existing option has been slightly changed: Option J, Duplicate Disk, now formats the target disk before copying.

Three new utility files are included with DOS 2.5. The first, SETUP.COM, lets you customize DOS in various ways without the POKEs that used to be necessary. For instance, you can significantly speed up disk accesses by turning off the write-with-verify mode. You can also set up one of three AUTORUN.SYS files: the usual RS-232 handler for the 850 Interface Module; a file which automatically boots a BASIC program; or a file which boots both the RS-232 handler and a BASIC program.

The second utility, DISKFIX-. COM, can help clean up garbled disks by closing open files and verifying that allocated sectors correspond to information in the disk directory. It can even recover deleted files, as long as new data hasn't been saved over the deleted data. The third utility, COPY-32.COM, converts DOS 3 files to 2.0/2.5 format. All three utilities guide you with screen prompts and are nearly foolproof.

New Disk Commands

DOS 2.5 also makes a few additional disk commands available in BASIC. There are now two methods of reading a disk directory:

OPEN #1,6,0,"D:*.*":FOR X=1 TO 1E9:GET #1,A:? CHR\$(A);:NEXT X OPEN #1,7,0,"D:*.*":FOR X=1 TO 1E9:GET #1,A:? CHR\$(A);:NEXT X

The first method is the same as before. But the second method identifies files in the directory which cannot be accessed from DOS 2.0 because they occupy extra sectors on an enhanced-density disk. These files are flagged by a pair of less-than/greater-than symbols, such as <FILENAME.BAS>.

Also, there are now three ways to format a disk from BASIC:

XIO 253,#1,0,0,"D1:" XIO 253,#1,34,0,"D1:" XIO 254,#1,0,0,"D1:"

The first XIO statement formats a disk in single density. The second formats in enhanced density (generating an error 139 if attempted on an 810 drive). The third XIO statement attempts to format in enhanced density, then switches to single density if the drive isn't 1050-compatible.

Incidentally, if you select option J (Duplicate Disk) with DOS 2.5 when using a 1050 drive, the disk is automatically formatted in the DOS command in BASIC. Usually this takes 10 to 20 seconds or more. But with DUP.SYS stored in the RAM disk, the DOS 2.5 menu comes up almost instantly when you type DOS.

Memory Location 54017 (130XE Only)

Bit Position Function

0	If 1, enable OS ROM, disable RAM from \$C000-\$FFFF (default)
	If 0, disable OS ROM, enable RAM from \$C000-\$FFFF
1	If 0, enable BASIC ROM at \$A000-\$BFFF (default)*
	If 1, disable BASIC ROM, enable RAM at \$A000-\$BFFF
2-3	If 00 (decimal 0), switch first 16K bank of extra 64K into \$4000-\$7FFF
	If 01 (decimal 4), switch second 16K bank of extra 64K into \$4000-\$7FFF
	If 10 (decimal 8), switch third 16K bank of extra 64K into \$4000-\$7FFF
	If 11 (decimal 12), switch fourth 16K bank of extra 64K into \$4000-\$7FFF
4	If 1, deny 6502 access to extra bank (default)
	If 0, allow 6502 access to extra bank
5	If 1, deny ANTIC access to extra bank (default)
	If 0, allow ANTIC access to extra bank
6	Not presently used. Default = 1
7	If 1, disable self-test ROM, enable RAM at \$5000-\$57FF (default after powerup)
	If 0, enable self-test ROM, disable RAM at \$5000-\$57FF
*Note: A similar	chart on page 122 of the 130XE Owner's Manual indicates

that bit 1 should always be set. However, bit 1 should not be set unless you want to disable BASIC.

enhanced density before copying starts. Keep this in mind if you're duplicating a disk for someone who doesn't have an enhanced-density drive. Instead, you'll have to format the destination disk for single density (option P) and then copy the source disk one file at a time.

Instant DOS

The 130XE's extra 64K RAM can be used as either a superfast RAM disk with DOS 2.5 or as additional memory for programming. Of these two options, the RAM disk is by far the easiest to use, especially for those who aren't too familiar with bankswitching or bit manipulations.

The only accessory you need to set up a RAM disk with the 130XE is a free DOS 2.5 file called RAM-DISK.COM. When you boot DOS 2.5 on a 130XE, RAMDISK.COM automatically initializes the RAM disk and loads two DOS files: DUP.SYS and MEM.SAV DUP.SYS is the DOS utility package—the part that normally must be loaded from disk when you type The second DOS file stored in the RAM disk, MEM.SAV, temporarily saves the portion of BASIC memory that would be overwritten when you enter DOS. That means you can enter DOS and return to BASIC without losing your BASIC program.

DUP.SYS and MEM.SAV take up 87 sectors total, leaving the RAM disk with 412 free "sectors"—51.5K of high-speed (though temporary) storage. If you don't mind waiting for the DOS menu to load from disk as usual, you can delete DUP.SYS and MEM.SAV from the RAM disk to create 499 free sectors (62.3K).

You access the RAM disk by addressing it as drive 8 (D8:). For example, LOAD''D8:FILE-NAME.EXT'' or SAVE''D8:FILE-NAME.EXT'' Almost all DOS commands work, too: Disk Directory, Delete File, Rename File, Copy File, Lock File, Unlock File, Binary Load, Binary Save, and Run At Address.

Duplicate File doesn't work because there's no way to swap disks with a RAM disk (use the two-drive Copy File command instead). Also, the Format Disk and Duplicate Disk commands sometimes cause strange results and should be avoided. For instance, if you erase DUP.SYS by deleting it or formatting the RAM disk, then replace it by duplicating a floppy disk that contains DUP.SYS, you might not be able to enter DOS from BASIC afterward.

Aside from these exceptions, the 130XE RAM disk seems to be very transparent; it's worked with everything we've tried. Although a RAM disk is no substitute for a floppy—it's at the mercy of power interruptions and system crashes it can make a world of difference when running disk-intensive applications, such as assemblers, compilers, database managers, mailing list programs, and word processors with linked files.

Like Memory In The Bank

Using the 130XE's extra memory for programming is a lot more difficult than using it as a RAM disk. For one thing, the 6502 microprocessor which is the central brain of 8-bit Atari computers was not designed to access more than 64K memory at a time. So even though the 130XE has 128K RAM, the 6502 is "blind" to the extra 64K.

Making the extra memory visible requires a technique known as *bank-switching*. A block, or bank, of memory in the regular 64K is temporarily switched off and replaced with a bank from the "hidden" memory. Under program control, banks can be switched in and out at will. It's sort of like reading a book and flipping between the page you're on and a footnote section in the back.

The 130XE organizes its extra 64K RAM into four 16K banks. Only one of these banks can be switched in at a time. When you're using the RAM disk, the RAM-DISK.COM file and DOS 2.5 handle these details for you automatically. But using this memory for other purposes means writing your own bank-switching routine in BASIC or machine language.

Bank-switching on the 130XE is controlled by memory location

54017 (\$D301 hexadecimal). This byte was previously reserved for port B of the Peripheral Interface Adapter (PIA), an input/output control chip. On the Atari 400 and 800, it's used for controller jacks 3 and 4, which have been eliminated on the XL and XE series. On the 1200XL, part of this byte controls the keyboard LEDs, which were dropped from the 600XL, 800XL, and XE series. On all XLs and XEs, location 54017 also lets you switch off the operating system and BASIC ROM to reveal the full 64K RAM underneath. On the 130XE, you can now flip other bits at this location to switch on any 16K bank of the extra 64K RAM into the address space from 16384 to 32767 (\$4000 to \$7FFF). See the accompanying table for a guide to this important address.

Notice that bits 4 and 5 control whether the 6502 and ANTIC chips can access the extra banks of memory. Some special applications may blind either chip from seeing the banks. Also note that the 130XE *Owner's Manual* contains errors on page 122 when explaining how location 54017 works. The location normally contains 241 when the RAM disk is booted and 253 otherwise, not 193; and all bits *except* bit 1 should be set for normal operations.

If you're an experienced machine language programmer, you shouldn't have any trouble manipulating the bits at location 54017. BASIC programmers won't have it so easy, because bit-flipping is rarely required in BASIC and Atari BASIC lacks bitwise operators. So try this formula:

POKE 54017,193+4*bank+16*mode

where *bank* is the 16K bank you want to select (0 = bank 1, 1 = bank 2, 2 = bank 3, 3 = bank 4) and *mode* chooses which chip has access to the extra banks (0 = 6502/ANTIC, 1 = ANTIC, 2 = 6502, 3 = neither).

A word of caution: One wrong POKE into this critical memory location could instantly disable the operating system or BASIC or both, triggering a hopeless system crash. The only recovery might be to switch the machine off and then on again, wiping out your program. So be careful when experimenting. ©

Atari Animation With P/M Graphics Part 2

Robert J. Powell

Part 1 of this series introduced the basic concepts of Atari player/missile graphics and showed how to display all four player strips on the screen. This month, Part 2 demonstrates how to redefine players into any shapes you want and how to move them horizontally.

If you ran last month's example program, you saw the Atari's players as they really appear: four colored strips which are eight bits wide and taller than the screen. To really make use of player/missile graphics, your program must transform these featureless strips into shapes of your own design. It isn't a difficult task, though it helps if you have a grasp of binary numbering. But even if you know nothing about binary, we'll provide plenty of stepby-step examples so you can learn by experimentation.

First, run last month's program again. (For those who missed it, it's listed below as Program 1.) When the program finishes, you should see four colored strips at the right side of the screen and the READY prompt at the left. Don't press SYS-TEM RESET or any other keys for now; we'll illustrate how shapes are defined by changing one of these players in direct mode so you can see the effects immediately.

If you refer to the P/M memory map in Part 1, you'll notice that the memory area for the four players extends from PMBASE+1024 to PMBASE+2048. That's a total of 1,024 bytes, or 1K. (Remember, this program is using *single-line resolution* P/M graphics, so each of the four players is 256 bytes tall. If it were using *double-line resolution*, each player would be only 128 bytes tall, and player memory would extend from PMBASE+512 to PMBASE+1024.)

The numbers stored in this memory area determine the shape of each player. Right now, the memory area for all four players is filled with the number 255, POKEd there by line 90 of Program 1. The players appear as solid strips because 255 is the largest number which can be stored in a single byte. The key to defining a shape is to selectively display only parts of the player strip by POKEing numbers between 0 and 255 into the player's memory area.

Building A Box

Let's start by redefining the shape of player 0 (by custom, the four players are numbered 0 to 3). Referring again to the P/M memory map in Part 1, notice that player 0's memory extends from PMBASE+ 1024 to PMBASE+1280 (256 bytes). This is the target for our POKEs. In direct mode—that is, without a line number—type this line and press RETURN:

FOR X=PMBASE+1024 TO PM BASE+1280:POKE X,0:NEXT X

You should see the player 0 strip disappear. Why? Because this line POKEs 256 zeros into the memory area for player 0, erasing the 255s previously stored there. Notice that players 1, 2, and 3 remain unaffected.

Now let's restore part of the player 0 strip to make a simple shape. One by one, enter the following lines, pressing RETURN each time:

POKE PMBASE+1152,255 POKE PMBASE+1153,129 POKE PMBASE+1154,129 POKE PMBASE+1155,129 POKE PMBASE+1156,255

Each time you press RETURN, you should see a hollow box taking shape where the player 0 strip used to be. If you examine the POKE statements, you'll notice that the first number in each statement is a memory address in the middle of the player 0 memory area. These addresses determine the shape's vertical position within the strip and therefore its vertical position on the screen.

The second number in each statement actually defines part of the box. Experiment by POKEing other numbers between 0 and 255 into these addresses (as well as other addresses in the player 0 memory area). Once you learn how these numbers are arrived at, you can create almost any shape you want. When a certain bit position in a player/missile strip is turned "on," it appears onscreen as a tiny dot. Bits which are turned "off" do not appear onscreen. To define a shape, then, you have to figure out which bits to turn on, add up the bit values of their positions, and POKE the resulting number into the appropriate memory address.

The accompanying figure makes this explanation more clear. It shows the bit pattern for a player defined as a happy face. The bit values are the numbers running across the top of the figure; notice now the values double for each bit position running from right to left.

The numbers running down the side of the figure are the *byte values*, or the sums of the bit values for each byte. To arrive at the byte values, you add up all the bit values for "on" bits in each row. For instance, the top row, or byte, has two bit positions turned "on": bits 8 and



Calculating byte values for a player shape.

Patterns Of Bits

The numbers between 0 and 255, when POKEd into a byte, represent *bit values* in the binary number system. These bit values translate directly into player shapes.

A byte contains eight bits, or positions. Each position has a different value ranging from 1 to 128. 16. Therefore, the byte value for that row is 8 + 16, or 24. The next byte has four bit positions turned "on": bits 4, 8, 16, and 32. Therefore, the byte value is 4 + 8 + 16 + 32, or 60. All the other byte values are determined in a similar fashion. These are the numbers you POKE into the player memory area

to make the shape appear.

