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# EDITOR'S notes 

|n case you haven't heard, Commodore reported a $\$ 6.5$ million loss for the quarter ending September 30, 1989. At this writing, we're waiting for word on the following quarter (translation: Commodore's Christmas). Commodore won't release its bottom-line number until after you read this, so we'll follow up in one of our next couple of issues.

Commodore blamed its poor third-quarter performance on slumping 64 sales and added that Amiga and PC-compatibles sales were up compared with last year's third-quarter sales.

Despite the bad quarter, Commodore appeared to be in general good health. We'll soon see how the allimportant fourth-quarter results affect the company's vitality.

We've heard through the grapevine that the rumored 64 upgrade machine-dubbed the 64GS by yours truly in the September 1989 "Editor's Notes"

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THE SOFT GROUP, P.O. BOX 111, MONTGOMERY, IL 60538 VISA
and the Commodore 65 in other quarters-will not be delivered. Too bad. It sounded like an interesting machine with some potential.

COMPUTE! Publications attended the annual World of Commodore show in Toronto this past December. We set up our booth and manned it with a variety of editors, including those from our two Commodore magazines, Amiga Resource and Gazette. We had lots of magazines and disks on hand, and, based on our experience from the previous two 1989 Commodore shows, we anticipated that most of the interest would be centered around our Amiga products. Much to our surprise, there was, instead, even more interest in Gazette and our $64 / 128$ disks.

Our Canadian readers, slightly more than 10 percent of our audience, never fail to amaze us with their knowledge of hardware and software, as well as their historical knowledge of Gazette. One of our editors, obviously impressed, told me that one Canadian reader knew more about Gazette than any of us did.

Our hats are off to our Canadian readers. They're a special group. The letters and suggestions we get from north of the border are usually intelligent, observant, and always gracious. Meeting with this group, if only once a year, is a real treat for us.

A reminder: If you'd like to offer input as to how Ga zette can better serve you, send in the Gazette Readership Survey from the December 1989 issue. We read each of the responses and tabulate the results.

This is the third year we've run such a survey. Each time that we've charted the results, we've made changes in the magazine based on what you've told us. We'll do the same again this year.

The sole purpose of the survey is to see how we're doing for you, what you like and don't like, and how we can better shape the magazine for your needs. We have hundreds of responses in and tabulated (a sneak preview of the early returns is in this month's "Horizons" column), but it's not too late to write in and be counted.


Lance Elko Associate Publisher

## IEIIERS to the elitior

Send questions or comments to Letters to the Editor, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We reserve the right to edit letters for clarity and length.

## The Right Joystick

I'd like to comment on the review of The Final Cartridge III [January]. Art Hunkins reported that a mouse was necessary in order to use the desktop feature of the cartridge and that joystick mode is nearly impossible. Well, Art apparently doesn't own a decent joystick. I've owned my Final Cartridge III for more than a year now, and I use an Epyx 500XJ joystick. I can tell you with great confidence that this inexpensive joystick is almost as good as using a mouse and works equally well with GEOS. Cheer up, Art . . . the rest of the article was pretty good.

Robert L. Rappaport Key West, FL

## Bad Taste?

In the past few months, I've noticed an increasing occurrence of advertising that appeals to the sensual. I understand that Gazette does not design the ads, and that advertising is essential to the economic survival of any magazine. It has reached the point where I am embarrassed to read my Gazette in public. Please share my concern with those who advertise in your magazine.

Clark Lindsay
Dunbar, WI

## SpeedScript on Disk

I've found SpeedScript to be better than the commercial word processor I had been using. I recall that you published a spelling checker for it a few years ago. Can you reprint this? Also, I find the question "Tape or Disk?" (asked every time you want to print or save) to be a waste of time. I'll bet nearly everybody who uses SpeedScript has a disk drive.
F. S. A. Johnstone

Ont., Canada
We published a SpeedScript spelling checker (SpeedCheck) in the December 1985 issue of Gazette. We also published a version for the 128 (SpeedCheck 128) in the September 1988 issue. All 1985 issues are no longer available. The 1988 issue is, however, available.

We recommend that you consider purchasing COMPUTE!'s SpeedScript Disk, which contains both versions of SpeedScript, both spelling checkers, and a host of other support utilities for both the 64 and 128 versions. (An ad appears elsewhere in this issue.) The "Tape or Disk?" prompt is conspicuously absent in the disk version.

## Thanks to Readers

A special thanks to those readers who responded to Kristine Cipra's request for accounting-program recommendations ("Reader Advice, Please," December). Since there were a variety of responses (no one package dominated the suggestions), we have forwarded letters to Kristine.

## Good Report

I've discovered that Commodore's customer support which everyone is quick to put down is really quite good. I recently wrote to Commodore about not receiving a manual and a registration card with my 1084. Within a week, I received both along with a letter of apology from a customer support person. I don't know about anyone else, but to me that's outstanding support.

Ronald W. Waid
Philadelphia, NY

## Lest We Forget

Just a little nitpicking comment. In the December issue, you carried the program $80 \times 50$ Display. In the article, you mentioned that the VIC-20 had a $22 \times 25$ character screen. It's $22 \times 23$. I got rid of that archaic beastie, but I still remember a lot about it.

Rod Reddekopp
Yorkton, Sask., Canada
Right you are. We used to cover the VIC quite extensively, but it seems we've got some bad memory chips here at the COMPUTE! office.

## Dendrites in Dispute

The illustration for Neural Networks [January] is incorrectly labeled. The short, red fingerlike projections extending from the cell body are the dendrites. Their function is to carry messages from the synapses to the cell body. The blue projections, which are labeled as dendrites, are actually the ends of the axons, which carry messages away from the cell body to the
synapse. Finally, the axon label, although technically correct, is actually pointing to part of the myelin sheath, which is an insulating wrap around the axon.

Craig D. Slattery<br>Wapakoneta, OH

Thanks, Craig-you're absolutely right.

## VIC Help

I found myself in complete agreement with the reader searching for programs for his VIC-20 and Plus/4 ["Call for VIC-20 and Plus/4 Software," November]. I've been going bananas trying to find software.

To respond to the reader's direct question, I've found all of my programs at the public library. My branch carries some Family Computing issues and, more importantly, COMPUTE! and Gazette going back far enough to carry some VIC programs. I've also been able to receive some VIC books through the interbranch library system. Another avenue to explore is user groups. Computer Shopper runs a list of user groups broken down by state. Each group has in its listing the names of the computers they support. There were lots of Commodore groups listed, and at least two mentioned the VIC. I've written to some but haven't received a response yet. One more idea: If the reader has access to an IBM PC or compatible with a modem, Computer Shopper runs a list of BBSs by state. He could tie into one of those and find out if they carry a "For Sale" conference. Post a message asking for VIC-20 or Plus/4 equipment. Be prepared to wait for an answer, though-I'm just now getting some feedback after three months of waiting!

Also, I'd love to find some out-ofpublication copies from COMPUTE!'s series of titles for the VIC.

## Edward J. Rhodes <br> Newport, RI

Some excellent ideas here. Don't forget that in every May and June issue Gazette publishes a comprehensive list of Commodore user groups (many with BBS numbers) as well. Incidentally, back issues of Gazette before 1986 are out of print, as are all the VIC titles published by COMPUTE! Books. But, we're fairly certain that some libraries will have copies of

## Rhett Anderson

No matter what the system-Atari 2600, Commodore 64, Nintendo, IBM PC-programs just keep getting better and better. Because I claimed lack of inspiration for this month's "Horizons," Associate Publisher (I knew him back when he was just an editor) Lance Elko suggested that I discuss this phenomenon. I liked the idea so much that I scrapped the half-column I had already written.

First, an experiment. While reading this sentence, carefully walk over to your software shelf. Don't trip over furniture, pets, or family members as you do this. Now, while reading this sentence, look out of the corner of your eye and find your first favorite game for your computer. Next, find your current favorite game.

If you're not the type to play games, this experiment also works with productivity software, but because games stretch the machine more than any other category of software, we'll be able to go further in our scientific quackery if you can nab a pair of entertainment titles.

Fire up your computer and boot the older game. Check out the title screen, the music, the graphics, the animation, the sound effects. Now try the second game and compare.

Old-timers will notice the most change-the longer the gap between the two programs, the more obvious and significant the differences.

With this experience in mind, let's take a closer look at the programmer and his or her tools.

## Cold Pizza and Inspiration

Because programming is largely misunderstood by the outside world, programmers tend to run in packs. While it would be stretching the facts to say that they all walk alike and talk alike or that they all have the same diet and taste in music, they do look out for each other. Trade secrets don't last long. Programmers are anxious to brag about what they've done, so source code streams along the telecommunications wires 24 hours a day.

That's one reason programs get better. Each programmer contributes a few tricks to the taming of the machine.

Tools get better, too. One of the
best tools that ever came out for designing Commodore 64 games was the Commodore Amiga. Artists draw screens, characters, and objects with the excellent Amiga paint and animation programs. Then the programmers write routines to convert the Amiga images to 64 images. While the images lose a bit in translation, they look far superior to the images created from scratch on the 64.

## The Road Taken

Let's take a closer look at the 64 (the 128 , from a game player's point of view, is essentially the same machine). The 64 was preceded by the Apple II, the Atari 800 , and the VIC-20. It wasn't surprising to anyone when the first Commodore 64 games looked exactly like Apple, Atari, and VIC games. In fact, some of the first 64 games copied the other versions so closely that they didn't even use the 64's hardware sprites.

Soon, programmers felt their way through the 64 and began to take advantage of its considerable strengths: color memory, sprites, expansive RAM, and three-channel sound. A spate of books arrived, detailing the hardware and system software. Soon, the 64 was the most popular home computer.

For a while, programmers almost overused the 64's special talents. Often, for instance, nothing on the screen would move but the sprites. Since sprites can take up only a small percentage of the total screen area, many programs started to look the same.

To break out of the pack, programmers had to do more. With the introduction of the PC's EGA mode and the Amiga and ST computers, programmers had new goals to work toward.

## The Outer Limits

Have we seen the best? What we've seen is close. The 64 has definite, unavoidable limitations. It has only 16 colors out of a palette of 16. EGA has 16 out of 64. The Amiga has 32 out of 4096. Memory is a big problem. Digitized sound samples (which pale in comparison to Mac or Amiga sound) take up huge amounts of RAM. Resolution is limited to $320 \times 200$. Commodore 64 disks drives are slow, and the disks don't hold much.

So, we've come close to the limit. As close as is economical, anyway. It's
certain that today's games would have stunned yesterday's game players.

## Ear to the Ground

The rumors of the Commodore 65-an enhanced Commodore 64 -remain. Since the 128 is out of production, and the 64 is rumored to be out of production, many people see the 65 as the Commodore 8 -bit line's last chance.

Many of the user group newsletters I see make mention of the 65 . I myself have never seen one. I've never even talked to anyone who has seen one. If any of you have seen a 65 prototype machine, please drop me a line and tell me your story. I'll keep it confidential. If you'd like, I'll eat your letter when I'm through reading it.

My prediction on the situation: If Commodore doesn't sell enough Amigas by fall to make believers out of an increasingly skeptical marketplace, it will scale back the company, release the 65 , and try to become (once again) everyone's favorite low-end computer maker.

## Sneak Preview

I've managed to sneak a look at some of the early returns of the 1989 Readership Survey.

Some of your responses surprised me. For instance, more than 90 percent of you use the programs published in Gazette. The majority of you type them in. That's encouraging. When asked to rate the quality of our programs, most of you gave us an 8, a 9 , or a 10 (out of 10 ).

Most of you want to hang on to your current computers. Of those who want to buy a new one in the next year, most want an Amiga ( 37 percent). Next come the PC ( 28 percent) and the 128 (19 percent).

Well, I'll stop pulling my material out from under the editor. I'm sure you'll find out more about the survey when the final results are in.

## Old Business

Alan Shotzbarger from Solon, Ohio (I've actually eaten at a McDonald's there, Alan), wrote to tell me that he votes in favor of voting by computer. He believes that our method of democracy could use an overhaul. He says "By allowing computerized voting, every individual would have the opportunity to be heard equally."


Our goal was to design a reasonably priced drive which was easy to use, and we've done just that. We challenge you to compare our HD series to any other hard drivesever availablefor the 64 and 128.CMD HD hard drives utilize the latest hardware technology and operate using the most innovative diskoperating system ever made available to 64 and 128 owners. CMD engineers were inspired to create a hard drive which overcomes the problems inherent in earlier designs. As a result, the evolution of new features and a level of compatability


- Four modes of operation: 1541, 1571, 1581 emulation modes for compatibility and Native mode with up to 16 Mb partitions.
- Built-in 'GEOS ${ }^{T M}$ and ${ }^{\circ} C P / M^{T M}$ compatibility.
- Standard capacities of 20, 40 and 100 Megabytes with custom capacities in excess of 200 Megabytes.
- Serial bus interface supports Standard Serial as well as high-performance Fast Serial and JiffyDOS protocols.
- $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ SCSI technology allows for quiet, cool reliable operation in a compact case about the same size as a 1581 drive.
- Can be interfaced with Amiga, IBM - compatible and MacIntosh computers, allowing you to take it with you when you upgrade.
- Built-in real time clock for time and date stamping of files.
previously thought of as impossible in any disk drive has become reality. Features such as the SWAP function allow you to operate software which only recognizes a specific device. The built-in SCSI controller allows expansion of your system to over 4 Gigabytes of storage, as well as allowing connection to other types of computers. So while other companies are willing to let your 64 or 128 become obsolete, CMD is taking your 64 and 128 into the ' 90 's. CMD HD Hard Drives are available now, order yours today! - GEOS is a Trademark of Berkeley Softworks • CPIM is a Trademark of Digital Research


## HD-20 \$599.95 • HD-40 \$799.95 • HD-100 \$1299.95

- Builtin two drive file copier. Copy PRG, SEQ, REL and USR files between two dives of any type or to and from REU's. Great for quick backups and moving programs and files between 1541, 1571 \& 1581 dives and REU's.
- REU support. The JififyDOS commands now fully support Commodore REUs (RAM Expansion Units) running under RAMDOS. Access your REU just like a disk drive wihout having to load special wedge utilites.
- Enhanced text screen dump. Automatic screen mode recognition and printing of uppercase/graphics \& lowercase characters.
-Redefinable 64-mode function keys. Allows you to easily redefine the function keys to suit your specific needs.


## JiffyOOS Version 6.0

 The Ultimate Disk Drive Speed Enhancement System- Ulitra-last multi-line serial technology. Enables JittyOOS to ouperform Cartridoes Burst ROMs, Tuto ROMs, and Parallel Systems - without any of the disadvantages. - Speeds up all disk operations. Load, Save, Format, Scratch, Validate, access PRG, SEO, REL USR 8 dired-access files up 1015 times faster!
- $100 \%$ Compatible - or your money back Guarantoed to wotk with all your hardware and sotware, including copy-protected commercial programs. - Uses no ports or extra cabling. The JifyDOS RONs upgrada your computer and drive(s) internally for maximum speed and compatbilicy.
- Easy Installation. No expedence or special tools required for most systems - Supports C64, 64C, SX64, C128, C128D, 1541, 1541C, 1541-ll, 1571, 1581 \& more - Can be completely switched out. Il ever necessary, the fip of a switch returns you to a $100 \%$ stock configuration - without resetting or powering down.
- Built-in DOS Wodge. Plus 17 addritional cormmands and convenience features, including file copier, screen dump, directory menu, and single key load/save/scratch
- Supports CMD HD Series Hard Drives and RAMLink. Enhances the performance of CMD's new line of integrated C64/C128 products.
- 1581 support. Copy programs and files from 1541 and 1571 drives to any partition on your 1581. Select partitions easily with just a few keystrokes.
- Quick printer output toggle. A simple 3 key command swiches output from screen to printer and back with ease. Eliminates having to type the complicated OPEN4.4.CMD4 and PRINTH4:CLOSE4 command sequences.
- Adjustable sector interleave. Enables you to increase disk-access performance even with hard-to-speedup software.

[^1]
# Classrooms of Tomorrow 

## Fred D'Ignazio

Over the past few months, I've received hundreds of letters from Gazette readers as part of The Great Commodore/Nintendo Debate. The letters have been outstanding. Encouraged by the quality of your responses, I've decided to turn to you for advice on a project I'm involved with here in Michigan.

I'm working with high-level state officials in Michigan to create a program that will be called Michigan Classrooms of Tomorrow. Michigan teachers who sign up for the program will get $\$ 20$ million worth of computers for their classrooms. To qualify, the teachers will have to show how they will use the computers to create a classroom of tomorrow. The computers will help teachers try out new methods of teaching and learning that will prepare their students for the twenty-first century as citizens, parents, and workers.

## New Strategies

Here are some of the strategies Michigan teachers can explore with their students, using computers:

- Cooperative Learning. Students work as teams. They help each other learn and don't let anyone fall behind. The teams solve problems together, create class speeches, and demonstrate what they've learned using the computer.
- Critical Thinking. Teachers turn over the responsibility for learning to their students. The students gain a lot of independence and get to make a lot of their own decisions. However, they must be more self-reliant, manage their classwork and homework, and solve a lot of problems on their own. They use a computer to help them work.
- Classroom Publishing. Students choose projects that have a natural audience-parents, younger students, senior citizens, and so on. They research a subject, gather materials, and create publications using their computer. The publications might be on disk, audiotape, videotape, or paper (like a class newspaper or flyer).
- Apprentice Learning. Students take on the role of apprentice teachers. They learn how to read, write, do math, and
study geography the way a teacher does-so they can share their new knowledge with their classmates. Students are graded not by what they know, but by how well they share what they know with others.
- Thematic Teaching. Students no longer study one subject at a time. Now they try to see connections between math and reading or between history and science. They learn subjects as part of larger thematic units such as whales, the greenhouse effect, homeless people, technology, religion, migration, and so on. They learn how to use the tools of science, math, and so on, to interpret information and share it with others.


## A New Kind of Classroom

What will a classroom look like in the year 2000?

That used to be a question asked only by futurists and crystal-ball gazers. Now it's a question for all of us. The year 2000 is only ten years away.

I've made a futuristic proposal to Michigan educational officials. In the year 2000, I said, students won't learn from textbooks or teachers. Textbooks contain warmed-up, leftover knowledge that is largely outdated. Teachers can't keep up with knowledge on all fronts or with the tools that can deliver knowledge to their students-tools like computers, laserdiscs, satellite TV, compact discs, compressed video, fiber optics, and so on.

In the year 2000, teachers and students will learn together as knowledge explorers. They'll choose topics pulled from current events, family life, and local politics. And they'll send student and teacher teams out into the real world on electronic field trips to investigate these topics as they gain practice with tools for investigation including statistics, reading, writing, the scientific method, and graphic arts.

Education in the year 2000 will be a lot like a good computer game. A student on an electronic field trip will still be sitting in the classroom, but he or she will also be an electronic telepresence, able to use electronic eyes and ears and journey around the globe, explore the seas, or blast off to a distant planet or moon-just like a character in a computer game! Student workstations will be like flight simulators used by

NASA's astronauts and commercial airline pilots. Information will be displayed in various windows on the computer screen-animation windows, number windows, text windows, and so on. Student explorers will interview scientists, experts, policymakers, and other decision makers. They will turn their interviews into computer games and get practice solving real-world problems and searching for solutions to the same problems that are stumping the experts.

## Help!

This is the proposal that I made to Michigan officials as part of their Classrooms of Tomorrow program. We need to work toward tomorrow, I said, by starting today. We need to look at the best computer games and see how they can be transformed into powerful learning experiences that turn students on to learning, help them link together the continents of knowledge, and carry them into the twenty-first century.

But I'm no gamer. I depend a lot on my 10 -year-old son, Eric, and my $13-$ year-old daughter, Catie, to advise me, but I need more help. A lot more.

If you play computer games and would like to help the state of Michigan plan its classrooms of tomorrow, please write me. Tell me how we can use computer gaming techniques in the classroom to help students learn their subjects. What powerful learning skills do games develop? How can these skills be used in classroom learning?

Be specific. Diagram a map of the classroom of tomorrow and show me how the students are grouped, what equipment is used, and so on. What does the school day look like? Is it divided into periods as it is now, or is it centered around students' projects?

Read this article again; then jot down your ideas, pictures, suggestions, and so on, and send them to

## Fred D'Ignazio

c/o COMPUTE!'s Gazette
324 W. Wendover Ave.
Suite 200
Greensboro, NC 27408
I'll publish the most innovative ideas in an upcoming column. And, thanks! Kids all over Michigan will benefit from your thinking.

# BASIC Labels 

## Ancel Bhagwandeen

Branch to labeled subroutines with this short but powerful enhancement for BASIC 2．0．

Commodore 64 BASIC is a good general－ purpose language，but it lacks a certain feature offered by many languages． Specifically，it won＇t allow you to branch to labeled routines．Instead of being able to use meaningful labels such as CHECKFORINPUT or BUILD－ SCREEN，you＇re forced to use obscure line numbers．

BASIC Labels is a machine lan－ guage routine that gives BASIC 2．0＇s GOSUB and GOTO statements the ability to branch to labels．With it，you no longer have to guess where an un－ written subroutine will begin．Just give it a label and the line number becomes irrelevant．

Furthermore，with BASIC Labels you can branch to the middle of a pro－ gram line．Normally，the GOSUB and GOTO commands transfer program control to the start of a designated line． Now，you can position a label at any point within a line and execution will begin there．This added flexibility is es－ pecially convenient when working with loops and subroutines．

## Getting Started

Since BASIC Labels is written entirely in machine language，you＇ll need to enter it using MLX，the machine language en－ try program found elsewhere in this is－ sue．When MLX prompts you，respond with the values given below．

## Starting address：CEA4 <br> Ending address：CFFB

Follow the MLX instructions carefully． Before you exit MLX，be sure to save a copy of the program to disk with the name BASIC LABELS．

Next，type in the BASIC program Demo．To ensure accurate typing，enter this program using The Automatic Proof－ reader，also found elsewhere in this is－ sue．When you＇ve finished typing，be sure to save a copy of the program．

## Using the Program

The program Demo shows you how to use BASIC Labels in your own pro－ grams．To load the machine language， place a statement of the form

## 10 IF $\mathrm{A}=0$ THEN $\mathrm{A}=1:$ LOAD＂BASIC

 LABELS＂，8，1at the beginning of your program．Then type SYS 52900 to enable the routine．

With BASIC Labels，each label must begin with a letter and can contain as many as 20 alphanumeric characters．A left square bracket（［）must precede each label at the point of execution．If you forget to include this character，a syntax error will occur．（BASIC tries to interpret the label itself as a command．） Also，be careful if you use a left square bracket within quotation marks．A string containing this character could be mistaken for a label if the subsequent characters match those for a label．

A colon $(:)$ is used to mark the end of each label．Don＇t place a space be－ tween the end of the label and the colon unless you want it to be part of the la－ bel．When branching，refer to the label by its exact name；don＇t include the bracket or the colon（for example，GO－ SUB GETINPUT）．

One caveat：Although BASIC La－ bels is fully functional with GOTO and GOSUB，with the ON GOTO／ON GO－ SUB statements only the last branch line number can be replaced by a label （for example，ON $x$ GOTO 10，20，30， LABEL）．

## BASIC Labels

CEA4：AD 0063 8D C7 CE AD 6128 CEAC： 03 8D C8 CE A9 BB 8D $\emptyset \emptyset 8 \mathrm{C}$ CEB4： 63 A9 CE 8D 018360 E 0 A6
 CEC4：C6 CF 4C FF FF Ag 01 A5 6D CECC：7A 8D DC CE 8D 97 CF A5 A3 CED4：7B 8D DD CE 8D 98 CF AD 58 CEDC：PF FF Fg 15 C9 3A Fg 1114 CEE4：99 ED CF 8C EA CF C8 EE A4 CEEC：DC CE DG EB EE DD CE D 0 E2 CEF4：E6 A9 5B A 0099 ED CF F7 CEFC：A 064 A 2 ga A5 2 B 85 A 3 C 8 CF64：A5 2C 85 A4 B1 A3 $\mathrm{F} 日 1 \mathrm{~B} 95$ CFaC：DD ED CF Fg 99 A2 00 C8 BA CF14：D6 F2 E6 A4 D 0 EE EC EA 97 CF1C：CF Fø 3E E8 C8 Dø E5 E6 72 CF24：A4 D6 E1 C8 D $\varnothing 02$ E6 A4 14 CF2C：B1 A3 Fg 1F 2049 CF 2083 CF34：49 CF B1 A3 8D E8 CF 28 AC CF3C：49 CF B1 A3 8D E9 CF 28 B8 CF44：49 CF 4C 日8 CF C8 D 062 CB CF4C：E6 A4 60 C8 D 0 g2 E6 A4 22 CF54：B1 A3 D6 DB A2 114 C C6 46 CF5C：CE 2849 CE B1 A3 C9 3A 7B CF64：D6 B9 981865 A3 8D EB 30 CF6C：CE A9 6065 A4 8D EC CE B9 CF74：CE EA CF 18 AD EA CF 65 CF CF7C：7A 85 7A A9 $68 \quad 657 \mathrm{~B} 85$ B6 CF84：7B 38 AD 97 CF E9 61 8D D4 CF8C： 97 CF AD 98 CF E9 $\emptyset \emptyset$ 8D DE

CF94：98 CF AD FF FF C9 89 Fg 55
 CFA4：A9 CF 6C 08 g3 AD EB CF 91 CFAC： 85 7A AD EC CF 85 7B AD 6B CFB4：E8 CF 8539 AD E9 CF 85 3B CFBC： $3 \mathrm{~A} \quad 60 \quad 68 \quad 68$ 20 A9 CF 6C D8 CFC4： 08 g3 Ag g0 B1 7A C9 5B A3 CFCC： $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 05$ A9 日B 4C C6 CE C8 EF CFD4： $68 \quad 68 \quad 6868$ Bl 7A Fg E7 97 CFDC：C9 3A $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \mathrm{E} 3 \mathrm{E} 6$ 7A D $\mathrm{D} 4 \quad 64$




## Demo

SG 10 IFA＝øTHENA＝1：LOAD＂BASIC
\｛SPACE\}LABELS", 8 ， 1
MK 2ø SYS529の日
DG 30 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}";TAB (3) "COPY RIGHT 1990 COMPUTE！PUB． ，INC．＂
EM 40 PRINTTAB（1 $\sigma$ ）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED": PRINT: P RINT
HE 50 PRINTTAB（3）：PRINT＂THE LI NE NUMBER OF EACH BRANCH IS＂
PA 60 PRINTTAB（4）：PRINT＂DISPLA YED AS IT EXECUTES BELOW \｛YEL\}":PRINT:PRINT
GR 70 GOSUB LABEL：GOSUB LABELI ：GOSUB CCC
SB 80 GOSUB DDD：GOTO A LONG LA BEL
DR $9 \emptyset$ THIS PART OF LINE WILL N OT BE USED：［LABEL：GOSUB \｛SPACE\}DDD: PRINT"11Ø":RE TURN
MS 10ø［LABEL1：PRINT＂12日＂：RETU RN
$\mathrm{PQ} 11 \emptyset$［CCC：PRINT＂13＠＂：RETURN
XX 120 ［DDD：PRINT＂ 140 ＂：［EEE：RE TURN
SC 130［A LONG LABEL：GOSUB150： PRINT＂END＂
CS 140 END
HQ 150 PRINT：PRINTTAB（2）＂ 17 § YO U CAN USE NORMAL BRANCH ES AS WELE＂
SC 160 PRINTTAB（8）＂（GOTO 20，F OR EXAMPLE）＂：RETURN G

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## Randy Thompson

> "The Programmer's Page" is interested in your programming tips and tricks. Send all submissions to The Programmer's Page, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403 . We'll pay $\$ 25-\$ 50$ for each tip we publish.

This issue's hints and tips range from a technique to put you in 64 mode on the 128 to one for creating colorful listings.

## Go Directly to 64 Mode

Normally, to go into 64 mode on a 128, you type GO 64, hit RETURN, and then answer $Y$ to the ARE YOU SURE? prompt. But if you type SYS 65357 instead, you go directly to 64 mode. The ARE YOU SURE? prompt does not appear. You can use this SYS from within a program as well.

Ali Imran
Lahore, Pakistan

## Decimal to Hexadecimal Chart

This program prints a hexadecimal lookup chart for the decimal numbers $0-255$. It prints the numbers in five neatly aligned columns. Such a chart is useful when you're programming in machine language or whenever you need to convert a number from hexadecimal to decimal or vice versa.

GP $10 \emptyset$ REM DECIMAL TO HEX CONV ERSION CHART
DH 110 HIGH $=255$ : REM UPPER LIMI T
DS 120 OPEN $4,4: X=1: Y=1: S P \$="$ \{SPACE\} ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
PF 130 PRINT\#4,SPC (2の) "DECIMAL TO HEX CONVERSION CHAR T": PRINT\#4: PRINT\#4
RE $140 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{X}:$ GOSUB $20 \theta:$ REM CONVE RT TO HEX
MX 150 X $\$=$ RIGHT $\$(S T R \$(10 \emptyset \emptyset+X)$, 3) : HX $\$=$ RIGHT $\$(H D \$, 2)$

DQ 160 PRINT\#4,TAB(5);" ";X\$;S PS;HXS;
JG $170 \quad \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1:$ IF $\mathrm{Y}=6$ THEN $\mathrm{Y}=1:$ PRINT\#4
PE 180 IF $\mathrm{X}<=\mathrm{HIGH}$ THEN 140
PS 190 PRINT\#4:CLOSE 4:END
CA 200 HDS="": $=D / 4096: F O R \quad I=1$ TO 4:D\%=D:HDS=HDS+CHRS $(48+D \%-(D \%>9) * 7): D=16 *($ D-D\%)
PS 210 NEXT
CD 220 RETURN
If you want this program to print numbers higher than 255 , change the
variable HIGH in line 110 to reflect the new upper limit.

Henry E. Shotwell Berwick, PA

## REMarkable Codes

It's a little-known fact that you can use the REM statement to change the appearance of your BASIC program listings. Both the 64 and the 128 will process control codes that follow a REM, forcing the computer to perform tasks such as changing the text color, clearing the screen, moving the cursor, and even emitting a beep ( 128 only).

To enter these codes, you must type REM, enter two quotation marks, hit DEL once (to remove the second quotation mark), press CTRL-9 (for RVS/ON), and then press SHIFT-M. Your line should appear with a single quotation mark followed by a reversed backslash character. Now, you may follow this backslash with one or more of the characters shown in the accompanying table to create a variety of effects. All of these control characters must be entered in reverse mode.

For example, enter a program line with a REM, type two quotation marks, DEL, CTRL-9, and SHIFT-M to prepare for the control codes; then enter two $Q$ 's (unshifted), press CTRL-0 to exit reverse mode, type 13 spaces and the word COMMODORE, press CTRL-9 to enter reverse mode again, and then enter one last $Q$. Now, when you list the line you'll see

## 10 REM "

## COMMODORE

## READY.

The first quotation mark that you type is used to hold the characters; the second quotation mark turns off quote mode but is deleted so that the computer remains in quote mode when the line is listed. The CTRL-9 doesn't print any characters but activates reverse mode. The reverse shifted $M$ is equivalent to a shifted RETURN (ASCII 141). The reversed $Q$ 's are cursor downs. If you've ever typed a cursor down in quote mode, you know that the computer prints a reversed $Q$.

To print normal characters in your listing, simply exit reverse mode by pressing CTRL-0. Remember to turn reverse back on, however, to enter the codes listed in the following table.

## Hints and Tips

| Character-Code Keypress | Function |
| :---: | :---: |
| ] | cursor right |
| SHIFT-- | cursor left |
| SHIFT-Q | cursor up |
| Q | cursor down |
| S | home cursor |
| SHIFT-S | clear screen |
| T | delete |
| SHIFT-T | insert |
| R | reverse on |
| SHIFT-R | reverse off |
| SHIFT-P | black |
| E | white |
| $\varepsilon$ | red |
| CMD-* | cyan |
| CMD-- | purple |
| $\dagger$ | green |
|  | blue |
| SHIFT- $\uparrow$ | yellow |
| SHIFT-A | orange |
| SHIFT-U | brown |
| SHIFT-V | light red |
| SHIFT-W | dark gray |
| SHIFT-X | medium gray |
| SHIFT-Y | light green |
| SHIFT-Z | light blue |
| SHIFT-+ | light gray |
| B | underline on (80-column only) |
| SHIFT-B | underline off (80-column only) |
| G | ring bell (128 only) |
| SHIFT-M | shifted return |
| N | lowercase characters |
| SHIFT-N | uppercase characters |
| 0 | flash on ( 80 -column only) |
| SHIFT-O | flash off ( 80 -column only) |
| 1 | tab (128 only) |
| X | set/clear tab (128 only) |
| [ | escape |

Instead of using the characters given above, you can also enter control codes as normal keypresses. To do this, you must enter a quotation mark directly after the shifted $M$ and press DEL to remove it. This puts you back into quote mode, where you can enter the control codes simply by pressing the appropriate key. For example, to enter a cursor-down character (which appears as a reverse $Q$ ), simply press the cursordown key. Or to enter a color change, simply hold down CTRL and press one of the number keys.

Abhay Saxena
Glen Oaks, NY
Glen Oaks, NY


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# User Group Update 

Edited by Liz Casey

The following list includes updated entries to our annual "Guide to Commodore User Groups," which last appeared in the May and June 1989 issues.

Send typed additions, corrections, and deletions for this list to
Commodore 64/128 User. Group Update
COMPUTE!'s Gazette
P.O. Box 5406

Greensboro, NC 27403
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.
Note: COMPUTE! Publications does not condone the use of its user group lists by individuals or user groups for the purpose of buying, selling, or trading pirated software. Should we discover any group participating in any such illegal and unethical activity, the club's listing will be permanently deleted from our files.

## User Group Notes

The Blue Juniata Commodore Users-Group has changed its mailing address. The correct mailing address is 23 Oakland Avenue, Lewistown, Pennsylvania 17044.

The correct bulletin board service telephone number for Commodore Users Group of Kansas City (P.O. Box 36034, Kansas City, Missouri 64111) is (816) 353-9961.
The Queens Commodore Users Group (QCUG) has moved. Its new mailing address is P.O. Box 129, Ozone Park, New York 11417. The group has also added a bulletin board service; the number is (718) 366-7445.
The Tulsa Area Commodore Users Group (TACUG) has changed its mailing address. All correspondence should be sent to P.O. Box 52473, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74152-0473. Its new bulletin board service number is (918) 428-2284.
The Scranton Commodore Users Group in Scranton, Pennsylvania has changed its bulletin board service number. The correct telephone number is now (717) 969-1228.
The Muenster Garrison User's Group has updated its mailing address. The new address is c/o Mr. Maki, 583rd Ord Co., APO New York, NY 09078.

## New Listings

## ARIZONA

Prescott Area Commodore Club (P.A.C.C.), P.O. Box 4019, Prescott, AZ 86301

## CALIFORNIA

Commodore 64 West User Group, 2306 W. 180 St., Torrance, CA 90504
Temple City Commodore Users Group (TCCUG), 9317 E. Olive St., Temple City, CA 91780
Commodore Computer Club, 55 Beverly Dr., Camarillo, CA 93010

COLORADO
Colorado Plus Four Forum, 1340 Fillmore St., Denver, CO 80206

## GEORGIA

Metro Atlanta Commodore Klub (MACK), P.O. Box 813481, Smyrna, GA 30081 (BBS\# 404-5907114)

## IOWA

Commodore Computer User's Group of Iowa (CCUGI), P.O. Box 3140, Des Moines, IA 50316

## LOUISIANA

West Bank Users Group, P.O. Box 740854, New Orleans, LA 70174-0854

## MASSACHUSETTS

Commodore User Group of the Berkshires, 159 Dorreen St., Pittsfield, MA 01201
NEW JERSEY
Fair Lawn Computer Club, c/o Herman Sachs, 6 Bryson Rd., Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

## NORTH CAROLINA

Western Carolina Commodore Beginner User Group (WCCBUG), Rt. 4 Box 387, Forest City, NC 28043 (BBS\# 704-287-8052)
Greater Onslow Commodore Users Group (GOCUG), P.O. Box 1644, Jacksonville, NC 28541

## OHIO

Western Cincinnati Commodore Club (WESTCOM 64), P.O. Box 89, Amelia, OH 45102

## TENNESSEE

Chattanooga Commodore Users, 1406 Blackwell Dr., Chattanooga, TN 37412

## TEXAS

The Software Palace, 11200 Socarro Rd., El Paso, TX 79927 (BBS\# 915-859-8714)

## WASHINGTON

Renton Computer Group, 11308 SE 269th St., Kent, WA 98031
Yakima Area Commodore Club, P.O. Box 10937, Yakima, WA 98909-1937

## WISCONSIN

Excaliber 64/Amiga, Rt. 3 Box $30-\mathrm{AA}$, Cumberland, WI 54829

## Outside the U.S.

## AUSTRALIA

C64 Computer User, P.O. Box 826, Young, New South Wales 2594, Australia

## CANADA

Calgary Commodore Users Group, 3711810 Macleod Tr. SE, Calgary, Alb., Canada T2J 2V8
Commodore User's Group of Saskatchewan (C.U.G.S.), 1752 Forget St., Regina, Sask., Canada S4T 4Y5
Ottawa Commodore Microcomputer User Group (CMUG), c/o Mr. Z. Colynuck, 2 Kingsmill St., Nepean, Ont., Canada K2E 5J1

## COSTA RICA

Club Commodore Tico, P.O. Box 4356-1000, San José, Costa Rica

## MEXICO

Club de Usuarios Commodore de Chihuahua (CUCC), R. Calderon \#801, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico 31240

## PAKISTAN

Commodore User Group (C.U.G.), 465-C, Satellite Town, Gujranwala, Pakistan

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, North Carolina 27403. We regret that, due to the volume of mail received, we cannot respond individually to programming questions.

## Video Digitizers

I'm interested in a video digitizer for my Commodore 64. I know of two such products: ComputerEyes and Video Byte. Could you tell me a little more about each of these?

Art Green
Pembroke Pines, FL
Video digitizers take output from a VCR or a video camera and convert it into a high-resolution bitmapped image. ComputerEyes is an established product and costs $\$ 129.95$. It takes about six seconds to produce a gray-scale image in Doodle or Koala format.

Video Byte II is newer and features faster scanning and color support. Files are saved in Koala format. Color printing is supported with the Super Explode! version 5 cartridge. The digitizer costs $\$ 79.95$, and the Super Explode! 5 cartridge is $\$ 44.95$. For more information on ComputerEyes, contact Digital Vision, 66 Eastern Avenue, Dedham, Massachusetts 02026; (617) 329-5400. If you'd like to know more about Video Byte II and Super Explode! 5, contact The Soft Group, P.O. Box 111, Montgomery, Illinois 60538; (312) 851-6667.

## A BIT Confusing

Recently, I was converting a VIC-20 machine language program to work on a C64 and ran across the following subroutine.

| 8000 | LDA | $\# \$ 05$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8002 | BYTE | $\$ 2 C$ |
| 8003 | LDA | $\# \$ 01$ |
| 8005 | STA | $\$ 033 C$ |
| 8008 | RTS |  |

After SYSing to it, I PEEKed location 828 to see what value was stored there. In every instance, location 828 holds 5, the first value loaded into the accumulator. Why is this? Shouldn't the second value, 1, be the number stored in 828 ? It appears that the code for BYTE $\$ 2 \mathrm{C}$
(decimal 44) has something to do with what's happening here, but I can't figure out why. Can you help?

> Matt Bathke
> El Cajon, CA

We can see why you're confused. It seems that location \$033C should contain a 1 each time you call the subroutine, but it doesn't. The problem is that the subroutine can be disassembled in two ways. The disassembly above is one way to look at the subroutine; below is another.

| 8000 | LDA | $\# \$ 05$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8002 | BIT | $\$ 01 A 9$ |
| 8005 | STA | $\$ 033 C$ |
| 8008 | RTS |  |

Now, you can see why location \$033C contains 5 when the subroutine ends. The BIT command at location $\$ 8002$ ANDs the contents of the accumulator with the contents of location \$01A9 and sets the status register accordingly. It also copies bit 7 of $\$ 01 A 9$ to the $N$ (negative) flag of the status register and bit 6 to the $V$ (overflow) flag. Unlike the AND command, the BIT command doesn't change the contents of \$01A9 or the accumulator.

The BIT command was originally intended to be used to read I/O registers without losing the contents of either the register or the accumulator. Another popular use of the BIT command is to allow multiple entry points into a subroutine. In the subroutine above, if you enter at \$8000, location \$033C contains a 5 when the subroutine exits. If you enter at $\$ 8003$, location \$033C contains a 1 . If you're interested in learning more about the BIT command, watch for the July and August installments of "Machine Language Programming," where Jim Butterfield explains how the BIT command works and some of its more common uses.

## A Matter of Timing

Owners of older 64 s (mine was manufactured and sold in 1982) should be aware that the original version had design errors in both the hardware (TOD) and software (jiffy) clocks.

A TOD (time-of-day) clock is implemented within each 6526 chip. Although BASIC on the 64 doesn't use this function, some third-party software does, including Berkeley's GEOS. The fault is in the circuit that generates the 60 PPS (power-line frequency) pulses for the 6526 s , causing them to count at two to three times the correct
rate. In my 64, this condition persisted for about half an hour after the power was turned on, depending on what was plugged into the expansion port. The fault can be cured by soldering a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{fd}$ ceramic capacitor across R37 ( 6.8 K ), located to the right of U 27 on the motherboard, and another 0.1 ufd ceramic capacitor across CR1 (1N4371), located near the center of the board.

BASIC on the 64 generates the jiffy clock (TI\$) by counting IRQ pulses, which originate in Timer A of 6526 \#1 at a nominal rate of 60 PPS. This counter counts at the system (CPU) clock rate of 1.023 MHz . In the original software, the Timer A divisor is 16667 decimal, which is correct for a 1.000 MHz clock. Hence, the jiffy clock runs 2.3 percent fast, gaining an extra minute every 45 minutes, or 33 extra minutes per day.

This error can be corrected by writing the proper divisor ( 17045 decimal) into the Timer A latches before setting TI\$. To do this, include one of the following patches in your program's initialization routine.
(in machine language)
LDA \#\$95
STA \$DC04
LDA \#\$42
STA \$DC05

## (in BASIC)

## POKE 56324,149:POKE 56325,66

The timer latches are write-only; you cannot read the values in them. In later 64 s , these patches have no effect on the computer since they simply rewrite the same (correct) values already in the latches.

Alex Engel<br>La Canada, CA

Thanks for this enlightening discussion on the 64's clocks. Soldering on a circuit board is a delicate operation and therefore we suggest that only qualified readers attempt to make the hardware modifications. You can determine whether you need to use the software modification with your computer by PEEKing location 65408. The oldest 64s have a 170 in this location. If you have one of the oldest 64s, you should use the software patch suggested above in any program that uses the 64s clocks. As Mr. Engel suggests, you can safely use the patch on all 64 s .

## Larry Cotton

This month we'll cover three more lesserknown commands-including one I haven't used in over seven years of BASIC programming. They are the logical functions AND, OR, and NOT. The two most useful in this group are AND and OR, so we'll look at them first.

Type the following line and press RETURN:

## PRINT 1 AND 1

It seems that 1 AND 1 is not the same as 1 plus 1 . But why not? AND and OR are inextricably associated with the concept of bits and bytes, so let's take the time-never before undertaken in this column-to grasp this.

As most of you probably know by now, most older computers are 8 -bit machines (the 64 and 128 fall into this category). Every character on the keyboard and each BASIC keyword is represented by eight bits, or one byte. A bit is the smallest piece of information a computer can recognize. It can be either on or off, true or false, yes or no, or plus or minus. But most often, it's 1 or 0 . Thus, the letter $A$ is represented

$$
\begin{array}{llllllll}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{array}
$$

This string of binary digits forms the binary number 01000001 , which equals the decimal number 65. It's also a byte (or word) of eight bits. Think of each of the digits above, which can be only 0 or 1 , as falling in a particular column, headed by a number.

To determine the binary number's decimal equivalent, just add all the column-head values where a 1 is showing in that column:

| 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1=65$ |

Each bit falls into a particular position in the row and has a value twice that of the bit just to the right of it. The 1 under both the 64 and the 1 mean that these two bits are on, while all the bits having a value of 0 are off. If all the bits were on, the sum would be 255 , the highest number that any one byte can represent.

Recall that 255 is the largest number that can be POKEd to a memory location. Now we know why. When POKEing a number, say, the decimal number 57 , to a particular memory lo-
cation, we are turning on the bits 32,16 , 8 , and 1:

$$
\begin{array}{llllllll}
128 & 64 & 32 & 16 & 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\
\hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1=57
\end{array}
$$

Here are some other decimal numbers and their binary equivalents:

| 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $0=38$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $0=14$ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0=128$ |

Try a few yourself. What are the binary equivalents of 26 ? of 45 ? of 12 ? What are the decimal equivalents of 00010000 ? of 11011001 ? of 00111100 ?

## Decimal to Binary Conversion

Here's a short program, which we'll analyze line by line, that converts decimal numbers to binary. Conveniently, it also uses AND, OR, and SGN (covered in last month's column).

## 10 INPUT"\{CLR \}\{DOWN \} DECIMAL NUMBER";D <br> 20 IF D<0 OR D $>255$ THEN RUN <br> 30 PRINT" $\{\text { DOWN }\}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}^{\prime \prime}=$ "; <br> 40 FOR I $=7$ TO 0 STEP -1 <br> $50 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{D}$ AND $2 \uparrow \mathrm{I}$ <br> $60 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{SGN}(\mathrm{X})$ <br> 70 PRINT" $\{$ LEFT $\}$ "Q; <br> 80 NEXT <br> 90 PRINT:END

Line 10 gets the decimal number from the user. Line 20 uses OR to weed out any numbers less than 0 or greater than 255. (See "OR," below, for more on this.) Line 30 prints the decimal number and an equal sign. Here's where ANDing is used; line 40 begins a FOR-NEXT loop that ANDs the input decimal value with eight values, one at a time. Those values are $128,64,32,16$, $8,4,2$, and 1 , which should look familiar.

Those values are calculated by sequentially taking 2 to the powers 7 through 0 . Two to the seventh power ( 2 times itself seven times) is 128,2 to the sixth power is 64 , and so on. Two to the power 0 is 1 (any number to the power 0 is 1 ).

Each bit of a byte is numbered right to left from 0 to 7:

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Thus, 2 raised to the power of each of these numbers yields our bit values:

## AND, OR, and NOT

$\begin{array}{llllllll}128 & 64 & 32 & 16 & 8 & 4 & 2 & 1\end{array}$

Best of all, by sequentially ANDing the input decimal number with the above numbers from left to right, you can see which of the bits is 1 , or on.

Let's say you want to convert decimal 35 to a binary number. Line 40 first assigns I a value of 7 . In line 50,35 is ANDed with 2 to the seventh power (128). Here's how to manually AND 35 and 128 :

| 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $1=35$ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0=128$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0=0$ |

The first row contains our bit values. The second and third rows are the problem rows, which contain the binary equivalents of the two numbers that we are ANDing. The fourth row contains the answer to the binary ANDing. In order for a 1 to pop up in the answer row, a column must contain a 1 in both problem rows. Since none of the columns do, our answer to 35 AND 128 is 0.

Of course, one can use PRINT to AND two numbers:

## PRINT 35 AND 128

If you enter this and press RETURN, you'll see 0 as the result. Before we continue with the program, let's AND 35 and 32:

| 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $1=35$ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0=32$ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0=32$ |

Now both problem rows contain a 1 under 32 , causing a 1 to pop up in the answer row. Thus, 35 AND 32 is 32 .

## Back to the Program

Line 60 uses SGN to evaluate the sign of $X$, the result of ANDing. Recall from last month that SGN(0) yields 0 and SGN of any positive number yields 1. Therefore, if $X$ is a positive number (it really doesn't matter what its value is), Q will be 1 ; if X is $0, \mathrm{Q}$ will be 0 .

All that's left to do is to print, in line 70, a string of $Q$ 's to form the binary number. Be sure to enter the semicolon at the end of line 70. The left cursor just squeezes the numbers a bit closer together.

Line 80 completes the FOR-NEXT
loop. Control goes back to line 40, I becomes 6, D is ANDed with 64 ( 2 to the sixth power), and so on. Line 90 moves the cursor down a line and ends the program.

Any number of values can be ANDed at once. Let's do one more AND exercise by ANDing 6, 11, and 47:

| 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $0=6$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $1=11$ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $1=47$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $0=2$ |

Only under the 2 's column do all the problem rows contain a 1 . Thus, 6 AND 11 AND 47 equals 2 . Confirm this by typing PRINT 6 AND 11 AND 47 and pressing RETURN.

## OR

OR works in a similar way, but only one problem row has to contain a 1 in each column in order for a 1 to appear in the answer row. Here's how 8 OR 2 looks:

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


| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $0=2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $0=10$ |

When we OR two numbers, if either of the bits in a column is 1 (turned on), the answer bit must be 1 . A 1 pops up in the 8 and 2 columns. We then add 8 and 2 in the normal way, getting 10 . Thus, 8 OR 2 is 10 . Very strange, but very true.

## Using AND and OR

How can we put all this to work for us in BASIC programming? Actually, we only occasionally need to AND or OR numbers together. More often, we use AND and OR with IF-THEN statements such as we've already seen. If you haven't entered the entire program above, at least enter these two lines and RUN them:

## 10 INPUT"\{CLR\}\{DOWN \} DECIMAL <br> NUMBER";D <br> 20 IF D<0 OR D>255 THEN RUN

What do these lines do? Type a few values at the prompt, such as $0,35,900$, and R. You'll soon see that a statement like the one in line 20 can weed out extraneous numbers and letters you don't want the user to enter. In this case, the user can enter any number in the range $0-255$, inclusive, but nothing else.

Here's a way to use AND:

## 10 PRINT'DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE ( $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ )?"

20 GET AS:IF A\$<>"Y" AND A\$<>"N" THEN 20
30 IF AS $=$ " N " THEN END
40 (program continues here)

Recall that $<>$ means "not equal to." Using these or similar lines will ensure that the only time the program progresses beyond this point is when the user presses Y or N at the question.

AND and OR are also used to turn one or more bits on or off within a particular memory register, especially if you don't know which bits are already on. For instance, memory register 53265 on the Commodore 64 normally contains the number 27 . To switch the computer into its high-resolution mode, you must turn on bit 5 in this register. To do this, you'd enter

## POKE 53265,PEEK(53265) OR 32

To turn bit 5 off and thus return to text mode, you'd enter

## POKE 53265,PEEK(53265) AND 223

If you're interested in learning more, the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide contains a number of examples that use AND and OR to modify the bit values in a byte.

## NOT Much Value

The last logical function we'll mention is NOT. The Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide states, "The NOT logical operator 'complements' the value of each bit in its single operand, producing an integer 'twos-complement' result." Not very clear! Actually, NOT makes true statements false and false statements true. For example, IF NOT $(\mathrm{A}=5)$ THEN GOTO 912 means if it's not true that $\mathrm{A}=5$, then go to line 912 .

Occasionally, you'll see NOT operating on a numeric variable, usually within a POKE statement. When used this way, NOT takes a number, reverses the sign, and then subtracts 1 . If you enter PRINT NOT 7, you'll see -8 .

I've written many BASIC programs and have yet to use NOT. I did run across some examples years ago, but I've lost them. If any of you would like to share your experiences with NOT, in a clear fashion, I would be happy to share them with others in a future column.

Incidentally, you can AND, OR, and NOT numbers from -32768 to 32767.

