32：PRINT：INPUT＂ DATA FILE NAME＂；F\＄：PRINT：PRINT＂PO SITION TAPE AND PRESS PERY＂；$\times 2$ ： PRINTQ256，＂PRESS＜ECWIEP WHEN REA DY．＂
770 IFINKEY\＄く＞CHR\＄（13）THEN77OELSERETU RN

## Program 2：ti Version

10 REM UMDP TI VERSION
40 DIM R1\＄（60），Y\＄（5）
41 YY\＄＝＂CODRHI HOMUMY＂
42 FOR I＝0 TO 5
43 READ Y\＄（I）
44 NEXT I
45 DATA COMEDY，DRAMA，HISTORY，HORROR，M USICAL，MYSTERY
50 CC $\$=$＂DA DT DS PA PT AD DE SM ST SN LO SA＂
52 CALL CLEAR
54 PRINT TAB（ 6 ）；＂VIDEOTAPE MOVIE＂：TAB （6）；＂DATABASE SYSTEM＂：：：DISPLAY ＜DA〉 ALL＂：TAB（ 10 ）；＂〈DT〉 TITLES＂
56 PRINT TAB（ 10 ）；＂〈DS〉SEARCH，DISPLAY ＂：：＂PRINTER 〈PA〉 ALL＂：TAB（10）；＂く PT＞TITLES＂
60 PRINT ：＂CHG DATA 〈AD＞ADD （ 3 SPACES）＂：TAB（10）；＂〈DE〉 DELETE＂： TAB（10）；＂〈SM〉 SORT BY MOVIE＂
62 PRINT TAB（10）；＂＜ST＞SORT BY TYPE＂： TAB（10）；＂〈SN〉 SORT BY TAPE \＃＂：：＂D

# Notes On TI-99/4A Version 

An effort was made to keep the translation as close to the author's version as possible. The VMDP record format is the same and the variables used in the program are the same as in the TRS-80 CC version. The line numbers with the explanation are the same in most cases; sometimes lines were added in the TI version because TI BASIC does not allow multi-statement lines.

The TI printed screen is 28 columns wide and 24 lines long. The TI does not have PRINT AT capabilities, so while you are adding a record the screen will scroll, rather than using separate screens.

The cassette file processing procedure is similar to the TRS-80. Line 734 OPENs file device \#1, "CS1" or cassette 1. INPUT is used to read in previously saved data. INTERNAL format is used rather than DISPLAY format for more efficiency in this application. Each record is a FIXED length of 127 . The TI cassette tape device will use record lengths of 64, 128, or 192 positions in FIXED record type, so we need to specify FIXED 128.

Line 752 OPENs file device \#2 to save data in the same format required to read in data.

This program does not check your INPUT as you are adding a record to make sure your answers are logical. Follow the instructions listed in the TRS-80 version for each item entered.

Cassette file processing does not have
an EOF function to signal the last data record (disk file processing does). To signal the last record, this program will read the record, then check to see if the first three characters are " ZZZ ". Therefore, just before you choose the option to save your data, enter a title of ZZZ (or ZZZZ, etc.). You may press ENTER on each of the remaining INPUT prompts.

Since you may have nearly any type of printer connected to your TI, you will be asked to enter your printer configuration when you choose the printing options. Be sure to use the quotation marks. For example, if you have a TI 825 printer, your printer configuration will be:

## "RS232.BA = 600"

For a teletype, the configuration may be:

## "RS232.TW.BA = 110"

This program illustrates the power of string manipulation. The data is saved as one long string of characters ( 127 long), then certain segments are examined for the sort routines or the displays. SEG\$ is a function that will return a specific SEGment of a string variable. For example, R\$ is the data record. SEG $(R \$, 1,28)$ is the segment of $R \$$ starting with the first character and taking 28 characters - the title. SEG $\$(R \$, 97,2)$ is the segment of R\$ starting with the 97th character and taking two characters (the TYpe of movie). String variables need to be combined with \& , not + .

```
ATAFILE <LO\rangle LOAD":TAB(10);"<SA\rangle S
AVE"
85 IF P=0 THEN 52
86 P=INT (P/3)+1
88 ON P GOSUB 240, 290,340,400,430,450
    ,560,600,600,600,730,750
89 GOTO 52
120 Rक=R1$(IO)
122 TY$=SEG$(R$,97,2)
124 P=POS (YY$,TY$,1)
125 P=INT (P/2)
126 TY$=Y$(P)
130 RETURN
140 A1$=SEG$(R$,49,16)
141 A2$=SEG$ (R$,65,16)
142 A3$=SEG$(R$, 81, 16)
143 DI$=SEG$(R$,33,16)
144 TN$=SEG$(R$,99,2)
145 CN$=SEG$(R$,101,4)&"-"&SEG$(R$,10
```

```
5,4)
150 SP$=SEG$ (R $, 110,1)
151 UT$=SEG$(R$,111, 1)&":"&SEG$(R$, 11
2,2)
152 VR$=SEG$(R$,114,1)
154 IF URक="E" THEN 158
155 VR$=VR$&":"&SEG$(R$,115,2)
156 GOTO 160
158 VRक="EOT"
160 DT$=SEG$(R$, 118,2)&"-"&SEG$(R$,12
0,2)&"-"&SEG$(R$,122,2)
CH$=SEG$ (R$, 124,2)
CL$=SEG$ (R$,126,1)
IF CL$="N" THEN 168
CL$="YES"
GOTO 170
CL$="NO"
CM$=SEG$ (R$, 127,1)
IF CM$<>"N" THEN 174
CM$="NONE"
GOTO 185
IF CM$<>"E" THEN 177
CM$= "EDITTED"
176 GOTO 185
177 IF CM$<>"F" THEN 180
```

```
178 CM$="FEW"
179 GOTO 185
180 IF CM$<>"M" THEN 183
181 CM$="MANY"
182 GOTO 185
183 CM$="ALL"
185 RETURN
190 CALL CLEAR
192 PRINT X1$;" RECORDS": :"TITLE TO
    ";次方: =
200 INPUT T$
201 T$=SEG$(T$&"{28 SPACES}",1, 28)
203 FOR IO=1 TO I,
204 IF T$=SEG$(R1$(IO), 1, 28) THEN 212
205 NEXT IO
207 PRINT : :"** NO SUCH RECORD **"
208 PRINT : "PRESS <ENTER>";
209 CALL KEY (O,K,S)
210 IF K<>13 THEN 209
212 RETURN
240 IO=1
250 GOSUB 120
252 CALL CLEAR
254 GOSUB 140
255 GOSUB 350
256 PRINT "STARRING: ";A1$:TAB(11);A2
    $:TAB(11);AS$: = "DIRECTOR: ";DI$
258 PRINT : "TAPE: ";TN$;" <";CN$;">":
    "SPEED: ";SP$;"P":"VIEW TIME: ";V
    T$:"TIME REM: ";VRक
260 PRINT : "RECORDED: ";DT$:"CHANNEL:
        ";CH$:"COLOR: ";CL$:"COMMERCIALS
    : ";CM$
265 GOSUB 360
270 CALL KEY (O,K1,S1)
271 IF K1=77 THEN 365
272 K=K1
273 IF (K<>76)*(K<>78)+(K=78)*(IO=IR)
    +(K=76)* (IO=1) THEN 270
274 IF K<>78 THEN 277
275 IO=10+1
2 7 6 ~ G O T O ~ 2 5 0 ~
277 IF K<>76 THEN 250
278 IO=IO-1
280 GOTO 250
290 I P =0
291 MP=INT(IR/5)
292 IF IR/5<>INT(IR/5)THEN 300
294 MP=MP-1
300 CALL CLEAR
3O1 FOR IL=1 TO 5
302 IO=IP*5+IL
303 IF IO>IR THEN 310
304 GOSUB 120
305 GOSUB 350
3OG NEXT IL
310 GOSUB 360
320 CALL KEY (O,K1,S1)
321 IF K1=77 THEN 365
322 K=K1
323 IF (K<>>6)*(K<>>8)+(K=78)*(IP=MP)
    +(K=76)*(IP=0)THEN 320
325 IF K<>>78 THEN 328
326 IP=IP+1
327 GOTO 300
328 IF K<>76 THEN 300
329 IP=IP-1
330 GOTO 300
340 \times1$="SEARCH"
341 <2$="SEARCH FOR"
342 GOSUB 190
344 IF IO>IR THEN 365 ELSE 250
350 PRINT "TI: ";SEG$(R$,1, 28):"YEAR:
        ";SEG$(R$,29,4);TAB(14);"TYPE:
```

360 PRINT : "くN〉EXT PAGE":"くL〉AST PAGE
": "<M>ENU";

365
390

394

395
397 OPEN \＃3：P1\＄
399 RETURN
400 GOSUB 390
$402 \mathrm{~S} \$="\{4$ SPACES\}""
403 FOR IO＝1 TO IR
404 GOSUB 120
405 GOSUB 140
406
PRINT \＃3：：：＂TITLE：＂；SEG\＄（R\＄， 1，28）；S\＄；＂YEAR：＂；SEG\＄（R\＄，29，4）；S \＄；＂TYPE：＂；TY\＄
407 PRINT \＃З：：＂STARRING：＂；A1\＄；S\＄；A2 \＄；S\＄；A
410 PRINT \＃3：：＂TAPE：＂；TN\＄；S\＄；＂COUNT ER：＂；CN\＄：＂SPEED：＂；SP\＄；＂P＂；S\＄；＂V IEW TIME：＂；VT\＄；S\＄；＂TIME REM：＂；VRक PRINT \＃3：＂KECORDED：＂；DT\＄；S\＄；＂CHA NNEL：＂；CH\＄；S\＄；＂COLOR：＂；CL\＄；S\＄；＂ COMMERCIALS：＂；CM\＄
414
416
420
421
422
430
431 PRINT \＃3：：：TAB（10）；＂TITLE＂；TAB（ उ4）；＂YEAR＂；TAB（45）；＂TYPE＂：：
432
433 GOSUB 120
434 PRINT \＃3：SEG\＄（R\＄，1，28）；TAB（34）；SE G\＄（R\＄，29，4）；TAE（44）；TY\＄
435 NEXT IO
436 CLOSE \＃3
437 RETURN
$450 \times \$=" "$
451 GOSUB 530
$452 \mathrm{RF}=1$
453 Q\＄＝＂TITLE＂\＆＂\｛23 SPACES\}"
$454 \mathrm{~L}=28$
455 GOSUB 540
456 Q\＄＝＂YEAR＂
$457 \mathrm{~L}=4$
458 GOSUB 540
459 Q
$460 \quad \mathrm{~L}=16$
461 GOSUB 540
462 FOR $I=1$ TO 3
463 Q\＄＝＂ACTOR \＃＂\＆STR\＄（I）
464 GOSUB 540
465 NEXT I
466 PRINT
467
$468 \mathrm{~L}=$
469 GOSUB 540
470 Q $\$=$＂TAPE \＃＂
471 L＝2
472 GOSUB 540
473 Qक＝＂COUNTER START＂
474 L＝4
475 GOSUB 540
476 Q $\$=$＂COUNTER END
477 GOSUB 540
$478 \mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{R} \$ \& " / "$
$479 \mathrm{RP}=110$


# TCON: <br> <br> The Apple Writer <br> <br> The Apple Writer Processes Programs <br> Michael Ginsberg 

Would you like to have the power to: change all or some variables in an Apple program; look at two different parts of a program at the same time; find all occurrences of a word or phrase; move one or more lines of a program around at will; have named GOSUB targets; and have other powerful programming tools at your fingertips? You've already got it. Here's how to get more out of the Apple Writer than you may have thought possible.

The Apple Writer, the word processor which comes with every Apple II, can be used in two ways to aid your programming. First, you can use the features of Apple Writer to modify existing programs. Second, you can write your new programs directly using the Apple Writer. If you write programs using the Apple Writer, the only difference is that you use the control-K to keep the characters in uppercase.

A knowledge of text files and BASIC files is necessary to understand how this process works. A short program is included here for files that are currently BASIC programs. This short program uses the EXEC feature of the Apple to create a routine that converts the BASIC program to text so that the Apple Writer can read it.

The TCON program appends three lines to the beginning of your program. The line numbers are 0,1 , and 2 . If you already have lines in your program that use those numbers, you must increase these line numbers to 3 or above. First, type in and run EXEC TCON; it will create the TCON program which will convert BASIC to text. Load in the BASIC program and type in EXEC TCON; the disk will start spinning, and your program will be converted. When the program has been converted, you can boot your Apple Writer and use all of the features to help you debug your program. After it is booted, you should hit controlK so it will be in alpha lock.

Some of the features of TCON are: search, replace, scrolling, deleting and retrieving, split
screen, and word and phrase counter. Some experimenting with Apple Writer is necessary to learn how it works. After you have finished debugging your program, all you need to do is save the file.

The next step involves converting your file to a BASIC program. This sounds hard but is actually quite simple. After DOS is booted, you need to type NEW; then type EXEC followed by the file name. That's it. Two minutes later, after you've seen many ]'s, your file will be magically converted to a working BASIC program. Now you should save the BASIC program and, if you are through making changes, you can delete the text file. Apple Writer can be extraordinarily versatile as a programming aid.

```
10 Q$ = CHR$ (34):D$ = CHR$ (4)
20 PRINT D$;"OPEN TCON"
30 PRINT D$;"WRITE TCON"
100 PRINT "O D$ = CHR$ (4) : PRINT D$;"Q$;"
    OPEN FILE";Q$; CHR$ (13)
110 PRINT "1 PRINT D$;"Q$;"WRITE FILE";Q$;
    ": LIST 3-"; CHR$ (13)
        PRINT "2 PRINT D$;"Q$;"CLOSE FILE";Q$;
        ": END"; CHR$ (13)
130 PRINT "RUN" CHR$ (13): PRINT "1"; CHR$ (
        13): PRINT "2"; CHR* (13)
```


# Apple Fast Sort 

John Sarver

It can take a long time to put a list into alphabetical order. In a recent experiment, using a basic bubble sort routine, it took the author's Apple eight hours and 57 minutes to sort 1000 randomly created strings of random length between one and 20 characters. This subroutine puts both one- and two-dimensional Apple arrays in order at a tolerable speed: that same list of 1000 strings now takes one minute and 45 seconds.

Strings values, when assigned, are stored at the very top of Apple's free RAM, and as more strings are assigned, they are stored below the strings already in memory. A table, created when you use the DIM statement, keeps track of where each string is in RAM.

Some important information is stored at the beginning of this table. The first byte represents the first character in the variable name. The second byte represents the second character in the variable name plus $\$ 80$ (adding $\$ 80$ designates it as a string array rather than an integer or decimal point number array). The next pair of bytes gives the length of this pointer table.

The fifth byte is the number of dimensions that you have used with the DIM statement. If you used a two-dimensional array, the next two bytes tell how many variables are in the second part of the dimension (if three-dimensional, the next four bytes, and so on).

The final two bytes of information are the number of strings in the first dimension. The table begins here. Each variable is located by a threebyte pointer. The first byte is the length of the record, and the next two point to where the first character of the variable is stored. These pointers are always in order from the zero dimension to the nth dimension.

At the end of this grouping of pointers are the pointers for the first group of the second dimensioned part of the array. Following this is the second group of pointers for the second dimensioned part of the array, and so on. If you used a one-dimensional array, there is only one group of pointers.

As you can see, there is no need to sort the strings themselves. Just sort the pointers. Therefore, there is no time wasted in garbage collection and, in most cases, the length of the strings does
not affect the time of execution.

## Simple To Use

Using this sort is quite simple. Apple stores the last variable used in $\$ 81$ and $\$ 82$, so you may need to insert a statement in your BASIC program such as $\mathrm{A} \$(0)=\mathrm{A} \$(0)$ (see line 90 of Program 2), or you may POKE these values in if you are putting this utility on another machine. The sort can be easily changed to use the zero dimension of an array if you wish. To do this, simply change the following lines in the BASIC loader (Program 1).

```
120 IF CK < > 56854 THEN PRINT "CHECK DAT
    A STATEMENTS FOR ERROR": STOP
    DATA 169,0,133,253,133,239,169,1
4 0 0 ~ D A T A ~ 1 6 5 , 6 , 1 0 5 , 2 , 1 3 3 , 6 , 1 6 9 , 0
```

If you are using a two-dimensional array, you will need to store the records that are to be put in order by using the zero subscript of the second dimension (that is, $\mathrm{A} \$(1,0), \mathrm{A} \$(2,0)$, etc.). The accompanying arrays $(\mathrm{A} \$(1,1), \mathrm{A} \$(2,1)$, $\mathrm{A} \$(1,2), \mathrm{A} \$(2,2)$, etc.) will be kept with their respective zero-subscripted record.

The sort will automatically ascertain if you are using a one- or two-dimensional array and will adjust itself accordingly. You may use any number of subscripts desired in one-dimensional arrays and in the first part of the two-dimensional arrays. But don't try to use anything larger than a two-dimensional array, or attempt to use more than 255 variables in the second part of your twodimensional array. Some of the corresponding subarrays would not be properly aligned.

Program 1 loads the machine language sorting routine into RAM. You should save this on disk by typing:

## BSAVE SORT, A\$944A,L\$1B6

Program 2 provides an example of the steps necessary to use the routine.