To see this in action, press SYSTEM RESET and run Program 1 again. When it stops, fill the player 0 memory area with zeros using the FOR-NEXT loop as we did before. Then enter these lines, pressing RE-TURN after each one:

POKE PMBASE+1152,24 POKE PMBASE+1153,60 POKE PMBASE+1154,126 POKE PMBASE+1155,90 POKE PMBASE+1155,219 POKE PMBASE+1157,255 POKE PMBASE+1158,219 POKE PMBASE+1159,195 POKE PMBASE+1160,102 POKE PMBASE+1160,24

Each time you press RETURN, another byte of the player shape should appear.

Try designing your own shape using a blank version of the grid in the figure. After coloring in each square to make the shape, add up the bit values to arrive at the numbers for your POKE statements. Remember that your shape can be only eight bits wide, but can be as tall as the screen.

Storing Player Shapes

When you're writing a program that defines player shapes, it's inconvenient to POKE the byte values into memory in direct mode, of course. Usually the byte values are stored in a DATA statement, retrieved by a READ statement within a FOR-NEXT loop, and then POKEd into memory.

To see an example, add these lines to Program 1:

```
XT X
100 FOR X=1 TO 11
110 READ A
120 POKE PMBASE+1152+X,A
130 NEXT X
140 DATA 24,60,126,90,219
,255,219,195,102,60,2
```

Line 90 clears out the player memory area with zeros. Lines 100–130 are the loop which READs the DATA in line 140. Notice that line 120 POKEs the byte values into the middle of the player 0 memory area. To define this shape as player 1, you could simply add 256 to this address; to define it as player 2, add 512; and to define it as player 3, add 768.

Missiles are defined in a similar way, with one important difference: Because each missile is only two bits wide, all four missiles share the same amount of memory as a single player. That means the bit patterns are two-bit slices of the grid in the figure. By referring to this figure and the P/M memory map in Part 1, you can see that missile 0 is defined by adding the bit values 1 and 2; missile 1 is defined by the bit values 4 and 8; missile 2 is defined by the bit values 16 and 32; and missile 3 is defined by the bit values 64 and 128.

Of course, with only two bits to work with, missile shapes are pretty limited. That's why they're used mostly in games as "bullets" fired by player shapes.

Horizontal Animation

By now you're probably wondering how to animate the shapes you've created. We'll tackle horizontal movement first because it's the easiest; we'll save vertical animation for Part 3 next month.

In Part 1 we mentioned that each player has a horizontal position register, a memory location which determines the horizontal placement of the player on the screen. These memory locations are 52348 for player 0, 53249 for player 1, 53250 for player 2, and 53251 for player 3. Line 80 of Program 1 POKEs these registers to group all four players together near the right edge of the screen. Any number from 0-255 can be POKEd into the registers, but the range of numbers which position the player on the visible part of the screen is only about 45 to 205.

Moving a player horizontally is as simple as POKEing different numbers into the appropriate position register. Add these lines to Program 1:

100 FOR X=45 TO 205 110 POKE 53248,X 120 NEXT X

When you type RUN, this loop moves player 0 across the screen from left to right. By changing the register address in line 110, you can move any of the four players.

Missiles are moved horizontally like players; the four horizontal position registers for the missiles are at memory locations 53252 to 53255. To see the missiles onscreen, add these lines to Program 1:

- 85 POKE 53252,140:POKE 53 253,144:POKE 53254,148 :POKE 53255,152 90 FOR X=PMBASE+768 TO PM
- BASE+2048:POKE X,255:N EXT X

One-Way Registers

There's only one tricky detail to keep in mind when manipulating the horizontal registers-they are write-only memory locations, which means they can be POKEd but do not return useful values when PEEKed. This makes your programming more complicated, because you can't keep track of a player or missile's horizontal screen position merely by PEEKing its horizontal register. Instead, you have to set aside a variable for each object to store its horizontal position. Every time the object moves, your program must update the corresponding variable.

This technique is demonstrated in Program 2. It's a modified version of Program 1 that lets you move player 1 left or right with a joystick plugged into port 1. Notice how the variable P1 keeps track of the player's horizontal position. Also notice how player 1 moves over players 2 and 3, but beneath player 0. These different *display priorities* let your programs simulate 3-D graphics effects.

Try modifying Program 2 yourself to move the other three players. Be careful about moving the player too far off the edges of the screen, though—if the program tries to POKE a value smaller than 0 or greater than 255 into the horizontal register, it will crash with an error.

In Part 3, we'll cover a method of vertical animation and a few other details about player/missile graphics as well.

For instructions on entering these listings, please refer to "COMPUTE!'s Guide to Typing In Programs" published bimonthly in COMPUTE!.

Program 1: P/M Demo

MF 10 POKE 106, PEEK (106)-8 NF 20 POKE 54279, PEEK (106)

HD 30	GRAPHICS	Ø:SETCOLOR	2,
	01 01		

- CN 40 PMBASE=PEEK (106) \$256
- N 40 POBESSION 2011 N 50 POKE 559,62 PM 60 POKE 53277,3 DP 70 POKE 704,68:POKE 705,1 98:POKE 706,168:POKE 7 07,148
- PA 80 POKE 53248, 160: POKE 53 249,170:POKE 53250,180 POKE 53251,190
- DN 90 FOR X=PMBASE+1024 TO P MBASE+2048: POKE X, 255: MEYT X

Program 2: Horizontal Animation

- 10 POKE 106, PEEK (106) -8
- 20 POKE 54279, PEEK (106)
- 30 GRAPHICS Ø: SETCOLOR 2. 0,0
- 40 PMBASE=PEEK(106) \$256
- 50 POKE 559,62 60 POKE 53277,3
- 70 POKE 704,68:POKE 705,1 98: POKE 706, 168: POKE 7 07,148
- 80 POKE 53248,160:POKE 53 249,170:POKE 53250,180 : POKE 53251, 190
- 90 FOR X=PMBASE+1024 TO P MBASE+2048: POKE X, 255: NEXT X
- 100 P1=170 11Ø S=STICK(Ø)
- 120 IF S=7 THEN P1=P1+1:I
- F P1>255 THEN P1=255
- 130 IF S=11 THEN P1=P1-1: IF P1<1 THEN P1=1 131 POKE 53249, P1

©

14Ø GOTO 11Ø

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Lightning Renumber For Atari

Raymond Citak

This fast, convenient utility renumbers any BASIC program. It runs on any Atari 400, 800, XL, or XE with at least 48K RAM.

If you write BASIC programs, you know how frustrating it can be to run out of space to insert program lines, especially when the program is nearly finished. Since Atari BASIC has no RENUMBER command, you may be forced to renumber dozens of lines manually, creating the risk that you'll inadvertently delete or misnumber a line. "Lightning Renumber" removes that worry and saves a lot of time, too. It can handle any Atari BASIC program, and it renumbers internal line references as well as the lines themselves. Because it uses a machine language (ML) routine, it does the job in only a few seconds. But it's easy enough for anyone to use, even if you don't know anything about machine language.

Type in and save Lightning Renumber as listed below, then run it. The program offers two options. You can either write the ML routine as a binary (machine language) file to disk, or POKE it directly into memory. The binary file option is straightforward: After you designate the drive number, the program creates and locks a binary file named RENUMBER.OBJ on your

disk. The binary file can then be loaded into memory and called with a USR statement (see below) whenever you like. If you don't have a disk drive, select the second option to POKE the ML into memory.

Call It With USR

Once the ML routine is in memory, enter NEW and load the BASIC program you want to renumber. Now you can call the ML routine by typing in a USR statement and pressing RETURN. The USR statement must include three numbers: the address of the routine (always 38900), the starting line number, and the line increment value. For example, the statement U=USR(38900,10,10) renumbers a program so the first line is 10 and the rest are numbered in increments of 10 (20, 30, and so on). To start with line 1000 and renumber in increments of 100, use the statement U=USR(38900,1000,100), and so on. When the message **RENUM-BERED** appears, the job is complete. At this point, you should resave the renumbered program.

The routine checks for several errors. First, it makes sure the renumbered program will not have line numbers above 32767. If the values you specify in the USR statement would create a line number greater than 32767, you'll get the

message ERROR — CHANGE YOUR USR ARGUMENTS. Enter a new USR statement with appropriate values.

Incorrect line references are detected as well. For instance, your program may contain the statement GOTO 300 when no line 300 exists. When such an error occurs, you'll see the message ERROR — LINE # MISMATCH. Mismatched line references (300 in this example) are replaced by 55555, and the rest of the program is renumbered as usual. When this error message appears, you must LIST the program and change any 55555 line references to the correct line numbers before resaving the program.

TRAP statements (except for TRAP 40000) are also renumbered by this routine. However, it cannot change *computed* line references (GOTOs or GOSUBs that use a variable to refer to a line number). If your program uses computed line references, LIST the program and change them yourself after the rest of the program is renumbered.

Possible Memory Conflicts

Although Lightning Renumber is designed to be reliable, it's possible to disrupt it by running BASIC programs. The ML normally resides in high memory just beneath the display list in GRAPHICS 0. Running a BASIC program that's very long or that uses the same memory area for other graphics modes, playermissile data, etc., may overwrite and destroy the ML. When that occurs, trying to call the routine may crash the computer (and destroy your program). When in doubt, save your BASIC program and reload the binary file (RENUMBER-.OBJ) trom disk; then reload the BASIC program and call the routine with USR.

If you use this routine frequently, you may want to include the USR call within the BASIC program itself. Since line 32767 will never be renumbered, place the USR statement in that line. Then you can renumber the program at any time by entering GOTO 32767.

You could also create an AUTORUN.SYS file that loads Lightning Renumber into memory automatically when the disk is booted. If you already have an AUTORUN.SYS file on the disk, you can append the renumber file to it from the DOS menu. Choose the Binary Save option, then type in AUTORUN.SYS/A,97F4,9BFF. Lightning Renumber will be appended to the existing AUTO-RUN.SYS file and will load automatically when you boot that disk.

If you want to save typing, send a blank disk or tape, a selfaddressed postage-paid mailer, and \$3 to:

Raymond Citak 1514 Park Avenue Laramie, WY 82070

Special thanks to W. A. Bell for his useful line dump routine which appears in *COMPUTE*!'s First Book of Atari.

Lightning Renumber

For instructions on entering this listing, please refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide to Typing In Programs" published bimonthly in COMPUTEI.

JP 10 DIM DRIVE\$ (2) , A\$ (15) : P
OKE 709.0: POKE 710.168
: POKE 712.146
00 20 ? CHR\$(125):? :? "
(9 SPACES) BRECHERRER
STORE"
HE 30 2 "TO LOAD THIS OBJECT
FUE DIRECTLY
(5 SPACES) INTO MEMORY
AND NOT TO DISK PRESS
HAD NOT TO DIOK, TREAD
5 46 3 HVEY CUDA (34)
CUDA(TALL DEOUTDEE
LARS(34) . REQUIRES
ABK MEMURY. TY PRESS
ANY KEY FUR DISK WRITE
13 30 UPEN #4,4,9,"K"16E1 #4
, Z: IF Z=/6 THEN 1440
DD 60 CLOSE #4
IN 7Ø ? CHR\$(125):? :? :? "
(6 SPACES) RENUMBERIOE
J - LOADER
N BØ ? :? "**REQUIRES 48K M
EMORY AND DOS v.2.**"
N 90 ? :? "To which disk dr
ive would you like the
file written to (D1,D2
,D3,or D4)";
LP 100 INPUT DRIVES
NO 110 GOSUB 1380
LC 12Ø ? :? "One moment whil
e I write the file to
"1? DRIVE\$:""
IN 130 A\$(1.2)=DRIVE\$: A\$(3.1
5) = "IRENUMBER, OBJ"
HE 140 TRAP 30010PEN #2.8.0.
A\$
6 150 TRAP 180
0 160 READ BIPUT #2.8
AL 176 GOTO 146
180 CLOSE #2
PH 194 OPEN #1 12 4 A4. VTO T
E HI G G A
BOAR CLOCE #1
N 214 2 CHD# (125) . 2
WORK O WELLS IS SHOWN
W 220 7 "File is now Writte
n to "jukivesj"."
rizou r you may now use th
e DUS menu selection'