6

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 FOR GATALOEUE
## Richard A．Rardlln

## Note important dates and times with this desk accessory for GEOS and GEOS 128，versions 1.3 and higher．

If you＇re like most computer users，time just slips away while your fingers dance upon the keys．You often get caught up in what you＇re doing and forget about meetings，birthdays，and other impor－ tant dates．Wouldn＇t it be nice if your computer would remind you？

Calendar lets you record important dates and times and then displays them so that you can look them up quickly and easily．In addition，Calendar is a desk accessory，so it doesn＇t matter whether you＇re working on the desk－ Top，creating a work of art in geoPaint or formatting a newsletter with geoPub－ lish；Calendar is always available．

## Typing it in

Calendar is written in machine lan－ guage，so you＇ll need to use MLX，the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue，to type it in．The MLX prompts，and the values you should type in，are as follows：

## Starting address： 0247 <br> Ending address：OFBE

When you＇ve entered the data for Cal－ endar，save two copies to a GEOS work disk．Save the first with the filename CALENDAR and the second with the name CALENDAR．BKUP．One copy will be converted by GeoConverter 2.0 into a GEOS desk accessory．The other is a backup copy in case you have a problem with the conversion．

Now type in GeoConverter 2．0． （This is the latest version of GeoCon－ verter，presented here for the first time．） Be sure to use The Automatic Proofreader， also found elsewhere in this issue，to prevent typing mistakes when you en－ ter the program．Save a copy of GeoCon－ verter 2.0 to the disk that contains Calendar．Be very careful when typing in GeoConverter 2．0．It writes directly to your disk，and a typing error could cause it to scramble the disk．

To prepare Calendar for use with GEOS，load GeoConverter 2.0 and type RUN．When prompted for a filename， enter CALENDAR．GeoConverter 2.0 then converts the file into a GEOS desk accessory．

## Using the Program

To use Calendar，either double－click on its icon or select calendar from the geos menu．The program displays a calendar of the current month in the center of your screen．From left to right along the top of the calendar window are a file menu，two arrow icons，the name of the current month，two more arrow icons， and the current year．

To change the month，click on one of the arrow icons to the left of the month name．The left－arrow icon dis－ plays the previous month；the right arrow displays the following month．

Change the year by clicking on one of the arrow icons just to the left of the current year．The left arrow changes the display to the same month in the previ－ ous year．The right arrow causes the same month in the following year to be shown．

Using the two sets of arrow icons， you can have Calendar display months in the distant past or in the future． There is no limit as to how far you can go either way．

To enter notes for any day of the month that＇s currently displayed，click in the box corresponding to that day．A dialog box opens on top of the calendar， and any notes that you＇ve previously entered are shown．For each day， there＇s room for 7 one－line notes．To the left of each note，Calendar displays two icons，E and D．Click on the E icon to edit the corresponding note or to cre－ ate a note if none exists．Enter up to 34 characters for each note，and press RE－ TURN when you＇ve finished．While you＇re editing a note，you may not close the dialog box or click on another icon． Clicking on the D icon deletes the cor－ responding note．Clicking on the close icon in the upper right corner of the dia－ log box saves the notes and returns you to the calendar．Dates which have notes will now be highlighted．

Calendar is designed to handle notes for as many as 75 days at a time． Therefore，you may need to delete old notes as they become obsolete．To sim－ plify this process，use the purge option from the file menu．Purge removes all notes for days prior to the current sys－ tem date．Be sure that the system date is set correctly before using this command．

When you＇re ready to leave Calen－ dar，click on the file menu and select quit．The program saves your notes to
disk in the file REMINDERS．Each time you run Calendar，it looks for this file．If it finds it，the program loads the notes． Otherwise，it assumes no notes exist and begins with an empty calendar．De－ leting the REMINDERS file is a quick way to delete all the notes in the calen－ dar．If you remove all of the notes with－ in Calendar，the program automatically deletes the REMINDERS file．

## Calendar

0247：5D 0315 BF FF EF FF 80 D9 Ø24F：00 01 BF FF FD A6 006503 0257：AC 4E E5 AA A4 C5 AC A4 E6 025 F ：E5 A 0005 BF FF FD A4 6D 0267：92 45 A4 9245 BF FF FD EA 026F：A4 9245 A 49245 BF FF 86 6277：FD A4 9245 A4 9245 BF 94 627F：FE FD BF FF FD 800061 ED 0287：FF FF FF 8305000004 EF 028F：51 41006443616 C 65 AA 0297：6E $64 \quad 61 \quad 72 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 21$ 029F：56 31 2E 31 00 00 00 00 F3 ほ2A7：52 $696368617264 \quad 20$ DF 62AF：41 2E $26 \quad 526172646910$
 02BF：61 6C 65 6E $646172 \quad 20$ D 6 62C7：61 $63 \quad 63 \quad 65 \quad 73 \quad 73$ 6F 72 D2 Ø2CF：79 2066 6F $72 \quad 207265$ BA日2D7： $636 \mathrm{~F} \quad 7264 \quad 69 \quad 6 \mathrm{E} \quad 67 \quad 20 \mathrm{~F} 1$ g2DE：6E $6 \mathrm{FF} 74 \begin{array}{lllllll}75 & 73 & 5 \mathrm{D} & 3 \mathrm{~A} & 00 & 61\end{array}$ 02E7： 08 A5 16 8D 93 2ø 26 D3 22 ब2EF： $0 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 591020$ 9B 0 OF A9 E6 02F7：C0 85 2F A9 00 8D B2 14 ED 92FF：AD 1885 8D 7D 14 AD 1719 0307：85 8D 8214 8D 7E 14 AD 91 030F：16 85 8D 83 14 A9 90 8D 40 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}0317: 84 & 14 & 20 & \text { E6 } & 97 & 20 & 58 & 06 & 46\end{array}$ 031F：20 6B $\quad 97 \quad 20 \quad 23 \quad 97 \quad 200075$ 0327：日A 26 D2 08 A9 $0585 \quad 6384$ 032F：A9 3A $85 \quad 62$ 20 5A C1 A9 01 9337： $0485 \quad 03$ A9 6B $85 \quad 62$ A9 BA 033F：00 20 51 Cl A9 008 D 7975 6347：14 A9 ØC 8D AA 84 A9 48 1F 634F：8D A9 $846018 \quad 24 \quad 28 \quad 60$ BE 0357：3C 0061886480778439 035F：24 $41 \quad 28$ 00 5A 00828032 0367：04 06 67 日B 93 04 06 72 2C 636F：05 $66 \quad 696 \mathrm{C} \quad 65$ 60 $7875 \quad 67$ 0377：72 $67 \quad 65$ 06 71756974 E5 637F：00 5375 6E 00 00 00 4D 3D 0387：6F 6E 00 006054756582 938F：73 0060576564000081 0397：00 $54 \quad 68 \quad 7572730846 \mathrm{BE}$ 839F：72 69 00 00 00 536174 BD g3A7：00 60 00 4A 61 6E 756163 G3AF： $72 \quad 79 \quad 20206046 \quad 656299$ ＠3B7：72 $75 \quad 617279 \quad 2060 \quad 2014$
 घ3C7： $08 \quad 2020417872 \quad 696 \mathrm{C}$ 7A 03CF：2の $2 \varnothing$ 日の $2 \varnothing 204 \mathrm{D} 617962$ 63D7：20 $20 \quad 20206020204$ A 67 ＠3DF：75 6E $65 \quad 20202000208 \mathrm{C}$ Ø3E7：20 4A 75 6C 79202020 B2 93EF： 06 20 $4175 \begin{array}{lllllll}75 & 75 & 73 & 74 & \text { E9 }\end{array}$ ＠3F7：26 26 Ø6 536578746586 63FF：6D 626572 日® 28 $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 63 \mathrm{AB}$ 9407：74 $6 \mathrm{FF} \quad 62 \quad 65 \quad 72 \quad 2 \boxminus 6 \emptyset \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{~A}$

940F：6F 7665 6D 62657220 9D 9417： $08 \quad 446563656 \mathrm{~b} \quad 62651 \mathrm{E}$ 641F：72 2600640090 gб 5E 97 0427：05 0 D 1B $61 \quad 08 \quad 846568$ 2D 942F： 65 日E 1B 01 g8 DA 05 5E C4 6437：05 1B 1B 01 08 41 ø6 68 B5 043F：05 1C 1B 61 08 2A 0689 C2 6447：FF EF CF 8181 CF EF FF 88 644F：BF 89 FF F7 F3 8181 F3 B5 6457：F7 EF BF 20 BD Cl 20 2C B6 945F：©A $208 \mathrm{E} 1020161020 \mathrm{E} \quad 16$ 6467：B7 日F 4C 3E C2 $2 \varnothing 91 \quad 65$ 3B
 9477：08 $60 \mathrm{AE} 8214 \mathrm{CA} C A 10 \mathrm{~GB}$ 647F： 62 A2 6 B BD DA $672 \varnothing 9 B 3 D$ 6487：08 AD $84148 \mathrm{D} \quad 8714 \mathrm{AD} 31$ 648F：83 14 8D 861420 AE 08 FE 6497：D6 ØC AD 8214 C9 Ø3 D 887 649F： 65 A9 61209 B 98 AE 8293 64A7：14 CA D 013 AD 83143893 ＠4AF：E9 618 D 8314 AD 84144 B 04B7：E9 60 8D 8414 A 2 ØC 8 E 80 64BE：82 146020 E7 65 20 F3 A3 Ø4C7： $86 \quad 206$ B $97 \quad 2 \varnothing$ D2 $\quad 08 \quad 6075$ 64CF：AE 8214 CA BD DA 972086 94D7：8C 88 AD $84 \begin{array}{llllll}14 & 8 D & 87 & 14 & 26\end{array}$ g4DF：AD $8314 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 14 & 86 & 14 & 20 & \mathrm{AE} & 6 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ 94E7：08 D6 日C AD 8214 C 9027 E 94EF：D6 65 A9 91208 C 98 AE D 8 g4F7：82 14 E8 Eg 9D D 181855 64FF：A9 616 D 83148 D 8314 F 4 6507：90 93 EE 8414 A 2 g 18 FB 650F：82 14 60 A9 日C 8D 7C 14 A9 6517：20 E7 65 CE 7C 14 D 0 F8 87
 0527：08 60 A9 日C 8D 7C 1420 E9 052F：91 05 CE 7C 14 D6 F8 20 DA ＠537：F3 06 2の 6 BB 97 2の D2 98 DD 053F：60 A9 00 $20 \quad 39$ Cl A9 1822 Ø547：85 06 A9 9 E 85 87 A9 0650 054F：85 09 A9 288508 A9 01 B6 6557：85 ØB A9 बF 85 बA 2024 C5 955F：C1 A9 FF $20 \quad 27 \mathrm{Cl}$ A5 9648 0567：85 18 20 DC 06 A5 18 8D 90
 0577：18 A5 18 8D 8D 14 A9 FF E2 657F：28 18 C1 A9 648 D 7 B 14 D 3 $0587: 18$ A9 $16 \quad 6518 \quad 85 \quad 18$ A9 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { D } 1\end{array}$ ＠58F：FF 2018 Cl CE 7 B 14 D 01 E ＠597：EF A5 9985 0B A5 $98 \quad 8501$ ＠59F：0A AD $\begin{array}{llllllllllllll}74 & 14 & 85 & 98 & \text { A5 } & 97 & 88\end{array}$ 05A7：85 09 A9 06 8D 7B 1418 E6
 05B7：E6 日B A9 FF 2621 Cl CE 65 $65 \mathrm{BF}: 7 \mathrm{~B} \quad 14 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{EB} 60 \mathrm{A9} 948 \mathrm{D}$ A4
 05CF： 18 A9 FF 2018 Cl CE 7 B 33 65D7：14 D6 EF 60 A9 08 20 39 EA ＠5DE：Cl AD 8D $1485 \quad 96$ A9 9E 5F 65E7：85 07 A9 0085 69 A9 2877 65EF：85 08 A9 9185 曰B A9 0 FF BE 05F7：85 日A 2824 C1 A9 FF 2062 65FF： 27 Cl A5 068518 8D 743 F 6607：14 4C 9A 66 A9 2D $85 \quad 65$ F5 060F：A9 67 8D 7B 14 A9 0485 EF $0617: 21$ A9 988520 A9 0685 B6 $061 \mathrm{~F}: 1 \mathrm{~F}$ A9 2B 85 1E A5 218532 6627：83 A5 2085 g2 A5 1E 85 E4 062F：19 A5 1E 85182048 Cl E $\quad 18$ $0637: 18$ A9 2165 IE 85 LE 90 Ø8 ＠63F：02 E6 1F 18 A9 $96 \quad 6528 \mathrm{BB}$ 6647：85 20 90 92 E6 $21 \mathrm{CE} 7 \mathrm{~B} \quad 25$ 664F：14 DG D2 68 2g 9F C1 1916 6657：23 80 ø0 B9 06 20 AB 878 F 665F：A9 $2185 \quad 65$ A9 008519 FA 6667：A9 $87 \quad 85 \quad 18 \quad 2048 \mathrm{Cl} \quad 20 \quad 22$ 666F：9F Cl 1923 EF 06 $07 \quad 019 \mathrm{~F}$ 6677：A9 218505 A9 00851913 667F：A9 F1 8518 AD $841485 \quad 3 \mathrm{C}$
 068F：20 84 Cl 60 AE 8214 CA 7 D 0697：86 62 A9 0085 ब3 A9 0628 669F：85 15 A9 日A $_{65} 8514$ A2 62 4D 66A7：Ag 142066 Cl A9 9485 B5 66AF：15 A9 C2 8514 A5 1418 D8

06B7：65 $02 \quad 85 \quad 62$ A5 $15 \quad 65 \quad 6317$

 66CF： 8314 C 950 B 61418 A9 90 66D7：D $\emptyset 6 \mathrm{D} 83148 \mathrm{D} 8314$ A9 A5
 66E7：50 11 18 A9 6 C 6D 831432
 66F7：8D 8414 AD 84148 BD 8059 66FF： 14 AD 8314 8D 7F 14 A9 6F 6707：93 8D $8814 \mathrm{A9} 818 \mathrm{D} 85$ 3E 670F：14 A9 67 8D 8714 A9 BC E7 6717：8D 8614 AD 8714 CD 8497 671F：14 Dg 66 AD 8614 CD 83 AA 6727：14 Fg 2828 AE Ø8 D 905 BD 672F：A9 61208 C व8 A9 012028 6737：8C 98 18 A9 $616 \mathrm{D} \quad 8614$ 日A 673F：8D $8614 \begin{array}{lllllll}96 & 63 & \text { EE } & 87 & 14 & 38\end{array}$ 6747：B8 5ø Dø AD 8514 CD 8255
 6757：AD 8514 C9 92 D 965 A9 C3 675F： $01208 \mathrm{C} \quad$ ø8 AE $85 \quad 14 \mathrm{CA} 86$ 6767：BD DA 97208 C 98 EE 85 D 5 676F：14 B8 50 D7 6018 6D $88 \quad 94$ 6777：14 C9 $98 \quad 3603 \quad 38$ E9 97 D9 977F：8D $88 \quad 14 \quad 6085 \quad 20 \mathrm{AD} 88 \quad 8 \mathrm{~F}$ 9787：14 38 E5 20 Fg $8210 \quad 63 \mathrm{IF}$ 678F：18 $69 \quad 97$ 8D 881460 AD Ca 9797：87 $14 \begin{array}{lllllll}85 & 63 & \text { AD } & 86 & 14 & 85 & 84\end{array}$ 679F： 62 A9 Øø 85 65 A9 9485 CD
 g7AF：A5 13 C9 90 D $\varnothing 64$ A5 1282 07B7：C9 0060 AD $84148 \mathrm{D} 87 \mathrm{A8}$ 97BF：14 AD 83148 D 8614 AE 52 67C7：82 14 CA A9 1C 18 7D DA 27 97CF： $078 \mathrm{BD} 8 \mathrm{C} 1420 \mathrm{AE} \quad 98 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 34$ 67D7： 0 A AD 8214 C 9 62 D6 63 E 2 67DF：EE 8C 14 A9 008 8D 8B 1407 67E7： $\mathrm{AE} 88 \quad 14 \mathrm{CA} 8 \mathrm{E}$ 8A $14 \mathrm{A9} 9 \mathrm{~F}$ 97EF： $018 \mathrm{D} 7 \mathrm{~B} \quad 14 \mathrm{~A} 9$ øø $8 \mathrm{D} \quad 78 \quad 73$ 97F7：14 20 FG 99 AD 8B 14 C9 54 97FF： 65 D $606 \quad 2097 \quad 69$ B8 58 2A 9807：4C A9 688519 A9 218537 980F：18 AD 8A 148564 A9 60 B8 0817：85 65 A2 18 A $96428 \quad 66$ BC ＠81F：Cl 18 A9 $2 \mathrm{C} \quad 6518 \quad 8518 \mathrm{BC}$ 9827：90 92 E6 19 A9 $1685 \quad 84 \quad 23$
 9837： 662060 Cl A5 04186951 083F：38 $85 \quad 64$ A5 $6485 \quad 65$ AD 95
 084F：A9 C 02084 Cl A9 $2 \varnothing 20$ C5 0857：45 Cl A9 1B $2 \varnothing 45 \mathrm{Cl}$ AE A9 ＠85F：8A 14 E8 E 697 D 605 EE 59 6867：8B 14 A2 $\quad 068 \mathrm{~EB} 8 \mathrm{~A} 14$ EE 4 C 986F：7B 14 AD 7B $14 \mathrm{CD} 8 \mathrm{C} 14 \mathrm{B4}$ 9877： $\mathrm{Fg} \quad 92 \quad 10 \quad 63 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 10 \quad 99 \quad 60 \quad \mathrm{C7}$ 687F：A9 $93 \quad 85 \quad 18$ A9 608509 DC 6887：A9 $28 \quad 85 \quad 98$ A9 9B $85 \quad 05 \quad 73$ 088F：EE 7814 AD 7814 C 9023 C 9897： F 013 A9 13085 बВ А9 49 ØF 989F：85 GA A9 ø0 8521 A9 3B 69 98A7： 85 20 B8 50 10 A9 0685 4B 68AF：ØB A9 6A 85 ØA A9 $0 \emptyset 85$ D1 08B7： 21 A9 5 C 8520 A9 FF 206 E日8BE： 18 Cl A5 218519 A5 20 0F 08C7： $85 \quad 18$ AD $7 \mathrm{BB} 14 \quad 85 \quad 92$ A9 72 98CF： 008503 A 9 Cb 2084 Cl 8 D

 ब8E7：28 $45 \mathrm{Cl} 68 \quad 5265 \quad 6 \mathrm{D} \quad 69 \quad 94$ ＠8EF：6E $64 \quad 657273$ 00 A9 6A 1D 08F7：85 0F A9 $63 \quad 85$ 日E A9 06 AB 98FF：85 02 2の 98 C2 E6 00 F6 62 9907： 6 B A9 1485 1D A9 B3 8560 990F：1C 20 g9 日C 60 A9 0A 85 5C 0917：03 A9 $93 \quad 85 \quad 02 \quad 2 \varnothing \quad 38$ C2 91 691F：AD B2 14 Dø $616085 \quad 02$ DA 6927：A9 $0685 \quad 63$ A9 $6085 \quad 654 \mathrm{C}$ 692F：A9 2888504 A2 62 A 08473 9937：20 66 C1 A9 B3 18650290
 9947：18 A9 $64 \quad 65 \quad 62 \quad 85 \quad 629061$ 694F：02 E6 03 A9 6A 8D 01 8121 6957：A9 93 8D 0081 A9 148 D 19

095F： $48 \quad 81$ A9 B2 8D 4781 A5 88 9967： 03 8D 4A 81 A5 日2 8D 4959 996F：81 A9 97 8D 4581 A9 90 E9 6977：8D 7581 A9 の日 8D Aの 8171 $697 \mathrm{~F}: \mathrm{A} 9 \quad 81 \quad 85 \quad 15$ A9 $8085 \quad 14 \quad 35$ 0987：A9 $61 \quad 85$ 16 20 ED C1 60 5D 098F：A9 1485 1D A9 B3 85 1C 41
 099F：13 日C $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 11 \quad 18$ A9 $28 \quad 65$ 8A இ9A7：1C 85 1C $90 \quad 02$ E6 1D B8 54 99AF：50 E8 A2 $01 \quad 60$ A5 1D 85 E1 99B7：$\quad 3$ A5 1C $85 \quad 92 \quad 18$ A9 0458
 99C7：A2 gø 60 A9 gø 8D $75 \quad 14 \quad 97$ Ø9CF：A9 1485 ब3 A9 $8 \mathrm{~F} \quad 85 \quad 02 \quad 35$
 99DF：14 C9 4B Eg 5A EE B2 14 EE 99E7：A9 1485 1D A9 B3 85 1C 99 99EF： $20 \quad 43$ 日C FG 日E 18 A9 28 BF 99F7： 65 1C 85 1C 9 g 02 E 6 1D $A D$ Ø9FF：B8 50 ED A 0 go AD 8314 1C ＠A07：91 1C C8 AD 84 14 91 1C 92 ØAøF：C8 AD 821491 1C C8 AD C 14 ØA17：81 1491 1C 18 A9 6465 B9 gA1F：1C 85 1C $90 \quad$ g2 E6 1D A2 B7 ØA27： 02 A 1 C 1С 2065 C2 18 A9 F 9 ఏA2F： $24 \quad 65$ 1C 85 1C $90 \quad 92$ E6 98 gА $37: 1 \mathrm{D} \quad 20 \quad 99$ 日C A2 Øの 60 A2 3 C
日A47： $0160 \quad 20$ D2 日B A2 gの 6068 ØA4F： 20 BD C1 A9 1485 1D A9 50 gA57：B3 85 1C AD $82148 \mathrm{D} \quad 85$ 曰A gA5F： 14 AD 8314 8D 8614 AD F 6 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { ØA67：82 } & 14 & 8 D & 85 & 14 & A D & 80 & 14 & 38\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\square A 6 F: 8 D & 84 & 14 & A D & 7 \mathrm{~F} & 14 & 8 \mathrm{D} & 83 & \mathrm{~B} 3\end{array}$ 9A77： $14 \mathrm{AD} 7 \mathrm{E} \quad 14 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} 8214 \mathrm{AD} 5 \mathrm{E}$ ØA7F：7D $14 \begin{array}{llllllll}8 D & 81 & 14 & 20 & 43 & \text { ØC } & D 4\end{array}$
 ØA8F：$\emptyset 6 \quad 20$ D2 0 B B8 50 EE 18 B6 ØA97：A9 $28 \quad 65$ 1C 85 1C 90 Ø2 GA9F：E6 1D B8 50 Eg AD 8714 6B gAA 7：8D $84 \quad 14$ AD 86
 बAB7：D2 $\quad 08 \quad 60$ A5 1 D 85 ब3 A5 48 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { gABF：} & 1 \mathrm{C} & 85 & 92 & 18 & \text { A9 } & 28 & 65 & 62 & \mathrm{BF}\end{array}$ ØAC7： 85 Ø2 $90 \quad 02$ E6 63 A5 1D FC ØACF： $85 \quad 05$ A5 $1 \mathrm{C} \quad 85 \quad 94$ A9 20 日E ØAD7：85 07 A9 $93 \quad 85 \quad \emptyset 6$ A5 $06 \quad 74$ GADF： 38 E5 028506 A5 07 E5 DC ØAE 7： $03 \quad 85 \quad 67 \quad 20 \quad 7 \mathrm{E}$ C1 CE B2 $\quad$ ØD ØAEF： 14 60 A9 00 A 06391 1C AB
 ØAFF：CD $83 \begin{array}{llllllll}14 & \mathrm{D} & 19 & \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{Bl} & 1 \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{D} 6\end{array}$ ØBø7：CD 8414 Dg 11 C8 Bl 1C DF
日B17： $9 \mathrm{C} \quad 31 \quad 1 \mathrm{C}$ CD $81 \quad 14 \quad 60$ AD AA
 बB27：60 A9 1F 60 Ag 92 B1 1C 4 E日B2F：60 AD $\quad 0585$ 10 10180 A5 C4日B $37: 3 \mathrm{~B} \quad 85 \quad 63$ A5 3 A $85 \quad$ 日2 A5 98 ดB3F： $62 \quad 38$ E9 $28 \quad 85 \quad \emptyset 2$ A5 03 A6

 ØB57：A $\emptyset \quad \emptyset 4 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 69$ C1 A5 62 C9 CB ØB5F： 07 10 $\quad 27$ A5 $3 \mathrm{C} \quad 85 \quad 04$ A9 E5 ØB67：$\emptyset 6 \quad 85 \quad \emptyset 5 \quad 38$ A5 $\quad 94$ ED 8D A9日B6F：14 $85 \quad 64 \quad C 6 \quad 64 \quad 30 \quad 68$ A9 39

 बB87：C9 65 1ø 53 A5 62 8D 89 D4日B8F：14 $\begin{array}{lllllllll} & \mathrm{E} 6 & 62 & \text { A9 } & 67 & 85 & 96 & \text { A } 2 & 41\end{array}$
日B9F： $04 \quad 65 \quad 02 \quad 85 \quad 02$ A5 62 8D E1 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { GBA7：} 7: 8 \mathrm{E} & 14 & 38 & A 5 & 92 & E D & 88 & 14 & 58\end{array}$ बBAF： 85 g2 E6 62 A5 02 8D 81 D7 बBB7： $14 \begin{array}{lllllllll}14 & 30 & 24 & \mathrm{~F} & 22 & \mathrm{AD} & 8 \mathrm{C} & 14 & 6 \mathrm{C}\end{array}$ ØBBE：C5 $\quad 92 \quad 901 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{AD} 78 \quad 14 \mathrm{Fg} \quad 65$ ØBC7： 93 20 8D ØD A9 Øø 8D 75 C7



 ØBEF：$\emptyset D \quad \emptyset 6 \quad 37$ Ø3 日A B4 $0 \mathrm{D} \quad 46$ A8日BF7：日D $96 \quad 43$ 日3 日A B4 日D 46 बBFF： $9 \mathrm{D} \quad 96 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 93$ gA $\quad \mathrm{B} 4 \quad$ gD 46 BB

## The Geos Column

9С07：0D 06 5B 03 日A B4 日D 4646 ดC 日F：$\emptyset D \quad 96 \quad 67 \quad$ 日3 日A B4 日D 46 CF ØC17：ØD $96 \quad 73$ 日3 日A B4 日D 4659 ØClF：ØD 06 7F 03 日A B4 OD 69 06 ดC27：ØD 1E $28 \quad$ Ø2 ØC2F：FF FF FF $8010 \quad 118010 \mathrm{E} 4$ ØC37：19 8F $1019 \quad 199$ 90 F9 9 F F5 ØC3F：91 $99 \begin{array}{llllllll}98 & 11 & 99 & 8 \mathrm{~F} & 10 & \mathrm{~F} 9 & \mathrm{CF}\end{array}$ ØC47：8 10 Ø1 FF FF FF 12 ＠ 0 E7 ØC4F：96 BF $96 \mathrm{FF} \mathrm{FF} 80 \quad 9180 \mathrm{Bl}$ ØC57：01 80＠1 87 E1 87 E1 8721 ØC5F：E1 $80 \quad 1186 \quad 9180 \quad 91 \mathrm{FF}$ BC ØC67：FF ØA ØØ Ø4 BF AD 7514 F 5 ØC6E：D 03 4C BF C2 60 AD 8E B7 ØC77：14 C9 1D $\mathrm{F} G \quad$ ØD C9 1E $\mathrm{E} \emptyset \quad 7 \mathrm{~B}$ 0C7E： 1160 AD 7814 C 9 EO 2A
 ØC8F：10 0160618 A9 67 6D 8143 ØC97：14 8D $8114 \quad 60$ AD 751447 ØC9F：FØ Ø1 60 A9 $2785 \quad 06$ A9 1C ØCA7：8D $85 \quad 97$ A9 $\emptyset \emptyset 85 \quad 09$ A9 35 ØCAF： 3085 Ø8 A9 Ø0 85 ØB A9 B2曰CB7： $3 \mathrm{~B} \quad 85$ 日A 20 B3 C2 $\quad 30 \quad 06 \quad 21$ ดCBE：2の E1 のD B8 50 03 2の ØC 68 ØCC7： $\begin{array}{lllllllllll} & 60 & 20 & 5 E & \text { 日E } & 20 & 59 & \text { 日B } & 97\end{array}$ ØCCF： 26 D3 日E A5 058506618 6B ดCD7： 69 日8 8507 A5 1985096 D gCDF：A5 $18 \quad 85$ g8 A9 0185 日B 69 ØCE7：A9 ØE 85 ØA A9 Ø0 $20 \quad 3970$ ØCEF：Cl $20 \quad 24 \mathrm{Cl} 60$ A9 018 D CA ØCE7：75 $14 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 2 \emptyset & 5 \mathrm{E} & \text { ØE } & 2 \emptyset & \mathrm{~A} 7 & \emptyset A & \emptyset 4\end{array}$ ØCEF：EØ ØØ DØ 15 A9 1485 1D B9 ØD07：A9 8F 85 1C A2 Ø2 Aの 1C C6 ØD冋F： $2 \emptyset \quad 65$ C2 $2 \emptyset \quad 59$ बB $\quad$ B8 50 A5 ดD17： 65 A9 Ø0 8D 8F 14 A9 14 2B ดDIF： 85 1D A9 $8 \mathrm{~F} \quad 85$ 1C 26 D3 22 ดD27：日E A9 ØØ 85 Ø4 A9 2285 9B ØD2F： 06 A9 1485 日3 A9 8F 85 F4 0D37：02 A9 ØA 8D A4 84 A9 E2 44 ØD3F：8D A3 8420 BA Cl 60 E6 20 9D47： 62 A5 02 8D $7 \mathrm{~B} \quad 14 \quad 20$ F9 4 B
 ØD57： $05 \quad 20$ 8D $81 \quad 1460$ A9 $0 \emptyset$ 3B ØD5F： $85 \quad 69$ A9 $28 \quad 85$ 08 A9 $\quad 01$ D6 0D67：85 ØB A9 ØF 85 ØA A9 27 FB ØD6F：85 18 2の DC 06 2の Øの ØF E3 9D77：A9 $\quad 00 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 7 \mathrm{~B} \quad 14 \mathrm{AD}$ 7B $14 \begin{array}{llllll} & 142\end{array}$ ØD7F：85 日2 2の 5E 日E 20 A7 ØA 11 gD87：Eの Øø Dの 1D A5 0385 1D 5F 0D8F：A5 g2 85 1C 20 D3 日E 18 F3 ØD97：A9 $06 \quad 65 \quad 95 \quad 85 \quad 05$ A5 1D AD
 ØDA7：Cl AD 7B 14 C9 97 DØ CD 98
 ØDB7： $2 \emptyset$ 5A C1 $6 \emptyset$ AD 7B 1485 BF ØDBF：日2 C6 Ø2 A9 日C 85 Ø4 A2 88
 ØDCF： $39 \quad 65$ Ø2 85 Ø2 A5 $02 \begin{array}{llllllllll} & 85 & \text { A8 }\end{array}$ ØDD7： 05 A9 $0 \emptyset 85$ 19 A9 4C 85 C4 gDDE： 18 6 6 A2 25 日A CA D $\emptyset$ FC DC ØDE7：6Ø A9 30 85 Ø5 A9 Ø0 85 4F
 ØDF7： 45 Cl AD 89 14 85 Ø2 A9 10 ØDFF： 008503 A9 $06 \quad 85$ 日7 A9 44
 gEgF：66 Cl A9 $94 \quad 85 \quad 07$ A9 $98 \quad 78$日E17：85 96 A5 06 18 65 日2 85 6C
日E27：48 Cl A9 2C 20 45 Cl A9 13 のE 2F： $20 \quad 20 \quad 45 \mathrm{C} 1 \quad 20 \mathrm{AB} \quad 07 \quad 20 \quad 06$日E37：85 ØF A9 $2 \emptyset \quad 2045 \mathrm{Cl}$ AD 58 ดE3F：81 1429 1F 85 Ø2 A9 Øø BF ØE47：85 Ø3 A9 FF 20 84 Cl A9 5C ØE4F：2C $20 \quad 45 \mathrm{Cl}$ A9 $20 \quad 20 \quad 45 \mathrm{Al}$ ØE57：C1 AD $84 \quad 14 \quad 85 \quad 93$ AD 83 A8 ＠E5F： $14 \quad 85$ g2 A9 FF $20 \quad 84 \mathrm{Cl}$ gD日E67：A9 $20 \quad 20 \quad 45 \mathrm{Cl} \quad 60$ Ag ØØ 89
 ØE77：84 $20620 \quad 45 \mathrm{Cl}$ A $4 \quad 20$ C8 DF日E7F：B8 50 ED 60 A9 8585 Ø3 41 ØE87：A9 1F $85 \quad 02$ A9 $1085 \quad 95 \mathrm{AE}$曰E8F：A9 D6 $85 \quad 64$ A9 $03 \quad 85 \quad 97 \quad 92$ ØE97：A9 9E 85 Ø6 20 7E Cl $60 \quad 20$ ØE9F：A9 $10 \quad 85 \quad \boxed{ } 0$ A9 $\quad$ D6 $85 \quad 82$ 2B曰EA7：A9 8585 Ø5 A9 1F $85 \quad 04$ D3

बEAF：A9 $93 \quad 85 \quad 97$ A9 9E 85 96 5B बEB7： 20 7E Cl 6曰 A9 2ø 85 Ø3 9D ØEBF：A9 $94 \quad 85$ Ø2 A2 18 20 3C 98日EC7：C1 18 A9 $28 \quad 65$ 日C 85 ØC F4 ØECF：9 9 Ø2 E6 ØD 18 A9 $28 \quad 65$ 7F ØED7：ØE 85 ØE $90 \quad$ Ø2 E6 ØF Aの 91 ดEDF：E7 B1 GE 20 BE 10 2C 9342 बEE7： 20 10 05 Bl $9 \mathrm{C} \quad 20$ BE 1042 ดEEF： $88 \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{FE}$ D $\varnothing$ EC 8A 1869 B8 ØEF7： 08 AA E 0 A 9 9 C8 60 A9 FA बEFF： 2085 日3 A9 $94 \quad 85$ 02 A2 E9 9F97： $18 \quad 20 \quad 3 \mathrm{C}$ Cl 18 A9 $28 \quad 65$ F9明明：日C 85 日C 98 g2 E6 日D 18 FC ØF17：A9 $28 \quad 65$ ØE 85 बE $90 \quad 0229$ QF1F：E6 बF AØ E7 20 C7 10 10 91 D8 ØF27：बE 2C $93 \quad 2010 \quad 05 \quad 20$ C7 68 ดF2F：10 91 日C $88 \mathrm{C} \emptyset$ EF D $\emptyset$ EC 58 ØF37：8A $18 \quad 69$ Ø8 AA EØ AØ 90 F8 ØF3F：C8 60 A9 3F 85 日3 A9 64 F2 ØF47：85 Ø2 A9 8С $85 \quad 97$ A9 7D BF晎4F：85 66 A2 11 Aø 1C 2C 9378 ØF57： 20 5 0 Ø5 B1 $06 \quad 20$ BE 1093 बF5F：AD $27 \quad 8 \mathrm{C} \quad 91 \quad 96 \quad 88 \quad 10$ EE 2 A बF67：18 A9 $28 \quad 65 \quad 06 \quad 85$ g5 90 3A ØF6F： 02 E6 07 CA D 0 DE 60 2C C4 बF77：93 20 50 2A A9 3F 85 日3 6 C日F7F：A9 6485 日2 A9 8C 8507 ED 0F87：A9 7D 85 日6 A2 11 Ag 1C A1
日F97：18 A9 $28 \quad 65 \quad 96 \quad 85 \quad 96 \quad 906$ A ØF9F：$\varnothing 2$ E6 $\quad 97 \mathrm{CA}$ D $\emptyset$ E8 608475

 ØFB7：D $\emptyset \quad$ Ø2 E6 63 A4 94 6Ø Øø C1

## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs， please refer to＂How to Type In COMPUTE！＇s Gazette Programs，＇ elsewhere in this issue．

## GeoConverter 2.0

HQ 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
SE 20 IF $(\operatorname{PEEK}(772)+\operatorname{PEEK}(773) * 2$ $56)=42364$ THEN $4 \varnothing$
QK 30 COLOR $1,1:$ COLOR $4,1:$ COLOR6 ，1：SA＝PEEK（4625）＊256＋PEE K（4624）：GOTO5
SX $4 \theta$ POKE 56 ， $\operatorname{PEEK}(46)+4 \theta:$ CLR：P OKE53280，0：POKE53281，0：S $A=\operatorname{PEEK}(56) * 256+\operatorname{PEEK}(55)$
RP $5 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{C L R\}\{8\}\{N\}\{D O W N\} "$ TAB（12）＂\｛RVS\}GEOCONVERTE R $2 . \emptyset\{O F E\}\{G R \bar{N}\}\{\overline{3} \text { DOWN }\}^{\prime \prime}$ ：PRINTTAB（13）＂COPYRIGHT \｛SPACE\}1990\{DOWN \}"
KR 60 PRINTTAB（7）＂COMPUTE！PUB LICATIONS INC．\｛DOWN\}" P PR INTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS RE SERVED $\{2$ DOW̄N $\}$＂
MK 70 N＝8：PRINT＂DRIVE NUMBER＂ $N^{\prime \prime}\{4 \text { LEFT }\}^{\prime \prime} ;:$ INPUTN：IFN $<$ 80RN $>11$ THEN7 0
QE $80 \mathrm{~K} \$=" \mathrm{~N} ": P R I N T " I S$ DRIVE＂N＂ A 1581？＂KS＂\｛ $\overline{3}$ LEFT $\} " ;: I$ NPUTK\＄：IEKS＜＞＂N＂ANDKS〈＞＂ Y＂THEN8
SB 90 T $\$=\operatorname{CHRS}(18): S \$=\operatorname{CHRS}(1): I$ FK $\$=$＂Y＂THENT $\$=$ CHR $\$(48): S$ \＄＝CHR\＄（3）
RS 100 INPUT＂FILE TO CONVERT＂； NMS：OPEN15，N，15：OPEN1，N ，8，＂$\sigma: "+N M S+", P, R "$
BX 110 GOSUB440：IFEN＜＞0THENPRI NT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$＂ENS＂＂EMSET \＄EE \＄：GOTO40

FF 120 GET\＃1，KS，VS：IFKS＜＞CHRS（ 71）ORV $\$<>$ CHRS（2）THENCLO SE1：CLOSE15：GOTO22の
BR $13 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}$ DECOMPRESSI NG．．．＂：Z $\$=$ CHRS（ ()$:$ GET\＃1 ，ESCS：ESC＝ASC（ESC\＄＋Z\＄）： $A D=S A$
RQ 140 GOSUB17Ø：IFV＜＞ESCTHENPO KEAD，V：AD $=A D+1$ ：GOTO14 6
PP 150 GOSUB17 $10: C T=V: G O S U B 170:$ $\mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{CT}+\mathrm{V}^{*} 256$ ：GOSUB178：GO SUB160：GOTO140
DH 160 FORI＝1TOCT：POKEAD，V：AD＝ $A D+1:$ NEXTI $: C T=\emptyset:$ RETURN
PK 170 GET\＃1，VS：S＝ST：V＝ASC（VS＋ Z\＄）：IEST＝ØTHENRETURN
SJ 180 IFS＜＞64THENGOSUB440：PRI NT＂\｛DOWN\} LOAD ERROR \｛RVS\}"ENS" "EMSETSEES:G OTO40
AF 190 IFCT $\langle>$ बTHENGOSUB160：AD＝ AD－1
DG 2 白 $\operatorname{PRINT"\{ DOWN\} WRITING..."~}$ ：CLOSE1：PRINT\＃15，＂Sø：＂＋ NMS：CLOSE15
EF 210 OPEN1， $\mathrm{N}, 8, " \mathrm{~g}:$＂＋NMS＋＂， P ， $W^{\prime \prime}: F O R I=S A T O A D: P R I N T \# 1$ ， CHRS（PEEK（I））；：NEXTI：CL OSEl
GP $22 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}$ CONVERTING． ．．＂：HD\＄＝＂＂：FORI＝1TO4：RE ADHE：HD $=$ HD $\$+$ CHR（HE）：$N$ EXTI
CF 230 FORI＝1TO5：READIE：IDS＝ID \＄＋CHRS（IE）：NEXTI
DR 240 NL $\$=" ":$ OPEN15，N，15，＂I $0:$ ＂：OPEN2，N，2，＂\＃＂
MM 250 GOSUB41 1 ：GET \＃2，NTS，NS $\$$ ：FORE＝0TO7：D\＄＝NLS：GET\＃2 ， $\mathrm{B} \$: \mathrm{I}=1: \mathrm{IFB} \$=\mathrm{NL} \$$ THEN $31 \emptyset$
PE 260 IF ASC（BS）＜＞13 0 THEN31 $\emptyset$
AE 270 GET\＃2，HT\＄，HS\＄：I＝3：IFHS $\$$ $=$＂＂THENHS $\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(\sigma)$
DJ 280 GET\＃2，BS： $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: \mathrm{IFB} \$=1 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~T}$ HENB $=$ CHRS $(\sigma)$
BM 290 IF $(\operatorname{ASC}(B \$)=160) O R(I=19)$ THEN31Ø

EB 310 FORI $=1 T O 31: G E T \# 2, B \$: N E X$ TI：IFD $=$ NMSTHEN 340
JX 320 NEXTE：IFNT $\$=$ NL $\$$ THEN 340
CH 33 Ø T\＄＝NT $\$: S \$=$ NS $\$: G O T O 25 \emptyset$
GA 340 IFDS＝NLSTHENPRINT＂ \｛DOWN\} DISK ERROR!":GOTO 400
PD 350 DT $\$=T \$: S S \$=S \$: T \$=H T \$: S$ ＝HS $\$$ ：GOSUB41 0 ：GET\＃2，MT \＄ ，MS $:$ IFMS $\$=$＂＂THENMS $\$=C H$ RS（ $\varnothing$ ）
GF 360 FORI $=$ GTO $65:$ GET \＃ $2, \mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{NEX}$ TI：GET\＃2，CT\＄，GT \＄：GOSUB4 10：PRINT\＃2，HDS；：GOSUB42 $\sigma$
RX 370 T $\$=\mathrm{DT} \$: S \$=$ SS $\$:$ GOSUB 410 ： FORI $=1 \mathrm{TO} 32$＊E +2 ：GET\＃2，B\＄ ：NEXTI：PRINT\＃2，CT\＄；MT\＄； MS $\$$ ；
MB 380 FORI $=0$ TOl5：GET\＃2，BS：NEX TI：PRINT\＃2，HTS；HS\＄；CHRS （ $\varnothing$ ）；GT\＄；ID\＄；：GOSUB42 9
GR 390 PRINTNMS＂CONVERTED！＂
HB 400 CLOSE1：CLOSE2：CLOSE15：E ND
DQ 410 US＝＂Ul＂：GOTO430
CS 420 U\＄＝＂U2＂
PA 430 PRINT\＃15，US；2；$\quad$ ；ASC（T\＄＋ ＂$\left.)^{\prime \prime}\right)$ ；ASC（S\＄＋＂g＂）：RETURN
JJ 440 INPUT\＃15，EN，EMS，ET，EE：E N $\$=\operatorname{STR} \$(E N): E T \$=S T R \$(E T$ ）：EE $\$=$ STR $\$(E E)$ ：RETURN
EH 450 DATA $0,255,3,21,87,10,1$ ， 0,0

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## Sags, Surges, and Spikes

How does power get bad? We can't blame the power company; the quality of what it produces is excellent. It's what happens to the power after it travels for miles and miles that causes a degradation in quality. In simple terms, every device that uses electrical power injects its own amount of interference back into the power line. Some devices contribute negligible amounts that dissipate quickly, while others, like air conditioners, can cause the power-line voltage to drop (a sag) or increase (a spike or surge) for a short time. There are other power-line problems, too, but these are the most common.

A sag occurs when the line voltage drops from its normal value for a very short time, ranging from thousandths of a second to a few seconds. It's generally caused by heavy loads connected to the power line. The startup of a large electric motor is a good example of what causes a sag. When a sag occurs, the effect on your computer is the same as turning it off and on. In other words, everything not saved is history.

A surge happens when the power rises, sometimes up to 20 percent higher than normal, and, like a sag, lasts from thousandths of a second to a few seconds. A surge is usually caused by heavy loads (again, electric motors) being disconnected from the power line. The effect on your computer? It usually locks up or the surge causes damage to the computer's internal components.

A spike is a particularly nasty beast. It is a very short but very high increase in line voltage, sometimes as high as $600-1000$ volts, that usually lasts for a few millionths of a second. It can cause computers to lock up, disk drives to clobber files, and microchips to be physically damaged, sometimes dramatically.

A spike can be caused by a variety of things, but the usual culprit is an electric motor. Spikes of 200 volts or less are the most common and require expensive supression devices. Spikes can be detected only by linedisturbance analyzers, which are quite expensive. They cost from $\$ 600$ to $\$ 12,000$-and you can't get them at Radio Shack. The electric company can't help to protect your equip-ment-its commitment, obviously, is not to producing computer-grade power. What it controls is the amount

# Play It Safe! 

$\square$ Save your work often and maintain backup files.
$\square$ If possible, run a dedicated line from your breaker box to your computer.
$\square$ Use a spike or surge suppressor.
$\square$ Unplug your computer before a thunderstorm hits.
of power supplied and its frequency $(60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

## Causes and Solutions

Electric motors are the main cause of power-line problems. If you want to see how much garbage (technical term for "junk" or "stuff") an electric motor will generate, turn on your television and then run a hair dryer on the same circuit. All that "snow" (garbage) that you see on the screen is being created by the tiny motor in the dryer. Not only is this garbage being injected into your household power, but it is also being picked up by the antenna. You may wonder, with this kind of everyday interference, why your lights aren't constantly blinking on and off. Let's look at power from a computer's point of view.

Power-line problems usually occur in thousandths of a second (milliseconds) or millionths of a second (microseconds). And this is the same rate our computers execute program instructions. A computer relies on an internal clock, which is a steady stream of electrical signals that keeps everything in step. In the Commodore 64 , these signals occur every onemillionth $(1 / 1,000,000)$ of a second. If even one of those pulses is missing, or if a false one is generated due to a power-line disturbance, the computer will come to a screeching halt. Incandescent light bulbs are incapable of turning on and off that fast. Fluorescent lights can, but we couldn't see such an effect anyway.

What can you do to protect your computer system? A good way to reduce the amount of garbage fed from your wall socket to your computer is to have a separate, or dedicated, line run from your breaker box to your computer. (Don't attempt to install
one yourself unless you're a qualified electrician.) There are also a number of devices called surge supressors, which are commonly found in many retail stores. For about $\$ 5$, they offer a minimal amount of protection against surges and no real protection against spikes of 500 volts or less. Most spike protectors in stores don't start supressing until spikes are above 500 volts. The specifications of each device are usually on the product label in very small print. Read the labels carefully. There are some effective spike/surge suppressors in the $\$ 35-$ $\$ 75$ range that do an acceptable job for the average user. These can be ordered through companies that deal in power-conditioning devices. Let your fingers do the walking.

The only protection against sags is a full-line conditioner or battery backup, but this product is beyond most of our financial capabilities.

## Thunderstorms

The best way to protect your equipment during a thunderstorm is to shut it off and wait out the storm. For the ultimate in protection, unplug the computer, as well as any other appliances you value. It's amazing how many people will work through a severe thunderstorm, thinking that the worst that can happen is a blackout. They forget that lightning has a talent for disturbing power lines for miles around when it hits hard.

The moments just before the lights go out are the most dangerous. Why? The electric company automatically tries to compensate for linevoltage fluctuations whenever they occur. During a storm, then, the line voltage can rise and fall faster than a department store elevator at Christmas, not to mention the spikes and other goodies that are created. This kind of activity beats the daylights out of your equipment. So remember, if you hear thunder, shut off your equipment.

There aren't any easy solutions to the power problem, but using good common sense will make the difference between getting work done on your computer and waiting for your number to be called at the repair shop.

Charles Kuhlmann is a customer engineer for Wang Laboratories in St. Louis, Missouri, with eight years' experience in diagnosing and correcting computer power problems.

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## INTERNATIONAL BOUNTY HUNTER <br>  <br> \author{ Neil Harvey 

}OK. You've played the original Bounty Hunter (August 1987), and now you're a whiz at U.S. geography. You're so good, in fact, that governments from all over the world are seeking your assistance to bring to justice the most dangerous criminals alive. But before you go international, you'd better brush up on your world geography International Bounty Hunter is played on a scrolling world map. You


From Niger to Rwanda, the chase continues.
must move from country to country, using visual clues to determine the location of the criminal. Once you've caught him, you have a limited time to bring him back to the country that hired you. Along the way, you must identify every country or capital you pass through. If you fail to return the criminal in the alloted time, he escapes and you have to start the chase all over again.

## Use your knowledge of world geography to round up the bad guys in this exciting educational game for the 128. Joystick required.

