OCOUPUTE AUGUST 1982

Vol.2 No.8

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Dragon reviewed Vic duck shoot BBC techniques Spectrum sound Atom file handling Ecological modelling

60p

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YOUR LETTERS:

ZX-81 Verify; BBC tips; Pet to Vic.

NEWS:

New £70 printer; Binatone's £50 colour micro; BATS microdisc; first shots exchanged in £200 price war.

COMPUTER CLUB: This month we visit MC² - Manchester's most energetic micro group.

DRAGON 32:



Tim Hartnell evaluates Mettoy's 32K Dragon, a colour micro for just under £200. 26

VIC MEMORY EXPANSION:

Some of the major units that can expand the Vic's insubstantial memory are assessed here by Boris Allan.

SPECTRUM SOUND:

The Spectrum's critics maintain that its sound is only good for annoying bats. Tim Langdell's routines set the record straight.

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DEMON'S DOMAIN:

You must survive ordeals such as the hail of barbs and the crusher if you want to emerge unscathed from Joseph Nicholson's devilish game for the 16K ZX-81.

INTERVIEW:

Tony Baden of Bug-Byte reveals how he turned a student hobby into a business which has sold over 500,000 cassette games.

VIC DUCK SHOOT:

Safe from irate game-keepers, Your Computer opens the duck-shooting season prematurely with David Prosser's sporting game for the would-be marksman.

ECOLOGICAL MODELLING:

Ecological relationships such as that between predator and prey can be simulated with William Masefield's program for the ZX-81.

BBC TECHNIQUES:

User-defined keys and the teletext mode are the subjects we cover this month in two comprehensive articles.

ZX-81 MACHINE CODE:

Part one of a new series which aims to make machine code accessible to the average Sinclair Basic user.

BASIC TRANSLATIONS:

Tony Edwards offers more ideas and hints which open the door to easier translations.

ATOM FILE HANDLING:



62

bb

George Byrns presents the software you need to manipulate files in a database.

ASIMOV AS DATABASE:

How a word-processing system can be adapted to a role as a database controller.

RESPONSE FRAME:

More answers to your technical queries

FINGERTIPS:

Our regular column for calculator enthusiasts.

SOFTWARE FILE:

This month there are nine full pages of your programs for the ZX-81, Spectrum, BBC Micro, Vic, Atom, Sharp and others.

COMPETITION CORNER:

The result of the Golden Nugget puzzle and a new competition for a £15 book token. The Dragon 32 crossword falls between pages 18 and 19.

Cover photograph by Stephen Oliver.

EDITORIAL

IN A CRUEL WORLD where peripherals such as printers and disc drives appeared to be the prerogative of only the big-spender, networking micros together to share such costly resources made sound economic sense. But now that colour micros complete with highresolution graphics, printers and adequate storage will soon be available for less than £200, a question mark hangs over the future of "the network". Yet for major firms such as Sinclair Research and Acorn, their machines' potential to be networked is still considered important enough to figure prominently in their sales literature. This is obviously intended as an extra enticement, particularly to the educational market where spending cuts make austerity the rule and networking an attractive way round it.

Clearly then, given the recent falls in hardware prices, one might be forgiven for believing that networks are an outmoded idea. In reality, however, they are a good instance of a solution to a problem leading technology down a path it might not otherwise have taken - a path which leads to unexpected benefits as often as it leads to wasted time and money. Local-area networks have been the traditional domain of the low-cost micro. Now communication between more remotely-located machines should become an affordable prospect. An amateur group in Montreal has even formed a network linked by citizens' band radio.

In the States bulletin-board networks are becoming commonplace. With this kind of system you use your machine as a communications medium through which you can send and receive messages from fellow users. Networks will enable home computers to be used for tasks other than purely computing. Cheaper Modems bring in their train less expensive Prestel adaptors which in turn lead us to telesoftware and the advantages of being able to access large and remote databases with a small machine. Sinclair Research, with its sights set firmly on the software market, believes that its proposed £20 Prestel adaptor for the Spectrum will make downloading software directly from a Sinclair database the norm, and software piracy and distribution a thing of the past.

So, even if some of the original economic arguments for networking are no longer valid, there is every reason to assume that it is assured a future on different but equally important grounds.



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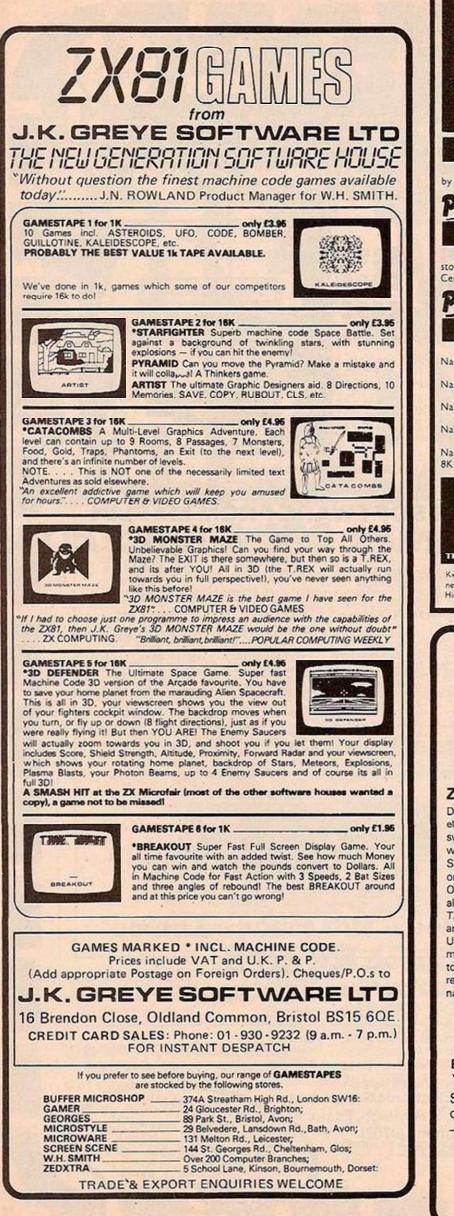
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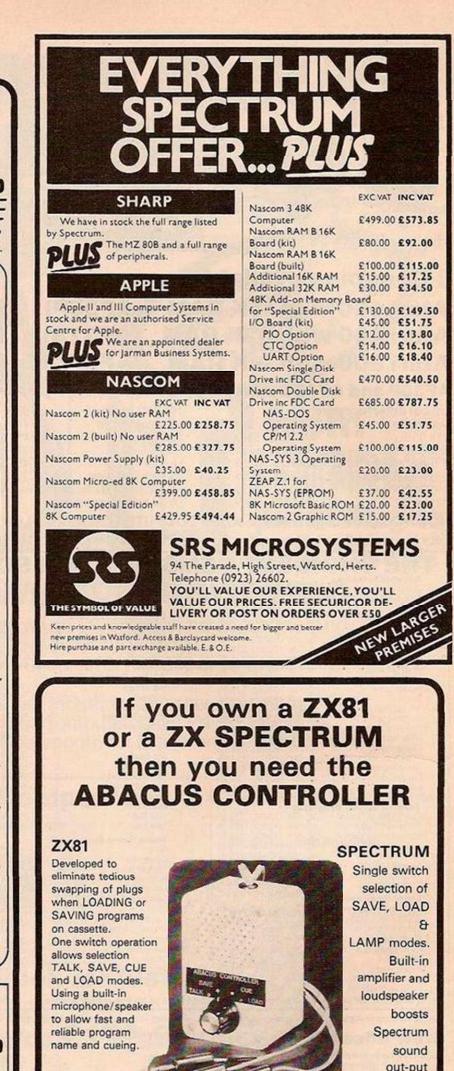
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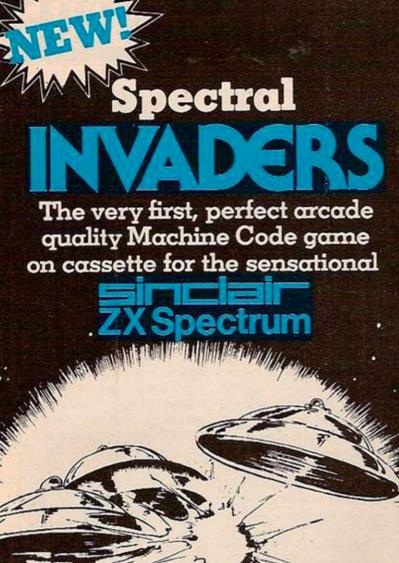


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The VIC Centre, 154 Victoria Road, Acton, London W3 (near North Acton tube station) has the widest range of VIC accessories. All the items below are available mail order-just telephone with your credit card number

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	6.08	All the above prices are excl VAT, add £1 pe	r order, postage &
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HOME COMPUTERS LTD

YOUR LETTERS

FLEXIDISC FAN

Congratulations on your far-seeing flexidisc experiment; I hope we are to see many more. Here are a few notes on my own findings when attempting to Load the program.

First, being flexible, the disc tended to distort and slip on the normal turntable. This gave a variable frequency signal which can cause problems with the internal clock on the computer. This was easily overcome by Cellotaping the flexidisc to a thicker backing and further Cellotaping the assembly to the turntable. The method of transferring disc to tape was then used and immediately problems became apparent with the automatic level control on one type of music centre.

The signal was far too weak on playback and Loading unsuccessful. Changing to a stereo recorder having a VU meter with a range 0 to 6, and experimenting with different levels showed that level 3, i.e., the middle of the range, gave the best results.

A clear undistorted recording on TDK tape loaded successfully and back-up copies on C12 were made immediately utilising the cheap tape recorder normally used with the computer. The game itself is good fun to play and, as yet, unbeaten.

G L Smith, Slough, Berkshire.

FAIR PRESS?

s far as I am aware, Eric Deeson has not published the parameters by which he judges software. Perhaps he should include that information with every review. I accept that a large part of his reviews will be an expression of his personal opinion, and that certain elements must be a purely personal view, and cannot be quantified against a given scale, for example, format or screen layout, quality of graphics and novelty.

However, the quality of a prerecorded tape is one factor which can be more accurately assessed, and I feel that Deeson's approach to this element of his reviews may require some modification. In the May review, Deeson writes: "A tape recorder for £18.50 from G J Henderson ... is the Hong Kongmade Duette, which had the task of loading all the programs for this review . . . ".

In view of the known problems of the compatibility of cassette machines with the ZX-81, is it a fair test of ZX-81 software to use only one cassette machine, and to condemn all of a company's software if a sample fails on that particular machine? The two tapes from my company which he believed to be unloadable were checked by five independent exhibitors at the ZX Microfair in Manchester and were loaded successfully by them.

Perhaps the quality of the record-

ing on the tape should be evaluated electronically, and if the tape fails to load on one machine, others should be tried.

Surely the main purpose of a software review is to impart information about a program to the buying public, which they would only be able to obtain themselves by buying the product. On this basis, I believe that a reviewer should persevere until he successfully loads a program, and can fulfil his main aim, and if that requires him returning tapes to a supplier for replacement, he should do so.

Martin Ridout, Picturesque, West Wickham, Kent.

NO GUARANTEE

No doubt as in common with many other readers of your magazine, I purchased a full-size keyboard for my ZX-81. I removed the computer board from its casing and fixed it lovingly into my new keyboard. Away I went, fingers dashing all over the keyboard, everything was rosy.

Then one day my ZX-81 developed a fault; not to worry, it was "fully" guaranteed - or so I thought. According to Sinclair Research, I had invalidated my guarantee by opening and removing the computer board from its casing and it would cost me a minimum of £20 to have it repaired.

So to all those who have, or are contemplating purchasing a keyboard, you have or will have thrown away your "fully comprehensive" guarantee.

> P 7 Shaw, Reading, Berkshire.

PURE ARTISTRY

he Pure Artistry program by John Marshall, Your Computer June, does have one disadvantage. Everywhere the spot goes it draws a line. Using the space bar in conjunction with the arrow keys produces a new set of values for Z and can be used to move the spot without drawing a line, or to erase a line already drawn.

The change makes use of the Reset command to darken the position behind the moving spot. Line 50 is not required. Lines 60, 70, 80 and 110 should be modified to Else 66, 76, 86 and 116 respectively.

The following new lines are required:

- 66 IF Z = 136 THEN 67 ELSE 70
- Y = Y-1: GOSUB 200 67 68 RESET (X, Y+1): GOTO 30
- 76 IF Z = 144 THEN 77 ELSE 80
- 77 Y = Y + 1: GOSUB 200
- 78 RESET (X, Y-1): GOTO 30 86 IF Z = 160 THEN 87 ELSE 90
- X = X-1: GOSUB 200 87 88 RESET (X + 1, Y): GOTO 30
- 116 IF Z = 192 THEN 117 ELSE 120
- 117 X = X + 1: GOSUB 200 118 RESET (X-1, Y): GOTO 30

200 IF X<0 THEN X = X + 1 ELSE IF X>127 THEN X = X-1 210 IF Y<0 THEN Y = Y + 1 ELSE IF

Y>47 THEN Y = Y-1 220 RETURN

The values of Z for diagonal movement are 168, 200, 208 and 176. This can easily be incorporated into the program if required.

K J Maris, Cotgrave, Nottingham.

PET TO VIC

Many people will have experienced the frustrating fact that Pet-produced data tapes will load on the Vic but not vice-versa. This can be remedied by the following procedure.

Before loading the program type the following, which is for the standard 5K Vic.

POKE 4096,0 POKE 41,16 CLR

For a Vic with 16K expansion type:

POKE 4608,0 **POKE 40,1** POKE 41,18 CLR

I can assure you this method works as I have been using it for months without fail.

T Wilson, Preston. Lancashire.

BBC TIPS

ere are some discoveries I made using my newly-acquired BBC model A, which are not in the manual.