## Program 1: ml fast Sort Loader

100 REM THIS PROGRAM INSTALLS BUT DOES NOT RUN THE ML FAST SORT
110 FOR I = 37962 TO 38399: READ A:CK = CK + A: POKE I, A: NEXT
120 IF CK < > 56857 THEN PRINT "CHECK DATA STATEMENTS FOR ERROR": STOP
130 TEXT : HOME : PRINT "TYPE 'BSAVE SORT, A \$944A, L\$1B6" "
140 PRINT "TO SAVE SORT ROUTINE ON DISK"

## NEW

 DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA ATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA ATA$239,133,250,133,252,176,10,165$ $239,240,6,198,249,165,249,133$ $251,165,6,133,237,165,7,133$ $238,169,0,198,250,197,250,208$ $42,197,249,240,5,198,249,24$ $144,33,197,253,240,18,133,253$ $198,252,165,251,133,249,165,252$ $133,250,208,213,165,251,208,1$ 96, 56, 233, 1, 133, 249, 133, 251 24,144, 198, 24, 165, 237, 133, 235 $105,3,133,237,165,238,133,236$ $105,0,133,238,160,0,132,254$ $177,235,208,6,177,237,240,177$
$208,54,209,237,240,8,144,6$

560
570
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DATA
DATA
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DATA
DATA
DATA

## DATA

## DATA

## DATA

DATA
DATA

## DATA

DATA
DATA
DATA
DATA
DATA
DATA
DATA

177, 237, 240, 165, 133, 254, 133, 255
$162,0,200,177,235,149,0,177$
237, 149, 2, 232, 192, 2, 208, 242
$160,0,177,0,209,2,240,4$
$144,135,176,12,200,196,255,208$
241, 165, 254, 208, 3, 76, 19, 149
$169,1,133,253,160,0,177,235$
72, 177, 237, 145, 235, 104, 145, 237
$200,192,3,208,241,166,31,202$
$240,45,24,165,235,101,25,133$ $27,165,236,101,26,133,28,165$ $237,101,25,133,29,165,238,101$ 26, 133, 30, 160, 0, 177, 27, 72 $177,29,145,27,104,145,29,200$ $192,3,208,241,202,208,3,76$ $19,149,24,165,27,101,25,133$ $27,165,28,101,26,133,28,165$ $29,101,25,133,29,165,30,101$ $26,133,30,24,144,205,141,183$

## Program 2: Steps Necessary To Use Fast Sort

10 HIMEM: 37962
$20 \mathrm{D} \$=$ CHR $\$$ (4)
30 PRINT D $\$$ "BLOAD SORT"
40 INPUT "HOW MANY RECORDS"; N
45 DIM A\$ (N)
50 FOR A $=1$ TO N
60 PRINT "WHAT IS RECORD \#"A;
70 INPUT "; A\$(A)
80 NEXT
90 A $\$(O)=A \$(0)$
100 CALL 37962
110 FOR A $=1$ TO N
120 PRINT A $\$(A)$
130 NEXT
140 END



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If you use Visicalc" but you are bumping into its limitations, then you need Versacalcm! Versacalc runs within Visicalc but uses no extra memory; in fact, it effectively increases memory by letting you call in modules from disk as needed.

A Tutorial section makes clear such features as @LOOKUP, DIF, @NA, @ERROR, which are not well explained in the Visicalc manual.

A Utilities section makes it easy to create your own menu-driven modules which condense hundreds of commands into four keystrokes. You can build in sophisticated error checking (e.g. Is the input value between certain limits?). Now it is possible for people untrained in Visicalc to perform the weekly updating without constant instruction.

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## 64 Odds And Ends

David Martin

Here are a few interesting tidbits about the 64 .

## - Warm Start By SYS 64738

This handy little number will help save your power switch. However, if the system crashes or locks up, you will have to power down.

## - List Terminator

This feature will keep others from viewing your program after it's run. To disable the list, add to your program POKE 775,200. To restore the list feature, use POKE 755,167.

## - STOP Key

POKE 808,239 turns the STOP key off.
POKE 808,237 turns the STOP key on.

## -RUN/STOP And RESTORE Key Terminator

POKE 808,225 disables these keys; however, it changes the appearance of the program listing (this does not affect the program run). POKE 808,237 restores both keys to normal.

## - Keyboard Killer

POKE 649,0 turns the keyboard off.
POKE 649,10 turns the keyboard on.

## - Save And List Destroyer

The saving and listing of your program can be prevented by killing the STOP and RESTORE keys. To do this, add POKE 808,225:POKE 818,32 to your program. To go back to normal, type POKE 808,237:POKE 818,237 . Note: POKE 808,225 has a side effect - it messes up the system clock.

## - Magic Merge

"Magic Merge" will work on the 64, if you use the VIC-20 method.
"Magic Merge" is a technique described by Jim Butterfield (COMPUTEI, June 1982) that lets you combine lines from one program with another. Here is a condensed set of instructions:

To prepare the lines you want to merge:

1. Insert a blank tape, rewind, and then type:

OPEN 1,1,1,"PROGNAME":CMD1:LIST
("PROGNAME" is a name for your program)
2. When the tape stops and 'READY' comes back, enter: PRINT\#1:CLOSE 1
3. After the tape stops, you can remove it.

To merge with a program in memory:

1. Put the "merge tape" in the tape unit.
2. Enter: POKE 19,1:OPEN 1
3. After 'READY' comes back, clear the screen (SHIFT-HOME).
4. Press exactly three cursor-downs.

## 5. Enter:

PRINTCHR\$(19) :POKE198,1:POKE631,13:POKE153,1
6. The tape will finally stop with an error message. Ignore the error, and enter CLOSE 1.
7. The lines are now merged, magically.

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# Atari Times 

B. B. Garret


#### Abstract

Knowing how much time the Atari needs to perform specific operations can help you speed up running times for BASIC programs. Here are the durations of various operations, along with suggestions for fixing the most time-consuming ones.


Most people who purchase a home computer do so for a long list of practical reasons beyond the fact that computers are great fun. My own list included the preparation of color slides, a modest amount of word processing, and some fairly heavy number crunching in connection with my research in theoretical solid state chemistry.

Because of its excellent color graphics, very good keyboard feel, and relatively fast 1.8 MHz clock rate, the Atari 800 was my choice.

After using the computer for all those other things for a few months, it came time to make the machine earn its keep by doing a big repetitive calculation. I won't drag you through the details of that computation, but the size of the problem is illustrated by the fact that four deep nested loops with indices ranging up to 40 were required. This meant about a million passes through the inner loop where several calculations and a couple of comparisons were necessary.

My original BASIC program would still be running today, if it had been turned loose on the full problem. I needed to optimize the program or develop a machine language subroutine to get the calculation done in a reasonable time. In any case, a knowledge of the execution times for specific operations was required to make intelligent programming decisions. Let's examine some of the facts and myths about speeding up program running times in Atari BASIC.

## Taking A Hard Look

In the problem I have been discussing, an overall time reduction of 66 percent was accomplished without resorting to machine language. These savings were achieved by utilizing every speedup hint I had ever encountered. Many of these changes were tedious and ineffective, but others obviously worked. Examining the actual time savings proved that a systematic approach to faster BASIC programs was called for.

The most important idea is to spend your time where the program is spending its time. There is little value in clipping a few milliseconds off a section of the program which is traversed only once or twice. It also helps if programs are laid out from the start with fast execution in mind. The best way to write faster, more efficient programs is to know your tools. To understand the way BASIC works, one needs to know:

- How it proceeds from statement to statement and line to line,
- How it branches and sets up loops,
- How it stores and looks up variables, matrices, and strings, and, most important for speed,
- How long it takes to perform various operations.
Lane Winner and Bill Wilkinson have described many aspects of Atari BASIC recently in very informative articles. These articles give a clear description of the first three items above. Briefly, BASIC lines are stored sequentially in memory beginning with line numbers and the number of bytes offset to the next line. The offset to the next statement precedes each tokenized BASIC statement. Tokens are one-byte identifiers of commands, variables, etc., which serve as offset addresses in appropriate tables. Command and syntax tables guide the interpretation of the statement. A matrix or string would be tracked from the variable name table through the variable value table to the string array table. Branch destination lines are found by sequentially comparing line numbers from the beginning of the program each time the branch is made. Return line numbers and statement offsets are saved on a last-in, firstout runtime stack.

The main focus of this article is on the time required to perform a specific operation in Atari BASIC. This information should allow a programmer to make better choices to increase speed.

Before looking at BASIC operation times, let's review the kinds of advice about speeding up programs which have been published in various places. Such advice falls into three categories:
A. Choose the most efficient program logic for the task at hand.

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B. Don't distract the machine while it is trying to get your calculation done.
C. Avoid unnecessary or time-consuming operations, particularly in loops.
Type A advice includes selecting the most efficient algorithm, rewriting heavily revised programs to eliminate the tangles, and substituting machine language for BASIC loops, via USR subroutines. Advice in categories $B$ and $C$ is usually more specific, recommending particular machine operations or program sequences.

## Turning The Screen Off

Fixes of type B might involve shutting down the screen or using a lower resolution graphics display while calculations are in progress. Screen support in Graphics mode 0 occupies 31 percent of the Atari's time, which may be saved with POKE 559,0 before entering the calculational loop and later POKEing 559,34 to get the display back. An additional three percent saving accrues when the display processor is turned off by inserting a one in register 66 in place of the usual zero. The display processor should be disabled after the screen, but not before the next vertical blank period; wait 17 milliseconds ( ms ) to be sure. Before the machine gets down to serious computation, all INPUT, READ, and disk access operations should be completed. Removal of such extraneous activities from its workload leaves the 6502 free to crunch your numbers as fast as BASIC will allow.

Most timesaving programming hints are of type C. BASIC branches to a line number or returns to a FOR statement by searching line numbers from the start of the program; thus, frequently used destination lines and loops should have low line numbers. Similarly, variables, matrix elements, and strings must be looked up in the variable name table and should be near the beginning of the table if they are used often.

GOSUBs and loops remember where to return by saving that line number on a stack. Removing GOSUBs from loops and placing the most repeated loop deepest in nested loops should minimize such stack operations. Calculations may be needlessly repeated by placing them within a loop. For example, multiplication every time through a loop can often be replaced by multiplying the sum once after the loop is completed. Most of these hints are based on a valid premise, but some offer negligible time savings.

Some contradictory admonitions are also in circulation. Preferences for both variables and constants in BASIC statements have appeared. The relative merits of IF _ THEN _ and ON _ GOTO____ conditional branches are debated in letters to the editor. Some confusion may develop when the characteristics of one computer
are assumed to be the same as those of another. For the Atari, constants are actually marginally faster than the equivalent variable. Constants are ten to forty times slower to read in a BASIC line for both PET and Apple, which is the reason why BASIC games written for these machines all seem to start with the sequence, $\mathrm{N} 1=1: \mathrm{N} 0=\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{N} 1$ : $\mathrm{N} 2=\mathrm{N} 1+\mathrm{N} 1: \ldots$. The construction IF A THEN which fails $(\mathrm{A}=0)$ is the single fastest BASIC operation for all three machines, but ON _ GOTO _ may be preferred for the PET under most conditions.

## Timing Functions

The time for an operation in BASIC is easily determined: set up a loop to perform the operation some number of times and then read the internal clock (RTCLOK at 18, 19, 20; notice that the order of bit significance is the reverse of that given in Appendix I of the Atari BASIC Reference Manual) before and after the loop. The following program does this timing for any desired operation substituted for FUNCTION(A) in line 50. Loop overhead time is obtained by removing the function from the loop.

```
10 REM ** BASIC FUNCTION TIMER **
20 N=1000: OVERHEAD=1.58333333: }A=-1.
    3456789: }\textrm{E}=9.8765432
30 FOR K=1 TO S
40 POKE 559,0: X=FEEK (20) +PEEK(19)*
    256
5 0 ~ F O R ~ I = 1 ~ T O ~ N : C = F U N C T I O N ( A ) : N E X T ~ I ~ I
60 Y=PEEK (20)+PEEK(19)*256:POKE 559,
    34
70 ?(1000/N)* (Y-X)/60-OVERHEAD;" ms,
    C = ", C
80 FOR J=1 TO 1000:NEXT J:NEXT K
```

Line 20 establishes parameters for the loop. The variables used in the loop should have nine significant figures because some functions are faster with fewer digits. The POKE 559,0 command in line 40 turns off the TV screen so that we can obtain times independent of screen support. The clock is read in lines 40 and 60 with the difference printed in 70 . The K loop (lines $30-80$ ) repeats the measurement so that we may see any clock rollover and roundoff effects, and the J loop in line 80 allows us to observe the results between runs.

The time data in the table demonstrate that Atari BASIC operates in the millisecond time domain which corresponds to a few thousand machine cycles. Addition and subtraction require two milliseconds. Multiplication and division are several times longer. Logarithms, exponentiation, trigonometric functions, and square roots take about a tenth of a second. It is clear that we should avoid using the latter functions in loops whenever possible.

Integer powers up to 12 or more are actually faster by direct multiplication. As an example,

BASIC Operation Times (milliseconds) [a]

| Arithmetic Functions |  |  | Branches and Loops |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A+B $\quad 2.0$ | $\mathrm{A}^{*} \mathrm{~B} \quad 3-12[\mathrm{~b}]$ |  | line look up $\quad 0.041 \mathrm{~ms}$ per line |
| A-B 2.1 | $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B} \quad 8[\mathrm{c}]$ |  | FOR/STEP/NEXT 1.7 (all in one line) STEP adds no time |
| SQR 99 | $A^{\wedge}$ B 150 |  | GOSUB/RETURN 1.7 (toline 2 , return to line 4) |
| COS 51[f] | CLOG(B) 84 |  | GOTO (2.0 to line 2) |
| SIN 51[f] | LOG(B) 89 |  | ON N GOTO $\quad \rightarrow \quad(1.2+$ N $)$ |
| ATN 79[f] | EXP(B) 76 |  | IF _THEN_ false true |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{A}=0 & 1.4 & 2.5\end{array}$ |
| Assignments | Special Functions |  | $\begin{array}{cll}\text { A = \# or var. } & 1.7 & 2.9 \\ \text { A } & 0.52 & 1.7\end{array}$ |
| A = \#[d] 1.15 | PEEK( ) 3.1 |  | TRAP (set) 2.0 <br> LPRINT with no printer 930 <br> $\mathrm{A}(3,4)=\mathrm{A}$ with DIM A(3,3) 3.5 <br> GOTO 1 with no line $1 \quad 1.7$ |
| $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{Ble}] \quad 1.18$ | POKE Pr-- $^{2.5}$ |  |  |
| C\$ $=$ B \$ $\quad 1.5$ | FRE(0) 2.5 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{B}+1 \quad 2.0$ | RND (0) 9.5 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{A}(3,3) \quad 4.4$ | ABS()$\quad 1.7$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { X }=\text { USR(addr, A,B) } & 3.5,4.6,6.1 \\ \text { (\# variables passed: } & 0,1,2 \text { ) }\end{array}$ |
| $\mathrm{A}(3,3)=\mathrm{A} \quad 4.0$ |  |  |  |
|  | SGN(+) 1.8 |  | [a] Measured with the screen off and the display processor on; multiply by 1.45 to get normal graphics mode 0 time. <br> [b] Multiplication time varies from 3.1 to 12.3 ms depending on the sum, S , of digits in the multiplier only. $\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{ms})=2.99+$ $.1154^{*}$ S (see text). |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SGN(-) } \\ & \text { ADR } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Strings [g] | Graphics |  |  |
| ASC | 2.6 GRAPHICS | 15-81 | [c] Division takes $8+/-2 \mathrm{~ms}$ with rare extremes of 5.3 and 12.3 ms . |
| CHR\$ | 2.5 COLOR | 1.1 |  |
| LEN | 2.6 SETCOLOR | 3.1 | [d] \# means 1.23456789 was entered in the BASIC statement. |
| STR\$ | 2.5 SOUND | 2.9 | [e] All Atari BASIC functions require 0.035 ms longer to get a variable than read the same number in the BASIC line. |
| VAL | 3.7 PLOT | 2.9 |  |
| C S $=\mathrm{B}$ \$ | 1.5 LOCATE | 4.7 | [f] Trig functions take the same time in degree and radian |
| $\mathrm{CS}=\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I})$ | 3.9 POSITION | 1.1 |  |
| $\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I})=\mathrm{B}$ \$ | 3.6 STICK/STRIG | 2.8 | [g] String operations involve 10 characters except as noted. |
| $\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{~L})$ | 6.1 |  |  |

$R 2=X^{*} X+Y^{*} Y+Z^{*} Z$ takes only 23 ms , while the more typical $\mathrm{R} 2=\mathrm{X}^{\wedge} 2+\mathrm{Y}^{\wedge} 2+\mathrm{Z}^{\wedge} 2$ requires 460 ms . The SQR function does offer a one-third savings compared to $\mathrm{R}^{\wedge}(0.5)$, but 0.1 second is still a long time.

The time required for trig functions suggests that it might be quicker to cast problems in a geometric format and use triangle ratios directly. A better solution is to calculate the trig functions separately and pass the values to the loop as variables. The binary operations addition, subtraction, and division show little effect of operand order, digit size, or the number of digits.

Multiplication is more complicated in Atari BASIC. It depends almost exclusively on the multiplier, the left member of the product $A^{*} B$. Both the number and magnitude of the digits in the multiplier are important, but in a simple way. The sum, S , of all the digits in the multiplier determines multiplication time according to the relation, $\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{ms})=2.99+0.1154^{*}$ S. So, small numbers should be multipliers and larger ones multiplicands.

An example of this occurs in the Timer program above, where a two-byte number is read from memory with the statement:
PEEK(20) + PEEK (19)*256. This statement has the preferred form because the most probable sum of
digits in an unknown byte is 10 compared to $2+5+6=13$ for the multiplicand. This kind of information should allow time savings every time a program is written.

