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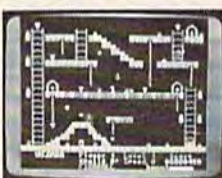
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MACHINE LANGUAGE FOR BEGINNERS

Richard Mansfield, Senior Editor

Loops And Branches

Branching, looping, and printing messages—these are among the most common computer activities. As you become familiar with machine language, you'll discover how to accomplish everything you can now do in BASIC (and a good deal more). But one of the first things you'll want to know is how to print messages to the screen and to a printer. This month let's explore looping and branching as a method of printing.

In BASIC, it's quite common to set up a loop and then branch out of the loop after a job is done. Here's one such structure which prints DATA statements:

```
10 READ X$
20 IF X$="END" THEN END
30 PRINT X$
40 GOTO 10
50 DATA SEND,THIS,MESSAGE,END
```

Here's the same thing in machine language:

```
10 *= 864
20 .P
30 .S
40 .O
50 ; READ DATA FROM TABLE AND THEN BRANCH
60 ;
70 LDY #0; INITIALIZE INDEX
80 ;
90 LOOP LDA TABLE,Y
100 BEQ END
110 JSR $FFD2
120 INY
130 JMP LOOP
140 ;
150 END RTS
160 ;
170 TABLE .BYTE "SEND THIS MESSAGE":.BYTE 0
```

There are several things to notice here.

We're using an assembler program which accepts BASIC-like programming. The general name for the program above is *source code* which, when an assembler assembles it, becomes a runnable, executable ML program (called *object code*). It's like BASIC because you can use line numbers, make remarks, even have multiple statements on a line separated by colons. The first line must contain the starting address, in this case 864.

Pseudo-Ops And Semicolons

Line 20 is a *pseudo-op* (a false op-code) which

tells the assembler that you want a printout of the results of the assembly. (A real op-code, like LDA or JSR, is an instruction which your assembler can turn into ML code. A pseudo-op, by contrast, is a command to the assembler to perform some task which assists you in programming, but will not show up as actual, assembled object code.)

The .S pseudo-op in line 30 causes those assembly results to be listed on the screen during assembly and line 40 causes the object program to be stored in RAM memory.

The semicolons are like BASIC REM statements—anything after a semicolon on a line will be ignored. The first actual ML instruction appears in line 70 and sets up the Y register as a counter so we can take each character out of our message table in turn.

In line 90 we start the loop, using Y as an index to load the Accumulator with a character. If it's equal to 0, that's our signal to branch to END and thus RTS (ReTurn from Subroutine) back to BASIC. Notice that this kind of assembler doesn't rely very much on numbers. We're not branching to a specific address, rather to the label END. The assembler will calculate the proper address of the label and replace the word END with the correct number so that the BEQ (Branch if Equal) instruction will operate properly.

Anyway, if we're not through with the message, we JSR \$FFD2, which is the routine in the VIC and 64 ROM BASIC which prints whatever character is in the Accumulator at the next available location on screen. Then we raise our index (INcrement Y) to point us to the next character in the table and JMP (jump) back up to the start of the loop. JMP is an unconditional branch. It always branches. The several 6502 ML instructions beginning with the letter B (BNE, BEQ, BCC, BPL, etc.) are all *conditional* branches. Sometimes they send you somewhere and sometimes they don't. They are little tests. In this program, the BEQ (equal to zero?) test will fail repeatedly as we step through the message. Finally, we'll LDA (Load the Accumulator) with that 0 on line 170

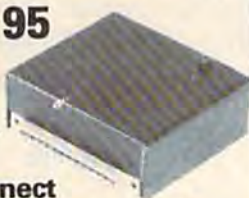
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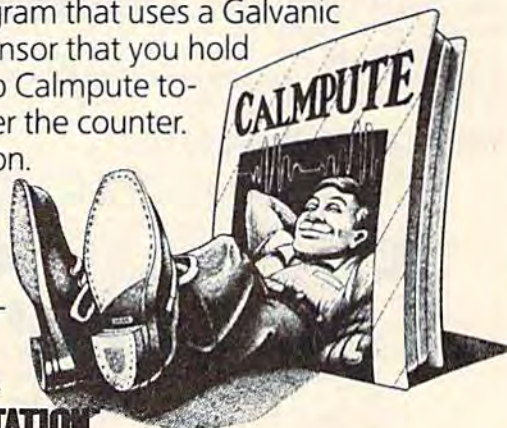
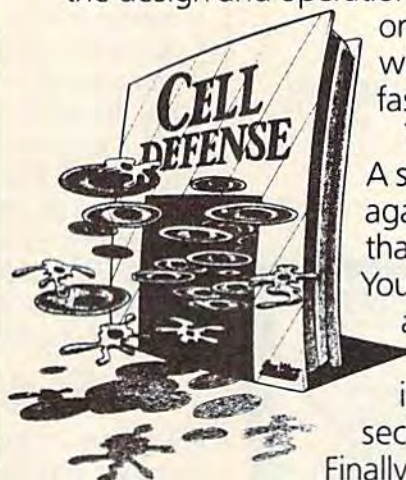
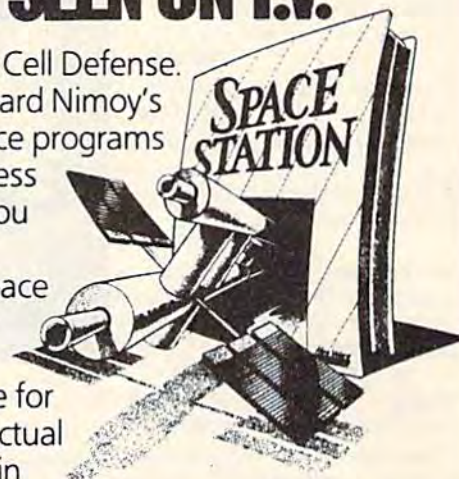
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which signals the end of the message. Then the BEQ test will send us down to END. We'll get to the pseudo-op .BYTE momentarily.

The .P pseudo-op in the program above causes the following information to be printed during the assembly of the source code:

```
50          READ DATA FROM TABLE AND THEN
          BRANCH
60
70 0360 A0 00          LDY #0  INITIALIZE
          INDEX
80
90 0362 B9 6F 03      LOOP  LDA TABLE,Y
100 0365 F0 07          BEQ END
110 0367 20 D2 FF      JSR $FFD2
120 036A C8            INY
130 036B 4C 62 03      JMP LOOP
140
150 036E 60            END    RTS
160
170 036F TABLE .BYTE "SEND THIS MESSAGE
170 0380 .BYTE 0
```

It's similar to the source code, but something's been added. Look at line 70. Now, in addition to the mnemonic LDY and its argument #0, there's also the result of assembling that mnemonic/argument pair: A0 00. The number A0 is hexadecimal (called *hex*, it's a more convenient number system for working in ML). It's the same as 160 decimal. That's a number the 6502 chip understands to mean LDY #. The 00 is hex for 0, the value we want to load into the Y register. So, A0 00 is what will appear, after assembly, in addresses 864-865 in RAM memory (0360 is hex for 864, 0361 is hex for 865). In other words, this is a printout which includes the *object code*, the runnable ML program.

Automatic Assembly

See how in line 130 the address 0362 (in reverse order, as our microprocessor chip wants it) has now replaced the label LOOP? If all this is a bit confusing to you at first, get hold of a good assembler and start playing around with it. Much of what we're discussing will be automatically performed for you by the assembler itself.

Also notice the pseudo-op .BYTE in line 170. It allows you to enter literal ASCII code letters (using a quote the way BASIC defines strings) or literal numbers (no quote). This is the fastest way to set up data tables or messages in ML programming. You just give the line a name (TABLE in this example), announce a .BYTE series, and then write in whatever data you want. The printout loop technique we're using here signals the end-of-message with the number 0. So, .BYTE 0 sticks in a zero into RAM memory following the letter *e* in the word *message*. (The zero has to be outside of the quotation marks in a separate .BYTE statement since we're after the *numeric* 0, not the *character* 0.)

Before showing how to redirect messages to a printer, let's first explain what all these labels are doing. How can words substitute for numbers? After all, we want to JMP to address 0362 (866 decimal). Why not just write JMP 0362 and be done with it?

One significant advantage of using labels is that you can then freely modify your program without having to change all of the specific references. For example, suppose you write the following:

```
864 LDA 15
866 BEQ 869
868 INY
869 RTS
```

This would work fine because that branch to 869 is correct. But what if you later modified this program by inserting another INY? Or what if you deleted something between the branch and its target? The branch would still be to address 869 but that would be wrong. If, instead, you give the RTS a label:

```
864 LDA 15
866 BEQ FINISH
868 INY
869 FINISH RTS
```

you can change the other parts of this program as much as you want and the assembler will always make sure that the BEQ is correctly sent to

the address of the RTS.

Other Advantages

With labels you can quickly modify programs in other ways, too. Let's imagine that you write a large game program and you frequently reset the background color. You have used #6 as your color in many places within the program. You've got LDA #6 sprinkled all over the place. If you later change your mind and want to use #5 instead of #6, you would have to locate every place where #6 appeared and change it to #5. If you had simply assigned a label at the start of the program: COLOR1 = 6 and then always used LDA #COLOR1, you could just change that first label assignment to COLOR1 = 5. All references to COLOR1 throughout the program would then automatically change as well.

These and other advantages of labels all contribute to a BASIC-like environment which can make sophisticated ML programming efficient and comfortable for the programmer. But let's now turn to the way you can communicate with your printer in ML. There are two things to do. Open a file (OPEN 4,4 is the BASIC equivalent) and then print a character to file #4 (PRINT#4,A\$ in BASIC).

To open the channel of communication to

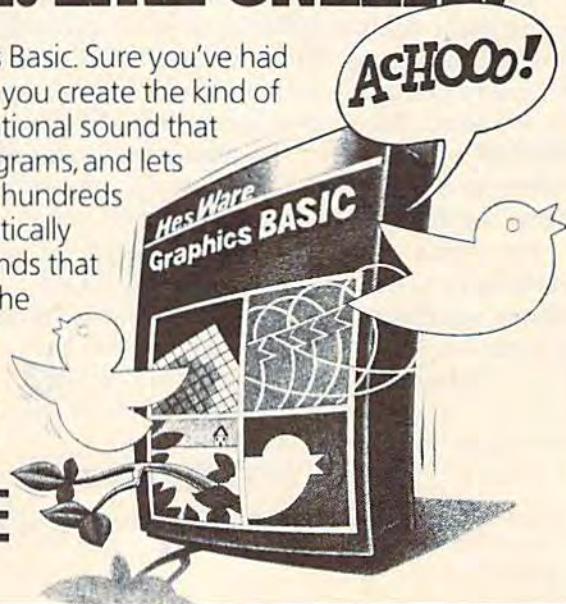
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Commodore 64



the printer, you use the following protocol:

```
10 OPEN4 LDA #4; FILE NUMBER
20 LDX #4; DEVICE NUMBER
30 LDY #0; SECONDARY ADDRESS
40 JSR $FFBA; KERNAL SETLFS (SET UP LOG
   ICAL FILE)
50 LDA #0; LENGTH OF NAME
60 JSR $FFBD; KERNAL SETNAM (SET NAME)
70 JSR $FFC0; KERNAL OPEN (OPEN A LOGI
   CAL FILE)
80 JSR $FFCC; KERNAL CLRCHN (CLEAR I/O
   CHANNELS)
90 RTS
```

This is a subroutine called OPEN4 which can be invoked in your ML program by a JSR OPEN4. It uses the Commodore Kernal routines, which are common to the VIC and 64 (these same locations, with different device numbers, are used to open communications to a disk drive or tape drive). When it returns, it will have reset normal I/O (input/output) conditions for you in line 80. Normal I/O specifies that the screen is the output target and the keyboard is the input source. These conditions prevail unless the computer is notified otherwise. That's where the "chkout" and "chkin" routines come in. They are like PRINT# and INPUT# in BASIC, redirecting the output or input of a given character or symbol from the defaults to other, previously opened, files.

Now, whenever you want to send a character to the printer, you can invoke a PRINT# by LDX #4: JSR 65481, thus opening a channel of communication to the printer (file number four). It's similar to BASIC's CMD. Then, JSR 65490 is the general purpose print routine which sends the character in the accumulator to whatever device lies at the end of the currently open channel. Finally, you close the channel to the printer by JSR 65484 which restores normal I/O conditions.

Once the chkout routine is called, you can use the print routine (65490) to send individual bytes to the printer, one after another. But to be safe, we're going to clear the channel after each byte we send. Below is a subroutine called PRINTER which prints the character in the accumulator to the printer. You must call this subroutine for *each* character you want to print.

Note that you must save the character in the accumulator until you need it. Those ROM routines we JSR to will not preserve the value in the accumulator for you. To accomplish this, we've previously defined a variable called A which can temporarily hold the value of the accumulator until we need it.

Here's the entire PRINTER subroutine:

```
10 PRINTER STA A; SAVE ACCUMULATOR VALUE
20 JSR 65484; CLEAR CHANNELS (RESTORE
   NORMAL I/O)
```

```
30 LDX #4; PREPARE DEVICE #4
40 JSR 65481; BY OPENING A CHANNEL TO
   THAT (PREVIOUSLY OPENED) FILE
50 LDA A; RECOVER ACCUMULATOR VALUE
   TO BE PRINTED
60 JSR 65490; PRINT
70 JSR 65484; CLEAR CHANNELS AGAIN
80 RTS; RETURN
```

Take another look at the first example above which prints PRINT THIS MESSAGE to the screen. To make it print to the printer instead, just replace the JSR \$FFD2 in line 110 with a JSR PRINTER (our new subroutine). To have it print on screen and printer simultaneously, leave in the JSR \$FFD2 and just add a new line right below it:

```
115 JSR PRINTER
```

Whenever you JSR to routines in ROM, it's a good idea to first save the numbers in the Accumulator and the X and Y registers if you will be wanting to work with these numbers further. ML programmers make heavy use of the registers, and the ROM routines like to use them as well. You cannot be sure that, after a JSR to ROM, you'll get back the same numbers in the registers. Luckily, the general print routine at 65490 (\$FFD2) is *non-destructive*. It preserves the A, X, and Y registers. However, some other ROM routines will not offer this courtesy.

Notice that we're using the Y register (in the first example above) to index our printed message. To be on the safe side, set up a variable, called Y or something, and STY Y just as you STA A upon entry to the PRINTER subroutine. If you make a habit of saving important registers before ROM JSRs, you'll avoid one major source of ML program bugs.

To pull it all together, here are the steps you take to print a character to the printer. First you would JSR OPEN4 (to open a file to the printer), then load the character you want printed into the Accumulator, and finally JSR PRINTER to print the character. This seems like a struggle to print only one character, but once you've set up the subroutine, you simply put any character into the Accumulator and JSR.

At the end of an ML program, you'll want to close files and shut down communications to peripherals. Here's the way to close down our file to the printer:

```
500 JSR 65484; SHUT DOWN PRINTER,
   GRACEFULLY.
510 LDX #4
520 JSR 65481; OPEN PRINTER CHANNEL
530 LDA #13; LOAD A CARRIAGE RETURN
   CHARACTER
540 JSR $FFD2; PRINT IT
550 JSR 65484; CLEAR ALL CHANNELS AGAIN
   (RESTORE NORMAL I/O)
560 LDA #4
570 JSR $FFC3; CLOSE THE FILE
```


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Teaching Your Computer English

Michael A. Long

The basic idea of an adventure game like *Zork* is that you play a character in a story. The computer describes the surroundings, and you decide what to do—search the room, listen at the door, fight the dragon, drink a magic potion, and so on. Your choices determine the direction of the story, which is why adventure games are sometimes called interactive fiction.

The heart of such a game is the *parser routine*, which splits apart the sentences you type and matches the words against a vocabulary list. Parsing is a computer's way of diagramming sentences.

Some adventure games include lists of acceptable but hard-to-understand commands. For instance, you may have to use G for get, + for up, and - for down. However, these should not be your only options when operating text adventures or other interactive programs. There are several techniques which allow the user to type in English commands such as *go north* or *open door*. One of the most useful of these techniques looks only at the first few letters of each word. Let's study the program for a simple six-room adventure game to demonstrate how it works.

Although the program will run on any VIC or 64, it will almost completely fill an unexpanded VIC, so type the program in carefully and without extra spaces if you're using a VIC without expansion.

If you have the inclination (and enough memory), you might want to add new com-

Would you like to talk to your computer? With the string handling techniques described in this article, it may seem like you are. For the VIC and 64.

mands, new treasure, and new rooms to this mini-adventure game.

Normal English Commands

This program demonstrates a technique used by many adventure programmers. It allows the user to input a command in normal English sentences. The only restriction is that the user must type in the verb first and the object (noun or compass direction) last. Only a few of the letters in the first and last word are actually read by the computer.

Lines 12-17 take care of screen printing and the input prompt. The user types in a sentence, and the computer stores it in variable A\$. Lines 18 and 19 read through A\$ using a FOR-NEXT loop and the MID\$ function, looking for the space between the first and second words. Then the computer puts the two letters following that space into B\$. At that point it is finished with the last part of the sentence and can discard it, a feat accomplished in line 20 by setting A\$ equal to the first two letters of the first word in the sentence.

But the computer still can't use the values because they're letters rather than numbers. The

variable V\$, established in line 21, holds the first two letters of all the verbs you may use in the program, and line 24 does the actual numeric conversion. It sets up a FOR-NEXT loop in which the variable X increments from one to the length of V\$. The computer uses the MID\$ function to look at the two letters following X until it finds a match for the value in A\$. When it finds a match, it then sets V equal to the number of the count, plus one, and then divides V by two. At that point you have the number of the verb you typed in.

Line 24 does the same thing, except that it is looking for a match in N\$ (contained in line 22) for the B\$ string. Lines 71-75 contain a list of all the nouns (N\$).

You now have V equal to the number of the verb and N equal to the number of the noun. Suddenly, we're working with numbers, which are easier for your computer to manipulate.

Line 25 uses an ON-GOTO statement to send the program to different sections of the listing depending on which verb was used. For example, if you used the verb GO, the program would be sent to line 26. From there all you have to do is set up the logic needed to execute the command you want.

Line 69 is a DATA statement which holds the information for array M, the movement map for moving from room to room in the adventure. Lines 80-81 contain the information for R\$, which holds the room names in the

program. Lines 77-78 are DATA statements for array L, the locations of all the objects in the adventure.

One more note. If you have two verbs with the same beginning letters (like PUT and PULL), you can do one of two things to ensure proper selection of the verb you want. You can read more than the first two letters of the verb, but you'll sacrifice some speed (and use a lot more memory).

A better alternative is to direct both commands to the same location in the program. When those verbs are used, the computer searches through the appropriate program lines and reads only the commands you put in for that situation. That way, you only have to store the first two letters in V\$ one time, and you don't have to use another GOTO command with your ON statement either.

You can use a similar method to handle two verbs

that mean the same thing but are spelled differently. For example, both *get* and *take* could send you to the same part of the program if you repeat the GOTO number in the ON statement.

Here's a list of verbs used in our example program:

GO = Go
GE = Get
PU = Put and Pull
TA = Take
HI = Hit


Program Variables

A\$ = Inputted sentence, and first two letters of verb
B\$ = First two letters of noun
V\$ = Holds first two letters of all the verbs allowed
N\$ = Holds first two letters of all nouns used
N\$0 = Holds list of all the nouns for use by the program
M0 = Two-dimensional array for use as movement map
L0 = Location for all objects (nouns)
L = The room you are currently in
L5 = Holds screen and border memory location for VIC; used to change screen colors when changing rooms.
R\$0 = Room names
Z = Used for Get statements
V = Numeric value of the verb
N = Numeric value of the noun

IN = Inventory
LO = Look

If you'd rather not type in this program, send \$3, a blank cassette (no disks, please), and a self-addressed stamped mailer, and I'll be glad to make you a copy.

Michael A. Long
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See program listing on page 171. 

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Hi-Res Screen Dump

Gregg Peele, Assistant Programming Supervisor

Have you ever created a hi-res picture or graph and then tried to reproduce it on your printer? This program allows you to do just that. The VIC version requires a Super Expander cartridge. Both VIC and 64 versions are compatible with the Commodore 1525 or MPS-801 printers (but not the 1526).

Both the VIC-20 and Commodore 64 allow you to create high-resolution graphics images on the video screen. With the VIC or 64 Super Expander cartridge or another hi-res program, it's easy to produce detailed artistic creations. However, most of these programs don't provide a method of printing out these artistic endeavors once you've finished them. Unless you leave your computer turned on indefinitely, your creation is short-lived.

Both versions of "Hi-Res Screen Dump" work with a Commodore 1525 or compatible printer. (Note that the new 1526 printer from Commodore is *not* compatible with the 1525, and will not work with this program.)

Bit Transfer

Hi-Res Screen Dump is designed to transfer the bit information from screen memory to the printer. Since the 1525 printer can only accept seven bits of data at a time in graphics mode (the high bit must always be set), the eight-bit bytes in screen memory must be split into odd units before they are sent to the printer. Transferring the information from screen to printer is further complicated since the location of screen memory bytes must also be calculated, and hi-res screens for the 64 can be moved to several different areas of memory.

This program reads data from the screen one bit at a time starting from the lower leftmost

corner of the screen. After seven bits, the program moves to the leftmost bit of the next row up and prints seven more bits, continuing up the screen. After the leftmost seven-bit column has been printed, the program starts at the eighth bit over from the bottom left corner and continues cycling from bottom to top until the entire screen has been read. Each seven bits are combined to form the byte to be sent out to the printer. Since the program reads from the left bottom side of the screen to the right top side, the printout is a 90-degree-turned reproduction of the screen image.

Both versions of Hi-Res Screen Dump are written in machine language. A BASIC loader (the first several lines of the program) puts the machine language (in the form of DATA statements) into the appropriate locations in memory. The BASIC loader also prompts you for the width of the printout, and the VIC version protects the machine language at the top of free memory. To operate the program correctly, *you must load and run Hi-Res Screen Dump before you load the program which creates the hi-res image.*

Selecting A Width And Making A Printout

In both versions, you can select either a single-width or double-width printout by POKEing a 1 (for single width) or a 2 (for double width) into location 2 (i.e., POKE 2,1 or POKE 2,2). This location is changed by your selection of width when you are prompted in the BASIC program, but can be changed at any time. A SYS to location 3584 (for the VIC) or 52224 (for the 64) will initiate a printout of the hi-res screen. You can issue this SYS in direct mode if you have a design on the screen, or add it to a hi-res drawing program if you make sure the machine language is loaded into memory before the SYS is encountered. Also, be sure that the printer is turned on before giving the SYS.

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Configuring The VIC

The VIC version of Hi-Res Screen Dump (Program 1) is designed to be used with the Super Expander cartridge. The GRAPHIC 2 command provided by the Super Expander sets up a 3200-byte high-resolution screen beginning at location 4096 (\$1000), while maintaining the normal text screen beginning at location 7680 (\$1E00). With the 3K of additional RAM provided by the Super Expander, BASIC program storage begins at location 1024 (\$0400). Line 5 of the loader program reserves two pages (512 bytes) of memory for the machine language, just below the area to be used by the hi-res screen. Thus, the machine language starts at location 3584 (\$0E00), and locations 1024-3583 (\$0400-\$0DFF) are available to BASIC programs.

However, using the VIC Super Expander alone leaves only 2-1/2K free for your BASIC programs. If you have an expander or motherboard that will allow you to add 8K or more of extra RAM in addition to the Super Expander, then you'll have much more room for BASIC programs. The machine language will still load into the 3K RAM area provided in the Super Expander, and SYS 3584 will still initiate the dump. This area is now untouched by BASIC, so be sure to remove line 5 before you attempt to run Program 1 in this configuration; otherwise you will get an ?OUT OF MEMORY message. The hi-res screen set up by the GRAPHIC 2 command is still 3200 bytes beginning at location 4096 (\$1000), but BASIC programs will now start at location 8192 (\$2000) and continue to the end of installed memory.

The 64 Version

The machine language for the 64 version (Program 2) resides at the top of the 64's free block of RAM above location 49152 (\$C000). This makes it compatible with the Super Expander 64, but also means that it cannot be used with the 64 DOS wedge program, as both occupy the same area of memory. The program is designed to print the hi-res screen that is currently visible. If you want a screen dump when you are not in hi-res mode, POKE location 900 with the high byte of the starting address of the hi-res screen and SYS to location 52224+32. This alternate SYS bypasses the routine which determines the location of the hi-res screen. For example, if your hi-res screen starts at location 57344 (\$E000)—as in "Screen-80" from the September issue—you would initiate the screen dump with:

POKE 900,(57344/256): SYS 52256

See program listings on page 180.

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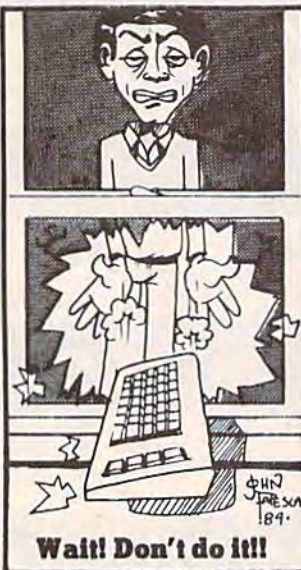
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All The Fun That's Fit To Print

For even the most dedicated computer owner, there comes a time in the serious and brow-furrowing process of learning to telecommunicate when what is needed most is a good, hearty laugh.

Most of the bulletin boards and services on the communications networks do not focus on humor (the Artsig on CompuServe and almost any special interest group on Delphi excepted). It is often the local bulletin board which is the repository of fun and of the absurd.

A Perpetual Party

Experienced modem owners use their local bulletin boards as a kind of perpetual party of the mind, a conversational free-for-all with everybody dropping in and out willy-nilly. Occasionally, a sysop will see the sense in all this nonsense and try to bring a touch of order into the chaos. A good example of this organized hilarity is *The Modem Times*, an electronic magazine originating in Colorado Springs. The magazine, brainchild of editors Jennifer Petkus and James Bates, is one of a kind in electronic publishing.

The editors don't seem to be sure of exactly what they've wrought—a bulletin board, a literary magazine, or a no-holds-barred forum of opinion for their subscribers. If they ever adopt a slogan for their masthead, it might well be "All the fun that's fit to print."

The Jocular Vein

The *Times* is structured much like a conventional print newspaper or magazine, with a table of contents, editorial comments, letters to the editor, features, and fiction from very obscure authors. There the similarity ends.

From the ersatz history of the publication (in which it is revealed that ancient astronauts

founded the magazine along with the Egyptian and Incan civilizations), to the apologia for its editorial stance ("If you think our editorial page is offensive, send \$20 and some suggestions"), *The Modem Times* is dedicated to the proposition that there is not a serious bone in the entire body politic.

A Comic's Dream

The Modem Times and its electronic kin add a new dimension—participatory zaniness. For the first time in the history of the funnybone, audience and performer are essentially indistinguishable.

Any subscriber can rise from the ranks to become an instant type-in comedian, uploading a joke and leaving before the audience begins to laugh or throw overripe vegetation. It's the best of all possible worlds for a comedian: You get your chance in the spotlight, but you're never there when you bomb.

The Modem Times is not all jocular, of course. It provides a creative outlet for writers of short fiction and poetry. The magazine even has a section, "The Modem Times Won't Be Bought," set aside just for soap-box speeches and tirades on any subject. Here subscribers are encouraged to engage in polemic to their hearts' content.

The Laugh Stops Here

Unfortunately, navigating the magazine is not as much fun as its contents. The software that runs the magazine is adapted from an ordinary bulletin board, with a long list of commands to memorize, and a main menu containing 24 options.

A help file and explanation of commands and options are readily available on-line, and the commands will be familiar to experienced bulletin board users. But the beginner will do well

to first download and print out the help file (Page 13) before venturing further. It's difficult to maintain a literary frame of mind if you have to keep jumping to the instructions between pages.

A Common Problem

This navigation problem is not unique to *The Modem Times*, of course. Whenever a program is written to allow a specific computer to communicate with a variety of terminal programs on different computer models, it is necessary to use the ASCII control codes and character set so the computers will have a common language.

Two of the ASCII control codes are standard in almost all telecommunications situations. CTRL-S, a CHR\$(19), and CTRL-Q, a CHR\$(17), are recognized by most terminal software to mean "stop transmitting" and "resume transmitting," respectively.

Such standard codes can be transmitted automatically. But the meanings of other commands and control codes vary widely among bulletin boards and terminal programs. Consequently, the user must learn the necessary commands or codes and transmit them manually.

More than any other aspect of home telecommunications, electronic publishing points out the need for integrated software. In its infancy, we expect to make the best of what's available.

But as electronic publishing matures, we can expect to find fewer technical distractions.

Forgettable Software

The reader is after entertainment, not programming tips or technical information. The software serves no purpose but to connect the reader and the magazine, and it should be transparent. In addition, it should be comprehensive. Instead of targeting the lowest common denominator, ASCII, electronic publishing software needs to be sophisticated enough to exploit the best sound and graphics features of each computer model by exchanging codes with the terminal program to discover the caller's computer type and automatically set transmission rate, display width, and other parameters.

In this ideal world of the possible future, each subscriber will receive a dedicated terminal program which will require no more technical expertise than the ability to connect the modem and load and run the program.

But until that millenium arrives, we'll have to be content to log onto *The Modem Times* and deliver a tirade on the subject.

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SIMPLE ANSWERS TO COMMON QUESTIONS

Tom R. Halfhill
Staff Editor

QA

Each month, COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE tackles some questions commonly asked by new Commodore 64/VIC-20 users and by people shopping for their first home computer.

Q. *I'm confused! Your instructions concerning powering up the 1541 disk drive indicate that the computer should be turned on first ["Simple Answers To Common Questions," August 1984]. My VIC-1541 User's Manual (published 1982) at the top of page six says the following: "It is important that you turn on the devices in the correct order. The computer should always be turned on last. As long as the computer is the last one to be turned on, everything will be OK." Which is correct?*

A. We've received a couple of similar letters quoting from that paragraph in the Commodore manual. However, there should be no cause for confusion. In practice, the order in which the computer and disk drive are switched on almost never matters.

This is particularly true of one-drive systems without a printer. Occasionally we've heard of problems when certain printers are part of the daisy chain (the chain of peripherals plugged into each other). Sometimes the computer locks up when such a system is turned on in the wrong order. The Commodore 1526 printer had this problem, but it was temporarily recalled by Commodore because of internal bugs. Most printers cause no difficulties when hooked into the daisy chain.

We've also heard that multi-drive Commodore 64 systems can be sensitive to the power-on sequence. (Of course, keep in mind that any multi-drive system will lock up if the device numbers of the additional disk drives aren't changed; otherwise all the drives will

contend for the computer's attention at once.) Interestingly, about a year ago Commodore issued a technical bulletin to dealers recommending the proper way to switch on various Commodore 64 systems. The bulletin stated the exact opposite of what the *VIC-1541 User's Manual* says—the computer should be turned on first, not last. Here are the power-on sequences that the bulletin recommended for various systems with 1541 disk drives and Commodore printers:

- 1) 64, 1541, 1525E.
- 2) 64, 1541, 1541.
- 3) 64, 1541, 1541 or 1525E (only one or the other may be on).
- 4) 64, 1541, 1541, 1526.

But again, let us repeat: With one-drive systems, in our experience it really makes no difference which device is turned on first.

Why? Partly because of the unique way Commodore handles its Disk Operating System (DOS). Briefly, DOS is a program which allows a computer to interact with a disk drive. Without DOS, a computer and disk drive couldn't communicate. Therefore, all computers hooked up to disk drives require some type of DOS.

Commodore's DOS is permanently stored inside the disk drive on a Read Only Memory (ROM) chip—which is why the 1541 is sometimes called an *intelligent drive*. But with Apple, Atari, IBM, and almost all other systems, DOS is stored as a program file on a floppy disk. DOS must be loaded from this disk into the computer's memory each time the system is turned on. This process is called *booting up*, because in a sense the computer is pulling itself up by its own bootstraps.

For example, with Atari computers you must turn on the disk drive before the computer and wait a few seconds for the drive to initialize, just like a 1541. But next you must insert a disk that contains the DOS program—called a *DOS disk* or *system disk*—and only then

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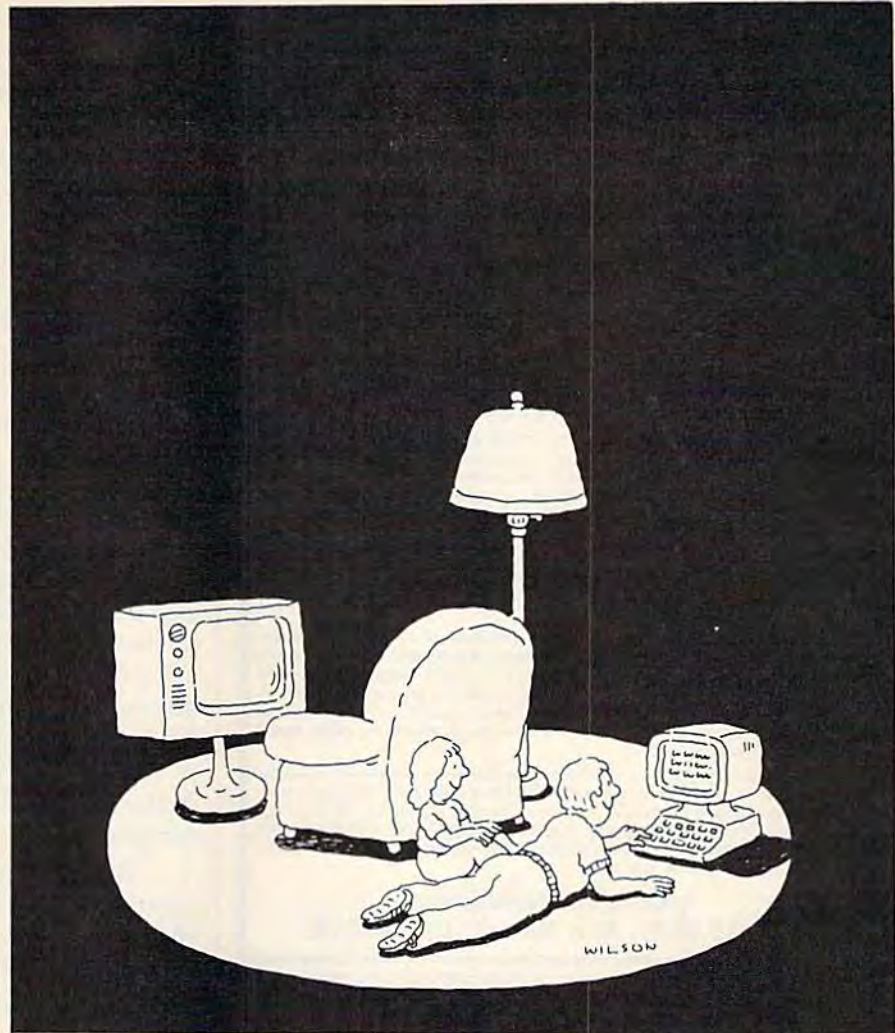
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switch on the computer. The first thing the computer does when it "wakes up" is load the DOS program into memory. Then it's ready. The procedure for booting up an Apple or IBM system is very similar, except you don't have to switch on the disk drive first because it's powered by the computer.

There are three main advantages to Commodore's method of storing DOS on a ROM chip inside the disk drive instead of loading it off disk. First, you don't have to wait around for the system to boot up. You just switch it on and it's ready to go. Second, you don't have to fool around with system disks. Because DOS can take up a fair amount of space on a disk, many people leave it off most of their disks to make more room for other files. But then they have to shuffle through piles of disks to find a system disk whenever they have to boot up. And third, loading DOS into the computer consumes valuable Random Access Memory (RAM). This can amount to about 10K on an Apple, 5-11K on an Atari, and 24K on an IBM PC/PCjr. Naturally, this leaves less room for your other programs.

As usual, though, there are tradeoffs. Permanently storing DOS on a ROM chip has some disadvantages. The main drawback is that the manufacturer can't revise DOS without making a new ROM chip. Let's say a serious bug is discovered in Commodore DOS. To fix it, Commodore would have to halt production on the old ROM chips, modify the DOS program, burn a new master chip, start production on the revised ROMs, and finally substitute them for the old ROMs on the assembly line. Not only would this take weeks and cost thousands of dollars, it could also trigger a supply shortage while the drives were out of production, resulting in lost revenue and unhappy customers. Besides that, people who already bought a disk drive would still be stuck with the faulty version of DOS. To fix it, they'd have to get the revised ROM chip, take apart the disk drive, pry out the old ROM, and replace it with the new one. Consequently, bugs which crop up in Commodore DOS usually go uncorrected—at least until the next model disk drive is introduced.

When DOS is stored on disk, the process is a little easier. The manufacturer simply revises the DOS program, prepares a fresh master disk, and saves the new DOS onto all system disks duplicated from that day onward. Updates and improvements to DOS can be made just as easily. To avoid confusion, the revision number of DOS is advanced a notch. 

Following my review of Simon's BASIC in this column, several readers responded. Not all agreed with some of my points. I stated that some of the commands are a little unnecessary, such as `CENTRE A$` instead of `PRINT TAB(19-LEN(A$)/2);A$`. Many readers are glad to have these extra commands. For example, `LEFT` and `RIGHT`, which scroll the screen left and right, seem pretty specialized, useful only for screen scrolling, but some readers have used these commands in new, ingenious ways. Some folks even convert BASIC programs from the *GAZETTE* into Simon's BASIC for speed and special effects.

However, some readers also lament that they cannot share their Simon's BASIC programs with friends who lack the cartridge. Unfortunately, it's unavoidable. With enough machine language, though, you can convert a Simon's BASIC program into a BASIC program everyone can use. We prefer this approach, since it makes the program available to the widest possible audience. There is still no indication that there are enough owners of Simon's BASIC to justify the publishing of programs in Simon's BASIC—programs that would be useless to the majority of our readers. This may change, though, so we'll keep you posted.

It turns out that some versions of Simon's BASIC do not work on some models of the 64. Reader John Walker bought Simon's BASIC and found that it would not run on his machine, but worked fine on a friend's. He went to a local computer store and was told to `PRINT PEEK(65408)`. This returns a number that you can use to distinguish between the various 64 Kernal ROM versions. He was told if `PEEK(65408)` returns a 0 or a 3, then Simon's BASIC will work on your machine, but a 170 is bad news for Simon's BASIC enthusiasts. Mr. Walker wrote Commodore and received a new Simon's BASIC cartridge that works fine on his computer. Commodore itself said that the problem is in the cartridge, not which version of the 64 you own. And Commodore seems to have fixed the problem.

Kernal Knowledge

We called Commodore and found that there are at least three versions of the Commodore operating system, a.k.a. the Kernal. The third and latest version has been around since the beginning of 1984. The SX-64 has a fourth, somewhat more radically changed, Kernal ROM. The genealogy of the 64 Kernal ROM is covered in detail in "Commodore 64 ROM Generations," by Jim Butterfield, in the July 1984 issue of *COMPUTE!*. We'll paraphrase some of it here for those of you who missed that issue. The differences between ROM versions are minor. In revision one, color memory is always filled with white when you clear the screen. Revision two fills color memory with the current background color. What this means is that if you `POKE` to screen memory without also `POKEing` a color byte (for example, press `RUN/STOP-RESTORE` and then `POKE 1024,1`), you will see a white character on revision one, but on version two the character is invisible. This was an attempt to cosmetically eliminate the sparkle problem, which plagued the earlier machines.