Peek and Poke are virtually redundant on the BBC Micro except for screen control. To find the character number of a character on the screen use:

PRINT ?(HIMEM + X + Y*40) where X equals the number of columns across and Y the lines down. To Poke the screen with, say, a 2 use:

?(HIMEM + X + Y* 40) = ASC"2" Notice the equals sign instead of the usual comma. In Mode 7 (teletext) only a black and white text is apparently available. However, there are in fact six other colours, chunky graphics, double-height and flashing characters. To obtain the colours, you must Print a control character by using

PRINT CHR\$(X)

or

VDU X:PRINT;

These codes are: 129, red; 130, green; 131, yellow; 132, blue; 133, magneta and 134, cyan. For instance:

PRINT CHR\$(134);"Mark Stephens' would print the name in cyan.

For chunky teletext graphics, add 16 to the colour code that you want. Chunky graphics replace numbers, lower-case letters, and some symbols:

PRINT CHR\$(150);"55"

would print two cyan rectangular graphics. For flashing letters: PRINT CHR\$(136);

To obtain double-height characters: PRINT CHR\$(141);"Your Computer": PRINT CHR\$(141);"Your Computer" will print Your Computer in doubleheight characters.

Mark Stephens, Portsmouth, Hampshire.

VOYAGER ERRORS

here are two errors in Voyager Views in the July issue on page 82:

170 PLOT 6, SIN(RAD(Y+INC))

× + M, etc 120 FOR X = R*1.2 TO R*2.5 STEP R*0.06

These faults are by no means obvious, and they stop the program giving meaningful results. Also, how about a bit of colour? For example

50 VDU 19,1,0,0,0,0 110 VDU 19,1,3,0,0,0

will give yellow on a black background.

A S Day, Fetcham, Surrey.

TRANSFER CODE

n the June 1982 issue you published a program by Nick Godwin for transferring machinecode from Rem to RAMtop. It seemed to require about 1.5K. This program is 24 bytes long and does the job about 100 times faster. I am assuming that RAMtop has been Poked with 124 - that is, Poke 16389,124.

LD BC 01 14,00 Number of bytes to be transferred 11,00,7D To 32,000 on 21,82,40 From 16514 ED,BO LD1R C9 RET

To reverse the transfer exchange the addresses so 11 82 40

21 00 7D John Nilson, Redhill. Surrey.

ZX-81 VERIFY

do not own a Spectrum, but I do verify my programs on my ZX-81. If the Break key is pressed while in the load mode it will either: New, if part of a program is loaded; or Break if the program has loaded or if no program has loaded, giving a report code of 0/0.

Therefore, to verify a program follow this routine:

Save the program Do not press New

- Load the program
 - If the loading is completed satisfactorily - 0/0. If the loading failed then either pull out the ear plug then Break, Newline or wait until the screen displays the "I'm looking for a program" picture then Break, Newline. This will result in 0/0 then return the listing - try again.

P Alcock, Castle Cary, Somerset.





£50 Binatone will offer 16K, colour, sound and keyboard

BINATONE'S new machine may knock the bottom out of the micro market. At £49.95 for typewriter keyboard, 16K RAM, colour and sound it would be formidable enough, but the news that it is to be sold in the High Street through Woolworths, Argos, Rumbelows, as well as by mail order, should frighten Sinclair and that company's rivals.

Binatone is planning to sell 400,000 machines in the first year alone. This has raised fears of a Japanese takeover of the British market. Binatone will make the machine in Hong Kong using Japanese components. The Binatone will use Tandy TRS-80 software and will be expandable up to 64K.

By January, when the Binatone is launched, at least six new machines will probably have beaten it to the market but Binatone is bound to be a strong contender because of its experience in selling consumer electronics products.

Price war is new game from Texas and Atari

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS and Atari have fired the first missiles of a price war that should make Space Invaders look like a vicar's tea party. Atari's 400 and the Texas TI-99/4A will sell for less than $\pounds200 - a$ saving of $\pounds100$. With the new Dragon weighing in at the same price, there are now five similar computers -

Fry's software library

LEASING BUSINESS software packages for minis and mainframe computers is not uncommon. Alec Fry intends to emulate the practice, in a small way, with a ZX-81 and Spectrum software library. He means to offer a range of 30 programs for hire at £1 each per three-week period. The range will include games, utility and toolkit programs, all commercially produced and on sale elsewhere.

Several software companies are a little unhappy about the scheme. Apart from the scope it offers for copying programs, the scheme raises the delicate question of copyright. Fry aims to operate a payment system similar to that used by public libraries. The Public Lending Right meant that authors gained a copyright fee on books loaned out. At the rate of a few pence per hire this would be a small sop to any disgruntled software writer.

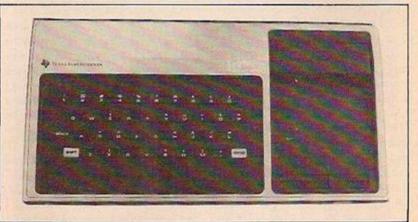
It is very difficult to ensure program security. Most commercial programs start by disabling break and interrupt keys. But with a degree of expertise it is usually possible to circumvent these and other measures. An American firm is even selling a program called Pick A Lock, which is designed to assist breaking and entry — into software, of course.

Midlands show

SINCLAIR users in the Midlands will be able to enjoy an exhibition at the Bingley Hall, Birmingham on Saturday, September 11. The new Spectrum will be on show, so if you are still waiting, at least you can see one. including the Vic-20 and 48K Spectrum – battling for the public's favour. All offer colour and sound.

The Spectrum's strength is its memory, while the Atari and Texas rely on wide ranges of plug-in software cartridges — although the Dragon's ability to use certain Tandy Color Computer cartridges may diminish this advantage.

Ever since the Your Computer show where Vic-20s were on sale for £135, rumours have been rife that Commodore will drop its prices before launching new models this autumn.

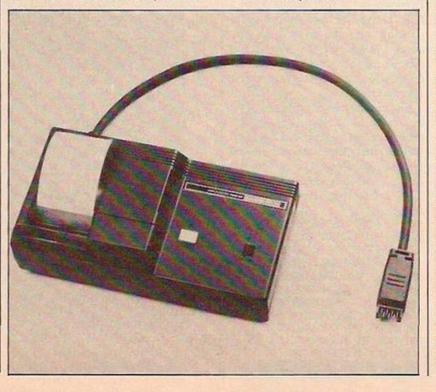


Spectrum is late for school

FIRST THE good news — twice as many Spectrums are now made as are needed to fulfil incoming orders. Now the bad news — the Sinclair claims that the backlog would be cleared and new orders satisfied within four weeks have proved un-

founded. Many who ordered the larger Spectrums have waited eight weeks or more. In addition to the problems with the printed-circuit board, Sinclair's power supply packs have also caused problems on the Spectrum.

Casio has now introduced a printer for pocket computers and its programmable calculators. The FP-10 mini printer is expected to sell for around £50 and is compatible with the FX-702P hand-held computer, the FX-601P and FX-602P calculators. Printout is at a rate of two lines a second, 20 characters a line. Sales enquiries to Casio Electronics Ltd, 1000 North Circular Road, London NW2 7JD. Telephone 01-450 9131.



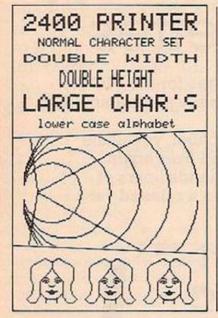
Sinclair Research has had to wait almost as long for the Government to fund schools purchasing the company's computers, as customers have for the delivery of Spectrums. Now the Industry Department have added the Spectrum to its approved list. Previously the Government would only pay half the cost if a secondary school bought a Research Machines 380-Z or a BBC Micro.

Once your Spectrum arrives there will be no shortage of software for it. Many programs — old favourites and new games — have just been launched. Ex-Sinclair engineer Richard Altwasser, interviewed in last month's Your Computer, has produced the Cambridge Colour Collection. 20 programs from Lunar Landing to Home Accounts are supplied on a cassette with a free book for £2.95. Available from Richard Altwasser, 22 Foxhollow, Bar Hill, Cambridge CB3 8EP.

Campbell Systems has produced a dissassembler for £5.95 from 15 Rous Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex IG9 6BL. Newsoft will allow you to add a few extra chips to your Spectrum with Roulette for £4.95 from 12 Whitebroom Road, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. Jega Software can offer Alien Command from 27 Hallcroft Avenue, Countesthorpe, Leicester LE8 3SL. Quicksilva charges £5.95 for QS Space Intruders, available from 92 Northam Road, Southampton SO2 0PB.



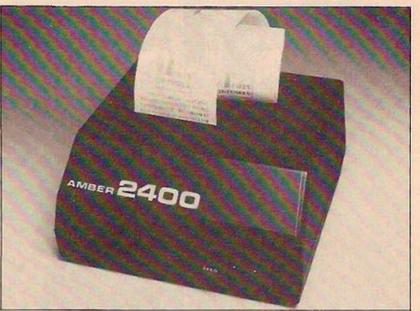
Green light for the cut-price Amber printer



AT LAST, a reasonably-priced printer has appeared for a wide range of personal computers. Amber has produced a dot-matrix printer for £69.95 plus VAT, suitable for the Vic, BBC, Atom and others. The company aims to be able to interface with as many different micros as possible including the ZX-81 and Spectrum, although some will need a separate interface adaptor.

Looking rather like a calculator printer's output, the printout gives 24 characters a line on plain paper. This should prove more economical than Sinclair's thermal paper, while providing better quality print.

The Amber 2400 is supplied by Amber Controls, Central Way, Walworth Industrial Estate, Andover, Hampshire. Telephone 65951.



Maestro's Microdrive is beaten to the mark by Balkan BATS

SINCLAIR'S HOPES that his Microdrive would be the first rapid-access low-cost mass-storage device on the market have been smashed by the Hungarian-built BATS MCD-1.

The hardware for the Sinclair drive is now complete and a planned launch, later this year, just awaits some finishing touches to the operating system. Details of its mechanism remain secret.

In the meantime MCD-1, a micro cassette disc drive supplying 150K of memory, is already available for the Vic-20, Video Genie, TRS-80 and the ZX-81. Although the drive is cheaper than conventional disc drives, the cost of a complete system is far higher than cassette systems.

However, there is no doubt many users will consider the gain in saving and loading speed, as well as memory capacity, a worthwhile return for the extra outlay. Having used a disc it is difficult to muster the patience needed for cassette systems.

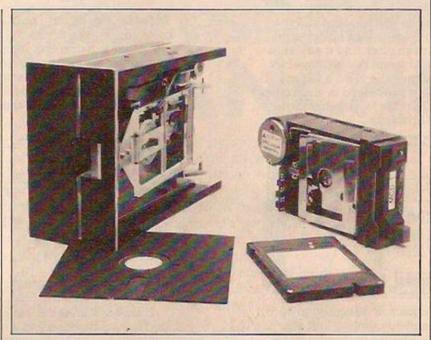
Many software suppliers believe

Audiogenic Vic cartridge

ANOTHER VIC-20 utility cartridge has apeared on the market — Audiogenic's programmer's aid, Buti, offers the usual range of facilities such as Renumber and Trace — plus two new features.

Buti supplies an extra 3K of memory, hex-to-decimal conversion and a command which reformats the Vic to 3K or 8K memory configurations.

Retailing at £39.99, it is available from Audiogenic Ltd, PO Box 88, Reading, Berkshire or from Vic dealers.



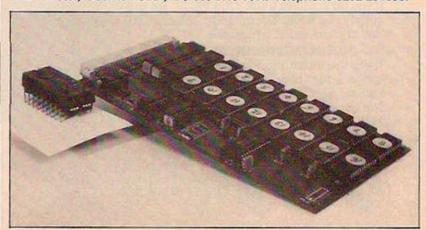
that small discs will eventually replace cassettes as a medium for games.

Macronics has beaten Sinclair Research to the post by offering drive and interface for the ZX-81 at £160. The package includes disc drive, interface card with disc-interface programs, an expansion motherboard to permit extra RAM and printer to be attached, connecting leads, and 2K RAM.

The drive, which is notably compact, runs a 3in. floppy disc encased in an audio-type cassette. BATS-NCI, the distributor, claims two advantages for it over other floppy disc drives. It maintains that the disc is better protected by a rigid cassette and the drive motor is said to be more robust.

BATS-NCI, which supplies a drive on its own for £60, can be contacted at 375b Regents Park Road, London N3 1DG. Telephone 01-349 4511. Macronics can be found at 26 Spiers Close, Knowle, Solihull, West Midlands B93 9ES. Telephone Knowle 3693.

Eric, stage left, is examining the Tangerine Users' Group latest add-on for the Microtan 65. The new EPROM storage card will accept 32/64K of 2716 or 2732 EPROMs allowing fast mass data of transfer of stored programs into user RAM. Programs can be accessed manually or automatically under software control. Up to four cards can be banked on the system rack. Available for £38 plus VAT from TUG, 16 Iddesleigh Road, Charminster, Bournemouth, Dorset BH3 7JR. Telephone 0202 294393.



ASK for more education

the available educational software for being insufficiently aware of teaching techniques and requirements. A teacher writing recently complained that there were too many drill-type programs. In response to this kind of criticism, several software companies have developed programs designed by people with classroom experience.

ASK Ltd has assembled an impressive battery of educational experts to design their programs, which are then implemented by programmers. It has released four games with an educational purpose for the Vic-20. Intended for children at primary school level, three of them are engrossing enough for those in other age brackets.

These cassettes cost £8.95 each and are available direct from ASK, London House, 42 Upper Richmond Road West, London SW14 8DD, or selected dealers. Telephone 01-876 0102.



