## 1987 Buyer's Guide To Printers

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[^0]Commodore is bringing its clone to America. By the time you read this, the PC10-I, Commodore's IBM PCcompatible computer, will be nearly ready for distribution in the U.S. The 512K PC10-I, which has been marketed in Europe and Canada for the past several years, includes a $51 / 4$-inch 360 K disk drive, a monochrome/color graphics card, and Centronics and RS-232 ports. The price has not yet been announced.

This is an interesting turn of events. Clones-machines which are compatible with the IBM PC-have been increasingly taking over the business end of microcomputing. The clones sell because they tap into an enormous amount of well-tested software and a huge base of users familiar with the de facto standard operating system for business microcomputing: MS-DOS.

Now Commodore, the leading manufacturer of personal computers, is introducing its own IBM knockoff to the American market. Clones are generally highly compatible with software and peripherals designed for the IBM PC. Yet compatibles attract buyers because they are often far less expensive than the real thing. Other clones, however, while costing about as much as an IBM-PC, offer additional features such as more memory or greater speed. It appears that the Commodore PC10-I will compete via pricing since its features are standard.

Commodore faces two difficulties with this introduction. The clone market has become one of the most highly competitive areas in the microcomputer industry: Fully functional IBM-PC compatibles are expected to be selling for less than $\$ 500$ in early 1987. At these prices, profit margins are quite narrow. Also, as early as 1984 there were already nearly 50 clone manufacturers. Today, all the parts of a PC are widely available and it seems as though anyone so inclined has bought a soldering iron and set up a clone business. IBM itself, stung by a significant loss
of market share, is rumored to be dropping the venerable PC from its product line.

This late in the game, Commodore is facing an uphill battle against such highly successful compatibles manufacturers as Tandy. What's more, if IBM does drop the PC, the new standard is likely to be a leap forward to AT (advanced technology) and even 80386 -based clones. These powerhouse machines are neither as easy to clone nor as easy to market.

Of course, all this activity among the clones has not gone unnoticed at IBM. A recently announced alliance between IBM and chip-maker Intel Corporation has led to a flurry of speculation about possible new proprietary (or at least harder-to-copy) chips. This would make life more difficult for the clone manufacturers because new high-density, high-speed, specialized chips could well cost clone makers more than they would cost IBM-Intel to produce. And such chips may be difficult to reverse-engineer. All this spells possible trouble down the road for those who specialize in underselling IBM in IBM's markets.

But Commodore has a long history of selling cost-efficient, popular computers. In spite of the odds against this late introduction of their clone, it's too soon to count Commodore out of the running in this or any of its other endeavors. If nothing else, the Commodore's PC10 and PC20 (a version with a ten-megabyte hard disk) have done well for two years abroad and in Canada. Perhaps, with a low price and shrewd marketing, the Commodore clone will surprise us all.

## In This Issue

"MetaBASIC" is one of the most impressive programs ever offered in COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE. When we first published this comprehensive utility for the Commodore 64 in the April 1985 issue, we knew that it would be popular and very useful to many readers. But we were surprised at the sheer number of letters from readers and of reviews in user-group news-
letters. The version printed here includes a few minor modifications. In addition, "MetaBASIC Plus," which can be merged with MetaBASIC, adds 11 new commands. When combined, this super version of MetaBASIC includes a total of 43 commands to provide efficient, time-saving, and, ultimately, far easier programming. For Commodore 128 owners, we've included "MetaBASIC 128," which adds 11 commands to BASIC 7.0.

If you're shopping for your first printer or planning to upgrade from your present model, be sure to read "Deciding on the Right Printer" and "A 1987 Buyer's Guide to Printers." The first article explains how you can avoid frustration and wasted time and money by doing a little homework before making a purchase decision. The buyer's guide offers a comprehensive chart of current $\$ 500$-andunder printers compatible with Commodore computers. "Printing Commodore Graphics" explains printing modes and interfaces, and includes several short demonstration programs which illustrate important, yet often misunderstood, techniques. We hope you enjoy this issue.


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# Deciding On The Hight Printer 

Kathy Yakal, Assistant Features Editor

It's not an easy decision. If you haven't yet bought a printer, or would like to upgrade to a more sophisticated model, there are dozens of them available from several different manufacturers. Further, the large installed base of Commodore computers has had its own impact on the printer market, driving prices down and encouraging some manufacturers to offer Commodore-specific interfaces for printers.

Four years ago, printers were a pretty pricey addition to a home computer system. There were only a few, from a handful of manufacturers, that could be purchased for less than $\$ 500$. And at that time, considering how expensive most home computers were, $\$ 500$ was a good price.

Star Micronics broke some barriers for Commodore owners that same year by introducing the Gemini 10X. The original price was less than $\$ 300$, it offered good print quality and graphics capabilities, was interfaced relatively easily to a Commodore 64, and used standard Underwood typewriter ribbons that could be purchased at an office supply store for less than $\$ 2$.

The Gemini 10 X became a very popular choice for the Commodore crowd, and Star went on to make their line even more appealing by introducing printers that came Commodore-ready; that is, printers equipped with an interface designed to plug directly into one of
the Commodore 64's ports. Anyone who tried to interface a printer with a Commodore in the old daysand, in some cases, even now-can appreciate what a boon that was.

As the installed base of Commodore owners swelled into the millions, many other printer manufacturers began catering to this powerful consumer group. By 1985, there were more than half a dozen manufacturers that offered Commo-dore-ready printers, and more than twice that many models to choose from. As the price of Commodore hardware and software dropped, so did third-party printer prices.

Although a few companies have dropped out of the printer race, the lion's share is still in there competing. This segment of the home computer industry has not yet experienced the shakeout that other areas went through a couple of years ago. And that has left some of the players involved shaking their heads in wonder.

Whatever the reasons, the

Commodore owner in 1987 has dozens of printers to choose from. (For a listing of inexpensive printers available, see "A Buyer's Guide to Printers," elsewhere in this issue.) Your decision about which one to buy-whether it's your first printer purchase or an upgrade-will be much easier if you take a number of factors into consideration first.
"The majority of people out there really don't think the printer is that big of an issue. It's kind of an afterthought issue," says Rick Lamb, Product Manager for the Thermal Transfer Printer Division of Okidata. "And that's really quite surprising-if the person put some thought into the purchase of a printer, this device can last and be used with any computer they can possibly own.

Not taking the effort to make a good decision can result in a lot of wasted time and money, and unnecessary frustration, says Lamb. "Usually, whatever is left of the discretionary income ends up being used on a printer. In my opinion, it would be worthwhile to delay the purchase until one had enough funds available to get something they really wanted."

## Which Features?

Your approach to buying a printer will probably depend on whether you're a first-time buyer or a printer
owner looking to upgrade. If you've never owned a printer, you may find that there's more to consider than you first thought. If you already have a printer, you probably have a good idea of what features you'd like to have, but you may still want to go into your dealer armed with a list of questions.

One thing to be very clear about when you begin shopping is how you plan to use the printer. The list of specifications for each unit is meaningless unless you know what you want the printer to do. Some printers may be able to do everything you want and much more; if you think your applications will expand over the next few years, it may be worth the extra expense. If not, you'll probably be able to find a less expensive printer that will suit your purposes-especially given the tremendous number of printers available these days.

To make the best possible decision about which printer to buy, here are some issues you may want to explore. We've broken them down into four different categories: input, output, aesthetics, and longterm considerations.

## Input Considerations

## Software/Hardware Compatibility

The question of hardware compatibility is not so much whether or not the printer will work with your computer, but how difficult it will be to interface them. A dealer may tell you whether or not a particular model is Commodore-compatible, but may not be clear on exactly what interface you need. If you buy a unit that is not Commodoreready, be sure to find out which third-party interfaces will work.

Also, if you've already invested a lot of money in software, you'll want to make sure that programs with printout capabilities are compatible with the printer you buy. Probably the two most common applications with which you'd want to use a printer are word processing and personal publishing. The documention for such software generally includes a list of compatible printers.

In some cases, software has spurred people to buy a printer they otherwise would have done without. Brøderbund's Print Shop and Springboard Software's The Newsroom have actually sold printers.
"Those packages have had a real positive impact in the marketplace," says Dennis Cox, Group Product Manager for the Peripherals Division of Epson America. Print Shop has certainly shown that it spans a broad range of users. It has been very positive and it certainly has helped in driving the sale of dot-matrix printers.

## Output Considerations

## Print Quality

How good does your printed copy need to look? After all, you're probably not buying a printer just to print things out, but also to make your documents look a certain way. A polished typewriter-style look is desirable if you're going to be using your printer for college papers or business correspondence and reports, but unnecessary for casual correspondence. In this price range, a daisywheel printer still offers the sharpest type, but many dot-matrix printers have what's called near-letter-quality (NLQ) mode, which produces near-typewriter-quality print.

Dot-matrix printers form char-

# Infocom introduces four newgam 

Infocom, ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ the crazy people who brought you "Zork" ${ }^{\circledR}$ and "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy," ${ }^{\text {m }}$ has a habit of coming up with games that add a new dimension to interactive fiction. And the best keeps getting better. Case in point: "Leather Goddesses of Phobos." ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ It has a scratch n'sniff card and a 3-d comic book to excite all your senses. Once your interest is

piqued, you'llembark on a rowdy romp through the solar system. This hilarious spoof of 1930's pulp science fiction has3 "naughtiness levels," for the prude to the lewd. "Leather Goddesses" is sure to amuse members of either sex.

One's really warped.
Then there's "Trinity." ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ It answers the question of whether a game can be both light-hearted
and profound. Youjourney through a time warp into a mischievous fantasy world where all atomic explosions are mysteriously connected. "Trinity" takes you back to the dawn of the atomic age and puts the course of history in your hands.

## One's a real circus.

It has been said that the circus is the only really mysterious thing left in civilization. One thing's for sure, there is plenty of mystery in "Ballyhoo." ${ }^{\text {m" While trying to }}$ locate the circus owner's kidnapped daughter, you are somersaulted into a threering world of deception and crime. To solve the crime
acters and graphics through a printhead, a configuration of tiny pins that strikes the paper through an inked ribbon. In this price range, a nine-pin configuration is the most common. Printers using a 24 -pin printhead, which allows crisper type and better graphics capabilities, have only recently broken the $\$ 1,000$ price barrier. We can, however, expect to see these printers become less expensive over the next year or so.

## Graphics/Color Capability

The printhead, which prevents dotmatrix printers from printing letterquality type, nevertheless makes them a good choice for a person who wants to print graphics. If you plan to program a lot of graphics displays, the dot-addressable graphics capabilities of these printers will probably serve your purposes best. Thermal transfer printers also offer good graphics capabilities.
color If you use applications that require color, your choices are still fairly limited. It's a little early in the game for widespread availability of color printers. "It's a desirable fea-ture-there's no question about
that," says Cox. "But there are a number of areas that need to be addressed. The actual cost of the color mechanism in a printer is still just slightly out of the home user's budget range, in our perception. As time goes by and the economy of manufacturing comes down, color is going to reach into the home. You also need the software to support it, but that is rapidly being taken care of."

## Font Support

Does the printer support the fonts you'll be using most often? Your word processor probably offers several fonts-superscript, subscript, boldface, expanded, and com-pressed-but not all printers are capable of printing them. If you anticipate needing different fonts, be sure the printer you purchase supports them.

## Column Width

How many columns can be printed across the page? Very few printers are limited to 40 -column printouts any more. If you can't imagine yourself ever using your printer for anything but program listings, more than 40 columns might well
be unnecessary. Most printers offer at least 80 columns, and some go up to 136 . For most word processing and graphics applications, 80 columns is fine. But many business applications, such as spreadsheets, require 136 columns.

## Character Sets

Does the printer support different character sets? If you plan to use nonstandard characters, such as some foreign languages or scientific notations, you'll need a printer that supports them.

## Speed

How fast can the printer print? Your needs will dictate whether or not you need a fast printer. Speed can vary widely: Draft mode is quite often up to ten times faster than correspondence or NLQ mode.

## Aesthetic Considerations

## Ease Of Use

This may well be the most important factor to consider when choosing a printer. As computers continue to support more general interest applications, more people

## es. One really smells. Castle and get involved with an



Every package includes an integral set of props to excite your senses and enhance the game.
and save your hide from a permanent spot in the freak show, you'll need to stretch your puzzle-solving skills to the limit.

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without technical backgrounds are buying them. And nearly everyone wants something that's easy to set up and use.

What makes a machine easy to work with? There are several factors.

- Setup. What's involved in getting the printer correctly interfaced to your computer and ready to operate? Many printers now come Commo-dore-ready: The package includes a cable that plugs directly into the computer or the disk drive and runs to the printer. If the printer you want doesn't come Commodoreready, find out what kind of interface you'll need, and how easy it is to find. Many printers have sat idle in people's homes while their owners frantically called friends, computer stores, and mail-order houses to find the right interface. It's best to get this kind of information before you buy.
- Paper-handling. If you're planning to use your printer just to print out program listings on continuous-feed paper, either tractor or friction feed works well, depending on the individual unit. Tractor-feed is normally more reliable for this kind of printing, but a badly-constructed tractor can create a lot of irritation if you have to keep stopping in the middle of printing jobs to re-adjust the paper. A friction-feed printer might suffice for this purpose, as long as it's well-constructed and you have the paper lined up straight.

But if you'll need to print correspondence and mailing labels as well as program listings, look for a printer that easily accommodates switching back and forth. Some tractor feed mechanisms adjust to handle many different sizes of printer paper or labels, and snap off easily for printing on individual sheets.

Where the paper goes into and comes out of the printer is important, too, especially if the space you have dedicated for computer use at home is limited. This is something people often forget to think about, and consequently spend unnecessary time moving things out of the way when it's time to print. Moving the paper in and out of the printer is handled in a variety of ways by different manufacturers. Some feed in from the front and some from the rear. On rear-feed printers, still the
most common, it's very handy to have a sheet of plastic or metal that separates the two streams of paper. This is standard on some printers; if it's not, you can purchase an inexpensive wire separator that will do the job.

Paper-handling may seem like a fairly insignificant thing to consider when you're looking for a printer, but if you buy one that does the job badly, you'll be amazed at the time it consumes and the frustration it can create.

## Many printers have sat idle in owner's homes while their

owners frantically called friends, computer stores, and mail order houses to find the right printer.

- Switch-selectable modes Most printers these days are equipped to print a variety of different type styles. If you anticipate having to change type styles often, you'll want a printer that lets you do that easily, without having to get at the machine's internal DIP switches. Some printers require short programming commands to change type styles, while others have buttons or switches on the outside to let you do that quickly.
- Ribbon-changing. Not too many years ago, changing a printer ribbon was much like changing the ribbon on an old manual typewriter: messy and time-consuming. Most newer printers use cartridges or cassettes, plastic-encased ribbons that snap in and out easily.

It's a good idea to find out what the average life of a ribbon is for a particular printer, how expen-
sive new ones are, and how easy they are to purchase. Your printer could sit idle for a few weeks if ribbons run out quickly and are hard to find.

## Noise Level

How noisy is it? Unless your printer is set up in a soundproof booth, this may be of some importance to you. If you plan to use the printer early in the morning or late at night, consider your surroundings and who might be disturbed by the noise. Your dealer should let you run a test to check the noise level.

## Documentation

How thorough is the documentation? It's not always possible for you to look at this before buying, especially if you buy a printer through the mail, but, when possible, take a look at it. A truly userfriendly printer will not require a lot of documentation. If setup and operation of the unit are easy enough, the bulk of the documentation will focus on programming commands.

## Long-Term Considerations

## Stability Of The Manufacturer

If you anticipate needing long-term support for your printer, this is an extremely important consideration, and one that is not just a yes/no question. Try to find out how long the company has been around and, if possible, how healthy it is. A big electronics company that has a printer line is not necessarily better than a small company that specializes in computer peripherals; one particular product line can be discontinued as easily as a small company can fold. Ask around and see what your friends and local computer dealer know.

A sound manufacturer should offer good technical support for consumer problems. A toll-free (800) phone number for questions is ideal, but not always possible. There should be some way for printer owners to contact the manufacturer when major problems arise.

## Length Of Warranty

How long is the warranty? This is crucial, especially if you buy a fairly new model, or a product from a relatively young company. One year is a fairly standard warranty time these days.

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Open a second window. Use C-MORE Calculator to divide A mendments by years and put the result in your report.


In a second window, load your C-MORE Keeper file of college addresses. Address and print those letters!


In three other windows, load the Basic program you wrote to price your services.


Open another calculator window and figure the rate of change for the whole document.


Get rid of the calculators, finish your report and print it.


Open a C-MORE Spreadsheet and figure out how many pages you get to read when the colleges write you back.


Put away Keeper and programs. Open a C-MORE Spreadsheet to estimate your summer cash flow and profits.


Put away Keeper and open another Writer window. Write Mom that you have decided to join the Marines.


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- We also include a free disk copy program. So you can save all your data, and "backup" your files immediately.
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With C-More, your computer can grow up with you. So order C -More today and start doing more right away. Dealer inquiries are welcome.


## Printwheel Availability

If you buy a daisywheel printer, how easy is it to find new printwheels? Many daisywheel printers use wheels that are the same as those used on typewriters. If this is true, you can probably get replacements easily from a local officesupply store. If not, find out where you can get them.

## An Open Market

Opinions vary among manufacturers about whether the Commodore market has peaked or whether there is still considerable growth ahead. Today's printer manufacturer must watch that market closely, and tailor its products accordingly.
"Certainly, a year or two ago, it had significant impact, because the Commodore machines were a significant portion of the market," says Epson's Cox. "In 1984 and '85 we actually started to see a significant decline in what we categorize as the home printer market, which primarily had to do with the Commodores and some of the other lowend machines in that price category." Although Epson still offers a number of printers for that market, including the popular Homewriter 10 , it has gone on to focus its efforts on the higher end of the market.

Okidata, meanwhile, continues to move a lot of product into the Commodore $64 / 128$ pipeline, though constant evaluation is necessary. "We're obviously very concerned about the Commodore 64/ 128 market," says Okidata's Rick Lamb. "We're evaluating it on a month-to-month basis, and we think it's exceptional that it's going so well this year."

Whatever the future holds, there are many execeptionally capable printers available today. And new technologies are moving into the home computing market at a rapid pace. The buyer has, as never before, an opportunity to carefully evaluate the many machines now offered and then find the perfect printer to meet his or her individual needs.

# A 1987 Buyer's Guide To Printers 

For Commodore computer owners, the selection of printers has never been greater. In fact, the very availability of so many different printers can make choosing the one that's right for you a sometimes confusing process.

During the past year, printer prices have continued to drop and new printer models have been released in what has become a very competitive market. To assist readers in their printer-buying decisions, we've put together product information on the entire range of printers in the $\$ 500$-and-under price category. The following chart lists the more important features and capabilities of these printers, and can help you to decide which one is right for you.

Among the features included in the printer listing are the following:

Compatibility. Commodore computers use a unique serial data communications format that is not compatible with either standard parallel or standard serial printer formats. In the past, the only way to avoid compatibility problems was to buy a Commodore printer. Over the last couple of years, manufacturers have developed printer interfaces that plug directly into a Commodore computer. If you're interested in one of these Commo-dore-ready units, be sure to find out if there is an additional charge for the cable. Even if the printer does not include a Commodore interface, you can buy third-party cables that work with most parallel printers.

Print Technology. This refers to how characters and graphics are actually transferred from printer to paper. There are three types in this price range: impact, thermal, and ink-jet.

Impact printers form characters by striking the paper through an inked ribbon, either with a daisywheel (a small wheel whose spokes have letters and numbers on their tips), or with a printhead containing a column of tiny wires or pins that form characters and graphics (dotmatrix). Thermal printers use either a column of hot pads that change the color of heat-sensitive paper, or a column of tiny spark plugs that evaporate a special aluminum coating onto the paper, exposing an underlying dark surface. So thermal printers require special paper, which often costs more than regular paper and has a shorter life. Thermal transfer printers work with any kind of paper because they use ribbons; heat from the printhead melts a waxlike ink onto the paper. Ink-jet printers spray ink onto the paper through tiny holes.

Speed. How fast does the printer operate? This can vary if the printer offers different modes. Draft mode is usually the fastest, but produces rougher, fainter type. Near-letter-quality (NLQ) or correspondence mode takes longer to print, but looks more polished. Some printer speeds vary depending on the type of font (such as pica or elite) used.

Pitch. How many characters fit on a line, measured in characters

# $G E=\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{in}$ intorn 



##  

## BAIIERIES INCLUDED

| Model Name | Manufacturet/ Distributor | Compatibility | Print Technology | Speed | Pitch | Buffer | Feed Type | Warranty | Suggested Retail Price | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alpha 42 | Alphacom | Parallel or serial std | Thermal | 2 lines $/ \mathrm{sec}$ | $10-15 \mathrm{cpi}$ | 1 line | Friction std | 6 months | 180 |  |
| Alpha 81 | Alphacom | Parallel or serial std | Thermal | 2 lines/sec | $10-15 \mathrm{cpi}$ | 1 line | Friction std | 6 months | 169 | 80 -column |
| Alphacom Aero | Alphacom | Parallel or serial std | Dot matrix | 130 cps | 5-16.5 cpi | 2 K | Friction and pin std | 6 months | 299 | Dot-addressable and fully programmable graphics |
| Alphapro 101 | Alphacom | Parallel or serial std | Daisywheel | 20 cps | 10-15 cpi | 93 characters | Friction std | 6 months | 399.95 |  |
| Scribe | Apple Computer | Serial std | Dot matrix | 50-80 cps | 10-17 cpi | N/A | Tractor std | 90 days | 299 |  |
| Aprotek Daisy 1120 | Aprotek | Parallel std; serial opt | Daisywheel | 20 cps | 10-15 cpi and proportional | 2 K | Friction std; tractor and cut-sheet feeder opt | 1 year | 279.95 | Two-week trial available |
| SP-1000 | Aprotek | Parallel or direct connect; IBM standard | Dot matrix | 20-70 cps | 10-15 cpi | 1.5K | Friction and tractor std | 2 years | 169.95 | Dot-addressable graphics; Commodore graphics built-in on Commodore version (\$219.95) |
| Blue Chip 120/NLQ | Blue Chip Electronics | Parallel std | Dot matrix | 120 cps | 5-17 cpi | 3 lines | Tractor std | 6 months | 279 |  |
| D12/10 | Blue Chip Electronics | Commodore serial std | Daisywheel | 12 cps | 10 cpi | 2 K | Friction std; tractor opt | 6 months | 249 | Comes with Fleetwriter III wordprocessor |
| D20/10 | Blue Chip Electronics | Parallel and Commodore serial std | Daisywheel | 20 cps | 10 cpi | 2K | Friction std; tractor opt | 6 months | 279 | Comes with Fleetwriter III wordprocessor |
| M 120/10 | Blue Chip Electronics | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | 120 cps | 5-17 cpi | 3 lines (4K opt) | Friction and tractor std | 6 months | 229 | Dot-addressable graphics |
| M 150/15 | Blue Chip Electronics | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | 130 cps | 5-17 cpi | 2 K | Friction and tractor std | 6 months | 349 | Dot-addressable graphics |
| HR-10 | Brother International | Parallel and serial std | Daisywheel | 12 cps | 10-15 cpi and proportional | 2 K | Friction and tractor std | 90 days | 349 |  |
| HR-20 | Brother International | Parallel and serial std | Daisywheel | 22 cps | 10-15 cpi and proportional | 8 K (16K opt) | Friction and tractor std; cut-sheet feeder opt | 90 days | 499 |  |
| M-1109 | Brother International | Parallel and serial std | Dot matrix | 25-100 cps | 10 cpi | 2 K | Friction std; tractor opt | 1 year | 299 |  |
| M-1409 | Brother International | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | 45-180 cps | 10-12 cpi and proportional | 3 K | Friction and tractor std; cut-sheet feeder opt | 90 days | 479 |  |
| Prowriter Jr. | C. Itoh | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | 20-120 cps | 10-17 cpi | 1 line | Friction and tractor std | 1 year | 349 |  |
| Prowriter C-215XP | C. Itoh | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | 45-180 cps | 10-20 cpi | 10K | Friction and tractor std | 1 year | 679 |  |
| Legend 808 | CAL-ABCO | Parallel std | Dot matrix | 50-100 cps | 5-17 cpi | 1 line | Friction and tractor std | 90 days | 199 | Bit-image graphics |
| Legend 1080A | CAL-ABCO | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | 70-140 cps | 5-17 cpi | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { line std (4K } \\ & \text { opt) } \end{aligned}$ | Friction and tractor std | 90 days | 295 | Five switch-selectable modes including NLQ |
| Legend 1380 | CAL-ABCO | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | 160 cps | 5-17 cpi | 2 K std ( 4 K opt) | Friction and tractor std | 90 days | 345 | $10^{\prime \prime}$ version of 1385 |
| Legend 1385 | CAL-ABCO | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | 160 cps | 5-17 cpi | 2 K (4K opt) | Friction and tractor std | 90 days | 395 |  |
| A-40 | Canon USA | Parallel std | Dot matrix | 27-140 cps | 10 cpi | 1.4 K | Friction and tractor std | 1 year | 349 |  |
| A-50 | Canon USA | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | 34-180 cps | 10 cpi | 2 K | Friction and tractor std; forms guide opt | 1 year | 499 | Epson FX compatible |
| GLP II | Centronics | Parallel and serial std | Dot matrix | 25-100 cps | 5-17 cpi | N/A | cut-sheet and fan fold std | 1 year | 279 | IBM PC block and pin-addressable graphics |
| Citizen 120D | Citizen America | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | 50-100 cps | 10-12 cpi | 8K | Friction and tractor std; cut-sheet feeder opt | 18 months | 499 | Can create own graphics |
| MPS 1000 | Commodore Business Machines | Parallel and serial std | Dot matrix | 20-100 cps | 12-17 cpi | 1 K | Friction and tractor std | 90 days | 299.95 |  |
| MPS 1200 | Commodore Business Machines | Two Commodore serial ports | Dot matrix | 24-120 cps | 5-20 cpi | 2K | Friction and tractor std | 90 days | 299.95 | Eight different graphics densities |
| FORTIS DX-21 | Dynax | Parallel and serial std | Daisywheel | 25 cps | 10-15 cpi | 16 K | Friction std; cut-sheet feeder and tractor opt | 90 days | 499 |  |
| FORTIS DM2010 | Dynax | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | 50-200 cps | 10-17 cpi | 7K std (8K opt) | Friction and tractor std; cut-sheet feeder opt | 90 days | 459 | Graphics capabilities; wide carriage model available for $\$ 559$ |
| DX 1500 | Edwards-CPE | Parallel std | Daisywheel | 14 cps | 10-12 cpi and proportional | 2K | Friction std; tractor and auto cut-sheet feeder opt | 1 year | 349 |  |
| DX 2000 | Edwards-CPE | Parallel std | Daisywheel | 20 cps | 10-15 cpi and proportional | 2K | Friction std; tractor opt | 1 year | 449 |  |
| DX 2500 | Edwards-CPE | Parallel std; serial opt | Daisywheel | 20 cps | 10-15 cpi and proportional | 2 K | Friction std; tractor opt | 1 year | 499 |  |
| Thin Print 80P/80S | Edwards-CPE | Parallel or serial std | Thermal transfer dot matrix | 40 cps | 10-17 cpi | 2K | Friction std | 90 days | 339 | High-resolution graphics; portable (battery powered), AC adaptor included |


| Model Name | Manufacturer/Distributor | Compatibility | Print Technology | Speed | Pitch | Buffer | Feed Type | Warranty | Suggested Retail Price | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thin Print 100 | Edwards-CPE | Parallel or serial std | Thermal transfer dot matrix | 25-100 cps | 10-17 cpi | 2 K | Friction std | 90 days | 299 |  |
| Thin Write 100 | Edwards-CPE | Parallel and serial std | Dot matrix | 25-100 cps | 5-17 cpi | 4 K | Friction and pin std; tractor opt | 90 days | 479 |  |
| AP-80 | Epson America | Apple exclusive | Dot matrix | 15-75 cps | 9-17 cpi | 1 K | Friction and tractor std; auto sheet feeder opt | 1 year | 379 |  |
| DX-10 | Epson America | Parallel std | Daisywheel | 10 cps | 10-12 cpi | None | Friction std; tractor and cut-sheet feeder opt | 1 year | 299 |  |
| DX-20 | Epson America | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Diablo all purpose } \\ & \text { interface std } \end{aligned}$ | Daisywheel | 20 cps | 10-15 cpi | 1 K (7K opt) | Friction std; tractor and cut-sheet feeder opt | 1 year | 459 | 110 column |
| HS-80 | Epson America | Parallel std | Ink jet | 32-160 cps | 5-20 cpi | 1 K | Friction std; auto cutsheet feeder opt | 1 year | 499 |  |
| LX-86 | Epson America | Parallel std | Dot matrix | $16-120 \mathrm{cps}$ | 10-12 cpi | 1 K | Friction std; tractor and cut-sheet feeder opt | 1 year | 349 |  |
| Facit 4509 | Fact | Parallel std | Dot matrix | 70-120 cps | $\begin{aligned} & 10-17 \text { cpi and } \\ & \text { proportional } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | None | Tractor std | 90 days | 425 | IBM compatible graphics |
| Facit 4510 | Fact | Parallel and serial std | Dot matrix | 70-120 cps | $\begin{aligned} & 10-17 \mathrm{cpi} \text { and } \\ & \text { proportional } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2 K | Friction and tractor std | 90 days | 495 | Block and pin-addressable graphics |
| GE 8100 | General Electric | Commodore interface available | Thermal transfer (nonimpact dot matrix) | $25-50 \mathrm{cps}$ | 24 cpi | 2 K | Friction std | 2 years | 259.95 | Block graphics; special graphics characters |
| SP-1000 | Hattori Seiko | Parallel or serial std | Dot matrix | 20-100 cps | $\begin{aligned} & 10-17 \mathrm{cpi} \text { and } \\ & \text { proportional } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Varies with } \\ & \text { model } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Friction and tractor std | 2 years | 299 | Commodore/VIC version: $\mathbf{\$ 2 7 0}$ |
| SP-1200AI | Hattori Seiko | Paralleel std | Dot matrix, 9-pin | 25-120 cps | $\begin{aligned} & 10-17 \text { cpi and } \\ & \text { proportional } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \mathrm{~K} \text { std } \\ & (8 \mathrm{Kopt}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Friction and tractor std | 2 years | 319 | Graphics resolution up to 240 dpi |
| Microline 182 | Okidata | Parallel and IBM std; serial opt | Dot matrix | $30-120 \mathrm{cps}$ | 5-17 cpi | 1 line | Friction and pin std | 1 year | 339 | Serial version, $\mathbf{5 3 9 9}$ |
| Microline 182 TTY | Okidata | Parallel and IBM std; serial opt | Dot matrix | 30-120 cps | 5-17 cpi | 1 line | Friction and pin std | 1 year | 389 | Designed for communications applications; serial version, $\mathbf{\$ 4 4 9}$ |
| Microline $192+$ | Okidata | Parallel and IBM std | Dot matrix | $40-200 \mathrm{cps}$ | 5-17 cpi | 8 K | Friction and pin std | 1 year | 499 | Block and bit-image graphics |
| Okidata 120 | Okidata | Commodore serial | Dot matrix | ${ }^{30-120 ~} \mathrm{cps}$ | 5-17 cpi | 1 line | Friction and pin std | 1 year | 269 | All points addressable graphics; Commodore Special Graphics |
| Okimate 20 | Okidata | available <br> Commodore interface | Dot matrix | $40-80 \mathrm{cps}$ | 5-17 cpi | 8 K | Friction and tractor std | 90 days | 268 | High-resolution, all-pointsaddressable, bit-image graphics |
| KX-P10801 | Panasonic | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | $24-120 \mathrm{cps}$ | $10-17 \mathrm{cpi}$ | 1 K | Friction and tractor std | 2 years | 329 | Enhanced IBM graphics; 9 pin |
| KX-P10911 | Panasonic | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | $32-160 \mathrm{cps}$ | 10-17 cpi | 1 K (4K opt) | Friction and tractor std | 2 years | 429 | IBM Proprinter compatible; word processing capabilities |
| KX-P3131 | Panasonic | Parallel std; serial opt | Daisywheel | 17 pps | N/A | 6 K (32K opt) | Friction std; tractor and auto cut-sheet feeder opt | 2 years | 419 | Diablo 630 code compatible; color ribbons available |
| EXP 420 | Silver-Reed | Parallel or serial std | Daisywheel | 10 cps | 10-12 cpi | None | Friction std | 90 days | 299.95 |  |
| Gemini II | Star Micronics | Commodore-specific | Dot matrix | $30-120 \mathrm{cps}$ | 5-17 cpi | 1 line | Tractor std | 1 year | 329 |  |
| NL-10 | Star Micronics | Parallee std | Dot matrix | $30-120 \mathrm{cps}$ | 5-17 cpi | 1 line | Tractor std; cut-sheet feeders opt | 1 year | 319 | Additional cost for interface |
| NP-10 | Star Micronics | Parallel std | Dot matrix | $25-100 \mathrm{cps}$ | 5-20 cpi | 2 K | Friction and tractor std | 1 year | 279 |  |
| NX-10 | Star Micronics | Parallel std | Dot matrix | $30-120 \mathrm{cps}$ | $5-10 \mathrm{cpi}$ | 5 K | Friction and tractor std | 1 year | 349 | Emulates IBM graphics printer |
| NX-10C | Star Micronics | Commodore serial std | Dot matrix | 30-120 cps | 5-17 cpi | 1 line | Friction and tractor std | 1 year | 349 |  |
| Powertype | Star Micronics | Parallel std; serial opt | Daisywheel | 18 cps | 10-15 cpi and proportional | 1 line | Friction std; tractor opt | 180 days | 499 |  |
| SD-10 | Star Micronics | Parallel std; serial opt | Dot matrix | 160 cps | 5-17 cpi | 2 K | Friction and tractor std | 1 year | 449 | Ultra-high-resolution bit-image graphics |
| STX-80 | Star Micronics | Parallel std | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thermal transfer } \\ & \text { dot matrix } \end{aligned}$ | 60 cps | 5-11 cpi | 1 line | Friction std | 1 year | 199 | Dot-addressable, bit-image graphics |
| M-20P | TAB Products | Parallel std | Dot matrix | 120 cps | ${ }^{10-15 ~ c p i}$ | 1 K | Friction std; pin tractor opt | 90 days | 299 | Dot-addressable graphics |
| M-215 | TAB Products | Serial std | Dot matrix | 120 cps | ${ }^{10-15 ~ c p i}$ | 1 K | Friction std; pin tractor opt | 90 days | 378 | Dot-addressable graphics |


per inch (cpi) or characters per line (cpl). The pitch range for a printer often varies greatly, especially if it is capable of printing several types of fonts.

Buffer. A buffer is an area of memory in a printer that can store a fixed amount of text while the printer is working, freeing up the computer for other tasks. Most printers in the under- $\$ 500$ price range still have rather small buffers, so if you'll be doing many long printing jobs, you may want to consider buying an add-on buffer.

Feed Type. Friction-feed printers grip the paper and move it around the platen much like a typewriter does, while tractor-feed
printers grab the holes at the edge of continuous-feed paper with the tiny teeth at either edge of the platen. Many printer manufacturers sell add-on tractors that you can purchase if your original unit doesn't have one.

Suggested Retail Price. This is the price set by the manufacturer; you may well be able to find it at a lower price. It's advisable to shop around.

A full explanation of the graphics capabilities of each printer takes more space than we have available. If you plan to use your printer extensively for printing graphics, make sure it's capable of doing what you need before you buy.

# For more information on any of the printers listed here, please contact: <br> \author{ San Jose, CA 95131 

 <br> Alphacom <br> 2108 Bering Dr., Unit C <br> Edwards-CPE <br> Manufacturers of Axiom Printers <br> 1014 Griswold Avenue <br> San Fernando, CA 91340}

Apple Computer
Customer Relations Department
20525 Mariani Avenue
Cupertino, CA 95014
Aprotek
1071-A Avenida Acaso
Camarillo, CA 93010
Blue Chip Electronics
2 W. Alameda Drive
Tempe, AZ 85282
Brother International
8 Corporate Place
Piscataway, NJ 08854
C. Itoh Digital Products

19750 S. Vermont Avenue
Suite 220
Torrance, CA 90502
CAL-ABCO
6041 Variel Avenue
Woodland Hill, CA 91367
Canon USA
System Division
One Canon Plaza
Lake Success, NY 11042
Centronics Data Computer
1 Wall Street
Hudson, NH 03051
Citizen America
2425 Colorado Avenue \#300
Santa Monica, CA 90404
Commodore Business Machines
1200 Wilson Drive
West Chester, PA 19380

## Dynax

6070 Rickenbacker Road
Commerce, CA 90040

## Epson America

3415 Kashiwa Street
Torrance, CA 90505

## Facit

9 Executive Park Drive
P.O. Box 334

Merrimack, NH 03054
General Electric
Electronics Park
Syracuse, NY 13221
Hattori Seiko Computer Peripherals
1111 Macarthur Boulevard
Mahwah, NJ 07430
Okidata
532 Fellowship Road
Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054
Panasonic
Computer Products Division
One Panasonic Way
Secaucus, NJ 07094
Silver-Reed America
19600 S. Vermont Avenue
Torrance, CA 90502
Star Micronics Peripheral Division
200 Park Avenue
Suite 2309
Pan Am Bldg.
New York, NY 10166
TAB Products
1400 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304
Tandy/Radio Shack
1800 One Tandy Center
Fort Worth, TX 76102
Weigh-Tronix
1000 N. Armstrong
Fairmont, MN 56031

# Printing Commodore Graphics 

Todd Heimarck, Assistant Editor


#### Abstract

Printing graphics can be a tricky business. This article helps sort out the situation when you're working with various printing modes, printer interfaces, and non-Commodore printers. Several helpful programming examples are included.


Asterisks, ampersands, commas, and colons were mixed together to form a picture of Snoopy in the first widely popular piece of computer printer art. Where or when it started nobody knows, but the Snoopy program made its way around the country-on the business computers of the day-in the late 60 s and early 70 s.

Printer graphics are much more sophisticated now, but the basic idea is still the same. By selectively placing areas of light and dark on the page-whether individual pixel dots or whole charac-ters-you can create a recognizable picture. The simplest programs, such as the character-based Snoopy program, are just a series of PRINT statements. More complex programs can execute a screen dump (an exact copy of the picture on a screen).

## Printer Modes

In learning about printers and graphics, it's important to understand modes and how they work. The way a printer behaves depends
on what mode it is in. Text mode prints letters, numbers, and other characters. Hi-res graphics mode puts dots on the paper.

To see an example of two different modes, try running the program below (for Commodore and Commodore-emulating printers only). Within the PRINT\# statements, type the first letter of each word with the SHIFT key held down.

```
10 OPEN1,4
20 PRINT #1,"THIS IS A TEST"
30 PRINT#l:CİOSEI
40 OPEN\,4,7
50 PRINT#l,"THIS IS A TEST"
60 PRINT #l:CL̄OSEl
```

Note the difference between line 10 (OPEN 1,4) and line 30 (OPEN 1,4,7). The first number in the OPEN statement (1) is the logical file number, used later in the PRINT\# and CLOSE statements. The second number (4) is the device number (printers for Commodore computers are almost always device 4). The final number (7), in line 30 only, is the secondary address.

The printout should look something like this:

## IHIS , $\mathcal{S}$ IEST

This is A Test
When the file is opened with no secondary address, or with a secondary address of 0 , the unshifted letters print as capitals and shifted letters become graphics characters. This is uppercase/graphics mode, often called graphics mode in Commodore printer manuals (note: this is not the same as hires graphics mode, which will be discussed shortly). Opening the file with a secondary address of 7 puts the printer into uppercase/lowercase mode, where unshifted letters appear as lowercase and shifted letters print as capitals. Commodore calls this business mode.

The screen of a 64 or 128 also has two text modes: uppercase/ lowercase and uppercase/graphics. The state of the computer has no relation to the state of the printer. The printer doesn't know what's happening on the computer screen; if you change screen modes or create some custom characters for the screen, it won't affect the way things are printed out. The short program above sent the same phrase-This Is A Test-twice, but the .printer did two different things because it was in different text modes.



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Although the example uses secondary addresses to change from uppercase／graphics to upper－ case／lowercase，a more common way of changing modes is to send special command characters：

```
IØ OPENI,4
2\emptyset PRINT#1,"THIS IS A TEST
30 PRINT#l, C\overline{HR}$(1\overline{7});"T\overline{H}IS I
    S A TEST"
40 PR\overline{IN}N\overline{T}#1,CHR$(145);"THIS
    {SPACE}IS A TEST"
50 PRINT#\:CLO
```

The CHR\＄（17）is the cursor－ down code when you print it to the screen．But when it＇s sent to a Com－ modore printer，it puts the printer in uppercase／lowercase mode． CHR\＄（145）is a cursor onscreen，but it＇s the command for uppercase／ graphics on a printer．

In general，the characters $32-127$ and 160－255 are printable （ASCII）characters，while the com－ mand codes fall in the range $0-31$ and 128－159．

## Text Graphics

On the 40 －column screen of the 64 and 128 ，you have a choice of using uppercase／graphics mode or up－ percase／lowercase．It＇s not possible
to have both at once．This restric－ tion doesn＇t apply to printers，how－ ever．You can switch freely between the two modes with CHR\＄ （17）and CHR\＄（145）．Each charac－ ter can be printed in reverse as well， giving you a wide variety of useful graphics characters from which to choose．

The program below prints This Is A Test surrounded by a border made up of graphics characters．In line 40 ，the cursor－down character switches the printer into upper－ case／lowercase mode and the cur－ sor up sends it back to upper－ case／graphics mode．

10 OPEN4，4

\｛RVS\}EUBEY事TB\{4 SPACES\}
『®ア＂
30 PRINT\＃4，＂N\｛18 SPACES \}M"
40 PRINT\＃4，＂ $\bar{E} G 习\{2$ SPACES $\}$
\｛DOWN \}THIS IS A TEST\{UP\}
\｛2 SPACES\}信
50 PRINT\＃4，＂LE18＠ヨ＂
$6 \emptyset$ CLOSE4
There＇s an obvious problem， which you＇ll notice if you type it in and run the program．Between the lines，the printer has inserted some space：

This Is A Test I

The space is not a mistake． Normally，you＇d want some white space，to prevent characters on one line from perching right on top of the characters on the next line．But when you＇re printing graphics，the extra space isn＇t desirable．

If you have a Commodore 1525 or an MPS－801，-803 ，or -1000 printer，you can remove the space by adding a $\mathrm{CHR} \$(8)$ to the end of each printed line．This puts the printer into hi－res graphics mode． When these printer models are in this mode，they print eight lines per inch（with no spacing between lines）instead of six lines per inch （with spacing）．Since we＇re printing text，we want to change the spac－ ing，but we don＇t want to print in hi－res mode，so it＇s necessary to add a CHR\＄（15）to the beginning of each line，to turn off the hi－res command．

But there is a shortcut avail－ able：The 26 codes from CHR\＄（1）to

CHR\$(26) correspond to CTRL-A through CTRL-Z. So, cursor up to the beginning of each string and insert a space just after the first quotation mark by pressing SHIFT and the INST/DEL key. Then hold down the CTRL key and press the letter $O$. You should see a reverse-O on the screen. Do the same at the end of the line, inserting the space just before the closing quotation mark and pressing CTRL-H. CTRLO is the same as $\mathrm{CHR} \$(15)$ and CTRL-H is the same as CHR\$(8). The spacing is fixed.

If you have a 1526 or MPS802, the CTRL-H/CTRL-O trick won't work. For one thing, these printers don't have a hi-res graphics mode. They can print characters only. To change the spacing, you need to add this line at the beginning of the program: OPEN $6,4,6$ : PRINT\#6,CHR\$(24): CLOSE 6. The 1526 and 802 use channel 6 (the second 6 in the OPEN statement) to receive line spacing commands. If there's still some space between lines, use a smaller number in the CHR\$ function. If the lines seem to overlap, use a larger number.

Commodore printers also have a reverse mode, which is triggered by the RVS ON character, CHR\$ (18). Each letter is the same shape, but it prints white on black instead of black on white. There's also quote mode, which operates like quote mode on the screen. Pressing SHIFT-CLR/HOME usually clears the screen, but inside quotation marks it will appear as a reversed heart. Quote mode is useful when you're listing a program.

## Third-Party Printers

If you own a non-Commodore printer, it may emulate a Commodore, in which case it has the two text modes (uppercase/lowercase and uppercase/graphics) plus a hires graphics mode. If it doesn't have Commodore emulation, you need an interface to connect the computer to the printer.

Most third-party printers don't support the two Commodore text modes; they have one or more character sets that include both letters and graphics characters. In addition, many have mathematical symbols, foreign characters, and
the like. What looks like a circle or square on your computer screen may print out as the Greek letter omega.

A non-Commodore printer expects to receive text in true ASCII instead of Commodore ASCII. A CHR\$(67), for example, is a capital $C$ in standard ASCII, but it's a lowercase $c$ in Commodore ASCII. The task of translating from one ASCII to the other is usually handled by the printer interface, although you can do the translation in software and put the interface into transparent mode.

Third-party printers usually have a variety of modes from which to choose. If you send a certain code, the printer enters italic mode. Send another and it starts underlining. Popular graphics features include italics, double-strike, superscripts, subscripts, underline, condensed characters, and others. Some printers offer additional character sets or even a section of memory that can hold custom characters you've designed.

Printer commands are usually ASCII characters in the range $0-31$. There's usually one command to

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turn on a given feature like italics and a second command to turn it off. The commands may be a single character-CHR\$(15) to turn on condensed mode-or a series of codes-CHR\$(27); CHR\$(45); CHR \$(1) to enable underlining. CHR\$(27) is also called the escape character (ESC for short), and the group of commands that begin with a CHR\$(27) are usually called escape codes.

When you're sending the various characters to the printer, you should be aware what the interface is doing. Some interfaces use their own series of escape codes and will intercept any character 27 that comes along. To get past the interface, you may have to send CHR\$(27) twice. The first one tells the interface that a command is coming; the second tells it that you really want to give a command to the printer instead of the interface. The translation between Commodore and true ASCII may also cause problems. If a certain printer mode is enabled by an ESC and a CHR\$(67), the interface may convert the 67 to a 99 , and you won't get the results you expected.

If you're having problems getting an interface and printer to print graphics, it doesn't hurt to experiment: You may have to send a string of commands to the printer or interface; it may help to use a specific secondary address in the OPEN statement; or you may have to open the printer or interface and change the setting of the DIP switches.

## Printing Hi-Res Graphics

When you're printing text, a single byte is enough to describe the letter being printed. If you send a CHR\$(67), the printer looks up the shape for the letter $C$ and it takes care of printing the dots that make up that shape. The Commodore 1525 and MPS-801/-803 printers use a character matrix that's 5 dots wide and 7 dots high. A column of blank dots separates each letter from its neighbor on the 80 -column page, so there are a total of 480 dot columns $(6 \times 80)$ available.

By sending a CHR \$(8) to a Commodore printer, you put it into hi-res graphics mode. Suddenly the rules change. Each byte now represents a column of dots, which are numbered as follows:


There are seven printer pins that can either print a dot or leave it blank. In the first column, this figure has only two dots turned on (row 8 and row 16). Add them up (plus 128) to find the number you send to the printer. In this case, you'll send a CHR\$(152). The second column adds up to 168 ; the third, 186, and so on.