On the SX-64 portable, when the screen is cleared, color memory is filled to the current cursor color, found at location 646. Programs which do not explicitly set color memory, or take advantage of the effect upon screen memory when you clear the screen, can give strange effects when running on a different version of ROM. It doesn't make sense to count on certain undocumented side effects resulting from Kernal calls, since there is no guarantee that these side effects will be preserved on future ROM generations.

The other significant change is that when you load a program from tape on a revision one 64, the computer waits forever after displaying "FOUND program name" until you press a key. The screen blanks, then the load proceeds. On revision two, the 64 waits a few seconds for you to read what it has found, then it goes ahead and loads the program.

When Commodore first marketed the 64, there were separate ROMs for the U.S. and European markets. In the United States, the NTSC standard is used for television broadcasts. Since the RF modulator in your 64 is essentially a tiny television station, the 64 has to conform to the local television standard.

A Universal Operating System

The European television standard, called PAL, has 625 television scan lines, versus 525 for NTSC. This results in a better quality picture. A NTSC screen has a 60 Hz rate (60 frames a second), while PAL uses a 50 Hz rate. Since the computer has to synchronize itself with the television display, the clock crystal runs at a different speed on European 64s than it does on U.S. models. The ROMs must also synchronize themselves with the proper speed, so that the software-supported RS-232 interface will run at the proper baud rate.

Instead of producing separate ROM sets, Commodore programmed a "universal" Kernal that determines which TV standard the hardware conforms to. A raster scan is set to interrupt on scan line 622. Since there is no scan line 622 on U.S. televisions, the interrupt doesn't happen, and the 64 assumes the NTSC standard. The ROMs then make the necessary software adjustments. Jim Butterfield warns that you can't count on the raster register to hold a zero value, since on this ROM it has already been used.

The various Kernal ROMs can cause some programs to be incompatible with other 64s, but it is easy to write a program that is ROM independent. To paraphrase the Commodore representative we talked to, "We don't like to emphasize the differences between Kernal ROMs. You get users who can't format a disk and then blame it on which Kernal they have." The point is well taken. As a programmer, many times I've wanted to blame the hardware for a bug in my program, but sooner or later, I find my mistake. Blaming the hardware should always be the last resort. Too many people have returned portable radios for repair when the batteries have been installed incorrectly.

Problems With CP/M, Too

With that in mind, there does seem to be a hardware-related problem with both Simon's BASIC and the Commodore CP/M cartridge. A large New York users group, which has "undertaken the mammoth project" of converting the best public-domain CP/M software to 1541 format, has suggested that CP/M will not work on some newer model 64s. They are requesting feedback from CP/M owners to help identify the problem.

If you want to aid them, they need to know: Do you have a working 64 CP/M system? If not, describe the problem. What number does PEEK(65408) return? What is your 64's serial number? Are the back slots silver or copper? If you want further information on their CP/M project, or wish to aid them in identifying the CP/M problem, write to:

NYC VIC-20/C64 User Group (CP/M SIG)
c/o NYACC
P.O. Box 106
Church Street Station
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Reader/contributor Art Hunkins has reported that the sound quality in the most recent 64s is much improved. For example, the release part of the sound envelope now cuts off cleanly, without an annoying sound residue. Volume changes are smoother. Commodore explains it in terms of manufacturing. The SID chip, a Very Large Scale Integrated Chip (VLSI), has a much higher circuit density than LSI chips such as the 6502. After a SID chip is produced, it is tested and graded for quality. When the SID chip was high in demand and low in availability, the tolerance for error was raised, letting more marginal chips squeak through. Now that the SID chip is cheap and plentiful, Commodore can afford to be more picky, and only the cream of the crop get into production 64s. Naturally, the sound quality is better.

Commodore 64 video quality is also at an all-time high. Sparkle is just a bad memory. Sprites are clean and sharp, and colors are bright. There is still RF interference on some televisions, but color smearing on ordinary TVs is much less of a problem.

Pascal For The 64

From the people who developed the PETSpeed BASIC compiler comes *Oxford Pascal*. PETSpeed was (and is) extremely impressive. It can compile any BASIC program, and fully supports integer math. PETSpeed is truly fast, one of the few optimizing compilers available on 6502 systems. We haven't seen the 64 version of PETSpeed, but have worked with the PET version. As might be expected, *Oxford Pascal* is an equally professional product.

It's not easy to implement a powerful Pascal system on a microcomputer, but *Oxford Pascal* is a good, usable language. When I first encountered Pascal, I was suspicious. Pascal, with its indented statements and mandatory semicolons, smacked of rigidity. It seemed to be a language that was not intended for programming, but for teaching programming.

But Pascal does not enforce "pretty printing"

or flowcharting. In fact, Pascal is very similar to BASIC in many ways. It has excellent control structures, which give a programmer more, not less, flexibility when programming. I've always agreed that GOTO 100 was fairly meaningless unless you looked at line 100. With Pascal, you never need to use GOTO. It's not so much that GOTO is illegal—it's available even in a structured language like Pascal, but with so many luxurious features like IF..THEN..ELSE, REPEAT..UNTIL, WHILE, and CASE, you truly never want to use GOTO again.

Pascal programs are inherently easy to read, thanks in part to these control structures. Which one of these examples do you prefer?

BASIC: FOR I=100 TO 1 STEP-1:PRINT I:NEXT
Pascal: FOR I:=100 DOWNT0 1 DO WRITELN (I);

Modulation

Another powerful feature of Pascal is that you can write programs in modules. (By the way, modular programming and structured programming are not necessarily the same thing.) Each module is a procedure, which you call by name, rather than the cryptic GOSUB 5128. You can pass *values* as parameters to these procedures, rather than using variables. Variables within a procedure can be local. A local variable within a procedure can have the same name as a variable in the main program, or in another procedure, but there is no debugging nightmare of renaming variables used in two different parts of the program.

Procedures also make designing a large program easier. Instead of trying to write and debug a huge, continuous program, Pascal lets you write and test modules separately, then bring them together to form a program.

Compiling Vs. Interpreting

Unlike BASIC, which is interpreted line-by-line as it is executed, a Pascal program must be compiled into machine language or pseudo-code (a high speed interpreted "virtual" machine language) before you can run it. When BASIC is running a program, it looks at each character or command, interpreting, checking for errors, and making decisions all along the way. With a compiler, some of these decisions (such as how much memory to reserve for an array, or the actual address where a GOTO should jump to) are solved during the compilation process. A compiler also translates the program into a faster, simpler, more efficient language (called P-code in most versions of Pascal), which is then executed by a high-speed interpreter. A *native code* compiler translates your program directly into machine

language. This machine language program can then be loaded and run just like any machine language program. The difference in speed can be phenomenal.

Since Pascal is designed to be easy to compile, unlike BASIC, there are some concessions you must make for the sake of fast, efficient compilation. Every time you want to use a variable, you must declare its name and type (e.g., integer, floating point, character). The end of a line is not a statement terminator, since you can carry some statements across many program lines. So even if you only have one statement on a line, you must separate it from the next line by putting a semicolon at the end of the statement. Semicolons are the most confusing part of Pascal. I wish someone would write a compiler clever enough to obviate them.

BASIC was designed to be easy to learn and accessible to the masses (that's me and you). Pascal seems to have been designed *by* programmers *for* programmers. Because it lends itself to structured programming, it has become ideal for teaching programming. A teacher can find it hard to grade dozens of wildly different BASIC programs. Pascal is sometimes blamed for encouraging conformity, but this is really a product of the educational programming environment. As it turns out, large companies which hire Pascal programmers out of college also prefer programmers who write neat, well-documented, structured programs.

But we aren't programming for IBM, are we? Why would you want to program with Pascal on a microcomputer? One good reason is if you are taking Pascal in school. If you have a powerful microcomputer Pascal, you can write and debug your programs at home, instead of having to wait for a terminal on the university's huge timesharing system. But most persuasive of all is that the microcomputer environment lets Pascal be more interactive than it is on these behemoth machines.

For example, it always seemed cumbersome to write a Pascal program with a line editor, save it, compile it, link it, then run it. BASIC is so much easier—just type RUN. Well, *Oxford Pascal* lets you do the same thing. No more write-compile-link-execute. Just type RUN, and your program in memory is quickly compiled and run. *Oxford Pascal* makes Pascal as "friendly" as BASIC in this regard. Another bonus from compiling, aside from the higher speed you get from an interpreter, is that some programming errors will be detected before the program is executed, saving you hours of debugging a flawed program.

In this interactive mode, *Oxford Pascal* does

not have the memory to fully support all the advanced features of Pascal, but it has a separate disk-based compiler that supports every Pascal feature you could ask for. Only the speed and memory of a microcomputer limit what *Oxford Pascal* can do.

Since Pascal is compiled, I expected it to run extremely fast. However, although *Oxford Pascal* is zippy, it's not as fast as some BASIC compilers I've used. Pascal is a higher level language than BASIC, though, so you sacrifice some speed for programming power.

The *Oxford Pascal* manual is short and tutorial. It isn't sufficient to learn Pascal with, but is a good place to start, and serves as a reference while you're learning. There are some errors in the text and example programs, but not enough to invalidate the manual. An errata sheet clears things up. BASIC is not the end-all of programming languages, and if programming turns you on, you owe it to yourself to find a language you really feel comfortable with. I still prefer machine language for the kind of programming I do, but there's a valid need for Pascal on microcomputers.

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At press time, we learned that Commodore announced a discontinuation of the MCS-801 color dot-matrix printer, which was covered in this column last month. It appears that dealers never received it. ■

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Simulating Hi-Res Animation Part 2

Last month we reviewed the basics of creating custom characters. This month we'll show you how to simulate high-resolution animation using them.

When using custom characters to animate in the normal fashion, action can be jumpy. This is because characters are usually moved one screen position, eight pixels, at a time. To illustrate this, enter and RUN the program below. You'll see a vertical bar (a custom character) move across the screen. (Note: All programming examples in this article should be used with an unexpanded VIC.)

```
5 PRINT"{CLR} PLEASE WAIT...":A=7168:B=76
  79:S=7680:C=38400:CE=38911:SE=8191
                                     :rem 117
10 FORX=ATOB:POKE X,0:NEXT:FORX=CTOCE:POKE
  X,6:NEXT                             :rem 89
20 READB:IFB=999THEN50                :rem 71
30 POKEA,B:A=A+1:GOTO20                :rem 107
50 POKE36869,255                       :rem 108
200 PRINT"{HOME}{11 SPACES}"          :rem 118
210 FORA=STOSE:FORB=0TO7:POKEA,B:FORB=1TO
  10:NEXTT:NEXTB:POKEA,32:NEXTA:rem 172
500 POKE36869,240                      :rem 150
1000 DATA128,128,128,128,128,128,128,128
                                     :rem 231
2000 DATA64,64,064,064,064,064,064,064
                                     :rem 128
2010 DATA32,32,032,032,032,032,032,032
                                     :rem 89
2030 DATA16,16,016,016,016,016,016,016
                                     :rem 107
```

63090 DATA 999

:rem 199

The secret of smooth animation is to move the character one row of pixels at a time. To see how this is done, enter and RUN this program, which moves the same vertical bar across the screen, but with one pixel increments. Notice how much smoother the animation is.

```
5 PRINT"{CLR} PLEASE WAIT...":A=7168:B=76
  79:S=7680:C=38400:CE=38911:SE=8191
                                     :rem 117
10 FORX=ATOB:POKE X,0:NEXT:FORX=CTOCE:POKE
  X,6:NEXT                             :rem 89
20 READB:IFB=999THEN50                :rem 71
30 POKEA,B:A=A+1:GOTO20                :rem 107
50 POKE36869,255                       :rem 108
200 PRINT"{HOME}{11 SPACES}"          :rem 118
210 FORA=STOSE:FORB=0TO7:POKEA,B:FORB=1TO
  10:NEXTT:NEXTB:POKEA,32:NEXTA:rem 172
500 POKE36869,240                      :rem 150
1000 DATA128,128,128,128,128,128,128,128
                                     :rem 231
2000 DATA64,64,064,064,064,064,064,064
                                     :rem 128
2010 DATA32,32,032,032,032,032,032,032
                                     :rem 89
2030 DATA16,16,016,016,016,016,016,016
                                     :rem 107
```

Figure 1



Figure 2

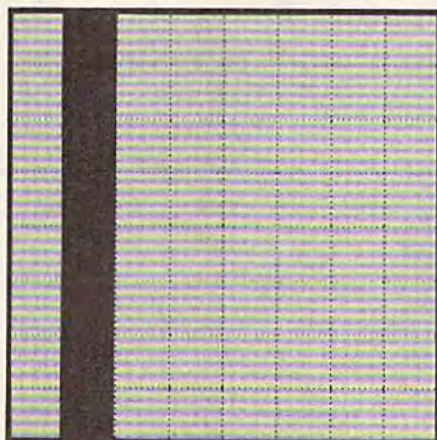
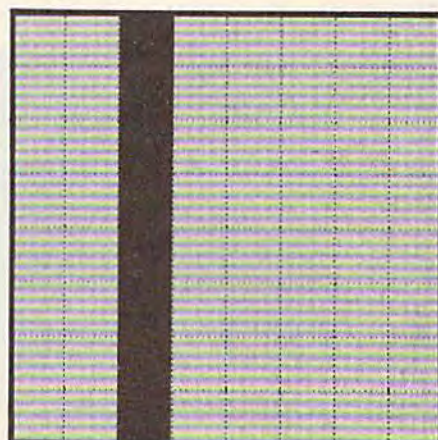
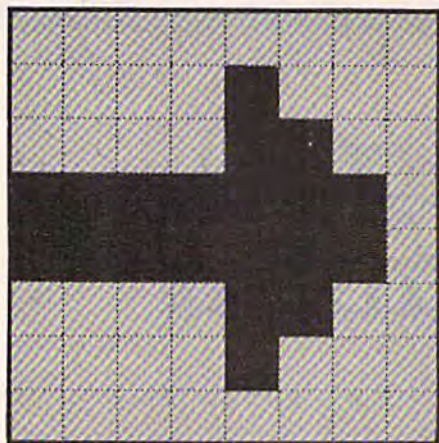
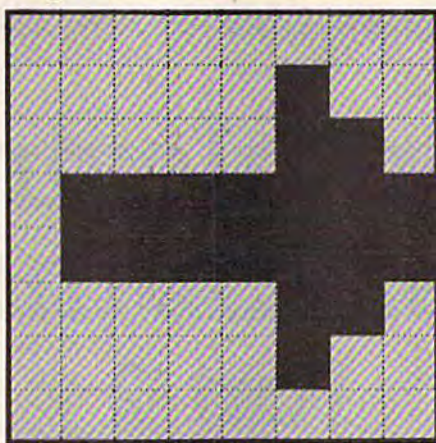


Figure 3



The vertical bar has been shifted to the right in each character. Shaded areas indicate pixels that are turned on.

Figure 4**Figure 5**

In Figure 4, the arrow starts the animation cycle.

In Figure 5, the arrow has been shifted one row of pixels to the right.

```
2040 DATA8,008,008,008,008,008,008,008
      :rem 116
2050 DATA4,004,004,004,004,004,004,004
      :rem 85
2060 DATA2,002,002,002,002,002,002,002
      :rem 70
2070 DATA1,001,001,001,001,001,001,001
      :rem 63
2080 DATA 999
      :rem 143
```

Shifting Custom Characters

To simulate smooth animation, you need to design more than one custom character. Each one will have to be shifted one row of pixels within its 8×8 grid. As an example, take a look at Figures 1-3. These are three of the eight custom characters necessary to smoothly animate the vertical bar. Notice how the vertical bar has been shifted one row of pixels to the right in each successive character. This shifting continues through all eight characters, with the eighth character having the vertical bar all the way to the right.

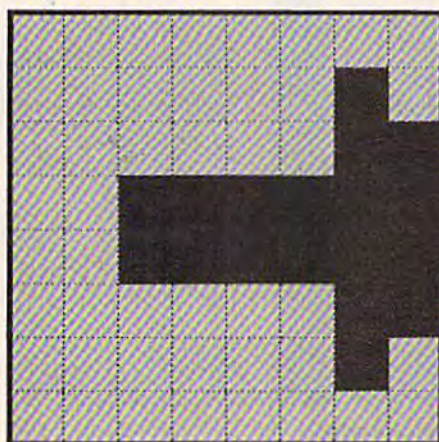
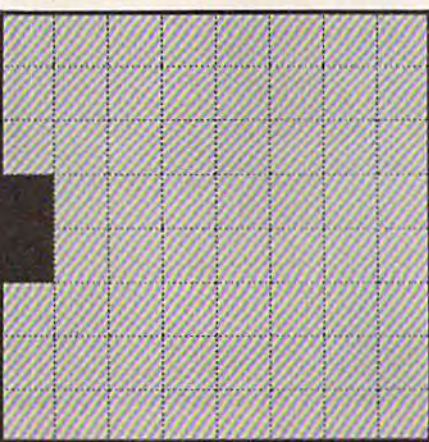
In the case of the vertical bar, animation is done by POKEing the first eight characters to the

same screen position in succession. As each character is POKEd to the screen, it appears that the vertical bar is shifting one row of pixels to the right. To move the vertical bar to the next screen position, a repeat of the first custom character is POKEd to the next successive space on the screen, and a blank space is POKEd to the previous one. This process is repeated, moving the vertical bar across the screen.

Animating Large Custom Characters

Animating the vertical bar is easy because of the size (width) of the character. One complete cycle (eight POKEs) of animation could be done within the confines of one screen position. Only eight custom characters had to be designed to perform the animation.

But what do you do if the characters are bigger and can't be moved a complete animation cycle within one screen position? Two screen positions must be used, and as many as 16 custom characters have to be designed for the animation

Figure 6**Figure 7**

The arrow has been shifted one more row to the right and onto the next grid.

Figure 8

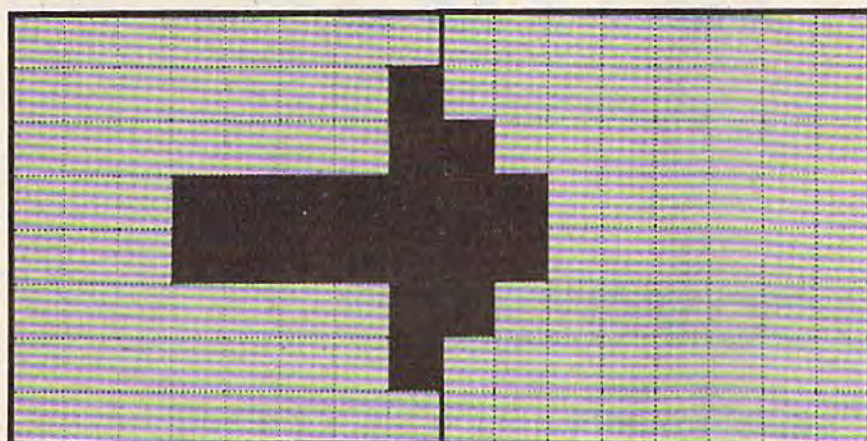


Figure 9

The animation cycle continues as the arrow moves even further into the adjacent grid.

effect. Enter and RUN this program, which will move an arrow smoothly across the screen.

```

10 PRINT "{CLR} PLEASE WAIT...":B=7168:S=7
   680:SE=8191:Z=999:M=7168:N=7679 :rem 6
12 C=38400:CE=38911 :rem 231
15 FORA=MTON:POKEA,0:NEXT:FORX=CTOCE:POKE
   X,6:NEXT :rem 72
20 READX:IFX=ZTHEN50 :rem 34
30 POKEB,X:B=B+1:GOTO20 :rem 132
50 POKE36869,255:PRINT "{HOME}{12 SPACES}"
   :rem 138
60 POKES,0:POKES,1 :rem 93
70 FORA=2TO13STEP2:POKES,A:POKES+1,A+1:NE
   XT :rem 246
80 POKES,32:S=S+1:IFS=>8191THENPOKE36869,
   240:END :rem 159
90 GOTO60 :rem 8
63000 DATA0,008,012,254,254,012,008,000
   :rem 147
63001 DATA0,004,006,127,127,006,004,000
   :rem 144
63002 DATA0,002,003,063,063,003,002,000
   :rem 133
63003 DATA0,000,000,128,128,000,000,000
   :rem 128
63004 DATA0,001,001,031,031,001,001,000
   :rem 119
63005 DATA0,000,128,192,192,128,000,000
   :rem 154
63006 DATA0,000,000,015,015,000,000,000
   :rem 121
63007 DATA0,128,192,224,224,192,128,000
   :rem 172
63008 DATA0,000,000,007,007,000,000,000
   :rem 125
63009 DATA0,064,096,240,240,096,064,000
   :rem 174
63010 DATA0,000,000,003,003,000,000,000
   :rem 110
63011 DATA0,032,048,248,248,048,032,000
   :rem 167
63012 DATA0,000,000,001,001,000,000,000
   :rem 108
63013 DATA0,016,024,252,252,024,016,000
   :rem 151
63020 DATA 999 :rem 192

```

The arrow is seven pixels wide. Because of this width, animation is accomplished by moving

the arrow from one custom character grid to the next. See Figures 4-9.

In Figure 4, the arrow is contained within one custom character grid. In Figure 5, it's still within one grid, but, as with the vertical bar, it's been shifted one row to the right. Figures 6 and 7 depict two different custom characters side-by-side. As you can see, the arrow is again shifted one pixel row to the right. However, to do this we've moved it onto the next custom character grid. Figures 8 and 9 continue the process, with the arrow being shifted one more row to the right, further onto the next grid. This process continues until the arrow is completely within the grid on the right, and the cycle begins again.

As you can see, moving the arrow one pixel at a time necessitates moving part of it into the next screen position. In some cases, as many as two custom characters may be needed to create one arrow. Your custom characters will have to be designed with this in mind, and in some cases one character will have to be designed using two grids simultaneously. And if you want to move a character smoothly up, down, left, and right, you may need to combine four different custom characters.

Speed and Fine Animation

One drawback to simulating hi-res animation is speed. Because so many custom characters are involved, animation is sometimes sluggish. There are ways, however, to speed up the movement. One thing you can do is PRINT the custom characters, rather than POKEing them to screen memory. Printing is usually faster (you'll have to remember which characters you redefined if you use this method). Or try moving the characters two rows of pixels at a time instead of one. This will not only increase the speed, but will also reduce the number of custom characters needed, and the amount of memory used. ☐

Recovering Scratched Programs

Daryl Biberdorf

If you've discovered a clever timesaving technique or a brief but effective programming shortcut, send it to "Hints & Tips," c/o COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE. If we use it, we'll pay you \$35. Due to the volume of items submitted, we regret that we cannot always reply individually to submissions.

Perhaps you loaded a program you've been working on, made a few changes, and decided to save it. But first you got the disk directory (LOAD "\$",8) and scratched the old version (OPEN 15,8,15, "S0:oldname": CLOSE15). Then it hits you. The newest version of the program has been destroyed, overwritten by the directory. And you don't have the older version, you just scratched it.

What do you do when you've scratched the only copy of a program you were working on?

There are utility programs which allow you to go in and restore or unscratch a scratched program. Even if you have such a program, you might want to try something faster and easier.

Loading A Scratched Program

When you scratch an important program, don't turn off your computer or disk drive. Try this technique for rescuing your program.

First, check the directory: LOAD "\$",8 followed by LIST. If you used the wrong

filename or incorrectly opened the command channel, your program may still be there. But chances are, you did not make a mistake. The file is gone.

Now type LOAD "***",8 and LIST. You should see the program you thought you just scratched. Before you do anything else, save the program.

This trick may not always work, depending on what you did before and after scratching the file. Your disk drive has a built-in microprocessor which performs the usual functions of loading, saving, and updating the directory. But it also remembers which program was the last to be accessed. When you enter LOAD "***",8 the computer looks for the previous program. It can even find a program which was just scratched, if it was the last program to be saved or loaded.

Scratching a file does not really erase it. It simply removes the program name from the directory and frees up some space on the disk for future SAVES. If you scratch a file you just saved or loaded, it's still there and can be rescued with the asterisk. But if you've done something with another file, it becomes the previous program and this method will not work.

If you accidentally scratch a machine language file you were working on, you can recover it with LOAD "***",8,1 but to save it requires an ML monitor (and you have to know the starting and ending addresses). ☐

NEWS & PRODUCTS

Dot Matrix Thermal Printer

The HUSH 80, an 80-column, 80 cps dot matrix thermal printer that retails for \$159.99, has been introduced by Ergo Systems, Inc.

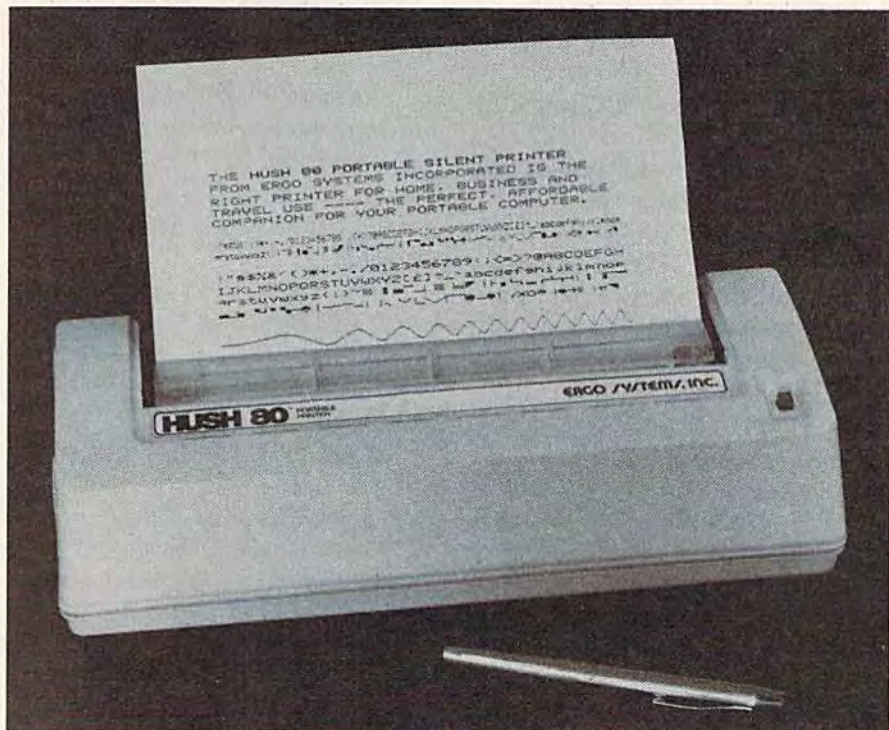
The HUSH 80 comes with interface and cable, and features bidirectional printing. Graphics are printed at 4,800 dots per square inch.

Three models are available, each of which can be equipped with a built-in rechargeable battery pack. The HUSH 80P version has a Centronics parallel interface, while the HUSH 80S provides a serial RS-232 interface.

The printer weighs 28 ounces, and measures $1.63 \times 5.5 \times 2.8$ inches. The unit was manufactured to fit within a standard briefcase. The print line can be set for double size characters at 40 per line, or half-size characters at 160 per line. Line spacing can be programmed to 4.5, 6, or 9 lines to the inch.

All HUSH 80 models typically include the interface, interface cable, 100-foot roll of thermal paper, and a nine-volt AC wall transformer with power cable.

Ergo Systems, Inc.
1360 Willow Road
Menlo Park, CA 94025
(415) 322-3746



The HUSH 80, a bidirectional dot matrix thermal printer from Ergo Systems, Inc., retails for \$159.99.

VIC, 64 Graphics Tablet

Personal Peripherals, Inc. has introduced Super Sketch, a graphics tablet for use with the VIC-20 and Commodore 64. Software that expands the capabilities of the tablets is also available.

Sketch-Master, the VIC version, allows the user to create simple line art with a number of computer automated graphics capabilities. Graphics-Master,

for the 64, provides all Sketch-Master features, plus a number of advanced capabilities and more sophisticated menu selections.

Included with each version of Super Sketch is a software cartridge and a starter kit of drawings that can be traced from the pad.

Suggested retail price for each version is \$59.95.

Personal Peripherals, Inc.
Merrick Park
930 North Beltline Road
Suite 120
Irving, TX 75061
(214) 790-1440

Terminal Software For 64

Madison Computer has introduced *McTerm 64*, a terminal program for the Commodore 64.

Features include an on-screen clock, word wrap, greater than 24K buffer, and auto linefeed options. Baud rate can be set at either 300 or 1,200. The program can be preset to send files at a later time.

Depending on the type of modem used, *McTerm 64* can store and dial up to ten phone numbers, and can automatically answer the phone.

McTerm 64, available on disk, retails for \$49.95.

Madison Computer
1825 Monroe
Madison, WI 53711
(608) 255-5552

Games, Education, Home Applications Software For C-64, VIC-20

PandaSoft has announced a number of game, educational, and home applications software for the Commodore 64 and VIC-20.

Disk games for the 64 include: *Pro Golf Challenge* (\$25.95), a golf graphics game; *Legend of Starship Terra* (\$14.95), a futuristic adventure; and *Revenge of the Phoenix/Time Storm* (\$19.95), a graphics arcade and logic program.

Under educational titles, PandaSoft offers *USA Math Star* (\$19.95), which teaches addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; *History 1 & 2 and Authors* (\$12.95 each), two quiz games; *Weights 2 in 1* (\$9.98), which teaches both metric and English weights; and *Missing Letter* (\$9.98), a word and letter quiz.

Kilowatt Miser (\$9.98), an energy saving utility program, *The Budgeter* (\$19.95), a budget program, and *M.D.B.* (\$39.95), a master data base, are also offered.

Many of the programs are also available for the VIC-20, including *Kilowatt Miser* (\$9.95 disk, \$5.95 cassette), *General Catalog* (\$9.95 disk, \$5.95 cassette), a data base, is also available for the VIC.

PandaSoft Computer Software
2732 Rozzelle Ferry Road
P.O. Box 7647
Charlotte, NC 28217
(704) 394-8796

64 Printer Interface

Turboprint/GT, a graphic and text serial-to-parallel printer interface for the 64 has been introduced by Telesys.

The interface prints enhanced Commodore graphics, including reverse characters, and has a line buffer which doubles text printing speed on printers without on-board memory.

An optional Turboprint/B16 or B32 plug-in printer buffer is also available.

Retail price for the interface is \$99.95. The 16K buffer retails for \$99.95, the 32K buffer for \$129.95.

Telesys
43334 Bryant Street
Fremont, CA 94539
(415) 651-2970
(800) 252-4733

VIC, 64 Weather Forecasting

Viasala Inc. has introduced *HAWS*, a software package that helps VIC-20 and Commodore 64 owners forecast the weather.

The *HAWS* (Home Automatic Weather Station) package includes weather sensors, plus a software program on either cassette or disk.

The weather sensor comes with a cable which plugs into the user port of the VIC or 64.

HAWS can collect data, graphically display weather trends, and output collected data to standard printers. The data gathered by the *HAWS* sensor can also be used within user-written programs.

HAWS retails for \$199.95.

Viasala Inc.
2 Tower Office Park
Woburn, MA 01801
(617) 933-4500

COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE welcomes announcements of new products for VIC-20 and Commodore 64 computers, especially products aimed at beginning to intermediate users. Please send press releases and photos well in advance to: Tony Roberts, Assistant Managing Editor, COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

New product releases are selected from submissions for reasons of timeliness, available space, and general interest to our readers. We regret that we are unable to select all new product submissions for publication. Readers should be aware that we present here some edited version of material submitted by vendors and are unable to vouch for its accuracy at time of publication. ■

A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs

What Is A Program?

A computer cannot perform any task by itself. Like a car without gas, a computer has *potential*, but without a program, it isn't going anywhere. Most of the programs published in *COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE* for Commodore are written in a computer language called BASIC. BASIC is easy to learn and is built into all VIC-20s and Commodore 64s.

BASIC Programs

Each month, *COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE* for Commodore publishes programs for both the VIC and 64. To start out, type in only programs written for your machine, e.g., "VIC Version" if you have a VIC-20. Later, when you gain experience with your computer's BASIC, you can try typing in and converting certain programs from another computer to yours.

Computers can be picky. Unlike the English language, which is full of ambiguities, BASIC usually has only one "right way" of stating something. Every letter, character, or number is significant. A common mistake is substituting a letter such as O for the numeral 0, a lowercase l for the numeral 1, or an uppercase B for the numeral 8. Also, you must enter all punctuation such as colons and commas just as they appear in the magazine. Spacing can be important. To be safe, type in the listings *exactly* as they appear.

Braces And Special Characters

The exception to this typing rule is when you see the braces, such as "{DOWN}". Anything within a set of braces is a special character or characters that cannot easily be listed on a printer. When you come across such a special statement, refer to "How To Type In *COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE* Programs."

About DATA Statements

Some programs contain a section or sections of DATA statements. These lines provide information needed by the program. Some DATA statements contain actual programs (called machine language); others contain graphics codes. These lines are especially sensitive to errors.

If a single number in any one DATA statement is mistyped, your machine could "lock up," or "crash." The keyboard and STOP key may seem "dead," and the screen may go blank. Don't panic — no damage is done. To regain control, you have

to turn off your computer, then turn it back on. This will erase whatever program was in memory, so *always SAVE a copy of your program before you RUN it*. If your computer crashes, you can *LOAD* the program and look for your mistake.

Sometimes a mistyped DATA statement will cause an error message when the program is RUN. The error message may refer to the program line that *READs* the data. *The error is still in the DATA statements, though.*

Get To Know Your Machine

You should familiarize yourself with your computer before attempting to type in a program. Learn the statements you use to store and retrieve programs from tape or disk. You'll want to save a copy of your program, so that you won't have to type it in every time you want to use it. Learn to use your machine's editing functions. How do you change a line if you made a mistake? You can always retype the line, but you at least need to know how to backspace. Do you know how to enter inverse video, lowercase, and control characters? It's all explained in your computer's manuals.

A Quick Review

1. Type in the program a line at a time, in order. Press RETURN at the end of each line. Use backspace or the back arrow to correct mistakes.
2. Check the line you've typed against the line in the magazine. You can check the entire program again if you get an error when you RUN the program.
3. Make sure you've entered statements in braces as the appropriate control key (see "How To Type *COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE* Programs" elsewhere in the magazine).

*We regret that we are not able to respond to individual inquiries about programs, products, or services appearing in *COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE* for Commodore due to increasing publication activity. On those infrequent occasions when a published program contains a typo, the correction will appear in the magazine, usually within eight weeks. If you have specific questions about items or programs which you've seen in *COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE* for Commodore, please send them to Gazette Feedback, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.*

How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs

Many of the programs which are listed in COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE contain special control characters (cursor control, color keys, inverse video, etc.). To make it easy to know exactly what to type when entering one of these programs into your computer, we have established the following listing conventions.

Generally, any VIC-20 or Commodore 64 program listings will contain words within braces which spell out any special characters: {DOWN} would mean to press the cursor down key. {5 SPACES} would mean to press the space bar five times.

To indicate that a key should be *shifted* (hold down the SHIFT key while pressing the other key), the key would be underlined in our listings. For example, S would mean to type the S key while holding the shift key. This would appear on your screen as a "heart" symbol. If you find an underlined key enclosed in braces (e.g., {10 N}), you should type the key as many times as indicated (in our example, you would enter ten shifted N's).

If a key is enclosed in special brackets, { }, you should hold down the Commodore key while pressing the key inside the special brackets. (The Commodore key is the key in the lower left corner of the keyboard.) Again, if the key is preceded by a number, you should press the key as many times as necessary.

Rarely, you'll see a solitary letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces. These characters can be entered on the Commodore 64 by holding down

the CTRL key while typing the letter in the braces. For example, {A} would indicate that you should press CTRL-A. You should never have to enter such a character on the VIC-20, but if you do, you would have to leave the quote mode (press RETURN and cursor back up to the position where the control character should go), press CTRL-9 (RVS ON), the letter in braces, and then CTRL-0 (RVS OFF).

About the *quote mode*: You know that you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys. Sometimes a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control. That's why you see all the {LEFT}'s, {HOME}'s, and {BLU}'s in our programs. The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode.

Once you press the quote (the double quote, SHIFT-2), you are in the quote mode. If you type something and then try to change it by moving the cursor left, you'll only get a bunch of reverse-video lines. These are the symbols for cursor left. The only editing key that isn't programmable is the DEL key; you can still use DEL to back up and edit the line. Once you type another quote, you are out of quote mode.

You also go into quote mode when you INSERT spaces into a line. In any case, the easiest way to get out of quote mode is to just press RETURN. You'll then be out of quote mode and you can cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it.

Use the following table when entering cursor and color control keys:

When You Read:	Press:	See:	When You Read:	Press:	See:	When You Read:	Press:	See:
{CLR}	SHIFT CLR/HOME		{CYN}	CTRL 4		{7}	CTRL 7	
{HOME}	CLR/HOME		{PUR}	CTRL 5		{8}	CTRL 8	
{UP}	SHIFT CRSR ↑		{GRN}	CTRL 6		{F1}		
{DOWN}	CRSR ↓		{BLU}	CTRL 7		{F2}	SHIFT F2	
{LEFT}	SHIFT CRSR ←		{YEL}	CTRL 8		{F3}		
{RIGHT}	CRSR →		{1}	CTRL 1		{F4}	SHIFT F4	
{RVS}	CTRL 9		{2}	CTRL 2		{F5}		
{OFF}	CTRL 0		{3}	CTRL 3		{F6}	SHIFT F6	
{BLK}	CTRL 1		{4}	CTRL 4		{F7}		
{WHT}	CTRL 2		{5}	CTRL 5		{F8}	SHIFT F8	
{RED}	CTRL 3		{6}	CTRL 6				

The Automatic Proofreader

"The Automatic Proofreader" will help you type in program listings from COMPUTE's Gazette without typing mistakes. It is a short error-checking program that hides itself in memory. When activated, it lets you know immediately after typing a line from a program listing if you have made a mistake. Please read these instructions carefully before typing any programs in COMPUTE's Gazette.

Preparing The Proofreader

1. Using the listing below, type in the Proofreader. The same program works on both the VIC-20 and Commodore 64. Be very careful when entering the DATA statements — don't type an l instead of a 1, an O instead of a 0, extra commas, etc.

2. SAVE the Proofreader on tape or disk at least twice before running it for the first time. This is very important because the Proofreader erases this part of itself when you first type RUN.

3. After the Proofreader is SAVED, type RUN. It will check itself for typing errors in the DATA statements and warn you if there's a mistake. Correct any errors and SAVE the corrected version. Keep a copy in a safe place — you'll need it again and again, every time you enter a program from COMPUTE's Gazette.

4. When a correct version of the Proofreader is RUN, it activates itself. You are now ready to enter a program listing. If you press RUN/STOP-RESTORE, the Proofreader is disabled. To reactivate it, just type the command SYS 886 and press RETURN.

Using The Proofreader

All VIC and 64 listings in COMPUTE's Gazette now have a *checksum number* appended to the end of each line, for example: "rem 123". Don't enter this statement when typing in a program. It is just for your information. The rem makes the number harmless if someone does type it in. It will, however, use up memory if you enter it, and it will confuse the Proofreader, even if you entered the rest of the line correctly.