## Typing It in

International Bounty Hunter consists of three programs．The main program， IBH，is written entirely in BASIC．Type it in using The Automatic Proofreader， found elsewhere in this issue．When you＇ve finished，be sure to save a copy of the program to disk．

The second program，IBH Map Base，is a machine language file that contains the compressed color data for the maps．Type it in using 128 MLX ，the machine language entry program also found elsewhere in this issue．The 128 MLX prompts，and the values you should enter，are as follows：
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Starting address：} & \text { C350 } \\ \text { Ending address：} & \text { D487 }\end{array}$
When you＇ve finished typing，save this file to disk using the filename IBH MAP BASE．

The last program，IBH Map Ex－ pand，is a short BASIC program that de－ compresses IBH Map Base．Type it in using The Automatic Proofreader．When you＇ve finished，be sure to save the pro－ gram to disk．

Before you can play，you must de－ compress the file IBH MAP BASE．To do this，load and run IBH Map Expand． This program uncrunches IBH MAP BASE and saves the resulting file to disk as IBH MAP DATA．

When you＇re ready to play，plug a joystick into port 2．Then load and run IBH．After the program has loaded the map data，you＇ll be prompted for the type of game you wish to play．You have two choices．Game 1 requires you to identify the countries that you wish to travel to，and Game 2 requires you to identify their capitals．

After selecting the game type， you＇ll be prompted for the difficulty level（1－6）．Level 1 is the easiest，while level 6 is the hardest．The difficulty lev－ el determines how often the criminal moves from place to place，as well as how much time you have to return a captured criminal to your employer．

## World Navigating

When the game begins，you＇re auto－ matically placed in the country that has hired you．Be sure to remember this country because it＇s where you must re－ turn the captured criminal．The white square beside your character represents the capital of the country that you＇re in． If you＇re in an extremely small country， the square is placed on a corner of the country．

The top screen line displays your current location，such as Washington， D．C．，U．S．A．At the upper right，you＇ll find the bounty for the criminal that you＇re chasing．On the second screen line，you＇re prompted for a move．

You can move to any country adja－ cent to the one you＇re occupying or to one that is connected by a sea route．To
move，type in the name of the country （in Game 1）or its capital（in Game 2） and press RETURN．If your response is invalid，the prompt will reappear．Other－ wise，your character will be placed in the country you＇ve selected．

As you move to different countries， the map display will scroll along with your character．Thus，your movement is not restricted to the area you see at the start of a game．

## The Manhunt

Being an international bounty hunter is no easy task．You have to know where you are，where you＇re going，and where you＇ve been，as well as be able to track down the bad guys．However，you＇re given a couple of tools to make your job easier．

The first tool at your disposal is a bad－guy detector，which appears as an asterisk in one corner of the screen．The placement of this asterisk tells you the general direction in which you must travel to reach the criminal．If you trav－ el toward the asterisk，you＇ll eventually encounter the criminal．As you near him，you＇ll see him on the current screen．To capture him，you must occu－ py the country that he＇s in．Once you＇ve captured the criminal，the asterisk will appear in the small white box beside your character．

In addition to your bad－guy detec－ tor，you＇re equipped with a panoramic viewfinder．This little device comes in handy if you need to get your bearings or to plot a shorter route to your desti－ nation．To use it，press F1．The word LOOK is displayed at the center of the screen．In LOOK mode，you can scroll the display around with the joystick． Neither your character nor the criminal will appear on the map while in this mode，so you can＇t use this as a shortcut for finding the criminal．When you＇ve finished using the viewfinder，press the fire button to resume the game．

The moment you capture the fugi－ tive，a timer is displayed to the left of the bounty．This timer counts from 0 to the limit determined by the skill level．If you make it back to your employer within the time limit，your job is com－ plete and you＇re awarded the bounty．If you don＇t make it，the criminal escapes to a randomly selected country and you must start all over again．You＇ll soon learn that it pays to make haste．

## Helpful Hints

If you find yourself stuck in a country and don＇t know the way out，don＇t pan－ ic．Just type HELP at the prompt or press the HELP key and you＇ll be given the name of a place to move to．This option randomly selects a country adjacent to the one you occupy．Consequently，you may have to use it several times before the name you＇re looking for appears． You can use the help option as often as
you like，but keep in mind that in the meantime the criminal may flee．

The various skill levels that are of－ fered allow you to fine－tune the game according to your ability．At level 1，you have six minutes to return the captured criminal to your employer．At level 2， you have five minutes；at level 3 ，four minutes；and so on．

The skill level that you choose also determines how quickly the criminal moves from place to place．On level 1， he moves very slowly．At level 6，he can move as often as you do．When playing at the higher levels，you must take dif－ ferent measures to capture the criminal． For example，on level 6 you can＇t catch the criminal by moving to the country he＇s in，because he＇ll move before you get there．You must move to a country adjacent to the one he＇s in and hope that＇s where he goes．It＇s also a good idea to position yourself so that the criminal has a limited number of escape routes．

Names of countries are sometimes spelled differently depending upon the reference source．If you enter a coun－ try＇s name and it＇s refused，just tap the HELP key until you find the spelling used in the game．If you wish to perma－ nently alter the spelling of a country or its capital，change the DATA state－ ments at the end of IBH．You can also do this to update the program when countries change their names or their capitals．

Also note that，in some instances， certain＂countries＂are actually territo－ ries or provinces of other countries．For example，Greenland is under the do－ main of Denmark，the Falkland Islands are part of the United Kingdom，and so on．For game purposes，these are treat－ ed as independent countries．

## IBH

XQ 5 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPUT E！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－A LL RIGHTS RESERVED
SC 6 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}COPYRIGHT 1990 ＂：PRINT＂COMPUTE！PUBLICAT IONS，INC．＂：PRINT＂ALL RIG HTS RESERVED＂
DS 10 BANK15：GRAPHIC1，1：GRAPHI C0：BLOAD＂IBH MAP DATA＂，B g，P8192：FAST：A＝RND（－TI）
BE 20 POKE53281，Ø：POKE53280，0： FORA $=4869 \mathrm{TO} 5284:$ READAS： P OKEA，DEC（AS）：NEXTA
RB 30 FORA $=3584 \mathrm{TO} 3711$ ：READAS： P OKEA，DEC（AS）：NEXTA：KEY1， ＂LOOK＂＋CHRS（13）：POKE 250， $\emptyset$
XR 40 POKE $251,32: \operatorname{DIMCNS}(149,1)$ ，X（149），Y（149），AC（149），G C $(149,14):$ FORA $=1 \mathrm{TO} 49$
EE $50 \operatorname{READCN} \$(A, 0), \operatorname{CN} \$(A, 1), X($ A），$Y(A), A C(A): E O R B=1 T O A C$ （A）：READGC（ $A, B$ ）：NEXTB，A
EJ $60 \mathrm{~T} \$(1)=" \emptyset \emptyset 06 \emptyset \mathrm{~g} ": \mathrm{T} \$(2)=" \emptyset \emptyset$ の50ø＂：T\＄（3）＝＂の日の4の日＂：T\＄（
 g＂
PJ 70 T\＄（6）＝＂Ø0010Ø＂：AS＝＂

International Bounty Hunter
\｛39 SPACES\}"+CHR\$(13)
KD 80 SPS＝＂\｛HOME $\} "+A S+A S+A S+"$ \｛HOME\}\{5\}":TBS="\{HOME\} \｛OFF\}\{5\}\{6 SPACES\}RRRRRR RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ HRS（13）
EQ 90 TBS＝TBS＋＂＊＊＊＊＊INTERNATI ONAL BOUNTY HUNTER＊＊＊＊＊＊ ＂+ CHRS（13）
FE $100 \mathrm{~TB} \$=\mathrm{TB} \$+$＂$\{6$ SPACES $\}$ \｛27 Y \} $\{6$ SPACES\}"
RB 110 FORA＝1T08：MOVSPRA，$\varnothing \# 0: M$ OVSPRA，$\varnothing, \varnothing$ ：SPRITEA，$\varnothing$ ：NE XTA
PF $12 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{C L R\}\{$ WHT \}
\｛6 SPACES\}RRRRRRRRRRRRR RRRRRRRRRRRRRR
XR 136 PRINT＂ $\begin{gathered}\star \star \star \star \star\{\text { PUR }\}\end{gathered}$ IN \｛RED\}TE\{1\}RN \{YEL\}AT\{6\}I O\｛GRN\}NA\{BLU\}L $\{$ WHT $\}$ BOU NTY HUNTER＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
JJ 140 PRINT＂\｛6 S $\overline{\text { PACES }\}}\left\{27\right.$ Y $\mathbf{Y}^{\prime \prime}$ ：PRINTTAB（12）＂\｛8\} \｛3 DOWN\}CHOOSE A GAME \｛DOWN\}"
CF 150 PRINTTAB（11）＂（RVS） \｛CYN\} 1 \｛OFE\} $\{8\}$ COUNTR IES \｛DOWN\}": PRINTTAB (11)
＂\｛RVS\}\{CYN\} 2 \｛OFE\}
〔8\}CAPITALS":SLOW:DO:GE TKEYAS
QM 160 LOOPUNTILAS＝＂1＂ORAS＝＂2＂ ： $\mathrm{GT}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{A} \$)-1$ ：PRINTTAB（ 12）＂$\{3$ DOWN $\}$ CHOOSE A LE VEL\｛DOWN\}"
QK 170 PRINTTAB（11）＂（RVS\} \｛CYN\} 1 \｛OFF\} \{8\}EASY T O\｛DOWN\}": PRINTTAB(11)" \｛SPACE\} \{RVS\}\{CYN\} 6 \｛OFF\} \{8\}DIFEICULT"
DA 180 GETKEYAS：IFAS＜＂1＂ORAS＞＂ 6＂THEN18日：ELSEFAST：TMS＝ TS（VAL（AS））
SB 190 MR＝13－2＊VAL（AS）：PRINT＂ \｛CLR\}":FORA=1144TO2g23: POKEA，160：NEXTA：SYS4959 ：SYS4989
PE 200 POKE250，0：POKE251，32：PR INTTBS：SPRCOLOR2，11： $\mathrm{X}=\varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{Y}=0$ ： $\mathrm{MOVSPR1}, 164,145$
JE $210 \mathrm{BC}=\mathrm{INT}(149 * \operatorname{RND}(1))+1: S C$ $=$ INT（ 149 ＊RND（1））+1 ： IFBC ＝SCTHEN210
GM 220 BN＝1000 $: C S=0: C C=S C: N C=$ SC：SPRITE1，1，1，，，1：SPR ITEE2，1，1，，，1：SLOW：GOSU B400
MS 230 IFINT（MR＊RND（1））＝ØANDCS $=\varnothing$ THENBC $=G C(B C$ ，INT（AC（B C）＊RND（1））+1 ）： $\mathrm{BN}=\mathrm{BN}-106$
QK 240 IFCC $=$ BCANDCS $=\emptyset$ THENSPRIT E2，0：CS＝1：POKE1604，170： TI\＄＝＂ø00000＂
BE 250 IFCS $=1$ ANDTI $\$>$ TMSTHENCS $=$ g：BC＝INT（149＊RND（1））+1 ： POKE1604，160
HD 260 IFCS＝1ANDCC＝SCTHEN560
GK 270 GOSUB500：PRINTSPSCNS（CC ，1）＂，＂CN\＄$(C C, \sigma)$
FS 280 IFCS $=1$ THENPRINTTAB（24）＂ \｛DOWN \}"MIDS(TIS;4,1)":" RIGHTS（TIS，2）＂\｛3 UP\}"
MR 290 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$＂TAB（31）；：P RINTUSING＂\＄\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃＂；BN：P RINT＂\｛2 UP\}GO TO: \{@\} \｛LEET\}";:BS=""
FD 300 GETAS：IFAS＝CHRS（20）ANDB \＄く＞＂＂THENB $\$=$ LEFT $\$(B \$, L E$ N（BS）－1）：PRINT＂
\｛2 LEET\}\{@\}\{LEFT\}";:GOT 0300
RX $31 \varnothing$ IFAS＝CHRS（13）THEN 340
GH 320 IFASC（AS）＜32ORASC（AS）＞9

9THEN300
KQ 33ø IFAS＜＞CHRS（34）THENPRINT A．S＂\｛＠\}\{LEFT\}";:B\$=BS+AS ：GOTO 30
EE 340 PRINT＂＂：IFB\＄＝＂HELP＂THE N460：ELSEIFBS＝＂LOOK＂THE N48 6
XC 350 $\mathrm{B}=0$ ：FORA $=1 \mathrm{TO} 149:$ IFCNS $(\mathrm{A}$ GT）$=\mathrm{B}$ STHENB $=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{A}=149$
KF 360 NEXTA：IFB＝0THEN23＠
GH $378 \mathrm{C}=8: \mathrm{FORA}=1 \mathrm{TOAC}(\mathrm{CC}): \mathrm{IFB}=$ GC（CC，A）THENC＝1：A＝AC（CC ）
RP 380 NEXTA：IFC $=$ ØTHEN 230
HP $390 \mathrm{CC}=\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{NC}=\mathrm{CC}:$ GOSUB400：GOT 0230
KM 400 SPRITE2，0：PRINTTBS：MOVS PR1，164，145：$A=X(N C): I F A$ $>68$ THENA $=68$
AC $410 \mathrm{DR}=0$ ：IFX＜ATHENDR＝1
KB 426 IFY＜Y（NC）THENDR＝DR＋128
PF 430 SYS5051，DR，ABS（X－A），ABS $(\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{NC})): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{NC})$
RF 440 IFX（NC）$>68$ THENMOVSPR1，1 $64+8^{*}(\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{NC})-68), 145$
FC 450 RETURN
JA 460 PRINTSP\＄＂YOU COULD GO T O＂
FS $47 \emptyset$ PRINTCN\＄（GC（CC，INT（AC（C C）＊RND（1））+1 ），GT）：FORTG ＝ØTO1øøø：NEXT：GOTO230
KP $48 \emptyset$ SPRITE1，$\varnothing:$ SPRITE2， $6:$ POK E1562，140：POKE1563，143： POKE1564，143：POKE1565，1 39
SC 490 SYS5156，X，Y：FORA $=1562 \mathrm{TO}$ 1565：POKEA，160：NEXT：SPR ITE1，1：SPRITE2，1：GOTO23 $\sigma$
AR 500 SPRITE2， 0 ：POKE1144，160： POKE1183，160：POKE1984，1 60：POKE2023，160
QQ 518 POKE1164，160：POKE2004，1 60：POKE1584，160：POKE162 3，160： IFCS $=1$ THENRETURN
MQ 520 IEX（CC）＜X（BC）THENA $=1183$ ：ELSEIFX $(\mathrm{CC})>\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{BC})$ THENA $=1144:$ ELSEA $=1164$
QJ 536 IFY（CC）$<Y(B C)$ THENA $=A+84$ $0: \operatorname{ELSEIFY}(C C)=Y(B C)$ THEN $A=A+44 \varnothing$
SS 540 POKEA， 170 ：IFABS（ $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{BC})$ ）$>100$ RABS $(\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{BC}))>11 \mathrm{TH}$ ENRETURN
EX 550 MOVSPR2，164＋16＊（X（BC）$-X$ ）， $145+8^{*}(Y(B C)-Y):$ SPRIT E2，1：RETURN
CP 560 PRINTSPS＂YOU HAVE EARNE D A BOUNTY OF＂；：PRINTU SING＂\＄\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃＂；BN
QF 570 PRINT＂FOR BRINGING THIS CRIMINAL TO JUSTICE．＂
RC 58日 PRINT＂PRESS（RVS\} RETU RN \｛OFF\}": DO:GETKEYAS:L OOPUNTILAS＝CHRS（13）
JP 59ø PRINTSPS＂SINCERE THANKS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF ＂：PRINTCN\＄（SC，$)^{\prime}$＂．＂
JC 600 PRINT＂PRESS \｛RVS\} RETU RN \｛OFE\}": DO:GETKEYAS:L OOPUNTILAS＝CHRS（13）
EQ 618 PRINTSPS＂\｛DOWN\}PLAY AGA IN？\｛2 SPACES\}PRESS \｛RVS\} Y \{OFF\} OR (RVS\} \｛SPACE\}N \{OFE\}":DO:GETK EYAS
EA 626 IFAS＝＂N＂THENPOKE53280，1 3：POKE53281，11：SPRITE1， g：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{6\}": END
EJ 630 GOTO11ø
HE 640 DATA A9， $00,8 \mathrm{D}, 01,13, \mathrm{~A} 0$ ， ø0，B1
AJ 650 DATA $\mathrm{FA}, 29, \mathrm{FG}, 6 \mathrm{~A}, 6 \mathrm{~A}, 6 \mathrm{~A}$ ，

6A，8D
JG 660 DATA $03,13, B 1, F A, 29,0 \mathrm{~F}$ ， 8D， 84
QP 670 DATA $13, C 8, C 0,14, D 6,13$ ， 18，A5
BE 686 DATA FA， $69,58,85, \mathrm{FA}, \mathrm{A} 9$ ， 00，65
MA 690 DATA $\mathrm{FB}, 85, \mathrm{FB}, 18, \mathrm{~A} 0,00$ ， EE， 01
MH 700 data $13,8 \mathrm{C}, 02,13, \mathrm{~A} 0,00$ ， AD， 03
JB 710 DATA $13,91, F C, C 8, A D, 04$ ， 13，91
CC 728 DATA FC，E6，FC，E6，FC，A5， FC，C9
DH 736 DATA $90, D 0,02, E 6, F D, A D$ ， 61，13
JG 740 DATA C9， $16, \mathrm{~F} 0,06, \mathrm{AC}, 02$ ， 13，4C
KH 750 DATA 日C， 13, A9 $9,78,85, F C$ ， A9，D8
MP 760 DATA $85, F D, 60,00,20,00$ ， 00，00
HK 770 DATA $06,38, A 5, F A, E 9,58$ ， 85，FA
XR 780 DATA A5，FB，E9，00，85，FB， 60,18
BJ 790 DATA A5， $\mathrm{EA}, 69,58,85, \mathrm{FA}$ ， A5，FB
CB 800 DATA $69,00,85, \mathrm{FB}, 60, \mathrm{C} 6$ ， FA，A5
QP 810 DATA $F A, C 9, F E, D 0,02, C 6$ ， FB， 68
XC 820 DATA E6，FA，A5，FA，C9，00， D 8,02
FB 830 DATA E6，FB，60，A5，FA，8D， 68，13
ED 840 DATA $\mathrm{A} 5, \mathrm{FB}, 8 \mathrm{D}, 69,13,20$ ， 5F， 13
CP 850 DATA $20,05,13, A D, 68,13$ ， 85，FA
CF 860 DATA AD， $69,13,85, \mathrm{FB}, 60$ ， 8D，6D
EB 870 DATA $13,29,01,8 \mathrm{D}, 6 \mathrm{C}, 13$ ， AD，6D
SM 880 DATA $13,29,8 \square, 8 \mathrm{D}, 6 \mathrm{D}, 13$ ， 8E，6A
AA 890 DATA $13,8 \mathrm{C}, 6 \mathrm{~B}, 13, A D, 6 \mathrm{~A}$ ， 13， 99
XQ 900 DATA $00, D 0,08, A D, 6 B, 13$ ， C9， 08
QC $91 \varnothing$ DATA $D 0,61,60, A D, 6 A, 13$ ， C9，00
JE $92 \varnothing$ DATA $D \oslash, 0 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{AD}, 6 \mathrm{~B}, 13, \mathrm{C} 9$ ， 00，D0
XS 930 DATA $1 \mathrm{C}, 20, \mathrm{~A} 0,13,4 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Dl}$ ， 13，CE
SP 940 DATA 6A，13，AD，6C，13，C9， 01，D0
FC 950 DATA $66,20,95,13,4 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{E} 7$ ， 13，20
JH 960 DATA 8 A $, 13,4 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{E} 7,13, \mathrm{CE}$ ， 6B， 13
FM 978 DATA AD，6D，13，C9，80，D 0 ， 66，2ø
MG 980 dATA $7 \mathrm{C}, 13,4 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{EE}, 13,20$ ， 6E， 13
DF 990 DATA $4 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{EE}, 13,00,00,00$ ， 00，8D
DX 1000 DATA $22,14,8 \mathrm{E}, 23,14, \mathrm{~A} 5$ ，FA，8D
JF 1010 DATA $29,14, A 5, F B, 8 D, 21$ ，14，AD
AD 1020 DATA 00，DC，C9，7E，D0，13 ，AD， 23
SP 1030 DATA $14, C 9,00, E 0, F 2,20$ ，6E， 13
CB 1040 DATA $20, \mathrm{~A} 0,13, \mathrm{CE}, 23,14$ ，4C， 34
AJ 1050 DATA $14, C 9,7 D, D 6,13, A D$ ，23，14
XC 1060 DATA C9，47，F0，DB，20，7C ，13，2ø

AH 1070 DATA $A 0,13, E E, 23,14,4 C$ , 34,14
JS 1080 DATA C $9,7 B, D 0,13, A D, 22$ ,14, C9
CR 1090 DATA $00, F 0, C 4,20,8 A, 13$ , $20, \mathrm{~A} 0$
KQ 1100 DATA $13, C E, 22,14,4 \mathrm{C}, 34$ ,14, C9
EX 1110 DATA 77,D日, 13, AD, 22,14 ,C9,44
BG $112 \emptyset$ DATA $F \square, A D, 2 \varnothing, 95,13,2 \varnothing$ ,A0,13
XM 1130 DATA EE, $22,14,4 \mathrm{C}, 34,14$ , C9, 6F
MB 1140 DATA $D 6,9 D, A D, 26,14,85$ , FA,AD
BX 1156 DATA $21,14,85, \mathrm{FB}, 29, \mathrm{~A} \emptyset$ ,13,68
RH 1160 DATA $00,00,00,00$, A 8,00 , $02, A A$
DJ 1170 DATA $00,0 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{AA}, 00,2 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{FA}$ , 80,8F
XP 1180 DATA $\mathrm{FA}, 00,67,7 \mathrm{~A}, 80,07$ , 7E, 00
RK 1190 DATA $3 F, F E, 00, F F, F 8,00$ , $\mathrm{FE}, \mathrm{F} 0$
MX 1200 DATA $0 \theta, 0 E, B \emptyset, 00,0 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{E} \emptyset$ , 00,0F
QQ 1210 DATA $\mathrm{F}, 55,0 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{E} 8,55,29$ ,68,41
MA $122 \emptyset$ DATA A9, A8, $41, A A, A 8,41$ ,00,00
HK 1230 DATA 41,00,00,55,00,00 ,55,00
FG 1240 DATA $00,00,00,00,00,00$ , 00,00
QQ 1250 DATA $00,00, A 8,00,23, E A$ ,80,0B
RD 1260 DATA BA, $80,07,7 A, 00, F F$ ,EA, 86
MF 1270 DATA FF,FA, $00,0 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{FE}, 00$ , 65, B8
MF 1280 DATA $00, \emptyset D, F \emptyset, 0 \emptyset, 2 F, E \emptyset$ , 00, AF
BE 1290 DATA E8, $55, \mathrm{AB}, \mathrm{A} 8,55, \mathrm{AB}$ ,A8,41
AB 1300 DATA AA, A8, $41,00,00,41$ ,00,00
EC 1310 DATA $41,00,00,55,00,00$ ,55,00
xs 1320 DATA AFGHANISTAN, KABUL ,50,17,3,62,98,139
EJ 1330 DATA albania, Tirane, 37 ,14,2,48,146
AS 1340 data algeria, ALGIERS, 3 3,15,7,77, 82, 83, 86,93, 132,144
JF 1350 data angola, LUANDA, 36 , 44, 4, 15, 88, 147, 148
CE 1360 DATA ARGENTINA, BUENOS \{SPACE \}AIRES,17,61,6,1 4,16,26,43,101,136
CG 1370 DATA AUSTRALIA, CANBERR A, 74,61,4,61,91,100,14 ø
MR 1380 DATA AUSTRIA,VIENNA, 35 ,9,6,33,58,66,125,143, 146
QM 1390 DATA BAHAMAS, NASSAU, 11 ,23,2,31,138
FP 1400 DATA BANGLADESH, DHAKA, 57,25,2,19,60
CH 1410 DATA BELGIUM,BRUSSELS, 33,8,4,45,90,135,143
MB 1420 DATA BELIZE,BELMOPAN, 8 ,27,2,56,84
RC 1430 DATA BENIN, PORTO NOVO, 33, 35, 4, 18, $93,94,131$
GE 1440 DATA BHUTAN,THIMPHU, 57 ,21,2,27,60
MD 1450 DATA BOLIVIA, LA PAZ, 15 ,51,5,5,16,26,101,102
RR 1460 DATA BOTSWANA, GABORONE
, 39,54,4,88,116,148,14 9
hP 1470 DATA BRAZIL, BRASILIA, 2 0,49,11,5,14,28,53,54, 76,101,102,122,136,141
DD 1480 DATA BULGARIA, SOEIA, 38 ,12,4,48,108,133,146
CF 1490 DATA BURKINA FASO, OUAG ADOUGOU, $31,31,6,12,47$, 67,82,93,131
XR 1500 DATA BURMA, RANGOON,59, $29,5,9,27,60,73,129$
AE 1510 DATA BURUNDI, BUJUMBURA ,40,41,3,109,128,147
XK $152 \emptyset$ DATA CAMBODIA, PHNOM PE $\mathrm{NH}, 61,32,3,73,129,142$
GS 1530 DATA CAMEROON, YAOUNDE, 35,35,6,24,25,29,41,46 , 94
HH 1540 DATA CANADA, OTTAWA, 14 , 9,2,49,138
MQ 1550 DATA CENTRAL AFRICAN R EPUBLIC,BANGUI,37,35,5 ,22,25,29,121,147
JK $156 \emptyset$ DATA CHAD, NDJAMENA, 37, 30,6,22,24,77,93,94,12 1
QD 1576 DATA CHILE, SANTIAGO, 14 ,61,3,5,14,102
RD 1580 DATA CHINA, BEIJING,62, $13,12,13,19,57,66,73,8$ 5,89,95,98,127,139,142
QK 1590 DATA COLOMBIA, BOGOTA, 1 $2,35,5,16,38,99,102,14$ 1
QJ 1600 DATA CONGO,BRAZZAVILLE ,36,40,4,22,24,46,147
EJ 1610 data costa rica, SAN JO SE,9,33,2,92,99
JD 1620 data Cuba, havana, 10,25 ,4,8,55,68,138
XP 1630 DATA CYPRUS,NICOSIA, 40 ,17,1, 74
RD 1640 DATA CZECHOSLOVAKIA, PR AGUE , $35,8,6,7,37,58,10$ 4,139,143
HM 1650 DATA DENMARK, COPENHAGE N, 33, 4, 2, 124,143
HC 1660 DATA DJIBOUTI,DJIBOUTI ,44,31,2,42,115
MD 1670 DATA DOMINICAN REPUBLI C,SANTO DOMINGO,13,28, 2,55,106
SR 1680 dATA EAST GERMANY,EAST BERLIN, $35,6,3,33,104$, 143
GX 1690 DATA ECUADOR,QUITO,11, 39,2,28,102
RQ 1700 DATA EGYPT,CAIRO, $41,2 \varnothing$ ,5,65,76,77,110,121
QE 1710 DATA EL SALVADOR,SAN S ALVADOR , $8,31,3,50,56,9$ AL
2
XB 1720 DATA EQUATORIAL GUINEA ,MALABO, 35,37,2,22,46
PB 1730 DATA ETHIOPIA,ADDIS AB ABA $, 43,33,4,35,71,115$, 121
SX 1740 DATA falkLand ISLANDS, STANLEY,18,71,1,5
AS 1750 DATA FINLAND, HELSINKI, 36,1,3,96,124,139
FD 1760 DATA FRANCE, PARIS, 32,9 ,6,10,66,119,125,135,1 43
JP 1778 DATA GABON,LIBREVILLE, 35,38,3,22,29,41
JQ 1780 DATA GHANA,ACCRA, 32,36 ,3,18,67,131
JP 1798 DATA GREECE,ATHENS, 38, $15,4,2,17,133,146$
BB 1800 DATA GREENLAND, GODTHAA B, 21, 0, 2, 23,59

XM 1810 data guatemala, guatema LA CITY, $7,29,4,11,40,5$ 6,84
DB 1826 DATA GUINEA, CONAKRY, 29 ,31,6,52,67,76,82,111, 112
BB 1830 DATA GUINEA-BISSAU,BIS SAU, 28, 31,2,51,111
HE 1840 dATA GUYANA, GEORGETOWN ,17,35,3,16,122,141
MD 1850 DATA FRENCH GUIANA,CAY ENNE, 18, 37,2,16,122
KC 1860 DATA HAITI, PORT-AU-PRI NCE, 13,27,2,31,36
EM 1876 DATA HONDURAS, TEGUCIGA LPA, $9,29,4,40,50,68,92$
DP 1880 DATA HONG KONG,VICTORI A, 63,25,1,27
GJ 1890 DATA HUNGARY, BUDAPEST, $36,10,5,7,33,108,139,1$ 46
KC 1900 DATA ICELAND, REYKJAVIK ,27,0,3,49,96,135
CS 1910 DATA INDIA, NEW DELHI, 5 $3,22,8,9,13,19,27,81,8$ 9,98,120
HS 1920 DATA INDONESIA, JAKARTA ,62,43,5,6,100,103,113 , 128
KQ 1930 DATA IRAN, TEHRAN $, 46,17$ ,5,1,63,98,133,139
ED 1940 DATA IRAQ, BAGHDAD,44,1 8,6,62,70,72,110,126,1 33
QC 1950 DATA IRELAND, DUBLIN, 30 ,6,1,135
GC 1960 data israel, JERUSALEM, 41,19,4,39,70,74,126
PG 1976 data italy, ROME, 34,12 , 4,7,45,125,146
SF 1980 DATA IVORY COAST, ABIDJ AN , 31, 35, 5, 18, 47,51, 76 , 82
DR 1990 DATA JAMAICA, KINGSTON, 11,28,2,31,56
PH $200 \emptyset$ DATA JAPAN, TOKYO, 68,17 ,2,117,127
DQ 2010 DATA JORDAN, AMMAN, 42,2 6,5,39,63,65,110,126
CB 2020 DATA KENYA, NAIROBI, 43 , $38,5,42,115,121,128,13$ 4
KD 2030 DATA KUWAIT, KUWAIT CIT Y, 45, 22, 2, 63,11ø
BK 2040 DATA LAOS, VIENTIANE, 60 ,27,5,19,21,27,129,142
CE 2050 DATA LEBANON, BEIRUT, 41 ,17,3,32,65,126
HC 2060 DATA LESOTHO,MASERU, 39 ,57,1,116
EX 2670 data liberia, monrovia, 29,34,4,16,51,67,112
PG 2080 DATA LIBYA,TRIPOLI, 36 , 19,6,3,25,39,93,121,13 2
XM 2090 DATA MADAGASCAR,ANTANA NARIVO, 45,50,2,81,87
XG 2100 DATA MALAWI,LILONGWE,4 $1,48,3,87,128,148$
XB 2110 DATA MALAYSia, KUALA LU MPUR,61,36,2,113,129
BA 2120 DATA MALDIVES, MALE, 52 , 35,3,60,78,120
XF 2130 dATA MALI, BAMAKO, 30,29
,7,3,18,51,67,83,93,11 1
BD 2140 DATA MAURITANIA, NOUAKC HOTT, $28,26,4,3,82,111$, 144
QK $215 \emptyset$ DATA MEXICO,MEXICO CIT $\mathrm{Y}, 5,27,3,11,50,138$
EE 2160 DATA MONGOLIA, ULAN BAT OR,58,9,2,27,139

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bM 2170 data morocco，Rabat，31， 18，3，3，119，144
RD 2180 data mozambique，maputo ，41，54，7，78，79，116，123 ，128，148，149
BQ 2190 DATA NAMIBIA，WINDHOEK， 37，53，4，4，15，116，148
RE 2200 dATA NEPAL，KATHMANDU， 5 5，21，2，27，60
XA 2210 DATA NETHERLANDS，AMSTE RDAM，33，6，2，10，143
PA 2220 DATA NEW ZEALAND，WELLI NGTON， $86,64,2,6,146$
AM 2230 DATA NICARAGUA，MANAGUA ，9，31，3，30，40，56
BX 2240 DATA NIGER，NIAMEY，33，2 9，7，3，12，18，25，77，82，9 4
GB 2250 data nigeria，Lagos， 34 ， 34，4，12，22，25，93
RB 2260 DATA NORTH KOREA，PYONG YANG， $65,14,3,27,117,13$ 9
CD 2270 DATA NORWAY，OSLO， 33,1 ， $4,44,59,124,139$
SQ 2280 DATA OMAN，MUSCAT，48，24 ，3，110，118，137
GA 2290 DATA PAKISTAN，ISLAMABA D，51，18，5，1，27，60，62，1 39
BC 2300 dATA PANAMA，PANAMA CIT Y，11，33，2，28，36
FD 2310 DATA PAPUA NEW GUINEA， PORT MORESBY，78，45，3，6 ，61，114
BS 2320 DATA PARAGUAY，ASUNCION ，17，55，3，5，14，16
he 2330 DATA PERU，LIMA，12，47，5 ，14，16，26，28，38
KR 2340 DATA PHILIPPINES，MANIL A，66，31，2，61，127
DX 2350 DATA POLAND，WARSAW，36， 6，3，33，37，139
KG 2360 DATA PORTUGAL，LISBON， 3 0，14，1，119
AX 2376 DATA PUERTO RICO，SAN J UAN，14，27，2，36，141
HJ 2386 DATA QATAR，DOHA，46，23， 2，110，137
MR 2390 DATA ROMANIA，BUCHAREST ，38，11，4，17，58，139，146
GQ 2400 DATA RWANDA，KIGALI，40， $39,4,20,128,134,147$
FB 2410 data saudi arabia，RIYA DH，45，24，9，39，63，76， 72 ，97，107，118，137，145
RJ 2420 DATA SENEGAL，DAKAR， 28 ， $28,5,51,52,82,83,130$
PM 2430 DATA SIERRE LEONE，FREE TOWN，29，33，2，51，76
XD 2440 DATA SINGAPORE，SINGAPO RE，61，38，2，61，86
KS 2450 DATA SOLOMON ISLANDS，H ONIARA， $83,43,2,160,146$
RD 2460 DATA SOMALIA，MOGADISHU ，45，36，3，35，42，71
XJ 2478 DATA SOUTH AFRICA，PRET ORIA，39，55，6，15，75，87， 88，123，149
SH 2480 DATA SOUTH KOREA，SEOUL ，65，17，2，69，95
DQ 2490 DATA SOUTH YEMEN，ADEN， 45，30，3，97，110，145
AF 2500 DATA SPAIN，MADRID，32，1 3，3，45，86，105
QJ $251 \varnothing$ DATA SRI LANKA，COLOMBO ，54，35，3，60，61，81
SG 2520 DATA SUDAN，KHARTOUM， 41 ，29，8，24，25，39，42，71，7 7，134，147
BQ 2530 DATA SURINAM，PARAMARIB $0,18,35,3,16,53,54$
JD 2540 DATA SWAZILAND，MBABANE
，40，56，2，87，116
JJ 2550 DATA SWEDEN，STOCKHOLM， 35，3，3，34，44，96
XB 2560 DATA SWITZERLAND，BERN， 33，9，4，7，45，66，143
DK 2570 DATA SYRIA，DAMASCUS，42 17，5，63，65，70，74，133
ME 2580 DATA TAIWAN，TAIPEI， 65 ， 23，3，27，69，103
AQ 2590 DATA TANZANIA，DAR ES S ALAAM， $43,43,8,20,71,79$ ，87，109，134，147，148
RP 2600 DATA THAILAND，BANGKOK， $60,31,4,19,21,73,80$
de 2616 data the gambia，banjul ，28，29，1，111
SR 2626 DATA TOGO，LOME，32，35，3 12，18，47
EJ 2636 DATA TUNISIA，TUNIS， 35 ， 16，2，3，77
DE 2640 DATA TURKEY，ANKARA， 40 ， $14,6,17,48,62,63,126,1$ 39
MC 2650 DATA UGANDA，KAMPALA， 41 ，38，5，71，109，121，128，1 47
QS 2660 DATA UNITED KINGDOM，LO NDON ，31，6，4，16，45，59， 6 4
BX 2670 DATA URUGUAY，MONTEVIDE $0,18,61,2,5,16$
BC 2680 DATA U．A．E．，ABU DHABI， 47，23，3，97，167，116
XQ 2690 DATA U．S．A．，WASHINGTON D．C．，12，15，5，8，23，31， 84，139
KC 2700 DATA U．S．S．R．，MOSCOW， 4 $0,4,14,1,27,33,44,58,6$ 2，85，95，96，98，104，108， 133，138
QC 2710 DATA VANUATU，PORT－VILA ，87，49，3，6，91，114
ED 2726 DATA VENEZUELA，CARACAS ，14，32，4，16，28，53，106
DQ 2730 DATA VIETNAM，HANOI， 61 ， $26,3,21,27,73$
DE 2740 DATA WEST GERMANY，BONN ，34，8，8，7，10，33，34，37， 45，90， 125
FJ 2750 DATA WESTERN SAHARA，LA AYOUNE， $29,21,3,3,83,86$
FX 2760 DATA YEMEN，SAN＇A， 44,29 ，2，110，118
KK 2770 DATA YUGOSLAVIA，BELGRA DE，36，11，7，2，7，17，48，5 8，66，108
KF 2780 DATA ZAIRE，KINSHASA， 37 ，41，9，4，20，24，29，109，1 21，128，134，148
AP 2790 DATA ZAMBIA，LUSAKA， 40 ， $48,8,4,15,79,87,88,128$ ，147，149
DR 2800 DATA ZIMBABWE，HARARE， 4 0，50，4，15，87，116，148

## IBH Map Base

C350：DD DD $90666666 \quad 66$ FF 3 E C358：FF 6666776666 FF 55 DF C $360: 5566 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF FF 5 F C368：FF FF 66 00 00 00 00 DD 9A C370：DD DD DD 00 00 $0666 \quad 664 \mathrm{D}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\mathrm{C} 378: \mathrm{FF} & \mathrm{FF} & 66 & 66 & 66 & 77 & 77 & 77 & \mathrm{AA}\end{array}$ C 380：77 $77 \quad 55 \quad 55$ FD $55 \quad 56 \quad 66$ F9 C388：66 $66 \mathrm{FF} \quad 66 \quad 62 \quad 62 \quad 62 \quad 66 \quad \mathrm{~GB}$ C390：66 $6666 \quad 66 \quad 62$ FF FF FF 2 B C398：DD DD DD DD DD FF FF 6675 C3A日： $\begin{array}{llllllllll}77 & 76 & 67 & 66 & 67 & 77 & 77 & 76 & 4 B\end{array}$ C3A8：55 FD $55 \quad 5555 \quad 56 \quad 66$ FF 2B C3B0：FF FF $66 \begin{array}{lllllll}66 & 66 & 26 & 26 & \text { FF } & 83\end{array}$ C3B8：FF $\begin{array}{llllllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 66 & \text { gø DD DD }\end{array}$ C3C $:$ DD DD 9060666666 FF 48 C3C8：66 $66 \quad 66 \quad 77 \quad 76 \quad 76 \quad 77 \quad 67 \quad 45$ C3D $0: 67 \quad 77 \quad 76 \quad 66 \quad 65 \quad 55 \quad 55$ FD 48

C3D8：55 $56 \quad 666666 \quad 644444 \quad 65$ C3E6：66 66 FF 622266666639 C3E8：66 6262222226666687 C3FG：66 $66 \quad 2266 \quad 266666 \quad 66$ ED C3F8：66 66 go 00 DD DD DD 06 6F C406：06 060666 FF FF 766643 C408：66 $66 \quad 66 \quad 76 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 92$ C410：66 $6665 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 5568$ C418：55 $56 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 666444 \mathrm{FF} 62$ C420：66 $6666 \quad 226666 \quad 6666 \quad 65$ C428：62 $22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 66 \quad 669 E$ C430：62 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ FF $6666 \quad 061 E$ C438：00 60 DD DD DD 906666 7D C440：66 66 FF $66 \quad 6677777774$ C448：67 $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 76 \\ & 67 \\ & 76 \\ & 76 \\ & 77 \\ & 76 \\ & 66 \\ & 89\end{aligned}$ C450：66 $6665 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 55$ A8 C458：55 $66 \quad 6666$ FF FF 622644 C460：66 $66 \quad 26 \quad 66 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22$ E1 C468：EE $226666 \quad 2266$ EF 6636 C470：00 08 日6 00 DD DD 000060 C478： $06 \quad 666666 \quad 66 \quad 6444 \quad 66$ 6A C480：FF $667777 \begin{array}{llllll}77 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 92\end{array}$ C488：77 $777776 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 6655 \mathrm{~F} \varnothing$ C499：FD FF $\begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 64 & 46 & 66 & 04\end{array}$ C498：66 $66 \quad 66 \quad 22 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 22 \quad 6251$ C4A0：22 EE EE EE $2266 \quad 66 \quad 2661$ C4A8：60 DD DD DD $086666441 E$ C4B6：44 $44 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 44 & 44 & 47 & 77 & 77 & 77 & \text { B8 }\end{array}$ C4B8：77 $77 \begin{array}{llllllll}77 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 77 & 66 & 31\end{array}$ C4Cl： $6667 \begin{array}{lllllll}67 & 76 & 66 & 66 & 65 & 55 & 9 A\end{array}$ C4C8：55 $55 \quad 5655 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ 日C C4D $: 4444 \begin{array}{llllllll}52 & 22 & 26 & 66 & 26 & 66 & 77\end{array}$ C4D8： 6222 EE EE EE EE $22 \quad 2282$
 C4E8：22 $26 \begin{array}{lllllll}66 & 64 & 44 & 44 & 44 & 44 & 2 \varnothing\end{array}$ C4F0：77 $77 \begin{array}{llllllll}77 & 77 & \mathrm{FE} & 77 & 77 & 77 & \mathrm{~B} 6\end{array}$ C4F8：76 $66 \quad 7777766655 \quad 25$ C50日：55 55 56 $66 \mathrm{FF} 66 \quad 66 \quad 6487$ C508：47 $75 \begin{array}{lllllll}55 & 22 & 22 & 26 & 26 & \text { EE } & 46\end{array}$ C519：EE EE EE EE $22 \quad 22 \quad 20$ g 075 C518：06 DD DD $62 \begin{array}{llllll} & 22 & 26 & 44 & 44 & 6 D\end{array}$ C52日： $44 \quad 444447777777 \quad 76$ DA C528：67 $77 \mathrm{FE} 77 \quad 667777 \quad 67 \quad 64$ C53日： $66 \quad 6665555556 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{Cl}$ C538：62 $22 \quad 26 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 64$ A6 C540：77 $77 \begin{array}{lllllll}55 & 22 & 26 & 62 & 22 & 22 & 53\end{array}$ C548：22 EE EE EE EE EE $22 \quad 2065$

 C560：77 $77 \quad 77$ FE $77 \quad 77 \quad 66 \quad 76 \quad 41$ C568：66 $66777666666655 \quad 06$ C579：56 $66666666 \quad 26 \quad 66 \quad 66$ F2 C578：66 $66644477 \quad 7655 \quad 5234$ C580：22 22 EE EE EE EE EE EE 72 C588：DD DD $66 \quad 66 \quad 6644 \begin{array}{llllll}44 & 44 & \mathrm{BE}\end{array}$ C59日：44 44477777777777 AF C598：66 $77777777 \begin{array}{llllll}77 & 66 & 66 & 24\end{array}$ C5A9：67 $\begin{array}{ll}76 & 66 \\ 66 & 66 \\ 66 & 65 \\ 55 & 9 D\end{array}$ C5A8：56 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ FF 44442 C C5B0：77 $65 \begin{array}{lllllll}55 & 52 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 21\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}C 5 B & \text { ：EE EE EE EE } & 22 & 22 & 22 & 26 & 48\end{array}$ C5C0：22 22222660 ø日 DD 004 B C5C8： $006666 \quad 66 \quad 664444441$ 1A C5D： 666644777777 FE 7738 C5D8：76 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 67 \quad 77 \quad 6676 \quad$ C8 C5EG： 66 FF FF $6666 \quad 66 \quad 6447$ E2 C5E8：77 66562222 EE EE EE 50 C5FG：EE EE $22 \begin{array}{lllllll}26 & 66 & 22 & 66 & 26 & 65\end{array}$
 C600：06 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 644446611$ C608：66 6664 FE 77777777 DE C610：76 $66 \quad 6666777777 \quad 76$ A4 C618：66 $66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF} 6666 \quad 66 \quad 663 \mathrm{~F}$ C620：65 $666667 \quad 77 \quad 66 \quad 62 \quad 2279$ C628：22 22 22 EE EE EE EE 22 B5 C630：22 $26666666 \quad 2266667 A$ C638：66 66 00 00 00 00 ø0 0092
 C648：66 $66 \quad 647777 \mathrm{FE} 7777 \mathrm{C} 4$ C650：77 $76 \quad 66 \quad 667777777669$ C658：FF FF $6666 \begin{array}{lllllll}65 & 56 & 66 & 66 & \text { D }\end{array}$ C660：77 662222 EE EE EE EE A9 C668：EE $26666666 \quad 62 \quad 226691$ C679：66 $66 \quad 60$ DD $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 64 \quad$ B2 C678：46 EF $64 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 77 \mathrm{EE} \quad \mathrm{B} 4$

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C680：77 77767777777777 ED C688：66 66 FF FF $56 \quad 56 \quad 66 \quad 56$ C690： $66 \quad 66 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22$ EE EE B7 C698：EE $22 \begin{array}{llllllll}22 & 62 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 90\end{array}$ C6AD：22 $26 \begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 62 & 22 & 66 & 63\end{array}$
 C6B0：66 66 C6B8： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 77 \mathrm{FE}$ FE $76 \quad 77 \mathrm{AF}$ C6C0：77 $77 \begin{array}{llllllll}77 & 77 & 76 & 66 & 66 & 66 & C E\end{array}$ C6C8：FF $66 \begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 66 & 67 & 76 & 55 & 66 & 22 & 2 B\end{array}$ C6D0：44 8882 EE EE EE EE 6255 C6D8：22 $22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 26 \quad 6 \mathrm{~A}$ C6ED：66 $66 \quad 62 \quad 26 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ E9
 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}C 6 F D: F E & 66 & 66 & 67 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 5 B\end{array}$ C6F8： $77 \quad 77 \quad 76 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 76 \quad 77 \quad 64$ C700：77 77 77 77 66 FF FF 6629 C708： $65 \quad 55 \quad 67 \quad 22 \quad 44 \quad 88 \quad 82 \quad 22 \quad 1 A$ C710：22 EE EE EE $28 \quad 82 \quad 22 \quad 22$ EA $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { C718：22 } & 22 & 77 & 72 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 57\end{array}$ C720：66 $66 \quad 66 \quad 26 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ AB C728：60 øの 日の 日の 66 FF FF FE 1A $\begin{array}{llllllllll}C 730: E E ~ & 77 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 76 & 66 & 66 & 4 C\end{array}$ C738：76 66 66 FF FE $66 \quad 88 \quad 22 \quad 36$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C 740: 27 & 77 & 88 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 22 & \text { EE } & 41\end{array}$ C748：EE $\quad 22 \begin{array}{llllllll}22 & 88 & 88 & 88 & 88 & 82 & 9 E\end{array}$ C750：22 $22227 \begin{array}{lllllll}77 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 26 & D 9\end{array}$ C758：26 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad C 7$ C760：66 g刀 g』 gの $6666 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ BC C768：66 $66 \quad 66 \quad 64 \quad 44$ EF $44 \begin{array}{llllll}47 & 89\end{array}$ C770：66 $77 \begin{array}{llllllll}77 & 77 & 77 & 67 & 66 & 67 & 05\end{array}$ C778：77 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FE} \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{~F} 6$ C780：66 $77 \begin{array}{lllllllll}77 & 77 & 22 & 22 & 77 & 77 & 22 & 32\end{array}$ C788：EE EE $\begin{array}{llllllll}22 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 27 & 78 & 12\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}C 790: 88 & 88 & 88 & 88 & 88 & 88 & 77 & 77 & E C\end{array}$ C798：77 $22 \quad 27 \quad 22 \quad 62 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF} \quad 66 \quad 86$
 C7A8：44 $44 \begin{array}{llllllll}44 & 44 & 44 & 44 & 44 & 46 & 3 A\end{array}$ C7B0：66 $77 \begin{array}{llllllll}77 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 76 & 66 & \text { A4 }\end{array}$ C7B8： $66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF $66 \quad 67 \quad 77 \quad 55$ 2A C7C0：88 $85 \begin{array}{llllllll}55 & 77 & 22 & 22 & \text { EE EE } & 7 E\end{array}$ C7C8：22 $22 \quad 27 \quad 77 \quad 78$ ED $88 \quad 87 \quad 62$ C7D ： $77 \begin{array}{lllllllll}77 & 77 & 77 & 22 & 62 & 66 & 66 & 66 & E A\end{array}$ C7D8：FF 66 gø gの $66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF} 6635$ C7E0：66 $66 \quad 6644 \mathrm{EF} 4444 \quad 44 \mathrm{AB}$ C7E8： $\begin{array}{llllllllll}66 & 66 & 77 & 74 & 44 & 77 & 77 & \mathrm{FF} & 6 A\end{array}$ C7FD：FF FF $\begin{array}{llllllll}77 & 22 & 26 & 44 & 47 & 77 & D 9\end{array}$ C7F8：72 66 C80日：62 EE $777777 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 88$ 5C $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { C808：} 88 & 88 & 87 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 22 & 13\end{array}$ C810：66 FF FF gø $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ D4 C818：FE $66 \quad 64444444$ EF 44 6B C820：64 $6744 \quad 4446$ C828：66 FF FF $66 \quad 65 \quad 55 \quad 77 \quad 62 \quad 25$ C830：26 $64 \quad 44 \quad 77 \quad 76 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 62 \quad 6 A$ C838：22 $26 \quad 62 \quad 22 \quad 66 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22$ F4 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { C840：} 22 & 22 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 88 & 88 & 05\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}C 848: 88 & 88 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 72 & 22 & 47\end{array}$ C850：66 $64 \quad 44 \mathrm{FE} \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 60 \mathrm{~B} 0$ C858：66 FF $666666 \quad 6664$ EF D5 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}C 860: E F & 76 & 44 & 44 & 66 & 66 & \mathrm{FF} & \mathrm{FF} & 21\end{array}$ C868：66 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 56 \quad 66$ gD C87日： $22 \quad 26 \quad 64 \quad 48 \quad 86 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad A E$ C878：22 $22 \quad 66 \quad 22$ EE $22 \quad 77 \quad 77$ F8 C880：77 $77 \quad 77 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 87 \quad 77 \quad 77$ EB C888：77 $77 \begin{array}{llllllll}75 & 66 & 66 & 64 & 46 & 66 & 80\end{array}$ C890：66 FF FF FF $66 \quad 664444$ EE C898：44 EF EF FF FF FF $66 \quad 6679$ C8A日： $25 \quad 55 \quad 56$ C8A8：54 $44 \quad 44 \quad 4444 \quad 22 \quad 26 \quad 62$ 9B C8B0： 22 22 $22222 \quad 22 \quad 77 \quad 77 \mathrm{FE} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ C8B8：77 $77 \begin{array}{llllllll}77 & 77 & 76 & 77 & 55 & 66 & \text { EC }\end{array}$ C8C0：66 64 FF FF FF FF EF EF 6E C8C8： $44 \quad 44 \quad 44 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF AF C8D0：25 $55 \begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 62 & 66 & 55 & 5 C\end{array}$ C8D8： 64 C8E0：22 $22222 \begin{array}{lllllll}22 & 42 & 77 & 77 & 77 & \text { C8 }\end{array}$ C8E8：77 FE $77 \begin{array}{llllllll}77 & 66 & 76 & 55 & 66 & 7 A\end{array}$ C8Fl： $66 \quad 66 \quad 46 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF 66 E4 C8F8： $66 \quad 66 \quad 44 \quad 44$ EF EF $46 \quad 66$ C90日： 666666 FF FF 666666 F 9 C9ø8：65 $66 \quad 62 \quad 22 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 65 \quad 55$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}C 910: 64 & 44 & 44 & 44 & 44 & 47 & 77 & 62 & 44\end{array}$ C918：77 $77 \quad 24 \quad 44 \quad 44 \quad 27$ FE FE C9 C920：76 $66 \quad 65 \quad 86 \quad 66 \quad 6646$