L' to place the renum ber program EK 240 ? "into memory. Retu rn to BASIC, load (3 SPACES) file to be renumbered, and use" 0W 250 ? "U=USR(38900, start ing line number, (4 SPACES) increment) to renumber your prog ram. " # 260 ? "Or place the USR s tatement into your rogram at line 32767. Watch for" PN 270 ? "possible overwrite of the renumber (4 SPACES)program if RUNning a BASIC progr am" 66 28Ø ? "that changes GRAPH ICS modes, or uses o ther high memory." 6E 290 POKE 709,202:POKE 710 ,148:POKE 712,0:END HH 300 ? CHR\$(125):?:? "ERR OR #"::? PEEK(195);:? " trying to write th e file...":FOR I=1 TO 500:NEXT I:RUN KJ 310 REM THIS DATA FOR DIS K WRITE ONLY CL 320 DATA 255,255,244,151, 255, 155 81 330 REM THIS DATA FOR MEM ORY 38900(\$9774) TO 3 9935(\$9BFF) NL 34Ø DATA 76,80,153,165,13 6,133,203,165,137,133 KA 350 DATA 204, 169, 0, 133, 20 5,133,206,133,207,96 6F 360 DATA 201,14,240,1,96, 152,141,243,151,136 6H 370 DATA 177,203,32,61,15 2,141,243,151,136 2,165,207,208,10,32 N 380 DATA 101,152,145,207, 208,3,76,40,152,32 NG 390 DATA 148,152,172,243, 151,169,0,133,205,133 BA 400 DATA 206,133,207,141, 243, 151, 200, 200, 200, 2 00 DC 410 DATA 200,200,96,201,1 8,240,1,96,136,152 JH 420 DATA 201,3,240,249,17 7,203,201,14,208,244 IK 430 DATA 136, 177, 203, 201, EH 44Ø DATA 7,201,4,24Ø,3,76 ,66,152,169,1 A 450 DATA 133,207,96,172,2 43, 151, 136, 177, 203, 20 CA 460 DATA 10,240,32,201,12 240,28,201,23,240 P 470 DATA 24,201,24,240,20 ,201,13,240,16,201 MK 480 DATA 4,240,12,201,27, 240,8,201,35,240 08 49Ø DATA 1,96,32,220,154, 169, 1, 133. 207, 96 D 500 DATA 172,243,151,138, 141,242,151,165,136,1 33 CL 51Ø DATA 205,165,137,133, 206, 200, 177, 203, 133, 2 12 CE 520 DATA 200,177,203,133, 213, 200, 177, 203, 133, 2 14 CJ 530 DATA 200,177,203,133,

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	215,200,177,203,133,2	5	240, 14, 201, 0, 208	61 1230	DATA 46.237.151,144,
	16	KC 870 D	ATA 20.200.177.203.2		13, 24, 14, 232, 151, 46
HP 54Ø	DATA 200,177,203,133,	Ø	1,128,208,13,76,163	AD 124Ø	DATA 233, 151, 238, 232
	217, 32, 198, 154, 32, 210	KA 999 0 D	ATA 154,200,177,203,		,151,76,134,155,14,2
HI 55Ø	DATA 217, 169, Ø, 141, 24	2	01,127,208,3,76,163		32
	0,151,141,241,151,160	N 910 D	ATA 154,160,0,165,20	BF 125Ø	DATA 151,46,233,151,
HF 5610	DATA 0,1//,200,200,17	5	,145,203,200,165,206		202,208,170,70,107,2
IT 576	DATA 197 213 240 36 3	PL 920 D	ATA 145,203,200,177,	FE 1746	DATA 141 240 151 141
	2,90,154,160,2,177	2	03, 170, 173, 230, 151, 2		.241.151.32.247.151.
IP 580	DATA 205,24,101,205,1	10 0 T G D	ATA 101 205 133 205		160
	33, 205, 144, 2, 230, 206	11 738 1	73, 231, 151, 101, 206, 1	JJ 127Ø	DATA Ø,177,203,208,7
NH 59Ø	DATA 238,240,151,173,	3	3		,200,177,203,201,128
	240,151,208,3,238,241	JA 940 D	ATA 206,138,24,101,2	JD 128Ø	DATA 240,29,160,2,17
PP 600	DATA 151,76,207,152,1	ø	3,133,203,144,2,230		7,203,24,101,203,133
	73, 240, 151, 141, 234, 15	AH 950 D	ATA 204,76,15,154,16	P6 1290	DATA 203,165,204,105
-	1 DATA 173 241 151 141	ø	,Ø,177,205,201,Ø		, 0, 133, 204, 230, 240, 1
CK O I D	235 151 173 230 151 1	EL 96Ø D	ATA 208,7,200,169,12	NE 1300	DATA 173.240.151.208
	41	15 974 5	ATA 142 22 138 72 18		.3.238.241.151.76,14
NL 620	DATA 236, 151, 173, 231,	11 7710 1	140.154.32.176.242		9
	151, 141, 237, 151, 32, 41	04 98Ø D	ATA 104.170.202.16.2	FN 1310	DATA 155,173,240,151
AI 630	DATA 155,24,173,238,1	4	3, 169, 66, 133, 212, 169		,141,234,151,173,241
	51,109,228,151,133,21	KJ 99Ø D	ATA 5,133,213,169,85		,151
	2		133,214,133,215,104	FN 13210	DATA 141,233,131,173
AI 649	DATA 1/3,237,131,197,	BP 1000	DATA 104,76,43,153,1		173
	0		55,72,67,84,65,77	NJ 1330	DATA 231.151.141.237
00 650	DATA 217, 172, 243, 151.	101010	DATA 83,73,77,32,35,		,151,32,41,155,24,17
	174,242,151,200,165,2	#1 1 0 20	DATA 45 32 210 207 2		2
	12	ni i bito	10.210.197.162.18.13		DATA 238 151 168 228
CJ 660	DATA 145,203,200,165,		8	101340	151 141 238 151 173
	213, 145, 203, 200, 165, 2	AH 1030	DATA 72,189,179,154,		.239
	14		32, 176, 242, 104, 170, 2	AN 1350	DATA 151,107,227,151
C0 67Ø	DATA 145,203,200,165,	and the second	02		,141,239,151,176,14,
	215,145,205,200,165,2	B0 1 Ø 4 Ø	DATA 16,243,96,155,1	-	56
40 480	DATA 145.203.200.165.	In Land	55, 42, 42, 32, 68, 69	16 1360	DATA 169,254,237,238
Nº COP	217.145.203.96.104.10	JF 1050	DATA 82,69,66,77,85,	1	,151,169,127,237,239
	4	NA 1040	DATA 42, 155, 165, 212		,151 DATA 48 1 84 74 343
CO 69Ø	DATA 141,229,151,104,		201.66.208.15.165.21	en 1370	154
	141,228,151,104,141,2	in and	2	NJ 138Ø	REM CK FOR CORRECT E
	31	DE 1070	DATA 201,4,208,9,165		NTRY
MH 700	DATA 151, 104, 141, 230,	and the second	,214,208,5,104,104	KN 1390	IF DRIVE\$(1,1)<>"D"
NC 710	151,1/3,6,228,1/0,232 DATA 13P 141 154 153	DN 1989	DATA 76,43,153,96,13		OR LEN(DRIVE\$)=1 THE
10 / 110	141, 114, 154, 141, 171, 1		6,152,201,3,240,13		N 141Ø
	54	11070	DATA 177,203,201,34,	PI 1400	IF DRIVE\$ (2,2) = "1" 0
NG 720	DATA 141,252,154,173,		104		R DRIVES(2,2)="2" UR
	7,228,141,155,153,141	J6 1 1 0 0	DATA 76.40.152.96.10		DRIVE (2,2)= 3 UR
DF 73Ø	DATA 115, 154, 141, 172,		4,104,104,104,162,36	1000	1430
	154, 141, 253, 154, 173, 2	KH 111Ø	DATA 138,72,189,4,15	PF 1410	POP 17 17 "Error in
	30 DATA 151 200 0 173 23		5, 32, 176, 242, 104, 170	1 - 1 - Martines	entry. Try again
10 /40	1 151 208 3.76.244	FD 112Ø	DATA 202, 16, 243, 96, 1	have a second	
10 756	DATA 154 32 138 155 1	11 1 1 7 4	55,155,46,83,84,78	CD 142Ø	FOR Q=1 TO 300:NEXT
	62.13.138.72.189.244	001130	45.32 82 83 PT		0 76 CHR\$(125)1? 160T
JN 760	DATA 153, 32, 176, 242, 1	JP 1 1 4 0	DATA 32,82,85,79,89	11430	RETURN
	04, 170, 202, 16, 243, 32		32,69,71.78.65	PK 1440	REM LOAD DATA INTO M
JN 77Ø	DATA 247, 151, 160, 0, 17		DATA 72 47 32 48 33		EMORY
	7,203,201,255,240,14	01130	210 207 210 210 197	IC 1450	CLOSE #4:? :? "Loadi
10 180	177 263 261 12P 269	PI 1160	DATA 155,169.0.141.2		ng DATA into memory.
HA 790	DATA 13,76,2,154,200		32,151,141,233,151,1		PERTOPE TAG. FOR 1-55
	177.203.201.127.208		41	EE 14610	RESTURE 3401FUR 1=38
NBBØØ	DATA 3,76,2,154,160.2	NN 117Ø	DATA 238, 151, 141, 239		AD ALPOKE I. ALNEYT T
	,177,203,170,200	and the second second	,151,162,16,24,78,23	FD 1470	7 17 "Load complete.
LK 81Ø	DATA 200,177,203,201,		5		NEW this program,
	22,240,22,201,155,240	11180	144 40, 74 177 779 1		and LOAD or ENTER yo
A0 820	DATA 6,32,8,152,76,20		51	22422	ur BASIC program to"
K BTA	DATA 230 208 220 200	HB 1190	DATA 109.236.151.141	IE 148Ø	? "be renumbered. T
N 030	240.3.76.202.153.138		,238,151,173,239,151		nen use U=USR(38900,
F0 840	DATA 24,101.203.133.2	an Toring	,109		increment) to"
	03, 144, 2, 230, 204, 76	6N 1200	DATA 237, 151, 141, 239	01 1494	? "renumber the prog
KH 850	DATA 164,153,155,155,	111 101	,151,176,153,173,238		ram. All error
	46,46,46,103,110,105		,151		(6 SPACES) checking i
NL B6Ø	DATA 107,114,111,87,1	001210	141 230 151 177 230		s done by the renumb
N 070	DD, 125, 32, 247, 151, 173		151		er pro- gram."
1. 8/10	173, 229, 151 133, 200,	PH 1220	DATA 109,233.151.141	IP 1500	POKE 709,202: POKE 71
	60		,239,151,24,14,236,1		0,148:POKE 712,0:END
DB 88Ø	DATA Ø, 177, 203, 201, 25		51		C
			and the second sec		

The World Inside the Computer

Fred D'Ignazio, Associate Editor

More Adventures Of Junior, The Robot

Last month I described the trials of traveling across the country with a personal robot ("A Robot Toddler," September 1985). Among other things, my Heath HEROjr—nicknamed Junior—had panicked in the coat closet of a jetliner and started screaming for help, alarming some of the passengers.

We finally got Junior quieted down again, but more incidents were to follow. When we reached Chicago's giant O'Hare Airport, I suddenly realized that our connecting flight was at the opposite end of the terminal. Would I have to walk Junior clear across the airport? Luckily, two porters came to my rescue and pointed out a luggage cart I could rent for only a dollar. A moment later Junior and I were sailing along the corridors of O'Hare. Junior was perched high on the front of the cart singing "Summer-time! Summertime! Sum-sumsummertime!" Meanwhile, I was pushing the cart like a good rickshaw boy and warning people, "Watch out for the robot! Please clear the way! The robot's trying to catch a plane!"

Drinks For Junior

I always tried to keep Junior quiet when loading him on a jet. I felt the best strategy was to keep a low profile so nobody would have second thoughts about flying with a robot. But it was no use. It's like accompanying Michael Jackson and expecting no one to notice. Everyone on board always seems to be aware of Junior. And everyone seems to delight in teasing me about him.

For instance, after stowing Junior in the closet and collapsing in my seat, a man came up and said, "Your robot just woke up and left the plane!" I leaped to my feet, alarmed, and he pushed me gently back down. "Just kidding," he said. Another time, a flight attendant brought me a soda and a glass of champagne. I had ordered the soda, but not the champagne. "The champagne's for Junior," she explained, "compliments of the captain."

After one long flight, I headed for the men's room as soon as we landed. Naturally, I carried Junior along. Behind me, a number of men who were on the same flight saw us enter the men's room. They began laughing and followed us. "This I've gotta see," said one. I turned around and gave him a look of disapproval, then disappeared into one of the stalls. After all, even a robot deserves his privacy.

Is He Alive Or Isn't He?

Often, while waiting around to board a plane, I would set Junior on the floor, wake him up, then step back and quietly observe people's reactions.

It was fascinating. I loved to see the childlike curiosity and playfulness Junior would evoke in adults. And it was amazing to see the paradox Junior created in the adults' minds. I could almost see them wondering, "Is he alive, or isn't he?" And, "If he isn't alive, why does he seem to be alive?" This ambiguity seemed to create a tension in many people's minds that found its outlet in jokes about Junior being my son.

I observed another paradox as well. They seemed to ask themselves, "Is this machine a friend or an enemy? Is he here to help us do our jobs, or will he take our jobs away?"

The person who asked these questions the most simply and eloquently was the elderly cabbie in Roanoke, Virginia, who drove Junior and me back to my house at the end of our journey. The cabbie was fascinated by Junior and drawn to him, but his fascination was mixed with a pinch of fear. He began speculating about robots like Junior becoming humanlike and driving taxicabs. "If robots can do everything a man can," he said as he spat out the window, "we ought to hang it up." However, after some more thought, he decided: "There are just too many complications for a robot to be a good cab driver." And, referring to the possibility of robots getting out of control and taking over, he remarked, "There's more than one way to shut them off!"