When you type in a line from a program listing and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a number at the top of your screen. This checksum number must match the checksum number in the printed listing. If it doesn't, it means you typed the line differently than the way it is listed. Immediately recheck your typing. Remember, don't type the rem statement with the checksum number; it is published only so you can check it against the number which appears on your screen.

The Proofreader is not picky with spaces. It will not notice extra spaces or missing ones. This is for your convenience, since spacing is generally not important. But occasionally proper spacing is important, so be extra careful with spaces, since the Proofreader will catch practically everything else that can go wrong.

There's another thing to watch out for: if you enter the line by using abbreviations for commands, the checksum will not match up. But there is a way to make the Proofreader check it. After entering the line, LIST it. This eliminates the abbreviations. Then move the cursor up to the line and press RETURN. It should now match the checksum. You can check whole groups of lines this way.

Special Tape SAVE Instructions

When you're done typing a listing, you must disable the Proofreader before SAVING the program on tape. Disable the Proofreader by pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE (hold down the RUN/STOP key and sharply hit the RESTORE key). This procedure is not necessary for disk SAVES, but you must disable the Proofreader this way before a tape SAVE.

SAVE to tape erases the Proofreader from memory, so you'll have to LOAD and RUN it again if you want to type another listing. SAVE to disk does not erase the Proofreader.

Since the Proofreader is a machine language program stored in the cassette buffer, it will be erased during a tape SAVE or LOAD. If you intend to type in a program in more than one sitting or wish to make a safety SAVE, follow this procedure:

1. LOAD and RUN the Proofreader.
2. Disable it by pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE.
3. Type the following three lines in direct mode (without line numbers):

```
A$="PROOFREADER.T":B$="{10 SPACES}":FO
RX=1TO4:A$=A$+B$:NEXTX
FORX=886 TO 1018:A$=A$+CHR$(PEEK(X)):N
EXTX
OPEN1,1,1,A$:CLOSE1
```

After you type the last line, you will be asked to press RECORD and PLAY. We recommend you start at the beginning of a new tape.

You now have a new version of the Proofreader (PROOFREADER.T, as renamed in the above code). Turn your computer off and on, then LOAD the program you were working on. Put the cassette containing PROOFREADER.T into the tape unit and type:

```
OPEN1:CLOSE1
```

You can now get into the Proofreader by typing SYS 886. To test this, PRINT PEEK (886) should return the number 173. If it does not, repeat the steps above, making sure that A\$ (PROOFREADER.T) contains 13 characters and that B\$ contains 10 spaces.

The new version of Automatic Proofreader will load itself into the cassette buffer whenever you type OPEN1:CLOSE1 and PROOFREADER.T is the next program on your tape. It will not disturb the contents of BASIC memory.

Automatic Proofreader For VIC And 64

```
100 PRINT "{CLR}PLEASE WAIT...":FORI=886TO
1018:READA:CK=CK+A:POKEI,A:NEXT
110 IF CK<>17539 THEN PRINT "{DOWN}YOU MAD
E AN ERROR":PRINT "IN DATA STATEMENTS.
":END
120 SYS886:PRINT "{CLR}{2 DOWN}PROOFREADER
ACTIVATED.":NEW
886 DATA 173,036,003,201,150,208
892 DATA 001,096,141,151,003,173
898 DATA 037,003,141,152,003,169
904 DATA 150,141,036,003,169,003
910 DATA 141,037,003,169,000,133
916 DATA 254,096,032,087,241,133
922 DATA 251,134,252,132,253,008
928 DATA 201,013,240,017,201,032
934 DATA 240,005,024,101,254,133
940 DATA 254,165,251,166,252,164
946 DATA 253,040,096,169,013,032
952 DATA 210,255,165,214,141,251
958 DATA 003,206,251,003,169,000
964 DATA 133,216,169,019,032,210
970 DATA 255,169,018,032,210,255
976 DATA 169,058,032,210,255,166
982 DATA 254,169,000,133,254,172
988 DATA 151,003,192,087,208,006
994 DATA 032,205,189,076,235,003
1000 DATA 032,205,221,169,032,032
1006 DATA 210,255,032,210,255,173
1012 DATA 251,003,133,214,076,173
1018 DATA 003
```


Bug-Swatter:

Modifications And Corrections

• Program 2, "Change Disk ID," from "Disk Tricks" (September) changes the disk ID in the directory header, but does not actually change the ID on individual disk tracks and sectors. This program was intended to solve the problem of duplicate disk IDs, as explained in the article. It does *not* solve this problem.

When a disk is formatted with the *N0:* (new) command, the disk ID is written on every sector of every track. In addition, a directory header with the disk name and ID is created. When a file is accessed, the disk operating system (DOS) gets its information from the individual sectors, not from the header. The Change Disk ID program changes only the header. Writing to individual tracks and sectors (to actually change the ID) would require reprogramming the disk drive.

If you have disks with duplicate IDs, you can eliminate the problems by either 1) copying all important files to a separate disk and then reformatting the problem disk with a unique ID, or 2) initializing the disk, with the *I0:* command, every time you swap disks.

Since the program makes a cosmetic change to the directory, it does not destroy any data on the disk, and subsequent READ/WRITE operations should work without problems.

Readers who have used the Change Disk ID program can discover the original ID with this short program:

```
10 T=18:S=0:REM TRACK AND SECTOR
20 OPEN2,8,2,"#":OPEN15,8,15
30 PRINT#15,"I0"
40 PRINT#15,"U1";2;0;T;S
50 FORJ=22TO23:PRINT#15,"M-R";CHR$(J);CHR
  $(0):GET#15,Z$:AD$=AD$+Z$:NEXT
60 CLOSE15:CLOSE2
70 PRINT"ID=";AD$
```

This program reads the true ID from track 18, sector 0. After discovering the true ID, you can use the Change Disk ID program to change the ID back to what it should be.

• When the program listing for "Treasure Hunt/64" (September) was made, line 655 was garbled. In addition, line 836 was accidentally omitted. Here are the corrections:

```
655 POKETL,32:POKETL+Q,32:POKECL,46:POKEC
  L+Q,47:POKECL+CM,4:POKECL+CM+Q,4
                                     :rem 81
836 PRINT"APPROACH.{31 SPACES}"; :rem 41
```

• "Screen-80" (September) works as listed, but the information about using sprites contains an error. Screen memory (normally at 1024-2023) is followed by the eight sprite pointers (normally at 2040-2047, or beginning of screen memory plus 1016). Screen-80 uses a high-resolution screen and moves the equivalent of screen memory to 53248, which means the sprite pointers move to 53248+1016, not 53248+2040 as stated in the article. Line 60 of the sprite program on page 50 should be changed accordingly:

```
60 POKE 53248+1016,0 :rem 234
```

• Readers Joseph Maniscalco and Amir Findling have informed us that although the 64 version of "Balloon Blitz" (August) runs without errors, it has a slight glitch in the joystick reading routine. Pushing the joystick to the southeast (down and right) will cause a bomb to be dropped. Changing line 14 to

```
14 IF A>=117 THEN GO TO 3
```

will fix the problem.

• The VIC version of "3-D Tic-Tac-Toe" (June) contains some color codes accessible on the 64 but not on the VIC. This happened when the game was translated and does not adversely affect the program, although the Automatic Proofreader checksums will be incorrect. In lines 300, 320, and 590, rather than pressing the Commodore key and one of the numbered (color) keys, VIC users should press CTRL and the indicated color key.

• "Props" (May) runs as listed, but some readers have encountered an error message for lines 49000 to 49308. This is due to line 49151 where variable CJ is set to zero and then a different variable (CK) is used as a checksum. If line 49151 is entered as listed, the error message should not occur.

• Levitating in the VIC version of "Castle Dungeon" requires pressing the L key. Reader Michael Bank thinks it is more convenient to use the joystick button and suggests the following modification:

```
26 BN= PEEK(37137)AND32: IF BN=0 THEN LS=1:
  GOSUB82
```

SpeedScript Update:

• The VIC version of *SpeedScript* included on the May GAZETTE DISK scrambles the first five

characters of all files. Reader Jon Harmon has discovered that text memory and a few bytes at the end of program memory overlap. To fix this, follow these steps: First, load (but do not run) VICSPEEDSCRIPT from the May GAZETTE DISK. Next, POKE 4627,16: POKE 4989,21 and save the new version to disk. The problem should be solved.

• The July "Bug-Swatter" reported on hardware incompatibilities between the VIC-20, Datassette, and the Commodore 1526 printer. The solution (SYS 64490 after cassette operations) has been incorporated into the original (January) VIC version of *SpeedScript* by Reader Brian Mason. First, load (but do not run) the original VIC version. Next, POKE 8560,234: POKE 8561, 215: POKE 8562,96 and save the new version. This replaces the disk access command (Control/up arrow) with the appropriate SYS. VIC tape users should hold down the CTRL key and press the up arrow key, after VIC *SpeedScript* tape saves or loads. The serial bus will become available for use with a 1526. The equivalent POKES for the May GAZETTE DISK version are 8572-8574, although the problem with 1526 printers does not occur with disk drives.

• Several readers who own a portable SX-64 have indicated that *SpeedScript* disk access—LOADs, SAVEs, and directories—can cause the computer to lock up. Because *SpeedScript* uses a raster interrupt to form the window at the top of the screen, the interrupt registers have to be reset before disk or printer operations.

Rodney L. Barnes disassembled the program and discovered that before disk operations, *SpeedScript* stores a 255 (\$FF), the usual value on a Commodore 64, in the CIA interrupt register at 56333 (\$DC0D). Bit 4 of this register enables tape operations. Because the SX-64 has no Datassette port and no provisions for tape use, storing this value in the CIA register can cause extraneous interrupts, interfering with the serial I/O. To fix this, load (but don't run) the January version of *SpeedScript* into your SX-64, POKE 4714, 239 (if

you have the May GAZETTE DISK Version, POKE 4789,239), and then save the new version to disk.

Readers should note this modification applies only to the portable SX-64, not the Commodore 64.

• "SpeedScript Revisited" (May) included a modification to allow printing to an RS-232 printer. The modification applied only to the VIC version of *SpeedScript*. Readers Clifford Jensen, Lee Folgedalen, and Robert Latham have adapted the 64 version for use with such printers. First, load (but don't run) *SpeedScript*. Then, if you have the January version, POKE 5262,2 (for the May GAZETTE DISK version, POKE 5337,2) and save the new program to tape or disk.

Before running *SpeedScript*, POKE 660,0 and POKE 659,6 (Baud rate of 300) or POKE 659,3 (Baud rate of 110). Put an [a] (press CTRL-£ then "a" and you'll see a reverse "a") at the top of the file, and to print, press SHIFT-CTRL-P followed by a 2 (device 2) then another 2 (secondary address 2).

• Several readers have inquired about a Spelling Checker program for *SpeedScript*. Such a program is not feasible, because it would require users to type in hundreds, if not thousands, of words from a dictionary. However, Robert Murray has found that the commercial program *Spell-Right Plus* for the 64 from Professional Software, designed for use with WordPro3+/64, also works with *SpeedScript*. He suggests removing all formatting commands (reverse-video characters)—header, footer, spacing, and others—before running the program.

We appreciate receiving both corrections and suggested modifications from readers. Address them to:

Bug-Swatter
c/o COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE
P.O. Box 5406
Greensboro, NC 27403

Please indicate the type of error you have found, as well as the line number. ☐

The Tomb

(Article on page 58.)

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

Program 1: The Tomb (VIC Version)

```
0 PRINT"[CLR]":POKE36879,10:GOTO30000:PH=0
  :SC=0:S=7680 :rem 236
1 GOSUB2000:S=7680:C=38400:DX=1:DY=1:EX(1
  )=10:EX(2)=13:EX(3)=2 :rem 16
2 Q=22:EY(1)=11:EY(2)=10:EY(3)=17:POKE816
  2,32:POKE8139,32:POKE7726,32 :rem 129
3 POKES+Q*DY+DX,33:POKEC+Q*DY+DX,4
  :rem 103
4 FORZ=1TO3:POKES+Q*EY(Z)+EX(Z),36:POKEC+
  Q*EY(Z)+EX(Z),5:NEXT :rem 84
```



```

5 POKE8185,37:POKE38905,7          :rem 165
11 TR=500                             :rem 218
12 POKE36878,15                       :rem 52
18 POKE36875,140:FOR Z=1TO25:NEXT:rem 210
19 POKE36875,0                         :rem 2
20 POKE37154,127:P=PEEK(37152)AND128:J0=-(P=0):POKE37154,255 :rem 105
21 P=PEEK(37151):J1=-((PAND8)=0):J2=-((PAND16)=0):J3=-((PAND4)=0) :rem 48
22 CX=J0-J2:CY=J1-J3                 :rem 151
23 IFCX=0ANDCY=0THEN80                :rem 111
24 IFPEEK(S+Q*(DY+CY)+(DX+CX))=35THEN80 :rem 51
25 POKES+Q*DY+DX,32:DX=DX+CX:DY=DY+CY:IFP :rem 166
   EEK(S+Q*DY+DX)=36THEN4000
28 POKEC+Q*DY+DX,4:POKES+Q*DY+DX,33 :rem 158
29 IFS+Q*DY+DX=8185THEN5000          :rem 94
79 IFINT(RND(1)*3)=1THEN18            :rem 4
80 B=INT(RND(1)*3)+1:CX(B)=0:CY(B)=0:W=0 :rem 235
81 POKES+Q*EY(B)+EX(B),32:CX(B)=((EX(B)>DX) :rem 133
   X)-(EX(B)<DX))
82 EX(B)=EX(B)+CX(B)                  :rem 96
85 CY(B)=((EY(B)>DY)-(EY(B)<DY)) :rem 15
86 IFPEEK(S+Q*EY(B)+EX(B)+Q*CY(B))=35THEN :rem 111
   CY(B)=0:EX(B)=EX(B)-CX(B)
87 EY(B)=EY(B)+CY(B)                  :rem 104
88 IFPEEK(S+Q*EY(B)+EX(B))=33THEN4000 :rem 144
89 POKES+Q*EY(B)+EX(B),36:POKEC+Q*EY(B)+E :rem 246
   X(B),5:TR=TR-1:GOTO18
91 GOTO18                              :rem 12
299 CX(B)=0:CY(B)=0                  :rem 21
1999 END                              :rem 179
2000 FORM=7702TO8163                  :rem 120
2001 IFINT(RND(1)*3)=1 ANDPEEK(M-1)<>35TH :rem 138
   EN2004
2002 NEXT                             :rem 3
2003 RETURN                           :rem 165
2004 POKEM+30720,2:POKEM,35:NEXT :rem 138
2999 RETURN                           :rem 189
3000 POKE56,28:POKE52,28:POKE51,PEEK(55): :rem 30
   CLR:PRINT"{3 DOWN}{RVS}";:PRINTTAB(6)
   )"REDEFINING"
3001 CS=256*PEEK(52)+PEEK(51):FORI=CSTOCS :rem 136
   +511:POKEI,PEEK(I+32768-CS):NEXT
3002 FORI=7432TO7439:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 189
3003 DATA60,60,24,255,60,60,102,102 :rem 212
3004 FORI=7448TO7455:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 196
3005 DATA255,255,255,255,255,255,255 :rem 246
3006 FORI=7456TO7463:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 196
3007 DATA129,153,102,60,255,60,66,66 :rem 32
3008 FORI=7464TO7471:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT:P :rem 98
   RINT"{CLR}"
3009 DATA0,0,126,126,126,126,0,0 :rem 62
3010 CLR:POKE36869,255                :rem 230
3011 FORC=7680TO7701:POKEC+30720,2:POKEC, :rem 151
   35:POKEC+31204,2:POKEC+484,35:NEXT
3012 FORC=7680TO8164STEP22:POKEC+30720,2: :rem 4
   POKEC,35:POKEC+30741,2:POKEC+21,35:N
   EXT
3111 GOTO 1                           :rem 48

4000 POKE 36878,15:POKE36876,200:FORL1=25 :rem 70
   0 TO 150STEP-17
4001 POKE36875,L1:FORL2=150TO190:POKE3687 :rem 26
   6,L2:NEXTL2,L1
4002 POKE36875,0:POKE36876,0          :rem 49
4003 PRINT"[HOME]{WHT}{DOWN}{2 SPACES}THE :rem 176
   GUARDIAN HAS{9 SPACES}CAUGHT YOU."
4004 PRINTTAB(8)"{2 DOWN}{YEL}GOLD={BLU}" :rem 209
   SC
4005 PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN}HIT THE TRIGGER IF :rem 10
   {SPACE}YOU{2 SPACES}DARE TO TRY AGAI
   N."
4006 PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN}TYPE (Q) IF YOU WIS :rem 10
   H{9 SPACES}TO QUIT."
4007 GETA$:P=PEEK(37137):IF A$="Q"THENPOK :rem 117
   E251,0:SYS251
4008 IF-((PAND32)=0)<>1THEN4007 :rem 196
4009 IF SC>PH THEN PH=SC :rem 98
4010 PRINT"{CLR}":SC=0:GOTO3011 :rem 158
5000 PRINT"[HOME]{WHT}YOU GRAB THE TREASU :rem 19
   RE"
5001 FORZ=1TO100:POKE36876,INT(RND(1)*128 :rem 121
   )+128
5002 FORHG=1TO10:NEXT:NEXT:POKE36876,0 :rem 116
5100 PRINT"{CLR}{5 DOWN}":PRINT"{5 RIGHT} :rem 23
   {BLU}{2 SPACES}GOLD={YEL}"SC;:PRINT"
   "
5101 FORL=1TOTR:SC=SC+1:PRINT"{UP} :rem 183
   {12 RIGHT}"SC:NEXT
5120 PRINT"{2 DOWN}{RED} MOST TREASURE RE :rem 74
   COV-{2 SPACES}ERED FROM TOMB YET":PR
   INTTAB(8)"{YEL}"PH
5121 PRINT"{DOWN}{PUR} PRESS Q TO QUIT NO :rem 255
   W"
5122 PRINT:PRINT{2 SPACES}"{3 SPACES}HIT :rem 68
   {SPACE}THE TRIGGER{9 SPACES}TO CONTI
   NUE"
5123 P=PEEK(37137):IF -((PAND32)=0)=1THEN :rem 153
   PRINT"{CLR}":GOTO 3011
5124 IF PEEK(197)=48 THEN POKE251,0:SYS25 :rem 62
   1
5125 GOTO 5123                       :rem 209

```

Program 2: The Tomb (64 Version)

```

0 POKE56,28:CLR:PRINT"{CLR}":POKE53280,2: :rem 92
   POKE53281,0:GOTO3000:PH=0:SC=0
1 GOSUB2000:C=55296:DX=1:DY=1:EX(1)=5:EX( :rem 133
   2)=20:EX(3)=35
2 Q=40:EY(1)=12:EY(2)=6:EY(3)=22:POKE1982 :rem 183
   ,32
3 POKE1024+Q*DY+DX,33:POKEC+Q*DY+DX,4 :rem 219
4 FORZ=1TO3:POKE1024+Q*EY(Z)+EX(Z),36:POK :rem 200
   EC+Q*EY(Z)+EX(Z),5:NEXT
5 POKE2023,37:POKE56295,7:S=1024 :rem 41
6 CL=54272:VL=CL+24:FORI=CLTOCL+24:POKEI, :rem 191
   0:NEXT
11 TR=500                             :rem 218
18 POKEVL,15:POKECL+5,15:POKECL+6,129:FOR :rem 170
   Z=1TO25:NEXT:POKEVL,0
20 X1=PEEK(56320):CY=-((X1AND1)=1)+((X1A :rem 30
   ND2)=2)*-1)
21 CX=((X1AND8)=8)+((X1AND4)=4)*-1:rem 60
23 IFCX=0ANDCY=0THEN80                :rem 111
24 IFPEEK(S+Q*(DY+CY)+(DX+CX))=35THEN80 :rem 51
25 POKES+Q*DY+DX,32:DX=DX+CX:DY=DY+CY:IFP

```



```

EKK(S+Q*DY+DX)=36THEN4000      :rem 166
28 POKEC+Q*DY+DX,4:POKES+Q*DY+DX,33      :rem 158
                                     :rem 235
29 IFS+Q*DY+DX=2023THEN5000      :rem 79
80 B=INT(RND(1)*3)+1:CY(B)=0:W=0      :rem 133
                                     :rem 96
81 POKES+Q*EY(B)+EX(B),32:CY(B)=((EX(B)>D
X)-(EX(B)<DX))      :rem 15
82 EX(B)=EX(B)+CX(B)      :rem 111
85 CY(B)=((EY(B)>DY)-(EY(B)<DY))      :rem 104
86 IFPEEK(S+Q*EY(B)+EX(B)+Q*CY(B))=35THEN
CY(B)=0:EX(B)=EX(B)-CX(B)      :rem 144
87 EY(B)=EY(B)+CY(B)      :rem 246
88 IFPEEK(S+Q*EY(B)+EX(B))=33THEN4000
                                     :rem 12
89 POKES+Q*EY(B)+EX(B),36:POKEC+Q*EY(B)+E
X(B),5:TR=TR-1:GOTO18      :rem 21
91 GOTO18      :rem 179
299 CX(B)=0:CY(B)=0      :rem 118
1999 END      :rem 138
2000 FORM=1064TO1983      :rem 3
2001 IF INT(RND(1)*3)=1ANDPEEK(M-1)<>35TH
EN 2004      :rem 165
2002 NEXT      :rem 146
2003 RETURN      :rem 189
2004 POKEM+54272,2:POKEM,35:NEXT      :rem 111
2999 RETURN      :rem 97
3030 POKE56334,PEEK(56334)AND254:POKE1,PE
EK(1)AND251:PRINT"{3 DOWN}{RVS}";
                                     :rem 27
3001 PRINTTAB(15)"REDEFINING{OFF}":FORI=0
TO511:POKEI+12288,PEEK(I+53248):NEXT
I      :rem 212
3002 FORI=12552TO12559:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT
J      :rem 34
3003 DATA60,60,24,255,60,60,102,102
                                     :rem 246
3004 FORI=12568TO12575:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT
J      :rem 34
3005 DATA255,255,255,255,255,255,255,255
                                     :rem 32
3006 FORI=12576TO12583:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT
J      :rem 192
3007 DATA129,153,102,60,255,60,66,66
                                     :rem 62
3008 FORI=12584TO12591:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT
J:PRINT"{CLR}"      :rem 49
3009 DATA0,0,126,126,126,126,0,0      :rem 146
3010 POKE1,PEEK(1)OR4:POKE56334,PEEK(5633
4)OR1:POKE53272,PEEK(53272)AND240OR1
2      :rem 6
3011 FORC=1024TO1063:POKEC+54272,2:POKEC,
35:POKEC+55232,2:POKEC+960,35:NEXT
C      :rem 48
3012 FORC=1024TO1984STEP40:POKEC+54272,2:
POKEC,35:POKEC+54311,2:POKEC+39,35
                                     :rem 70
3013 NEXT      :rem 1
3111 GOTO 1      :rem 205
4000 FORL=1TO5:POKEVL,9:POKECL+5,72:POKE
CL+6,241:FORL1=50TO25STEP-1      :rem 1
4001 POKE CL+1,L1:POKECL+4,33:NEXTL1:NEXT
L2:POKECL+4,32      :rem 1
4003 PRINTTAB(6)"{WHT}{DOWN}THE GUARDIAN
{SPACE}HAS CAUGHT YOU"      :rem 1
4004 PRINTTAB(17)"{2 DOWN}{YEL}GOLD={BLU}
"SC      :rem 206
4005 PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN}HIT THE TRIGGER IF
{SPACE}YOU DARE TO TRY AGAIN"      :rem 237
4006 PRINTTAB(6)"{DOWN}{CYN}TYPE (Q) IF Y

```

```

OU WISH{2 SPACES}TO QUIT"      :rem 58
4007 GETAS:X1=PEEK(56320)AND16:IFAS="Q"TH
ENPOKE53272,21:PRINT"{CLR}":END
                                     :rem 95
4009 IFX1<>0THEN 4007      :rem 137
4010 IF SC<>PH THEN PH=SC      :rem 150
4011 PRINT"{CLR}":SC=0:GOTO 3011      :rem 159
5000 PRINT:PRINTTAB(10)"{WHT}YOU GRAB THE
TREASURE"      :rem 80
5001 POKEVL,15:POKECL+5,71:POKECL+6,241:F
ORZ=1TO100:POKECL+4,33      :rem 55
5002 POKECL+1,INT(RND(1)*128)+64:FORHG=1T
O10:NEXT:NEXT:POKECL+4,32      :rem 5
5100 PRINT"{CLR}{5 DOWN}":PRINTTAB(14)"
{BLU}{2 SPACES}GOLD={YEL}"SC":PRINT"
"      :rem 19
5101 FORL=1TOTR:SC=SC+1:PRINTTAB(21)"{UP}
"SC:NEXT      :rem 230
5120 PRINT"{2 DOWN}{RED}{2 SPACES}MOST TR
EASURE RECOVERED BEFORE=":PRINTTAB(
32)"{YEL}"PH      :rem 29
5122 PRINTTAB(10)"{DOWN}{PUR} PRESS Q TO
{SPACE}QUIT NOW"      :rem 137
5123 PRINT:PRINTTAB(7)"HIT THE TRIGGER TO
CONTINUE"      :rem 164
5124 GETAS:X1=PEEK(56320)AND16:IFX1=0 THE
N PRINT"{CLR}":GOTO3011      :rem 75
5125 IF AS="Q"THEN POKE53272,21:PRINT"
{CLR}":END      :rem 50
5126 GOTO 5124      :rem 211

```

Cabby

(Article on page 60.)

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

Program 1: Cabby (VIC Version)

```

5 POKE56,28:POKE55,0:POKE52,28:POKE51,0
                                     :rem 37
10 PRINT"{CLR}":POKE36879,104      :rem 0
20 PRINT"{7 DOWN}{4 RIGHT}{CYN}SETTING UP
":PRINT"{DOWN}{4 RIGHT}PLEASE WAIT!!!!
"      :rem 131
50 FORI=7168TO7679:POKEI,PEEK(I+25600):NE
XTI      :rem 175
55 FORI=1TO13:READZ:FORJ=ZTOZ+7:READK:POK
EJ,K:NEXTJ,I      :rem 35
60 POKE37139,0:DD=37154:PA=37137:PB=37152
                                     :rem 19
65 DIM F$(26),T$(4),B$(4)      :rem 170
66 FORI=1TO26:READF$(I):NEXTI      :rem 49
150 H=7680:C=30720:CH=28:B$(1)=8055:B$(2)
=7914:B$(3)=8051:B$(4)=7730      :rem 222
160 DEFFNA(X)=INT(RND(1)*X)+1:DEFFNL(Q)=H
+22*Y+X      :rem 70
170 Y=7:X=6:T$(1)=FNL(Q):Y=18:T$(2)=FNL(Q
):Y=8:X=16:T$(3)=FNL(Q):Y=15:T$(4)=FN
L(Q)      :rem 237
180 PRINT"{CLR}{11 DOWN}{WHT}LEVEL 1-EASY
TO 4-HARD"      :rem 232