## Looking Up Variables

Something that doesn't appear in the table is the observability of differences in lookup time for variables. Comparison of reading times for variables separated by 35 positions in the variable name table failed to show any time differences. The idea that a low position in the variable name table would yield shorter access times for loop variables is not borne out in practice. Another great idea ambushed by the facts. It is also possible to compare read times for constants and variables since BASIC treats floating point numbers from any source the same way. Variables require 0.035 ms longer than constants in all operations.

A closer look at the table indicates that the one millisecond time scale probably represents the overhead time associated with BASIC itself. Even the functions ABS and SGN, which interact with only the single sign bit of a number, require about two ms for execution. I had expected that the more direct byte manipulations of memory such as PEEK, POKE, and strings would be very fast compared to floating point number juggling. Such is
not the case, as can be seen by comparing the times for $C \$=B \$, 1.5 \mathrm{~ms}$, and $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{B}, 1.2 \mathrm{~ms}$, where both involve ten characters.

Matrix element assignments are significantly slower than variable or string assignments. Calculation of indexed element locations in the string array table probably accounts for the extra time in both matrix and substring operations. Atari's special graphics functions all proceed with reasonable alacrity.

Even the GRAPHICS command (which takes 80 ms in mode 8 ) is not slow, considering that it completely rewrites screen memory. The principal use for speedy graphics functions is in writing games, and one caveat in this area is that the often used random number generator is quite slow at 9.6 ms . BASIC game designers who need random numbers would do well to prepare a table outside the main game loop.

Probably the most interesting time-saving features are in the branches and loops section of the table. The time required to compare each line number with the destination line number is only 0.04 ms , which can add up in a hurry, or perhaps I should say slowly. In the megapass interior loop of the program mentioned earlier, finding the FOR statement in line 5 took a little over three minutes, but it would have required over two hours in the original form of the program. Each of the branch times in the table should have appropriate line hookup times added. I really don't suggest that you do such calculations, but rather that you realize the implications and organize your programs accordingly.

A one-line FOR/NEXT loop takes 1.65 ms per cycle; placing the NEXT statement in the following line increases the repeat time to 1.71 ms . This means that BASIC uses 0.06 ms to fetch the next line. The savings of in-line FOR/NEXT loops are small compared to other time-savers. The megapass loop above took only one minute per line for fetching the next line or about one percent of the total loop time. Inclusion of a STEP in the FOR/NEXT counter adds no time because the step is always there, with a default value of one.

## Fast GOSUBs

As the table shows, a GOSUB-RETURN sequence takes less time than a GOTO. This is unexpected. Particularly in view of the fact that branches with returns (GOSUBs) must first leave their intended return address on a "stack" in the computer, for later reference. I suspected some sort of error in at least one of these measurements, but several more measurements in different program environments gave consistent results. Why? Anyone know?

The conditional branch commands ON GOTO $\qquad$ and IF THEN _ vary in time
requirements depending on the way they are used. "The road not taken" with A=0:IF A THEN is the quickest thing BASIC can do (or not do), taking 0.52 ms on the Atari. This quick test could be very useful in determining when to leave a many-pass loop because it is so much faster than anything else. The IF construction is faster than ON _ GOTO __ for simple decisions, but the latter is superior to a sequence of IF statements for multiple branches.

It is also worth noting that the more frequently chosen destinations should be moved to the front of the GOTO list because each position costs one ms per branch. The TRAP statement is included among conditional branches because that's what it is, and because it is occasionally used to make exit decisions in loops. The time required for trap branching is essentially the time needed to try the operation, establish an error condition, then branch. The fastest trap I've found is to GOTO a nonexistent line 0 . TRAP is useful to test whether a disk drive or printer is on-line, but these operations can take many seconds before an error is established.

## USR Times

The last entry in the table is the USR function which calls a machine language subroutine and passes variables to the subroutine. BASIC converts the floating point variables into two-byte integers and leaves them in designated memory registers. The three times listed correspond to passing none, one, or two variables. The subroutine tested here performed the housekeeping required by USR (clearing the processor stack) and returned.

Minimum time for machine language interfacing is over three ms; thus, USR calls will not be an effective way to accomplish isolated operations quickly. A better approach would be to construct entire loops or functions which can take advantage of machine language speed, particularly integer arithmetic, without repeated returns to BASIC.

## Adding It All Up

When I first needed to know how long the Atari takes to do things, I was surprised that such data had not already been published. After taking the measurements, I find it much easier to understand. The results often vary in different program environments, and complete definition of "program environment" is not easy. Even so, the relative times for alternative operations should be consistent in other situations. You should be able to make better programming choices from the data presented here. A number of general observations about Atari BASIC are worth repeating:

- Nothing much happens in less than 1.2 ms .
- Constants are faster than variables, but not enough to get excited about.
- Multiplication is a complicated affair in which we want to put the least first.
- Logs, roots, trigs, and powers take a while.
- Despite their simplicity, strings are slower than floating point numbers.
- Access times for matrix elements and substrings are much longer than variables and whole strings.
- Lookup times within the variable name table and variable value table were too short to measure.
- Runtime stack operations don't appear to be very time-consuming.
- Calling the next line costs only 0.06 ms which, by itself, isn't enough to justify line packing.
- Special number modes such as degrees, radians, and scientific notation have no measurable effect on operation times.
- The single most effective time-saver is to turn off the screen.

Programs should be organized to isolate the most time-consuming parts so that special attention is needed only in these sections. The entry routine placed at the back of the program should take care of program setup, including all input, disk access, and other slow interactive processes.

The main routine may have large parts which are not repeated and use little time. The timeconsuming parts should be moved to the front of the program as a subroutine and carefully optimized using the timing information in this article, line packing, or anything else that leads to maximum efficiency. The latter part of the main routine cleans up after the fast subroutines and delivers the results to an output routine which displays and prints them.

If the program is interactive and includes frequent reruns, then reentry points which take advantage of the original setup should be provided. The sequence in the program listing will be (1) branch to entry, (2) optimized subroutines, (3) main routine, (4) output, and (5) entry. I seldom succeed in preparing a program in this manner from the beginning, but reorganization with these goals in mind is very effective.

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# Versatile Data Acquisition With VIC 

Doug Horner and Stan Klein

This simple method of adjusting the VIC's internal jiffy clock can slow it down to match your timing needs making possible "variable speed" machine language subroutines. You can save a good amount of money by transforming a VIC into this special-purpose tool. You can even use this to speed up games.

Home computers are finding their "homes" in labs, more and more frequently. Their flexibility and low cost make them excellent substitutes for more expensive special equipment. One common use is as a data acquisition device. Data acquisition systems monitor and record information on experiments in progress. For example, a chemist may use a special electrode to measure the concentration of a particular component in a chemical solution. As the concentration changes, the electrode sends a varying voltage to an analog-todigital converter. The converter changes the voltage signal to binary data which can be recorded and stored for later analysis.

To log the data, the chemist could use a special-purpose data acquisition system perhaps costing thousands of dollars and useful only for a particular type of experiment. On the other hand, a microcomputer could be programmed to perform the same function. Moreover, to perform another type of experiment, the chemist need only modify the program instead of buying new equipment. When the data is stored, the computer might also be useful in analyzing it.

## Surprisingly Simple

There is a surprisingly simple method for converting the VIC into a data acquisition system. A good acquisition system is based on a clock which uses interrupts to sample the user port at adjustable, fixed intervals. Data acquisition software is usually complicated because you must worry
about interrupts generated from the jiffy clock.
A simpler scheme is to append the data acquisition routine to the front of the interrupt service routine which is already functioning in connection with the jiffy clock. Every 16.667 milliseconds, VIC interrupts whatever it is doing to look at the keyboard and update the jiffy timer. Here's how to attach your own program to the jiffy service routine and how to set the jiffy clock to any rate of data acquisition.

To change the number of interrupts per second, just POKE different numbers into the low timer latch (37158) and the high timer latch (37159). Under normal operating conditions, these bytes are loaded with 137 in the low latch and 66 in the high latch. An interrupt is generated and the latches are reloaded into the counters whenever the counters are decremented to zero. The number of cycles between interrupts is two cycles greater than the number in the latches.

You might expect the counter to be loaded with 16667 less two, since the normal interrupts are every $1 / 60$ of a second; but $66^{*} 256+137=17033$ rather than 16665 . This means simply that the " 1 $\mathrm{MHz}^{\prime \prime}$ counter decrements at $1.022^{*} 10^{6} \mathrm{~Hz}$, not at an even rate of $1.00^{*} 10^{6} \mathrm{~Hz}$. So, to make the jiffy clock interrupt at a rate different than the normal $1 / 60$ per second, just multiply the desired number of microseconds per interrupt by 1.022 and subtract two from that number. Example: for a millisecond interrupt ( $1000^{*} 1.022$ ) $-2=1020$, so you would POKE 3 into the high byte at location 37159, and 252 into the low byte at location 37158 $\left(3^{*} 256+252=1020\right)$ - and now you have an interrupt every millisecond.

There are limits to this method of changing the jiffy clock to produce varied interrupts. At the slow end, the largest number that could be loaded is \$FFFF, or 65535 . For the longest time interval

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# Interruptions Can Make Your Games Run Faster 

## Ottis Cowper, Technical Editor

This is a very powerful programming technique, the interrupt driven subroutine, which has a much wider range of applications than merely gathering data from the user port. For example, how would you like your computer to handle two jobs at once? Actually, the 6502 microprocessor is a sequential device and can only do one operation at a time, but the VIC's hardware interrupts occur so frequently ( 60 times per second) that a machine language interrupt routine can appear to work concurrently with BASIC.

## A Demonstration

As a demonstration, make the additions and changes shown in Program 1 to the program in the article. (This demonstration is for the unexpanded VIC and requires a joystick. Remove or disable any expansion modules.) Since the DATA statements contain a machine language routine, they must be typed in exactly as shown. Be sure to save a copy of the program before you RUN since an error in an interrupt routine almost always causes your system to lock you out. For those interested in the operation of the routine, a disassembly of the code is provided in Program 2.

When you RUN the program, you should see a bar appear in the center of the screen. Try moving your joystick left and right and notice how smoothly the bar moves. Type in a new value for the high and low bytes of the timer. Higher timer values slow down the bar movement; lower values speed it up. Compare this to the slow and jerky movement you're used to in BASIC, and imagine how an interrupt joystick or character movement routine would improve your favorite game.

The main point is that the joystick reading and bar movement are totally independent of BASIC. To prove this to yourself, hit the STOP key. You'll see the message BREAK IN 35. The BASIC program has ended, but the interrupt routine is not affected. The bar movement continues as before. To disable the routine, hit the RUN/ STOP and RESTORE keys at the same time.

## How To Add It To Your Programs

Here is the procedure for adding an interrupt driven routine to your BASIC program (example lines from the program given in the article are noted in parentheses):

1. Reserve room for the new routine somewhere in memory (line 10).
2. Load the machine language code into the protected area (line 15).
3. Disable interrupts, load the address (known as the "interrupt vector") of the new routine into locations 788 and 789, and re-enable interrupts (line 20). 4. If necessary, modify the speed of the interrupt routine by adjusting the rate of the jiffy clock (line 30).
4. It is absolutely essential that the appended interrupt routine end with a JuMP to the normal ROM interrupt handling routine (for the VIC, this would be JMP \$EABF).

## Program 1: Demonstration Program

11 PRINT"\{CLEAR\}"
12 FORI=384øøTO 38905 :POKEI, :NEXT
13 POKE 1,8:POKE2,10
14 FORI $=$ ØTO2: : POKE $79 ø 9+1,160:$ NEXT
15 FORZ $=\varnothing$ TO69: READQ: $\operatorname{POKE}(28 * 256+Z)$, Q:NEXTZ
22 DATA $166,1,164,2,169,127,141,34,145,173$
23 DATA $31,145,41,16,246,26,173,32,145,41$
24 DATA $128,208,35,192,21,240,31,169,32,157$
25 DATA $22 \varnothing, 30,232,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 169,160,153,220,3 \varnothing, 24$
26 DATA $144,16,224, \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, 12,169,32,153,22 \varnothing$
27 DATA $30,2 \varnothing 2,136,169,160,157,226,36,134,1$
28 DATA $132,2,169,255,141,34,145,76,191,234$
35 GOTO35

## Program 2: Disassembly Of Machine Language Routine In Program 1



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between interrupts, the number of microseconds would be $(65535+2) / 1.022=64126$. The fast end limit is set by the percent of time remaining for BASIC. This percent is derived by (L-IR)/(L+2), where $L$ is the number POKEd in the timer latch described above, and IR is the number of cycles taken up by the unmodified interrupt service routine.

There are approximately 220 cycles in the unmodified interrupt service routine; thus, if the number POKEd into the timer approaches 220, there will be no time available for anything other than attending to the interrupt service routine.

Here's how to add your own machine language routine to the jiffy clock service routine. Normally, when the decrementing counter hits zero, the operation is transferred to the interrupt service routine whose beginning address (\$EABF) is stored in 788 and 789 ( $\$ 0314$ and \$0315). By changing the address in 788 and 789 , you can tell VIC to do additional instructions in machine language and then go to \$EABF to run the normal service routine.

To change the address in 788 and 789 , you must disable the interrupt enable register for the jiffy clock to allow the number in these locations to be changed. POKEing location 37166 with 128 will disable the interrupt; after the addresses in 788 and 789 have been changed, POKEing location 37166 with 192 will enable the interrupts again. Here's a sample program:

```
10 POKE52,28:POKE56,28:REM SETTING UPPER
    BOUNDARY FOR BASIC
15 FOR Z=\emptyset TO 9:READ Q:POKE(28*256+Z),Q:N
    EXT Z:REM MACHINE PROGRAM IN PAGE
        28
20 POKE37166,128:POKE788,ø:POKE789,28:POK
    E37166,192
21 REM LINE 2Ø CAUSES THE INTERRUPT TO NO
    W GO TO PAGE 28
25 DATA 173,16,145,157,\varnothing,29,232,76,191,23
    4
3\emptyset INPUT"LOW";N1:INPUT"HIGH";N2:POKE37158
        ,N1:POKE37159,N2
31 REM LINE 3\emptyset CHANGES THE TIMING OF THE ~
        INTERRUPT
```

The machine language program in line 25 disassembles to:

1C00 LDA \$9110; 1 C 03 STA \$1D00, $X$; 1 C06 INX;
1 C 07 JMP \$EABF;

Get data from user port Store data in page 29 ring buffer Increment pointer for ring buffer Jump to normal jiffy service routine

This program can be used as a guide for setting up the jiffy clock for timed data acquisition. One additional consideration in terms of the percent of time left for BASIC: the above program has added an additional fourteen cycles which must be added to the IR variable. Exercise caution if data is to be gathered at faster than halfmillisecond intervals.

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## Optimizing PET Speed <br> Michael W. Schaffer

Careful numbering of program lines in Commodore Upgrade and 4.0 BASIC can improve the execution speed of GOTOs and GOSUBs. This technique is not applicable to the VIC-20, but the VIC is quite fast without it.

You can improve the efficiency of certain GOTOs and GOSUBs in your programs. The technique, though simple, is apparent only if you look at a disassembly of the BASIC ROM (it's at hex B830 in 4.0 ROMs).

The major overhead in the execution of GOTOs and GOSUBs is the time taken by BASIC to find the line number you are going to (the target line number). To start the search, BASIC first compares the high-order byte of the target line number to the high-order byte of the current line number. If the target high byte is larger, then BASIC starts to search at the next line of the program. Otherwise, BASIC starts the search at the beginning of the program.

Notice that BASIC only compares the high byte of the line numbers: small jumps forward may still be searched for from the beginning of the program. By carefully numbering the lines of your program, you can avoid this waste of time. The rule for this is simple:

Minimum target line number $=256^{*}$ (INT (current line \#(256) +1)
In a test program of 100 lines followed by a forward GOSUB, the speed of 100 executions of the GOSUB was improved by a factor of three by numbering the GOSUB as shown above. The amount of time saved is directly dependent on the length of your program and the position of the GOTO or GOSUB in the program, but can be significant, especially in user-interactive routines.

## Program 1: <br> Non-optimized GOSUB And Sample Run <br> 1ØØ REM NOTICE THAT THE HIGH BYTES ARE EQ UAL <br> $250 \mathrm{~T} \emptyset=\mathrm{TI}: F O R \mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{TO}$ 1øø:GOSUB 255:NEXT:PR INT"NON-OPTIMIZED"; (TI-TØ) : END <br> 255 RETURN

Program 2:
Optimized GOSUB And Sample Run
$1 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM NOTICE THAT THE HIGH BYTES ARE NO $T$ EQUAL
$25 \emptyset \mathrm{~T} \varnothing=\mathrm{TI}: F O R \mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{TO}$ 1øø:GOSUB 256:NEXT:PR INT"OPTIMIZED"; (TI-TØ) : END
256 RETURN
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# TI BASIC One-Liners 

Michael A Covington

The TI BASIC DEF statement can become a powerful tool in your programmer's bag of tricks. Here's how to use it.

If you've been programming in BASIC for any time at all, you've surely come across, and used, some of the built-in functions that the language provides, such as INT, SIN, COS, TAN, ATN, and LOG. But did you know that you can use the DEF statement to create functions of your own? Defining your own functions lets you type a complicated formula only once, and it allows you to build complex functions out of simple ones in a most efficient way.

Suppose, for instance, that your LOG function gives you natural (base $e$ ) logarithms, and you want base 10 logarithms. (If you're not sure which you've got, type PRINT LOG(10) - if the answer is 1 , you're in base 10 , and if it's about 2.3026, you're in base e.) You can convert base $e$ logarithms to base 10 by dividing them by 2.302585093, so one of the options open to you is obviously to write LOG(X)/2.302585093 (or whatever) every time you need a base 10 log . But there's an easier way.