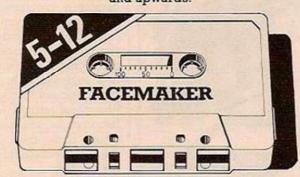
Ery mportant Ca ounce the first four programs in a grams have been written sset

A.S.K. announce the first four programs in a series of educational cassettes for the VIC 20. These programs have been written by a team of teachers and professionally programmed specifically for use in the home.

They are of proven educational value, complementing work done at school, yet all the programs are designed to be fun to use – not just once, but over and over again. We believe that these programs will give you and your family and friends hours of worthwhile enjoyment. They will help your children to learn at home in a relaxed yet stimulating way.



We Want To Count. A program for young children learning to count which involves the numbers 1 to 5. Children often find it easier to recite numbers than to count things correctly. Four different games give the child a variety of objects to count, and are presented in an exciting and stimulating way. Suitable for children aged 3 and upwards.



Facemaker. This program is designed to help improve spelling, expand vocabulary and sharpen observational skills. There are thousands of characterful faces you can make with the program. Perhaps someone you know? Suitable

for children aged 5 to 12. Each cassette comes in an attractively labelled box together with a colour booklet which gives detailed loading instructions and tells you how to use the program.

N.B. Because these programs make extensive use of computer memory and colour graphics, a 16K RAM PACK (or 8K RAM PACK for Numberchaser only) and colour T.V. are essential for their operation.

If you do not have a 16K RAM PACK, we will be pleased to supply one at the discounted price of £67.50 with your order for one or more A.S.K. programs.

NO QUIBBLE GUARANTEE

If you are dissatisfied with any A.S.K. program, return it to us within 7 days of delivery and we will give you a full refund without question.

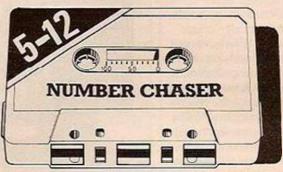
Not convinced? Then see our programs at The Vic Centre, 154 Victoria Road, London W3, opp. North Acton tube.



A.S.K. LIMITED, London House, 42 Upper Richmond Road West, London SW14 8DD



Twister. A geometric puzzle that will tie you in knots, testing and improving your thinking skills and powers of concentration. The purpose is to rearrange coloured squares so that no row or column contains a repeated colour. Set your own puzzle and test the whole family. Suitable for children aged 8 and upwards.



Number Chaser. A car race provides an opportunity to practice and improve estimating and multiplication skills. You can choose the level of difficulty you want making it different every time you play. Suitable for children aged 5 to 12.

To A.S.K., Freepost, London SW14 8BR (no stamp required)

lease send me:	Quantity	Unit price inc. VAT + 55p p+p	Total
We Want To Count		£9.50	
Twister		£9.50	1
Facemaker		£9.50	a series
Number Chaser		£9.50	100
16K RAM PACK		£67.50	
and the second se	and the second	TOTAL	

I enclose my Cheque/P.O. for £ _____ made payable to A.S.K. LTD

Address.

Please allow 28 days for delivery

YC8

COMPUTER CLUB_

Computer Club is here to encourage you to start your own local computer club or, if one already exists, to join it and become involved. We would like to hear of anything which has made your club a success, or of any projects or programs you are developing.

Boris Allan discovered a CB freak using a UK 101 in a pub, and a monitor made out of a cardboard box — in true Blue Peter style — when he visited Manchester Computer Club.

MANCHESTER COMPUTER CLUB is so energetic that it has become known as MC². Twice a month the members meet at the University of Manchester Regional Computer Centre. The first Thursday in the month is a lecture, and the third a workshop.

When I arrived at a workshop session, having warned the secretary Dave Wade beforehand, nobody knew anything about my visit — "We're very informal".

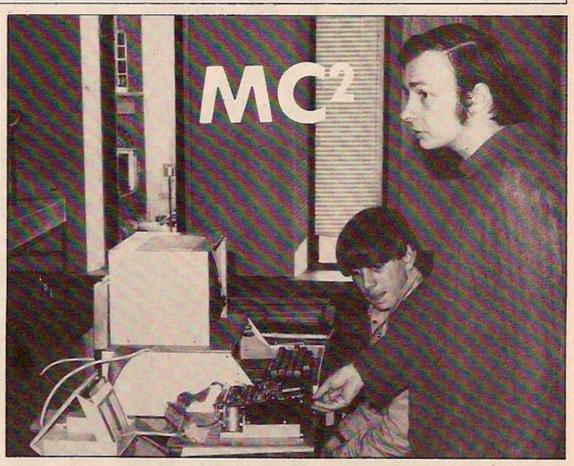
I told one of the members, "I come from Your Computer", to much merriment. They all thought that his computer was too stupid even to give simple orders.

Machines were scattered all round. Many looked out of the ordinary, particularly the one whose monitor had sides made out of cardboard boxes. Members own everything from ZX-81s to a home-brewed 6809. Advice was plentiful if slightly unhelpful, "Why don't you buy a decent machine?".

Ken Horton, a committee member, gave a talk on the possibilities of MC² members linking their computers over the telephone lines. MC² hopes to set up a bulletin board once the members decide how to send information down the telephone line.

After Ken's talk, Peter Hill put up an idea for an MC² project — implementing a general system to produce adventure games for common microprocessors 6502, Z-80 and 6809. Fortified by general support, Peter went away to develop his ideas and report back to the next workshop.

Club members range from 14-year-olds to pensioners and although some work with computers, usually mainframes, others were

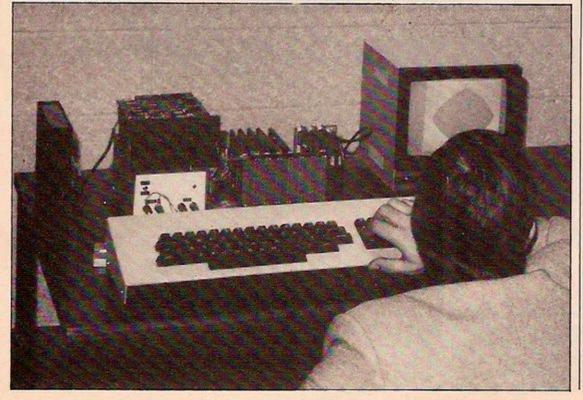


MANCHESTER

building surveyors or newspaper printers. At £5 per year and £2.50 for juniors for 20 meetings, the subscription is reasonably priced.

The meeting adjourned to a local hostelry where, with the landlord's permission, Peter Fasoli plugged in his Computit UK101. He is a keen citizens' band user as well as a computer freak and he demonstrated his discbased record system for keeping track of citizens' band handles, names and addresses.

MC² is friendly and knowledgeable. If you



live in the Manchester area, and want to find out more, contact Dave Wade, 28 Hazel Road, Altrincham, Cheshire. Telephone: 061 941 2486.

Local news

Blackburn

BLACKBURN Computer Club meets on the first Monday of every month. Dave Walsh the secretary is planning a monthly newsletter. More details from Mark Brummler, the membership secretary, Vulcan Hotel, Nab Lane, Blackburn, Lancashire. You can telephone Dave Walsh on 0254-661518 or Mark Brummler on 0254-52431 for venues.

Harlow

HARLOW Advice Centre hosts the Harlow Microcomputer Club every third Tuesday of the month. Bob Robson of 81 Stile Croft, Harlow, Essex will be pleased to send you information about the club. Telephone Harlow 20730.

Fife

FIFE Computer Club relies on its newsletter more than some of the metropolitan clubs do. Members have to travel long distances to attend meetings. Membership is, however, limited to people between the ages of 12 and 20. More details from Murray Simpson on 0334-72485.



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Buying your first Genie I microcomputer is just the start of a long and enthralling adventure, for it won't be long before you will want to expand your system with some of the wide range of peripherals which make up the complete Genie System.



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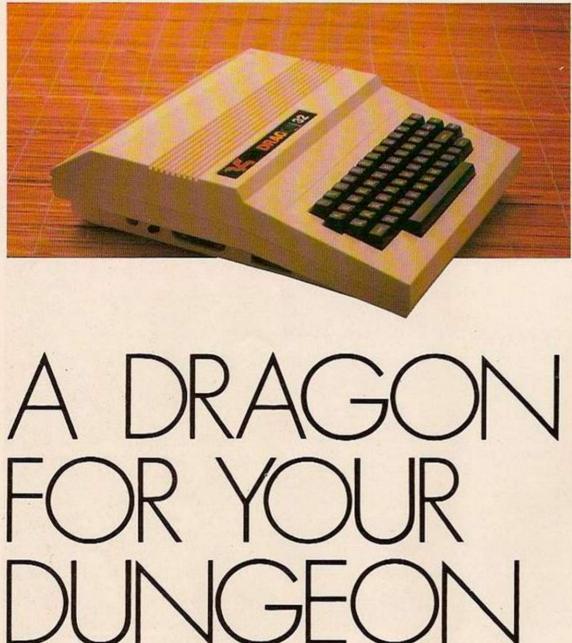
The recent improvements in the Genie system, including Extended Basic, sound unit and machine language monitor, make it the ideal system for the committed hobbyist, and an excellent and easy-to-use educational tool.

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If the sales hype for the new Dragon 32 is to be believed, it really is magic. Tim Hartnell looks at this new British rival to the Spectrum and rates the real keyboard and 32K RAM as good value for £200, despite flaws in the manual, and in the colour and maths ROMs.

REVIEW



METTOY'S NEW plaything may become a strong contender for the title of "most popular micro under £200". British-assembled and designed, around a Tandy Color Computer ROM, the Dragon will sell for slightly less than £200.

If the demand created by advertising can be satisified Mettoy's High Street distribution should ensure that tens of thousands are sold before Christmas.

Full-size keyboard

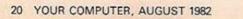
For your money you get a fairly large but light-weight unit, with full-size typewriter keyboard. There are sockets for standard joysticks, Centronics parallel printer, ordinary television or a monitor, and a slot for plug-in cartridges. The computer loads and saves on ordinary cassette machines, using a surprisingly reliable interface.

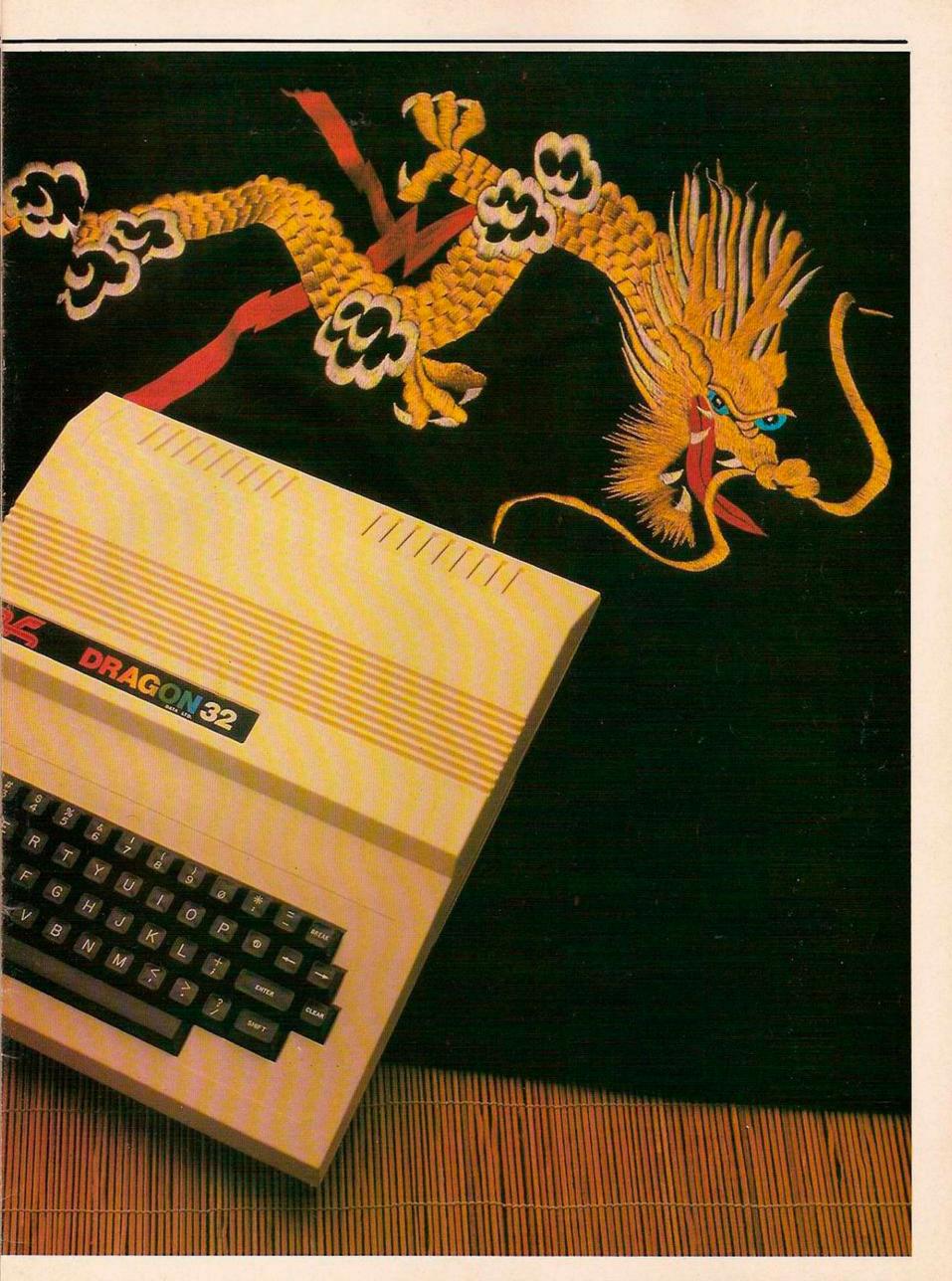
The Dragon, which has 32K of memory, with 26K available to the user, was developed in Cambridge. The memory can be expanded to 64K. Most of the memory is available for the user; it is not consumed supporting the machine — although each graphic page in the high-resolution modes takes around 1.5K. By contrast, the Vic-20 makes available less than 6K and the BBC model A operating in mode 4 less than 4K.