```



```

190 GETZ$:LV=VAL(Z$):IFZ$=""THEN190
:rem 84
193 IFLV<1ORLV>4THEN190 :rem 185
195 POKE36869,255:POKE36879,107 :rem 228
200 PRINT"[CLR]":GOSUB3000 :rem 115
210 P%=H+45:POKEP%,CH:POKEP%+C,7 :rem 101
220 XF%=0:CF%=0:GS=1400:RU=1 :rem 62
300 GOSUB1000 :rem 212
310 IFXF%=0ANDRND(1)>.6THENGOSUB2000 :rem 159
:rem 187
320 GOSUB500:IFSG=1THENSFG=0:GOTO340 :rem 222
:rem 237
330 IFRND(1)>.98THENGOSUB7000 :rem 221
340 GOSUB500:SG=0 :rem 239
350 GOSUB500 :rem 104
360 GOSUB500:SG=0 :rem 122
390 GOTO300 :rem 177
500 POKEDD,127:S3=-((PEEK(PB)AND128)=0):P
OKEDD,255 :rem 191
510 P=PEEK(PA):S1=-((PAND8)=0):S2=((PAND1
6)=0):S0=((PAND4)=0) :rem 65
520 FR=-((PAND32)=0):DX=S2+S3:DY=S0+S1 :rem 202
:rem 197
525 IFFRTHENGOSUB9600 :rem 207
530 CH=28 :rem 195
535 IFDX=-1THENCH=29 :rem 98
540 IFDY<>0THENCH=27 :rem 80
550 Z=P%+22*DY+DX :rem 166
560 IFPEEK(Z)=32THEN610 :rem 97
570 IFPEEK(Z)=40ORPEEK(Z)=41THEN8000 :rem 80
:rem 91
580 IFPEEK(Z)=31THEN500 :rem 150
590 IFPEEK(Z)=30THENIFPEEK(Z+C)<>13THEN50 :rem 204
0 :rem 225
600 IFPEEK(Z)>=0ANDPEEK(Z)<=26THENGOTO400 :rem 58
0 :rem 121
605 IFPEEK(Z)>=36ANDPEEK(Z)<=39THEN6000 :rem 229
:rem 214
606 IFPEEK(Z)=42THEN9000 :rem 163
610 POKEP%,32 :rem 70
620 POKEZ,CH:POKEZ+C,15:P%=Z :rem 94
625 GS=GS-2:IFGS=<0THENSFG=1:GOSUB9700 :rem 164
:rem 240
630 RETURN :rem 2
1000 L1%=FNA(3)+1:L1%=L1%*2-1:IFL1%=3THEN :rem 168
L1%=2 :rem 133
1010 L2%=FNA(4):POKET%(L2%),30:POKET%(L2% :rem 157
)+C,L1%+8 :rem 103
1020 RETURN :rem 125
2000 RU=0:XF%=FNA(26):A$="{HOME}{20 DOWN} :rem 154
":B$="{21 SPACES}" :rem 196
2005 PRINTA$:B$:PRINTB$:PRINTA$;"{WHT}CAB :rem 242
BY, GO TO THE":PRINTF$(XF%); :rem 157
2020 RETURN :rem 103
2500 ZT=PEEK(Z+C) :rem 125
2505 IFZT=2ORZT=7THEN350 :rem 154
2510 RETURN :rem 196
3000 REM MAP :rem 242
3005 A$="{BLK}++++++{WHT}CABBY{BLK} :rem 157
++++++" :rem 103
3010 FORI=1TO20 :rem 125
3015 PRINTA$:NEXTI :rem 154
3020 PRINT"[HOME]{DOWN}{11 RIGHT}{WHT}G :rem 196
{3 RIGHT}B":PRINT"[RIGHT]{3 SPACES} :rem 242
{2 RIGHT}{14 SPACES}Z" :rem 154
3030 PRINT"[RIGHT]{4 RIGHT}D{RIGHT} :rem 196
{7 RIGHT}{RIGHT}S" :rem 242
3040 PRINT"[RIGHT]{2 RIGHT}M{4 SPACES} :rem 157
{RIGHT}S{3 SPACES}Y{RIGHT}{2 RIGHT} :rem 92
" :rem 92
3050 PRINT"[RIGHT]{6 RIGHT}{RIGHT}L :rem 185
[RIGHT]{2 RIGHT}{2 RIGHT}V" :rem 102
3060 PRINT"[RIGHT]{RIGHT}I{4 RIGHT} :rem 223
{2 RIGHT}{RIGHT}{2 RIGHT}T{RIGHT} :rem 106
" :rem 192
3070 PRINT"[WHT]A{13 SPACES}{RIGHT}Q :rem 48
{4 SPACES}" :rem 71
3080 PRINT"[RIGHT]{3 RIGHT}N{2 RIGHT}S :rem 40
{RIGHT}{RIGHT}{2 RIGHT}{RIGHT}O" :rem 114
:rem 192
3090 PRINT"W {3 RIGHT}{5 RIGHT}{RIGHT} :rem 164
{4 SPACES}P{RIGHT}" :rem 200
3100 PRINT"[RIGHT]{3 SPACES}G{7 SPACES} :rem 100
{RIGHT}{2 RIGHT}{2 RIGHT}U" :rem 246
:rem 166
3110 PRINT"[RIGHT]{3 RIGHT}{RIGHT}M :rem 163
{5 RIGHT}H{RIGHT}{4 SPACES}" :rem 111
:rem 37
3120 PRINT"[RIGHT]D{RIGHT}J{2 RIGHT}T :rem 95
{2 RIGHT}{3 SPACES}{RIGHT}B :rem 118
{2 RIGHT}" :rem 117
3130 PRINT"B {2 RIGHT}K {2 RIGHT} :rem 153
{2 RIGHT}R{RIGHT}{2 RIGHT}E{RIGHT} :rem 24
R" :rem 128
3140 PRINT"[RIGHT]{3 RIGHT}{12 SPACES} :rem 211
{2 RIGHT}" :rem 117
3150 PRINT"[RIGHT]{5 SPACES}{3 RIGHT} :rem 153
{6 RIGHT}{RIGHT}O" :rem 24
3160 PRINT"G {RIGHT}X{RIGHT}{2 RIGHT}S :rem 128
{RIGHT}T{8 SPACES}" :rem 211
3170 PRINT"[RIGHT]{3 RIGHT}{3 RIGHT} :rem 117
{2 RIGHT}G{2 RIGHT}{2 RIGHT}" :rem 153
:rem 24
3180 PRINT"[RIGHT]{12 SPACES}{2 RIGHT} :rem 118
{2 SPACES}M{RIGHT}F" :rem 117
3190 PRINT"[RIGHT]C{2 RIGHT}N{2 RIGHT}R :rem 153
{4 RIGHT}B" :rem 24
3200 POKEH+46,40:POKEH+47,41:POKEH+46+C,5 :rem 128
:POKEH+47+C,5 :rem 211
3250 X=15:Y=19:POKEFNL(0),42:POKEFNL(0)+C :rem 117
,7 :rem 153
3300 RETURN :rem 24
4000 IFCF%<>0THEN4500 :rem 128
4005 IFPEEK(Z)=0THENXF%=99:GOTO4200 :rem 211
:rem 117
4010 IFPEEK(Z)<>XF%THEN500 :rem 153
4200 CF%=FNA(26):SP=Z:POKEZ,CH:POKEZ+C,15 :rem 24
:POKEP%,32 :rem 118
4260 PRINTA$:B$:PRINTB$:PRINTA$;"{WHT}TAK :rem 117
E ME TO THE":PRINTF$(CF%):FORT=1TO99 :rem 153
:NEXT :rem 24
4280 POKEP%,CH:POKEP%+C,15:POKEZ,XF%:POKE :rem 128
Z+C,1:IFXF%=99THEN4290 :rem 211
4285 GOTO 4300 :rem 117
4290 POKEZ,31:POKEZ+C,0 :rem 153
4300 GOTO630 :rem 24
4500 IFPEEK(Z)<>CF%THEN630 :rem 118
4510 POKEZ,CH:POKEZ+C,15:POKEP%,32:rem 60
4550 M1=ABS(SP-Z)/10+1 :rem 198
4560 M2=INT(FNA(100*M1)/10)/100 :rem 118
4570 FORI=1TO3:PRINTA$:B$:PRINTB$:PRINTA$ :rem 117
;"YOU COLLECT";M1:PRINT"PLUS TIP OF" :rem 153
:M2 :rem 24
4575 FORT=1TO500:NEXTT,I :rem 248
4580 M3=INT(M1+M2+M3):M1=0:M2=0 :rem 232
4600 PRINTA$:B$:PRINTB$:PRINTA$;"ON YOU"; :rem 120
M3:FORT=1TO650:NEXTT :rem 242
4650 POKEP%,CH:POKEP%+C,15:POKEZ,CF%:POKE :rem 157
Z+C,1:CF%=0:XF%=0 :rem 157
4700 GOTO630 :rem 157

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5000 I=FNA(4):Q1=1 :rem 207
5005 Y=INT((P%-H)/22):X=(P%-H)-22*Y :rem 136
5010 Y1=INT((B%(I)-H)/22):X1=(B%(I)-H)-22 :rem 47
      *Y1 :rem 20
5015 BX=0:BY=0 :rem 171
5020 BX=(X1>X)-(X>X1) :rem 179
5050 BY=(Y1>Y)-(Y>Y1) :rem 45
5100 NC=B%(I)+BX+BY*22:IFNC>8097THENRETUR :rem 244
      N :rem 57
5110 IFPEEK(NC)=31THEN5200 :rem 250
5115 IFPEEK(NC)<=26THEN5200 :rem 143
5117 IFPEEK(NC)=30THEN5200 :rem 140
5120 IFNC=P%THEN6000 :rem 117
5150 POKEB%(I),32 :rem 235
5155 TY=37:IFBX<0THENTY=36 :rem 239
5156 IFBY<0THENTY=38 :rem 54
5157 IFBY>0THENTY=39 :rem 159
5160 POKENC,TY:POKENC+C,4:B%(I)=NC:rem 206
5170 I=I+1:IFI=>4THENI=1 :rem 174
5175 Q1=Q1+1:IFQ1<=LVTHEN5005 :rem 28
5180 RETURN :rem 202
5200 BX=FNA(2)-1:BY=FNA(2)-1 :rem 67
5240 GOTO5100 :rem 246
6000 PRINT"[CLR]":POKE36879,8:POKE36869,2 :rem 55
      40 :rem 132
6050 PRINT"[4 DOWN]{2 SPACES}YOUR CAB HAS :rem 213
      BEEN" :rem 177
6060 PRINT"[DOWN]CRUNCHED BY A TROLLEY" :rem 61
      :rem 171
6070 PRINT"[3 DOWN]{6 RIGHT}GAME OVER!" :rem 123
      :rem 183
6075 PRINT"[2 DOWN]YOU MADE{RVS}";M4;"DOL :rem 238
      LARS" :rem 25
6077 PRINT"[2 DOWN]{3 SPACES}PLAY AGAIN ( :rem 15
      Y/N)" :rem 169
6080 GETZ$:IFZ$="OR(Z$<>"Y"ANDZ$<>"N")TH :rem 226
      EN6080 :rem 85
6090 IFZ$="N"THENEND :rem 85
6095 M1=0:M2=0:M3=0:M4=0:GOTO150 :rem 13
7000 X=FNA(20):Y=FNA(19) :rem 13
7010 IFPEEK(FNL(0))<>31THEN7040 :rem 136
7030 POKEFNL(0),0:POKEFNL(0)+C,3 :rem 136
7040 RETURN :rem 171
8000 IFRU=1THENRETURN :rem 123
8005 M4=M4+M3 :rem 183
8010 POKE214,19:PRINT:POKE211,1:PRINT" :rem 238
      {LEFT}{16 SPACES}" :rem 25
8015 POKE214,20:PRINT:POKE211,1:PRINT" :rem 15
      {WHT}{LEFT}SAFE IN DEPOT";M4; :rem 169
8020 M3=0:POKEP%,CH:POKEP%+C,15:POKEZ,40: :rem 226
      POKEZ+C,5 :rem 85
8025 IFM4>200THEN8300 :rem 136
8030 FORJ=1TO5:FORI=15TO0STEP-1:POKE36878 :rem 136
      ,I:POKE36876,230 :rem 171
8035 FORT=1TO10:NEXTT,I:POKE36876,0:NEXTJ :rem 183
      :rem 85
8040 IFCF%=0THENPRINTA$;B$:PRINTB$:PRINTA :rem 13
      $;"{WHT}CABBY, GO TO THE":PRINTF$(XF :rem 136
      %):GOTO630 :rem 171
8050 IFCF%<>0THENPRINTA$;B$:PRINTB$:PRINT :rem 136
      A$;"{WHT}TAKE ME TO THE":PRINTF$(CF% :rem 171
      ):GOTO630 :rem 202
8300 POKE36869,240:PRINT"[CLR]":PRINT" :rem 85
      {5 DOWN}{WHT}YOU HAVE SAVED ENOUGH" :rem 136
      :rem 41
8301 PRINT"[DOWN]{3 SPACES}TO BUY YOUR CA :rem 86
      B" :rem 136
8400 PRINT"[3 DOWN]{6 RIGHT}{WHT}YOU WIN! :rem 136
      I":FORI=1TO6:POKE36879,107:FORT=1TO5 :rem 136
      0:NEXTT:GOTO6077 :rem 158
8450 POKE36879,15:FORT=1TO50:NEXTT,I :rem 208
      :rem 59
9000 POKEZ,CH:POKEZ+C,15:POKEP%,32:rem 106
9005 GS=1400 :rem 174
9020 FORI=1TO10:POKE36878,15:FORT=230TO28 :rem 61
      0STEP10:POKE36876,100+T/3 :rem 183
9025 NEXTT:POKE36876,0:POKE36878,0:FORT=1 :rem 130
      TO55:NEXTT,I :rem 146
9100 POKE P%,CH:POKEP%+C,1:POKEZ,42:POKEZ :rem 151
      +C,7 :rem 22
9150 GOTO630 :rem 237
9600 IFRU=1THENRETURN :rem 172
9603 PRINTA$;B$:PRINTB$ :rem 12
9605 PRINTA$;"{WHT}4E{5 SPACES}F4":PRINT" :rem 181
      4{7 SPACES}4"; :rem 141
9610 A1=INT(GS/200) :rem 145
9620 PRINTA$;TAB(A1);"{RED}4":PRINTTAB(A1 :rem 114
      );"{RED}4" :rem 118
9630 FORT=1TO1000:NEXTT :rem 50
9640 IFCF%<>0THENPRINTA$;B$:PRINTB$:PRINT :rem 98
      A$;"{WHT}TAKE ME TO THE":PRINTF$(CF% :rem 65
      ):GOTO9660 :rem 124
9650 IFXF%<>0THENPRINTA$;B$:PRINTB$:PRINT :rem 34
      A$;"{WHT}CABBY GO TO":PRINTF$(XF%) :rem 14
      :rem 123
9660 RETURN :rem 190
9700 FORII=1TO9:PRINTA$;B$:PRINTB$ :rem 174
      :rem 165
9750 PRINTA$;"{CYN}{RVS}OUT OF GAS":GOSUB :rem 136
      5000:NEXTII:GS=700 :rem 176
9760 PRINTA$;B$:PRINTB$:PRINTA$;"BACK WIT :rem 165
      H 1/2 TANKFUL";:FORDL=1TO2500:NEXT :rem 124
      :rem 118
9770 XF%=0:CF%=0:RETURN :rem 14
10001 DATA 7384,40,105,125,60,60,125,105, :rem 123
      40 :rem 190
10002 DATA 7392,68,68,190,190,190,190,68, :rem 136
      68 :rem 176
10003 DATA7400,17,17,190,190,190,190,17,1 :rem 165
      7 :rem 136
10004 DATA 7408,0,8,42,42,42,8,4,4 :rem 171
      :rem 124
10005 DATA 7416,255,255,255,255,255,255,2 :rem 34
      55,255 :rem 14
10006 DATA 7168,60,60,25,127,124,124,24,6 :rem 123
      0 :rem 190
10007 DATA 7456,64,32,15,255,131,253,253, :rem 174
      108 :rem 165
10008 DATA 7464,2,4,8,255,193,191,191,54 :rem 136
      :rem 176
10009 DATA 7472,30,24,23,23,64,87,151,30 :rem 165
      :rem 136
10010 DATA 7480,30,151,87,64,23,23,24,30 :rem 176
      :rem 165
10011 DATA 7488,0,255,170,255,136,136,136 :rem 124
      ,136 :rem 14
10012 DATA 7496,0,255,171,255,143,143,141 :rem 123
      ,141 :rem 190
10013 DATA 7504,15,25,41,47,47,47,31,15 :rem 174
      :rem 165
10015 DATAAIRPORT,BANK,"CURLING RINK","DO :rem 136
      CTORS OFFICE","EMPLOYMENT OFFICE",F :rem 176
      ACTORY :rem 165
10016 DATAGROCERY STORE,HOSPITAL,INN,JEWEL :rem 124
      ER,KENNEL,LIBRARY,MOTEL,"NIGHT CLU :rem 84
      B",OFFICE :rem 136
10017 DATA "POST OFFICE",QUARRY,RESTAURAN :rem 171
      T,SCHOOL,THEATER,UNIVERSITY,"VETS" :rem 14
      :rem 187
10018 DATA"WEATHER OFFICE","XRAY OFFICE", :rem 238
      YMCA,ZOO :rem 136

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Program 2: Cabby (64 Version)

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5 POKE53281,11:POKE53280,11:PRINTCHR$(142
):POKE52,56:POKE56,56:CLR :rem 139
10 PRINT"[CLR]":DIM A$(26),F$(26),TL$(12)
,TL$(12),LC$(70),CM$(26) :rem 168
15 POKE214,12:PRINT:POKE211,5:PRINT"[WHT]
SETTING UP .....PLEASE WAIT":rem 18
20 FORI=1TO26:READF$(I):NEXTI :rem 39
50 POKE56334,PEEK(56334)AND254:POKE1,PEEK
(1)AND251 :rem 134
51 FORI=0TO511:POKEI+14336,PEEK(I+53248):
POKEI+15360,PEEK(I+54272):NEXT:rem 166
52 POKE1,PEEK(1)OR4:POKE56334,PEEK(56334)
OR1 :rem 86
55 FORI=1TO12:READZ:FORJ=ZTOZ+7:READK:POK
EJ,K:NEXTJ,I :rem 34
100 FORI=1TO26:READA$(I):NEXT:FORI=1TO8:R
EADV(I):NEXT :rem 123
110 FORI=1TO26:IFI=1THENCMI$(I)=A$(I):GOTO
150 :rem 127
120 CM$(I)=CM$(I-1)+A$(I) :rem 247
150 NEXT:H=1024:C=54272:S=C:CH=28:FORI=1T
O5:READB$(I),E$(I):NEXT :rem 66
160 FORI=1TO12:READTL$(I):NEXT :rem 78
165 DEFFNA(X)=INT(RND(1)*X)+1:DEFFNL(Q)=H
+40*Y+X :rem 75
167 DEFFND(ZZ)=ABS((ZZ=39)+(ZZ=-39)+(ZZ=4
1)+(ZZ=-41)) :rem 51
170 FORI=1TO5:A=FNA(2):D$(I)=(A=1)-(A=2):
NEXT :rem 63
175 FORI=1TO5:TR(I)=(D$(I)=-1)*(-E$(I))-(
D$(I)=1)*(B$(I)) :rem 208
176 VR(I)=(TR(I)=E$(I))-(TR(I)=B$(I)):IFI
>2THENVR(I)=VR(I)*40 :rem 235
177 TY=(VR(I)=1)*36+(VR(I)=-1)*37+(VR(I)=
40)*39+(VR(I)=-40)*38:TY(I)=(-1)*TY
:rem 100
180 ED(I)=(TR(I)=B$(I))*(-E$(I))+(TR(I)=E
$(I))*(-B$(I)):NEXT :rem 147
185 PRINT"[CLR]":POKE214,8:PRINT:POKE211,
13:PRINT"[WHT]SELECT A LEVEL":rem 67
187 POKE214,10:PRINT:POKE211,16:PRINT"1)
[SPACE]EASY":rem 225
189 POKE214,12:PRINT:POKE211,16:PRINT"2)
[SPACE]HARD":rem 211
190 GETZ$:LV=VAL(Z$):RD=RND(1):IFZ$=""THE
N190 :rem 199
191 IFLV<1ORLV>2THEN190 :rem 181
195 PRINT"[CLR]":POKE53272,(PEEK(53272)AN
D240)OR14 :rem 212
197 FORMC=STOS+24:POKEMC,0:NEXT:POKES+24,
15:POKES+5,120:POKES+6,240:HF=S+1:LF=
S :rem 166
200 PRINT"[CLR]":GOSUB3005:FORI=1TO12:A=T
L$(I):GOSUB3200:NEXT :rem 74
210 P$(H+81):POKEP$,CH:POKEP$+C,7 :rem 101
220 M1=0:M2=0:M3=0:M4=0:XF%=0:CF%=0:GS=14
00 :rem 137
300 GOSUB1000:IFEN=1THEN6000 :rem 147
310 IFXF%=0THENGOSUB2000 :rem 196
320 GOSUB400:IFEN=1THEN6000 :rem 104
330 GOSUB7000:GOSUB500:IFEN=1THEN6000
:rem 235
340 GOSUB1000:IFEN=1THEN6000 :rem 151
350 GOSUB5000:IFEN=1THEN6000 :rem 156
360 GOSUB500:IFEN=1THEN6000 :rem 109
390 GOTO300 :rem 104
400 FORT=1TO5:A=TR(T):TR(T)=TR(T)+VR(T)
:rem 157

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410 IFTR(T)=ED(T)THENVR(T)=(-1)*VR(T):GOS
UB700:GOTO440 :rem 21
420 IFPEEK(TR(T))>=36ANDPEEK(TR(T))<=39TH
ENTR(T)=TR(T)-VR(T):GOTO450 :rem 203
430 IFPEEK(TR(T))=27ORPEEK(TR(T))=28THENE
N=1:T=5:GOTO450 :rem 210
440 POKEA,32:POKETR(T),TY(T):POKETR(T)+C,
15:GOSUB9810:IFN4=1THEN450 :rem 140
445 GOSUB500:IFEN=1THENT=5 :rem 113
450 NEXT:RETURN :rem 242
500 JV=PEEK(56320):JV=15-(JVAND15):FR=PEE
K(56320)AND16 :rem 123
505 IFFR=0ANDSH=0THENGOSUB9600 :rem 135
510 DY=(JV=1)+(JV=5)+(JV=9)-(JV=6)-(JV=10
)-(JV=2) :rem 201
520 DX=(JV=4)+(JV=5)+(JV=6)-(JV=9)-(JV=10
)-(JV=8) :rem 210
525 IF(DX=0ANDDY=0)ORGS=0THENRETURN
:rem 25
535 CH=28:IFDX<>0THENCH=28 :rem 63
540 IFDY<>0THENCH=27 :rem 207
550 ZZ=40*DY+DX:Z=P$+ZZ:PK=PEEK(Z)
:rem 132
555 IFFND(ZZ)=1AND(PK=32ORPK=160)THEN625
:rem 182
557 IFSH=1THEN800 :rem 0
560 CP=(PK=30)+(PK=32)*2+(PK=40)*3+(PK=41
)*4+(PK=42)*5+(PK=160)*6+(PK=0)*7
:rem 129
570 ONABS(CP)GOTO600,620,8000,8000,9000,6
25,3300 :rem 30
580 IFPEEK(Z)>=129ANDPEEK(Z)<=154THEN4000
:rem 188
590 IFPEEK(Z)>=36ANDPEEK(Z)<=39THENEN=1:R
ETURN :rem 179
600 IF(PEEK(Z+C)AND15)=5THEN620 :rem 38
605 GOTO625 :rem 113
620 GOSUB9820:POKEP$,32:POKEZ,CH:POKEZ+C,
7:P$=Z :rem 174
625 GS=GS-2:IFGS=<0THENGGS=0:GOSUB9700
:rem 57
630 RETURN :rem 121
700 TY=(VR(T)=1)*36+(VR(T)=-1)*37+(VR(T)=
40)*39+(VR(T)=-40)*38:TY(T)=(-1)*TY
:rem 147
710 ED=(ED(T)=B$(T))*(-E$(T))+(ED(T)=E$(T
))*(-B$(T)):ED(T)=ED :rem 181
720 RETURN :rem 121
800 IFPEEK(Z)=30AND(PEEK(Z+C)AND15)=5THEN
620 :rem 107
810 IFPEEK(Z)<>32THEN625 :rem 163
820 GOTO620 :rem 107
1000 FORLL=1TO12:PK=PEEK(TL$(LL)+C)AND15
:rem 145
1005 IFPEEK(TL$(LL))=32THENPOKETL$(LL),30
:POKETL$(LL)+C,PK :rem 2
1010 POKETL$(LL)+C,PK:TL=(PK=2)*1+(PK=5)*
2+(PK=7)*3 :rem 110
1012 GOSUB500:IFEN=1THENLL=12:GOTO1030
:rem 65
1015 GOSUB400:IFEN=1THENLL=12:GOTO1030
:rem 67
1020 GOSUB5000:IFEN=1THENLL=12:GOTO1030
:rem 112
1025 ONABS(TL)GOSUB1040,1050,1060 :rem 86
1030 NEXT:RETURN :rem 29
1040 A=FNA(3):IFA=1THENPOKETL$(LL)+C,5:PO
KETL$(LL),30 :rem 149
1045 RETURN :rem 170
1050 A=FNA(3):IFA=2THENPOKETL$(LL)+C,7:PO
KETL$(LL),30 :rem 153

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1055 RETURN :rem 171
1060 A=FNA(3):IFA=3THENPOKETL%(LL)+C,2:PO
KETL%(LL),30 :rem 150
1065 RETURN :rem 172
1500 FORI=22TO23:FORJ=1TO37 :rem 133
1510 POKE214,I:PRINT:POKE211,J:PRINTCHR$(
32);:NEXTJ,I:RETURN :rem 71
2000 PX=FNA(26):XF%=PX+128 :rem 221
2005 GOSUB1500:POKE214,22:PRINT:POKE211,1
:rem 190
2010 PRINT"[WHT]CABBY GO TO THE ";F$(XF%-
128);:PT=PX:CL=0:X=1:GOSUB5155
:rem 83
2020 GOSUB500:RETURN :rem 243
3005 I=49152:IF PEEK(49154)=216THENSYS491
60:GOTO3030 :rem 218
3010 READ A:IF A=256 THENSYS49160:GOTO303
0 :rem 112
3020 POKE I,A:I=I+1:GOTO 3010 :rem 70
3030 POKE1064,40:POKE1065,41:POKE1066,40:
POKE1067,41:FORI=1064TO1067:POKEI+C,
1: :rem 62
3040 NEXT:POKE1104+C,1:POKE1104,40:FORI=1
105TO1107:POKEI,32:POKEI+40,32:NEXT
:rem 39
3050 POKE1144,40:POKE1144+C,1:FORI=1265TO
1301:POKEI,32:NEXT :rem 232
3055 FORI=1545TO1581:POKEI,32:NEXT:rem 55
3060 FORI=1114TO1754STEP40:POKEI,32:POKEI
+10,32:POKEI+20,32:NEXT :rem 108
3065 FORI=1TO5 :rem 68
3067 X=FNA(38):Y=FNA(19):L=FNL(Q):rem 155
3070 IFPEEK(L)=32ORPEEK(L)<>160THEN3067
:rem 48
3075 POKE L,42:POKE L+C,7:NEXT :rem 219
3080 K=0:FORI=1TO26:FORJ=1TOA%(I):rem 226
3090 X=FNA(40):Y=FNA(19):L=FNL(Q):rem 144
3100 IF PEEK(L)=32ORPEEK(L)<>160THEN3090
:rem 38
3110 IFPEEK(L+1)=160ANDPEEK(L-1)=160ANDPE
EK(L+40)=160ANDPEEK(L-40)=160THEN309
0 :rem 250
3120 K=K+1:LC%(K)=L:POKE L,I+128:NEXT:NEXT
:RETURN :rem 4
3200 IFPEEK(A)<>32THENGOSUB3220 :rem 96
3210 TL%(I)=A:POKEA,30:POKEA+C,5:RETURN
:rem 111
3220 FORJ=1TO8 :rem 65
3230 IFPEEK(A+V(J))=32THENA=A+V(J):K=8
:rem 208
3240 NEXT:RETURN :rem 34
3300 IFXF%<>0THENRETURN :rem 209
3310 POKEP%,32:POKEZ,CH:POKEZ+C,7:GOSUB20
00 :rem 134
3320 POKEP%,CH:POKEP%+C,7:POKEZ,160:POKEZ
+C,1:MN=1:RETURN :rem 67
3330 M1=ABS(SP-Z)/10+1:POKEP%,32:POKEZ,CH
:POKEZ+C,7:GOSUB9820 :rem 203
3340 M2=INT(FNA(100*M1)/10)/100 :rem 113
3350 GOSUB1500:POKE214,22:PRINT:POKE211,1
:rem 194
3360 PRINT"YOU COLLECT";M1;"PLUS TIP OF";
M2; :rem 147
3370 M3=M1+M2+M3:M1=0:M2=0:POKEP%,CH:POKE
P%+C,7:POKEZ,XF%:POKEZ+C,1 :rem 44
3375 PT=PX:CL=1:X=1:GOSUB5155 :rem 28
3380 POKE214,23:PRINT:POKE211,1:PRINT"YOU
HAVE";M3;:MN=0:XF%=0:CF%=0:RETURN
:rem 131
4000 IFMN=1THEN3330 :rem 84
4005 IFCF%<>0THEN4500 :rem 168
4010 IFPEEK(Z)<>XF%THEN630 :rem 41
4030 IFLV=2ANDZ<>DZTHEN630 :rem 116
4050 PC=FNA(26):CF%=PC+128 :rem 165
4200 SP=Z:POKEZ,CH:POKEZ+C,7:POKEP%,32:GO
SUB9820 :rem 10
4210 IFLV=1THENPT=PC:CL=1:GOSUB5155
:rem 202
4260 GOSUB1500:POKE214,22:PRINT:POKE211,1
:rem 195
4265 PRINT"[WHT]TAKE ME TO THE ";F$(CF%-
128);:PT=PC:CL=0:X=2:GOSUB5155
:rem 248
4280 POKEP%,CH:POKEP%+C,7:GOSUB9820:POKEZ
,XF%:POKEZ+C,1 :rem 165
4285 IFCF%=XF%THENPOKEZ+C,0 :rem 146
4290 IFLV=1ANDXF%<>CF%THENPT=PX:CL=1:GOSU
B5155 :rem 165
4300 GOTO630 :rem 153
4500 IFPEEK(Z)<>CF%THEN630 :rem 24
4505 IFLV=2ANDZ<>DZTHEN630 :rem 100
4510 POKEZ,CH:POKEZ+C,7:POKEP%,32:GOSUB98
20 :rem 154
4550 M1=ABS(SP-Z)/10+1 :rem 198
4560 M2=INT(FNA(100*M1)/10)/100 :rem 118
4570 GOSUB1500:POKE214,22:PRINT:POKE211,1
:rem 199
4573 PRINT"YOU COLLECT";M1;"PLUS TIP OF";
M2; :rem 154
4580 M3=M1+M2+M3:M1=0:M2=0 :rem 172
4600 POKE214,23:PRINT:POKE211,1:PRINT"YOU
HAVE";M3; :rem 100
4650 POKEP%,CH:POKEP%+C,7:GOSUB9820:POKEZ
,CF%:POKEZ+C,1 :rem 145
4655 IFLV=1THENPT=PC:CL=1:GOSUB5155
:rem 215
4660 CF%=0:XF%=0:GOTO630 :rem 97
5000 MX=0:MY=0:GOTO5010 :rem 93
5005 MY=INT((P%-H)/40):MX=(P%-H)-40*MY:RE
TURN :rem 137
5010 GOSUB5005:CT=ABS((MY=6)*1+(MY=13)*2)
:T=CT:IFCT>0THENGOSUB5050 :rem 210
5015 GOSUB5005:CT=ABS((MX=10)*3+(MX=20)*4
+(MX=30)*5):T=CT:IFCT>0THENGOSUB5050
:rem 34
5020 RETURN :rem 167
5050 IFP%>TR(CT)ANDVR(CT)>0THEN5080
:rem 103
5060 IFP%<TR(CT)ANDVR(CT)<0THEN5080
:rem 100
5070 VR(CT)=(-1)*VR(CT):GOSUB700 :rem 83
5080 B=FNA(2):DN=(B=1)*(-P%)-(B=2)*(ED(CT
)) :rem 230
5100 POKETR(CT),32:FORMV=TR(CT)TODNSTEPPV
R(CT):PK=PEEK(MV) :rem 207
5110 IFPK>=36ANDPK<=39THENTR(CT)=MV-VR(CT
):MV=DN:NEXT:GOSUB5150:RETURN:rem 70
5115 IFPK=27ORPK=28THENMV=DN:NEXT:EN=1:RE
TURN :rem 238
5120 POKEMV,TY(CT):POKEMV+C,15:SH=1
:rem 170
5125 GOSUB9810:GOSUB500:SH=0:POKEMV,32
:rem 77
5126 IFEN=1THENMV=DN :rem 255
5130 NEXT:IFEN=1THENRETURN :rem 225
5135 IFDN=ED(CT)THENTR(CT)=ED(CT)-VR(CT):
POKEED(CT),TY(CT):RETURN :rem 122
5140 TR(CT)=DN:POKETR(CT),TY(CT):RETURN
:rem 249
5150 POKETR(CT),TY(CT):GOSUB500:RETURN
:rem 178
5155 IFLV=2THENONXGOTO5160,5170 :rem 146

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5156 FORLC=CM%(PT-1)+1TOCM%(PT) :rem 53
5157 POKELC%(LC)+C,CL:NEXT:RETURN :rem 81
5160 R=FNA(A%(PT)):DZ=LC%(CM%(PT-1)+R):PO
KEDZ+C,0:RETURN :rem 102
5170 R=FNA(A%(PT)):DC=LC%(CM%(PT-1)+R):PO
KEDC+C,0:RETURN :rem 57
6000 PRINT "{CLR}":EN=0:GOSUB9830:POKE5327
2,21 :rem 237
6050 POKE214,8:PRINT:POKE211,6:PRINT"
{WHT}YOUR CAB LOST TO THE TROLLEY"
:rem 49
6070 POKE214,10:PRINT:POKE211,15:PRINT"GA
ME OVER!" :rem 248
6075 POKE214,12:PRINT:POKE211,8:PRINT"YOU
MADE {RVS}";M4;"{OFF}DOLLARS"
:rem 94
6080 PRINT "{2 DOWN}{12 RIGHT}PLAY AGAIN (
Y/N)" :rem 218
6085 GETZ$:RD=RND(1):IFZ$=""OR(Z$<>"Y"AND
Z$<>"N")THEN6085 :rem 82
6090 IFZ$="N"THENEND :rem 177
6095 PRINT "{CLR}":RESTORE:GOTO165:rem 165
7000 X=FNA(40):Y=FNA(19) :rem 70
7010 IFPEEK(FNL(Q))<>160THEN7040 :rem 90
7030 POKEFNL(Q),0:POKEFNL(Q)+C,3 :rem 143
7040 RETURN :rem 171
8000 M4=M4+M3:GOSUB9820 :rem 63
8010 GOSUB1500:POKE214,22:PRINT:POKE211,1
:PRINT "{WHT}SAFE IN DEPOT";M4
:rem 190
8020 M3=0:POKEP%,CH:POKEP%+C,7:POKEZ,40:P
OKEZ+C,1:FORDL=1TO500:NEXT :rem 172
8025 IFM4>200THEN8300 :rem 169
8040 IFCF%<>0THEN8050 :rem 175
8041 IFXF%=0THEN630 :rem 84
8043 GOSUB1500:POKE214,22:PRINT:POKE211,1
:rem 198
8045 PRINT "{WHT}CABBY GO TO THE ";F$(XF%-
128);:N4=1:GOSUB400:N4=0 :rem 127
8046 RETURN :rem 178
8050 GOSUB1500:POKE214,22:PRINT:POKE211,1
:rem 196
8060 PRINT "{WHT}TAKE ME TO THE ";F$(CF%-1
28);:N4=1:GOSUB400:N4=0 :rem 39
8070 RETURN :rem 175
8300 PRINT "{CLR}":POKE214,8:PRINT:POKE211
,9:PRINT "{WHT}YOU HAVE SAVED ENOUGH"
:rem 38
8310 POKE214,10:PRINT:POKE211,11:PRINT"TH
E CAB IS YOURS" :rem 97
8400 PRINT "{2 DOWN}{16 RIGHT}YOU WIN":GOS
UB9840 :rem 9
8450 POKE53272,21:GOTO6080 :rem 211
9000 POKEZ,CH:POKEZ+C,15:POKEP%,32:GS=140
0 :rem 17
9100 POKE P%,CH:POKEP%+C,1:POKEZ,42:POKEZ
+C,7 :rem 183
9150 RETURN :rem 175
9600 GOSUB1500:POKE214,22:PRINT:POKE211,1
:rem 198
9605 PRINT "{WHT}{RVS} {OFF}E{5 SPACES}F
{RVS} {OFF}" :rem 125
9610 A1=INT(GS/200):POKE214,23:PRINT:POKE
211,A1+1:PRINT "{CYN}"CHR$(95);
:rem 10
9630 FORDL=1TO500:NEXT:IFCF%=0THEN9645
:rem 83
9635 GOSUB1500:POKE214,22:PRINT:POKE211,1
:rem 206
9640 PRINT "{WHT}TAKE ME TO THE ";F$(CF%-1
28);:N4=1:GOSUB400:N4=0:RETURN
:rem 70
9645 IFXF%=0THENRETURN :rem 166
9650 GOSUB1500:POKE214,22:PRINT:POKE211,1
:rem 203
9655 PRINT "{WHT}CABBY GO TO THE ";F$(XF%-
128);:N4=1:GOSUB400:N4=0:RETURN
:rem 161
9700 GOSUB1500:POKE214,22:PRINT:POKE211,1
:rem 199
9750 PRINT "{WHT}OUT OF GAS":N4=1:GOSUB400
:N4=0:IFEN=1THENRETURN :rem 141
9755 GOSUB1500:POKE214,22:PRINT:POKE211,1
:rem 209
9760 PRINT"BACK WITH 1/2 TANKFUL{WHT}";:N
4=1:GOSUB400:N4=0:IFEN=1THENRETURN
:rem 85
9765 GOSUB5000:IFEN=1THENRETURN :rem 249
9770 GS=700:GOSUB1500:POKE214,22:PRINT:PO
KE211,1 :rem 118
9780 IFXF%<>0THENPRINT "{WHT}CABBY GO TO T
HE ";F$(XF%-128);:RETURN :rem 42
9790 IFCF%<>0THENPRINT "{WHT}TAKE ME TO TH
E ";F$(CF%-128);:RETURN :rem 193
9800 RETURN :rem 177
9810 POKES+4,17:POKEHF,40:POKELF,250:POKE
S+4,16:RETURN :rem 84
9820 POKES+4,33:POKEHF,50:POKELF,100:POKE
S+4,32:RETURN :rem 76
9830 POKES+4,33:FORI=200TO70STEP-5:POKEHF
,I:POKELF,INT(I/2):NEXT:POKES+4,32
:rem 198
9835 POKES+24,0:RETURN :rem 98
9840 POKES+4,17:POKEHF,40:POKELF,200:FORI
=1TO10:FORJ=70TO200STEP5:POKEHF,J
:rem 136
9850 POKELF,90:NEXT:G=G+1:IFG<5THEN9840
:rem 139
9860 POKES+4,16:POKES+24,0:RETURN :rem 14
9900 DATAAIRPORT,BANK,"CURLING RINK","DOC
TORS OFFICE","EMPLOYMENT OFFICE"
:rem 109
9910 DATAFACTORY,"GROCERY STORE",HOSPITAL
,INN :rem 190
9915 DATA"JEWELRY STORE",KENNEL,LIBRARY,M
OTEL :rem 188
9920 DATA"NIGHT CLUB",OFFICE,"POST OFFICE
",QUARRY,RESTAURANT,SCHOOL,THEATER
:rem 126
9930 DATA UNIVERSITY,"VETS","WEATHER OFFI
CE","XRAY OFFICE",YMCA,ZOO :rem 201
10001 DATA 14552,24,255,255,24,24,255,255
,24 :rem 117
10002 DATA 14560,0,102,126,255,255,126,10
2,0 :rem 93
10004 DATA 14576,0,8,42,42,42,8,4,4
:rem 176
10005 DATA 14584,8,28,62,28,28,28,28,28
:rem 146
10006 DATA 14336,60,60,25,127,124,124,24,
60 :rem 57
10007 DATA 14624,64,32,15,255,131,253,253
,108 :rem 166
10008 DATA 14632,2,4,8,255,193,191,191,54
:rem 233
10009 DATA 14640,30,24,23,23,64,87,151,30
:rem 217
10010 DATA 14648,30,151,87,64,23,23,24,30
:rem 217
10011 DATA 14656,0,255,170,255,136,136,13
6,136 :rem 219
10012 DATA 14664,0,255,171,255,143,143,14
1,141 :rem 208

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10013 DATA 14672,15,25,41,47,47,47,31,15 :rem 176
10014 DATA 1,5,2,3,1,2,5,1,2,4,1,1,6,7,5, :rem 130
      2,1,6,3,5,1,2,1,1,1,1 :rem 157
10015 DATA 1,-1,40,-40,-39,39,-41,41 :rem 197
      :rem 157
10016 DATA 1265,1301,1545,1581,1114,1754,1 :rem 157
      124,1764,1134,1774 :rem 157
10260 DATA 1151,1159,1169,1179,1429,1439,1 :rem 214
      449,1459,1669,1679,1689,1699 :rem 214
10270 DATA 1,0,216,255,255,255,40 :rem 78
10280 DATA 0,169,81,133,251,169,40 :rem 137
      :rem 137
10290 DATA 133,253,169,4,133,252,133 :rem 234
      :rem 234
10300 DATA 254,169,147,32,210,255,162 :rem 26
      :rem 26
10310 DATA 0,160,0,169,160,145,253 :rem 121
      :rem 121
10320 DATA 200,192,39,208,249,24,165 :rem 237
      :rem 237
10330 DATA 253,105,40,133,253,144,2 :rem 169
      :rem 169
10340 DATA 230,254,232,224,19,208,229 :rem 26
      :rem 26
10350 DATA 160,0,169,4,145,251,169 :rem 136
      :rem 136
10360 DATA 255,141,15,212,169,128,141 :rem 26
      :rem 26
10370 DATA 18,212,173,27,212,41,3 :rem 76
10380 DATA 133,173,170,10,168,24,185 :rem 236
      :rem 236
10390 DATA 0,192,101,251,133,170,185 :rem 226
      :rem 226
10400 DATA 1,192,101,252,133,171,24 :rem 165
      :rem 165
10410 DATA 185,0,192,101,170,133,253 :rem 221
      :rem 221
10420 DATA 185,1,192,101,171,133,254 :rem 225
      :rem 225
10430 DATA 160,0,177,253,201,160,208 :rem 222
      :rem 222
10440 DATA 18,138,145,253,169,32,145 :rem 243
      :rem 243
10450 DATA 170,165,253,133,251,165,254 :rem 80
      :rem 80
10460 DATA 133,252,76,62,192,232,138 :rem 241
      :rem 241
10470 DATA 41,3,197,173,208,189,177 :rem 205
      :rem 205
10480 DATA 251,170,169,32,145,251,224 :rem 30
      :rem 30
10490 DATA 4,240,26,138,10,168,162 :rem 135
      :rem 135
10500 DATA 2,56,165,251,249,0,192 :rem 84
10510 DATA 133,251,165,252,249,1,192 :rem 233
      :rem 233
10520 DATA 133,252,202,208,238,76,62 :rem 234
      :rem 234
10530 DATA 192,169,1,160,0,153,0 :rem 24
10540 DATA 216,153,0,217,153,0,218 :rem 124
      :rem 124
10550 DATA 153,0,219,200,208,241,96,256 :rem 125
      :rem 125

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20 PRINT "{CLR}":POKE53280,0:POKE53281,0:P
   OKE646,3 :rem 189
25 PRINT "{5 DOWN}{10 SPACES}PLEASE STAND
   {SPACE}BY" :rem 92
30 DIMM$(50),A$(50,100) :rem 104
40 A=1 :rem 19
50 READM$(A):IFM$(A)=""THEN70 :rem 103
60 A=A+1:GOTO50 :rem 89
70 A=1:B=1 :rem 0
80 READA$(A,B) :rem 233
90 IFA$(A,B)="9"THENGOTO120 :rem 18
100 IFA$(A,B)=""THENA=A+1:B=1:GOTO80 :rem 21
      :rem 138
110 B=B+1:GOTO80 :rem 138
120 PRINT "{CLR}":PRINT "{UP}{10 RIGHT}
   {RVS}FIRST AID SELECTION{DOWN}" :rem 212
      :rem 153
130 Q=1:S=0:RR=1 :rem 52
140 FORA=1TO34:G=A :rem 52
150 IFA>20THENIFQTHENQ=0:PRINT "{HOME}
   {DOWN}":S=24 :rem 97
160 IFA>26THENG=-16+A-26 :rem 85
170 PRINT "{YEL}"TAB(S)CHR$(G+64)"{CYN}"SP
   C(1)M$(A) :rem 254
180 NEXT :rem 216
190 POKE198,0 :rem 199
200 PRINT "{HOME}{23 DOWN}{RVS}{YEL}ENTER
   {SPACE}LETTER OR NUMBER:{CYN}": :rem 62
210 GETA$:IFA$=""THEN210 :rem 73
220 A=ASC(A$)-64 :rem 54
225 IFASC(A$)<49ORASC(A$)>90THEN210 :rem 245
      :rem 206
230 IFA<1THENA=91+(A+15)-64 :rem 27
240 IFA>34ORA<0THEN210 :rem 251
250 PRINT "{CLR}" :rem 99
260 FORB=1TO100 :rem 99
270 IFB>100AND A=14ANDRR=1THENPRINT"
   {2 DOWN}{YEL}PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTIN
   UE{CYN}":GOSUB370 :rem 189
280 PRINT "{DOWN}"A$(A,B) :rem 225
290 IFA$(A,B)=""THEN310 :rem 211
300 NEXT :rem 210
310 PRINT "{RVS}HIT ANY KEY TO RETURN TO M
   AIN MENU" :rem 173
320 POKE198,0 :rem 194
330 GETA$:IFA$=""THEN330 :rem 79
340 GOTO120 :rem 99
350 GETA$:IFA$=""THEN350 :rem 83
360 C=VAL(A$) :rem 178
370 POKE198,0 :rem 199
380 GETA$:IFA$=""THEN380 :rem 89
390 PRINT "{CLR}":RR=0:RETURN :rem 101
400 DATA "{RVS}{YEL}EMERGENCY NUMBERS{CYN}
   " :rem 252
410 DATA "APPENDICITIS" :rem 112
420 DATA "ARTIF. RESPIRATION" :rem 232
430 DATA "BITES (ANIMAL)","BITES (INSECT)"
   "BITES (SNAKE)" :rem 23
440 DATA "BLEEDING (SEVERE)" :rem 75
450 DATA "BONE & JOINT INJURIES","BRUISES"
   :rem 187
460 DATA "BURNS (MINOR)" :rem 88
470 DATA "BURNS (SERIOUS)","BURNS (V. SERI
   OUS)" :rem 247
480 DATA "BURNS (CHEMICAL)","CHOKING","DRU
   GS" :rem 115
490 DATA "EARACHE","ELECTRIC SHOCK","EPILE
   PSY" :rem 242
500 DATA "EXPOSURE TO COLD","EXPOSURE TO H
   EAT" :rem 227

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First Aid

(Article on page 95.)

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10 REM ***FIRST AID*** :rem 151
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510 DATA "FAINTING", "FEVER", "HEART ATTACK",
    "HERNIAS", "NOSE BLEED" :rem 67
520 DATA "POISON (GAS)", "POISON (ORAL)", "S
    HOCK", "SPRAINS", "STRAINS" :rem 204
530 DATA "STROKE", "SUNBURN", "SUNSTROKE", "