## Creating Functions

To create your own function - let's call it LOG10, though some computers may insist that you name it something like FNL - just include, early in your program, a statement like this:

## 10 DEF LOG10 $(\mathrm{X})=$ LOG $(\mathrm{X}) / 2.302585093$

From then on, you'll be able to use the new function LOG10 to get base 10 logarithms. Try it out with a program something like this:

```
10 DEF LOG10(x)=LOG(x)/2.302585093
20 FOR I=1 TO 10 STEP 0.1
30 PRINT I,LOG1O(I)
4 0 ~ N E X T ~ I ~
```

and compare the results against a table of logarithms.

The DEF statement is different from most
BASIC statements in that it can't refer to variables. (The X in it - it could be any variable name - is used only as a placeholder for the number within the parentheses; it is completely separate from any variable named $X$ that you may use elsewhere in the program.) You can refer only to numbers or
other functions. Some computers require that the name of the function be three letters and that the first two be FN - FNA, FNB, FNL, and so forth although the TI-99, and many other microcomputers, allow you to name functions with the same type of names you use for variables.

## Sample One Liners

So that's how it's done. Now let's look at some practical examples.

1. Base 10 logarithms. That's what we've just discussed. For reference, here is the statement:

DEF LOG10 $(X)=\operatorname{LOG}(X) / 2.302585093$
(assuming your machine's LOG function gives you base $e$ logs).
2. Base 2 logarithms. On a machine on which the LOG function gives base $e$ logarithms, you can get base 2 logarithms by using:

DEF LOG2 $(X)=$ LOG $(X) / 0.6931471806$
If your machine's LOG function gives base 10 logarithms, you'll need to use DEF LOG2 $(X)=\operatorname{LOG}(X) / 0.3010299957$ instead.
3. Degrees to radians. If $X$ is the measure of an angle in degrees, then $\operatorname{RAD}(X)$ will be the same angle measured in radians, if you define the following function:

## DEF RAD (X) = X/57.29577951

4. Radians to degrees. The opposite function, converting $X$ in radians to $D E G(X)$ in degrees, is:

## DEF DEG $(X)=X * 57.29577951$

5. Arcsine (in radians). The following definition will give you the arcsine function (which is not usually provided in implementations of BASIC, although the arctangent is).

$$
\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{ASN}(X)=2^{*} \operatorname{ATN}\left(X /\left(1+\operatorname{SQR}\left(1-X^{\wedge} 2\right)\right)\right)
$$

If you look through a table of trigonometric identities, you may find an apparently equivalent, but simpler, formula that would lead to the statement $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{ASN}(X)=\operatorname{ATN}\left(X / S Q R\left(1-X^{\wedge} 2\right)\right.$ ). But note that this version won't do ASN(1) correctly (it will try to divide by zero). Hence the first version is preferable.
6. Arccosine (in radians). If you have the arcsine function, you can get the arccosine, as follows:

## $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{ACS}(\mathrm{X})=1.570796327-\mathrm{ASN}(\mathrm{X})$

Remember that the DEF statement for ASN must precede the DEF statement for ACS (you can't refer to a function until you've defined it).
7. Rounding to a particular number of decimal places. Where $n$ stands for the number of decimal places you want, use the definition:
$\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{ROU}(X)=\operatorname{INT}\left(\left(\left(10^{\wedge}\right)^{*} X\right)+0.5\right) /(10 \hat{\mathrm{~N}})$
Note that you must substitute a number for $n$; in most implementations, $n$ cannot be a variable. Hence, for example, if you want rounding to three decimal places, your statement will read DEF $\operatorname{ROU}(X)=\operatorname{INT}\left(\left(\left(10^{\wedge} 3\right)^{*} X\right)+0.5\right) /\left(10^{\wedge} 3\right)$. The number of decimal places can be negative, of course; if you want to round to the nearest 10, ask for -1 decimal place, and if you want to round to the nearest 1000, ask for -3 decimal places.
8. Rounding to a particular number of significant digits. Often, you'll find that the most convenient type of rounding involves coming up with a particular number of significant digits rather than a particular number of decimal places. You can accomplish this with the definition

DEF RSF1 $(\mathrm{X})=(\mathrm{N}-1)-\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{LOG10}(\mathrm{X}))$
$\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{RSF}(\mathrm{X})=\operatorname{INT}\left(\left((10 \wedge \operatorname{RSF}(\mathrm{X}))^{*} \mathrm{X}\right)+0.5\right) /(10 \wedge \operatorname{RSF} 1(\mathrm{X}))$
Here the definition is so complex that it is best done in two stages: first we define RSF1, which is a function used internally in RSF, and then we define RSF, which is the function we actually use. $n$ stands for the number of significant digits you want; as before, you must substitute a number for it when typing the definition into the computer.

A word of warning: RSF (with its subsidiary calls to RSF1, which in turn calls LOG10) can take quite a bit of time to execute (about half a second of realtime on the TI-99).
9. Sexagesimal output: minutes. Our practice of expressing time in hours, minutes, and seconds, and angles in degrees, minutes, and seconds, is a remnant of an ancient Babylonian base-60 (sexagesimal) number system. Often, in a computer program dealing with time or with angles, it is desirable to express the output in terms of units, minutes, and seconds. The units are obtained by taking INT( X ); thus the units part of 2.5 hours $=\operatorname{INT}(2.5)=2$ hours. Here is a function that gives the minutes part:

## $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{MNT}(\mathrm{X})=\operatorname{INT}\left(60^{*}(\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X}))\right)$

That is, we take the non-integer part of the value, multiply it by 60, and take the INT of that.
10. Sexagesimal output: seconds. The seconds part of the value, in turn, is given by:

## $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{SCD}(\mathrm{X})=60^{*}\left(60^{*}(\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X}))-\mathrm{MNT}(\mathrm{X})\right)$

That is, we subtract the integer part and the minutes; what's left gets multiplied by 60 twice.

The sexagesimal output functions can be tested
by means of a program such as the following:
$10 \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{MNT}(x)=\operatorname{INT}(60 *(x-\operatorname{INT}(x)))$
$20 \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{SCD}(x)=60 *(60 *(x-I N T(x))-$ MNT $($
X))

30 FOR H=O TO 2 STEP 0.01
40 PRINT
50 PRINT H, "HOURS"
60 PRINT INT (H), MNT (H), SCD (H)
70 NEXT H
From this we learn, for example, that 0.01 of an hour is 36 seconds, and that 0.5 of an hour is 30 minutes. (If your computer uses binary, rather than BCD or Radix-100, internal representations of numbers, you may get odd errors due to rounding or lack of it. The solution would be to round the number of hours to some reasonably small number of decimal places before invoking the conversions, and perhaps to insert some rounding in the definitions of MNT and SCD themselves.) Incidentally, for sexagesimal input, you don't need any special functions, only a bit of multiplication. For instance, the statements
10 PRINT "TYPE HOURS, MINUTES, SECON DS"
20 INPUT $H, M, S$
$30 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{M} / 60+5 / 3600$
will give you (as H) the number of hours expressed as a decimal.
11. Modulo 12 arithmetic. In dealing with hours, you'll often want to reduce numbers to modulo 12. For instance, if it's 11 a.m., then you can calculate the time four hours later by adding $11+4$ (which gives you 15) and then taking the result modulo 12. The function definition is:

## DEF MOD12 $(\mathrm{X})=12^{*}(\mathrm{X} / 12-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 12))$

(unless, of course, your computer has a built-in MOD function, which is even simpler to use). This particular function is likely to be bothered by rounding and truncation errors. On the TI-99, I get accurate results for numbers under 1000 or so, but larger numbers give slightly erroneous answers; a binary machine might be plagued by worse problems.
12. Modulo 60 arithmetic. The same function, giving modulo 60 answers (for dealing with minutes and seconds), is:

DEF MOD60(X) $=60^{*}(\mathrm{X} / 60-\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 60))$
(as if you couldn't have guessed). The following program starts with a time expressed as H hours M minutes, and adds M1 minutes:

```
10 DEF MOD 12 (x)=12* (x/12-INT (x/12))
20 DEF MOD 6O (x) =60* (x/60-INT (x/60))
3 0 ~ I N P U T ~ H , M
40 INPUT M1
50 M=MOD60 (M+M1)
60 H=H+INT (M1/60)
70 PRINT H,M
```

Line 50 adds the right number to the minutes part, and line 60 adds to the hours part if necessary.

## Guest Commentary

# Is RAM Memory A Status Symbol? 

Barry Miles

Many expensive technological items are bought as status symbols. Are all those Hewlett Packard HP 41c's really used to their fullest extent, for long programs and the use of ROM libraries of fancy programs, or are they merely left on the executive's desk to say "I'm so important that I can justify a purchase of the state-of-the-art programmable calculator"?

The advent of really large RAM sizes means that we should rethink the relationship between RAM and disk storage. We have for a long time lived with the idea that we should use RAM sparingly. This probably stems from the need to conserve RAM usage in a mainframe environment, so that as many users as possible may access the machine at once and so that the queuing problem is reduced to a minimum. Programmers are likely to continue to think in this way, even when the need has evaporated.

Perhaps an example should be taken from the approach used in managerial economics. In budgeting for the future, businessmen seek to identify the Principal Budget Factor - that factor which prevents the business from expanding to infinity. They then seek to make the very best use of that scarce resource, so as to maximize profits. They usually make strenuous efforts to remove the bottleneck which that resource represents, by increasing the amount of it which is available: if you are short of skilled labor, you seek to take on more people, for instance. The successful businessmen are the ones who first remove the constraint which is holding them back, then correctly identify the new constraint and seek to remove it, and so on.

What I am saying is that once RAM ceases to be a scarce resource, we should cease trying to economize in its use, especially as it becomes progressively cheaper, and particularly when it becomes cheaper than similar amounts of secondary storage (such as disks or tapes).

A potential buyer of the Sirius computer has an interesting choice before him; with a limited
budget, he will need to decide between various amounts of RAM, and whether to go for doublesided disks to increase secondary storage capacity. He may choose the largest amount of RAM, out of habit, without really considering whether he will make effective use of the extra memory.

## More Is Less

Again, economics may come to our aid. The Diminishing Marginal Utility theory says in this context that every extra 1 K of RAM is less important to us than the previous one, to the point where more is really of no interest.

Surely we must examine whether what we are doing now will become easier, faster, or more efficient if we have more RAM, and whether there are other things which we could do with more RAM but which are impossible at present, and finally whether we should adopt a whole new approach. There is a danger of misleading ourselves or of being misled by salesmen into thinking that more RAM must be a good idea, without thinking out why. There is even a danger of rationalizing in order to justify what is really only wish-fulfillment.

We might compare this to buying a fast car. Some say that you're much safer in a fast car than in a slower car, regardless of the speed at which you are traveling. The braking system and suspension of such a car have been designed to cope with the effects of traveling quickly, and these systems therefore work very much within their capacity, and very efficiently at slower speeds. A similar argument can be made for extremely powerful hi-fi systems: distortion is less if you do not have to turn up the volume very far to get the loudness you require.

Do these arguments carry over to microcomputer memories? Probably not. The trouble is that you merely get more of the same. If you do not use it, then it just lies idle. Are you really going to write massive BASIC or machine code programś? Are you really going to handle vast amounts of

data? Most likely not, at least not unless you change your way of doing things to optimize the use of your principal technological factor.

## New Freedoms

What I am suggesting is that disks came about because of limited RAM. Now that RAM limitations can be of increasing greater size, we should explore new freedoms. What follows may seem a little far-fetched, but may also be just around the corner.

First, we may take it that a one megabyte RAM is not likely to be filled with a BASIC or machine code program of anything near that length. The debugging alone would take too long! This leaves us with other possibilities.

We could fill a lot of the RAM with a wide range of programs, and call up any of the whole suite, instantaneously, from a special menu program.

We could have as many programming aids in our machine as we could conceivably wish for, and barely scratch the surface of our new-found capacity.

We could have a vast range of help screens available for instantaneous recall when in trouble.

We could call in a whole succession of high resolution pictures, which are usually slow to load from disk, so rapidly that even animation would be possible.

We could have split processing in one machine. After all, it is common for two processors to be in one machine, so why not a schizoid machine with each part operating independently?

We could have a really enormous amount of text in our word processor at any one time, and have many different text areas. Our word processor could perhaps interact with our accounting and data base programs in RAM.

Accounting suites of programs could be truly integrated, so that final accounts are updated after every transaction.

Our data bases could be loaded from disk into RAM first thing in the morning, and all updating could take place in RAM, so as to be almost instantaneous. All the disk activity would have to do is merely dump RAM contents, for safety's sake, at convenient time intervals. Battery backup could protect contents from voltage spikes and power failures.

It might be that disks of all types will become a thing of the past, with programs and data being loaded and dumped over the telephone by a modem, with suitable passwords and protections, into your friendly local overnight datastore. (There are problems in this, in that the use of telephone lines is subject to error, but presumably this will improve and is not an insurmountable obstacle.)

In any case, if the function of the disk unit
changes from continual random access to infrequent loading and dumping, disk operating systems could be simplified at the very least. Perhaps the very small diameter disks which the major companies are now developing will become the norm; and disk units will come down in price to become a trivial expense. That, too, is an intriguing prospect.

This would all require greater addressability than even the current 16 bit machines offer, but the megabyte chip is probably just around the corner.

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# Disassemble To Printer Or Disk For Atari 

Mark Chasin


#### Abstract

If you've been wondering how to take disassemblies of machine language and either store them on a disk or print them out - here's your answer. These programs will make the Atari Assembler/Editor cartridge an even more useful programming tool.


One of the best ways to learn assembly language programming is to look at the ways professional programmers have written complex programs and to study and learn their techniques. Unfortunately, when we buy programs that were originally written in assembly language, they have already been assembled (translated) into machine language. To make sense out of this code, we must be able to disassemble (retranslate) it back into assembly language.

Fortunately, those of us who have the Atari Assembler/Editor cartridge know that Atari has the built-in ability to disassemble machine language back into assembly language, using the L option in the DEBUG mode. This option will convert the information stored in any section of memory into assembly language. This conversion is then displayed on your screen, so that you can look at any part of any machine language program in assembly language.

That's the good news. The bad news is: 1) you can look at only about 20 lines of assembly language code at a time, and 2) you have no way of storing the assembly language version for studying later, except to copy the program from the screen with pencil and paper. This article shows you how to divert the output either to a printer or to your disk and provides programs to implement these options.

## Output To A Printer

In your Atari, the Input/Output Control Block (IOCB) \#0 is the default IOCB for all output operations, and it is the screen editor. The output from the Assembler/Editor cartridge (and all other cartridges) is routed through this IOCB to direct the output to the screen. In your Atari, all output to any device is handled through the handler table, which is simply a series of pointers to places in the Operating System (OS), where the directions for how the Atari is to deal with each device can be found. Actually, these pointers are directed at address-1 for each set of directions. Therefore, to
redirect the output of the Assembler/Editor cartridge to a printer, all we have to do is to change the pointer so that it points at the address-1 of the printer instructions in the OS.

Let's try to disassemble the first part of DOS and get a printout of the assembly language code. I'll assume that you have your system booted up with DOS 2, that the Assembler/Editor cartridge is in place in your computer, and that your printer (and interface module, if you need it) is on. First, go into DEBUG mode by typing BUG, followed by a RETURN. Your screen should say DEBUG. Next, type C346<A6,EE and another RETURN. This changes memory locations $\$ 0346$ and $\$ 0347$ to \$A6 and \$EE, respectively. By the way, the directions for dealing with a printer begin in memory location \$EEA7. Remember, we point to ad-dress-1.

All output is now directed to your printer. If at this point you type L0700,0756 and hit RETURN, your printer should produce the first part of DOS 2 in assembly language, exactly as it appears in Program 1. The format of this listing is discussed in detail below.

Remember: All output is now directed to your printer. To get back to the screen, you'll have to change the pointer back to where it was. You'll need to type C346<A3,F6 and hit RETURN. Now you can see what you're doing, so you can go ahead with normal output.

## To A Disk File

Directing the disassembled listing of some portion of memory to your disk drive is a bit more complicated and requires a brief program to handle housekeeping. This assembly language program is shown in Program 2, with the origin at $\$ 0600$. Before we can direct the output to disk, we need to open a file on the disk. For the purposes of this discussion, we will open a file using IOCB \#3, and we'll call the file D1:DISASSEM.

To do this, we first load the $X$ register with \#\$30 (for IOCB \#3), in line 110 of Program 2. We'll use this as an index into IOCB \#3 throughout the program. Next, we store the command byte for the OPEN command, $\$ 03$, into $\$ 0342, \mathrm{X}$ in lines 120-130, and the command byte for the OPEN for WRITE command, $\$ 08$, into $\$ 034 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{X}$. Then we point to the name of the file we want to OPEN by storing the low and high bytes of the address of
this string in \$0344, X and $\$ 0345, \mathrm{X}$ respectively, in lines $160-190$. We can then OPEN the file by jumping to the CIO subroutine in line 200. The RTS in the next line returns control to your keyboard, so that you can handle the next steps manually.

The program that actually directs the output to this disk file begins on line 230 of Program 2, at $\$ 0620$. We set the IOCB to \#3 in line 230, and temporarily store the character being sent in the $Y$ register in line 240 . By setting the buffer size to zero in lines 250-270, we can pass one character at a time, from the accumulator, directly to the disk file. The command byte for PUT CHARACTER is $\$ 0 B$ (lines 280-290). In line 300, we retrieve the character being sent, and we send it to the disk by calling the CIO routine in line 310. Line 320 returns control to the Assembler/Editor cartridge to fetch the next byte of the disassembly. As each character is passed to the disk in turn, the OS takes care of keeping track of how the disk file is to be organized and saves us a lot of work in the process.