C928：66 66 FF FF FF 666444 2F
 C938：FF FF FF $\begin{array}{lllllll}66 & 66 & 62 & 22 & 22 & 55\end{array}$ C940：44 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 88$ E4 $\mathrm{C} 948: 88$
55 $77 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 44 \quad 44 \quad 42$ C950：44 55 7777 EE 777777 FD C958：77 $76 \quad 66 \quad 88 \quad 66 \quad 64 \quad 44 \mathrm{FE}$ E7 C960：FE FE $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 64$ EF AC C968：EF $44 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF 95 C970： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 67 \quad 72 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F}$ C978：46 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 6676 \quad 28$ DD
 $\mathrm{C} 988: 45$
58
87
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77 $7 \mathrm{4C}$ C990：77 $776688 \quad 644446 \quad 66$ 3A C998： 66 FF FF FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 6644$ 3D C9A0：44 EF $444444 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ A7 C9A8：FF FF $\begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 67 & 77 & 72 & 22 & 22 & 6 B\end{array}$ C9B0：44 $45 \begin{array}{llllllll}55 & 65 & 55 & 66 & 66 & 58 & 22\end{array}$ C9B8：85 $55 \quad 55 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 74 \quad 444 \mathrm{D}$ C9C0： $45 \quad 55 \quad 87 \mathrm{FE}$ FE $77 \quad 76 \quad 66$ C9C8：64 64 FF FF FF FF 6655 C9 C9D0：55 55 44 EF $46 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ EA C9D8： 66 FF FF $\begin{array}{lllllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 67 & 97\end{array}$ C9E0：72 $22 \begin{array}{llllllllllll} & 22 & 22 & 22 & 55 & 55 & 55 & 03\end{array}$ C9E8：55 $88 \quad 88 \quad 57 \quad 75 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 57 \quad$ D2 C9F0：77 $77 \begin{array}{lllllllll}74 & 44 & 55 & 55 & 88 & 77 & 79\end{array}$ C9F8：77 FE $7777777776 \quad 66$ 5B CAØロ： $6466 \quad 6666 \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF 66 FA CA08：66 $66 \quad 66 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 545489$ CAl $: 4444 \quad 44 \quad 64 \quad 46 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF 73 CA18：FF $\begin{array}{lllllllll}66 & 66 & 64 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 5 A\end{array}$ CA2の：22 $55 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 8781$ CA28：22 $25 \begin{array}{llllllll}55 & 67 & 77 & 77 & 75 & 55 & 13\end{array}$ CA30：55 $58 \quad 88 \quad 84 \quad 44 \quad 77 \quad 77 \mathrm{FE}$ CD CA 38：77 $7777 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF EF
 CA48：46 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 46 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ CC CA50：FF FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 64 \quad 44$ F2 CA58：52 $222 \begin{array}{llllllll}22 & 22 & 22 & 55 & 55 & 55 & 6 C\end{array}$ CA60：55 $88 \quad 88 \quad 82 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 46$ CA68： $66 \quad 77 \quad 75 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 79$ CA70：84 $44 \quad 8288 \quad 87 \mathrm{FE} 77 \quad 66 \mathrm{BE}$ CA78：66 6666 FE FF FF FF 66 日E CA8 ： $56565 \quad 55 \quad 5566 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 96$ CA88：46 8666666666 FF FF E2 CA90：66 $66 \quad 64 \quad 45 \quad 55 \quad 52 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 2 \mathrm{E}$ CA98：22 $55 \begin{array}{llllllll}55 & 55 & 55 & 88 & 88 & 62 & \text { D4 }\end{array}$ CAAD：22 $22 \begin{array}{llllllll}22 & 22 & 66 & 66 & 65 & 55 & 23\end{array}$ CAA8： 58 ED $88 \quad 88 \quad 44 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 77$ E5 $\mathrm{CAB} 0: 7777 \quad 76 \quad 66 \mathrm{FE}$ FF FF FF 15 CAB8：66 $66 \quad 66 \quad 665655 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 56$ CAC $0: 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF FF 645541 CAC8：55 $77 \begin{array}{llllllll}77 & 22 & 22 & 85 & 22 & 55 & \text { 日E }\end{array}$ CAD0：55 88 CAD8：57 $75 \begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 66 & 58 & 88 & 88 & 88 & 29\end{array}$ CAE 0： 88 CAE8：77 $77 \quad 65 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ FE FE E7 CAF $:$ ：FF FF $\begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 66 & 56 & 65 & 55 & 55 & 02\end{array}$ CAF ：： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 67 \quad 76 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ CB®0：66 EF FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 6644 \quad 55 \mathrm{DB}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}C B 98: & 55 & 77 & 72 & 22 & 88 & 88 & 22 & 25 & 68\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C B 19: 55 & 88 & 88 & 86 & 62 & 22 & 22 & 22 & \mathrm{EF}\end{array}$ $C B 18: 22 \quad 25 \quad 56 \quad 66$ ED $88 \quad 55 \quad 84 \mathrm{FB}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\mathrm{CB} 20: 44 & 77 & 72 & 77 & 77 & 86 & 65 & \mathrm{FE} & 1 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ $\mathrm{CB} 28: \mathrm{EF} \mathrm{FF} \mathrm{EF}$ FF $\begin{array}{lllllll}66 & 65 & 55 & 55 & 88\end{array}$ $\mathrm{CB} 30: 66 \quad 65 \quad 56 \quad 66 \quad 67 \quad 76 \mathrm{FF}$ FE 9 A $\begin{array}{llllllllll}C B 38: F F & 66 & 55 & 55 & 55 & 77 & 77 & 88 & 69\end{array}$ CB40：88 $88 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 25 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 12$ CB48： $\begin{array}{lllllllll}22 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 25 & 66 & 66 & \text { D } 8\end{array}$ CB50：66 86 CB58：44 $47 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 22 & 26 & 76 & 66 & 66 & 66 & \text { 日B }\end{array}$ CB60： 66 FF EF FF EF $66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ E7 CB68：66 $65 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 66 \quad 65 \quad 56 \quad 66 \quad 68$ CB70：66 $67 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF $\quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 7 \mathrm{~B}$ CB78：66 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}66 & 55 & 55 & 55 & 77 & 77 & 88 & D C\end{array}$ CB80：88 $88 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 77$ 3A CB88：66 $22 \begin{array}{llllllll}22 & 22 & 22 & 55 & 66 & 66 & \text { DB }\end{array}$ CB90： $66 \quad 66 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 86 \quad 66 \quad 64 \quad 1 \mathrm{E}$ CB98：44 $48 \quad 82 \quad 26 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF E3 CBA $0: \mathrm{EF}$ FF FF $\begin{array}{lllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 55 & 55 & 6 \mathrm{~B}\end{array}$ CBA8：55 $5546 \quad 66 \quad 68 \quad 66 \quad 64 \quad 56 \quad 6 B$ $\mathrm{CBB} 0: 26 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF $\begin{array}{lllllll}66 & 66 & 85 & 57 & 24\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { CBB 8 ：} 77 & 77 & 78 & 88 & 88 & 88 & 22 & 22 & 4 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ CBC 0： $22 \begin{array}{lllllllll}77 & 77 & 77 & 76 & 62 & 22 & 22 & 51\end{array}$ CBC8：55 $56666666 \quad 66 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 3 A$
$\mathrm{CBD} 0: 88 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 44 \quad 55 \quad 88 \quad 26$ CBD8： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF FF 78 CBE日： $\mathrm{FF} \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 88 \mathrm{FF} \mathrm{FE} \quad 81$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\mathrm{CBE} \\ \mathrm{CBF} & \mathrm{FF} & \mathrm{FF} & 88 & 77 & 77 & 72 & 88 & 88 & 28\end{array}$ CBEl： $88 \quad 88 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 77$ AA CBE 8： $56 \quad 62 \quad 72 \quad 44 \quad 45 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ DD CCD日： $66 \quad 66 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 86 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ CC08：44 $55 \begin{array}{llllllll}58 & 82 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 44 & 2 A\end{array}$ CC10： 6666 FF FF FF FF FF 66 DC CC18： $66 \quad 82 \quad 22 \quad 26 \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF 6692 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C C 20: & 66 & 66 & 48 & 77 & 77 & 22 & 28 & 88 \\ 24\end{array}$ CC28：88 $82 \begin{array}{llllllll}22 & 22 & 27 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 8 A\end{array}$ CC3日：55 $667444 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ E 0 ССЗ8：66 $66 \quad 68 \quad 88 \quad 86 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ CC4日： $6645 \quad 5582 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 64 \quad 2 F$ CC48：66 666666 FF FF FF FF El CC50：FF $\begin{array}{lllllllll}77 & 78 & 86 & 66 & 66 & \mathrm{FF} & \mathrm{FF} & 88\end{array}$ CC58：FF $\begin{array}{lllllllll}66 & 52 & 22 & 72 & 22 & 28 & 55 & \text { B9 }\end{array}$ CC60：55 $58 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 27 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 9 \mathrm{E}$ CC68：55 56 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF} \quad 68 \quad 88 \quad 92$ CC7日： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 45 \quad 54 \quad 44 \quad 3 F$ CC78：26 $66 \quad 66 \quad 64 \quad 46$ FF FF FF 84 CC80：FF FF $\begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 68 & 86 & 71\end{array}$ CC88： $66 \quad 66 \quad 86 \quad 56 \mathrm{FF}$ FF $66 \quad 6658$ CC90：66 $66 \begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 22 & 22 & 72 & 22 & 47 & 55 & 5 D\end{array}$ CC98：55 $58 \quad 82 \quad 22 \quad 27 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 77$ E2 CCAD：55 $5866677 \quad 76 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad \mathrm{BF}$ CCA8： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 88 \mathrm{FF} \quad 65 \quad 64 \quad 42 \quad 85$ CCB日：26 $66 \quad 66 \quad 6646 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF} \quad \mathrm{C} 2$ CCB8：FF FF FF FF $\begin{array}{lllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 76 & 62\end{array}$ CCC0： $66 \quad 68 \quad 85 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 56 \mathrm{FF}$ FF Bl CCC8：66 66 CCD 0：55 58 CCD8：55 55 $7777 \mathrm{EF} 66 \quad 66 \quad 88$ C7 CCE日： $66 \quad 66$ CCE8：66 $66 \quad 66 \quad 644466 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 51$ CCF $0: 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF FF FF $66 \quad 67 \mathrm{Fl}$ CCF 8：55 $58 \quad 85 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 66 \quad 66$ CD日日：FF $\mathrm{FF} \quad 66$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C D 68: 55 & 88 & 85 & 55 & 55 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 65\end{array}$ CDI $0: 55 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 77 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FE} \quad 66 \quad 91$ CD18：76 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 65 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad$ B7 CD20：66 $66 \quad 66 \quad 6644 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF 77 CD28：FF FF FF FF $6688 \quad 88 \quad 88$ B2 CD3日：55 55 $26 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF} 66 \quad 2 A$ CD38：66 66 CD40：58 $88 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 57 \quad 77 \quad 75 \quad 96$ CD48：55 $55 \begin{array}{llllllll}55 & 76 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 66 & \text { F5 }\end{array}$ CD50： $66 \quad 66 \quad 46 \quad 6677 \mathrm{FF} 76 \quad 66$ E6 CD58：66 $66 \quad 67 \quad 66 \quad 6446 \quad 66 \quad 6683$ CD60：FF FF FF FF FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ C8 CD68： $66 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 2288 \quad \mathrm{BF}$ CD78： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ D8 CD78：88 $55 \begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 65 & 58 & 88 & 85 & 85 & 46\end{array}$ CD80：58 $88 \quad 85 \quad 52 \quad 25 \quad 55 \quad 57 \quad 76$ CD88： 66 FF $46 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 86$ CD90：65 $66 \quad 77 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 77 \quad 76$ FF CD98： 66 FF FF FF FF FF FF 66 CD CDA $: 66 \begin{array}{lllllllll}66 & 88 & 88 & 88 & 55 & 75 & 22 & 85 & 75\end{array}$ CDA8：56 FE FF EF $64 \quad 55 \quad 77 \quad 88 \quad 5 \mathrm{~F}$ $C D B 0: 88 \quad 88 \quad 85 \quad 52 \quad 22 \quad 27 \quad 77 \quad 76$ CDB8： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ EF FF $56 \quad 77 \quad 66 \quad 9 \mathrm{C}$ CDCD： $66 \quad 67 \quad 75 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF} \quad 18$ CDC8：FF FF FF FF FF $88 \quad 88$ CDD $: \begin{array}{lllllllll}55 & 77 & 72 & 75 & 76 & 66 & 66 & \mathrm{EF} & \mathrm{B} 4\end{array}$ CDD8：FF $\begin{array}{llllllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 65 & 55 & 77 & 88 & 39\end{array}$ CDE 0：88 $88 \quad 85 \begin{array}{lllllll}52 & 22 & 27 & 76 & 66 & \text { B9 }\end{array}$ CDE8：FF $66 \begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 46 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 4 D\end{array}$ $C D E Q: 6655 \quad 67 \quad 86 \quad 66 \quad 77 \quad 55 \quad 66 \quad 8 \mathrm{C}$ CDE 8： FF FF FF FF FF FF $6666 \mathrm{C7}$ CEDO： $64 \quad 48 \quad 88 \mathrm{FE} 77 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ 6B CE日8： 66 FF FF $\begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 65 & 55 & 77 & 88 & 37\end{array}$ CE10：88 $88 \quad 55 \quad 66 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad$ Fl CE18：66 66 FF FF $6665 \quad 5666$ 5E CE 20：65 $55 \quad 55 \quad 65 \quad 56 \quad 65 \mathrm{FF}$ FF $\quad$ 日F CE 28：FF FF FF FF 444588 CE $30: 77$ FE FE FE $\begin{array}{llllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 49\end{array}$ CE 38： $65 \quad 57 \quad 78 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 24 \quad 66 \quad$ 日B CE40：22 2666 FF FF FF 556656 CE48：65 $55 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 55 & 65 & 66 & 66 & 65 & 56 & \text { DC }\end{array}$ CE50：FF FF FF FF FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{BA}$ CE 58：44 $55 \begin{array}{lllllllll}55 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 8 \mathrm{~F}\end{array}$ CE 60：77 $77 \quad 77 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 20$ CE 68： $66 \quad 77 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 74 \quad 4444$ CE70：44 $\quad 66$

## International Bounty Hunter

CE78：66 $66 \quad 65 \quad 5566 \quad 55 \quad 56 \quad 55 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F}$ CE80：56 $66 \quad 66 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 56 \mathrm{FF}$ FF 89 CE88：FE FF FF $6645 \quad 5575776 E$ CE90：FE $777777 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FE}$ FF BE CE98： $66 \quad 68 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 88 \quad 44 \quad 4450$ CEA日： $44 \quad 66 \mathrm{FE}$ FF FF $66 \quad 6656 \mathrm{~B} 6$ CEA8： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 55 \quad 65 \quad 66 \quad 56 \quad 66 \quad$ GD CEB0：55 58 8666 FF FF FF FF 46 CEB8： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 55 \quad 5577 \quad 77 \mathrm{BC}$ CECD： $77 \quad 77$ FE $77 \begin{array}{llllll}76 & 66 & 66 & \mathrm{CF}\end{array}$ CEC8：FF $\begin{array}{lllllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 62 & 28 & 22 & 62\end{array}$ CED $\begin{array}{lllllllll}: 88 & 88 & 44 & 44 & 44 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 98\end{array}$ CED8： FF FF FF FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 76$ CEE ©： $65 \quad 58 \quad 88 \quad 68 \quad 8676$ FF FF EC CEE8：FF FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 65 \quad 5577 \mathrm{FE} 28$ CEFG：FE FE FF $\begin{array}{lllllll}66 & 66 & 62 & 22 & 22 & 97\end{array}$ CEF8： $88 \quad 88844444 \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF E3 CF日日： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 65 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 66 \quad 56$ B2 CF08：66 $66 \quad 6666 \quad 65 \quad 58 \quad 88 \quad 66 \mathrm{AB}$ CF10： $66 \quad 67 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF FF EF $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C F 18: 65 & 55 & 77 & 77 & 77 & \mathrm{FE} & 77 & 77 & 44\end{array}$ CF2日：77 $66 \quad 66$ FF FF $62 \quad 22 \quad 22$ D1 CF28：88 $88 \quad 554444 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ A5 CF30：FF FF FF 6555666666 9D CF38： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 86 \quad 66 \quad 6676 \quad 66$ F9 CF40：66 66 FF FF FF $6666 \quad 6679$ CF48：66 $55 \begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 57 \\ & 77 \\ & 77 \\ & 77\end{aligned} \mathrm{FE} 58$ CF50：76 $66 \quad 6666 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF} 66665 E$ CF58： $66 \quad 62 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 25 \quad 88557696$ CF60：44 $66 \quad 666666$ FF FF FF 22 CF68：FF FF $66 \quad 68 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ F4 CF70：FF FF FF $6666 \quad 65 \quad 55 \quad 77 \quad 61$ CF78：87 $77 \begin{array}{llllllll}77 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 28\end{array}$ CF80：66 66 FF FF $66 \begin{array}{llllll}66 & 22 & 22 & 26\end{array}$ CF88：25 $58 \quad 55 \quad 76 \quad 88 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 56 \quad$ E3 CF90：66 $66 \quad 66$ EF FF FF FF 22 EB CF98： $66 \quad 626666$ FF FF FF FF 37 CFAD：FF $65 \begin{array}{llllllll}55 & 55 & 88 & 77 & \mathrm{FE} & 77 & 31\end{array}$ CFA8： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF} \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 15$ CFB®： $66 \quad 62 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 5577$ A4 CFB8： $8866 \quad 66 \quad 55 \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF FF 58 CFCD： $66 \quad 66 \quad 22 \quad 22666266 \quad 6683$ CFC8： 6666 FF FF FE FF 666668 CFD日： $66 \quad 65 \quad 55 \quad 558887 \begin{array}{llllll}77 & 77 & C 5\end{array}$ CFD8：77 $77 \quad 77 \quad 77 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF $\quad 66 \quad 12$ CFED： $66 \quad 62 \quad 22 \quad 22555558 \quad 87$ EA CFE8：88 $66 \quad 65 \quad 556666 \mathrm{FF}$ FF 35 CFFO：FF $\begin{array}{lllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 62 & 26 & 22 & 22\end{array} 6 \mathrm{~F}$ CFF8： 662266 FF FF FF FF FF 21 Dø日0：66 66 Dø08：77 $77 \begin{array}{llllllll}77 & 76 & 66 & 66 & 66 & \mathrm{FF} & 33\end{array}$ D016：FF $62 \begin{array}{llllllll}62 & 22 & 55 & 52 & 28 & 88 & 7 D\end{array}$ Dø18：86 $66 \quad 55 \quad 56 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ A6 $\begin{array}{llllllll}D 828: F F & F F & F F & 66 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 22 \\ 28\end{array}$ Dø28：26 22 66 $66666666664 \quad 96$ Dg3ø：66 66 FF FF FF FF 6655 C D＠38：88 88 $77 \begin{array}{lllllll}77 & 77 & 77 & 77 & 76 & \text { A5 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}\mathrm{D} 日 40: \mathrm{FF} & \mathrm{FF} & 66 & 66 & 66 & 68 & 88 & 88 \\ 83\end{array}$ D048：44 $22 \begin{array}{llllllll}22 & 88 & 66 & 66 & 55 & 56 & 2 F\end{array}$ D $050: 66$ FF FF FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 666221$ D058：22 EE FF FF FF FF FF 66 2D D $660: 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 6488888777 \mathrm{CE}$ Dø68：77 $77 \quad 77 \quad 76 \quad 66 \quad 66 \mathrm{FF}$ FF C6 D $078: 66 \quad 68 \quad 88 \quad 84442222862 \mathrm{E}$ D $078: 66 \quad 66 \quad 55 \quad 56 \quad 666666$ FF 96 Dब80：FF $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { FF } & 66 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 22 & 11\end{array}$ Dब88：22 $22 \quad 2666 \mathrm{FF}$ FF FE FE EE $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { D } 990: F F & 66 & 66 & 64 & 88 & 84 & 47 & 77 & 3 B\end{array}$ D998：77 $77 \quad 77 \quad 76 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ 2A DøAD：FF $\begin{array}{lllllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 68 & 88 & 84 & 79\end{array}$ D $A$ A8：44 $42 \begin{array}{llllllll}42 & 86 & 66 & 65 & 55 & 66 & 44\end{array}$ D DBG： FF FF $\mathrm{FF} 6666 \quad 62 \quad 22 \quad 22 \mathrm{DB}$ D＠B8：EE $22 \quad 2266 \quad 66 \quad 66$ FF FF Dl | $D$ D $C$ ： | FF | FF | FF | 64 | 88 | 84 | 47 | 77 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | DबC8：77 77776666 FF FF 66 F 2 DøD®： 66 DøD8： $66 \quad 65 \quad 55 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ FF FF E4

 DøE8：66 $66666485 \quad 54 \begin{array}{llllll} & 64 & 47 & \text { B7 }\end{array}$
 D 6 F8： $47 \quad 77 \quad 78 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 55 \mathrm{FF} \quad 99$
 D108：22 $2222 \quad 26 \quad 66$ FF FF FF $1 F$ D110：FF FF $6664 \begin{array}{llllll}55 & 55 & 54 & 44 & \text { B3 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { D118：77 } & 76 & 66 & 66 & \mathrm{FF} & \mathrm{FF} & 66 & 66 & 7 B\end{array}$

D120：66 66 D128：FF FF FF FF $62 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22$ CD D130：22 EE $22 \begin{array}{lllllll}26 & 66 & 66 & 66 & \text { FF } & \text { E }\end{array}$ | D138：FF | FF | FF | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 64 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | D148：55 $55 \begin{array}{llllllll}55 & 44 & 57 & 76 & 66 & 66 & 9 A\end{array}$ D148：66 66 FF FF $66 \quad 668877$ 日E D150：77 $877666 \quad 6666$ FF FF 93 D158：FF $\begin{array}{lllllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 62 & 22 & \text { EE } & 22 & 64\end{array}$ D16日：22 $22 \quad 22 \quad 26$ FF FF FF FF 44 D168：FF $66664455 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 55$ B6 D178：77 6666 FF FF FF 6777 7C D178：77 7776 FF FF FF FF 66 EA D180：62 $22 \begin{array}{lllllll}22 & 22 & E E & 22 & 22 & 66 & E E\end{array}$ D188：66 66 FF FF FF FF FF 44 3D D190：55 $55 \begin{array}{lllllll}55 & 58 & 77 & 66 & 66 & 66 & \text { EC }\end{array}$ D198：66 FF FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 67 \quad 77$ E8 D1A $: 77 \quad 77 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ FF FF FF 44 D1A8：66 66666662 EE EE FF F8 D1B0：FF $\operatorname{FF}$ FF $F$ FF $\begin{array}{llllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 44 & 32\end{array}$ D1B8：55 $55 \begin{array}{lllllllllll}55 & 88 & 86 & 66 & \text { FF } & \text { FF } & 5 D\end{array}$ D1C0：FF $66 \quad 67 \quad 77 \begin{array}{lllllll}77 & 76 & \text { FF FF } & \text { F7 }\end{array}$ D1C8：FF FF $\begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 66 & 62 & 22 & 22 & 26 & \text { A5 }\end{array}$ D1D8：66 $62 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 26 \quad 66$ F2 D1D8： 66 FF $\operatorname{FF}$ FF EF EF 6664 E DIE0：55 $55 \quad 55 \quad 58 \quad 86 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad$ B5 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { DIE8：FF } & \text { FF } & \mathrm{FF} & 77 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 66\end{array} 04$

 D1F8： $66 \quad 62 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 22$ FF FF 68 D200：FF $\begin{array}{lllllllll} & \mathrm{FF} & \mathrm{FF} & 66 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 44 & \mathrm{E} 9\end{array}$ D2ø8：55 55 55 $56 \quad 66$ FF FF FF $\begin{array}{ll}\text { D }\end{array}$ D210：FF FF FF FF FF FF 6666 E8 D218：66 $66 \quad 62 \quad 22 \quad 22 \quad 26 \quad 66 \quad 66$ D5 D220：66 $66 \quad 66 \quad 67 \quad 66$ FF FF FF 99 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\mathrm{D} 228: \mathrm{FF} & 66 & 66 & 44 & 55 & 55 & 55 & 56 & 79\end{array}$ D230：66 $66 \quad 66$ FF FF FF FF FF $6 F$ D238：FF FF FF FF $\begin{array}{lllllll}66 & 66 & 62 & 22 & 91\end{array}$
 D248：FF $\begin{array}{llllllll}\mathrm{DF} & \mathrm{FF} & 64 & 55 & 55 & 66 & 66 & 67\end{array}$ D250：FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FE F5 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\mathrm{D} 258: \mathrm{FF} & \mathrm{FF} & \mathrm{FF} & 66 & 66 & 66 & 67 & 77 \\ 77\end{array}$ D260：FF FF FF FF $\begin{array}{llllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & 64 & 64\end{array}$ D268：55 $55 \quad 56 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ FF FF $\quad$ वC D270：FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 66 7C D278：66 $66 \quad 62 \quad 22$ FF $667676 \quad 56$ D280：66 66 FF FF FF FF 666424 D288：55 $56 \quad 66$ FF FF FF FF FF $3 B$ D290：FE FF FF EF FF $6662 \quad 26$ BA D298：66 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 67 \quad 76 \quad 60 \quad 5 \mathrm{C}$ D2A0：66 666666 FF EF FF 66 AC D2A8：66 $66 \quad 66 \quad 64 \quad 55 \quad 55 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 61$ D2B $0: 66$ FF FF FF FF FF $\quad$ FF $\quad$ FF 89 D2B8：FF FF FF FF $7776 \quad 66 \quad 96 \quad \mathrm{C} \varnothing$ D2C $0: 66$ FF FF FF FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 64 \quad 64$ D2C8：55 56 FF FF FF FF FF FF AE D2D8：FF FF FF FF FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 6744$ D2D8：76 $66 \quad 60$ Ø0 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ FF F8 D2E0：FF FF FF $\begin{array}{llllllll} & 45 & 56 & 66 & 66 & 83\end{array}$


 D300：45 $56 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ FF FF $\quad \mathrm{DF}$ D308：FF FF FF FF EF FF FF FF AF D310：FE $60006066 \quad 66$ FF FF 9C
 D320：FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF C7
 D330： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ FF FF FF FF 77 D338：45 $5666 \quad 62 \quad 66$ EF FF FF 3 E D340：FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF E7 D348：60 00606066 FF FF FF 53 D350：FF 66 D358：FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF D360：FE $66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ ø日 90 gの 00 D 4 D368：66 $66 \quad 66$ FF FF FF FF $66 \quad 10$ D378：66 $65 \quad 5666$ FF FF FF FF D5 D378：FE FF FF FF FF FF FF 6888 D380：00 00 gø 00 FF FF FF FF 28 D388：FF $66 \quad 65 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ FE FF A9 D390：FF FF FF FF FF EF FF FF 38
 D3AD： 0066 FF FF FF FF FF FF El D3A8：FF FF FF FF FE FF FF FF 50 D3B0：FF FF DD 00 Øø $0666665 F$ D3B8：FE EF EF FF FF EF FF FF 60 D3C0：FF FF FF FF FF EF FF 66 CE

D3C8： 66 の日 00 0日 DD 006666 C5 D3D0：66 66 FF FF EF FF FF FF 45 D3D8： FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 80 D3EØ： $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 666 \varnothing$ DD $0 \varnothing$ øø 63 D3E8：00 0606 FF FF FF FF FF 51 D3F0：61 $16 \begin{array}{lllllll}66 & 66 & 66 & \mathrm{FF} & \mathrm{FF} & \mathrm{FF} & 35\end{array}$ D3F8：FF FF FF FF FF FF 6660 CD D400：00 00 08 DD 00909096 8D D408：66 FF FF FF FF $6666 \quad 66$ Bl D410：16 66 FF FF FF FF 6661 8C D418：16 $66 \quad 66$ FF 6666666633 D420：11 6666666166 FF 66 2A D428：66 $6666 \quad 00$ DD DD 0000 D1 D430：66 6666 FF FF FF FF 61 D4 D438：16 666666 FF FF FF $66 \quad 2 \varnothing$ D440：66 66 11 $61111111 \begin{array}{llllll}11 & 44\end{array}$ D448：66 16 11 1111111 DE 1179 D450：11 $1111166 \mathrm{FE} 66 \quad 0600$ E8 D458：00 08 DD DD 0666666698 D460：66 FF FF EF $6666 \quad 66 \quad 11$ E7 D468：11 FF FF FF 6666666195 D476：16 DE 1166611111 DE B5 D478：DE $11 \begin{array}{lllllll}11 & 11 & 11 & 66 & 66 & 66 & 5 E\end{array}$ D480：66 60 00 DD DD 06 00 06 42

## IBH Map Expand

KX 5 REM＊＊＊IBH MAP EXPAND＊＊
XQ 10 GRAPHICl， $1:$ GRAPHICØ：BANK $\theta: F A S T: O P=50006: N P=8192$ ： BLOAD＂IBH MAP BASE＂，BØ，P 50000
AC $20 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{OP}):$ IEA $>22$ 2のTHEN5 0 GS 30 POKENP，A：POKENP +1 ，PEEK（ 0 $\mathrm{P}+1)$ ：POKENP +2 ，PEEK $(\mathrm{OP}+2)$ ：POKENP +3 ，PEEK（OP +3 ）
KB 40 POKENP +4 ，PEEK $(O P+4): O P=0$ P＋5：GOTO140
PP 50 IFA $=255$ THENB $=102$ ：GOTO13 $\varnothing$
KC 60 IFA $=254$ THENB $=119$ ： GOTO130
JP $7 \emptyset$ IFA $=238 \mathrm{THENB}=34$ ： GOTO13 $\varnothing$
BC $8 \varnothing$ IFA $=239$ THENB $=68$ ：GOTO13 $\varnothing$
DB 90 IFA $=253$ THENB $=85$ ： GOTO13 0
QH 100 IFA $=237$ THENB $=136$ ：GOTO13 0
AG 110 IFA $=221$ THENB $=0$ ： GOTO13 $\varnothing$
SA 120 IFA $=222$ THENB $=17$
FA 130 POKENP， B ：POKENP $+1, \mathrm{~B}$ ：POK ENP $+2, \mathrm{~B}:$ POKENP $+3, \mathrm{~B}:$ POKE $N P+4, B: O P=O P+1$
FK $140 \mathrm{NP}=\mathrm{NP}+5:$ IFNP $<16376$ THEN2 g
HJ 150 BSAVE＂IBH MAP DATA＂，Bg， P8192TOP16376：SLOW

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The Solar System was once a safe place to live. But that was long ago. Now it's the year 2500, and those infernal droids have returned.

In Planet Raider, the droids have positioned eight war satellites around Earth and are preparing to attack. Only a quick strike can stop this mutant life form. Guess what? You've been selected to lead this mission. So ready your troops and blast off for action!

## Getting Started

Planet Raider is written entirely in machine language. To type it in, you'll need to use MLX, the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.

## Starting address: 0801 <br> Ending address: 1AD0

When you've finished typing, be sure to save a copy of the program before exiting MLX.

Although it's written in machine language, Planet Raider loads and runs like a BASIC program. When you're ready to play the game, plug a joystick into port 2. Then load the program and type RUN.

Note that if you press RUN/STOPRESTORE after the game begins, you can't restart it by typing RUN. Instead, you must reset the computer and then load and run the program again.

## Playing the Game

In Planet Raider, your mission is to locate and destroy all the enemy bases that defend the eight droid satellites.


A dangerous surface maze in Planet Raider.
When the game begins, your ship appears in the center of the screen, above the surface of a droid satellite. Across the top of the screen from left to right is your score, the number of ships remaining, the amount of time that you have left to destroy the enemy bases on the current satellite, and a fuel gauge.

To control your ship, use the keyboard. The Commodore key rotates the ship counterclockwise; the left SHIFT key rotates it clockwise. To provide thrust, hold down the cursor-down key. To move in a certain direction, rotate the ship and then thrust. Use a light touch on the keyboard; if you overdo it, you'll lose control of your ship.

To fire on an enemy base, press the cursor-right key. The space bar (or the right SHIFT key) activates your shield/ tractor beam. The shield is impenetrable to all fire, both your own as well as that from the enemy bases. Use the shield judiciously since it consumes fuel rapidly. The tractor beam is used for refueling, as described below.

The red objects on the surface of the satellite are the enemy bases, which fire at you periodically. If they hit you or if you contact the satellite's surface, your ship explodes. Also, if you run out of fuel, your ship will crash into the surface and explode.

In order to refuel, you must descend to a fuel depot (they are the blue squares found on every satellite) and activate the shield/tractor beam. Watch the fuel gauge when you refuel. If it goes up, then you're refueling properly; otherwise, move closer to the fuel depot and try again. When the fuel depot is empty, a beep signal will be emitted and the depot will disappear from the screen.

## Scoring

If you destroy an enemy base, you're awarded 30 points. When the message MISSION COMPLETE flashes over the time limit, there are no more enemy bases on that satellite. Destroying all the bases on a satellite and leaving it within the time limit shown on the top of the screen adds a time bonus to your score. To travel to the next satellite, thrust upward into outer space over the point where you approached the satellite.

There are eight satellites per level. If you destroy every enemy base on a level, you're awarded two extra ships. You also receive an extra ship when you accumulate 1000 points and another one for every 2000 points thereafter.

Once you've purged all eight satellites of enemy bases, you move to the next level. As you advance from level to level, the gravitational forces exerted by
a satellite on your spaceship alternate between attractive and repulsive．For example，on level 1 ，gravity pulls you toward a satellite；on level 2，it pushes you away；on level 3，it attracts again； and so on．You＇ll soon learn that these gravitational forces can be just as dan－ gerous as the enemy fire，especially when it comes to navigating the treach－ erous mazes found on some satellites．

In addition to the alternating gravi－ tational effects，the satellites（but not the bases）are invisible on levels 3 and 4．The only way to locate their surfaces is to activate your shield／tractor beam． The gravitational and visibility effects repeat after level 4 （level 5 has normal gravity and visibility，level 6 has reverse gravity and normal visibility， and so on）．

Finally，if you need to pause the game or restart it once it ends，press RETURN．

## Planet Raider

9801： $9 \mathrm{~B} \quad 98 \quad 9 \mathrm{~A} \quad 90 \quad 9 \mathrm{E} \quad 32 \quad 30 \quad 36 \quad 2 \mathrm{E}$
 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}0811: 2 A & 16 & 20 & B 7 & 10 & 20 & \text { D1 } & 13 & \text { F2 }\end{array}$ 0819：A2 GA A9 日の 85 BB 9D 40 C8 ＠821： 83 A9 C8 9D F8 97 CA 1899 9829：F1 86 BE A9 3585 BA A9 25 0831：C1 8D E9 97 A9 D8 8D F8 D9 0839：97 A9 15 8D 45 03 A9 93 CF 9841：A2 18 8D Ca 13 8E Cl 13 CF 0849：86 BF 20 C6 12 A2 AA A5 13 0851：BB $29 \quad 10 \quad 85 \mathrm{BC} \quad \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad 92$ A2 $\quad \mathrm{B} 3$ Ø859： $\mathrm{FF} \quad 8 \mathrm{E} \quad 98 \quad 38 \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 99 \quad 65 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 9 \mathrm{~F}$ 0861：21 D 0 A9 93 8D gの D 0 8D 40 Ø869： 01 D® $2 \emptyset \quad 44$ E5 A9 $48 \quad 85 \quad 62$ 0871：B3 A5 BB $29 \quad 98 \quad 49$ D8 85 6B 0879：B6 A2 $91 \quad 86$ E8 86 E9 CA 16 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}9881: A 0 & 84 & 84 & 99 & 96 & 2 \mathrm{E} & 88 & \mathrm{D} & 73\end{array}$
 Ø891： $0 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 34 \quad 14 \quad 20 \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ 日B $\quad 20$ AC Ø899：17 0C A5 35 D $\emptyset \quad 22$ A5 44 DE Ø8A1：Fg 1E A5 $41 \quad 38$ E5 4285 DD Ø8A9：41 8D 97 D4 A5 43 E9 90 F9 Ø8B1：85 43 8D 08 D4 E9 1C D $\emptyset \quad D E$ 08B9： $07 \quad 85 \quad 44 \mathrm{A9} 10$ 8D 10 B D4 73 Ø8C1：AD 1E D $\quad \mathrm{AD} 1 \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{D} \sigma$ A8 4A FC
 Ø8D1：$\boxminus \mathrm{F} \quad \mathrm{A} 2 \quad \emptyset 8 \quad 98 \quad 3 \mathrm{D} 74 \quad$ ØF $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 67$ 98D9： 0320 5B 0F CA CA 10 F3 65 08E1：20 41 日E A5 33 E 0 日3 4C 1E 98E9：FE ØC A5 B3 C9 $40 \mathrm{Fg} \quad 94 \mathrm{Al}$ 98F1：C5 B5 D 93 4C 4B 9D C6 9D 08F9：48 16 99 A9 208548 AE 56 9901：F8 67 A9 $F D$ 8D 60 DC $A D$ 3A 9909： 01 DC 99 7F C9 7F D $\quad 91 \mathrm{DA}$ 9911：E8 A9 16 8D gØ DC $A D$ g1 6D
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 6969： 02 AD $15 \mathrm{D} \emptyset$ 1D 74 GF 8D FD

 6981： 62 B9 22 ØØ $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad \emptyset 4$ A9 FF 32


 Ø9A1：11 38 E5 Ø2 $\mathrm{B} \emptyset \quad \emptyset \mathrm{C}$ E9 $\quad \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{B} \emptyset$ Ø9A9：49 FF A8 B5 9249 FE 95 IE Ø9B1：92 98 А8 В9 90 C6 95 7E A8

99b9：95 88 A5 631869048591 99Cl： 03 A4 64 CA 88 10 AE A9 37 99C9：70 A2 26 20 A1 16 A6 4 C A9 99Dl：D6 52 A9 998545854743 99D9：A5 C5 69 EF C9 EF D6 1515 99E1：86 BD EE 27 D 6 A5 46 36 D 6 99E9： 65 A9 80 8D 12 D4 A0 99 FE 99F1：20 801086348646 A5 8C 99F9：C5 69 7F C9 7F Dg 21 AE ED gA01：F8 $07 \quad 28 \quad 52$ 日A A5 $46 \quad 30 \quad 20$
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 GA91：EC A4 $22 \begin{array}{lllllll}68 & 95 & 3 E & \text { C8 C8 } & \text { C8 } & 14\end{array}$ ØA99：C8 C8 E8 Eの 02 D6 176092 ØAA1： 00601062030403060197
 ØABl：øø $16 \begin{array}{llllllll}16 & 27 & 36 & 38 & 36 & 27 & 16 & 1 A\end{array}$
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日DA1：Fg 24 A2 19 BD 9 F ØE 9D 97 GDA9：36 $\quad \boxed{6}$ A9 $\quad 92$ 9D 36 DA CA FB GDB1：10 F2 A2 GD BD 29 बE 9D $\emptyset 2$ QDB9：8C $\quad 6 \quad$ A9 96 9D 8C DA CA D 6 ØDC1： $1 \emptyset$ F2 E6 BA E6 BA A5 ØA A 6DC9： 30 EC 4C 3F 98 A5 B7 D日 CF GDD1：99 A5 日A 10 FC 85 B9 E6 BC
 ØDE1：86 ØA BD F1 日D 9D $08 \quad \emptyset 4$ 8B ＠DE9：CA 10 E7 30 E $\emptyset$ CE CF 2071 ＠DE1：D4 C9 CD C5 20 C2 CE CE 79 ØDF9：D5 D3 $3 \mathrm{D} \quad 32$ 36 2 2A CC C 548 QEØ1：D6 C5 CC 20 D8 20 C3 CF 34日E 99：CD D $\emptyset$ CC C5 D4 C5 C1 CC 44 ØE11：CC 20 C5 CE C5 CD D9 2の 7A ＠E19：C2 C1 D3 C5 D3 20 C4 C5 4C QE21：D3 D4 D2 CF D9 C5 C4 2144日E 29：32 26 C5 D8 D4 D2 C1 2 D 42日E31：D3 C8 C9 D 0 D3 21 DC D4 61日E39：FF D8 DA D6 FF D6 DE D2 28 ØE41：A5 B8 $\mathrm{E} \emptyset \quad 3 \mathrm{E}$ C6 $3 \mathrm{~A} \quad 10$ ØF AE 0E49：A2 $18 \quad 86$ 3A E6 4A D $\emptyset \quad 07$ 3A QE51：85 4A A6 B6 $2 \varnothing$ 52 日A C6 28 ØE59：3E D $\emptyset 27$ C6 EA D 623 A9 A4 ＠E61：01 85 EA A5 2F FG 06 A5 06日E69：E8 10 02 A9 02 A6 30 Fg D4 ØE71：08 09 日8 A6 E9 10 02 49 1C
 ØE81：52 ØA C6 4B 10 5F A9 05 2D ØE89：85 4B A2 ø1 A9 Ø0 95 Ø2 1A बE91：D5 2F Fg 25 D6 EC D 021 g2日E99：BD $\quad \emptyset \quad \mathrm{D} \varnothing 75$ E8 A8 DD E2 8E
 ØEA9： $0 E$ D $\emptyset \quad 03 \quad 88$ D6 02989 D 77 ØEB1：$\emptyset \emptyset \quad \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{B} 4 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}$ B9 $\emptyset 1 \mathrm{C} 69580$ बEB9：EC CA 10 D 0 A2 08 A5 0290
 ØEC9：$\emptyset F$ CA CA 10 F1 A2 69 A5 4C ØED1： $63 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset$ ØB B 4 7D $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad \emptyset 3 \quad 2 \varnothing \quad 2 \mathrm{E}$ ØED 9：18 ØF CA CA 10 F1 4C AD 5A ØEE1：11 60 70 F8 B 6 A2 0886 E2 GEE9：FF B5 7E FØ 1F D6 9D 10 F1 ØEF1：1B A9 $62959 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 85 \mathrm{FF}$ C 0 ＠EF9：D6 88 D $\emptyset \quad 99$ B5 7E 9588 A9日F01：B5 922018 ØF E8 C6 FF CD

## Planet Raider

9F09：10 EE CA CA CA CA 10 D9 6C 9F11：A5 FF 36454 C 7 E 日F 18 EE
 ØF21： 08 AD 10 D 101074 日F D 67 ØF29：0A C9 FF D $099 \mathrm{AD} 10 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{BB}$ 9E31：3D 75 日F 8D 10 D 0 8A 4A 29 ØF39：B0 12 AD 10 D 0 3D 74 日F 5E 0F41：D6 05 C 0 Ø8 F0 1460 C 0 FA
 0F51：C＠F8 DØ 05 CA 20 5B＠F 15 0F59：E8 60 A9 Ø0 85 FF 957 E 日F gF61：AD 15 D 0 3D 75 0F 8D 15 Al 9F69：Dの AD 10 D 0 3D 75 ØF 8D D5 9F71：10 D 660 68 F7 10 EF 2058 9F79：DF 46 BE 807 F A5 3C F6 93 ØF81：10 $48 \quad 20 \quad 271086$ 3C 2063 0F89：32 1068 日A 8547 20 3A 36 ØF91：10 A5 3B FØ ØC A9 30 20 1F 0F99：27 10 28 $32 \quad 10$ C6 3 3B D8 59 gFAl：E9 A5 gA $18 \quad 36$ A9 7 F 8545 ØFA9： 0 A AØ 12 A6 B9 Fg 1B 46 AF gFB1：0A 8A 30 ØC B9 DD 0F 99 3B
 ØFC1：A9 $2 \varnothing 85$ B9 99 ØA 9488 8E ØFC9：10 FA A5 B7 Dø 3C A9 $99 \quad 43$ GFD1：85 45854720631090 E6 gFD9：02 84 B7 60 2D CD C9 D3 1F geE1：D3 C9 CF CE 20 C3 CE CD C0 geE9：D6 CC C5 D4 C5 2D A9 g2 E1 gFF1：Aの 2799 go D8 88 D 9 FA E2
 1001：3A 10204010 A5 BA 8D 64 1009：09 04 A2 04 BD 1 D 10 9D 63 1011：1B 04 BD 22 10 9D बF 94 B2 1019：CA 18 F1 60 C6 D5 C5 CC CC 1021：3A D4 C9 CD C5 3A A2 0606
 1031：60 A9 3F A2 90 A 065 D 9 5B 1039：ØC A9 44 A2 20 D 64 A9 72 1041：47 A2 14 A 6 Ø3 $85 \quad 2286 \quad 33$ 1049：24 A2 638623 E8 8625 DB 1051：F8 18 B1 227944 øб 91 BA 1059：22 08 AA 29 ØF 09 30 91 日3 1061：24 88 8A 4A 4A 4A 4A 99 C4 1069：30 $91 \quad 24 \quad 28 \quad 88$ 10 E3 D8 32 1071：C8 B1 $24 \quad 38$ E9 36 D 60420 1079：91 24 F0 F4 C0 04 60 A2 52 1081：09 B9 8D 10 9D 0E D4 88 9E 1089：CA 10 F6 60 F6 01 00 0588 1091：41 Ø6 F0 Øø 9F F5 F0 Ø2 29 1099： $006581 \quad 004000$ 9F F1 5E 10A1：86 $44 \begin{array}{lllllll}86 & 42 & 85 & 43 & \text { A9 } & \text { D2 } & 6 A\end{array}$ 10A9：Aの 22 8C ØC D4 8D ØD D4 Cø 10B1：A9 11 8D $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { 日B } & \text { D4 } & 60 & 2 \emptyset & 14 & C\end{array}$ 10B9：11 A2 Ø6 20 ø8 11 E 0 日C 5F 10C1：D6 F9 C6 62 D6 F3 20 日8 60 10C9：11 $20 \begin{array}{llllllll}14 & 11 & \text { A2 } & \text { 63 } & 18 & 20 & 7 \mathrm{~F}\end{array}$ 10D1：F0 FF A2 ø0 AØ 05 A5 D1 F4 10D9：9D 20 C4 20 ØB 11 CA A5 43 1øE1：D2 9D 40 C4 $2 \emptyset$ ØB 1198 ØF 10E9：18 69 ØA A8 90 Ø2 E6 23 B9 10F1：A9 1120 D2 FF C6 62 D $64 \mathrm{4C}$ 10F9：DD 60 A＠ 27 B1 B2 99 00 33 1101：04 $88 \quad 18$ F8 E6 B3 60 BD 5D 1109：FB 109122 C8 D6 02 E6 F5 1111：23 E8 60 A9 1685 62 A9 1A 1119：С3 $85 \quad 23$ Aの 008482260 A3 1121：A6 31 CA 100160 A5 0315 1129：Fg oF 18 7D Eの Cø 9D Eø 88 1131：CØ C9 3E Fø 2D C9 F8 Fø 76 1139：29 A5 Ø2 FØ E5 18 7D C6 F3 1141：C0 9D Cø C0 A8 F6 04 C9 2A 1149：FF Dø 6549 FF 9 D 40 Cl 8 D 1151：Cø Ø1 Dø 05 BD 40 C1 Fø E1 1159： 69 C $\varnothing 60$ D 6 C5 BD 46 C1 B $\varnothing$ 1161：Fg C 206811 FO BB BC 37
 1171：03 9980 C0 8A A8 C4 0921 1179：Dø 64 A9 FE 85 69 C6 3139 1181：C4 31 Fg Al B9 61 Cl 9979 1189：$\varnothing 6$ C1 B9 41 C1 99 4g C1 1E 1191：B9 C1 C6 99 C6 Cø B9 E1 11 1199：С0 99 Eø C0 B9 21 C1 99 1A 11A1：2ø C1 C8 C9 C1 D6 D9 C6 C5 11A9：09 4C $81 \quad 11$ A2 $0186 \quad 26 \mathrm{Fg}$

11B1：86 27 B5 $0218 \quad 75 \quad 37$ A8 65 11B9：29 $07 \quad 95 \quad 22 \quad 98 \quad 10$ gD B4 DA 11C1：B2 C8 98 D5 B4 D6 1B 8A 89 11C9：Fの 18 D $\varnothing 15 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 08 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 16$ B3 11D1：B4 B2 D $\emptyset 0$ ØC A4 B4 D $\varnothing 0877$
 11E1：88 $98 \quad 95$ B2 5626 CA 10 3D 11E9：C9 $20 \quad 2111$ A6 22 A4 2358 11F1：A5 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}26 & 25 & 27 & \text { Fg } & 2 \mathrm{C} & 86 & 37 & 04\end{array}$ 11F9：84 38 A6 B9 Dø 10 BD 80 9F 1201：C0 F6 6929 日F C9 02 Bg C9 1209：05 E8 D 0 F2 86 B9 AD 42 EB 1211：03 29 10 F6 97 CD $41 \quad 03 \quad 07$ 1219：Fg 02 E6 BA 8D 41 ब3 4C 82 1221：7E GF AD 12 D 0 C9 50 90 FD 1229：F9 $86 \quad 378438$ A6 B3 26 FE 1231：日6 C3 86 B3 A2 9 E B5 5E 69 1239：F6 1C 8A A8 A5 26 D 60727 1241：A5 0220 BA 日C B 0 日F C8 72 1249：A5 27 D 605 A5 9320 BA A8 1251：ØC B $\emptyset$ g3 $2 \emptyset$ D5 0C CA CA 49 1259：16 DC A6 31 Aの $0 \varnothing$ B9 80 9D 1261：C0 F0 5F 30 5A B9 40 Cø 0C 1269：38 E5 B3 C9 16 Bø 50 日A 54 1271：ØA 日A 69 3F 6538 9D E 66 1279：C0 A9 06 9D 40 Cl B9 90 BE 1281：C0 38 E5 B2 C9 28 90 0E 1A 1289：A5 B4 E5 B2 1879 g6 C6 FC 1291：Bg 2D C9 28 Bg 29 日A ØA 5D
 12A1：Cl 6537 9D Cø C 013 E 4086 12A9：Cl 98 9D 00 Cl B9 80 Cb 3 F 12B1： 99 C 69 D 26 Cl 9980 C 676 12B9：C9 C1 D 60286 99 E8 C8 60 12C1：D8 9C 86 12C9：23 A9 gן 8522 A8 AA 91 DC 12D1：22 C8 Dg FB E6 23 E8 95 3E 12D9：39 10 F4 29 BF 13 A8 29 FA 12E1：BE 138523 A9 8085 FF E7 12E9：2g BF 13 AA 4A 4A $4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 85 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing$ 12Fl：ब2 FG 5E 8A 2907 AA F6 73 12F9：71 45 FF 30 1F 85 FF 4689 1301：FF $90648 \mathrm{BA} 204 \mathrm{~B} \quad 13 \quad 46 \mathrm{gF}$ 1309：FF $9069 \begin{array}{lllllll} & \text { D } & \text { gF } & 8 A & 29 & 62 & 78\end{array}$ 1311：D6 64 Fb 65 Fb 96 8A 4A 0 E 1319：4A $26 \quad 42 \quad 13$ BD C9 $13 \begin{array}{llllll} & 91 & \text { B2 }\end{array}$ 1321：22 8A 85 FF 204 4B 13 C4 C4
 1331：2の 42 13 A5 23 C5 B5 90 Eg 1339：$\varnothing 285$ B5 C6 62 D6 DD F6 E4 1341：A7 D6 04 E6 23 E6 23 C6 20 1349：23 60 4A B $\emptyset 62$ C8 C8 88 BA 1351：60 8A A6 B3 9D 80 C 69863
 1361：A9 ø6 9D 81 C 6 E6 B3 4C 7D 1369：E9 12 C6 62 D6 63 4C DC 0A 1371：12 A5 B5 $18 \quad 65$ B4 6A 4A 5F 1379：8D 4A $\quad 63$ 4A 4 A 4A 4 AA 6977 1381：F6 85 B8 A2 A9 A9 C8 9D Ag 1389：00 63 E8 D 0 FA 8622 A9 7A 1391：40 $85 \quad 2385 \quad 25$ A5 B4 85 A4 1399：24 C9 28 Bø $06 \quad 86$ B8 $86 \quad 96$ 13A1：B4 D $\emptyset 17$ A5 B5 E9 3F AA 12 13A9：A $0 \quad 27$ B1 $22 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 91 & 24 & 88 & 10 & 8 \emptyset\end{array}$ 13B1：F9 E6 23 E6 25 CA D6 F6 48 13B9：A9 60 8D E2 ØE 60 AD 8B 85 13C1：20 EE C 013 D 006 EE Cl 2 F 13C9：13 60 02 63 日1 01 03 0216 13D1：78 A9 3385 01 Ag g6 A2 8A 13D9： 07 A9 96 9D øø 38 9D ø8 EB 13E1：38 BD 2C 14 9D 10 38 B9 B1 13E9：2C 14 9D 18 38 C8 CA 18 EA 13F1：E8 8E 00 C6 86 13F9：A8 C8 38 E5 92 B6 FA 98 6D 1401：9D 日6 C6 BD FF D 6 9D FF 2B 1409：38 BD FF CF 9D FF 3D CA EB 1411：Dø E2 0E 80 C6 A9 3685 F2 1419： $61 \quad 58$ 8A E8 8D 80 C4 18 C7 1421：69 Ø8 9D 80 C4 E8 EØ 2168
 1431： $04 \quad 02 \quad 01 \quad 78$ A9 14 8D $15 \quad 51$ 1439：03 A9 84 8D 14 Ø3 A9 7F 36 1441：8D $\quad$ gD DC A2 1 F 8E 18 D4 71 1449：A9 06 9D F8 D3 BD 6414 FB 1451：9D GF Dø CA Dø F2 $86 \quad 07 \quad 39$

1459：A9 0F 8D 65 D4 A9 FA 8D EC 1461：06 D4 $5860 \quad 00$ 1B $58 \quad 00 \mathrm{EF}$ 1469：06 07 Ø0 06 1E $65 \quad 05 \quad 0062$
 1479： 06 66 F6 F6 F6 F2 F4 F4 91 1481：F4 F4 F4 D8 AD 19 D 6 8D 8E 1489：19 Dø 4A Bø 6A AD 1E D D DD 1491：4A 6 6A $1064 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 68 & \text { B } & 35 & 68 & 93\end{array}$ 1499：4A 9ø 2E A2 EE E8 E8 Eø 49 14A1：$\wp$ A F6 26 4A 90 F7 20 5B 74 14A9： 0 F A6 65 A9 C 0 DD 20 Cl 18 14B1： $\mathrm{B} \emptyset 17 \mathrm{9D} 28 \mathrm{Cl} \mathrm{BC}$ ø8 Cl 78 14B9：99 80 C0 E6 3B 9A 8D 0072 14C1：D4 gA 8D 61 D4 A9 148535 14C9：32 4C 81 EA A4 $6930 \mathrm{C7} 6 \mathrm{E}$ 14D1：A5 $46 \quad 10$ C3 A5 $35 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{BF}$ FF 14D9：E6 3C BE 06 Cl DE Ag 63 2A 14E1：D0 B5 A8 A9 $1185 \quad 3585$ 1E 14E9： 08 4A $85 \quad 36$ A9 78 8D 98 EE
 14F9： 07 D $\emptyset 2 \mathrm{E}$ A6 39 Fg g9 CA 74 1501：86 39 Eg FB Dø $6285 \quad 39$ 6B 1509：AD 12 D 6 C9 1E B 634 4C 4B 1511：BC $15 \quad 20$ F1 15 A6 $99 \begin{array}{llll}30 & 87\end{array}$ 1519：66 BD C C $^{6}$ 8D 62 D 6 BD DD 1521：Eの C6 8D 63 D 6 A9 FD D6 C7 1529：43 A6 $6686 \quad 05$ A9 06 8D 24 1531：1D D 6817 D 6 BD 20 Cl C 6 1539：D9 $65 \quad 287511 \mathrm{Fg}$ 40 Ag D5 1541：04 C9 C1 B6 14 3683 8C 17 1549：1D D 0 C9 8 8 Bø 03 8C 1739 1551：D8 38 E9 10 9D 20 C1 A9 CA 1559：C0 8D FA 07 BD E C C 6973 1561：02 8D 65 D 0 BD C C C C 8D 9D 1569：04 D $\varnothing$ A9 FB BC 46 C1 D 69 1571：06 2D 10 D8 4C 7D 1549 C4 1579：FF ØD 10 D 6 8D 10 D $\varnothing$ A6 EA 1581：31 A9 FF $85 \quad 97$ A9 3 AA D6 2 B 1589：07 E4 99 Fb 11 BD EG C6 A2 1591：18 ED 12 D8 9698 C5 67 C9 1599： B 06486 15A1：E8 A9 14 E6 67 F6 $6 E$ A4 58 15A9： 06 B9 E 6 C 6 C4 3190657 E 15B1：E8 86 67 A9 3A 8D 12 D 6 6A 15B9：4C 81 EA A9 98 8D 16 D 9 D5 15Cl：A9 1B 8D 11 D $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ag } & \text { Ø6 } \\ 8 C & D E\end{array}$
 15D1：32 F6 16 E6 32 C9 F8 D6 3D 15D9： 69 C8 8C 61 D4 A9 40 8D B7 15E1：00 D4 E8 8E 94 D4 C6 0A 52 15E9：D® 95 A9 8485 ØA D 68 E4 15F1：A5 $37 \quad 65$ BD 8D 16 D 6 A5 45 15F9：38 18 $6913 \begin{array}{llllll} & 29 & 17 & 8 D & 11 & 76\end{array}$ 1601：Dø A5 35 Fg 23 C6 36 Dø 26 1609：1F A9 658536 C6 35 Dø 30 1611： 05 A6 69207511 A5 68 CF 1619：49 61 8D बB D4 85 ø8 2982 1621：01 6A 4D 15 D 日 8D 15 D D 03 1629：60 A9 ø0 85 FF 20 D3 1686 1631：A2 10 9122 C8 D6 FB E6 6F 1639：23 CA D6 F6 A9 30 8D 1F 7B 1641：32 8D $22 \quad 32$ 20 D3 16 AD 7B 1649：47 179122 C8 EE 4916 DD 1651：D 03 EE 4A 16 DE 2017 AC 1659：10 ED E8 E6 09 D6 E5 8612 1661：05 A9 06850328 D3 16 E9 1669：A2 3C A9 b3 85 62 B1 $22 \quad 15$ 1671：84 6448 8A A8 $689124 \mathrm{C} \varnothing$ 1679：B1 22 A4 649124 E8 C8 93 1681：C6 62 D 6 EA 8A 38 E9 9669 1689：AA 10 DF C6 63 D 6 D6 26 A $\varnothing$ 1691：D3 16 A9 158504 A9 $63 \quad 46$ 1699：85 03 A2 67 B1 22 日A 90 C8 16A1：69 48 BD 2C $141124 \begin{array}{llllll}91 & 9 D\end{array}$ 16A9：24 68 CA 16 F1 E6 22 C6 92 16B1：24 C6 63 Dø E5 A5 241835 16B9：69 068524 C6 64 D6 D6 CD 16C1：C6 05 D甘 CB Ag 02 A2 7E 3A 16C9：18 3E 8031 CA 10 FA 88 C 9 16D1：D 0 F4 A4 FF B9 EE 168573 16D9：22 B9 $07 \quad 1785 \quad 23$ B9 1F 23 16E1：17 $85 \quad 24$ B9 $2 \mathrm{E} \quad 1785 \quad 2519$ 16E9：E6 FF A 6060 g6 日F 47 Ø6 16F1：8B $01 \quad 974 \mathrm{~A} \quad 8 \mathrm{D}$ CF 0 CC 89 F 6 16F9：00 C 0840 Ø0 80 C 0 C 0 AE

1701：80 40 の日 Cの $80 \quad 40 \quad 30 \quad 30 \quad 21$ 1709：30 $30 \quad 31 \quad 34 \quad 34 \quad 34 \quad 34 \quad 35 \quad D 4$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1711: 30 & 31 & 34 & 34 & 34 & 34 & 30 & 30 & 70\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1719: 35 & 35 & 35 & 35 & 34 & 34 & 34 & 16 & 1 A\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1721: 20 & 2 D & 19 & 2 B & 2 A & 24 & 1 \mathrm{~F} & 22 & 49\end{array}$ 1729：Cg 37 3D 80 C3 $68 \quad 82$ C2 1B 1731：42 82 C2 $\quad 92 \quad 42 \quad 82$ C2 $230 \quad 6 \mathrm{~B}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}1739: 31 & 35 & 35 & 35 & 36 & 31 & 31 & 36 & 56\end{array}$ 1741：36 36
 1751：18 日の 01 80 日0 00 30 00 14 1759：00 01 80 90 C0 3C 00 00 CE
 1769：日の C3 øの g3 C3 CØ 03 C3 A3



 1791：07 98 00 03 0C 00 01 98 94

 17A9：00 30 日の 日0 30 日0 ดठ 3095





 17E1： 00 Ø1 83 日の 0183 日0 83 D9 17E9：01 80 93 日1 80 96 日0 C0 06
 17F9：60 06 C 6 C व 938380 83 E8
 1809：3180 ø0 61 80 ø0 C1 80 10 1811： 038180 Ø6 Ø1 80 日C 80 B5






 1851：FE Ø0 Ø3 日3 FC 66 日の 0C 9D






 1891： $01 \quad 80 \quad \emptyset \emptyset \quad 5 \mathrm{~F} \quad 12 \quad 14 \quad 04 \quad 34 \quad 75$ 1899：36 $2 \mathrm{C} \quad 01 \quad 2 \mathrm{C} \quad 22 \quad 64 \quad 10 \quad 11$ A6 18A1：60 $16 \begin{array}{llllllll}16 & 16 & 24 & 17 & 16 & 34 & 87\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}18 A 9: 16 & 12 & \text { 日B } & 03 & 2 B & 14 & 12 & 16 & \mathrm{DE}\end{array}$ 18B1：日C 日1 日C 12 2B 03 日B 37 7D
 18C1：69 66 18C9：14 $01 \quad 14 \begin{array}{lllllll}14 & 26 & 62 & 23 & 42 & 44 & 91\end{array}$
 18D9： 02 12 $1264 \begin{array}{lllllll}64 & 24 & 26 & 64 & \boxed{ } 1 & 04\end{array}$
 18E9：64 $2223509535 \quad 23 \quad 45$ 10 9 C 18F1：$\emptyset 0$ 5C C4 日A 日D 0515 BB 24 18F9：1D 1312 1C $1214 \mathrm{C} \quad 0414$ D6
 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1909: 16 & 1 C & \text { gE } & 06 & 16 & 2 C & 16 & 1 C & 19\end{array}$ 1911：1A 日B 17 2B 日A 62 1A 26 5B
 1921：36 日8 2 C 5B 34 日F 25 日B $\quad$ DE 1929：08 4C 55 日E 32 日B $27 \quad 0711$ 1931：17 10 日g 5A EC 42 日2 42 4F 1939：6B 03 1B 82 A3 $63 \quad 63 \quad 22 \quad 7 \mathrm{~F}$
 1949：84 14 日1 54 C6 $17 \quad 07 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ C7 1951： 07 3F C6 $\quad$ 日6 46 1959：36 Ø6 16 EC $08 \quad 37$ 5A $14 \quad 9 \mathrm{~F}$ 1961：01 F4 g4 EC 01 14 C2 A3 22 1969： 03 63 日A 192 7A 43 Ø3 $43 \quad 81$ 1971：0D 05 ED 4D 95 4D E5 95 4C 1979：日D $47 \mathrm{~F} 6 \quad 96 \quad 16$ 6F $97 \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ DE 1981：76 $06616 \quad 4746$ 10 日0 5D 77 1989：32 1E 1A 0C ब1 14 36 1A 3F

1991：1C 1E 4C 1A 1C 04 4C 1E 2C 1999：ØC Ø1 14 Ø4 1C 1E 1C 1A $8 \emptyset$ 19A1：1C 1A 日C $\quad 4 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ 1E 6404 D 0 19A9：64 08 Ø6 57 ØE 6C ØA 2D A9 19B1：$\sigma \mathrm{B}$ 日F 45 g8 $18 \quad 57$ 日E 6C FC 19B9：ØA 3D 054508 2A 56 日E D8 $19 \mathrm{Cl}: 2 \mathrm{C}$ GA 54 gA 8D GF 98 3F AF 19C9：55 日E 8C 2A 日D $27 \quad 25$ बB B8
 19D9： 085953 ØE 2 C 1E $24 \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 1 \mathrm{E}$
 19E9： $0 \mathrm{D} \quad 65$ 1D 1B 22 ØB $2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 25$ F9 19F1：10 日0 5A A4 $01 \mathrm{FC} \mathrm{gA}^{1 \mathrm{D}} \mathrm{EE}$ 19F9： 85 7D $23 \begin{array}{lllllll}22 & 33 & 25 & 37 & 15 & 46\end{array}$ 1A01： $05 \quad 15 \quad 43$ 4A 15 IE 06 1A69：26 3C Ø1 3C 22 1B 03 ØB D1 1A11：3D $23 \begin{array}{llllllll}12 & \text { g2 } & 12 & 2 \mathrm{E} & 1 \mathrm{C} & \boxed{ } 4 & 96\end{array}$ 1A19：1C $1 \mathrm{E} \quad 17 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 6 \mathrm{C} 42 \mathrm{4} \quad 23 \quad 22$ 7D 1A21：日C $46 \quad 06 \quad 26 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ 1E $17 \quad 97 \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ 1A29： 0 F 1A31：2E $\quad 66 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 27$ 1E 22 1C 01 E 8 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1 A 39: 1 C & 22 & 1 C & 1 E & 06 & 26 & 27 & \text { 日D } & 8 D\end{array}$ 1A41： 05 15 2B 3F A5 日E F4 A4 8A 1A49： $08 \quad 39 \quad 6012 \quad 62 \quad 12 \quad 13$ 1D 98 1A51： 05 1D $17 \begin{array}{lllllll}16 & 14 & 16 & 10 & \text { Øø } & \text { AC }\end{array}$
 1A61：32 $24 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 61 & 24 & 17 & 97 & 67 & 07 & C 4\end{array}$ 1A69：6F 96 ØF 07 17 1E 4C $1 \mathrm{~A} ~ 31$ 1A71：7B 3 C $04 \quad 14 \quad 1 \mathrm{~A} \quad 24 \quad 94 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ C9 1A79：32 1D 日F 0717 1D 1B 32 F5 1A81：34 1E gC g1 2C 1E 1A 02 F8 1A89：1A 33 1D $3365 \quad 37 \quad 1 \mathrm{E} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ D1 1A91：07 1F 1D 33 32 g2 4A 7C 92 1A99：4E $2 \mathrm{C} \quad$ Ø4 $424 \quad 36 \quad \emptyset 6 \quad 66 \quad 37 \quad 9 \emptyset$ 1AA1：36 37 1D 63 日F 1E 1 F 日E D5 1AA9： $06 \quad 16$ 1C 1 F 4B 22 1D 4 F 48
 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}1 A B 9: 9 B & 03 & 2 B & 7 A & 4 D & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 15 & 05 & 18\end{array}$ 1AC1：3D 7E $08 \quad 53 \quad 63$ 日C 1A 33 1D 1AC9： $83 \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 32$ 1D $1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 47 \mathrm{6E} \quad 18 \quad 49$

## Data acquisition and control interfaces C64 \＆C128



80－line Simplified Digital I／O Board with ROM cartridge socket Model SS100 Plus \＄139．Additional \＄129．


Original Ultimate Interface Universally applicable dual 6522 versatile interface adapter board． Model 64IF22 \＄169．Additional \＄149．

16－Channel，8－bit analog－to－digital conversion module． Requires model 64IF22．Model 64IFIADC0816 \＄69．
Interface boards include extensive documentation and program disk．Manuals available separately for examination．Call or write for detailed brochure．

## Resources for Serious Programmers

－Symbol Master Multi－Pass Symbolic Disassembler．C64 \＆C128．\＄49．95
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# Future Computing Neural Networks 

Part 3<br>Kevin E. Martin


#### Abstract

In the final installment, the author presents the competitive learning model and a program to go with it.