The Dragon offers an extensive colour Basic, with nine-colour display and highresolution graphics, 256 by 192 in the highest mode, the same as the ZX Spectrum. There is a trade-off between the degree of resolution and the number of colours available. That is, the higher the resolution, the fewer the colours you can put on the screen at once. The Dragon can be used with a standard TV set or monitor and offers 16 rows of 32 characters display, fewer lines, but the same number of characters across, as the ZX-81 and Spectrum.

Levels of resolution

A range of preset colour chunky graphics is available. There are five levels of resolution, point-by-point drawing, with point-by-point colour, a feature not available on the Spectrum, with commands to obtain lines, *(continued on page 22)*





(continued from page 20)

arcs and circles. There is also a fast-operating paint-in command to produce solid areas of colour.

Sound output is through the TV speaker. The manual claims five octaves, 225 tones, 155 tempos and 31 volume levels. The sound is clear, but the single voice limits its potential applications.

You can turn the cassette player off and on from the computer, which opens up the possibility of running a program which turns the cassette off and on at particular points. This has some good educational possibilities, such as having French words spoken from the tape as they are displayed on the screen.

Dragon did not announce the computer until the production lines were running, in the hope of avoiding supply problems. Dragon Data is offering the machine to almost anyone who will stock it, sidestepping the extraordinary control over retail outlets which other companies have exercised.

Will Dragon ensure that stockists know enough about the machine to help potential buyers, and those with after-sales problems?

The company has already produced software on cartridge, including educational and games packages. Cartridge games include Ghost Attack, a Packman variant and arcade games such as Berserk, Cosmic Invaders and Meteoroids.

All cartridges cost £19.95, except for Ghost Attack which is £24.95. This software is expensive for a £200 computer. Eight programs could cost you as much as the computer.

Learning element

Games packs on cassette cost £8 each. The Dragon Special Selections are written in Basic whereas the cartridges are in machine code and are designed to be Listed on the screen, so you can follow through a program, to work out how it does what it does — adding an element of learning to straightforward games playing. You can learn how to construct a simple database such as a telephone list, operate a do-it-yourself calculator and try out a metric converter.

Unlike many programs available commercially, the Special Selections are totally transparent, so that you can follow every stage of the program and increase your knowledge of programming as you examine the listing.

Dragon also plans to introduce personal finance programs, and a Compuvoice cassette, that will allow you to add phonetic sounds, so you can make your computer speak with a regional accent if you have the patience to program it to do so. Hardware expansion plans include a disc operating system, a serial RS-232 port, and a major operating system.

The computer promises to be one of the first computers which has been properly marketed in the U.K., supported by software, standard hardware and peripherals and adequate distribution and supply. In many ways, it appears to be what the Vic-20 could have been, if Commodore has not been plagued with production problems, limited user memory and fairly coarse graphics.

Richard Wadman's manual takes the firsttime user step by step through Dragon Basic and programming. Unfortunately Wadman launches straight into difficult and boring mathematics.

The moving-graphics section is an improvement on the Spectrum manual. A joystickcontrolled, space shoot-out game is listed and explained. However, the manual becomes very difficult to follow when it tries to explain how to use the colour. The trouble stems, in part, from Dragon's Basic. The colour is not particularly easy to use above mode 0, perhaps this is part of the price for buying an old off-the-shelf, ROM. Dragon may have to rewrite the colour section of the manual to make it clearer.

Some of the graphics routines I tried crashed halfway through. Somehow, I had typed in something which meant the machine refused to enter any mode above mode 2. Dragon Data claimed the routines worked on five other machines. I tried the routines again a few days later, and discovered they ran perfectly.

As I was using a machine with an EPROM, there may have been some subtle error which hopefully will not be present in off-the-shelf Dragons.



CONCLUSIONS

- On a scale of 10, I would give it a seven or eight, with points being earnt by the extensive Basic, the real keyboard, standard sockets, and wide availability.
- The Color and Edit commands are a drawback because they are complex and far more fussy than some other machines on the market.
- The manual has too formal an approach to some aspects of computing, and a bewildering method of explaining the colour.
- The maths in the ROM is a little odd, not even holding some powers of two exactly, like 2⁵.
- Software support from the machine's launch suggests an intelligent approach to

marketing, in which satisfying market demand is considered more important than involving the whole of the U.K. in a kind of product debugging exercise.

- The Dragon is more expensive than the Spectrum or Atom but the cost is justified by the keyboard and peripherals.
- The computer offers more memory for the price than any machine on the market other than the ZX Spectrum. The colours, although difficult to use, are good and clear, except for the red which was far from satisfactory.
- The cartridge software is as expensive as the Vic-20's.
- The keyboard, although it feels plasticky, is an enormous improvement over touchsensitive ones, and at least has a space bar.

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TV set.

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With its high resolution graphics with 32 characters over 24 lines in 16 colours (256 x 192 dots), 3 tones in five octaves plus noise, and BASIC as standard equipment and options such as other programming languages - UCSD-PASCAL, TI-LOGO and ASSEMBLER - and speech synthesis, you'll find that the TI 99/4A more than compares with the competition. Especially when the starting price is around £200. When you want to solve problems there are over 600 software programs available worldwide-including more than 40 on easy-to-use Solid State Software® Modules.

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Don't let its size fool you. If anything NewBrain is like the Tardis.

It may look small on the outside, but inside there's an awful lot going on.

It's got the kind of features you'd expect from one of the really big business micros, but at a price of under £200 excluding VAT it won't give you any sleepless nights.

New Brain

However, let the facts speak for themselves.

You get what you don't pay for.

NewBrain comes with 24K ROM and 32K RAM, most competitors expect you to make do with 16K RAM.

What's more you can expand all the way up to 2 Mbytes, a figure that wouldn't look out of place on a machine costing ten times as much.

We've also given you the choice of 256, 320, 512 and 640 x 250 screen resolution, whereas most only offer a maximum of 256 x 192.

Big enough for your business.

Although NewBrain is as easy as ABC to use (and child's-play to learn to use) this doesn't mean it's a toy.

Far from it.

It comes with ENHANCED ANSI BASIC, which should give you plenty to get your teeth into.

And it'll also take CP/M® so it speaks the same language as all the big business micros, and feels perfectly at home with their software.

NO OTHER MICRO HASTHS MUC POWER IN THIS MUCH SIZE FOR THIS MU MON E

So as a business machine it really comes into its own.

The video allows 40 or 80 characters per line with 25 or 30 lines per page, giving a very professional 2000 or 2400 characters display in all on TV and/or monitor. And the keyboard is full-sized so even if you're all fingers and thumbs you'll still be able to get to grips with NewBrain's excellent editing capabilities.

When it comes to business graphics, things couldn't be easier. With software capabilities that can handle graphs, charts and computer drawings you'll soon be up to things that used to be strictly for the big league.

Answers a growing need.

Although NewBrain, with its optional onboard display, is a truly portable micro, that doesn't stop it becoming the basis of a very powerful system.

The Store Expansion Modules come in packages containing 64K, 128K, 256K or 512K of RAM. So, hook up four of the 512K modules to your machine and you've got 2 Mbytes to play with. Another feature that'll come as a surprise are the two onboard V24 interfaces.

With the aid of the multiple V24 module this allows you to run up to 32 machines at once, all on the same peripherals, saving you a fortune on extras.

The range of peripherals on offer include dot matrix and daisy wheel printers, 9," 12" and 24" monitors plus 51/4" floppy disk drives (100 Kbytes and 1 Mbyte) and 51/4" Winchester drive (6-18 Mbytes).

As we said, this isn't a toy. It doesn't stop here.

Here are a couple of extras that deserve a special mention.

The first, the Battery Module, means you won't be tied to a 13 amp socket. And, even more importantly, it means you don't have to worry about mains fluctuations wreaking havoc with your programs.

The ROM buffer module gives you a freedom of another sort.

Freedom to expand in a big way. It gives you additional ROM slots, for system software upgrades such as the Z80 Assembler and COMAL, 2 additional V24 ports, analogue ports and parallel ports.

From now on the sky's the limit. Software that's hard to beat.

A lot of features you'd expect to find on software are actually built into NewBrain so you don't need to worry about screen editing, maths, BASIC and graphics.

However, if you're feeling practical you can always tackle household management, statistics and educational packages. And because NewBrain isn't all work and no play, there's the usual range of mindbending games to while away spare time.

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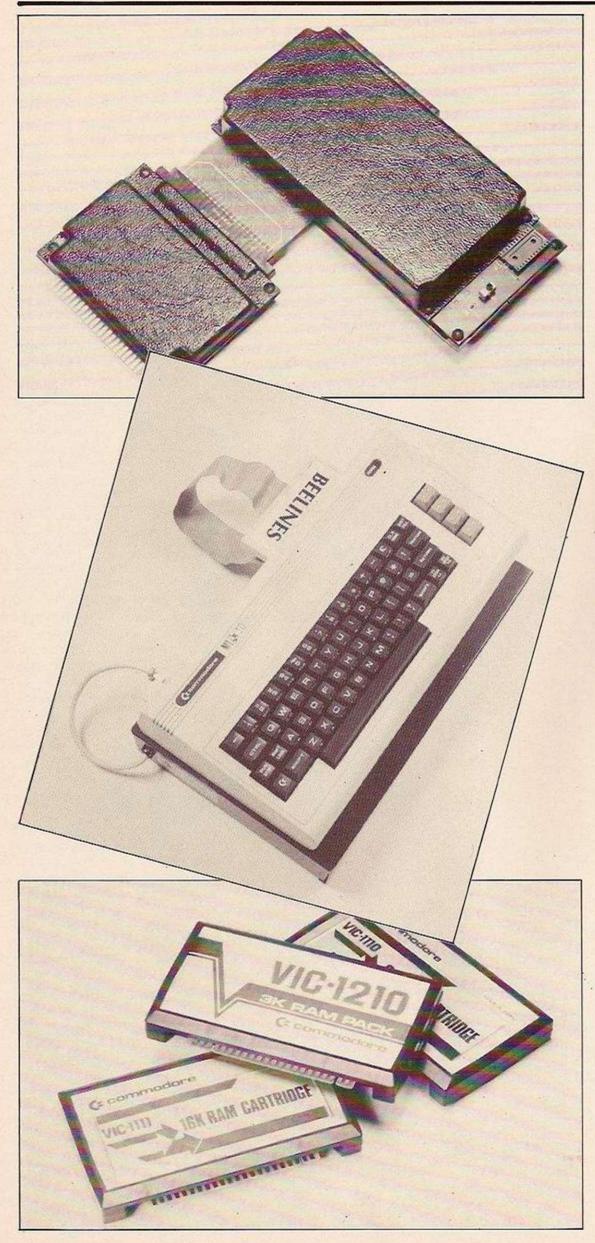
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SURVEY VC EX Expand that tiny memory and

Expand that tiny memory and you could take advantage of all the Vic's good features. Boris Allan examines some of the leading manufacturers' memory extension boards and cartridges for the Vic-20.

THE FIRST question we asked when reviewing the Vic-20 memory-expansion units was, "How good is the idea?", and we judged that probably the best ideas were to be found in the Stack products — 3K memory and Storeboard. By their very nature, when cartridges are plugged into a socket, that is the end nothing can be added. Both the Stack 3K RAM unit and the Storeboard have sockets at the rear to enable the user to add further accessories — in a similar manner to many of the ZX-81 add-ons.

The quality of the conception behind the cartridges from Commodore and that from Arfon was not brilliant, but adequate. The Arfon expansion unit was large and not cleverly conceived. The Beelines Beebox, because of its design, tended to obscure the television if the television and the Beebox were on the same level. Generally, a set of staid products which are far from the forefront of design.

Ideas in practice

One can have a clever idea, and carry it out badly; equally one can have an ordinary idea, and execute it extremely well. The Stack products were clever ideas which suffered in practice. For example, there was not sufficient rigidity in the connection to the cartridge slot. The Stack Storeboard had a further complication, in that, though designed to take an extra 24K which is plugged into the board by the user, we were unable to open the case. Though it must be possible to open the Stack unit, our failure bodes ill for the ordinary user.

The Stack units seemed to be well constructed, and the printed-circuit boards seemed to be well prepared, but — on a personal note — we did not like the black leatherette covering of the Stack units.

The Arfon expansion unit needed little examination to reveal that it was solidly constructed — the case seemed to weigh a ton. It was here troubles started: we had been supplied with a case into which the Vic-20 is eased and the rear cartridge port has to engage with a well-produced printed-circuit board. So far, so good — even if a little tight — and then we realised that the case needed a lid on which the television should sit; an "optional" extra it would appear. Without it we were unsure where to put the TV. A well-made, if incomplete, piece of equipment. The Arfon cartridge

PANSION UNITS

Commodore cartridges resting on Beebox; and Stack boards. Below, inside the Beebox. Top left, Stack; middle, Vic on Beebox; bottom, Commodore cartridges. cartridge port, and another connector is

- the expansion unit has seven slots for such cartridges - seemed to be equally well constructed, as did the Commodore cartridges.

Pictured together: Vic-20 in Arfon expansion;

The Beelines Beebox is supposed to do two jobs: it increases the capacity of the Vic-20 and also it provides a 40-column facility with Prestel graphics. The Beebox is a black box slightly wider and deeper than the Vic-20, and about 2in. to 2.5in. high. The Vic-20 is supposed to sit on top of the box. Unfortunately, there is no provision for raising the TV, so the Vic and box obscure the television picture.