The cabbie's fascination and affection for the robot ultimately won out over his fear. He pulled up in front of my house and turned around to face me and Junior. "You know something?" he said. "I sort of like that old box."

Time For A Recharge

When the cabbie dropped us off at the end of our trip, we were happy to be home and totally exhausted. We had traveled almost 7,000 miles together, and we had remained the best of friends in spite of crowded airports, grilling from customs officials, and Junior's tendency to wander off when I wasn't looking.

But now our trip was over, and boy, were we tired! The suitcases, computers, and Junior were sprawled across the front yard, and I was so groggy that I reclined on the grass for a little catnap.

I had just closed my eyes when, in a weak little voice, Junior pleaded, "Please charge my battery." Then he began mumbling a song: "All good robots sing this song: Doo Dah! Doooooo...."

"Okay, Junior," I said, getting up. "You win." I hefted the little robot on my shoulder and carried him into the house.

Five minutes later the two of us were fast asleep.

Computers and Society

David D. Thornburg, Associate Editor

Of Babbages And Things

Computer jargon and concepts have permeated our language in strange ways. This came home to me one night when I heard a caller on a talk show say that she had trouble "interfacing" with her partner. I guess this is just a reflection of the pervasiveness of computer technology. Every new technology spawns its own vocabulary, and computers are no exception.

In fact, the computer industry has provided us with both a rich assortment of words and a rich collection of concepts that alter how we think about our world. While the words of technology wax and wane in popularity, the concepts are longer-lived. This gives us the chance to misjudge the newness of a concept we have just learned. When this happens, a brief look at history often shows that what we thought was new was known a long time ago. I got caught in one of these historical time warps last spring. I was teaching a graduatelevel computer course at Stanford University and had introduced a model of program design that I called a microworld.

To my way of thinking, microworlds are made of two kinds of things—objects and operators. The objects have certain attributes, and the operators work on these objects to create new instances of them. These new instances may inherit some or all of the attributes of the old objects. Sound like gobbledygook? Read on.

For example, the microworld of arithmetic contains objects we call numbers. These numbers have attributes (they may be integers, decimals, imaginary, etc.). The operators for arithmetic include addition, subtraction, multiplication, and so on. These operators combine the number objects to produce new numbers. Notice that this way of thinking about arithmetic has nothing to do with computers.

Computer Microworlds

Because we have devised ways to represent both numbers and their operations inside computers, the microworld of arithmetic is a suitable domain for implementation in a computer. Of course, the arithmetic microworld is not the only one we have. For example, word processing is a microworld which contains letters as objects and insert and delete as operators.

What I like about this concept is that it provides a framework for creating flexible computer programs in nearly any domain. To build a microworld, one has to identify the objects and operators, and then build representations of these in the computer using a suitable programming language.

I thought this way of looking at programming was fairly new, but I soon received the shock of my life while reading a collection of papers about Charles Babbage and the Analytical Engine—a nineteenthcentury predecessor to the digital computer. At the end of one article translated into English by Ada Augusta, Countess of Lovelace, were some notes added by the Countess:

In studying the action of the Analytical Engine, we find that the peculiar and independent nature of the considerations which in all mathematical analysis belong to operations, as distinguished from the objects operated upon and from the results of the operations performed upon those objects, is very strikingly defined and separated. It is well to draw attention to this point, not only because its full appreciation is essential to the attainment of any very just and adequate general comprehension of the powers and mode of action of the Analytical Engine, but also because it is one which is perhaps too little kept in view in the study of mathematical science in general.

Here was my microworld model, described by Ada Augusta in 1842!

So Much For Arithmetic

Lest you think she had only mathematics on her mind, she went on to say:

By the word operation, we mean any process which alters the mutual relation of two or more things, be this relation of what kind it may. This is the most general definition, and would include all subjects in the universe.

In fact, she went on to point out that the Analytical Engine was capable of symbolic computation and was not restricted to numerical analysis. This capability came from the fact that the programs in the Analytical Engine (coded on punch cards) not only contained the values of variables, but also the sequence of commands and operations to be performed. The Analytical Engine had what we call today an instruction set. These primitive instructions allowed values to be read and saved to memory (which Babbage called the store), and a series of basic operations, such as addition, which were carried out in the central processing unit (which Babbage called the mill). The punch cards contained what we would call machine language programs.

The Analytical Engine embodied the basic concepts of today's computers, but nineteenth-century craftsmen lacked the technology to build it. Though it was not constructed in Babbage's lifetime, his dreams and Ada's ideas finally came to light a century later.

So the next time you toss computer jargon into your conversation to be trendy, remember that you might be reflecting on the trends of some British inventors in the 1800s! Telecomputing Today

The Latest Developments

AT&T Technologies and Bell Atlantic have been testing a new modem that works at 2400 bits per second (bps) since July of this year. The CTS-1620 will debut some time in 1986 and be pegged between \$1,600 and \$2,600. Why the relatively steep price tag? The CTS-1620 will be the communications giant's first *cellular* modem.

The testing is being conducted in the Baltimore-Washington, D.C. area and includes users in several government agencies, banks, insurance companies, and real estate agencies. The cellular modem requires a cellular telephone and transmitter, as well as an input/display device. While the majority of initial buyers are expected to be lap computer owners, reliable sources within Ford Motor Company report that prototypes of a builtin dash terminal are being readied for trials late next year.

Although the CTS-1620 will be AT&T's first cellular modem, two lower-speed cellular units are already available from other companies. Motorola offers a 300 bps modem for \$195, and Spectrum Cellular has a 1200 bps modem that goes for \$695. Few details are available on the free-wheeling AT&T modem, but you can bet your seatbelt that by definition it will have "auto-answer" and "auto-dial."

Better Than Gorillas

The Source information service added 2400 bps access in August, with surcharges far lower than had been anticipated by industry watchers. Subscribers with 2400 bps modems pay \$1.80 and \$1.20 premiums for prime and nonprime time, respectively. With 1200 bps service priced at \$25.80 and \$10.80 for the same time periods, users are said to be moving to the higherspeed modems in droves.

Prices for 1200 bps modems continue to plummet. Cermetek of Sunnyvale, California has announced the Infomate 1200-TPC, an internal "bare minimum" Hayes-compatible modem for the IBM PC priced at \$198. Cermetek isn't alone in the under-\$200 market. A recent issue of a popular electronic hobbyist publication contained several advertisements for stand-alone Hayes compatibles, with prices as low as a \$129 kit version for those bold enough to wield a soldering iron.

And 300 bps modems for under \$50—including software—are springing up like mushrooms after three days of rain. I fully expect them to be given out as party favors at upscale kids' birthday parties. Tacky? It's a definite improvement over singing gorillas with balloons.

The 2400 bps market is heating up as well. With industry leader Hayes at \$895 and the bulk of its competitors at \$795, U.S. Robotics (the manufacturer of Apple's 300 and 1200 bps modems) raised more than a few eyebrows when it dropped the list price of its Courier 2400 to \$695. Hats off to U.S. Robotics not only for lowering prices, but also for a number of "now why hasn't somebody else done that before" features of the Courier.

The Speed Of Choice

Here are some examples. Ever lose the "handy" reference card of commands that comes with most modems? The bottom of the Courier is imprinted with a complete command and register summary as well as an RS-232 pin assignment cheat sheet. If you're too lazy to turn the modem over, there are three separate full-screen help displays that can be called up while online. Also directly accessible on the bottom of the unit are DIP switches for changing the default settings, and a sliding volume control that (unlike those on some modems) can actually be manipulated by human beings

to control the internal speaker.

U.S. Robotics is working closely with system operators of computer-based bulletin boards to encourage 2400 bps. A special acquisition deal available to operators of heavily trafficked systems is rapidly making 2400 bps the speed of choice for serious telecomputerists. (If you're a system operator who'd like more information on the U.S. Robotics program, contact the company at 8100 North McCormick Boulevard, Skokie, IL 60076.)

The rapid move to 2400 bps seems to have caught some people unawares, however. During a recent visit to Atari Corp. in Sunnyvale, I was pleasantly surprised to find that the new ST series of computers includes a terminal emulator as a standard desktop accessory. But I was even more surprised when I opened its configuration menu and was presented with choices of 300, 1200, 4800, or 9600 bps. Something was missing—apparently an oversight.

"What happened to 2400?" I asked. The person showing me the ST managed to minimize his look of distress to a few nanoseconds. "Hmmmm...I'll have to write that one down," he said. "Hey, look at this graphics demo...."

Atari's 4800 and 9600 bps options indicate that some companies are looking far beyond 2400 bps, though. If 2400 bps isn't fast enough for you, how about 10,000 bps—over regular phone lines? Digital Communications Associates of Alpharetta, Georgia has unleashed both internal (\$1,995) and external (\$2,395) modems, dubbed DCA Fastlinks. Even more of a mouthful than the Fastlink's speed is the proprietary DCA protocol it uses, called Dynamically Adaptive Multicarrier Quadrature Amplitude Modulation, or DAMQAM for short. And I thought that was an engine problem.



IBM Personal Computing

Donald B. Trivette

Games People Play

In February I wrote about a new adventure game called King's Quest—and about a million of you wrote back asking me for the dwarf's name. Now the sequel is out. Sierra On-Line has just published King's Quest II: Romancing the Throne, and it is every bit (sorry) as challenging as the original game.

Playing the role of Sir Graham-now King Graham in the sequel-you can move through 93 three-dimensional animated screens looking for your true love, the fair maiden Valanice. But before you can find and rescue her, you must swim with a mermaid, bargain with an antique dealer, pray with a monk, and defy the curse of Dracula. Yes, there's even a mushy kissing scene at the end. To accumulate points, you have to solve such problems as crossing the poison lake surrounding Dracula's castle-although the points are secondary to rescuing Valanice. Like the original King's Quest, the game is full of hidden goodies: If you visit the entrance to the Hag's cave often enough, occasionally a Batmobile comes roaring out. (If you keep falling through the bridge, write and I'll tell you why.)

Ken and Roberta Williams, the husband-and-wife founders of Sierra On-Line, live in the foothills of the Sierra mountains in a real stone castle-complete with spiral stairs, three hot tubs, and a racquetball court. (Incidentally, the most technically difficult part of Kings Quest II was to program King Graham realistically winding his way up the castle's spiral stairs.) Roberta writes and draws the storyline on a giant sheet of paper, and Ken works with a group of programmers to turn her ideas into computer language and a finished game. Then Ken's brother John helps promote the producthe's the director of public relations (and he lives in a conventional house).

If you've never played an adventure game, and are reluctant to part with \$49.95 to try *King's Quest II*, check around for a free demonstration disk. Instead of spending a lot of money running advertisements, Sierra On-Line has produced 15,000 incomplete versions of *KQII* and shipped them to dealers and computer clubs across the country. If you like the demo, you'll love the game.

King's Quest II runs on all IBM PCs, PCjrs, and most compatibles with 128K RAM, one disk drive, and a color monitor. (An Apple II version is under construction.) This is one game that no PCjr owner will want to be without; the color and sound are excellent.

Climbing The Money Tree

If galloping around 93 screens in search of a maiden isn't your idea of fun, then how about slogging through 77 weeks' worth of financial data in an attempt to make a million dollars?

Blue Chip Software creates games for the Walter Mitty in us. *Millionaire* is for wheelers and dealers on the New York Stock Exchange; *Tycoon*, for the commodity speculators; and *Baron*, for those who believe that the only sure way to millions is real estate. These games are available for the IBM PC family of computers, most compatibles, the Apple II series, Macintosh, and Commodore 64/128. The IBM version costs \$49.95; the others a little less.

Which of these games you'll want to play depends on your perspective and experience. I bought my first stock when I was 12 years old. The company promptly went bankrupt and my three-share certificate now graces my wall. How to invest in real estate has become the biggest TV-ad fad since how to grow hair on a bald head—and about as successful, I imagine. The only thing I know about commodity speculation is that I shouldn't. Therefore, *Tycoon* was the game I chose to test my financial acumen.

Before you can begin *Tycoon*, the computer takes about four minutes to generate a unique trading environment from 300,000 possibilities. Once the environment is set, you are given \$10,000 and a list of 15 commodities to buy and sell.

Although I've never seen a soybean, and can't stand soy sauce, I selected them as a likely vehicle for my fortune. Somewhere I read that the way to play commodities is to pick one and stick with it—not to jump from wheat to pork bellies (yuck!) to heating oil. Apparently that is sound advice. By ignoring all other commodities and concentrating on soybeans, I parlayed my \$10,000 into \$1,082,598 in just 60 weeks. (If only I were so lucky in real life!)

But *Tycoon* is more than a game for those of us too chicken to buy real soybeans. Like *Millionaire* and *Baron*, it is an educational game which closely simulates actual economic situations and the workings of real markets. Blue Chip Software says these programs are used at all levels of instruction—from fifthgrade economics classes in the Chicago Public Schools to college courses at Penn State and Southern Illinois University.