Competitive learning (CL) is the focus of most of today's neural-network research. After you read about how the algorithm works, you can experiment with the program at the end of the article. The program implements the competitive-learning algorithm with a complete interface to BASIC.

In February, I discussed the back-propagation algorithm. It is in the associator class of neural-network models, but it was not developed from evidence from neurophysiology or even from psychology. The CL model is a much more biologically plausible model, and it exhibits many of the features we find in our own brain.

Competitive learning belongs to the class of selforganizing neural networks. These models take the salient features of the input domain and organize themselves so as to internally represent these features. Because they detect the features of the input domain, they can learn how to statistically classify the domain into several categories. This is especially useful when the network has to learn how to recognize damaged or distorted objects or patterns.

Like back propagation, competitive learning has layers of PEs (Processing Elements) and connections between the layers, but the similarities stop there. Each of the layers in the CL networks are broken up into groups of PEs where no PE can belong to more than one group. All of the PEs in these groups receive their input from the previous layer, and then they compete to see who gets to output from their group. Only one PE can output its signal from its group.

There is no teacher vector in CL, because the network organizes itself into recognizing the features of the input domain. This is quite a bit more like our own brain, since the vast majority of the cells in our own brain have no connection directly to the outside world and therefore do
not receive any teacher input. We can adapt to almost any type of environment, and the CL neural network is leading us toward developing a neural-network model that actually can adapt itself to any environment.

Another feature different from the previous networks we have seen is that we have connections not only between layers, but also within a layer. These intralayer connections are only between PEs within the same group, and they are inhibitory. So, if one PE gets a stronger input signal from the previous layer, it will inhibit its neighbors. In doing so, it becomes stronger and is said to be "winning the competition." Then, after a winner is determined, it outputs its signal to the next layer. The connections between layers are all excitatory, which will cause another competition to occur in the next layer.

The learning algorithm is very simple. All the weights in the connection matrix which lead from all the cells in the previous layer to a single cell in the current layer (that is, a row in the connection matrix) must sum to 1 . This keeps the weights evenly distributed, and no PE in the group will get too strong. When a PE in a group wins a competition, it gets to learn, and the weights are changed according to a mathematical learning rule. Since all the weights must sum to 1 , when a PE learns, the weight for connection between the current PE and the active PEs in the previous layer becomes stronger, and the weight for connection between the current PE the inactive PEs becomes weaker. This causes the PE that won the competition to become more likely to recognize the pattern when it appears again.

Although competitive-learning neural networks are more like the brain in many respects, they still have several limitations. First, each of the clusters should learn different patterns, but in this scheme, there are no provisions which keep them from learning the same patterns. If two
clusters' weights are similar, they will tend to learn the same pattern. A simple fix for this problem is to have each of the clusters repel each other (that is, to have inhibitory connections between the clusters).

The linear-associator and back-propagation neural networks were able to associate two different patterns. This is a very important type of learning. The competitive-learning neural network can't learn to associate two patterns, but if it were combined with another network scheme, such as back propagation, then we would have a very powerful network architecture able to classify patterns and associate these classifications as well as the patterns themselves.

Since the size of the competitive-learning networks are limited to a certain number of clusters, they can classify the inputs into a limited number of categories. This limitation does not become apparent until the number of natural classifications of the inputs exceeds the number of clusters the CL network contains. In this situation, the network will classify the extra classes into categories in which they do not belong. This can be solved by simply adding more PEs and more clusters in the layers.

The largest problem, and the most difficult to solve, is the problem of stability. The CL network should, after a certain amount of time, stabilize each of its weights to a final value. After this, the weight change from subsequent training should not move the weights. But the weights in a CL network significantly change even after a long period of training. This problem has been solved by another neural network, Adaptive Resonance Theory (ART). For a discussion of ART, see Neural Computing: Theory and Practice, by Philip Wasserman.

The field of neural computing has grown rapidly since its rebirth in 1982, but there is still much more research to be done. Over the next several years, many new neuralnetwork architectures will be developed and implemented. The applications will become wider and wider, but we are still a very long way from the day when every home has a computer to talk to.

## Hands On

The accompanying program performs graph partitioning. It takes inputs and classifies them into two distinct groups (one for each PE in the second layer). The first layer of PEs is arranged in a grid shape shown in Figure 1. The inputs are dipoles; that is, only two PEs in the input pattern are allowed to be 1 , and the rest are set to 0 . In order to determine the correct classifications, there must be some order to the input patterns. To accomplish this, we limit the inputs to dipoles which are adjacent to each other along a horizontal or vertical line of the grid. As shown in Figure 1, only two PEs are active (blackened) and the rest are inactive (open). There are 24 possible dipole inputs, and each of these must be presented during a training run.


What's startling about this example is that the program classifies the inputs into two distinct groups without any teacher. The groups are equally distributed; that is, they accept approximately equal numbers of patterns. They are also divided into very logical halves. If we were asked to divide the grid shown in Figure 1 into two distinct, equally distributed groups, we would most likely divide them between the second and third columns or between the second and third rows. This is exactly what the graph-partitioning example does. It divides the graph (the grid) into two halves horizontally or vertically and sometimes (though not very often) along the diagonal.

The competitive-learning example program is divided into two parts. The majority of the work is performed by the machine language routines. To type these in, you'll need $M L X$, the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. The MLX prompts, and the values you should enter, are as follows:

## Starting address: C000 <br> Ending address: C98F

Once you've finished entering the data, save a copy of the routines to disk with the name CL.ML. The BASIC program expects to find a file with this name.

The graph-partitioning program is written in BASIC; it calls the machine language routines. To avoid typing errors, you should use The Automatic Proofreader, also found in this issue, while entering it. Save a copy of the program to the same disk that contains CL.ML.

The CL example program, Dipole, is very simple. In line 40 , I initialize the random-number generator. The CL network is initialized by calling the machine language routine at 49152 with the following parameters: the number of PEs in the first layer, the number of PEs in the second layer, the number of patterns to learn, and the learning rate. An example of this is shown in line 60 of the example program.

This initialization sets up all the variables used by the program. These variables are standard BASIC variables and arrays and are described in the following table.

| Variable | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- |
| p1 | Number of PEs in layer 1 |
| p2 | Number of PEs in layer 2 |
| np | Number of patterns for the system to learn |
| rate | Learning rate |
| Array (Size) | Meaning |
| o2(p2) | Output from layer 2 |
| w1(p2,p1) | Connection weights between layers 1 and 2 |
| in(p1,np) | Input patterns |

Remember that these variables and arrays are erased if you perform a NEW or CLEAR command, load another program, or change the existing program.

Before training the network, all of the input patterns must be presented to the system. To do this, use the command SYS 49167 followed by the number of the pattern and then the pattern itself. The pattern should consist of 1 s and 0 s and should be enclosed within quotation marks. The first number corresponds to the activation of the upper left PE in the input layer. The rest of the PEs are numbered from left to right as shown in Figure 1. (See lines 80-310 for an example of this.)

Now the CL network is ready to learn. To teach it the patterns, simply enter SYS 49164 followed by the number of times you want the patterns to be presented. If you

Future Computing
specify a large number，the program will take some time to complete because each time you present a set of pat－ terns it takes nearly 15 seconds．In order to properly train the network，you need to train it several hundred times．
For 400 training runs，it takes over 60 minutes to train the network．

Once the network has been trained，you should save the current values so that another long training run will be unnecessary．To do this，type SYS 49170 followed by the filename in quotation marks．To reload the network，use SYS 49173 followed by the filename in quotation marks．

Now that the network has been trained and saved for further study，the network will correctly classify patterns according to the rules it derived．It will correctly classify all the patterns you used to teach it，but it will also classify patterns you did not teach it．This is one of the most pow－ erful features of the CL network．If you want the program to recognize a pattern，type SYS 49155 followed by the in－ put pattern in quotation marks．The input pattern should consist of 1 s and 0 s ，and its length should be equal to p 1 （the number of PEs in the first layer）．After this，the output pattern will be in o2．

In the graph－partitioning program，the display consists of four parts．The first part consists of a $4 \times 4$ grid of weights on the connections between the PEs in the first layer and the first PE in the second layer．The next part is the total weight of all the weights on the connections in the $4 \times 4$ grid above it．The third part consists of another $4 \times 4$ grid of weights on the connections between the PEs in the first layer and the second PE in the second layer． The final part is the total weight of all the weights on the connections in the second grid．Each of these numbers is out of $1,000,000$ ．

The total of all the weights should remain at or close to $1,000,000$ ．This keeps the symmetry of the distribution of the weights and is vital to the functioning of the CL network．As the program progresses，the weights will be－ come stronger on one side of the grid．Each grid should have weights that look like mirror images of each other． Figure 2 shows the weights after 400 training trials．Notice that the grid has been partitioned into two groups．If a di－

Figure 2：Weights

| 63653 | 67248 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 122666 | 141174 | 3283 | 0 |
| 142081 | 192964 | 61438 | 0 |
| 87442 | 91651 | 26394 | 0 |
| 999994 |  |  |  |
| 0 | 40386 | 135818 | 67980 |
| 0 | 49159 | 200137 | 125781 |
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| 999994 |  |  |  |

pole that is on the left side of the grid is presented，the first PE in the second layer will be active．If it is on the right side of the grid，the second PE in the second layer will be active．

## Sources

If you＇re intrigued by neural computing，check your library or university bookstore for the books listed below．
Neural Computing：Theory and Practice
By Philip Wasserman
From Van Nostrand Reinhold
Neurocomputing：Foundations of Research
Edited by James A．Anderson and Edward Rosenfeld From MIT Press
Parallel Distributed Processing（two volumes） Explorations in Paralled Distributed Processing By Rumelhart，McClelland，and the PDP Research Group From MIT Press
Note：To understand the models presented in these books， you＇ll need to have an understanding of linear algebra and elementary calculus．

## CL

Cø0日：4C 18 C $\emptyset 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 47$ C2 EA EA 90 Cø08：60 EA EA 60 4C FD C5 4C ØA C010：31 C6 4C E8 C6 4C F 0 C7 05 C $018: 20$ FD AE $2 \emptyset$ 9E B7 8E A9 9B C $62 \emptyset: 92$ 2の FD AE 20 9E B7 8E CE C028：AA $\quad 0220$ FD AE 20 9E B7 4 E CØ30：8E AC 日2 20 FD AE A5 7A D6 C638：8D A7 02 A5 7B 8D A8 02 6A C640：A9 $58 \quad 85$ 7A A9 C9 $85 \quad 7 \mathrm{~B}$ FF $\mathrm{C} 048: 20$ 8B $\mathrm{B} \emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad \mathrm{AD}$ Ø2 8C AE E8 C050：02 AD A7 02 85 7A AD A8 6D C $058: 02 \quad 85 \quad 7 \mathrm{~B} \quad 20 \quad 8 \mathrm{~A}$ AD AE AD C3 C060：02 AC AE 02 20 D4 BB A5 75 C068：7A 8D A7 02 A5 7B 8D A8 7E C670：02 A9 5B 85 7A A9 C9 85 B4
 C 080 ：A9 $92 \quad 20 \quad 3 C$ BC 68 A8 $68 \quad 60$ C088：AA 20 D4 BB A9 5E 85 7A 0 A C 990 ： $9 \quad$ C $9 \quad 85 \quad 7 \mathrm{~B} \quad 20 \quad 8 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \quad 48 \quad 9 \mathrm{~A}$ C $098: 98 \quad 48 \mathrm{AD}$ AA $02 \quad 20 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{BC} 9 \mathrm{E}$ CØAØ： 68 A8 68 AA 20 D4 BB A9 AD C0A8： $61 \quad 85$ 7A．A9 C9 85 7B 20 A1 C СВ $0: 8 \mathrm{~B}$ B $\quad 48 \quad 98 \quad 48 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{AC} \quad 02$ ØB CのB8：20 3C BC 68 A8 68 AA 20 D3 CøC $0: D 4$ BB A9 $35 \quad 85$ 7A A9 C 957 C $0 \mathrm{C} 8: 85 \mathrm{7B}$ AD $35 \mathrm{C} 9 \quad 20 \quad 81 \mathrm{~B} 077$
 C $\emptyset D 8: 2 \emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{~B}$ B $\quad 2 \mathrm{D}$ B3 92 8C B4 AF

CØE 0：Ø2 A9 Ø1 $2 \emptyset$ 3C BC AE B3 D5 CøE8： 02 AC B4 Ø2 20 D4 BB A9 C2 $\mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{~F} 日: 6 \mathrm{~A} \quad 85$ 7A A9 C9 85 7B 206 E CøF8：8B B C100：A9 61 8D 36 Ø3 A9 ø0 8D F9 C108：38 $\quad 63$ A9 72 85 7A A9 C9 9 F7 C110：85 7B 20 8B B $\quad 8 \mathrm{BD}$ BF $02 \mathrm{2F}$ C118：8C C $\quad$ Ø2 AD $38 \quad 63 \mathrm{D} \quad 11 \mathrm{AD}$
 C128：AE BF $\quad 02 \quad 20$ D4 $\mathrm{BB} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 75$ D8 C130：C1 A9 $01 \quad 20$ 3C BC $20 \quad 97$ CD C138：Eの AD BF $\quad 62$ 8D $34 \quad 03$ AD $A \varnothing$ C140：C 602 8D 35 日3 AC 36 Ø3 E3 $\begin{array}{lllllllllllll}C 148: A E & 38 & 03 & A D & A A & 02 & 20 & 92 & 9 C\end{array}$ C150：C3 AC 35 日3 AE $34 \quad 03 \quad 20 \quad 24$ C158：D4 BB AD BF 62 AC C 062 2D C160：20 A2 BB AD 34 Ø3 AC 35 2B C168： 03 2の 67 B8 AE BF $\quad$ 日2 AC 13 C170：C $0 \quad 62 \quad 20$ D4 BB EE $38 \quad 03 \quad 33$ C178：AD A9 $02 \mathrm{CD} 38 \quad 03 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \quad 9 \mathrm{~B} \quad 25$ C180：A9 $018 \mathrm{8D} 38 \quad 63 \mathrm{AD}$ BF 62 9E $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\mathrm{C} & \text { 188：8D } & 34 & 63 & \mathrm{AD} & \mathrm{C} & 62 & 8 \mathrm{D} & 35 & 79\end{array}$ $\mathrm{C} 190: 03 \mathrm{AC} 36 \quad 03 \mathrm{AE} 38 \quad 03 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{Cl}$ C198：AA $62 \quad 20 \quad 92$ C3 AD BF 6275 C1A0：AC C $\quad 02 \quad 20$ A2 BB AD 3480 ClA8： 03 AC 35 03 20 日F BB AC 11 ClB $0: 35 \quad$ Ø3 $\mathrm{AE} \quad 34$ Ø3 $2 \emptyset$ D4 BB A6 ClB8：EE $38 \quad 63$ AD A9 $\quad 62 \mathrm{CD} \quad 38 \quad 26$
 C1C8： $02 \mathrm{CD} \quad 36 \quad \emptyset 3 \quad 9 \emptyset \quad \emptyset 8 \mathrm{~A} 9$ Øø AF

ClD0：8D $38 \quad 03$ 4C 1 B Cl A9 7A FB C1D8：85 7A A9 C9 85 7B 20 8B 75
 C1E8：B3 0238 E5 2F 8D B3 0245 ClFø：AD B4 02 E5 30 8D B4 02 3A ClF8：AD BF $62 \quad 38$ E5 2F 8D $\quad \mathrm{BF} \quad \mathrm{CD}$ C2の日：Ø2 AD Cø Ø2 E5 30 8D C $\quad \mathrm{F} 5$ C208：日2 AD Cl $62 \quad 38$ E5 2F 8D 97 C210：C1 $\mathrm{G}_{2} \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{~g}_{2} \mathrm{E} 5$ 30 8D 6E C218：C2 $02 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{C} 3 \quad 62 \quad 38 \mathrm{E} 5$ 2F 5D C220：8D C3 日2 AD C4 42 E5 30 A2 C228：8D C4 62 AD AD $\quad 0238$ E5 8 C C230：2D 8D AD Ø2 AD AE 日2 E5 97 C238：2E 8D AE 62 AD A7 6285 C240：7A AD A8 $02 \quad 85$ 7B 60 A9 28 C248： 06 8D BB 02 20 49 C6 A9 26 C250： 01 8D 36 Ø3 A9 90 8D C5 DE C258：ø2 A9 Ø1 8D 38 Ø3 A9 Øø 63 C260：20 3C BC A2 CD A 62 2の DB C268：D4 BB AD BF $\quad 0218 \quad 65 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 63$
 C278：8D $35 \quad 93 \mathrm{AE} \quad 38 \quad 03 \mathrm{AC} 36 \mathrm{BA}$ C280：日3 AD AA 02 20 92 C3 AD E8 C288：34 Ø3 AC $35 \quad 63$ 20 A2 BB 6B $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C 290: A D & C 1 & 62 & 18 & 65 & 2 F & 8 D & 34 & 56\end{array}$ C298： $03 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{C} 2 \quad \emptyset 2 \quad 65 \quad 30 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 35 \mathrm{BF}$ C2A $0: 93$ AE BB $02 \mathrm{AC} 38 \quad 03 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{E} 4$ C2A8：A9 Ø2 $2 \emptyset \quad 92 \mathrm{C} 3 \mathrm{AD} 34$ Ø3 $\mathrm{F} \emptyset$


C2C0：AD A9 62 CD 3803 B0 9B 6F C2C8：AD C5 82 D 08 A9 91 8D 5A C2D日：C5 62 4C 24 C3 A2 CD Ag 6A C2D8： 62 2g D4 BB AD B3 621816 C2EG：65 2F 8D 34 g3 AD B4 8214 C2E8： 65 30 8D 3583 AD C5 828 E C2FG：20 78 C3 AD 3493 AC 3534 C2F8： 03 2g A2 BB A9 CD A0 92 DF C300：20 5B BC 48 A9 00 20 3C 54 $\mathrm{C} 308: \mathrm{BC} 68 \mathrm{C} 961 \mathrm{Fg} 16 \mathrm{AE} 34 \mathrm{C} 2$ C310：03 AC 35 03 28 D4 BB AD 94 C318：36 63 8D C5 62 A9 CD A6 7C C $320: 0220$ A2 BB AD B3 621819 C328：65 2F 8D 3493 AD B4 92 5D C330：65 30 8D 35 g3 AD 36 g3 B9 C 338：20 78 C3 AE $34 \quad 93 \mathrm{AC} 358 \mathrm{D}$ C340：03 28 D4 BB EE 3603 AD AB
 C350：59 C2 AD B3 $62 \quad 18 \quad 65 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} 90$ C358：8D $\begin{array}{lllllllll}34 & 03 & \text { AD } & \text { B4 } & \boxed{ } 1 & 65 & 30 & 97\end{array}$ C360：8D $35 \quad 03$ AD C5 $022078 \quad 26$ C368：C3 A9 01 20 3C BC AE 34 C4 C376：03 AC 35 03 28 D4 BB 60 A7 C378：AA E8 CA Fg 14 AD 3403 BA C380：18 $69 \quad 05$ 8D 3403 AD $35 \quad 26$ C388：03 69 90 8D 35 63 4C 7A 8D C390：C3 60 8D ED 039848 E8 97 C398：CA F6 2C AC ED 03 C8 AD 4D
 C3A8：AD 35 03 69 ø0 8D 3503 EE C3B6：88 F6 E5 AD $34 \quad 0318 \quad 6997$ C3B8：05 8D $34 \quad 03 \mathrm{AD} 35 \quad 03698 \mathrm{E}$ C3C $: 008 \mathrm{D} \quad 35$ Ø3 4C Bø C3 6897 C3C8：4C 78 C3 20 DD BD A6 FF 36 C3Dø：C8 B9 0601 D 6 FA C8 98 D7 C3D8：48 A9 008522 A9 918586 C3E0：23 $68 \quad 20 \quad 24$ AB 60 A9 018 D C3E8：8D $36 \quad 63$ AD C3 $62 \quad 18 \quad 65 \mathrm{BB}$ C3F日：2F 8D 34 03 AD C4 1026514 C3F8：30 8D 35 03 AD 3603 28 3F C400：78 C3 AD 368320 3C BC 9D
 C410：BB EE 36 g3 AD AC 62 CD 1 C C418：36 03 B 6 CF A9 01 8D 3633 C420：03 AC AC 62 C8 9838 ED 13 C428：36 03 20 3C BC A2 CD A0 02 C430：02 28 D4 BB A9 0120 3C E6 C438：BC 2697 E 9 A9 CD Ag 62 F 6 C449：28 28 BA 28 CC BC A2 CD A9
 C450：2の 3C BC A9 CD Aø 62 2ø 40 C458：67 B8 20 Al B7 8E 38 63 4D C460：AD C3 0218652 F 8D 34 AA C468：03 AD C4 6265 30 8D 35 D3 C470：03 AD $36 \quad 93 \quad 2678$ C3 AD F5 C478：34 63 8D CD 62 AC 3503 9B C480：8C CE 62 2g 8C BA AD C3 B4 C488： $62 \quad 18 \quad 65$ 2F 8D 34 日3 AD A9 C490：C4 6265 30 8D 35 63 AD Al C498：38 $03 \quad 2078$ C3 AD $34 \quad 93$ CA C4A日：AC $35 \quad 63$ 20 A2 BB AE CD 5 F C4A8： 62 AC CE 62 2g D4 BB $2 \varnothing 44$
 C4B8：2の D4 BB EE 36 g3 AD AC B3 C4C0： 62 CD 36 03 96064 Cl 21 FF C4C8：C4 A9 61 8D C6 62 AD C3 75 C4D0：02 1865 2F 8D 3493 AD F1 C4D8：C4 $62 \quad 65$ 30 8D 35 g3 AD E9 C4E0：C6 $62 \quad 2078$ C3 AD 3483 1A C4E8：AC． 35 63 20 A2 BB 20 A1 5E C4Fl：B7 8A 8D BB $62 \quad 2 \emptyset 4 \mathrm{~F}$ C2 58 C4F8：AD C1 $62 \quad 1865$ 2F 8D 34 C2 C50日： 03 AD C2 $92 \quad 65$ 30 8D 35 2D C508：03 A 006 AE BB 62 AD A9 13 C510：02 $2 \varnothing 92$ C3 AD 34 03 AC 24 C518：35 63 26 A2 BB 26 A1 B7 86 C520：E 006 D 63 4C EE C5 A9 B9 C528：01 8D 36 03 AD C1 0218 1F C530：65 2F 8D 34 日3 AD C2 6285 C538：65 36 8D 3503 AD A9 62 AB C548：A§ 68 AE BB 922092 C 327

 C558：34 03 AD C2 $0265 \quad 308 \mathrm{BD} 34$ C560：35 03 AD A9 02 AC $36 \quad 03$ C 9

C568：AE BB 62 20 92 C 3 AD 34 AF C570：03 AC 350320 0F BB AD El C578：AD $62 \quad 1865$ 2D 8D 3483 BF C580：AD AE $62 \quad 65$ 2E 8D 3563 3A C588：AD $34 \quad 03$ AC 3503281841 C590：BA A2 CD Ag 62 20 D4 BB DB C598：AD 34 Ø3 AC 35 ब3 20 A2 CB C5AG：BB AD BF $9218 \quad 65 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} ~ 8 \mathrm{D}$ CF C5A8：34 63 AD C 0626530 8D 64 C5B0：35 63 AD AA 62 AC C5 9248 C5B8：AE $36 \quad 63 \quad 2092 \mathrm{C} 3 \mathrm{AD} 34 \mathrm{BE}$ C5C0： 03 AC 35 Ø3 2028 BA A9 9ø C5C8：CD A6 022050 B8 AD 349 A C5D $0: 63 \mathrm{AC} 35032067 \mathrm{~B} 8 \mathrm{AE} 9 \mathrm{E}$ C5D8：34 03 AC 35 日3 2g D4 BB 26 C5E9：EE 36 g3 AD A9 62 CD 36 D3 C5E8：03 96 03 4C 2C C5 EE C6 5C C5F0：02 AD AC 82 CD C6 0290 BC C5F8： 03 4C CE C4 6026 FD AE 6D C600：20 8A AD 20 AA Bl 8D C8 F7 C608： 62 8C C7 62 C 806 D 0847 E C610：C9 ø6 Fg 17 2の E6 C3 2056 C618：E1 FF Fg 10 CE C7 62 D6 26 C620：F3 AD C8 $82 \mathrm{FE} \quad 65 \mathrm{CE}$ C8 4E C628： 62 D 0 E9 60 Ag $004 \mathrm{C} 38 \quad 84$ C630：A8 20 FD AE $2 \varnothing 9 \mathrm{E}$ B7 8E 3E
 C640：02 CD BB 62 B 603 4C 484 C C648：B2 20 FD AE 20 9E AD 20 D8 C650：8F AD 20 A6 B6 CD A9 62 Cl C658：D6 EC 8E CD 62 8C CE 62 1A C660：A9 60 8D 36 63 8D $38 \quad 8399$ C668：AC $36 \quad 63$ AD CD $6285 \quad 22$ B8 C678：AD CE 028523 Bl 22 C9 9 F
 C680：38 83 A9 6120 3C BC AD 49 C688：C1 $62 \quad 18 \quad 652 \mathrm{~F}$ 8D 34 日3 EB C690：AD C2 6265 30 8D 359361 C698：AD A9 g2 AC 36 ø3 C8 AE 70 C6Ag：BB $62 \quad 2092 \mathrm{C} 3 \mathrm{AE} 34 \quad 93 \mathrm{FD}$ C6A8：AC 35 03 $2 \varnothing$ D4 BB EE 36 E5 C6B6： 63 AD A9 $92 \mathrm{CD} 3603 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 9 \mathrm{E}$ C6B8：AF AD $38 \quad 03 \quad 20 \quad 3 \mathrm{C}$ BC AD D9 C6C0：Cl $62 \quad 18652 F 8 D \quad 340324$ C6C8：AD C2 $62 \quad 65$ 30 8D $35 \quad 6399$ C6D0：AD A9 02 A0 00 AE BB 02 IE C6D8：20 92 C3 AE 3403 AC 35 BA C6EG： 6320 D 4 BB 604 C 48 B2 C5 C6E8：2』 15 C9 $2 \varnothing$ FD AE $209 \mathrm{E} 9 \varnothing$ C6Fl：AD 208 F AD 20 A6 $\mathrm{B6} 8 \mathrm{DC} \mathrm{C}$ C6F8：36 03 A 0 Ø0 B1 2299 DD 9D C700：02 C8 CC 36 Ø3 Fø 04 Cø 64 C708：14 D8 F1 A9 2C 99 DD 6234 C710：C8 A9 5799 DD 02 C8 9814 C718：A2 DD Ag 6220 BD FF A9 46 C720：01 A2 08 A 0620 BA FF E9 C728：20 C 0 FF A2 $\mathrm{GF}^{20} 20 \mathrm{C} 6 \mathrm{FF}$ A8 C730：20 CF FF C9 30 F6 63 4C F7 C738：DA C7 20 CC FF A2 6120 A 4 C740：C9 FF AD A9 9220 D2 FF 3 B C748：AD AA 0220 D2 FF AD AC 3A C750：62 26 D2 FF AE AD 02 AC 2g C758：AE $62 \quad 2086$ C7 AD BF 62 A2 C760：85 22 AD C 068523 AC 16 C768：AA 62 AE A9 62 20 9E C7 D3 C77日：AD C1 $6285 \quad 22$ AD C2 $62 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}$ C778：85 23 AC A9 92 AE AC 62 E 9 C780：28 9 E C7 4 4C 27 C9 9 8A 18 13
 C790：23 A 00 B1 22 20 D2 FF 2C
 C7A日： 1865228522 A5 30659 F C7A8：23 $85 \quad 23$ C8 8C 36 93 8C EB C7B6：CD 92 E8 $8 \mathrm{EE} 38 \quad 93 \mathrm{Ag}$ 日6 BC C7B8：A2 05 B1 22 2g D2 FF C8 48
 C7C8：05 CE $36 \quad 03 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ EC AD CD E8 C7D6：02 8D 36 03 CE 38 03 D6 E9 C7D8：E1 60 2g D2 FF 20 CF FF C2
 C7E8：E7 FF 20 7A A6 4C 74 A4 0 C C7F6： 2815 C9 26 FD AE 20 gE 9 A C7F8：AD 20 8F AD 20 A6 B6 8D CA C800：36 63 A 0 日6 B1 22 99 DD A8 C8ø8： $02 \mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{CC} 36 \quad 63 \mathrm{Fg} 04 \mathrm{C} 06 \mathrm{E}$

C810：14 D6 F1 A9 2C 99 DD 62 3E C818：C8 A9 5299 DD 62 C8 98 7D C828：A2 DD Ag 9220 BD FF A9 50 C828： 61 A2 98 Ag $62 \quad 26$ BA FF F3 C830：20 C 6 FF A2 $\mathrm{gF}^{26} \mathrm{C} 6 \mathrm{FF}$ B2 C838：26 CF FF C9 30 D 0 9B 2086 C840：CC FF A2 6120 C6 FF 20 D8 C848：CF FF 8D A9 0220 CF FF 3E C850：8D AA $92 \quad 20$ CF FF 8D AC DB C858：02 26 E2 C8 AE AD 62 AC B8 C860：AE 0220 8E C8 AD BF 9235 C868：85 22 AD C 608523 AC 20 C870：AA 62 AE A9 62 26 A6 C8 EE C878：AD C1 $62 \quad 85 \quad 22$ AD C2 $62 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 39\end{array}$ C889：85 23 AC A9 62 AE AC 62 F3 C888：26 A6 C8 4C 27 C9 8A 18 3F
 C898：23 A 0020 CF FF 9122 A9 C8A日：C8 C 605 D 0 F6 60 A5 2 F 28 C8A8：18 65228522 A5 3065 A9 C8B6：23 $85 \quad 23$ C8 8C 36 03 8C F5 C8B8：CD 92 E8 8E 38 g3 Ag 06 C6 C8C9：A2 65 2g CF FF 9122 C8 39 C8C8：D 62 E6 23 CA D6 F3 A2 76 C8D6： 05 CE $\quad 36 \quad 63$ D 6 EC AD CD F2 C8D8： 62 8D 36 03 CE 38 03 D0 F3 C8E6：E1 60 A5 $\begin{array}{lllllll} & \text { A } & 38 & 85 & 33 & \text { E7 }\end{array}$ C8E8：84 34 A5 2D A4 2E 85 2F 69 C8F0：84 $3085 \quad 318432$ A5 7A 47 C8F8：8D A7 $\quad 62$ A5 7B 8D A8 62 3B C900：A9 58 85 7A A9 C9 85 7B D1 C908：2ø 8B B6 8D AD 628 C AE BA
 C918：BD FF A9 0F A2 08 A6 日F 36 C920：28 BA FF 20 C 0 FF 6828 5B C928：CC FF A9 01 20 C3 FF A9 21 C930：0F 28 C3 FF 60 4F $3228 \quad 98$ C938：50 $32 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 29 & 2 \mathrm{C} & 57 & 31 & 28 & 50 \\ 88\end{array}$ C946：32 2 C C 50 C948：28 $50 \quad 312 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{E} 50292 \mathrm{C} 1 \mathrm{~F}$ C950：50 $41 \begin{array}{lllllll}54 & 28 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 50 & 29 & 60 & 6 \mathrm{~F}\end{array}$ C958：52 41 00 $583190 \quad 50 \quad 32$ C6 C960：06 4E 50 06 4F $32 \quad 28 \quad 36 \quad 55$ C968：29 $06494 \mathrm{E} \quad 28 \quad 30 \quad 2 \mathrm{C} \quad 30 \quad 29$ C970：29 $0857 \begin{array}{lllllll}57 & 31 & 28 & 30 & 2 C & 30 & 21\end{array}$
 C980：00 0000000000810017 с988：00 000054450060008 8

> BEFORE TYPING
> Before typing in programs， please refer to＂How to Type In COMPUTEI＇s Gazette Programs， elsewhere in this issue．

## Dipole

HR 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS INC． \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
GP 20 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{5\}\{N\}": POKE5 3280， 0 ：POKE53281，11
MM 30 IF PEEK（49153）＜＞24 OR PE EK（49157）＜＞194 THEN LOAD ＂CL．ML＂，8，1
PC 40 X＝RND $(-33333)$
PA 50 PRINT＂INITIALIZING＂
RR 68 SYS 49152，16，2，24，0．1
RQ 78 PRINT＂LOADING PATTERNS＂
 あぁの日に＂
AA 90 SYS 49167，2，＂ø110000ø00ø øø日の日＂
PP 100 SYS 49167，3，＂gø11øøø日gø のøの日のg＂
GK $11 \emptyset$ SYS 49167，4，＂øøøø11øøøø の日øのø日＂
EH 120 SYS 49167，5，＂øのøøø11øのø øのøの日ぁ＂

## Future

## Computing（cont．）

## XE 130 SYS 49167,6, ＂ 0000001100

 gøg日g刀＂QC 140 SYS 49167，7，＂øøgøøøgø11 のøø日の日＂
 100000＂
MB 160 SYS 49167，9，＂øøøøøøø日の曰 110日00＂
CF 170 SYS $49167,10, "$＂gogogago 900110ø＂
SD 180 SYS $49167,11, " \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset 0 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ Ø000110＂
 0ø0日の11＂
ED 200 SYS 49167，13，＂100ø10000 ぁの日の日の日＂
AB $21 \sigma$ SYS 49167，14，＂ø1øøø1øのб タøロのøの日＂
QX 220 SYS 49167，15，＂øø1øøø1øø

JR 236 SYS 49167，16，＂0g0100010 ஏのロのøø日＂
EM 240 SYS 49167，17，＂øのロ010001 øøøøøøの＂
AJ 250 SYS 49167，18，＂øøøøø1øøø 1ロロロのøの＂
RG 260 SYS 49167，19，＂gggggg1gg 910000g＂
 Ø0100ø日＂
FR 280 SYS 49167，21，＂øøøøøøøø1 000100g＂
BP 290 SYS 49167,22, ＂øøøøøøøøの 1000100＂
 ø100010＂
PG 310 SYS 49167，24，＂øøøøøøøøø 0010001 ＂
PA 320 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"
FR 330 FOR I＝1 TO $40 \theta$

```
KF 340 SYS 49164,1
MC 350 T=\emptyset
AE 360 PRINT"{HOME}"
JJ 37ø FOR J= 1 TO 16
XB 380 A=INT(W1(1,J)*1øø\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset)
DG 390 T=T+A
SR 4\emptyset\emptyset IF A < 10 THEN PRINT" "
    ;
DG 410 IF A < 100 THEN PRINT"
    {SPACE}";
HR 420 IF A < lgø\emptyset THEN PRINT"
        ";
MA 430 IF A < 10\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset THEN PRINT
    " ";
KE 440 IF A < 10gggg THEN PRIN
    T" ";
DF 450 PRINT A,
FD 460 NEXT J
FR 470 PRINT:PRINT T
MG 480 PRINT
HQ 49| T=|
XB 500 FOR J= 1 TO 16
CM 51Ø A=INT (Wl(2,J)*1ø\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset)
FR 520 T=T+A
GF 53\emptyset IF A < 10 THEN PRINT" "
    iF A < 10\emptyset THEN PRINT"
    {SPACE}";
RG 550 IF A < l|ø\emptyset THEN PRINT"
BJ 560 IF'A < 10000 THEN PRINT
AX 570 IF A < 10|0|| THEN PRIN
    T" ";
QR 580 PRINT A,
SQ 590 NEXT J
AE 6\emptyset\emptyset PRINT:PRINT T
DP 610 NEXT I
XQ 620 END
```


# COMPUTEI＇s SpeedScript Disk 

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## 1 <br>  Partitioner <br> Jeremiah Farmer

Create and use subdirectories on your 1581 without resorting to cryptic DOS commands. For the 128 with an 80 -column monitor.

The main advantage of the 1581 disk drive over Commodore's other drives is its increased storage capacity. The 1581 can store more than twice as much information per disk as can the 1571 and almost five times as much as the 1541. This extra storage space is great, but it poses a new problem. How do you organize the disk so that information can be found quickly and easily?

Most computers that have highcapacity disk drives organize data using a hierarchy of directories and subdirectories. Unfortunately, none of Commodore's equipment (including the 64, 128, 1541, 1571, and 1581) supports subdirectories. The 1581 overcomes this limitation by allowing you to divide disks into separate sections, called partitions.

The 1581's partitions are a cross between hierarchical directories and hard drive partitions. Like hard drive partitions, the 1581's partitions divide disks into sections. Each of these is treated as if it were another disk and must be formatted separately. But like hierarchical directories, the 1581's partitions can be nested.

The major obstacle in partitioning a 1581 disk is determining how to do this correctly. The 1581 user's manual contains a lengthy but confusing discussion on partitioning. To further complicate the matter, you must use several new DOS commands to create and access each partition.

1581 Partitioner takes the work out of partitioning a disk. It offers several
ways to partition disks; it creates partitions by location, by size, or by number. It also deletes, accesses, displays directories of, and formats partitions.

## Typing It In

1581 Partitioner is written entirely in BASIC. To prevent typing mistakes, type it in using The Automatic Proofreader, found elsewhere in this issue. Be sure to save a copy of the program to disk once you've finished entering it.

To begin using 1581 Partitioner, load the program and type RUN. The program first displays the main screen and then requests that you enter the device number of the 1581 disk drive. Type the device number and press RETURN, or simply press RETURN to accept the default value of 8 . Next, 1581 Partitioner displays a directory of the partitions on the current disk and then shows the main menu.

## F1 CREATE A PARTITION <br> F2 ACCESS A PARTITION <br> F3 RETURN TO THE ROOT <br> F4 DELETE A PARTITION <br> F5 FORMAT A DISK OR CURRENT PARTITION <br> CHANGE DRIVE NUMBER <br> F7 VIEW DIRECTORY <br> ESC EXIT PROGRAM

Each menu option is described below.

## Creating Partitions

Before you attempt to partition a disk, you should be sure that the disk is formatted (you can use the Format a Disk
or Current Partition option). If you're not sure whether the disk is already formatted, you can use the View Directory option to check. You should also be aware that partitioning a disk can destroy files that are already stored on the disk, so copy important files to another disk before you begin.

When you select the Create a Partition option, the program displays a submenu containing three options for partitioning a disk: by number of partitions per disk, by size of the partition, or by location of the partition. A fourth option allows you to return to the main menu without altering the disk.

If you want to divide the disk into a certain number of partitions, select the first option. The program prompts you for the number of partitions to create. Enter an even number from the range 2-20. Next, the program asks if you want to save a copy of the program on the disk. Answer $Y$ or $N$. The program then prompts you for the name of each partition. Enter a unique name for each and press RETURN. After you've answered all the prompts, the program creates and formats the partitions.

To create a partition based on a certain size, choose the second submenu option. The program prompts you for the partition's size in blocks. Simply enter this within the following constraints: The partition must contain at least 120 blocks (or sectors), its size must be an even multiple of 40 , and it must be small enough that it doesn't encompass track 40 . This final constraint limits partitions to a maximum of 1560 blocks. After you've entered the size, type a name for the partition and press RETURN. As with the first option, the program prompts you to save a

## 1581 Partitioner

copy of 1581 Partitioner on the disk. Answer the prompts as before.

The last option, creating a partition by its location, is intended for more advanced users. This option is useful for creating a partition within a partition or one around a certain portion of the disk. If the disk already contains one or more partitions, this is the only partitioning option that will work correctly.

A 1581 disk has 80 tracks, numbered 1-80, and each track contains forty 256 -byte sectors, numbered $0-39$. A partition must start on sector 0 of the specified track, and it must end on sector 39 of the ending track. As mentioned above, a partition may contain a minimum of 120 blocks and a maximum of 1560 blocks. Remember, a partition cannot contain track 40; 1581 Partitioner doesn't check for errors, so be careful.

## Moving About

To access a partition, press F2 from the main menu. When the program prompts you for the name of the partition, simply type a name and then press RETURN. Once you access a partition, 1581 Partitioner displays any partitions within the current partition. It also displays the beginning track, ending track, and number of blocks within the partition. If there are partitions within the current partition-that is, if they are nested-you can press F2 again to move into these.

The 1581's disk operating system doesn't provide a way to step back out of partitions one at a time. The only way to leave a partition is to go directly back to the root of the disk. You can move to the root directory by pressing F3 at the main menu.

## Other Options

If you decide to delete a partition, select F4 from the main menu. When the program prompts you for the name of the ill-fated partition, enter it and press RETURN. If you change your mind, you can press F8 to abort the delete. Deleting a partition also deletes any files stored in it, including other partitions which may also contain files, so be careful when using this option.

Press F5 at the main menu to format a disk or the current partition. If you're currently in the root directory of the disk, this option formats the whole disk. If you're within a partition on the disk, it formats only that partition. When you select this option, the program prompts you for the name of the disk or partition to be formatted. Enter a name containing up to 16 characters and press RETURN.

To partition another disk, place the new disk into the drive and select the Change Drive Number option from the main menu. The program displays the
current drive number and prompts you for the new drive number. If you want to use the same drive as before, simply press RETURN. To change to a different drive, enter the device number of the new drive. 1581 Partitioner displays the directory of the new disk and returns to the main menu.

The standard directory listing shown by 1581 Partitioner displays only the partitions contained in the current directory. If you need to examine other files within the directory, press F7 at the main menu. The program displays the files in the window on the left side of the screen. Pressing NO SCROLL or CONTROL-S pauses the listing; pressing the Commodore key slows the scrolling rate.

## In Your Own Programs

When you've finished with 1581 Partitioner, press ESC to exit. The program leaves the disk drive in the current partition so that you can access it from BASIC.

If you want to move between partitions from your own programs, you can do so with the following commands. To access a subdirectory, use the commands

## OPEN 15,device number,15,"/0:partition name"

## CLOSE 15

If the disk drive successfully accesses the partition, the reserved variable DS should contain the value 2 . Be sure to check the error channel before executing the CLOSE 15 command.

To return to the root directory, use the command

## OPEN 15 ,device number, $15, " / "$ CLOSE 15

As before, DS should contain a 2 if the command is successful.