A connector is plugged into the Vic

cartridge port, and another connector is plugged into the user port: the television connection is either plugged into the box for Prestel graphics or into the Vic-20, with adjustment of memory switches for the expanded Vic with Vic graphics.

Cartridge connections

The cartridge connector on the Beebox seemed a poor piece of work: there were spaces in the top of the cartridge connector covered by a piece of wide plastic tape, which one could easily break accidently. The metal teeth did not extend to the edge of the connector.

All the Commodore cartridges worked perfectly well, as did the Arfon cartridge and the Stack 3K memory but, as noted, we could not open the Stack Storeboard.

Our problems with the Arfon expansion unit were to do with inconvenience, which was unfortunate for a device which is to add to convenience of use. To fit the Vic-20 into the unit was an awkward business as was arranging the cassette lead. To change the cartridge one either had to remove the television and lid, or not use the lid. It is not possible to address the slots by name, which is a pity, especially as it seems part of the design philosophy.

The Beebox worked as an expanded Vic-20, but did not work as a Prestel graphics machine. That is, a machine which uses Prestel graphics, but is not, as yet, connected to the Prestel system. Plugging the TV into the We could obtain nothing but snow on our screen when we tried the other variant.

Prestel graphics

The Prestel system worked fine on Beeline's monitor, but not on the television, even though standard Vic-20 graphics on the Beebox worked perfectly. Programming the new machine was not like programming the Vic-20, because none of the standard Vic characters were available, everything was in lower case, and shortened commands such as Pr had to be typed pR. When in Prestel mode the sound generator was unavailable, and so the Vic-20 was silent.

While trying to make the Beebox work, we went through the documentation carefully, and like much documentation it left a good deal to the imagination. The *Beebox-40 User Manual* has been produced — it appears — by a word processor, and so instead of proper diagrams there are pretend diagrams. A pretend diagram is one which is not drawn, but uses dashes, colons, and stars, to indicate lines. The use of such diagrams means it is more difficult for the reader to understand. We did not find the manual very useful, and would have liked at least one circuit diagram.

The Arfon documentation was better, without being fantastic — at least it had a diagram. The Stack documentation was interesting. It had a demonstration program, and more spelling mistakes than any other but it was still not enough — no circuit diagram, for example. The cartridges had no explanations, except for the one from Arfon — but none was really needed.

Though most people do not want circuit diagrams with the increasing sophistication of the ordinary user, more people soon will.

The final question must be, "Does the product do what is promised? What is promised?" For all cartridges we can say "yes". The Stack low-cost 3K RAM depends on what you consider to be low cost, and we felt that the advertising of the Storeboard (continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

might be misleading. In the advertisement it is claimed that you can power up the Vic-20 to a massive 32K, for "only £49", but beneath the price you read in smaller type "(plus VAT) for 3K". So you find you have to add 24K RAM yourself, and pay for it. I do not like such a hard sell of decent equipment.

The Arfon expansion unit is commonly pictured with a TV sitting atop, with the optional lid in use. This is not fair, because it is not the standard unit, and can easily confuse.

Beelines claims that the Beebox makes you "the owner of a pint that thinks it's a quart",

but later the company has a disclaimer which says that "no claim is made concerning the reliability of this product. Beelines . . . cannot assume liability or responsibility for any loss or damage arising from the use of this product . . ." The Sale of Goods Act might have something to say about such disclaimers, so do not be fooled — if a product is not reliable, it is not fit for the purpose for which it was sold, and you still have your rights in common law.

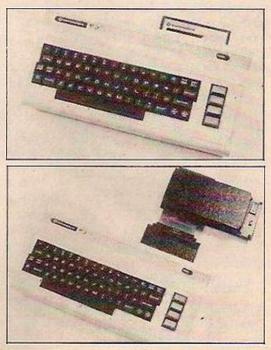
CONCLUSIONS

Remember how much each of these goodies costs, and compare its cost to the cost of a Vic-20 when you are

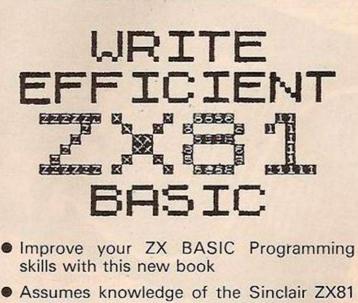
Company	Units reviewed	Cost	Address
Arfon	Vic-20 Expansion Unit	£85 plus VAT	Cibyn Industrial Estate,
Electronics	3K RAM Cartridge	£26.04 plus VAT	Caernarfon, Gwynedd. Tel: 0286 5005
Beelines	Beebox-40	£253 including	Beelines Bolton Ltd,
		VAT	124 Newport Street,
			Bolton BL3 6AB
			Tel: 0204 385299
Commodore	3K RAM Cartridge	£29.95	Commodore,
	8K RAM Cartridge	£44.95	Baker Street,
	16K RAM Cartridge	£74.95	High Wycombe, Bucks
			Tel: Slough 79292
Stack Computing	Low Cost 3K Memory	£25.99	Stack Computing,
THE SHALL	Storeboard	£49.	290-298 Derby Raod,
			Bootle, Merseyside
			Tel: 051 933 5511

making your decision to buy.

- Buy any of the cartridges, but you will not be able to expand without the cartridge possibly becoming redundant. The Stack products though insubstantial, are not too highly priced — note that I did not say "cheap".
- The Arfon Expansion Unit is substantial, well-made, but expensive, and it is not as convenient as it might be — especially without the optional lid.
- The Beelines' 40 characters are available only in Prestel mode.







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MELBOURNE HOUSE • ZX81 • SPECTRUM

Last month Tim Hartnell majored on the Spectrum's graphic and colour capabilities. Now Tim Langdell tackles its sound facilities and develops further the colour theme.

LIKE THE ZX-81, the Spectrum was built down to a price and not up to a specification. This meant that Sinclair Research tried to assess how much you and I would be willing to pay for a micro with colour, sound and high-resolution graphics, and designed the Spectrum accordingly. It quickly becomes apparent when you explore your Spectrum's facilities that, to give you reasonable colour and graphics for the money, Sinclair Research seems to have skimped on the sound capabilities. In fact, its sound is poor.

To produce sounds on the Spectrum you use an aptly-named command called Beep. This command is followed by two numbers, the first of which is the duration of the note in seconds, and the second the pitch of the note in semitones above middle-C. Thus,

BEEP 1, 0

sounds middle-C for a second,

BEEP 1, 1

sounds C-sharp for a second, and so on. The note can be from about 0.00125 seconds — any shorter and it is not audible — to around 10 seconds.

To be more accurate, notes from around 60 semitones below middle-C, which is the lowest pitch, to about 50 above can be up to 10 seconds long. From there upwards, the note has to be shorter, until at the maximum pitch of 69 semitones above middle-C the maximum duration is about four seconds.

The problem is, though, that the sound is extremely quiet. Even in a silent room it can be difficult to hear anything much higher or lower than the middle-C. The highest notes are virtually inaudible and perhaps this had led to the criticism that the Spectrum can produce pitches so high that they are only useful for annoying bats.

In fact the top pitch is about 13,300 Hz, or five and three-quarter octaves above middle-C. This is almost two octaves above the range of a piano but still, in theory, well within most people's hearing range. Certainly my bat is not at all bothered by the highest notes.

The very low volume must be considered a design fault and I hope Sinclair Research is already preparing a modification for future Spectrums.

The only way to make the sound louder is to take an output via either the microphone or ear socket at the rear of the Spectrum and feed this signal into the microphone socket of your hi-fi amplifier, or into a similar input of whatever amplifier you might have.

The signal from the ear socket is a little stronger than from the microphone socket. I found that the signal is reasonably strong and easily overloaded the input of my cassette player. Connecting it up to my hi-fi's microphone socket worked better because my Yamaha amplifier comes equipped with a volume control on its microphone input. By doing this I could obtain considerably louder sounds which were much richer in quality

30 YOUR COMPUTER, AUGUST 1982

than the sound coming from the Spectrum's own speaker.

The quality of sound varies a great deal, though, across the pitch range. The lowest notes sound like a series of clicks rather than music, and the highest ones tend to warble. Of about 10 octaves available, only about half are really usable for music — but that is not bad for a simple sound device such as this.

My main worry was that it was far from convenient to always position my TV, Spectrum and equipment near my hi-fi. It was also a major nuisance having to plug and unplug the cassette recorder whenever I wanted to load a program, or save one on to tape.

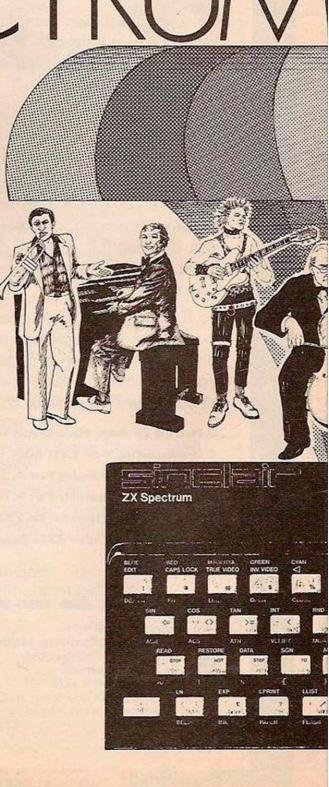
Enough of the criticisms — what can you do with the Beep command? Of course, it is possible to program simple tunes with it. The Spectrum manual suggests that you draw out staves and bar lines for music and having written your tune, you can make a note of the numbers which correspond to each note's pitch and duration. Yet that is not easy and

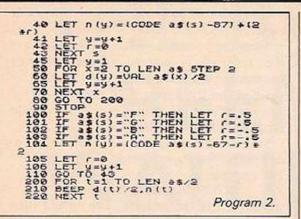
REM Composer © Tim Langdell DIM d(50): DIM n(50) LET (=0 LET N=1 S: PAPER 1: INK 9: C LS © PRINT "Enter ting the note n it's durat 5 PRINT "You have two starting at middle C." C to G for the low c to g is the higher o 6 PRINT "You put it al line! (eg: cle1f1d1)" octav Ver oc 16 REM Durat one beat, ion 1 is S=1 TO LEN aS STEP 2 CODE aS(S) (97 THEN GO TO FFFFF THEN LET

presumes, perhaps wrongly, that you know something about writing music in notation.

How much better it would be if you could just play the Spectrum like an organ, or type in notes as letters rather than complex Beep commands. The listings in programs 1 and 2 allow you to do these two things. The first program simply uses the Inkey\$ command to read the keyboard. If you press key T it plays middle-C, key Y is a tone up, and so on. I leave you to improve the program's elegance and

JL	-
T k=0 S IF q\$="0" THEN LET k=12 6 IF q\$="d" THEN LET k=12 7 CLS 8 INPUT "Want vibrato?";v\$ 9 IF v\$="9" THEN GO TO 11 10 LET x=0.33 GD TO 15 11 LET x=0.33 GD TO 15 13 PRINT ; PAPER 0; INK 6;AT 4;"0";AT 3;2;"F";AT 3;3;"E";F 3,10;"R";AT 3;12;"T;AT 3;4;" "0";AT 3;22;"F";AT 10;4;"T TH 16 REM USE INV. video to ge inverse numbers: 17 PRINT AT 2;5;"B";AT 2;7;" 4T 2;9;"B";AT 2;13;"B";AT 2;1 20 IF INKEY\$="3" THEN BEEP x 42 IF INKEY\$="6" THEN BEEP x 42 IF INKEY\$="9" THEN BEEP x 42 IF INKEY\$="1" THEN BEEP x 42 IF INKEY\$="1" THEN BEEP x 42 IF INKEY\$="0" THEN BEEP x 42 IF INKEY\$="0" THEN BEEP x 42 IF INKEY\$="1" THEN BEEP x 42 IF INKEY\$="1" THEN BEEP x 42 IF INKEY\$="1" THEN BEEP x 43 IF INKEY\$="1" THEN BEEP x 44 23 IF INKEY\$="1" THEN BEEP x 45 IF INKEY\$="0" THEN BEEP x 45 IF INKEY\$="0" THEN BEEP x 45 IF INKEY\$="1" THEN BEEP x 46 IF INKEY\$="1" THEN BEEP x 47 2; IF INKEY\$="1" THEN BEEP x 48 25 IF INKEY\$="1" THEN BEEP x 48 26 IF INKEY\$="1" THEN BEEP x 48 29 IF INKEY\$="0" THEN BEEP x 48 30 IF INKEY\$="0" THEN BEEP x 58 44 35 IF INKEY\$="0" THEN BEEP x 58 45 35 IF INKEY\$="0" THEN BEEP x 39 36 IF INKEY\$="0" THEN BEEP x 30 36 IF INKEY\$="0" THEN BEEP x 3	0 ette LE 3
5+K	,-
1 REM Frequency envelope © Tim Langdell 2 BORDER 3: PAPER 6. CLS 10 INPUT "Start frequency?"; 11 SEM Try f=0 20 INPUT "Interval?";i 21 REM Try f=3 30 INPUT "End frequency?";fe 31 REM Try fe=3 40 FOR a=f TO fe STEP i 50 DRAW 20#i,10#a: BEEP 0.03 50 NEXT # Program	f , a 3,





find a way to vary the duration of each note. You can store your tune for later play-back. Why not program in two keyboards as on a double manual organ?

The Spectrum allows you to program fracttional changes in pitch. You could use this capability to tune your "organ" to another instrument, and you could also create other scales than the so-called even-tempered one obtained by Beeping whole pitch values. You uses more than just eight tones in a scale. The second program allows you to type the notes as letters and the duration as numbers of beats - alternating notes and durations. This allows you to forget about the Beep command altogether and you no longer have to calculate what number the Spectrum recognises as which pitch. I have made upper-case letters stand for the notes from middle-C to the G above, and lower-case letters are for the next octave. You can, of course, alter this to your taste.