It's true, you will learn about interest, commissions, taxes, margins, short-selling, and options, but these games may not make you a more successful investor. They may have just the opposite effect. Once you see how easy it is to make money, once you think you've mastered the technique, you may be tempted to mortgage the house and play in the real world. But before you do, give me a call. I've got a tonic guaranteed to grow hair.... ©



Atari Disk Drive Compatibility

Way back in 1978, when Atari announced the double-density 815 disk drive, Percom Data Corporation saw the prototypes displayed at several shows and decided it could easily build a better drive which would sell for less.

Because Percom produced both single- and double-sided disk drives using both single and double density, and because it wanted to maintain compatibility with both the single-density 810 and doubledensity 815 drives, Percom invented the configuration block (more on this below). With some cooperation from a small, brand-new software company (wonder who that could be) which had inherited the source code rights to Atari's File Management System (FMS), Percom succeeded in establishing standards which have been adhered to by all other Atari-compatible drive manufacturers. All Atari-compatible drive manufacturers except one, that is: Atari. Before the 815 even hit the market, Atari dropped it from the product line. Years later, in 1984, Atari introduced the "enhanced density" 1050, which is actually somewhere between singleand double-density. Sigh.

As of this writing, the following drives and/or modification kits are known to be capable of understanding the Percom-standard double-density mode and configuration table: Percom, Indus, Amdek, Astra, Trak, Rana, SWP (ATR-8000), Happy Doubler, and ICD's US Doubler.

The Percom Config Block

As defined by the Percom standard, a config block is a set of 12 bytes within the memory of the disk control microprocessor—which is inside your disk drive(s). You read a drive's config block by passing "N" to it as an SIO command. You can write a new config block to a drive via an "O" command. The "N" and "O" commands closely parallel the "R" and "W" sector input/output commands, except the data length is always 12 bytes and no sector number is needed. The 12 bytes in the block are shown in the table.

Byte # # of Description

	Dytes	
0	1	Number of Tracks
1	1	Step Rate
2-3	2	Sectors per Track
4	1	Number of Sides or Heads
5	1	Density (0=Single, 4=Double)
6-7	2	Bytes per Sector
8	1	Drive Selected?
9	1	Serial Rate Control
10-11	2	Miscellaneous (reserved)

This table requires some explanation. First, all the double-byte values are in high-byte/low-byte order, the opposite of normal 6502 practice (because that's how the microprocessor Percom used in their drives worked). Also, not all these values have meaning to all manufacturers. In fact, some don't allow you to change more than two or three of the values listed here.

The Step Rate controls the speed of a drive's head stepping motor, and the values used here have no universal meaning. A step rate of 2 may mean 6 milliseconds per track to one drive, 20 milliseconds per track to another, or be illegal to yet another.

Number of Sides is actually one less than the actual number. So most drives use a zero here, meaning one head.

Changing the value of Drive Selected may turn the drive off as far as the computer is concerned. Percom must have had its reasons for this, but I don't know what they were.

Changing The Config Block

For the Density byte of the config block, I don't know of any drives which use values other than 0 (FM mode, single density) or 4 (MFM mode, double density). If you find a drive that actually *uses* some other value (not just ignores it), let me know.

The Serial Rate Control value and Miscellaneous bytes have no universal meanings. Some drives will remember these values if you change them; other drives ignore your values.

So that leaves Number of Tracks, Sectors per Track, and Bytes per Sector, all of which should be self-explanatory. Again, though, many drives ignore values outside certain legal ranges. Indus drives, for example, reject any changes to the number of tracks or sectors. In fact, Indus pays attention only to the Bytes per Sector and the Density bytes. Experiment with your own drive(s). See what they will and will not allow. And even if they seem to allow a change, do they execute it or ignore it? (Fun, if you're a masochist, right?)

And just how do you read and/or change the config block? Have a look at the BASIC program following this column. It should be pretty much self-explanatory. You can use the subroutines at 8010, 8210, and 9010 in your own programs. Remember what we said at the beginning, however: Atari drives do not follow the Percom config block standard. As a result, this program works only on Ataricompatible disk drives, not on the Atari 810 or 1050.

Configuration Block Modifier

For instructions on entering this listing, please refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide to Typing In Programs" published bimonthly in COMPUTEI.

K6	1010	REM
NP	1020	REM CONFIGURE FROM B
		ASIC
κI	1030	REM
DJ	1050	DIM TEMP\$(20), TBL\$(1
		2), CMD\$(1)
GK	1060	GRAPHICS Ø:PRINT "
		*** DISK CONFIGURATI
		ON PROGRAM ###"
HO	1070	PRINT :PRINT :PRINT

101080	"What disk drive wil l we work with"; INPUT DRIVE	PH 1420	PRINT "BYTES PER SEC TOR";:TEMP=BYTESPERS ECTOR	KP 8300 F6 8310	POKE TBL+6, INT(BYTES PERSECTOR/256) POKE TBL+7, BYTESPERS
A 1090	IF DRIVE<1 OR DRIVE> B OR DRIVE<>INT(DRIV	PK 1430	GOSUB 7000:BYTESPERS ECTOR=TEMP		ECTOR-PEEK(TBL+6) #25 6
	E) THEN RUN	NA 144Ø	PRINT "NUMBER OF SID	CN 8320	POKE TBL+8, SELECT
	IVE #";DRIVE;	D6 145Ø	GOSUB 7000:SIDES=TEM	MH 834Ø	POKE TBL+10, INT (MISC
B 1120	GOSUB 8000 IF SIOSTATUS<128 THE N 1170	NE 1460	P PRINT "DENSITY"; : TEM P=DENSITY	JO 835Ø	7256) POKE TBL+11,MISC-PEE K(TBL+10)\$256
11130	PRINT " won't let me	0A 147Ø	GOSUB 7000:DENSITY=T	00 8360	CMD\$="O":GOSUB 9000: REMWRITE BLOCK
IJ 114Ø	PRINT "(3 SPACES)the configuration block	FK 148Ø FH 149Ø	PRINT PRINT "STEP RATE";:T	LC 837Ø	RETURN
11150	PRINT :PRINT "It gav e me error #";SIOSTA	CC 15ØØ	EMP=STEPRATE GOSUB 7000:STEPRATE= TEMP	LA 9030	NGE ROUTINE REM
1160	TUS	AA 151Ø	PRINT "SELECT"; : TEMP	LN 9040	REM ENTER: DRIVE NU MBER IN DRIVE
CA 117Ø	PRINT " looks like t	HM 152Ø	GOSUB 7000:SELECT=TE	DC 9050	REM . (5 SPACES) buffe r address in ADDR
I 118Ø	PRINT TRACKS; " TRACK	JO 153Ø	PRINT "ACIA";:TEMP=A	IP 9060	REM . (12 SPACES) command in CMDs
	CK; " SECTORS each"	HH 154Ø	GOSUB 7000:ACIA=TEMP	LE 9070	REM
B 119Ø	PRINT :PRINT "each s ector has ";BYTESPER	HA 155Ø	PRINT "MISCELLANEOUS WORD";:TEMP=MISC	61 7 9 8 9	" ARE VALID FOR CMD\$
	SECTOR; " BYTES, & de nsity"	0H 156Ø	GOSUB 7000:MISC=TEMP	16 9090) REM
1200	PRINT " is "; DENSIT	PE 1580	IF SIDSTATUS<128 THE	6M 9100	REM EXIT: status in SIOSTATUS
10 1210	IF DENSITY=Ø THEN PR	CD 1590	PRINT : PRINT	KP 9110	REM
	"	6I 1600	that configuration!	01 7130	ted if SIOCALL\$ alre
1220	IF DENSITY=4 THEN PR INT "DOUBLE density,	JH 161Ø	" PRINT " drive issue	IL 914Ø	DIM SIOCALL\$ (16)
H 123Ø	IF DENSITY<>Ø AND DE	BP 1620	d error #";SIOSTATUS PRINT :PRINT "(hit R	JH 9150	FOR CNT=1 TO 14:READ
	NSITY<>4 THEN PRINT "UNKNOWN DENSITY."	NF 1630	ETURN to continue)"	FD 917Ø	BYTE SIDCALL\$(CNT)=CHR\$(B
IN 124Ø	PRINT " with ";SIDE	CH 7ØØØ	REM ENTER DATA OR NO		YTE) : NEXT CNT
6 125Ø	PRINT :PRINT "the ST EP RATE setting is "	LN 7Ø3Ø	PRINT " [";TEMP;"] ?	117100	73, 3, 3, 133, 212, 169, Ø .133, 213, 96
11740	STEPRATE	LF 7Ø4Ø	INPUT TEMPS	FH 919Ø	TRAP 40000:REM turn
1200	s are SELECT=";SELEC	BF 70 JD	EMP=VAL(TEMP\$)	HL 9200	POKE 768, ASC ("1") : RE
IN 127Ø	PRINT " ACIA=";ACIA	IP 8000	REM EXTRACT INFO FRO	FP 921Ø	POKE 769, DRIVE:REM m
J 128Ø	PRINT :PRINT "SELECT	IN 8030	TBL=ADR(TBL\$):ADDR=T	06 9220	POKE 77Ø, ASC (CMD\$)
H 129Ø	PRINT "(3 SPACES)Ø -	NJ 8040	BL CMD\$="N":GOSUB 9000: REMREAD BLOCK	119240	UME 04171,128:REM ass ume output IF CMD&="N" THEN POK
	guration"	IF 8050	TRACKS=PEEK(TBL+Ø)		E 771,64
F 1300	change drive settin	01 8070	STEPRATE=PEEK(TBL+1) SECTORSPERTRACK=PEEK	BN 92310	6):REM buffer addres
P 131Ø	PRINT "(3 SPACES)2 -	ILBARA	+3) SIDES=PEEK(TBL+4)+1	PC 9260	POKE 772, ADDR-256*PE
	rive"	06 8090	DENSITY=PEEK(TBL+5)	FH 927Ø	POKE 774,3:REM short
11320	hoice ";:INPUT CHOIC	NBIDD	TBL+6) #256+PEEK (TBL+ 7)	KA 928Ø	POKE 775, Ø:REM (high byte of timeout)
K 133Ø	IF CHOICE=Ø THEN JUN	IC 8110	SELECT=PEEK(TBL+8)	BI 929Ø	POKE 776, 12: POKE 777
F 134Ø	IF CHOICE=2 THEN RUN	PA 8130	MISC=PEEK(TBL+1Ø) #25 6+PEEK(TBL+11)	H6 93ØØ	nfig block SIOSTATUS=USR(ADR(SI
01350	GRAPHICS Ø:PRINT "En ter new values. Hit	KN 8140 FP 8200	RETURN REM PUT NEW INFO INT	KN 931Ø	OCALL\$)) RETURN
B 136Ø	PRINT " leave a val	10 8230	TBL=ADR(TBL\$):ADDR=T	1 1	C
11370	PRINT	CO 824Ø	POKE TBL+Ø, TRACKS		
1380	=TRACKS	NA 8250 PB 8260	POKE TBL+1, STEPRATE POKE TBL+2, INT (SECTO		
J 139Ø	GOSUB 7000:TRACKS=TE MP	JE 827Ø	RSPERTRACK/256) POKE TBL+3, SECTORSPE		
H 14ØØ	PRINT "SECTORS PER T		RTRACK-PEEK (TBL+2) #2		
J 141Ø	ERTRACK GOSUB 7000:SECTORSPE	EE 828Ø JA 829Ø	POKE TBL+4,SIDES-1 POKE TBL+5,DENSITY		
	RIRAUK=TEMP				

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The Beginners Page

Tom R. Halfhill, Editor

Clearing Up Variable Cloudiness

If you're just learning to program, variables can be confusing at first especially because there are so many varieties of variables. Last month's column introduced the concept of numeric variables. But, depending on your computer's BASIC, there are also integer variables, double-precision variables, string variables, numeric array variables, and string array variables. This month we'll cover integer variables and tackle the rest later.

Numeric variables, you'll recall, represent ordinary numbers. For instance, you can store the number 10 in the variable X with the BASIC statement X = 10. Numeric variables can represent fractions just as easily, as in X = 98.6. An integer variable is similar, but with one important difference. As the term implies, integer variables can only represent integers-whole numbers. Fractions like 98.6 aren't allowed. There's one other limitation, too. In most BASICs which allow integer variables, the value cannot range beyond a maximum of 32,767 or a minimum of -32,768.

At first, these restrictions may seem odd. What's the advantage of limiting a variable to a whole number, and especially a whole number within a relatively narrow range?

The answer has to do with the way computers manipulate numbers. Internally, they use the binary numbering system instead of our everyday decimal system. Translating decimal numbers into binary gets tricky when the decimal number is a fraction, or *floating point* number (so-called because the decimal point can "float" to the left or right, as in 98.6 or 9.86). The conversion process requires a few valuable microseconds, and it takes several bytes of memory just to store a single floating point number.

Are Integers Faster?