## 1581 Partitioner

HQ 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPU TE! PUBLICATIONS, INC. ALL, RIGHTS RESERVED
SP 20 COLOR 1,1 :COLOR4,1:COLOR6 , 1:COLOR5, 4:IFPEEK (215) = gTHENPRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ SWITCH T o 80-COLUMN MODE AND PRE SS A KEY": POKE208, 0 :WAIT 208,1: POKE208, 0 :GRAPHIC5
BG 30 DIMPNS(21):WINDOW0, 0,79 , 24,1:KEY1,"1": KEY2,"2": K EY3,"3":KEY4,"4":KEY5,"5 ":KEY6,"6":KEY7,"7":KEY8 ,"ABORT"+CHRS (13): FAST:T RAP1646
PC 40 PRINTCHRS(142)CHR\$(12)" \{4 RIGHT\}PARTITIONS ON T HIS DISK\{4 RIGHT\} ${ }^{\text {B"; }}$
XQ 50 PRINT"\{7 RIGHT\}\{A $\overline{C C C C C C}$
 $\mathrm{Ccccccc}\{\mathrm{S}\} "$
HC 60 PRINT"CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC ccccccecceccc $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \\ \text { S }\end{array}\right.$ \{7 RIGHT\} $\}$ B"TAB (78) "B"
JF 70 FORI $=1$ TO15: $\operatorname{PRINTTAB~(31)"~}$ B $\{7$ RIGHT $\}$ B"TAB (78) "B": N EXTI

QD 80 PRINTTAB(31)"B\{7 RIGHT \} \{z\} $\operatorname{cccccccccc} \overline{\operatorname{cocccccccc}}$ $\operatorname{ccc} \operatorname{cccccccccccccc}\{x\} "$
FE 90 PRINTTAB (31)"B"TAB (51) " $\underline{U}$ ccccccccccccecci"
EX 106 PRINT"CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC $\operatorname{cccccc} \overline{\operatorname{cccccccc}\{ } \boldsymbol{w}\}$ "TAB (5 1)"B1581 (RIGHT\} \{A\}I \{9 $\overline{\text { RIGHT }}$ \} ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
MP 110 PRINT"\{31 SPACES $\}$ B"TAB ( 51) "B\{5 RIGHT\}\{Q\}K \{9 RİGHT\}B"
DP $12 \varnothing$ PRINT" $C C C \bar{C} C C C C C C C\{R\} C C C$ $\operatorname{CCCCCC} \bar{C}\}$ AB (51)"B\{5 RIGHT\}BARTIT IONERB"
DM 130 PRINT" ${ }^{\text {FIRST }}$ TRACKBLAST \{SPACE\}TRACKB BLŌ̄KS B" TAB (51) "JCCC $\bar{C} C C C C C C C C \bar{C} C$ CCK"
SR 140 PRINT" $\operatorname{cccccccccc}+\operatorname{cccc}$ CCCCC + CCCCCCCC $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { W\}"TAB ( } 4 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ 6)" (C) 1990 COMPUTE!'S (SPACE \} GAZETTE"
EE 150 PRINT" $\{11$ RIGHT $\}$ B
\{10 RIGHT\} $\boldsymbol{B}\{8 \mathrm{RIGHT}\} \mathrm{B}$ (HOME\}": DV" 8 :GOSUB98気:G osub1a7g
PJ 160 GOSUB1080:WINDOW40,1,77 ,16,1
JQ 178 PRINT"\{4 RIGHT\}\{RVS\}Fl \{OFE\}\{2 RIGHT\}CREATE A
\{SPACE\}PARTITION": PRINT
"\{DOWN\}\{4 RIGHT\}\{RVS\}F2
\{OFE\}\{2 RIGHT\}ACCESS A
\{SPACE\}PARTITION"
HF 180 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN $\}$ \{ 4 RIGHT \} (RVS\}F3\{OFF) $\{2$ RIGHT \}RE TURN TO THE ROOT DIRECT ORY"
SM 190 PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{4 RIGHT\}
\{RVS\}F4\{OFF\}\{2 RIGHT\}DE
LETE A PARTITION"
HX 200 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN $\}$ \{ 4 RIGHT \}
\{RVS\}F5\{OFF \} $\{2$ RIGHT\}FO
RMAT A DISK /": PRINT"
\{8 RIGHT\}CURRENT PARTIT ION"
HP 210 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN $\}$ \{ 4 RIGHT \} \{RVS \}F6\{OFF $\}$ \{ 2 RIGHT \}CH ANGE DRIVE NUMBER":PRIN T" $\{$ DOWN $\}$ \{ 4 RIGHT $\}\{R V S\} F$ 7\{OFF\}\{2 RIGHT\}VIEW DIR ECTORY"
FH 220 PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{4 RIGHT\}
\{RVS \}ESC \{OFF\}\{2 RIGHT\}E XIT PROGRAM\{HOME $\}$
GA 230 GETKEYAS:IFAS $=$ CHR $\$(27) T$ HEN1646
RD $240 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{A})$ ): IFA<10RA>7THE N23ø
HA 250 ONAGOSUB $260,880,910,926$
,946,980,1620:GOTO160
RK 260 IFBL<12øTHENPRINT"\{CLR\} \{8 DOWN\}"TAB (9)"NO ROOM FOR A PARTITION\{DOWN\}" : PRINTTAB (15) "\{RVS\}PRES S A KEY": GETKEYAS:RETUR N
GP $27 \varnothing$ PRINT"\{CLR\}\{DOWN\}DO YOU WISH TO CREATE A PARTI TION ON": PRINT"THE BASI S OF:"
FG 280 PRINT"\{DOWN\} (RIGHT\}
\{RVS\}Fl \{OFF\} \{ 2 RIGHT\}TH
E NUMBER OF PARTITIONS
\{SPACE\}PER DISK"
MB 290 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN\} \{RIGHT\}
\{RVS\}F3\{OFF\}\{2 RIGHT\}TH
E SIZE OF THE PARTITION
CQ 300 PRINT"\{DOWN\} \{RIGHT\}
\{RVS\}F5\{OFF\}\{2 RIGHT\}TH

E LOCATION OF THE PARTI TION＂
EE 310 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{RIGHT \}
\｛RVS\}E7\{OFE\}\{2 RIGHT\}RE TURN TO MAIN MENU＂
SR $32 \sigma$ GETKEYAS：A＝VAL（AS）：IFA＜ 1ORA $>7$ THEN 320
AM 330 ONAGOSUB $34 \theta, 320,560,320$ ，720，320：RETURN
JP 340 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}THIS OPTION WILL CREATE A N UMBER OF＂：PRINT＂EQUAL P ARTITIONS，USED AS＇MAN Y DISKS＂：PRINT＂IN ONE＇＂
MD 350 PRINT＂HOW MANY PARTITIO NS WOULD YOU LIKE TO＂：P RINT＂CREATE？（FROM 2 TO 20，USE EVEN＂：PRINT＂
\｛2 DOWN \} \{2 RIGHT\}OR PRE
SS \｛RVS\}F8\{OFF\} TO ABOR T．．．\｛3 UP\}"
AJ $360 \mathrm{NP}=\emptyset: \mathrm{NP} \$=" 7:$ INPUT＂NUMBE RS ONLY，PLEASE）＂；NP\＄：I FNP $\$=$＂ABORT＂THENRETURN
MA 370 NP＝VAL（NPS）：IF（NP／2）$<>I$ NT（NP／2）ORNP＜2ORNP＞20TH EN340
BC 380 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{4 DOWN\}WOUL D YOU LIKE TO SAVE A CO PY OE＂
EM 390 PRINT＂THIS PROGRAM ON T HE DISK（Y／N）？＂
CG 400 SPS＝＂＂：GETKEYSPS：IESPSく $>" N$＂ANDSPS＜＞＂Y＂THEN40日
CX 410 SCNCLR：FORI＝1TONP：PRINT ＂WHAT WILL PARTITION \＃＂ I

QK 420 PNS（I）＝＂＂：PRINT＂BE CALL ED＂I＂\｛4 LEFT $\}$＂；：INPUTP NS（I）：IFPN\＄（I）＝＂＂ORLEN（ PNS（I））＞16THENPRINT＂ \｛2 UP\}":GOTO42
PM 430 NEXTI：PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \｛4 DOWN \} \{ 2 RIGHT\} PRESS \｛SPACE \} \{RVS\} RETURN \{OFE \} TO CONTINUE，＂：PRINT＂ \｛2 RIGHT\}OR \{RVS\}F8 \｛OFE\} TO ABORT . . ": GETK EYAS：IFAS＜＞CHRS（13）THEN RETURN
KP 440 PRINT＂$\{C L R\}$ \｛ 7 DOWN \} \｛2 RIGHT\}CREATING PARTI TIONS．．．＂：S＝INT（1580／（N $\mathrm{P} / 2$ ））： $\mathrm{S}=4 \mathrm{~m}^{*} \mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{S} / 4 \emptyset): \mathrm{IF}$ $N P=40 \mathrm{RNP}=6 \mathrm{THENS}=\mathrm{S}-4 \theta: \mathrm{GO}$ TO460
QF 450 IFNP＝2ANDSPS＝＂Y＂THENS＝S $-40$
KS $460 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{S} / 256): \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{S}-(\mathrm{X} * 256$ ）$: T \mathrm{~T}=1: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{S} / 40: \mathrm{I}=1: \mathrm{B}=\varnothing$
XJ 470 WINDOW $40,1,77,16,1:$ PRIN TI；：PS＝PNS（I）：PRINT\＃15， ＂／$\quad$ ：＂ps＂，＂＋CHRS（TT）＋CHR $\$(\varnothing)+$ CHR $\$(Y)+$ CHR $(X)+"$ ， C＂：IEDS＜$>$ ØTHENGOSUB1970 ：PRINT\＃15，＂／＂：GOSUB109g ：RETURN
XP $480 \quad \mathrm{TT}=\mathrm{TT}+\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: \mathrm{IFB}=$ ØAND（ $T \mathrm{~T} * 40)+\mathrm{S}>=1560 \mathrm{THENTT}=41$ ：$B=B+1$
DQ 490 IEPNS（I）＜＞＂＂THEN47
RC 500 WINDOW $40,1,77,16,1:$ PRIN T＂$\{7$ DOWN $\}$ \｛ 2 RIGHT $\}$ FORM ATTING PARTITIONS ．．．＂
XX 510 EORI＝1TONP：WINDOW79，8，7 5，8，1：PRINTI；：PRINT\＃15， ＂／$\varnothing$ ：＂＋PNS（I）：IFDS $<>2$ THE NGOSUB1070：PRINT\＃15，＂／＂ ：GOSUB1090：RETURN
PP 520 PRINT\＃15，＂N0：＂＋（PNS（I）） $+", "+$ CHR（INT（RND（1）＊25 ）+65 ）+ CHRS（INT（RND（1）＊2 5）+6 5）：IFDS $\langle>$ OTHENGOSUB

1070：PRINT\＃15，＂／＂：GOSUB 1090：RETURN
BG 530 PRINT\＃ 15 ，＂／＂：IEDS $\langle>2$ THE NGOSUB1 070 ：PRINT\＃15，＂I $\varnothing$ ＂CHRS（13）＂／＂：GOSUB1096： RETURN
GS 540 GOSUB109 0 ：NEXTI：IFSP $\$="$ Y＂THENDSAVE＂ 1581 PARTIT IONER＂，U（DV）
FE 550 GOSUB1970：RETURN
BQ 560 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}THIS OPTION WILL CREATE ONE PARTITION＂：PRINT＂OF A \｛SPACE\}SPECIFIC SIZE, U SEFUL FOR A WORK＂：PRINT ＂AREA OR A BOOT SECTOR \｛DOWN \}"
KA 570 PRINT＂APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY BLOCKS WILL THE＂： PRINT＂PARTITION BE？（MU LTIPLE OF 40 BETWEEN＂
BP 580 PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN \} \{2 RIGHT \} OR PRESS \｛RVS\}E8\{OFE\} T O ABORT．．．\｛3 UP\} ": LB=BL ： IFLB $>1560$ THENLB $=1560$
PD 590 PS $=\varnothing:$ PS $\$="$＂：PRINT＂ 120 A ND＂LB＂BLOCKS PLEASE）＂； ：INPUTPS\＄：IFPS $=$＂ABORT＂ THENRETURN
PF $60 \sigma$ PS $=$ VAL（PSS）：IFPS $<1200$ RP S＞LBOR（（PS／40）＜INT（PS／ 40））THEN56 6
BR 619 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}WOUL D YOU LIKE TO SAVE A CO PY OF＂：PRINT＂THIS PROGR AM ON THE DISK（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）？＂ ；
EE 620 SPS＝＂＂：GETKEYSPS：IFSPSく $>" Y$＂ANDSPS＜＞＂N＂THEN62g
DK 630 PRINT＂$\{C L R\}\{2$ DOWN \}WHAT WILL THE PARTITION BE \｛SPACE\}CALLED?": N $\$="$＂：I NPUTNS：IENS＝＂＂ORLEN（NS） ＞16THEN63 6
DC 640 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{4 DOWN\} \｛ 2 RIGHT\}PRESS \{RVS\}RET URN\｛OFE $\}$ TO CONTINUE，＂： PRINT＂$\{2$ RIGHT \}OR \{RVS \} F8\｛OFE\} TO ABORT...":GE TKEYAS：IFAS＜＞CHRS（13）TH ENRETURN
EP 650 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{7 DOWN \} \｛2 RIGHT \}CREATING PARTI TION．．．＂： $\mathrm{FT}=1: \mathrm{PS}=40$＊（IN $\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{PS} / 4 \emptyset)): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{PS} / 256)$ ： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{PS}-(\mathrm{X} * 256)$
SQ 660 PRINT\＃ $15, " / 8:$＂NS＂，＂+ CHR $\$(\mathrm{FT})+\mathrm{CHRS}(\emptyset)+\mathrm{CHRS}(\mathrm{Y})+\mathrm{C}$ HRS（X）+ ＂，C＂：IFDS $\langle>$ OTHEN GOSUB1070：PRINT\＃15，＂／＂： GOSUB1990：RETURN
PF 670 PRINT\＃ $15, " / \varnothing:$＂NS：IFDS〈＞ 2THENGOSUB1070：PRINT\＃15 ，＂／＂：GOSUB199 0 ：RETURN
MK 680 ǴOSUB1990：WINDOW49，1，77 ，16，1：PRINT＂\｛7 DOWN\} \｛2 RIGHT $\}$ FORMATTING PAR TITION．．．＂
SS 690 PRINT\＃15，＂N0：＂NS＂，＂＋CHR S（INT（RND（1）＊ 25 ）+65 ）+CH RS（INT（RND（1）＊25）＋65）：I FDSく＞0THENGOSUB1078：PRI NT\＃15，＂／＂：GOSUB1090：RET URN
EG 790 IFSPS＝＂Y＂THENDSAVE＂1581 PARTITIONER＂，U（DV）
MD 710 GOSUB1070：RETURN
FR $72 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}THIS OPTION WILL CREATE A P ARTITION＂：PRINT＂AT A CE RTAIN LOCATION AND A CE RTAIN＂：PRINT＂SIZE，USEF UL FOR PROTECTING A＂

BG 730 PRINT＂PARTICULAR PORTIO N OF THE DISK＂：PRINT＂
\｛3 DOWN \} \{2 RIGHT \}OR PRE
SS \｛RVS\}E8\{OFE\} TO ABOR T．．．$\{4 \text { UP }\}^{\prime \prime}$
XR 740 PRINT＂WHAT WILL THE PAR TITION BE CALLED？＂：N\＄＝＂ ＂：INPUTNS：IFNS＝＂＂ORN $\$="$ ABORT＂THENRETURN
RD 750 IFLEN $(N S)>16$ THEN 740
HG 760 FT $=0:$ TE $\$=$ RIGHT $\$(" g \emptyset "+$ ST RS（TF +1 ），3）：PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \｛2 DOWN\}WHAT IS THE STA RTING TRACK\｛2 SPACES\}"T ES＂$\{4$ LEFT $\} " ;:$ INPUTET：I EET $=40$ ORET $\langle T E \quad$ ORFT $>T L T H$ EN760
SC 77 日 $\mathrm{SS}=\varnothing: \mathrm{LB}=\mathrm{BL}:$ IFLB $>156$ のTHE NLB $=1560$
PE 780 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}HOW MANY SE CTORS IS IT（MULTIPLE O F 40 ＂：PRINT＂BETWEEN $12 \sigma$ AND＂LB＂）＂；：INPUTSC：IFS C $<1200$ RSC $>$ LBOR $((S C / 40)<$ $>$ INT（SC／40））THEN77
BE 790 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{4 DOWN \} \｛2 RIGHT \}PRESS \{RVS\}RET URN\｛OEF\} TO CONTINUE,": PRINT＂$\{2$ RIGHT\}OR \{RVS \} F8\｛OFF\} TO ABORT...":GE TKEYAS：IFAS＜＞CHR\＄（13）TH ENRETURN
EJ 8øの X＝INT（SC／256）： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{SC}-(\mathrm{X} * 2$ 56）：PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{7 DOWN\} \｛2 RIGHT\}CREATING PARTI TION．．．＇
HE 810 PRINT $\# 15, " / 0:$＂NS＂，＂+ CHR $\$(\mathrm{ET})+\mathrm{CHRS}(\mathrm{SS})+\mathrm{CHRS}(\mathrm{Y})+$ CHRS（X）+ ＂，C＂ ：IFDS $\langle>$ OTHE NGOSUB1070：PRINT\＃15，＂／＂ ：GOSUBI 090 ：RETURN
CF $82 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}WOUL D YOU LIKE TO EORMAT TH E NEW＂：PRINT＂PARTITION \｛SPACE\} $(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N})$ ？＂；
XS 830 GETKEYAS：IFASく＞＂Y゙＂ANDAS ＜＞＂N＂THEN830
CR 840 PRINTAS：IFAS＝＂Y＂THENBEG IN：PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{7 DOWN\} \｛2 RIGHT\}FORMATTING PAR TITION．．．＂
FK 850 PRINT\＃15，＂／の：＂N\＄：IFDSく＞ 2THENGOSUB1070：PRINT\＃15 ，＂／＂：GOSUB1090：RETURN
QB 860 GOSUB1090：PRINT\＃15，＂N0： ＂NS＂，＂＋CHRS（INT（RND（1）＊ $25)+65$ ）+ CHRS（INT（RND（1） ＊25）+65 ）：IFDS $\langle>$ OTHENGOS UB1070：PRINT\＃15，＂／＂：GOS UB109』：RETURN
AR 870 BEND：GOSUB1070：RETURN
EH $88 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{6 DOWN\}ENT ER NAME OF PARTITION TO ACCESS，＂：PRINT＂OR PRES $S$ \｛RVS\}F8\{OFE\} TO ABORT ．．．＂：NAME $\$=" "$ ：INPUTNAME \＄：IENAME $\$=$＂＂ORNAME $\$=$＂AB ORT＂THENRETURN
GD 890 PRINT\＃15，＂／ $0:$＂＋NAME $\$$ ：IF DS $\langle>2$ THENGOSUB1 1070 ：PRIN T\＃15，＂／＂：GOSUB1090：RETU RN
MK 900 GOSUB1070：GOSUB1090：RET URN
HM 919 PRINT\＃15，＂／＂：GOSUB1090： GOSUB1076：RETURN
BK 920 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{6 DOWN\}ENTE $R$ NAME OF PARTITION TO \｛SPACE\}ERASE,":PRINT"OR PRESS \｛RVS\}F8\{OFF\} TO \｛SPACE\}ABORT...": ZS="": INPUTZS：IFZ $\$=$＂ABORT＂ORZ \＄＝＂＂THENRETURN

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## 1581 Partitioner

GC 930 SCRATCH（Z $\$$ ），U（DV）：GOSUB 1070：RETURN
CK 940 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{ 5 DOWN\}ENTE R NEW NAME OF DISK OR＂： PRINT＂CURRENT PARTITION TO BE FORMATTED，＂：PRIN T＂OR PRESS \｛RVS\}F8\{OFF\} TO ABORT．．．＂
AR 950 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}\{RIGHT\} \｛RVS\}WARNING \{OFE\}: FORM atting will destroy any ＂：PRINT＂\｛RIGHT\}PARTITIO NS VISIBLE IN THE DIREC TORY！\｛4 UP\}"
QF 960 D $\$=" \mathrm{n}$ ：INPUTDS：IFDS＝＂ABO RT＂ORDS＝＂＂THENRETURN
EA 976 PRINT\＃15，＂N6：＂＋D\＄＋＂，＂＋C HRS（INT（RND（1）＊25）+65 ）+ CHRS（INT（RND（1）＊25）＋65） ：INPUT\＃15，EN，EMS，EN，EN： PRINT\＃15，＂／＂：GOSUB1090： RETURN
JM 986 WINDOWの，$\varnothing, 79,24$ ：PRINT＂ \｛24 DOWN \} (11 SPACES \} （RIGHT）\｛10 SPACES \} \｛RIGHT\} $\{8$ SPACES $\}$ \｛HOME $\}$ ＂：WINDOW4日，1，77，16，1：PR INT＂\｛6 DOWN\}\{10 RIGHT\}I NSERT A 1581 DISK＂
RK 990 PRINT＂ 99 RIGHT $\}$ IN DEVIC E NUMBER＂DV：PRINT＂
\｛9 RIGHT\}AND PRESS RETU RN．．．＂：INPUT＂\｛2 UP \}
\｛25 RIGHT\}"; AS:DV=VAL (A \＄）：IFDV＜8ORDV 11 THEN 986 PJ 1000 CLOSE15：OPEN15，DV，15，＂ Iの＂：PRINT\＃15，＂M－R＂CHRS （198）CHRS（229）CHRS（1）： GET\＃15，AS：IFAS＜＞CHRS（2 55）THENPRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}" TAB（7）＂THAT DRIVE IS N OT A 1581＂：SLEEP1：GOTO 986
PS 1010 GOSUB910：RETURN
KF 1ø2ø WINDOWø，ø，79，3：PRINT＂ \｛ 6 SPACES $\}$ FILES ON THI S DISK\｛6 SPACES\}":WIND OW1，2，30，18，1：DIRECTOR Y U（DV）：WINDOW4 $4,1,77$ ， 16，1：PRINT＂\｛7 DOWN\} \｛3 RIGHT\}PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE．．．＂
CF 1030 GETKEYAS：GOSUB1076：WIN DOWø ， $0,79,3$ ：PRINT＂
（4 SPACES\}PARTITIONS O N THIS DISK\｛3 SPACES\}" ：RETURN
SJ 1840 CLOSE15：KEY1，＂GRAPHIC＂ ：KEY2，＂DLOAD＂＋CHR\＄（34） ：KEY3，＂DIRECTORY＂＋CHR\＄ （13）
CE 1050 KEY4，＂SCNCLR＂＋CHRS（13） ：KEY5，＂DSAVE＂＋CHRS（34） ：KEY6，＂RUN＂＋CHRS（13）
HE 1060 KEY7，＂LIST＂+ CHRS（13）：K EY8，＂MONITOR＂＋CHRS（13） ：WINDOWø， $0,79,24,1:$ END
AJ 1870 WINDOW1， $20,30,28,1$ ：PRI NTDS ；：RETURN
EP 1880 WINDOW1， $2,30,18,1$ ：DIRE CTORY＂＊＝C＂，U（DV）：RETUR N
CQ 1090 WINDOW0， $0,79,24$ ：PRINT＂ \｛24 DOWN\}\{11 SPACES\} \｛RIGHT\}\{10 SPACES \} \｛RIGHT\}\{8 SPACES\}\{UP\}" ：TE＝VAL（MID（DS $\$, 24,2$ ） ）：TL＝VAL（MID\＄（DS $\$, 27,2$ ））$: \mathrm{BL}=(\mathrm{TL}-\mathrm{TF}) * 4 \varnothing$
DK 1100 PRINTTAB（4）TFTAB（15）TL TAB（24）BL＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂：RETU RN
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The Commodore 128 has one of the best screen editors available on a personal computer. With it, you can use the 128 's character graphics to create colorful, eye-catching screens. However, there are a couple of problems with generating screens this way. First, you have no way to save the screens after you've created them. And second, they're not easy to incorporate into your own programs.

Screen Designer 128 helps you create text screens for your BASIC programs. With Screen Designer 128, you can design up to five text screens using the 128 's editing and graphics keys as if you were in direct mode. Thus, you have the freedom to move about the screen, changing colors and typing text and graphics characters as you go. When you've completed your screen, Screen Designer 128 allows you to print it or save it for future use.

## Getting Started

Screen Designer 128 is written entirely in BASIC. Enter the program from 128 mode using The Automatic Proofreader, found elsewhere in this issue. Be sure to save a copy of the program to disk when you've finished typing.

When you're ready to design a screen, load and run Screen Designer 128. You'll be presented with a menu of 11 options for creating, saving, loading, and printing up to five different screens. There are also menu options for such tasks as viewing a disk directory, scratching a file, formatting a disk, and generating the BASIC code that recreates one of the five screens.

## Menu Options

The first option is Design a Screen. Select this option to create artwork, to write a memo to yourself, or just to doodle on an electronic scratch pad. Screen Designer 128 asks you which screen you'd like to design. Type in a number

> Design impressive text and graphics screens on your 128 with this handy, easy-to-use program. A Commodore odd-series printer or compatible is optional.

from 1 to 5 . The screen then clears, and you're put in design mode. Use the cursor and color control keys to move about and change text colors as you would in direct mode. Press F1 to increment the background color or F3 to decrement it.

When you've finished designing, press F5. This saves your screen in memory and returns you to the menu. If you want to leave design mode without storing the screen in memory, press the ESC key.

The second menu option is Save a Screen. It allows you to save one of the five screens to disk for future use. Enter the number of the screen you wish to save, or press the back-arrow key $(\leftarrow)$ to abort the save. After selecting the screen, type in a filename. This name must be 15 characters or less in length. Screen Designer 128 saves two files: The first contains the screen information; the second contains color information. The second file has a C appended to its name.

The third option is Load a Screen. With this option, you can load a screen created previously with Screen Designer 128. Enter a screen number, then the name of the file. Note that, as the file loads, any information previously stored in this screen will be overwritten. As with the save option, the back arrow aborts the operation.

Next is the View a Screen option. Select this option to view any of the five screens in memory. Simply enter the number of the screen you wish to view and it will appear. Press any key when you've finished viewing the screen.

Option 5 is Edit a Screen. Select this option to modify one of the five screens in memory. Enter a screen number and the program will display that screen and put you in design mode.

## Disk Options

The next three menu options are specific to the disk drive. Option 6, Disk Directory, displays onscreen a listing of the files on the disk. This is useful for finding previously saved screens without leaving Screen Designer 128. Press the NO SCROLL key to pause the directory listing. Screen Designer 128 automatically pauses at the end of the listing. Press any key to resume.

The next two options are very powerful and should be used with caution. Option 7 scratches a file on disk. The deleted file can be any file-not necessarily one created with Screen Designer 128. Type in the name of the file that you wish to scratch and press RETURN (press the back-arrow key to abort the delete). If you're deleting a screen created with Screen Designer 128, remember to scratch the color file as well.

Choose option 8 to format a disk. Screen Designer 128 waits for you to insert a disk and press RETURN. It then formats the disk and displays a directory listing. As always, you can press the back-arrow key to abort the operation.

## Miscellaneous Options

The Generate Code option creates BASIC statements that recreate one of the screens. These statements are appended to the end of Screen Designer 128. When you choose this option, you're first asked for the starting line number for the generated code. Enter a
number greater than 2300 and less than 60000. Screen Designer 128 then asks which screen to code. Enter a number from 1 to 5 ; then press any key to begin the coding process.

Screen Designer 128 displays the line numbers used to code each of the five screens when this option is selected. This is useful when you need to code more than one screen. To avoid overwriting a previously coded screen, be sure to enter a starting line number that doesn't conflict with a previously coded screen.

The Print Screen option prints one of the screens on a Commodore oddseries printer (a 1525, an MPS-801, an MPS-803, and so on). You're first asked if you want the screens printed in text mode (with the upper-/lowercase character set) or in graphics mode (with the uppercase/graphics character set). If you choose text mode, you're asked if the screen should be printed in 40 or 80 columns. If you choose 40, the text is automatically centered on the page; otherwise, it's printed normally.

The last menu option is Screen Color. Press F1 to increment the screen background color or F3 to decrement it.

## Using the Screens

Screen Designer 128 is written so that the screens you create with it can be used in your BASIC programs without Screen Designer 128's support. There are two ways to do this. The first way is to simply BLOAD a saved screen.

For example, let's say you have a screen stored on disk as PICTURE. The following BASIC statements load the picture and its color information:

## BLOAD"PICTURE",B15,P1024 <br> BLOAD"PICTUREC",B15,P55295

Note once again that the file holding the color information has a $C$ appended to its name.

The other way is to have Screen Designer 128 generate the BASIC code to recreate the screen. This places BASIC PRINT statements at the end of Screen Designer 128, as explained above. After coding your screens, exit Screen Designer 128 by pressing RUN/STOPRESTORE. Type DELETE $10-2300$ to eliminate the lines of code specific to Screen Designer 128 itself. The lines which remain can then be added to your own BASIC programs to generate each screen.

## Screen Designer 128

HQ 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPU TE! PUBLICATIONS, INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
EM $2 \emptyset$ FAST:GRAPHICl, $\varnothing:$ GRAPHIC $\varnothing$ :COLOR, 1 : COLOR $4,4: S C=1$ : DIMKC (16): SLOW
SA 30 PRINT"\{CLR\} \{8 DOWN\} $\{3\} " T$ AB (12) "SCREEN DESIGNER"
XS $4 \sigma$ PRINTTAB (12)" $\{D C W N\}\{5\} C O$

PYRIGHT 1990
KB 50 PRINTTAB(7)"\{DOWN\}\{5\}COM PUTE! PUBLICATIONS, INC. ": PRINTTAB (1 $\varnothing$ ) "\{DOWN\} $\{5\}$ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED":SLE EP1
SE 55 JFS="":BANK1:JF=POINTER( $\mathrm{JF} \$$ ) : LO $=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{JF}+1): \mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{PE}$ EK (JF+2)
JC $56 \mathrm{Y}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{JF}): \mathrm{X}=10: \mathrm{A}=250: \mathrm{BA}$ NK15: POKE250, LO: POKE251, HI: POKE252,1:SYS65381,A, $X, Y: X=9: S Y S 6531, A, X, Y$
DR 60 GOTO22ø0
JK $7 \emptyset$ REM -- MAIN MENU --
MS 80 TRAP80:SLOW: COLOR $0,1:$ PRI NT" $\{$ CLR $\}\{2$ HOME $\}$ ";TAB (18
)"\{3\}MENU"+CHRS (142): POK E2ø8, 0
BS 9ø TT\$="\{DOWN\}\{9 RIGHT\}\{3\}( ": PRINTTAB (18)" $\{4$ Y $\}$ \{UP\}

DF 106 PRINTTTS"1) \{CYN\}
\{3 SPACES\}DESIGN A SCRE EN"
SK 110 PRINTTT§"2) \{CYN\}
(3 SPACES\}SAVE A SCREEN ${ }^{11}$

PH $12 \emptyset$ PRINTTT\$" 3 ) \{CYN\}
\{3 SPACES\}LOAD A SCREEN "
PQ 130 PRINTTT\$"4) \{CYN\}
\{3 SPACES\}VIEW A SCREEN
BF 140 PRINTTTS"5) \{CYN\}
\{3 SPACES\}EDIT A SCREEN "
DD 156 PRINTTT\$"6) \{CYN\}
\{3 SPACES\}DISK DIRECTOR Y"
RK 160 PRINTTT\$"7) \{CYN\}
\{3 SPACES\}SCRATCH A FIL E"
SB 170 PRINTTTS" 8 ) \{CYN\}
\{3 SPACES\}FORMAT A DISK
"
FE 180 PRINTTTS"C) \{CYN\}
\{3 SPACES\}GENERATE CODE
RE 190 PRINTTTS"P) \{CYN\}
\{3 SPACES\}PRINT A SCREE N"
HE 20ø PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{3\}
\{5 SPACES\}(F1/F3) \{CYN\}
\{3 SPACES \} SCREEN \{PUR\}C
\{YEL\}O\{GRN\}L\{7\}O\{RED\}R"
CA 210 PRINT"\{YEL \}CCCCCCCCCCCC
 CCCCC
HE 22 ( 2 PRINT" $\{$ RIGHT\} $\{3\}$ USE \{CYN\} $<\{3\}$ OR \{CYN\}RUN/S TOP\{3\} TO \{CYN\}ESCAPE
\{3\} A ROUTINE \{HOME\}":WI NDOWø, $0,39,22$
AK 230 GETAS:POKE208,0:IFAS="P "THEN12ø』
XS $240 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(212)=5$ THENKU $=-1$ : GOSUB96ஏ
QD $250 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(212)=4$ THENKU $=1$ : $G$ OSUB960
ES 260 IEAS $=$ "C"THENLQ $=$ LN: GOTO1 890
FG 276 IFVAL (AS) $<1$ ORVAL (AS) $>8$ THENPRINT"\{2 UP\}": GOTO2 30
MM 280 ONVAL (AS) GOTO $300,450,60$ Ø, 750,750,920,1130,1010
PC 290 REM -- DESIGN A SCREEN \{SPACE $\}$--
BB 306 PRINT" $\{C L R\}\{3\}\{2$ DOWN\}E NTER WHICH SCREEN TO DE SIGN..."

PJ 310 PRINT"\{CYN\}1, 2, 3, 4, \{SPACE\}OR 5..."
HQ 326 GETKEYK $\$$ : IFK $\$="<" T H E N 80$
FK 330 IFVAL (K\$) <1ORVAL (K\$) $>5$ T HEN32ø
EH 340 RS $=1$ : GOSUB $8 \emptyset \emptyset$
QP 350 PRINT" $\{2$ HOME \} \{CLR $\}$
(YEL\}";:POKE248,255
FK 355 JX=PEEK (235):JY=PEEK (23 6) $: C P=1024+J X * 40+J Y: P O K$ ECP, (PEEK (CP) +128 ) AND 25 5
KJ 360 TRAP360:IFPEEK (208) > ØTH ENGETJFS:GOTO40ø
BD $365 \mathrm{JF}=\mathrm{PEEK}(212):$ IFJF $=88 \mathrm{THE}$ N365
GM 370 GETJF $\$: I F J F=72$ THENPOKE 2 48, $6:$ GOTO8 0
XD 380 IFJF $=4$ THENPOKE53281, (PE EK (53281) +1 ) AND15: GOTO3 60
CF 390 IEJF $=5$ THENPOKE 53281 , (PE EK (53281)-1) AND15: GOTO3 60
HC 395 IFJF=6THENJX=PEEK (235): $J Y=\operatorname{PEEK}(236): C P=1024+J X$ *4 $\downarrow$ +JY: POKECP, (PEEK (CP) +128) AND 255: GOTO 416
DH 400 JX=PEEK (235): JY=PEEK (23 6): $C P=1024+J X * 40+J Y: P O K$ ECP, (PEEK (CP) +128 ) AND 25 5: PRINTJFS;
FC 404 JX=PEEK (235) : JY=PEEK ( 23 6): $C P=1 \varnothing 24+J X * 40+J Y: P O K$ ECP, (PEEK (CP) +128 ) AND 25 5: GOTO 360
HD 410 POKE183, $0:$ POKE184, 4 : POK E186, 0 : POKE187,216: POKE 248, $0:$ TRAP8 0
SH 426 POKE177, P (SM +1$)$ : POKE 178 , P(SM+2): POKE 179 , P (SM+3 ): POKE18ø, P(SM+4):SYS 35 84
DH 436 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{2 HOME \} \{OFE\}\{3\}\{2 DOWN\}SCREEN \{SPACE\}NOW IN MEMORY... ":SLEEP1:POKE248,0:CLOS E1:GOTO80
GK 440 REM -- SAVE A SCREEN --
QS 450 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{3\}"TAB(13)" SAVE A SCREEN"
DX 460 PRINTTAB(13)"\{13 Y\}"
XA 470 PRINT"\{5 DOWN\}";:FS=""
EP 480 PRINT"ENTER WHICH SCREE N TO SAVE...":PRINT" \{CYN\}1, 2, 3, 4, OR 5: \{2 SPACES\}\{YEL\}YOUR CHO ICE\{RIGHT\}--> ( )"
BA 490 GETKEYKS:IEKS=" < "THEN80
GA 500 IFVAL ( $\mathrm{K} \$$ ) <10RVAL ( $\mathrm{K} \$$ ) $>5 \mathrm{~T}$ HEN49
ER 51 6 SM=VAL (KS):PRINT" $\{$ HOME \} \{3\}\{8 DOWN\}"TAB (36); K\$
CG 520 PRINT" $\{$ CYN \} \{DOWN\}ENTER \{SPACE\}A NAME FOR SCREE N \#\{3\}"SM"\{CYN\}AND HIT" :PRINT"\{RVS\}RETURN \{OFF\} \{3\}";:INPUT E\$:IFLEN(ES ) $>150 \mathrm{RF} \$=$ " "THENPRINT" \{3 UP\}";: GOTO52ø
CG 530 IEFS="<"THEN8 0
CD 540 PRINT"\{DOWN\}SAVING ";FS "\{2 SPACES\}\{CYN\}( SCREE N \#"SM") \{DOWN\}"
AC 550 OPEN $15,8,15$ : BSAVE (F\$), B $0, \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{SL}(\mathrm{SM}))$ TO $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{SL}(\mathrm{SM})$ +1000)
QA 560 INPUT\#15,A,AS,BS,CS:IFA <>OTHENPRINTAS:CLOSE15: SLEEP1:GOTO45
AR 570 BSAVE (FS) + "C", B $0, \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{S}$ M) ) TOP (CL (SM) $+10 \emptyset \sigma$ )

## Screen Designer 128

HH 580 CLOSE15：PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\} \｛3\}SCREEN FILED ON DISK ．．．＂：SLEEP2：GOTO8
PX 590 REM－LOAD A SCREEN－－
KD 600 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3\}"TAB (13)" LOAD A SCREEN＂
RG 610 PRINTTAB（13）＂\｛13 Y\}"
RK 620 PRINT＂\｛5 DOWN\}";:FS=""
EC 630 PRINT＂ENTER WHICH SCREE N TO LOAD．．．＂：PRINT＂
\｛CYN\}1, 2, 3, 4, OR 5:
\｛2 SPACES\}\{YEL\}YOUR CHO ICE\｛RIGHT\} --> ()"
XP 640 GETKEYK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂$<$＂THEN8
JE 650 IFVAL（K\＄）＜1ORVAL（K\＄）＞5T HEN640
SF 660 SM＝VAL（KS）：PRINT＂\｛HOME \} \｛3\}\{8 DOWN\}"TAB(36);K\$: IFPR＝1THENPR＝$\varnothing$ ：RETURN
PC 676 PRINT＂$\{C Y N\}$（DOWN\}ENTER \｛SPACE\}THE NAME OF YOUR SCREEN FILE＂：PRINT＂AND HIT \｛RVS\}RETURN\{3\}
\｛OFF\}";:INPUT F\$:IFLEN( （ F ）$>150 \mathrm{RE}$ \＄＝＂＂THENPRINT＂ （3 UP）＂；：GOTO67ø
BQ 680 IFFS＝＂६＂THEN8 $\emptyset$
DD 690 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}LOADING "; F \＄＂\｛2 SPACES\}\{CYN\} ( SCRE EN \＃＂SM＂）＂
AJ 700 TRAP710：OPEN15，8，15：BLO AD（F\＄），Bl5，P（SL（SM））：GO T0726
XF 710 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}"DSS:CLOSE1 5：SLEEP1：GOTO60ø
EM 720 BLOAD（FS）＋＂C＂，B15，P（CL（ SM））
JR 730 CLOSE15：PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN \}
\｛3\}SCREEN LOADED FROM D ISK．．．＂：SLEEP2：GOTO8 $\emptyset$
MS 740 REM－－JISPLAY A SCREEN
DJ 750 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}";
JK 760 PRINT＂\｛3 DOWN\}\{3\}ENTER \｛SPACE\}SCREEN TO DISPLA Y．．．＂
RS $77 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛CYN\}1, 2, 3, 4, \｛SPACE\}OR 5..."
BC 780 GETKEYK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂६＂THEN8 $\varnothing$
KP 790 IFVAL（K\＄）＜1ORVAL（K\＄）$>5 \mathrm{~T}$ HENPRINT＂\｛UP\}"; :GOTO78
AA 800 SM＝VAL（K\＄）：IFSM＝1THENSM $=\varnothing$
QD 810 SM＝SM＊2：IFSM＝8THENSM＝12
PG 820 IFSM＝1 1 THENSM＝16
QR 830 IFSM＝6THENSM＝8
QH 840 IFRS $=1$ THENRS $=\varnothing$ ：RETURN
JR 850 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}";:POKE183,P （SM＋1）：POKE $184, \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{SM}+2)$ ： POKE186，P（SM＋3）：POKE187 ，P（SM＋4）
EA 860 POKE177， $0:$ POKE178， 4 ：POK E179， $0:$ POKE180，216：BANK 15：SYS3584
BE 870 IFA $\$=" 5$＂THENPOKE248，255 ：PRINT＂\｛2 HOME\}\{YEL\}";: GOTO 355
MJ $88 \emptyset$ GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN88 0
RR 89 1 IFR $2=1$ THENR $2=\emptyset$ ：RETURN
PS 900 GOTO8ø
MQ 910 REM－－DISK DIRECTORY－
EA 920 PRINT＂$\{C L R\}\{3\}$ \｛DOWN \}PRE SS THE \｛RVS\}NO SCROLL \｛OFE\} KEY TO PAUSE": SLE EP2
FX 930 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{CYN\}":DIREC TORY
QC 940 GOTO 880
PA 950 REM－－CHANGE SCREEN CO LOR－－
QA $960 \mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{SC}+\mathrm{KU}:$ IESC $>16$ THENSC $=$

1
GS $97 \emptyset$ IFSC $<1$ THENSC $=16$
GR 980 COLORø，SC：FORI $=1$ TO100：$N$ EXT
HP 99d PRINT＂\｛HOME\}";:RETURN
MX $100 \emptyset$ REM－－FORMAT A DISK－
JR 1010 PRINT＂\｛2 HOME $\}$（CLR \} $\{3\}$ ＂TAB（13）＂FORMAT A DISK

BK 1020 PRINTTAB（13）＂\｛13 Y\}"
SJ 1030 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}\{CYN\}INS ERT DISK AND HIT \｛RVS\} \｛3\}RETURN\{OFE\}"
XK 1040 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛3\}
\｛24 DOWN \} \{12 RIGHT \}USE \＆TO ESCAPE $\{$ HOME $\}$＂：FO RT2＝1TO200：NEXT
FP 1050 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}\{3\}$
\｛24 DOWN\} \{12 RIGHT\}
\｛15 SPACES $\}$ \｛HOME $\}$＂：FOR Tl＝1TO100：NEXT
AR 1060 GETK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂६＂THEN8 8
MF 1670 IFK\＄く＞CHRS（13）THEN1040
JK 1080 PRINT＂\｛HOME $\}$ \｛ 24 DOWN $\}$ （12 RIGHT\}\{16 SPACES\} \｛HOME\}"
HH 1090 PRINT＂\｛6 DOWN\}\{YEL\}PLE ASE WAIT．．．＂
SX 1100 HEADER＂SCREEN FILES＂，I 10
DA 1110 PRINT＂$\{3\}\{2$ DOWN $\}$ FORMA T COMPLETE＂：SLEEP2：GOT 0926
HE $112 \emptyset$ REM－－SCRATCH A FILE \｛SPACE\}--
EK 1130 PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}\{3\}$＂TAB（13） ＂FILE SCRATCH＂
AH 1140 PRINTTAB（13）＂\｛12 Y\}"
AK 1150 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}\{CYN\}NAM E OF FILE TO SCRATCH ＜3\}";:INPUTES
BK 1160 IFLEN（FS）$>150$ RF $\$="$＂THE NPRINT＂\｛3 UP\}"; :GOTO11 50
QC 1176 IFF $\$=$＂ 4 ＂THEN8 8
EG $118 \emptyset$ SCRATCH（F\＄）：SCRATCH（F\＄ ）＋＂C＂：PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN \} \｛3\}"F\$" FILE SCRATCHED ＂：SLEEP2：GOTO8 $\varnothing$
BR 1190 REM－－PRINT A SCREEN \｛SPACE\}--
SK 1200 TRAP1440：PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \｛3\}"TAB(13)"PRINT A SC REEN＂
CJ 1210 PRINTTAB（13）＂\｛14 Y\}"
MG 122 PRINT＂$\{3\}\{2$ DOWN\}ENTER WHICH SCREEN TO PRINT ．．．＂：PRINT＂\｛CYN\}1, 2, \｛SPACE\} 3, 4, OR 5: \｛2 SPACES\}\{YEL\}YOUR CH OICE $\{$ RIGHT $\}-->$（ ）＂
KP 1230 GETKEYK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂く＂THEN8 g
SE 1240 IFVAL（K $\$$ ）＜lORVAL（K $\$$ ）＞5 THEN 1230
EP 1250 SM＝VAL（K\＄）：PRINT＂ \｛HOME\}\{3\}\{5 DOWN\}"TAB ( 36）；K $\$$
JE 1260 PRINT＂$\{3\}\{2$ DOWN\}\{RVS\} T\｛OFF\}EXT MODE OR \｛RVS\}G\{OFF\}RAPHIC MODE ？＂
GM 1270 M2\＄＝＂4＂：GETKEYMS：IEMS＜ ＞＂G＂ANDMS＜＞＂T＂THEN127
BB 1280 IFMS＝＂T＂THENPRINT＂
\｛CYN\} \{RVS \} 4 \｛OFF\}ø OR
\｛RVS\}8\{OFF\} 6 COLUMN？＂
EX 1296 IFMS＝＂T＂THENGETKEYM2\＄： IFM2\＄く＞＂8＂ANDM2\＄＜＞＂4＂T HEN129ø
FA $1306 \mathrm{CL}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{M} 2 \$) * 10$

HR 1310 POKE6，4：POKE144， $0:$ SYS6 5457：DV＝ST：SYS65454：DV ＝DVORST：IFDVTHEN2176
SE 1326 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":FAST:TRAP 1440：CLOSE4：OPEN4，4：AS $=\mathrm{CHR} \$(15): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(8): \mathrm{P}$ $0 \$=\operatorname{CHRS}(16):$ IFMS＝＂T＂TH ENBS＝CHRS（15）：PRINT\＃4， B\＄：CLOSE4：OPEN4，4，7
AG $1330 \mathrm{RO}=\varnothing: T B=\emptyset: T D=\varnothing:$ FORI $=$ SL （SM）TOSL（SM）+999 ：GETES ：IFE $\$=$＂$<$＂THEN1440
$\mathrm{XC} 1340 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{I}):$ IFP $>128 \mathrm{THENR}$ $0=1: P=P-128$
EX 1350 IFP＝34THENPRINT $\# 4,{ }^{\prime \prime \prime \prime \prime}$ ； ：GOTO142б
HM 1360 IFP＜320RP＞95THENP $=P+64$ ：GOTO139＠
HK 1370 IFP＞63ANDP＜96THENP $=P+3$ 2：GOTO139ø
BK 1380 IFP＞31ANDP＜64THEN139ø
FG 1390 PS＝CHR $(P):$ IFRO $=1$ THENR $0=0: \mathrm{P} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(18)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{P}$ ）＋CHRS（146）
RQ 1400 IFM $=$＂G＂ORCL＝40THENPRI NT\＃4，AS；POS＂ $2 \square " ;$ PS；B\＄； ：GOTO142ø
QB 1410 PRINT\＃4，AS；PO\＄＂00＂；PS； BS；
XS $142 \emptyset \mathrm{~TB}=\mathrm{TB}+1:$ IFTB $=$ CLTHENPRI $\mathrm{NT} \# 4: \mathrm{TB}=\varnothing$
PP 1436 NEXT
GE 1446 PRINT\＃4：CLOSE4：SLOW
JG 1450 GOTO8ø
GC 1460 REM－－CODE A SCREEN－
QS 1476 EAST：TRAP2120：PRINT＂
\｛2 HOME\}\{CLR\}":Dl=SL (S
M）： $\mathrm{AV}=39: \mathrm{LX}(\mathrm{K})=\mathrm{LN}: \mathrm{LN}(\mathrm{K}$ ）$=\mathrm{LN}: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+1$
SG $148 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{6 DOWN\}": P $\mathrm{L}=1313: \mathrm{RV}=6: \mathrm{PS}=\mathrm{PL}+27: \mathrm{A}$ $\mathrm{D}=40: \mathrm{D} 2=\mathrm{D} 1+40: \mathrm{IFAV}=164$ gTHEN8ø
AK 1490 PRINTTAB（PX）；LN＂？＂＋CHR \＄（34）：IFAV＝39THENPRINT
＂（UP\}";TAB(PX);LN;"?CH RS（27）＋＂CHRS（34）；＂M＂；C HRS（34）；＂；＂；CHRS（34）＋C HRS（147）：PL＝PL＋14：AV＝4 $\emptyset$
GX $1500 \mathrm{P}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{D} 1): \mathrm{CP}=\mathrm{D} 1+1000$ ： C＝PEEK（CP）：IFP＝34 THENP $=39$
BD 151 IFC $>16$ THENC $=\mathrm{C}-16$ ：GOTOI 510
HA 1520 IFP $<129$ ANDRV $=1$ THENGOTO 1650
DS 1530 IFP $>128$ THENP $=\mathrm{P}-128:$ GOT 01630
EB 1540 IFP＝32ANDRV $=$ GTHEN 1580
DG 1550 IFKC $(C)=1$ THEN 1580
HK 1560 IFC $=$ OTHEN169
SA 1570 ONCGOTO1700，1710，1720， 1730，1740，1750，1680，17 60，1770，1780，1790，1816 ，1820，1830，1846
BC 1580 POKEPL，P
PE 1590 GETKS：IFK $="<" T H E N 2126$
PQ 1600 Dl＝Dl $+1: \mathrm{PL}=\mathrm{PL}+1:$ IFD1＝D 2THENPOKEPL， 34 ：GOTO188 0
FQ 1610 IFPL $>$ PSTHENPOKEPL， 34 ： P OKEPL $+1,59:$ PL＝$=1313+A D:$ $A D=A D+46: L N=L N+2: P S=P L$ ＋27：GOTO1490
PH 1620 GOTO150
GB 163 IFRV＝1THEN 1540
KC $1640 \mathrm{RV}=1$ ：POKEPL，146： $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+12$ 8：PL＝PL＋1：GOTO1660
HC $1650 \mathrm{RV}=\emptyset$ ：POKEPL，210：PL＝PL＋

FM 1660 IFPL＞PSTHEN1610
RR 1670 GOTO1530
MF $1680 \mathrm{XX}=222$ ：GOTO1850
BK 1690 XX＝208：GOTO1850
DE 1760 XX＝133：GOTO1850
AJ 1710 XX＝156：GOTO1850
EM $1720 \mathrm{XX}=223$ ：GOTO1850
PE 1730 XX＝220：GOTO1850
PR 1740 XX＝158：GOTO1850
DD $1750 \mathrm{xX}=159$ ： GOTO185
XQ $1760 \mathrm{XX}=193$ ：GOTO1850
QX 1770 XX＝213：GOTO185
PS 1780 XX＝214：GOTO1850
CQ 1790 XX＝215：GOTO1850
FQ 1800 XX＝216：GOTO1850
MQ $1810 \mathrm{XX}=216$ ：GOTO1850
AC 1820 XX＝217：GOTO1850
KB 1830 XX＝218：GOTO1850
HD $1840 \mathrm{XX}=219$
JM 1850 POKEPL，XX：FORI $=0$ TO15： K
 $=\mathrm{PL}+1$
JG 1860 IFPL＞PSTHEN1610
JJ 1876 GOTO1536
BP 1880 PRINT＂\｛HOME $\}\{13$ DOWN $\}$ OTO148日＂；：Dl＝SL（SM）＋AV $: A V=A V+40: L N=L N+2: P O K E$ 208，7：FORI $=842 \mathrm{TO}$ 49：PO KEI，13：NEXT：PRINT＂ \｛HOME\}\{2 DOWN\}": STOP
BQ 1890 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3\}"TAB(13) ＂CODE A SCREEN＂
KB 1900 PRINTTAB（13）＂$\{13$ Y\}"
XE 1910 PRINT＂\｛CYN\}\{DOWN\}LINE \｛SPACE\}\#'S USED... \｛DOWN\}":LX (K-1) =LN
CK 1926 FORI $=1$ TO 5： COLOR $5, I+2$ ： P RINTLN（I）＂TO＂LX（I）：NEX T：IFK＞5THENPRINT＂ \｛DOWN\} \{CYN\}YOU HAVE RE ACHED FIVE SCREENS！＂：S LEEP2：GOT08』
BC 1936 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{CYN\}ENTER STARTING LINE NUMBER． ．．＂
HX 1940 PRINT＂MUST BE \｛RVS\} $\{3\}$ LARGER\｛CYN\}\{OFE\} THAN \｛SPACE\} 2999 AND \｛RVS \} \｛3\}SMALLER\{CYN\}\{OFF\} \｛4 SPACES\}THAN 60ø日ø! \｛3\}":LN=ø
 N＝VAL（LN \＄）：IFLN $\$=$＂＜＂TH EN8 $\varnothing$
BH 1960 IFLN＜3006ORLN $>59999 \mathrm{THE}$ N189ø
BH 1976 IFLN $<10000$ THENPX $=1$
CG 198® PRINT＂\｛5 UP\}"+CHRS(27) ＋＂＠＂
RF 1990 PRINT＂\｛3\}ENTER WHICH S CREEN TO CODE．．．
\｛6 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：PRINT＂ \｛CYN\}1, 2, 3, 4, OR 5: \｛2 SPACES $\}$ \｛YEL\}YOUR CH OICE－－＞（ ）＂
EP 2000 GETKEYK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂＜＂THEN8 $\theta$
FQ 2610 IFVAL（K\＄）＜1ORVAL（K\＄）＞5 THEN2øøø
RP $262 \emptyset$ SM＝VAL（K\＄）：PRINT＂ \｛HOME \} $\{3\}\{12$ DOWN\}"TAB （36）；K\＄
EM 2030 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}\{YEL\}WHE N READY，PRESS A KEY．＂
PQ 2040 PRINT＂THE COMPUTER WIL L GO INTO \｛RVS\}FAST \｛OFE\} MODE...
AX 2050 ＇PRINT＂THE SCREEN WILL \｛SPACE \}BLANK."
QJ 2060 PRINT＂IF DURING THE CO dING PROCESS YOU＂
BF 2076 PRINT＂DECIDE TO ABORT
\｛SPACE\}THEN PRESS $\{3\}<$
BD 2086 PRINT＂\｛YEL\}AND THE COM PUTER WILL RETURN TO T HE＂
CK 2090 PRINT＂MAIN MENU．\｛HOME\}
MR 2100 GETKEYAS：IEA $\$=" ६ " T H E N L$ $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{LX}(\mathrm{K}-1)$ ：GOTO8ø
SK 2110 GOTO1470
QX $2120 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{K}-1: \mathrm{LX}(\mathrm{K})=\mathrm{LN}$
JJ 2130 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":IFED=1THE NED $=\varnothing$ ：LN $(K)=\varnothing: L X(K)=\varnothing$ ： GOT08ø
CM 2140 PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{7 DOWN\}"; ：FORI＝1TO6：PRINTLN（K）： $\mathrm{LN}(\mathrm{K})=\mathrm{LN}(\mathrm{K})+2:$ IFLN $(\mathrm{K})+$ 2＞LX（K）THENED＝1：GOTO21 $6 \emptyset$
HK 2150 NEXT
AB $216 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛HOME $\}\{13$ DOWN $\}$ OTO2136＂；：POKE298，7：FO RI $=842$ TO849：POKEI，13： N EXT：PRINT＂\｛HOME\}
\｛2 DOWN\}":STOP
SE 2170 PRINT＂$\{2$ HOME\}\{CLR\} $\{3\}$ \｛2 DOWN\} \{RVS\}PRINTER I S NOT ONLINE．．．\｛OFF\} C ORRECT AND HITANY KEY． \｛2 SPACES $\}$ \｛CYN\}HIT $\{3\}$ RUN／STOP \｛CYN\}FOR MENU ．＂：GETKEYD4\＄：GOTO8®
SR 2180 REM－－GET READY－－
ER 2190 DIMLN $(5,5)$
PA 2200 FORI $=1$ TO5：READD1，D2：SL （I）$=\mathrm{D} 1: \mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{D} 2: \mathrm{NEXT}$
JH 2210 DIMP（20）：FORI＝1TO2 $0:$ RE ADD： $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{NEXT}:$ EORI $=1$ T08：KEY（I），＂＂：NEXT
BC 2220 FORI $=3584 \mathrm{TO} 3769:$ READDT ：POKEI，DT ：NEXT：K＝1：FOR I＝2048TO2094：READDT：PO KEI，DT：NEXT：SYS2ø48：GO TO8
HJ 2230 DATA $8192,9192,10192,1$ 1192，12192，13192，14192 ，15192，4864，5864
JB 2240 DATA日， $32,232,35,208,39$ ，184，43，160，47，136，51， 112，55，88，59， $6,19,232$ ， 22
CC 2250 DATA $162,0,160,0,165,1$ 83，133，167，165，184，133 ，168，165，186，133，176，1 65，187，133，171，165，177 ，133，172，165，178，133，1 73，165，179，133，174，165 ，186，133，175，132，199
EH 2260 DATA $132,206,177,167,1$ 45，172，177，170，145，174 ，24，165，167，165，1，133， $167,165,168,165,6,133$ ， 168，24，165，176，165，1，1 33，170，165，171，105，0，1 33，171，24，165，172，165
SS 2270 DATA $1,133,172,165,173$ ，105，8，133，173，24，165， 174，165，1，133，174，165， 175，105，6，133，175，24，1 65，199，185，1，133，199，1 65，200，105，0，133，200，1 65，200，201，3，208，177
BE 2280 DATA $165,199,201,232,2$ 68，171，96
RE 2290 DATA $120,173,20,3,141$ ， 25，8，173，21，3，141，26，8 ，169，27，141，20，3，169，8 ，141，21，3，88，96，101，25 Ø，165，212，201，59，240，4 ，201，6，208，6，169，6，133 ，244，133，245，108，25，8


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Have you experienced
problems while working
with external devices?