I have also made the basic beat half a second, which you can easily alter, too. Notice that you are entering your whole tune into a single string, so if you want you could save your masterpiece on cassette - remembering to use Goto and not Run upon reloading or you will clear your string.

Unlike the BBC machine, the Spectrum is not equipped for sound synthesis. So if you have used a ZX-81 with either the Stuart or Quicksilver sound board, you will be very disies. The

SOU	I REM
	1 REM duration/frequency
	1 REM duration/frequency envelope:© Tim langdell 2 BORDER 2: PAPER 4: CLS 10 LET i=0.05 20 FOR f=0 TO 2 STEP 0.5 30 BEEP i,f: DRAU 300±i,20±f 40 LET i=i-0.005 50 NEXT f 50 DRAU 50,0: BEEP 0.5,2 Program 4.
WHITE CARPOCS CARPO	<pre>1 REM Man Climbs ladder @ Tim Langdelt 2 REH to Create man CHAS 3 BORDER 4: PAPER 6: CLS 20 POKE USR "P"+1,BIN @0001000 20 POKE USR "P"+2,BIN 00001000 50 POKE USR "U"+3,BIN 00110000 50 POKE USR "U"+3,BIN 00100000 120 POKE USR "U"+4,BIN 00100000 130 POKE USR "U"+3,BIN 00100000 200 POKE USR "U"+3,BIN 00100000 200 POKE USR "U"+4,BIN 00100000 200 POKE USR "U"+2,SIN 01111110 200 POKE USR "U"+4,SIN 200 POKE USR "U"+2,SIN 01111110 200 POKE USR "U"+4,BIN 00100000 200 POKE USR "USR "U" 310 PRINT AT 1,10; "A" 310 LET x=0: LET y=21: LET z=-1 340 FOR n=y TO x STEP z : PRINT AT n,10; "A" 320 NEXT n 410 LET x=x: LET x=y: LET y=k: 420 GO ID 340 300 BEEP 0.02,30: BEEP 0.02,400 400 NEXT n 410 LET x=0.3 200 FOR N=69 TD SS STEP -X 300 BEEP 0.01,60 TO 300 1 REM BOME ACOPO® TIM langdell 2 RE</pre>

1 REM Muscript STim Langdell 2 PAPER 1: INK 5: BORDER 5: 1 REM PAPER 1: INK S: BORDE PLOT 0,151 : DRAU 255 PLOT 0,143: DRAU 255 PLOT 0,135: DRAU 255 PLOT 0,135: DRAU 255 PLOT 0,119: DRAU 255 PLOT 0,119: DRAU 255 REM HALF BEAT NOTE LET X=0 LET Y=BIN 00000100 POKE USA "E"+3,BIN 00 POKE USA "E"+3,BIN 00 POKE USA "E"+4,Y POKE USA "E"+4,Y POKE USA "E"+5,Y POKE USA "E"+6,Y POKE USA "E"+6,Y POKE USA "E"+7,Y POKE USA "C"+1,BIN 00 POKE USA "C"+2,Z POKE USA "C"+5,EIN 00 POKE USA "C"+5,SIN 00 POKE 00 POKE 00 POKE 00 POKE 00 LS BIN 00000111 BIN 00111100 EIN 00111000 E": AT 250 REM These are the chr\$ on teys E and C. 270 BEEP 0.25,12 Program 6.

Spectrum can only produce a tone, composed of a series of clicks, and maintain the tone for a specified time.

With a sound board, and with other micros, you can alter the quality of the sound, change how fast the note builds up in frequency, or how fast it dies away - known as the frequency envelope. With the Spectrum you are limited to finding uses for the change in quality of the sound from clicks to warbles and simulating sound envelopes.

Programs 3 and 4 are examples of how you might experiment with frequency and duration envelopes. Such things are made possible by the fact that the Spectrum can accept fractions of a second for duration, and fractions of a semitone for pitches.

By experimenting with a variety of fractional changes in pitch and duration you can use For-Next loops to ramp up to a given tone, and ramp down from it again. Note in the examples in programs 3 and 4 that there are two ways you can speed up the transition from one pitch to the next; either by reducing the duration of the intermediary pitches, or by increasing the value of the Step command in the loop.

The former leads to a rather less musical sound, but the latter gives less smooth ramping. You will have to experiment with the values before arriving at useful sound shapes. Be warned, though, you will not be able to produce sounds in this manner which will match those from a synthesiser.

Program 5 illustrates how you can use the Spectrum to give sound effects for games. I have included a man-climbing-a-ladder routine, a bomb drop, and a phasor sound. None of these is up to arcade game standards, but can give you a useful added dimension to your games. Note that the bomb drop has the pitch descending rapidly from around 60 to 50, with the steps increasing in length as the bomb falls to give the impression that it is speeding up.

Program 6 shows a routine which uses the user-definable graphics facility to make pictures of notes on staves. It would be easy to extend this idea so that notes typed in with the Spectrum acting as an organ or as letters could be displayed as notes graphically. Key signatures and clefs could also be shown.

The next listing, program 7, gives a glimpse of how you might link sound and colour on (continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

your Spectrum. It plays a random tune, plotting random colours as it does so.

My general conclusion must be that the Spectrum's sound is very limited and poorly designed. The fact that the sound is so very quiet using the internal speaker alone is very annoying. The sound is also used to give auditory feedback that a key has been pressed, although at switch-on the click made cannot really be heard.

You can alter the pitch of the keyboard beep by Poking location 23609, and I suggest that you try a value around 100. This gives a pleasant tone which can just be heard. This facility can be very useful when typing in large amounts of data. But it is a great pity that this keyboard beep is also amplified along with the sound if you add an external amplifier. The effect is very annoying when Inputting data into a program which is using the sound facility.

To avoid these beeps on your stereo, you would need to go through the tiresome routine of unplugging and plugging your jack plugs from the Spectrum. Perhaps Sinclair might consider making the keyboard sounder and the beep facility separate circuits on a later model, but certainly the company must think about making the internal amplifier much more powerful.

The Spectrum's sound is one of its more disappointing aspects, but with perseverance you will be able to put it to good use in games.

Let us now explore some more facets of this machine's colour graphics.

How many colours in a Spectrum? Seven, if you think of a rainbow? Or perhaps eight, if you accept Sinclair's insistence that black and white are colours? How about 64 or even 128 though? Well, it is possible to obtain considerably more than the basic eight colours on a Spectrum. The trick is to use a user-defined graphic which is like a miniature chess board in appearance, or to draw diagonal crosshatch lines across your TV "page" using the draw command.

Program 8 shows how to create the graphic

1	
	REM Interference
-	Sorper Ø
	LET I=INT (5+RND)+1: LET P=
	5+RND1+1
15	IF I=P THEN GO TO 10 INK I: PAPER P: CLS
30	FOR A=0 TO 255 STEP 2
7 40	PLOT 128,88: DRAW -127+8,-8
50	NEXT A
60	FOR 6=0 TO 175 STEP 2 PLOT 128,35: DRAU 127, -87+8
20	NEXT 5
	FOR C=0 TO 255 STEP 2
100	NEVT C
120	FOR DEB TO 178 STEP 2
130	FOR DEB TO 175 STEP 2 PLOT 128,88: DRAU -127,87-D NEXT D
150	FRUSE 200: GO TO 10
Prog	ram 9.
00-0	
VIDAL TO 7	
10	REM Kalidos
1	@ Tik Langsell
20	ET AS TIE Langdell
20	ET AS TIE Langdell
200 300 400 500	© Tik Langsel(LET A\$="""" PAPER 7: CLS LET Y=INT (15*RND) LET X=INT (11*RND) LET Z=INT (5*RND)
200	© Tik Langsett LET A\$=""" PRPER 7: CLS LET Y=INT (15*RND) LET X=INT (11*RND) LET Z=INT (5*RND) GD 3UB 90
200 300 400	© Tik Langset(LET As=""" PAPER 7: CLS LET Y=INT (15*RND) LET X=INT (11*RND) LET Z=INT (5*RND) G0 3UB 90 G0 3UB 90
20 30 40 50 70 89 90	© Tit Langsell LET A\$=""""" PAPER 7: CLS LET Y=INT (15*RND) LET X=INT (11*RND) LET Z=INT (6*RND) GD 3UB 90 GD 3UB 90 IF Z=0 OR Z=7 THEN GD TD 15
20 30 40 50 70 89 90 90 100	© Tit Langsell LET A\$=""""" PAPER 7: CLS LET Y=INT (15*RND) LET X=INT (11*RND) LET Z=INT (6*RND) GD 3UB 90 GD 3UB 90 IF Z=0 OR Z=7 THEN GD TD 15
200 330 450 759 90 100 110 120	© Tit Langsell LET A\$=""""" PAPER 7: CLS LET Y=INT (15*RND) LET X=INT (11*RND) LET Z=INT (6*RND) GD 3UB 90 GD 3UB 90 IF Z=0 OR Z=7 THEN GD TD 15
20 340 550 70 89 90 100 110 120 120	© Tik Langsett LET A\$=""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
200 349 500 739 9 9 100 1128 1128 1128 1128 1128 1128 1128	© Tit Langsett PAPER 7: CLS LET Y=INT (16+RND) LET Y=INT (11+RND) LET Z=INT (11+RND) GD 3UB 90 GD 3UB 90 GD TO 45 IF Z=0 OR Z=7 THEN GD TO 15 PRINT INK Z;AT 11-X,16+Y;AS PRINT INK Z;AT 11-X,16+Y;AS PRINT INK Z;AT 11+X,16+Y;AS PRINT INK Z;AT 11+X,16+Y;AS PRINT INK Z;AT 11+X,16+Y;AS PRINT INVERSE 1;AT 11-X,16+
200 349 500 739 9 9 100 1128 1128 1128 1128 1128 1128 1128	© TIE Langsett PAPER 7: CLS LET Y=INT (16+RND) LET Y=INT (11+RND) LET Z=INT (11+RND) GD 3UB 90 GD 3UB 90 GD TO 45 IF Z=0 OR Z=7 THEN GD TO 15 PRINT INK Z;AT 11-X,16+Y;AS PRINT INK Z;AT 11-X,16+Y;AS PRINT INK Z;AT 11+X,16+Y;AS PRINT INK Z;AT 11+X,16+Y;AS PRINT INK Z;AT 11+X,16+Y;AS PRINT INVERSE 1;AT 11-X,16+
200 349 500 789 9 1000 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 7 1128 8 7 1128 8 7 8 9 8 1128 8 9 8 1128 8 9 8 1128 8 9 1128 1128	© TIE Langsett PAPER 7: CLS LET Y=INT (16+RND) LET Y=INT (11+RND) LET Z=INT (11+RND) GD 3UB 90 GD 3UB 90 GD TO 45 IF Z=0 OR Z=7 THEN GD TO 15 PRINT INK Z; AT 11-X,16+Y; AS PRINT INK Z; AT 11-X,16+Y; AS PRINT INK Z; AT 11+X,16+Y; AS PRINT INK Z; AT 11+X,16+Y; AS PRINT INK Z; AT 11+X,16+Y; AS PRINT INVERSE 1; AT 11-X,16+ PRINT INVERSE 1; AT 11-X,16+
200 349 500 789 9 1000 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 1128 8 7 1128 8 7 1128 8 7 8 9 8 1128 8 9 8 1128 8 9 8 1128 8 9 1128 1128	© TIE Langsett PAPER 7: CLS LET Y=INT (16+RND) LET Y=INT (11+RND) LET Z=INT (11+RND) GD 3UB 90 GD 3UB 90 GD TO 45 IF Z=0 OR Z=7 THEN GD TO 15 PRINT INK Z; AT 11-X,16+Y; AS PRINT INK Z; AT 11-X,16+Y; AS PRINT INK Z; AT 11+X,16+Y; AS PRINT INK Z; AT 11+X,16+Y; AS PRINT INK Z; AT 11+X,16+Y; AS PRINT INVERSE 1; AT 11-X,16+ PRINT INVERSE 1; AT 11-X,16+
202 402 550 500 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100	© TIE Langsett PAPER 7: CLS LET Y=INT (16+RND) LET Y=INT (11+RND) LET Z=INT (11+RND) GD 3UB 90 GD 3UB 90 GD TO 48 IF Z=0 OR Z=7 THEN GD TO 15 PRINT INK Z; AT 11-X, 16+Y; AS PRINT INK Z; AT 11-X, 16+Y; AS PRINT INK Z; AT 11+X, 16+Y; AS PRINT INVERSE 1; AT 11-X, 16+ PRINT INVERSE 1; AT 11-X, 16+ PRINT INVERSE 1; AT 11-X, 16+ PRINT INVERSE 1; AT 11-X, 16+
200 300 400 500 700 90 1100 11300 11000000	© TIE Langsett PAPER 7: CLS LET Y=INT (16+RND) LET Y=INT (11+RND) LET Z=INT (11+RND) GD 3UB 90 GD 3UB 90 GD TO 48 IF Z=0 OR Z=7 THEN GD TO 15 PRINT INK Z; AT 11-X, 16+Y; AS PRINT INK Z; AT 11-X, 16+Y; AS PRINT INK Z; AT 11+X, 16+Y; AS PRINT INVERSE 1; AT 11-X, 16+ PRINT INVERSE 1; AT 11-X, 16+ PRINT INVERSE 1; AT 11-X, 16+ PRINT INVERSE 1; AT 11-X, 16+

1 REM Musicolage 10 BORDER 1 20 LET NOTE=RND#20 30 LET DUR=RND#0.5 40 LET I=(RND#0)+1 50 PRINT INK I;AT 20-NOTE,60#D 50 BEEP DUR NOTE UR 50 BEEP DUR, NOTE Program 7. ARAAAN ; 130 NEXT Y 140 POKE 23692,255: REM RUTO SCROLL 150 NEXT B: NEXT I: NEXT P Program 8.

character needed and demonstrates how you can mix the standard eight colours in pairs of adjacent pixels so that more than 100 colours or hues can be obtained. The second part of the program runs through the colours again, but this time each colour fills a video page which gives a better colour result. You can Print Over these colours as you would the normal eight.