    TOOTHACHE", "" :rem 40
540 DATA {RVS}{YEL}{8 RIGHT}***EMERGENCY
    {SPACE}NUMBERS***{CYN}" :rem 229
550 DATA {DOWN}POISON CONTROL CENTER:
    {2 SPACES}798-6200":DATA "DOCTOR:
    {2 SPACES}823-4796" :rem 219
560 DATA "AMBULANCE:{2 SPACES}429-5111"
    :rem 79
570 DATA "DOCTOR:{2 SPACES}823-4796"
    :rem 163
580 DATA "HOSPITAL:{2 SPACES}823-1000"
    :rem 36
590 DATA "POLICE:{2 SPACES}429-8231"
    :rem 140
600 DATA "FIRE:{2 SPACES}823-2233", ""
    :rem 88
610 DATA {RVS}{12 RIGHT}APPENDICITIS", "
    {DOWN}{RVS}{1}{OFF} CALL YOUR DOCTOR."
    :rem 195
620 DATA {RVS}{2}{OFF} NEVER GIVE ANYTHING
    BY MOUTH." :rem 88
630 DATA {RVS}{3}{OFF} ICE BAG MAY REDUCE
    {SPACE}DISCOMFORT.", "" :rem 201
640 DATA {RVS}{6 RIGHT}ARTIFICIAL RESPIRA
    TION" :rem 224
650 DATA {DOWN}{RVS}{1}{OFF} TILT HEAD BAC
    K." :rem 150
660 DATA {RVS}{2}{OFF} PINCH NOSE SHUT. BL
    OW AIR INTO{10 SPACES}VICTIM'S MOUTH.
    " :rem 93
670 DATA {RVS}{3}{OFF} REMOVE MOUTH;LOOK F
    OR EXHALATION." :rem 200
680 DATA {RVS}{4}{OFF} REPEAT BLOWING CYCL
    E." :rem 110
690 DATA {DOWN}{RVS}ADULT{OFF} - BREATHE
    {SPACE}DEEPLY EVERY 5 SECONDS."
    :rem 20
700 DATA {RVS}CHILD{OFF} - BREATHE GENTLY
    EVERY 3 SECONDS.", "" :rem 99
710 DATA {RVS}{13 RIGHT}ANIMAL BITES", "
    {DOWN}{RVS}{1}{OFF} STOP BLEEDING."
    :rem 215
720 DATA {DOWN}{RVS}{2}{OFF} WASH WOUND WI
    TH SOAP & WATER." :rem 13
730 DATA {DOWN}{RVS}{3}{OFF} RESTRICT MOVE
    MENT OF AFFECTED PART." :rem 16
740 DATA {DOWN}{RVS}{4}{OFF} ISOLATE ANIMA
    L FOR RABIES TEST.", "" :rem 73
750 DATA {RVS}{13 RIGHT}INSECT BITES", "
    {RVS}MINOR:", "{RVS}{1}{OFF}" :rem 113
760 DATA {2 UP}{3 RIGHT}APPLY COLD SOOTHIN
    G LOTIONS(CALAMINE)" :rem 58
770 DATA {RVS}SEVERE REACTIONS:", "{RVS}{1}
    {OFF} GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION"
    :rem 123
780 DATA {UP}{3 RIGHT}IF NECESSARY."
    :rem 79
790 DATA {RVS}{2}{OFF} APPLY CONSTRICTING
    {SPACE}BAND" :rem 47
800 DATA {UP}{3 RIGHT}2-4 INCHES ABOVE ST
    ING." :rem 75
810 DATA {RVS}{3}{OFF} KEEP AFFECTED PART
    {SPACE}DOWN" :rem 189
820 DATA {UP}{3 RIGHT}AND APPLY ICE PACK.
    " :rem 87
830 DATA {RVS}{4}{OFF} IF ALLERGIC REACTIO
    N -" :rem 78
840 DATA {UP}{3 RIGHT}GET MEDICAL ATTENTI
    ON.", "" :rem 5
850 DATA {RVS}{13 RIGHT}SNAKE BITES"
    :rem 111
860 DATA {DOWN}{RVS}{1}{OFF} GET VICTIM TO
    HOSPITAL." :rem 236
870 DATA {RVS}{2}{OFF} RESTRICT MOVEMENT O
    F VICTIM." :rem 102
880 DATA {RVS}{3}{OFF} IMMOBILIZE AFFECTED
    PART BELOW" :rem 215
890 DATA {UP}{3 RIGHT}LEVEL OF HEART."
    :rem 150
900 DATA {RVS}{4}{OFF} APPLY CONSTRICTING
    {SPACE}BAND 2-4 INCHES" :rem 119
910 DATA {UP}{3 RIGHT}ABOVE BITE & BETWEE
    N BITE & HEART." :rem 141
920 DATA {RVS}{5}{OFF} MAKE INCISION LENGT
    H-WISE(NOT DEEP)" :rem 252
930 DATA {UP}{3 RIGHT}AT FANG MARKS."
    :rem 63
940 DATA {RVS}{6}{OFF} SUCK VENOM FROM WOU
    ND & SPIT OUT." :rem 6
950 DATA {UP}{3 RIGHT}REPEAT FOR AT LEAST
    40 MINUTES." :rem 81
960 DATA {RVS}{7}{OFF} TREAT FOR SHOCK.", "
    " :rem 126
970 DATA {10 RIGHT}{RVS}SEVERE BLEEDING",
    "{RVS}{1}{OFF} CALL FOR MEDICAL ASSIST
    ANCE." :rem 178
980 DATA {RVS}{2}{OFF} LAY VICTIM DOWN & E
    LEVATE LEGS IN A{5 SPACES}SEMI-FLEXED
    POSITION." :rem 205
990 DATA {RVS}{3}{OFF} CONTROL BLEEDING BY
    APPLYING DIRECT{5 SPACES}PRESSURE TO
    WOUND." :rem 236
1000 DATA {RVS}{4}{OFF} IF BLEEDING CONTIN
    UES APPLY DIGITAL" :rem 37
1010 DATA {UP}{3 RIGHT}PRESSURE AT PRESSU
    RE POINT." :rem 71
1020 DATA {RVS}{5}{OFF} ELEVATE BLEEDING P
    ART OF BODY{11 SPACES}ABOVE LEVEL OF
    HEART." :rem 121
1030 DATA {RVS}{6}{OFF} MAINTAIN OPEN AIRW
    AY & GIVE VICTIM{6 SPACES}PLENTY OF
    {SPACE}FRESH AIR." :rem 133
1040 DATA {RVS}{7}{OFF} PREVENT LOSS OF HE
    AT WITH BLANKETS{6 SPACES}OVER & UND
    ER VICTIM.", "" :rem 29
1050 DATA {9 RIGHT}{RVS}BONE & JOINT INJU
    RIES" :rem 114
1060 DATA {DOWN}{RVS}{1}{OFF} KEEP BONE EN
    DS & ADJACENT JOINTS{8 SPACES}STILL.
    " :rem 148
1070 DATA {RVS}{2}{OFF} DO NOT MOVE VICTIM
    UNLESS ABSOLUTELY{4 SPACES}NECESSAR
    Y." :rem 101
1080 DATA {RVS}{3}{OFF} APPLY WELL PADDED
    {SPACE}SPLINT TO INJURED{5 SPACES}PA
    RT." :rem 118
1090 DATA {RVS}{4}{OFF} IF BROKEN BONE IS
    {SPACE}PROTRUDING CONTROL{3 SPACES}
    BLEEDING." :rem 252
1100 DATA {2 UP}{13 RIGHT}COVER WITH CLEA
    N DRESSING{5 SPACES}BEFORE SPLINTING
    ." :rem 209
1110 DATA {RVS}{5}{OFF} TREAT FOR SHOCK.",
    "" :rem 160
1120 DATA {15 RIGHT}{RVS}BRUISES" :rem 4

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1130 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1}{OFF} APPLY COLD C
LOTH OR ICE PACK TO{9 SPACES}RELIEVE
PAIN AND" :rem 143
1140 DATA"{2 UP}{19 RIGHT} REDUCE SWELLIN
G.", "" :rem 40
1150 DATA"{7 RIGHT}{RVS}MINOR BURNS(1ST D
EGREE)" :rem 230
1160 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1}{OFF} SUBMERGE RED
DENED SKIN IN COLD WATER." :rem 105
1170 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} APPLY DRY DRESSING
IF NECESSARY.", "" :rem 212
1180 DATA"{6 RIGHT}{RVS}SERIOUS BURNS(2ND
DEGREE)" :rem 93
1190 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1}{OFF} SUBMERGE BLI
STERED SKIN IN COLD{9 SPACES}(NOT IC
E) WATER." :rem 226
1200 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} APPLY CLEAN CLOTHS
SOAKED IN ICE{8 SPACES}WATER." :rem 166
1210 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} APPLY PROTECTIVE B
ANDAGE." :rem 189
1220 DATA"{RVS}4){OFF} ELEVATE AFFECTED P
ARTS.", "" :rem 132
1230 DATA"{5 RIGHT}{RVS}VERY SERIOUS BURN
S(3RD DEGREE)" :rem 135
1240 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} DO NOT REMOV
E ADHERED PARTICLES OF{6 SPACES}CLOT
HING FROM CHARRED" :rem 52
1250 DATA"{2 UP}{25 RIGHT}SKIN." :rem 128
1260 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} ELEVATE AFFECTED P
ARTS ABOVE VICTIM'S{3 SPACES}HEART." :rem 61
1270 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} COVER BURNS WITH C
LEAN THICK{12 SPACES}DRESSINGS-NO OI
NTMENTS." :rem 174
1280 DATA"{RVS}4){OFF} TREAT FOR SHOCK, T
HEN GET VICTIM TO{5 SPACES}HOSPITAL.
", "" :rem 181
1290 DATA"{3 RIGHT}{9 SPACES}{RVS}CHEMICA
L BURNS" :rem 83
1300 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} WASH FOR 5 O
R MORE MINUTES WITH LARGE{3 SPACES}A
MOUNTS OF WATER." :rem 141
1310 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} APPLY CLEAN DRESSI
NG; GET TO HOSPITAL", "" :rem 252
1320 DATA"{8 RIGHT}{7 SPACES}{RVS}CHOKING
", "{RVS}1){OFF} IF VICTIM CAN COUGH,
BREATHE, OR TALK," :rem 126
1330 DATA"{2 UP}{3 RIGHT}DO NOTHING." :rem 118
1340 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} IF VICTIM IS CLUTC
HING THROAT,{10 SPACES}ENCOURAGE VIG
OROUS" :rem 210
1350 DATA"{2 UP}{22 RIGHT}COUGHING." :rem 73
1360 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} IF VICTIM STILL CA
NNOT COUGH, BREATHE{3 SPACES}OR TALK
, GIVE 4 SHARP" :rem 65
1370 DATA"{UP}{3 SPACES}BLOWS BETWEEN SHO
ULDER BLADES," :rem 136
1380 DATA"{UP}{3 SPACES}FOLLOWED BY 4 ABD
OMINAL THRUSTS." :rem 216
1390 DATA"{UP}{3 SPACES}REPEAT UNTIL OBJE
CT IS DISLODGED." :rem 25
1400 DATA"{RVS}4){OFF} IF VICTIM IS A CHI
LD, HOLD UPSIDE DOWN{3 SPACES}& SLAP
{SPACE}SHARPLY ON BACK." :rem 106
1410 DATA"{RVS}5){OFF} IF BREATHING HAS S
TOPPED & FOREIGN{6 SPACES}MATERIAL C
ANNOT BE" :rem 13
1420 DATA"{2 UP}{22 RIGHT}DISLODGED" :rem 84
1430 DATA"{UP}{3 SPACES}ADMINISTER ARTIFI
CIAL RESPIRATION." :rem 253
1440 DATA"{UP}{3 SPACES}GET PROMPT MEDICA
L ATTENTION.", "" :rem 189
1450 DATA"{6 SPACES}{11 RIGHT}{RVS}DRUGS" :rem 254
1460 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} KEEP AIRWAY
{SPACE}OPEN; GIVE ARTIFICIAL" :rem 154
1470 DATA"{UP}{3 RIGHT}VENTILATION OR CPR
IF NEEDED." :rem 71
1480 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} TREAT FOR SHOCK." :rem 55
1490 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} PLACE UNCONSCIOUS
{SPACE}VICTIM IN A 3" :rem 193
1491 DATA"{UP}{3 SPACES}QUARTERS PRONE PO
SITION." :rem 92
1500 DATA"{RVS}4){OFF} PROTECT VICTIM FRO
M INJURY." :rem 85
1510 DATA"{RVS}5){OFF} HALLUCINOGENIC VIC
TIMS MAY NEED{9 SPACES}CAREFUL ATTEN
TION." :rem 52
1520 DATA"{RVS}6){OFF} GET VICTIM TO HOSP
ITAL.", "" :rem 122
1530 DATA"{16 RIGHT}{RVS}EARACHE" :rem 242
1540 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} CALL YOUR DO
CTOR." :rem 155
1550 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} APPLY ICE BAG OR H
OT WATER BOTTLE;{6 SPACES}WHICHEVER
{SPACE}GIVES RELIEF." :rem 101
1560 DATA", "{9 SPACES}{RVS}{2 RIGHT}ELEC
TRIC SHOCK" :rem 169
1570 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} TURN OFF ELE
CTRICITY IF POSSIBLE." :rem 189
1580 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} REMOVE ELECTRIC CO
NTACT FROM VICTIM{5 SPACES}WITH DRY
{SPACE}WOOD OR DRY" :rem 68
1590 DATA"{2 UP}{24 RIGHT}CLOTH.", "{RVS}3
){OFF} GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION." :rem 160
1600 DATA"{RVS}4){OFF} KEEP VICTIM WARM." :rem 194
1610 DATA", "{RVS}5){OFF} CALL YOUR DOCTOR.", "" :rem 57
1620 DATA"{14 RIGHT}{RVS}EPILEPSY" :rem 57
1630 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} PREVENT VICT
IM FROM INJURING HIMSELF{4 SPACES}BU
T DO NOT RESTRAIN." :rem 205
1640 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} INSERT CLOTH BETWE
EN TEETH TO PROTECT{3 SPACES}TONGUE." :rem 190
1650 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} LOOSEN TIGHT COLLA
R; KEEP VICTIM WARM", "" :rem 9
1660 DATA"{11 RIGHT}{RVS}EXPOSURE (TO COL
D)" :rem 12
1670 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} COVER FROZEN
PART.", "{RVS}2){OFF} PROVIDE EXTRA
{SPACE}CLOTHING BLANKETS." :rem 216
1680 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} BRING INDOORS." :rem 234
1690 DATA"{RVS}4){OFF} IMMERSE FROZEN PAR
T IN WARM WATER" :rem 156
1700 DATA"{UP}{3 SPACES}{102-105F}OR WRAP
GENTLY" :rem 90
1710 DATA"{UP}{3 RIGHT}IN WARM BLANKETS.
{SPACE}DO NOT RUB." :rem 1
1720 DATA"{RVS}5){OFF} DO NOT APPLY HEAT,
HEAT LAMPS, OR HOT{3 SPACES}WATER B
OTTLES." :rem 165

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1710 DATA"{RVS}6){OFF} ELEVATE AFFECTED P
ART.", "" :rem 55
1720 DATA"{11 RIGHT}{RVS}EXPOSURE( TO HEAT
)" :rem 10
1730 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} APPLY COLD W
ATER OR RUBBING ALCOHOL{5 SPACES}TO
{SPACE}BARE SKIN." :rem 47
1740 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} USE FANS OR AIR CO
NDITIONING TO{9 SPACES}PROMOTE COOLI
NG." :rem 66
1750 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} CONTINUE UNTIL TEM
PERATURE IS REDUCED" :rem 2
1760 DATA"{RVS}4){OFF} GUARD AGAINST OVER
CHILLING.", "" :rem 203
1770 DATA"{15 RIGHT}{RVS}FAINTING":rem 66
1780 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} PLACE IN LYI
NG POSITION WITH HEAD{7 SPACES}LOWER
THAN BODY." :rem 143
1790 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} LOOSEN CLOTHING &
{SHIFT-SPACE}APPLY COLD CLOTHS." :rem 191
1800 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} USE SMELLING SALTS
& UPON REVIVAL:{6 SPACES}COFFEE, FR
ESH AIR.", "" :rem 119
1810 DATA"{16 RIGHT}{RVS}FEVER" :rem 130
1820 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} INCREASE FLU
ID INTAKE." :rem 224
1830 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} DO NOT COVER EXCES
SIVELY." :rem 174
1840 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} GIVE ASPIRIN OR AC
ETAMINOPHEN." :rem 247
1850 DATA"{RVS}4){OFF} COOLING SPONGES WI
TH WATER ONLY." :rem 134
1860 DATA"{RVS}5){OFF} CALL YOUR DOCTOR."
, "" :rem 3
1870 DATA"{15 RIGHT}{RVS}HEART ATTACK" :rem 31
1880 DATA"{RVS}1){OFF} CALL HOSPITAL (SPE
CIFY NEED{13 SPACES}FOR OXYGEN)." :rem 28
1890 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} KEEP VICTIM LYING
{SPACE}DOWN IN A{13 SPACES}COMFORTAB
LE POSITION." :rem 132
1900 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} ADMINISTER ARTIFIC
IAL RESPIRATION IF{4 SPACES}BREATHIN
G HAS STOPPED." :rem 140
1910 DATA"{RVS}4){OFF} GIVE CPR IF THERE
{SPACE}IS NO PULSE{11 SPACES}(IF TRA
INED)." :rem 24
1920 DATA"{RVS}5){OFF} CHECK VICTIM FOR E
MERGENCY MEDICAL{6 SPACES}INFORMATIO
N & " :rem 55
1930 DATA"{2 UP}{17 RIGHT}PRESCRIPTION FO
R" :rem 195
1940 DATA"{UP}{3 SPACES}MEDICINE. ADMINIS
TER IF PATIENT IS{6 SPACES}CONSCIOUS
.", "" :rem 173
1950 DATA"{8 RIGHT}{8 SPACES}{RVS}HERNIAS
" :rem 49
1960 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} LAY VICTIM O
N BACK WITH KNEES{11 SPACES}WELL DRA
WN UP." :rem 210
1970 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} PLACE A CRAVAT BAN
DAGE AROUND{11 SPACES}THIGHS AND TIE
." :rem 234
1980 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} PUT BLANKET UNDER
{SPACE}KNEES." :rem 76
1990 DATA"{RVS}4){OFF} DO NOT TRY TO FORC
E PROTRUSION{10 SPACES}BACK INTO CAV
ITY." :rem 53
2000 DATA"{RVS}5){OFF} COVER WITH BLANKET
& TAKE TO HOSPITAL{3 SPACES}IN THIS
POSITION.", "" :rem 18
2010 DATA"{16 RIGHT}{RVS}NOSE BLEED" :rem 148
2020 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} TIP HEAD FOR
WARD, BLOW NOSE TO REMOVE{3 SPACES}A
LL CLOTS." :rem 215
2030 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} SQUEEZE NOSTRILS F
IRMLY TOGETHER FOR{4 SPACES}10 MINUT
ES.", "" :rem 2
2040 DATA"{11 RIGHT}{RVS}POISONING BY GAS
" :rem 161
2050 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} CALL YOUR DO
CTOR.", "{RVS}2){OFF} OPEN OR BREAK W
INDOWS." :rem 152
2060 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} SHUT OFF GAS OR ST
OP MOTOR." :rem 198
2070 DATA"{RVS}4){OFF} REMOVE VICTIM TO F
RESH AIR." :rem 231
2080 DATA"{RVS}5){OFF} GIVE ARTIFICIAL RE
SPIRATION." :rem 171
2090 DATA"{RVS}6){OFF} KEEP PATIENT WARM.
", "" :rem 59
2100 DATA"{11 RIGHT}{RVS}POISONING BY MOU
TH" :rem 80
2110 DATA"{DOWN}{RVS}1){OFF} DILUTE POISO
N WITH WATER OR MILK.{7 SPACES}DISCO
NTINUE IF" :rem 95
2120 DATA"{2 UP}{18 RIGHT}NAUSEATED." :rem 23
2130 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} GET MEDICAL HELP &
CALL POISON{10 SPACES}CONTROL CENTE
R" :rem 23
2140 DATA"{2 UP}{18 RIGHT}IMMEDIATELY." :rem 110
2150 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} DO NOT INDUCE VOMI
TING UNLESS SO{8 SPACES}ADVISED BY P
OISON" :rem 190
2160 DATA"{2 UP}{21 RIGHT}CONTROL CENTER.
" :rem 186
2170 DATA"{RVS}4){OFF} DO NOT NEUTRALIZE.
DO NOT GIVE OLIVE{4 SPACES}OIL OR O
THER OILS." :rem 120
2180 DATA"{RVS}5){OFF} KEEP AIRWAY OPEN.
{SPACE}ADMINISTER{12 SPACES}ARTIFICI
AL RESPIRATION" :rem 149
2190 DATA"{2 UP}{26 RIGHT}IF NEEDED." :rem 160
2200 DATA"{RVS}6){OFF} TREAT FOR SHOCK." :rem 50
2210 DATA"{RVS}7){OFF} SAVE LABEL, CONTAI
NER OR VOMITUS.", "" :rem 251
2220 DATA"{17 RIGHT}{RVS}SHOCK{DOWN}" :rem 172
2230 DATA"{RVS}1){OFF} KEEP VICTIM LYING
{SPACE}DOWN." :rem 253
2240 DATA"{RVS}2){OFF} IF HEAD AND/OR CHE
ST INJURY, RAISE{6 SPACES}HEAD & SHO
ULDERS." :rem 128
2250 DATA"{RVS}3){OFF} IF IT WILL NOT AGG
RAVATE ANY INJURY,{4 SPACES}RAISE FE
ET." :rem 201
2260 DATA"{RVS}4){OFF} KEEP PATIENT WARM,
PREVENT LOSS OF{6 SPACES}BODY HEAT.
" :rem 62
2270 DATA"{RVS}5){OFF} TREAT FOR BREATH S
TOPPAGE, BLEEDING,{4 SPACES}PAIN." :rem 147
2280 DATA"{RVS}6){OFF} GET PROMPT MEDICAL

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ASSISTANCE.", "" :rem 106
2290 DATA{8 RIGHT}{7 SPACES}{RVS}SPRAINS :rem 69
" :rem 69
2300 DATA{DOWN}{RVS}1{OFF} ELEVATE INJU :rem 92
RED AREA; PLACE AT{10 SPACES}COMPLET :rem 92
E REST." :rem 92
2310 DATA{RVS}2{OFF} APPLY ICE BAG, COL :rem 126
D CLOTH, OR{11 SPACES}CHEMICAL COLD :rem 126
{SPACE}PACK." :rem 126
2320 DATA{RVS}3{OFF} IF SWELLING & PAIN :rem 18
CONTINUE SEE{9 SPACES}DOCTOR.", "" :rem 18
2330 DATA{7 RIGHT}{7 SPACES}{RVS}STRAINS :rem 39
" :rem 39
2340 DATA{DOWN}{RVS}1{OFF} GET VICTIM C :rem 62
OMFORTABLE." :rem 62
2350 DATA{RVS}2{OFF} APPLY HOT, WET TOW :rem 109
EL." :rem 109
2360 DATA{RVS}3{OFF} KEEP INJURED AREA :rem 121
{SPACE}AT REST." :rem 121
2370 DATA{RVS}4{OFF} GET MEDICAL ATTENT :rem 222
ION." :rem 222
2380 DATA"" :rem 43
2382 DATA{16 RIGHT}{RVS}STROKE" :rem 231
2385 DATA{RVS}1{OFF} COLD CLOTH ON FORE :rem 211
HEAD." :rem 211
2390 DATA{RVS}2{OFF} TURN HEAD OF VOMIT :rem 147
ING PATIENT TO{8 SPACES}SIDE." :rem 147
2400 DATA{RVS}3{OFF} GIVE NO STIMULANTS :rem 64
AND NOTHING BY{7 SPACES}MOUTH." :rem 64
2410 DATA{RVS}4{OFF} CALL YOUR DOCTOR." :rem 138
:rem 138
2420 DATA"" :rem 38
2430 DATA{15 RIGHT}{RVS}SUNBURN", "{RVS} :rem 201
{DOWN}1{OFF} APPLY BURN CREAM OR PE :rem 201
TROLEUM JELLY." :rem 201
2440 DATA{RVS}2{OFF} CALL DOCTOR IF FEV :rem 12
ER, CHILLS, AND{7 SPACES}SICKNESS OC :rem 12
CUR." :rem 12
2450 DATA{RVS}3{OFF} PROTECT REDNESS FR :rem 70
OM FURTHER SUN.", "" :rem 70
2460 DATA{15 RIGHT}{RVS}SUNSTROKE", " :rem 160
{RVS}{DOWN}1{OFF} CALL YOUR DOCTOR. :rem 160
" :rem 160
2470 DATA{RVS}2{OFF} MOVE PATIENT TO A :rem 160
{SPACE}COOL, SHADY SPOT." :rem 160
2480 DATA{RVS}3{OFF} SPONGE ENTIRE BODY :rem 252
WITH COLD WATER." :rem 252
2490 DATA{RVS}4{OFF} DO NOT GIVE STIMUL :rem 143
ANTS.", "" :rem 143
2500 DATA{13 RIGHT}{RVS}TOOTHACHE", " :rem 77
{DOWN}{RVS}1{OFF} NO TREATMENT." :rem 77
2510 DATA{RVS}2{OFF} APPLY COLD COMPRES :rem 119
SES UNTIL YOU GET{5 SPACES}TO THE DE :rem 119
NTIST.", "" :rem 119
2520 DATA"9" :rem 96

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BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

Quiz Master

(Article on page 80.)

Program 1: Quiz Generator

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10 REM QUIZ MASTER GENERATOR
20 DIMQ$(100),A$(100),B$(100),C$(100),D$( :rem 48
100),E$(100),M$(15) :rem 48
30 PRINT"{WHT}":POKE53280,13:POKE53281,5: :rem 217
GOTO50 :rem 217
40 POKE198,6:POKE631,30:POKE632,34:POKE63 :rem 110
3,34:POKE634,20:POKE635,5:RETURN :rem 110
50 POKE53272,23:GOTO970 :rem 59
60 PRINT"{CLR}":CLR :rem 229
70 DIMQ$(100),A$(100),B$(100),C$(100),D$( :rem 99
100),E$(100),M$(15),SN$(400),G(400) :rem 99
80 GOSUB1830:GOSUB1360:GOSUB2070 :rem 187
90 PRINT"ENTER NUMBER OF TEST TO LOAD:" :rem 235
INPUTN :rem 235
100 IFN<0ORN>XTHENPRINT"INVALID RANGE":GO :rem 175
TO90 :rem 175
110 N$=M$(N):PRINTSPC(12)"{CLR}{RVS} :rem 30
{6 DOWN}{9 RIGHT}{3 SPACES}LOADING :rem 30
{SHIFT-SPACE}DATA{3 SHIFT-SPACE}" :rem 30
120 GOSUB1830:GOSUB2150:OPEN2,8,2,+N$+" F :rem 21
ILE,S,R":X=0 :rem 21
130 X=X+1 :rem 221
140 INPUT#2,Q$(X):INPUT#2,A$(X):INPUT#2,B :rem 221
$(X):INPUT#2,C$(X):INPUT#2,D$(X):INPU :rem 221
T#2,E$(X) :rem 139
150 IFST AND64THEN170 :rem 208
160 GOTO130 :rem 100
170 CLOSE2:POKE198,0:L=X:N=X:T=0 :rem 218
180 IFR=1THEN240 :rem 173
190 GOSUB2150:GOSUB2070:GOSUB1670:rem 237
200 IFH=0THEN970 :rem 165
210 IFH=1THEN240 :rem 157
220 REM INPUT QUESTIONS :rem 211
230 PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}ENTER NAME FOR QUIZ" :rem 15
:INPUTN$:GOSUB1460:N=0 :rem 15
240 N=N+1:PRINT"{CLR}":PRINTSPC(13)"{RVS} :rem 200
QUIZ MASTER {OFF}" :rem 200
250 PRINT:PRINT"{RVS} WARNING!{2 SPACES}D :rem 114
O NOT EXCEED 80 CHARACTERS{2 SPACES}" :rem 114
260 PRINT:PRINT"{RVS}{7 SPACES}ENTER £ T :rem 159
O EXIT ROUTINE{10 SPACES}" :rem 159
270 IFN>=100THENPRINT"{CLR}{5 DOWN} :rem 50
{14 SPACES}FILE{SHIFT-SPACE}FULL":FOR :rem 50
T=1TO2000:NEXT:GOTO980 :rem 50
280 GOSUB40 :rem 126
290 H=0 :rem 80
300 PRINT"ENTER QUESTION #";N:PRINT :rem 205
:rem 205
310 INPUTQ$(N) :rem 56
320 IFQ$(N)=""THEN310 :rem 124
330 IFQ$(N)=CHR$(92)THENN=N-1:GOTO770 :rem 170
:rem 170
340 IFLEN(Q$(N))>80THENGOSUB1290 :rem 139
350 IFH=1THEN240 :rem 162
360 PRINT"ENTER FIRST ANSWER":PRINT:GOSU :rem 206
B40:H=0 :rem 206
370 INPUT"A. ";A$(N):IFA$(N)=""THEN370 :rem 51
:rem 51
380 IFASC(A$(N))=92THENN=N-1:GOTO770 :rem 117
:rem 117

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390 A$(N)="A. "+A$(N) :rem 191
400 IFLEN(A$(N))>80THENGOSUB1290 :rem 120
410 IFH=1THENGOTO360 :rem 219
420 PRINT"ENTER SECOND ANSWER:":PRINT:GOSUB400:H=0 :rem 255
430 INPUT"B. ";B$(N):IFB$(N)=""THEN430 :rem 48
440 IFASC(B$(N))=92THENN=N-1:GOTO770 :rem 115
450 B$(N)="B. "+B$(N) :rem 191
460 IFLEN(B$(N))>80THENGOSUB1290 :rem 127
470 IFH=1THENGOTO420 :rem 222
480 PRINT"ENTER THIRD ANSWER:":PRINT:GOSUB400:H=0 :rem 196
490 INPUT"C. ";C$(N):IFC$(N)=""THEN490 :rem 63
500 IFASC(C$(N))=92THENN=N-1:GOTO770 :rem 113
510 C$(N)="C. "+C$(N) :rem 191
520 IFLEN(C$(N))>80THENGOSUB1290 :rem 125
530 IFH=1THENGOTO480 :rem 225
540 PRINT"ENTER FOURTH ANSWER:":PRINT:GOSUB400:H=0 :rem 30
550 INPUT"D. ";D$(N):IFD$(N)=""THEN550 :rem 60
560 IFASC(D$(N))=92THENN=N-1:GOTO770 :rem 120
570 D$(N)="D. "+D$(N) :rem 200
580 IFLEN(D$(N))>80THENGOSUB1290 :rem 132
590 IFH=1THENGOTO540 :rem 228
600 PRINT"ENTER LETTER OF CORRECT ANSWER:":PRINT:H=0 :rem 28
610 INPUTE$(N):IFE$(N)=""THEN610 :rem 71
620 IFASC(E$(N))=92THENN=N-1:GOSUB770:GOTO990 :rem 210
630 IFLEN(E$(N))<>1THENGOSUB1290 :rem 134
640 IFE$(N)="A"THEN690 :rem 193
650 IFE$(N)="B"THEN690 :rem 195
660 IFE$(N)="C"THEN690 :rem 197
670 IFE$(N)="D"THEN690 :rem 199
680 PRINT"[RVS] ERROR: RE-ENTER":GOTO610 :rem 17
690 IFH=1THEN600 :rem 169
700 IFP=1THENRETURN :rem 243
710 L=N:GOSUB2070:IFN=100THEN730 :rem 160
720 GOTO240 :rem 104
730 PRINT:PRINTSPC(7)"FILE CONTAINS 100 ENTRIES." :rem 248
740 PRINT:PRINT"DATA WILL BE STORED. OPEN NEW TEXT FILE" :rem 140
750 GOSUB1720:GOSUB770:GOTO990 :rem 83
760 REM STORE DATA :rem 40
770 GOSUB2070:PRINTSPC(10)"[RVS] WAIT, STORING DATA ":GOSUB2150 :rem 63
780 GOSUB1830:OPEN2,8,2,"@0:"+N$+" FILE,S,W" :rem 147
790 FORX=1TOL:PRINT#2,Q$(X):PRINT#2,A$(X):PRINT#2,B$(X):PRINT#2,C$(X):PRINT#2,D$(X):PRINT#2,E$(X):NEXT :rem 211
800 CLOSE2:POKE198,0:GOSUB2150:GOSUB2070:GOSUB1670:RETURN :rem 78
810 REM CHANGE ANSWER :rem 243
820 GOSUB2070:P=1:PRINT"[CLR]{3 DOWN}[RVS] ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION":INPUTW :rem 179
830 PRINT"[CLR]{2 DOWN}":S$=Q$(W):GOSUB190:S$=A$(W):GOSUB190:S$=B$(W):GOSUB190:S$=C$(W):GOSUB190:S$=D$(W):GOSUB190 :rem 103
850 PRINT"CORRECT ANSWER IS:":PRINTE$(W) :rem 126

860 GOSUB1670:N=W-1:GOSUB240:GOSUB770:RETURN :rem 40
870 REM REVIEW ROUTINE :rem 123
880 GOSUB2070:Y=1:PRINT"[CLR]{DOWN}" :rem 153
890 PRINT:PRINTTAB(20-LEN(N$)/2);N$:GOSUB1670:PRINT"[2 DOWN]" :rem 17
900 FORN=1TOL:PRINT"[CLR]" :rem 201
910 IFQ$(N)=""THENGOTO960 :rem 197
920 S$=STR$(N)+". "+Q$(N):PRINT:GOSUB190 :rem 51
930 REM ANSWER CHOICES :rem 78
940 S$=A$(N):GOSUB190:S$=B$(N):GOSUB190:S$=C$(N):GOSUB190:S$=D$(N):GOSUB190 :rem 69
950 PRINT:PRINT"CORRECT ANSWER IS:":PRINTTAB(7)E$(N):GOSUB2070 :rem 31
960 GOSUB1670:NEXT:RETURN :rem 128
970 REM PROGRAM MENU :rem 209
980 H=0 :rem 86
990 PRINT"[CLR]":POKE53280,13:POKE53281,5 :rem 206
1000 GOSUB2070 :rem 10
1010 P=0 :rem 127
1020 PRINTSPC(13)"[DOWN][RVS] QUIZ [SHIFT-SPACE]MASTER " :rem 7
1030 PRINT:PRINTSPC(5)"ENTER NUMBER OF FUNCTION:" :rem 196
1040 PRINT:PRINTSPC(8)"1. ENTER NEW QUESTIONS" :rem 222
1050 PRINT:PRINTSPC(8)"2. REVIEW QUESTION S" :rem 202
1060 PRINT:PRINTSPC(8)"3. CHANGE A QUESTION" :rem 142
1070 PRINT:PRINTSPC(8)"4. LOAD PREVIOUS DATA" :rem 104
1080 PRINT:PRINTSPC(8)"5. ADD TO TEST IN [SPACE]FILE" :rem 22
1090 PRINT:PRINTSPC(8)"6. INITIALIZE DISK" :rem 210
1100 PRINT:PRINTSPC(8)"7. END" :rem 133
1110 PRINT:PRINTSPC(5)"NUMBER?" :rem 79
1120 GETG$:IFG$=""THEN1120 :rem 183
1130 G=ASC(G$)-48:IFG<100G>8THEN1120 :rem 67
1140 ONGGOSUB230,880,820,60,1640,1730,1170 :rem 198
1150 GOTO990 :rem 162
1160 GOSUB2070 :rem 17
1170 POKE198,0:SYS198 :rem 209
1180 REM PRINT JUSTIFY :rem 105
1190 PRINT :rem 88
1200 IFLEN(S$)<40THENPRINTS$:GOTO1280 :rem 10
1210 X=40:Y=1 :rem 190
1220 X=X-1 :rem 16
1230 IFASC(MID$(S$,X,Y)+CHR$(0))<>32THEN1240 :rem 204
1240 PRINTLEFT$(S$,X) :rem 239
1250 Z=LEN(S$) :rem 6
1260 Z=Z-X :rem 63
1270 PRINTRIGHT$(S$,Z) :rem 71
1280 RETURN :rem 171
1290 PRINT"ENTRY TOO LONG: RE-PHASE" :rem 18
1300 H=1:FORN=1TO2000:NEXT:RETURN :rem 85
1310 REM TEST TITLE FILE :rem 139
1320 PRINT:PRINT"HAS TEST TITLE FILE BEEN INITIATED?(Y/N)":GOSUB2070 :rem 186
1330 GETG$:IFG$=""THEN1330 :rem 189
1340 IF G$="N"THEN1460 :rem 139
1350 IFG$<>"Y"THEN1330 :rem 208

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1360 PRINT:PRINTSPC(17)"{RVS} WAIT "
1370 GOSUB2150:GOSUB1830:OPEN3,8,3,"TEST
      {SPACE}TITLES,S,R"
1380 X=0
1390 X=X+1:INPUT#3,M$(X)
1400 IFST AND64THEN1420
1410 GOTO1390
1420 CLOSE3:POKE198,0:GOSUB2150
1430 IFS1<>0THEN2110
1440 PRINT"{CLR}":PRINTSPC(14)"TEST TITLE
      S":PRINT
1450 FORA=1TOX:PRINTA;" " ;M$(A):NEXT:RET
      URN
1460 REM INITIATE TEST FILE
1470 IFX=15THENGOSUB1710
1480 IF X=15THENX=1
1490 IFX=1THEN1600
1500 PRINT"{CLR}HAS FILE OF TEST NAMES BE
      EN STARTED?"
1510 GETG$:IFG$=""THEN1510
1520 IF G$="N"THEN1600
1530 IFG$="Y"THENGOSUB1370
1540 PRINTX+1". {RVS}"N$
1550 PRINT"IS YOUR TITLE ORIGINAL?"
1560 GETG$:IFG$=""THEN1560
1570 IF G$="Y"THEN1600
1580 PRINT"ENTER NEW TITLE FOR TEST:"
1590 INPUTN$
1600 M$(X+1)=N$:GOSUB2070
1610 PRINT:PRINTSPC(13)"{RVS} SAVING TITL
      E "
1620 GOSUB1830:OPEN3,8,3,"@0:TEST TITLES,
      S,W"
1630 FORA=1TOX+1:PRINT#3,M$(A):NEXT:CLOSE
      3:POKE198,0:GOSUB2150:RETURN
1640 REM TEST ADDITION ROUTINE
1650 CLR
1660 R=1:GOSUB70:R=0:GOTO990
1670 PRINT:PRINTTAB(5)"{RVS} PRESS
      {SHIFT-SPACE}SPACE{SHIFT-SPACE}BAR
      {SHIFT-SPACE}TO{SHIFT-SPACE}CONTINUE
      {OFF}"
1680 GETG$:IFASC(G$+CHR$(0))<>32THEN1680
1690 RETURN
1700 PRINT"{CLR}"
1710 PRINTSPC(10)"{CLR}{10 DOWN}FILE FULL
      "
1720 FORT=1TO2000:NEXT:RETURN
1730 PRINT"{CLR}{2 DOWN}{RVS}{2 SPACES}DO
      YOU WANT TO INITIALIZE A NEW DISK?
      {SPACE}":PRINTTAB(17)"{RVS} (Y/N) "
1740 GETG$:IFG$=""THEN1740
1750 IFG$="Y"THENPRINT"TYPE GOTO 1790 AND
      PRESS RETURN":END
1760 IFG$<>"N"THEN1740
1770 IFG$="N"THENRETURN
1780 END
1790 PRINT"{CLR}{5 DOWN}{6 SPACES}INSERT
      {SPACE}NEW DISK INTO DRIVE
1800 PRINT"{4 DOWN}{2 SPACES}PRESS ANY KE
      Y WHEN READY TO PROCEED"
1810 GOSUB1820:GOTO1850
1820 GETG$:IFG$=""THEN1820
1830 OPEN15,8,15:PRINT#15,"I0:"CLOSE15:R
      ETURN
1840 END
1850 REM{2 SPACES}PRINT"{CLR}{5 DOWN}

{17 RIGHT}{RVS} WAIT1730
1860 PRINT"{2 DOWN}{15 SPACES}{RVS} WARNI
      NG!!!"
1870 PRINT"{2 SPACES}{RVS} DISK
      {SHIFT-SPACE}IN{SHIFT-SPACE}DRIVE
      {SHIFT-SPACE}IS{SHIFT-SPACE}ABOUT
      {SHIFT-SPACE}TO{SHIFT-SPACE}BE
      {SHIFT-SPACE}ERASED!"
1880 PRINT"{2 SPACES}{RVS}{SHIFT-SPACE}
      {7 SPACES}{SHIFT-SPACE}ARE
      {SHIFT-SPACE}YOU{SHIFT-SPACE}SURE? (
      Y/N){9 SPACES}"
1890 GETG$:IFG$=""THEN1890
1900 IFG$="Y"THEN1930
1910 IFG$="N"THEN990
1920 GOTO1890
1930 PRINT"{CLR}{2 DOWN}ENTER DISKNAME";
      INPUTDN$
1940 IFLEN(DN$)>15THENPRINT"{2 DOWN}NAME
      {SHIFT-SPACE}TOO{SHIFT-SPACE}LONG, T
      RY{SHIFT-SPACE}AGAIN":FORT=1TO1000:N
      EXT:GOTO1930
1950 PRINT"{2 DOWN}ENTER 2 CHARACTER DISK
      I.D.":INPUTID$
1960 POKE53281,2:POKE53280,2:PRINT"{CLR}
      {5 DOWN}{10 SPACES}LAST{SHIFT-SPACE}
      CHANCE{SHIFT-SPACE}TO{SHIFT-SPACE}ST
      OP!!!"
1970 PRINT:PRINT"{9 SPACES}PRESS
      {SHIFT-SPACE}ANY{SHIFT-SPACE}KEY
      {SHIFT-SPACE}TO{SHIFT-SPACE}STOP!!!"
      :FORT=1TO1000
1980 GETG$:IFG$<>" "THEN990
1990 NEXT
2000 PRINT"{CLR}{4 DOWN}DISK{SHIFT-SPACE}
      IS{SHIFT-SPACE}BEING{SHIFT-SPACE}FOR
      MATTED--WAIT"
2010 OPEN15,8,15:PRINT#15,"N0:"DN$+" "+I
      D$
2020 INPUT#15,S1,S$,S2,S3:CLOSE15:IFS1<>0
      THEN2110:GOSUB2050
2030 PRINT"{CLR}{10 DOWN}{9 SPACES}DISK
      {SHIFT-SPACE}FORMATTED{SHIFT-SPACE}"
      :FORT=1TO2000:NEXT
2040 POKE53280,13:POKE53281,5:GOTO990
2050 FORT=1TO1000:NEXT:POKE53280,13:POKE5
      3281,5:RETURN
2060 REM SOUND ROUTINE
2070 S=54272
2080 POKES,100:POKES+1,125:POKES+5,0:POKE
      S+6,240:POKES+24,15:POKES+4,17
2090 FORT=0TO100:NEXT
2100 POKES+4,0:RETURN
2110 PRINT"DISK{SHIFT-SPACE}ERROR ";S1,S$,
      S2,S3
2120 PRINT:PRINT"CORRECT ERROR CONDITION
      {SPACE}AND TRY AGAIN"
2130 GOSUB1670
2140 GOTO980
2150 OPEN15,8,15:INPUT#15,S1,S$,S2,S3:CLO
      SE15:IFS1<>0THEN2110
2160 PRINT"DISK STATUS: "S$
2170 RETURN