To draw this picture of a car on a Commodore 1525 or MPS-801/-803 printer, you'd use a program like this:
10 OPEN 4,4: PRINT\#4,CHRS(8); 20 FOR J = 1 TO 8
30 READ N: PRINT\#4,CHRS(N); 40 NEXT
50 PRINT\#4: PRINT\#4: CLOSE 4
60 DATA $152,168,186,154,156,184,184$, 136

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If you have an interface that emulates Commodore printers, the program should work as listed. The 1526 and MPS-802 do not have a graphics mode, so they can't be used. For other printers, you may have to check your manual for details on how to enter hi-res graphics mode and how to figure out the CHR\$ values to be sent.

There are a variety of commercial and public domain programs that use the printer's hi-res graphics mode to print out a high-resolution screen. You're not limited to hi-res screen dumps or small pictures of cars, however. One useful applica-
tion is creating graphs.
The following program prints a typical stock-market graph, with a vertical line connecting the high and the low price for the day, and with a horizontal line indicating the closing price. This is not a real stock; the numbers have been invented. Start each DATA statement with a string to be printed-the date, for example-and follow it with the high, the low, and the closing price. The first DATA statement (line 500) should include two numbers that indicate the range of numbers; the graph will be scaled to this range. The last DATA statement

should be the word $E N D$. The number of prices you include is limited only by the amount of memory available in your VIC, 64, Plus/4, 16 , or 128 or the amount of paper in your printer.

To avoid fractions, the prices have all been multiplied by 8 ; thus, 40 is translated to $320,40-1 / 8$ is 321, and so on.

Lines $10-60$ determine how many prices there are and if they're all within the given range. The numbers are then read again and scaled to the range. Line 170 does a dot-column tab to the low for the day, and lines 180-220 print the hires line.

## Stock Charter

CH $1 \varnothing$ READ LO, HI: R=44の/(HI-LO)
GC $2 \emptyset \mathrm{TL}=\varnothing$
PS $3 \emptyset$ READA $\$:$ IFAS="END"THEN7 $\varnothing$ RD $40 \mathrm{TL}=\mathrm{TL}+1$
CQ 50 READSH,SL,SC:IF (SH>HI)OR (SL <LO) OR (SC < SL ) OR (SC>SH )THEN260: REM ERROR MESSA GE
XE $6 \varnothing$ GOTO3Ø
RR $7 \emptyset$ OPEN4,4
BP $8 \emptyset$ RESTORE: READ LO, HI
GR 90 FORJ $=1$ TOTL
PK $1 \emptyset \emptyset$ READ AS,SH,SL,SC
DR $11 \varnothing \mathrm{Pl}=\operatorname{INT}(39+(\mathrm{SL}-\mathrm{LO}) * \mathrm{R})$
EF $120 \mathrm{P} 2=\mathrm{INT}(39+(S C-L O) * R)$
FD $13 \varnothing \mathrm{P} 3=\mathrm{INT}(39+(\mathrm{SH}-\mathrm{LO}) * \mathrm{R})$
PA $140 \mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Pl} / 256): \mathrm{LB}=\mathrm{Pl}-25$ 6*HB
SR 150 PRINT\#4, CHRS (15);AS;:RE M PRINT TEXT
PR 160 PRINT\#4, $\operatorname{CHRS}(8)$; :REM HI -RES MODE
RB 170 PRINT\#4, CHRS (27) ; CHRS ( 1 6) ; CHRS (HB) ; CHR\$ (LB) ;

XA 180 IF $\mathrm{P} 1=\mathrm{P} 2$ THEN 2 Øの
XM 190 FORK $=1 \mathrm{TO}(\mathrm{P} 2-\mathrm{Pl}):$ PRINT\#4 , CHRS $(136)$; :NEXT
GB 2 Øø PRINT $\# 4$, $\operatorname{CHR}$ ( 190 );
SF 210 IF P3=P2 THEN 230
XH 220 FORK=1TO (P3-P2) :PRINT\#4 , CHRS (136) ; :NEXT
MX 230 PRINT $\ddagger 4$ : PRINT \#4
QF $24 \sigma$ NEXTJ
CA 25 Ø PRINT $\ddagger 4$, CHRS (15) : CLOSE4 : END
GA 260 PRINT"DATA FOR ";AS;" I S INCORRECT": END
DC 50 5 DATA 280,360
MA 510 DATA" $94 / \varnothing 6^{\prime \prime}, 332,328,330$
AB $52 \emptyset$ DATA" $94 / 97^{\prime \prime}, 334,336,334$
BC $53 \varnothing$ DATA"ø4/ø8", 334,332,332
EP $54 \emptyset$ DATA" $94 / \varnothing 9 ", 336,332,335$
EE 550 DATA"ø4/1ø",337,335,336
MM 560 DATA" $94 / 13^{\prime \prime}, 337,334,334$
GJ $57 \emptyset$ DATA" $\emptyset 4 / 14^{\prime \prime}, 334,329,33 \emptyset$
FP 580 DATA" $94 / 15^{\prime \prime}, 332,320,321$
XX 590 DATA" $94 / 16^{\prime \prime}, 320,320,320$
KD $6 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA" $94 / 17^{\prime \prime}, 322,318,32 \emptyset$
JE 999 DATA"END"

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Mark Tuttle

This fast-paced game for the Commodore 64 drops you into the seat of a race car for a nerve-wracking driving experience. And your computer is not much help. A joystick is required.

Keep your mind and eyes on the road and watch your enemy care-fully-you're driving under extremely hazardous road conditions in "Collision Course." Your goal in this game is to score points by driving over dots on the road, thus removing them. Unfortunately, the computer's driver has orders to stop you, and it knows only one way to do that-by crashing into you.

There are four lanes in Collision Course: cyan, purple, yellow, and green. There are also four intersections that link these lanes together. Your car (the red one) always travels counter-clockwise around the screen. The computer's blue car travels clockwise.

When the game begins, both cars start moving-and neither one has brakes. Fortunately, you control the intersections. The joystick can be pushed left or right to change the color of all four intersections. When a car reaches one of these junctures, it automatically moves into the lane colored the same as the intersection. For example, suppose your car is traveling along in the blue lane. You push the joystick until the intersections change to green. When your car
reaches the intersection, it switches to the green lane. You shouldn't leave the intersections the same color for long-if you do, the computer's car will switch over into your lane as soon as it reaches the next intersection.

You can also control the speed of your car. Hold down the joystick fire button to move at high speed. You maintain this speed until you release the button. If you plan carefully, this feature should help you avoid some close calls.

## Scoring

You start the game with three cars.


The player's red car is headed for a confrontation with the blue computer car.

Each collision costs you a car. Bonus cars are awarded after levels 2 and 5. You get 10 points per dot removed. If you remove all of the dots, you receive a bonus of 100 points multiplied by the number of the current level.

Beginning at level 4, the game becomes more difficult. Each dot removed is replaced by a plus sign. These plus signs must be removed before you can progress to the next level. To pause the game, press SHIFT or SHIFT-LOCK.

## Typing It In

Collision Course is written in BASIC. It includes many DATA statements, which require accurate typing, so be sure to use the "Automatic Proofreader" program, found elsewhere in this issue, when you type it in. When you're finished typing in the program, save a copy to tape or disk. Before loading the program, three POKEs must be entered in immediate mode (these POKEs must be entered each time you load the program):
POKE 43,1:POKE 44,64:POKE 16384,0
After you've typed these POKEs and pressed RETURN, plug a joystick into port 2, load Collision Course, and type RUN. It takes about seven seconds to set up the game graphics. As soon as the game screen appears, you're ready to play. See program listing on page 105.

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## COMPUTEP'5:"




## COMPUEE Publications. Inc. abc



## Michael Blackmon

This challenging word game is a pleasant change from fastpaced action games. And it's a game the whole family can enjoy. One, two, or three players can compete. For the Commodore 64,128, Plus $/ 4$, and 16.

If you like word games, you're sure to like "Pick-A-Letter." This game is especially fun when played with family or friends. By combining the elements of strategy, word knowledge, and a little luck-good and bad-Pick-A-Letter can provide hours of entertainment. There are 90 puzzles included, sorted randomly at the start of each game. And when you've become familiar with these, it's easy to add new ones to the list.

Pick-A-Letter is loosely based on the game "Hangman," but it adds enough new features to be considered an entirely different game. As in Hangman, you must guess the letters in a word or phrase. But in Pick-A-Letter, it pays to consider carefully which letter to chooseyou're playing for points now.

Pick-A-Letter is written in BASIC. Program 1 is for Commodore 64 and 128 computers (it can be used as is in either 64 or 128 mode). If you have a Plus/4 or 16, type in Program 1, but replace the first 14 lines with the ones listed in Program 2. Be sure to save a copy when you've finished typing. To


Player 1 guesses the phrase in "Pick-ALetter." The 21 points he's earned in this round will be added to his total score.
play, load the program and type RUN.

## A Little Gambling

When Pick-A-Letter starts, you're asked for the number of players. Respond with a number in the range $1-3$. Then choose the goal score. The first player to reach this goal is the winner.

The game screen now appears. The goal score is shown at the top of the screen. Below that is a table of scores, which shows the current score and total score for each play-
er. The current score holds the points that the player accumulates during the current puzzle. When the puzzle is solved, the appropriate player's current score is added to his or her total score. Then all current scores are set to 0 for the next round.

The category name is shown below the score table. This and the configuration of the letters in the puzzle are your only clues.

In the middle of the screen is the point strip. Before you guess each letter, you must "spin" the arrow below this strip to find the point value for which you'll be playing. Near the bottom of the screen is indicated whose turn it is, the value of the bonus factor (which increases with each correct letter chosen), and the number of points that will be awarded for each appearance of the letter in the puzzle.

At the very bottom of the screen is a roster of all the incorrect letters which have been guessed. If any player guesses one of these letters again, that player loses a turn.

Press the space bar to start the arrow moving. After a while, it "winds down" and stops at a point value (a number 1-5) or a card symbol. If it stops at a point value, you'll get that many points (times the bonus factor) for each occurrence of your chosen letter in the
hidden phrase. This is where some good strategy can pay off. If you're going to get only one point per letter on a turn and you suspect that there are, say, three S's in the word or phrase, it would probably be wise to choose a different letter and save the $S$ to earn more points later.

The bonus factor starts at 1, but it increases by 1 each time you correctly guess a letter. When you lose your turn, you also lose whatever bonus you've built up-you start back at 1 on your next turn.

The card symbols are special cases. If you land on a heart or diamond, you're in luck-you'll be playing for 15 or 20 points, respectively (not including your bonus). However, landing on a club or spade is unfavorable. In the first case, you lose your turn; in the second, you also lose all your current points.

If you think you know the answer to the puzzle, you can press RETURN and then type your guess; or you can keep guessing letters to build up your score. But remember that it sometimes doesn't pay to wait-you lose your turn if the arrow lands on a club or a spade.

When you guess the answer or complete the answer by filling in the last letter in the puzzle, your current score is added to your total score, and your opponents lose their current scores. If a player's total score surpasses the goal, the game ends with that player declared the winner.

## Adding New Words

To add new words or phrases to the game, put them in a DATA statement among the words and phrases in the program. The format for the DATA statement is:
DATA category number,"puzzle"
The categories and corresponding numbers are as follows:

1. Phrase
2. Place
3. Person
4. Name
5. Object

When you've finished adding new puzzles-words and/or phrasesput the total number of puzzles in line 230 assigned to the variable NW.
See program listings on page 103.


## THE STRON ARE BUIIT WiTi

Whether you're building an argument or just hammering out a memo, any project looks better when you put it together in Writer's Workshop. The supercharger that powers your GEOS-equipped Commodore through even the most wrenching assignments.

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 parts. You can build anything with Writer's Workshop. And repair old stuff, too. Just decide which parts have to come out and which new ones go in.Then hit the key and stand back.

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# ESTCASES AWORKSHOP. 



The conclusion is not certain, but mounting scientific evidence now indicates that the egg-bearing Easter Bunny ${ }^{1}$ we all loved as children may indeed be as real as we had hoped.

Although traditionally reclusive, the bashful bunny has been sighted with increasing frequency ${ }_{2}$ over the past five years. As illustrated in Figure 6, the annual number of sightings has steadily grown from a low of 1,876 in 1982 to over 5,346 so far this year.


Figure of: Increased sightings. 1982 to present.

text, replacing worn-out words and phrases with your brand new ones.

For more serious cases, hand the job over to the Workshop's Text Grabber. It takes text from several word processors - like Paper Clip ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ - and lets you overhaul them with new GEOS fonts, formats and graphics.

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WRITER'S WORKSHOP


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People laughed. People scoffed. And they really freaked out when we told them where we'd found it:

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## IT BERKELEY WUNIVESE.

with all the accessories you need to keep you organized:

An alarm clock keeps you punctual. A notepad keeps your memos. And a calculator keeps your accountant honest.

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Unfortunately, there's only so much space in this ad.

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To order, call 1-800-443-0100 ext. 234 GEOS is just $\$ 59.95$
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## Aaron Bratcher

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. We regret that, due to the volume of items submitted, we cannot reply individually to submissions.

Arrays are powerful structures that simplify programming immeasurably. Suppose that we had eight variables that we wanted to increment by one. Without arrays we'd have to do it this way:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 100 A=A+1: B=B+1: C=C+1: D=D+1 \\
& 110 E=E+1: F=F+1: G=G+1: H=H+1
\end{aligned}
$$

With arrays, we can do it like this:

## 100 FOR N=1 TO 8 <br> $110 \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{N})=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{N})+1$ <br> 120 NEXT N

Now try to imagine how hard it would be to increment 100 variables without using an array.

Sometimes it's useful to define a two-dimensional array. Assume we have three boxes and each box has five books. Assuming everything has been initialized properly, we can find out how many pages are in the second book in the third box like this:

## PRINT PG(3,2)

## Array Problems

But there are two problems with arrays. The first problem is that some BASIC compilers allow only singly dimensioned arrays, or none at all. The second is that large arrays take up huge amounts of memory.

To tackle the first problem, let's see how we can convert from two-dimensional arrays to onedimensional arrays.

[^1]
## $\mathrm{PG}(1,5)=322$ <br> $\mathrm{PG}\left(1^{*} \mathrm{BK}+5\right)=322$ <br> PRINT PG $(1,5) \quad$ PRINT PG $(1 * B K+5)$

On the left is our pages array implemented as a two-dimensional array. On the right are equivalent one-dimensional statements.

## A Complete Simulation

Although this technique is interesting, we're still using about the same amount of RAM. And what if the compiler won't allow single-dimension arrays? The solution is to simulate arrays with PEEKs and POKEs.

- Substitute POKE W* $3+2+49152,5$ for $\mathrm{A}(3,2)=5$
- Substitute $B=\operatorname{PEEK}(W * 3+2+49152)$ for $B=A(3,2)$
- Substitute POKE $7+49152,3$ for $\mathrm{M}(7)=3$
- Substitute $\mathrm{N}=\operatorname{PEEK}(7+49152)$ for $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{M}(7)$
In the above examples, $W$ is one more than the number of Y elements in the array. We're stuffing our values into memory starting at 49152 in this example. You can use other areas if you're careful.

Whenever the array is on the left side of the equals sign, use POKE. When the array is on the right side, use PEEK. What if you have $T(8)=T(3)$ ? Use both a PEEK and a POKE:
POKE 8+49152, PEEK $(3+49152)$
Unfortunately, this technique works only if you're storing numbers $0-255$ in the array. If that range is too small, you can have numbers in the range $0-65535$ if you break the number up into two parts and store them into two different areas. We'll use 49152 and 51200:
$\mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{NUM} / 256): \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{NUM}-\mathrm{HI}^{*} 256$ POKE 7+49152,HI:POKE 7+51200,LO
and get them back like this:
PRINT PEEK $(7+49152) * 256+$ PEEK
$(7+51200)$

## An Example

Let's convert a short program from a two-dimensional array to an equiva-
lent that uses PEEKs and POKEs. We'll generate 100 random integers in the range $0-100$ and place them in a $10 \times 10$ array. Then we'll find the both the highest and lowest element. First, the standard way:

```
l\emptyset DIM A(1Ø,l\emptyset)
2\emptyset FOR J=1 TO 10
30 FOR I=1 TO l|
4\emptyset A(I,J)=INT (RND (\sigma)*101)
4 5 \text { PRINT A(I,J);}
50 NEXT I
5 5 ~ P R I N T ~
6 0 ~ N E X T ~ J ~
70 MIN=A(1, 1):MAX=MIN:II=1:
    IJ=1:AI=1:AJ=1
8\emptyset FOR I=1 TO 10
90 FOR J=1. TO 10
l\emptyset\emptyset IF A(I,J)<MIN THEN MIN=
    A(I,J):II=I:IJ=J
11. IF A(I,J)>MAX THEN MAX=
    A(I,J):AI=I:AJ=J
120 NEXT J
l.3Ø NEXT I
l4\emptyset PRINT "THE MINIMUM IS";
    MIN;". IT IS AT";II;","
    ;IJ
150 PRINT "THE MAXIMUM IS";
    MAX;". IT IS AT";AI;","
    ; AJ
```

Now, the converted program:
20 FOR $J=\lambda$ TO 10
30 FOR $I=1$ TO $1 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing$ POKE $11 * I+J+49152$, INT (RN $D(\varnothing) * 101)$
45 PRINT PEEK (11*I $\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{J}+49152$ ) ;
50 NEXT I
55 PRINT
60 NEXT J
$7 \varnothing \operatorname{MIN}=\operatorname{PEEK}(11 * 1+1+49152): \mathrm{M}$ $A X=M I N: I=1: I J=1: A I=1: A J$ $=1$
80 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 10
$9 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{J}=1$ TO 10
100 IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(11$ *I $+J+49152)<M$ IN THEN MIN=PEEK ( 11 * $I+J$ +49152): $I I=I: I J=J$
110 IF PEEK ( 11 * $I+J+49152$ ) $>M$ AX THEN MAX=PEEK(ll*I+J +49152) : $\mathrm{AI}=\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{AJ}=\mathrm{J}$
$12 \emptyset$ NEXT J
130 NEXT I
140 PRINT "THE MINIMUM IS"; MIN;". IT IS AT"; II;"," ; IJ
$15 \emptyset$ PRINT "THE MAXIMUM IS"; MAX;". IT IS AT";AI;"," ; AJ


If you're finding it increasingly difficult to find anything at all, maybe it's time you found out about geoDex. The GEOS-compatible directory that generates mailing lists. Prints address labels. And sorts out all sorts of things for your Commodore.

Try directory assistance. With a little help from geoDex, you can call up a directory organized from any three categories you choose. Which means you can list your friends by name, telephone number or almost anything else that can be assigned its own threecharacter code.

Like "MEN" for guys you know. Or "GRL" for girls you know. Or "FOX" for girls or guys you'd like to know.

But no matter how you choose to categorize them, if you can
point and click a mouse, you can call up any list of friends with geoDex's easy-to-read graphics.

Our most inviting feature. Of course, once you've gotten your friends organized, the next thing we recommend you do with geoDex is really very simple.

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You see, geoDex comes with geoMerge, a mail merge program that customizes form letters, announcements - even party invita-tions-- with the names and addresses stored in geoDex. First you write the letter with geoWrite. Then you select a list from geoDex.
 geoMerge and it's toga time!

The search is over. So if you're tired of looking for friends, waltz right down to your software dealer and ask him for geoDex. We can't guarantee it'll win you more friends, but it'll certainly keep you from losing them.

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geobex and Berkcley Softworks are tradenames of Berkelcy Softworks

## ${ }^{4}$ Berkeley " ${ }^{1}$ Berkeley

## GEODEX ${ }^{2}=$



# Division Worksheet 

Gerald Caron

Teachers and parents will appreciate this versatile program that offers several options, including difficulty levels. It can be merged with "Math Worksheet" (July 1986 GAZETTE) or used alone. For the 64, 128, Plus/4, and 16 with a Commodore printer.
"Math Worksheet," from the July 1986 issue, makes worksheets for addition, subtraction, and multiplication. This program, "Division Worksheet," can be added to that program or can be run alone to make worksheets on your printer.

Three difficulty levels are available: easy ( $99 / 9$ ), medium (999/9), and hard (9999/99). The first number indicates the maximum size of the dividend; the second, that of the divisor.

First, decide if you want to use Division Worksheet by itself or in conjunction with Math Worksheet. If you want to use it by itself, just type in the listing of the program as it appears in the back of the magazine. Be sure to save a copy before you run it.

If you want to make Division Worksheet part of Math Worksheet, load Math Worksheet, type in the lines from the program listing, and then add these two lines:
CP 85 R=8:GOSUB 40:PRINT" \{RVS\} \{WHT\} D\{YEL\}\{OFF\} IVISION \{SPACE\}"F\$
CA 125 IF K $\$=" \mathrm{D}$ " THEN 710
Be sure to save the updated program before running it.

Math Worksheet requires some modifications for some printers to print in double-wide characters. These changes can be found in "BugSwatter" in the January 1987 issue.

Division Worksheet works
with all Commodore printers. The program is currently set to work on 1525, MPS-801, and MPS-803 printers. Change the $P R=1$ in line

710 to $\mathrm{PR}=0$ for 1526 or MPS-802 printers.

When you run the program, Division Worksheet lets you choose the difficulty level of the problems, whether you want the problems to have remainders, and whether you want an answer key printed at the bottom of the page.
See program listing on page 97.

DIVISION PROELEMS
NAME


# ART COLLECTOR,EDITOR, TIMEKEEPER \& CARD SHARK FOUND STUFFED INBOX. 

Okay, so maybe we're being a little dramatic. But when you see how much Deskpack 1 adds to your GEOS-equipped Commodore, can you blame us?

First, there's the Graphics Grabber. It runs through clip art galleries like Print Shop, ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Print Master ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and Newsroom ${ }^{\text {TN }}$ and copies them into your GEOS photo albums, so that you can use them with geoWrite and geoPaint.

The Icon Editor can replace your GEOS icons with whatever art you've created. Or borrowed.


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## User Group Update

When writing to a user group for information, please remember to enclose a self-addressed envelope with postage that is appropriate for the country to which you're writing.

Send typed additions, corrections, and deletions for this list to:
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Attn: Commodore User Groups

## User Group Notes

The Commodore Users' Medium-Baltimore Area Computer Club (CUM-BACC) has changed its address to 1427 York Rd. at Seminary Ave., Lutherville, MD 21093-6014.

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The Commodore League of Riyadh (CLR) has a new address: P.O. Box 16216, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia 11464.

## New Listings

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Moreno Valley Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 4594, Riverside, CA 92517

## COLORADO

North Colorado Commodore Users Group (NORCOCOM), 21381/2 10th St. Rd., Greeley, CO 80631

## INDIANA

Stueben County Commodore Users Group (SCCUG), P.O. Box 25, Pleasant Lake, IN 46779

## MINNESOTA

Commodore Users Therapy Group, 1309 N. Gorton Ave., Willmar, MN 56201

## NEW YORK

Central New York Commodore Users Group (CNYCUG), 6887 Peck Rd., Syracuse, NY 13209

## TENNESSEE

Commodore Association of the Mid South, 3318 Keystone Ave., Memphis, TN 38128

## WEST VIRGINIA

Commodore Group of Clarksburg, Rt. 1, Box 70-A Clarksburg, WV 26301

Outside The U.S.

## CANADA

Brockville Commodore Users Group (BUG), 70 Park St., Brockville, Ont., Canada K6V 2G5
Chaleur Commodore User Group (CCUG), R. R. \#1, Box 8, Bathurst, NB, Canada E2A 3Y5
Fozfaz 64/128 Software Exchange, 7580 Terbois, St. Leonard, Quebec, Canada H1S 2M4
Frontenac Commodore Users Group (FCUG), P.O. Box 1773, Kingston, Ont., Canada K7L 5J6
The Renfrew Computer Club (RCC), R. R. \#3, Calabogie, Ont., Canada K0J 1H0

## HUNGARY

Baross Street Software Collector's Club (BSSCC), 1082 Budapest, Baross utca 88, Hungary

## JAPAN

Commodore Fan Club, Koji Sugimura, 2-1-10 1107 Higashi-Taishi Yao Osaka, Japan, 581

## REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

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## Fred Simon

Have you ever lost time waiting for your 64 to finish the tedious procedure of "garbage collection"? If so, you'll appreciate this machine language program that makes the clean-up at lightning speed.
"Sanitation Engineer" takes the snail out of your 64's garbagecollection procedure and replaces it with a rabbit. Before we take a look at garbage collection, let's see what the "garbage" is. Each time the BASIC interpreter encounters a new string variable definition, it builds the string character by character in the string pool at the top of free memory, normally working downward from location 40960. If a string variable definition is changed, the old string remains in memory as garbage. BASIC normally waits until all available free memory is filled before eliminating strings that are no longer used. The process of eliminating unused strings is called garbage collection. The BASIC function FRE(0) also causes garbage collection to be performed.

To accomplish garbage collection, BASIC first searches through the string variables to find the active string stored highest in memory. This string is copied to the top of available memory, overwriting any unused string that may be there. The routine continues until all active strings have been copied and all inactive strings have been overwritten. The length of time it takes to complete this task depends on the square of the number of strings.

To see garbage collection at work, try this program:

## $10 \mathrm{D}=500$ :DIM X $\$(\mathrm{D})$

20 FOR J=0 TO D:X\$( $)=$ STRS(J):NEXT 30 PRINT"STARTING COLLECTION..." $40 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{TI}: \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{FRE}(0)$
50 PRINT(TI - T) $/ 60^{\prime \prime}$ SECONDS"
Change the value of $D$ in line 10 to
see the effect of increasing the number of strings.

## Timely Collection

Sanitation Engineer speeds up garbage collection by copying the string memory to a buffer area (the RAM underneath the Kernal ROM). Each active string can then be pulled out of the buffer and written to the clean string area. Sanitation Engineer uses the area of memory from 51744 to 52223 (\$CA20\$CBFF) for the garbage collection routines. Thus, it can be used with the DOS Wedge and leaves 4915251743 (\$C000-\$CA1F) free for other machine language routines.

Because the program is written entirely in machine language, it must be entered using the "MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. Be sure to read and understand the instructions for using MLX before you begin entering data. MLX will ask for a starting address and an ending address for the data you'll be entering. The correct values for Sanitation Engineer are as follows:

## Starting address: CA20 <br> Ending address: CBEF

After you've finished entering all the data for Sanitation Engineer, be sure to save a copy to disk or tape before leaving MLX.

Load the Sanitation Engineer program with a command of the form LOAD "filename", 8,1 (for disk) or LOAD "filename", 1,1 (for tape). Activate the program with SYS 51744 . BASIC is moved from ROM to RAM and a few alterations are made to it. In addition, the READY. prompt is changed to READY! to remind you that BASIC has been modified. Press RUN/ STOP-RESTORE to deactivate Sanitation Engineer. To reactivate it, type SYS 51744 again. Try Sanitation Engineer on the test pro-
gram-you'll be amazed at the increase in garbage-collection speed. Here's a benchmark test for collecting 2000 strings:
Normal 64 garbage collection: 316.283 seconds

Sanitation Engineer collection: 0.650 seconds

See program listing on page 98. 자중

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Do you have a question or a problem? Have you discovered something that could help other Commodore users? We want to hear from you. Write to Gazette Feedback, COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403. We regret that due to the volume of mail received, we cannot respond individually to programming questions.

## The Cursor Wraps Around

I have a programming problem I can't solve. When I run the enclosed program (which calculates bearing and distance from a latitude and longitude), I never know what kind of display I will end up with. Sample screen printouts are attached. Sometimes a blank line appears between two lines, but sometimes it does not. Am I the victim of a capricious 64 ?

Mark Todd
On first glance, this seems to be an unusual program because it's not acting predictably. There aren't any obvious bugs in the program; everything looks OK. And the program line that's acting strange is just a PRINT statement.

The screen line that's followed by an extra (blank) line looks like this: THE SHORT PATH BEARING IS 143.72 DEG. The line that's not followed by a blank line is the same, except that the number is 347.8 instead of 143.72 . The only visible difference is that one has four numbers (plus a decimal point), while the other has five (plus the decimal point).

Counting the characters reveals that, allowing for spaces between the words, one line contains 39 characters and the other contains 40. And that's the source of the now predictable behavior. Although you don't see it when a program is running, there's a cursor that keeps track of where the next character should be printed. After 40 characters are printed, the cursor moves down to the next line, which ultimately becomes the blank line. But if 39 characters are printed, the cursor remains on the same line, and a new line is not opened up.

You can solve the problem by removing a character or two from the PRINT statement that occasionally prints 40 characters. Or add a semicolon after the PRINT and use the POS(0) function to check the current position of the cursor. If
it's still on the same line, print an extra line.

## A Better Way To Find Blocks Free

In the November GAZETTE you gave a sample program in response to a question about how much room is left on a disk. It works-I ran it on a half-full disk and it took 24 seconds and used up 1104 bytes of string storage.

There's no reason to read in the whole directory when all you want is the blocks free. The following program reads the same disk in three seconds and uses only 34 bytes of string storage:
$10 \mathrm{ZS}=$ CHRS $(0)$ : OPEN $1,8,0, " \$ 0: /$
20 FOR I $=1$ TO 18: GET\#1, A\$, B\$:
NEXT: CLOSE1
$\mathbf{3 0 F}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{Z} \$)+\mathbf{2 5 6}(\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{B} \$$ +Z\$))
40 PRINT F;"BLOCKS FREE"
The colon in the filename is the key. It tells the drive to search the directory for a filename called "" (null string) and if not found, to report the disk name, ID, format, and blocks free. Russell K. Prater
Thanks for the improved blocks-free program.

## 1571 Bugs

I've come across a problem with my 128 and 1571 that I haven't been able to fully understand. In the middle of reading a long series of relative files from disk, the computer will stop with a DEVICE NOT PRESENT error. This interruption has occurred as early as the fourth record or as late as the 430th. Sometimes it doesn't happen at all, although this is rare.

John Chaffey
There are several bugs in the 1571, one of which causes the DEVICE NOT PRESENT error you've encountered. We've seen this error occur with both relative and sequential files.

A list of 14 bugs has circulated on telecommunications services and in usergroup newsletters. Notable problems include the following:

- The save-with-replace command (SAVE-@ or DSAVE-@) still doesn't work correctly.
- In 1571 mode, locked files (marked with
a less-than sign) will not load. They will load if the drive is in 1541 mode.
- If you validate the disk when it's in 1541 mode, it changes a byte on the disk to mark it as single-sided. See the June 1986 "Horizons" column for more details.
- When you're writing a data file and side 1 is full, the 1571 slows down, apparently because it updates the BAM after every sector is written. You'll hear the read/write head moving back and forth with a grinding sound when this happens. This does not affect saving program files on the second side of the disk.

These problems, especially the $D E$ VICE NOT PRESENT error, have affected some commercial database programs for the 128, especially programs that use relative files. One solution is to put the 1571 into 1541 mode (with OPEN 15,8,15, "U0>M0" followed by CLOSE15) before using relative files. Another solution would be to buy the upgrade ROM. See the next letter for details.

## Upgrade News From Commodore

This may be of some help to your readers. By returning the old version of my CP/M disk to Commodore, I was able to obtain the latest version (December 1985). The turnaround was about one week.

Richard Marks
A source at Commodore verified that the latest version of the $C P / M$ disk is available. Send the original $C P / M$ disk you received, along with $\$ 5$ to cover the costs of the new disk and shipping, to:

## Commodore <br> Attn: Disk Exchange <br> 1200 Wilson Drive

West Chester, PA 19380
Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. If you use $C P / M$ programs, it's a good idea to make a backup of both sides of the original disk before mailing it off.

Commodore is also working on and testing a new ROM chip for the 1571, to correct the bugs mentioned in the previous letter. The first batch will probably go into new 1571s, but as more are manufactured, they should be available from Commodore and Commodore dealers. The price has not yet been set.

Other new products that were mentioned include the 1581 disk drive, which

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## Fixing The Stars

In an astronomy magazine I subscribe to, I came across a program written for a CP/M BASIC. I was able to convert nearly all of the program to Commodore BASIC, except for one thing. This BASIC has a function called FIX. Here is an example of how it is used:
190 DEF FN LESS $(X)=((X / 360)-$ FIX (X/360))*360

How can I convert this line? William Rosenzweig
The FIX function is similar to INT (the integer function). Both take a real number and return a whole number. INT is known as a floor function because the result is the nearest integer less than the real number. FIX, on the other hand, is a truncating function. It simply strips off the decimal part of the real number. These two functions are exactly the same when they're given a positive number. Both $\operatorname{INT}(11.13)$ and FIX(11.13) would come back with the number 11. The difference between the two shows up when you're dealing with negative numbers. INT $(-1.5)$ rounds
down to -2 . $\operatorname{FIX}(-1.5)$, on the other hand, cuts off the fraction to give you a -1 . If you're using both positive and negative numbers, you can define a function that performs FIX like this:

## 10 DEF FN FIX $(X)=\operatorname{SGN}(X) * \operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{ABS}(X))$

Then, whenever you encounter a FIX in the program, you can replace it with FN FIX. The program line you asked about becomes:

190 DEF FN LESS $(X)=((X / 360)-$ FN FIX (X/360))*360
Be sure to define the FIX function before you use it.

## Free Memory

I have a program that is too large to fit into memory, so I am using the $\operatorname{FRE}(0)$ function to check the size of memory. My plan is to save out my data when memory becomes full, then clear that memory out and start with more. Here is the line I'm using to check memory: IF FRE $(0)<900$ THEN DX $\$=$ "SORT": GOTO 4400
Can you help?
Harold R. Mortensen, Sr.
The FRE(0) function works a bit oddly on the 64-instead of numbers in the range $0-65535$, it returns the values -32768 32767. The 128 is not subject to this quirk;
$\operatorname{FRE}(0)$ and $\operatorname{FRE}(1)$ always return positive numbers. If there are more than 32767 bytes free in your 64, the number will be negative. When this happens, add the returned number to 65536 to find the positive number of bytes free. The following line sets the variable $F$ to the true number of free bytes:
$\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{FRE}(0)$ :IF $\mathrm{F}<0$ THEN $\mathrm{F}=65536+\mathrm{F}$
Since your program checks FRE(0) directly, negative numbers (which are always less than 900) throw off your logic.

## 128 Sprite Pointers

I have a 128 and need help with a programming problem. I'm writing a synthesizer patch program where I will use some Doodle screens for the hi-res. I use GRAPHIC 1:GRAPHIC 0 to allocate the high-resolution graphics area, then BLOAD"SCREEN", B0, P7168 and BLOAD "SPRITES", B0, P3584. When I turn on the graphic mode (GRAPHIC $1)$, move the sprites, and turn them on, the sprites are all jumbled up. If I type SPRDEF, the sprites are there. If I BLOAD the sprites without the Doodle picture, they work fine. What is the problem? I can't finish my program until I figure this out.

Wayne A. Dowell
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program, the eight bytes that serve as sprite pointers. These sprite pointers tell the VIC chip where the sprites' shape data is located.

When the 40 -column text screen is active, screen memory normally occupies locations 1024-2023. In this case, the sprite pointers are found just a little higher at 2040-2047 (these same locations are also used by the 64 and the 128 in 64 mode, by the way). You can PEEK these locations to find out where the sprite shapes are stored. PRINT PEEK(2040) should show you the value 56, which, when multiplied by 64 , tells you that the first sprite shape starts at 3584 . The eight pointers are initialized when you turn on the 128 (there are no default pointers in 64 mode; you have to POKE appropriate values yourself).

The initial GRAPHIC 1 statement causes screen memory to move to locations 7168-8167, followed by sprite pointers at 8184-8191. The first time a graphics area is allocated, the pointers from 2040-2047 are automatically copied to the new area at 8184. When the display is changed to high resolution, the 1000 bytes of screen memory become 1000 bytes of hires color memory.

With the hi-res screen in effect, memory looks like this:

| $7168-8167$ | color memory |
| :--- | :--- |
| $8184-8191$ | sprite pointers |
| $8192-16191$ | bitmap (hi-res screen memory) |

Here's the problem: The sprite pointers are correct when you do the first GRAPHIC 1. But when you then BLOAD the Doodle file, you're putting some unknown values into the pointers. Two solutions are possible. You can copy locations 2040-2047 to 8184-8191 within the program after the Doodle file is loaded. Or, better yet, type the following lines (in immediate mode) to fix the Doodle file:

## GRAPHIC1: GRAPHIC0

BLOAD "SCREEN", B0, P7168
FOR J = 0 TO 7: POKE $8184+\mathrm{J}$, PEEK ( $2040+$ J): NEXT
BSAVE "NEWSCREEN", B0, P7168 TO P16191

The corrected sprite pointers are now included in the file called NEWSCREEN. In the future, when you BLOAD the hi-res screen, the sprites will act as they should.

## Selective RESTORE

1 am writing a lengthy program in BASIC and have run across a snag. I'm trying to play five different songs throughout the program. I'd like to use DATA statements and one song subroutine. On my IBM, the RESTORE command can set a pointer to the proper DATA statement, but my Commodore doesn't allow this.

I am sure there is a way to POKE
the proper pointer into memory. Can you help?

Tim Roeser

In the 128 's BASIC 7.0, you can add a line number after RESTORE. If you wanted to reread the data starting at line 500 , you'd just RESTORE 500.

The 64 doesn't have this option. However, locations 63-64 point to the current DATA line number and 65-66 point to its location in memory. If you plan to RESTORE to line 500, PEEK locations $63-66$ and save the values in four variables just before you read the first item in 500. To RESTORE to 500, just POKE those values back into 63-66.

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Your resources include The World Almanac and Book of Facts (1986 version, supplied with the game), a compilation of police dossiers on the members of Carmen's gang, an Interpol map of VILE operational bases, and access to Interpol's crime computer.

The airlines are at your disposal to whisk you to any city your investigations suggest contains a lead. On arrival you'll be given a few facts about the country and shown three places where witnesses might be found. Once you've interviewed enough witnesses and assembled your facts, you'll determine your prime suspect. Interpol will gladly provide a warrant and backup.

Rounding up Carmen's gang can lead to promotions, recognition-even acceptance into the Detective Hall of Fame. But that's getting ahead of things. First, you have to solve this case, and you must hurry. Your time is limited, and a window at the top of your screen warns you of precious hours slipping by.

Where in the World Is Carmen Sandiego? for the Commodore 64 contains superior animated graphics, artistically rendered scenic illustrations, choice music and sound effects, and an ingenious game plan. Superficially, the goal of this program is to have fun solving the cases Interpol assigns you. Yet, incorporated into the program is another, hidden, goal. More about that shortly.

The computer screen is divided into windows. One monitors the time of day and your activity. A second window depicts location and travel. This may mean a drawing of a landmark of the country you're in; a picture of Interpol's computer, complete with "printout"; or a map of your flight between cities. A third window is for communication with witnesses, Interpol, or even
the gang. A fourth window provides your main menu. The functions of the windows are all interrelated, so a change in any one is complemented by changes in others. It makes for a well-balanced, energetic display appropriate to the tension of tracking down criminals.

There are several cases to be solved in the game, for even as you put away one member of Carmen's gang, others are off perpetrating more foul deeds. If you solve a crime, you build your reputation, Interpol thanks you, and (based on your record) the agency may promote you. Solving enough crimes earns you entry into the Detective Hall of Fame.

## The creators have taken the

 ingredients of an entertaining game and mixed them togetherto serve up something that
educates as well.

Of course, putting together clues to solve a crime involves knowing what those clues mean. For instance, a witness tells you that he saw the suspect leave in a vehicle flying a white and blue flag. How can you make ùse of that information?

Here's where the World Almanac and Book of Facts comes in, and we gain some insight into the other purpose this program serves.

The World Almanac contains all kinds of information about other countries: major landmarks, currency, flags, flora, fauna, minerals. If you look in the book, you can find what countries have blue and white flags. Interpol's map and the information on the computer screen will tell you which cities your suspects could have flown to and what countries they're in. Put your information together and you know where to go next.

Statements by more witnesses

allow you to make further use of your resources in similar fashion. And what comes of all this information and research and travel? Besides tracking down Carmen and her gang, you're learning. And this takes several forms: geography information-countries, capitals, products, landmarks; reference book usage-practice in using the World Almanac to play this game helps familiarize you with using several reference materials; and reasoning abilityusing your deductive powers to choose a suspect.

The package containing Where in the World Is Carmen Sandiego? mentions its educational aspect in only the modest statement that "Players are introduced to world geography in an exciting game situation." It focuses more attention on its entertainment value with "Game play combines the best elements of graphic adventures, trivia games, mysteries, and arcade animation." Both of these statements are true. The creators have taken the ingredients of an entertaining game and mixed them together to serve up something that educates as well. It's hard to decide where entertainment stops and learning begins with this program, for it does an excellent job of providing both in one package.
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## Macbeth

With the increasing number of computer adventure games based on literary works, it was inevitable that some ambitious designers would turn their attention to Shakespeare. By far the most venerated writer in the English language, Shakespeare combined brilliant characterization, the stuff of great drama, with suspense and excitement, the stuff of great adventure. Toss in witchcraft, battle, and regicide, as the Bard did in Macbeth, and you have a ready-made basis for an adventure game of the text-and-graphics variety. Oxford Digital Enterprises, through a program distributed by The Avalon Hill Game Company, gives us precisely that in a two-disk package for the Commodore 64.

Macbeth: The Computer Adventure is unique. First of all, it is actually four adventures, not just one. Second, your role is not confined to just one character. Third, the adventures vary from text-based to graphics-based, with one based solely on graphics. Fourth, the game rewards a sound knowledge of Shakespeare's plays. And finally, it fulfills its potential as an excellent teaching device.

Rather than place you in the role of Macbeth to reenact the entire play, the designers have chosen to split the play into four main sections. Each becomes a separate adventure, although the fourth section rewards the player who has successfully completed the first three.

The first adventure, covering the first four scenes of the play, casts you in the role of Macbeth himself, struggling to battle his way into prominence, then to uncover and translate a vital letter. Opening with an attractive graphic depiction of the witches in the play's first scene, Adventure 1 continues the graphics and screens throughout. Although not essential to the play of this adventure, the characters are well drawn and do much to set the medieval mood.

Adventure 2 is text oriented. Here you play the role of Lady Macbeth, planning for the arrival and murder of King Duncan. You have 45 minutes to figure out the domestic niceties of accommodating and feeding Duncan, and then only 15 minutes to convince your husband Macbeth to kill Duncan and assume the throne. To complicate the matter considerably, one of Duncan's people is a spy.

The most unusual adventure is the third. Here, as a helper of the three witches, you wander from room to room in an attempt to find the ingredients necessary to prepare Macbeth's hoped-for spell. Based entirely on graphics, Adventure 3 does away with the standard movement command and

forces you to figure out from the pictures how to move from place to place. Commendable as this is, though, the technique has one major problem: The graphics are not detailed enough to make the choices clear. Furthermore, the help command (which exists in all the adventures) here reveals riddles, some of which are pretty obscure. I found Adventure 3 the most frustrating to play, but the graphics orientation makes the frustration worth enduring.

The manual begins by stating that "Shakespeare might turn in his grave at the very idea" of the project, but I doubt it. Macbeth is a good effort, and one that the Bard himself would likely applaud.

Adventure 4 represents Macbeth's attempt to stave off the final battle with Macduff. Another timed adventure, this section gives you 50 minutes to locate secret rooms and outwit the "Shakespeare Master." All the while you are in danger from the approaching army of Macduff, from a spreading fire, and from your own sense of panic. The timing heightens the adventure's tension, and it is far from easy to solve.

For experienced adventure gamers, Macbeth takes some getting used to. The parser-the portion of the program that interprets your typed commandsis small, and it can be frustrating. A good point, though, is that the parser demands-at certain points-Shakespearean wording, terms found in the play itself. Furthermore, there is no Save Game feature. With adventures 2 and 4 operating in realtime, occupying only 60 minutes and 50 minutes respectively, this is hardly a problem. But for the first adventure it would be very handy, if only to bypass the lengthy opening sequence.

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## PaperClip II

Probably the first thing you'll realize about PaperClip II is that it is more than a word processor. It is also a spelling checker, a telecommunications program, and a rudimentary database.

Yet the folks at Batteries Included did not stop there: Realizing that everyone does not own an 80 -column RGB monitor, they include in the package their 128 monochrome adapter, which will give an 80 -column monochrome display on monitors such as the Commodore 1702; and they also include an introductory subscription to CompuServe (so the telecommunications program shouldn't go to waste).

On a less happy note-from this reviewer's point-of-view-they also give you a dongle (a software key in the form of a small box that fits in one of the joystick ports), without which the program will not run. Don't lose it.

After the PaperClip II disk selfboots, the default mode is 80 columns $\times 23$ lines in monochrome (white on black). Pressing F2 toggles in a pop-up menu of screen options that allow you to change the color of text and background as well as to set colors for emphasized text such as boldface, underline, and italics, or combinations of those. These settings can be saved to your working disk and thus become the new default display.

PaperClip II is a "post-formatting" word processor, using commands embedded within the text. While this adds power and speed, it means that you do not see your document as it will look when printed. For that, you must use the video preview option, which will show you your document down to the last footer and page number. Invoking this function also provides you with a count of the words in your document, a count of page numbers, chapter numbers, and a version number.

Because it is post-formatting, you can format your document at any time, before or after writing it. PaperClip II uses what we commonly call dot commands, but in this case they are checkmarks. Pressing the British pound sign puts a checkmark on your page, and what follows that can be either a command such as $\operatorname{lm} 15: r m 15$ (to set your left and right margins) or, if preceded by cm : a comment line-a reminder which stays in the file, but which is not printed out.

In moving and deleting text, words, or blocks, PaperClip II is rather conventional, and the command sequences are easily remembered. These same moves will work on columns of text and columns of numbers.

Columns of text may also be sorted, and up to 16 fields may be defined for a
sort. This gives the word processor some of the qualities of a database, for this kind of power would allow you to sort a conventional name-and-address list down to the finest detail. Create such a file and save it in sequential format, and you'll be able to use it with the mail-merge functions of PaperClip II to create your own form letters.

For columns of numbers, PaperClip II supports decimal tabs as an entity separate from the usual text tabs, making it easy to align numbers by decimal point. In addition to this, columns of numbers may be totaled by highlighting the column as if you were going to move it (negative numbers in the column should be preceded by a minus sign).

## ...better than most contemporary

 word processors...it also has a spelling checker with a 38,000 word dictionary that will accept new additions.If these things were all that PaperClip II could do, it would still be better than most contemporary word processors. But it also has a spelling checker with a 38,000-word dictionary that will accept new additions. Should you need a larger dictionary, it is recommended that you copy Spellpak to a disk formatted in the 1571 drive, delete the printer files, and use that entire disk for a dictionary. In this way, you should have space for about 100,000 words. Like everything else in the program, checking spelling is fast. Though the maximum file size for PaperClip II is 999 lines, most documents will be checked in less than a minute.

Because the entire PaperClip II program is resident in memory, there is no need for disk access while it is being used. Once the program has been loaded, you may remove the PaperClip II disk and insert the Spellpak disk, keeping it ready for future use, or insert the formatted disk on which you'll save your data. PaperClip II is flexible.