## This utility banishes

unfriendly device numbers
on both the 64 and the 128 .

The Commodore 64 did a lot to popularize low-cost disk drives and printers. Unfortunately, these devices are not always user-friendly. In fact, working with the different device numbers common to disk drives, printers, and cassette drives can be a major source of frustration.

Take the load command, for instance. When the 64 was introduced, Commodore had no idea that disk drives would become as popular as they are today. Instead, the company thought that most 64 owners would opt for the cheaper cassette drives. That's why LOAD and other commands default to this device.

Things are even worse when you have multiple disk drives or two printers. When you try to load files from your new 1581 disk drive, you need to append ", 9 " to the load command. To output to a second printer (device 5), often you must unplug the printer and then plug it back in at least once before you're successful.

With Alias, you can eliminate these and other problems. This program lets you change the device number assigned to any device; commands that you issue are now redirected to the device of your choice. For example, you can redefine device 8 as device 1 so that the load command defaults to the disk drive instead of the cassette drive. Similarly, you can change device 8 to device 9 so that the files on your second disk drive load properly and 128 DOS commands like SCRATCH work without a ",U9" appended to the end of them.

## Getting Started

Although Alias is written in machine language, it's listed here as a BASIC loader that runs on both the 64 and the 128. To ensure accurate typing, use The Automatic Proofreader, found elsewhere in this issue, to enter the program. If you intend to use the program with a 64 only, enter lines $10-350$. If you plan to use Alias on a 128 as well, enter the entire program; be sure to type it in from 128 mode so that any BASIC 7.0 keywords will be tokenized properly.

When you run Alias, some general instructions and a list of valid device numbers are displayed. The machine language is then POKEd into memory and activated.

Once Alias is enabled, you can change device numbers from immediate mode or from program mode. To reassign a device number on the 64, enter
POKE 780,A:POKE 781,B:SYS 53000
where A is a device's default number and B is the number you'd like it to have. To reassign a device number on the 128 , use a command with the syntax SYS 6900,A,B
where $A$ and $B$ have the same meanings as in the 64 command. To restore a device's number, simply set both $A$ and $B$ to the default for the device.

In its present form, Alias does not reassign any device numbers when it's run. However, you can cause it to do so by changing the second value in each pair of numbers in line 350 . The first number in each pair is the default number for each device; the second number is the device number that will be assigned when you run the program. If you modify this line, be careful not to assign the same number to two or more devices.

For example, suppose you wished to change device 8 to 10 and device 9 to 8 . To do this, you'd add the following line to the program:

## 350 DATA $0,0,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,8,10,9,8$

Finally, to disable Alias, restoring the default device numbers in the process, press the RUN/STOP-RESTORE key combination. To reenable the 64 version, type SYS 53052; to reenable the 128 version, type SYS 6952.

## Alias

HQ 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPU TE! publications, inc. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
RB $2 \emptyset \mathrm{M}=1$ : PRINT"\{CLR\}\{RVS\}"TAB (15) "ALIAS": IFPEEK (65530 ) $=5$ THENM $=2$ : BANK15
ER 30 PRINT"\{2 DOWN $\}$ THIS PROGR AM ALLOWS YOU TO DIVERT \{SPACE\}ALL"
GH 40 PRINT"INPUT OR OUTFUT FR OM ONE DEVICE TO "
FQ 50 PRINT"ANOTHER.":IFM=2THE NPRINT
KD 60 PRINT"USE THE COMMANDS: " : IFM=1THENPRINT"POKE78日, A: POKE781,B:SYS53000":GO то8ø

QA 70 PRINT"SYS690日, A, B"
HP 80 PRINT"WHERE $A=$ THE CURR ENT DEVICE \# AND":PRINT" B $=$ THE NEW DEVICE \#."
EM 90 PRINT"\{DOWN\}TO MAKE A AN D B THE SAME AGAIN, TYPE

PC 100 IFM=1THENPRINT"POKE780, 8:POKE781,8:SYS53000":G 0TO12g
ED 110 PRINT"SYS6900,8,8"
AM $12 \varnothing$ PRINT"\{DOWN\}VALID DEVIC E NUMBERS ARE: \{DOWN\}"
BE $13 \square$ PRINT" $\varnothing$ - KEYBOARD \{3 SPACES $\} 4$ - PRINTER 1

JS 140 PRINT" 1 - CASSETTE (3 SPACES)5 - PRINTER 2

FH 150 PRINT" 2 - RS232
\{6 SPACES\}8 - DISK DRIV E 1 "
EK 160 PRINT"3-SCREEN
\{5 SPACES\}9 - DISK DRIV E $2^{\prime \prime}$
SC 170 IFM $=2$ THEN 370
JC 180 FORJ=53000TO53185: READQ : $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{Q}$ : POKEJ, $\mathrm{Q}:$ NEXT
RJ 190 IFX<>26532THENPRINT"ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENT.": STOP
SG 206 FORI $=53186$ TO 53201 :READQ :POKEI,Q:NEXT
MX 210 SYS53052:END:REM ACTIVA TE
FF 226 DATA141,191,207,142,193 ,207,146,192,207,160,3, 185,191,287,265
EJ 236 DATA191,207,208,17,173, 191,207,153,191,207,200 ,173,193,267,153

MF 240 DATA191,207,136,76,50,2 07,2ø0,206,192,19,208,2 25,173,191,287
XQ 250 DATA172,192,287,174,193 ,287,96,173,26,3,141,18 3,207,173,27
MA 260 DATA3,141,184,207,169,1 $27,141,26,3,169,207,141$ ,27,3,173
CK $27 \emptyset$ DATA $48,3,141,186,207,17$ 3,49,3,141,187,207,169, 133,141,48
BS $28 \emptyset$ DATA $3,169,207,141,49,3$, 173,50,3,141,189,207,17 3,51,3
FF 290 DATA141,190,207,169,139 ,141,50,3,169,207,141,5 1,3,96,32
JX 300 DATA145,207,76,182,207, $32,145,207,76,185,297,3$ 2,145,207,76
QJ 310 DATA188,207,141,191,207 ,140,192,207,142,193,20 7,160,3,185,191
QD 320 DATA $207,197,186,208,10$, 200,185,191,207,133,186 ,136,76,50,207
RH 330 DATA200,200,192,19,208, $233,76,50,207,76,189,23$ 9,76,108,242
FH 340 DATA $76,78,245,0,0,0$
JM 350 DATA $0,8,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4$ , $5,5,8,8,9,9$ :REM ASSIGN DEVICE NUMBERS
AH 360 REM 128 ONLY
XC 370 RESTORE $410:$ FORJ $=6900 \mathrm{TO} 7$ 085: READQ: $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{Q}$ : POKEJ, Q : NEXT
CG 380 IFX<>19532THENPRINT"ERR OR in data statement.": STOP

HC 390 RESTORE350:FORI $=7086$ TO7 101:READQ:POKEI,Q:NEXT
PJ 406 SYS6952:REM ACTIVATE
PG 410 DATA141,171,27,142,173, $27,146,172,27,160,3,185$ ,171,27,205
RS 420 DATA171,27,208,17,173,1 71,27,153,171,27,200,17 3,173,27,153
HX 430 DATA171,27,136,76,30,27 ,200,200,192,19,208,225 ,173,171,27
CD 440 DATA172,172,27,174,173, 27,96,173,26,3,141,163, 27,173,27
ES 450 data $3,141,164,27,169,10$ 7,141,26,3,169,27,141,2 7,3,173
GC 460 DATA $48,3,141,166,27,173$ ,49,3,141,167,27,169,11 3,141,48
DK 470 DATA3,169,27,141,49,3,1 73,50,3,141,169,27,173, 51,3
XK 480 DATA141,176, 27,169,119, 141,50,3,169,27,141,51, 3,96,32
RQ 490 DATA125,27, $76,162,27,32$ ,125,27,76,165,27,32,12 5,27,76
EK 500 DATA168,27,141,171,27,1 $40,172,27,142,173,27,16$ 0,3,185,171
ED 510 DATA $27,197,186,208,10,2$ 00,185,171,27,133,186,1 36,76,30,27
BP 520 DATA $200,200,192,19,208$, $233,76,30,27,76,189,239$ ,76,108,242
AD 530 DATA $76,78,245,0,8,0$

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[^2]
## REVIEWS



Storm Across Europe Comprehensive strategic simulation of World War II p. 60

 Questor, and Merlin continue their noble adventures $p .60$


World Geography an elegant, new package that teaches and offers lots of fun p. 63


Aussie Games six wacky
new games from the land down under p. 63

## Reviews

Storm Across Europe
Storm Across Europe recreates war on a grand and unprecedented scale. Its sweep is far-reaching, encompassing the European theater of operations in World War II in its entirety, from the mountains of Morocco in the west to the edge of Siberia in the east.

The design itself embraces practically every important facet of the conflict. You can undertake Battle of Britain-type strategic-bombing campaigns, send German raiders to prey on Allied shipping in the Atlantic, and even devote resources toward gaining the technology to build the first atomic bomb. It's all here in impressive detail.

> This game is a
> sophisticated, compelling simulation of the
> 1939-45 war in Europe.

Despite its depth and breadth, Storm Across Europe rates no more than average in complexity because of some judicious abstractions and simplifications. Taken individually, the land, air, naval, and economic subsystems are very basic both in their specifics and their applications. But it's the interaction of these subsystems that makes the game a sophisticated, compelling simulation of the 1939-45 war in Europe.

The sheer scope of decision making the game requires is sometimes daunting, especially as the war expands into North Africa, Russia, and Asia. Fortunately, the system for entering orders simplifies the process considerably. Whenever you initiate an action, a set of prompts or markers appears on the screen, indicating your range of options. For instance, when an army moves to a port, the computer informs you whether enough transports are present to embark the unit. It also marks every port that could serve as a legal destination for the ships. In this way, the friendly user interface lightens your responsibilities, freeing your mind to concentrate on strategy rather than on specific rules.

For the most part, Storm Across Europe addresses its subject from a strategic perspective. Turns equal three months, and units represent armies or fleets of ships and planes. In keeping with this scale and focus, most of the game's mechanics are straightforward: You move; then you fight. However, simple in design does not mean simple in execution. A range of factors affect the outcome of land battles, including terrain, troop efficiency, air support, and supply. The routines for resolving
naval combat follow an even more intricate sequence, with land-based air support, submarines, fleets, and escorts all converging in battle as convoys attempt to pass through different sea areas.

The one place where the game errs is in its treatment of movement. The rules allow you to redeploy your units across friendly territory without restriction and attack in the same turn. Now, this would be fine if all of Europe had been serviced by unlimited high-speed trains. But seeing as how this wasn't so, the freewheeling maneuvers the game lets you carry out are blatantly unrealistic, even by modern standards.

Questions of realism aside, in game terms, the lack of limitations on an army's ability to move and fight detracts from play in two ways: It greatly reduces the importance of planning and squelches the effects of surprise. Caught off-guard by an Allied invasion of France while mired in your own of fensive in the Ural Mountains? No problem. The flick of a joystick transfers a half-dozen armies across the continent and drives the invaders back into the English Channel. Historically, if the Germans had possessed this capability to shift troops between fronts, they probably would never have lost the war.

Like many of the other war games published by Strategic Simulations, Storm Across Europe is built around an extensive database. In fact, the game almost buries you beneath an avalanche of numbers. For example, the map is divided into more than 200 land areas, each of which is rated for population, raw material, industry, garrison, and airdefense levels. Armies, in turn, are made up of varying quantities of infantry, mechanized troops, armor, paratroops, and tactical air points. Get the idea?

Manipulating all these numbers can grow tiresome after a while and leave you feeling more like an accountant than a general. The key to enjoying and appreciating Storm Across Europe, then, is to keep in mind the larger picture. The game depicts a continent engulfed by war, and you should construct your strategies in the same broad context and not concern yourself with smaller details.

Although the design is not without its flaws, Storm Across Europe achieves perfection in fulfilling its intent. The game integrates the economic and military aspects of World War II in a clean, engaging format that simultaneously entertains, instructs, and challenges you.
-Jeff Seiken

[^3]
## Gauntlet II

Assuming multiple personalities may be considered unusual in some circles, but in the fantasy world of computer gaming it's most desirable-and downright fun. Mindscape's Gauntlet II allows players to assume the roles of four heroes, each with different powers and capabilities.

Just as they fought against the forces of evil at your local arcade, Thor the Warrior, Thyra the Valkyrie, Questor the Elf, and Merlin the Wizard invade your personal computer to continue their noble adventures.

The most difficult part of Gauntlet II? Trying to quit playing.

A single player, or a second player acting as an ally, assigns any of the four heroes as his or her alter ego. Once selected and empowered with unique abilities, the players wade into a villainous horde of monsters and evil traps that occupy 100 new mazes of the Dark Dungeons.

If you enjoy arcade-style games, Gauntlet II will consume you with fastpaced shoot-'em-up action and mindbending puzzles. Time flies as players delve deeper and deeper into the dungeon world. Trying to quit playing is the most difficult part of Gauntlet II.

Players begin the game with 2000 health points as they search the mazes for treasure and instruments of magic. Time erodes a player's health as do encounters with any of the seven types of monsters that swarm to attack. Destroy the monsters and the Generators (the machines that mass-produce them) before you are overwhelmed. Acid puddles, force fields, and traps that can sap your strength should also be avoided, if possible.

Each level of the maze must be solved and an exit found before players may advance to the next level. Food and cider, found along the way, extend your life by adding 100 health points to your score.

Your session comes to an end when your health drops to 0 . You must then restart the game from the beginning. When two players tackle the game together, however, there are definite advantages. The most obvious is the ability to protect one another by using each player's respective talents against a diverse group of villains and threats. Another important advantage is the ability to rejoin your partner after your health points have expired. As long as one player continues to hold his or her own against the horde, the com-

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## Reviews

panion may return to the fray at the present level, rejuvenated with 2000 health points.

Players may pick up and carry only a limited number of items as they trek about the game. Keys are very useful, as are the powerful magic potions and amulets. Use the keys to eliminate barriers that prevent your movement inside the mazes. Amulets and potions, once found, increase your powers in magnificent ways.

Treasure rooms appear randomly, allowing players to sprint around, scooping up as much treasure as possible. To keep the treasure, they must find the exit and escape to the next level before time runs out. Phony exits and poisoned food, cider, and potions add an extra element of danger and can prove fatal to the unwary.

A long list of foes stand against you in Gauntlet II. The most formidable are characters known simply as Death. They will try to attach themselves to the heroes, drain up to 200 health points from their victim, and then die themselves. Fighting Death characters hand-to-hand or shooting at them is useless. Only certain magic potions can rid the screen of these dreaded leachlike monsters.

Gauntlet II is just what the wizard ordered for home dungeon-arcade addicts. It's a quality arcade-style action game that exercises the brain as well as the wrist and thumb. The option to assume a different hero's persona with different abilities each time you play spices up an already challenging adventure.

> -Steve Hedrick

Gauntlet II
Mindscape
3444 Dundee Rd.
Northbrook, IL 60062
\$29.95

## Shoot 'Em Up Construction Kit

Let's face it. Within even the most seri-ous-minded, efficient, hard-working, dedicated computer user lurks a tiny gremlin whose only desire is to get out and shoot, bomb, blast, and otherwise annihilate anything in its path.

Some people have no problem indulging this imp's appetite. Others of us sidle along the aisle and grab a shoot-'em-up off the shelf, telling the cashier, "It's for the kids." We wear trenchcoats and oversized fedoras as we slouch into arcade rooms to drop some quarters. Or we order games in plain brown wrappers from anonymous distributors in Paducah. After all, we wouldn't be caught dead using our computer to play!

Enter Avantage. Now we have a legitimate excuse to roam through strange landscapes blasting away at purple aliens or enemy armies. Shoot ${ }^{\prime}$ Em Up Construction Kit, which comes with three ready-to-play games, enables us to design our own games of destruction. And what good game designer doesn't check out his or her own creation?

Any game you create with Shoot 'Em Up Construction Kit will be complete with hero, enemies, weapons, and sound effects. There's even a screen where you can write an introduction to your hot new game for uninitiated players. Since it takes time to create one of these games, you can save your creation at any stage. When you've finished designing your game, save it to its own disk and it will run independently of Construction Kit (a great gift for your fire-happy friends).

> Now we have a
> legitimate excuse to roam
> through strange
> landscapes blasting away at purple aliens or enemy
> armies.

You can either jump right in creating your game from scratch or get your feet wet by revising the games included: Space Hawk, Outlaw (a Western shoot-'em-up), and Transputer Man. Either way, this kit is a powerful tutorial in game design.

The Main Menu is your doorway to creation. The various editors are all accessed from here. These include editors for sprites, objects, background, sound effects, player limitations, attack waves, levels, and the front end. Test Game, also listed on the main menu, allows you to test your game in either Regular mode or Cheat mode, the latter of which gives you an infinite number of lives.

A computer game is laid down in layers, rather like an animated cartoon. Pixels comprise characters, which make up blocks; blocks, in turn, combine to become the background. Other pixels make the sprites that make objectsobjects being a hero, an enemy, an explosion sequence, or anything that moves. Sound effects are assigned and can themselves be modified in terms of waveform, pitch, attack, and decay.

Players' limitations are defined. Enemies are placed and assigned routes of travel. The map areas and pattern of playing levels are chosen-scrolling versus still screen versus push screen
(forward movement governed by the hero's action). Then the introduction and its special effects provide the finishing touches.

With Shoot 'Em Up Construction Kit, you are guided through the intricate process of layering and building until you have produced a finished game of reasonable arcade quality. Each component is available to you for design or modification. You have complete control.

A fascinating aspect of Construction Kit becomes apparent when you toy with one of the existing games. Gradually modify pieces of it and then check it out to see where the changes turn up. Since everything is made of linked components, changes you make can turn up in weird places as a modified character or sprite is incorporated. This is a great way to learn your way around this program, but the first time you see the consequences and the capabilities of what you're working with strike home, it's awesome.

Criticisms of this program are few. Depending on the make of your monitor, your screen may not be large enough to display the score (lower left border) or a couple of prompts used in one of the editors. This was true of our Commodore 1701. The character set used in writing the front-end text can be modified. However, there are some characters that we had trouble figuring out how to get on the screen. Pressing the logical keys didn't work, and there is nothing that tells you how to reach them. We never did get the hyphen.

The only general drawback to this kit is that the block-and-pixel nature of game construction limits you to a fairly geometric, even linear, design. For instance, we found it extremely difficult to design a curved stretch of road. (Heck, we found it impossible, but that's not to say that an extremely talented game maker couldn't do it.) Everything else in the kit is great, and to reuse a word, awesome.

Shoot 'Em Up Construction Kit, while setting out to be a toolkit for entertainment, is actually a deep program that helps you explore and gain command of the intricacies of game making. We played the games. We toyed with the editors. And while we may never have the dedication and patience it takes to painstakingly construct a commercial shoot-em-up, we now have a better understanding and respect for the game designers who do.
-David and Robin Minnick

[^4]
## World Geography

A program is good when it does what it sets out to do. If it does it smoothly, uses eye-catching graphics and tuneful responses, and does it with a minimum of fuss, then it is elegant. This may be an unusual statement about an educational package, but elegant is the word that best describes World Geography from Bobco.

The program sets out to help you learn some essential facts about 175 of the world's nations. These facts include the country's location, capital, currency , official language, and population. Considering the changing political boundaries and population figures, it is laudable that Bobco periodically issues updated versions of World Geography. (These can be purchased direct from Bobco by current owners for just $\$ 7$. The 1990 version should be available early this year.)

Any student will tell you: Memorizing facts is b-o-r-i-n-g! Any teacher will tell you that some things can't be learned any other way. The solution? Make the dull as interesting as possible, use multiple stimuli, keep the brain active. Nothing stimulates like a gamewhether you're playing against an opponent or merely pitting yourself against a previous score. World Geography is a package made-to-order to these specifications. It uses multiple-choice questions, visual aids in the form of maps, a simple but accurate rotating globe, and aural stimuli in the form of music played while the globe spins and when questions are answered.

Options to be selected at the outset include 1-Player, 2-Player, or Review (answers automatically displayed); Novice, Intermediate, or Expert; and Geographic Area: America \& Pacific, Eurasia, Africa, and All.

The globe rotates in a window on the right side of the screen. As it spins, the disk drive searches for a country. When one is found, the globe halts with the continent of the selected country facing front. A relief-type map of the country appears on the left, with its flag displayed nearby. A blinking light locates the capital city on both the globe and the map.

The first question asked is the name of the country. The other four questions-capital, language, currency, and population-follow in random order. Three possible answers are offered for each.

Scoring is based on how long it takes you to answer. A timer starts as each question comes up. The quicker you answer, the higher your score.

You begin with five countries. Each time you score 10,000 points, you gain two countries and a Bonus Flag question. (Here you must choose a given country's flag from among three dis-
played.) With a system like this, players are encouraged to keep playing. Those who are just starting out are not daunted by facing a too-big chunk of material. Intermediate scholars persevere to stay in the game, and smart players can keep going forever.

There's nothing to dislike about World Geography. Bear in mind, it's an educational game with the emphasis on education. But lovers of trivia games also will be satisfied with the format, and for learning these facts, it's a gem!

We checked some of the information presented, and it appears to be accurate and up-to-date. The maps and flags are excellently rendered, a tribute to the programmer's abilities. Assembling all this material and designing the necessary graphics is an awesome accomplishment. The concept is educationally sound, and the execution is flawless.
-David and Robin Minnick

## World Geography

Bobco
200 Seventh Ave.
Suite 111
Santa Cruz, CA 95062
\$24.95

## Aussie Games

Blokes and sheilas should have a bonza time with this ripper from Mindscape titled Aussie Games. Even if you're a simple seppo like myself and don't understand Strine, check out the manual's glossary and get set for a fair-dinkum treat.

Aussie Games is a two-disk collection of six recreational, true-blue Australian games. Don't expect to see these events in the next Olympics thoughthis Aussie six-pack is a half-dozen of the wackiest sports you'll find anywhere this side of Alice Springs.

By the way, in case you aren't sure, you blokes and sheilas (guys and gals) might like to know that in Strine (the Australian language) bonza means extremely good, ripper is any excellent thing, seppo refers to us Yanks, and fairdinkum is anything real.

Aussie Games allows players to choose the order of events offered. Try all of the events in order by picking Aussie Safari, compete in the event of your choice, or simply practice your favorite event.

The Safari takes you to a number of spots throughout Australia. Your first stop is Sydney, where you attempt the sport made famous by kids on spring break: the Belly Whack. The objective is to get the biggest splash without running out of time. First, your diver has to take a few good breaths; then you press the fire button to begin the flop. The challenge comes in keeping the diver
from going head or feet first.
From Sydney you move to Melbourne for Beach Footy. Using the fire button, kick the football as far as you can and then position your onscreen partner to catch the ball. Catching it is difficult but not impossible. Even if you miss the ball, you receive points for the distance it's kicked. Try to do well here because the sheilas are watching.

Next it's off to the bush for a go at boomerang competition. Getting the hang of throwing the boomerang is only half the battle. The boomerang is going to come back. Then you must decide whether to simply reach out and grab it, jump for it, or duck. As in Beach Footy, you receive points for distance; extra points are awarded if you catch it. Mind your head with this one.

Now, on to Ayres Rock for the Dry River Race. This is not meant for the weak of arm because you and a friend have to carry the boat in this event. To get your team going, move the joystick back and forth quickly. Be sure to jump over the many obstacles in the way. If you stumble over one, it'll slow you down or stop you completely; this means you have to build up your speed again. You'll be ready for a breather after this event.

You get a break when you go to Top End for the Beer Shoot because you get to ride in the back of a truck. While your sober mate drives, another bloke tosses beer bottles for you to shoot. Easy you say? Not when the road curves like this one does. By the way, watch out for the birds flying by. You do not get points from bird lovers for hitting them.

Finally you reach Cairns for a little Marlin Fishing worthy of Hemingway. This is an extremely tough event. You must cast your line right next to the swimming marlin or it won't bite. If it doesn't hit your lure, keep casting until it does. Once you've hooked the fish, reel it in carefully or your line might break. Watch out if you manage to land it-it will try to jump over the edge of the boat.

Aussie Games is an exciting program with fast-paced events. The graphics are colorful and often funny, particularly during the Belly Whack. In addition to the sound effects in each event, many of the games have Australian tunes such as "Waltzing Matilda" and "Botany Bay" playing in the background for an added touch of authenticity. Get ready for some fun with this one-you'll find it dinki-di.
-Alison Fleming

## Aussie Games <br> Mindscape <br> 3444 Dundee Rd. <br> Northbrook, IL 60062 <br> $\$ 29.95$



Want to spice up text-screen presentations in your BASIC programs? If so, try Raster Master. This short machine language routine creates a dramatic windowing effect like none you've seen before.

This effect is achieved using a twostep process. First, you position some text in a designated window area. To make the text invisible, you print it in the color of the screen background. Then you call Raster Master. At a rate you specify, each screen line in the window area is changed to a contrasting color. As this process continues, the hidden text within the window is gradually revealed.

## Typing it in

Raster Master is written entirely in machine language, so you'll need to use $M L X$, the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue, to type it in. The MLX prompts, and the values you should enter, are as follows:

## Starting address: C000 <br> Ending address: C13F

Enter the data for Raster Master. Before you exit MLX, save a copy of the program to disk with the name RASTER.ML.

Raster Master Demo, written in BASIC, illustrates some of the typical effects that are possible with Raster Master. Type it in using The Automatic

Proofreader, also found in this issue, and save a copy of the program to disk.

## Four Commands

By using the 64's raster-interrupt routine, Raster Master lets you change a vertical portion of the text screen to another color. Four SYS commands are all that's required.

The first command, SYS 49152, activates the utility. Call it once near the beginning of your program.

The second SYS command is responsible for opening the text window. The syntax for this command is

## SYS 49155,color,row[,number of rows][speed]

Color $(0-15)$ is the color you want in the opening window (also stored in location 2). Row is the number of the screen line $(0-255)$ on which the window will be located. Remember: As with the 64's standard sprite-coordinate system, only screen lines in the range 50-249 are on the visible portion of the screen.

The two optional parameters are number of rows and speed. Number of rows determines how many screen lines in each direction (up and down) the window should cover. A value of 4 , for example, creates a window eight lines high. If you don't include this parameter, Raster Master assumes maximum size (the whole screen).

Speed determines the opening speed of the window. Any value in the range $0-255$ may be used, with higher numbers representing slower speeds. If you don't include this parameter, an average speed of 30 is used.

The next command, SYS 49158, closes an opened window. The window closes at the rate assigned when the window was opened.

The final command, SYS 49161, disables the utility and restores the standard IRQ interrupt vector. Use this command to turn off the utility while you change the background screen color or when you've finished with all window displays. To reactivate the utility, use SYS 49152.

## The Demo

When you're ready to see Raster Master in action, place the disk containing RASTER.ML in the drive; then load and run the demo. The demo illustrates a variety of effects: Small-width windows are generated by concealing a portion of the raster band with sprites, separate areas of text are revealed in sequence, windows are opened and closed at different rates, and a selection-bar menu is simulated.

To help you understand the setup for each effect, the demo has been commented liberally. Note the use of locations 820 and 821 in this program. To
prevent the screen from flashing，win－ dows are initially established offscreen using these locations．Then they＇re moved onto the screen with the SYS 49155 command．

## RASTER．ML

Cøø日：4C øC C $04 \mathrm{C} \quad 61 \mathrm{C}$ C 4 C FF 2 E C008：C0 4C 19 Cl 78 A9 30 8D 94 C010：14 03 A9 C0 8D 150358 BC C618：AD 21 Dø 8D 3C Cl 8D 12 Cl
 C628：D＠A9 81 8D 1A D 05860 AA C630：AD 19 D 08 8D 19 D 0306735 Ca38：AD GD DC 584 C 31 EA AD 9F C640：12 D 6 CD 3503 B0 0B A4 Al C $948: 82$ 8C 21 Dg AD 35 日3 4C B3 C050：5B C $\begin{gathered}\text { AC } \\ 3 C \\ C l \\ \text { Cl } \\ 8 \mathrm{C} \\ 21 \\ \mathrm{Dg} \\ 5 \mathrm{C}\end{gathered}$ C658：AD $34 \quad 93$ 8D 12 D 64 C BC 26 C660：FE A9 FA 8D 34 Ø3 A9 61 Ø6 C668：8D 35 63 2673 60 20 8A C6 C070：AD 20 F7 B7 C6 10 B6 3F 32 C078：84 02 26 FD AE 20 8A AD 59
 Cø88： 03 EA 2079 øø Fø 2D C9 C9 C 990 ：2C D 0 F7 2073 日の 20 8A C3 C698：AD 26 F7 B7 8C 39 C1 2060 CのA日： 7900 Fの 1D C9 2C Dø F7 67 CGA8：20 73 ø日 20 8A AD 20 F7 5C CøB日：B7 8C 3 A C1 4 C C 6 C $\varnothing$ A2 36 CaB8：05 6C 9603 A9 FF 8D 39 A9 CøC日：C1 A9 1E 8D 3A Cl EA A9 82

 C0D8：35 93 C9 FF B6 93 EE 3593 CaE0：03 EE 3B C1 AD 3B Cl CD CE CaE8：39 Cl B6 12 C9 FF F6 OE EC C0F6：AD $34 \quad 93$ C9 90 D 0 D5 AD EF CaF8：35 63 C9 FF 90 CE 6020 AF C1ø0：2B C1 EE $34.03 \mathrm{AD} 34 \quad 03 \mathrm{E} 4$ C108：CD 35 Ø3 $\mathrm{F} 日 \quad$ GB CE $35 \quad 93 \quad 30$ C110：AD $35 \quad 63 \mathrm{CD} 3403 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ E7 2 C C118：60 A9 60 8D 1A D 978 A9 BD C120：EA 8D 1563 A9 31 8D 1490 C128：03 58 60 Ag ga A2 FF CA AE C130：D 0 FD C8 CC 3A C1 90 F5 71 C138：60 00 06 06 00 00 00 00 EB

## Raster Master Demo

HQ 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPU TE！publications，inc．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
HB 20 GOSUB710：REM GO SET UP C OVER－UP SPRITES
FM 30 IF PEEK（49152）＜＞76 THEN \｛SPACE\} LOAD"RASTER.ML", 8 ， 1
PX 40 SYS 49161 ：REM DISABLE ROU TINE IN CASE IT＇S ACTIVE
AP $5 \varnothing$ DIMV $\$(25): V \$(\varnothing)="\{$ HOME $\} "$ ：FORI $=1$ TO2 $2: \mathrm{VS}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{V} \$(\mathrm{I}-1$ ）＋＂$\{$ DOWN\}": NEXT: POKE5328 0,0
DF 60 REM CREATE 1 －LINE WINDOW OFFSCREEN TO PREVENT SC REEN FLASHES
FF 76 POKE820，250：REM PLACE WI NDOW Y－COORDINATE IN 820
CJ 80 POKE821，1：REM ASSIGN NUM BER OF LINES（1）IN WIND OW IN 821
RM 90 REM POSITION COVER－UP SP RITES ON EITHER SIDE OF \｛SPACE\}WINDOW TO SIMULAT E MARGINS
HB 100 POKE53248，10：POKE53249， 120：REM SPRITE $\varnothing$ X POSIT ION，SPRITE Y POSITION
MP 110 POKE53252，40：POKE53253， 120：REM SPR2 X POSITION ，SPR2 Y POSITION

DX 126 POKE $53248+16,12:$ REM SET HIGH BIT OF SPR2 AND S PR3 HORIZONTAL COORDINA TE
DE 130 POKE $53248+21,15:$ REM ENA BLE SPRITES 0－3
CE 140 POKE53281， $0:$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR \} \｛BLK\}"V\$(12)TAB (5) "COMP UTE！＇S GAZETTE PRESENTS ：＂
KK 150 SYS49152：SYS49155，3，150 ，10，50：REM OPEN WINDOW
BE 160 GOSUB700：SYS49158：GOSUB 700：REM PAUSE AND THEN \｛SPACE\}CLOSE WINDOW
HB 178 POKE53250，40：POKE53251， 120：REM SPRI X POSITION SPRI Y POSITION
XS 18＠POKE53254，10：POKE53255， 120：REM SPR3 X POSITION SPR3 Y POSITION
CH 190 PRINTVS（12）TAB（5）＂
\｛8 SPACES $\}$ RASTER MASTER \｛9 SPACES $\}$
RM 206 SYS49155，6，12＊8＋54，10，5 0：GOSUB700：SYS49158：GOS UB700
RX 210 POKE53248＋21， $0:$ REM DISA BLE ALL SPRITES
GQ $22 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\} " V \$(8) T A B(7)$ ＂FANTASTIC PRESENTATION S＂V\＄（10）TAB（14）＂FOR ALL YOUR＂
BQ 236 PRINTV\＄（12）TAB（21）＂PROG RAMS＂
BH 246 SYS $49155,11,12 * 8+42,56$ ， 20：GOSUB700：GOSUB700
BM 250 PRINTV\＄（9）TAB（7）＂\｛4\}ALL CREATED＂V\＄（11）TAB（14）＂ WITH THE HELP＂
XM 260 PRINTV\＄（13）TAB（21）＂OF R ASTER MASTER＂
DF 270 SYS $49158:$ GOSUB700：GOSUB 700
CA 280 POKE53280， $0:$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR\} ＂：FORTT＝1TO3
KA 290 PRINTV\＄（8）＂\｛3 SPACES \} \｛BLK\}THIS IS THE \｛13 SPACES $\}$＂VS（10）TAB（7 ）＂MIXUP EFFECT＂
EA 300 PRINTV\＄（12）TAB（12）＂MIXI NG SCREEN TEXT．．．＂
GS 316 POKE82日，250：POKE821，1：S YS49155，6，12＊8＋50，50，10 ：GOSUB70
CP $32 \varnothing$ PRINTV $\$(7)$＂$\{3$ SPACES $\}$ \｛BLU\}SEE HOW THIS"V\$(9) TAB（7）＂TEXT APPEARS AS＂
AR 330 PRINTV\＄（15）TAB（12）＂THE \｛SPACE\}OTHER DISAPPEARS

JK 346 SYS $49158:$ NEXT
RX 350 GOSUB700：GOSUB700
RC 360 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{8\}THIS IS T HE CURTAIN EFFECT \｛BLK\}"
MQ 370 FORI $=2$ TO 22：PRINTV\＄（I）TA B（9）＂COMPUTE！＇S GAZETTE ＂：NEXT
EE 380 POKE820，250：POKE821，1：S YS49155，15，250，200，26：G OSUB700：GOSUB700
HS 390 PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{37 SPACES\}
BE 400 SYS49158：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}": S YS49161
CK 410 POKE820，250：POKE821，1：P OKE53280，6：POKE53281，6： SYS49152
QR $42 \sigma$ SYS $49155,2,89,1,50: V X=8$ 9：POKE82 $\quad$ ，VX：POKE821，vX $+9$
JG 430 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{7\}CREATE A \｛SPACE\}MENU OR SELECTOR

BAR＂
AQ 440 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{YEL\}USE <U P＞\＆＜DOWN＞CURSORS TO \｛SPACE \}MOVE"
SA 450 PRINT＂PRESS＜Q＞TO QUIT \｛BLK\}": PRINT
CM 460 FORI $=1$ TO9：PRINT＂
\｛5 SPACES\}";:FORJ=1TO4: PRINT＂LINE＂STRS（I）＂＂；： NEXT：PRINT：NEXT
GK $47 \varnothing$ FORI $=10$ TO19：PRINT＂
\｛3 SPACES $\}$＂；：FORJ＝1TO4： PRINT＂LINE＂STRS（I）＂＂； NEXT：PRINT：NEXT
GC 480 GETAS：IFAS＝＂\｛UP\}"THEN52 $\emptyset$
FF 490 IFAS＝＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$＂THEN54 $\varnothing$
PJ 500 IFAS＜＞＂Q＂THEN48 0
EF 510 GOTO560
SF $52 \emptyset \mathrm{VX}=\mathrm{VX}-8:$ IFVX＜89THENVX $=8$ 9
GM 530 POKE82 $\varnothing, \mathrm{VX}:$ POKE821，VX +9 ：GOTO48
$\mathrm{XC} 540 \mathrm{VX}=\mathrm{VX}+8:$ IFVX $>233$ THENVX $=$ 233
SQ 550 POKE82の，VX：POKE821，VX +9 ：GOTO 480
BD 560 SYS49158：GOSUB700：SYS49 161：POKE53281，0：SYS4915 2：POKE $820,250:$ POKE 821,1
BE 576 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{CYN\}YOU CAN VARY SPEED AND COLOR＂
RP $580 \mathrm{~A}=40: \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TO}$ ： $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{A}-5$ ： SY S49155，INT（RND（1）＊7）＋7， 99，15，A
CG 590 SYS49158：GOSUB700：NEXT： POKE5328ø， $0:$ POKE53281，$\varnothing$ ：POKE820，256：POKE821，1
DK 600 POKE53248＋21，15
SA 610 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"V\$(10)TAB (6 ）＂$\{R E D\} Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q$ QQQQQQQQQQ
EC 626 FORI $=11$ TO1 3 ：PRINTV $\$(I) T$ AB（6）＂Q＂TAB（31）＂Q＂：NEXT
EQ 630 PRINTV $\$(14)$ TAB（ 6 ）＂$\{$（RED \} QQQQQQQQQQQQQOQQQQQQQQQQ QQQ＂
CM $640 \frac{\text { QRINTVS（12）TAB（10）＂}}{}$ \｛BLK\}(R)ESTART OR (E) ND \｛CYN \}"
FJ 650 SYS $49155,3,150,16,100: G$ OSUB708
PD 660 GETAS：SYS49158：IFAS $=$＂＂$T$ HEN646
CE 670 IFAS＝＂R＂THENSYS49161：RU N
SS 680 IFAS＜＞＂E＂THEN640
XQ 690 SYS49161：PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \｛CYN\}":END
QH 760 FORDY $=1 \mathrm{TO} 500:$ NEXT：RETUR N
RA 710 FORI $=832$ TOI +63 ：POKEI， 25 5：NEXT：REM DEEINE SOLID BLOCK SPRITE
KE 720 POKE $53248+23,255$ ：POKE 53 $248+29,255$ ：REM EXPAND A LL SPRITES IN X AND Y D IRECT．
GE 730 POKE $53248+27,255$ ：REM SE T SPRITE PRIORITY OVER \｛SPACE\}FOREGRD COLOR
SS 746 FORI $=53248+39 \mathrm{TOI}+7$ ：POKE I，$\varnothing$ ：NEXT：REM SET ALL SP RITES TO BACKGROUND COL OR
EA 750 FORI $=2040 \mathrm{TO} 2047$ ：POKEI， 1 3：NEXT：REM SET POINTERS TO SPRITE DEFINITION D ATA
QG 760 FORI $=53248 \mathrm{TOI}+15$ ：POKEI， g：NEXT：REM LOCATE ALL $S$ PRITES AT 0,0
BG 776 RETURN

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# madiine language progirimming 

## USR and Floating Point

## Jim Butterfleld

Programs on Commodore 8 -bit computers normally reside within a BASIC operating system. To run a machine language (ML) program, BASIC must call it. The ML program often runs as a subroutine. When it has finished, control returns to BASIC, which continues running a program or, if no program is active, prints the READY prompt.

BASIC and machine language can work together in splendid symbiosis, each doing what it does best. This is a feature of these machines; high-end computers don't have BASIC resident in the system, and more work is necessary to graft together two languages.

The most common way to call machine language from BASIC is with the SYS command. This is a subroutine call, and the ML may return to BASIC with a simple RTS (ReTurn from Subroutine) instruction. There is another method which uses the USR( ) function.

## A SYS Substitute

USR is a function like RND or SQR. As such, it must be followed by a numeric argument in parentheses, for example, $X=\operatorname{USR}(123)$. You can see from this that the USR function is supplied with a value (in this case, 123) and delivers a result (in this case, assigned to variable X). Only one number is passed each way; USR can't directly handle twovalued operations such as add or compare. But, because of the parameters that it can pass, USR can be quite handy as a substitute for SYS.

Although USR passes a number to the subroutine and accepts a value back, you don't have to use either value. The machine language program can ignore the value that was supplied. And BASIC can ignore the return value, although it will have to use it temporarily. In the above example, the return value is set to $X$, but the BASIC program could proceed without ever using variable $X$ again. Incidentally, if the machine language program doesn't change the value supplied as part of the call, the same value will be returned. Thus, if the USR routine contained only a RTS (return) instruction, PRINT USR (77) would print 77.

How does USR know where to find the machine language subroutine? Its address is placed in the USR vector
using the locations shown below.

Commodore 64:<br>Plus/4 and C16:<br>785,786<br>812,813<br>Commodore 128: 4633,4634 (bank 0)

USR passes its parameter from BASIC to machine language, and vice versa, using the floating-point accumulator found at the following locations:
C64, Plus/4, C16:
97-99
Commodore 128:
99-104
(all banks)

## Floating-Point Format

Numbers are stored in the floatingpoint accumulator in floating-point format. The first byte contains the exponent of the number; the next four bytes contain its mantissa. If the exponent is 0 , then the whole number is 0 ; if the exponent is not 0 , then it determines where the binary point is placed in the mantissa. The mantissa multiplied by 2 raised to the value of the exponent gives you the value in the floating-point accumulator. Finally, the last byte contains the sign. If the high bit is set, the number is negative.

An example would be useful here. How would we write the decimal value 10 in floating-point format? First, convert the number to binary: 1010.000 . Then pack this value into the four-byte mantissa area so that the high bit is in the high position. The first byte becomes 10100000 ; the remaining three bytes are 0 . Now, the binary point is four positions into that first byte. So the exponent, which is always offset by $\$ 80$, becomes $\$ 84$. Finally, the sign bit is 0 for a positive number. The resulting hexadecimal value for 10 in floatingpoint format is 84 A0 00000000 .

To read a floating-point number, you would reverse the process, writing out bits in the mantissa and then placing the binary point. Within a program, you would likely perform a series of shift/rotates to move the mantissa bits into the proper position. It's important to note that floating-point numbers that you give back to the system should be normalized-that is, the most significant bit must be shifted until it occupies the high-bit position of the mantissa.

Floating-point values stored in variables or arrays occupy five bytes rather than six. The trick here is to take the sign bit and use it to replace the
highest bit in the mantissa (which would always normally be on).

Let's consider a short example for the Commodore 64. The BASIC program at the end of this column contains a machine language routine which tests to see if the value supplied to it is 10 or greater. If the value is too high, it's replaced with 10 ; otherwise, it's left alone. The program POKEs the machine code below into the cassette buffer and then accesses the USR command.
08BC LDA $\$ 61$;check exponent for 0
08BE BEQ S08E0
08C0 CMP \#\$84 ;now, for 10 exponent
08C2 BEQ \$08DA ;if OK, check mantissa
08C4 BCC \$08E0 ;if less than 10, exit
08C6 LDA \#\$84 ;else, store exponent
08C8 STA $\$ 61$
08CA LDA \#\$A0 ;and mantissa for 10
08CC STA \$62
08CE LDA \#\$00
08D0 STA $\$ 63$
08D2 STA \$64
08D4 STA $\$ 65$
08D6 STA \$66
08D8 BEQ \$08E0 ; and exit
08DA LDA $\$ 62$;check mantissa
08DC CMP \#\$A0 ;if too high, set to 10
08DE BCS \$08C6
08E0 RTS
This program works nicely. You'll see the second number on each line repeat the first one until the value 10 is exceeded. After that, the second value remains at this limit.

But wait! There's a logic error in the program. It tests only the value and not the sign. A negative value might not produce the desired result for the USR function. Try it out. And if you feel up to it, modify the program to allow for the negative-value situation.

10 DATA $165,97,240,32,201,132$, $240,22,144,26,169,132,133$
20 DATA $9.7,169,160,133,98,169$, $0,133,99,133,160,133,101$
30 DATA $133,102,240,6,165,98,2$ 01,160,176,230,96
40 FOR $J=828$ TO $864:$ READ $X: T=T$ +X : POKE $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{X}:$ NEXT J
$5 \emptyset$ IF $T<>4865$ THEN STOP
60 POKE785,60: POKE786,3:REM PO INT USR TO ML
76 FOR $K=5$ TO 15:PRINT K;USR(K ) : NEXT K

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## Aive.

American Heart Association

- Several readers have had trouble using Disk Doubler (August 1989) with their 64s. If you have experienced problems with this program, you may wish to read "Double Trouble" in the December 1989 installment of "Feedback."

Many users have complained that Disk Doubler often stops with an error in line 370 . This line attempts to write the new BAM to the side of the disk that it just formatted. If the format was unsuccessful, the program breaks with an error. If you attempt to format the disk once again, Disk Doubler says that the disk is already double-sided and refuses to format it. The following modifications cause Disk Doubler to ask whether you want to quit or format the disk anyway when this happens.

```
510 PRINT"{RVS}DISK IS ALREADY
    DOUBLE-SIDED":PRINT"{RVS}C
    {OFE}ONTINUE OR {RVS}Q{OFE}
    UIT? ";
520 GETKS:IFKS<>"C"ANDKS<>"C"A
    NDKS<>"Q"ANDKS<>"Q"THEN5\overline{2}\sigma
53@ PRINTKS: IEK$="C"O्ORS="C"TH
    EN190
540 CLOSE5:CLOSE15:RETURN
```

These changes are useful if you want to try to format the disk several times before giving up. They also enable you to destroy the second side of a disk that is already double-sided, so be careful.

- Disk Inventory (December 1989) loses track of the first file that it reads from the first disk. To correct this problem, change the 0 in line 150 to a 1 .


## 150 DIMRS $(50 \sigma):$ CURRENT $=1$

A second problem with Disk Inventory is that it locks up while reading some disks. The program currently determines when there are no more filenames to read from a disk by the presence of the BLOCKS FREE message at the end of the directory listing. In rare instances, this message may be positioned so that Disk Inventory doesn't see it. The following changes to lines 250 and 260 correct this problem.

```
250 GET#1,XS:S=ST:IFX$<>CHR$ (3
    4) ANDS=\emptysetTHEN250
260 NS="":IES<>OTHEN350
```

A third problem with Disk Inventory has to do with reading files on
write-protected disks. Disk Inventory detects whether or not a disk is in the drive by watching the write-protect indicator. When a disk which isn't writeprotected is inserted into the drive, the write-protect indicator contains a value of 16 ; this indicator contains the value 0 when a disk is write-protected. When you remove a disk from the drive, the indicator changes to 0 as you pull the disk out and then changes back to 16 once the disk is clear of the drive. When you place a disk that isn't write-protected into the drive, the write-protect indicator changes to 0 as you insert the disk and then changes back to 16 once the disk is all the way in.

Disk Inventory's problem occurs when the disk you insert into the drive is write-protected. In that case, the write-protect indicator never changes back to 16 when the disk is all the way in the drive. To circumvent this problem, the program counts as it waits for the indicator to change to 16 . If the counter exceeds 50 , then the program assumes the disk is write-protected and tries to read it. The following lines implement this counter.
$390 \mathrm{CT}=\varnothing$ : REM FULLY INSERTED?
391 GETWS: IEWS<>""THEN48 0
392 PRINT\#15,"M-R"CHR\$ (30) CHRS ( $\sigma$ )
393 GET\#15, ZS:IFZS=""THENZS=CH RS ( $g$ )
$394 \mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{CT}+1:$ IEASC $(\mathrm{ZS})=$ GANDCT $<5$ gTHEN391

If you find that the program attempts to read the disk too quickly, you can increase the 50 in line 394.

- Grafix Converter (June 1989) doesn't convert Micro Illustrator files correctly. Micro Illustrator files may be saved in either a compressed or an uncompressed format. Grafix Converter converts to the uncompressed format but it doesn't write the header to tell Micro Illustrator that the file is uncompressed. To correct this problem, change line 870 and add line 1390 as follows:

[^5]
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# The Automatic Proofreader 

Philip I. Nelson

The Automatic Proofreader helps you type in program listings for the 128 and 64 and prevents nearly every kind of typing mistake.

Type in the Proofreader exactly as listed. Because the program can't check itself, type carefully to avoid mistakes. Don't omit any lines, even if they contain unusual commands. After you've finished, save a copy before running it.

Next, type RUN and press RETURN. After the program displays the message "Proofreader Active," 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 not, check for your mistake and correct the line.

The Proofreader ignores spaces not enclosed in quotation marks, so you can omit or add spaces between keywords and still see a matching checksum. However, spaces inside quotes are almost always significant, so the program pays attention to them.

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, moving the cursor back to the line, and pressing RETURN.

If you're using the Proofreader on the 128, 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 Proofread-er-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. 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 ( 65341 for the 128,64738 for the 64 ).

These reset routines erase any program in memory, so be sure to save the program you're typing in before entering the SYS command.

When using the Proofreader with another utility, disable both programs before running a BASIC program. While the Proofreader seems unaffected by most utilities, there's no way to promise 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 Automatic Proofreader

$10 \mathrm{VE}=\operatorname{PEEK}(772)+256$ * $\operatorname{PEEK}(773): \operatorname{LO}$ $=43: H I=44:$ PRINT "\{CLR\}\{WHT\}AU TOMATIC PROOEREADER FOR ";
20 IF VE=42364 THEN PRINT"C-64"
30 IF $V E=17165$ THEN $\mathrm{LO}=45: \mathrm{HI}=46$ : WAIT CLR:PRINT "128"
$40 \quad \mathrm{SA}=(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256 \star \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))+6$ : FOR $J=S A$ TO SA +166 :READ B: POK E $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{B}: \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}+\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{NEXT}$
50 IF $\mathrm{CH}\left\langle>26570\right.$ THEN PRINT ${ }^{*}$ *ERR OR* CHECK TYPING IN DATA STAT EMENTS": END
60 FOR $J=1$ TO 5:READ RF, LF, HF:RS $=S A+$ RF $: H B=I N T(R S / 256): L B=R S-($ 256 * HB )
$70 \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}+\mathrm{RE}+\mathrm{LF}+\mathrm{HE}$ : POKE $\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{LE}, \mathrm{LB}:$ POKE SA+HF, HB:NEXT
80 IF $\mathrm{CH}<>22054$ THEN PRINT "*ERR OR* RELOAD PROGRAM AND CHECK \{SPACE\}FINAL LINE": END
90 IF VE $=17165$ THEN POKE $S A+14,2$ 2: POKE SA $+18,23$ : POKESA $+29,224$ : POKESA $+139,224$
160 POKE SA +149 , PEEK ( 772 ): POKE S A +150 , $\operatorname{PEEK}(773):$ PRINT " $\{C L R\}$ P ROOFREADER ACTIVE"
110 SYS SA: POKE HI, PEEK (HI) +1 : PO KE (PEEK (LO) +256 *PEEK (HI) ) -1 , Ø: NEW
126 DATA120, $169,73,141,4,3,169,3$ $, 141,5,3,88,96,165,28,133,167$
130 DATA165,21,133,168,169,0,141 $, 0,255,162,31,181,199,157,227$
140 DATA $3,202,16,248,169,19,32,2$ $10,255,169,18,32,210,255,160$
150 DATA日, 132,180,132,176,136,23 $\theta, 180,206,185,0,2,240,46,201$
160 DATA $34,208,8,72,165,176,73,2$ $55,133,176,104,72,201,32,208$
176 DATA $7,165,176,208,3,164,208$, $226,104,166,186,24,165,167$
180 DATA $121,0,2,133,167,165,168$, $105,0,133,168,202,268,239,240$
190 DATA2 $22,165,167,69,168,72,41$ $, 15,168,185,211,3,32,216,255$
290 DATA104,74,74,74,74,168,185 $211,3,32,216,255,162,31,189$
216 DATA $227,3,149,199,262,16,248$ $, 169,146,32,216,255,76,86,137$ 220 DATA $65,66,67,68,69,76,71,72$, $74,75,77,80,81,82,83,88$
230 DATA13, $2,7,167,31,32,151,116$ $, 117,151,128,129,167,136,137$ G

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# MLX Machine Language Entry Program for Commodore 64 and 128 

Ottis R. Cowper

$M L X$ 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 the version of MLX appropriate for your computer (you'll want to use it to enter future ML programs from Gazette). 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 entering.