Integer variables can greatly simpli-

fy matters for a computer. Because fractions aren't allowed, the operating system doesn't have to spin its wheels performing lengthy floating point conversions. And when the integers are limited to a range of -32,768 to 32,767, each number can be stored in only two bytes of memory.

Saving a few bytes of memory isn't a terribly important consideration anymore, now that nearly all personal computers come with at least 64K of RAM. But on certain computers, integer variables *can* help your programs run faster often significantly faster.

In Commodore BASIC, Applesoft, and IBM BASIC, you declare an integer variable by appending a percent symbol (%) to the variable name, as in X% = 10. (Integer variables are not available in TI BASIC or Atari BASIC, but are supported in Atari Microsoft BASIC.) A common mistake is to accidentally omit the % symbol in a statement somewhere, often leading to a mysterious error or unexpected result. Keep in mind that two variable names such as X and X% are treated by the computer as completely separate variables-they can store independent values and are as different as A and Z.

To test the performance of integer variables versus regular variables on your computer, enter this simple program:

- 10 FOR X=1 TO 32000
- 20 Y = Y + 1
- 30 NEXT X

40 PRINT Y

Use a watch to measure how long this program takes to execute. Jot down the result, then change all three occurrences of Y to integer variables by adding the % symbol. Now run the program and time it again.

Surprising Results

What happened? If you have an

IBM PC or PCjr, the program should run measurably faster. But if you have a Commodore or Apple, the program actually runs *slower*. What's going on?

Integer variables are indeed faster and more memory-efficient on IBM computers. But on Commodore and Apple computers, integer variables actually execute slower and consume just as much memory as regular variables. This is true even though all three computers have versions of Microsoft BASIC. The reason is that the math routines in the Commodore and Apple are designed to handle floating-point numbers only. Therefore, the computer must convert integer variables into floating-point values, perform the math requested by the program, and then convert the results back into integers. All this conversion takes so long (in computer terms) that integer variables really aren't any faster than regular variables on Commodore or Apple computers.

It would seem, then, that integer variables are useless if you have a Commodore or Apple. But in fact, they can speed up your programs and save memory when used to construct *arrays*—a future column topic.

In the meantime, let's clear up another mystery raised by the above program. If you examine it closely, you might wonder why converting Y to Y% makes it run faster even on the IBM. Since the FOR-NEXT loop is incrementing Y by steps of one, Y is never a fraction, anyway—it's always a whole number. But computers handle all numeric variables as floating point numbers, even when the value is a whole number and not a fraction. Defining a variable as an integer variable forces the IBM to treat it as an integer. 6



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						S	ystem	IS	
This Month	HO Last Month	TWARE:	Software Publisher	Best Sellers Remarks	Apple	Atari	Commodore	IBM	Macintosh
emenc	innem		an a			1.120		91.914	
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Э.	2.	Karaieka	BIOGEIDUNG	Action karale game	151641		6.00	12.57	65.4
Educat	ion	and the second sec							
1.	3.	New Improved Masterīvpe	Scarborough	Typing instruction program	•	•	•	•	•
2.	2.	Typing Tutor III	Simon & Schuster	Typing instruction program	•	680.0	•	•	•
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CAPUTE! Modifications or Corrections To Previous Articles

Commodore Disk 64 Commander

A character was smudged in the listing for this disk utility program from the September issue. Line 3315 (p. 82) should read as follows:

3315 :168,160,000,177,098,153,231

Also, the DOPEN command example for relative files (p. 81) is incorrect. The record length must be specified outside the quotes surrounding the filename, not within the quotes as shown. Thus, the example for opening a relative file named TEST with a record length of 20 characters should read: DOPEN#1,"TEST",L20

Commodore 64 Headliner

The large characters displayed by this program from the August issue (p. 72) do not have the desired color on newer 64s, and are invisible on older 64s which do not fill color memory. This is because the variable G, which is defined in line 100 as the address of the start of color memory and intended for use in line 530 to color the large characters, is redefined when it is used for another purpose in lines 200 and 220. There are several possible solutions to this problem, the simplest of which is to change the G in lines 200 and 220 to some other variable:

- 200 PRINTCHR\$(147)'TAB(125)"DOW NLOADING THE CHARACTER SET ":C=53248:GN=12288:rem 114 220 POKE 56333,127:POKE1,51:FO R Q=ØTO1023:POKEGN+Q, PEEK(
 - C+O):NEXT

When adding the "Headliner" routine to your own programs, you

:rem 85

should make sure that your program does not use any of the variables in the main subroutine (lines 500-550) for any other purpose. The variables are P, L, X\$, G, CC, and SL.





Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 Charles Brannon, Program Editor

MLX is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of machine language programs published in COM-PUTE!. You need to know nothing about machine language to use MLX—it was designed for everyone. At least 8K expansion memory is required.

MLX is a new way to enter long machine language (ML) programs with a minimum of fuss. MLX lets you enter the numbers from a special list that looks similar to BASIC DATA statements. It checks your typing on a line-by-line basis. It won't let you enter illegal characters when you should be typing numbers. It won't let you enter numbers greater than 255 (forbidden in ML). It won't let you enter the wrong numbers on the wrong line. In addition, MLX creates a ready-to-use tape or disk file.

Using MLX

Type in and save the appropriate version of MLX (you'll want to use it in the future). When you're ready to type in an ML program, run MLX. MLX for the 64 asks you for two numbers: the starting address and the ending address. These numbers are given in the article accompanying the ML program.

When you run MLX, you'll see a prompt corresponding to the starting address. The prompt is the current line you are entering from the listing. It increases by six each time you enter a line. That's because each line has seven numbers—six actual data numbers plus a *checksum number*. The checksum verifies that you typed the previous six numbers correctly. If you enter any of the six numbers wrong, or enter the checksum wrong, the computer rings a buzzer and prompts you to reenter the line. If you enter it correctly, a bell tone sounds and you continue to the next line.

MLX accepts only numbers as input. If you make a typing error, press the INST/DEL key; the entire number is deleted. You can press it as many times as necessary back to the start of the line. If you enter three-digit numbers as listed, the computer automatically prints the comma and goes on to accept the next number. If you enter less than three digits, you can press either the space bar or RETURN key to advance to the next number. The checksum automatically appears in inverse video for emphasis.

To simplify your typing, MLX redefines part of the keyboard as a numeric keypad (lines 581–584):

	U	I	0			7	8	9
H	J	K	L	become	0	4	5	6
	Μ	,				1	2	3

64 MLX Commands

When you finish typing an ML listing (assuming you type it all in one session), you can then save the completed program on tape or disk. Follow the screen instructions. If you get any errors while saving, you probably have a bad disk, or the disk is full, or you've made a typo when entering the MLX program itself.

You don't have to enter the whole ML program in one sitting. MLX lets you enter as much as you want, save it, and then reload the file from tape or disk later. MLX recognizes these commands:

SHIFT-S: Save SHIFT-L: Load SHIFT-N: New Address SHIFT-D: Display

When you enter a command, MLX jumps out of the line you've been typing, so we recommend you do it at a new prompt. Use the Save command to save what you've been working on. It will save on tape or disk, as if you've finished, but the tape or disk won't work, of course, until you finish the typing. Remember what address you stop at. The next time you run MLX, answer all the prompts as you did before, then insert the disk or tape. When you get to the entry prompt, press SHIFT-L to reload the partly completed file into memory. Then use the New Address command to resume typing.

To use the New Address command, press SHIFT-N and enter the address where you previously stopped. The prompt will change, and you can then continue typing. Always enter a New Address that matches up with one of the line numbers in the special listing, or else the checksum won't work. The Display command lets you display a section of your typing. After you press SHIFT-D, enter two addresses within the line number range of the listing. You can abort the listing by pressing any key.

64 MLX: Machine Language Entry

10 REM LINES CHANGED FROM MLX
{SPACE}VERSION 2.00 ARE 750
,765,770 AND 860 :rem 50
20 REM LINE CHANGED FROM MLX V
ERSION 2.01 IS 300 :rem 147
100 PRINT"{CLR}&6]";CHR\$(142);
CHR\$(8);:POKE53281,1:POKE5
3280,1 :rem 67

101	POKE 788,52:REM DISABLE RU
	N/STOP :rem 119
110	PRINT" [RVS] [39 SPACES]";
1	:rem 176
120	PRINT" [RVS] [14 SPACES]
	{RIGHT}[OFF] K*] £ [RVS]
	[RIGHT] [RIGHT] [2 SPACES]
	[14 CDACEC]
120	DELIMIT (DVC) (14 CDACEC)
130	(PIGHT) FG3(PIGHT)
	{2 RIGHT} {OFF} f RVS} f
	R*3 OFF R*3 RVST
	[14 SPACES]"; :rem 35
140	PRINT" [RVS] [41 SPACES]"
	:rem 120
200	PRINT" [2 DOWN] [PUR] [BLK] M
	ACHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR VER
	SION 2.02[5 DOWN]":rem 238
210	PRINT"E5][2 UP]STARTING AD
	DRESS?[8 SPACES][9 LEFT]";
	:rem 143
215	INPUTS:F=1-F:CS=CHR5(31+11
220	9°F) :rem 100
220	2) ORS 53247THENGOSUB3000 ·G
	OTO21Ø :rem 235
225	PRINT: PRINT: PRINT : rem 180
230	PRINT" [5] [2 UP] ENDING ADDR
	ESS? [8 SPACES] [9 LEFT]";: I
	NPUTE:F=1-F:C\$=CHR\$(31+119
	*F) :rem 20
240	1FE<2560R(E>40960ANDE<4915
	2) ORE > 5324 / THENGOSUB3000 :G
250	TFE <sthenprintcs: "[rvs]end<="" td=""></sthenprintcs:>
250	ING < START[2 SPACES]":GOS
	UB1000:GOTO 230 :rem 176
26Ø	PRINT:PRINT:PRINT :rem 179
300	PRINT" {CLR}"; CHR\$(14): AD=S
	:rem 56
310	A=1:PRINTRIGHT\$("0000"+MID
	\$(STR\$(AD),2),5);":";
	.1em 35
315	FORJ=ATO6 :rem 33
320	GOSUBS/D:IFN=-ITHENJ=J+N:G
390	TEN=-211THEN 710 :rem 62
400	IFN=-204THEN 790 :rem 64
410	IFN=-206THENPRINT: INPUT"
	{DOWN}ENTER NEW ADDRESS"; Z
	Z :rem 44
415	IFN=-206THENIFZZ <sorzz>ETH</sorzz>
	ENPRINT" (RVS)OUT OF RANGE
417	:GOSUBI000:GOTO410:rem 225
417	TO310
420	IF N<>-196 THEN 480
	:rem 133
430	PRINT: INPUT "DISPLAY: FROM";
	F:PRINT, "TO"; :INPUTT
	:rem 234
440	IFF <sorf>EORT<sort>ETHENPR</sort></sorf>
	INT "AT LEAST"; S; "{LEFT}, N
	OT MORE THAN ; E: GOTO430
150	FORT-FTOTSTEDG . DDINT. DDINT
450	RIGHTS("ØØØØ"+MIDS(STRS(I)
	,2),5);":"; :rem 30
451	FORK=ØTO5:N=PEEK(I+K):PRIN
	TRIGHTS("ØØ"+MIDS(STRS(N),

:rem 66

2),3);",";

830	DV=1-7*(A\$="D"):IFDV=8THEN
	FS="0:"+FS :rem 15/
840	TS=FS:ZK=PEEK(53)+256*PEEK
	(54)-LEN(T\$):POKE782,ZK/25
	6 :rem 2
841	POKE781, ZK-PEEK(782)*256:P
6.2.25	OKE780, LEN(T\$): SYS65469
	:rem 107
845	POKE780,1:POKE781, DV:POKE7
	82,1:SYS65466 :rem 70
850	POKE780.0:SYS65493 :rem 11
860	IF(PEEK(783)AND1)OR(191AND
000	ST)THEN870 :rem 111
865	PRINT " [DOWN] DONE ".COTO310
005	ram 96
970	DDINT " (DOWN) EPROP ON LOAD
010	2 SDACES JUDY ACAIN (DOUD)
1	[2 SPACES JIKI AGAIN. [DOWN]
000	":IFDV=ITHEN800 :rem 1/2
880	OPEN15,8,15:1NPUT#15,E1\$,E
11/11/11	2\$:PRINTE1\$; E2\$:CLOSE15:GO
1 2 2 2	TO800 :rem 102
100	Ø REM BUZZER :rem 135
100	1 POKE54296,15:POKE54277,45
12123	:POKE54278,165 :rem 207
100	2 POKE54276,33:POKE 54273,6
A AL	:POKE54272,5 :rem 42
100	3 FORT=1T0200:NEXT:POKE5427
	6,32:POKE54273,Ø:POKE5427
al al	2,0:RETURN :rem 202
200	Ø REM BELL SOUND : rem 78
200	1 POKE54296,15:POKE54277,0:
	POKE54278,247 :rem 152
200	2 POKE 54276,17:POKE54273,4
	Ø:POKE54272,0 :rem 86
200	3 FORT=1T0100:NEXT: POKE5427
16-201	6.16:RETURN :rom 57
300	PRINTCS ." (RVS)NOT ZERO PA
	GE OR ROM" COTOLOGO
Sec. 11	01 01 101 .00101000
13 3 1	:Tem 89
	Q