It is important, once a file is OPENed for writing, that it be closed, or you are likely to lose the last sections of information you wanted to write to the disk. Since your keyboard is not in control during the disassembly, you need to close the file by hitting BREAK when the drive has stopped, indicating that the file has been written.

To use these programs, type them in exactly as shown in Program 2, and LIST them to your disk for safekeeping. Then type ASM and RETURN to assemble these programs. After this is completed, type BUG to enter DEBUG mode, and then G0600 to run the first program. You should hear the disk drive start as the file is OPENed. Next, type C346 < IF, 06 and RETURN. This directs the output to our routine to send one character at a time to the disk (remember: address-1). Then type L0700,0756 and RETURN. This will disassemble the first part of DOS 2 to your disk. When the drive stops, hit the BREAK key to close the file. SYSTEM RESET will now set everything back the way it was before we started our tampering.

## Reformatting The Output File

One last problem remains. If we refer to Program 1, we can see that the first set of numbers on each line represents the hexadecimal address of each instruction. The second set of numbers is the machine language nomenclature for the instruction, and the instruction mnemonic itself is the next set. Following the instruction is the operand. In a typical assembly language listing, two more fields would be present. Between the machine language instruction and the mnemonic would be a line number, and frequently following the operand is a comments field. The problem that remains is that the output from the $L$ option of
the Assembler/Editor cartridge is not in a form that can be used as input for the Assembler itself. That is, the disk file D1:DISASSEM that we have created cannot be used as source code - yet.

Program 3 is a BASIC program which will reorganize and reformat D1:DISASSEM into another file, D1:OUTPUT, which can be used as source code for the cartridge. Line 100 sets the first line number for the OUTPUT file to 1000, and lines 110-160 dimension the input, output, and blank strings, set the blank string equal to all blanks, and erase anything in the other two strings. Lines 170 and 180 open DISASSEM for input, and OUTPUT for output.

We are going to set up a loop, from lines 230330, which will work its way through all of DISASSEM; so, in line 190, we set a trap to close the files when we get to the end. Lines 200 and 210 discard the first two lines of DISASSEM, a blank line and the word DEBUG on the second line (see Program 1), which are put in by the cartridge. Line 220 blanks out the input string, and line 240 reads the first line of DISASSEM into the input string, INTAKE\$.

We would like our output to start with a line number, so line 240 handles this for us. Line 250 leaves the next two spaces blank, because that's how the Assembler/Editor expects to get its source code. Line 260 checks to see if the cartridge understood that particular byte. If it can't interpret a byte, the cartridge puts ??? into the mnemonic field. This program stores the contents of that location in memory as a . BYTE mnemonic. Line 270 fills in the remainder of the line, and line 280 puts in a comments field, with the contents as the memory location of that particular instruction, as an aid in understanding the output. Line 290 puts the output to the disk file, lines 300 and 310 rezero OUTS and INTAKE\$, line 320 increments the line number by two, and line 330 loops back to get the next line for reformatting. Line 340 closes the files and ends the program.

Program 4, the OUTPUT file structure for the first part of DOS 2, requires a few comments. The beginning of DOS is used to store certain variables. For that reason, the first part of the output file (lines 1000-1030) looks slightly strange. However, it should be noted that all information is there, and in a form which is understandable to the Assembler. That is, this file can be used as source code. Some thought must be given, however, to the interpretation of this code, as with all disassembled machine language programs.

Two final comments: First, if you want to disassemble all of DOS 2, do it in two steps; although the programs described in this article can handle all of DOS, the Assembler/Editor cartridge cannot accept an input file that large. The source code for DOS 2 using these programs is more
than 300 sectors long! Second, all references to addresses in the OUTPUT file are absolute. Therefore, you will not be able to relocate this program with a different origin unless you substitute labels for all of the absolute addresses. However, you will be able to experiment with changes to DOS, or any other machine language program, if you're careful about the specific addresses in your disassembled source code.

If you are specifically interested in modifying or experimenting with DOS 2, I highly recommend the recent book by Bill Wilkinson, Inside Atari DOS, published by COMPUTE! Books. The documented source code and detailed explanations of the various subroutines within DOS make this an invaluable resource for anyone attempting to change or understand DOS. There are also some very interesting suggestions for modifications to DOS, which should be reasonably simple to implement now that you have a way to obtain the source code.

## Program 1: Disassembly Of DOS

DEBUG

| 0700 | 00 |  |  | BRK |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0701 | 03 |  |  | ??? |  |
| 0702 | 00 |  |  | BRK |  |
| 0703 | 07 |  |  | ??? |  |
| 0704 | 40 |  |  | RTI |  |
| 0705 | 15 | 4C |  | ORA | \$4C, X |
| 0707 | 14 |  |  | ??? |  |
| 0708 | 07 |  |  | ??? |  |
| 0709 | 03 |  |  | ??? |  |
| O70A | 03 |  |  | ??? |  |
| O70B | 00 |  |  | BRK |  |
| O70C | 7 C |  |  | ??? |  |
| O70D | 1 A |  |  | ??? |  |
| O7OE | 01 | OF |  | ORA | (\$OF, X) |
| 0710 | 00 |  |  | BRK |  |
| 0711 | 7 D | CB | 07 | ADC | \$07CB, X |
| 0714 | AC | OE | 07 | LDY | \$070E |
| 0717 | FO | 36 |  | BEQ | \$074F |
| 0719 | AD | 12 | 07 | LDA | \$0712 |
| 071 C | 85 | 43 |  | STA | \$43 |
| O71E | 8D | 04 | 03 | STA | \$0304 |
| 0721 | AD | 13 | 07 | LDA | \$0713 |
| 0724 | 85 | 44 |  | STA | \$44 |
| 0726 | 8 D | 05 | 03 | STA | \$0305 |
| 0729 | AD | 10 | 07 | LDA | \$0710 |
| 072C | AC | OF | 07 | LDY | \$070F |
| 072F | 18 |  |  | CLC |  |
| 0730 | AE | OE | 07 | LDX | \$070E |
| 0733 | 20 | 6C | 07 | JSR | \$076C |
| 0736 | 30 | 17 |  | BMI | \$074F |
| 0738 | AC | 11 | 07 | LDY | \$0711 |
| 073 B | B1 | 43 |  | LDA | (\$43), Y |
| 073 D | 29 | 03 |  | AND | \#\$03 |
| 073F | 48 |  |  | PHA |  |
| 0740 | C8 |  |  | INY |  |
| 0741 | 11 | 43 |  | ORA | (\$43), Y |
| 0743 | FO | OE |  | BEQ | \$0753 |
| 0745 | B1 | 43 |  | LDA | (\$43), Y |
| 0747 | A8 |  |  | TAY |  |
| 0748 | 20 | 57 | 07 | JSR | \$0757 |
| 074 B | 68 |  |  | PLA |  |
| 074 C | 4 C | 2 F | 07 | JMP | \$072F |
| 074 F | A9 | CO |  | LDA | \#\$CO |
| 0751 | DO | 01 |  | BNE | \$0754 |


| 0753 | 68 | PLA |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0754 | OA | ASL A |  |
| 0755 | A8 | TAY |  |
| 0756 | 60 | RTS |  |

DEBUG

## Program 2: Disassembly To A Disk File



## Program 3: BASIC Reformat Of File

```
100 I = 1000
110 DIM INTAKEक(45), BLK$(45), OUT$(45)
120 BLK$(1,1)=" "
130 BLK$(45,45)=" "
140 BLK$(2)=BLK$
150 INTAKE$=BLK$
160 OUT$=BLK$
170 OPEN #1,4,0,"D:DISASSEM"
180 OPEN #2,8,0,"D: OUTPUT"
190 TRAP 340
200 INPUT #1:INTAKE$
210 INPUT #1;INTAKE$
220 INTAKE$=BLK$
230 INPUT #1;INTAKE$
240 OUT$(1,4)=STR$(I)
250 OUT$(5,6)="
260 IF INTAKE$(22,23)="??" THEN OUT$(
    7)=".-BYTE $": OUT$(14,15)=INTAKE$(
    9,10)=GOTO 280
270 OUT$(7) = INTAKE$(22)
280 OL=LEN(OUT$) +1:FOR M=OL TO 21:OUT
    $(M,M)=" ":NEXT M: OUT $ (22,23)=";
    ": OUT$(24,27)=INTAKE$(1,4)
290 ? #2;OUT$
300 OWT$= BLK$
310 INTAKE$=BLK$
320 I = I +2
330 GOTO 230
340 CLOSE #1:CLOSE #2:END
Program 4: Output File Structure For DOS 2
1000
1002
-BYTE $03
1006 - BYTE $07
1008
1010
1012
1014
1016 ; ;0708
1018 - BYTE $03 ; 0709
; 070A
```



1020 BRK
BYTE \$1A

1028 BRK
1030 ADC $\$ 07 C B, X: 0711$
1032 LDY \$070E ; 0714
1034 BEQ $\$ 074 \mathrm{~F}$ : 0717
1036 LDA $\$ 0712$ : 0719
1038 STA $\$ 43$; 071 C
1040 STA $\$ 0304$; 071 E
1042 LDA $\$ 0713 \quad ; 0721$
1044 STA $\$ 44$; 0724
$\begin{array}{llll}1046 & \text { STA } & \$ 0305 & ; 0726 \\ 1048 & \text { LDA } & \$ 0710 & ; 0729\end{array}$
1050 LDY $\$ 070 F$ :072C
1052 CLC :072F
1054 LDX $\$ 070 E$; 0730
1056 JSR $\$ 076 \mathrm{C}$; 0733
1058 BMI $\$ 074 \mathrm{~F}$; 0736
1060 LDY $\$ 0711: 0738$
1062 LDA (\$43),Y;073B
1064 AND \#\$03 ; 073D
1066 PHA :073F
1068 INY $: 0740$
$\begin{array}{lll}1070 & \text { ORA } & (\$ 43), Y \\ 1072 & \text { BEQ } & \$ 0753\end{array} 0741$
1074 LDA (\$43),Y ; 0745
1076 TAY ;0747
1078 JSR $\$ 0757$; 0748
1080 PLA $\quad$ :074B
1082 JMP $\$ 072 F \quad 074 \mathrm{C}$
1084 LDA \#\$CO ; 074F
1086 BNE $\$ 0754$; 0751
1088 PLA ; 0753
$\begin{array}{lll}1090 & \text { ASL A } & 0754 \\ 1092 & \text { TAY } & 0755\end{array}$
1094 RTS ; 0756

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# COMPUTE!'S Mapping The Atari 

Author:<br>Price: On Sale:<br>(Introduction by Bill Wilkinson) \$14.95 Now

The inner workings of today's advanced personal computers unfortunately remain a mystery to many users. From beginners to machine language programmers, people are hungry for vital information about the insides of their machines. For example, there are tens of thousands of memory locations... which are safe to use? How can changing one number in a certain memory cell dramatically speed up output to the disk drive? Which memory address reveals what Operating System is in the computer? How can changing certain numbers in various memory locations improve a program's sound and graphics?

The key to finding one's way around the inside of a computer is a memory map. But often this important information is unavailable from the manufacturer. Or it can be obtained only in piecemeal fashion from scattered sources.

Now, for the first time, there is a comprehensive guidebook available for the Atari 400/800 computers which answers all of these questions, and hundreds more. Mapping The Atari, by lan Chadwick, is a complete reference guide and memory map for one of the most popular of personal computers. From memory location zero to 65,535. Mapping The Atari is the most exhaustive memory sourcebook ever offered to Atari users.

Chadwick started by diligently assembling all the information he could find. Then he went a step further by testing this information, to verify its accuracy. And finally, he added months of his own research, delving deep into little-known areas of the Atari's memory to explore every secret. The result, Mapping The Atari, is an indispensable reference work for Atari programmers.

But Mapping The Atari is more than just a comprehensive reference book. It is also a tutorial for all inquisitive Atari enthusiasts - not just advanced programmers. Mapping The Atari explains each memory location in depth for beginning and intermediate programmers. Some descriptions of important locations fill several pages. And the book is packed with ready-to-type example programs and routines which show exactly how to put the information to work.

There's more. A special introduction by Bill Wilkinson, an author of Atari BASIC and the Atari Disk Operating System, explains how to access the Atari's memory in every available programming language. And there are ten appendices, covering such topics as "VBLANK Processes," "Atari Timing Values," "Color," "Sound And Music," "Player/Missile Graphics Memory Map," "Display Lists, and others. And to make the book still more useful, there are two indices - an Index By Label, and an Index By Subject.

Best of all. Mapping The Atari is from COMPUTE! Books, associated with COMPUTE! Magazine, the leading consumer publication of home, educational, and recreational computing. COMPUTE! has led the way for Atari owners since the computers were first introduced in 1979. In the COMPUTE! tradition, Mapping The Atari is carefully written and edited to be useful to beginners and experts alike. And it is spiral-bound to lie flat while typing programs.

Available at computer dealers and bookstores nationwide. To order directly call TOLL FREE 800-334-0868. In North Carolina call 919-275-9809. Or send check or money order to COMPUTE! Books, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403

# The Apple Hi-Res Painter 

James Totten


#### Abstract

"Hi-Res Painter" is a graphics editor for use with a 32 K Apple. With it you can: use any one of six colors (or combine colors with your "pen"); select from three different drawing pens; label pictures with upper- and lowercase lettering; color in squares, rectangles; and more.


When using the Apple's hi-res graphics, it seems that a lot of work can yield few results. This is true, of course, only if you are doing your graphics manually (HPLOT 0,0 TO 45,67 etc.). Since I use the graphics considerably (they are one reason I bought the computer), I didn't enjoy taking hours to draw a fairly impressive title page or chart or some other type of picture.

## Menu Options

The "Hi-Res Painter" runs from four menus: Main Menu (1), Accessory Menu (2), Diskette Menu (3), and, most important of all, the Picture Menu (4). When you start, you are automatically placed at the first menu (Main). From here you can select to go to any of the other three menus presented by just pressing the first letter of its name. This letter is highlighted on the screen.

Pressing $A$ will take you to the Accessory Menu (2). Here, you can choose from p)rint, f)ill, k)eyboard, and m)ain. The print option will work for those who own either a Trendcom or Silentype printer only. The fill option works for everyone. You select two points on the screen: the first is the upper left corner of the square you wish filled, and the other is the lower right corner. Presto! The keyboard option allows the user to change from paddle or joystick control of the pen to keyboard control of the pen. With the change, the I, J, K, M keys move the pen in the direction they are positioned. And, of course, the main option will take you to the main menu again.

The next menu in the list is the Diskette Menu, number three, and you can call that menu by pressing $D$. Here you can n)ame, d)elete, s)ave, 1)oad, or r)ename any picture - s) ave will save the picture currently on the screen. Again, m)ain will return you to menu 1.

Finally, menu four is the Picture Menu, and to call it up press $P$. The available options here are: v)iew, 1)abel, b)drop, c)olor, d)raw, e)rase, $p)$ ens, and $m$ )ain. The first option allows simply a total view (no text) of the graphics screen which
you are working on. Label will do just that; you are asked for a date, name, or whatever to be typed in on the keyboard, and it is then transferred to a location of your choice onto the graphics screen.

The $b$ )drop option stands for backdrop, and this will simply fill the screen (rather quickly) with a color of your choice. Color will allow you to choose a new color. Press the first letter of each as in the menu selections. Draw and erase are obvious in that they do exactly what they say. A note of warning though: if a picture is erased, it cannot be recalled unless it is on disk. The pens option is actually two in one. With it you can change the size of your pen (press 1, 2, or 3 and watch the screen), and turn it on or off. And again, main returns you to menu one. You can draw using paddles or a joystick, or you can switch the controls to use the keyboard.

To produce very good-looking designs, try some experiments. Fantastic pictures (such as stars on a moonlit night) can easily be created by just moving the pen in various sizes and colors.


A design created with a paddle controller using "Hi-Res Painter.'