It is also flexible in being able to work with either one or two disk drives, through a pop-up configuration window. In working with multiple drives, your choices include two single drives or a dual-drive unit. With two drives, I find it convenient to keep Spellpak in device 8 and the data disk in device 9. In this way, I feel as if I'm ready for anything.

There is yet more to PaperClip II:

Burst routines are written to the disk in order to take advantage of the fast-load capabilities of the 1571 disk drive. (Because these will not work with the 1541, a separate fast-load routine helps those of you who have that drive-and PaperClip II can determine whether it's being used in a 1541 or a 1571 drive.) Though the loading of the program seems to take a while, you'll be impressed whenever you load a file you've created. Speaking of speed, we should also mention the cursor travel. In horizontal or vertical scrolling, it is probably just a bit faster than anything else you've seen. This makes other options faster: If you suddenly decide you should insert text near the top of the document, you can get there before you forget what you wanted to say.

For telecommunications, PaperClip II allows you to enter that mode from the word processor by pressing the No Scroll key. Once that is done, pressing F1 triggers a pop-up window in which you can select baud rate, parity, word length, stop bits, and all the other things that go into the making and using of a terminal program. With baud rates from 50 to 9600 ; XON/XOFF handshake; XMODEM, XMODEM CRC, and Punter protocols; full and half duplexing; and support for half a dozen popular modems, the PaperClip II terminal program is good enough to stand alone.

Printer files included on both sides of the disk cover almost every printer you've ever heard about. Should your particular printer by some chance not be included, you can write your own custom printer file and save it as a separate file. Before jumping into this, check your printer manual carefully and make certain it contains the required information. You are also advised that this is tedious work and that it may be easier to modify an existing file than to start one from scratch. However, most popular printers are already covered by PaperClip II anyway.

A word of warning: You may have to experiment to find the proper printer file. I use a Panasonic 1092 with the PIP interface, and, with every other program I've tried, it perfectly emulates the Commodore 1525 printer. Not so here. After 30 minutes of desperate experiments, the one that worked was the file for the Commodore MPS-1000-but in the IBM mode.

Printing options are set in the File Options window, the same window used for disk drive selection. Once you know these are correct, you may go back to the Screen Options windowwhere you set the colors-and save the entire configuration to your working copy of PaperClip II. While PCII supports boldface, italics, underlining, and super- and subscripting, it should be
noted that the usefulness of these is dependent upon your printer/interface combination.

Like the program itself, the documentation goes to great lengths to be complete: There is a slim tutorial volume, the reading of which is designed to get you up-and-running almost immediately; a thicker reference volume which is to be used as various needs arise; and, since PaperClip II was being refined almost until the moment of release, a pamphlet of errata. In addition to this, you may find a "read.me" document on the disk itself that will apprise you of any changes made since the errata document was printed.

As I said at the outset, PaperClip II is extremely impressive, so much so that I may cast aside my fear of losing dongles.
-Ervin Bobo
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## Ace Of Aces

Ace of Aces is not just a flight simulator. In fact, the skills necessary for successfully flying the missions in most computer flight simulators are not even needed for Ace of Aces. That doesn't mean that this Commodore 64 game is a snap. You'll probably find your hands full in the hostile skies flying missions over Europe during World War II.
... you'll notice that one of the other pilots in the briefing room is smoking a pipe, and the smoke drifts lazily toward the ceiling. And that's only the beginning. The graphic detail is superb on every screen.

As with other games from Accolade, you expect spectacular graphics and attention to detail, and that's just what you get through the various mission scenarios of Ace of Aces. Even on the opening screen, where you choose to fly a real mission or a practice mission, the high-resolution graphics go beyond what you might expect. As the Group Captain offers you a choice of flying a practice mission or taking to the skies for the real thing, you'll notice

that one of the other pilots in the briefing room is smoking a pipe, and the smoke drifts lazily toward the ceiling. And that's only the beginning. The graphic detail is superb on every screen.

Select the practice mission, and you'll be at the controls of a Mosquito fighter plane over the English Channel. Your mission: to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft, then return to your home base. Once you've practiced enough to become familiar with the characteristics of the aircraft, you can begin flying missions as you progress up the ladder to become the ace of aces. A word of warning: The real Mosquito was a notoriously sluggish and unresponsive aircraft. So it is in Ace of Aces.

You may choose to fly one of the missions offered by the Group Captain: defend London against V-1 Rockets, shoot down the bombers before they reach their targets, stop the P.O.W. train (before it reaches Berlin) and free the P.O.W.'s, or bomb the U-boats preparing for attacks in the North Atlantic.

Each scenario begins with a report from CID (Central Intelligence Division). The exact position of enemy targets is given, along with information on weather conditions, recommended weapons, and target sequence. After your intelligence briefing, the Mission Map is displayed, followed by the Bombardier's View of an empty bomb bay. You load the weapons and extra fuel to be carried for each mission. Should you carry rockets and cannon ammunition, keeping your Mosquito light and maneuverable? Or would it be better to arm with the heavier bombs to prepare for a bombing run?

Take the controls. Don't worry about takeoffs and landings. Each of the scenarios begins with your plane in flight over the English Channel. Each ends as you fly over your home basethat is, if you are fortunate enough to return to your home base. And don't get the idea it's going to be easy.

You still must control your aircraft. Looking to the front, you get a display of some of your instruments: the compass, airspeed indicator, artificial horizon, altimeter, radar, and intercom. Looking out either side window allows
you to examine the flight engineer's instruments: fire-extinguisher controls, landing gear, trim adjust, flaps, throttle, boost, and other necessary gauges.

Check your position by selecting the Navigator's View. Your map reflects the information provided by intelligence sources, including the location of targets, enemy strengths, strategies, and destinations. Check the map often. You'll find the information changing, and a storm could pop up at any time to further disorient you.

Eventually, you'll encounter enemy fighters. You see spinning propellers and changing perspective as you try to position your plane for the kill. The Mosquito is sluggish, so take your time and watch your radar. Don't let them get behind you. To make matters more difficult, you'll probably be diving in and out of nearby cloud banks.

Finally, get the enemy plane in your sights and fire. A hit is rewarded with an explosion as the enemy plane disappears. Watch your fuel reserves and ammunition. Be sure you have enough fuel to return to your base to fly again.

You'll find enough of a challenge in Ace of Aces to keep you coming back for more, and the excellent graphics will have you wondering what comes next. To become the ace of aces, you must successfully complete each of the four kinds of missions. As your ability increases, save your high scores after each one. This is a game that certainly could become one of your favorites.
-George Miller

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For those unfamiliar with the history of Transformers, this program provides a slide show narrated by an invisible "historian." You can skip this and go right to game play, but this presentation, one of several clever program features, is something you won't want to miss. Basically, the Decepticons (the bad guys) are out to deplete the Earth's energy sources and use them for their own evil purposes. The Autobots

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(the good guys) are trying to stop them. You're in charge of the Autobots.

The screen which provides you with your basic information is the map. It tells you where the Autobots are, where they're headed, and where there is trouble. Based on this information, you deploy your Autobots, either individually or in preset patterns. When deployed singly, the robots transform onscreen and drive off to their destinations.

The transformations are authentic. The Autobots are good likenesses of their TV prototypes, and any youngsters who happen to be in the vicinity will probably jump up and down with excitement as they watch them transform.

## There's a fascination in

 watching the robots transformto vehicles and back. And there's a feeling of being linked to the world the cartoon
Transformers inhabit.

After sending out the Autobots, you connect your view screen and controls to a particular robot to do battle. Here's where real strategy enters in. Each robot is endowed with different abilities, a list of which can be reviewed onscreen. These talents help you determine which robot to shoot with and which one to send where.

On the scene of battle, you look out at the action, crosshairs at the ready. Decepticons swarm about, changing back and forth from robots to fighter planes and trying to conduct their evil ploys to steal the Earth's energy. As they succeed, their score mounts. As your Autobots thwart their plans, your score climbs. Whenever an Autobot takes a hit, realistic cracks appear on its view screen. If it is put out of commission, the view screen turns gray behind the cracks, and the robot must be sent to base for repair. You switch con-
nections to another robot to continue battle.

At the end, the historian speaks again. In our game, it was to tell us that we failed to defeat the Decepticonsbut there's always encouragement that we are still needed to continue the fight, followed by an onscreen hint to help us the next time.

The action can be furious. Surrounded by the never-ending, up-tempo version of the Transformers' musical theme, you must scheme and type instructions to deploy your Autobots strategically, connect to their view screens, and then use a little eye-hand coordination to shoot down the Decepticons with the joystick. There's a fascination in watching the robots transform to vehicles and back. And there's a feeling of being linked to the world the cartoon Transformers inhabit.

Arcade-lovers will enjoy the action and strategy, and, of course, little kids will enjoy the Transformer connection. Eight- to twelve-year-olds will probably enjoy both. However, because of the level of strategy involved, Transformers' biggest appeal will be to families where an older child or adult can do the playing cheered on by the younger Transformer fans.

Activision has taken a highly popular concept and story line and melded it with great shoot-em-up game play, applied the best audio and graphics techniques, and come up with a real winner: Transformers-more than meets the eye.
-David and Robin Minnick
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# MetaBASIC The Programmer's Assistant 

"MetaBASIC" for the Commodore 64 is probably the most popular programming utility we've ever published in the GAZETTE. So popular, in fact, that we're publishing it again for those who may have missed it in the April 1985 issue. If you already have the program, you'll want to try "MetaBASIC Plus," which adds 11 valuable, new commands. In addition, the version of MetaBASIC published here includes some minor modifications to the original. And for Commodore 128 owners, we've included "MetaBASIC 128." Originally published in COMPUTE!'s First Book Of Commodore 128, the version appearing here includes some modifications and corrections, courtesy of Jim Butterfield.

You've bought your first car and it runs well. But when you take it out on the highway, you're dismayed to find that it won't go faster than 45 miles per hour. What do you do?

If you take it to your favorite mechanic, he might give you three options: Remove the engine and replace it with a brand-new one. Or add some fancy turbo-charging fuel-injected doohickeys to the engine you already have. Or, without adding anything, you could tune it up, using a special machine that measures the engine's performance.

## A BASIC Tuneup

You can add new programming commands to your 128 or 64 in three similar ways. The first is to toss out BASIC and create a whole new language (a more powerful engine) based on your ideas of what a programming language should do.

The second method, a language extension, keeps BASIC, but adds some new programming commands. You keep the BASIC engine, but add some additional parts which make it work faster or more efficiently.

The third way is like a tuneup which doesn't change the engine. You add direct-mode commands for debugging. This is not a new language or even an extension of BASIC, it's more properly called a development system or writing/debugging tool. The new commands you add cannot be used inside a program - they work only in immediate mode.

New languages and extensions have several advantages. But they also have a major drawback: You have to load the language or extension before you load the main program, or the program just won't work.

The nice thing about a development system like "MetaBASIC" is that it's there when you need it, during the time you're writing and tuning up a program. But once you've finished the program, you don't need MetaBASIC to run it-you can disconnect the tuneup machine,

Following are two versions of MetaBASIC one for the 64 , the other for the 128 . Also, if you're using "MetaBASIC 64," be sure to read "MetaBASIC Plus" on page 77. "MetaBASIC $128^{\prime \prime}$ appears on page 79.

# MetaBASIC 64 

Kevin Mykytyn

This utility will change the way you program. It adds 32 new debugging and testing commands to Commodore 64 BASIC, working by itself or in conjunction with a machine language monitor/assembler.

## An Introduction To <br> MetaBASIC 64

"MetaBASIC 64" commands use English mnemonics, so you don't have to memorize a lot of SYS numbers. And if you forget the new words, you can either refer back to this article or type HELP.

BASIC programmers have 12 new commands at their fingertips. For writing programs, AUTO, KEY, and UNNEW are available. You can use CHANGE, DELETE, FIND, RENUM, and VCHANGE to examine and alter programs. And DUMP, SPEED, TRACE, and TROFF help during debugging sessions. If you're writing in machine language, you can use some of the BASIC problem solvers, as well as MEMORY, MONITOR, NUMBER, and @. To control MetaBASIC 64, you have DEFAULT, HELP, INT, and QUIT. Disk commands include BSAVE, CAT, DLIST, ERR, MERGE, READ, RESAVE, SCRATCH, SEND, and START. Finally, there's LLIST if you have a printer, and TERMINAL if you have a modem.

## Special Notes

Always type NEW after loading MetaBASIC 64. One feature that works automatically is LIST Pause. When you're listing a program, hold down CTRL, SHIFT, or the Commodore key to temporarily halt it. RUN/STOP-RESTORE is available in both program mode and direct mode. But if you want to interrupt any of the utilities like RENUM, use the RUN/STOP key by itself (not RUN/STOPRESTORE).

The commands work only in direct mode; you cannot add them to programs. Also, you're limited to one MetaBASIC command per line (although you can still use multistatement lines inside your programs). Unlike ordinary BASIC commands, there are no abbreviations. You must type out the entire MetaBASIC 64 command. If it seems to be working incorrectly, make sure the syntax is correct.

Machine language (ML) programmers should remember that MetaBASIC 64 occupies memory locations $\$ 9000-\$ 9 \mathrm{FFF}$. The 4 K which begins at $\$ \mathrm{C} 000$ is available for programs like Micromon or for your own ML programs. Be sure to load and run MetaBASIC 64 before loading any other programs.

## Typing It In

MetaBASIC 64 is written entirely in machine language, and "MLX," the machine language entry program
found elsewhere in this issue, is required to type it in. If you don't already have a copy of MLX for the 64, type it in and save it to tape or disk. Then, load MLX and run it. You'll first be asked for a starting address and an ending address for the data you'll be entering. For MetaBASIC 64 , use the following values:

## Starting address: 9000 <br> Ending address: 9F67

Next, following the MLX instructions, enter the data for MetaBASIC 64 and save a copy.

To use MetaBASIC 64, follow these steps:

1. Load the program with a command of the form LOAD"METABASIC $64^{\prime \prime}, 8,1$ (for disk) or LOAD' METABASIC 64",1,1 (for tape). Of course, you should replace METABASIC 64 with whatever name you used when you saved the MetaBASIC data
2. Type NEW
3. Activate the program with SYS 36864 (or SYS 9*4096)
The program uses 4 K at the top of BASIC memory (which leaves you with 35 K for your programs). The first thing it does is move the top-of-BASIC pointer down to protect itself from variables. After the SYS, it may seem that nothing has changed. But MetaBASIC 64 is active, and you now have 32 new commands to help you write and debug programs.

## MetaBASIC 64 Commands

Here's an alphabetical list of the new commands and how to use them, with examples. In the descriptions of syntax, MetaBASIC 64 commands and mandatory parameters appear in boldface. String parameters appear in italics. Optional parameters appear in normal printing.

If something is described as a disk command, it won't work unless you have a disk drive. However, some of the ML programming aids can be useful in BASIC and vice versa.

## @

Use: ML programming (see also MEMORY)
Syntax: @ starting address, number, number...
This works like POKE, except it allows you to put a series of numbers into consecutive memory locations. For example, if you want to change border and background colors to white, you would use @53280,1,1. The first 1 goes into 53280, the second into 53281 . If you add more numbers, separated by commas, they are POKEd into the next locations: 53282,53283, and so on.

You can also use this in conjunction with MEMORY. First, display the contents of a series of locations using MEMORY. Then change the information there by putting @ before each line you want to change. Cursor over to the numbers you want to change, change them, and press RETURN.

## AUTO

Use: BASIC programming
Syntax: AUTO starting line number, increment
AUTO can take some of the drudgery out of writing a program. It automatically numbers a program, starting at the first number and incrementing by the second. Separate the numbers with a comma. If you do not specify a starting line number or increment, numbering will start at 5 and increment by 5 for each additional line. If you specify only a starting line number, then that value will also be used for the increment. After you press RETURN over a line, the next number is automatically printed. The current line number can be changed by using the INST/DEL (delete) key and replacing it with another number.

Press RUN/STOP to escape from AUTO.

Example: AUTO 100,10 starts at 100 and numbers by 10 .

## BSAVE

Use: disk command (see also RESAVE) Syntax: BSAVE "filename", starting address, ending address +1

BSAVE (Binary SAVE) saves a chunk of memory to disk, from the starting address to the ending address. Put the program name inside quotation marks and use commas to separate the name, starting address, and ending address. It's important that you add one to the actual ending address. You can use this command to make backups of machine language programs, as long as you know the starting and ending addresses. BSAVE can also function to save sections of screen memory, custom character sets, or high-resolution screens.

The numbers should be in decimal. If you need to translate from hexadecimal to decimal, see NUMBER (below).

After you BSAVE the contents of an area of memory to disk, you can load the data back in with LOAD "filename" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$, 1 .

Example: BSAVE"METABASIC $64^{\prime \prime}, 36864,40805$ makes a backup of MetaBASIC 64. To copy the first five lines of screen memory (locations 1024-1223) to disk, BSAVE "SCREEN",1024,1224. Screen memory does not include color informationthat is stored in color memory and would have to be handled separately.
CAT
Use: disk command (see also DLIST, READ)
Syntax: CAT
Anytime you want to look at the entire disk directory, use CAT (for CATalog). The BASIC program currently in memory will remain undisturbed. To see specific portions of the directory, see DLIST.

## CHANGE

Use: BASIC programming (see also FIND, VCHANGE)
Syntax: CHANGE @old string@new string@, starting line, ending line CHANGE @"old string"@"new string"@, starting line, ending line
CHANGE searches through the program in memory, changing every occurrence of the old string to the new one. The strings can be up to 30 characters long, and must be bracketed by the commercial at sign (@). All lines in which changes are made are listed to the screen.

The first format will change BASIC keywords and variable names. The second format should be used to change strings. If you omit the line numbers, CHANGE affects the whole program. If you want to change only one section, add the starting and ending line numbers, marked off by commas.

Example: CHANGE @X@QQ@, 1,200 changes the variable $X$ to $Q Q$ in
lines $1-200$. To change the name Charles to John throughout the program, CHANGE @"CHARLES" @ "JOHN"@.

## DEFAULT

Use: MetaBASIC 64 command (see also INT, QUIT)
Syntax: DEFAULT border color, background color, text color, device number When you press RUN/STOP-RESTORE, the screen always reverts to the default colors of light blue characters on a dark blue screen. And several commands like LOAD and SAVE default to tape. DEFAULT lets you change these values to whatever you prefer.

If you have a disk drive, you can change the device number to 8 . If you have a second drive addressed as device 9 that you want to use for SAVEs, change the default to 9 . If your 64 is hooked up to a black-and-white TV, change the character and background colors to a more readable combination.

Note: If you change the default device number to 1 (tape), you will be unable to use any of the new MetaBASIC disk commands. To disable the DEFAULT device number setting and go back to normal, use the MONITOR command below. Also, the TERMINAL command will not operate properly after DEFAULT has been used to change the device number. If you use DEFAULT, be sure to issue a MONITOR command before trying to use the TERMINAL command.

Example: DEFAULT 1,1,0,8 changes the border and background colors to white, the character color to black, and the device number to 8 . If you press RUN/STOP-RESTORE, you'll see black characters on a white background. And you'll be able to save to disk by typing just SAVE"filename" (without adding a, 8 ).

## DELETE

Use: BASIC programming
Syntax: DELETE starting line-ending line
DELETE removes a range of lines from your program. Separate the starting line number from the ending number with a dash (-). Use this command with extreme caution, since it is impossible to recover deleted program lines.

Example: DELETE 200-250 erases all lines with line numbers in the range $200-250$, including lines 200 and 250.

## DLIST

Use: disk command (see also CAT, READ)
Syntax: DLIST "filename"
This command lists a BASIC program from disk to the screen, without affecting what's currently in memory. The program name must be enclosed in

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quotation marks. DLIST enables you to look at a program before using MERGE or SCRATCH.

It also allows you to read portions of the directory. DLIST " $\$ 0: \mathrm{A}^{*}$ " displays all disk files beginning with the letter A.

Example: DLIST "BASICPROGRAM" reads the file named BASICPROGRAM from disk and lists it to the screen.

## DUMP

Use: BASIC programming
Syntax: DUMP
Use DUMP to examine the current values of all nonarray variables in a program. If the program is running, press RUN/STOP and type DUMP. To resume, type CONT.

## ERR

Use: disk command
Syntax: ERR
ERR reads the disk drive error channel and displays the DOS error number and error message from the drive. Use it when the red light on the disk drive starts blinking to determine what caused the problem.

## FIND

Use: BASIC programming (see also CHANGE, VCHANGE)
Syntax: FIND @string@, starting line, ending line

FIND @"string"@, starting line, ending line
This allows you to find any word, variable, or other string within a program. Each line containing the search string is listed to the screen. If you wish to search just one section of the program, add the starting and ending line numbers, separated by commas.

If you're trying to find BASIC keywords (like PRINT or REM), use the first format. It also works for variables and numbers. The second format should be used when you're looking for strings or items inside quotation marks.

Example: FIND @A=@ searches for lines where variable A is defined.

## HELP

Use: MetaBASIC 64 command Syntax: HELP
Whenever you're unsure of the commands available in MetaBASIC 64, type HELP for a complete list.
INT
Use: MetaBASIC 64 command (see also DEFAULT, QUIT)
Syntax: INT
Some features of MetaBASIC 64 are in-terrupt-driven. If you reset the interrupts (with the MONITOR command), the function keys and the SPEED function may no longer work. INT puts the MetaBASIC interrupts back in place.

## KEY

Use: BASIC programming (see also INT)
Syntax: KEY key number, "command or string"
This command adds a lot of flexibility to MetaBASIC 64, allowing you to define each of the eight function keys as a different command or string. (However, due to a minor bug in MetaBASIC, any definition you assign to the $f 8$ key will be garbled whenever you use the RENUM command.) The command, up to ten letters in length for each key, must be inside quotation marks. There are two special characters: The back arrow acts as a carriage return, so you don't have to press RETURN after BASIC commands. Also, the apostrophe (SHIFT-7) counts as a double quotation mark.

Using KEY, you can load other utilities you may own and SYS to them with a tap of a function key. Or you can do a one-key RUN or LIST. If you want to permanently define the function keys and screen/text colors, you can use KEY and DEFAULT to set up the desired configuration, then save a copy of your customized version of MetaBASIC using BSAVE "METABASIC" ,36864,40960. The definitions will be saved along with the program.

If the interrupts are accidentally reset, you'll have to use the INT command to reenable the KEY function.

Examples:
KEY 1,"\{CLR\}LIST100-ヶ" clears the screen and lists from line 100 on whenever you press f1 (the back arrow means RETURN will happen automatically). You can also abbreviate LIST with L SHIFT-I.

KEY 7,"DATA" could be useful with automatic line numbering (see AUTO) if you're writing a program with a lot of DATA statements. After entering a line, press RETURN and you'll see the next line number. Then press $f 7$, and the word DATA automatically appears.

KEY 2,"VERIFY ${ }^{\prime * \prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ " defines f2 to print VERIFY"*" plus a RETURN (note the apostrophes have been changed to quotation marks). If you've used DEFAULT to change the device number to 8 , pressing f2 will automatically verify the program most recently saved to disk.

## LLIST

Use: printer command
Syntax: LLIST starting line-ending line
This command lists a program, but the listing is sent to a printer rather than to the screen. Line numbers are optional. The syntax for LLIST is identical to the regular LIST. As written, LLIST does the equivalent of OPEN $4,4,4$ to open a
file for output to the printer. Some printers may require a different secondary address (the last number in the OPEN statement)-OPEN 4,4,7, for example. To change the secondary address, POKE the desired value into location 40341. If you are using a printer with a different device number ( 5 , for example) or a plotter (device 6), you can change the device number for LLIST by POKEing the desired value into location 40339. To make the changes permanent, follow the instructions for saving a new copy of MetaBASIC given above in the discussion of the KEY command.

Example: LLIST 10-20 to list lines 10-20 to the printer.

## MEMORY

Use: ML programming (see also @) Syntax: MEMORY starting addressending address
You can examine any section of memory with this command. Use decimal numbers (not hex) for the starting and ending addresses. The values in memory are displayed, six bytes per line, in decimal. In addition, the equivalent ASCII characters are printed in reverse to the right (if there's no corresponding ASCII character, a period is printed).

If you omit the ending address, MEMORY 43 for example, you'll see the contents of two bytes ( 43 and 44). This makes it easier to look at two byte pointers-like 43 and 44 which point to the beginning of BASIC memory.

To change memory, you can use the @ command, described above.

Example: Enter MEMORY 4137441474 and you'll see the first few error messages in BASIC ROM (note that the ASCII value of the last character is always added to 128 ). Or, load a BASIC program, and type MEMORY 20482148 to see how programs are stored in memory.

## MERGE

Use: disk command
Syntax: MERGE "program name"
MERGE reads a program from disk, lists each line to the screen, and adds the line to the program in memory. If the programs have common line numbers, the program on disk takes precedence. Say both programs contain a line 250. The line 250 from the disk program will replace line 250 in memory.

Before using this command, you may want to use DLIST to make sure you're merging the right program. And if there are conflicting line numbers, you can use RENUM to renumber one of the two programs. If you want to merge just part of one program, use DELETE to eliminate the unwanted lines.

## 

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STAR SG - 15............................ $\$ 359$
STAR SD-10............................ $\$ 319$
STAR SD-15............................ $\$ 429$


## MONITOR

Use: ML programming (see also INT) Syntax: MONITOR
If you have a machine language monitor in memory, you can enter it with MONITOR (providing it is enabled when a BRK instruction is executed). To use MetaBASIC 64 with a monitor, you must load MetaBASIC 64, type NEW, and activate the program with SYS 36864. Next, load the monitor, type NEW, and SYS to the starting address for the monitor (which will set up the BRK vector to point to the monitor).

MONITOR does several other things, as well. It changes border, background, and text colors back to their default values (light blue on dark blue). It also resets the default device number and sets interrupts to normal, which disables the function-key definitions (see KEY) and SPEED command. You can get them back with the INT command.

## NUMBER

## Use: ML programming

Syntax: NUMBER \$hexadecimal number

## NUMBER decimal number

NUMBER allows you to convert back and forth between decimal and hexadecimal (hex). Put a dollar sign (\$) in front of hex numbers. In addition, the number is displayed in low-byte/highbyte format (in decimal) and in binary (preceded by a percent sign).

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Examples: } & \text { NUMBER } \$ 100 \\
& 256 \\
& 01 \\
& \% 100000000 \\
& \text { NUMBER } 34 \\
& \$ 22 \\
& 340 \\
& \% 100010
\end{array}
$$

## QUIT

Use: MetaBASIC 64 command Syntax: QUIT
This resets all vectors and disables all MetaBASIC 64 commands. The one thing it does not do is restore the top-ofmemory pointer. MetaBASIC 64 is still protected from BASIC. Reactivate MetaBASIC with SYS 36864 or SYS $9^{*} 4096$.

## READ

Use: disk command (see also CAT, DLIST)

## Syntax: READ "sequential filename"

READ allows you to examine sequential disk files. The information in the file is displayed to the screen, without altering whatever program is in memory.

In the rare case that you want to use the BASIC READ statement in direct mode (to see if all DATA statements have been read, for example), you can precede it with a colon.

## RENUM

Use: BASIC programming
Syntax: RENUM starting line, increment
This command renumbers the entire BASIC program in memory (you can't renumber just part of the program). The first line of the renumbered program will be given the specified starting line number. If you omit the starting line number, the renumbered program will begin with line 10 . The increment value specifies how much the starting value will be incremented for each succeeding line. If no increment value is provided, the value defaults to 10 .

In addition to renumbering BASIC lines, all references in GOTOs, GOSUBs, ON-GOTOs, ON-GOSUBs, IFTHENs, and so forth are taken care of. One word of caution: GQTO is covered, but GO TO (with a space in the middle) is not. Use FIND before renumbering to look for occurrences of GO TO.

Example: RENUM $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 2 0}$ renumbers a program, starting at line 100 , counting up by 20s.

## RESAVE

Use: disk command (see also BSAVE) Syntax: RESAVE "filename"
The save-with-replace disk command (SAVE "@:filename") first saves the program and then scratches the older version, so there must always be enough free space on the disk for the new version of the program. This can cause problems if you don't have enough available space. The save-withreplace command is also sometimes unreliable and should be avoided.

RESAVE reverses the order-first it scratches the old version of your program from disk, and then does a regular SAVE, solving both of the above problems.

## SCRATCH

Use: disk command
Syntax: SCRATCH "filename"
SCRATCH does the same thing as OPEN 15,8,15: PRINT\#15,'S0:filename": CLOSE 15, but it's easier to type. It scratches a file from the disk. If you have just inserted the disk into the drive, it's a good idea to initialize it first (see SEND). You can use wildcards to scratch more than one programSCRATCH " A "" will get rid of all files beginning with the letter $A$. However, you should use such commands with care to avoid accidentally deleting important programs.

Example: SCRATCH "SPACEGAME' removes the program named SPACEGAME from the disk.

## SEND

Use: disk command
Syntax: SEND "command string"

This is a convenient way to send disk commands to channel 15. SEND"I0" initializes the drive, SEND"V0" validates the disk, SEND "R0:newname= oldname" renames a disk file, and so on. For more information about disk commands, see the 1541 user's manual.
SPEED
Use: BASIC programming

## Syntax: SPEED number

SPEED changes the rate at which the 64 prints to the screen. The number supplied with the command must be in the range $0-255$. The higher the number, the slower the printing speed. Try typing SPEED 255 (the slowest you can make it) and then list a program. You can get back to normal with SPEED 0 . If it doesn't work, try using INT (see above) to correct the interrupts.

SPEED is useful when you're using the TRACE command.
START
Use: disk command

## Syntax: START "filename"

If you forget where a machine language program begins, put the disk in the drive and use this command. This can help when you have forgotten the SYS that starts a program. If this command returns the value 2049, the file you are checking is probably BASIC rather than machine language (or it at least has a single line of BASIC, like SpeedScript).

Example: START "METABASIC $64^{\prime \prime}$ should display 36864 on the screen.

## TERMINAL

Use: modem command
Syntax: TERMINAL
If you own a Commodore modem (and it's plugged into your 64), TERMINAL transforms your computer into a 300 baud "dumb" terminal you can use to talk to standard-ASCII bulletin boards or information services like CompuServe. You can't change any of the default parameters, nor can you upload or download text or programs.

To return to BASIC, press the $£$ (English pound) key; do not press RUN/ STOP-RESTORE. A note of caution: Memory locations 52736-53247 (\$CE00-\$CFFF) are used for buffers, so any program in this area will be overwritten.

## TRACE

Use: BASIC programming (see also TROFF)

## Syntax: TRACE

If you're debugging a BASIC program, TRACE helps you see what's happening. As each line is executed, its line number is printed on the screen. Use the SHIFT or CTRL keys to temporarily halt the program. SPEED controls the speed of execution, and TROFF turns off TRACE.

TROFF
Use: BASIC programming (see also TRACE)
Syntax: TROFF
This command turns off the TRACE function.

## UNNEW

Use: BASIC programming Syntax: UNNEW
You may never need this command, but it's nice to have it available. If you accidentally type NEW and you want to re-
trieve the program, use UNNEW to get it back.

## VCHANGE

Use: BASIC programming (see also CHANGE, FIND)
Syntax: VCHANGE @old string@new string@, starting line, ending line

VCHANGE @"old string"@"new string"@, starting line, ending line

VCHANGE (Verify CHANGE) works just like CHANGE (see above), except you get to choose whether or not each change is made. Each line containing the old string is displayed, with each occurrence of the string marked with a filled-in circle. If you press $Y$, the change is made. Press N if you want to skip to the next occurrence of the old string.
See program listing on page 99.

# MetaBASIC Plus 

John Brox Shadle

"MetaBASIC Plus" is a companion program to "MetaBASIC 64." It adds 11 new commands and modifies HELP to print the new MetaBASIC Plus commands in addition to the original MetaBASIC commands. To create MetaBASIC Plus, you must have a working copy of MetaBASIC 64. If you don't already have a copy, see the "MetaBASIC $64^{\prime \prime}$ article on the preceding pages. After you've entered MetaBASIC 64, return to this article for instructions for adding the enhanced commands.

## Creating MetaBASIC Plus

MetaBASIC Plus is a collection of routines to add new commands to MetaBASIC 64. Like the original program, the MetaBASIC Plus routines are written in machine language and must be entered using the "MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, you'll be asked for a starting address and an ending address for the data you'll
be entering. For MetaBASIC Plus, use the following values:
Starting address: 8936
Ending address: 8F15
After you've entered all the data for MetaBASIC Plus and saved a copy, you're ready to create a new copy of MetaBASIC that includes the additional commands. Follow these steps carefully:

1. Load MetaBASIC 64 using a command of the form LOAD "METABASIC 64 ", 8,1 (for tape, use , 1,1 instead).
2. Load MetaBASIC Plus using a command of the form LOAD "METABASIC PLUS", 8,1 (again, use ,1,1 for tape).
3. Enter a NEW command to reset memory pointers.
4. Type SYS 35126 and press RETURN. This calls a short (19byte) routine at the beginning of MetaBASIC Plus which patches MetaBASIC Plus into the original MetaBASIC and activates
the combined programs.
Now you're ready to save a copy of the new version of MetaBASIC, which has the additional MetaBASIC Plus commands. Before doing so, however, you might want to use the KEY command to set up some default func-tion-key definitions that will be enabled whenever you activate the new MetaBASIC. When you're ready to save a new copy to disk, simply use a command of the form BSAVE "METABASIC + ", 35145,40960
For tape, the procedure is a bit more complicated. Use the following statements:
POKE 43,73: POKE 44,137: POKE 45,0:
POKE 46,160: SAVE "METABASIC+" ,1,1
Once you've saved a copy of the combined file, load and activate the new version of MetaBASIC just like you did the old version, with LOAD "METABASIC+",8,1 (or ,1,1) and SYS 36864 (or SYS 9*4096).


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## MetaBASIC Plus Commands

Here's a rundown on the new commands.

## CURSORFREE

Use: BASIC programming (see also CURSORPRINT)
Syntax: CURSORFREE
Disables quote mode until the CURSORPRINT command is given or until RUN/STOP-RESTORE is pressed.
CURSORPRINT
Use: BASIC programming (see also CURSORFREE)
Syntax: CURSORPRINT
Re-establishes quote mode, reversing the effect of the CURSORFREE command.
END
Use: BASIC programming
Syntax: END
Prints the last memory location used by the BASIC program currently in memory.

## FREEMEM

Use: BASIC programming
Syntax: FREEMEM
Prints the number of bytes available without performing any garbage collection.

## MAKEDATA

Use: BASIC programming
Syntax: MAKEDATA starting address, ending address
Converts the contents of the specified area of memory into DATA statements. Any BASIC program in memory will be erased by this statement. MAKEDATA can convert a maximum of 4352 bytes. The DATA statements created will be numbered starting at line zero, and will include 17 data items per line. After creating the DATA statements, you can use the MetaBASIC RENUM command to renumber the lines, then use the MERGE command to add the DATA lines to another program.

## POINTER

Use: BASIC programming Syntax: POINTER address
This is especially useful for checking BASIC's pointers. This command does the equivalent of PRINT PEEK(address) $+256^{*}$ PEEK (address +1 ).

## RESET

Use: MetaBASIC Plus command Syntax: RESET
Turns off MetaBASIC Plus. This is the same as MetaBASIC 64's QUIT, except that all of the memory used by MetaBASIC is deallocated. MetaBASIC can be turned back on (with SYS 36864 or SYS 9*4096) if no files have been loaded and no new strings have been created.

## SCREEN

Use: printer command
Syntax: SCREEN
Performs a screen dump, sending whatever is on the screen to the printer. This works in normal text mode only and will not dump screens with redefined characters or high-resolution bitmapped screens.

The SCREEN command routine does the equivalent of OPEN $1,4,255$. Some printers may require a different secondary address-7 is common. To change the secondary address used by SCREEN, POKE location 35369 with the desired secondary address value, then BSAVE a new copy of MetaBASIC using the command in the instructions above. If you want to change the device number used by SCREEN to a value other than 4, POKE the desired value into location 35367 and BSAVE a new copy.

## SUPERPEEK

Use: ML or BASIC programming
Syntax: SUPERPEEK starting address, number
Creates a window at the top of the screen which shows the contents of an area of memory as decimal values. The display begins with the starting address and includes the specified number of bytes (the number value must be no larger than 50). If you run a BASIC or machine language program while the SUPERPEEK window is active, the memory contents will continue to be displayed as the program runs. Thus, you can see if the program changes the contents of any of the displayed locations. Press RUN/STOP to see the character code equivalents of the numbers. The INT command turns off SUPERPEEK.

## TRAP

Use: BASIC programming (see also UNTRAP)

## Syntax: TRAP

Turns on extended error analysis. When an error occurs during a program RUN, the line causing the error is listed, with the word $E R R O R$ in reverse video at the point where the error occured. Error trapping doesn't work in direct mode; it only functions within a program. Use UNTRAP to turn off extended error analysis.

## UNTRAP

Use: BASIC programming (see also TRAP)
Syntax: UNTRAP
Disables extended error analysis to cancel the effect to the TRAP command.
See program listing on page 101.

# MetaBASIC 128 

Kevin Mykytyn

"MetaBASIC 128," will change the way you program. It adds 11 new debugging and testing commands to BASIC 7.0-and these commands are instantly at your fingertips for programming sessions.

## Using MetaBASIC 128

MetaBASIC 128 commands use English mnemonics, so you don't have to memorize a lot of SYS numbers. Once MetaBASIC 128 is active, you'll have these 11 additional commands: AID, CHANGE, DEFAULT, DLIST, FIND, MERGE, QUIT, READ, RESAVE, START, and UNNEW.

The commands work only in direct mode; you cannot add them to programs. Also, you're limited to one MetaBASIC command per line (although you can still use multistatement lines inside your programs). Unlike ordinary BASIC commands, there are no abbreviations. You must type out the entire MetaBASIC 128 command. If you wish to stop the execution of a command, press the RUN/STOP key ( $n o t$ RUN/STOP-RESTORE). If it seems to be working incorrectly, make sure the syntax is correct.

Machine language programmers should remember that MetaBASIC 128 occupies memory locations \$1300-\$18BF (48646335 ) and uses zero-page locations
\$FB-\$FE (251-254) and \$AC-\$AF (172-175).

## Typing It In

MetaBASIC 128 is written entirely in machine language, and "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue, is required to type it in. Be sure to read and understand MLX before typing in MetaBASIC 128. After loading and running MLX, you'll be asked for a starting and ending address. The correct values for MetaBASIC 128 are:
Starting address: 1300
Ending address: 188F

Next, following the MLX instructions, type in MetaBASIC 128 and save a copy.

To use MetaBASIC 128, follow these steps:

1. For disk, load the program with a statement of the form BLOAD "METABASIC128". For tape, use LOAD"METABASIC128",1,1. After a tape load, you must also type NEW to reset memory pointers.
2. Type SYS 4864 to activate MetaBASIC 128.
After the SYS, it may seem that nothing has changed. But MetaBASIC 128 is active, and you now have 11 new commands to help you write and debug programs.

## MetaBASIC 128 Commands

Here's an alphabetical list of the new commands and how to use them, with examples. MetaBASIC 128 commands and mandatory parameters appear in boldface. String parameters appear in italics. Optional parameters appear in normal print.

If something is described as a disk command, it won't work unless you have a disk drive. However, some of the ML programming aids can be useful in BASIC, and vice versa.

## AID

Syntax: AID
Lists all available MetaBASIC 128 commands.

## CHANGE

Syntax: CHANGE @old string@new string@, starting line, ending line
CHANGE @old string@new string@, starting line
CHANGE @old string@new string@,,ending line CHANGE /old string/new string/, starting line, ending line
CHANGE /old string/new string/, starting line CHANGE /old string/new string/,,ending line
See also FIND.
CHANGE searches through the program in memory, changing every occurrence of the old string to the new one. The strings can be up to 30 characters
long and must be bracketed by the commercial at sign (@) or the slash (/). All lines in which changes are made are listed to the screen. The format with @ is the tokenized form and should be used to change BASIC commands and variable names. The ASCII form (the slash format) is useful when you want to change a word in a string without changing keywords. For example:

## CHANGE /PRINT/WRITE/

changes all occurrences of the word PRINT within quotation marks without changing any PRINT statements.

Use the slash format to change anything inside quotation marks or after a REM statement; use the at sign format to change anything not inside quotation marks or after a REM statement. Remember that mathematical operators within programs such as + , $-, *, /,>,<$, and $=$ are stored as tokens, not characters, so you must use the @ format when searching for one of these.

If you omit the line numbers, CHANGE affects the whole program. If you want to change only one section, add the starting and ending line numbers, marked off by commas.

Example: CHANGE @X@QQ@ , 200 changes the variable $X$ to $Q Q$ in all lines up to and including 200. To change the name Charles to John throughout the program, CHANGE
/CHARLES/JOHN/.
DEFAULT
Syntax: DEFAULT border color, background color, text color
See also QUIT.
When you press RUN/STOP-RESTORE, the screen reverts to the default colors light green and black. DEFAULT lets you change these values to whatever you prefer. If your 128 is hooked up to a black-and-white TV, change the character and background colors to a more readable combination. The border- and background-color changes affect only the 40 -column screen; the text-color change affects both the $40-$ and $80-$ column displays.

To disable DEFAULT (and go back to normal colors), use the QUIT command.

Example: DEFAULT 1,1,0 changes border and background to white, and characters to black. If you press RUN/ STOP-RESTORE, you'll see black characters on a white background.

## DLIST

Syntax: DLIST "filename"
See also READ.
This command lists a BASIC program from disk to the screen without affecting what's currently in memory. The
program name must be enclosed in quotation marks. DLIST enables you to look at a program before using MERGE or SCRATCH.

Example: DLIST "BASICPROGRAM" reads the program file named BASICPROGRAM from disk and lists it to the screen.

## FIND

Syntax: FIND @string@, starting line, ending line
FIND @string@, starting line FIND @string@,, ending line FIND /string/, starting line, ending line
FIND /string/, starting line
FIND /string/,, ending line

## See also CHANGE.

This allows you to find any word, variable, or other string within a program. Each line containing the search string is listed to the screen. If you wish to search just one section of the program, add the starting and ending line numbers, separated by commas.

If you're trying to find BASIC keywords (like PRINT or REM), use the first format with the @ symbols. It also works for variables and numbers. The second format should be used when you're looking for strings or items inside quotation marks.

Example: FIND @A=@ searches for lines where variable $A$ is defined.

## MERGE

Syntax: MERGE "program name"
MERGE reads a program from disk, lists each line to the screen, and adds the line to the program in memory. If the programs have common line numbers, the program on disk takes precedence. Say both programs contain a line 250. The line 250 from the disk program will replace line 250 in memory.

Before using this command, you may want to use DLIST to make sure you're merging the right program. And if there are conflicting line numbers, you can use RENUMBER to renumber one of the two programs. If you want to merge just part of one program, use DELETE to eliminate the unwanted lines.

## QUIT

Syntax: QUIT
This resets all vectors and disables all MetaBASIC commands. MetaBASIC is still protected from BASIC. Reactivate MetaBASIC with SYS 4864.

## READ

Syntax: READ "filename"

## See also DLIST.

READ allows you to examine sequential disk files. The information in the file is displayed to the screen, without altering whatever program is in memory.

In the rare case that you want to use the BASIC READ statement in direct mode (to see if all DATA statements have been read, for example), you can precede it with a colon to distinguish it from MetaBASIC 128's READ command.

## RESAVE

## Syntax: RESAVE "filename"

The save-with-replace disk command (SAVE "@0:filename") first saves the new version of the program and then scratches the older version, so there must always be enough free space on the disk for both versions. Thus, the command can cause problems if you don't have enough available disk space for the new version. The save-withreplace command also has other problems and is best avoided.

RESAVE reverses the order-first it scratches the old version of your program from disk, and then it does a regular SAVE, solving both of the above problems.

## START

Syntax: START "filename"
If you forget where a machine language program begins, put the disk in the drive and use this command. This can help when you have forgotten the SYS that starts a program. If the command returns a value of 7169 , the program is probably BASIC or a machine language program with a single BASIC line so that it starts with RUN rather than SYS.

Example: START "METABASIC128" should display 4864 on the screen.

## UNNEW

Syntax: UNNEW
You may never need this command, but it's nice to have it available. If you accidentally type NEW and you want to retrieve the program, use UNNEW to get it back.
See program listing on page 102.

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# Mastering 128 Sound And Music 

 Part 5D. C. Holmes

In this final series installment, the author gives some advice on different methods of transcribing music that is written for more than three voices. Included is a program that demonstrates the unique sound of each method.

Throughout this series, I've tried to emphasize the simplicity with which the 128 can be programmed to play music with the statements in BASIC 7.0. I hope that those of you who had previously avoided the SID chip have now begun to add music to your programs. Whether it's a snippet of a tune to accompany a sprite animation, or a longer work to accompany your title screen, music adds a professional touch to your programs.

Back in the November 1986 issue, I discussed in detail the process of translating a song from sheet music to character strings for the PLAY statement. In a piece such as the Bach minuet, where there are only two or three notes playing at a time, the task of deciding which notes to play with each voice is fairly straightforward-you have enough voices to play every note that's written. But this isn't true for a work such as Moussorgsky's "The Great Gate of Kiev," which starts out as shown in "Full Score."

These four bars illustrate one of the greatest challenges in arranging music for the 128 . You have eight notes to play, but only three voices with which to play them. How do you decide which notes to play and which to leave out? COMPUTE!'s 128 Programmer's Guide offers this good advice (page 193):

> If any chord (vertically aligned
> set of notes) contains a note that is doubled-played in more than one octave at once-chances are you can eliminate one of the doubled notes without serious damage to the music.

Using this rule simplifies our selection of notes, but we are still left with some choices. Some of the chords contain eight notes, and most of the notes are doubled, some more than once-so which octave of the doubled note do you use? Even after the doubled notes are eliminated, some chords will still contain more than three notes-so which of these notes do we eliminate? There are no clearcut answers to these questions. Many different combinations are possible, and each sounds a little bit different from the others. This is where you exercise your personal style as an arranger.

In this month's program, "Kiev," I've tried to illustrate several different approaches to arranging the same tune. While these are all based on the same music, each version has a unique sound. You might like one arrangement better than another, or feel that one style lends itself more to the effect you wish to create in your programs, but no one orchestration technique works best for all applications. These are all reasonable approaches to the problem of which notes to play and which to eliminate.

Generally speaking, you should never eliminate the notes that carry the melody. One of the simplest 128 arrangements of "The Great Gate of Kiev" is one where voice 1 plays the melody (in this case, the highest written note in the score), voice 3 plays the lowest written note in the score, and voice 2 fills the chord with the highest remaining note which doesn't double
voice 1 or voice 3 . Thus the first four bars look like "Arrangement $1 .{ }^{\prime \prime}$ This is the arrangement played when you press the 1 key.

In any musical ensemble, the bass instruments usually play the tonic note of a chord ( $\mathrm{E} b$ is the tonic note of the Eb chord, Bb is the tonic note of the $B b$ chord, and so on), or the fifth of the chord (the note four steps above the tonicBb for the $\mathrm{E} b$ chord, F for the Bb chord, and so on). In the second arrangement, this is the part I've given to voice 3 . Voice 1 again plays the melody, and voice 2 fills the chord with the highest remaining note which doesn't double voice 1 or voice 3 . I think that this sounds stronger than the first arrangement, but of course, any such judgment is purely subjective. Decide for yourself how you think the difference sounds. The first four bars are in "Arrangement 2." This is the arrangement played when you press 2.