The Spectrum is also capable of some rather fancy pictures which resemble interference patterns in light. Program 9 gives an example of this, and randomly changes the Paper and Ink colours. You might try removing the CLS command so that the new Ink and Paper are written over the previous ones. This also gives a clear demonstration of the fact that you can draw in the 176 by 256 resolution, but colour is set at the 32 by 22 character-space level.

It is very interesting to see in this last program how one of the Spectrum's shortcomings can be an asset. You may have heard some people refer to the rather marked "dot crawl" on the Spectrum. This means that when you draw a few lines of one colour on top of paper of another colour, then the Ink lines seem to shimmer rather than being absolutely steady. In the last example, and in others too, this shimmering effect adds a very interesting dimension to the colour display.

Program 10 is a form of kaleidoscope using the graphics character obtained by pressing Shift 9 followed by Shift 8. The Ink of this is varied at random and the blocks of colour are printed symmetrically in four places around the screen. Lines 90 and 150 onwards rub out some of the pattern to avoid crowding — and make it more interesting.

The next program, number 11, I have called Snowflake. Lines 60 to 180 draw the snowflake and the other lines allow a new feature on the Spectrum to be realised. Usually the only way to change the Paper colour is to type in Paper x, where x is a number between 0 and 7, followed by CLS. This of course wipes off any pattern you had on the screen. By creating a string of spaces sufficient in number to fill the whole screen you can use the Print Over 1 command to change the Paper without destroying the pattern.

In this program the Paper is changed in this way at random. There is an alternative method for changing the Paper while retaining the graphics by Poking the memory locations between 22528 and 23231 — the next 64 bytes refer to the bottom two lines of screen where the program is entered. These locations contain the attribute codes for the character positions on the screen. So if the position 0,0 is cyan, Paper 5, then Peek 22528 would return (8*5) 40.

You would need to use the Int command to determine the Paper colour already present. For example:

INT((PEEK a)/8) = colour codewhere "a" is the address. You would then

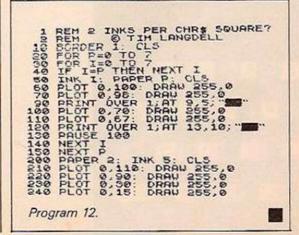
substract 8* this value from "Peek a" and add 8* the code of the new colour to "Peek a". Program 12 demonstrates a rather puzzling

feature of the Spectrum. When I was trying to draw lines of the same colour across the television screen I discovered that although I only specified one colour, two were drawn on occasions. This program shows that what colours are drawn when only one has been requested depends on which Paper colour the lines are drawn against.

The first lines are two pixels apart whereas the lower lines are three apart. As you see, the upper ones are usually in the same, requested, colour whereas the lower lines are most frequently different colours. I have Over Printed a block of the Ink colour to show further aspects of the effect.

So that you do not think that this is a property of drawing lines across a single character square, I have included four lines which are first an even number and then an odd number of pixels apart. Whenever the lines are an odd distance apart, two colours occur. Moreover, the earlier demonstration shows clearly that you can draw more than one Ink in a single character square. This is a fault though, and I can see no way of drawing lines of a specified colour and position consistently.

1	REM		Sho		ate			
20	LET	THE						
28	INK	7: 9	APER	3 3:	CL	z		
30	LET	7: P A\$="		LET	5 83	=" "	: R!	EH
hoth	- cir	OLE	5281	243				
35	REM	Crea	16E	501	een	FUL	1 0	F
B 20 C 4	22							
40	FDR	K=Ø	TO	702:	LE	1 85	=0.5	+73
: PI	RINT	"Ø";	: 14	XT	x			
50	CLS							
60	FOR	A=20	TO	30	SIE	~ 1E		
78	LET	U=0:	LE	N MI	P.T.			
80	LET	N=12	10					
	LET	X= (F	-14.1	A	Cares.	~		
100	FUR	E=S:	COS	10		^		
110		X=E	STN	10				
120	LE+	YaEs	COS	3				
140	BLOT	1 122	LY	aã +	*			
150	NEX		arne.					
160	LET	TETI	12 - 1	TE	T=10	1 TH	EN	60
TO				246	1000	e		2/2
		TO 11	19					
		T=0:		XT I	A			
199	LET	C=It	IT I	5 IR	ND3 +	1		
200	PRI	NT AT	F 0,	Ø; 1	PAPE	R C;	DU	ER
1;8				200		121 24		
220	PRU	32 50). G	OT	0 19	ø		



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PAPER 0: CLS : BORDER 0 FOR X=0 TO 255 PLOT X,0 DRAW OVER 1;255-X+2,175 NEXT X 1000 40 NEA: Y=0 TO 175 PLOT 0,Y DRAU OUER 1;255,175-Y+2 NEXT Y: REH 0 J. RUSION 15670

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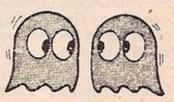
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Some of the more elaborate programs can only be run on a ZX81 augmented by the ZX 16K RAM pack. (The description of each cassette makes it clear what hardware is required.) The RAM pack provides 16times more memory in one complete module, and simply plugs into the rear of a ZX81. And the price has just been dramatically reduced to only £29.95.

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Games

Cassette G1: Super Programs 1 (ICL) Hardware required – ZX81.

Price - £4.95.

Programs – Invasion from Jupiter. Skittles. Magic Square. Doodle. Kim. Liquid Capacity.

Description – Five games programs plus easy conversion between pints/ gallons and litres.

Cassette G2: Super Programs 2 (ICL) Hardware required – ZX81.

Price - £4.95. Programs - Rings

Programs – Rings around Saturn. Secret Code. Mindboggling. Silhouette. Memory Test. Metric conversion. Description – Five games plus easy conversion between inches/feet/yards and centimetres/metres.

Cassette G3: Super Programs 3 (ICL) Hardware required – ZX81.

Price – £4.95. Programs – Train Race. Challenge. Secret Message. Mind that Meteor. Character Doodle. Currency Conversion. Description – Fives games plus currency conversion at will – for example, dollars to pounds.

Cassette G4: Super Programs 4 (ICL) Hardware required – ZX81.

Price – £4.95. Programs – Down Under. Submarines. Doodling with Graphics. The Invisible Invader. Reaction. Petrol. Description – Five games plus easy conversion between miles per gallon and European fuel consumption figures. Cassette G5: Super Programs 5 (ICL) Hardware required – ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price – £4.95. Programs – Martian Knock Out. Graffiti. Find the Mate. Labyrinth. Drop a Brick. Continental. Description – Five games plus easy conversion between English and continental dress sizes.

Cassette G6:

Super Programs 6 (ICL) Hardware required – ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price – £4.95. Programs – Galactic Invasion, Journey

into Danger. Create. Nine Hole Golf. Solitaire. Daylight Robbery. Description – Six games making full use of the ZX81's moving graphics capability.

Cassette G7: Super Programs 7 (ICL)

Hardware required - ZX81.

Price: – £4.95. Programs – Racetrack. Chase. NIM. Tower of Hanoi. Docking the Spaceship. Golf.

Description – Six games including the fascinating Tower of Hanoi problem.

Cassette G8: Super Programs 8 (ICL) Hardware required – ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price – £4.95.

Programs - Star Trail (plus blank tape on side 2).

Description – Can you, as Captain Church of the UK spaceship Endeavour, rid the galaxy of the Klingon menace?

Cassette G9: Biorhythms (ICL)

Hardware required – ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price – £6.95.

Programs – What are Biorhythms? Your Biohythms. Description – When will you be at your

peak (and trough) physically, emotionally, and intellectually?

Cassette G10: Backgammon (Psion) Hardware required - ZX81 + 16K RAM.

Price – £5.95. Programs – Backgammon. Dice. Description – A great program, using fast and efficient machine code, with graphics board, rolling dice, and doubling dice. The dice program can be used for any dice game.

Cassette G11: Chess (Psion)

Hardware required – ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price – £6.95.

Programs – Chess, Chess Clock. Description – Fast, efficient machine code, a graphic display of the board and pieces, plus six levels of ability, combine to make this one of the best chess programs available. The Chess Clock program can be used at any time.

Cassette G12: Fantasy Games (Psion)

Hardware required – ZX81 (or ZX80 with 8K BASIC ROM) + 16K RAM. Price – £4.75.

Programs – Perilous Swamp. Sorcerer's Island.

Description – Perilous Swamp: rescue a beautiful princess from the evil wizard. Sorcerer's Island: you're marooned. To escape, you'll probably need the help of the Grand Sorcerer.

Cassette G13:

Space Raiders and Bomber (Psion) Hardware required – ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price – £3.95.

Programs – Space Raiders. Bomber. Description – Space Raiders is the ZX81 version of the popular pub game. Bomber: destroy a city before you hit a sky-scraper.

Cassette G14: Flight Simulation (Psion) Hardware required – ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price – £5.95.

Program – Flight Simulation (plus blank tape on side 2).

Description – Simulates a highly manoeuvrable light aircraft with full controls, instrumentation, a view through the cockpit window, and navigational aids. Happy landings!

Education

Cassette E1: Fun to Learn series – English Literature 1 (ICL) Hardware required – ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price – £6.95. Programs – Novelists. Authors. Description – Who wrote 'Robinson

Crusoe'? Which novelist do you associate with Father Brown?

Cassette E2: Fun to Learn series – English Literature 2 (ICL) Hardware required – ZX81 + 16K RAM.

Hardware required – ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price – £6.95.

Programs - Poets, Playwrights. Modern Authors.

Description – Who wrote 'Song of the Shirt'? Which playwright also played cricket for England?

Cassette E3: Fun to Learn series - Geography 1 (ICL) Hardware required - ZX81 + 16K RAM.

Price - £6.95.

ZX IOK RAM

Programs - Towns in England and Wales. Countries and Capitals of Europe. Description - The computer shows you a map and a list of towns. You locate the towns correctly. Or the computer challenges you to name a pinpointed location.

Cassette E4: Fun to Learn series -History 1 (ICL)

Hardware required - ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price - £6.95.

Programs - Events in British History. British Monarchs.

Description - From 1066 to 1981, find out when important events occurred. Recognise monarchs in an identity parade.

Cassette E5: Fun to Learn series -Mathematics 1 (ICL)

Hardware required - ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price - £6.95 Programs - Addition/Subtraction. Multiplication/Division. Description - Questions and answers on basic mathematics at different levels of difficulty.

Cassette E6: Fun to Learn series -Music 1 (ICL)

Hardware required - ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price - £6.95. Programs - Composers. Musicians. Description - Which instrument does James Galway play? Who composed 'Peter Grimes'?

Cassette E7: Fun to Learn series -Inventions 1 (ICL)

Hardware required - ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price - £6.95. Programs - Inventions before 1850. Inventions since 1850. Description - Who invented television? What was the 'dangerous Lucifer'?

Cassette E8: Fun to Learn series -Spelling 1 (ICL)

Hardware required - ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price - £6.95.

Programs - Series A1-A15. Series B1-B15. Description - Listen to the word spoken on your tape recorder, then spell it out on your ZX81. 300 words in total suitable for 6-11 year olds.

Business/household

Cassette B1: The Collector's Pack (ICL.) Hardware required – ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price - £9.95.

Program - Collector's Pack, plus blank tape or side 2 for program/data storage. Description - This comprehensive program should allow collectors (of stamps, coins etc.) to hold up to 400 records of up to 6 different items on one cassette. Keep your records up to date and sorted into order.

Cassette B2: The Club Record **Controller (ICL)**

Hardware required - ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price - £9.95.

Program - Club Record Controller plus blank tape on side 2 for program/data storage.

Description - Enables clubs to hold records of up to 100 members on one cassette. Allows for names, addresses, phone numbers plus five lots of additional information - eg type of membership.

Cassette B3: VU-CALC (Psion) Hardware required - ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price - £7.95.

Program - VU-CALC.

Description - Turns your ZX81 into an immensely powerful analysis chart. VU-CALC constructs, generates and calculates large tables for applications such as financial analysis, budget sheets, and projections. Complete with full instructions.

Cassette B4: VU-FILE (Psion) Hardware required - ZX81 + 16K RAM. Price - £7.95.

Programs - VU-FILE. Examples. Description - A general-purpose information storage and retrieval program with emphasis on user-friendliness and visual display. Use it to catalogue your collection, maintain records or club memberships, keep track of your accounts, or as a telephone directory.

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CAN YOU ESCAPE the Demon's Domain? You must find your way through a maze where you are confronted by all sorts of dangers. Unsavoury characters and gruesome tests conspire to ensure that you never gain your freedom.

The program is written with a master program and nine different subroutines. Each subroutine counts as one danger. When Move is displayed in the top right-hand corner of the screen you move around the maze by using the cursor keys, 5 to move left, 6 to move down, 7 to move up, and 8 to move right.

Demon's Domain can be made more fun by adding your own dangers. Here are a few hints if you want to customise the program.

Line 520 indicates the number of danger routines in the program. At the moment the number is 9, one for each subroutine. Therefore, if another routine were added the number would have to be altered to 10.