## Program 1: hi-Res Painter

```
20
21
25
30 KI = - 16384:RK = - 16368:BO = - 16287
        :B1= - 16286:TG = - 16301:FG= - 16
        302
35 P$(0)="OFF":P$(1)="ON":C$(1)="GREEN
            ":C$(2) = "PINK":C$(3) = "WHITE"
40 C$(4) = "BLACK":C$(5) = "ORANGE":C$(6)=
        "LT.BLUE":I = 1:P$ = "NOT NAMED"
41 IF PEEK (233) < > 64 THEN PRINT D$"BL
        OAD CHARACTERS/SH2": POKE 232,0: POKE 2
        33,64
42 SCALE=1: ROT= 0:X = 139:Y = 80
43 TEXT : HOME : NORMAL : VTAB 10: PRINT
        TAB (11)"THE HI-RES PAINTER": PRINT TAB
        (7)"-=( )=-": PRINT
        TAB (11) "BY JAMES R. TOTTEN"
        POKE RK,O: VTAB 24: PRINT " }<<\mathrm{ TO BEGIN P
```

USH ANY KEY EXCEPT RESET >>"

105 PRINT "PAINTER MENU NUMBER 4 (PICTURE)" : PRINT
110 PRINT "V)IEW L)ABEL B)DROP C) OLOR D) RAW E)RASE P)ENS M)AIN >";: GET K\$

## 115 IF K\$ = "M" THEN 85

120 IF K $\$=$ CHR $\$$ (27) THEN POKE RK, O: POKE 34,0: TEXT : HOME : END
IF K $\$=$ "E" THEN HGR :BC = 0: GOTO 100
IF $K \$=$ "V" THEN 145
IF $K \$=$ "C" THEN 150
IF K\$ = "B" THEN 240
IF K\$ = "D" THEN 185
IF $K \$=$ "P" THEN 164
IF K\$ = "L" THEN 218
POKE RK, O: HOME : GOTO 105
POKE FG, 0
IF PEEK (KI) > 127 THEN POKE TG, O: GOTO 100
GOTO 146
POKE RK, O: HOME : PRINT "CURRENT COLOR: ";: INVERSE : PRINT C $\$(C)$ : NORMAL : PRINT
PRINT "G)REEN (0)RANGE W) HITE
B) LACK L)T.BLUE P)INK $>^{\prime \prime}$; GET K IF $K \$=$ "G" THEN $C=1$ : GOTO 100
155 IF K\$ $=$ " $P$ " THEN $C=2$ : GOTO 100
156 IF $K \$=" W$ " THEN $C=3:$ GOTO 100
158 IF K\$ = "B" THEN C = 4: GOTO 100
159 IF K\$ = "O" THEN C = 5: GOTO 100
160 IF K $\$=$ "L" THEN $C=6:$ GOTO 100
162 GOTO 150
$164 \times C=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{PDL}(0)): Y C=\operatorname{INT}$ (PDL (1))
165 POKE RK, O: HOME : PRINT "PEN OPERATIONS ": PRINT
166 PRINT "SIET CURSOR SIZE T)URN ON/OFF >"; : GET K\$
167 IF K $\$=$ " S " THEN 172
168 IF K末 < $>$ "T" THEN 165
$169 P=P+1:$ IF $P>1$ THEN $P=0$
170 HOME : PRINT : PRINT "PEN IS NOW "P\$(P) : FOR L $=1$ TO 300: NEXT L
171 GOTO 100
172 POKE RK, O: HOME : PRINT "TYPE A NUMBER FROM 1 TO 3 FOR CURSOR SIZE ( $1=$ SMALL EST). CURSOR IS SHOWN ON SCREEN. WHEN DONE, PUSH RETURN. >";: GET K\$
174 IF K $\$=$ CHR $\$$ (13) THEN 100
176 IF K $\$=$ "1" THEN CS $=0$
177 IF K\$ $=" 2 "$ THEN CS $=4$
178 IF K\$ $=" 3 "$ THEN CS $=8$
179 HCOLOR $=\mathrm{BC}: \operatorname{FOR} L=X C-1 \mathrm{TOXC}+8:$
HPLOT L,YC - 1 TO L,YC + 8: NEXT L: HCOLOR $=C$
180 FOR L $=X C$ TO XC + CS: HPLOT L,YC TO L, YC + CS: NEXT L
182 GOTO 172
185 IF K THEN 1010
186 POKE RK, O: HOME : PRINT : PRINT "TO BEG IN OR STOP DRAWING PUSH ANY KEY ";: GET K\$
187 POKE FG,O: POKE RK, O

190 IF CS $=0$ THEN LL $=1:$ RL $=279: T L=0: B$ $L=191$
191 IF CS $=4$ THEN LL $=1:$ RL $=274: \mathrm{TL}=0: \mathrm{B}$ $L=186$
192 IF CS $=8$ THEN LL $=1:$ RL $=270: \mathrm{TL}=0: \mathrm{B}$ $L=182$
194 HCOLOR= C
$196 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{PDL}(0)): Y=$ INT (PDL (1))
198 IF $X<L L$ THEN $X=$ LL
200 IF $X>$ RL THEN $X=R L$
202 IF $Y>B L$ THEN $Y=B L$
204 FOR L $=X$ TO $X+C S:$ HPLOT L,Y TO L,Y + CS: NEXT L
205 IF PEEK (KI) > 127 THEN POKE TG, O: GOTO 100
206 IF P THEN 210
208 HCOLOR= BC: FOR L $=X$ TO $X+$ CS: HPLOT L,Y TO L,Y + CS: NEXT L: HCOLOR= C
209 IF PEEK (KI) > 127 THEN POKE TG, O: GOTO 100
210 IF CS $=0$ THEN IF PEEK (B1) > 127 THEN CALL - 198: $X 0=X: Y O=Y$
212 IF CS $=0$ THEN IF PEEK (BO) $>127$ THEN HPLOT $X, Y$ TO $X O, Y O$
215 GOTO 196
218 POKE RK, O: HOME : PRINT : INPUT "ENTER LABEL >"; L
219 IF L\$ = "" THEN 218
220 HOME : PRINT : PRINT "DO YOU WANT IT ON TOP OR BOTTOM (T/B)? "; : GET K\$
222 IF K\$ = "B" THEN Y = 180: GOTO 226
224 IF K\$ = "T" THEN Y = 6: GOTO 226
225 GOTO 220
$226 L=$ LEN (L\$): IF L > 26 THEN 218
$228 \mathrm{X}=137-$ INT $((L / 2) * 8)$
230 FOR P = 1 TO L: IF ASC (MID\$ (L\$,P, 1) ) $<62$ THEN $K=\operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{MID} \$(L \$, P, 1))$ 31: GOTO 232
$231 K=\operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{MID} \$(L \$, P, 1))-3$
232 HCOLOR $=0:$ FOR L $=X-2$ TO $X+7:$ HPLOT L,Y - 1 TO L,Y + B: NEXT L: HCOLOR= 3
DRAW K AT $X, Y: X=X+8:$ NEXT $P$
HCOLOR= C: GOTO 100
POKE RK, O: HOME : PRINT "COLORS FOR BAC
KDROP...": PRINT : PRINT "G)REEN B)LUE P) INK W)HITE $\quad$ O)RANGE": PRINT ">": GET K\$
IF K\$ = "G" THEN HCOLOR= 1:BC = 1: GOTO 248
243 IF $K \$=" B$ " THEN HCOLOR $=6: B C=6:$ GOTO 248
244 IF $K \$=$ "P" THEN HCOLOR $=2: B C=2:$ GOTO 248

248 HPLOT 0,0: CALL 62454
$250 \mathrm{BD}=1:$ GOTO 100
300 POKE RK, O: HOME
302 PRINT "PAINTER MENU NUMBER 3 (DISKETTE) ": PRINT

308 IF K $\$=$ CHR $\$$ (27) THEN POKE RK, O: POKE 34, O: TEXT : HOME : END
IF K\$ = "N" THEN 320
IF K\$ = "S" THEN 335
IF K\$ = "L" THEN 355
IF $K \$=$ "R" THEN 385
IF $K \$=$ "D" THEN 370

## GOTO 300

POKE RK, O: HOME : PRINT "USE NO COMMAS OR COLONS IN NAME. ": PRINT : INPUT ">" ; P \$

HOME ：PRINT＂NAME：＂P\＄：NORMAL
PRINT ：PRINT＂IS THIS CORRECT？＂；：GET K\＄：IF K $\$=$＂N＂THEN 320
333 IF K $\$=$＂$Y$＂THEN 300
334 POKE RK，O：GOTO 330
IF $P \$=$＂NOT NAMED＂THEN HOME ：CALL 198：POKE RK，O：PRINT：PRINT＂PICTURE HAS NOT BEEN NAMED＂：FOR L $=1$ TO 550： NEXT L：GOTO 300
340 POKE RK，O：HOME ：PRINT＂PICTURE NAME： ＂P\＄：PRINT

346 IF K\＄$=$＂N＂THEN 300
347 GOTD 340
350 PRINT D\＄＂BSAVE＂P\＄＂，A\＄2000，L\＄1FFF＂：GOTO 300
355 POKE RK，O：HOME ：PRINT ：INPUT＂NAME？ ＂；P\＄
356 IF $P \$=" "$ THEN 355
358 HOME ：PRINT＂PICTURE NAME：＂P\＄：PRINT
360 PRINT＂IS THIS NAME CORRECT？＂；：GET K\＄ ：PRINT K
362 IF $K \$=" N$＂THEN 300
363 IF K $\$=$＂Y＂THEN 365
364 GOTO 358
365 PRINT D\＄＂BLOAD＂P\＄
366 GOTO 300
370 POKE RK，O：HOME ：PRINT ：INPUT＂NAME？ ＂；P审
IF P\＄＝＂＂THEN 370
372 HOME ：PRINT＂PICTURE NAME：＂P\＄：PRINT
375 PRINT＂DELETE THIS PICTURE？＂；：GET K\＄： PRINT K\＄
376 IF K\＄＝＂Y＂THEN 380
377 IF K\＄＝＂N＂THEN 300
378 GOTO 372
380 PRINT D\＄＂DELETE＂P\＄：GOTO 300
385 POKE RK，O：HOME ：PRINT＂USE NO COMMAS QR COLONS IN NEW NAME＂：PRINT
38B INPUT＂CURRENT NAME？＂；P1\＄：IF P1\％$=" "$ THEN 385
390 INPUT＂NEW NAME？＂；P2\＄：IF P2\＄$="$＂THEN 385
393 HOME ：PRINT＂OLD NAME：＂P1\＄：PRINT＂NE W NAME：＂P2事：PRINT
395 PRINT＂ARE THESE BOTH CORRECT？＂；：GET K\＄：PRINT K\＄：IF K $\$=$＂N＂THEN 385 IF K $\%=$＂Y＂THEN 400
$\begin{array}{ll}396 & \text { IF K\＄} \\ 398 & \text { GOTO } 393\end{array}$
400 PRINT D\＄＂RENAME＂P1\＄＂，＂P2\＄：GOTO 300
450 POKE RK，O：HOME
452 PRINT＂PAINTER MENU NUMBER 2 （ACCESSORY ）＂：PRINT
454 PRINT＂P）RINT F）ILL K）EYBOARD M）AIN $>$＂：$:$ GET K
456 IF $K$ 象 $=$＂M＂THEN POKE RK，O：HOME ：GOTO 55
458 IF K $=$ CHR $=$（27）THEN TEXT ：POKE RK ，O：HOME ：END
459 IF K\＄$=$＂P＂THEN 475
460 IF K $=$＂F＂THEN 500
461 IF K $\$=$＂K＂THEN 465
462 GOTD 450
465 POKE RK，O：HOME ：IF $K$ THEN $K=0:$ GOTO 468
466 IF NOT $K$ THEN $K=1$
468 IF $K=0$ THEN PRINT ：PRINT＂KEYBDARD IS OFF＂
469 IF $K=1$ THEN PRINT ：PRINT＂KEYBDARD IS ON＂
470 FOR $L=1$ TO 300：NEXT Lः GOTO 450
475 POKE RK，O：HOME \＆PRINT＂PICTURE PRINTI
NG OPTIONS－＂：PRINT
476 PRINT＂I）NVERSED N）ORMAL R）OTATED C）ONTINUE＞＂；：GET K\＄

480
482
484
486
488 POKE RK，O：HOME ：PRINT ：PRINT＂TURN $P$ RINTER ON AND PRESS ANY KEY＂；GET K\＄ IF RR AND ST THEN POKE 1145，88：CALL 16038：GOTO 450
492 IF RR THEN POKE 1145，120：CALL－ 1603 8：GOTO 450
494 IF ST THEN POKE 1400，0：CALL－16036： GOTD 450
496 CALL－16044：GOTO 450
500 POKE RK，O：HOME $:$ INPUT＂UPPER LEFT POI NT $(X, Y)>" ; U X \$, U Y \$: I F U X \$=" "$ QR UY \＄$=" \|$ THEN 500
IF（VAL（UX\＄）＜0）OR（VAL（UX\＄）＞ 27 9）THEN 500
506 IF（VAL（LY\＄）＜O）OR（VAL（LY\＄）＞ 19 1）THEN VTAB PEEK（37）：GOTO 507
507 INPUT＂LOWER RIGHT POINT $(X, Y)>" ; L X \$$ ， LY\＄：IF LX $\$=" "$ OR LY $\$=" \|$ THEN VTAB PEEK（37）：GOTO 507
508 IF（VAL（LX\＄）＜O）OR（VAL（LX\＄）＞ 27 9）THEN VTAB PEEK（37）：GOTO 507
510 HOME ：PRINT ：PRINT＂PRESS A KEY TO BE GIN FILL＂；：GET K\＄：PRINT K
511 HCOLOR＝C
515 FOR L $=$ VAL（UX\＄）TO VAL（LX\＄）：HPLOT L，VAL（UY\＄）TO L，VAL（LY\＄）：NEXT L
520 GOTO 450
1010 POKE RK，O：HOME ：PRINT ：PRINT＂TO BE GIN OR STOP DRAWING PUSH RETURN＂；：GET K
1012 POKE FG，O：POKE RK， 0
1015 IF CS＝0 THEN LL＝1：RL＝279：TL＝0： $B L=191$
1016 IF CS $=4$ THEN LL $=1:$ RL $=274:$ TL $=0:$ $B L=186$
IF CS $=8$ THEN LL $=1: R L=270: T L=0:$ $B L=182$
1018 HCOLOR＝C
1019 FOR L $=X$ TO $X+$ CS：HPLOT L，Y TO L，$Y+$ CS：NEXT L
1020 IF NOT $P$ THEN HCOLOR $=B C: F O R L=X T O$ $X$＋CS：HPLOT L，Y TO L，Y＋CS：NEXT L： HCOLOR＝C
1021 IF PEEK（KI）＜ 128 THEN 1019
$1023 \mathrm{~L}=$ PEEK（KI）
1024 IF $L=201$ THEN $Y=Y-1:$ GOTO 1036
1025 IF $L=205$ THEN $Y=Y+1:$ GOTO 1036
1026 IF $L=202$ THEN $X=X-13$ GOTO 1036
1027 IF $L=203$ THEN $X=X+1$ ：GOTO 1036
1028 IF $L=213$ THEN $X=X-18 Y=Y-18$ GOTO 1036
1029 IF $L=206$ THEN $X=X-18 Y=Y+1:$ GOTO 1036
1030 IF $L=207$ THEN $X=X+1: Y=Y-1:$ GOTO 1036
1031 IF $\mathrm{L}=172$ THEN $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1:$ GOTO 1036
1032 IF $(C S=0)$ AND $(L=211)$ THEN $X O=X$ ： $Y O=Y \mathrm{Y}$ CALL－198：GOTO 1036
1033 IF $(C S=0)$ AND $(L=196)$ THEN HPLOT $X, Y$ TO XO，YO：GOTO 1036
1034 IF L＝ 141 THEN POKE TG，O：GOTO 100
1035 POKE RK，OI GOTD 1021
1036 IF $X<L L$ THEN $X=$ LL
1037 IF $X>$ RL THEN $X=R L$
1038 IF $Y>B L$ THEN $Y=B L$
1039 IF $Y<T L$ THEN $Y=T L$
1040 POKE RK，O：GOTO 1019
1045 HOME ：PRINT ：PRINT＂DISK ERROR CODE ＂PEEK（222）：PRINT＂CHECK SYNTAX AND T RY AGAIN＞＂；：GET K
1050 POKE RK，O：HOME ：GOTO 55