One of the most frequently used arranging techniques for 64 games and educational software is one in which voice 1 plays the melody and voice 2 plays the same rhythm, using the next highest note in the score. This gives a "tight" sound, perhaps not as full as the previous two examples. In Arrangement 3 , voices 1 and 2 play the two highest notes in the score, and voice 3 fills the chord with the lowest remaining note which doesn't double voice 1 or voice 2 . The first four bars are in "Arrangement 3." This is the arrangement played when you press 3.

The first three arrangements have been basically choral orches-trations-a progression of chords, without any runs or moving notes. When the orchestra plays "The Great Gate of Kiev," the driving
beat is provided by the percussion section. We can make drum and cymbal sounds with the SID chip, but we have to tie up one or more voices to play them simultaneously
with the chords, and most times I just don't want to "waste" a voice on a drum line. The final two examples illustrate a couple of solutions to this dilemma, using voices to

Full Score


## Arrangement 1



Arrangement 2


## Arrangement 3



## Arrangement 4



## Arrangement 5


play the necessary harmonic notes and supply the beat at the same time.

Arrangement 4 takes the third arrangement this one step further: voices 1 and 2 again play the two highest notes in the score, but voice 3 not only fills the chords; it also supplies the beat with a running bass countermelody. (See "Arrangement 4.") This is the arrangement played when you press 4.

Another pattern commonly used in 64 software is what I call the "oompah" pattern. Voice 1 carries the melody, and voices 2 and 3 play a bass-chord-bass-chord line. This is the style I used in "American Patrol" in October. Voices 2 and 3 provide the harmonic fill, as well as the beat. The first four bars look like "Arrangement 5." This is the arrangement played when you press 5 (my apologies to Moussorgsky for this one!).

These examples should give you some guidelines to use as you transcribe standard sheet music or your own original compositions to computer language.
See program listing on page 97.

## Gazette Disk Bonus

Editor's Note: To bring together most of the techniques discussed over the past five issues in this series, the author has written a Commodore 128 version of Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture. Because of its considerable length, we are prohibited by space from publishing the program in the magazine. However, it will appear on this month's Gazette Disk. The author offers these comments about the 1812 Overture: "This was an ideal piece to use in conjunction with this articlethere are several main melodic themes introduced and repeated throughout the work. But the theme is never repeated in quite the same form-the accompaniment styles are varied, the melody may be carried in a different voice each time you hear it, and other general embellishments make this classic an extravaganza. Keep your ears open for examples of the different arranging styles. Just as some music lovers sit in the audience with the orchestral score in their lap to follow along, it may be instructional for you to print out the listing and follow it as you run this program."

# 128 DOS Wedge 

Shawn K. Smith

This utility makes it easier for 128 users to communicate with their disk drive-the 1541 or 1571. Similar to DOS wedges for the VIC and 64, its commands should be familiar to many Commodore owners.

Commodore disk drives are intelligent peripherals. They have their own RAM, ROM, and CPU. The computer gives commands to the disk drive, and the drive decides how to carry them out.

Unfortunately, the interface between the user and disk drive isn't always friendly. To aid owners of the VIC and 64 (and the 128 in 64 mode), Commodore supplies the VIC-20 Wedge and the C-64 Wedge on the Test/Demo disk that comes with the 1541 disk drive. Unfortunately, no wedge has been made available for the Commodore 128. Of course, BASIC 7.0 has new disk commands, but these are longer than the DOS wedge equivalents and are unfamiliar to people who have previously used the wedge on the 64 or VIC.

## Simple And Efficient

To demonstrate the efficiency of the DOS wedge, let's look at a quick example. Assume that the light on your disk drive is blinking, and you want to read the error channel. Without the wedge, you must type this (in BASIC 2.0):
10 OPEN1,8,15:INPUT\#1,E,D\$,T\$, S\$:CLOSE1:PRINT E;D\$;T\$;S\$

With the wedge activated, simply type an at sign (@) and press RETURN. The equivalent BASIC 7.0 command is PRINT DS\$. This is preferable to the BASIC 2.0 version, but it requires seven more keystrokes than the wedge.
"128 DOS Wedge" works only in direct mode. If you need to access the drive from within a program, you should use the special commands BASIC 7.0 offers. In direct mode, however, one keystroke is all you need to perform a variety of useful disk functions.

## Typing It In

Because 128 DOS Wedge is written entirely in machine language, it must be entered with "MLX," the machine language entry program

## 128 DOS Wedge Commands

-Drive Status: @ or > Use this command when the drive light is blinking.
-Send Command: @command or >command This sends a command to the disk drive.

Examples: @S0:filename (scratches a file)
@S0:filename1,filename2,filename3
@R0:newname=oldname (renames a file)
-Directory: * or \$ This command lists the directory. Wildcards are allowed.
Examples: * (lists entire directory)
$\$^{*}=S$ (lists all sequential files)
-Load BASIC program: / filename loads a BASIC program into memory.
-Load and run BASIC program: $\uparrow$ filename loads and runs a BASIC program.
-Load a binary file: \% filename loads a binary file into memory.
-Save file: + filename saves a file to disk.
-Verify file: ; filename verifies a program.
-Disable wedge: ! turns the wedge off.
-Reactivate wedge: SYS 6656 turns the wedge back on.
found elsewhere in this issue. Be sure to read and understand the instructions for using MLX before you begin entering the data for 128 DOS Wedge. When you run MLX, you'll be asked for a starting address and an ending address for the data you'll be entering. The correct values for 128 DOS wedge are:
Starting address: 1A00
Ending address: 1AEF
After you finish typing in the data, be sure to save a copy before you leave MLX. When you're ready to use the wedge program, you can load and execute it using:
BLOAD"filename":SYS 6656
or
BOOT "filename"
Substitute the filename you used when you saved the 128 DOS Wedge data for filename in the commands above.

With the wedge in memory, you can save a copy of it to another disk with this statement:
BSAVE"filename",P6656 TO P6896
Now, with 128 DOS Wedge loaded and activated, you have a powerful disk management system. (See the table for a list of available commands and explanations.)

128 DOS Wedge is stored in the free RAM area at locations \$1A00-1AED, so it doesn't interfere with BASIC. However, any other ML program or data stored in this area will cause conflicts. The program also uses the RS-232 input buffer (at \$0C00) for analyzing command strings.

If you need to disable the wedge, use the ! command. The wedge can be reactivated with SYS 6656.

Following is a list of 128 DOS Wedge default settings.

- All loads, saves, verifies, and directory listings are directed to device 8 (U8), drive 0 (D0).
- All disk commands (@ or $>$ ) default to device 8. The drive number (if applicable) should be supplied by you.
- The \% command loads a file beginning at the address from which it was saved. If you want to load a binary file into a bank other than zero, use BASIC's BLOAD command instead.
See program listing on page 99.


# Data Formatting On The 64 

Daniel G. Flanagan

These short programs offer some useful data-formatting techniques for rounding and right-justification of numbers.

If you've ever had a program tell you "Your payments will be $\$ 37.983745$," you know how useful formatting routines can be. Some BASICs, including BASIC 7.0 in the Commodore 128, have a PRINT USING statement that allows you to format output in any form you like. The Commodore 64's BASIC 2.0 doesn't have the PRINT USING statement, but you can add subroutines for custom formatting. The routines included here can be used in your programs to round and right-justify your numbers.

The standard technique used to round floating-point data to two decimal places is
$\mathrm{N}=$ INT(V* $100+.5$ )/100
where V holds the floating-point number. This works, but trailing zeros are lost in the process. For example, performing this operation on 127.1002 yields 127.1 instead of 127.10.

To solve this problem, a statement similar to the following is often added:
N $\$=$ STRS(N+(.001*SGN(N)))
$\mathrm{N} \$=$ LEFT $\$(\mathrm{~N}$,LEN(NS) -1 )
This procedure nearly always works. But a case in which it fails is the number 837.149. The result is 837.15100. The computer makes this strange mistake because it does math in a different number base than we do. It's really an error of translation. To avoid this problem, I devised a routine which uses string
manipulation instead of arithmetic operations to fix the decimal format.

## Rounding It Right

The subroutine in "Demo 1" (Program 1) rounds numbers correctly. The program produces a series of random floating-point numbers in the range -1000 to +1000 and passes them to the subroutine for formatting. The raw and formatted values are printed side by side for your inspection. This subroutine processes numbers in the range -9999999.99 to +9999999.99 .

To use this subroutine in your own programs, add lines 50005090 to the end of your program. Then, at the beginning of the program, add a line which defines the three constants like this:
$10 \mathrm{C} 1=.5: \mathrm{C} 2=1: \mathrm{C} 3=100$
Then, set the variable V to the number that you want rounded. Enter the subroutine with GOSUB 5000 . When the control returns to the main program, the formatted number is in the string variable $\mathrm{N} \$$.

## Aligning Columns

We've solved the rounding problem, but our columns are still ragged. "Demo 2" (Program 2) prints out 80 random numbers in nice, neat columns on your screen or printer. The rounding routine begins at line 5000, and the rightjustification is done in line 580 . See program listings on page 99.

## The IF-THEN Statement

## Larry Cotton

Last month we left off with a program that prints diagonal character patterns on your screen. Here's a quick explanation of that program:

Lines 10 and 40 both clear the screen. Line 20 defines $\mathrm{S} \$$ as one space. In line 30, the user is asked to type some characters, which are stored in the computer as $\mathrm{C} \$$.

Lines 50-90 contain two nested FOR-NEXT loops. The first one is the T loop, which forms $\mathrm{C} \$$ from whatever the user typed plus a space ( $\mathrm{S} \$$ ) and prints the result. The second one, on the inside, is the D loop-it's a simple time-delay loop which slows down the printing of the diagonal pattern. Line 100 contains a GOTO, which we haven't discussed yet-it just sends control back to line 100 over and over until you press the RUN/STOP key. This technique keeps the word READY and the cursor from showing.

Look closely at line 50 . When $\mathrm{C} \$$ is typed in, it consists of up to 16 characters. But as the program goes through the T loop 23 times, a space ( $\mathrm{S} \$$ ) is added to $\mathrm{C} \$$ each time, which places the message progressively further from the left edge of the screen, forming the diagonal pattern. For those who must have a name for everything (and I'm one of them), adding strings is called concatenation.

Well, the subject for this month isn't strings, so let's take our first look at the BASIC statement IFTHEN, which ranks right up there with FOR-NEXT in usage. We'll also mention GOTO (again) and END.

IF-THEN gives BASIC the power to make decisions: IF such and such a condition exists, THEN do something. Here's a simple case:
$10 \mathrm{~A}=5$
20 IF A=5 THEN PRINT "YEP"
30 IF A $=6$ THEN PRINT "NOPE"
You don't need to type the spaces in these program lines, but
they do make the statements easier to read. Each THEN and the following BASIC statement (like PRINT "YEP") must be on the same line as its corresponding IF.

When you run this program, the variable A is given a value of 5 in line 10. Then an IF is encountered in line 20. The computer looks up the value of A. It's 5, so the word YEP is printed on the screen. Control then goes to line 30, where another IF is encountered and the value of A is compared with 6 . Since it's not 6, NOPE doesn't get printed.

IF-THEN can also be used to test strings.
10 A $\$=$ "COMMODORE": B $\$=$ "NOT COMMODORE"

## 20 IF A\$="COMMODORE" THEN PRINT A\$

30 IF A\$ = "APPLE" THEN PRINT B\$
Before you run the program, try to guess what it does.

It's very common to see IFTHEN used in conjunction with an INPUT statement.
10 PRINT "GIVE ME A NUMBER FROM 1 TO $3^{\prime \prime}$
20 INPUT N
30 IF N=1 THEN PRINT "GOOD NUMBER"
40 IF N $=2$ THEN PRINT "GOOD NUMBER ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
50 IF N = 3 THEN PRINT "GOOD NUMBER"
Each time you run this, the message GOOD NUMBER is printed only if you type in a 1,2 , or 3 . If you type any other number, the program doesn't print anything. Here's why: In line $20, \mathrm{~N}$ is given a value by the user. In line 30 this value is compared to 1 . If N is 1 , the computer continues along this line and follows the instructions to print the message. If it's anything else, the computer jumps immediately to the next line. It doesn't see the THEN or any of the rest of the line.

Of course, when an IF test is passed and the THEN statement is executed, the program doesn't stop
there. It continues to the next line.
Here's another example to study:

## 10 FS="FIVE":S\$ = "SIX"

20 PRINT "PRESS 5 OR 6 ":INPUT A
30 IF $A=5$ THEN PRINT F\$: IF $A=6$ THEN PRINT S\$
Run this program. When asked, press the 5 key. $\mathrm{F} \$$ (the word FIVE) will be printed. Run the program again and press 6. SIX (S\$) still doesn't get printed even though there's a test for it in the second part of line 20 . The computer failed the IF test (IF A=5) at the beginning of line 20 so it skipped the rest of the line. To test for both 5 and 6, you must place them on separate program lines:
$10 \mathrm{~F} \$=$ "FIVE":S $\$=$ "SIX"
20 PRINT "PRESS 5 OR 6":INPUT A
30 IF $A=5$ THEN PRINT F\$
40 IF A=6 THEN PRINT S $\$$
IF-THEN can be used to send control to a certain line number. As you know, a BASIC program's flow is normally in increasing line number order- $10,20,30,40$, and so forth. But sometimes you need to alter that flow depending on the result of a comparison. Various tests can be made besides equality $(=)$, such as less than $(<)$, greater than $(>)$, not equal to $(<>)$, less than or equal to $(<=)$, or greater than or equal to $(>=)$. These characters are all on your computer's keyboard. We'll cover these in a later column in more detail; let's discuss only a couple of them here.

Say that we want the user to type in numbers in the range $1-5$. Use an IF-THEN to evaluate the input:
10 PRINT "TYPE A NUMBER FROM 1
TO $5^{\prime \prime}:$ INPUT N
20 IF $\mathrm{N}<1$ THEN 10
30 IF N $>5$ THEN 10
40 PRINT "GOOD NUMBER!"
Each time you run this, try typing various numbers inside and outside the range $1-5$. Each number you type is evaluated in line 20 to see if
it's less than one. If it is, THEN sends control of the program back to 10 , which prints the beginning message again. Lines 30 and 40 aren't executed.

If N is greater than 1 , the THEN statement in line 20 is never seen-the computer skips to the next line (30), which evaluates whether the number you typed is greater than 5 . If it's 6 or more, THEN sends control back to line 10; line 40 isn't used.

Finally, if the number you typed is in the range $1-5$, control is sent to line 40, which prints GOOD NUMBER!

Another way to evaluate whether a number falls within a certain range is like this:
10 INPUT "WHAT'S A NUMBER FROM 1 TO $5^{\prime \prime} ; \mathrm{N}$
20 IF $\mathrm{N}>0$ THEN IF $\mathrm{N}<6$ THEN PRINT "GOOD NUMBER":END
30 GOTO 10
Three new concepts are illustrated here: the double IF-THEN statement and the BASIC statements GOTO and END. Line 10 gets the number N from the user. Line 20 first checks to see if it's greater than 1; if so, the first THEN is executed-flow continues on that line and the next IF is evaluatedwhether or not the number is less than 6 . If it is, the next THEN is exe-cuted-the message "GOOD NUMBER" gets printed and the program ENDs. END is used to stop a program so that it won't execute any further statements.

If at any point either of the IFTHEN tests fails (the number falls outside of range), the rest of line 20 is skipped (including END); control goes (programmers often say it "falls through") to line 30, which brings us to the GOTO.

## The GOTO Statement

GOTO is a BASIC statement which simply sends control to another line. In this case, we ask for a certain range of numbers. If we don't get it, we want the beginning message to be repeated, so we send control back to line 10 with GOTO 10.

Here's one way to start a quiz program:
10 INPUT"WHO IS THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.";RS
We now have several choices for line 20:
20 IF R\$<>"REAGAN" THEN GOTO 10
or:
20 IF R\$<>"REAGAN" THEN 10
or:
20 IF R\$<>"REAGAN" GOTO 10
Note that in the third option, the word THEN isn't even used. In all options we're using the <> (not equal to) sign, even though there are other ways to do this (try to think of a few). All responses except "REAGAN" are rejected, including "Reagan", "REGAN", and "RONALD REAGAN".

Line 30 can be a "stroker," like:

## 30 PRINT "RIGHT!"

The program then can carry on with more questions.

Different program-flow directions can be specified, depending on the user's response to an INPUT. One way to handle the end of computer games is:
100 INPUT "DO YOU WANT TO PLAY
AGAIN (Y/N)";AS
110 IF AS="Y" THEN 130
120 IF AS ="N" THEN PRINT
"GOODBYEl":END
130 (program continues here)

If the user's answer to the printed message (A\$) is affirmative (he or she types $Y$ and presses RETURN), the IF test in line 110 is passed; THEN sends control to line 130, where the program continues. If the answer is negative (the user types N followed by RETURN), the IF test in line 110 is failed, and control falls through to line 120. The IF test in this line is passed and THEN takes over-the ending message gets printed and the program ends. The rest of the program isn't used.

There are many other uses for IF-THEN, some of which we'll explore next month.

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## Todd Heimarck <br> Assistant Editor

Is programming an art or a science? There are convincing arguments for both views. Creatively written games please and amuse us as a painting or novel might. On the other hand, you'd probably not describe as artistic a program that calculates mortgage payments. It might be easy to use or well constructed, but it's not art.

Let's look at an imaginary program and compare the artistic approach to the more logical or scientific approach.

## A Smart Poker Player

Say you're writing a draw-poker program that pits one human player against three computer players. How do the computer players decide what to do?

One of the key subroutines would be the one that controls the betting. Knowing what the bet is and which cards it holds, the computer player can make one of three choices: Drop out of the hand (and lose what money it already has in the pot), see the bet, or raise the bet. In a sense, it's a purely mathematical problem. You want the computer players to minimize their losses and maximize their gains.

It wouldn't be much of a game if the decision was made randomly, so we need a routine that judges the current situation and makes a choice.

A purely logical and scientific solution would be to figure out the odds that other players have a better hand and base the choice on the odds. You might decide that if the computer holds a straight or better, it raises the bet $\$ 25$. If it has three of a kind, it raises $\$ 10$. If it holds less than a pair of 9 's, you might have the computer player drop out. (These are just guesses; the choices would really depend on mathematical analysis of the odds).

The problem with fixed rules is that the human will pick up the pattern very quickly. A raise of $\$ 10$ means the computer has three of a kind, a raise of $\$ 25$ means a straight, and so on. That's far too easy to figure out.

So let's throw in a random bluff, a 1 -in-10 chance that the computer will become more bold or more timid on a given hand. It's still not a very interesting game, because there's a recognizable pattern. If the bet telegraphs the hand, you might as well be looking over the computer's shoulder at the cards.

It appears that the logical approach has some flaws. How do real poker players bet? Well, some stay in almost every hand, never dropping. Others proceed cautiously , with a rare bluff now and then. Some people bet more when they start losing, trying to catch up. Some bet less when they're behind, because their luck is running bad. Some start a game with small bets, gradually increasing them as the game proceeds.

Many different personalities could be invented, each with its own subroutine. At the beginning of the game, the program would assign a betting personality at random to each of the three players, and when a computer player's turn came up, would use ON-GOSUB to call the appropriate routine. The human player wouldn't be able to tell what kinds of players were in the game, at least not right away. To throw in some more variety, the program might give each player a small random chance to change personalities at the beginning of a hand.

## A Return To Logic

In draw poker, you have a chance to trade in some cards. What does the computer do if it holds a 2 of spades, a 2 of hearts, and three other hearts? It could take the safe route, hanging onto the pair and
drawing three more cards, or it could be adventurous and keep the four hearts, breaking up the pair, hoping to draw one more heart to fill out the flush.

Those aren't the only possibilities. If two of the hearts are a jack and a queen, you could discard the other three cards and go for a straight flush. This might sound like a silly idea, but the program has no way of judging which moves are worthwhile. It seems that we need a way of deciding which discards are worth considering. And that means calculating the odds.

Keeping the jack and queen might produce a big hand (a straight flush), but the odds are overwhelmingly against that possibility. Keeping the 2's guarantees at least a pair, with some chances for a better hand. Going for the flush will succeed only about 19 percent of the time, but if the right card is drawn, the hand has an excellent chance of winning.

The mathematical approach is too predictable when it comes to setting a bet, but it seems to be the best way to decide which cards to keep or throw.

So is programming an art or a science? It's apparently a little of both. The poker program we've invented needs some creative betting strategies (from conservative to reckless), but logical strategies for deciding which cards to hold.

It would be interesting to perform an experiment (now we're back to being scientific). You can change the game so that there are four computer players, each with a different personality and strategy. Each starts with $\$ 1000$. After a few hundred hands, check to see which players are winning and which are losing.

## గొchine ®ongu®ge beginners

## Richard Mansfield

Senior Editor
From time to time in this column, we address questions sent in by readers. If there's something you would like answered, send a letter to ML Mailbag, COMPUTEI's GAZETTE, 324 W. Wendover, Greensboro, NC 27408.

## Something Simple

Like many others who want to learn machine language, I have gone through the available books and followed your column, and I am totally lost (which means other readers are lost, too).

When learning BASIC, we first learn something simple, like this:
10 PRINT "THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED"
And this program can be understood and run. I would appreciate your comments on this.

Agreed, the first step into machine language is a big step. Yet, though there are a number of things to learn at first, it all soon becomes quite clear.

It is important, I think, for beginners to use a full-featured assembler. Many otherwise needlessly awkward ML (machine language) programming techniques are greatly simplified with such an assembler. Here's how you would program your example using the LADS assembler from my Second Book of Machine Language:

At first, this looks like more complication than it's worth. After all, in BASIC, you just type PRINT. But most professional programs are written in ML for two fundamental reasons: The programmer gains extraordinary control over what his or her program will do, and ML runs at astoundingly fast speeds. Most programmers agree that ML is worth the extra time it takes to learn and program.

To run the above program, you assemble it, type SYS 864, and voilà.

## Why Use A Full Assembler?

Why would someone want an assembler or disassembler, plus a monitor, when a monitor includes both the assembler and disassembler? Why not just use a monitor alone?
The assembler built into a monitor is a stripped-down version; it includes only the barest essentials. If you are writing an ML program larger than a few lines long, you'll quickly run up against serious inconveniences. The most cumbersome problem is that such a simple assembler has no provision for branching forward in the program. And forward branching is a very common thing.

The problem is that no labels are allowed in a monitor assembler. So, if you need, for example, tojump to a subroutine not yet written, you cannot know what the address of this future subroutine
will be. Labels offer a solution to this and other problems.

Here's how you'd use a label in a full-featured assembler:
JSR JOYSTICK

## LDA \# 5

etc.
and then later on you can write the joystick routine, labeling it with the name JOYSTICK:
JOYSTICK LDA \#12
etc.
RTS
Because the routine is named JOYSTICK, your assembler will automatically replace the word JOYSTICK following the earlier JSR with the correct address of your subroutine. Loops, branching, and IF-THEN constructs are all far easier to write when you can give names instead of addresses to the targets.

Full-featured assemblers also assist in other ways. Many offer sophisticated error checking which warns the programmer of many kinds of mistakes, not merely of simple typos. You can use arithmetic within arguments so that addressing consecutive blocks of bytes is simplified. You can enter characters and messages in English, rather than having to translate each character into an ASCII code number. Disassemblers, by contrast, are all pretty much the same.

[^2]10 LDY \#0;
20 LOOP LDA MESSAGE,Y;
30 BEQ FINISH;
40 JSR \$FFD2;
50 INY;
60 JMP LOOP;
70 FINISH RTS;
80 MESSAGE .BYTE "THE QUICK
90 .BYTE 0;

TELL THE ASSEMBLER WHERE TO PUT YOUR ML PROGRAM
CAUSE THE RESULTS TO ASSEMBLE IN MEMORY AT ADDRESS 864
SET THE Y REGISTER TO ZERO SO IT CAN INDEX THE MESSAGE
PICK OFF EACH CHARACTER WITHIN THE MESSAGE
IF CHARACTER IS ZERO, QUIT
PRINT IT ON SCREEN
RAISE THE INDEX
RETURN TO PICK OFF THE NEXT CHARACTER
RETURN TO BASIC MODE

THIS IS THE ZERO CHARACTER THAT ENDS THE MESSAGE

## computing fornilies

## Lights! Computers! Action!

## Fred D'Ignazio <br> Associate Editor

Two weeks ago, Janet Mort, superintendent for the Saanich School District in British Columbia, Canada, was on her way to an important meeting at the district office with her assistant superintendent, Michael Ryan. Suddenly Janet shouted, "Michael! Stop the car!"

Startled, he screeched the car to a halt. He turned to Janet, who pointed out the car window. About a hundred feet from the road, Michael saw several of the school district's leading teachers whooping and hollering, and running across a meadow. They were led by Gordon Waugh, the principal of Saanich's Greenglade Elementary School. In Gordon's mouth was a small tree branch, festooned with pine cones and needles. One of the running teachers spotted the parked car and the two astonished school administrators and cried, "Get down! They see us!" At once, the entire group of teachers dropped to the ground and began crawling through the bushes.

Janet shook her head, smiled at Michael, and shouted to the teachers, "If our taxpayers find out about this, they'll be asking you some pretty tough questions!'

The teachers grinned sheepishly, then held a hurried conference in the middle of the meadow. "C'mon!" cried Gordon, the principal. "Let's head to the airport!"

The group ran off into the woods, heading cross-country toward the Victoria airport. They were followed by a lone teacher who captured her comrades' remarkable antics on a small, portable video camera, as they plowed through the underbrush and leaped over ditches and logs.

## Bringing The Real World Into The Classroom

Gordon and his fellow teachers
were participants in a two-day intensive workshop I conducted for the Saanich School District. I trained over 20 teachers on how to use a personal computer to enhance educational videos produced for classroom use. My mandate to the teachers was: Use video to bring the real world into your classroom. You can't afford to take your kids to every location or event in the community. But you can go there yourself with your camera and bring it back to the classroom on videotape. Teacher videos can spice up lessons in nearly all subject areas.

Then once the video is shot, you can combine the basic video with educational computer programs on the subject. You can plug the video cable into the back of the computer and record the computer's picture screen directly onto videotape. You can use computer graphics programs to create title screens and special effects. And you can record music on the videotape with an electronic keyboard so your videos will look and sound more professional. All this can be done with low-cost equipment intended for home and classroom use.

When I told the teachers to be creative and bring the real world into the classroom, I never imagined how enthused they would become. They grouped themselves into three production teams, and in the two days of the workshop they created three movies from scenes they shot with portable camcorders all over Vancouver Island: in the woods, at the Victoria airport (on the runway), on the beach, and at a local fish market. One team, determined to create a video entitled "The Foggy Day," spent over an hour chasing the morning fog as it rolled across the island. Another team went to their homes, rummaged through their attics, and shot their "Romance-SuspenseMystery" video on the beach, with
one of the teachers dressed in a nineteenth-century Victorian costume. One of the most beautiful videos, a video poem about changing seasons, was shot entirely in the backyard of Greenglade Elementary School, where we held the workshop. Team members shot spider webs glistening with morning dew; old, gnarled logs; wild flowers; and wooden fence posts; and added a beautiful melody which one of the teachers composed on a little Casio SK-1 keyboard.

At the end of the workshop we held a "film festival" for teachers and principals from all over the Saanich district. One team was unable to decide which shots to cut from its video to edit it down to the two-minute limit, so they showed two videos simultaneously on two TV screens and called it "stereo television." Two teams weren't able to add a soundtrack onto videotape, so they borrowed the school piano and a fourth-grader, and had her play a live accompaniment to their "silent" movie.

## Everything Came Together

Right before the film festival, the teachers and their projects were in utter chaos. Teachers were making last-second dubs, copying computer screens onto videotape, playing music on musical keyboards, plugging and unplugging cables, and crying and shouting in frustration and impatience.

Then, suddenly and miraculously, everything came together.

It was thrilling to watch the teachers' reactions. After we had shown the videos, and I had the teams stand to receive the applause of the audience, I could feel the teachers' pride and sense of accomplishment as a powerful, tangible thing. They had done it all themselves.

# How To Type in COMPUTE's GAZETTE Programs 

Each month, COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE publishes programs for the Commodore 128, 64, Plus 4,16 , and VIC-20. Each program is clearly marked by title and version. Be sure to type in the correct version for your machine. All 64 programs run on the 128 in 64 mode. Be sure to read the instructions in the corresponding article. This can save time and eliminate any questions which might arise after you begin typing.

We frequently publish two programs designed to make typing easier: The Automatic Proofreader, and MLX, designed for entering machine language programs.

When entering a BASIC program, be especially careful with DATA statements as they are extremely sensitive to errors. A mistyped number in a DATA statement can cause your machine to "lock up" (you'll have no control over the computer). If this happens, the only recourse is to turn your computer off then back on, erasing whatever was in memory. So be sure to save a copy of your program before you run it. If your computer crashes, you can always reload the program and look for the error.


## Special Characters

Most of the programs listed in each issue contain special control characters. To facilitate typing in any programs from the GAZETTE, use the following listing conventions.

The most common type of control characters in our listings appear as words within braces: \{DOWN\} means to press the cursor down key: $\{5$ SPACES $\}$ means to press the space bar five times.

To indicate that a key should be shifted (hold down the SHIFT key while pressing another key), the character is underlined. For example, A means hold down the SHIFT key and press A. You may see strange characters on your screen, but that's to be expected. If you find a number followed by an underlined key enclosed in braces (for example, $\{8 \mathrm{~A}\})$, type the key as many times as indicated (in our example, enter-eight SHIFTed A's).

If a key is enclosed in special brackets, $\mathbb{B}$, hold down the Commodore key (at the lower left corner of the keyboard) and press the indicated character.

Rarely, you'll see a single letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces.

This can be entered on the Commodore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces. For example, $\{A\}$ means to press CTRL-A.

## The Quote Mode

Although you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys, often a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control. This is seen in examples such as $\{$ LEFT $\}$ and $\{H O M E\}$ in the program listings. The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode.

Once you press the quote key, you're in quote mode. This mode can be confusing if you mistype a character and cursor left to change it. You'll see a reverse video character (a graphics symbol for cursor left). In this case, you can use the DELete key to back up and edit the line. Type another quote and you're out of quote mode. If things really get confusing, you can exit quote mode simply by pressing RETURN. Then just cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it.



For Commodore 64 Only

| K 18 | COMMODORE | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E 2 y | COMMODORE | 2 |
| [3] | COMMODORE | 3 |
| E 4 习 | COMMODORE | 4 |
| E 5 习 | COMMODORE | 5 |
| E 6 B | COMMODORE | 6 |
| E 7 B | COMMODORE | 7 |
| [ 8 B | COMMODORE | 8 |

# The Automatic Proofreader 

Philip 1. Nelson, Assistant Editor

"The Automatic Proofreader" helps you type in program listings for the 128,64 , Plus $/ 4,16$, and VIC-20 and prevents nearly every kind of typing mistake.

Type in the Proofreader exactly as listed. Since the program can't check it self, type carefully to avoid mistakes. Don't omit any lines, even if they contain unfamiliar commands. After finishing, save a copy or two on disk or tape before running it. This is important because the Proofreader erases the BASIC portion of itself when you run it, leaving only the machine language portion in memory.

Next, type RUN and press RETURN. After announcing which computer it's running on, the Proofreader displays the message "Proofreader Active". Now you're ready to type in a BASIC program.

Every time you finish typing a line and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a two-letter checksum in the upper-left corner of the screen. Compare this result with the two-letter checksum printed to the left of the line in the program listing. If the letters match, it's almost certain the line was typed correctly. If the letters don't match, check for your mistake and correct the line.

The Proofreader ignores spaces not enclosed in quotes, so you can omit or add spaces between keywords and still see a matching checksum. However, since spaces inside quotes are almost always significant, the Proofreader pays attention to them. For example, 10 PRINT'THIS IS BASIC" will generate a different checksum than 10 PRINT'THIS ISBA SIC"

A common typing error is transpo-sition-typing two successive characters in the wrong order, like PIRNT instead of PRINT or 64378 instead of 64738. The Proofreader is sensitive to the position of each character within the line and thus catches transposition errors.

The Proofreader does not accept keyword abbreviations (for example,? instead of PRINT). If you prefer to use abbreviations, you can still check the line by LISTing it after typing it in, moving the cursor back to the line, and
pressing RETURN. LISTing the line substitutes the full keyword for the abbreviation and allows the Proofreader to work properly. The same technique works for rechecking programs you've already typed in.

If you're using the Proofreader on the Commodore 128, Plus 4 , or 16, do not perform any GRAPHIC commands while the Proofreader is active. When you perform a command like GRAPHIC 1 , the computer moves everything at the start of BASIC program space-including the Proofreader-to another memory area, causing the Proofreader to crash. The same thing happens if you run any program with a GRAPHIC command while the Proofreader is in memory.

Though the Proofreader doesn't interfere with other BASIC operations, it's a good idea to disable it before running another program. However, the Proofreader is purposely difficult to dislodge: It's not affected by tape or disk operations, or by pressing RUN/ STOP-RESTORE. The simplest way to disable it is to turn the computer off then on. A gentler method is to SYS to the computer's built-in reset routine (SYS 65341 for the 128,64738 for the 64,65526 for the Plus $/ 4$ and 16 , and 64802 for the VIC). These reset routines erase any program in memory, so be sure to save the program you're typing in before entering the SYS command.

If you own a Commodore 64 , you may already have wondered whether the Proofreader works with other programming utilities like "MetaBASIC." The answer is generally yes, if you're using a 64 and activate the Proofreader after installing the other utility. For example, first load and activate MetaBASIC, then load and run the Proofreader.

When using the Proofreader with another utility, you should disable both programs before running a BASIC program. While the Proofreader seems unaffected by most utilities, there's no way to promise that it will work with any and every combination of utilities you might want to use. The more utilities activated, the more fragile the system becomes.

## The New Automatic Proofreader

10 VEC $=\operatorname{PEEK}(772)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(773)$ : $\mathrm{LO}=43$ : $\mathrm{HI}=44$

20 PRINT "AUTOMATIC PROOFREADE R FOR " ; :IF VEC $=42364$ THEN [SPACE]PRINT "C-64"
30 IF VEC $=50556$ THEN PRINT "VI c-20"
40 IE VEC $=35158$ THEN GRAPHIC C LR:PRINT "PLUS/4 \& 16"
50 IF $\mathrm{VEC}=17165$ THEN $\mathrm{LO}=45: \mathrm{HI}=$ 46: GRAPHIC CLR:PRINT" $128^{\prime \prime}$
$60 \mathrm{SA}=(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256 \star \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))+$ $6: A D R=S A$
$7 \varnothing$ FOR $J=0$ TO 166 : READ BYT :POK $E \quad A D R, B Y T: A D R=A D R+1: C H K=C H K$ + BYT : NEXT
80 IF CHK $<>20570$ THEN PRINT $\because \star$ ERROR* CHECK TYPING IN DATA STATEMENTS" : END
90 FOR $J=1$ TO 5 :READ RF,LF, HF: $\mathrm{RS}=\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{RF}: \mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RS} / 256): \mathrm{LB}=$ RS $-(256 \star \mathrm{HB})$
$100 \mathrm{CHK}=\mathrm{CHK}+\mathrm{RF}+\mathrm{LF}+\mathrm{HF}:$ POKE $\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{L}$ F,LB: POKE SA+HE, HB:NEXT
110 IE CHK $<22 \varnothing 54$ THEN PRINT " *ERROR* RELOAD PROGRAM AND [SPACE]CHECK PINAL LINE": EN D
$12 \varnothing$ POKE SA+ 149 , PEEK ( 772 ) : POKE SA +15 D, PEEK ( 773 )
130 IF VEC $=17165$ THEN POKE SA+ 14,22 : POKE SA $+18,23$ : POKESA + 29,224 : POKESA $+139,224$
140 PRINT CHRS ( 147 ); $\operatorname{CHRS}(17)$; PROOFREADER ACTIVE" : SYS SA
150 POKE HI, PEEK (HI) +1 : POKE (P $\operatorname{EEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))-1,0: \mathrm{N}$ EW
160 DATA $120,169,73,141,4,3,16$ 9,3,141,5,3
170 DATA $88,96,165,26,133,167$, $165,21,133,168,169$
186 DATA $\varnothing, 141, \varnothing, 255,162,31,18$ $1,199,157,227,3$
196 DATA $262,16,248,169,19,32$, $210,255,169,18,32$
200 DATA $210,255,160,0,132,180$ $, 132,176,136,230,180$
210 DATA $2 \varnothing \varnothing, 185, \varnothing, 2,240,46,2 \varnothing$ $1,34,2$, $8,8,72$
220 DATA $165,176,73,255,133,17$ $6,104,72,201,32,208$
230 DATA $7,165,176,208,3,104,2$ Ф8,226,104,166,18ø
240 DATA $24,165,167,121,0,2,13$ 3,167,165,168,165
250 DATA $0,133,168,202,208,239$ ,240,202,165,167,69
260 data $168,72,41,15,168,185$. $211,3,32,216,255$
276 DATA $104,74,74,74,74,168,1$ $85,211,3,32,210$
280 dATA $255,162,31,189,227,3$, $149,199,202,16,248$
290 DATA $169,146,32,210,255,76$ ,86,137,65,66,67
300 DATA $68,69,70,71,72,74,75$, $77,80,81,82,83,88$
310 DATA $13,2,7,167,31,32,151$, $116,117,151,128,129,167,136$ .137

# M Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 and 128 

Ottis R. Cowper, Technical Editor
"MLX" is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of machine language programs. Included are versions for the Commodore 64 and 128.

Type in and save some copies of whichever version of MLX is appropriate for your computer (you'll want to use it to enter future ML programs from COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE). Program 1 is for the Commodore 64, and Program 2 is for the 128 ( 128 MLX can also be used to enter Commodore 64 ML programs for use in 64 mode). When you're ready to enter an ML program, load and run MLX. It asks you for a starting address and an ending address. These addresses appear in the article accompanying the MLX-format program listing you're typing.

If you're unfamiliar with machine language, the addresses (and all other values you enter in MLX) may appear strange. Instead of the usual decimal numbers you're accustomed to, these numbers are in hexadecimal-a base 16 numbering system commonly used by ML programmers. Hexadecimal-hex for short-includes the numerals $0-9$ and the letters A-F. But don't worryeven if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using MLX.

After you enter the starting and ending addresses, you'll be offered the option of clearing the workspace. Choose this option if you're starting to enter a new listing. If you're continuing a listing that's partially typed from a previous session, don't choose this option.

A functions menu will appear. The first option in the menu is ENTER DATA. If you're just starting to type in a program, pick this. Press the E key, and type the first number in the first line of the program listing. If you've already typed in part of a program, type the line number where you left off typing at the end of the previous session (be sure to load the partially completed program before you resume entry). In any case, make sure the address you enter corresponds to the address of a line in the listing you are entering. Otherwise, you'll be unable to enter the data correctly. If you pressed E by mistake, you can return to the command menu by pressing RETURN alone when asked for the address. (You can get back to the menu from most options by pressing RETURN with no other input.)

## Entering A Listing

Once you're in Enter mode, MLX prints the address for each program line for you. You then type in all nine numbers on that line, beginning with the first two-digit number after the colon (:). Each line represents eight data bytes and a checksum. Although an MLXformat listing appears similar to the "hex dump" listings from a machine language monitor program, the extra checksum number on the end allows MLX to check your typing. (Commodore 128 users can enter the data from an MLX listing using the built-in monitor if the rightmost column of data is omitted, but we recommend against it. It's much easier to let MLX do the proofreading and error checking for you.)

When you enter a line, MLX recalculates the checksum from the eight bytes and the address and compares this value to the number from the ninth column. If the values match, you'll hear a bell tone, the data will be added to the workspace area, and the prompt for the next line of data will appear. But if MLX detects a typing error, you'll hear a low buzz and see an error message. The line will then be redisplayed for editing.

## Invalid Characters Banned

Only a few keys are active while you're entering data, so you may have to unlearn some habits. You do not type spaces between the columns; MLX automatically inserts these for you. You do not press RETURN after typing the last number in a line; MLX automatically enters and checks the line after you type the last digit.

Only the numerals $0-9$ and the letters $A-F$ can be typed in. If you press any other key (with some exceptions noted below), you'll hear a warning buzz. To simplify typing, 128 MLX redefines the function keys and + and keys on the numeric keypad so that you can enter data one-handed. (The 64 version incorporates the keypad modification from the March 1986 "BugSwatter" column, lines 485-487.) In either case, the keypad is active only while entering data. Addresses must be entered with the normal letter and number keys. The figures below show the keypad configurations for each version.

MLX checks for transposed characters. If you're supposed to type in A0 and instead enter 0A, MLX will catch your mistake. There is one error that

64 MLX Keypad


128 MLX Keypad

| A <br> (F1) | B <br> (F3) | C <br> (F5) | D <br> (F7) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 7 | 8 | 9 | E <br> $(+)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | F <br> $(-)$ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | E <br> N |
| 0 |  | $\bullet$ | E <br> R |
| 0 |  |  |  |

can slip past MLX: Because of the checksum formula used, MLX won't notice if you accidentally type FF in place of 00 , and vice versa. And there's a very slim chance that you could garble a line and still end up with a combination of characters that adds up to the proper checksum. However, these mistakes should not occur if you take reasonable care while entering data.

## Editing Features

To correct typing mistakes before finishing a line, use the INST/DEL key to delete the character to the left of the cursor. (The cursor-left key also deletes.) If you mess up a line really badly, press CLR/HOME to start the line over. The RETURN key is also active, but only before any data is typed on a line. Pressing RETURN at this point returns you to the command menu. After you type a character of data, MLX disables RETURN until the cursor returns to the start of a line. Remember, you can press CLR/HOME to quickly get to a line
number prompt.
More editing features are available when correcting lines in which MLX has detected an error. To make corrections in a line that MLX has redisplayed for editing, compare the line on the screen with the one printed in the listing, then move the cursor to the mistake and type the correct key. The cursor left and right keys provide the normal cursor controls. (The INST/ DEL key now works as an alternative cursor-left key.) You cannot move left beyond the first character in the line. If you try to move beyond the rightmost character, you'll reenter the line. During editing, RETURN is active; pressing it tells MLX to recheck the line. You can press the CLR/HOME key to clear the entire line if you want to start from scratch, or if you want to get to a line number prompt to use RETURN to get back to the menu.

## Display Data

The second menu choice, DISPLAY DATA, examines memory and shows the contents in the same format as the program listing (including the checksum). When you press D, MLX asks you for a starting address. Be sure that the starting address you give corresponds to a line number in the listing. Otherwise, the checksum display will be meaningless. MLX displays program lines until it reaches the end of the program, at which point the menu is redisplayed. You can pause the display by pressing the space bar. (MLX finishes printing the current line before halting.) Press space again to restart the display. To break out of the display and get back to the menu before the ending address is reached, press RETURN.

## Other Menu Options

Two more menu selections let you save programs and load them back into the computer. These are SAVE FILE and LOAD FILE; their operation is quite straightforward. When you press $S$ or $L$, MLX asks you for the filename. You'll then be asked to press either D or T to select disk or tape.

You'll notice the disk drive starting and stopping several times during a load or save (save only for the 128 version). Don't panic; this is normal behavior. MLX opens and reads from or writes to the file instead of using the usual LOAD and SAVE commands ( 128 MLX makes use of BLOAD). Disk users should also note that the drive prefix 0 : is automatically added to the filename (line 750 in 64 MLX), so this should not be included when entering the name. This also precludes the use of @ for Save-with-Replace, so remember to give each version you saye a different
name. The 128 version makes up for this by giving you the option of scratching the existing file if you want to reuse a filename.

Remember that MLX saves the entire workspace area from the starting address to the ending address, so the save or load may take longer than you might expect if you've entered only a small amount of data from a long listing. When saving a partially completed listing, make sure to note the address where you stopped typing so you'll know where to resume entry when you reload.

MLX reports the standard disk or tape error messages if any problems are detected during the save or load. (Tape users should bear in mind that Commodore computers are never able to detect errors during a save to tape.) MLX also has three special load error messages: INCORRECT STARTING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load does not have the starting address you specified when you ran MLX; LOAD ENDED AT address, which means the file you're trying to load ends before the ending address you specified when you started MLX; and TRUNCATED AT ENDING AD. DRESS, which means the file you're trying to load extends beyond the ending address you specified when you started MLX. If you see one of these messages and feel certain that you've loaded the right file, exit and rerun MLX , being careful to enter the correct starting and ending addresses.

The 128 version also has a CATALOG DISK option so you can view the contents of the disk directory before saving or loading.

The QUIT menu option has the obvious effect-it stops MLX and enters BASIC. The RUN/STOP key is disabled, so the $Q$ option lets you exit the program without turning off the computer. (Of course, RUN / STOP-RESTORE also gets you out.) Youll be asked for verification; press $Y$ to exit to BASIC, or any other key to return to the menu. After quitting, you can type RUN again and reenter MLX without losing your data, as long as you don't use the clear workspace option.

## The Finished Product

When you've finished typing all the data for an ML program and saved your work, you're ready to see the results. The instructions for loading and using the finished product vary from program to program. Some ML programs are designed to be loaded and run like BASIC programs, so all you need to type is LOAD "filename" 8 for disk (DLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename" for tape, and then RUN. Such
programs will usually have a starting address of 0801 for the 64 or 1 C 01 for the 128 . Other programs must be reloaded to specific addresses with a command such as LOAD "filename", 8,1 for disk (BLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename" 1,1 for tape, then started with a SYS to a particular memory address. On the Commodore 64, the most common starting address for such programs is 49152, which corresponds to MLX address C000. In either case, you should always refer to the article which accompanies the ML listing for information on loading and rumning the program.

## An Ounce Of Prevention

By the time you finish typing in the data for a long ML program, you may have several hours invested in the project. Don't take chances-use our "Automatic Proofreader" to type the new MLX , and then test your copy thorough ly before first using it to enter any significant amount of data. Make sure all the menu options work as they should. Enter fragments of the program starting at several different addresses, then use the Display option to verify that the data has been entered correctly. And be sure to test the Save and Load options several times to ensure that you can recall your work from disk or tape. Don't liet a simple typing error in the new MLX cost you several nights of hard work.