	FS="Ø:"+FS:OPEN15,8,15,"S"
	+FS:CLOSE15 :rem 212
760	T\$=F\$:ZK=PEEK(53)+256*PEEK
	(54)-LEN(T\$): POKE782, ZK/25
	6 :rem 3
762	POKE781, ZK-PEEK(782)*256:P
	OKE780, LEN(T\$):SYS65469
	:rem 109
763	POKE780,1:POKE781,DV:POKE7
	82,1:SYS65466 :rem 69
765	K=S:POKE254,K/256:POKE253,
	K-PEEK(254)*256:POKE780,25
	3 :rem 17
766	K=E+1:POKE782,K/256:POKE78
	1,K-PEEK(782)*256:SYS65496
	:rem 235
770	IF(PEEK(783)AND1)OR(191AND
	ST) THEN780 : rem 111
775	PRINT" {DOWN } DONE. {DOWN }":G
	OTO310 :rem 113
780	PRINT" [DOWN] ERROR ON SAVE.
	[2 SPACES]TRY AGAIN. ": IFDV
	=1THEN720 :rem 171
781	OPEN15,8,15:INPUT#15,E1\$,E
	2\$:PRINTE1\$;E2\$:CLOSE15:GO
	TO720 :rem 103
790	PRINT" [CLR] [RVS] *** LOAD *
	**{2 DOWN}" :rem 212
795	PRINT" [2 DOWN] (PRESS [RVS]
	RETURN [OFF] ALONE TO CANCE
	L LOAD)" :rem 82
800	FS="":INPUT"{2 DOWN} FILEN
	AME"; F\$: IFF\$=""THENPRINT:G
	OTO31Ø :rem 144
810	PRINT: PRINT" {2 DOWN } [RVS]T
	[OFF]APE OR [RVS]D[OFF]ISK
	: (T/D)" :rem 227
820	GETA\$:IFA\$<>"T"ANDA\$<>"D"T
	HEN820 :rem 34

460	GETAS: IFAS> "THENPRINT: PRI
470	NEXTK: PRINTCHR\$(20); :NEXTI
	:rem 50
480	IFN<0 THEN PRINT:GOTO310 :rem 168
490 500	A(J)=N:NEXTJ :rem 199 CKSUM=AD-INT(AD/256)*256:F
	ORI=1TO6:CKSUM=(CKSUM+A(I))
510	PRINTCHR\$(18);:GOSUB570:PR
511	IFN=-1THENA=6:GOTO315
515	:rem 254 PRINTCHR\$(20):IFN=CKSUMTHE
520	N530 :rem 122 PRINT-PRINT"LINE ENTERED W
520	RONG : RE-ENTER": PRINT: GOS
530	GOSUB2000 :rem 1/6 rem 218
540	FORI=1TO6:POKEAD+I-1,A(I): NEXT:POKE54272.0:POKE54273
550	,0 :rem 227
550	rem 212
560	GOTO /10 :rem 108 N=0:Z=0 :rem 88
58Ø	PRINT"[f]"; :rem 81 GETAS:IFAS=""THEN581
592	:rem 95
502	(A = ".") - 4 * (A = "J") - 5 * (A = "J") -
583	AV=AV-7*(AS="U")-8*(AS="I")
)-9*(A\$="0"):IFA\$="H"THENA \$="0" :rem 134
584	IFAV>ØTHENA\$=CHR\$(48+AV) :rem 134
585	PRINTCHR\$(20); :A=ASC(A\$):I
500	:rem 229
590	:rem 137
600	GOSUB690:IFI=1ANDT=44THENN
	=-1:PRINT"(OFF){LEFT} {LEFT}";:GOT0690 :rem 62
62Ø 63Ø	GOT0570 :rem 109 IFA<480RA>57THEN580
640	:rem 105
CEA	:rem 106
000	Ø:GOTO6ØØ :rem 229
660	Z=Z+1:IFZ<3THEN580 :rem /1 IFZ=0THENGOSUB1000:GOTO570
680	PRINT",";:RETURN :rem 240
690	S%=PEEK(209)+256*PEEK(210) +PEEK(211) :rem 149
691	FORI=1TO3:T=PEEK(S%-I)
695	IFT<>44ANDT<>58THENPOKES%-
700	1,32:NEXT :rem 205 PRINTLEFT\$("{3 LEFT}",I-1)
710	;:RETURN :rem 7 PRINT"{CLR}{RVS}*** SAVE *
715	**[3 DOWN]" :rem 236
115	RETURN [OFF] ALONE TO CANCE
720	F\$="":INPUT"{DOWN} FILENAM
	E";F\$:IFF\$=""THENPRINT:PRI NT:GOTO310 :rem 71
730	PRINT: PRINT" {2 DOWN } {RVS}T
740	: (T/D)" :rem 228
740	HEN740 :rem 36
750	DV=1-7*(A\$="D"):IFDV=8THEN
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Programming the TI

Sprites In TI Extended BASIC

Since this month's COMPUTE! is a game issue, let me remind you that *COMPUTE!'s First Book of TI Games* is still available. It offers a variety of games that do not require TI Extended BASIC.

C. Regena

Eventually, however, game programmers usually want the Extended BASIC command module because it adds several programming features, including up to 28 *sprites* (smoothly moving screen objects). With one statement you can define a sprite and set it in continuous motion. For example, try this short program:

```
100 REM TI EXTENDED BASIC

110 REM SPRITE DEMO

120 DEF R(X)=INT(X*RND)

130 CALL CLEAR

140 FOR S=1 TO 28 :: RAND

OMIZE

150 CALL SPRITE(*S,64+S,R

(15)+2,90,128,R(255)-

127,R(255)-127)

160 NEXT S

170 GOTO 170

180 END
```

This month's main program, "Sprite Tester," offers a way to test your sprites before putting them into a program of your own. After it displays a sprite on the screen, it lets you change various characteristics of the sprite by entering different numbers. You may experiment as much as you wish. When you have the sprite moving as you want, simply jot down the CALL SPRITE statement shown at the bottom of the screen.

Designing The Sprite

To get started, type in and run Sprite Tester. Choose a magnification factor from 1 to 4. (A regularsize character is magnification 1 and a four-times size is magnification 2. Magnification 3 is made up of four regular-size characters, and magnification 4 is four large characters.)

Next choose a character number from 33 to 95—one of the characters from the regular ASCII character set. If you prefer to use your own graphic character, insert a CALL CHAR statement to redefine a character.

You may then choose a sprite color. Since 1 is transparent (the screen color), you must choose a color number from 2 to 16. If you choose color 8, the screen changes so you'll be able to see the sprite. All other colors use the cyan background screen.

Next choose a dot row and dot column position from which the sprite should start moving. Then, to move the sprite, select a row velocity and column velocity. Since these may be positive or negative numbers, first choose + or -, press ENTER, then pick the number and press ENTER again. If you want to experiment with the position of the sprite, keep the row velocity and column velocity at +0. Otherwise, the sprite will be in motion, and you may not be able to see the dot row and dot column changes.

As you enter parameters, the CALL MAGNIFY and CALL SPRITE statements at the lower part of the screen show the sprite's present conditions. The program continues until you press FCTN-CLEAR.

Extended BASIC Features

Extended BASIC contains a number of statements which make programs such as Sprite Tester easier to write. The DISPLAY AT statements, for instance, allow you to print at a specified row and column. USING helps to format output, right-justifying numbers in this case.

The ACCEPT statement is quite versatile for accepting input. BEEP sounds a tone when the computer is waiting for the input. AT() lets you receive the input starting at a certain row and column on the screen, and SIZE limits the input to a specified number of characters. VALIDATE allows you to specify what characters are acceptable as input. To erase or change before you press ENTER, you can press FCTN-ERASE. Unfortunately, if you enter something wrong, an error message appears and the printing on the screen starts to scroll. Afterward, the cursor may not be lined up with the original question.

Unlike Console BASIC, Extended BASIC lets you follow THEN and ELSE in IF statements with either a line number or a command.

The CALL SPRITE statement specifies the sprite number, the character number for the sprite, the foreground color, the beginning dot row and dot column positions, and the row velocity and column velocity.

CALL MAGNIFY sets the magnification factor. You can change characteristics of the sprite either by using another CALL SPRITE statement or CALL PAT-TERN for the character number, CALL COLOR for color, and CALL MOTION for the velocities.

If you prefer to save typing effort, you can obtain a copy of this program by sending a blank cassette or disk, a stamped, selfaddressed mailer, and \$3 to:

C. Regena P.O. Box 1502 Cedar City, UT 84720

Please be sure to specify that you want Sprite Tester.

100	REM TI EXTENDED BASIC
110	REM SPRITE TESTER
120	CALL CLEAR
130	CALL SCREEN(8)
140	CALL CHAR (96, "080402F
	FØ2Ø4Ø8")
150	CALL COLOR(9, 10, 1)
160	CALL CHAR(95, "10107C1
	Ø1ØØØ7C")
170	CH=42
180	COLOR=2

190	DROW=96
200	DCOL=128
210	VROW=Ø
220	VCOL=Ø
230	M=1
240	CALL MAGNIFY (M)
250	DISPLAY AT (20, 1) : "CAL
	L MAGNIFY(1)"
260	DISPLAY AT (22, 1): "LAL
	L SPRIE(#1,42, 2, 70
	13 SPALES/120,
	(3 SPACES)0,
270	CALL SPRITE (#1. CH. COL
210	OR DROW DCOL VROW VCO
	()
280	CALL HCHAR(1, 3, 96)
290	DISPLAY AT(1,2): "MAGN
	IFY 1-4:"
300	ACCEPT AT(1, 16) VALIDA
	TE("1234") BEEP SIZE(1
- and):M
310	CALL MAGNIFY (M)
320	CALL HCHAR (20, 16, M+48
)
330	CALL HCHAR(1,3,32)
340	CALL HCHAR (3, 3, 96)
350	DISPLAY AT(3,2): "CHAR
1.2.1	ACTER 33-95:"
360	ACCEPT AT (3, 20) VALIDA
	TE(DIGIT)BEEP SIZE(2)
	CH
3/10	IF (CH(33)+(CH)95)THE
300	CALL PATTERN (#1 CH)
300	DISPLAY AT(22 16) · UST
570	NG "##":CH:
400	CALL HCHAR(5, 5, 52)
470	DISPLAY AT (5 2) . "COLO
420	P 2-14. "
430	ACCEPT AT (5. 15) VAL TDA
450	TE (DIGIT) BEEP SIZE (2)
	:COLOR
110	TE (COLOR(2)+(COLOR)1
449	ATHEN 430
450	TE COLOR >B THEN 480
460	CALL SCREEN(16)
470	GOTO 490
480	CALL SCREEN(8)
490	CALL COLOR(#1, COLOR)
500	DISPLAY AT(22, 19):USI
	NG "##":COLOR;
510	CALL HCHAR (5, 3, 32)
520	CALL HCHAR (7, 3, 96)
530	DISPLAY AT(7,2): "DOT
540	ACCEPT AT /7 101UAL TRA
540	TE(DIGIT) DEED CITE(T)
	DROW
550	IF (DROW(1)+(DROW)196
) THEN 540
560	CALL SPRITE (#1, CH, COL
	OR, DROW, DCOL, VROW, VCO
	L)
570	DISPLAY AT(22,22):USI
-	NG "####": DROW;
580	CALL HCHAR(7, 3, 32)
540	CALL HCHAR (9, 3, 96)
600	DISPLAY AT (9,2): "DUT
610	ACCEPT AT (9 21) VAL TRA
010	TE (DIGIT) BEEP SIZE (3)
	:DCOL
620	IF (DCOL<1)+(DCOL>256
) THEN 610
630	CALL SPRITE (#1, CH, COL

	OR, DROW, DCOL, VROW, VCO	82Ø C
	L)	
640	DISPLAY AT (23, 1): USIN	830 D
	G "####":DCOL;	N
650	CALL HCHAR (9, 3, 32)	84Ø C
660	CALL HCHAR (9, 3, 32)	85Ø G
670	CALL HCHAR(11.3.96)	86Ø E
680	DISPLAY AT(11.2): "ROW	
	VELOCITY 127: +"	No. Constant
690	ACCEPT AT (11, 22) VAL ID	
010	ATE ("+-") BEEP SITE(1)	
	.Ce	
700	ACCEPT AT/11 27/UALID	
100	ALLEPT ATTIT, 237VALID	
	ATE(DIGIT)SIZE(S):VRU	
	W	
710	IF VROW>127 THEN 680	
,720	IF S\$="-" THEN VROW=-	II info
	VROW	
730	CALL MOTION (#1, VROW, V	
	COL)	
740	DISPLAY AT (23.5): USIN	
	G "#####": VROW:	11 +1
750	CALL HCHAR (11.3.32)	11
760	CALL HCHAR (13, 3, 96)	
770	DIEDIAY AT(13 2) . "COL	ll the
110	UNN UELOCITY 127. +	1110
	UMN VELUCITY _12/: +	
704	ADDEDT AT (17 DELUAL ID	se
180	ALLEPT AT(13,25)VALID	
	ATE("+-")BEEP SIZE(1)	-
_	15\$	1
790	ACCEPT AT(13,26)VALID	11.
	ATE (DIGIT) SIZE (3): VCO	II Th
	L'and an and a state of the sta	
800	IF VCOL>127 THEN 77Ø	
810	IF S\$="-" THEN VCOL=-	
	VCOL	

ALL MOTION (#1, VROW, V OL) ISPLAY AT(23,10):USI G "#####":VCOL; ALL HCHAR (13, 3, 32) OTO 28Ø C ND

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Super Star diskettes don't roll off the boat from Pago-Pago or emerge from a basement plant just east of Nowhere

Super Star diskettes have been around for years...and you've used them for years as copy-protected software originals, unprotected originals. Sometimes, depending on which computer you own, the system master may have been on a Super Star diskette. And maybe more than once, you've bought a box or two or more of Super Star diskettes without knowing it. They just had some "big" company's name on them.