## Program 2: Shape Table For Picture Labels

4000-58 00 B2 00 C5 00 DB 00 4008- EC 00020115012901 4010- 3C 01 4F 0162017501 4018- 8A 01 9D 01 BO 01 C3 01 4020- D6 01 E9 O1 FE 011202 4028-26 02 3B 0250026502 4030-79 02 8D 02 A2 02 B6 02 4038- C9 02 DD 02 F1 O2 0603 4040-19 03 2C 0341035503 4048-69 03 7D 039103 A5 03 $4050-\mathrm{BE} 03 \mathrm{CC} 03 \mathrm{DF} 03 \mathrm{~F} 203$ 4058- $06041904 \quad 2 \mathrm{C} 04 \quad 4004$ 4060-54 $04 \quad 68 \quad 047 C \quad 048 \mathrm{BF} 04$ 4068- A3 04 B6 04 C9 04 DD 04 4070- F1 0405051 IA 05 2E 05 4078-41 $05 \begin{array}{llllll}54 & 05 & 67 & 05 & 7 C & 05\end{array}$ 4080-90 95 A3 05 B7 05 CC 05 4088- EO O5 F4 05 OB 06 1C 06 4090-30 $06 \quad 43065706 \quad 6 B \quad 06$ $4098-7 F \quad 0694$ O6 AB O6 BC O6 4OAO- DO O6 E4 OG FB O6 OD 07 $40 \mathrm{AB}-21 \quad 07 \quad 36 \quad 07$ 4B $07 \quad 5 \mathrm{~F} \quad 07$ 40B0- 74074909 1A 1B 1B 4A $40 \mathrm{BB}-49 \quad 1 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 49$ 1A 1 AB 40 CO - 1B 4A 49020009 4D 1A $40 \mathrm{CB}-1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ 4A 4D 1A 1B IF 4A 40DO- 4D 1A $1 \mathrm{AB} 1 \mathrm{AB} 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{D} \quad 0200$ 4ODB- 69 OD $1 A$ 3B $3 B$ OA OD OD $40 E O-1 A 1 B \quad 1 B \quad 4 A \quad 49 \quad 1 A 1 B \quad 1 B$ 40EB- 4A 49020069 OD 1A 3B $40 F 0-3 B \quad 2 A \quad 2 D \quad 2 D \quad 1 A 3 B \quad 3 B \quad 2 A$ 4OFB- 2D 2D $1 A$ 3B $3 B$ OA OD OD 4100- 020009 4D 1A 3F 3F 6A $410 \mathrm{~B}-4 \mathrm{D} \quad 1 \mathrm{~A} \quad 3 \mathrm{BF} 4 \mathrm{~A}$ OD 15 1B 4110- 3F 776911006 D 09 1A $4118-1 F$ 3B $4 E 691 A 1 B 1 F \quad O A$ 4120-4D 11 3B 1F 7309 2D 02 4128-00 69 09 1A 1B 1F 6E 4D $4130-1 A 1 B 3 B \quad 6 A$ OD $151 B 1 F$ $4138-73$ 6D 150049 OD 1A 1B $4140-1 F$ OA 4D 11 1B 1B 5349 $4148-11 \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} 534911 \quad 0009$ $4150-4 D \quad 1 A 1 B 3 B \quad 6 A 491 A 1 B$ 4158- 1B 6E 49 1A 1B 3B 4A 4D 4160-0200 09 4D 1A 3B 1B 4A 4168-09 15 3B $1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 5349$ 15 1B $4170-1 F 53 \quad 691100094 \mathrm{D}$ 1A 4178- 1F 1F OE 2D OD 1A 3F 3F $4180-$ OE 2D OD 1A 1F 1F 4E 4D 4188- 020049091 A 1B 1F 4A 4190-4D 1A $3 F$ 3F 4E 4D 1A 1B 4198- 1F 4A 4902004909 1A $41 A 0-1 B 1 B \quad 4 A \quad 491 A 1 B 1 B \quad 4 A$ $41 A 8-6 D 1 A \quad 3 B 1 F$ OA 6D 1100 $41 \mathrm{BO}-49 \quad 09 \quad 1 \mathrm{~A} 1 \mathrm{~B} 1 \mathrm{~B} 4 \mathrm{~A} 491 \mathrm{~A}$ $41 \mathrm{BE}-3 \mathrm{~F}$ 3F $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 49$ 1A 1B 1B 4A $41 \mathrm{Co}-49020049091 \mathrm{~A} 1 \mathrm{~B} 1 \mathrm{~B}$ $41 \mathrm{CB}-4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 49 \quad 1 \mathrm{~A} 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} 4 \mathrm{~A} 49$ 1A 41DO- 1B $3 F$ OA 6D 11004909 $41 \mathrm{DB}-1 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ 1B 4A $691 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ $41 E O-O A \quad 4 D \quad 11 \quad 181 B \quad 734911$ $41 \mathrm{~EB}-0029$ 6D 1A 1F 1B 6E 29 $41 F 0-153 B \quad 3 B \quad 336 D 291 A 1 F$ $41 \mathrm{FB}-1 \mathrm{~B}$ OE 2D OD O2 OO O9 4D $4200-1 \mathrm{~A} 1 \mathrm{~B}$ 3F 4A 4D 1A 1B 1F 4208- 4A 4D 1A 1B 1F OA 2D OD 4210-02 0029 6D 1A 1F 1B 4E 4218- 0915 1B 3F 53 4D 11 1B 4220-1B 33 2D 2D 1500 2D 2D 4228-15 3B 1B $53 \quad 09$ OD 1A 3B $4230-1 F \quad 4 A \quad 09 \quad 15$ 3B 1B 73 2D $4238-O D \quad 020049$ OD 1A $3 B 1 F$ $4240-O A$ OD OD 1A 3B 1B 2E 2D 4248-2D 1A 3B 1B 4A 690200 4250-2D 2D 15 1B 1B 33 2D 6D 4258- $1 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 0915$ 3B 1B 4260-73 2D OD 020029 6D 1A 4268- 1 F 1B 6 E 49 1A 3 B 3F 6E 4270-09 15 3B 1B 73 2D OD 02 4278- 00 2D 2D 15 3B 1B 5309

4280- OD 1A 1B 1F OA 4D 11 1B 4288-1B 57 4D $1100 \quad 29$ 6D 1A 4290- 1F 1B 6E 0915 1B 3F 17 4298- 4D 29 1A 1F 1B OE 2D OD $42 \mathrm{AO}-020029 \quad 6 \mathrm{D} \quad 1 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 6 \mathrm{E}$ 42AB- $09 \quad 15$ 3B $3 \mathrm{BF} 57 \quad 49 \quad 15$ 3B 42BO- 1B 73 2D OD 02004909 42BB- 1A 1B 3F OA 6D 11 1B 1B $42 C 0-53 \quad 6 \mathrm{D} \quad 11$ 1B $3 \mathrm{BB} 57 \quad 4911$ 42C8- $0049 \quad 09$ 1A 1B 3F OA 6D $42 \mathrm{DO}-11 \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 53 \quad 6 \mathrm{D} 11$ 1B 3B 42DB- $17 \quad 6 \mathrm{D} \quad 09 \quad 0200 \quad 49 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 1 \mathrm{~A}$ $42 E O-3 B \quad 1 F \quad O A \quad 6 D \quad 11$ 1B 1 1B 77 42EB- 6D 11 1B $3 F \quad 5309$ 2D 02 $42 F 0-00 \quad 49 \quad 09$ 1A 1B 1B OA 2D $42 F 8-O D \quad 1 A 1 B 1 B \quad O A \quad 2 D O D 1 A$ 4300- 1B 1B 4A $49 \quad 0200$ 6D 09 4308- 1A 1B 3F 4A 6D 1A 3F 1B 4310- 4A 6D 1A 1B 3F 2A 4D 11 4318- $00 \quad 29$ 6D 1A 1F 1B 4E 09 4320-15 1B 3F 53 4D 11 1B 1B 4328- 53 4D 110029 6D 1A 1F 4330- 1B $6 E$ OD 15 3B 3F 33 OD $4338-$ OD 15 1B $1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 73$ 2D 2D 02 4340- $00 \quad 49 \quad 09$ 1A 3B 3F 4A 09 4348-15 3B 3F 17 4D 29 1A 3F 4350- 3F 4A 490200 4D O9 1A 4358- 3B $1 F \quad 2 \mathrm{E}$ 4D 15 3B $1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 33$ $4360-6 D \quad 29$ 1A 3B 1F 4E 4902 4368-00 0909 1A 3B 3F 6A 09 4370-15 1B 1B 33 4D 29 1A 3B 4378- 3F 4A 4902004929 1A 4380- 1F 3F 6A $29 \quad 15$ 3B 1B 33 4388- 4D 2D 1A 1F 3F 4A 4902 4390- $00 \quad 49 \quad 09 \quad 1 \mathrm{~A} 3 \mathrm{BF}$ 3F 6 A 09 4398-15 3B 3F 37 4D 09 1A 3B 43AO- 3F 4A 49020009 6D 1A $43 A 8-1 F \quad 3 B \quad O A \quad 4 D \quad 11$ 1B 3B 77 $43 B 0-4 D \quad 11 \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 57 \quad 4911 \quad 00$ $43 B 8-49 \quad 09 \quad 1 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 6 \mathrm{~A} \quad 29 \quad 15$ $43 \mathrm{CO}-3 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F} 73$ 6D 15 3B 1B 53 43C8- 2D OD O2 00 4D 09 1A 1B 43DO- 1B $6 E \quad 6 D \quad 1 A \quad 1 F \quad 3 B \quad 6 E \quad 09$ 43DB- 15 3B $1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 734911 \quad 0009$ 43EO- 4D 1A 1B 1B OA 6D 11 1B $43 E 8-3 B \quad 53 \quad 69 \quad 11$ 1B $3 F \quad 57 \quad 49$ 43F0- 11004929 1A 1B 1B 4A $43 F 8-29 \quad 15$ 3B 1B $53 \quad 49 \quad 15$ 3B 4400-1B 73 2D OD 0200 4D 09 4408-1A 3B 1B 6E 4D 1A 1B 3B 4410-6E 4D 1A 3B 1B 4E $49 \quad 02$ 4418-00 29 4D 1A 1B 1F 4A 4D 4420-1A 1B 1F 4A 4D 1A 3B 3F 4428-4A 4902004909 1A 3B 4430- 3B 6A OD 15 3B 3B 33 OD $4438-$ OD 15 3B $3 B 73491100$ 4440-49 09 1A 3B 1F 2E 4D 15 4448-3B 1B 33 4D 29 1A 1F 1B 4450-4E 4902004909 1A 3B 4458- 3F 6A 0915 3B 1B 33 4D $4460-29$ 1A 3B 3F 4A 490200 4468-49 09 1A 3B 1F 2E 4D 15 $4470-3 B \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 37$ OD 6D 1A 1B 1B 4478- 6E 4902004909 1A 1F 4480- 3F 6A $29 \quad 15$ 3B 1F 73 6D 4488-15 3B 1B $53 \quad 49 \quad 150049$ 4490- 09 1A 3B 1F 2E 4D 15 1B $4498-1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 334 \mathrm{D} 09$ 1A 1B 1B 4E 44AO- 4902004909 1A 3F 3F $44 A 8-6 A \quad 49 \quad 1 A \quad 3 B \quad 3 F \quad 4 A \quad 0915$ $44 \mathrm{BO}-1 \mathrm{~B}$ 3F $774911 \quad 006909$ 44BB- 1A 1B 3F OE 4D 11 1B 1B $44 \mathrm{CO}-57 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} \quad 15 \mathrm{1B}$ 3F $53 \quad 49 \quad 11$ $44 \mathrm{CB}-00 \quad 49 \quad 09$ 1A 1F 1B 6E 09 $44 \mathrm{DO}-15$ 3B 1B 33 4D 2D 1A 1F $44 \mathrm{DE}-3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} 4902004909$ 1A $44 \mathrm{EO}-1 \mathrm{~F}$ 1B 6E 0915 1B 1F 57 $44 \mathrm{~EB}-\mathrm{OD}$ OD 1A 1B 1F 4A 4902 $44 \mathrm{FO}-0049091 \mathrm{~A} 1 \mathrm{~F} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ 6E OD $44 \mathrm{FB}-15 \mathrm{3B} 3 \mathrm{~B} \quad 3 \mathrm{OD}$ OD 15 1B

4500-1F 574911004909 1A 4508- 1F 1B OE OD OD 1A 1B 1F $4510-O A$ OD OD 1A 1F 1B $4 E 49$ 4518- 02004909 1A 1F 1B $6 E$ 4520-09 15 3B 1F 73 6D 15 3B 4528-1B 53 2D OD 02004909 4530- 1A 3F 3F 4E 69 1A 1B 1F 4538- OA 4D 11 3B 3F 774911 4540- $00 \quad 29$ 4D 1A 3B 1B 4A 69 4548- 1A 1F 1B 4A 69 1A 3B 1B 4550- OA 6D 110009 4D 1A 3B $4558-3 B \quad 6 A \quad 09 \quad 15$ 1B 1B 5349 4560-11 1B 1B $534911 \quad 00 \quad 09$ 456B- 4D 1A 3B 3B 6A $09 \quad 15$ 3B 4570-1B 33 2D 2 DD 15 3B $1 \mathrm{1B} 33$ 4578- 4D 290200 2D 6D 1A 1F 4580- 3B OA 4D 15 1B 3F 57 4D 4588-15 3B 1B 17 2D 6D 0200 4590- 09 6D 1A 1F 3B 6A 49 1A 4598- 1B 1B 6E 49 1A 1F 3B 4A $45 A 0-6 D \quad 02002 D 6 D 1 A 1 F 3 B$ 45AB- OA 4D 15 3B 1B 57 4D 15 45BO- 3B 1B 17 2D 6D $02 \quad 00$ 2D 45B8- 2D 15 3B 1B 33 4D 09 1A $45 C 0-1 \mathrm{~B} ~ 3 \mathrm{~F}$ 6E 49 1A 1F 1B 2E 45CB- 2D 2D 0200 2D 2D 15 3B 45DO- 1B 334 AD 09 1A 1B $3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 6 \mathrm{E}$ 45DE- $491 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 6 \mathrm{E} 490200$ 45EO- 29 6D 1A 1F 1B 6E 49 1A 45EB- 3F 1 F 6E 0915 SB 1B 73 45FO- 2D OD O2 00 4D 29 1A 1F 45F8- 1B 6E 0915 3B 3 FF 37 4D 4600-29 1A 1F 1B 6E 091500 4608- 29 6D 1A 1B 1F 4A 4D 1A 4610-1B 1F 4A 4D 1A 1B 1F OA 4618- 2D OD O2 0009 2D 15 1B 4620- 1F 5309 OD 1A 3B 1B 4A 4628-69 1A 3B 1B OE 6D 1100 4630-4D 29 1A 3B 1B 6E 4D 1A 4638- 1B 3B 6E 4D 1A 3B 1B 6E 4640- 0915006 D 09 1A 1B 3B 4648- OA 4D 11 1B 1B 57 4D 11 4650-3B 1B 17 2D 2D 1500 4D 4658- $29 \quad 1 \mathrm{~A} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ 3B 6 E OD 15 3B 4660-1B 33 4D 29 1A 1F 1B 6E 4668- 0915004 D 29 1A 1F 1B 4670-2E 4D 15 3B 3B 33 4D 2D 4678- 1A 1F 1B 6E 09150029 4680-6D 1A 1F 1B 6E 0915 3B 4688- 1B 33 4D 29 1A 1F 1B OE 4690-2D OD 0200 2D 6D 1A 1F 4698- 3B OA 4D 15 1B 3F 57 4D 46AO- $11 \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 17 \quad 6 \mathrm{D} 090200$ 46AB- 29 6D 1A 1F 1B 6E 0915 $46 B 0-3 B \quad 1 B \quad 33$ OD OD $1518 \quad 1 F$ $46 \mathrm{BE}-736 \mathrm{D} \quad 15002 \mathrm{D} 6 \mathrm{D} 1 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ 46 CO - 3B OA 4D 15 1B 3F 57 OD $46 C 8-O D \quad 1 A 1 F \quad 3 B 2 A ~ 4 D \quad 1500$ 46DO- 29 6D 1A 1F 1B 6E 49 1A $46 \mathrm{DB}-3 \mathrm{~B} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ 4A 0915 3B 1B 73 46EO- 2D OD O2 OO 2D 2D 15 3B 46E8- 3B $73 \quad 69 \quad 11$ 1B $3 \mathrm{~B} 53 \quad 69$ 46FO- 11 1B 3 BB 532 D OD 0200 46F8-4D 29 AA 1F 1B 6E O9 15 $4700-3 B \quad 18 \quad 33$ 4D 29 1A 1F 1B 4708- OE 2D OD O2 OO 4D 29 1A $4710-1 F$ 1B 6E 0915 3B 1B 33 4718-4D 29 1A 3B 3B 4A 4D 02 4720- 00 4D 29 1A 1F 1B 6E 09 4728-15 3B 1B 33 OD OD 15 3B 4730- 1F 37 4D 2902004 D 29 $4738-1 A 1 F \quad 1 B \quad O E O D O D \quad 1 A 1 B$ $4740-1 F$ OA OD OD 1A 1F 1B 6E 4748- 0915004 D 29 1A 1F 1B 4750- OE OD OD 1A 1B 1F 4A 4D 4758- 1A 1B 1F 4A 4D 0200 2D 4760-2D $\quad 15$ 3B $1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 7309 \quad 0 \mathrm{D} \quad 1 \mathrm{~A}$ $4768-1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ OA $4 \mathrm{D} \quad 11$ 3B 1B 33 4770-2D 2D 1500 2D 2D 15 3B 4778- $3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 37$ 2D $2 \mathrm{D} \quad 15 \mathrm{3B} 3 \mathrm{~F} 37$ 4780-2D 2D 15 3B 3F 37 2D 2D 4788-150000

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## NEWS\&PRODUCTS

## Games For TRS-80 Computers

The Cornsoft Group has introduced four recreational software items for TRS-80 computers Crazy Painter, Bounceoids, Avenger, and MicroChord. Crazy Painter, Bounceoids, and Avenger are joystick-compatible arcade games. MicroChord is a music generation program.

Crazy Painter requires the player to paint the screen completely before moving on to the next skill level. This is compli-
cated by a mischievous puppy, snakes, and "paint eaters" - all remove parts of the paint at different times. The player must catch the puppy while avoiding the poisonous turpentine bucket and the dreadful snake. Crazy Painter is available for the TRS-80 Models I and III.

Bounceoids come crashing in from space, attracting alien natives with poison darts, offworld snakes, and shaking bugs. Players must blast the bounceoids and eliminate all the other hazards to advance. During the challenge mode, the flying space flock adds suspense and excite-
ment in a test of strategy, coordination, and targeting skills. Bounceoids is available for the TRS-80 Models I and III.

In Avenger, your Pesticraft zeros in on the invasion of space pests. Take too long to clear the pests, and the mighty Avenger appears and attempts to destroy you. Droid-filled birds and waves of space pests combine for hours of tense aerial challenges. Avenger is available only for the TRS-80 Color Computer.

MicroChord facilitates the creation of original music or favorite tunes. This single program, in machine language,


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## Memory Module For The VIC

Apropos Technology has released Ramax, a memory module with 27 K bytes of static RAM and two expansion connectors for the VIC-20.

Features include:

- compatibility with any plug-in device for the VIC-20
- completely switchable memory in 3 K and 8 K sections
- a system reset switch
- fuse protection for the memory and extension connectors
- very low power usage (less than 150 ma. max.)
- fully self-contained
- six-month factory warranty.

The cost is $\$ 169$, shipping included.
Apropos Technology
340 N. Lantana, Suite 821-C
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805)482-3604

## Voice Box II For Atari

The Alien Group announces the Voice Box II, a programmable speech synthesizer for Atari 400/ 800 computers. The Voice Box II requires a 32 K disk system, and has the following features:

- The ability to speak with inflection.
- The ability to speak in foreign languages with correct foreign spelling as input.
- The ability to sing with voice and three-part music.
- A library of 30 famous songs.
- A music system that allows the user to enter new songs.
- Software that can convert the bottom two rows of the Atari keyboard into a piano with a range of $31 / 2$ octaves using the shift and control keys.
- Programmable musical sound effects such as tremolo, vibrato, and glissando.
- A singing human face with lipsync animation designed by Jerry White.
- A talking or singing Alien face with software that allows the user to change the face as he sees fit.
- A talk and spell program by Ron Kramer. Users can program any vocabulary for this spelling game. The program can speak in a foreign language, and the user must spell the correct word in English, or vice versa.