## Program 1: MLX For Commodore 64

SS 10 REM VERSION 1.1: LINES 8 36,956 MODIFIED, LINES 4 85-487 ADDED
EK 100 POKE 56,56:CLR:DIM INS, I, $, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{AS}, \mathrm{BS}, \mathrm{A}(7)$, NS
DM $110 \mathrm{C} 4=48: \mathrm{C} 6=16 ; 77=7: 22=2: 2$ $4=254: z 5=255: z 6=256: z 7=$ 127
CJ $120 \mathrm{FA}=$ PEEK $(45)+26 * \operatorname{PEEK}(46)$ : $\operatorname{BS}=$ PEEK ( 55 ) $)$ 26*PEEK ( 56 ): $\mathrm{HS}=$ " $0123456789 \mathrm{ABCDEF}{ }^{\circ}$
SB $130 \mathrm{R} \$=\operatorname{CHRS}(13): \mathrm{L} \$="\{\operatorname{LEFT}\} "$ : $S \$=" \sim: D S=\operatorname{CHR} \$(2 \theta): z S=$ CHRS (0) : TS $=$ " $(13$ RIGHT $) "$
CO $140 \mathrm{SD}=54272$;FOR I=SD TO SD +23:POKE 1, 0 :NEXT: POKE \{SPACE ${ }^{\text {SD }+24,15 ; \text { POKE } 78 ~}$ 8,52
FC 150 PRINT" (CLR $\}$ "CHRS ( 142 ) CH $\mathrm{RS}(8)$ : POKE 53280,15 :POK E 53281,15
EJ 160 PRINT TS" (RED) (RVS) (2 SPACES) E8 ©8
[2 SPACES ]" $\operatorname{sPC}(28)$ "
(2 SPACES ) (OFF) (BLU) ML x II $\{\mathrm{RED}\}$ (RVS $\}$ \{2 SPACES $\} \operatorname{sPC}(28)$ [12 SPACES (BLU)"
FR $17 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{3$ DOWN $\}$
(3 SPACES ) COMPUTEI'S MA Chine language editor (3 DOWN)"
SB 180 PRINT" (BLK) STARTING ADD

RESSE $4 \mathrm{a} \%$ ：GOSUB36日：SA＝A D：GOSUB1． 640 ：IF $F$ THEN18 $\sigma$
GF 190 PRINT＂$\{$ BLK $]$（ 2 SPACES $\} E N$ DING ADDRESSE43＂；：GOSUB 3øб： $\mathrm{EA}=\mathrm{AD}$ ：GOSUB1630：IF （SPACE］F THEN19ø
KR 200 INPUT＂（ 3 DOWN）（BLK）CLEA R WORKSPACE $[y / N] E 4 g^{\prime \prime} ;$ A S：IF LEFTS（AS， 1 ） $3>$＂Y＂TH EN226
PG $21 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$［BLU $\}$ WORK ING．．．＂；：FORI $=$ BS TO BS + EA－SA +7 ：POKE $I$ ，$\varnothing$ ：NEXT：P RINT＂DONE＂
DR 220 PRINTTAB $(10) "\{2$ DOWN $\}$ （BLK）（RVS）MLX COMMAND ［SPACE］MENU［DOWN］B43＂： PRINT TS＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ E 0 OFF $]$ NTE R DATA＂
BD 230 PRINT TS＂$\{$ RVS $] D[O F F\}$ ISP LAY DATA＂：PRINT TS＂ ［RVS］LIOFF］OAD FILE＂
JS 246 PRINT TS＂（RVS）S \｛OFF 1 AVE PILE＂：PRINT TS＂（RVS） （OFF）UIT（ 2 DOWN（BLK）
JH 250 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN $25 \varnothing$
HK 260 A $=0:$ FOR $I=1$ TO $5: I F$ AS $=$ MIDS（＂EDLSQ＂，I，1）THEN A $-\mathrm{I}: 1=5$
FD $27 \varnothing$ NEXT：ON A GOTO $20,610,6$ 9б，7ø日，280：GOSUBI日60：GO TO250
EJ $28 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ （RVS］QUIT＂IINPU T＂（DOWN） 84 AARE YOU SURE $[\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}] "$ ；AS：IF LEFTS（AS． 1）$<>" Y$＂THEN $22 \sigma$
EM 290 POKE SD $+24,6$ ；END
JX $3 \varnothing \varnothing$ INS $=N S: A D=\varnothing$ ：INPUTINS：IF LEN（INS）＜＞4THENRETURN
KF 310 BS＝INS：GOSUB320； $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{A}$ ； BS $=$ MIDS（INS，3）：GOSUB32ø：A $D=A D * 256+A$ ：RETURN
PP 320 A $=0 ; F O R \quad J=1$ TO 2：AS＝MID $\$(B S, J, 1): B=A S C(A S)-C 4+$ （ $\mathrm{A} S>$＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$＂）＊C7：A＝A＊C6＋B
JA 330 IF $B<\varnothing$ OR $B>15$ THEN $A D=$ $\theta: A=-1: J=2$
GX $34 \varnothing$ NEXT：RETURN
CH $350 \quad \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C} 6):$ PRINT MIDS HS， $\mathrm{B}+1,1) ;: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B} * \mathrm{C} 6: \mathrm{PRI}$ NT MIDS（HS，B $+1,1$ ）$: 2$ RETU RN
RR $360 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z6})$ ：GOSUB 350 ： A $=A D-A * Z 6$ ：GOSUB $350: P R I N T$ ＂：＂，
$\mathrm{BE} 376 \mathrm{CK}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z6}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-24 \star$ $\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z5}$＊（CK＞27）：GOTO $39 \varnothing$
PX $380 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK} * 22+25 *(\mathrm{CK}>27)+\mathrm{A}$
JC 390 CK $=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z5}$＊（CK $>25$ ）：RETURN
QS 400 PRINT＂（DOWN）STARTING AT 848＂；：GOSUB3 60.1 F INS $<3$ NS THEN GOSUB1630：IE F ［SPACE］THEN4øø
EX 410 RETURN
HD $42 \varnothing$ PRINT＂（RVS）ENTER DATA \｛SPACE \}": GOSUB4日D:IF IN $S=$ NS THEN 220
JK 436 OPEN 3,3 ：PRINT
SK $44 \varnothing$ POKE198， $0: G O S U B 360:$ IF F THEN PRINT INS：PRINT＂ （UP）（5 RIGHT）＂；
$G C \quad 456$ FOR $I=0$ TO 24 STEP 3 ：BS $=\mathrm{SS}: \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{J}=1 \quad 10 \quad 2: 1 \mathrm{~F}$ F T HEN $\mathrm{BS}=\mathrm{MIDS}$（INS，$I+J, 1$ ）
HA 460 PRINT＂（RVS）＂BSLS；：IF IS 24THEN PRINT＂ OFF $\}$＂；
HD 470 GET AS：IF AS $=N S$ THEN 470
FK $48 \varnothing$ IF（AS＞＂／＂ANDAS $<": "$ OR（A S》＂＠＂ANDAS（＂G＂）THEN548
GS $485 \mathrm{~A}=-\left(\mathrm{AS}==^{\prime} \mathrm{M}^{\prime \prime}\right)-2 \star\left(\mathrm{AS}==^{\prime \prime},{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)-$
$3 *(A S=" \cdot ")-4 *(A S=" / ")-5$ ＊$(A S=" J ")-6 *(A S=" K ")$
FX $486 A=A-7 *(A S=" L ")-8 *(A S=":$ ＂）$-9 *(A S=" U ")-1 \sigma \star(A S=" I$ ＂）$-11^{*}\left(\mathrm{AS}={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{O}^{\prime \prime}\right)-12 *$（AS＝＂ P＂）
CM $487 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-13^{*}(\mathrm{~A} S=\mathrm{S} \$): I \mathrm{~A}$ THE N AS $=\mathrm{MIDS}$（＂ABCD123E456F $\left.\theta^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{A}, 1\right)=$ GOTO $54 \varnothing$
MP $49 \varnothing$ IF AS $=R S$ AND $(I=\varnothing)$ AND（J 1）OR F）THEN PRINT BS： $J=2$ ：NEXT：$I=24$ ：GOTO 550
KC 500 IF AS＝＂ HOME ＂THEN PRI NT BS：$J=2:$ NEXT：$I=24$ ：NEX $\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{F}=0$ ：GOTO 446
MX 510 IF（AS＝＂ （RIGHT $]$＂）ANDF TH ENPRINT BSLS，：GOTO540
GK 520 IF AS $<>$ LS AND AS $<>D S$ OR （ $(\mathrm{I}=\varnothing)$ AND $(\mathrm{J}=1)$ ）THEN GOS UB106®：GOTO47ø
HG 536 A $\$=L S+S \$+L S: P R I N T$ BSLS； $: J=2-J: I F J$ THEN PRINT \｛SPACE\}LS;:I=I-3
QS 540 PRINT AS； ：NEXT $\mathrm{J}:$ PRINT ［SPACE）SS：
PM 550 NEXT IIPRINT：PRINT＂$\{0 \mathrm{P}\}$ $\{5 \text { RIGHT }\}^{\prime \prime}:$ IINPUT $\# 3$ ，INS ：IF INS＝NS THEN CLOSE3： GOTO220
OC 560 FOR $I=1$ TO 25 STEP3： $\mathrm{BS}=$ MIDS（INS，I）：GOSUB320：IF I＜25 THEN GOSUB380：A（I $(3)=A$
PK 576 NEXT：IE A $\langle>C K$ THEN GOSU B1ø60：PRINT＂（BLK）（RVS） （SPACE］ERROR：REENTER L INE B 4 y ＂； $\mathrm{F}=1$ ：GOTO44ø
HJ 580 GOSUB1ø80：B＝BS $+A D-S A: F O$ $\mathrm{R} \quad \mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ TO $7:$ POKE $\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{A}$（I ）：NEXT
Q0 $590 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: I F$ AD＞EA THEN $C$ LOSE3：PRINT＂\｛DOWN \} $B L U\}$ ＊＊END OF ENTRY＊＊ \｛BLK （2 DOWN \}":GOTOTø日
GQ 6øø F＝$=$ GOTO 446
QA $61 \varnothing$ PRINT＂（CLR）（DOWN）［RVS ［SPACE\}DISPLAY DATA ":G OSUB4ø0：IF INS $=$ NS THEN2 $2 \sigma$
RJ $62 \varnothing$ PRINT＂［DOWN\} \{BLU\} PRESS: \｛RVS $\}$ SPACE $\{$ OFF $\}$ TO PAU SE，\｛RVS \} RETURN\{OFF\} TO BREAKE4月［DOWN］＂
KS 630 GOSUB3 $60: B=B S+A D-S A: F O R$ $I=B T O \quad B+7: A=\operatorname{PEEK}(I): G O S$ UB350：GOSUB380：PRINT S\＄
CC 640 NEXT：PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$＂；：A $=C K$ ：GOSUB350：PRINT
$K H 650 \mathrm{~F}=1: A D=A D+B: I F \quad A D>E A \quad T H$ ENPRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\{$ BLU $\} \star \star$ E ND OF DATA＊＊＂：GOTO22ø
KC 660 GET AS：IF AS＝RS THEN GO SUB1080：GOTO220
EQ 676 IF AS $=S S$ THEN $F=F+1$ ；GOS UB2 180
AD 680 ONFGOTO630， $660,63 \varnothing$
CM 690 PRINT＂［DOWN］（RVS）LOAD ［SPACE］DATA＂：OP＝1：GOTO 710
PC 7øD PRINT＂［DOWN］［RVS］SAVE （SPACE）FILE＂：OP＝$=\varnothing$
RX 710 INS $=$ NS：INPUT＂ ［DOWN\}FILE NAMEE 48 ＂ INS：IF INS＝NS \｛SPACE \} THEN $22 \sigma$
PR 720 F＝ 1 ；PRINT＂ （DOWN］（BLK） ［RVS］T（OFF）APE OR（RVS） D\｛OFF\}ISK: $\mathbb{E 4 3}$＂，
FP 730 GET AS：IF AS $={ }^{n} T$＂THEN PR INT＂T［DOWN\}": GOTOBBD
H0 746 IF AS＜＞＂D＂THEN730

HH 750 PRINT＂$D$（DOWN）＂：OPEN15，8 15，＂Iの： $2 \mathrm{~B}=E \mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA} 2 \mathrm{IN}=$＝＂ Ø：＂+ INS IIF OP THENB1 $\varnothing$
SQ 760 OPEN $1,8,8$, INS $^{+}{ }^{+1}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{W}^{\prime \prime}$ ：G OSUB86ळ：IF A THEN22ø
FJ 770 $\mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SA} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{SA}-(\mathrm{A}$ H＊256）：PRINT $\$ 1$ ， $\operatorname{CHRS}$（AL） ， CHR （ AH ）；
PE $780 \mathrm{FOR} I=\emptyset$ TO B：PRINT $\# 1, \mathrm{CH}$ $\operatorname{RS}(\operatorname{PEEK}(B S+I) ;: I F S T-T$ HENBø
FC 790 NEXT：CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOT 094ø
GS 800 GOSUBIの60：PRINT＂（DOWN） ［BLK］ERROR DURING SAVE： 848＂：GOSUB860：GOTO22
MA 816 OPEN $1,8,8$, INS $+n, P, R^{\prime \prime}: G$ OSUB86ø IF A THEN $22 \varnothing$
GE 820 GET\＃1，AS，BS： $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{AS}+\mathrm{Z}$ S）$+256 * \mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{BS}+\mathrm{ZS}): I \mathrm{FAD}$ ＜＞SA THEN $F=1$ ：GOTOB5
$R X 830$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO B：GET $\ddagger 1$ ，AS：P OKE BS $+I, \operatorname{ASC}(A S+Z S): I F($ $I \angle S B$ ）AND $S T$ THEN $F=2$ ：AD $\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{B}$
FA 840 NEXT：IF ST $<>64$ THEN F＝3
FQ 850 CLOSE1：CLOSE15：ON ABS（F ＞6）+1 GOT0960，97ø
SA 860 INPUT\＃ 15, A，AS：IF A THEN CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOSUB1 $\varnothing$ $6 \varnothing:$ PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ ERROR：＂A $\$$
GQ 870 RETURN
EJ 880 POKE183，PEEK $($ FA +2$):$ POKE 187，PEEK $($ FA +3$):$ POKE188， PEEK $(\mathrm{PA}+4):$ IFOP $=0$ THEN 92 $\varnothing$
HJ 890 SYS $63466:$ IF（PEEK（783）A ND1）THEN GOSUB166ஏ：PRIN T＂ ［DOWN\}\{RVS\} FILE NOT ［SPACE IFOUND＂：GOTO690
CS 900 AD $=\operatorname{PEEK}(829)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(8$ $30): I F$ AD $<>S A$ THEN $E=1$ ： GOT097ø
SC $910 \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(831)+256 \star$ PEEK（ 83 2）$-1: F=F-2^{*}(A<E A)-3^{*}$（A＞ EA）：$A D=A-A D: G O T O 930$
KM 920 A $=S A: B=B A+1$ ：GOSUB1 $\varnothing 1 \varnothing$ ：$P$ OKE780，3：SYS 63338
JF 930 A $=B S: B=B S+(E A-S A)+1: G O S$ UBID10：ON OP GOTO950：SY S 63591
AE 940 GOSUB1ø8๒：PRINT＂（BLU）＊＊ SAVE COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOT 022.

XP 950 POKE147，0：SYS 63562：IF ［SPACE］ST＞日 THEN970
FR 960 GOSUB1 $\varnothing 80$ ：PRINT ${ }^{\prime \prime}($ BLU $) \star \star$ LOAD COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOT 0220
DP 970 GOSUB1060：PRINT＂（BLK） ［RVS］ERROR DURING LOAD： （DOWN）E43M：ON F GOSUB98 0，990，10øб：GOTO220
PP 980 PRINI＂INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS（ $1 ;$ ；GOSUB360： PRINT＂）＂：RETURN
GR 990 PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT $1 ;$ ： $A D=S A+A D: G O S U B 360: P R I N T$ DS：RETURN
ED 1000 PRINT TRUNCATED AT END ING ADDRESS＂：RETURN
$\mathrm{PX} 1010 \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{A}-(\mathrm{AH}$ $\star 256$ ） ：POKE193，AL：POKE1 94，AH
FF $1026 \mathrm{AH}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{B} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{B}-(\mathrm{AH}$ $\star 256$ ）：POKE174，AL：POKE1 75, AH：RETURN
FX 1030 IF AD $<S A$ OR AD＞EA THEN 1050
HA 1040 IF（AD＞511 AND AD 49960
）OR（AD＞49151 AND AD＜53 248）THEN GOSUB1ø8ø：F＝ø ：RETURN
HC $105 \emptyset$ GOSUB1ø6Ø：PRINT＂\｛RVS\} \｛SPACE\} INVALID ADDRESS \｛DOWN\} (BLK\}": $\mathrm{F}=1:$ RETU RN
AR $1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ POKE SD＋5，31：POKE SD＋6 ，208：POKE SD，240：POKE \｛SPACE\}SD+1,4:POKE SD+ 4，33
DX 1076 FOR S＝1 TO 10ø：NEXT：GO T01090
PF $108 \varnothing$ POKE SD＋5， $8: \mathrm{POKE} \mathrm{SD}+6$ ， 246：POKE SD，Ø：POKE SD＋ 1，9ø：POKE SD＋4，17
AC 109ø FOR $S=1$ TO 100：NEXT：PO KE SD＋4，$\varnothing$ ：POKE SD，$\varnothing: P O$ KE SD $+1, \varnothing$ ：RETURN

## Program 2：MLX For Commodore 128

AE 1øø TRAP 960：POKE 4627，128： DIM NLS，A（7）
XP 11 Ø $\mathrm{Z2}=2: \mathrm{Z4}=254: Z 5=255: \mathrm{Z} 6=2$ 56：Z7＝127：BS $=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}$（ 4 627）：$E A=6528 \emptyset$
FB $12 \varnothing \mathrm{BE} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(7): \operatorname{RT} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13$ ）：DL $\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(2 \sigma): S P \$=C H R \$$ （32）：LF $\$=$ CHR $\$(157)$
$\operatorname{KE} 13 \varnothing \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNHB}(A)=\operatorname{INT}(A / 256):$ $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNLB}(A)=A-\operatorname{FNHB}(A) * 2$ 56： $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNAD}(\mathrm{A})=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{A})+$ 256＊PEEK（A＋1）
JB 140 KEY 1 ，＂A＂：KEY 3 ，＂B＂：KEY 5，＂C＂：KEY 7，＂D＂：VOL 15 ：IF RGR（ $\varnothing$ ）$=5$ THEN FAST
FJ 150 PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$＂CHRS（142）；C HR $\$(8)$ ：COLOR 0,15 ：COLOR 4，15：COLOR 6，15
GQ 160 PRINT TAB（12）＂\｛RED\} \｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}[89 © （2 SPACES $\}$＂RT§；TAB（12）＂ \｛RVS\} \{2 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFF \} \｛BLU \} 128 MLX \｛RED］ （RVS）\｛2 SPACES ${ }^{\text {（RTT }}$ ；TAB （12）＂\｛RVS\} \{13 SPACES \} \｛BLU\}"
FE 170 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN \}
\｛ 3 SPACES ）COMPUTEI＇S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR （2 DOWN\}"
DK 180 PRINT＂$\{$ BLK $\}$ STARTING ADD RESSE48＂；：GOSUB 26ø：IF \｛SPACE\}AD THEN SA=AD:EL SE $18 \varnothing$
FH 190 PRINT＂\｛BLK\}\{2 SPACES\}EN DING ADDRESSE4 4 ＂；：GOSUB 260：IF AD THEN EA＝AD：E LSE 190
MF $2 ø ø$ PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$ \｛ BLK $\}$ CLEAR \｛SPACE $\}$ WORKSPACE［Y／N］？ E4ヨ＂：GETKEY AS：IF AS＜＞＂ Y＂THEN 22ø
OH 210 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLU\}WORKIN G．．．＂：：BANK Ø：FOR A＝BS \｛SPACE \}TO BS $+(E A-S A)+7$ ： POKE A，$\varnothing$ ：NEXT A：PRINT＂D ONE＂
DC $22 \varnothing$ PRINT TAB（1ø）＂\｛DOWN\} \｛BLK\}\{RVS\} MLX COMMAND \｛SPACE $\}$ MENU 84 \｛DOWN ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ： PRINT TAB（13）＂\｛RVS \}E \｛OFF\}NTER DATA"RTS;TAB ( 13）＂\｛RVS\}D\{OFF\} ISPLAY D ATA＂RTS；TAB（13）＂\｛RVS\}L \｛OFF\}OAD FILE"
HB 230 PRINT TAB（13）＂\｛RVS\}S
\｛OFF\}AVE FILE"RTS;TAB(1 3）＂\｛RVS\}C\{OFF\}ATALOG DI SK＂RT\＄；TAB（13）＂\｛RVS\}Q \｛OFF\}UIT \{DOWN\} \{BLK\}"
AP 240 GETKEY AS：AOINSTR（＂EDLS CQ＂，AS）：ON A GOTO $34 \sigma, 5$ 5ø，64ø，650，930，940：GOSU B 950：GOTO 240
SX 250 PRINT＂STARTING AT＂；：GOS UB $26 \varnothing: I F(A D<>\varnothing) O R(A S=N$ LS）THEN RETURN：ELSE 250
BG 260 AS＝NL $\$$ ：INPUT AS：IF LEN（ $\mathrm{A} S$ ）$=4$ THEN $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{DEC}(\mathrm{A} S)$
PP $27 \varnothing$ IF $A D=\emptyset$ THEN BEGIN：IF A \＄＜＞NL\＄THEN 3øø：ELSE RE TURN：BEND
MA $28 \emptyset$ IF AD $<S A$ OR AD $>E A$ THEN ［SPACE］ $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
PM 290 IF AD＞511 AND AD＜6528ø \｛SPACE\}THEN PRINT BE\$;: RETURN
SQ 3 Øø GOSUB 950：PRINT＂$\{$ RVS \} I NVALID ADDRESS \｛DOWN\} \｛BLK］＂：AD＝$\varnothing$ ：RETURN
RD $31 \varnothing \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{AD}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z4} 4 \mathrm{CK}$ +Z 5 ＊$(\mathrm{CK}>27)$ ：GOTO $33 \varnothing$
DD $320 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK} * 22+\mathrm{Z5}$＊$(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z7})+\mathrm{A}$
AH $33 \emptyset \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z5}$＊（CK＞Z5）：RETURN
QD $34 \emptyset$ PRINT BES；＂\｛RVS\} ENTER ［SPACE］DATA＂：GOSUB 250 ：IF AS＝NL\＄THEN 22の
JA $35 \emptyset$ BANK $\varnothing: P R I N T: F=\varnothing: O P E N ~ 3$ ， 3
BR 360 GOSUB $310:$ PRINT HEXS（AD ）＋＂：＂；：IF F THEN PRINT ［SPACEJL\＄：PRINT＂$\{$ UP\} （ 5 RIGHT）＂；
QA $37 \varnothing$ FOR $I=\emptyset$ TO 24 STEP $3: B \$$ ＝SPS：FOR J＝1 TO 2：IF F \｛SPACE\} THEN B $\$=$ MID $\$(L \$$ ， I $+\mathrm{J}, 1$ ）
PS $38 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$＂ $\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{LFS} ;:$ ：IF ［SPACE］$<24$ THEN PRINT＂ \｛OFF\}":
RC 390 GETKEY AS：IF（AS＞＂／＂AN D AS＜＂：＂）OR（AS＞＂＠＂AND AS＜＂$G$＂）THEN $47 \varnothing$
AC $40 \varnothing$ IF $A S="+"$ THEN $A S=" E ": G$ ото $47 \varnothing$
QB $41 \varnothing$ IF AS＝＂－＂THEN AS＝＂F＂：G ото 47ø
FB $42 \sigma$ IF AS＝RTS AND（ $(I=\varnothing)$ AN D（ $J=1$ ）OR F）THEN PRIN T BS；：J＝2：NEXT：I＝24：GOT － 489
RD $43 \varnothing$ IF A $\$=$＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂THEN PRI NT BS：J＝2：NEXT：I＝24：NEX T：F＝Ø：GOTO 36Ø
XB $44 \varnothing \mathrm{IF}$（AS＝＂\｛RIGHT\}") AND $F$ THEN PRINT BS＋LFS；：GOT － $47 \varnothing$
JP 450 IF AS＜$\quad$ LFS AND AS $<>$ DL $\$$ ［SPACE］OR（ $(\mathrm{I}=\varnothing)$ AND（ J ＝1））THEN GOSUB 950：GOT － $39 \varnothing$
PS 460 AS＝LF $\$+$ SP $\$+L F \$:$ PRINT $B \$$ ＋LFS；：J＝2－J：IF J THEN P RINT LFS；： $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-3$
GB $47 \varnothing$ PRINT AS；：NEXT J：PRINT \｛SPACE\}SPS;
HA 486 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂$\{$ UP\} ［5 RIGHT\}"; :L $\$={ }^{\prime \prime}$ （27 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
DP 490 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 25 STEP 3：GE T\＃3，AS， B ：：IF AS＝SPS THE N I＝25：NEXT：CLOSE 3：GOT － $22 \sigma$
BA $500 \mathrm{~A} \$=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{B} \$: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{DEC}(\mathrm{A} \$): \mathrm{MID} \$$ （LS，I，2）＝AS：IF I＜25 THE N GOSUB 320：A（I／3）＝A：GE T\＃3，AS

AR $51 \varnothing$ NEXT I：IF A $\langle>C K$ THEN GO SUB 950：PRINT：PRINT＂ \｛RVS\} ERROR: REENTER LI NE＂：F＝1：GOTO 360
DX $52 \sigma$ PRINT BE $\$$ ：$=B S+A D-S A: F O$ R $I=\varnothing$ TO 7：POKE B＋I，A（I ）：NEXT I
XB $53 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8:$ IF $\mathrm{AD}<=\mathrm{EA}$ T HEN $36 \varnothing$
CA $54 \varnothing$ CLOSE 3：PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }\}}$
\｛BLU\}** END OF ENTRY ** \｛BLK\}\{2 DOWN\}": GOTO 650 MC 550 PRINT BES；＂$\{C L R$ \} $\{D O W N\}$ \｛RVS\} DISPLAY DATA ":GO SUB 25ø：IF AS＝NL $\$$ THEN ［SPACE］22ø
JF $56 \varnothing$ BANK $\varnothing$ ：PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \}
\｛BLU\}PRESS: [RVS\}SPACE ［OFF\} TO PAUSE, \{RVS]RE TURN $\{O F F$ \} TO BREAKE4 3 \｛DOWN\}"
XA $57 \varnothing$ PRINT HEXS（AD）+ ＂：＂；：GOS UB $310: B=B S+A D-S A$
DJ 580 FOR $I=B$ TO $B+7: A=P E E K$（I ）：PRINT RIGHTS（HEX\＄（A）， 2）；SPS；：GOSUB 32ø：NEXT ［SPACE］I
XB 590 PRINT＂$\{\text { RVS }]^{\prime ;}$ RIGHT $\$($ HEX \＄（CK），2）
GR $6 ø 0 \quad F=1: A D=A D+8: I F \quad A D>E A \quad T H$ EN PRINT＂\｛BLU\}** END OF DATA＊＊＂：GOTO 22ø
EB 610 GET AS：IF AS＝RTS THEN P RINT BES：GOTO $22 \sigma$
OK $62 \emptyset$ IF $A \$=S P \$$ THEN $F=F+1: P R$ INT BES；
XS 630 ON F GOTO $570,610,57 \varnothing$
RF 640 PRINT BES＂$\{$ DOWN\} \{RVS $\}$ OAD DATA＂：OP＝1：GOTO 66 $\emptyset$
BP 650 PRINT BE\＄＂\｛DOWN\}\{RVS\} S AVE FILE＂： $\mathrm{OP=} \mathrm{\varnothing}$
DM $660 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing: F \$=$ NL $\$:$ INPUT＂FILENA MEE4才＂；F\＄：IF FS＝NL $\$$ THE N 220
RF 670 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} \{BLK $\}$（RVS\} $\}$ \｛OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFF\} ISK：E4才＂；
SQ 680 GETKEY AS：IF $A S=" T$＂THE N 850：ELSE IF ASく＞＂D＂T HEN $68 \emptyset$
SP $69 \varnothing$ PRINT＂DISK\｛DOWN\}":IF OP THEN 760
EG 760 DOPEN $\ddagger 1$ ，$\left(F \$+{ }^{\prime \prime}, P^{\prime \prime}\right), W: I F$
［SPACE］DS THEN AS＝DS\＄：G OTO 746
JH $71 \varnothing$ BANK $\varnothing:$ POKE BS -2 ，FNLB（S A）：POKE BS－1，FNHB（SA）：P RINT＂SAVING＂；FS：PRINT
MC $72 \varnothing$ FOR $A=B S-2$ TO BS＋EA－SA： PRINT\＃1，CHRS（PEEK（A））；： IF ST THEN AS＝＂DISK WRI TE ERROR＂：GOTO 75ø
GC 730 NEXT A：CLOSE 1：PRINT＂
\｛BLU\}** SAVE COMPLETED
［SPACE \}WITHOUT ERRORS * ＊＂：GOTO 22ø
RA $74 \varrho$ IF DS $=63$ THEN BEGIN：CLO SE 1：INPUT＂\｛BLK\}REPLACE EXISTING FILE［Y／N］E4
＂；AS：IF AS＝＂Y＂THEN SCR ATCH（F\＄）：PRINT：GOTO 7 $7 \emptyset$ ：ELSE PRINT＂\｛BLK\}": GOTO 660：BEND
GA 750 CLOSE 1：GOSUB 950：PRINT ＂（BLK\} (RVS) ERROR DURIN G SAVE： 84 ＂$=$ PRINT AS：G OTO $22 \sigma$
FD 760 DOPEN\＃1，（F\＄＋＂，P＂）：IF DS THEN AS＝DS $\$: F=4$ ：CLOSE \｛SPACE］1：GOTO 79ø

PX 770 GET\＃1，AS，BS：CLOSE $1: A D=$ ASC（AS）+256 ＊ASC（BS）：IF \｛SPACE］AD $<>$ SA THEN $\mathrm{F}=1$ ： GOTO 790
KB 780 PRINT＂LOADING＂；FS：PRIN $T: B L O A D(F \$), B \emptyset, P(B S): A D$ $=\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{FNAD}(174)-\mathrm{BS}-1: \mathrm{F}=-2$ ＊（AD＜EA）$-3 *(A D>E A)$
RQ 790 IF $F$ THEN 800：ELSE PRIN T＂$\{\mathrm{BLU}\} * *$ LOAD COMPLETE D WITHOUT ERRORS＊＊＂：GO TO 220
ER 800 GOSUB 950：PRINT＂（BLK） ［RVS］ERROR DURING LOAD ： 84 I＂：ON F GOSUB 810,8 $20,83 \sigma, 84 \sigma:$ GOTO22 $\varnothing$
OJ 810 PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS（ $" ;$ HEXS（AD），＂ ）＂：RETURN
DR 820 PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂；H EXS（AD）：RETURN
EB 830 PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT ENDI NG ADDRESS（＂HEXS（EA）＂） ＂：RETURN
FP 840 PRINT＂DISK ERROR＂；AS：R ETURN
KS 850 PRINT＂TAPE＂：AD $=$ POINTER（ FS）：BANK 1：A＝PEEK（AD）：A $\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{AD}+1): \mathrm{AH}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{AD}$ ＋2）
XX 860 BANK 15：SYS DEC（＂FF68＂） ， $0,1:$ SYS DEC（＂FFBA＂），1， 1，Ø：SYS DEC（＂FFBD＂），A，A L，AH：SYS DEC（＂FF90＂）， 12 $8: 1 F$ OP THEN 890
FG $87 \varnothing$ PRINT：$A=S A: B=E A+1$ ：$G O S U B$ 920：SYS DEC（＂E919＂），3： PRINT＂SAVING＂；FS
$A B 880 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(E A-S A)+1: G O S$ UB 920：SYS DEC（＂EA18＂）： PRINT＂（DOWN\} \{BLU\}** TAP E SAVE COMPLETED $* * n$ ：GO TO $22 \varnothing$
CP 890 SYS DEC（＂E99A＂）：PRINT：I $F \operatorname{PEEK}(2816)=5$ THEN GOS UB 950：PRINT＂${ }^{\text {［DOWN }}$ \} ［BLK］（RVS］FILE NOT FOU ND＂：GOTO 220
GQ 9ø0 PRINT＂LOADING ．．．［DOWN］ ＂：AD＝FNAD（2817）：IF AD $<>$ SA THEN $F=1$ ：GOTO 8øD：EL $\operatorname{SE} \quad \operatorname{AD}=\operatorname{FNAD}(2819)-1: F=-2$ ＊$(A D<E A)-3 *(A D>E A)$
JD $910 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(E A-S A)+1: G O S$ UB 920 ：SYS DEC（＂E9FB＂）： IF ST＞日 THEN 8ø日：ELSE 7 90
XB 920 POKE193，FNLB（A）：POKE1 94 ， $\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{A}):$ POKE 174 ，FNLB（ B）： $\operatorname{POKE} 175$, FNHB（ B ）$:$ RET URN
CP 930 CATALOG：PRINT＂ ［DOWN \} \｛BLU\}** PRESS ANY KEY F OR MENU＊＊＊：GETKEY AS：G ото 220
MM 940 PRINT BES＂$\{$ RVS \} QUIT ［4］＂；RTS；＂ARE YOU SURE ［SPACE］［Y／N］？＂：GETKEY A S：IF AS＜＞＂Y＂THEN 220：E LSE PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$＂：BANK 1 5：END
JE $95 \emptyset$ SOUND $1,500,10:$ RETURN
AF 960 IF ER＝14 AND EL＝260 THE N RESUME 300
MK 970 IF ER＝14 AND EL $=500$ THE N RESUME NEXT
KJ 980 IF ER＝4 AND EL $=780$ THEN $\mathrm{F}=4: \mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{DS} \$$ ：RESUME $8 \varnothing \varnothing$
DQ 990 IF ER＝30 THEN RESUME：EL SE PRINT ERRS（ER）：＂ERR OR IN LINE＂；EL

## Division Worksheet

Article on page 42.
CR 710 DIM $\mathrm{X}(50), \mathrm{Y}(50), \mathrm{Z}(50), \mathrm{R}$ （50）：SPS＝＂\｛7 SPACES $\}$＂：P $\mathrm{R}=1$ ：REM SET $\mathrm{PR}=\emptyset$ FOR 15 26， $8 \varnothing 2$
XE $72 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{RVS\}DIVISIO N\｛OFF\}":PRINT
JX 730 PRINT＂ENTER A \｛RVS\}] \｛OFF\} FOR UP TO 99/9": P RINTTAB（8）＂\｛RVS\}2\{OFF\} \｛SPACE\}FOR UP TO 999/9"
HR 740 PRINTTAB（ 8 ）＂$\{$ RVS $\} 3\{$ OFF $\}$ FOR UP TO 9999／99：＂；
XQ 750 INPUTA：IFA＜lORA＞3THEN 72 ■
QG $760 \mathrm{XL}=99: \mathrm{ZL}=1.62: I F A=1$ THENX $\mathrm{L}=9$ ： $\mathrm{ZL}=1.2$
HM 770 IFA $=2$ THENXL $=9: Z L=1.12$
GD 780 INPUT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ REMA INDER S（Y／N）＂；RS：IFRS＜＞＂N＂AN DRS＜＞＂Y＂THEN78ø
XS 790 INPUT＂\｛2 DOWN $\}$ ANSWERS（ Y／N）＂；AS：IFAS＜＞＂N＂ANDAS ＜＞＂Y＂THEN79ø
RK 8øø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}GENERATING \｛SPACE \}PROBLEMS... ":FOR $\mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{TO} 50$
RS 81． $\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(\varnothing) * \mathrm{XL})+\mathrm{l}: \mathrm{Z}$ （ I ）$=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(\varnothing) * \mathrm{ZL})$
SA 82ø R（I）＝$\varnothing:$ IFR $\$=" Y$＂THENR（I） $=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(\varnothing) * X(I))$
KF 83 Ø $\mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{I}) \star \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{I})+\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{I}):$ IFY （I）$>\mathrm{XL}^{\star}(\mathrm{ZL}-1)$ THEN81．
AR 840 IFI $=1$ THEN87 $\varnothing$
EK $85 \emptyset$ FORJ $=1$ TOI－l：IFX（I）$=\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{J})$ $\operatorname{ANDY}(I)=Y(J) \operatorname{ANDR}(I)=R(J$ ）THENJ＝I -1 ： NEXTJ：GOTO81 $\emptyset$
AQ 860 NEXTJ
QR 870 NEXTI
CH 880 PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$ \}POSITION PR INTHEAD ABOUT $1 / 8$ INCH＂
FS 890 PRINT＂BELOW PAPER PERFO RATION．＂
CD $9 ø \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}PRESS \{RVS\} ANY KEY\｛OFF\} TO START P RINTING＂
HF 91．GETK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂＂THEN91．
FK 920 OPEN4，4
RX 930 PRINT\＃4，CHR\＄（14）＂
\｛12 SPACES \}DIVISION PRO BLEMS＂：REM 14 IS DOUBLE WIDE
JG 940 PRINT $\# 4,:$ PRINT $\# 4$, CHR $\$$（ 1 4）＂NAMEE3Ø＠ヨ＂
EB 95ø FORI＝1TO3：PRINT\＃4，：NEXT I
SX $96 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃4，CHRS（15）：REM RE TURN TO NORMAL WIDTH
FF $97 \varnothing$ FORJ $=\varnothing$ TO8：LM＝6
PF $98 \emptyset$ IFPR＝øTHENOPEN6，4，6：PRI NT \＃6，CHR（ 22 ）：CLOSE6：RE M 3 1526， $8{ }^{2} 2$
QB 990 FORI $=1$ TO6：$I F J=8$ ANDI $=3 \mathrm{TH}$ EN1． 1.0
MB 1øøø PRINT\＃4，SPC（LM）＂EAB＊＊＊ ＊＊＊＂；：NEXTI
EC 101ø PRINT\＃4，CHRS（8）：REM GR APHICS MODE
CG $1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ FORI $=1 \mathrm{TO}: \mathrm{IFJ}=8$ ANDI $=3 \mathrm{~T}$ HENI $=6$ ：GOTO1． 770
KM $1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \mathrm{X} \$=\operatorname{STR} \$(X(J * 6+I)): Y \$=S$ TRS $(\mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{J} \star 6)): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{X} \$$ ）： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{Y} \$)$
SD $1040 \mathrm{XS}=6-\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{YS}=5-\mathrm{Y}$
MA 1050 PRINT\＃4，CHRS（15）；：REM \｛SPACE］RETURN TO NORMA L MODE

RF 1060 PRINT\＃4，SPC（XS）X\＄CHRS（ 221）Y\＄SPC（YS）＂＂；
BX 1070 NEXTI
AR 1ø8ø IFPR＝$\quad$ THENPRINT \＃4：OPEN 6，4，6：PRINT\＃6，CHR\＄（36） ：CLOSE6：REM FOR 1526， \｛SPACE\}8ø2
SP 1690 IFJ $<>8$ THENFORI $=1$ TOPR +4 ：PRINT \＃4，：NEXTI
FS $11 . ⿰ 丿 ㇄$
AG $311 \varnothing$ IFAS＜＞＂$Y$＂THENEND
CR 112ø FORI＝1TO2：PRINT\＃4：NEXT I：FORJ＝øT08：PRINT\＃4，＂ \｛4 SPACES\}";:FORI=1TO6
PM 1136 IFJ $=8$ ANDI $=3$ THENI $=6$ ： GOT 01180
FB $1140 \mathrm{z} \$=\mathrm{LEFT}(\mathrm{SP} \$, 4-\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{STR}$ S（Z（J＊ $6+1)))+\operatorname{STR} \$(Z(J$ ＊ $6+$ I））
MP $1150 \mathrm{RR} \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{SP} \$, 4-\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{ST}$ $R S(R(J * 6+I)))+S T R S(R($ J＊ $6+1$ ））
QX 1160 PRINT\＃4， Z ＂＂＂：：IFRS＝＂Y ＂THENPRINT\＃4，＂R＂RRS；＂ \｛SPACE\}";
DH 117 IFRS＜＞＂Y＂THENPRINT\＃4，S P\＄；
AK 1180 NEXTI：PRINT\＃4：NEXTJ
DE 1190 PRINT\＃4：CLOSE4
GF 1200 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}PRESS
\｛RVS\} R \{OFF\} TO DO AN OTHER WORKSHEET＂
CE 1210 PRINT＂\｛DOWN \}PRESS \｛RVS\} Q \{OFF\} TO QUIT
SK 1220 GET K $\$: I F K \$=" R$＂THEN \｛ SPACE \}RUN
HX 1230 IF $\mathrm{K} \$=" \mathrm{Q}$＂THEN END
PQ 1240 GOTOI $22 \varnothing$

## Mastering 128 Sound And Music

Article on page 82.

## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZEITE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．

## Kiev

JB $1 \varnothing$ REM KIEV
GD $2 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{TAB\} THE GRE AT GATE OF KIEV＂
RP $3 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{2$ TAB $\}\{3$ SPACES $\}$ B Y＂
QG $4 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{T A B\} M O D E S T$ P．MOU SSORGSKY
RR $5 \varnothing$ PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }\}}$ \｛RVS\}WHICH \｛SPACE\}ARRANGEMENT DO YO U WANT TO PLAY？＂
FF 60 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} \{RVS\} 1 \｛OFF\} VOICE 1 －MELODY＂
XG $7 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{3$ SPACES $\}$ VOICE 3 \｛SPACE\}- LOWEST NOTE IN \｛SPACE \} SCORE"
MD $8 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛3 SPACES $\}$ VOICE 2 ［SPACE］－FILL CHORD＂
GC $9 \varnothing$ PRINT＂${ }^{(D O W N\}}$ \｛RVS\}2\{OFF\} VOICE 1 －MELODY＂
GB 1 ，$\quad$ PRINT＂ 33 SPACES \}VOICE 3 －TONIC NOTE（OR 5TH）＂
JJ $11 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$(3$ SPACES $) V O I C E 2$ －FILL CHORD＂

XE $12 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{RVS\}3
\｛OFF\} VOICES 3 \＆ 2 －TO
P 2 NOTES IN SCORE＂
DP 130 PRINT＂\｛3 SPACES $\}$ VOICE 3 －FILL CHORD＂
CM 140 PRINT＂${ }^{[D O W N\}}$ \｛RVS\}4 \｛OFF\} VOICES 2 \＆ 2 －TO P 2 NOTES IN SCORE＂
AS 150 PRINT＂\｛3 SPACES $\}$ VOICE 3 －bASS LINE COUNTERMEL ODY＂
KD 160 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{RVS\}5 \｛OFF\} VOICE 1 －MELODY＂
FC 170 PRINT＂\｛3 SPACES $\}$ VOICES \｛SPACE］ $2 \& 3$－ООМРAH P ATTERN＂
DK 180 TEMPO $1 \varnothing$
QC 190 VOL 8
FG 200 ENVELOPE $0,3,0,15,0,1$
DK 210 ENVELOPE $1,2,13,6,0,1$
AX $22 \varnothing$ PLAY＂V1TøXøV2TøXøV3TıXø
XR 230 GETKEY X\＄
AG 240 IF VAL（XS）$>5$ OR VAL（X\＄） ＜l THEN GOTO $23 \varnothing$
MF 250 ON VAL（X\＄）GOSUB 420,53 の，640，750，860
JB 260 PRINT USING＂${ }^{(D O W N\}}$ $\{7$ SPACES \}\{RVS\}NOW PLAY ING：$\{O F F\}$ ARRANGEMENT \＃ ＂；x\＄
XS 270 GOSUB $31 \varnothing$
RQ $28 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛UP\}\{35 SPACES\} \｛2 UP\}"
HF 290 GOTO 230
HJ 300 END
EK 310 G\＄＝E
PP $320 \mathrm{H} \$=\mathrm{F} \$$
JM 330 I $\$=A \$$
XP $340 \mathrm{~J} \$=\mathrm{B} \$$
GQ $350 \mathrm{~K} \$=\mathrm{C} \$$
RS $360 \mathrm{~L} \$=\mathrm{D} \$$
XF $37 \emptyset$ PLAY AS：PLAY BS：PLAY C $\$$ ：PLAY D
CC $38 \emptyset$ PLAY ES：PLAY FS：PLAY G\＄ ：PLAY HS
BX 390 PLAY I\＄：PLAY J\＄：PLAY K $\$$ ：PLAY LS
DR 400 PLAY MS：PLAY N\＄：PLAY O\＄ ：PLAY PS
EX 410 RETURN
AG $42 \varnothing$ A $\$=$＂V3O2WGV2O44W\＄BV1O5W \＄E＂
MR 43 ह $\mathrm{B} \$=$＂VlO $2 \mathrm{WFV} 204 \mathrm{~W} \$ \mathrm{BV} 302 \mathrm{WF}$
ME $44 \varnothing \mathrm{C} \$=" \mathrm{~V} 3 \mathrm{O} 2 \mathrm{H} \$ \mathrm{EV} 2 \mathrm{O}^{2} \mathrm{H} \$ \mathrm{BV} 1 \mathrm{O} 5 \mathrm{H}$ GQ\＄EV204HGV302HCV105QG＂
CJ 450 D $\$=$＂VlO $05 \mathrm{HFV} 204 \mathrm{H} \$ \mathrm{BV} 302 \mathrm{HD}$ H\＄BV203H\＄BV104H\＄B＂
SR 460 ES＝＂V1O5QGV2O4H\＄BV3O2HS EV105Q\＄BQFV2O4H\＄BV3O2QD QCVIO5Q\＄E＂
RF 47 F $\$=$＂VlO $2 \mathrm{HDV} 2 \mathrm{O} 2 \mathrm{HGV} 301 \mathrm{H} \$ \mathrm{~B}$ HGV2O2H\＄EV104H\＄B＂
AH $480 \mathrm{MS}=$＂V1O6Q $\mathrm{CEV} 205 \mathrm{~W} \$ \mathrm{AV} 303 \mathrm{Q}$ CQCVIO6Q\＄EQDV3O2Q\＄BQGVI 05Q\＄B＂
EA 49ø N\＄＝＂V1O6QCV2O5W\＄EV3O2Q\＄ AQ\＄AV106QCO5Q\＄AV302QFQ\＄ AV106QC＂
MA 500 O $=$＂V1O5HSBV2O5．H\＄EV3O2 HGQFV105Q\＄AQGV3O2Q\＄E＂
CC 510 PS＝＂V303WFV2O4WSAV105WF
EG 52ø RETURN
XH 530 A\＄＝＂V3O2W\＄BV2O4WGV1O5W\＄ E＂
AS $540 \mathrm{~B} \$=" \mathrm{~V} 105 \mathrm{WFV} 2 \mathrm{WDV} 302 \mathrm{~W} \$ \mathrm{~B} "$
RR 550 C $\$=$＂V3O2H\＄EV2O4H\＄BV105H GQSEV204HGV3O2HCV1O5QG＂
BH 560 D $\$=" V 1 O 5 H F V 2 H D V 3 O 2 H \$ B H \$$

BV203H\＄BVIO4H\＄B＂
HB $570 \mathrm{E} \$=$＂V1O5QGV $204 \mathrm{H} \$ \mathrm{BV} 302 \mathrm{H} \$$ EV105Q\＄BQFV2O3QDV3O2H\＄B V203QCVIO5Q\＄E＂
PP 580 F ＝$=$＂V $105 \mathrm{HDV} 204 \mathrm{H} \$ \mathrm{BV} 302 \mathrm{HG}$ H\＄EV2O4HGV104H\＄B＂
RP $590 \mathrm{MS}=" \mathrm{VIO} \mathrm{OQ}$ SEV2O4QCV3O3H\＄ AV204QCVI O6QSEQDV2O3Q\＄B V303HSEV2QGV105Q\＄B＂
JH 6 Øø N\＄＝＂VlO6QCV2O3W\＄EV3O2Q\＄ AQ\＄AV106QCO5QSAV3O2QFQ\＄ AVl06QC＂
AQ 610 O\＄＝＂V105H\＄BV3O3．H\＄EV2HG QFVl 05 QSAQGV2O3QSE＂
RK 620 P $\$=$＂V2O4W\＄AV3WCV $105 W F "$
DR 630 RETURN
SX 640 A $\$=" V 3 O 2 W G V 204 W \$ B V 105 W \$$ E＂
AH 650 B $\$=" V 105 W F V 2 W D V 3 O 2 W \$ B "$
CF $660 \mathrm{C}=$＝＂V3O2H\＄BV2O5HSEV105H GQ\＄EV2QCV3O2QGQCV2O4QGV 105QG＂
DQ $67 \emptyset$ D $\$=" V 105 H F V 2 H D V 302 H \$ B H \$$ BV2O3H\＄BVl04H\＄B＂
CH $680 \mathrm{E} \$=$＂V1O5QGV $2 \mathrm{Q} \$ \mathrm{EV} 302 \mathrm{Q} \$ \mathrm{BQ}$ \＄EV204Q \＄BV105Q\＄BQFV2O4H \＄BV3O2QDQCVIO5QSE＂
JC $690 \mathrm{~F} \$=$＂Vlo5HDV2O4H\＄BV3O2HG H\＄EV204HGV1 O4H\＄B＂
AM 700 M ＝$=$＂V1O6Q\＄EV3O3QCV2O5H\＄ AV303QCV106QSEQDV302Q\＄B V205H\＄AV302QGVIO5Q\＄B＂
MQ $710 \mathrm{~N}=$＝＂V1O6QCV2O5WSEV3O2Q\＄ AQSAV106QCO5Q\＄AV302QFQ\＄ AVl 06 QC ＂
MF 720 O\＄＝＂V1O5H\＄BV2．H\＄EV3O2HG QFV1O5QSAQGV3O2QSE＂
PJ $730 \mathrm{P} \$=" \mathrm{~V} 303 \mathrm{~W} \$ \mathrm{AV} 205 \mathrm{WCV} 105 \mathrm{WF}$
RF 740 RETURN
GF 750 AS＝＂V3O2QGV2O4W\＄BV105W\＄ EV 302 QSEOIQ\＄BO2QG＂
RE $760 \mathrm{~B}={ }^{2}=$ V105WFV2WDV302QFQDO lQ\＄BO2QF＂
EQ 770 C ＝$=$＂V3O2QSEV2O5HSEV105H GV301Q\＄BO2QGV1O5QSEV2QC O4QGV3O2QCVlO5QG＂
PE 780 D $\$=$＂VlO5HFV2HDV3O2QFQDO 1Q\＄BV2O3H\＄BV1O4H\＄BV3O2Q \＄B＂
FS 790 E $\$=" V 1 O 5 Q G V 2 Q \$ E V 3 O 2 Q \$ B Q$ \＄EV204Q\＄BV105Q\＄BQFV2O4H \＄BV3O2QDQCV105QSE＂
BP $800 \mathrm{~F} \$=$＂V105HDV $204 \mathrm{H} \$ \mathrm{BV} 301 \mathrm{Q} \$$ BO2QGQ\＄EV2O4HGV104H\＄BV3 O2QG＂
AD 81ø MS＝＂V1O6Q\＄EV3O3QCV2O5H\＄ AV303QCV106Q V205H\＄AV302QGV105Q\＄B＂
FE $82 \emptyset \mathrm{~N} \$=" \mathrm{~V}$ IO6QCV205WSEV302QS AQSAVI．06QCO5Q\＄AV3O2QFQS AV106QC＂
FM 83ø O\＄＝＂V1O5H\＄BV2．H\＄EV3O2QG O3QGQFVIO5Q\＄AQGV $303 Q \$ E^{\prime \prime}$
XD 840 PS＝＂V3O3QFV205WCV105WFV 3O3QCO2Q\＄AO3QC＂
SM 850 RETURN
AR $86 \emptyset$ A $\$=" V 105 W \$ E V 303 Q \$ E O 4 S G V$ 2S\＄BS\＄BV3SGIGV2I\＄BV3O2I \＄BI\＄BO4QGV2Q\＄B＂
RG $870 \mathrm{~B}=$＝＂V3O2Q $\$ \mathrm{BV} 105 \mathrm{WFV} 304 \mathrm{~S} \$$ BV2O5SDSDV304S\＄BI \＄BV2O5 IDV3O2 IF IFO4Q\＄BV2O5QD＂
 BV205S\＄ES\＄EV304S\＄BI\＄BV2 O5I \＄EV302 ICVIO5Q\＄EV3O2I CVIO5QGV3O3QCV2O4QG＂
EC 89ø D\＄＝＂V3O2Q\＄BVIO5HFV3O4S\＄ BV205SDSDV304S\＄BI\＄BV2O5 IDV302I\＄BVIO4H\＄BV3O2I\＄B Q\＄BV2O3Q\＄B＂
SQ $9 ø \varnothing \mathrm{E} \$=" \mathrm{~V} 302 \mathrm{Q} \$ \mathrm{EV} 1050 \mathrm{GQ} \$ \mathrm{BV} 30$

3S\＄EV2O4S\＄BS\＄BV3O3S\＄EI \＄ EV204I \＄BV302I $\$$ BV105QFV3 O2I\＄BO3QCV2O4Q\＄EVIO5Q\＄E

SJ 91． $9 \$=" V 105 H D V 302 Q G S G V 2 O 4 S$ \＄BS $\$$ BV3O2SGIGV2O4I $\$$ BV3O 2I\＄EV104H\＄BV3O2ISEQ\＄EV2 O4QG＂
DA 920 M ＝＝＂V303Q $\$ \mathrm{AV} 106 \mathrm{Q}$ SEQSEV3 04 SCV2O5S\＄AS\＄AV304SCICV 205 I\＄AV303ISEVIO6QDV303 ISEQGV 205 QSAV $1 Q \$ B^{\prime \prime}$
DP 930 N $=$＂VlO6QCV3O2Q\＄AO3S\＄AV 1060CV205S\＄ES\＄EV3O3S\＄AI \＄AV2O5ISEV302IFV105Q\＄AV 302IFO3Q\＄AV205Q\＄EVIO6QC

DE 940 O\＄＝＂V1O5H\＄BV3O3Q\＄ESGV2O 5S\＄ES\＄EV3O3SGIGV2O5I\＄EV 302IFV105Q\＄AV302IFO3Q\＄E V2O4QGVl05QG＂
MQ $95 \emptyset$ P\＄＝＂V1O5WFV3O3QFO4S\＄AV2 05SCSCV304S\＄AI \＄AV2O5 ICV 304 IC ICQ\＄AV2O5QC＂
SD 960 RETURN

## Power BASIC： <br> Sanitation Engineer

See instructions in article on page 46 before typing in．

## BEFORE TYPING ．．． <br> Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．

CA20：A9 378501 A9 A0 8503 F6 CA28：AØ øø 84 Ø2 B1 Ø2 91 ø2 79 CA30：88 D0 F9 E6 03 A5 ø3 C9 6A CA38：C0 DØ F1 A9 3685 ø1 A9 AE CA40：05 8D 8F B7 A9 21 8D 7D 93 CA48：A3 A2 $\quad 02$ BD 55 CA 9 D 26 AB CA50：B5 CA 10 F7 604 C 58 CA A4 CA58：A9 Ø0 8D EE CB A9 0F 85 0C CA60：FA A9 EØ 85 F9 A5 34 8D AE CA68：EF CB 38 E5 32 C9 1390 BD CA70：16 E9 Ø3 85 FA A5 326980 CA78：øØ 85 F9 A5 38 E5 $34 \quad 6934$ CA80：01 C5 FA B0 0285 FA A5 34 CAB8：38 8D Fl CB A5 37 8D FØ AE CA90：CB 853318 F0 0138 AD FE CA98：F1 CB 8534 E9 90 85 FB 64 CAA ： 69 ø日 85 FC A5 $32 \quad 69$ Ø1 35 CAA8：85 FE A5 2D E9 6685 5F 1A CAB0：A5 2E E9 øø 85 6Ø A5 2F ØA CAB8：85 FD A5 FB CD EF CB 90 5B CAC0：38 E5 FA 85 F8 A5 34 E5 50 CAC8：FB E5 F8 49 FF $69 \quad 02$ C5 F8 CADØ：F8 90 Ø2 A5 F8 CD EF CB 4C CAD8：Bø 05 AD EF CB E9 008548 CAE $0: F B \quad 2 \emptyset 89$ CB A6 $3 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ FA 9 B CAE8：CA Bø 09202 E CB A5 FB 1B CAF0：85 FC 90 B6 A2 104 C 3A 2 E CAFB：A4 6018 A5 $5 \mathrm{FF} \begin{array}{lllllll}69 & 07 & 85 & 8 A\end{array}$ CBø日：5F 90 Ø2 E6 6045 2F D 061 CBø8： 04 E4 6Ø FØ 1F AØ øø B1 23 CB10：5F C8 51 5F 1ø E4 B1 5F 8 CB18：10 EØ AØ 04 B1 5F C5 FB D6 CB2ø：90 D9 C5 FC Bø D4 $2 \varnothing$ A9 C1 CB28：CB 9ø DØ 601860 A5 FD 75
 CB38：E4 32 BØ FØ AØ Ø2 Bl 5F C3 CB40：65 5F 85 FD C8 B1 5F 6524 CB48：6Ø AA Aø øø B1 5 F C8 51 BC

CB50：5F 10 DB AØ Ø4 B1 5F ØA Dø CB58：69 05 65 5F 85 5F 90 ø2 55 CB60：E6 6Ø AØ Ø2 B1 5F C5 FB 4A CB68：9Ø ØB C5 FC BØ Ø6 $2 \varnothing$ A9 1B CB70：CB $9 \varnothing$ Ø2 6018 A9 ø3 65 2B CB78：5F 85 5F $9 \varnothing$ Ø2 E6 60 C5 48 CB80：FD D 0 DF E4 60 DØ DB FØ 84 CB88：A5 A5 F8 854 F A5 F9 85 5E CB90：59 AØ øø 84 4E 8458 A6 21 CB98：FA E8 Bl $4 \mathrm{E} 91 \quad 58 \mathrm{C8}$ D 93 CBAØ：F9 E6 59 E6 4F CA DØ F2 C2 CBA8： $60 \quad 48 \quad 78$ A9 $35 \quad 85$ ø1 $68 \quad 56$ CBB0：C5 F8 9ø 95 E5 F8 186574 CBB8：F9 854 F 88 B1 5 F 854 E 85 CBC0：88 38 A5 33 Fl 5 F 8533 DD CBC8：C8 91 5F A5 34 E9 øø 85 3E CBD0：34 C8 915 F 8888 B1 5F 66 CBD8：Fø ø9 A8 88 Bl 4 E 9133 E 5 CBE0：98 DØ F8 A9 3685 Ø1 58 D4 CBE8：18 A5 FE E5 34 6Ø øø øø 57

## 128 DOS Wedge

See instructions in article on page 84 before typing in．
1Aø0：AD 64 03 AE 05 03 8D C8 6F 1Aø8：1A 8E C9 1A A9 23 A2 1A 01 1A10：8D 04 ø3 8E 05 ø3 60 AD F7 1A18：C8 1A AE C9 1A 20101 A 35 1A20：4C 37 4D AD ø日 Ø2 Aø 99 lF 1A28：D9 DE 1A Fø 668810 F8 BE 1A30：6C C8 1A 98 бA 48206 D B8 1 A38：1A 68 A8 B9 CB 1A 48 B9 55 1A40：CA 1A 4860 8A Fø $2 \emptyset$ A2 6A 1A48：$\varnothing 3$ Aの ØC $2 \emptyset$ BD FF A2 øø DC 1A50：2ø 68 FF A9 øF A2 ø8 A8 05 1A58：2Ø BA FF $2 \emptyset$ Cø FF A9 øF B5 1A60：38 2ø C3 FF 4C 37 4D A2 AD 1A68：E8 A 1 1A D 11 4F A2 FF $2 \varnothing$ AE 1A70：80 03 Fø 11 C9 22 FØ 6491 1A78：E8 9D 03 øC C8 B1 3D FØ 22 1A8Ø：ø4 C9 22 Dø F3 E8 A9 øø 11 1A88：9D ø3 øC 8D øø FF 85 7A 2C 1A90：6Ø 8A Dø ø8 8D ø4 øC A9 7ø 1A98：2A 8D ø3 øC Aの EE 2C AØ $2 \emptyset$ 1AAD：Fø 2C Aø 8A 2 C AØ EF A2 7B
 1AB0：A2 FE 8E øø ØC 8C Ø1 ØC 68 1AB8：A2 øø A 1 øC 86 3D 84 3E 83 1ACØ：A9 22 8D ø2 øC 4C DC 4D BC 1AC8：øø øø 43 1A 43 1A 9ø 1A C4 1AD $: 90$ 1A 9 E 1A AA 1A A4 1A 6 A 1AD8：Al 1A AD 1A 16 1A 40 3E 93 1AE0：24 2A $2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 25 \quad 5 \mathrm{~F} 5 \mathrm{E} 3 \mathrm{~B} 21 \mathrm{~F} 5$ 1AE8：99 445324 øø øø øø øø A7

## Data Formatting On The 64

Article on page 85.

## Program 1：Demo 1

HC 400 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}";
JK 41ø C1＝．5：C2＝1：C3＝1ø0：PN＝1ø日0： $\mathrm{NN}=-1006$
QX 420 PRINTSPC（6）＂RAW DATA＂SP c（7）＂FORMATTED DATA＂
JK $43 \varnothing$ PRINTSPC（6）＂E8 Tヨ＂SPC（7 ）＂E14 Tヨ＂
AK $44 \sigma$ FORI $=1$ TO2 $\varnothing$
FX 45 ■ $\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{RND}(-\mathrm{TI})$
KM $460 \mathrm{~V}=(\mathrm{NN}-\mathrm{PN}+\mathrm{C} 2) * \mathrm{RND}(1)+\mathrm{PN}$
FA $47 \varnothing$ GOSUB5øøø
BE 480 PRINTSPC（4）V；TAB（24）N\＄ HA 490 NEXT
FH 50ø POKE198， 0
MX 51．ø PRINTSPC（1ø）＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ HIT \｛SPACE\}A KEY FOR MORE"
XA $52 \emptyset$ GETK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂＂THEN52 $\varnothing$
MD 53ø GOTO4øø

CH 4999 REM＊＊＊DECIMAL FORMAT ROUTINE＊＊＊
RB 5ø日ø N\＄＝STR\＄（INT（V＊C3＋C1）／C 3）
RS 5010 LO＝LEN（NS）
ER 502ø FORJ＝2TOLO
RE 5030 $\operatorname{IFMID}(\mathrm{N} \$, \mathrm{~J}, \mathrm{l})=$＂．＂THEN FR＝LO－J：J＝LO
AR $5 ø 40$ NEXT
FF 5050 ONFR＋C2GOTO5070，5080，5 090
CA $5060 \mathrm{~N} \$=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~N} \$, \mathrm{LO}-\mathrm{FR}+2)$ ） G OTO509ø
PE 5070 N $=\mathrm{N} \$+$＂． 0 ＂$:$ RETURN
EK 5 Ø8 N ＝$=\mathrm{N} \$+$＂Ø＂
SS 5ø90 FR＝ø：RETURN

## Program 2：Demo 2

EQ $4 \emptyset \varnothing$ DIMN\＄（80）
JK $41 \varnothing \mathrm{Cl}=.5: \mathrm{C} 2=1: \mathrm{C} 3=1.00: \mathrm{PN}=1 \varnothing$ ø $0: \mathrm{NN}=-1$ ．$\varnothing \varnothing$
EP 42ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}PRINTER? (Y/ N）＂；
GH 43ø GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN430
HX 440 DE＝3：IFAS＝＂Y＂THENDE＝4
QX 450 OPENDE，DE
DX $46 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$ GENERATING $R$ ANDOM DATA \＃＂
EE $47 \varnothing$ FORX＝1TO8ø
SB $48 \emptyset \mathrm{~S}=$ RND（ -TI ）
GE $49 \varnothing \mathrm{~V}=(\mathrm{NN}-\mathrm{PN}+\mathrm{C} 2)$＊RND（1）+PN
GD 5 øø GOSUB5øøø
QX 510 PRINT＂\｛HOME $\}$＂SPC（24）X
MG $520 \mathrm{~N} \$(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{N} \$$
AC 530 NEXT
KH $540 \mathrm{~A}=1: \mathrm{B}=4$
AH 550 FORY $=1$ TO2 $\varnothing$
SK 560 PRINT\＃DE
GS 570 FORI $=$ ATOB
DK 580 PRINT\＃DE，SPC（9－LEN（NS（I ）） $\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{I})$ ；
JH 590 NEXT
QA $6 \varnothing$ Ø $A=A+4$
GB $610 \quad \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+4$
KJ $62 \sigma$ NEXT
EF 630 PRINT\＃DE：CLOSEDE
BE 640 PRINTSPC（1ø）＂\｛DOWN $\}$ HIT \｛SPACE\}A KEY FOR MORE"
SG 650 GETK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂＂THEN65
XR $66 \emptyset$ GOTO42ø
CH 4999 REM＊＊＊DECIMAL FORMAT ROUTINE＊＊＊
RB 50øø NS＝STRS（INT（V＊C3＋C1）／C 3）
RS 5010 LO＝LEN（N\＄）
ER 5020 FORJ＝2TOLO
RE 5ø3ø IFMIDS（N\＄，J， 1 ）＝＂．＂THEN FR＝LO－J：J＝LO
AR 5040 NEXT
FF 5050 ONFR＋C2GOTO5070，5080，5 ø9б
CA $5060 \mathrm{~N} \$=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~N} \$, \mathrm{LO}-\mathrm{FR}+2)$ ： G OTO5ø9ø
PE 5070 N $\$=\mathrm{N} \$+" . \emptyset \varnothing ":$ RETURN
EK $5080 \mathrm{~N} \$=\mathrm{N} \$+$＂ $0 "$
SS $5 \emptyset 90 \mathrm{FR}=\emptyset$ ：RETURN

## MetaBASIC 64

See instructions in article on page 70 before typing in．

9øø0：4C C2 9145 ø1 ø8 øø øø А6 9øø8：FF FF øø øl øø øø Ø1 øø 3B 9ø1ø：øø øø C7 ø8 øø øट øС 4235 9ø18：ø6 øø øø Ø4 Ø4 ØF øø øの D8 9ø20：ø0 øø øø øø øø A9 Øl 2C 16 9ø28：A9 øø 8D 24 9ø $2 \varnothing 9291 \mathrm{CD}$ 9030：A9 45 8D 28 Ø3 A9 91 8D 1B 9ø38：29 ø3 AD 1D 9ø 85 B7 86 C6

9040：BB 84 BC Aø 02 A9 009952 9ø48：56 ø2 88 1ø FA A9 ø8 85 3B 9050：BA A9 6Ø 85 B9 20 6C 9055 9058：9Ø 15 A9 62 2ø C3 FF A9 16 9ø60：øF 2ø C3 FF $2 \emptyset$ E7 FF A2 CC 9ø68：05 6C øø ø3 2ø D5 F3 A5 3D 907б：BA 20 B4 FF A5 B9 209678 9078：FF A9 98 8D øø ø3 A9 9ø DF 9ø80：8D Ø1 ø3 A9 2C 8D ø2 ø3 42 9ø88：A9 91 8D 93 ø3 20 A5 FF A8 9ø9ø：2ø $5 \varnothing$ 91 Bø $482 \varnothing$ A5 FF $2 l$ 9ø98：20 A5 FF 8D 17 9ø 2ø A5 EC 90AD：FF ØD 17 9ø Fø 3720 A5 3B 9øA8：FF 85 14 8D 17 9ø $2 \emptyset$ A5 67 9øBø：FF $85 \quad 15$ 8D 1890 AD 2431 9øB8：9Ø DØ Ø4 Aø Ø1 DØ Ø2 Aø DØ 9øC口：FF C8 2ø A5 FF 99 øø Ø2 DA 9øC8：DØ F7 $2 \varnothing$ 3C 912089 91 C9 90D0：98 1869 65 A8 AD 249096 9øD8：F0 2D 4C A2 A4 $2 \varnothing$ AB FF 6 E 9øED：2Ø 42 F6 $2 \varnothing$ E7 FF A9 8399 9øE8：8D ø2 ø3 A9 A4 8D ø3 ø3 Bø 9øFø：A9 8B 8D øø ø3 A9 E3 8D 8F 9øF8：Ø1 ø3 A9 ED 8D 28 ø3 A9 2C 91øø：F6 8D 29 ø3 4C 37 9E 2ø F3 91ø8：21 9F AE 17 90 AD 1890 E6 9110：20 CD BD A9 øø 85 5F A9 87 9118：ø2 85 6ø А9 øø 8549 А9 96 9120：56 8D øø ø2 A9 ø2 8D ø1 63 9128： 02 4C ED A6 AD 179085 F7 9130：14 AD 189085152013 A8 9138：A6 4C C9 A6 48 A5 CB C9 9F 9140：3F Fø 9A 686048 A5 CB 54 9148：C9 3F F0 91 68 4C ED F6 9E 9150：8D 12 9ø 18 A5 $9 \varnothing$ Fø 2D Dø 9158：20 21 9F A9 øF A2 ø8 A8 1 E 9160：20 BA FF A9 øб $2 \varnothing$ BD FF D8 9168：20 C 0 FF A2 ØF $2 \emptyset$ C6 FF 7C 917ø：2ø CF FF 4820 D2 FF 68 D $\varnothing$ 9178：C9 ØD Dø F4 A9 øF 2ø C3 BA 9180：FF $2 \varnothing$ CC FF 38 AD 129072 9188：60 Aø FF C8 B9 øø 62 Dø 33 9190：FA 602079 øø C9 øø FØ FC 9198：27 $2 \varnothing 73$ øø 9ø ø8 C9 22 2ø 91Aの：FØ ø4 38 4C B5 91 2ø 9E DB 91．A8：AD A5 øD Dø $992 \varnothing$ 9B BC 77 91 Bø：A5 $64 \mathrm{~A} 4 \quad 6518602082 \mathrm{AF}$ 9188：B7 8D 1D 90 A6 22 A4 23 Fl 91Cø：38 $6 \varnothing 78$ A9 EB 8D 04 Ø3 62 91C8：A9 91 8D 05 ø3 A9 41 8D F5 91D $9: 14$ Ø3 A9 93 8D 15 ø3 $2 \varnothing 14$ 91D8：3E 94 58 A5 38 C9 9ø 9ø 4ø 91EØ： 07 A9 $9 \varnothing 853820$ 5C A6 FD 91E8：4C 37 9E A2 FF E8 BD øø 1 D 91Fø：ø2 C9 $2 \varnothing$ FØ F8 Aø FF 8D 72 91F8：17 9ø C8 Cø Eø Bø 4F D9 33 92øб：51 92 Dø 18 8C 18 9б 8E 82 92ø8：19 9ø E8 C8 B9 51 9230 EF 9210：1D DD øø ø2 Fg F4 AC 1828 9218：9ø AE 19 9Ø C8 CØ EØ BØ 19 9220：2D B9 51 92 10 F6 AD 17 6C 9228：90 C8 C8 4C FA 91 8E 1B FB 9230：90 86 7A E8 BD øø ø2 FØ FF 9238： 04 C9 41 Bø 11 C8 B9 $51 \quad 75$ 9240：92 8D 4C 92 C8 B9 51 9227 9248：8D 4D 92 4C 27 9F 4C 7C 6B 9250：A5 $41 \quad 55 \quad 54$ CF 159842 CE 9258：53 $41 \quad 56$ C5 27 9F 43411 E 9260：D4 2 FF 934348414 E 47 8D 9268：C5 D4 9B 444546415578 9270：4C D4 F2 934445 4C 45 9D 9278：54 C5 B6 94444 C 495392 9280：D4 28 9Ø $44 \begin{array}{lllllll}55 & 4 D & \text { D } & 57 & 49\end{array}$ 9288：97 45 52 D2 389446492 C 9290：4E C4 C8 9B 48454 C Dø A1 9298：EE 9D 49 4E D4 C2 91 4B CA 92AD：45 D9 95934 C 4 C 495344 92A8：D4 9ø 9D 4D 45 4D 4F 5235 92B0：D9 39954 D 455247 C5 60 92B8：25 9ø 4 D 4 F 4 E 49544 F C2 92Cø：D2 ø4 96 4E 55 4D 4245 B1 92C8：D2 A6 96515549 D4 øI 63 92Dø：96 52 45 41 C4 $6794 \quad 52$ Dl 92D8：45 4E 55 CD øø 995245 øC


92E8：52 $41 \quad 54 \quad 43$ C8 05 96 53 92FØ： 45 4E C4 $19 \begin{array}{llllll}96 & 53 & 50 & 45 & 5 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ 92F8：45 C4 E5 9D $53 \quad 54415249$ 93øø：D4 6 6A $9454 \quad 45 \quad 52 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} 49$ 5B
 931．$: 43 \mathrm{C} 5 \mathrm{AE} 98 \quad 54 \quad 52 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} 46 \quad 7 \mathrm{~A}$ 931．8：C6 $\mathrm{F} 3 \quad 98 \quad 554 \mathrm{E} 4 \mathrm{E} 45 \mathrm{D7} 16$ 9320：9B $96 \quad 5643 \quad 48$ 41 $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 47$ E4 9328：C5 BC 9B 4Ø AØ DØ 93 AØ E8 9330： 01 B9 3D 93 91 7A C8 C 0 EF 9338：Ø4 D D F6 4C 28 9Ø 222425 9340：Øø A5 CB CD ØE 9Ø FØ 4A Ø6 9348：8D ØE 9Ø C9 Ø3 DØ Ø4 A9 75 9350：Ø7 DØ Ø8 C9 Ø4 9Ø 3B C9 6F 9358：Ø7 Bø 37 38 E9 Ø4 ØA ØA 17 9360：ØA ØA ØA AE 8D Ø2 FØ Ø3 94 $9368: 18 \quad 69$ 1ø A8 A2 øø B9 61 6C 9370：9F C9 5F DØ Ø2 A9 ØD C9 6D 9378：27 DØ 98 A5 D4 49 Ø1 8516 9380：D4 A9 22 C9 ØØ Fø Ø9 9D Dø 9388：77 Ø2 E8 C8 EØ ØA DØ DE 45 9390：86 C6 4C 31 EA 20 92 91 D7 9398：88 98 3б 2 F C9 ø8 Bø 2B 1E 93AØ：ØA ØA ØA ØA 18696185 DF 93A8：FB A9 9F 69 øб 85 FC $2 \emptyset$ F2 93Bø：92 91 9ø 17 AD lD $9 \varnothing$ C9 D5 $93 \mathrm{~B} 8: \emptyset \mathrm{B}$ Bø $1 \emptyset$ А8 А9 Øø 91 FB 8 A 93C $: 88$ B1 22 91 FB 88 10 F9 12 93C8：4C 37 9E A2 ØВ 6C Øø Ø3 EE 93D ：A9 FF $85 \mathrm{FB} 20 \mathrm{~A} 691 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \mathrm{AC}$ 93D8：F2 8C EA 93 8D EB $93 \quad 2096$ 93EØ：92 91． $\mathrm{B} \emptyset$ ØB 98 E6 FB A4 79 93E8：FB 99 Øø Øø 4C DF 93 6C E9 93F0：Ø2 Ø3 78 A9 5F 8D 18 Ø3 E7 93F8：A9 9D 8D 19 Ø3 58 A9 ø3 6F 94øø：85 FB 209291 BØ ØA 9814 94ø8：A6 FB 9D 13 9ø C6－FB 1010 941ø：Fl A9 28 8D 32 Ø3 A9 94 FF 9418：8D 33 Ø3 A9 3ø 8D 3Ø Ø3 EA 942ø：A9 94 8D 31 Ø3 4 C C 37 9E 5 EE 9428：AE 13 9ø 86 BA 4 C ED F5 C $\quad 1$ 9430：AE 13 9ø 86 BA 4C A5 F4 37 9438： $20 \quad 58 \quad 91 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 37$ 9E A9 49 4F 9440：8D 26 Ø3 A9 94 8D 27 Ø3 EØ 9448： $60 \quad 48$ 8A $48 \quad 98 \quad 48$ AD $8 \mathrm{D} \quad 58$ 945Ø：Ø2 DØ FB AE ØC 9 Ø E8 AØ 2 E 9458： 0188 DØ FD CA DØ FA 6816 9460：A8 68 AA 68 4C CA Fl A9 EE 9468：Ø1 2C A9 Øø 8D ØB 9ø 2ø 2C 9470：92 91 2ø BD FF A9 Ø2 A2 74 9478： 08 A $\varnothing$ Ø2 $2 \varnothing$ BA FF 20 C $\varnothing$ E6 948Ø：FF 9ø Ø3 4C 5A 9ø A2 Ø2 4F 9488：2の C6 FF $2 \emptyset$ A5 FF $2 \emptyset 5 \emptyset 33$ 9490：91 Bø 18 AE ØB $9 \emptyset \mathrm{D}$ Ø ØA E2 9498：AA 20 A5 FF $2 \emptyset$ CD BD 4C D3 $94 \mathrm{~A} \square: \mathrm{AB} \quad 94 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{FF} \quad 20 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} ~ 91 \quad 8 \emptyset$ $94 \mathrm{AB}: 4 \mathrm{C}$ 8B 94 A9 $\quad$ Ø2 $2 \emptyset$ C3 $\mathrm{FF} \quad 2 \emptyset$ $94 \mathrm{BD}: 2 \boldsymbol{0}$ CC FF $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 37 \mathrm{9E} 20 \quad 92$ E8 $94 \mathrm{~B} 8: 91 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \quad 7384 \mathrm{FD} 85 \mathrm{FE} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{Bl}$ 94CØ： 31.95 AØ Ø2 B1 5F 8D 1759 $94 \mathrm{CB}: 9 \varnothing$ C8 BI 5F 8D 1.8 9ø A5 2C $94 \mathrm{D} \varnothing: 5 \mathrm{~F} \quad 85 \mathrm{FB}$ A5 $6 \emptyset 85 \mathrm{FC} \quad 2 \emptyset 18$ 94D8：92 91．Bø 52 C8 DØ Ø3 1.892 94EØ：69 Ø1 20 31． 95 38 A5 $65 \quad 54$ 94E8：E5 FD A5 64 E5 FE 9Ø 3E ØA 94FØ：AØ ØØ 8C ØØ Ø2 A5 5F 91 F2 94F8： FB C8 A5 60 91 FB AD 17 FB 95øø：90 $85 \quad 14 \mathrm{AD} \quad 18 \quad 90 \quad 85 \quad 15 \quad 55$ 95ø8：AØ 65 AD Ø2 $0385 \mathrm{FB} A \mathrm{AD} 6 \mathrm{E}$ 9510：03 ø3 85 FC A9 21 8D ø2 EC 9518：Ø3 A9 95 8D Ø3 Ø3 4С A2 1A 9520：A4 A5 FB 8D Ø2 Ø3 A5 FC C3 9528：8D Ø3 Ø3 4 C 31 $9 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{C}$ CB 68 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}9530: 93 & 84 & 1.4 & 85 & 15 & 20 & 13 & \text { A6 } & 17\end{array}$ 9538：60 20 92 9184 FB 85 FC 23 9540：20 92 91 $84 \mathrm{FD} 85 \mathrm{FE} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{BE}$ 9548：B8 95 4C $74 \begin{array}{llllll}95 & 20 & 3 C & 91 & 3 D\end{array}$ 9550：38 A5 FD E5 FB A5 FE E5 79 9558： FC BØ ØA $\mathrm{AD} 1 \mathrm{C} 9 \emptyset$ C9 Ø1 Ø2 9560：DØ Ø3 4C 37 9E EE 1C 9Ø 2 C 9568：AD 1C 9ø C9 Ø6 DØ Ø5 A9 47 957Ø：Ø1 20 93 95 AD lC 9Ø ØA F8 9578：ØA $18 \quad 69$ Ø8 85 D3 AØ Øø 19 958ø：B1 FB 20 D2 95 A9 3A 2Ø 9C 9588：D2 FF E6 FB DØ Ø2 E6 FC 13

9590：4C 4D 95 A9 3A 20 D2 FF 7A 9598：A9 12 2Ø D2 FF C6 FC Aø $\varnothing 4$ 95AØ：FA B1 FB C9 20 9б 97 C9 EC 95A8：7F Bø Ø3 4C Bø 95 A9 2E 42 95Bø：2の D2 FF C8 DØ EB E6 FC 2E 95B8：20 21 9F A9 20 2б D2 FF F1 95CØ：A5 FC A6 FB 20 CD BD A9 EF 95C8：Øø 8D 1C 9Ø A9 3E 2Ø D2 3D 95D ：FF 60 A8 20 A2 B3 20 DD 2D 95D8：BD Aø FF C8 B9 ØØ Ø1 Dø 38 95EØ：FA $8 \mathrm{C} \quad 17 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 90 & 88 & 88 & 88 & \mathrm{~B} 9 & \mathrm{C} 9\end{array}$ 95E8：$\varnothing \emptyset \quad$ Ø1 C9 $\begin{array}{llllllll} & 31 & 9 \emptyset & 07 & C 9 & 3 A & \text { ØF }\end{array}$ 95FØ：Bø Ø3 4C F7 95 A9 3ø 2 （ 12 95F8：D2 FF C8 CC 17 9ø DØ E7 F7 96øø：60 20 53 E4 øø A9 øø 8D 52 96ø8：11 9ø 85 B4 FØ 14 A9 Øø Ø9 961б：8D 11 9ø A9 ø1 85 B4 Dø 4D 9618： 09 A9 Ø1 8D 11 9ø A9 øø 4B 9620：85 B4 $2 \emptyset 102$ 91 AC $1 \mathrm{D} 9 \varnothing 74$ 9628：A9 øб 99 Ø3 Ø2 88 B1 2245 9630：99 Ø3 Ø2 88 10 F8 AD 11184 9638：9Ø DØ ØB AØ Ø2 B9 $54 \quad 9784$ 964Ø：99 Øб Ø2 88 1Ø F7 A9 ØF C5 9648：A2 Ø8 AØ ØF 2б BA FF 2 －D9 9650：89 91 98 AE 11 9ø F 9 99 5A 9658：38 E9 Ø3 А2 Ø3 AØ Ø2 Dø 16
 9668：2ø Cø FF 9ø Ø3 4C 5A 9ø 6D 9670：A9 ØF 20 C3 FF A5 B4 FØ 67 9678：1C A9 Ø3 A2 Ø8 AØ Ø3 $2 \emptyset 91$ 9680：BA FF AD 1D 90 A2 Ø3 Aø 48 9688：Ø2 2 20 BD FF A9 2B A6 2D EA 969ø：A4 2E 2ø D8 FF 20 5ø 91 DF 9698：4C 37 9E Aの Ø1 98 91 2B 5 － 96Aø：2Ø 33 A5 4C 31 9E $2 \emptyset$ 92 FA 96 A8： 91 Bø 3284 FB 85 FC 4891 96B0：A9 2420 D2 FF 68 2Ø C 6 8F 96B8： 96 96C ： 48 4A $4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 2 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{CF} 96$
 96D ：ØA 9 9 ØЗ 96D8： 3020 D2 FF 60 A9 ØØ 85 AF 96E0：FB 85 FC A8 C8 Bl 7A DØ 6A －96E8： 47 A5 FC A6 FB 20 CD BD E6 96FØ： $2 \emptyset$ 21 9 F A9 Øø A6 FB 20 B7 96F8：CD BD A9 $2 \emptyset \quad 20$ D2 FF A9 A9 97øø：Øø A6 FC 20 CD BD 202141 97日8：9F A9 25 2Ø D2 FF A9 Øø Ø2 9710：8D 1C 9ø A2 10 A9 30 Ø6 D6 9718：FB 26 FC $9 \emptyset \emptyset 5$ A9 31 EE 97 9720：1C 9б AC 1C 90 Fø Ø3 $2 \emptyset 47$ 9728：D2 FF CA D 0 E8 4C 37 9E AC 9730：A2 Ø4 Ø6 FB 26 FC CA DØ BD $\begin{array}{lllllllll}9738: \mathrm{F} 9 & 2 \emptyset & 4 \mathrm{~A} & 97 & 18 & 65 & \mathrm{FB} & 85 & 63\end{array}$ 9740：FB A5 FC 69 Øø 85 FC 4C 69 9748：E4 9638 E9 30 C9 0 ØA $9 \varnothing 82$ 9750：02 E9 $97 \quad 60 \quad 53$ 30 3 A 2 2の D1 9758：58 9F EA A5 2E 85 FC 4C 21 9760：74 97 A9 3A 20 D2 FF A5 7A 9768：FB $18 \quad 69 \quad 07 \quad 85$ FB A5 FC 9D 9770：69 Øø 85 FC AØ øø 38 A5 EF 9778：FB E5 2F A5 FC E5 30 9Ø CF 9780：Ø5 А9 øø 4С 31 А8 А9 Øø ЕØ 9788：8D lC 90 Bl FB 10 10418813 9790：2E 1C 9б 29 7F 20 D2 FF A4 9798：C8 B1 FB $16 \quad \emptyset 4 \quad 38 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 1 \mathrm{C} 92$

 $97 \mathrm{BD}: \mathrm{C} 8 \quad 98 \quad 18 \quad 65 \mathrm{FB} 48 \mathrm{A5} \mathrm{FC}$ ØD 97B8： 69 ØØ A8 68 2ø A2 BB $2 \emptyset$ 5B 97CØ：ØA 98 4C $62 \quad 97$ C9 93 DØ 85
 $97 \mathrm{D} 0: 98$ C8 B1 FB 48 C8 B1 FB 39 97D8：A8 $68 \quad 20691$ B3 26 ØA $98 \quad 5 \mathrm{E}$ 97EØ：4C $62 \quad 97$ C9 91 D 1 1A A9 87 97E8：24 2ø D2 FF $2 \emptyset$ Ø4 98 C8 97 97Fl：Bl FB 48 C8 Bl FB $85 \quad 2238$ 97F8：C8 $\mathrm{B} 1 \quad \mathrm{FB} \quad 85 \quad 23 \quad 68 \quad 20 \quad 24 \mathrm{EF}$ 980ø：AB 4C 6297 A9 3D 20 D2 35 98ø8： $\mathrm{FF} 60 \quad 20 \mathrm{DD}$ BD 4898 AA 1 E $\begin{array}{llllllll}981 \varnothing: 68 & 20 & \text { lE } & \mathrm{AB} & 6 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & 92 & 91\end{array} \quad 36$ 9818：8C 22 9ø 8D 23 9б 209231 9820：91 8C $2 \emptyset 9 \emptyset 8 \mathrm{D} 21$ 9Ø AD ØA 9828： 22 9Ø 38 ED 2ø 9ø 8D 22 F4 9830：9Ø AD 23 9Ø ED 21 9ø 8D 25

9838：23 90 AD 22908514 AD 67 9840：23 9ø 851578 A9 5D 8D DB 9848：Ø2 ø3 A9 98 8D ø3 ø3 A9 22 9850：8D 8D 14 Ø3 A9 98 8D 15 3E 9858：ø3 58 4C 37 9E A5 1418 E9 9860：6D 2 Ø 908563 A5 15 6D 94
 9870：49 BC $2 \varnothing$ DD BD A2 øø BD 8D 9878：Ø1 Ø1 FØ 66 9D 77 Ø2 E8 AØ 9880：D F5 A9 2ø 9D 77 Ø2 E8 86 9888：86 C6 4C 83 A4 20 El FF D9
 9898：A9 A4 8D 03 ø3 A9 41 8D 78 98AØ：14 Ø3 A9 93 8D 15 Ø3 $2 \varnothing$ F1 98A8：21 9F 58 4C $41 \quad 93$ A9 C3 91 98B6：8D ø8 ø3 A9 98 8D 99 ஏ3 $\mathrm{B5}$ 98B8：A9 øø 8D 1E 9ø 8D 1F 9ø DB 98C0：4C 37 9E A5 3A C9 FF Fø FD 98C8： $27 \mathrm{AD} 1 \mathrm{E} 9 \varnothing$ C5 $39 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ ø9 83 98D ：AD 1F 90 C5 3A DØ Ø2 FØ 19 98D8：17 A9 5B 2ø D2 FF A6 39 8A 98E0：8E 1E 90 A5 3A 8D 1F 90 24 98E8：20 C9 BD A9 5D $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF FF 98F0：4C E4 A7 A9 E4 8D ø8 ø3 81 98F8：A9 A7 8D 99 Ø3 4C 37 9E 81 99ø0：2ø 9D 9B A9 ØA 8D ø6 9ø DB 99ø8：8D ø8 9ø A9 øø 8D øB 9ø 8D 9910：8D ø7 9ø 8D ø9 9ø $2 \varnothing 9214$ 9918：91 Bø 11 8C 66908 D 97 BF
 9928：90 8D ø9 9ø Aø øø B1 BC 56
 9938：90 Fø 3A C8 C8 C8 Bl BC 4D 9940：F0 4A C9 2C DO 05 AD ØB 7B 9948：90 D® 51．EA EA EA EA C9 73 9950：89 F0 49 C9 8D FØ 45 C9 CE 9958：A7 D $138 \mathrm{BC} 1798 \mathrm{C8}$ Bl FC 996ø：BC C9 20 Fø F9 AC 17 9ø B8 9968：C9 3A 90 30 Bの CF A9 øø 3С 9970：8D ØB 9ø FØ C8 A9 Ø1 8D CA 9978：1C 90 A9 FF 8564856541 9980：20 33 A5 $2 \varnothing$ C6 9A $2 \varnothing 92$ BA 9988：9B 4C 31 9E C8 981865 EA 9990：BC 85 BC A5 BD 69 øø 85 8E 9998：BD 4C 2C 998 C ØF 90 C8 67 99AD：Bl BC C9 20 FØ F9 AC ØF EE 99А8：9ø С9 3А Вø ø4 С9 3ø Bø $4 \lambda$ 99Bも：ø3 4C 3D 99 A9 Ø1 8D ØB 31 99B8：90 C8 18 98 65 BC 85 7A 96 99C0：85 BA A5 BD 69 øø 85 7B C7 $99 \mathrm{CB}: 85 \mathrm{BB}$ 8C 17 9Ø $2 \varnothing 49$ 9B E3 99D8：A9 øø 8D 1C 9ø A5 7A 85 El 99D8：92 A5 7B 85932033 A5 AF 99EØ：2Ø C6 9A $2 \varnothing 54$ 9B 1865 Dl 99E8：BA 8594 A5 BB 69 øø 85 Dø 99F0：95 A9 94 8D 1D $9 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ øD 2B 99F8：9A AC 17 9ø A2 FF E8 BD 35 9AøØ：øø Øl Dø Ø3 4C 3 E 99 91 DF 9Aø8：BC C8 4C FE $99202 \lambda$ 9A 71 9Alø：BØ ØE 18 A5 B6 6D 1D $9 \varnothing$ B4 9A18：85 B6 A5 B7 69 øø 85 B7 FB 9A2 ： $6 \varnothing$ 38 A5 94 E5 92 8D 18 3E 9A28：9ø A5 95 E5 93 øD 18 9б Bl
 9A38：A5 B5 AA 65 B4 D 0 Ø1 60 9E 9A40：18 8A 6593 8D 63 9A A5 DE 9A48：92 8D 62 9A 18 8A $65956 B$ 9A50：8D 66 9A A5 94 8D 65 9A D3 9A58：E8 A4 B4 Dø Ø4 Fø ØD Aø 6D 9A60：FF B9 00 Ø0 99 Ø0 008859 9A68：CØ FF Dの F5 CE 63 9A CE 7F 9A7ø：66 9A CA Dの EA 18 6Ø 20 7E 9A78：B8 9A A5 92 8D 9A 9A A5 4б 9A80：93 8D 9B 9A A5 94 8D 9D 38 9A88：9A A5 95 8D 9E 9A A6 B5 62 9A9の：Fの 20 A9 øø 8D ØA 9の AØ D1 9А98：øб B9 øø øø 99 øø øø C8 D1 9AAD：CC ØA 9ø Dø F4 EE 9B 9A 13 9AAB：EE 9E 9A Eø Øø FØ 07 CA FA
 9AB8：38 A5 B6 E5 9285 B4 A5 62 9AC0：B7 E5 9385 B5 60 AD 06 A6 9AC8：9ø 85 B8 AD 67 9ø 85 B9 D8 9AD $: \mathrm{AD} 049085 \mathrm{FD}$ AD 059089