```

Program 2: Student Quiz

```

10 REM STUDENT QUIZ
20 PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}":CLR:POKE53280,16:POK
      E53281,16:POKE808,225:POKE649,0:S=5472
      7
      :rem 236

```



```

30 DIMQ$(100),A$(100),B$(100),C$(100),D$(
100),E$(100),M$(15),A(100) :rem 128
40 GOSUB840:PRINT"{CLR}{N}":PRINTSPC(12)"
{RVS}{2 SPACES}LOADING{SHIFT-SPACE}DAT
A{3 SHIFT-SPACE}":PRINT"{BLK}":GOSUB39
0:PRINT"[WHT]" :rem 252
50 FORX=1TOA:PRINTX". M$(X):NEXT :rem 26
60 PRINT"[DOWN]ENTER NUMBER OF TEST":POKE
649,10:INPUTX :rem 159
70 IFX<1ORX>ATHENPRINT"INVALID RANGE":GOT
O60 :rem 128
80 N$=M$(X):POKE649,0:OPEN15,8,15:PRINT"
{CLR}":OPEN2,8,2,+N$+" FILE,S,R" :rem 180
90 PRINT"[9 DOWN]{5 SPACES}LOADING
{SHIFT-SPACE}";N$;" QUIZ":PRINT"{BLK}" :rem 1
100 X=0 :rem 86
110 X=X+1 :rem 219
120 INPUT#2,Q$(X):INPUT#2,A$(X):INPUT#2,B
$(X):INPUT#2,C$(X):INPUT#2,D$(X):INPU
T#2,E$(X) :rem 137
130 IFST AND64THEN150 :rem 204
140 GOTO110 :rem 96
150 CLOSE2:POKE198,0:L=X:CLOSE15:GOSUB920
:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}" :rem 206
160 REM TEST ROUTINE :rem 225
170 Y=1:POKE649,10:GOSUB540 :rem 75
180 FORN=1TOL-1:PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}":PRINTT
AB(20-LEN(N$)/2);N$ :rem 102
190 S$=STR$(N$)+"." "+Q$(A(N)):PRINT:GOSUB4
50 :rem 146
200 REM ANSWER CHOICES :rem 68
210 S$=A$(A(N)):GOSUB450:S$=B$(A(N)):GOSU
B450:S$=C$(A(N)):GOSUB450 :rem 225
220 S$=D$(A(N)):GOSUB450:S$=E$(A(N)) :rem 188
230 PRINT"[DOWN]ENTER LETTER OF MOST CORR
ECT ANSWER:"POKE198,0 :rem 160
240 INPUTF$ :rem 144
250 IFLEN(F$)<>1THENPRINT"ENTER ONE LETTE
R ONLY":GOTO240 :rem 102
260 IFASC(F$)<65ORASC(F$)>68THENPRINT"ANS
WER MUST BE A,B,C, OR D":GOTO240 :rem 151
270 IFASC(F$)=ASC(S$)THENP=P+1 :rem 254
280 IFASC(F$)=ASC(S$)THENPRINTSPC(9)"
{RVS}{2 SPACES}ANSWER IS CORRECT!! ":
GOSUB1030 :rem 215
290 IFASC(F$)<>ASC(S$)THEN:GOSUB1060:GOSU
B820 :rem 217
300 FORT=1TO4000:NEXT:NEXT :rem 149
310 N=N-1 :rem 203
320 S=INT(P/N*100+.5):PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}YO
U SCORED ";S;" %" :rem 149
330 IFS>80ANDS<90THENPRINT"STUDY THIS SEC
TION AGAIN" :rem 175
340 IFS>90ANDS<100THENPRINT"VERY GOOD, B
UT MORE STUDY WOULD HELP" :rem 214
350 IFS=100THENPRINT"EXCELLENT!!
{2 SPACES}PERFECT SCORE!!" :rem 245
360 FORT=1TO3000:NEXT :rem 33
370 PRINT"[4 DOWN]ENTER RUN TO RE-START P
ROGRAM":POKE808,237:END :rem 17
380 REM PRINT JUSTIFY :rem 58
390 OPEN15,8,15:OPEN3,8,3,"TEST TITLES,S,
R":PRINT"{BLK}" :rem 169
400 X=X+1 :rem 221
410 INPUT#3,M$(X) :rem 193
420 IFSTATUSAND64THEN440 :rem 13
430 GOTO400 :rem 100
440 CLOSE3:POKE198,0:A=X:CLOSE15:PRINT"
{CLR}{WHT}":RETURN :rem 139
450 IFLEN(S$)<40THENPRINTS$:GOTO510 :rem 171
460 X=40:Y=1 :rem 148
470 X=X-1 :rem 230
480 IFASC(MID$(S$,X,Y)+CHR$(0))<>32THEN47
0 :rem 120
490 PRINTLEFT$(S$,X) :rem 197
500 Z=LEN(S$):Z=Z-X:PRINTRIGHT$(S$,Z) :rem 58
510 RETURN :rem 118
520 PRINT:PRINTSPC(14)"TEST TITLES":PRINT
:FORA=1TOX:PRINTA;"." ";M$(A):NEXT:RET
URN :rem 248
530 REM DISABLE CURSOR CONTROLS :rem 194
540 IFPEEK(830)=133THEN560 :rem 215
550 FORI=828TO977:READA:POKEI,A:NEXT :rem 34
560 SYS828:RETURN :rem 86
570 DATA169,000,133,252,169,080 :rem 42
580 DATA133,251,169,164,133,002 :rem 38
590 DATA169,083,141,036,003,169 :rem 49
600 DATA003,141,037,003,096,152 :rem 25
610 DATA072,138,072,165,252,208 :rem 42
620 DATA007,032,116,003,169,000 :rem 21
630 DATA133,253,166,253,189,000 :rem 41
640 DATA002,133,254,198,252,230 :rem 36
650 DATA253,104,170,104,168,165 :rem 40
660 DATA254,096,160,000,132,252 :rem 34
670 DATA165,002,032,210,255,169 :rem 37
680 DATA157,032,210,255,032,228 :rem 38
690 DATA255,240,251,164,252,133 :rem 42
700 DATA254,169,032,032,210,255 :rem 33
710 DATA169,157,032,210,255,165 :rem 43
720 DATA254,201,013,240,043,201 :rem 17
730 DATA020,208,013,192,000,240 :rem 18
740 DATA211,136,169,157,032,210 :rem 36
750 DATA255,076,118,003,041,127 :rem 39
760 DATA201,032,144,196,196,251 :rem 44
770 DATA240,192,165,254,153,000 :rem 38
780 DATA002,032,210,255,169,000 :rem 27
790 DATA133,212,200,076,118,003 :rem 30
800 DATA230,252,153,000,002,169 :rem 23
810 DATA032,032,210,255,096,013 :rem 27
820 PRINTSPC(10)"{RVS} SORRY ANSWER IS WR
ONG " :rem 45
830 PRINT"[DOWN]CORRECT CHOICE IS: ";S$:R
ETURN :rem 92
840 PRINT"{CLR}{5 DOWN}":PRINTSPC(13)"
{RVS} QUIZ MASTER ":POKE53272,23 :rem 31
850 PRINT"[DOWN]{4 SPACES}THESE TESTS ARE
MULTIPLE CHOICE." :rem 40
860 PRINT"ENTER THE BEST ANSWER FROM THE
{SPACE}CHOICES" :rem 95
870 PRINT"GIVEN." :rem 23
880 PRINT"[DOWN]{4 SPACES}ENTER THE NUMBE
R OF THE TEST YOU " :rem 221
890 PRINT"HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED WHEN THE PRO
GRAM " :rem 41
900 PRINT"CALLS FOR IT." :rem 139
910 FORT=1TO6000:NEXT:RETURN :rem 63
920 REM RANDOM GEN. :rem 72
930 PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}WAIT-- PREPARING QUI
Z":PRINT"{BLK}" :rem 44
940 FORX=1TOL :rem 57
950 A(X)=INT(RND(.)*L)+1 :rem 54
960 IFX=1THEN1000 :rem 228
970 FORT=1TOX-1 :rem 167
980 IFA(Y)=A(X)THEN950 :rem 15
990 NEXTY :rem 58
1000 NEXTX :rem 88

```



```

1010 PRINT "{WHT}":RETURN :rem 178
1020 REM CORRECT ANSWER SOUND :rem 18
1030 S=54272:POKES,150:POKES+1,100:POKES+
5,0:POKES+6,240:POKES+24,15:POKES+4,
17 :rem 144
1040 FORT=0TO200:NEXT:POKES+4,0:RETURN
:rem 172
1050 REM WRONG ANSWER SOUND :rem 144
1060 S=54272:POKES,150:POKES+1,5:POKES+5,
0:POKES+6,240:POKES+24,15:POKES+4,17
:rem 55
1070 FORT=0TO200:NEXT:POKES+4,0:RETURN
:rem 175

```

Turtle Graphics Interpreter

(Article on page 90.)

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

Program 1: The Interpreter

```

10 REM TURTLE GRAPHICS INTERPRETER :rem 202
30 IF PEEK(49152)<>173 THEN PRINT CHR$(15
0) "TURTLE DATA DID NOT LOAD": END
:rem 87
40 X=0: Y=0: IX=0: IY=0: D=0: NU=0: BY=0:
BI=0: XH=160: XL=-159: C=1/180
:rem 121
50 CR=.74: YH=INT(79/CR): YL=-YH: BA=2: B
B=8: BL=320: SC=8192: PE=0: DR=-1
:rem 195
60 MA=7: H=0: PX=53248: BB=8: BL=320: SC=
8192: PE=0: DR=-1: MA=7: H=0: PX=53248
:rem 33
70 PY=53249: BG=256: RO=0: CO=0: XS=0: YS
=0: SP=0: PT=2040: SE=53269: HA=.5
:rem 189
80 C1=12: C2=40: C3=50: C4=28: C5=24: C6=
3: C7=5: CI=360: MX=53264: PC=0:rem 10
90 FF=255: SS=45: SB=56: YM=79 :rem 88
100 DIM ST$(255),ST(255),RP(255),PR$(255)
,PN$(255) :rem 88
110 DEF FNR(X)=INT((X+.005)*100)/100
:rem 123
120 REM INITIALIZE SCREEN AND TURTLE
:rem 220
130 GOSUB 3000: POKE 2, 110: POKE 53277,
[SPACE]0: POKE 53271, 0: POKE 53287,0
:rem 146
140 SYS 49295: SYS 49235: SYS 49322: POKE
SE, 1: POKE 53280,2: POKE53281,11
:rem 63
150 PRINT CHR$(129) "TURTLE GRAPHICS INTE
RPRETER" :rem 218
170 PRINT CHR$(30) :rem 218
200 REM MAIN LOOP - GET A LINE OF COMMAND
S AND PROCESS IT :rem 193
210 ST$(0)="": INPUT ST$(0) :rem 118

```

```

220 NE=0: ST(0)=0: RP(0)=0: ER=0 :rem 107
230 IF ST$(0)="" THEN 210 :rem 179
240 REM COPY UNEXECUTED PART OF CURRENT C
OMMAND STRING (NESTING LEVEL = NE)
:rem 37
250 REM INTO IN$ TO BE PROCESSED :rem 66
260 IN$=RIGHT$(ST$(NE), LEN(ST$(NE))-ST(N
E)): IN=0 :rem 51
270 GOSUB 5000{2 SPACES}FILL WD$ WITH NEX
T WORD FROM IN$ :rem 106
280 IF WD$<>"" THEN 350 :rem 109
290 REM IN$ IS EMPTY; WE ARE DONE WITH AL
L COMMANDS IF NESTING LEVEL IS 0
:rem 140
300 IF NE=0 THEN 200 :rem 227
310 REM WE HAVE COMPLETED A REPETITION OF
THE CURRENT COMMAND STRING ST$(NE)
:rem 55
320 REM IF NEEDED, REPEAT.{2 SPACES}ELSE,
POP NESTING LEVEL :rem 156
330 RP(NE)=RP(NE)-1: IF RP(NE)>0 THEN ST(
NE)=0: GOTO 240 :rem 42
340 NE=NE-1: GOTO 240 :rem 97
350 IF (WD$="REPEAT")OR(WD$="RP") THEN 44
0 :rem 20
360 REM CHECK IF COMMAND IS A PROCEDURE N
AME :rem 16
370 GOSUB 6000: IF PN=0 THEN 410 :rem 120
380 REM STUFF IN$ WITH PROC STRING AS IF
{SPACE}IT WERE A REPEAT LOOP :rem 56
390 IN$="[" + PR$(PN) + "]" + RIGHT$(IN$
, LEN(IN$)-IN): IN=0: NU=1 :rem 28
400 ST(NE)=ST(NE)-LEN(PR$(PN))-2: GOTO 48
0 :rem 103
410 REM IDENTIFY AND EXECUTE WD$ AS A COM
MAND :rem 78
420 GOSUB 1000: IF ER THEN 200 :rem 248
430 GOTO 270: REM WE ARE DONE CURRENT COM
MAND :rem 67
440 REM GET REPETITION FACTOR FOR REPEAT
{SPACE}LOOP :rem 0
450 GOSUB 4000: IN$=RIGHT$(IN$, LEN(IN$)-
IN): IN=0 :rem 214
460 IF (NOT ER)AND(NU>0)AND(INT(NU)=NU) T
HEN 480 :rem 229
470 PRINT "I CAN'T REPEAT SOMETHING " WD$
" TIMES" :IN$="": GOTO 200 :rem 113
480 REM PUSH THE COMMAND STRING STACK (IN
CREMENT NESTING LEVEL) :rem 115
490 NE=NE+1: IF NE=256 THEN PRINT "NESTIN
G TOO DEEP": GOTO 200 :rem 191
495 RP(NE)=NU: ST(NE)=1: K=0 :rem 45
500 REM FILL ST$(NE) WITH CONTENTS OF REP
EAT BRACKETS :rem 158
510 ST$(NE)="": QQ=0: K=0 :rem 1
520 T$=MID$(IN$, ST(NE), 1) :rem 106
530 IF T$="]" THEN K=K-1 :rem 221
540 IF K>0 THEN ST$(NE)=ST$(NE)+T$:rem 78
550 IF T$="[" THEN K=K+1: QQ=-1 :rem 82
560 IF K<=0 THEN 600 :rem 227
570 ST(NE)=ST(NE)+1 :rem 75
580 IF ST(NE)<=LEN(IN$) THEN 520 :rem 225
590 PRINT "MISMATCHED BRACKETS IN REPEAT"
: IN$="": GOTO 200 :rem 112
600 IF (K<0) OR ((K=0)AND(NOTQQ)) THEN 59
0 :rem 172
610 ST(NE-1)=ST(NE)+ST(NE-1): ST(NE)=0
:rem 142
620 GOTO 240: REM EXECUTE THE NEW COMMAND
STRING :rem 57
1000 REM IDENTIFY AND EXECUTE COMMAND
:rem 230

```



```

1005 ER=0 :rem 202
1010 IF (WD$="FORWARD")OR(WD$="FD") THEN :rem 199
    {SPACE}GOSUB 9000: RETURN :rem 222
1020 IF (WD$="RIGHT")OR(WD$="RT") THEN GO :rem 243
    SUB 10000: RETURN :rem 156
1030 IF (WD$="LEFT")OR(WD$="LT") THEN GOS :rem 148
    UB 11000: RETURN :rem 118
1040 IF (WD$="PENUP")OR(WD$="PU") THEN PE :rem 167
    =-1: RETURN :rem 61
1050 IF (WD$="PENDOWN")OR(WD$="PD") THEN :rem 72
    {SPACE}PE=0: RETURN :rem 144
1060 IF WD$="HOME" THEN GOSUB 12000: RETU :rem 245
    RN :rem 160
1070 IF WD$="CLEAN" THEN SYS 49295: RETUR :rem 42
    N :rem 99
1080 IF (WD$="CLEARSCREEN")OR(WD$="CS") T :rem 170
    HEN GOSUB 12000: SYS 49295: RETURN :rem 75
    :rem 218
1090 IF (WD$="SETHEADING")OR(WD$="SETH") :rem 160
    {SPACE}THEN GOSUB 13000: RETURN :rem 42
    :rem 233
1100 IF (WD$="SETPOSITION")OR(WD$="SETP") :rem 99
    THEN GOSUB 14000: RETURN :rem 170
    :rem 75
1110 IF (WD$="PENERASE")OR(WD$="PE") THEN :rem 160
    DR=0: RETURN :rem 42
1120 IF (WD$="PENDRAW")OR(WD$="PW") THEN :rem 170
    {SPACE}DR=-1: RETURN :rem 75
1130 IF (WD$="ST")OR(WD$="SHOWTURTLE") TH :rem 160
    EN POKE SE, 1: RETURN :rem 42
1140 IF (WD$="HIDETURTLE")OR(WD$="HT") TH :rem 99
    EN POKE SE, 0: RETURN :rem 170
1150 IF (WD$="PENCOLOR")OR(WD$="PC") THEN :rem 75
    GOSUB 15000: RETURN :rem 160
1160 IF (WD$="BACKGROUNDCOLOR")OR(WD$="BC :rem 160
    ") THEN GOSUB 16000: RETURN :rem 42
1170 IF (WD$="TURTLECOLOR")OR(WD$="TC") T :rem 170
    HEN GOSUB 17000: RETURN :rem 75
1180 IF WD$="PRINTHEADING" THEN PRINT FNR :rem 160
    (H): RETURN :rem 42
1190 IF WD$="PRINTPOSITION" THEN PRINT "(" :rem 99
    " FNR(X) ", " FNR(Y) )": RETURN :rem 170
    :rem 218
1200 IF WD$="DEFINE" THEN GOSUB 18000: RE :rem 160
    TURN :rem 42
1210 IF WD$="NAMES" THEN GOSUB 19000: RET :rem 170
    URN :rem 75
1220 IF (WD$="PRINTPROCEDURE")OR(WD$="PPR :rem 160
    OC") THEN GOSUB 20000: RETURN :rem 42
    :rem 140
1230 IF WD$="ERASE" THEN GOSUB 21000: RET :rem 160
    URN :rem 42
1240 IF WD$="ERASEALL" THEN PC=0: PRINT " :rem 170
    ALL PROCEDURES ERASED": RETURN :rem 75
    :rem 188
1250 IF WD$="RENAME" THEN GOSUB 22000: RE :rem 160
    TURN :rem 42
1260 IF WD$="LOAD" THEN GOSUB 23000: RETU :rem 170
    RN :rem 75
1270 IF WD$="SAVE" THEN GOSUB 24000: RETU :rem 160
    RN :rem 42
1280 IF WD$="SCRATCH" THEN GOSUB 25000: R :rem 170
    ETURN :rem 75
1290 IF WD$="QUIT" THEN PRINT "BYE": END :rem 160
    :rem 207
1300 ER=-1: PRINT "I DON'T UNDERSTAND " W :rem 160
    D$: RETURN :rem 42
2000 REM MOVE TURTLE :rem 189
2010 RO=YM-(Y*CR): CO=X-XL :rem 15
2020 IF (SP/BA)=INT(SP/BA) THEN XS=CO+C1: :rem 170
    YS=RO+C2: GOTO 2200
2030 XS=CO: IF SP>C6 THEN XS=XS+C5 :rem 199
2050 IF (SP=C6)OR(SP=C7) THEN YS=RO+C4: G :rem 222
    OTO 2200 :rem 243
2060 YS=RO+C3 :rem 243
2200 IF XS<BG THEN POKE PX, XS: POKE MX, :rem 67
    {SPACE}0: GOTO 2220 :rem 148
2210 POKE PX, XS-BG: POKE MX, 1 :rem 118
2220 POKE PY, YS :rem 167
2230 RETURN :rem 61
3000 REM CHANGE HEADING :rem 72
3010 H=H+DH :rem 144
3020 IF H>=CI THEN H=H-CI: GOTO 3020 :rem 245
3030 IF H<0 THEN H=H+CI: GOTO 3030 :rem 160
3040 SP=(INT(H/SS+HA)) AND MA: :rem 42
3050 QQ=PEEK(SE): POKE SE, 0: POKE PT, SB :rem 99
    +SP: GOSUB 2000 :rem 170
3065 POKE SE, QQ :rem 75
3070 RETURN :rem 160
4000 REM NUMERIC INPUT :rem 42
4010 REM GETS NEXT WORD FROM IN$ AS A NUM :rem 170
    BER (NU).[2 SPACES]CHECKS FOR ERROR :rem 75
    :rem 40
4020 GOSUB 5000: ER=0: NU=0: IF WD$="" TH :rem 23
    EN ER=-1: RETURN :rem 202
4030 FOR K= 1 TO LEN(WD$): T$=MID$(WD$, K :rem 59
    , 1) :rem 47
4040 IF ((T$<"0")OR(T$>"9")) AND (T$<>"- :rem 53
    ")AND(T$<>"+" )AND(T$<>".") THEN ER=-1 :rem 134
    :rem 120
4050 NEXT: NU=VAL(WD$): RETURN :rem 58
5000 REM FILL WD$ WITH NEXT WORD FROM IN$ :rem 187
    :rem 126
5010 WD$="": IF IN$="" THEN 5070 :rem 172
5020 IN$=RIGHT$(IN$, LEN(IN$)-IN): IN=0 :rem 175
    :rem 160
5030 ST(NE)=ST(NE)+1: IN=IN+1 :rem 40
5040 IF IN>LEN(IN$) THEN IN=IN-1: ST(NE)= :rem 70
    ST(NE)-1: GOTO 5070 :rem 138
5050 IF MID$(IN$, IN, 1)<>" " THEN WD$=WD :rem 88
    $ + MID$(IN$, IN, 1): GOTO 5030 :rem 170
5060 IF (WD$="")AND(IN$<>"") THEN 5020 :rem 217
    :rem 126
5070 RETURN :rem 172
6000 REM IDENTIFY PROCEDURE :rem 175
6010 REM RETURNS INDEX (PN) OF PROCNAME I :rem 6
    N WD$: 0 IF NOT A PROCNAME :rem 197
6020 K=0: PN=0 :rem 236
6030 K=K+1: IF K>PC THEN RETURN :rem 232
6040 IF WD$<>PN$(K) THEN 6030 :rem 11
6050 PN=K: RETURN :rem 40
7000 REM OPEN DISK FILE :rem 70
7010 ER=0: GOSUB 5000: IF WD$<>" " THEN 70 :rem 138
    30 :rem 88
7020 ER=-1: PRINT "YOU MUST SUPPLY A FILE :rem 213
    NAME": RETURN :rem 160
7030 OPEN 15,8,15 :rem 170
7040 OPEN 2,8,2, "0:" + WD$ + ".TURTLE,S, :rem 217
    " + MD$: INPUT#15, QQ,T$,K,ZZ :rem 183
7050 IF (QQ=26)AND(MD$="W") THEN PRINT "W :rem 109
    RITE-PROTECTED DISK": ER=-1: RETURN :rem 170
7060 IF (QQ=67)AND(MD$="W")AND(K=36) THEN :rem 109
    PRINT "DISK IS FULL.": ER=-1: RETUR :rem 170
    N :rem 170
7070 IF (QQ=63)AND(MD$="W") THEN PRINT "F

```



```

ILENAME IS USED": ER=-1: RETURN
:rem 59
7080 IF (QQ=62)AND(MD$="R") THEN PRINT "N
O SUCH FILE ON DISK": ER=-1: RETURN
:rem 224
7090 IF QQ>19 THEN PRINT "I'M HAVING TROU
BLE WITH THE DISK": ER=-1
:rem 244
7100 RETURN
:rem 168
8000 REM GET VALID COLOR NUMBER
:rem 68
8010 GOSUB 4000 NUMERIC INPUT
:rem 176
8020 IF ER OR (NU>15)OR(NU<0) THEN ER=-1
:rem 139
8030 RETURN
:rem 171
9000 REM FORWARD COMMAND
:rem 193
9010 GOSUB 4000: IF ER OR (NU<=0) THEN PR
INT "I CAN'T GO FORWARD " WD$: RETUR
N
:rem 198
9020 IX=X: IY=Y: FOR D= 0 TO NU: X=FNR(D*
SIN(H*C)+IX): Y=FNR(D*COS(H*C)+IY)
:rem 232
9030 IF X>XH THEN X=XH
:rem 245
9040 IF X<XL THEN X=XL
:rem 252
9050 IF Y>YH THEN Y=YH
:rem 251
9060 IF Y<YL THEN Y=YL
:rem 2
9070 IF PE THEN 9120
:rem 239
9080 BY=SC + BL*INT((YM-(Y*CR))/BB) +BB*I
NT((X-XL)/BB) + ((YM-(Y*CR)) AND MA)
:rem 74
9090 BI=MA - ((X-XL) AND MA)
:rem 129
9100 IF DR THEN POKE BY, PEEK(BY) OR BA↑B
I: GOTO 9120
:rem 113
9110 POKE BY, PEEK(BY) AND (FF-BA↑BI)
:rem 27
9120 GOSUB 2000: NEXT: RETURN
:rem 161
10000 REM RIGHT COMMAND
:rem 82
10010 GOSUB 4000: IF ER OR (NU<0) THEN PR
INT "I CAN'T TURN RIGHT " WD$: RETU
RN
:rem 205
10020 DH=NU: GOSUB 3000: RETURN
:rem 246
11000 REM LEFT COMMAND
:rem 0
11010 GOSUB 4000: IF ER OR (NU<0) THEN PR
INT "I CAN'T GO LEFT " WD$: RETURN
:rem 200
11020 DH=-NU: GOSUB 3000: RETURN
:rem 36
12000 REM HOME COMMAND
:rem 255
12010 X=0: Y=0: H=0: DH=0: GOSUB 3000: RE
TURN
:rem 114
13000 REM SETHEADING COMMAND
:rem 179
13010 GOSUB 4000: IF (NOT ER)AND(H<=360)
{SPACE}THEN 13030
:rem 127
13020 ER=-1: PRINT "I CAN'T SET A HEADING
OF " WD$: RETURN
:rem 84
13030 H=NU: DH=0: GOSUB 3000: RETURN
:rem 233
14000 REM SETPOSITION COMMAND
:rem 57
14010 GOSUB 4000: IF (NOT ER)AND(NU>=XL)A
ND(NU<=XH) THEN 14030
:rem 201
14020 ER=-1: PRINT "I CAN'T SET AN X-VALU
E OF "WD$: RETURN
:rem 181
14030 QQ=NU: GOSUB 4000
:rem 248
14040 IF (NOT ER)AND(NU>=YL)AND(NU<=YH) T
HEN X=QQ: Y=NU: GOSUB 2000: RETURN
:rem 152
14050 ER=-1: PRINT "I CAN'T SET A Y-VALUE
OF "WD$: RETURN
:rem 107
15000 REM PENCOLOR COMMAND
:rem 59
15010 GOSUB 8000: IF ER THEN PRINT WD$ "
{SPACE}IS NOT A PENCOLOR": RETURN
:rem 168
15020 POKE 2, (PEEK(2)AND15)+16*NU: SYS 4
9235: RETURN
:rem 112

16000 REM BACKGROUND COLOR COMMAND :rem 57
16010 GOSUB 8000: IF ER THEN PRINT WD$ "
{SPACE}IS NOT A BACKGROUND COLOR": R
ETURN
:rem 166
16020 POKE 2, (PEEK(2)AND240)+NU: SYS 492
35: RETURN
:rem 16
17000 REM TURTLE COLOR COMMAND
:rem 58
17020 GOSUB 8000: IF ER THEN PRINT WD$ "
{SPACE}IS NOT A TURLTECOLOR": RETUR
N
:rem 168
17030 POKE 53287, NU: RETURN
:rem 28
18000 REM DEFINE NEW PROCEDURE
:rem 27
18010 GOSUB 5000:IF WD$<>" THEN 18030
:rem 176
18020 PRINT "I NEED A PROCEDURE NAME": ER
=-1: RETURN
:rem 194
18030 IF PC=FF THEN PRINT "I CAN'T REMEMBE
R ANY MORE PROCEDURES": ER=-1: RETU
RN
:rem 105
18040 GOSUB 6000: IF PN<>0 THEN PRINT WD$
" ALREADY EXISTS": ER=-1: RETURN
:rem 123
18050 PC=PC+1: PN$(PC)=WD$: PRINT WD$;: I
NPUT PR$(PC)
:rem 206
18060 PRINT WD$ " IS NOW DEFINED": RETURN
:rem 40
19000 REM PRINT NAMES COMMAND
:rem 222
19010 PRINT "NUMBER OF PROCEDURES:" PC
:rem 243
19020 IF PC=0 THEN RETURN
:rem 154
19030 FOR K= 1 TO PC: PRINT PN$(K): NEXT:
RETURN
:rem 139
20000 REM PRINTPROCEDURE COMMAND
:rem 11
20010 GOSUB 5000: IF WD$<>" THEN 20030
:rem 162
20020 ER=-1: PRINT "I NEED A PROCEDURE NA
ME": RETURN
:rem 187
20030 GOSUB 6000: IF PN<>0 THEN PRINT PR$
(PN): RETURN
:rem 215
20040 ER=-1: PRINT "THERE IS NO PROCEDURE
" WD$: RETURN
:rem 102
21000 REM ERASE COMMAND
:rem 70
21010 GOSUB 5000: IF WD$<>" THEN 21030
:rem 164
21020 ER=-1: PRINT "I NEED A PROCEDURE NA
ME": RETURN
:rem 188
21030 GOSUB 6000: IF PN<>0 THEN 21050
:rem 116
21040 ER=-1: PRINT "THERE IS NO PROCEDURE
" WD$: RETURN
:rem 103
21050 PR$(PN)=PR$(PC): PN$(PN)=PN$(PC): P
C=PC-1:PRINT WD$ " IS ERASED": RETU
RN
:rem 145
22000 REM RENAME COMMAND
:rem 143
22010 GOSUB 5000: IF WD$<>" THEN 22030
:rem 166
22020 ER=-1: PRINT "I NEED TO KNOW THE OL
D NAME": RETURN
:rem 117
22030 GOSUB 6000
:rem 61
22040 IF PN=0 THEN PRINT "PROCEDURE " WD$
" DOESN'T EXIST": ER=-1: RETURN
:rem 69
22050 QQ=PN
:rem 118
22060 GOSUB 5000: IF WD$<>" THEN 22080
:rem 176
22070 PRINT "I NEED TO KNOW THE NEW NAME"
: ER=-1: RETURN
:rem 133
22080 GOSUB 6000
:rem 66
22090 IF PN<>0 THEN PRINT "YOU HAVE ALREA
DY USED THAT NAME": ER=-1: RETURN
:rem 0

```



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221000 PN$(QQ)=WD$: PRINT "RENAMING OK": R
      RETURN :rem 182
230000 REM LOAD COMMAND :rem 248
230100 MD$="R": GOSUB 70000: IF ER THEN 230
      60 :rem 137
230200 INPUT#2, NP :rem 166
230300 IF (NP+PC)>FF THEN PRINT "TOO MANY
      {SPACE}PROCEDURES": ER=-1: GOTO 230
      60 :rem 251
230400 FOR K= 1 TO NP: INPUT#2, PN$(PC+K),
      PR$(PC+K): NEXT PC=PC+NP :rem 108
230500 PRINT NP "PROCEDURES LOADED":rem 14
230600 CLOSE 2: CLOSE 15: RETURN :rem 211
240000 REM SAVE COMMAND :rem 8
240100 MD$="W": GOSUB 70000: IF ER THEN 240
      40 :rem 142
240200 PRINT#2, PC: FOR K= 1 TO PC: PRINT#
      2, PN$(K): PRINT#2, PR$(K): NEXT
      :rem 114
240300 PRINT PC "PROCEDURES SAVED":rem 204
240400 CLOSE 2: CLOSE 15: RETURN :rem 210
250000 REM SCRATCHFILE COMMAND :rem 2
250100 ER=0: GOSUB 50000: IF WD$<>" THEN 2
      5030 :rem 234
250200 PRINT "YOU MUST SUPPLY A FILENAME":
      ER=-1: RETURN :rem 5
250300 OPEN 15,8,15 :rem 136
250400 PRINT#15, "S0:" + WD$ + ".TURTLE":
      {SPACE}INPUT#15, QQ,T$,ZZ,ZZ:rem 42
250500 IF (QQ>19)AND(QQ<>62) THEN PRINT "I
      'M HAVING TROUBLE WITH THE DISK":ER
      =-1 :rem 25
250600 CLOSE 15: RETURN :rem 243

```

Program 2: Turtle Data

Program 3: Turtle Boot

```

10 REM TURTLE BOOT :rem 89
20 POKE 53281, 6 :rem 246
30 PRINT CHR$(147); CHR$(154) TAB(10) "TU
   RTLE GRAPHICS BOOT": PRINT: PRINT
   :rem 197
40 PRINT "THIS PROGRAM WILL LOAD AND RUN
   {SPACE}THE" :rem 134
50 PRINT "TURTLE DATA AND INTERPRETER PRO
   GRAMS.": PRINT :rem 183
60 PRINT "WHILE THEY ARE LOADING THE SCRE
   EN WILL" :rem 153
70 PRINT "BLANK.": PRINT :rem 149
80 PRINT "DO NOT REMOVE THE DISK UNTIL TH
   E" :rem 4
90 PRINT "INTERPRETER PROMPTS YOU FOR YOU
   R FIRST" :rem 126
100 PRINT "COMMAND.": PRINT: PRINT: POKE
   {SPACE}198, 0 :rem 132
110 PRINT "PRESS " CHR$(18) "SPACE" CHR$(
   146) " WHEN READY" :rem 51
120 GETA$: IF A$="" THEN 120 :rem 73
130 Q$=CHR$(34): D$=CHR$(17) :rem 152
140 PRINT CHR$(147); CHR$(31); D$; D$; D$
   "POKE 16384, 0: POKE 44, 64: NEW"
   :rem 74
150 PRINT D$; D$ "LOAD" Q$ "TURTLE GRAPHI
   C 2" Q$ ",8" :rem 120
160 PRINT D$; D$; D$; D$; D$ "RUN":rem 81
170 PRINT D$; D$ "LOAD" Q$ "TURTLE GRAPHI
   C 1" Q$ ",8" :rem 121
180 PRINT D$; D$; D$; D$; D$ "RUN" CHR$(1
   9) :rem 15
190 FOR K= 1 TO 7: POKE 630+K, 13: NEXT:
   {SPACE}POKE 198, 7 :rem 3

```

```

NT"YOU ARE IN THE":PRINT$(L) :rem 231
13 PRINT"YOU CAN SEE" :rem 225
14 FORX=1TO29:IFL(X)=LTHENPRINTN$(X)
   :rem 62
15 NEXT :rem 165
16 PRINT"EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE":GOTO66
   :rem 5
17 PRINT"WHAT IS YOUR":INPUT"COMMAND";A$
   :rem 5
18 FORX=1TOLEN(A$):IFMID$(A$,X,1)=" "ANDL
   EN(A$)>X+1THENB$=MID$(A$,X+1,2):rem 75
19 NEXT :rem 169
20 IFLEN(A$)>1THENA$=LEFT$(A$,2) :rem 41
21 V$="GOGEPUTAHIIINLO" :rem 125
22 N$="NOSOEAWUPDOBECHTAPITHSEGRMUBUARSW
   SHMASPOIDRTRLEBONECARISP" :rem 138
23 FORY=1TOLEN(V$):IFMID$(V$,Y,2)=A$THENV
   =Y+1:V=V/2 :rem 114
24 NEXT:FORX=1TOLEN(N$):IFMID$(N$,X,2)=B$
   THENN=X+1:N=N/2 :rem 194
25 NEXT:ONVGOTO26,29,39,29,46,53,55,39
   :rem 146
26 IFN>6THENPRINT"YOU CAN'T":GOTO17
   :rem 222
27 FORX=1TO6:IFN=XANDM(L,N)>0THENL=M(L,N)
   :rem 92
28 NEXT:GOTO5 :rem 81
29 IFN=7ORN=9ORN=11THENPRINT"YOU CAN'T":P
   RINT"EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE":GOTO17
   :rem 205
30 IFN=14ORN=15ORN=22ORN=23THENPRINT"YOU
   {SPACE}CAN'T":PRINT"EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE
   EEEEE" :rem 216
31 IFN=14ORN=15ORN=22ORN=23THEN17 :rem 45
32 IFB$="AR"THENL(16)=0 :rem 14
33 IFN=24THENPRINT"YOU CAN'T":PRINT"EEEEEE
   EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE":GOTO17
   :rem 4
34 IFN=26THENPRINT"CAN'T, IT RAN AWAY":PR
   INT"EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE":L(26)=10
   :rem 232
35 IFN=26THEN17 :rem 129
36 IFN=27THENPRINT"TOO HOT":PRINT"EEEEEEEE
   EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE":GOTO17
   :rem 157
37 FORX=7TO29:IFN=XANDL(X)=LTHENL(X)=0
   :rem 185
38 NEXT:GOTO5 :rem 82
39 IFN=24ANDL=5ANDL(23)=10THENPRINT"{CLR}
   YOU MADE IT!!":END :rem 135
40 IFL=5ANDL(23)=LANDN=24THENPRINT"{CLR}
   {3 DOWN}TROLL PUTS YOU":PRINT"IN THE D
   UNGEON." :rem 48
41 IFL=5ANDL(23)=LANDN=24THENPRINT"
   {2 DOWN}{3 SPACES}GAME OVER":END
   :rem 93
42 FORX=1TO29:IFN=XANDL(N)<>0THENNEXT
   :rem 163
43 IFL(N)<>0THENPRINT"DON'T HAVE IT":PRIN
   T"EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE":GOTO17
   :rem 124
44 FORX=1TO29:IFN=XANDL(X)=0THENL(X)=L
   :rem 177
45 NEXT:PRINT"EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE":GOT
   O17 :rem 124
46 IFL<>5ORN<>23THENPRINT"{DOWN}HURT YOUR
   HAND{DOWN}":GOTO17 :rem 108
47 IFL=5ANDN=23ANDL(17)<>0THENPRINT"
   {DOWN}HURT YOUR HAND{DOWN}" :rem 204
48 IFL=5ANDN=23ANDL(17)=0ANDL(28)<>0THENP
   RINT"{DOWN}YOU CAN'T{DOWN}" :rem 177
49 IFL=5ANDN=23ANDL(17)=0ANDL(28)=0ANDL(2
   5)<>0THENPRINT"{DOWN}YOU CAN'T"
   :rem 229

```

Teaching Your Computer English

(Article on page 126.)

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE's Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