# Products for Commodore, Atari, Apple, and others! 

\begin{abstract}
THE MONKEY WRENCH II A PROGRAMMERS AID FOR ATARI 800 NEW AND IMPROVED - 18 COMMANDS
PLUGS INTO RIGHT CARTRIDGE SLOT

If you are a person who likes to monkey around with the ATARI 800, then THE MONKEY WRENCH II is for you!! Make your programming tasks easier, less time-consuming and more fun. Why spend extra hours working on a BASIC program when the MONKEY WRENCH can do it for you in seconds. It can also make backup copies of boot type cassette programs. Plugs into the right slot and works with ATARI BASIC cartridge.
The MONKEY WRENCH provides 18 direct mode commands. They are: AUTOLINE NUMBERING - Provides new line numbers when entering BASIC program lines. RENUMBER - Renumbers BASI'C's line numbers including internal references. DELETE LINE NUMBERS - Removes a range BASIC line numbers.

VARIABLES - Display all BASIC variables and their current value. Scrolling - Use the START \& SELECT keys to display BASIC lines automatically. Scroll up or down BASIC program. FIND STRING - Find every occurrence of a string, XCHANGE STRING - Find every occurrence of a string and replace it with another string. MOVE LINES - Move lines from one part of program to another part of program. COPY LINES - Copy lines from one part of program to another part of program. FORMATTED LIST - Print BASIC program in special line format and automatic page numbering. DISK DIRECTORY - Display Disk Directory. CHANGE MARGINS - Provides the capability to easily change the screen margins. MEMORY TEST - Provides the capability to test RAM memory. CURSOR EXCHANGE - Allows usage of the cursor keys without holding down the CTRL key. UPPER CASE LOCK - Keeps the computer in the upper case character set. HEX CONVERSION - Converts a hexadecimal number to a decimal number. DECIMAL CONVERSION - Converts a decimal number to a hexadecimal number. MONITOR - Enter the machine language monitor.
In addition to the BASIC commands, the Monkey Wrench also contains a machine language monitor with 16 commands used to interact with the powerful features of the 6502 microprocessor.


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Columbia Software has introduced a computerized road atlas for the Apple II personal computer. Called Roadsearch, the program simplifies the process of determining driving routes, mileages, travel times, and fuel usage.

Roadsearch develops different types of routes. One program finds the shortest practical route between cities in its data base. This program can also avoid toll
or other roads. Another program develops routes which may be longer but more suitable to a user's specific needs. Roadsearch also contains a subroutine that estimates flying time between cities.

The atlas has a data base of 406 cities and road intersections located in the USA and Canada. Also included in the data base are about 69,000 miles of interstate and major through highways. This data base can be modified with updated road mileages.

The printed outputs are an excellent companion on any trip. They include the driving route, distances, travel times, and fuel usage tailored to vehicle average miles per gallon (mpg).

Roadsearch requires an Apple II personal computer with DOS 3.3. The price is $\$ 34.95$.

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The directory lists hard to find software. Programs for such specialty applications as "feed mill systems" or "resort management" are not normally found on computer store shelves. But these and other specialized vertical market software packages are listed in the directory.

In addition to providing information on the software vendors (company name, address, phone, product line), the directory also cross-references the software with the computer hardware, allowing easy identification of the range of programs designed for use with a specific computer unit. For example, a check of the directory would reveal 785 different general business programs for the Apple personal computer.

The Clearinghouse Directory lists over 200 microcomputers and their manufacturers, and 2,900 software vendors.
PC Stores Telemart Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 1353

Middleburg, VA 22117

## Resource Guide For Timex/Sinclair Users

TSG Enterprises has released The Watchmakers Guidebook to the Timex/Sinclair Computers (44 pages).

The book contains a directory of about 120 software suppliers, 50 hardware suppliers, and 20 ancillary suppliers.

In addition, the guide contains directories of user groups and of Timex/Sinclair specific magazines and books, and an index to general personal computer magazine articles about the Timex/Sinclair computer.

The book is available by mail order ( $\$ 3.95$ plus $\$ 1$ postage and handling) from:

## TSG Enterprises <br> Guidebook <br> 54 Richwood Place <br> Denville, NJ 07834

## Word Processing For VIC-20

## United Microware Industries

 has introduced Wordcraft 20, a personal word-processor for VIC-20 users - a fully featured cartridge program with 8 K of RAM (Random Access Memory). Wordcraft 20 is available from UMI dealers for $\$ 269.95$.With Wordcraft 20, docu-

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ments are displayed on the screen and printed exactly as typed, so editing is visually simplified. And automatic fourdirection scrolling permits complete viewing of its 99 -character by 66 -line page capacity.

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A writer can "personalize" business letters using Wordcraft 20's mailing list files, and if electronic mail (computer to computer) is sent, it can be made unreadable to anyone without the keyword.

Wordcraft 20 supports the Commodore 1515 printer as well as a variety of serial printers.

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## Games For The Atari

Romox has released four games for the Atari 400/800 personal computers.

Fortune Hunter is a twoplayer cartridge game that offers six rooms of treasure and adventure. When you enter a room, it grows to full screen proportions, and then both your treasure and

## 




Fortune Hunter from Romox.
your enemies appear on the screen. Your mission: capture the treasure, and evade or destroy your enemies before your time expires. You are also challenged by deadly cobras, scorpions, genies, moving doors and lances, force fields, and relentless guards that disappear at will. Fortune Hunter has nine levels of difficulty; your speed and agility with your bow and arrow increase at each level.

Princess and Frog is also a two-player game in cartridge form. Your objective: make a

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successful journey to the castle, so that you can kiss the princess and be transformed from a frog into a prince. Your journey must be completed within 60 seconds. You must cross a field of jousting knights to reach the castle moat, and then hop from alligator to snake to the castle gates. The alligators submerge to try to catch you. Once you're at the castle, you must hop into the castle gate that has the lips. Otherwise, you remain just another frog.

Ant Eater is a two-player survival game. You're an ant who journeys to the surface of the earth in search of food for your colony below. On the earth's surface you are exposed to your dreaded enemy, the anteater. Since you know the terrain under the ground, you can lead the anteater under treacherous falling rocks that will destroy him. You can create new paths, but the anteater can travel only in already existing tunnels. You also have five deadly eggs that can be released to dispose of your enemy. If you successfully deliver all the food to the colony, you will be challenged by two anteaters in the next round, and by three in subsequent rounds. The speed also increases with each round.

Typo is an educational game that blends a space maze theme with both spelling and typing drill. The purpose of the game is to introduce the player to the typewriter-style keyboard of a personal computer. Typo can be used to test your typing skill; you set the desired words per minute ( $1-120 \mathrm{wpm}$ ) that you are chased through the maze. The drill consists of random letters, words, and phrases. You can practice spelling by putting your own word list into the program.

The suggested retail price for each game is $\$ 44.95$.
Romox, Inc.
501 Vandell Way
Campbell, CA 95008
(408)374-7200

## Voice Synthesizer For The Color Computer

Classical Computing has introduced Speak Up!, a program for Radio Shack's Color Computer. It is a voice synthesizer, $100 \%$ software, and has a small text-tospeech converter. It takes just over 7 K of memory, and allows users to access it from BASIC or Extended Color BASIC. With Speak Up!, users can type in words and sentences to be spoken, or add speech statements to BASIC programs to make them talk.

The program is available on cassette, with both the 16 K and the 32 K versions on either side. The documentation includes instructions, a sample calling program in BASIC, and the text to speech rules.

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> Joystick For Atari, Commodore 64, And VIC-20

Kraft Systems has introduced a joystick for the Atari 400/800, Commodore 64, and VIC-20. The joystick has a spring return that provides fingertip control. Cursor positioning is determined by internal switches, made to withstand heavy use.

The joystick is an easily held, plug-in unit. An eight-foot cord is included. Kraft offers a oneyear limited warranty.
Kraft Systems Company 450 W. California Ave.

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than 20 presentations by teachers, researchers, and software producers from the Boston area. For registration forms or additional information, contact Susan Friel or Nancy Roberts, Lesley College, 29 Everett Street, Cambridge, MA 02238; (617)8689600.

May 19-22, Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore. Maryland Computer Show \& Office Equipment Exposition. Show manager: Dee Harris, Computer Expositions, Inc., P.O. Box 3315, Annapolis, MD 21403; (301)2638044; toll free (800)368-2066 (outside Maryland). For further information, contact Linda Roth, 1413 K Street, NW, Suite 1200, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 289-4687.
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May 24-26, Palo Alto, California. A three-day course, "Microprocessor Background for Management Personnel." Instructor: James Arlin Cooper, Sandia Laboratories. Fee: \$565, including text and program materials. Information/sponsor: Continuing Education in Engineering, Dept. 532 N , University of California Extension, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, CA 94720; (415) 6424151.

June 9-11, Watertown, CT. Hands-on workshop, Microcomputers in Education, sponsored by Technical Education Research Centers (TERC). The workshops are designed for teachers and administrators at all levels. Topics include microcomputers in math and science instruction, Logo, Pascal, BASIC, machine language, and microcomputers and the education of special needs students. For information, contact Ms. Sharon Woodruff, Director of Training Services, TERC, 8 Eliot St., Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 547-3890.

June 14-16, Washington; July 12-14, Los Angeles. Technology Opportunity Conference (TOC), covering the convergence of optical storage, videodisk, and computer technology. Sponsored by the publisher and editors of Optical Memory Newsletter Including Interactive Videodisks. For further information, contact Ed Rothchild, TOC, P.O. Box 14817, San Francisco, CA 94114; (415) 626-1133.

June 18, University of WisconsinMadison. Microcomputers in Education Conference, sponsored by the Wisconsin Center for Education Research, a noninstructional department of the School of Education, University of Wisconsin-Madison. The conference will explore issues and applications of microcomputers in elementary and secondary schools. Contact Suzanne L. Zemke, WCER, Room 785A, 1025 West Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706; (608) 263-4200.

July 20-22, and July 25-27, Eugene Hilton and Convention Center, Eugene, Oregon. Two summer conferences, sponsored by the University of Oregon's College of Education. July 20-22: Computers - Extension of the Human Mind II, an expansion of last summer's conference "computers in education" theme, with a look at specific classroom applications and current research in the field. July 25-27: Education for the Gifted - Patterns for the Future, emphasizing future directions, issues, and potential of education for the gifted. Fees: $\$ 95$ each, or both for $\$ 175$. For further information, contact: Summer Conference - 1983, College of Education, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403; (503) 686-3405.

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# CAPUTE! 

Modifications Or Corrections To Previous Articles

## Atari Boggler

In the Atari version of this game (Program 2, p. 84) from the March 1983 issue, in line 870 the " $\mathrm{OK}^{\prime}$ is missing from the third POKE statement.

## Direct Atari Disk Access

Two changes are required to Program 3 from this article, which appeared on page 154 of the March 1983 issue. The " $\{$ CLEAR" within brackets in lines 30 and 40 should be removed. The $\{11 \mathrm{M}\}$ means type CTRL-M eleven times. The \{4 DELLINE $\}$ means type ESCape-SHIFT-DELETE four times.

## Atari Menu Printer

If a file name takes the maximum eight characters plus a three character extension, this program from the March 1983 issue ( p .165 ) will produce an ERROR 5 at line 780. To correct this, DIMension S\$ to 14 instead of 13 in line 130.

## Atari Lister

In addition to the changes to this program (January

1983 issue, p. 191) given in last month's CAPUTE!, it is also necessary to change the :FOR $X=0$ TO T: in line 32710 to :FOR $X=1$ TO T:

To avoid an ERROR 9 message, change line 32700 to

## $32700 \mathrm{~T}=0$ :TRAP 32705:DIM A\$(5)

and add TRAP 40000: to the beginning of line 32705.

## Apple Disk Space Messages

In certain circumstances, it is possible that this program from the January 1983 issue (p. 56) can cause DOS to wipe out the catalog for a disk. Donald Box suggests adding the following two lines to eliminate this danger:

```
35 L = PEEK(72): H = PEEK(73)
12\emptyset POKE 72,L: POKE 73,H: NEW
```


## VIC Micromon

The following corrections to the Micromon code published in the November 1982 issue (p. 172) will solve the problems with disk access. (The changes are given in hexadecimal.)

| LOCATION | OLD DATA | CORRECT DATA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4002 | 12 | 15 |  |
| 4013 | 19 | F9 |  |
| 4014 | 43 | FD |  |
| 4319 | 20 | 00 |  |
| $431 A$ | F9 | 00 |  |
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July 1981: Home Heating and Cooling, Animating Integer BASIC Lores Graphics, The Apple Hires Shape Writer, Adding a Voice Track to Atari Programs, Machine Language Atari Joystick Driver, Four Screen Utilities for the PET, Saving Machine Language Programs on PET Tape Headers, Commodore ROM Systems, The Voracious Butterfly on OSI.
August 1981: Minimize Code and Maximize Speed, Apple Disk Motor Control, A Cassette Tape Monitor for the Apple, Easy Reading of the Atari Joystick, Blockade Game for the Atari, Atari Sound Utility, The CBM "Fat 40," Keyword for PET, CBM/ PET Loading, Chaining, and Overlaying.

October 1981: Automatic DATA Statements for CBM and Atari, VIC News, Undeletable Lines on Apple, PET, VIC, Budgeting on the Apple, Switching Cleanly from Text to Graphics on Apple, Atari Cassette Boot-tapes, Atari Variable Name Utility, Atari Program Library, Train your PET to Run VIC Programs, Interface a BSR Remote Control System to PET, A General Purpose BCD to Binary Routine, Converting to Fat-40 PET.
December 1981: Saving Fuel $\$ \$$ (Multiple Computers: versions for Apple, PET, and Atari), Unscramble Game (multiple computers), Maze Generator (multiple computers), Animating Applesoft Graphics, A Simple Printer Interface for the Apple II,

A Simple Atari Wordprocessor, Adding High Speed Vertical Positioning to Atari P/ M Graphics, OSI Supercursor, A Look At SuperPET, Supermon for PET/CBM, PET Mine Maze Game.

January 1982: Invest (multiple computers), Developing a Business Algorithm (multiple computers), Apple Addresses, Lowercase with Unmodified Apple, Cryptogram Game for Atari, Superfont: Design Special Character Sets on Atari, PET Repairs for the Amateur, Micromon for PET, Selfmodifying Programs in PET BASIC, Tinymon: a VIC Monitor, Vic Color Tips, VIC Memory Map, ZAP: A VIC Game.

February 1982: Insurance Inventory (multiple computers), Musical Transposition (multiple computers), Multitasking Emulator (multiple computers), Disassemble Apple Programs from BASIC, Plotting Polar Graphs on Apple, Atari P/M Graphics Made Easy, Atari PILOT, Put A Rainbow in your Atari, Marquee for PET, PET Disk Disassembler, VIC Paddles and Keyboard, VIC Timekeeping.
March 1982: Word Hunt Game (multiple computers), Infinite Precision Multiply (multiple computers), Atari Concentration Game, VIC Starfight Game, CBM BASIC 4.0 To Upgrade Conversion Kit, Apple Addresses, VIC Maps, EPROM Reliability, Atari Ghost Programming, Atari Machine Language Sort, Random Music Composition on PET, Comment Your Apple II Catalog.

April 1982: Track Down Those Memory Bugs (multiple computers), Shooting Stars Game (multiple computers), Intelligent Input Subroutines (multiple computers), Ultracube for Atari, Customizing Apple's Copy Program, Using PET/CBM In The High School Physics Lab, Grading Exams on a Microcomputer (multiple computers), Atari Mailing List, Renumber VIC Programs The Easy Way, Browsing the VIC Chip, Disk Checkout for PET/CBM.
May 1982: VIC Meteor Maze Game, Atari Disk Drive Speed Check, Modifying Apple's Floating Point BASIC, Fast Sort For PET/ CBM, Extra Atari Colors Through Artifacting, Life Insurance Estimator (multiple computers), PET Screen Input, Getting The Most Out Of VIC's 5000 Bytes.
June 1982: Outpost Game (multiple computers), Apple Pascal Lister, Income Property (multiple computers), VIC Intelligent Videodisc System, Atari Disk Operating Systems, PET/Apple Search, A Self-modifying Atari P/M Utility, Use Atari Joysticks with VIC, VIC/PET Program Transfers.

July 1982: Gold Miner Game (Atari and VIC), IRA Planner (multiple computers), Atari Video Graphics, Apple DOS Changer, Super QuadraPET, VIC Overview, Maze Race (multiple computers), Direct Access File Editor (PET and Atari), VIC Super Expander Memory Map, Using The 6560 Video Interface Chip, PET Compactor, Headless FORTH Metacompilation, Test RAM Nondestructively (multiple computers).
August 1982: The New Wave Of Personal Computers, Household Budget Manager (multiple computers), Word Games (multiple computers), Color Computer Home Energy Monitor, Intelligent Apple Filing Cabinet, Guess That Animal (multiple computers), PET/CBM Inner BASIC, VIC Communications, Keyprint Compendium, Animation With Atari, VIC Curiosities, Atari Substring Search, PET and VIC Electric Eraser.

September 1982: Apple and Atari and the Sounds of TRON, Commodore Automatic Disk Boot, VIC Joysticks, Three Arari GTIA Articles, Color Computer Graphics, The Apple Pilot Language, Sprites and Sound on the Commodore 64, Peripheral Vision Exerciser (multiple computers), Banish INPUT Statements (multiple computers), Charades (multiple computers), PET Pointer Sort, VIC Pause, Mapping Machine Language, Editing Atari BASIC With the Assembler Cartridge, Process Any Apple Disk File.

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