9AED：C8 Bl FD 85 AB 95 A7 FD 98 9AEB：4B C8 Bl FD 38 E5 65 8D BD 9AFD： 0 D 90 C8 Bl FD E5 64 øD 62 9AF8：øD 9ø Dø 12 AD 1C $9 \varnothing$ D $\begin{array}{ll}\text { E3 }\end{array}$ 9Bøø：øC A9 $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ D2 FF A6 B8 4A 9Bø8：A5 B9 2ø CD BD $6 \emptyset$ Bø 2456 9Blø：AD 1C $9 \varnothing$ Fø ØF 9848 Aø 52 9B18：02 A5 B8 91 FD C8 A5 B9 ø2 9B20：91 FD 68 A8 A5 B8 18 6D E4 9B28：08 9ø 85 B8 A5 B9 6D 99 BB 9B30：90 4C 3C 9B A9 FF 85 B8 15 9B38：85 B9 DØ Cø 85 B9 A5 A7 CC 9B40：85 FD A5 A8 85 FE 4C DA 94 9B48：9A $2 \varnothing 9 \mathrm{E}$ AD $2 \varnothing$ 9B BC A5 12 9B50：64 A4 6560 Aø FF C8 B9 E5 9B58：Øø Ø1 D FA 98 6ø A5 2B 56 9B6Ø：85 FB A5 2C 85 FC Aø øø 32 9B68：Bl FB DØ 12 E8 EØ ø3 Dø 54 9B7ø：øF $98 \quad 3865 \mathrm{FB} 85$ 2D A5 A8 9B78：FC 69 øø 85 2E $6 \varnothing$ A2 Øø 19 9B8ø：C8 D6 E5 E6 FC DØ E1 A2 ØD 9B88：2C B5 92 9D D3 9F CA 1032 9B9ø：F8 6ø A2 2C BD D3 9F 9585 9B98：92 CA 10 F8 602087 9B 8B
 9BA8：2E 69 øø 85 B7 A5 2B 85 D9 9BBø：BC 8D 6490 A5 2 C 85 BD D9
 9BCØ：9ø A9 Ø1 8D ØD 9ø Dø 14 Ø4 9BC8：A9 Ø1 8D ØB 9ø A9 øø 8D 3ø 9BDø：øD 9ø FØ ø8 A9 øø 8D ØB C4 9BD8：90 8D ØD 9ø 2ø 7C A5 $2 \varnothing$ C4 9BEØ：1A 9D $2 \varnothing$ 9D 9B A9 FF 8D 7B 9BE8：ø8 9ø 8D 69 9ø A9 б2 85 3F
 9BF8：85 15 2013 A6 A5 5 FF 85 7D 9Cøø：BC A5 $6 \varnothing 85 \mathrm{BD} 2 \varnothing 92918 \mathrm{~A}$ 9Cø8：Bø ø6 8C ø8 9ø 8D ø9 9ø 8A 9Clø：Aø øø Bl BC 8D $1790 \mathrm{C8} 4 \mathrm{E}$ 9C18：B1 BC øD 17 9ø Fø 48 A2 E7 9C2ø：ø0 C8 Bl BC 8514 ED Ø8 ED 9C28：90 C8 Bl BC 8515 ED 6943 9С3ø：9ø 9ø ø2 Bø 32 C8 Bl BC F5 9C38：FØ 1D CD ØB Ø1 DØ F6 8C 61 9C4ø：17 9ø A2 øø C8 E8 BD ØB ED 9C48：日l C9 4б Fø $23 \mathrm{Dl} \mathrm{BC} \mathrm{F} \mathrm{F}_{56} 56$ 9C50：F3 AC 17 90 4C 35 9C C8 D3 9 C 58 ： $9818 \quad 65$ BC 85 BC A5 BD 84 9C6ஏ：69 øø $85 \mathrm{BD} 4 \mathrm{C} 109 \mathrm{C} 20 \mathrm{D6}$ 9C68：33 A5 $2 \varnothing 92$ 9B 4C 31.1 EE E 9C7ø：8C 18 90 20 33 A5 AC 17 AA 9С78：9ø 88 Сø ø4 Bø 11 C8 8414 9C8ø：B4 B2 BC 8D ø3 9ø AE ØD B5 9C88：9ø Fø ø4 A9 71 91 BC $2 ø$ CC 9C9ø：13 A6 A9 9F 8D øø ø3 A9 48 9C98：9C 8D Ø1 ø3 4C C9 A6 A9 54 9CAø：8B 8D øø ø3 A9 E3 8D Ø1 2 C 9CAB：Ø3 AD ø3 9ø A4 B4 91 BC 1ø 9CBØ：AC 1890 AD ØB $9 \varnothing$ FØ 93 B2 $9 \mathrm{CBB}: 4 \mathrm{C} 36 \mathrm{CC} \mathrm{AE}$ ØD $9 \varnothing$ Fø 16 C 6 9CCD：A5 C5 C5 CB FD FC $2 \varnothing$ 3C AB 9CC8：91 A5 CB C9 $19 \mathrm{~F} \quad 67 \mathrm{C} 9 \mathrm{AE}$ 9CDø：27 D 0 F3 4 C C 36 9C $98 \quad 18$ 82 9CD8：65 BC 8592 A5 BD 69 ø0 C4 9CED：85 93 AD 17 90 18 6D 1D C5 9CEB：90 859420 FB 9C A5 9492
 9CF8：4C ø2 9D A5 BD 69 øø 85 FF 9Døø：95 6Ø 20 ØD 9A AC 17 9ø 39 9Dø8：A2 FF E8 BD 29 Ø1 C9 40 AE 9D1ø：Dø ø3 4C 36 9C 91 BC C8 CE 9D18：DØ FØ AØ øø C8 B9 øø Ø2 3B 9D2ø：Fø 38 C9 $4 \varnothing$ D $\varnothing$ F6 A2 FF C6 9D28：E8 C8 B9 øø 62 Fø 2 B C9 35 9D30：22 Fg F6 9D 0B 01 C9 40 A1 9D38：DØ EE AD ØB 9ø Dø 17 A2 96 9D4ø：FF E8 C8 B9 øø Ø2 FØ 1266 9D48：C9 22 Fg F6 9D 29 01 C9 DB 9D5 ：4の D 9 EE 8E 1D $9 \varnothing$ C8 84 E7 9D58：7A 60 A2 ØB 6C øø ø3 78 CF 9D60：48 8A 48 98 48 A9 64 8D 73 9D68：88 6228 BC F6 2ø E1 FF 34 9D70：F0 63 4C 72 FE 20 A3 FD 53 9D78：20 18 E5 AD 15 9ø 8D 2188 9D8』：D $A D 16908 \mathrm{D} 20$ DØ $A D 97$

9D88：14 90 8D 86 Ø2 6C ø2 Aø 72 9D9ø：A9 Ø4 A2 ø4 Aø Ø4 2ø BA 46 9D98：FF－ $2 \varnothing$ C $\varnothing$ FF A2 $\varnothing 42 \varnothing$ C9 23 9DAD：FF Aø FF C8 CØ 57 FØ ØE E3 9DA8：B9 øø ø2 C9 2D D 0 F4 A9 DD 9DBø：AB 99 øø ø2 Dø ED A9 C6 Aø 9DB8：8D øø ø3 A9 9D 8D ø1 ø3 DD 9DCø：2ø 73 øб 4C 9C A6 A9 8B øC 9DC8：8D øø ø3 A9 E3 8D ø1 ø3 2ø 9DD』：A2 ø4 2ø C9 FF A9 ØD $2 \varnothing$ DF 9DD8：D2 FF $2 \varnothing$ CC FF A9 ØD $2 \varnothing 19$ 9DEØ：C3 $\begin{array}{lllllllllll} & \mathrm{FF} & 4 \mathrm{C} & 37 & 9 \mathrm{E} & 2 \emptyset & 92 & 91 & 27\end{array}$ 9DE8：8C øC 9ø 4C 37 9E A9 øØ CB 9DF0：85 FB A9 93 2ø D2 FF A9 52 9DF8：$\varnothing 485$ D6 $2 \emptyset 219 \mathrm{~F}$ Aø FF 3D 9EøØ：C8 Cø DB 9ø ø3 4C 379 EAC 9Eø8：B9 51 92 3б Ø6 2 2б D2 FF 22 9E1』：4C øø 9E $498 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ D2 FF Ø6 9E18：A5 FB 49 日l 85 FB DØ 9927 9E2』：A9 øø 85 D3 $2 \varnothing 219 \mathrm{~F}$ Dø B5 9E28：Ø4 A9 1485 D3 C8 C8 Dø Dø 9E30：CF $2 \varnothing$ 5E 9B 20 5C A6 A9 4 C 9E38：Ø6 85 C6 A2 8ø 6C ø0 Ø3 92 9E40：A9 Øø 85 F7 A9 CE 85 F8 0 F 9E48：A9 øø 85 F9 A9 CF 85 FA 3D 9E50： 20 E7 FF A9 ø．A2 $2 \varnothing$ Aø A5 9E58：9F 2ø BD FF A9 Ø2 AA Aø 7ø 9E6 ：ø3 2ø BA FF $2 \varnothing$ C $\varnothing$ FF $2 \varnothing$ A2 9E68：C5 9E $2 \varnothing$ CC FF $2 \varnothing$ E4 FF 4B 9E7Ø：C9 Øø FØ 1F C9 5C FØ 4286 9E78：A8 78 A2 3686 ø1 B9 øø 8B 9E8ø：A2 A2 $37 \quad 86$ Ø1 $58 \quad 48$ A2 A3 9E88：$\varnothing 220$ C9 FF $682 \varnothing$ D2 FF 71 9E96：20 CC FF A2 0220 C6 FF 59 9E98：2ø E4 FF C9 øø FØ CB 29 4ø 9EAб：7F A8 78 A2 3686 ø1 B9 88
 9EBØ：2ø CC FF 68 2ø D2 FF 4C $5 \varnothing$ 9EB8：6A 9E 2ø CC FF A9 ø2 $2 ø 6 \mathrm{E}$ 9ECD：C3 FF 4C 37 9E Aø FF 98 EC 9EC8：CØ DB B $\varnothing 18$ C $\varnothing$ Cl $9 \varnothing \emptyset 629$ 9EDø：38 E9 8® 4C E6 9E Cø 41 ED 9ED8：9ø øC Cø $6 \emptyset$ BØ ø6 1869 B6 9EED：2Ø 4C E6 9E A9 øø 99 øø 88 9EE8：A2 88 Cø FF Dø D9 98 C 91 9EFØ：8Ø Bø 18 Cø $6 \varnothing 90 \quad 96 \quad 38 \quad 33$ 9EF8：E9 2ø 4C ØD 9F Cø 41 9ø Aø 9Føø：øC Cø 5 BB B $\varnothing 8186980 \mathrm{DF}$ 9Fø8：4C ØD 9F A9 øø 99 Øø АØ 46 9F1ø：88 Cø FF DØ D9 A9 ø8 8D E3 9F18：14 A2 A9 14 8D 98 Aø 60 AE
 9F28：92 9120 BD FF $2 ø 92912 \mathrm{C}$ 9F30：84 FB 85 FC $2 \varnothing 9291$ A9 49 9F38：Ø2 A2 ø8 A8 2ø BA FF $2 \varnothing$ B8 9F4ø：Cø FF $2 \varnothing$ 5ø 91 Bø Ø9 A9 F3 9F48：FB A6 65 A4 6420 D8 FF 7B 9F50：A9 62 2ஏ C3 FF 4C 37 9E 63 9F58：A9 Ø1 85 D4 A5 2D 85 FB 93 9F6ø：6Ø 5F øø øø øø øø øø øø A7

## MetaBASIC Plus

## See instructions in article on page 77 before typing in．

8936：A9 C8 8D C4 91 A9 89 8D 22 893E：C9 91 8D DE 91 8D E2 9154 8946：4C øø 90 FF BF FF 3 F FF ØE 894E：øØ 5343524545 CE ØD AD 8956：8A ø® 535550455250 FA 895E：45 45 CB 9 A 8A øø $5452 \mathrm{D7}$ 8966：41 5ø Aø Dl 8B øø 55 4E B4 896E：54 5241 D 938 8C ø0 4D 96 8976：41 $4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 45 \quad 44 \quad 41 \quad 54 \mathrm{Cl} 9 \mathrm{~F} \quad 68$ 897E：8C $60435552534 F 5266$ 8986：46 52 45 C5 D5 8D øø 43 7E 898E：55 52534 F 52505249 ø2 8996：4E D4 44 8E øø 48454 C 6 F 899E：D® 59 8E 00454 E C4 C2 F1 89A6：8E Øø 465245454 D 45 日E 89AE：CD CD 8E øø 504 F 494 E 8 E 89B6：54 45 D2 DD 8E øø 5245 DB

89BE：53 45 D4 93 8F øø ø0 AF C3 89C6：AF AF AØ FF A2 FF E8 BD 56 89CE：øø ø2 C9 2 Ø FØ F8 8D E7 øC 89D6：89 C8 B9 4E 89 D 6 FA C8 4B 89DE：B9 4E 89 Dø ø3 4C EB 9153 89E6：C9 42 Dø ED E8 C8 B9 4E 94 89EE：89 3ø ø8 DD øø ø2 Fø F4 9ø 89F6：4C CA 89 C8 B9 4E 89 8D 48 89FE：$\sigma_{A} 8$ A C8 B9 4E 898 D ØB 2D 8Aø6：8A 86 7A 4C 59 8E EA 2011 8AØE：E7 FF Aø øø 8C 3A 8A Aø 2E 8A16：ø4 8C 3B 8A A9 E8 8D 9571 8AlE：89 A9 03 8D 0689 A9 01 46 8A26：A2 ø4 Aø FF $2 \varnothing$ BA FF $2 \emptyset$ AD
 8A36：Øø A2 øø AD E7 ø7 29 7F FB 8А3E：C9 $2 \emptyset$ Bø $ø 5694 \varnothing 4 \mathrm{C} 5 \mathrm{~A}$ E5 8A46：8A C9 4Ø Bø ø3 4C 5A 8A AE 8A4E：C9 6Ø Bø $05692 ø 4 \mathrm{C} 5 \mathrm{~A} 85$ 8A56：8A 1869 40 20 D2 FF CE ø3 8A5E：ø5 89 AD $0589 \mathrm{C9} \mathrm{FF}$ D $\varnothing$ A2 8A66：Ø3 CE 6689 AD 9589 D 86 F 8A6E： 05 AD 0689 F 0 1A EE 3A D2 8A76：8A AD 3A 8A Dø 03 EE 3B D7 8A7E：8A E8 EØ 289067 A9 ØD B2 8A86：2ø D2 FF A2 øø 4C 39 8A B8 8A8E：A9 ØD $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF $2 \emptyset$ E7 FF 3D 8A96：4C 37 9E EA A9 9320807 E 8A9E：8C AD 98 øб $2 \varnothing 92918 \mathrm{C} 73$ 8AA6：11 8B 8C Aø 8A 8D 16 8B 95 8AAE：8D Al 8A $2 \emptyset 9291 \mathrm{C} \quad 32 \mathrm{D} 4$
 8ABE：FD 8A AD 14 Ø3 C9 25 Dø C6 8AC6：ØA AD 15 Ø3 C9 8B Dø ø3 4ø 8ACE：4C DD 8A AD 14 ø3 8D CD 43 8AD6：8B AD 15 03 8D CE 8B AD 5C 8ADE：Al 8A AE AØ 8A 86 C7 $2 \varnothing 65$ 8AE6：CD BD A9 øD $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF 18 BC 8AEE：AD Aø 8A $69 \quad 07$ 8D Aø 8A 25 8AF6：90 ø3 EE Al 8A 38 A9 FF 95 8AFE：E9 07 8D FD 8A Bø D8 78 9D 8Bø6：A9 25 8D 14 Ø3 A9 8B 8D 91 8BøE：15 63 A9 91 8D 3 F 8B A9 E8 8B16：øø 8D 40 8B A9 06 8D 38 ØA $8 B 1 E: 8 B \quad 58$ A2 $804 \mathrm{C} \quad 37$ 9E A2 8 C 8B26：04 8E AE 8B A2 FF Aø 65 CC 8B2E：A9 øø 8D A8 8B 8D AD 8B CF 8B36：E8 Eø ø6 9ø ø3 4 C CC 8B 32 8B3E：BD 91 øø 8D 77 8B 8D $4 \mathrm{E} \mathrm{C4}$ 8B46：8B A5 CB C9 3 F D $\varnothing 24 \mathrm{~A} 9 \mathrm{DI}$
 8B56：C9 60 90 ø3 4C 6A 8B C9 99 8B5E：4ø Bø ø3 4C 6C 8B 38 E9 D2 8B66：4ø 4C 6C 8B A9 $2 \varnothing$ б9 80 57 8B6E：4C 73 8B A9 $2 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ AC 8B FA 8B76：A9 øø C9 64 9ø ø8 E9 64 BE 8B7E：EE A8 8B 4C 78 8B $2 \varnothing$ A4 44 8B86：8B C9 ØA 90 98 E9 ØA EE ØB
 8B96：8D A8 8B $2 \varnothing$ A4 8B A9 $2 \emptyset$ D8 8B9E：20 AC 8B 4C 36 8B 8D CA EC 8BA6：8B A9 Øø 18693099 ø0 AE 8BAE：ø4 C8 Cø 28 D $1 \varnothing$ Aø 95 Al 8BB6：18 AD AD 8B 6928 8D AD 68 8BBE：8B 9ø ø3 EE AE 8B A9 øø ø6 8BC6：8D A8 8B A9 øø 60 4C $41 \quad 36$ 8BCE：93 EA EA A9 E3 8D ØØ Ø3 BA 8BD6：A9 8B 8D ø．ø3 A9 øø 8D B3 8BDE：ED 8B 4C 37 9E A5 3A C9 96 8BE6：FF D0 ø3 4C 8B E3 A9 Øø 96 8BEE：DØ 4B EØ 8 8 FØ F5 8E 5C 3E 8BF6：8C A5 398514 A5 3A 856 E 8BFE： 152013 A6 A5 5 F 85 9B C6 8Cø6：A5 6ø 85 9C Aø ø3 8C ЗC EA 8CøE：8C 38 A5 7A E5 9B 8D $3 F \mathrm{CF}$ 8C16：8C A9 6D 8D ED 8B $2 \varnothing$ D2 ØB 8ClE：FF $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF A5 3A 8562 1D 8C26：A5 398563 A2 $9 \varnothing 38202 \mathrm{~F}$ 8C2E：49 BC $2 \varnothing$ DF BD $2 \varnothing$ lE AB 73 8C36：A9 $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ D2 FF Aø 63 CB 6 F 8C3E：CØ 63 DØ ø3 $2 \emptyset 608 \mathrm{C}$ Bl 28 8C46：9B 8D 52 8С FØ ØA 8C 3C A8 8C4E：8C AD FF A9 63 4C 1A A7 98 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { 8C56：A9 } & \text { øø } & \text { 8D } & \text { ED } & 8 B & A 2 & 63 & 4 \mathrm{C} \\ \text { CE }\end{array}$

8C66：A3 84 C7 2ஏ 1E AB Aø 63 Bl 8C6E：A9 øø 85 C7 6ø A9 8B 8D D7 8C76：øø 03 A9 E3 8D Ø1 Ø3 4C 86 8C7E：37 9E 2ø D2 FF AD 86 Ø2 D1 8C86：AØ FA 99 øø D8 99 FA D8 DD 8C8E：99 F4 D9 99 EE DA 88 Dø 4B 8C96：Ft 6ø 8D ø1 ø3 6C ø2 ø3 53 8C9E：ø2 $2 \varnothing 929184 \mathrm{FB} 8 \mathrm{C} 32$ 8B 8CA6：8D 85 FC 8D 33 8D $2 \varnothing 92$ 03 8CAE： 9184 FD 85 FE 38 A5 FD EB 8CB6：E5 FB 8D 5C 8D A5 FE E5 $2 \emptyset$ 8CBE：FC 8D 6A 8D AD 6A 8D C9 DB 8CC6：11 9ø ø5 A2 ØE 6C øø Ø3 7C 8CCE：A9 øø 8D BC 8D 8D 16 8D 96 8CD6：8D B7 8D A9 98 8D BD 8D 7ø 8CDE：A9 4C 8D F9 8C A9 ø8 8D D9 8CE6：FE 8C A2 øø BA $2 \emptyset$ BB 8D DØ 8CEE：AD BC 8D 85 FB AD BD 8D B7 8CF6：85 FC A9 B4 20 BB BD A9 47 8CFE： 1820 BB 8D Aø $\varnothing \varnothing 18$ AD 5F 8D96：F9 8C 69 4B 8D F9 8C AD 3E 8DøE：FE 8C 69 ØØ 8D FE 8C A9 24 8D16：3A $2 \varnothing$ BB 8D A9 $ø \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ BB EF 8DlE：8D EE 16 8D A9 $832 \emptyset \mathrm{BB}$ AE 8D26：8D A9 2ø $2 \varnothing$ BB 8D A9 $2 \emptyset$ FF 8D2E：2Ø BB 8D AD 32 8D C9 6494 8D36：9ø ø8 E9 64 EE B7 8D 4C DC 8D3E：34 8D $2 \varnothing$ B3 8D C9 6A $9 \varnothing 4 \mathrm{E}$ 8D46：Ø8 E9 ØA EE B7 8D 4C 43 DF 8D4E：8D $2 \varnothing$ B3 8D 8D B7 8D $2 \emptyset$ ØE 8D56：B3 8D CE 5C 8D A9 B7 C9 9A 8D5E：FF DØ 03 CE 6A 8D AD 5C 3C 8D66：8D DØ 67 A9 ø1 Dø 83 4C 95 8D6E：8A 8D EE 32 8D AD 32 8D 48 8D76：D0 Ø3 EE 33 8D EØ 4B 9ø E2 8D7E：03 4C E8 8C A9 2C $2 \varnothing$ BB $9 E$ 8D86：8D 4C 31 8D A9 øø 2ø BB C3 8D8E：8D AD BC 8D Aø øø $91 \mathrm{FB} 7 \varnothing$ 8D96：AD BD 8D C8 91 FB A9 øø 96 8D9E：2Ø BB 8D A9 øø $2 \emptyset$ BB 8D 8A 8DA6：AD BC 8D 85 2D AD BD 8D FA 8DAE：85 2E 4C 37 9E 8D Dø 8D 6F 8DB6：A9 øб 1869 3ø 8D A9 1B 66 8DBE：EE BC 8D AC BC 8D Dø 63 BD 8DC6：EE BD 8D Aø øø 8C B7 8D B3 8DCE：E8 A9 0960 AF AF AD 78 FF 8DD6：AD 8F Ø2 C9 FA D0 ø3 4C F6 8DDE：52 8E 8D ØB 8E AD 9ø 9277 8DE6：8D øC 8E A9 FA 8D 8F 0267 8DEE：A9 8D 8D 9ø 62 8D 978 BE DF 8DF6：58 4C 52 8E A5 CB F0 3C FE 8DFE：C9 ø2 Fø ØB C9 $97 \mathrm{~F} \quad 67 \mathrm{Al}$ 8EØ6：A9 2C Fg 1D 4C 48 EB A5 F3 8EØE：D4 Dø 67 A5 D8 Dø 1E 4C 97 8E16：0A 8E A5 D4 8D 2D 8E A9 C5 8E1E：øø 8D 97 8E 85 D4 4C ØA 8A 8E26：8E A9 2C 8D 07 8E A9 øø 19 8E2E：85 D4 4C ØA 8E A9 øØ 85 ØE 8E36：D8 4C ØA 8E A9 øø 8D 2D 92 8E3E：8E 85 D4 4C ØA 8E 78 AD 8C 8E46：0B 8E 8D 8F 62 AD øC 8E A4 8E4E：8D 9ø ø2 58 A2 $8 \emptyset 6 \mathrm{C}$ øø øC 8E56：ø3 ø2 Ø2 A9 932080 8C FA 8E5E：AØ FF A2 øø 8E 928 BE 8 EE 8 A 8E66：BD 8E A9 04 8D BE 8E C8 C8 8E6E：B9 4E 89 D6 FA C8 B9 4E F6 8E76：89 D 0 ØB A9 6585 D6 A9 1E 8E7E：øø 85 FB 4 C FB 9D 1ø 2D E4 8E86：C9 AØ D0 Ø2 A9 6029 7F 8B 8E8E：2Ø B9 8E A9 øø DØ ø8 A2 8C 8E96：14 8E 92 8E 4C 6D 8E A2 74 8E9E：øø 8E 928 E 18 AD BD 8E 1 C 8EA6：69 28 9ø ø3 EE BE 8E 8D El 8EAE：BD 8E 4C 6D 8E $2 \varnothing$ B9 8E A5 8EB6：4C 73 8E 38 E9 40 9D FØ A8 8EBE： 04 E8 60 AF A5 2E A6 2D 7 F 8EC6：85 $6286 \quad 63$ 4C F2 8 EE 38 C 9 8ECE：A5 33 E5 $3185 \quad 63$ A5 3494 8ED6：E5 3285624 C F2 $8 \mathrm{EE} 2 \varnothing$ B5 8EDE：92 91 84 FB 85 FC AD 00 5B 8EE6：Bl FB $85 \quad 63$ C8 Bl FB 85 4D 8EEE： 62 4C F2 8E A2 $9 \varnothing$ 38 $2 \varnothing$ 7F 8EF6：49 BC $2 \emptyset$ DF BD $2 \emptyset$ 1E AB $4 \varnothing$ 8EFE：A2 8 6 C øø ø3 A9 øø 855 F 8F06：37 A9 Aの 85 38 20 5C A6 39 8FØE：2ø 53 E4 øø øø øø øø øø AE

## MetaBASIC 128

See instructions in article on page 79 before typing in．

## BEFORE TYPING <br> Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＇ which appears before the Program Listings．

1300：4C 15 13 4 C 4F 4 F 4 C 32 3B 1308：8E 4C E8 4D 4C Aø 5ø 4C 4C
 1318：13 Dø 94 A2 ØD Aø 43 8E A6 1320：04 Ø3 8C Ø5 ø3 A2 8ø 6C FA 1328：00 03 AD Ø0 FF 8D 9318 3A 1330：A9 øø 8D øø FF A9 EC 8D EA 1338：28 ø3 A9 17 8D 29 ø3 A9 9A $1340: 0 \mathrm{~F}$ A8 A2 $08 \quad 20$ BA FF 20 F8 1348：E6 17 A9 øø 2ø BD FF 20 F4 1350：C0 FF A2 Øø 8E 9418 AØ C2 1358：FF C8 B9 06 02 Fg 3D C9 FF 1360：20 F6 F6 DD AB 13 Dø 28 ø3 1368：C8 E8 BD AB 1329 7F D9 B5 1370：øø ø2 DØ 1C BD AB 1310 C5 1378：EF AD 9418 gA AA 8C 95 BF 1380：18 84 3D A9 ø2 85 3E BD 76 1388：E3 13 48 BD E2 $13 \quad 48 \quad 609 \mathrm{EE}$ 1390：E8 BD AB 1310 FA E8 EE 6E 1398：94 18 10 BB 18 A9 0F $2 \varnothing 72$ 13AD：C3 FF AD 9318 8D øø FF 8E 13A8：4C øD 43 4l 49 C4 4348 EØ 13B0：41 $4 \mathrm{E} 47 \mathrm{C5} 4445464155$ 13B8：55 4C D4 444 C 4953 D4 7E 13C0：46 49 4E C4 4D 455247 DD 13C8：C5 515549 D4 52454121 13DØ：C4 5245534156 C5 53 øE 13D8：54 4l 52 D4 55 4E 4E 45 D6 13EØ：D7 06 F7 $13 \begin{array}{llllll}13 & 14 & 10 & 14 & \text { D9 }\end{array}$ 13E8：64 $16 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 43 & 14 & 61 & 16 & 1 A & 13 & 1 B\end{array}$
 13FB：Aの FF D $\varnothing$ ØC Ø8 29 7F $2 \varnothing 4 \mathrm{E}$ 14ø0：D2 FF 2810 Ø3 20 øA 17 5B 1408：C8 B9 AE $13 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{EE} \mathrm{4C} \mathrm{BC} \mathrm{Al}$ 1410：17 207918 8E 88182063 1418：79 18 8E． $87 \quad 18 \quad 2 \varnothing 79 \quad 1899$ 142ø：8E $89 \quad 18$ A9 $3 \varnothing$ 8D øø ØA 51 1428：A9 14 8D Øl ØA 4C BC 17 FD 1430：AD $87 \quad 18$ 8D 21 D $\varnothing$ AD 88 1D 1438：18 8D $2 \varnothing$ Dø AD 891885 2A 1440：Fl 4C ø3 40 А9 øб 2С А9 28 1448：FF 8D 9718 2ø 2116 A2 9C 1450：FF 204116 AD 9718 Fb F6 1458：б3 2ø 4416 A9 FF 854793 1460：85 48 A5 2D 85 FC A5 2E 7E 1468：85 FD $2 \varnothing 72189017264 \mathrm{~F}$ 1470：12 13 A5 61 85 FC A5 62 FE 1478：85 FD $2 \varnothing 86$ ø3 $2 \varnothing 75 \quad 18$ EA 148ø：90 0486478548 Aø øø C5 1488：8D 01 FF 8C 9218 Bl FC D5 1490：8D 9418 C8 Bl FC 日D 9464 1498：18 Dø 2E 4C BC 17 AD 92 BB 14AØ：18 FØ 17 8C $92 \quad 18$ A5 FC F9 14A8：85 61 A5 FD 8562 8D 0354 $14 \mathrm{~B} 日: \mathrm{FF} \quad 20$ ØF 13 8D Øl FF AC 11 14B8：92 18 C8 189865 FC 85 A4 14C0：FC A5 FD 69 øø 85 FD 9ø C9 14C8：BD C8 Bl FC $85 \quad 16$ C8 Bl CF 14D0：FC $85 \quad 17$ A5 47 C5 16 A5 39 14D8：48 E5 17 9ø BE A2 Øø C8 D3 14E0：Bl FC Fø BA DD 9918 DØ 41 14E8：F4 8C 9818 C8 E8 BD 9942 14F0：18 FØ ø9 D1 FC FØ F5 AC E3 14F8：98 18 D $\varnothing$ El 8C 9418 EE 81 1500：92 18 AD 9718 D0 65 AC 63 15ø8：98 18 D $\varnothing$ Dl 18 AD 941874 1510：65 FC 8D 8A 18 A5 FD 6943 1518：øø 8D 8B 1818 AD 981859

520：65 FC 8D 8E 18 A5 FD 6993 1528：øø 8D 8F 1818 AD 8E 18 D5 1530：6D 9118 8D 8E 18 AD 8 F 11 1538：18 69 øø 8D 8F 18 2б 8E 4D 1540：15 38 AD 8E 18 ED 8A 1847 1548：8D 8E 18 AD 8 F 18 ED 8B FE 1550：18 8D 8F 1818 AD $1012 \quad 127$ 1558：6D 8E 18 8D 1012 AD 11 ED 1560：12 6D 8F 18 8D 11 12 A2 D9 1568：FF E8 BD 9918 D 6 FA AC C4 1570：98 18 88 E8 C8 BD 991815 1578：F0 64 91 FC Dの F5 88 8D 1B 1580：ø3 FF 2ø 2313 8D Ø1 FF 31 1588：AC 9818 4C DD 1438 AD 54 1590：10 12 ED 8A 18 8D 8C 18 D5 1598：AD 1112 ED 8B 18 8D 8D 64 15AØ：18 38 AD 8 A 18 ED 8E $18 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset$ 15A8：8D 9418 AD 8B 18 ED 8 F C4 15Bø：18 ØD 9418 Dの Ø1 6Ø BØ 3A 15B8： 37 AE 8D 18 18 8A 6D 8B AE 15C0：18 8D DD 15 AD 8A 18 8D BC 15C8：DC 15 18 8A 6D 8F 18 8D B9 15D $: \mathrm{E}$ Ø 15 AD 8 E 18 8D DF 15 1B 15D8：E8 A 1 FF B9 FF FF 99 FF 6E 15EØ：FF 88 C $\varnothing$ FF D 0 F5 CE DD 1 F 15E8：15 CE EØ 15 CA DØ EA 6Ø 8E 15F0：AD 8A 18 8D ØF 16 AD 8B 28 15F8：18 8D 1016 AD 8E 18 8D 5B 16øø：12 16 AD $8 F 18$ 8D 13169 C 16ø8：AE 8D 18 E8 Aø øø B9 FF F8 161ø：FF 99 FF FF C8 DØ F7 EE ØB 1618：10 16 EE 1316 CA D9 EE 4D 1620：60 EE 9518 AC 9518 B9 12 1628：øø Ø2 FØ 12 C9 2ø FØ Fl B6 1630：85 FC C9 2F Fø 67 C9 4ø ø2 1638：Dø ø4 2ø øD 43604 C FD D4 1640：17 AC 9518 A9 FF 8D 91 51 1648：18 C8 E8 B9 øø ø2 Fø EE 44 1650：9D 9918 EE 91 18 C5 FC 19 1658：Dø EF 84 3D A9 øø 9D $996 F$ 1660：18 60 A9 øø 2C A9 FF 8D 7B 1668：97 18 Aø øø $2 \varnothing 30182 \varnothing 8 \mathrm{C}$ 1670：E4 FF $2 \varnothing$ E4 FF 2ø E4 FF AB 1678：8D $94182 \varnothing$ E4 FF 18 D 94 6B 168ø：18 D0 Ø3 4C BC 17 AØ ø2 97 1688：A9 Ø2 8D ø1 ø2 2 ØE4 FF 26 1690：99 14 øø 99 øø ø2 с8 сø 82 1698：04 D6 F2 88 C8 20 E4 FF 72 16AØ：99 øø Ø2 C9 øØ DØ F5 8C 32 16A8：øø Ø2 A2 Ø2 C8 99 øø Ø2 78 16Bø：CA D 0 F9 A9 øø 85 6．A9 D2 16B8：ø2 $85 \quad 623820$ øF 13 AD 28 16Cø：97 18 Dø Bl A9 ø4 85 3D 99 16C8：A9 Ø2 85 3E A2 DD Aø 16 C2 16D0：2ø EA 1638 AD Øø Ø2 E9 69 16D8：ø3 A8 4C Ø9 13 EE 2ø DØ 3Ø $16 \mathrm{ED}: 2 \varnothing \mathrm{FD} 16$ A9 øø 8D øø FF $3 \varnothing$ 16E8：F0 8B AD Ø2 ø3 8D 9518 D7 16F0：AD 03 Ø3 8D 96 16F8：ø3 8C ø3 ø3 60 AD 951857 17ø0：8D 02 Ø3 AD 9618 8D ø3 E3 17ø8： 63 6ø A9 øD 4C D2 FF Aø 24 171ø：ø2 $2 \varnothing 30182 \varnothing$ E4 FF $2 \varnothing 83$ 1718：D2 FF A4 9ø F6 F6 4C BC Ø6 1720：17 A2 øF 2 の C9 FF $2 \varnothing$ øB FF 1728：18 AC 9518 8A 38 6D 9567 1730：18 AA A9 øø 9D øø ø2 A2 DD 1738：ø2 BD $81 \quad 1799$ øø ø2 88 D1 1740：CA 10 F6 AE 9518 CA CA OF
 1750：AD $9618 \mathrm{AE} 9518 \mathrm{E} 8 \mathrm{~A} \varnothing 68$ 1758：日2 $2 \varnothing$ BD FF $2 \varnothing$ E6 17 Aø B2 1760：ø2 20 DF 17 A2 01 B5 2D B6 1768：95 FC CA 1ø F9 A9 FC AE 1A 1770：10 $12 \mathrm{AC} 11 \quad 12 \quad 2 \varnothing \mathrm{D} 8 \mathrm{FF} 94$ 1778：2ø 4F 18 2ø øA 17 4C BC 91 1780：17 53 3ø 3A 85 FD 984856 1788：86 FC Aø øø BL FC Dø ø3 73 1790：68 A8 6ø 20 D2 FF C8 4C 9F
 17AD：E4 FF 8D 951820 E4 FF 57 17A8：AE 9518 2ø 6613 2ø ØA 5F 17Bø：17 4C BC 17 Aø 01989152 17B8：2D $2 \varnothing$ ø3 13 A9 øø 8D øø 7F


17C8：ø2 2ø C3 FF A9 ØF 2ø C3 06 17D0：FF 2ø ØA 17 AD 9318 8D 33 17D8：øØ FF A2 8ø 6C Øø ø3 A9 76 17E0：ø2 A2 ø8 4C BA FF A9 Ø0 A7 17E8：AA 4C 68 FF 2ø 6E F6 Fø 26 17F0：CB 60 A9 6E 8D 28 Ø3 A9 F5 17F8：F6 8D 29 ø3 6ø 18 A9 øF $^{2 l}$ 18ø0：2ø C3 FF $2 \varnothing$ F2 17 A2 日B 77 18ø8：6C øø ø3 AC 9518 C8 B9 F1 1810：øø 62 F6 E9 C9 22 Dø F6 EC 1818：8C 95 18 A2 FF C8 E8 B9 CF 1820：øØ 62 Fø Ø4 C9 22 DØ F5 9D 1828：CA 36 D2 E8 8E 9618 6Ø 12 1830：20 DF 17 20 E6 17 2ø 0B 2C 1838：18 8A AE 9518 E8 AØ 62 ED 1840：20 BD FF 20 C 6 FF $2 \varnothing 4$ F 87 1848：18 A2 62 2ø C6 FF 60 A2 69 1850：øF 2ø C6 FF $2 \varnothing$ E4 FF C9 47 1858：3ø Dø ØD 2ø E4 FF C9 ØD 4の 1860：D 0 F9 4C CC FF 26 E4 FF 18 1868：2の D2 FF C9 ØD D0 F6 4C DF 1870：BC $17 \quad 2080$ Ø3 C9 2C D8 39 1878：ØC $2 \varnothing 8$ Ø 8 2ø øC 13 A6 F4



## Pick－A－Letter

## Article on page 34.

## Program 1：Pick－A－Letter－64 And 128 Version

$\mathrm{SM} 10 \mathrm{BO}=53280: \mathrm{AC}=53281: \mathrm{SC}=1.02$ $4: S=54272$
HQ $2 \emptyset$ FORI＝1TO9：READH（I），L（I）： NEXT
MG 3 D DATA $79,191,84,125,89,13$ $1,94,214,100,121,106,115$ $, 112,199,119,124,126,151$
CJ 40 GOSUB50：POKES $+24,15$ ：GOTO 150
PS 50 FORGl＝STOS $+23:$ POKEGl， $0: N$ EXT：RETURN
JR $6 \emptyset$ FORJ＝B1TOTISTEPS 1：POKES， $L(J):$ POKES $+1, H(J): N E X T: R$ ETURN
MM 7 7 POKES $+5,31$ ：POKES $+6,2 ø 8:$ P OKES， $240:$ POKES $+1,4:$ POKES $+4,33:$ POKES $+24,15$ ：GOTO90
DJ 8 Ø POKES $+5,8:$ POKES $+6,240:$ PO KES，$\varnothing:$ POKES $+1,9 \varnothing$ ：POKES +4 ， 17
QE 9Ø FORH＝1TO1 ØØ：NEXT：GOSUB5 ：RETURN
KF 〕øø GOSUB5 ：POKES，12ø：POKES $+1,1 \varnothing 5:$ POKES $+5,128:$ POKE $\mathrm{S}+6,128: \mathrm{POKES}+4,33$
HQ 110 POKES $+24,15:$ FORX $5=105 \mathrm{TO}$ 62STEP－1：FORU2＝1TO30：NE XTU $2:$ POKES +1, X5：NEXTX5
RG 120 POKES，232：POKES＋1，3：FOR L＝1TO1の ：NEXT：GOSUB5 ：R ETURN
FK 130 POKES $+24,15:$ POKES $+5,128$ ：POKES＋6， 32 ：POKES， $64:$ PO KES $+1,156$ ：POKES $+4,17$
GJ 140 FORL＝1TO25 ：NEXT：POKES +4 ，16：RETURN
XM 150 PRINT＂$\{$ CLR\}"CHRS (159) ; : POKEBO， $11-(A L=1) * 38:$ POK EAC， $11-(\mathrm{AL}=1)$＊ 38
CG 160 FORG $=1$ TOl $1:$ READA，B：POKE A＋SC，B：GOSUB8 $\quad$ ：POKEA＋S＋ SC， $1 \varnothing$
QG 17ø FORJ＝1TO1øø：NEXT
MR 180 NEXT
GG 190 DATA $418,1,415,3,421,5$ ， 424，5，414，9
MJ $2 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $416,11,420,12,413$ ， $16,425,18$

PP 210 DATA $422,20,423,20$
HK 220 PRINT＂$\{14$ DOWN \}
\｛2 RIGHT \}PLEASE WAIT WH ILE PUZZLES ARE SORTED＂
PX $230 \mathrm{NW}=90: \mathrm{DIM}$ PS（NW），P（NW）， P o（ NW ）： $\mathrm{QQ}=1$
CC 240 FORG＝1TONW：READ P（G），P\＄ （G）：NEXT
CH 250 GOSUB98ø
KE 260 FORG $=1 \mathrm{TO} 3: \mathrm{BB}(\mathrm{G})=1$ Øø $0: \mathrm{NE}$ XT
MP 270 PRINT＂E8习\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}" JH 280 PRINT＂HOW MANY PLAYERS \｛SPACE\}(1 TO 3)?"
RH 290 GETQS：IFQS＝＂＂THEN29の
KX 30Ø IF QS＝＂ ！＂THEN NP＝1：GOTO 340
AK 31の IF $\mathrm{Q} \$=$＂ 2 ＂THEN $\mathrm{NP}=2: \mathrm{GOTO}$ 340
HM 32 IF $Q \$=" 3$＂THEN NP＝3：GOTO 340
RM 330 GOTO28ø
AM 340 PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}$ PLEASE ENTE R WINNING SCORE（1øøø I S A 3 SPACES $\}$ MEDIUM LEN GTH GAME）＂：INPUTWS
GQ $350 \mathrm{CP}=\varnothing:$ FORG $=1$ TONP ： $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{G})=\varnothing$ ： $T(G)=\varnothing: B(G)=1: N E X T: J=\emptyset$
MJ $36 \emptyset$ R\＄（l）＝＂PHRASE $\{2$ SPACES $\}$ ＂：RS（2）＝＂PLACE
$\{3$ SPACES $\}$＂：RS（3）＝＂PERS ON＂：R\＄（4）＝＂NAME $\{4$ SPACES \}"
RA 370 R $\$(5)=$＂OBJECT \｛ 2 SPACES \} ＂： $\mathrm{X}=611+\mathrm{SC}: \mathrm{D}=\varnothing$
MX 38 UL $\$=" ":$ RL $\$=" "$
RX 390 REM DRAW SCREEN
JS $4 \emptyset 0$ POKEBO， $11-(\mathrm{AL}=1)$＊ $38:$ POK EAC， $11-(A L=1) * 38$
PA 410 PRINT＂$\{$ CLR \}"CHRS (5) ;
BA 420 PRINTTAB（l 0 ）＂$\{$ DOWN \}
［BLK］PICK－A－LETTER［88＂ ；WS：PRINT
RF $43 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{$ BLK $\}$ SCORES ［ 2 SPACES \}-E8 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；
BH 440 FORG $=1$ TONP
BH $45 \emptyset$ PRINT＂E8才 PLAYER＂G；
AS 460 NEXT
SX 470 PRINT：PRINT＂$\{$ BLK \} CURREN T－区8才＂
EF 480 PRINT＂\｛BLK\}TOTAL \｛3 SPACES $\}-\left[88{ }^{\prime \prime}\right.$
GJ 490 PRINT＂ 4 DOWN \} \{BLK\}CATEGO RY： $\mathrm{K} 83^{\prime \prime}$
SA 5øØ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLK\}PUZZLE ：区8
RA 5.10 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \}\{BLK \}"
QB 520 FORG＝1TO39：PRINT＂EOヨ＂； NEXT
DE 530 PRINT＂EJ $\{$ \｛BLK $\}$ X BLK $\}=$ \｛YEL \} $5\{$ BLK $\}-\{$ YEL $\} 3\{$ BLK $\}$ －\｛YEL\} 2 \｛BLKT－ 33 3S \｛BLK\} TYEL\} $4\{B L K\}=$ YYELT $\{$ \｛BLK $\}$ $-\{$ YEL $\} 4\{$ BLK $\}-A-\{Y E L\} 2$
TBLK $]=$ \｛YEL \} 3 ［BLK $\}-\{Y E L\}$ $5\{\mathrm{BLK}\}-\{\mathrm{YEL}\} \lambda\{\mathrm{BLK}\}-\mathrm{X}-$ \｛YEL\} 3 TBLK \} - \｛YEL \} 5 \｛BLK \} －\｛YEL\} $2\{B L K\}^{\prime \prime}$ ；
KD 540 PRINT＂$=\{$ YEL $\} 4\{$ BLK $\}=$ 〔 3 习习 ［BLK］E $\bar{L} \nexists "$
JQ 550 PRINT＂$\{\text { BLK }\}^{\prime \prime} ;:$ FORG $=1$ TO3 9：PRINT＂EUX＂；：NEXT
AH 560 PRINT＂\｛ 2 DOWN \} \{BLK \} \｛RIGHT \}CURRENT PLAYER: ［SPACE\}\{RVS \} 88 BPLAYER＂
CJ 570 PRINT＂$\{$ BLK $\}$ BONUS FACTOR ＝E8才＂
AB 580 PRINT＂ 4 SPACES $\}\{B L K\}$ PO INTS PER CORRECT LETTER ह8才＂
HB 590 PRINT＂（2 DOWN \}"
PG $6 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT＂ （BLK）USED LETTERS
：88気＂
AX 6.10 FORG $=S C+S+600 T O S C+S+638$ ：POKEG， 13 ：NEXT
CH 620 POKEX， $3 \varnothing$
RA 630 REM MAIN LOOP
FJ 640 NN＝Ø：$C D \$=P \$(P q(Q Q)): C C=$ $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{P} \%(\mathrm{QQ})): Q Q=Q Q+1: I F Q Q>$ NWTHENQQ＝1
SD $650 \mathrm{NV}=\varnothing: \mathrm{FORG}=1$ TOLEN（CDS）
FJ 660 IF MIDS $(C D \$, G, l)\rangle "$＂TH EN $N V=N V+1$
PX 670 NEXTG
RX 680 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛7 DOWN \} $\{1 \varnothing$ RIGHT \}"R\$(CC)
PQ 690 PRINT＂$\{D O W N\} " S P C(8)$ ；
QM 7 бø $\mathrm{FORG}=1 \mathrm{TO}$ LEN（CDS）： $\mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{MI}$ DS（CDS，G，l）：IFB\＄＝＂＂THE NPRINT＂＂；：GOTO740
KX 710 IF $B \$="-$＂THENPRINT＂- ＂； GOTO74ø
ME 720 IF $\mathrm{B} \$="$＂＂THENPRINT＂＇＂； GOTO74Ø
BH 730 PRINT＂$\{C Y N\} \underline{Q}$＂；
FD 740 NEXTG
DG 750 FORG $=1$ TONP：C $(G)=\varnothing:$ NEXT
DF 760 FORG $=$ LEN（CDS）TO29：PRINT ＂＂；：NEXT
BF $770 \mathrm{CP}=\mathrm{CP}+1:$ IFCP $>$ NPTHENCP $=1$
GB 780 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂；：FORG＝1TO 17：PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN \}"; :NEXT: }}$ PRINTTAB（22）＂E8习\｛RVS\}"C P
BH 790 PRINTTAB（14）＂$\{3$ SPACES $\}$ \｛3 LEFT\}"B(CP):PRINT" ［4 SPACES \} \{UP\}"
RX 8øø IF $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{CP})=1$ THENPRINT＂ $\left\{2\right.$ DOWN \} ${ }^{[ } 3$ 习PRESS SPACE \｛SPACE\}BAR TO START SCO RE POINTER \｛OFF\}":GOTO8 20
JX 81ø PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ E3 3 START iSPACE\}POINTER OR PRESS RETURN TO ANSWER\｛OFF\}"
QK 82ø GETZ\＄：IFZ\＄＝＂＂THEN82ø
QM 830 IFASC $(\mathrm{Z} \$)=13$ THEN86 0
JG 84Ø IFZS＝＂＂THENGOSUB1ø4Ø：G OTO89
SP 850 GOTO82の
SX 860 GOTOl 290
BM $87 \emptyset$ IF PP＝1 THENPP $=\emptyset:$ GOTO63 Ø
HS 88Ø GOTO77Ø
BK 890 IFD $=1$ THEND $=\varnothing:$ GOTO77Ø
AM 9øØ PRINT＂（DOWN）\｛33ENTER YO UR LETTER\｛22 SPACES \} \｛OFF \}88习";
HF 910 GETK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂＂THEN91ø
DE 920 IF ASC $(\mathrm{K} \$)<650$ RASC $(\mathrm{K} \$)>$ 90THEN91．
GA 930 FORD＝1TO2 1 PRINT＂$\{$ LEFT \} ＂；：NEXT：PRINTK\＄：GOSUBl 4 8Ø：IFUR＝1THEN156Ø
CR 940 GOSUB118 8 ：IFN＝ØTHENB（CP ）$=1$ ：GOTO77
EA 950 IFZX $=1$ THENZX＝0：GOTO87 $\varnothing$
PA $960 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{CP})=\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{CP})+1:$ PRINT＂ \｛HOME\}\{17 DOWN\} \｛13 RIGHT\}":GOTO790
SB 970 PRINT＂＂ 8 习＂
FP $980 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{RND}(-\mathrm{TI} / 101)$
XS 990 FORJ $=1$ TONW： P \％（ J$)=\mathrm{J}:$ NEXT
PM 1øøø $F O R J=1$ TO5：$F O R K=1 \mathrm{TONW}: \mathrm{L}$ $=\mathrm{Pq}(\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(\lambda) * 2 \emptyset+1))$
 ：P\％（L）＝TEMP
RJ $1 \varnothing 2 \sigma$ NEXTK，J
SB 1030 RETURN
XP $1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing \mathrm{Y}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(\varnothing) * 2 \sigma)+2 \varnothing$
BJ $1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ FORG $=1 \mathrm{TOY}$
JX $1 \varnothing 6 \emptyset$ GOSUB1 $3 \varnothing$
AQ 1 Ø70 POKEX，32：X＝X＋2：IFX＝SC＋ $639 \mathrm{THENX}=\mathrm{SC}+601$
DH 1 1ø8ø POKEX， $3 \varnothing: F O R W=1 T O G: N E X$