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 seeing, these numbers are in hexadecimal-a base 16 numbering system commonly used by ML programmers. Hexadeci-mal-hex for short-includes the numerals $0-9$ and the letters $A-F$. But even if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using MLX.

After you've entered 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 stopped 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 don't recommend 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 then 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've typed 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, 64 MLX features a simulated keypad (see Figure 1). The 128 version redefines the function keys and + and - keys on the numeric keypad (see Figure 2) so that you can enter data one-handed. In both cases, the keypad is active only while entering data. Addresses must be entered with the normal letter and number keys.

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

Figure 1. 64 MLX Keypad


Figure 2. 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 |

should not occur if you take reasonable care while entering data.

## Edilting 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 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, MLX disables RETURN until the cursor returns to the start of a line. Remember, press CLR/HOME to quickly get to a linenumber prompt.

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 cor-
rect 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 the space bar 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. 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 (and a save with the 128 version). 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-withreplace, so remember to give each version you save 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 you're saving a partially completed listing, make sure to note the
address where you stopped typing.
MLX reports the standard disk or tape error messages if any problems are detected during the save or load. (Remember that tape save errors can't be detected.) 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 ADDRESS, 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/STOPRESTORE also gets you out.) You'll 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 for the results. The instructions for loading and using the finished product vary from program to program. Refer to the corresponding article for details on loading and running the program.

## An Ounce of Prevention

By the time you've finished typing in the data for a long ML program, you may have several hours invested in the project. Don't take chances-use The Automatic Proofreader to type the new MLX, and then test your copy thoroughly 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 let a simple typing error in the new MLX cost you several nights of hard work.

## 64 MLX

EK 100 POKE 56,50:CLR:DIM INS,I, $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{AS}, \mathrm{BS}, \mathrm{A}(7), \mathrm{NS}$
DM $110 \mathrm{C} 4=48: \mathrm{C} 6=16: \mathrm{C} 7=7: 22=2: 24=$ $254: Z 5=255: z 6=256: z 7=127$
CJ 120 EA $=$ PEEK ( 45 ) $+26 \star$ PEEK ( 46 ) : B $\mathrm{S}=\operatorname{PEEK}(55)+\mathrm{Z6}$ *PEEK (56):HS ="0123456789ABCDEF"
SB 130 RS=CHRS (13):LS="\{LEFT\}":S $\$="$ ": DS=CHRS (20) $: Z \$=$ CHR $\$$ (g) : T $\$=$ " $\{13$ RIGHT $\} "$

CQ 140 SD=54272:FOR I=SD TO SD +2 3: POKE I, 0 : NEXT: POKE SD +2 4,15: POKE 788,52
EC 150 PRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ "CHRS (142) CHRS (8): POKE 53280,15: POKE 53 281,15
EJ 160 PRINT T\$" (RED) \{RVS\}
\{ 2 SPACES $\} 8$ @ $\}$ \{ 2 SPACES $\}$
"SPC(28)"\{2 SPACES $\}$ \{OFE $\}$
\{BLU\} MLX II \{RED\} \{RVS\}
( 2 SPACES $)^{\prime S P C}$ (28)"
(12 SPACES\} \{BLU\}"
FR 176 PRINT" $\{3$ DOWN $\}$ \{ 3 SPACES $\} C$ OMPUTE!'S MACHINE LANGUAG E EDITOR\{3 DOWN\}"
JB 180 PRINT" (BLK) STARTING ADDRE SS\{4\}"; :GOSUB300:SA=AD:GO SUB1040:IF F THEN180
GE 190 PRINT" $\{$ BLK $\}$ \{ 2 SPACES \}ENDI NG ADDRESS $\{4\}$ "; :GOSUB300: EA=AD: GOSUB1ø36:IF F THEN 190
KR 200 INPUT" $\{3$ DOWN\}\{BLK\}CLEAR \{SPACE \}WORKSPACE $[\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]\{4\}$ ";AS:IF LEETS (AS, 1) <>"Y"T HEN228
PG 218 PRINT" $\{2$ DOWN\}\{BLU\}WORKIN G..."; :FORI=BS TO BS+EA-S A +7 : POKE $1,6:$ NEXT: PRINT" $D$ ONE"
DR 220 PRINTTAB(10)"\{2 DOWN\} \{BLK) (RVS\} MLX COMMAND ME NU (DOWN)\{4\}":PRINT T\$" (RVS)E (OFF) NTER DATA"
BD 230 PRINT TS"\{RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISPLA Y DATA": PRINT TS" ${ }^{\text {(RVS }}$ )L \{OFF\}OAD FILE"
JS 240 PRINT TS"\{RVS\}S\{OFF\}AVE $F$ ILE": PRINT TS"\{RVS\}Q\{OFF\} OIT \{2 DOWN\}\{BLK\}"
JH 250 GET AS:IE AS=NS THEN25
HK 260 A $=0$ :FOR $I=1$ TO 5:IF AS=MI DS ("EDLSQ", I, 1) THEN A=I: I $=5$
ED 270 NEXT:ON A GOTO420,610,696 ,700,280:GOSUB1060:GOTO25 $\emptyset$
EJ 280 PRINT"\{RVS\} QUIT ": INPUT" \{DOWN\}\{4\}ARE YOU SURE [Y/ N]";AS:IF LEET $\$(A S, 1)<>" Y$ "THEN22日
EM 296 POKE SD $+24,0$ : END
JX 300 INS=NS:AD=0:INPUTINS:IFLE N(INS) <>4THENRETURN
KF 310 B $\$=1 N \$: G O S U B 320: A D=A: B \$=M$ IDS (INS,3): GOSUB320:AD=AD *256+A: RETURN
PP $328 \mathrm{~A}=\varnothing$ :FOR $\mathrm{J}=1$ TO 2:AS=MIDS ( BS, $J, 1$ ): $B=$ ASC (AS) $-C 4+$ (AS $>$ "@") *C7: $A=A * C 6+B$
JA 336 IF $B<\theta$ OR $B>15$ THEN $A D=8$ : $A=-1: J=2$
GX 340 NEXT: RETURN
$\mathrm{CH} 350 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C} 6)$ : PRINT MIDS (HS , $\mathrm{B}+1,1) ;: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B} * \mathrm{C} 6:$ PRINT M IDS (HS,B+1,1) ; : RETURN
RR 360 A $=1 N T(A D / Z 6):$ GOSUB $350: A=A$ D-A*Z6:GOSUB359:PRINT": ";
BE $376 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z} 6): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z} 4 * \mathrm{CK}$ + Z5* (CK>Z7): GOTO39Ø
PX $380 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK} * 22+Z 5$ * $(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 7)+\AA$
JC $398 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+Z 5$ * (CK>Z5) : RETURN
QS 408 PRINT" (DOWN\}STARTING AT \{4\}";:GOSUB300:IF IN\$<>NS

THEN GOSUB1030：IF F THEN 406
EX $41 \sigma$ RETURN
HD $42 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛RVS\} ENTER DATA ": GOSUB46日：IF IN\＄＝NS THEN22 ${ }^{6}$
JK 436 OPEN 3,3 ：PRINT
SK 440 POKE 198，0：GOSUB360：IF F T HEN PRINT INS：PRINT＂\｛UP\} \｛5 RIGHT\}";
GC 450 FOR $I=6$ TO 24 STEP $3: B S=S$ \＄：FOR $J=1$ TO 2：IF E THEN \｛SPACE\}BS=MIDS(INS,I+J,1)
HA 460 PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$＂BSLS；：IF $1<24$ THEN PRINT＂$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { OFF }\} \text {＂；}\end{array}\right.$
HD 470 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN 470
FK 480 IF（AS＞＂／＂ANDAS＜＂：＂）OR（AS＞ ＂＠＂ANDAS＜＂G＂）THEN546
GS $485 \mathrm{~A}=-(\mathrm{A} S=" M ")-2^{*}(\mathrm{~A} S=", ")-3 *$ （ $\mathrm{A} S=" \cdot "$ ）$-4 *(\mathrm{~A} S=" / ")-5^{*}$（AS ＝＂J＂）-6 ＊（ A ＝＂K＂）
EX $486 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-7 \star$（ $\mathrm{A} S=" \mathrm{~L} ")-8^{*}(\mathrm{AS}=": ")$ $-9 *(A S=" U ")-1 \sigma^{*}(A S=" I ")-1$ $1^{*}(A S=" O ")-12 *(A S=" P ")$
CM $487 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-13^{\star}(\mathrm{A} S=\mathrm{S} \$)$ ： IF A THEN
\｛SPACE \}AS=MIDS ("ABCD123E4 56Eg＂，A，1）：GOTO 546
MP $49 \varnothing$ IF AS＝RS AND（ $(\mathrm{I}=\emptyset)$ AND（ $\mathrm{J}=1$ ）OR E）THEN PRINT BS；：J＝2： NEXT：I＝24：GOTO55日
KC 500 IF AS＝＂\｛HOME $\}$＂THEN PRINT BS： $\mathrm{J}=2$ ：NEXT： $\mathrm{I}=24: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{F}=$ ब：GOTO 446
MX 510 IF（AS＝＂$\{$ RIGHT $\} "$ ）ANDF THEN PRINT BSLS；：GOTO548
GK 520 IF AS＜＜＞LS AND AS＜＜＞DS OR（ $\mathrm{I}=\emptyset$ ）AND（ $\mathrm{J}=1$ ））THEN GOSUB1g 60：GOTO479
HG 530 AS＝LS＋SS＋LS：PRINT BSLS；：J $=2-J: I F ~ J ~ T H E N ~ P R I N T ~ L S ;: ~$ $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-3$
QS 546 PRINT AS；：NEXT J：PRINT S $\$$
PM 558 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂\｛UP\}
\｛5 RIGHT\}";:INPUT 43 ，INS：I F INS $=$ NS $\cdot$ THEN CLOSE 3 ：GOTO 228
QC 560 FOR $I=1$ TO 25 STEP $3: B \$=M I$ DS（INS，I）：GOSUB32日：IF I＜2 5 THEN GOSUB380：A $(1 / 3)=A$
PK 576 NEXT：IF A $\langle>C K$ THEN GOSUB 1 860：PRINT＂$\{$ BLK \} \{RVS\} ERRO R：REENTER LINE $\{4\} ": E=1$ ： GOTO446
HJ 580 GOSUB1080：B＝BS + AD－SA：FOR \｛SPACE\} $I=\emptyset$ TO $7:$ POKE $B+1$ ， A（I）：NEXT
Q $590 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8:$ IF $A D>E A$ THEN CLO SE3：PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}$ \｛BLU \}** E ND OF ENTRY＊＊\｛BLK\}
\｛2 DOWN\}": GOTO7®日
GQ $600 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$ ：GOTO448
QA 616 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}\{RVS\} DI SPLAY DATA＂：GOSUB466：IF \｛SPACE \} INS $=$ NS THEN22 ${ }^{\circ}$
RJ 626 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} (BLU \}PRESS: \｛RVS\}SPACE \{OFF\} TO PAUSE, \｛RVS\}RETURN\{OFE\} TO BREÁ K\｛4\}\{DOWN\}"
KS 630 GOSUB $368: B=B S+A D-S A: F O R I=$ BTO B＋7：A＝PEEK（I）：GOSUB35 0：GOSUB380：PRINT S\＄；
CC 640 NEXT：PRINT＂\｛RVS ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；：$A=C K: G$ OSUB350：PRINT
KH $65 \emptyset \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8$ ：IF AD＞EA THEN PRINT＂$\{D$ DWN $\}$ \｛BLU $\} * *$ END 0 F DATA＊＊＂：GOTO22』
KC 660 GET AS：IF AS＝RS THEN GOSU B1086：GOTO22日
$E Q 670$ IF $A S=S \$$ THEN $F=F+1$ ：GOSUB 1980
AD 680 ONFGOTO630，660，630
CM 690 PRINT＂${ }^{\text {DOWN }}$ \｛RVS $\}$ LOAD DA TA＂：OP＝1：GOTO71 6
PC 760 PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$ \｛RVS\} SAVE FI LE＂：OP＝ø

RX 710 INS＝NS：INPUT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ FILENA ME\｛4\}";IN\$:IF INS=NS THEN 220
PR $72 \emptyset \mathrm{~F}=\emptyset:$ PRINT＂ （DOWN $\}$ \｛BLK $\}$ \｛RVS\}T\{OFE\}APE OR \{RVS\}D \｛OFF\}ISK: $\{4\} " ;$
FP 730 GET AS：IF AS＝＂T＂THEN PRIN T＂T \｛DOWN\}": GOTO88』
HQ 740 IF AS＜＞＂D＂THEN73 0
HH $75 \emptyset$ PRINT＂D \｛DOWN\}":OPEN15,8,1 5，＂10：＂：B＝EA－SA：INS＝＂ $9: "+$ INS：IF OP THEN818
SQ 760 OPEN $1,8,8$, INS ${ }^{\prime \prime}$＂P，W＂：GOS UB860：IF A THEN22б
FJ $776 \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SA} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{SA}-(\mathrm{AH} *$ 256）：PRINT\＃1，CHRS（AL）；CHR S（AH）；
PE 780 FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO B：PRINT\＃1，CHRS （PEEK（BS +1$)$ ）：：IF ST THEN8 ø0
FC 790 NEXT：CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOTO9 40
GS 800 GOSUB1060：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} （BLK）ERROR DURING SAVE： \｛4\}": GOSUB860:GOTO220
MA 810 OPEN $1,8,8$, INS $+", \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}:$ GOS UB860：IF A THEN22 29
GE 820 GET\＃1，AS，BS：AD＝ASC（AS＋ZS） $+256^{*}$ ASC $(B S+Z S): I F$ AD $\langle>S A$ THEN F＝1：GOTO85
RX 830 FOR $I=\emptyset$ TO B：GET $\# 1, A S: P O K$ E BS $+1, \operatorname{ASC}(A S+2 S): I F(I<>B$ ）AND ST THEN $F=2: A D=1: I=B$
FA 840 NEXT：IF ST＜＞64 THEN $\mathrm{F}=3$
FQ 850 CLOSE1：CLOSE15：ON ABS（F＞$\varnothing$ ）+1 GOTO 968,970
SA 860 INPUT\＃15，A，AS：IF A THEN C LOSE1：CLOSE15：GOSUB1068：P RINT＂$\{$ RVS\}ERROR: "AS
GQ 870 RETURN
EJ 880 POKE 183 ，PEEK $(E A+2)$ ：POKE 18 7，PEEK（FA +3 ）：POKE 188 ，PEEK （EA +4$):$ IFOP $=$ ØTHEN $92 \varnothing$
HJ 890 SYS $63466:$ IF（PEEK（783）AND 1）THEN GOSUB1660：PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\} \{RVS\} FILE NOT EOUN D＂：GOTO698
CS $990 \mathrm{AD}=\operatorname{PEEK}(829)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(836$ ）：IF AD＜＞SA THEN $F=1$ ：GOTO 978
SC $910 \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(831)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(832)$ $-1: F=F-2 *(A<B A)-3^{*}(A>E A):$ $A D=A-A D: G O T O 930$
KM 920 A $=\mathrm{SA}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{EA}+1$ ：GOSUB1010：POK E780，3：SYS 63338
JF 930 A $=B S: B=B S+(B A-S A)+1: G O S U B$ 1010：ON OP GOTO950：SYS 63 591
AE 940 GOSUB1080：PRINT＂\｛BLU\}** $S$ AVE COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOTO228
XP 950 POKE147，0：SYS 63562：IF ST $>8$ THEN978
FR 960 GOSUB1080：PRINT＂\｛BLU\}** L OAD COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOTO22 $\varnothing$
DP 976 GOSUB1660：PRINT＂\｛BLK \} （RVS）ERROR DURING LOAD： （DOWN）\｛4\}": ON E GOSUB98ø, 990，1000：GOTO220
PP 980 PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTING \｛SPACE\}ADDRESS ( $"$ ；：GOSUB3 60：PRINT＂）＂：RETURN
GR 998 PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂；：AD $=S A+A D:$ GOSUB $360:$ PRINT DS： RETURN
ED 1000 PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT ENDIN G ADDRESS＂：RETURN
RX $1010 \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{A}-(\mathrm{AH} * 2$ 56）：POKE193，AL：POKE 194，A H
FE $1020 \quad \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{B} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{B}-(\mathrm{AH} * 2$ 56）：POKE174，AL：POKE175，A H：RETURN
EX 1036 IF AD＜SA OR AD＞EA THEN $1 \varnothing$ 50
HA $\left.1040 \begin{array}{l}\text { IF（AD＞511 AND AD＜40960）} \\ \text { R（AD＞49151 AND AD }<53248)\end{array}\right)$

THEN GOSUB1 080 ： $\mathrm{F}=0$ ：RETUR N
HC 1050 GOSUB1060：PRINT＂\｛RVS\} IN VALID ADDRESS（DOWN\} （BLK）＂： $\mathrm{F}=1$ ：RETURN
AR 1060 POKE SD $+5,31$ ：POKE $S D+6,2$ 08：POKE SD，240：POKE SD＋1 ，4：POKE SD＋4， 33
DX 1076 FOR $S=1$ TO 1ø日：NEXT：GOTO 1098
PE 108 QOKE $\mathrm{SD}+5,8$ ：POKE $\mathrm{SD}+6,24$ $\emptyset:$ POKE SD， $0:$ POKE SD $+1,9 \varnothing$ ：POKE SD＋4，17
AC 1096 FOR S＝1 TO 100：NEXT：POKE SD $+4,0$ ：POKE SD， $0:$ POKE $S$ D $+1,0$ ：RETURN

## 128 MLX

AE 100 TRAP 960：POKE 4627，128：DI $M$ NLS，$A(7)$
XP $110 \quad z 2=2: Z 4=254: Z 5=255: Z 6=256$ ：Z7＝127：BS＝256＊PEEK（4627） ：EA＝65288
EB 120 BES＝CHRS（7）：RTS＝CHRS（13）： DLS＝CHRS（28）：SPS＝CHRS（32） ：LFS＝CHRS（157）
KE 130 DEF $\operatorname{ENHB}(A)=1 N T(A / 256): D E$ $\mathrm{F} \operatorname{ENLB}(\mathrm{A})=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{A}) * 256: \mathrm{D}$ $\operatorname{EF} \operatorname{FNAD}(\mathrm{A})=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{A})+256 * \operatorname{PE}$ EK（ $\mathrm{A}+1$ ）
JB 140 KEY $1, " A ":$ KEY $3, " B ": K E Y 5$ ＂C＂：KEY 7，＂D＂：VOL 15：IF （SPACE）RGR $(\theta)=5$ THEN FAST
EJ 150 PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$＂CHRS（142）；CHR $\$(8):$ COLOR $9,15:$ COLOR 4，1 5：COLOR 6， 15
GQ 160 PRINT TAB（12）＂（RED）（RVS） $\{2$ SPACES $\}\{9$ e $\{(2$ SPACES $\}$ ＂RTS；TAB（12）＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ $\{2$ SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE $\}$ \｛BLU 128 （SPACE）MLX（RED）（RVS） （2 SPACES $)^{\prime R T S}$ ；TAB（12）＂ \｛RVS）（13 SPACES $\}$（BLU）＂
FE 178 PRINT＂${ }^{\prime 2}$ DOWN $\}$（3 SPACES $\} C$ ompute！＇s machine languag E EDITOR\｛2 DOWN\}"
DK 180 PRINT＂$\{$ BLK $\}$ STARTING ADDRE SS\｛4\}";:GOSUB 260:IF AD T HEN SA＝AD：ELSE 180
FH 190 PRINT＂$\{$ BLK $\}\{2$ SPACES $\} E N D I$ NG ADDRESS\｛4\}"; :GOSUB 269 ：IF AD THEN EA＝AD：ELSE 19 o
MF 200 PRINT＂（DOWN\} \{BLK\}CLEAR WO RKSPACE $[\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]$ ？$\{4\}$＂：GETKEY AS：IF AS＜＞＂ Y ＂THEN 220
MM 210 PRINT＂（DOWN）（BLU）WORKING． ．．＂；：BANK g：FOR A＝BS TO B S＋（EA－SA）+7 ：POKE A，$B:$ NEXT A：PRINT＂DONE＂：REM CLEAR \｛SPACE \}MEMORY
DC 220 PRINT TAB（ 18 ）＂$\{$ DOWN\} \{BLK \} （RVS）MLX COMMAND MENU \｛4\}(DOWN\}": PRINT TAB(13)" （RVS）E \｛OFF\} NTER DATA"RTS;
 DATA＂RTS；TAB（13）＂\｛RVS\}L \｛OFE\}OAD FILE"
HB 230 PRINT TAB（13）＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ S \｛OFF \} AVE EILE＂RT\＄；TAB（13）＂
\｛RVS\}C\{OFF\}ATALOG DISK"RT s；TAB（13）＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ Q $\{0 F F\} U I T$ （DOWN\} \{BLK\}"
AP 240 GETKEY AS：A＝INSTR（＂EDLSCQ ＂，AS）：ON A GOTO 346，550，6 40，659，936，940：GOSUB 950： GOTO 240
SX 250 PRINT＂STARTING AT＂；：GOSUB 260：IF（ $\mathrm{AD}\langle>0$ ）OR（ $\mathrm{A} S=\mathrm{NL} S$ ）T HEN RETURN：ELSE $25 \varnothing$
EA 260 A $\$=\mathrm{NL} \$: I N P U T$ AS：IF LEN（AS ）$=4$ THEN $\operatorname{AD}=\mathrm{DEC}(\mathrm{A} S):$ REM E ETCH ADDRESS
PP 276 IF $A D=g$ THEN BEGIN：IF ASく ＞NLS THEN 300：ELSE RETURN
：BEND
MA $28 \emptyset$ IF AD $\angle S A$ OR AD＞EA THEN $3 \theta$ PM 290 IF AD＞511 AND AD＜6528＠TH EN PRINT BES；：RETURN
SQ 300 GOSUB 950：PRINT＂\｛RVS\} INV ALID ADDRESS \｛DOWN\}\{BLK\}" ：AD＝$\varnothing$ ：RETURN
RD $310 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{AD}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z} 4 * \mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z}$ 5＊（CK＞27）：GOTO 336
DD $326 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK} * \mathrm{Z} 2+\mathrm{Z} 5^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 7)+\mathrm{A}$
AH $330 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+25^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 5)$ ：RETURN
DJ 346 PRINT BES；＂$\{$ RVS \} ENTER DA TA＂：GOSUB 250：IF AS＝NLS \｛SPACE\}THEN 220:REM E OPT ION
JA $35 \emptyset$ BANK $\emptyset:$ PRINT： $\mathrm{F}=0$ ：OPEN 3,3
BR 360 GOSUB 316 ：PRINT HEXS（AD）＋ ＂：＂；：IF F THEN PRINT LS： P RINT＂\｛UP\}\{5 RIGHT\}";
QA 370 FOR $I=\emptyset$ TO 24 STEP $3: B S=S$ PS：FOR $J=1$ TO 2：IE F THEN $B \$=M I D S(L S, I+J, 1)$
PS 380 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}"BS+LFS;:IF I< 24 THEN PRINT＂\｛OFF\}";
RC 390 GETKEY AS：IE（AS＞＂／＂AND \｛SPACE\}AS<": ") OR (AS>"@" （SPACE\}AND AS<"G") THEN 4 76
AC 400 IE $A S="+"$ THEN $A S=" E ": G O T$ $047 \varnothing$
QB 410 IF AS＝＂－＂THEN AS＝＂F＂：GOT 0478
EB $42 \sigma$ IF $A S=R T \$$ AND $((I=g)$ AND \｛SPACE\} $(J=1)$ OR F）THEN P RINT $B \$ ;: J=2:$ NEXT $: I=24: G O$ TO 48
RD 430 IF AS＝＂\｛HOME $\}$＂THEN PRINT $B S: J=2: N E X T: I=24: N E X T: F=$ g：GOTO 360
XB 440 IF（AS＝＂$\{$ RIGHT $\} "$ ）AND $F T$ HEN PRINT BS＋LES；：GOTO 47 0
JP 450 IF AS＜＞LES AND AS＜＞DLS OR （ $(\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{g})$ AND $(\mathrm{J}=1)$ ）THEN $G$ OSUB 950：GOTO 390
PS 466 AS＝LFS＋SPS＋LFS：PRINT BS＋L ES；：J＝2－J：IF J THEN PRINT LES；： $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-3$
GB $47 \emptyset$ PRINT AS；：NEXT J：PRINT SP S；
HA 480 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂ 4 UP\} \｛5 RIGHT \}" ; :LS=" \｛ 27 SPACES $\}^{\prime \prime}$
DP 490 EOR $I=1$ TO 25 STEP 3：GET $\#$ $3, A S, B S: I F A S=S P \$$ THEN $I=$ 25：NEXT：CLOSE 3：GOTO $22 \theta$
BA 500 AS＝AS＋BS：A＝DEC（AS）：MIDS（L $\$, I, 2)=A S: I F \quad I<25$ THEN GO SUB 320：A（I／3）＝A：GET\＃3，AS
AR 510 NEXT I：IF A＜＞CK THEN GOSU B 950：PRINT：PRINT＂ \｛RVS\} $^{\text {E }}$ RROR：REENTER LINE＂： $\mathrm{F}=1$ ： GOTO 360
DX 520 PRINT BE $\$: B=B S+A D-S A: F O R$ \｛SPACE\} $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ TO 7 ：POKE $\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{I}$ ， A（I）：NEXT I
$\mathrm{XB} 530 \mathrm{~F}=\emptyset: A D=A D+8: I F \quad A D<=E A$ THE N 360
CA 540 CLOSE 3：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLU\} ＊＊END OF ENTRY＊＊\｛BLK\} \｛2 DOWN \}": GOTO 650
QP 550 PRINT BES；＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\} \｛RVS\} DISPLAY DATA ":GOSU B 250：IF AS＝NLS THEN 220： REM SHOW OPTION
JF 568 BANK $9:$ PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}\{B L U\}$ P RESS：\｛RVS \}SPACE \{OFE\} TO \｛SPACE\}PAUSE, \{RVS\}RETURN \｛OFF\} TO BREAK\{4\}\{DOWN\}"
XA 570 PRINT HEXS（AD）+ ＂：＂；：GOSUB $310: B=B S+A D-S A$
DJ 580 EOR $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{B}$ TO $\mathrm{B}+7: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{I})$ ： PRINT RIGHTS（HEXS（A），2）；S PS；：GOSUB 320：NEXT I
XB 590 PRINT＂${ }^{\prime 2}$ RVS\}"; RIGHT\$ (HEX\$ (

CK），2）
GR $600 \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: \mathrm{IF}$ AD $>\mathrm{EA}$ THEN PRINT＂$\{$ BLU $\} * *$ END OF DAT A＊＊＂：GOTO 226
EB 610 GET AS：IF AS＝RT \＄THEN PRI NT BES：GOTO 220
QK 620 IF AS＝SPS THEN $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}+1:$ PRIN T BES；
XS 630 ON F GOTO $576,610,570$
BQ 640 PRINT BES＂\｛DOWN\} \{RVS \} LOA D DATA＂：OP＝1：GOTO 660：RE M LOAD OPTION
JA $65 \emptyset$ PRINT BES＂\｛DOWN\}\{RVS\} SAV E FILE＂：$O P=\emptyset:$ REM SAVE OP TION
DM $660 \mathrm{~F}=0: F \$=$ NL $\$$ ：INPUT＂FILENAME \｛4\}";FS:IF FS=NLS THEN 22 g
PF 665 IF LEN $(E S)>14$ THEN 660
RF 670 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} \{BLK\} \{RVS\}T \｛OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFF\}IS K：$\{4\}^{\prime \prime}$ ；
SQ 680 GETKEY AS：IF AS＝＂T＂THEN \｛SPACE\}850:ELSE IF ASく>"D ＂THEN 680
SP 690 PRINT＂DISK\｛DOWN \}": IF OP T HEN 760
EH 700 DOPEN\＃1，（ES＋＂， $\left.\mathrm{P}^{\prime \prime}\right)$ ，W：IF DS THEN AS＝D\＄：GOTO 740
JH $71 \emptyset$ BANK $\sigma$ ：POKE BS－2，FNLB（SA） ：POKE BS -1, FNHB（SA）：PRINT ＂SAVING＂；FS：PRINT
MC 720 FOR $A=B S-2$ TO BS＋EA－SA：PR INT\＃1，CHRS（PEEK（A））；：IF S T THEN AS＝＂DISK WRITE ERR OR＂：GOTO 750
GC 730 NEXT A：CLOSE 1：PRINT＂ \｛BLU\}** SAVE COMPLETED WI THOUT ERRORS＊＊＂：GOTO $22 \sigma$
RA 740 IF DS $=63$ THEN BEGIN：CLOSE 1：INPUT＂$\{$ BLK $\}$ REPLACE EXI STING FILE $[\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]\{4\}^{\prime \prime} ; \mathrm{AS}: \mathrm{I}$ F AS＝＂Y＂THEN SCRATCH（ES） ：PRINT：GOTO 700：ELSE PRIN T＂$\left\{\right.$ BLK ${ }^{\prime \prime}:$ GOTO 660：BEND
GA 750 CLOSE 1：GOSUB 950：PRINT＂ \｛BLK\} \{RVS\} ERROR DURING.S AVE：$\{4\rangle$＂：PRINT AS：GOTO 2 20
FD 760 DOPEN\＃1，（ES＋＂，${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ）：IF DS T HEN $A \$=D S \$: E=4$ ：CLOSE $1: G O$ TO 790
PX 776 GET\＃1，AS，BS：CLOSE 1：AD＝AS $C(A S)+256 \star A S C(B S): I F A D<>$ SA THEN $\mathrm{E}=1$ ：GOTO 79Ø
KB 780 PRINT＂LOADING＂；FS：PRINT： $B L O A D(F S), B G, P(B S): A D=S A+$ FNAD（174）－BS－1：F＝－2＊（AD＜E A）$-3^{*}$（ $\left.A D>E A\right)$
RQ 790 IF F THEN 800：ELSE PRINT＂ \｛BLU\}** LOAD COMPLETED WI THOUT ERRORS＊＊＂：GOTO 226

## ER 80日 GOSUB 950：PRINT＂\｛BLK\}

 \｛RVS\} ERROR DURING LOAD: \｛SPACE\}\{4\}":ON F GOSUB 81 $9,826,836,840$ ：GOTO $22 \theta$QJ 810 PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTING \｛SPACE\}ADDRESS ("; HEXS (AD ）；＂）＂：RETURN
DP 820 PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂；HEX \＄（AD）：RETURN
EB 830 PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT ENDING ADDRESS（＂HEXS（EA）＂）＂：RE TURN
EP 846 PRINT＂DISK ERROR＂；AS：RET URN
KS 850 PRINT＂TAPE＂：AD＝POINTER（ES ）： BANK 1：$A=\operatorname{PEEK}(A D): A L=P E$ $E K(A D+1): A H=\operatorname{PEEK}(A D+2)$
XX 860 BANK 15：SYS DEC（＂PF68＂）， 0 ，1：SYS DEC（＂FFBA＂） $1,1,0$ ： SYS DEC（＂EFBD＂），A，AL，AH：S YS DEC（＂FF9g＂），128：IF OP ［SPACE］THEN 890
FG 870 PRINT：$A=S A: B=E A+1$ ：GOSUB 9 26：SYS DEC（＂E919＂），3：PRIN

T＂SAVING＂；FS
$A B 880 \quad A=B S: B=B S+(E A-S A)+1: G O S U B$ 920：SYS DEC（＂EA18＂）：PRIN T＂$\{D O W N\}\{B L U\} * *$ TAPE SAVE COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOTO 226
CP 890 SYS DEC（＂E99A＂）：PRINT：IF \｛SPACE\} PEEK (2816) $=5$ THEN \｛SPACE\}GOSUB 950: PRINT" \｛DOWN\} \{BLK\} \{RVS\} FILE NOT FOUND＂：GOTO 226
GQ $90 \emptyset$ PRINT＂LOADING ．．．\｛DOWN\}": $A D=E N A D$（2817）：IF AD＜＞SA T HEN $E=1$ ：GOTO $800:$ ELSE $A D=$ $\operatorname{ENAD}(2819)-1: \mathrm{F}=-2^{*}(\mathrm{AD}\langle E A)$ -3 ＊（AD＞EA）
JD $91 \varnothing \quad \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1: \mathrm{GOSUB}$ 926：SYS DEC（＂E9FB＂）：IF S T＞0 THEN 800：ELSE 790
XB 920 POKE193，FNLB $(\mathrm{A}):$ POKE194，F NHB $(A):$ POKE 174, FNLB $(B): P$ OKE 175 ，FNHB（B）：RETURN
AG 930 CATALOG：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLU\} ＊＊PRESS ANY KEY FOR MENU ＊＊＂：GETKEY AS：GOTO 220：R EM DISK DIRECTORY OPTION
MM 940 PRINT BES＂$\{$ RVS \} QUIT $\{4\} "$ ；RTS；＂ARE YOU SURE［Y／N］？ ＂：GETKEY AS：IF AS〈＞＂Y＂TH EN 220：ELSE PRINT＂\｛CLR\}": BANK 15：END
JE 950 SOUND $1,500,10:$ RETURN
AF 960 IF $E R=14$ AND $E L=260$ THEN \｛SPACE\}RESUME 300
MK 976 IF ER $=14$ AND $E L=50 \emptyset$ THEN \｛SPACE\}RESUME NEXT
KJ 980 IF $E R=4$ AND EL $=780$ THEN $E$ ＝4：AS＝DS $\$$ ：RESUME $8 g \sigma$
DQ 990 IF ER＝30 THEN RESUME：ELSE PRINT ERRS（ER）；＂ERROR I N LINE＂；EL


# How to Type In COMPUTE！＇s Gazette Programs 

Each month，COMPUTE！＇s Gazette pub－ lishes programs for the Commodore 128 and 64 ．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 regularly publish two pro－ grams designed to make typing easier： The Automatic Proofreader，for BASIC programs，and MLX，for entering ma－ chine language programs．

When entering a BASIC program， be especially careful with DATA state－ ments 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 and then on，erasing what was in mem－ ory．This could cause you to lose valu－ able data，so be sure to save a program before you run it．If your computer crashes，you can always reload the pro－ gram and look for the error．


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 \｛HOME $\}$ in the program listings．The only way the computer can tell the dif－ ference 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 graphics symbol for cursor left．In this case，you can use the DEL key to back up and edit the line．Type another quo－ tation mark 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

| ［ 1 习 | COMMODORE | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ［2才 | COMMODORE | 2 |
| ［3］ | COMMODORE | 3 |
| ［4］ | COMMODORE | 4 |
| ［ 5 习 | COMMODORE | 5 |
| E6习 | COMMODORE | 6 |
| ［7］ | COMMODORE | 7 |
| ［8］ | COMMODORE | 8 |


BACK ISSUES

## Note: Only selected titles are listed in contents for each issue

## 1987

January-Keyword Construction Set, OneTouch Function Key, gEOS Icon Changer, CP/M: Surviving with 40 Columns February-Collision Course, Division Worksheet, MetaBASIC 64, MetaBASIC 128, 128 DOS Wedge, 128 Sound \& Music (Pt. 4) March-Ringside Boxing, Color Craft, 128 RAM Expansion, CP/M RAM Expansion, Sprite Manager
April-Omicron, Music Improvisor, Print Shop to GEOS, TurboSave 128, TurboSave 64, Countdown Timer
May-SpeedScript 3.0, Powerball, Cassette Sleeve Maker, No-SYS Loader, Fast Boot, Gameports
June-Bingo, Fraction Practice, Free-Form Filer, Disk Vacuum, Hi-Res Graphics on the 128
July-Basketball Sam \& Ed, Calendar Maker, Crash Prevention, 128 Graph Designer, GEOS File Storage, Text Framer August-Bounty Hunter, Sprite Magic, Sprite Stamp, 80-Column Sector Editor (128), Relative Files
September-Sub Attack, Exercise Pacer, Screen Maker, Impossible Scroll, Video Slide Show, 80-Column Magic
October-SpeedScript 128, Chopper Pilot, Stars: A Simulation of the Heavens, Directory Magic, Font Printer, Animator 64
November-Litterbug, Sketch Pad, Poster Printer, Renumber 64, Accessing the 128 's 80-Column Screen
December-Crossroads, Snake Pit, Word Find, Animal Match, Disk Rapid Transit, PrintScreen, GeoTrash Restorer

## 1988

January-How to Buy a Modem, Buyer's Guide to Modems, Needlework Graphics Editor, Tile Paint, Sound Manager February-Buyer's Guide to Graphics Programs, Easy Load, Turbo SpeedScript, Fast 64 Mode for the 128

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March-CP/M Software for the 128 (Pt. 1), XPressCard 128, ML Cloner, Big Screen, Color Lister
April-CP/M Software for the 128 (Pt. 2), 3-D Speedway, SpeedFile 64, Ramdisk 128, Mirrors
May-Networking the 64, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 1), Treasure Diver, Mob Maker, 128 Math Graphics, 1541 Speed \& Alignment Tester
June-Buyer's Guide to Printers, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 2), Arcade Volleyball, Excelfont-80 (128), Graphics Wedge July-Hard Disk Drives for the 64/128, Civil War on Disk, Quick Save, Error Analyzer, SYS Stamper
August-MIDI Made Simple, Buyer's Guide to Music Software, Cribbage (128), 128 Shell Booter, 3-D Sprites, Zoom
September-Write All About It! (desktop publishing), Pattern Fill, Multicolor Graphics Dump, SpeedCheck 128, Disk Package, MultiSort 128
October-Commodore Goes Back to School, Buyer's Guide to Preschool Software, Scorpion II, 64 Compressor, SpeedPrint, Speed Columns, 128 Text Sorter
November-GEOS 2.0: A Major Upgrade, Buyer's Guide to Word Processors and Spelling Checkers, Rally Racer, Block Out (128), Sprite Killer, Notepad 64, Font Grabber (GEOS)
December-88's Best Games, Ringside LXIV!, Crossroads II, Digi-Sound, Dynamic Windows, Quick! ( 1541 speedup), 1526 PrintScreen, Key Lock

## 1989

January-Guided Tour of Major Online Services, How to Get Published, Disc Blitz, Jewel Grab, 128 Animator, Smooth-Scrolling Windows, Handy Filer, Smart Disassembler February-Around the World with Commodore, Buyer's Guide to Personal Publishing Software, Tank Ambush, Gridloc (128), The Great Arcade Machine, 1581 Alphabetizer, Sound Wedge
March-Dream to Reality: Simulation Designers Speak Out, Buyer's Guide to Sports Games and Simulations, The Anglers, Bacteria (128), Planebender, Bitmap Buster, Monthly Calendar, MultiView
April-Designing Your Own Programs, Buyer's Guide to Programming Aids, Science Fiction on Disk, Space Worms, BASIC 10, File Saver (GEOS), Super Accelerator (128), Comparator
May-Care and Feeding of Dot-Matrix Printers, Fantasy on Disk, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 1), Knock 31, Hi-Res Windows, RAM Wedge 128, Super Slideshow, Quick Print, Close-up: GEOS 1282.0
June-Best Arcade Sports Games, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 2), Match Mania, Jericho II, Hi-Res 80 (128), SpeedCount, MacroBASIC (64/128), Grafix Converter, GEOS Help Pad
July-Speakers, Stereo, and MIDI Solutions; Mine Sweeper, Monster Bar-B-Q (128), Math Magic, CHR\$ Graphics, Financial Planner, 1581 Directory Sorter, GEOS File Retriever August-Here Come the Coin-Ops!, Explore Your 64!, Stars II, Disk Doubler (64/128), Quiz Maker (64/128), Sprite Fader 64, 80 -Column Graphics (128), Screen Splitter, Notepad 128, Sprite Clock, Marathon (128) September-Call Your User Group, Commodore's Back in the Classroom, Block Battle!, Wham Ball, 64 Animator, SpeedScript 128 Plus, Memo Card, Slideshow (GEOS), MR Scribble, EZ Bar Charter, On the Border (border routines)
October-Tips for Desktop Publishers, Slap Shot, Backdrops, Boot Maker, RGB Kit (128), 128 Graphics Compactor, Triple Search, Text Screen Editor, Diamonds, Disk Usage (GEOS) November-Super Power Boosters, Cartridge Power!, White Water, DP BASIC, SpeedScript Easy Cursor, Copy 81, Flash Card, Universal Input, Turbo Format (GEOS), Vertical Scroller

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# COMMODORE CLIPS 

NEWS, NOTES, AND NEW PRODUCTS

Edited by Mickey McLean


## Alive and Well in Toronto

The Commodore 64 and 128 are slowly being supplanted by the Amiga line of computers, but at the World of Commodore show in Toronto last December, the 8 -bit wonders were as strong as ever. Although there was no new $64 / 128$ software announced, dealers were selling old and current titles at a brisk pace. Gazette's line of 64 and 128 disk products was also a big hit with attendees. We also boosted our reader base in Canada with many new subscribers.

Commodore's large booth in the Toronto International Centre showcased its Amiga and PC lines, but intermingled with the newer machines were 64s and a 128D. Renown 64 expert and Gazette columnist Jim Butterfield also led seminars on how to get the most out of your Commodore computer.

Our representatives at the show were pleased to run into many old friends, including readers who have been with us since our inception in 1983.

## Computer Toys

Fisher-Price has joined forces with software publisher GameTek (2999 Northeast 191st Street, Suite 800, North Miami Beach, Florida 33180) to produce six educational computer games for children ages 3-8. Each game is based on a popular Fisher-Price toy.

My Grand Piano (\$14.95), a music program, teaches basic piano theory and music notes while entertaining children with 30 songs such as "Mary Had a Little Lamb" and "London Bridge." In Bowling Alley (\$14.95), children learn basic math, coordination, and spatial relationships in a bowling game featuring curve balls, computer scoring, and sound effects. The role-playing game, School Bus Driver (\$14.95), teaches navigation and memory skills as children pick up Fisher-Price Little People at bus stops and drive them to school. Children can develop number-recognition and visual-recall skills with I Can Remember ( $\$ 14.95$ ). In Firehouse Rescue ( $\$ 14.95$ ), children assume the role of firefighter, driving a fire truck and rescuing Little People and their cat while learning coordination and decision making. Children can develop skills in picture and shape recognition with Perfect Fit (\$14.95). This match-and-fit game features sound effects and puzzles involving Fisher-Price toys and has three levels of difficulty.

## New, Fast Hard Drives

The new HD Series Hard Drives from Creative Micro Designs ( 50 Industrial Drive, P.O. Box 646, East Longmeadow, Massachusetts 01028) are designed to be the fastest mass-storage peripherals for the 64 and 128.

Compatible with almost all commercial software titles, the drives have full GEOS and CP/M compatibility built in. The serial-bus interface supports standard serial as well as highperformance Fast Serial and JiffyDOS protocols. The drives' parallel port allows for connection to RAMLink, which enables even faster data transfer. The automatic head-parking feature protects the drive mechanism and your data when the unit is off.

The drives, about the same size as 1581 drives, are available in either 20MB (\$599.95) or 40MB (\$799.95) capacities. Creative Micro can also customize drive capacity, or you can connect the HD Series drive to other SCSI drives for more storage capacity.

The HD Series Hard Drives can also be interfaced with Amiga, IBM PC and compatible, and Macintosh computers.

## 64 Conversions

Cinemaware (4165 Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Westlake Village, California 91362) has converted two of its most popular games over to the Commodore 64. Now you can take to the gridiron with TV Sports: Football (\$29.95) and explore a fantasy world in Deathbringer (\$29.95). Both titles are distributed by Electronic Arts.

TV Sports: Football includes a 28 team league, a 16 -game schedule, and postseason playoffs. You can choose from a variety of offensive and defensive formations and plays. Options include a one- or two-player game and a practice mode.

In Deathbringer, you take on the role of a Barbarian hero in a race against evil. Magical items found on your journey through dark castles, hidden forests, spooky towers, and secret temples help you on your quest.

# COMMODORE CLIPS 

NEWS, NOTES, AND NEW PRODUCTS

## New International Version of Landmark

Landmark: The Computer Reference Bible (\$119.95), previously available in the standard King James Version, has now been released in the New International Version of the Bible. The NIV comes with complete NIV footnotes, individual verse references, and the words of Jesus highlighted in red. Available from P.A.V.Y. Software (P.O. Box 1584, Ballwin, Missouri 63022), the NIV version carries an additional $\$ 10$ royalty fee.

## Flamethrower

Strategic Simulations (675 Almanor Avenue, Sunnyvale, California 94086) has released Dragons of Flame (\$29.95), the second Advanced Dungeons \& Dragons action game set in the Dragonlance game world.

You must lead the eight Companions of the Lance on a quest through the wilderness of the Elven Mosaic, where they gain valuable allies-the elves of Qualinesti. The Companions must also ally with nonplayer characters such as nomads and refugee townsfolk and sneak through the caves of Sla-Mori and into the fortress of Pax Tharkas. Once inside the fortress, the Companions must recover the sword,
Wyrmslayer, and free the slaves held there by the evil dragons and Draconians.

Each companion has specialized skills that can be used to evade Draconian patrols and other evildoers and monsters. Ultimately, your goal is to triumph over evil and save the world of Krynn from Takhisis, the Queen of Darkness.

A Dragon of Flame clue book is available for $\$ 7.95$. The SSI game is distributed in North America by Electronic Arts.

## More Mindscape for the Money

Arcade and sports fans can beef up their game libraries with two new money-saving collections from Mindscape (3444 Dundee Road, Northbrook, Illinois 60062 ). Arcade Mega-Hits ( $\$ 39.95$ ) includes six popular arcade titles, while the sports collection (\$34.95) contains four award-winning games developed by SportTime.

Gauntlet and Paperboy, two big sellers on their own, are included in Arcade Mega-Hits along with Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom, Road Runner, and Blockbuster. The sports package features Superstar Ice Hockey; Superstar Soccer; Indoor Sports, which includes bowling, darts, air hockey, and Ping-Pong; and Clubhouse Sports, which challenges you to foosball, billiards, skeeball, crazy pool, pinball, and a shooting gallery.

In addition to the game packages, you can order Mindscape's Powerplayers joystick at a discounted price of $\$ 16.95$. The joystick originally sold for $\$ 29.95$.

## Legendary Knights

With Knights of Legend (\$49.95) from Origin (136 Harvey Road, Building B, Londonderry, New Hampshire 03053), you'll take a journey through a medieval world consisting of intriguing quests. There are over 30 towns and hamlets to explore and you'll meet hundreds of unique and colorful personalities.

Up to six companions can be created with customized weaponry and armor. Game features include a menu-andicon interface. A play book, reference card, and map are included with the package.
 ,

## 2400-Baud Modem

Aprotek (9323 West Evans Creek Road, Rogue River, Oregon 97537) has released the Minimodem-C24 (\$99.95), a 2400 -baud modem for the Commodore 64 and 128. The C24 features full- and half-duplex modes, autodial, autoanswer, autoredial, tone or adjustable pulse dialing, a data-voice-data switch, a volumecontrolled on-board speaker, and a 40 -character buffer.

## To the Rescue

You're a powerful warrior searching for his kidnapped princess in Savage (\$29.95) from Medalist International (180 Lakefront Drive, Hunt Valley, Maryland 21030).

To rescue the princess, you must battle your way through three game scenarios. In the first, you have only a battleax to fight off evil creatures.
You're on foot in the second level of play, avoiding obstacles as you race toward the castle where the princess is held captive. In the third and final level, you telepathically communicate with a magical eagle that flies through a mystical maze seeking to complete the quest. More creatures are present, attempting to thwart the final stage of the rescue.


C64/128
$\$ 99.95$
Sale \$27.95
BZ-1229
Battletech-Infocom
Animated role-playing adventure with exciting battle action. Detailed story, setting with over 4 million locations.


C64/128
\$29.95
Sale $\$ 22.95$
BZ-2141
Grave Yardage-Activision Zombies, ogres, and goblins on the gridiron. Real football action that's-well, unreal. Everything is legal, and the ball is alive . . .


C64/128
$\$ 29.95$
Sale \$22.95
BZ-1983
Beyond Dark Castle-Activision Best arcade/strategy challenge. 14 full-scrolling mazes, multiple skill levels, great graphics, an evil Black Knight-and a touch of humor!


Dragon Wars-Interplay Ultimate role-playing fantasy. Great story, over 120 monsters and spells, auto-mapping. Supports characters from Bard's Tale I, II, III.


## FaceOffl-Gamestar

Furious shoot-'n-fight hockey action. ShotCam and FightCam put you on goal and in the brawls. Playmaking, GM functions, league play.


C64/128
\$20.95
Sale \$22.95
BZ-2323
Ghostbusters II-Activision Relive the hit film-sample slime, pilot Miss Liberty, battle Vigo. Arcade action, adventure, strategy challenge-and laughs!


C64/128
$\$ 49.95$
Sale \$34.95 BZ-2155
Knights of Legend-Origin Over 70 locales and 100's of characters in medieval fantasy role-playing. Compelling drama, comprehensive combat system.


Space Rogue-Origin 3-D flight simulation and intriguing role-playing escapades. Seek your fortune, face alien foes, solve the mysteries of deep space.



For everyone who's ever waited a tad too long for a GEOS screen to redraw itself or an application to load, congratulations. The wait is over. Your chips have come in.

The GEORAM expansion board - for both 64 's and 128 's-is here.

## MORE MEMORY, LESS WAITING.

Developed exclusively for GEOS-equipped Commodores, these babies pack an unbelievable 512 K of extra memory, which propels GEOS into light speed productivity. Accessories pop up in an instant. Screens redraw in a wink. And applications scream out in a frenzy as you whip them along with your mouse or joystick.
"An additional 512 K of memory... is a really impressive upgrade...The usefulness of this becomes evident when using GEOS, as it can practically eliminate the...disk access you normally encounter."
-Run Magazine
Hard to believe? Believe it. GEORAM's disk transfer rate is literally 35 times faster than the 1541, 1571 or 1581 disk drive. Which has the industry chattering almost as much as when GEOS first arrived on the scene:
"The difference between operating... on a 640 K machine instead of a 128 K machine could be compared to flying a jet and walking. Tasks that would normally cause a delay while the

disk was accessed run at the speed of light..."
-Commodore Magazine
Pretty heady stuff. But every word of it's true. Because GEORAM stores everything electronically. Which means your Commodore doesn't waste time spinning magnetic disks searching for data.

That not only increases your machine's performance. It also increases yours. Because the time you used to spend waiting is being put to better use drawing, writing or doing any of the thousands of things you're using GEOS for.
"RAM expanded C-series machines... running under the GEOS kernel-are
nearly as fast and flexible as the powerhouse Mac's, ST's, Amigas and PC's.' -Computer Shopper
So if you'd like to delete the delay, call us toll free at 1-800-888-0848 and order your GEORAM card today. You'll discover the difference in no time.
"It's the same GEOS, but unless you experience RAM expansion, you can't imagine the transformation...Some operations run a few seconds quicker, others (such as deskTop utilities) seem to appear before you select them...My RAM expander is the most cost-effective purchase I've ever made. Try one, and you'll never go back to magnetic media."
-Computer Shopper
The GEORAM Expansion Card. It may have been a long time coming, but it's definitely been worth the wait.
Not available in retail stores!
No external power supply needed!
*On top of the disk turbo speed you already get with GEOS. Mail orders: Send name, address, city, state, zip and phone number along with check or money order for $\$ 124.95$ plus $\$ 4.95$ for postage and handling, made payable to Berkeley Softworks (Do not send cash) to: Berkeky Softworks Fulfillment Center, 5334 Sterling Center Drive, Dept. G3, Westlake Village, CA 91361. Allow two to four weeks for delivery.


[^0]:    Name (Please print)
    Street

[^1]:    Hard Drive Ordering Intormation
    Add $\$ 25.00$ for Shipping and handling per drive. All orders shipped UPS ground. Other methods available - call for details. Please allow 2 to 4 weeks for delivery. US prices quoted. Foreign orders call for pricing and shipping details. Pricing subject to change without notice.

[^2]:    
    
    
    
    FAX Ordering 708-382-7545 Outside Service Area, Please Call 708-382-5058

    22292 N. Pepper Road Barrington, IL. 60010
    "We Love Our Customers"

[^3]:    Storm Across Europe
    Strategic Simulations
    Distributed by Electronic Arts
    1820 Gateway Dr.
    San Mateo, CA 94404
    $\$ 59.95$

[^4]:    Shoot 'Em Up Construction Kit Avantage
    Distributed by Accolade
    550 Winchester Blvd.
    Suite 200
    San Jose, CA 95128
    \$14.95

[^5]:    $87 \emptyset$ PRINT"M/I EILE INEO...":FO
    R $\mathrm{R}=1 \mathrm{TO} 2 \theta$ : READD: PRINT\#2, CHR
    $S(D)$; : NEXTR
    1390 DATA $255,128,105,103,20,0$ $, 0,232,3,232,3,64,31,1,0,40$ , 0, 200,0,0