Super Star Diskettes are good. So good that a lot of major software publishers, computer manufacturers and other diskette marketers buy them in the tens or hundreds of thousands.

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And than we sell them to you. Cheap.

When every little bit counts, it's Super Star Diskettes.

You've used them a hundred times...under different

names Now, you can buy the real McCoy, the same diskette that major software publishers, computer manufacturers and

diskette marketers buy...and call their own. We simply charge less.

Super Special!

Order 50 Super Star Diskettes and we'll be happy to sell you an Amaray Media-Mate 50 for only \$8.75, shipping included...a lot less than the suggested retail price of \$15.95



Regular DISK WORLD! price: \$9.69 ea. + \$2.00 Shpng.

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Super Star Diskettes are unconditionally warranted against defects in original material and workmanship so long as owned by the original purchaser. Returns are simple: just send the defective diskettes with proof of purchase, postage-paid by you with a short expla-nation of the problem, and we'll send you the replacements. (Incidentally, coffee stained diskettes and diskettes with staples driven through them don't qualify as "defective".)

WE WILL MEET OR BEAT ANY NATIONALLY ADVERTISED PRICE ON THE SAME PRODUCTS AND QUANTITIES SUBJECT TO THE SAME TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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Dust-free storage for 70 51/4 diskettes. Six dividers included. An excellent value \$11.95 ea. +\$3.00 Shpng.

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THE COMPUTER

Snap-on computer keyboard! 64K RAM, 20K ROM, Fullsize typewriter keyboard. Upper and lower case letters, numerals, symbols, reverse characters. 2 cursor control keys, 4 function keys, programmable to 8. Music synthesizer with 3 independent voices, each with 9 octave range. Input/output ports accommodate ... user, serial, ROM cartridge, joysticks, external monitor, phone modem.

Built-in disk drive! Intelligent high speed unit with 5¼" floppy disk recorder. 170K formatted data storage; 35 tracks. 16K ROM. Uses single sided, single density disk. Serial interface. Second serial port to chain second drive or printer.

Built-in color monitor ! Displays 40 columns x 25 lines of text on 5" screen. High resolution. 320 x 200 pixels. 16 background, character colors.

Built-in ROM cartridge port! Insert ROM program cartridge. Multitude of subjects available in stores across the nation!





THE PRINTER

Print method: Bi-directional impact dot matrix. Character matrix: 6 x 7 dot matrix.

Characters: Upper and lower case letters, numerals and symbols. All PET graphic characters. Graphics: 7 vertical dots - maximum 480 columns Dot addressable.

Character codes: CBM ASCII code.

Print speed: 60 characters per second.

Maximum columns: 80 columns.

Character spacing: 10 characters per inch.

Line feed spacing: 6 lines per inch in character mode or 8 lines per inch selectable. 9 lines per inch in graphics mode.

Line feed speed: 5 lines per second in character mode. 7.5 lines per second in graphics mode.

Paper feed: Friction feed.

Paper width: 4.5" to 8.5" width.

Multiple copies: Original plus maximum of two copies. Dimensions: 13"W x 8"D x 31/4"H. Wt.: 61/2 lbs. Power: 120V AC. 60 Hz.

Item

Mfr. List: \$200.00

Liquidation Priced At ...





PRICE Item H-621-63646-00 S/H: \$4.00 Item H-621-64011-02 Ship, handling: \$24.00 ---------C.O.M.B. CO. SEND ME THE ITEMS I HAVE LISTED BELOW 14605 28th Ave. N. / Minneapolis, MN 55441-3397 Price subject to change after 60 days. Sales outside continental U.S. are subject to special conditions. Please call or write to inquire. Send the items indicated at left. (Minnesota residents add 6% sales tax. Please allow 3-4 weeks delivery. Sorry, no C.O.D.) My check or money orders is enclosed. (No delays in processing orders paid by check, thanks to TeleCheck.) Ship/ Handl Price Charge:
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"Easy Script" One of the most powerful word processors at any price! Cut re-typing, create documents from standard paragraphs, do personalized letters, see and change a document before it is printed. Instruction manual has extensive training section that simplifies use ... even for someone who has never used a computer or word processor before!

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Based on multiples of 100 each Boxed in 10's with heavy-duty cardboard sleeves, user ID labels, reinforced hubs (where appropriate) and write-protect tabs.

Introducing Wabash Pinnacle Series Diskettes.

Two years ago, if you'd told me I'd be writing this ad, I would have laughed. At that time, Wabash diskettes were synonymous with

s-t

Just saying that quality control was poor would be charitable So much was wrong that DISK WORLD wouldn't sell them.

That was yesterday.

Kearney-National Inc., a \$202-million division of a much larger company, came into Wabash. Out went the old management, the old methods, the old production techniques...and in went a lot of new people, ideas,

production lines and some really imaginative thinking.

The end result.

Today, I'm proud to offer you the Wabash Pinnacle Series of diskettes at the prices shown.

This isn't evolution in diskette manufacturing: it's revolution. Here's what you get.

Wabash Pinnacle diskettes are

- ...certified 100% Error Free ...are coverd by a LIFETIME WARRANTY ...meet or exceed all industry specifications (by quite

some distance) and are simply the best value in diskettes available today.

The torture test.

Considering Wabash's earlier dubious reputation, I wasn't exactly a true believer when their Director of Marketing came

into my office with samples. So I took a box at random, selected a disk, bent the thing every which way and slipped it into my IBM-PC. It formatted. It booted. It stored and retrieved data.

That wasn't enough.

I gave samples of the diskettes to Curt Rostenbach and, in turn, to Tom Streit, both hackers of long experience and members of the Waukegan (Illinois) Apple Users Group. Tom really went at it.

He took a quartz-halogen lamp, aimed it at the diskette until it started to smoke (and melt)...and then formatted, booted the diskette and stored and retrieved data!

The same terribly (and intentionally) mutilated diskette ran on an ITT, Corona and IBM. Curt was nicer

He simply bent the diskette every which way ... and it still formatted, booted and ran on his Apple

The best buy I've ever seen.

DISK WORLD!, Inc. sells more flexible magnetic media by

DISK WURLDI, Inc. sells more flexible magnetic media by mail-order than anyone else in the world. I, as President of the corporation, won't tolerate a product with a failure rate of more than 1/1000th of 1 percent. I also don't like companies who try to milk a "quality" or "premium" image for a higher price like Dysan and Verbatim did...until they failed. As President of DISK WORLDI, Inc., my motto is simple: "the best diskette for the least amount of money."

best diskette for the least amount of money

Wabash is it.

Right now, there is no better value than the Wabash Pinnacle Series of diskettes Granted, you have to buy a hundred at a time, but so what?

Split the order with friends, relatives, co-workers or even your worst enemies

The key thing is to get the most diskette for the money. And this is it

(Incidentally, as a corporation, we put our money where our

WORLD!.



1.5-million units.

That's an awful lot of faith and confidence. But, then again, I have the diskette that Tom Streit literally melted...and kept on running.

The truth about \$1.00 or less diskettes.

More and more ads are popping up offering diskettes for \$1.00 or less.

By the same token, more and more people who were selling used cars a few months ago are now selling diskettes by mail. We did a little survey of current ads for diskettes advertised for a dollar or less and did some analysis of the market and here's what we found as it applies to 5.25" DSDD diskettes "supposedly" selling for a dollar or less.

VENDOR:	ADVERTISED LOW PRICE:	ACTUAL PRICE ACTUAL PER 100: MFGR.:
Unitech	.89 ea.	.92 ea. Unspecified.
Datatech	.99 ea.	.99 ea. Unspecified.
Computer Club	.95 ea.	.98 ea. Unspecified.
	.99 ea.	1.02 ea. Unspecified.
Communications		
& Electronics	.49 ea.	.80 ea. Unspecified.
Precision Data	.89 ea.	.93 ea. Unspecified.
Diskette Connec.	.93 ea.	.93 ea. Unspecified.
Comp Soft Serv.	.77 ea.	.77 ea. Unspecified.
		+ shpa.
Computer/Computer	.99 ea.	.99 ea. Unspecified.
DISKWORLD	.89 ea.	.92 ea. Wabash Datatech

The real truth about \$1.00 or less diskettes.

It costs all diskette manufacturers about the same to pro-

It costs all diskette manufacturers about the same to pro-duce a diskette. Some may charge more because they want to project a "premium quality" image, ala the late, lamented Dysan who bought their basic media from 3M. Some charge less because they sell a sub-standard prod-uct...and we're not foolish enough to name names here. But here's the truth about the \$1.00 or less diskette market. It fails into four categories: 1. The DISK WORLD's of the universe who simply are so big that they can buy first quality product in massive quantities and choose to pass on the savings to you. (Precision Data and Diskette Connection on **BRAND NAME** products also fall into this category.) this category.)

nc.

2. The people who buy "cosmos"...stuff from major manufacturers that usually hits quality control standards, but is cosmetically blemished and thus can't be packaged and sold under the manufacturer's own name. 3. "Duplicator Quality". Uncertified media, usually below manufacturer's own standards and frequently below ANSI and

IBM standards. Sold on an "as-is" basis with the understand-ing that the manufacturer's name will never be divulged. Usual-ly about a 20% reject rate...as compared to DISK WORLD's standard of less than 1/1000th of 1% reject/return rate. Next to garbage, this is the source of most diskettes advertised at a dollar or less

They may work...and then again they may not. (Frankly, the odds at the Blackjack table in Las Vegas are more in your favor.) 4. Garbage. Stuff that shouldn't be sold at all. But some

4. Garbage. Stuh that shouldn't be solid at all, but solid manufacturers are hurting for cash, so they sell it anyway. (After all, they want to meet their payroll. Look what happens when you don't: you become a Dysan or Verbatim. Lots of history, but no money.) More and more garbage is being dumped into the market as manufacturers become pressed for each and the method into nolling conduins and ensuthing and and more method. cash and are motivated into selling anything and everything they can manufacture. (Read the article in FORBES about Verbatim and its "Bonus" brand.) Finally, the Taiwanese counterfeiters are moving into the act.

Perfect duplicates of the packaging of major manufacturers with one exception: the quality isn't there.

The Critical Factor.

Only DISK WORLD!, Inc. offers fully brand-identified, LIFETIME-WARRANTY product for less than a dollar. Every one else offering 5.25° product for less than a buck doesn't tell you who makes it.

We do

And that ought to tell you a lot right there.

Ordering & Shipping Instructions

SHIPPING: Wabash Pinnacle Diskettes are sold in multiples of 100 only. Shipping charges are \$3.00 per 100,

regardless of type or size. PAYMENT: VISA, MASTERCARD and PREPAID orders accepted, Corporations rated 3A2 or better and government and quasi-government open accounts are accepted on a NET 15 basis.

C.O.D. orders are subject to a \$5.00 special handling charge. (Sorry for the increase, but too many people have been refusing C.O.D. orders or using bad checks. It's a classic example of a few "bad eggs" making life more expensive for everyone else.)

APO, FPO, AK, HI & PR ORDERS: Include shipping as shown and an additional 5% of the total amount of the

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WORLD!



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One word of warning: this offer is limited only to supplies on hand. Once these supplies are used up, the prices stay the same...but there's no free Flip n' File.

The last time we ran an offer like this, everything was sold out in about six weeks.

So don't wait. Order now.

Other 3M diskettes:

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Bi-directional 6x7 dot matrix impact printer. 60 characters per second. Has upper and lower case letters, numerals and symbols. All PET graphic char-acters. Standard friction feed. Maximum of 80 columns width, dot addressable. CBM ASCII character codes. Original plus maximum of two copies. Paper width: 4.5" to 8.5". Size: 13"W x 8"D x 3¼"H. Weight: 6½ lbs. Power requirements: 120 volts AC. 60 Hz.

Item H-622

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