TW
KX 1.090 NEXTG
QM 11 Øø $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{X}-8 \varnothing)$
KA $1110 \mathrm{IFV}=83$ THENPL $=16 \star \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{CP})$ ： GOTO116ø
AG $1120 \mathrm{IFV}=9 \emptyset$ THENPL $=15 * B(\mathrm{CP})$ ： GOTO1160
AC $1130 \mathrm{IFV}=65$ THEND $=1: C(C P)=\varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{N}=0: \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{CP})=1$ ：GOSUB1250： GOSUBløø：RETURN
CR 1140 IFV＝88THEND $=1$ ：GOSUB7 0 ： GOSUB70：B（CP）＝1：RETURN
MB 1150 PL $=(\mathrm{V}-48) * \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{CP})$
PJ 1160 PRINT＂ E 8 习习 $\{3 \mathrm{UP}\}$
（3 SPACES\}\{3 LEFT\}"PL
AP 1170 RETURN
FS 1180 N＝Ø：PRINT＂\｛HOME \}
［9 DOWN $\}$［8 RIGHT\}";
HP 1190 FORG＝1TTOLEN（CDS）
FX 1200 IFMID $(C D \$, G, \lambda)=K \$ T H E N$ $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+1$ ：GOSUB8ø：PRINTK\＄； ：GOTOL22ø
DP 1210 PRINT＂\｛RIGHT\}";
PE 1220 NEXTG
GK $1230 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{CP})=\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{CP})+\mathrm{PL}^{\star} \mathrm{N}$
DF 1240 GOSUBl630：GOSUB1 250：RE TURN
HP 1250 PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{4 DOWN\} ［RIGHT\}":
MQ 1260 PRINTTAB（ 10 ＊CP）＂E8 \｛4 SPACES\}\{4 LEFT\}"C(C P）；
SR $127 \emptyset \mathrm{NN}=\mathrm{NN}+\mathrm{N}: I \mathrm{FNN}=\mathrm{NV}$ THENGOS UB1 340 ： $\mathrm{ZX}=1$
CA 1280 RETURN
XE 1290 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂；：FORG＝1T O21：PRINT＂（DOWN \}"; :NEX T：FORG＝lTO39：PRINT＂＂； ：NEXT
XJ 1300 FORG＝1TO39：PRINT＂
\｛LEFT\}";:NEXT:INPUT "A NSWER＂；AS
EQ 1310 IFA $=$ CDSTHEN 1340
XD $1320 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{CP})=\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{CP})-10: I F C(C P)$ ＜øTHENC（CP）$=\varnothing$
RS 1330 GOSUB70：GOSUB1 250：GOTO $87 \varnothing$
PC 1340 PRINT＂\｛HOME \}\{9 DOWN \} \｛8 RIGHT \} "CD
SJ $1350 \mathrm{BC}=8$
SP 1360 FORG $=1$ TO5：GOSUB8 $\varnothing$
GA 1370 POKEBO，BC－1： $\mathrm{BC}=\mathrm{BC}-1$
BG 1380 NEXT：POKEBO， $11-(\mathrm{AL}=1)$＊ 38
FG $1390 \mathrm{~T}(\mathrm{CP})=\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{CP})+\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{CP})$
PD 1400 FORG＝1TONP：B（G）＝1：NEXT
PS $141 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{(5 DOWN\} \｛RIGHT \}";
 （4 SPACES \}\{4 LEFT\}"T(C P）；
MH 1430 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}(4$ DOWN $\}$ \｛RIGHT\}";
CE 1440 PRINTTAB（10）：FORG $=1$ TO2 9：PRINT＂＂；：NEXT
QM 1450 ULS＝＂＂：RL\＄＝＂＂：GOSUB169 Ø： $\mathrm{PP}=1$
HE 1460 IF $T(C P)>=W S T H E N G O T O 17$ 10
SX 1470 GOTO870
MA 1480 U＝LEN（ULS）：R＝LEN（RL\＄）
CE 1490 IFR＝øTHEN 1520
AB 1500 FORG＝1TOR：IFK $=$ MID $\$(R L$ $\$, G, 1)$ THENUR $=1:$ RETURN
RG 1510 NEXTG
EF 1520 IFU $=\emptyset$ THENRETURN
HX 1530 FORG＝1TOU：IFK $\$=M I D \$(U L$ \＄，G，I ）THENUR＝1：RETURN
EP 1540 NEXTG
ED 1550 RETURN
DE 156 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂；：FORG＝$=1$ T O2l：PRINT＂ ［DOWN\}"; :NEX

T：FORG＝1TO39：PRINT＂＂； ：NEXT
GK $157 \varnothing$ FORG＝1TO39：PRINT＂
［LEFT］＂；：NEXT
HX 1580 GOSUB7ø
HH 1590 PRINT＂\｛YEL\}THAT LETTER HAS BEEN USED＂；
FP 1600 FORI $=1$ TO750：NEXT
GG 1610 FORG＝1TO25：PRINT＂
［LEFT\}"; :NEXT:PRINT"
［8习习2 UP\}";
CE 1620 UR＝ø：GOTO77
CC 163 IFN $=\emptyset$ THEN 165 Ø
PP $1640 \mathrm{RL} \$=\mathrm{RL} \$+\mathrm{K} \$:$ RETURN
BF 1650 UL $\$=\mathrm{UL} \$+\mathrm{K} \$:$ GOSUB7 $\varnothing$
QK 1660 PRINT＂\｛HOME $\}$＂；：FORG $=1 T$ O23：PRINT＂［DOWN\}"; :NEX T
QC 1670 PRINT＂$\{14$ RIGHT $\}$＂UL $\$$
KP $168 \emptyset$ RETURN
HP 1690 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂；：FORG＝1T 023：PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \}"; :NEX T
DX 17 － 1 PRINT＂$\{14$ RIGHT $\}$
［2ø SPACES\}": RETURN
AP 1710 IFAL＝0THENPOKE54296，12
DA $172 \emptyset$ POKEAC， $6:$ PRINTCHRS（5）；
FK 1730 IFAL＝$=$ THENPOKES $+24,10$ ： POKES $+5, \lambda 28:$ POKES $+6,12$ 8：POKES +4 ， 33
AR 1740 FORI $5=1 \mathrm{TO}: \mathrm{Bl}=1: \mathrm{Tl}=9: S$ $\mathrm{l}=1$ ：GOSUB60：Bl＝9：Tl＝1： Sl＝－1：GOSUB60：NEXTI5
QE 1750 IFAL＝ØTHENPOKES $+4,32$
QR 1760 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{YEL\}
［2 DOWN \}THE WINNER IS
［SPACE \}PLAYER"CP; :PRIN
T＂WITH＂T（CP）＂POINTS＂
GG 177 FORG＝1TO4ø：PRINT＂EIヨ＂； ：NEXT：PRINT
PD 1780 FORG＝1TONP－1
EE $1790 \mathrm{CP}=\mathrm{CP}+1: \mathrm{IFCP}>$ NPTHENCP $=$ 1
PE 1800 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \}PLAYER"CP" ACCUMULATED－＂T（CP）＂PO INTS＂
DC 1810 NEXT
FB 1820 FORI＝1TO1øøø：NEXT
CC 1830 PRINT＂ 55 DOWN $\}$ WOULD YO U LIKE TO PLAY AGAIN（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N})$ ？ E 8 习＂
GA 1840 GETPAS：IFPA\＄＝＂＂THEN 184 Ø
Q 1850 IFASC（PAS）$=78$ THENPRINT ＂\｛CLR\}": END
CX 1860 IFASC（PAS）$=89$ THEN26 0
SK 1870 DATA $1, " I N$ THE GOOD OL D DAYS＂
RC 1880 dATA $1, "$ IN the Still o F THE NIGHT＂
JA 1890 DATA 1 ，＂ALL FOR ONE AN D ONE FOR ALL＂
PP 1900 DATA $1, " I$ TOLD YOU SO＂
GK 1910 DATA 2，＂WRIGLEY FIELD＂
CB 1920 DATA 1，＂LOOKING FOR A \｛SPACE \}WAY OUT"
RC 1930 DATA 2，＂SALT LAKE CITY
SF 1940 DATA $1, " T O$ BE OR NOT T O BE＂
MG 1950 DATA 1 ，＂ONCE IN A BLUE MOON＂
KX 1960 DATA 2，＂HONOLULU＂
CF 197ø DATA 2，＂SILICON VALLEY
MF 1980 data 3，＂MAILMAN＂
FD 1990 DATA 3, ＂NEXT DOOR NEIG HBOR＂
CR 2000 DATA 1, ＂TAKE IT OR LEA VE IT＂
MR 2010 DATA 3，＂DAVID AND GOLI ATH＂

QJ $2 ø 2$ DATA 2，＂LONDON ENGLAND
RB 2030 DATA 2，＂SAN ANTONIO TE XAS＂
HK $2 \varnothing 40$ DATA $2, " N I A G A R A$ FALLS＂
FK 2050 DATA 2，＂YELLOWSTONE NA TIONAL PARK＂
PD 2060 DATA 2，＂NEVER－NEVER LA ND＂
XG $2 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ DATA 2, ＂ON TOP OF OLD ［SPACE \}SMOKEY"
AC 208 DATA 3，＂PROFESSIONAL A THLETE＂
PD 2ø9ø DATA 2，＂DISTRICT OF CO LUMBIA＂
GS 2100 DATA 2，＂WHITE HOUSE＂
RH 2110 DATA 2，＂SOMEWHERE OVER THE RAINBOW＂
KJ $212 \emptyset$ DATA 3，＂PRESIDENT OF T HE UNITED STATES＂
BQ 2130 DATA 3 ，＂HUNCHBACK OF N OTRE DAME＂
QE 2140 DATA 3 ，＂KEEPER OF THE \｛SPACE \}KEYS"
KD 2150 DATA 3 ，＂MAN IN THE MOO N＂
HX 2160 DATA 3，＂BIRDMAN OF ALC ATRAZ＂
CM $217 \emptyset$ DATA 3，＂QUEEN OF ENGLA ND＂
CX 2180 DATA 3 ，＂ROOKIE OF THE ［SPACE \}YEAR"
GX 2190 DATA 3，＂CHIMNEY SWEEP＂
HF 2200 DATA 3，＂ACADEMY AWARD ［SPACE \} NOMINEE"
BC 2210 DATA 3 ，＂MISS AMERICA＂
GM 2220 DATA 4，＂BABE RUTH＂
JE 2230 DATA 4，＂WHISTLER＇S MOT HER＂
CS 2240 DATA 4，＂THE LAST OF TH E MOHICANS＂
JQ 2250 DATA 4，＂PONCE DE LEON＂
HP 2260 DATA 4 ，＂GEORGE WASHING TON＂
DG $227 \varnothing$ DATA 4，＂GONE WITH THE ［SPACE］WIND＂
FA 2280 dATA 4，＂ELIZABETH TAYL OR＂
BE 2290 DATA 4，＂FRANKLIN DELAN O ROOSEVELT＂
CR 2300 DATA 3，＂SUPERMAN＂
XB 2310 DATA 4，＂ROMEO AND JULI ET＂
JR 232 DATA 5，＂BICYCLE BUILT \｛SPACE \}FOR TWO"
GK 2330 DATA 5，＂HIGH－TOP SHOES
SM 2340 DATA 5，＂A YELLOW SUBMA RINE＂
HJ 235 D DATA 5，＂LONDON BRIDGE＂
SP 2360 DATA 5，＂VIDEO CASSETTE RECORDER＂
KK $237 \emptyset$ DATA 1, ＂GONE FISHING＂
BH 2380 DATA 1 ，＂ON THE FIRST D AY OF CHRISTMAS＂
KM 2390 DATA 1, ＂BE MY VALENTIN E＂
KH 2400 DATA 5，＂XYLOPHONE＂
CR 2410 DATA 2，＂MEXICO CITY＂
GR 2420 DATA 1, ＂RETURN TO SEND ER＂
RF 243 D DATA 1, ＂TAKE IT TO THE LIMIT＂
XG 2440 dATA 4，＂A CHRISTMAS CA ROL＂
SC 2450 DATA 2 ，＂MISSISSIPPI RI VER＂
QC 2460 DATA 3 ，＂CHAMPIONSHIP $S$ WIMMER＂
KJ 247 DATA 4，＂HOWARD COSELL＂
RS 248 DATA 2，＂TRANQUILITY BA SE＂

QK 2490 DATA 2，＂THE HALLS OF M ONTEZUMA＂
AG 25øø DATA 4，＂MUHAMMAD ALI＂
GA 2510 DATA 4，＂JOE DIMAGGIO＂
AS 2520 DATA 4，＂WASHINGTON MON UMENT＂
KR 2530 DATA 4, ＂GOLDEN GATE BR IDGE＂
AD $254 \varnothing$ data 4，＂alcatraz＂
HD 2550 DATA 4 ，＂YOSEMITE NATIO NAL PARK＂
QQ 2560 DATA 5，＂COMPUTER PRINT OUT＂
SF 2570 DATA 5，＂COLLEGE TEXTBO OK＂
FF 258 DATA 5，＂TOOTHPICK＂
DM 2590 DATA 1, ＂HANDLE WITH CA RE＂
ME 2600 DATA 5，＂DIGITAL WATCH＂
XC 26.10 DATA 5 ，＂CANDLE OPERA＂
EG 2620 DATA 5，＂KITCHEN SINK＂
BD 2630 DATA $1, " D O$ UNTO OTHERS
CK 2640 DATA 5, ＂TEDDY BEAR＂
JC 2650 DATA 5，＂TELEPHONE BOOK
AD 2660 DATA 3，＂PROM QUEEN＂
FC 2670 DATA 5，＂BASEBALL GLOVE ＂
FH 268 DATA 5 ，＂WEATHER VANE＂
PJ 2690 DATA 5，＂LIMOUSINE＂
DM $270 \emptyset$ DATA 5，＂TELEPHONE POLE
CH 2710 dATA 3 ，＂CONSTRUCTION W ORKER＂
DB 272 DATA 4 ，＂JACK NICKLAUS＂
PQ 2730 DATA 2，＂THE NORTH POLE
SG 2740 DATA 1 ，＂TOMORROW IS AN OTHER DAY＂
RB 2750 DATA 1 ，＂THE CREAM OF T HE CROP＂
RD 2760 DATA 1，＂THE EARLY BIRD GETS THE WORM＂

## BEFORE TYPING ．．．

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．

## Program 2：Modifications For <br> Plus／4 And 16

GM 1ø $\mathrm{BO}=653 \varnothing 5: \mathrm{AC}=653$ 日 $: S C=307$ $2: S=-1 \varnothing 24: A L=1$
EA $2 \emptyset$ FORI $=1$ TOl $\varnothing$ ：READH（I）：NEXT
BG 30 DATA $967,971,974,976,979$ ，982，984，986，988，99ø
XP 4ø VOL8：GOTOL5 0
JB $5 \emptyset$ REM（DELETE LINE 5ø）
XS 60 FORJ＝BlTOT1 STEPS 1 ：SOUND2 ，H（J）， 5 ：NEXT ：RETURN
HG $7 \emptyset$ SOUND2，7，2ø：RETURN
AK $8 \varnothing$ SOUNDl，944，15：FORH＝1TOLø Ø $:$ NEXT：RETURN
JM $9 \varnothing$ REM（DELETE LINE 9ø）
HC løø FORI $=99 \varnothing$ TO924STEP－3：SOU NDI，I， 4 ：NEXTI：FORJ＝1TO1 øø：NEXTU ：SOUND2，10，20：R ETURN
CC 110 REM（DELETE LINE 110 ）
DA 120 REM（DELETE LINE 120 ）
JA $13 \emptyset$ SOUND1，99ø，6：FORI $=1$ TO3ø ：NEXT：RETURN
BE 140 REM（DELETE LINE 140）

## Collision Course

Article on page 32.
DG 10 POKE 5328ø，Ø：POKE 53281， $0: A S="$ ：：：：：＂
SC $2 ø$ PRINT＂$\{C L R\}$ \＆ 1 \｛ $\{2$ SPACES $\}$ UCCI \｛DOWN \} 4 LEFT $\}$ BUIB
［DOWN \}\{5 LEFT \} BBBB
\｛DOWN \} \{4 LEFT \}BBJK \{DOWN \} \｛4 LEFT \}BB $\{2$ SPACES \}UCCI UI\｛2 SPACES \}UI\{2 SPACES\} UCCIUCCI＂；
KD $3 ø$ PRINT＂UCCIUCCIUI
（6 SPACES $]$ BB［2 SPACES $\}$ BU IBBB \｛ 2 SPACES\} ${ }^{\text {BB }}$
（2 SPACES \}JIUKBU IBJIUKBU IBBJCI $\{4$ SPACES $\}$ BB
โ2 SPACES $\}$ BBBBBB＂${ }^{1 ;}$
HS 4 Ø PRINT＂$\{2$ SPACES $\}$ BB
\｛3 SPACES \}BB BBJK BB BBB $\operatorname{BB}\{2 \text { SPACES }\}_{B}\{4$ SPACES $\}$ BUIBBBBBB $\{2 \overline{\mathrm{SP}}$ ICES $\}$ BB
 BBBBB $\{2 \mathrm{SPACES}\}$ B
［2 SPACES\}";
XG 50 PRINT＂$\{2$ SPACES $\}$ BBBBBBBBB BB \｛2 SPACES $\}$ BB \｛ 3 SPACES $\}$ $\overline{B B}$ UIBB BB BBBBBUIB
［4 SPACE S $]_{B J K B B J K B B J C I B J}$ CIUKJIBJKBU＂；
JA 60 PRINT＂KJIBJKBBBBB
\｛4 SPACES \}JCCKJCCKJCCKJC CKJCCKJCCKJCCKJCCKJKJK $[10 \text { SPACES }]^{" ;}$
QR $7 \emptyset$ PRINT＂UCCI（DOWN\} 44 LEFT\} BUIB \｛DOWN $\}\{4$ LEFT $\}$ BBBB
［DOWN \}\{4 LEFT \}BBJK\{DOWN \} \｛ 4 LEFT \}BB $\{2$ SPACES $\} \cup C C I$ UIUIUI\｛2 SPACES \}UCCIUCCI ［3 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$＂；
RA $8 \emptyset$ PRINTSPC（12）＂BB
\｛2 SPACES \}BUIBBBBBBJCIBU IBBUCK＂SPC（16）＂BB
（2 SPACES \}BBBBB $\overline{B B} B B U C K B B$ JKBB（ 2 SPACES $)^{\prime \prime}$ ；
CF 90 PRINTSPC（16）＂BBUIBBBBBBB BBB $\{2$ SPACES \} JEEE ER
＂SPC（17）＂BBBB $\bar{B} B B B B B B \overline{B B B}$
\｛ 2 SPACES \}UIBBBUK
（3 SPACES $\}^{7}$ ；
HD 1 øø PRINTSPC（14）＂BJKBBJKBBJ KBBB $\{2$ SPACES \} BJKBBJCI" SPC（16）＂JCCKJCCKJCCKJK （2 SPACES $]$ JCCKJCCK＂
GA 110 PRINTSPC $(1 \overline{3})^{\prime \prime}[$ DOWN $\}$ § 8 PP LEASE WAITE1引\｛HOME\}"
SM 12 （FOR L＝54272 TO 54295：PO KE L，Ø：NEXT：POKE 54276， 64：POKE 54283，32
GP 130 FOR $T=\varnothing$ TO 255：POKE 163 84－256＋T， $0:$ NEXT
XX 140 FOR $\mathrm{K}=\varnothing$ TO $3:$ FOR $\mathrm{T}=\emptyset$ TO 7：READ D：POKE 16384－25 $6+2, \mathrm{D}: \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+3:$ NEXT $: Z=Z+4 \emptyset$ ：NEXT
 ＂$+\mathrm{CHRS}(3)+$＂ 2 2 XJ＂+CHR （
 ：POKE 835，$\varnothing$
MS 160 POKE 53272，PEEK（53272）A ND 240 OR 12
CK $17 \emptyset$ POKE 836，2ø8：POKE 83日，$\varnothing$ ：POKE 831，216：POKE 828， Ø：POKE 829，56：POKE 5633 4， 0
MM 180 POKE $1,51: M L \$=M L S: S Y S(P$ EEK（51）＋256＊PEEK（52））：P OKE 1，55：POKE 56334，1
HD 190 FOR $\mathrm{I}=12568$ TO 12759：RE AD J：POKE I，J：NEXT：IF P $\operatorname{EEK}(49152)=124$ THEN 22 б

CQ 200 FOR I＝49152 TO 52199：RE AD A：POKE I，A：CS＝CS $+\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{N}$ EXT
EM 210 IF CS＜＞211178 THEN PRIN T＂ERROR IN DATA＂：STOP
AA $22 \emptyset$ LV $=1$ ：CARS $=3: F O R \quad T=\varnothing$ TO \｛SPACE\}8:POKE 1ø24-16+T ，Ø：NEXT：POKE 171，238：PO KE 830，LV
DS 230 SYS 49831：POKE 1607，LV＋ 48
QA 240 PRINT＂$\{\mathrm{HOME}\}\{12$ DOWN\}"T $\mathrm{AB}(2 \varnothing-C A) \mathrm{MID} \$(A \$, 2,2 * C A$ ）：SYS 49887
AP 250 IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(838)=1$ THEN 320
DQ $26 \emptyset$ LV＝LV +1 ：POKE $83 \emptyset, L V: P O K$ E 171，PEEK（171）＋2：POKE
\｛SPACE\}54276, ：GOSUB 46 Ø
FP 27ø GOSUB 4øø：PRINT＂
\｛3 LEFT\} $\}$ EVEL COMPLETED ＂：FOR X＝1 TO 2øøø：NEXT
FX $28 \varnothing$ POKE $1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ ，PEEK（1ø1ø）+LV $-1$
CD 290 GOSUB 4øø：PRINT＂
\｛3 LEFT\} BONUS OF"(LV-1 ）＊1øø＂$\{$ LEFT $\}$（2 SPACES\}" ：FOR X＝1 TO 2øøø：NEXT
GX $30 \emptyset$ IF LV＝3 OR LV＝6 THEN CA $=C A+1$ ：GOSUB $5 ø \varnothing$
AF 310 GOTO 230
MB 320 GOSUB 410 ：CAR＝CAR－1
AQ 33ø GOSUB 4øø：PRINT＂ \｛11 SPACES\}"
SF 34ø PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（HOME }}$（12 DOWN \}"T $\mathrm{AB}(2 \varnothing-C A) \mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$, 2,2 * \mathrm{CA}$ ）
FF $35 \emptyset$ IF CAR＞ø THEN $38 \emptyset$
CC 360 POKE 53269，$\varnothing$ ：GOSUB 4øø： PRINT＂GAME OVER＂：FOR X＝ 1 TO 2øøø：NEXT
BA 370 GOSUB 4ø0：PRINT＂PRESS F IRE＂：WAIT 5632ø，16，16：G OTO $22 \emptyset$
DE 380 POKE 53269，Ø：TM＝TI：SYS \｛SPACE 49897： IF TM $+8>\mathrm{TI}$ THEN $38 \emptyset$
SR 390 GOTO 250
PG 4 Øø PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{12 DOWN\}"S PC（15）；：RETURN
DB $41 \emptyset$ POKE 53251，PEEK（53249）： POKE 54276，ص：POKE 54292 ，240：POKE 54290，129
GG $42 \emptyset$ POKE 54287，10：GOSUB430： POKE 54287，$\varnothing:$ RETURN
RR 430 FOR $\mathrm{Z}=1$ TO 2ø：POKE 5326 5，PEEK（53265）AND 248 ○ R RND（1）＊8
SQ 440 POKE 5327ø，PEEK（53270）A ND24ø OR RND（1）＊8：NEXT： POKE 53265，27：POKE 5327 Ø， $2 \varnothing 0$
FC 450 RETURN
AR 460 FOR L＝54272 TO 54295：PO KE L，Ø：NEXT：POKE 54296， 15：POKE 54277，8
QP 470 POKE 54278，255：POKE 542 76，23：FOR $Z=1$ TO $10:$ POK E 54287， Z ＊2：FOR $\mathrm{F}=1$ TO ［SPACE］ $1 \varnothing$
RX $48 \varnothing$ POKE 54273，10：NEXT F，Z： POKE 54278，15：POKE 5427 6，64：POKE 54283，32：RETU RN
EG 49ø POKE 54276，64：POKE 5428 3，32：RETURN
GJ 50ø FOR $\mathrm{Z}=1 \mathrm{TO4}$ ：GOSUB 4øø：PR INT＂\｛2 LEFT\}\{2 SPACES\}B ONUS CAR＂：FOR X＝1 TO 3 Øø：NEXT
XD 51ø GOSUB4øø：PRINT＂$\{2$ LEFT \} \｛12 SPACES\}":FOR X=1 TO

3ø0:NEXT:NEXT:RETURN
HC 520 DATA $195,255,219,24,60$, 255,255,195,231
HR 530 DATA $231,114,126,126,11$ 4,231,231,195,255,255,6 0,24,219,255,195,231
DR 540 DATA $231,78,126,126,78$, 231,231, $0,96,96,96,96,1$ $26, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 126,1 \varnothing 2,96,1 \varnothing 2$
EM 550 DATA $126, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 126,96,1$ $20,96,126, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 126,102$ $, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,126, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 126$
AA 560 DATA $1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,120,1 \varnothing 8, \varnothing$, Ø, 126,1ø2,96,126,6,1ø2, $126, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2$
MB $57 \emptyset$ DATA $6 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2,1$ Ø2,6ø,24, $, \varnothing, 126,1 ø 2,96$ ,96,96,1ø2,126, $0, ø, 6 \varnothing ~$
FF $58 \emptyset$ DATA $24,24,24,6 \emptyset, \emptyset, \varnothing, \varnothing$, $118,126,126,110,102, \varnothing, \varnothing$ , $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 24,24, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 6 \varnothing$
GF 590 DATA $96,60,6,124, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$, $60,1 \varnothing 2,110,118,1 \varnothing 2,60,0$ , $\varnothing, 24,56,24,24,24,126$
BK 6øø DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 62,1 \emptyset 2,12,48,9$ 6,126, $0,0,126,6,28,6,6$, 124, $0, \varnothing, 102,1 \varnothing 2,1 \varnothing 2$
SG 610 DATA $127,6,6,0, \emptyset, 126,96$ ,124,6,1ø2,60, $, \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 96$ ,124,1ø2,1ø2,6ø, $\varnothing, \varnothing$
KK $62 \varnothing$ DATA $126,1 \varnothing 2,12,24,24,2$ $4, \varnothing, 0,60,1 \varnothing 2,60,102,102$ ,60,0
GE 630 DATA $0,60,102,62,6,102$, 60, 0, 195,255,219,24,60, 255,255,195
QP 640 REM *** ML DATA ***
FJ 650 DATA $124,178,52,114,5,7$ ,4,3,132,194,44,98,234, $234,234,234$
XQ 660 DATA $140,210,36,82,234$, 234,234,234,148,226,28, 66,234,234,234,234
GJ $67 \emptyset$ DATA $165,162,41,7,208,5$ 3,162, $1,142,2,22 ø, 173, \varnothing$ ,220,41,4
RF 680 DATA $208,3,206,64,3,173$ , 0,22 , $41,8,2$, $0,3,238,6$ 4,3,173
BF 690 DATA $\varnothing, 220,41,16,240,13$ , 169,1,141,65,3,169,1,1 41,1,212
BD 700 DATA $56,176,8,142,65,3$, 169,2,141,1,212,2ø2,142 ,2,220,173
RS 710 DATA $64,3,41,3,141,64,3$ , 162, $0,16 \varnothing, 0,134,2,174$, 64,3
MM $72 \sigma$ DATA $189,4,192,166,2,15$ 7,228,217,157,252,217,1 53,99,216,153,147
HB $73 \varnothing$ DATA $218,152,24,165,40$, 168,232,224,7,208,224,1 65,179,240,3,56
XQ 740 DATA $233,80,133,179,141$ , 8,212,169,1,141,25,208 ,173,13,220,41
QG 750 DATA $1,240,3,76,49,234$, $76,188,254,162,0,138,15$ 7,64,3,232
AA 760 DATA $224,128,298,248,16$ 9,226,141,12ø,3,169,226 ,141,121,3,169,84
CF $77 \varnothing$ DATA $141,112,3,169,92,1$ $41,113,3,169,192,141, \varnothing$, 212,169,6,141
EH 780 DATA $39,208,141,97,3,16$ $9,3,141,96,3,169,128,14$ $1,105,3,169$
RE 790 DATA $3,141,88,3,169,3,1$ $41,89,3,169,27,141,17,2$ Ø8,169,127

AX $8 \varnothing \emptyset$ DATA $141,13,220,169,32$, 141,26,3,169,192,141,21 ,3,169,129,141
EF $81 \varnothing$ DATA $26,2 ø 8,169,3,141,2$ $1,208,169,3,141,64,3,16$ 9, $0,141,32$
EC $82 \varnothing$ DATA $208,141,33,208,169$ ,15,141,24,212,169,240, 141,13,212,141,6
JP $83 \emptyset$ DATA $212,169,33,141,11$, 212,169,65,141,4,212,16 9,9,141,3,212
FR $84 \varnothing$ DATA $141,40,208,96,188$, 112,3,189,96,3,2ø1,1,2ø 8,1,206,201
BM $85 \emptyset$ DATA $3,2 ø 8,1,136,152,15$ 7,112,3,188,120,3,189,9 6,3,2ø8,1
SB 860 DATA $136,201,2,208,1,2 \varnothing$ Ø,152,157,12б,3,222,80, 3,96,254,96
GD $87 \emptyset$ DATA $3,189,1 \varnothing 4,3,240,6$, 222,96,3,222,96,3,189,9 6,3,41
AQ $88 \emptyset$ DATA $3,157,96,3,32,52,1$ 93,96,162, $0,189,112,3,2$ 4ø, 8ø, 224
MM 890 DATA $1,208,6,173,66,3,2$ 08,71,234,32,52,193,189 ,88,3,10
CG $9 \varnothing \emptyset$ DATA $10,10,168,189,96,3$ ,41,1,2ø1,1,2ø8,22,189, 112,3,217
JA 910 DATA $0,192,2 ø 8,3,32,94$, 193,189,112,3,217,2,192 ,2ø8,3,32
RF $92 \emptyset$ DATA $94,193,189,96,3,41$ ,1,2ø8,22,189,12ø,3,217 ,1,192,208
SF 930 DATA $3,32,94,193,189,12$ 0,3,217,3,192,208,3,32, 94,193,232
GJ $94 \emptyset$ DATA $224,2,208,166,96,1$ 62, $0,134,255,169,1,133$, 254,160, 0,189
QA 950 DATA $112,3,24,10,153, \varnothing$, 2ø8,144,6,165,254,5,255 ,133,255,189
BP 960 DATA $120,3,153,1,2 ø 8,6$, 254,189,96,3,24,105,252 ,157,248,7
SG $97 \emptyset$ DATA 232,2øø,200,224,8, $208,216,165,255,141,16$, 2б8,96,76,148,194
SS 980 DATA $162, \emptyset, 189,112,3,24$ Ø,246,189,96,3,41,1,2ø8 ,58,189,12ø
PM 990 DATA $3,2 \varnothing 1,146,240,4,2 \varnothing$ $1,147,208,47,160,146,26$ $1,146,208,2,160$
KS 10øø DATA $147,152,157,120,3$ ,173,64,3,157,88,3,10, 16,10,188,96
KA 1 ø1ø DATA $3,2 ø 8,3,24,105,2$, 188,104,3,240,2,73,2,1 68,185, $\varnothing$
QQ $1 \not 02 \emptyset$ DATA $192,157,112,3,56$, 176,61,234,189,112,3,2 ø1,87,240,4,201
PJ 1030 DATA $88,208,49,160,87$, 2ø1,87,2ø8,2,16ø,88,15 2,157,112,3,173
JC 1040 DATA $64,3,10,10,10,188$ ,96,3,192,1,2ø8,3,24,1 65,2,188
MB $105 \emptyset$ DATA $1 \varnothing 4,3,240,2,73,2$, $168,200,185,0,192,157$, 120,3,173,64
FQ 1060 DATA $3,157,88,3,232,22$ 4,1,2ø8,6,173,66,3,24ø , 5,232,224
MX 1070 DATA $2,240,3,76,18,194$
,96,162, $\boxed{, 189,232,195, ~}$ 157, ஏ,4,189
AJ $108 \varnothing$ DATA $232,196,157, \emptyset, 5,1$ 89,232,197,157, $0,6,189$ ,216.198.157.24б
SS 1 1090 DATA 6,189,232,199,157 , Ø, 216,189,232,200,157 , $0,217,189,232,201$
DX 1100 DATA $157,0,218,189,216$ ,202,157,240,218,232,2 $24, \varnothing, 208,203,96,169$
FM 1110 DATA $0,141,63,3,169,24$ Ø,141,60,3,32,169,192, $234,234,166,171$
XF 1120 DATA $160, \varnothing, 20 \emptyset, 208,253$ ,232,2ø8,248,162,ø,173 ,65,3,240,11,173
SP 1130 DATA $66,3,73,1,141,66$, 3,56,176,3,142,66,3,32 ,120,193
SF 1140 DATA $32,213,193,32,16$, 194,76,42,195,173,141, 2,208,251,165,203
FA 1150 DATA $201,2,208,202,169$ ,12,141,33,208, $0,169,4$ ,133,175,169, $\varnothing$
MA 1160 DATA $133,174,173,121,3$ ,56,233,49,74,74,74,16 8,192,0,240,15
CH 1170 DATA $24,165,174,105,40$ ,133,174,144,2,230,175 ,136,208,242,173,113
RP 1180 dATA $3,56,233,12,74,74$ ,24,101,174,133,174,14 4,2,230,175,197
QG 1190 DATA $17 \varnothing, 240,51,160,0$, 177,174,201,174,176,18 ,201,171,208,36,169
FQ $12 ø 0$ DATA $160,145,174,238,6$ 3,3,238,244,3,169,176, $133,179,268,23,174$
PA 1210 DATA $62,3,169,160,224$, $4,144,2,169,171,145,17$ 4,238,244,3,238
JA $122 \varnothing$ DATA $63,3,169,240,133$, 179,165,174,133,176,16 2, $1,189,24 \varnothing, 3,2 \varnothing 1$
XH 1230 DATA $10,144,11,254,239$ ,3,233,10,157,240,3,56 ,176,238,24,105
MP 1240 DATA $48,157,61,6,232,2$ 24,5,208,227,173,30,2ø 8,41,3,201,3
FC 1250 DATA $2 ø 8,9,173,63,3,24$ $0,4,238,70,3,96,173,63$ ,3,201,1
MB 1260 DATA $176,6,238,60,3,20$ 8,13,96,201,128,208,8, 173,62,3,201
QP $127 \emptyset$ DATA $4,176,1,96,76,25$, 195,43,32,32,32,32,32, 32,32,32
KJ 1280 DATA $32,32,32,32,32,32$ ,32,32,32,32,32,32,32, 32,32,32
MK 1290 DATA $32,32,32,32,32,32$ ,32,32,32,32,32,32,32, 32,32,32
KJ 13 Dб DATA $32,32,32,112,67,6$ $7,67,67,67,67,67,67,67$ ,67,67,67
JJ 1310 DATA $67,67,114,67,114$, 67,67,67,67,67,67,67,6 7,67,67,67
PG 1320 DATA $67,67,67,110,32,3$ $2,32,32,32,32,32,66,17$ 4,160,174,160
RK 1330 DATA $174,160,174,160,1$ 74,160,174,160,174,160 ,66,160,66,160,174,160
AG 1340 DATA $174,16 \varnothing, 174,16 \varnothing, 1$ 74,160,174,160,174,160 $, 174,66,32,32,32,32$

FH 1350 DATA $32,32,32,66,160,1$ $12,67,67,67,67,67,67,6$ 7,67,67,67
FE 1360 DATA $67,67,115,160,107$ ,67,67,67,67,67,67,67, 67,67,67,67
FC 1370 DATA 67,110,160,66,32, 32,32,32,32,32,32,66,1 74,66,174,160
MB $138 \emptyset$ DATA $174,16 \emptyset, 174,160,1$ $74,160,174,160,174,160$ ,66,224,66,160,174,160
PR 1390 DATA $174,160,174,160,1$ 74,160,174,160,174,66, 174,66,32,32,32,32
FC 1400 DATA $32,32,32,66,160,6$ 6,160,112,67,67,67,67, 67,67,67,67
CK 1410 DATA $67,67,115,224,107$ ,67,67,67,67,67,67,67, 67,67,67,110
QX $142 \varnothing$ DATA $160,66,160,66,32$, 32,32,32,32,32,32,66,1 74,66,174,66
XD 1430 DATA $174,160,174,160,1$ $74,160,174,160,174,160$ , 66,224,66,160,174,160
CK 1440 DATA $174,160,174,160,1$ $74,160,174,66,174,66,1$ 74,66,32,32,32,32
RJ 1450 DATA $32,32,32,66,160,6$ 6,160,66,224,112,67,67 ,67,67,67,67
GC 1460 DATA $67,67,115,224,107$ ,67,67,67,67,67,67,67, 67,110,160,66
RP $147 \varnothing$ DATA $160,66,160,66,32$, 32,32,32,32,32,32,66,1 74,66,174,66
HS 1480 DATA $174,66,174,160,17$ $4,160,174,160,174,160$, 66,224,66,160,174,160
JC 1490 DATA $174,160,174,160,1$ 74,66,174,66,174,66,17 4,66,32,32,32,32
JJ $15 ø 0$ DATA $32,32,32,66,160,6$ 6,160,66,160,66,160,11 2,67,67,67,67
GH 1510 DATA $67,67,113,67,113$, 67,67,67,67,67,67,110, 160,66,160,66
HF $152 \varnothing$ DATA $160,66,160,66,32$, 32,32,32,32,32,32,66,1 $74,66,174,66$
BE 1530 DATA $174,66,174,66,32$, $32,32,43,38,35,35,44,4$ 7,44,38,45
FM 1540 DATA $32,32,32,66,174,6$ 6,174,66,174,66,174,66 ,32,32,32,32
HH 1550 DATA $32,32,32,107,67,1$ 13,67,113,67,113,67,11 5,32,32,32,32
RD 1560 DATA $43,38,41,39,47,37$ ,32,32,32,32,32,107,67 ,113,67,113
XR 1570 DATA $67,113,67,115,32$, 32,32,32,32,32,32,66,1 60,160,160,160
RE 1580 DATA $160,160,160,66,32$ ,32,32,32,32,32,32,32, 32,32,32,32
QC 1590 DATA $32,32,32,66,160,1$ 60,160,160,160,160,160 ,66,32,32,32,32
KR 1600 DATA $32,32,32,107,67,1$ $14,67,114,67,114,67,11$ $5,32,46,36,38$
BG 1610 DATA $39,37,32,32,32,12$ ,37,42,37,35,32,107,67 ,114,67,114
JA $162 \varnothing$ DATA $67,114,67,115,32$,

32,32,32,32,32,32,66,1 74,66,174,66
MA 1630 DATA $174,66,174,66,32$, $48,48,48,48,48,32,32,3$ 2,32,32,49
SD 1640 DATA $32,32,32,66,174,6$ 6,174,66,174,66,174,66 ,32,32,32,32
SG 1650 DATA $32,32,32,66,160,6$ 6,160,66,224,66,224,10 9,67,67,67,67
AK 1660 DATA $67,67,114,67,114$, 67,67,67,67,67,67,125, 160,66,160,66
AX 1670 dATA $160,66,160,66,32$, 32,32,32,32,32,32,66,1 74,66,174,66
AH 1680 DATA $174,66,174,160,17$ 4,160,174,160,174,160, $66,160,66,160,174,160$
RX 1690 DATA $174,160,174,160,1$ 74,66,174,66,174,66,17 4,66,32,32,32,32
DP 1700 DATA $32,32,32,66,160,6$ 6,160,66,224,109,67,67 ,67,67,67,67
XC 1710 DATA $67,67,115,160,107$ ,67,67,67,67,67,67,67,
67,125,160,66
PJ 1720 DATA $160,66,160,66,32$,
32,32,32,32,32,32,66,1 74,66,174,66
EA 1730 DATA $174,160,174,160,1$ $74,160,174,160,174,160$ ,66,160,66,160,174,160
BM 1740 DATA $174,160,174,160,1$ 74,160,174,66,174,66,1 74,66,32,32,32,32
HS 1750 DATA $32,32,32,66,160,6$ 6,160,109,67,67,67,67, 67,67,67,67
DM 1760 DATA $67,67,115,224,167$ ,67,67,67,67,67,67,67, 67,67,67,125
KF $177 \emptyset$ DATA $160,66,160,66,32$, 32,32,32,32,32,32,66,1
74,66,174,160
EJ 1780 DATA $174,160,174,160,1$ 74,160,174,160,174,160 ,66,224,66,160,174,160
BP 1790 DATA $174,160,174,160,1$ 74,160,174,160,174,66, $174,66,32,32,32,32$
PQ 1800 DATA $32,32,32,66,160,1$ 09,67,67,67,67,67,67,6 7,67,67,67
SM 1810 DATA $67,67,115,224,107$ ,67,67,67,67,67,67,67, 67,67,67,67
RM $182 \emptyset$ DATA $67,125,160,66,32$, 32,32,32,32,32,32,66,1 74,160,174,160
BM 1830 DATA $174,160,174,160,1$ $74,160,174,160,174,160$ ,66,224,66,160,174,16ø QH 1840 DATA $174,160,174,160,1$ $74,160,174,160,174,160$ ,174,66,32,32,32,32
EQ 1850 DATA $32,32,32,109,67,6$ 7,67,67,67,67,67,67,67 ,67,67,67
QJ $186 \emptyset$ DATA $67,67,113,67,113$, 67,67,67,67,67,67,67,6 7,67,67,67
RQ 1870 DATA $67,67,67,125,32,3$ 2,32,32,32,32,32,32,32 ,32,32,32
MC 1880 DATA $32,32,32,32,32,32$ ,32,32,32,32,32,32,32, 32,32,32
KD 189ø DATA $32,32,32,32,32,32$ , 32,32,32,32,32,32,32,

32,32,32
GB $19 ø \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2$ 55,255,255,255,255,255 ,255,255
XK 1910 DATA $255,255,255,255,2$ 55,255,223, ø, Ø, Ø, ø, Ø, ஏ , $0,0, \varnothing$
BB $192 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$

QA 1930 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing ~$ , $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2,2,2,1$ ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 , 1
QR 1940 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1$ ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,3,3,3 , 3
CP 1950 DATA $3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3$ ,3,1,7,1,3,3,3,3,3,3,3 ,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,1,1,1,1 , 1
PS 1960 DATA $1,1,1,1,3,1,1,1,1$ ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,7
,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 , 1
RS 1970 DATA $1,1,3,1,1,1,1,1,1$ $1,1,1,3,1,4,4,4,4,4,4$ ,4,4,4,4,4,4,1,7,1,4,4 , 4
FQ $198 \emptyset$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$ ,1,3,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 ,3,1,4,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 , 1
XH 1990 DATA $1,1,1,7,1,1,1,1,1$ ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,4,1,3,1 ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,3,1,4 , 1
QJ 2 Øøø DATA $7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7$ $, 7,1,7,1,7,7,7,7,7,7,7$ ,7,7,7,1,4,1,3,1,1,1,1 , 1
CG 2010 DATA $1,1,1,1,3,1,4,1,7$ ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,7 ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,7 , 1
EQ $2 \boxed{20}$ DATA $4,1,3,1,1,1,1,1,1$ ,1,1,1,3,1,4,1,7,1,5,5 $5,5,5,5,5,5,1,7,1,5,5$ . 5
KK $2 ø 3 \square$ DATA $5,5,5,5,5,1,7,1,4$ ,1,3,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 ,3,1,4,1,7,1,5,1,1,1,1 , 1
CG 2040 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1$ $, 1,1,1,5,1,7,1,4,1,3,1$ ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,3,1,4 , 1
QA 2050 DATA $7,1,5,1,1,1,1,1,1$ ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 , $5,1,7,1,4,1,3,1,1,1,1$ , 1
FK $2 ø 60$ DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1$ ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 , 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 ,1
AC 2070 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1$ ,1,1,1, $7,7,7,7,7,7,7,1$ ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 , 1
BX $208 \emptyset$ DATA $1,1,1,1,7,7,7,7,7$ ,7,7,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 , 1
MB 2690 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1$ ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,3,1,4 DATA $7,1,5,1,1,1,1,1,1$ ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 ,5,1,7,1,4,1,3,1,1,1,1 , 1
XF 2110 DATA $1,1,1,1,3,1,4,1,7$

```
    ,1,5,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
    ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,5,1,7
    ,1
MH 212\emptyset DATA 4,1,3,1,1,1,1,1,1
    ,1,1,1,3,1,4,1,7,1,5,5
    ,5,5,5,5,5,5,1,7,1,5,5
    .5
ED 2130 DATA 5,5,5,5,5,1,7,1,4
    ,1,3,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
    ,3,1,4,1,7,1,1,1,1,1,1
    ,1
GC 2140 DATA 1,1,1,7,1,1,1,1,1
    ,1,1,1,1,1,7,1,4,1,3,1
    ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,3,1,4
    ,1
CS 2150 DATA 7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7
    ,7,1,7,1,7,7,7,7,7,7,7
    ,7,7,7,1,4,1,3,1,1,1,1
    ,1
CX 216Ø DATA 1,1,1,1,3,1,4,1,1
    ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,7
    ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
    ,1
KD 217\emptyset DATA 4,1,3,1,1,1,1,1,1
    ,1,1,1,3,1,4,4,4,4,4,4
    ,4,4,4,4,4,4,1,7,1,4,4
    .4
PS 2180 DATA 4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4
    ,1,3,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
    ,3,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
    ,1
BH 2190 DATA 1,1,1,7,1,1,1,1,1
    ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,3,1
    ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,3,3,3
    .3
RQ 22ø\emptyset DATA 3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3
    ,3,1,7,1,3,3,3,3,3,3,3
    ,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,1,1,1,1
    ,1
CA 221Ø DATA 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
    ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
    ,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
    ,1
BQ 222ø DATA 1,1,1,1, },0,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,
    ,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing
    , Ø,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing
    ,\emptyset
AC 2230 DATA \emptyset, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing
    ,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,13,11,7
    ,10,11,2,7,9,12,12,0,9
KS 224\emptyset DATA 10,10,5,3,1,3,2,8
    ,5,13,10,0
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