```

1 SYS65517:AA=PEEK(781):GOTO62 :rem 34
2 DIML(35),M(6,6),N$(35),R$(6):FORX=1TO6:
   FORY=1TO6:READM(X,Y):NEXTY,X :rem 155
3 FORX=1TO29:READN$(X):NEXT:FORX=1TO29:RE
   ADL(X):NEXT:FORX=1TO6:READR$(X):NEXT
   :rem 63
4 L=2 :rem 239
5 L5=36879:IFAA=40THENL5=53281 :rem 224
6 IFL=1THENPOKEL5,104:PRINT"{WHT}":rem 47
7 IFL=2THENPOKEL5,125:PRINT"{BLK}"
   :rem 191
8 IFL=3THENPOKEL5,62:PRINT"{BLK}":rem 145
9 IFL=4THENPOKEL5,47:PRINT"{BLK}":rem 150
10 IFL=5THENPOKEL5,11:PRINT"{WHT}":rem 43
11 IFL=6THENPOKEL5,94:PRINT"{BLK}"
   :rem 195
12 PRINT"{CLR}EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE":PRI

```



```

50 IFL=5ANDN=23ANDL(17)=0ANDL(28)=0ANDL(2
5)=0THENPRINT "{DOWN}THE TROLL FLEES
{DOWN}" :rem 68
51 IFL=5ANDN=23ANDL(17)=0ANDL(28)=0ANDL(2
5)=0THENL(23)=10 :rem 21
52 GOTO17 :rem 8
53 PRINT "{CLR}{DOWN}YOU ARE CARRYING
{DOWN}":FORX=1TO29:IFL(X)=0THENPRINTN$
(X)"{DOWN}" :rem 110
54 NEXT:FORI=1TO1500:NEXT:GOTO6 :rem 11
55 IFN=9ANDL=1THENL(28)=L:GOTO12 :rem 223
56 IFN<>14THEN59 :rem 196
57 PRINT "{DOWN}THE KEY TO WHAT YOU":PRINT
"SEEK IS HIDDEN WHERE" :rem 226
58 PRINT "THE KING SLEEPS{DOWN}":GOTO17
:rem 0
59 PRINT "{DOWN}YOU CAN SEE{DOWN}":FORX=1T
O29:IFN=XANDL(X)=L THEN61 :rem 149
60 FORX=1TO29:IFN=XANDL(X)=L THEN61
:rem 180
61 NEXT:FORI=1TO1000:NEXT:GOTO12 :rem 49
62 PRINT "{CLR}{BLK}YOU ARE IN A CASTLE":P
RINT "GUARDED BY AN EVIL" :rem 38
63 PRINT "TROLL.":PRINT "{DOWN}CAN YOU GET
{SPACE}OUT?":PRINT "{2 DOWN}HIT ANY KEY
" :rem 218
64 GETZ$:IFZ$="" THEN64 :rem 41
65 GOTO2 :rem 214
66 PRINT "EXITS ARE:":FORY=1TO6:IFM(L,Y)>0
THENPRINTN$(Y) :rem 27
67 NEXT:PRINT "EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE":GOT
O17 :rem 128
68 REM M(X) :rem 72
69 DATA0,,,3,,2,4,5,6,,1,,,1,,,6,,2,,,,
2,0,,,,,2,3,0 :rem 130
70 REM N$(X) :rem 102
71 DATA "NORTH", "SOUTH", "EAST", "WEST", "UP",
"DOWN" :rem 97
72 DATA "BED", "CHAIR", "TABLE", "PILLOW", "TH
RONE", "SCEPTER", "GRAIL", "MURAL":rem 30
73 DATA "BUNK", "ARMOR", "SWORD", "SHIELD", "M
ACE", "SPEARS", "OIL", "DRAWBRIDGE"
:rem 116
74 DATA "TROLL", "DRAWBRIDGE LEVER", "SPELL
{SPACE}BOOK", "EYE OF NEWT", "CAULDRON"
:rem 40
75 DATA "RING", "SPELL" :rem 234
76 REM L(X) :rem 70
77 DATA10,10,10,10,10,10 :rem 170
78 DATA1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,3,3,3,3,4,4,4,5,5,
5,6,6,6,10,10 :rem 72
79 REM R$(X) :rem 115
80 DATA "KINGS BEDROOM", "THRONE ROOM", "KNI
GHTS QUARTERS", "ARMORY" :rem 16
81 DATA "DRAWBRIDGE ROOM", "SORCERER'S ROOM
" :rem 107
10 POKE53280,6:POKE53281,0:PRINT "{GRN}"
:rem 229
11 PRINT "{CLR}{17 SPACES}{10 DOWN}TREK"
:rem 166
12 PRINT "{9 DOWN}{14 SPACES}PLEASE WAIT"
:rem 188
13 GOSUB 5000 :rem 169
14 PRINT "{11 SPACES}{2 DOWN}SKILL
{2 SPACES}LEVEL (1-4) " :rem 50
18 GETFQ$:IF FQ$<"1"OR FQ$>"4" THEN 18
:rem 227
19 FQ=VAL(FQ$):PRINT "{CLR}" :rem 203
20 GOSUB 500 :rem 119
30 GOSUB 800 :rem 123
35 GOSUB 880 :rem 136
40 V=53248:POKE723,10:V1=2040:SS=0:EX=80:
TI$="140000":POKE53275,48:BSC=0:rem 67
45 XX$="{2 SPACES}"{HOME}{23 DOWN}":rem 88
50 POKE V+21,63 :rem 13
60 POKEV1,215:POKEV1+1,215:POKEV1+2,215:P
OKEV1+3,211:POKEV1+4,212:POKEV1+5,213
:rem 49
70 POKEV+39,6:POKEV+40,10:POKEV+41,5:POKE
V+42,15:POKEV+43,9:POKEV+44,9 :rem 191
80 POKE V+9,202:POKEV+11,202 :rem 29
90 GOSUB 900 :rem 130
95 QI=.01:POKEV+6,80:E=100:POKEV+5,145:PO
KEV+29,8:POKE53280,0:IFFQ>2THENQI=.06
:rem 164
96 POKE 2046,214:POKE53293,10:POKEV+30,0
:rem 210
97 POKE V+1,150:POKEV+3,155:POKEV+5,160:P
OKEV+7,180:EP=180:POKE650,128:HIT=0
:rem 187
99 SS=.1:EX=80:S=54272:POKE54296,9:POKES+
5,9:POKES+6,0:POKES,240:POKES+1,33
:rem 248
100 SYS 989:POKE53277,PEEK(53277)OR(2↑4):
POKE53277,PEEK(53277)OR(2↑5) :rem 221
110 SYS THRST:POKE53280,0:POKEV+7,PEEK(V+
7)+1:IF PEEK(V+7)>185THEN POKEV+7,185
:rem 119
112 SYS THRST:POKE49402,PEEK(V+30):SYS PH
AS:SYS THRST :rem 77
114 SYS THRST:SYS BAM:SYS THRST:IF(PEEK(4
9402)AND15)>8THENPOKE53280,2:HIT=HIT+
1 :rem 158
116 SYS THRST:SYS MOVE:POKE54273,0:SYS PH
AS:IF PEEK(197)=60 THEN HIT=HIT+1
:rem 224
117 SYSTHRST:POKE54277,15:POKE54276,17:SY
S THRST:SYSTHRST:POKE54278,129:rem 13
118 SYS890:POKE54296,4:PRINT "{HOME}
{2 DOWN}{GRN}"SPC(31)"SCORE{HOME}":PR
INT "{DOWN}"SPC(25),(TI-T1)-HIT
:rem 113
119 SYS THRST:POKE53280,0:SYS PHAS:IF PEE
K(V)<20 THEN POKEV+1,(PEEK(V+7))
:rem 73
120 SYS THRST:SYS PHAS:POKE54273,20:IF PE
EK(V+2)<20 THEN POKEV+3,(PEEK(V+7))
:rem 213
121 SYS THRST:SYS PHAS:IF PEEK(V+4)<20 TH
EN POKEV+5,(PEEK(V+7)) :rem 222
123 SYS THRST:SYS BAM:SYS PHAS:SYS THRST
:rem 102
124 SYS890:SYS PHAS:POKE54276,16:POKE5427
6,17:SYS THRST :rem 115
125 SYS THRST:ON FQ GOTO 130,129,128,127,
126 :rem 129

```

Trek

(Article on page 54.)

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.


```

126 SYS THRST:SYS MOVE:SYS MOVE:SYS MOVE:
    SYS MOVE:SYS MOVE:SYS PHAS :rem 194
127 SYS THRST:SYS MOVE:SYS MOVE:SYS MOVE:
    SYS PHAS :rem 227
128 SYS THRST:SYS MOVE:SYS MOVE:SYS MOVE:
    SYS PHAS :rem 228
129 SYS THRST:SYS MOVE:SYS MOVE:SYS PHAS
    :rem 117
130 SYS THRST:SYS MOVE:SYS MOVE:SYS PHAS
    :rem 109
131 SYS THRST:SYS MOVE:SYS THRST:SYS MOV
    E:IF RND(<.)<QI THEN8000 :rem 37
132 SYS THRST:A5=PEEK(197):POKEV+7,PEEK(V
    +7)+1:IFPEEK(V+7)>185THENPOKEV+7,185
    :rem 184
133 SYS890:IFA5=22ANDABS(PEEK(V+6)-PEEK(V
    +10))<25ANDPEEK(V+7)>175THENGOSUB6000
    :rem 183
135 XY$=STR$(100-(HIT*15.1))+ "{2 SPACES}"
    :rem 107
140 SYS890:PRINTXX$;"ENERGY TO SHIELDS ";
    XY$ :rem 216
145 SYS THRST:SYS PHAS:SYS THRST:IF HIT*1
    5.1>100THEN200 :rem 142
180 SYS THRST:EX=EX+1:IF EX>150THEN EX=40
    :LC=LC+1:IF LC>1 THEN 4000 :rem 140
190 SYS THRST:SYS MOVE:SYS PHAS:POKE V+6,
    EX:SYS THRST :rem 186
195 SYS THRST:SYS PHAS:GOTO110 :rem 157
200 PRINTXX$;"SHIELDS COLLAPSED,
    {2 SPACES}STARSHIP DESTROYED{HOME}"
    :rem 117
205 S=54272:POKES+24,15:POKES+5,192:POKES
    +6,129:U1=255:POKES+2,75:POKE53280,2
    :rem 230
210 N=190-PEEK(V+7):FOR CRASH=1 TO NSTEP4
    :rem 116
215 POKES+1,U1:POKES+4,17:U1=U1-1:rem 184
220 FOR DL=1TO10:NEXT:C1=(PEEK(V+7)+4):C2
    =(PEEK(V+6)+4) :rem 136
225 IF C2>225 THENCRASH=N :rem 159
230 POKEV+7,C1:POKEV+6,C2:NEXT :rem 86
231 GOSUB 300 :rem 169
234 POKEV+21,PEEK(V+21)AND(255-8) :rem 87
235 POKES+24,15:POKES+1,15:POKES+4,128
    :rem 203
240 POKES+5,9:POKES+1,20:POKES+4,128
    :rem 101
250 FORDL=1TO700:NEXT :rem 47
260 POKES+4,129:GOTO3000 :rem 119
300 POKE 53277,PEEK(53277)AND(255-2↑3)
    :rem 36
301 POKE 53271,PEEK(53271)AND(255-2↑3)
    :rem 25
305 POKE 2043,216:POKEV+42,7:FOR DELAY=1T
    O20:NEXT:POKES+4,129 :rem 103
310 POKEV+7,PEEK(V+7)-10:POKE 53271,PEEK(
    53271)OR(2↑3):FOR DELAY=1TO10:NEXT
    :rem 162
312 POKES+24,7:FORD=1TO20:NEXT:POKES+24,8
    :FORD=1TO40:NEXT:POKES+24,13 :rem 62
315 POKE 53277,PEEK(53277)OR(2↑3):FOR DEL
    AY=1TO60:NEXT :rem 175
316 POKES+24,7:FORD=1TO40:NEXT:POKES+24,8
    :FORD=1TO20:NEXT:POKES+24,13 :rem 66
320 POKE 53271,PEEK(53271)AND(255-2↑3)
    :rem 26
325 POKEV+42,1:FORD=13TO1STEP-.5:POKES+24
    ,D:NEXT:POKES+4,128:POKES+24,9:RETURN
    :rem 151
499 REM SPRITE SUBSECTION :rem 96

500 FOR N=13440TO13502:READA:POKEV,A:NEXT
    :rem 213
510 FOR N=13504TO13566:READA:POKEV,A:NEXT
    :rem 225
515 FOR N=13568TO13630:READA:POKEV,A:NEXT
    :rem 232
520 FOR N=13632TO13694:READA:POKEV,A:NEXT
    :rem 230
525 FOR N=13760TO13822:READA:POKEV,A:NEXT
    :rem 230
527 FOR N=13696TO13759:READA:POKEV,A:NEXT
    :rem 249
528 FOR N=13824TO13886:READA:POKEV,A:NEXT
    :rem 244
530 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,48,0,0,48,0,0,48,0,0 :rem 74
535 DATA 48,0,0,48,0,0,48,0,0,48,0,0,48,0
    ,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 :rem 107
540 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,0,96,0,1,248,255,223,255
    :rem 224
545 DATA 127,223,255,15,135,192,7,143,128
    ,3,159,0,15,255,0,15,255,0,7,255,128
    :rem 206
550 DATA 7,255,0,3,255,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
    :rem 70
555 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,224,0,1,248,0,3,252,0,3
    :rem 247
560 DATA 254,224,7,255,16,15,255,8,31,255
    ,132,127,255,254,255,255,255,255,255
    :rem 231
565 DATA 255,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,7,0,0,15,128,0,31,192,0,31,192,2
    :rem 80
570 DATA 63,240,7,127,248,15,191,248,15,2
    3,248,31,231,252,31,251,252,63,248
    :rem 165
575 DATA 254,63,255,6,127,255,248,255,255
    ,254,255,255,255,255,255,255,0,0,0,0,
    0 :rem 64
580 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,3,24
    8,3,255,240,15,255,248,63,255,248,0,1
    5 :rem 222
585 DATA 192,1,255,240,1,255,224,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
    :rem 16
590 DATA 0,0 :rem 68
592 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,255,0,0
    :rem 30
593 DATA 255,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
    0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
    :rem 215
595 DATA 0,0,0,0,112,0,3,252,0,15,255,128
    ,23,255,64,59,254,240,61,253,248,118
    :rem 185
596 DATA 171,252,251,255,60,255,254,220,1
    23,253,232,119,251,248,47,255,240,15
    :rem 220
597 DATA 223,224,7,223,224,3,223,192,3,21
    9,192,3,219,192,7,219,224,15,219,240
    :rem 215
598 DATA 0,0,0 :rem 168
600 KI=49152:FOR N=KI TO 49204:READA:POKE
    V,A:NEXT :rem 134
610 DATA 162,210,173,30,208,141,62,192,41
    ,68,201,68,208,7,142,208,2,142,5,208
    :rem 193
620 DATA 96,173,62,192,41,66,201,66,208,7

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,142,198,2,142,3,208,96,173,62,192,41      :rem 19
630 DATA 65,201,65,208,246,142,188,2,142,1,208,96      :rem 113
640 BAM=49407:FOR N=BAM TO 49459:READA:POKE N,A:NEXT      :rem 17
641 DATA 162,210,173,30,208,141,62,192,41,12,201,12,208,7,142,208,2,142,5,208      :rem 175
642 DATA 96,173,62,192,41,10,201,10,208,7,142,198,2,142,3,208,96,173,62,192,41      :rem 1
643 DATA 9,201,9,208,246,142,188,2,142,1,208,96      :rem 17
650 MOVE=49232:FORN=MOVETO49275:READA:POKE N,A:NEXT      :rem 216
660 DATA 173,7,208,205,1,208,176,6,206,1,208      :rem 115
665 DATA 76,97,192,238,1,208,205,3,208,176      :rem 42
670 DATA 6,206,3,208,76,111,192,238,3,208,205,5,208,176,4,206,5,208,96,238      :rem 71
680 DATA 5,208,96      :rem 78
690 PHAS=49472:FOR N=PHAS TO 49531:READA:POKE N,A:NEXT      :rem 199
691 DATA 165,197,201,60,240,1,96,169,129,141,4,212,173,7,208,174,6,208,142,12      :rem 215
693 DATA 208,141,13,208,160,127,140,21,208,238,12,208,173,12,208,208,13,169      :rem 105
695 DATA 128,141,4,212,169,63,141,21,208,76,0,192,160,70,136,192,0,208,251      :rem 59
697 DATA 76,93,193      :rem 142
700 RETURN      :rem 119
799 REM MAIN LOOP MACHINE LANGUAGE:rem 37
800 FOR N=828 TO 886:READA:POKE N,A:NEXT      :rem 41
810 DATA 174,188,2,202,202,142,188,2,142,0,208,174,198,2,202,202,202,142,198      :rem 146
815 DATA 2,142,2,208,174,208,2,202,142,208,2,142,4,208,174,188,2,174,213,2,202      :rem 232
820 DATA 142,213,2,142,8,208,174,211,2,208,2,142,211,2,142,10,208,76,49,234      :rem 236
850 RETURN      :rem 125
879 REM RESET HARDWARE INTERRUPT VECTOR      :rem 171
880 FOR N=989 TO 1002:READA:POKE N,A:NEXT      :rem 86
885 DATA 120,169,60,141,20,3,169,3,141,21,3,88,96,32      :rem 2
890 REM THRUSTERS (THRST)      :rem 63
891 THRST=890:FORN=890 TO 951:READA:POKE N,A:NEXT      :rem 216
892 DATA 165,197,201,2,240,13,165,197,201,7,240,19,165,197,197,60,240,25,96      :rem 136
893 DATA 174,7,208,202,224,95,240,247,142,7,208,96,174,7,208,232,224,190,240      :rem 179
894 DATA 247,142,7,208,96,173,7,208,74,74,74,24,105,25,168,174,6,208,24,32      :rem 93
895 DATA 240,255,96,32      :rem 74
899 RETURN      :rem 138
900 POKE 53280,0:POKE 53281,0      :rem 238

910 GOSUB 1100      :rem 220
920 PRINT "{CLR}":GOSUB 980      :rem 90
930 PRINT "{20 DOWN}{23}{35 I}{HOME}";      :rem 202
950 PRINT "{WHT}{7 SPACES}{4 +} {4 +}{SHIFT-SPACE}{4 +}{SHIFT-SPACE}{+}{2 SHIFT-SPACE}{+}{5 SPACES}HI SCORE{SPACE}";      :rem 80
952 PRINT "LEVEL{3 SPACES}{+}{2 SPACES}{+}{2 SPACES}{+}{+}{4 SPACES}{+}{2 +}{4 SPACES}"BSC      :rem 75
954 PRINT "{2 SPACES}"FQ"{4 SPACES}{+}{2 SPACES}{4 +} {3 +}{2 SPACES}{3 +}{15 SPACES}";      :rem 171
956 PRINT "{9 SPACES}{+}{2 SPACES}{+}{+}{2 SPACES}{+}{+}{4 SPACES}{+}{+}{15 SPACES}";      :rem 148
958 PRINT "{9 SPACES}{+}{2 SPACES}{+}{2 +} {4 +} {+}{2 +}{14 SPACES}";      :rem 212
960 PRINT "[40 O]";      :rem 147
965 FOR SV=1 TO 12:PRINTSPC(30)"{WHT}{RVS}{J}":NEXT      :rem 146
970 PRINTSPC(31)"[9 U]{HOME}"      :rem 151
971 PRINT "{4 DOWN}"SPC(31)"{CYN}CONTROLS{DOWN}";      :rem 185
972 PRINTSPC(31)"{YEL}CRSR-DN="      :rem 226
973 PRINTSPC(33)"DOWN{DOWN}"      :rem 90
974 PRINTSPC(31)"CRSR-RT="      :rem 90
975 PRINTSPC(34)"UP{DOWN}"      :rem 202
977 PRINTSPC(31)"{RVS}T{OFF}=BEAM-UP"      :rem 47
978 PRINTSPC(31)"SPACEBAR=";      :rem 205
979 PRINTSPC(32)" FIRE":GOSUB 9000:GOTO 1000      :rem 243
980 FOR SF=1 TO 20:K=(RND(X)*25+RND(Y)*400):POKE 1250+K,46:NEXT      :rem 242
990 FOR CF=55296 TO 55555:POKECF,4:NEXT      :rem 209
992 FOR CF=55556 TO 55855:POKECF,1:NEXT      :rem 210
994 FOR CF=55856 TO 56295:POKECF,7:NEXT      :rem 220
998 RETURN      :rem 138
1000 RETURN      :rem 161
1099 REM TITLE      :rem 57
1100 FORN=1 TO 30:PRINT "{DOWN}";:NEXT      :rem 59
1110 PRINT "{CLR}":M=1:GOSUB 980      :rem 119
1200 POKE 53277,PEEK(53277)OR(2↑3):FOR X=250 TO 3 STEP-3      :rem 24
1210 M=M+3:POKE V+6,M : POKEV+7,X      :rem 55
1220 NEXT      :rem 4
1230 PRINT "{HOME}{7 DOWN}{WHT}";      :rem 97
1240 PRINT "{10 SPACES}{3 +} {3 +} {3 +}{+}{2 +}"      :rem 96
1250 PRINT "{11 SPACES}{+}{2 SPACES}{+}{+}{3 SPACES}{+}{+}"      :rem 125
1260 PRINT "{11 SPACES}{+}{2 SPACES}{3 +}{SPACE}{3 +} {3 +}"      :rem 22
1270 PRINT "{11 SPACES}{+}{2 SHIFT-SPACE}{+}{SHIFT-SPACE}{-}{SHIFT-SPACE}{+}{3 SHIFT-SPACE}{+}{SHIFT-SPACE}{+}"      :rem 181
1280 PRINT "{11 SPACES}{+}{2 SPACES}{+}{SHIFT-SPACE}{+}{SHIFT-SPACE}{3 +}{SHIFT-SPACE}{+}{SHIFT-SPACE}{2 +}"      :rem 242
1285 M=1      :rem 139
1290 FOR X=3 TO 250 STEP 3:M=M+3      :rem 147
1300 POKEV+6,M:POKEV+7,X      :rem 200

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1310 NEXT :rem 4 :rem 221
1320 PRINT "{2 DOWN}"; :rem 244
1371 PRINT "{DOWN}{8 SPACES}MISSION TO DELTA MINOR" :rem 98
1375 FOR DELAY=1TO2000:NEXT :rem 114
1379 GOSUB 7000:RETURN :rem 53
1380 S=54272:FORL=STOS+24:POKE L,0:NEXT:POKES+5,9:POKES+6,0:POKES+24,15:rem 71
1391 POKES+1,28:POKES,49:POKES+4,17 :rem 70
1392 FORN=1TO125:NEXTN :rem 116
1393 POKES+4,16 :rem 68
1394 FORN=1TO70:NEXTN :rem 69
1395 POKES+1,28:POKES,49:POKES+4,17 :rem 74
1396 FORN=1TO125:NEXTN :rem 120
1397 POKES+4,16:FORL=STOS+24:POKE L,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 112
3000 POKE 2041,215:POKEV+21,0 :rem 38
3100 PRINT "{HOME}{11 DOWN}{OFF}{BLK}{10 SPACES}{YEL}G{RED}A{WHT}M{PUR}E{SPACE}{GRN}O{RED}V{CYN}E{BLU}R"; :rem 105
3105 POKE 54296,0:LC=0:POKE 198,0 :rem 251
3110 PRINT XX$"{WHT}TYPE (E) TO END, TYPE{SPACE}(P) TO PLAY AGAIN" :rem 9
3200 GETA$:IF A$="E"THEN POKE 198,0:SYS 198 :rem 53
3205 IFA$<>"P"THEN 3200 :rem 192
3210 RESTORE:POKE 2043,211:POKEV+21,63:T1=TI :rem 87
3211 PRINT "{HOME}{11 DOWN}{27 SPACES}" :rem 102
3212 PRINT XX$"{39 SPACES}" :rem 109
3213 PRINT XX$;:PRINT "SKILL LEVEL 1-4" :rem 249
3215 GETFQ$:IF FQ$<"1"OR FQ$>"4" THEN 3215 :rem 167
3216 FQ=VAL(FQ$) :rem 143
3217 PRINT XX$"{39 SPACES}" :rem 114
3218 PRINT "{HOME}{2 DOWN}{GRN}"SPC(31)"SCORE{HOME}":PRINT "{DOWN}"SPC(25),"{7 SPACES}" :rem 138
3220 PRINT "{HOME}{11 DOWN}{10 RIGHT}{5 SPACES}{GRN}{3 SPACES}{3 SPACES}";:T1=TI:GOSUB 920:GOTO 95 :rem 104
4000 B2=(T1-T1)-HIT:IF B2>BSCTHEN BSC=B2 :rem 50
4001 PRINT "{CLR}{YEL}";:POKEV+21,8:POKE 53280,0:FORL=STOS+24:POKE L,0:NEXT:M=1:N=2 :rem 116
4004 POKE 54272,40:POKE 54296,15 :rem 144
4005 POKE 54273,30+N:POKES+4,17:PRINT TAB(N)"M{4 SPACES}N B O{Y} {Y}O{Y} OP{SHIFT-SPACE}OF M{2 SPACES}N" :rem 206
4006 PRINT TAB(N)"M{SHIFT-SPACE}N{2 SHIFT-SPACE}B{SHIFT-SPACE}{H}{3 SPACES}{H}{2 SPACES}{H}{N}L{2 SPACES}MN{3 SPACES}" :rem 213
4007 PRINT TAB(N)"{2 SPACES}MN{3 SPACES}B{L}{P}{2 SPACES}{H}{2 SPACES}L{SHIFT-SPACE}{H}{M}{3 SPACES}{H}{3 SPACES}{HOME}"; :rem 71
4008 N=N+M:IF N>7 OR N<1 THEN M=M*(-1):N1=N1+1:IF N1>4 THEN 4010 :rem 99
4009 FOR D=1TO10:NEXT:POKES+4,16:GOTO 4005 :rem 205
4010 POKES+4,16:PRINT "{5 DOWN}{YEL}{11 SPACES}PEGASUS REFUELED!!" :rem 31
4020 PRINT "{11 SPACES}CONTINUING ON MISSION" :rem 84
4030 PRINT "{11 SPACES}TO DELTA MINOR..." :rem 180
4035 M=1 :rem 135
4036 FOR X=3TO250STEP 3:M=M+3 :rem 148
4037 POKEV+6,M:POKEV+7,X :rem 210
4038 NEXT :rem 14
4045 M=1 :rem 136
4046 FOR X=250TO3STEP -3:M=M+3 :rem 194
4047 POKEV+6,M:POKEV+7,X :rem 211
4048 NEXT :rem 15
4050 FORI=1TO1000:NEXTI:GOSUB 920:GOTO 3000 :rem 24
4999 REM RELOCATE CHARACTER SET :rem 139
5000 POKE 56334,0:POKE 1,51 :rem 129
5020 FOR ADD=14336TO16384 :rem 94
5030 POKE ADD,PEEK(ADD+38912):NEXT ADD :rem 159
5040 POKE 1,55:POKE 56334,129:POKE 53272,(PEEK(53272)AND 240)OR 14:RETURN :rem 224
6000 POKEV+44,7:SYS THRST:HIT=HIT-2 :rem 175
6010 SYS THRST:POKEV+44,9:RETURN :rem 44
7000 FOR CD=1TO30:PRINT "{DOWN}";:NEXT :rem 121
7100 PRINT "{6}{5 SPACES}CAPTAINS LOG":PRINT "{5 SPACES}STARDATE "TI$ :rem 139
7150 PRINT "{5 SPACES}{15 Y}" :rem 87
7200 PRINT "{6 SPACES}THE PEGASUS IS EN ROUTE TO" :rem 244
7210 PRINT "{5 SPACES}DELTA MINOR. OUR MISSION:" :rem 10
7220 PRINT "{5 SPACES}AID A FEDERATION RESEARCH" :rem 217
7230 PRINT "{5 SPACES}OUTPOST IN COMBATING A" :rem 71
7250 PRINT "{5 SPACES}MUTANT VIRUS THAT IS" :rem 222
7270 PRINT "{5 SPACES}THREATENING THE CONTINUED" :rem 100
7280 PRINT "{5 SPACES}EXISTENCE OF THE OUTPOST.":PRINT :rem 243
7300 PRINT "{6 SPACES}WHILE EN ROUTE, THE{SPACE}SHIP" :rem 119
7310 PRINT "{5 SPACES}SUFFERED DAMAGE TO THE" :rem 19
7320 PRINT "{5 SPACES}MAIN POWER HOUSINGS. AS A" :rem 194
7330 PRINT "{5 SPACES}RESULT, WE ARE FORCED TO" :rem 115
7340 PRINT "{5 SPACES}MINE NEW DILITHIUM CRYSTALS" :rem 208
7350 PRINT "{5 SPACES}ON A NEARBY PLANETOID. THE" :rem 238
7360 PRINT "{5 SPACES}PLANETOID, HOWEVER,{SPACE}IS" :rem 85
7370 PRINT "{5 SPACES}GUARDED BY NUMEROUS{SPACE}LIFELESS" :rem 14
7380 PRINT "{5 SPACES}DRONES...":PRINT :rem 191
7390 PRINT "{WHT}{5 SPACES}HIT ANY KEY TO{SPACE}CONTINUE" :rem 103
7400 POKE 198,0:GOSUB 1380 :rem 126
7500 GETA$:IFA$=""THEN 7500 :rem 187
7501 T1=TI:RETURN :rem 70
8000 POKE 53269,PEEK(53269)AND 250 :rem 21
8005 A1=PEEK(53278):J1=0:POKEV+3,200:POKE 2041,214:POKE 710,1:POKE 53288,7 :rem 31

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8010 FOR N=1TO60:SYS THRST:SYS MOVE:SYS M
OVE:SYS THRST:SYS THRST:SYS THRST
:rem 141
8015 POKE2041,210:POKES+4,129 :rem 102
8020 SYSTHRST:IF (PEEK(53278)AND10)=10THEN
POKE53288,10:POKE2041,215:GOTO200
:rem 183
8025 POKE2041,214 :rem 136
8030 SYSMOVE:SYSTHRST:SYSMOVE:SYSTHRST:NE
XT:POKE2041,215:POKE53288,10:rem 122
8035 POKES+4,128:POKE53269,63:GOTO132
:rem 136
9000 PRINTXX$"{6 UP}":PRINTSPC(35)"{WHT}
[5 U]"; :rem 86
9010 POKE 646,9 :rem 254
9020 PRINTSPC(35)"{RVS}{5 SPACES}";
:rem 136
9030 PRINTSPC(35)"{RVS}{5 SPACES}";
:rem 137
9035 PRINTSPC(35)"{RVS}{5 SPACES}";
:rem 142
9040 RETURN :rem 173

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VIC Music Tutor

Requires minimum of 8K memory expansion.

(Article on page 86.)

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

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10 DI=INT(FRE(8)/16):DIMNN%(DI),NV(DI),N$
(DI),V$(DI) :rem 196
20 PRINT"{CLR}{3 DOWN}"SPC(159)"MUSIC TUT
OR" :rem 50
30 FORI=1TO 2000:NEXT :rem 223
40 PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}DO YOU WANT TO","
{DOWN}1-PLAYBACK AN OLD TUNE2-RECORD A
NEW ONE" :rem 65
50 INPUTA:ONAGOTO760,60:GOTO40 :rem 141
60 INPUT"{DOWN}SONG NUMBER";X:PRINT"
{DOWN}NAME OF SONG":INPUTX$:C=1:rem 24
70 XX=1:PRINT"{CLR}YOU HAVE A MAXIMUM OF
{SPACE}"DI"NOTES" :rem 146
80 XX=XX+1:IFXX<=3THEN85 :rem 34
83 GOTO70 :rem 11
85 PRINT"{DOWN}NOTE #"C:INPUTN$ :rem 39
90 IFN$="F"THENC=C-1:GOTO700 :rem 161
100 IFN$="R"THENN=0 :rem 79
110 IFN$="C"THENN=135 :rem 170
120 IFN$="CS"ORN$="DF"THENN=143 :rem 27
130 IFN$="D"THENN=147 :rem 176
140 IFN$="DS"ORN$="EF"THENN=151 :rem 30
150 IFN$="E"THENN=159 :rem 182
160 IFN$="F"THENN=163 :rem 179
170 IFN$="FS"ORN$="GF"THENN=167 :rem 44
180 IFN$="G"THENN=175 :rem 185
190 IFN$="GS"ORN$="AF"THENN=179 :rem 44
200 IFN$="A"THENN=183 :rem 171
210 IFN$="AS"ORN$="BF"THENN=187 :rem 31
220 IFN$="B"THENN=191 :rem 173
230 IFN$="C1"THENN=195 :rem 228
240 IFN$="CS1"ORN$="DF1"THENN=199:rem 139

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250 IFN$="D1"THENN=201 :rem 219
260 IFN$="DS1"ORN$="EF1"THENN=203:rem 129
270 IFN$="E1"THENN=207 :rem 228
280 IFN$="F1"THENN=209 :rem 232
290 IFN$="FS1"ORN$="GF1"THENN=212:rem 136
300 IFN$="G1"THENN=215 :rem 223
310 IFN$="GS1"ORN$="AF1"THENN=217:rem 129
320 IFN$="A1"THENN=219 :rem 223
330 IFN$="AS1"ORN$="BF1"THENN=221:rem 121
340 IFN$="B1"THENN=223 :rem 221
350 IFN$="C2"THENN=225 :rem 226
360 IFN$="CS2"ORN$="DF2"THENN=227:rem 136
370 IFN$="D2"THENN=228 :rem 232
380 IFN$="DS2"ORN$="EF2"THENN=229:rem 142
390 IFN$="E2"THENN=231 :rem 229
400 IFN$="F2"THENN=232 :rem 223
410 IFN$="FS2"ORN$="GF2"THENN=233:rem 135
420 IFN$="G2"THENN=235 :rem 229
430 IFN$="GS2"ORN$="AF2"THENN=236:rem 135
440 IFN$="A2"THENN=237 :rem 227
450 IFN$="AS2"ORN$="BF2"THENN=238:rem 134
460 IFN$="B2"THENN=239 :rem 232
470 IFN$="C3"THENN=240 :rem 227
480 PRINT"NOTE VALUE" :rem 32
490 INPUTV$ :rem 167
500 V$(C)=V$ :rem 90
510 IFRIGHT$(V$,1)="D"THEND=1:V$=LEFT$(V$,
1) :rem 253
520 IFV$="W"THENV=16 :rem 161
530 IFV$="H"THENV=8 :rem 100
540 IFV$="Q"THENV=4 :rem 106
550 IFV$="S"THENV=1 :rem 106
560 IFV$="E"THENV=2 :rem 94
570 IFV$="T"THENV=.5 :rem 159
580 V$(C)=V$ :rem 98
590 IFV$="W"ORV$="H"ORV$="Q"ORV$="E"ORV$=
"S"ORV$="T"THEN610 :rem 214
600 V=VAL(V$) :rem 215
610 IFD=1THENV$=V$+"D":V=V*1.5:D=0 :rem 183
620 PRINT"{RVS}NOTE #"C"{2 SPACES}{RVS}VA
LUE":PRINTN$,V$:PRINT"{RVS}{PUR}
{6 SPACES}CORRECT Y/N{5 SPACES}{BLU}"
:rem 137
630 GETT$:IFT$<>"N"ANDT$<>"Y"THEN630 :rem 104
640 IFT$="N"THENPRINT"{RVS}{5 SPACES}ENTE
R AGAIN":GOTO70 :rem 58
650 N$(C)=N$ :rem 80
660 NN%(C)=N:NV(C)=V:IFSS=1THENRETURN :rem 109
670 C=C+1:IFC=DI-5THENPRINT"{RVS}FIVE MOR
E NOTES BEFOREMEMORY IS FULL" :rem 71
680 IFC=DITHENPRINT"{RVS}LAST NOTE":C=C-1
:GOTO700 :rem 27
690 GOTO80 :rem 64
700 PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}DO YOU WANT TO HEAR
{SPACE}ITY/N" :rem 12
710 GETT$:IFT$="Y"THEN710 :rem 121
715 IF T$<>"Y"ANDT$<>"N"THEN 710 :rem 217
720 IFT$="Y"THEN850 :rem 70
721 GOTO1130 :rem 152
725 INPUT"DISK OR TAPE";Q$ :rem 24
726 IF LEFT$(Q$,1)<>"D"ANDLEFT$(Q$,1)<>"T"
THEN762 :rem 199
727 IF LEFT$(Q$,1)="D"THENQW=8:GOTO729 :rem 199
728 QW=1 :rem 183
729 INPUT "FILENAME";X$:IF X$=""THEN729 :rem 5

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730 OPEN1,QW,1,X$:PRINT#1,X:PRINT#1,X$:PR      :rem 155
    INT#1,C                                     :rem 194
740 FORI=1TOC:PRINT#1,NN%(I):PRINT#1,NV(I)    :rem 107
    ):NEXT:CLOSE1                              :rem 143
745 IF QW=8 THEN OPEN15,8,15:INPUT#15,Z:C      :rem 32
    LOSE15                                      :rem 192
746 IF Z<>0 THEN PRINT"[CLR]DISK ERROR!!"      :rem 168
    :GOTO725                                    :rem 192
750 PRINT"[DOWN]SONG SAVED":STOP               :rem 168
760 INPUT"[CLR]NAME OF SONG";X$               :rem 25
762 INPUT "DISK OR TAPE";Q$                   :rem 200
763 IF LEFT$(Q$,1)<>"D"ANDLEFT$(Q$,1)<>"T"      :rem 11
    THEN762                                     :rem 11
764 IF LEFT$(Q$,1)="D"THENQW=8:GOTO770        :rem 196
                                           :rem 184
765 QW=1                                       :rem 217
770 OPEN1,QW,0,X$                             :rem 30
780 INPUT#1,X,X$,C                           :rem 52
790 PRINT"[CLR]SONG #";X:PRINTX$             :rem 28
800 FORI=1TOC                                 :rem 110
810 INPUT#1,NN%(I),NV(I)                     :rem 186
820 NEXT:CLOSE1                               :rem 206
825 IF QW=8 THEN OPEN15,8,15:INPUT#15,Z:C     :rem 231
    LOSE15:IF Z<>0 THEN PRINT"[CLR]DISK E      :rem 95
    RROR!!":STOP                             :rem 106
830 GOSUB1380                                 :rem 113
840 PRINT"[RVS]SONG LOADED"                  :rem 111
844 FORIJ=1 TO1500:NEXT                      :rem 123
845 GOTO700                                   :rem 64
850 Q=1:Y=C                                  :rem 125
860 PRINT"[CLR]{3 DOWN}CHOOSE TEMPO"         :rem 254
                                           :rem 244
870 PRINT"[DOWN]0 THRU 10":PRINT"0=FASTES    :rem 218
    T...10=SLOWEST"                          :rem 213
880 INPUTM                                     :rem 22
890 DU=(M+3)*10                              :rem 170
900 PRINT"[DOWN]SELECT PITCH",,, "1=LOW",,,   :rem 170
    "2=MEDIUM",,, "3=HIGH":INPUTW           :rem 88
910 SP=36873+W:L=36878                       :rem 84
920 PRINT"[CLR]WHEN YOU ARE READY TO HEAR     :rem 189
    THE SONG PRESS{3 SPACES}[RVS]RETURN"     :rem 224
                                           :rem 225
930 GETG$:IFG$<>CHR$(13)THEN930              :rem 75
940 POKEL,15                                  :rem 62
950 FORI=QTOY                                  :rem 203
960 POKESP,NN%(I):FORH=1TODU*N%(I):NEXT:P     :rem 136
    OKESP,0                                    :rem 220
970 IFSS=1THENGOSUB1280                      :rem 242
980 NEXT                                       :rem 38
990 POKEL,0:POKESP,0                          :rem 148
1000 PRINT"[CLR]{3 DOWN}[PUR][RVS]END OF      :rem 147
    {SPACE}SONG[BLU]":PRINT"[2 DOWN]PRES     :rem 125
    S [RVS][PUR]RETURN[OFF][BLU] TO REPL    :rem 199
    AYEXACTLY"                                :rem 176
1010 PRINT"[DOWN]PRESS ANY OTHER KEY TOMA    :rem 22
    KE CHANGES"                             :rem 22
1020 GETR$:IFR$=" "THEN1020                  :rem 206
1030 IFR$=CHR$(13)THEN940                    :rem 205
1035 SS=0                                      :rem 3
1040 PRINT"[CLR]DO YOU WANT TO HEAR ITAGA    :rem 211
    IN?"                                       :rem 211
1050 INPUT"Y/N";W$                            :rem 206
1060 IFW$="N"THEN1130                         :rem 255
1070 PRINT"[CLR]{DOWN}1-JUST PART", "2-THE   :rem 199
    WHOLE SONG":INPUTK                       :rem 254
1080 ONKGOTO1090,850                          :rem 199
1090 PRINT"[DOWN]THERE ARE";C;"NOTES.":PR    :rem 254
    INT"ENTER THE START AND":PRINT"ENDIN     :rem 199
    G NOTES."                                :rem 254
1100 INPUT"START";Q                           :rem 199
1110 INPUT"ENDING NOTE";Y                     :rem 254
1120 GOTO860                                  :rem 155
1130 PRINT"[CLR]DO YOU WANT TO SINGLE STE    :rem 107
    P THROUGH THE TUNE?Y/N":GOSUB1360        :rem 143
                                           :rem 32
1140 IFC$="Y"THEN1180                         :rem 192
1150 IFC$="N"THENPRINT"[CLR]DO YOU WANT T    :rem 168
    O ADD ANYNOTES Y/N":GOSUB1360:rem 32
1160 IFC$="Y"THENC=C+1:GOTO70               :rem 192
1170 IFC$="N"THENPRINT"[DOWN]DO YOU WANT    :rem 168
    {SPACE}TO SAVE{3 SPACES}THE TUNE       :rem 11
    {2 SPACES}Y/N?":GOTO1250               :rem 11
1180 PRINT"[CLR]PRESS F1 TO PLAY NOTE":PR    :rem 11
    INT"[DOWN]IF YOU WANT TO CHANGE THAT    :rem 11
    NOTE PRESS F7."                         :rem 11
1190 PRINT"THEN ENTER REPLACEMENTNOTE AND    :rem 77
    VALUE":SS=1                             :rem 14
1200 PRINT"[DOWN]PRESS F2 TO ADD A NEW NO    :rem 149
    TE IN"                                   :rem 149
1210 PRINT"[DOWN]PRESS F5 TO STOP THE        :rem 116
    {2 SPACES}SINGLE NOTE MODE"             :rem 191
1220 PRINT"[RVS]{DOWN} HIT ANY KEY TO CON    :rem 200
    T."                                       :rem 18
1230 GETI$:IFI$=" "THEN1230                  :rem 102
1240 GOTO 1070                                :rem 161
1250 GOSUB1360                                :rem 62
1260 IFC$="Y"THEN725                          :rem 67
1270 END                                       :rem 157
1280 PRINT"NOTE #";I                          :rem 3
1290 PRINT"[RVS]{RED}{2 SPACES}NOTE        :rem 43
    {2 SPACES}[OFF]","[RVS] VALUE [OFF]    :rem 232
    [BLU]"                                    :rem 59
1300 PRINTN$(I),V$(I)                       :rem 3
1310 GETU$:IFU$<>CHR$(133)ANDU$<>CHR$(135    :rem 3
    )ANDU$<>CHR$(136)ANDU$<>CHR$(137)THE      :rem 43
    N1310                                     :rem 232
1320 IFU$=CHR$(133)THENRETURN                :rem 59
1330 IFU$=CHR$(137)THENGOTO1900             :rem 3
1340 IFU$=CHR$(135)THEN1000                 :rem 43
1350 CT=C:C=I:PRINT"[RVS]ENTER REPLACEMEN  :rem 232
    T":GOSUB80:C=CT:RETURN                  :rem 59
1360 INPUTC$:IFC$<>"Y"ANDC$<>"N"THEN1360    :rem 71
                                           :rem 171
1370 RETURN                                   :rem 80
1380 FORI=1TOC                                 :rem 205
1390 IFNN%(I)=135THENN$(I)="C":GOTO1760     :rem 242
                                           :rem 202
1400 IFNN%(I)=143THENN$(I)="CS(D)":GOTO1    :rem 245
    760                                       :rem 208
1410 IFNN%(I)=147THENN$(I)="D":GOTO1760     :rem 205
                                           :rem 3
1420 IFNN%(I)=151THENN$(I)="EF(D)":GOTO1    :rem 211
    760                                       :rem 255
1430 IFNN%(I)=159THENN$(I)="E":GOTO1760     :rem 199
                                           :rem 254
1440 IFNN%(I)=163THENN$(I)="F":GOTO1760     :rem 206
                                           :rem 255
1450 IFNN%(I)=167THENN$(I)="FS(G)":GOTO1    :rem 199
    760                                       :rem 254
1460 IFNN%(I)=175THENN$(I)="G":GOTO1760     :rem 206
                                           :rem 255
1470 IFNN%(I)=179THENN$(I)="AF(G)":GOTO1    :rem 199
    760                                       :rem 254
1480 IFNN%(I)=183THENN$(I)="A":GOTO1760     :rem 206
                                           :rem 255
1490 IFNN%(I)=187THENN$(I)="BF(AS)":GOTO1   :rem 199
    760                                       :rem 254
1500 IFNN%(I)=191THENN$(I)="B":GOTO1760     :rem 199
                                           :rem 254
1510 IFNN%(I)=195THENN$(I)="C1":GOTO1760    :rem 254
                                           :rem 254

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1520 IFNN%(I)=199THENN$(I)="CS1(DF1)":GOT
      01760 :rem 98
1530 IFNN%(I)=201THENN$(I)="D1":GOTO1760
      :rem 245
1540 IFNN%(I)=203THENN$(I)="EF1(DS1)":GOT
      01760 :rem 88
1550 IFNN%(I)=207THENN$(I)="E1":GOTO1760
      :rem 254
1560 IFNN%(I)=209THENN$(I)="F1":GOTO1760
      :rem 2
1570 IFNN%(I)=212THENN$(I)="FS1(GF1)":GOT
      01760 :rem 95
1580 IFNN%(I)=215THENN$(I)="G1":GOTO1760
      :rem 2
1590 IFNN%(I)=217THENN$(I)="AF1(GS1)":GOT
      01760 :rem 97
1600 IFNN%(I)=219THENN$(I)="A1":GOTO1760
      :rem 249
1610 IFNN%(I)=221THENN$(I)="BF1(AS1)":GOT
      01760 :rem 80
1620 IFNN%(I)=223THENN$(I)="B1":GOTO1760
      :rem 247
1630 IFNN%(I)=225THENN$(I)="C2":GOTO1760
      :rem 252
1640 IFNN%(I)=227THENN$(I)="CS2(DF2)":GOT
      01760 :rem 95
1650 IFNN%(I)=228THENN$(I)="D2":GOTO1760
      :rem 2
1660 IFNN%(I)=229THENN$(I)="EF2(DS2)":GOT
      01760 :rem 101
1670 IFNN%(I)=231THENN$(I)="E2":GOTO1760
      :rem 255
1680 IFNN%(I)=232THENN$(I)="F2":GOTO1760
      :rem 2
1690 IFNN%(I)=233THENN$(I)="FS2(GF2)":GOT
      01760 :rem 103
1700 IFNN%(I)=235THENN$(I)="G2":GOTO1760
      :rem 255
1710 IFNN%(I)=236THENN$(I)="AF2(GS2)":GOT
      01760 :rem 94
1720 IFNN%(I)=237THENN$(I)="A2":GOTO1760
      :rem 253
1730 IFNN%(I)=238THENN$(I)="BF2(AS2)":GOT
      01760 :rem 93
1740 IFNN%(I)=239THENN$(I)="B2":GOTO1760
      :rem 2
1750 IFNN%(I)=240THENN$(I)="C3" :rem 188
1760 IFNV(I)=16THENV$(I)="W":GOTO1890
      :rem 159
1770 IFNV(I)=8THENV$(I)="H":GOTO1890
      :rem 98
1780 IFNV(I)=4THENV$(I)="Q":GOTO1890
      :rem 104
1790 IFNV(I)=2THENV$(I)="E":GOTO1890
      :rem 91
1800 IFNV(I)=1THENV$(I)="S":GOTO1890
      :rem 96
1810 IFNV(I)=.5THENV$(I)="T":GOTO1890
      :rem 148
1820 IFNV(I)=24THENV$(I)="WD":GOTO1890
      :rem 223
1830 IFNV(I)=12THENV$(I)="HD":GOTO1890
      :rem 206
1840 IFNV(I)=6THENV$(I)="QD":GOTO1890
      :rem 171
1850 IFNV(I)=3THENV$(I)="ED":GOTO1890
      :rem 157
1860 IFNV(I)=1.5THENV$(I)="SD":GOTO1890
      :rem 13
1870 IFNV(I)=.75THENV$(I)="TD":GOTO1890
      :rem 21
1880 V$(I)=STR$(NV(I)) :rem 206
1890 NEXT:RETURN :rem 43
1900 C=C+1:FORJ=CTOI+1STEP-1:NN%(J)=NN%(J
      -1):NV(J)=NV(J-1) :rem 150
1910 N$(J)=N$(J-1):V$(J)=V$(J-1):NEXT:CT=
      C:C=I:PRINT"{RVS}ENTER ADDITIONAL NO
      TE" :rem 246
1920 GOSUB80:C=CT:RETURN :rem 31

```

Vocab Builder

(Article on page 84.)

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

```

5 SYS65517:IFPEEK(781)=40THENPRINT"{WHT}"
  :GOTO10 :rem 149
6 PRINT"{BLK}" :rem 151
10 PRINTCHR$(14):DIMA$(100),W$(100),D$(10
  0),WR$(100):D=0 :rem 198
30 PRINT"{CLR}{7 DOWN}{RVS}ENTER YOUR NAM
  E{OFF}":INPUTNM$:IFLEN(NM$)=0THEN30
  :rem 144
35 IFLEN(NM$)>13THENNMM$=LEFT$(NM$,13)
  :rem 162
50 PRINT"{CLR}{RVS}"TAB(INT((22-LEN(NM$))
  /2)-1)NM$;"{S{OFF}":PRINTTAB(3)"{RVS}V
  OCABULARY TEST{OFF}" :rem 91
55 N$="":A$="":B$="":DA$="":X$=0:I=0:J=0:
  FORQ=1TO100:A$(Q)=0:W$(Q)="" :rem 103
60 WR$(Q)="" :NEXT:PRINTSPC(9);"{2 DOWN}ME
  NU":PRINTSPC(2);"{2 DOWN}1) ENTER NEW
  {SPACE}WORDS" :rem 254
80 PRINTSPC(2);"{DOWN}2) STUDY YOUR WORDS
  ":PRINTSPC(2);"{DOWN}3) TAKE A TEST"
  :rem 130
100 PRINTSPC(2);"{DOWN}4) END":PRINT"
  {2 DOWN}{RVS} PRESS 1-4 TO CONTINUE
  {OFF}" :rem 195
120 GETZ$:C$=Z$:V=VAL(Z$):IFZ$=""OR(V<1OR
  V>4)THEN120 :rem 116
130 IFV=4THEN190 :rem 179
140 INPUT"{2 DOWN}{RVS}D{OFF}ISK OR {RVS}
  T{OFF}APE":Z$:IFZ$<"T"ANDZ$<"D"THEN
  PRINT"{4 UP}":GOTO130 :rem 121
150 A$="{LEFT}{22 SPACES}":IFZ$="D"THEND=
  1 :rem 6
160 ONVGOTO230,810,810 :rem 226
190 END :rem 113
230 PRINT"{CLR}{6 DOWN}ENTER # OF NEW WOR
  DS" :rem 14
235 INPUTX$:IFX$>100ORX$<1THEN230 :rem 11
250 FORI=1TOX$ :rem 85
260 PRINT"{CLR}{3 DOWN}ENTER WORD":INPUT
  W$(I) :rem 17
265 IFLEN(W$(I))=0THENPRINT"{6 UP}":GOTO2
  60 :rem 79
270 PRINT"{DOWN}ENTER DEFINITION":INPUTD$
  (I) :rem 174
275 IFLEN(D$(I))=0THENPRINT"{3 UP}":GOTO2
  70 :rem 139

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280 NEXT                                     :rem 217
300 PRINT "{CLR}":FORI=1TOX%                 :rem 239
310 PRINT "WORD" I "{LEFT}:";W$(I)          :rem 213
320 PRINT "{DOWN} DEFINITION:"D$(I):PRINT   :rem 56
    {DOWN}"
330 IF (I/3)=INT(I/3)ANDX%=3THEN360         :rem 205
332 IF (I/3)=INT(I/3)ANDX%<>1THENGOSUB2000  :rem 203
                                     :rem 214
340 NEXT                                     :rem 214
360 PRINT "{DOWN}{RVS}ANY CORRECTIONS(Y/N)  :rem 184
    ? {OFF}"
380 GETZ$:IFZ$="OR(Z$<>"Y"ANDZ$<>"N")THE    :rem 111
    N380
390 IFZ$="Y"THEN420                          :rem 72
400 IFZ$="N"THEN520                          :rem 54
420 I=0:INPUT "{CLR}[4 DOWN]WHICH ENTRY";I  :rem 58
435 IFI=0ORI>X%THENPRINT "{4 UP}":GOTO420   :rem 211
440 PRINT "{2 DOWN}WORD" I "{LEFT}:";W$(I)  :rem 251
450 PRINT "{DOWN}DEFINITION:";D$(I):rem 91
470 PRINT "{2 DOWN}ENTER WORD" I:INPUTW$    :rem 214
480 W$(I)=W$                                :rem 105
490 PRINT "{DOWN}ENTER DEFINITION":INPUTD$  :rem 24
500 D$(I)=D$                                :rem 60
510 GOTO300                                  :rem 98
520 INPUT "{2 DOWN}TODAY'S DATE: ";DA$      :rem 196
540 PRINT "{CLR}[8 DOWN][5 SPACES]{RVS}PLE  :rem 134
    ASE WAIT"
550 PRINT "{2 DOWN}{RVS}I'M SAVING YOUR WO  :rem 182
    RDS {OFF}[2 DOWN]"
560 N$="TEST "+DA$                          :rem 162
565 IFD=1THENN$="TEST "+DA$+"",S,W"         :rem 136
570 OPEN15,8,15:OPEN1+D,1+7*D,1+D,N$:INPU :rem 67
    T#15,A$,B$
572 IFA$="63"THENCLOSE(1+D):CLOSE15:GOTO5  :rem 50
    20
575 IFA$<>"00"THENPRINTB$:FORI=1TO3000:NE  :rem 27
    XT:CLOSE(1+D):CLOSE15:GOTO50
580 PRINT#(1+D),X%:FORI=1TOX%              :rem 223
590 PRINT#(1+D),W$(I):PRINT#(1+D),D$(I)    :rem 137
600 NEXTI:CLOSE(1+D):CLOSE15:GOTO50        :rem 173
810 PRINT "{CLR}{DOWN} {RVS}A TEST MADE JU :rem 157
    ST FOR{OFF}":PRINTTAB(INT((22-LEN(NM$
    ))/2)-1)"{RVS}"NM$"{OFF}"
820 PRINT "{2 DOWN}ENTER THE TEST DATE ":I :rem 61
    NPUTDA$
870 PRINT "{CLR}[5 DOWN][5 SPACES]{RVS}PLE :rem 89
    ASE WAIT"
880 PRINT "{DOWN}[2 SPACES]{RVS}LOADING TH :rem 148
    E WORDS{OFF}"
890 N$="TEST "+DA$                          :rem 168
895 IFD=1THENN$="TEST "+DA$+"",S,R"         :rem 137
900 OPEN15,8,15:OPEN1+D,1+7*D,2*D,N$:INPU :rem 64
    T#15,A$,B$
902 IFA$="62"THENCLOSE1+D:CLOSE15:GOTO810  :rem 223
905 IFA$<>"00"THENPRINTB$:FORI=1TO3000:NE  :rem 24
    XT:CLOSE(1+D):CLOSE15:GOTO50
910 INPUT#(1+D),X%:FORI=1TOX%              :rem 223
920 INPUT#(1+D),W$(I)                      :rem 128
930 IFW$(I)=" "THENGOTO950                 :rem 199
940 GOTO960                                :rem 117
950 I=X%:GOTO970                           :rem 180
960 INPUT#(1+D),D$(I)                      :rem 113
970 NEXTI                                   :rem 40
980 CLOSE(1+D):CLOSE15                    :rem 30
1030 FORI=1TOX%                             :rem 130
1040 A%=X%*RND(1)+1:IFI=1THENA$(I)=A%:GOT :rem 94
    O1070
1050 FORJ=1TOX%                             :rem 133
1060 IFA%=A%(J)THENJ=X%:NEXT:GOTO1040     :rem 222
1065 NEXT                                   :rem 11
1070 A$(I)=A%:NEXT                         :rem 228
1110 IFC$="2"THENGOTO1510                  :rem 155
1120 PRINT "{CLR}{DOWN}{RVS} ";NM$;"'S QUI :rem 153
    Z {OFF}"
1130 N%=0                                    :rem 165
1140 FORI=1TOX%                             :rem 132
1150 PRINT "{2 DOWN}"                     :rem 186
1160 N=A$(I)                               :rem 83
1170 PRINT "DEFINITION: ";:PRINTD$(N)      :rem 70
1180 WO$="":PRINT "{DOWN}ENTER THE WORD":I :rem 109
    NPUTWO$:IFWO$=" "THEN1180
1190 IFWO$=W$(N)THENPRINT "{DOWN}CORRECT 1 :rem 67
    ":FORZ=1TO1500:NEXT:GOTO1230
1200 PRINT "{DOWN}SORRY, THE WORD WAS:":PR :rem 222
    INTW$(N):FORZ=1TO1500:NEXT
1210 N%=N%+1                               :rem 67
1220 WR$(N)=W$(N)                          :rem 136
1230 PRINT "{CLR}":NEXTI                   :rem 236
1250 PRINT "{6 DOWN}YOU GOT"N%"WRONG":PRIN :rem 222
    T"OUT OF"X%:GOSUB1900:IFN%=0THEN2100
1260 FORI=1TO3000:NEXT                     :rem 70
1270 PRINT "{CLR}[2 DOWN]THE WORD(S) THAT :rem 83
    {SPACE}YOU":PRINT"GOT WRONG ARE:"
1280 J=1:PQ=0:FORI=1TOX%                  :rem 195
1290 IFWR$(I)=" "THEN1310                  :rem 55
1300 PQ=PQ+1:PRINT "{DOWN}";WR$(I)        :rem 93
1305 IFPQ<>5*JTHEN1310                     :rem 16
1306 J=J+1:PRINT "{DOWN} {RVS}ANY KEY TO C :rem 119
    ONTINUE{OFF}":POKE198,0
1307 GETZ$:IFZ$=" "THEN1307                 :rem 235
1308 PRINT "{CLR}":NEXTI:GOTO50            :rem 202
1310 NEXTI:GOSUB2000:GOTO50                :rem 161
1510 PRINT "{CLR}{RVS} HIT THE BOOKS "    :rem 129
1520 N%=0                                    :rem 168
1530 FORI=1TOX%                             :rem 135
1540 PRINT "{2 DOWN}":N=A$(I)              :rem 130
1550 J%=1:J1%=1                             :rem 240
1560 PRINT "DEFINITION: ";:PRINTD$(N)      :rem 73
1570 WO$="":PRINT "{DOWN}ENTER THE WORD":I :rem 99
    NPUTWO$
1580 IFWO$=W$(N)THENPRINT "{DOWN}CORRECT 1 :rem 134
    ":GOTO1790
1590 IFLEFT$(WO$,2)=LEFT$(W$(N),2)THENGOT :rem 171
    O1610
1600 GOTO1680                              :rem 207
1610 IFJ1%>1THENGOTO1750                   :rem 155
1620 PRINT "{DOWN}YOU'RE CLOSE":PRINT"TRY :rem 70
    {SPACE}AGAIN"
1630 J1%=J1%+1                             :rem 163
1640 IFW$(N)=WR$(N)THENGOTO1670           :rem 83
1650 WR$(N)=W$(N)                          :rem 143
1670 PRINT "{2 DOWN}":GOTO1560             :rem 0
1680 IFJ%>2THENGOTO1750                   :rem 114
1690 PRINT "{DOWN}SORRY, ";NM$:PRINT"YOU'R

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E NOT EVEN CLOSE":PRINT"{DOWN}TRY AG
AIN" :rem 77
1691 FORZ=1TO2500:NEXT:PRINT"{CLR}":rem 1
1700 PRINT"{2 DOWN}":J%=J%+1 :rem 108
1710 IFW$(N)=WR$(N)THENGOTO1740 :rem 79
1720 WR$(N)=W$(N) :rem 141
1740 GOTO1560 :rem 209
1750 PRINT"{DOWN}SORRY, THE WORD WAS:":PR
INT"{DOWN} "W$(N):FORZ=1TO3000:NEXT:
PRINT"{CLR}":rem 216
1760 IFW$(N)=WR$(N)THENGOTO1790 :rem 89
1770 WR$(N)=W$(N) :rem 146
1780 N%=N%+1 :rem 79
1790 FORTD=1TO1500:NEXT:PRINT"{CLR}":NEXT
I:GOTO1250 :rem 59
1900 IFN%=0THENPRINT"{2 DOWN}{RVS}GREAT J
OB":RETURN :rem 213
1910 N=10-(N%/X%*10) :rem 223
1920 IFN<6.5THENPRINT"{DOWN}BETTER STUDY
{SPACE}MORE":RETURN :rem 187
1930 IFN<8THENPRINT"{DOWN}A LITTLE MORE S
TUDY":PRINT"NEEDED":RETURN :rem 84
1940 IFN<9THENPRINT"{DOWN}NOT BAD":RETURN
:rem 131
1950 IFN<9.5THENPRINT"{DOWN}GOOD JOB":RET
URN :rem 51
1960 IFN<10THENPRINT"{DOWN}VERY GOOD"RETU
RN :rem 42
1970 RETURN :rem 177
2000 PRINT"{DOWN}{RVS} ANY KEY TO CONTINU
E{2 SPACES}":rem 15
2001 GETMT$:IFMT$=""THEN2001 :rem 105
2002 PRINT"{CLR}":RETURN :rem 66
2100 GOSUB2000:GOTO50 :rem 221

```

```

52248 DATA 169,32,109,132,3,141 :rem 249
52254 DATA 132,3,169,0,32,189 :rem 152
52260 DATA 255,169,4,170,160,255 :rem 48
52266 DATA 32,186,255,32,192,255 :rem 56
52272 DATA 162,4,32,201,255,176 :rem 247
52278 DATA 3,76,61,204,76,32 :rem 109
52284 DATA 205,169,8,32,210,255 :rem 254
52290 DATA 169,13,32,210,255,162 :rem 41
52296 DATA 0,169,1,141,198,205 :rem 206
52302 DATA 169,0,141,199,205,169 :rem 50
52308 DATA 0,141,200,205,169,199 :rem 42
52314 DATA 141,201,205,32,225,255 :rem 79
52320 DATA 208,3,76,32,205,138 :rem 196
52326 DATA 72,152,72,32,41,205 :rem 195
52332 DATA 104,168,104,170,173,205 :rem 136
52338 DATA 205,45,203,205,240,12 :rem 32
52344 DATA 173,202,205,13,198,205 :rem 91
52350 DATA 141,202,205,76,143,204 :rem 81
52356 DATA 173,198,205,73,255,45 :rem 62
52362 DATA 202,205,141,202,205,14 :rem 73
52368 DATA 198,205,173,198,205,201 :rem 158
52374 DATA 128,240,20,24,173,199 :rem 50
52380 DATA 205,105,1,141,199,205 :rem 38
52386 DATA 173,200,205,105,0,141 :rem 30
52392 DATA 200,205,76,93,204,173 :rem 46
52398 DATA 202,205,9,128,224,45 :rem 1
52404 DATA 144,10,173,202,205,41 :rem 26
52410 DATA 31,9,128,141,202,205 :rem 235
52416 DATA 142,207,205,166,2,142 :rem 37
52422 DATA 206,205,168,32,210,255 :rem 87
52428 DATA 152,206,206,205,208,246 :rem 144
52434 DATA 174,207,205,169,1,141 :rem 43
52440 DATA 198,205,169,0,141,202 :rem 40
52446 DATA 205,56,173,199,205,233 :rem 106
52452 DATA 6,141,199,205,173,200 :rem 43
52458 DATA 205,233,0,141,200,205 :rem 28
52464 DATA 206,201,205,173,201,205 :rem 130
52470 DATA 201,255,240,3,76,93 :rem 201
52476 DATA 204,224,45,176,31,24 :rem 253
52482 DATA 173,199,205,105,7,141 :rem 51
52488 DATA 199,205,173,200,205,105 :rem 149
52494 DATA 0,141,200,205,232,169 :rem 36
52500 DATA 199,141,201,205,169,13 :rem 89
52506 DATA 32,210,255,76,93,204 :rem 251
52512 DATA 169,13,32,210,255,32 :rem 242
52518 DATA 231,255,96,173,201,205 :rem 97
52524 DATA 41,7,141,204,205,173 :rem 242
52530 DATA 201,205,74,74,74,168 :rem 255
52536 DATA 185,146,205,133,251,185 :rem 152
52542 DATA 172,205,133,252,24,165 :rem 91
52548 DATA 251,109,204,205,133,251 :rem 140
52554 DATA 165,252,105,0,133,252 :rem 38
52560 DATA 24,173,132,3,101,252 :rem 237
52566 DATA 133,252,173,199,205,41 :rem 104
52572 DATA 7,73,7,168,200,169 :rem 164
52578 DATA 0,56,42,136,208,252 :rem 207
52584 DATA 141,203,205,24,173,200 :rem 83
52590 DATA 205,101,252,133,252,173 :rem 136
52596 DATA 199,205,41,248,168,138 :rem 121
52602 DATA 72,120,162,52,134,1 :rem 186
52608 DATA 177,251,162,55,134,1 :rem 254
52614 DATA 88,168,104,170,152,45 :rem 53

```

Power BASIC

(Article on page 128.)

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

Program 1: Hi-Res Screen Dump— 64 Version

```

3 INPUT"{CLR}WIDTH 1 OR 2";WIS :rem 29
4 IF VAL(WIS)<1OR VAL(WIS)>2 THEN3 :rem 147
5 POKE2,VAL(WIS) :rem 186
10 I=52224 :rem 230
20 READ A:IF A=256 THEN 40 :rem 54
25 PRINT"{CLR}ENTERING DATA":POKE646,A :rem 183
30 POKE I,A:I=I+1:CH=CH+A:GOTO 20:rem 123
40 IF CH<>60660 THENPRINT"ERROR IN DATA S
TATEMENTS":END :rem 78
50 PRINT"SYS 52224 TO START DUMP":END :rem 172
52224 DATA 173,0,221,41,3,73 :rem 87
52230 DATA 3,160,6,10,136,208 :rem 135
52236 DATA 252,141,132,3,173,24 :rem 241
52242 DATA 208,41,8,240,9,24 :rem 97

```

```

52470 DATA 201,255,240,3,76,93 :rem 201
52476 DATA 204,224,45,176,31,24 :rem 253
52482 DATA 173,199,205,105,7,141 :rem 51
52488 DATA 199,205,173,200,205,105 :rem 149
52494 DATA 0,141,200,205,232,169 :rem 36
52500 DATA 199,141,201,205,169,13 :rem 89
52506 DATA 32,210,255,76,93,204 :rem 251
52512 DATA 169,13,32,210,255,32 :rem 242
52518 DATA 231,255,96,173,201,205 :rem 97
52524 DATA 41,7,141,204,205,173 :rem 242
52530 DATA 201,205,74,74,74,168 :rem 255
52536 DATA 185,146,205,133,251,185 :rem 152
52542 DATA 172,205,133,252,24,165 :rem 91
52548 DATA 251,109,204,205,133,251 :rem 140
52554 DATA 165,252,105,0,133,252 :rem 38
52560 DATA 24,173,132,3,101,252 :rem 237
52566 DATA 133,252,173,199,205,41 :rem 104
52572 DATA 7,73,7,168,200,169 :rem 164
52578 DATA 0,56,42,136,208,252 :rem 207
52584 DATA 141,203,205,24,173,200 :rem 83
52590 DATA 205,101,252,133,252,173 :rem 136
52596 DATA 199,205,41,248,168,138 :rem 121
52602 DATA 72,120,162,52,134,1 :rem 186
52608 DATA 177,251,162,55,134,1 :rem 254
52614 DATA 88,168,104,170,152,45 :rem 53

```



```

52620 DATA 203,205,141,205,205,96 :rem 84
52626 DATA 0,64,128,192,0,64 :rem 102
52632 DATA 128,192,0,64,128,192 :rem 0
52638 DATA 0,64,128,192,0,64 :rem 105
52644 DATA 128,192,0,64,128,192 :rem 3
52650 DATA 0,64,0,1,2,3 :rem 88
52656 DATA 5,6,7,8,10,11 :rem 155
52662 DATA 12,13,15,16,17,18 :rem 96
52668 DATA 20,21,22,23,25,26 :rem 94
52674 DATA 27,28,30,31,256 :rem 9

```

Program 2: Hi-Res Screen Dump— VIC Version

```

5 POKE56,14:CLR :rem 123
6 INPUT"[CLR]WIDTH 1 OR 2";WIS:IF VAL(WIS)
  )<1OR VAL(WIS)>2THEN 6 :rem 188
7 POKE2,VAL(WIS) :rem 188
10 I=3584 :rem 187
20 READ A:IF A=256 THEN 40 :rem 54
30 POKE I,A:I=I+1:CH=CH+A:GOTO 20:rem 123
40 IF CH<>35292THENPRINT"ERROR IN DATA":S
  TOP :rem 184
50 PRINT"ENTER SYS 3584 TO DUMP SCREEN":S
  TOP :rem 160
3584 DATA 169,16,141,132,3,169,0 :rem 44
3591 DATA 32,189,255,169,4,170,160 :rem 154
3598 DATA 255,32,186,255,32,192,255 :rem 212
3605 DATA 162,4,32,201,255,176,3 :rem 34
3612 DATA 76,34,14,76,5,15,169 :rem 207
3619 DATA 8,32,210,255,169,13,32 :rem 42
3626 DATA 210,255,162,0,169,1,141 :rem 82
3633 DATA 104,15,169,0,141,105,15 :rem 78
3640 DATA 169,0,141,106,15,169,159 :rem 145
3647 DATA 141,107,15,32,225,255,208 :rem 190
3654 DATA 3,76,5,15,138,72,152 :rem 204
3661 DATA 72,32,14,15,104,168,104 :rem 84
3668 DATA 170,173,111,15,45,109,15 :rem 142
3675 DATA 240,12,173,108,15,13,104 :rem 131
3682 DATA 15,141,108,15,76,116,14 :rem 90
3689 DATA 173,104,15,73,255,45,108 :rem 154
3696 DATA 15,141,108,15,14,104,15 :rem 85
3703 DATA 173,104,15,201,128,240,20 :rem 171
3710 DATA 24,173,105,15,105,1,141 :rem 71
3717 DATA 105,15,173,106,15,105,0 :rem 78
3724 DATA 141,106,15,76,66,14,173 :rem 94
3731 DATA 108,15,9,128,224,22,144 :rem 88
3738 DATA 10,173,108,15,41,63,9 :rem 249
3745 DATA 128,141,108,15,142,113,15 :rem 183
3752 DATA 166,2,142,112,15,168,32 :rem 87
3759 DATA 210,255,152,206,112,15,208 :rem 237
3766 DATA 246,174,113,15,169,1,141 :rem 146
3773 DATA 104,15,169,0,141,108,15 :rem 86
3780 DATA 56,173,105,15,233,6,141 :rem 90
3787 DATA 105,15,173,106,15,233,0 :rem 87
3794 DATA 141,106,15,206,107,15,173 :rem 189
3801 DATA 107,15,201,255,240,3,76 :rem 81
3808 DATA 66,14,224,22,176,31,24 :rem 42

```

```

3815 DATA 173,105,15,105,7,141,105 :rem 131
3822 DATA 15,173,106,15,105,0,141 :rem 75
3829 DATA 106,15,232,169,159,141,107 :rem 249
3836 DATA 15,169,13,32,210,255,76 :rem 97
3843 DATA 66,14,169,13,32,210,255 :rem 93
3850 DATA 32,231,255,96,173,105,15 :rem 143
3857 DATA 74,74,74,168,185,62,15 :rem 69
3864 DATA 133,253,185,83,15,133,254 :rem 201
3871 DATA 173,105,15,41,7,73,7 :rem 201
3878 DATA 168,200,169,0,56,42,136:rem 104
3885 DATA 208,252,141,109,15,172,107 :rem 245
3892 DATA 15,177,253,45,109,15,141 :rem 150
3899 DATA 111,15,96,0,160,64,224 :rem 48
3906 DATA 128,32,192,96,0,160,64 :rem 48
3913 DATA 224,128,32,192,96,0,160 :rem 92
3920 DATA 64,224,128,16,16,17,17 :rem 43
3927 DATA 18,19,19,20,21,21,22 :rem 192
3934 DATA 22,23,24,24,25,26,26 :rem 193
3941 DATA 27,27,28,256 :rem 72

```

BEFORE TYPING...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before the Program Listings.

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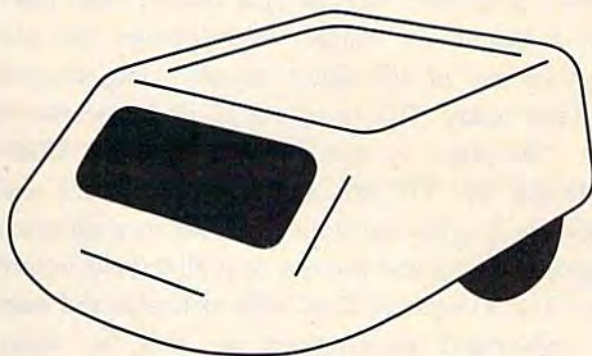
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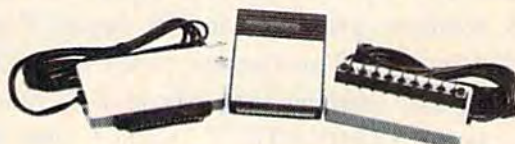
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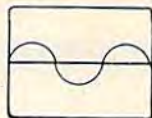
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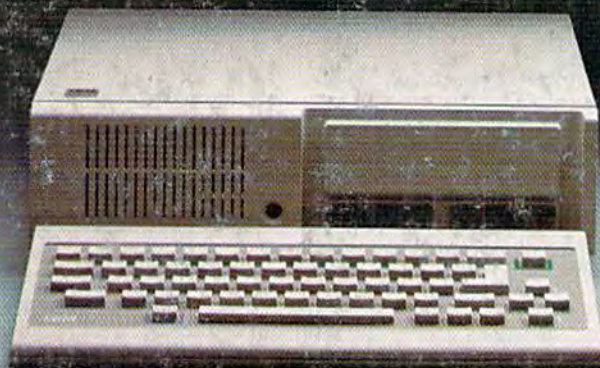
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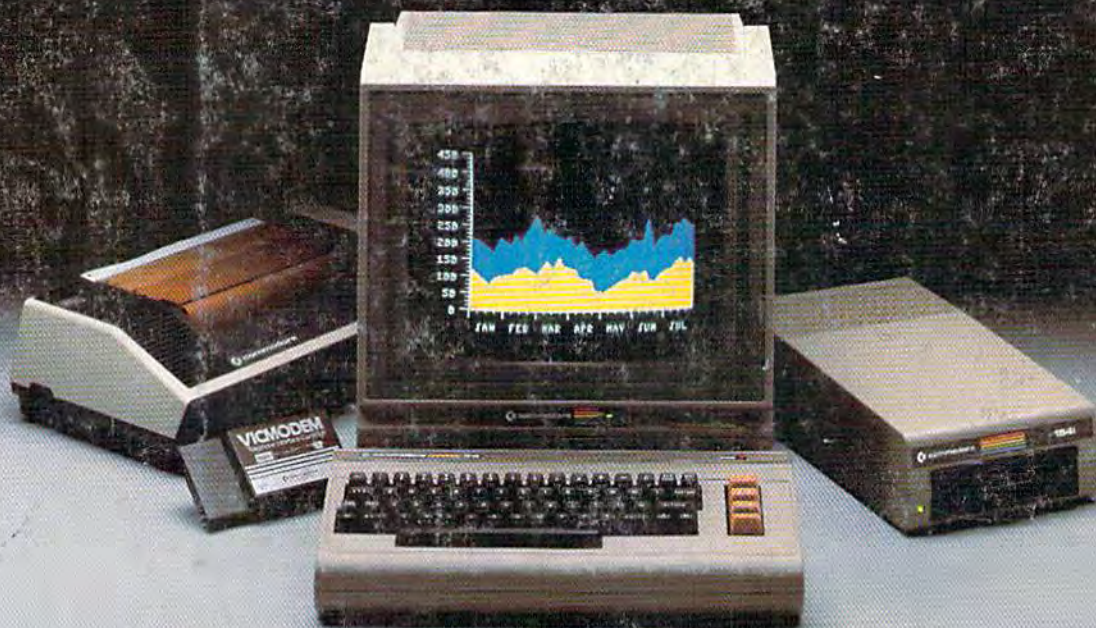
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