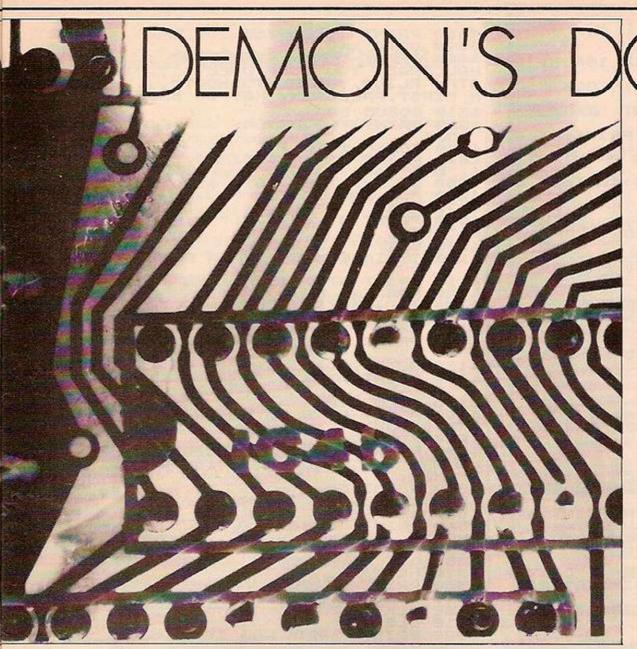
Each routine goes up in steps of 500. 1000 is the first routine, 1500 the second and so on. Therefore, another routine must start at 500 more than the last one. The last danger routine currently starts at 5000.

The routine at line 50 gives quite a long delay, then clears the screen. This is useful when instructions are printed at the beginning of each routine.

If a player passes the danger, he goes to either line 140 or line 200. Line 140 gives a delay, clears the screen, before going on to line 200. If he fails to negotiate the danger he goes to line 9995. This is the lose routine.

The program structure.		
	Line	Description
	2-40	Initialise
	50-80	Delay subroutine
	100-140	Print instructions
		Print domain
	300-570	Make move
	C LETE	Check for a win
	R. B. B.	Witch Edna routine
	A. marine	Fall into an abyss routine
	1000-1170	The egotistical-gorilla routine
	1500-1640	Hail of barbs routine
	2000-2190	The mad mathematician
	2500-2700	The doors routine
	3000-3120	The crusher routine
	3500-3690	The gruesome-gambler routine
	4000-4200	Baron McDread routine
	4500-4670	The maniacal memory-tester routine
	5000-5260	Demon-driver routine
	9995-9999	Lose routine

1 REM CERTINE PORENT	240 NEXT E 250 PRINT "EXIT
10 LET A=11 20 LET B=0 30 LET C=0 40 GOTO 100	250 FOR E=1 TO 4
50 FOR E=1 TO 200 60 NEXT E 70 CLS	290 PRINT "
80 RETURN 100 PRINT "MILE REPERTING	300 PRINT AT 8,8;"10" 310 PRINT AT 0,25;"100000" 320 IF INKEYS(>"" THEN GOTO 320
110 PRINT "THE SHORTEST R OUTE MAY NOT", "BE THE BEST," 120 PRINT ,, "YOU MAY ONLY M	330 LET A\$=INKEY\$ 340 IF A\${"6" OR A\$>"8" THEN GO TO 330 350 PRINT AT 0,25;" ";AT A,B
120 PRINT , , , YOU MAY ONLY M OVE NORTH SOUTH , OR EAST, 130 PRINT , , , , , , , OR EAST, , 130 PRINT , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	;""" 360 LET A=A+ (A\$="6") - (A\$="7") 370 LET B=B+ (A\$="8")
200 PRINT "NEW OALEND" 210 PRINT ,,,,,,,,	380 PRINT AT A,B; 390 LET D=PEEK (PEEK 16398+256* PEEK 16399)
220 FOR E=1 TO 5 230 PRINT " W W W W"	395 IF D(>136 THEN GOTO 530 400 PRINT """"



Once you have taken the first step on your journey through Demon's Domain there is no turning back and only your wits and game-playing skills will save you from the gaping abyss which awaits all those who fail. The denizens of this subterranean realm will set you fiendish tasks and torment you with the hail of barbs and the crusher. Egotistical gorillas and mad mathematicians are ready and waiting for you. All hope abandon, ye who enter Joseph Nicholson's program for the 16K ZX-81.

410 LET E=INT (RND #2) 420 IF E=1 THEN GOTD 500 430 LET C=C+1 440 IF C(>5 THEN GOTD 310 450 CLS 460 PRINT "THE WICKED WITCH EDN A",, "THINKS THAT THE GAME HAS B EEN",, "TOO EASY FOR YOU AND SEN D5 YOU",, "EREK HO THE STREET" 470 LET A=11
480 LET B=0 485 LET C=0 490 GOTO 140 500 LET C=0 510 CLS 520 GOTO (INT (RND+9)+500)+1000 530 CLS
540 IF D=0 THEN PRINT "YOU FELL INTO AN ABYSS" 550 IF D=42 THEN PRINT "YOU HAV E ESCAPED FROM",,,"DEMONS DOMAIN BUT NEXT TIME",,,"YOU MAY NOT B E SO LUCKY." 560 IF D=0 THEN GOTO 9995
570 STOP 1000 PRINT "ITEL HIM HIS NAME",,,"OR BE DISMANTLED.",,,"A FLASH OF L IGHTNING",,,"REVEALS IT BRIEFLY.
1010 GOSUB 50 1020 LET E=INT (RND#4) 1030 IF E=0 THEN LET A\$="ROMALD" 1040 IF E=1 THEN LET A\$="WINSTON
1050 IF E=2 THEN LET A\$="STANLEY
1060 IF E=3 THEN LET A\$="SIDNEY" · 1070 PRINT AT 10*RND,25*RND;A\$ 1080 CLS 1090 PRINT "WHAT IS HY NAME ?" 1100 INPUT B\$ 1110 PRINT , "THAT IS "; 1120 FOR E=1 TO S0

and the second second second second	
1130	NEXT E
YOU F	ARE SAVED"
1160	
1170	GOTO 9995
1500	PRINT "SEME RE SESSE""K
EEP 5	FOR E=1 TO 50
1513	NEXT E
1516	PRINT AT 15,15; "8"
1530	PRINT AT 15,15;""" FOR E=0 TO 21 FOR F=1 TO 3
1550	PRINT AT E, RND+30; "//"
1550	NEXT F NEXT E
1580	PRINT AT 15,15;
1590 PEEK	LET E=PEEK (PEEK 16398+256*
1600	IF E=151 THEN PRINT AT 0.0;
1610	TAB SOR 9+SOR 9+SOR 9 IF E=151 THEN CLS
1620	IF E=151 THEN GOTO 200
1640	GOTO 9995
2000	PRINT "DEEMED TO ANS
WER"	
2010	LET As=""
2030	PRINT "DE A
2050	LET As=As+CHRs (INT (RND+9)
+29) -	PRINT A\$ (E*2-1 TO E*2);
2070	NEXT E
2080	PRINT AT 10,15; "=?"
2100	
2120	INPUT E (continued on next page)
	Toonanded on hext pager

(continued from previous page)

2130 LET D=(65536-(PEEK 16436+(2 56*PEEK 16437)))/50 2140 PRINT AT 5,0;"THAT TOOK ";D ;" SECONDS" ;" SECONDS" 2150 IF D)10 THEN PRINT "MOUTON 2160 IF UAL AS=E THEN PRINT AT 0 ,14; "DENERS" 2170 IF VAL AS()E THEN PRINT AT 0,14; "HERE SERVICE" 2180 IF VAL AS()E OR D)10 THEN G 0TO 9995 2190 DOTD 140 OTO 9995 2190 GOTO 140 2500 PRINT "DEFENSE",,,,"BEHIN D ONE IS A STARVING LION" 2510 FOR E=0 TO 2 2520 FOR D=4 TO 11 2530 PRINT AT D,E*7+2;" 2540 NEXT D 2550 NEXT E 2560 PRINT AT 13,0;"DEFENSE" 2570 IF INKEY\${;"THEN GOTO 257 0 2580 LET AS=INKEYS 2590 IF AS("1" OR AS>"3" THEN GO TO 2580 2600 LET F=INT (RND#3) 2610 FOR E=0 TO 2 2620 FOR D=4 TO 11 2630 PRINT AT D,E#7+2;" " 2640 IF E=F AND D=7 THEN PRINT A T D,E*7+2;" THEN 2650 NEXT D 2660 NEXT E 2670 IF F+1()VAL AS THEN PRINT A T 13,0;" THEN PRINT A 2680 IF F+1=VAL AS THEN PRINT AT 13,0; "WEENE CHOMP...MUNCH..." 2690 IF F+1 (>VAL AS THEN GOTO 14 Ø 2700 GOTO 9995 3000 PRINT "HE GAUGIES", "ONLY ONE LETTER WILL STOP HIM"; AT 21, 15; "D" 3010 LET A\$=CHR\$ (INT (RND #26) +3 8) 3020 FOR E=2 TO 21 3030 IF INKEY\$ (>"" THEN GOTO 303 3040 LET B\$=INKEY\$ 3050 IF B\$("A" OR B\$>"Z" THEN GO TO 3040 3060 IF B\$=A\$ THEN GOTO 3110 3070 PRINT AT E,0;" 3080 NEXT E 3090 PRINT AT 10,3; "YOU ARE CRUS HED,"," "," ",A\$;" WOULD HAVE STOP PED HIM" 3100 GOTO 9995 3110 PRINT AT E-1,0;" HAS STOP ";CHR\$ (CODE A\$+128);" HAS STOP 3120 GOTO 140 3500 PRINT "FEE GAUGEONE DENSITY ","HAS THOUGHT OF 2 NUMBERS (1 -99)",,"YOU HAVE TO SAY IF YOU THINK THE ","SECOND NUMBER IS H IGHER OR LOWER",,"THAN THE FIRST ONE." 0 3570 LET A\$=INKEY\$ 3580 IF A\$<>"H" AND A\$<>"L" THEN GOTO 3570 3590 PRINT ,,"YOU THINK IT IS "; 3600 IF A\$="H" THEN PRINT "EFFETT 3610 IF A\$="L" THEN PRINT "EFFETT 3520 FOR F=1 TO 50 3530 NEXT F 3540 PRINT , "IT IS ";E 3550 IF E>D AND A\$="H" OR E(D AN D A\$="L" THEN GOTO 3580 3550 PRINT , "HURRAH YOU BODE" 3670 GOTO 9995

3680 PRINT , "CURSES YOU WED" 3690 GOTO 140 4000 PRINT "DELANS SAMPLED", , , "C HALLENGES YOU TO A DUEL.", , , "TO STRY ALIVE YOU MUST SHOOT", , "HI M FIRST.PRESS ANY KEY TO SHOOT" 4010 GOSUB 50 4020 PRINT " BARON YOU" 4030 FOR F=1 TO 7 4040 PRINT AT 4,14-F; "E"; TAB F+1 4; "E" 4050 IF F=7 THEN GOTO 4100 4060 FOR E=1 TO 10 4060 FOR E=1 TO 10 4070 NEXT E 4080 PRINT AT 4,14-F; ": TAB F+1 4080 PRINT AT 4,14-F;" ";TAB F+1 4 4090 NEXT F 4100 IF INKEY\$ ()"" THEN GOTO 419 a PRINT AT 0,12; "STORE" FOR F=1 TO 5 IF INKEY\$ (>"" THEN GOTO 417 4110 4120 4130 0 4140 NEXT F 4150 PRINT AT 4,8;"-----4160 GOTO 9995 4170 PRINT AT 4,7; "-----4180 GOTO 140 4190 PRINT AT 3,0; "MEETED JUDGE KILLS YOU" 4200 GOTO 9995 4500 PRINT "INCENTION MEMORIZE HIGHER",,, "MEMORIZE THIS TO PACI FY HIM." 4510 GOSUB 50 4520 LET 5=INT (5*RND+5) 4530 LET A*="" 4540 PRINT "I HOPE YOU GET IT WR ONG" 4550 4550 4580 4590 FOR E=1 TO D LET A\$=A\$+CHR\$ (38+25*RND) NEXT E PRINT AT 10,12;A\$ FOR E=1 TO 2*D+0,5*D**2 NEXT E 4530 PRINT AT 10,12;A\$ 4590 FOR E=1 TO 2*D+0,5*D**2 4600 NEXT E 4610 CLS 4620 PRINT "WHAT WAS IT ?" 4630 INPUT B\$ 4640 IF A\$ ()E\$ THEN PRINT ,,,,B\$ "MINDIE" 4650 PRINT ,, A\$, "MALESSO" 4670 GOTO 9995 5000 PRINT "MALESSO", ,, YOUR CAR BET WEEN THE FIRES OF ,, "HELL, WITHO UT BURNING TO", , "DEATH BY HITTI NG THEM.", ''M TO HOUE LEFT, TO MOUE RIGHT" 5010 GOSUB 50 5020 FOR D=0 TO 8 5020 FOR D=0 TO 8 5020 PRINT AT D, 10; "\ "" 5040 NEXT D 5050 LET E=PEEK 16398+256*PEEK 1 6397+1 5060 LET F=10 5070 LET G=F+2 5080 LET D=0 5090 PRINT AT 9,F; "\""; TAB (F+4); LET F=10 LET G=F+2 LET D=0 PRINT AT 5090 5100 5110 5120 5130 AT 9,F; "整"; TAB (F+4); 5100 LET F=F+INT (3*RND)-1 5110 IF F(0 THEN LET F=0 5120 IF F+4>31 THEN LET F=27 5130 LET G=G+(INKEY\$="8" AND G(3 1)-(INKEY\$="5" AND G)0) 5160 SCROLL 5170 PRINT AT 21,31;"" 5180 IF PEEK (E+G)(>8 THEN GOTO 5200 GOTO 5250 PRINT AT 0,G; "B" LET D=D+1 IF D<40 THEN GOTO 5090 PRINT AT 21,10; "BEEB" GOTO 140 PRINT AT 21,10; "YOU ARE DEE 5250 PRINT (9995 GOTO 99 9995 GOSUB 9996 PRINT 9997 FOR E= 9998 PRINT 9999 NEXT E

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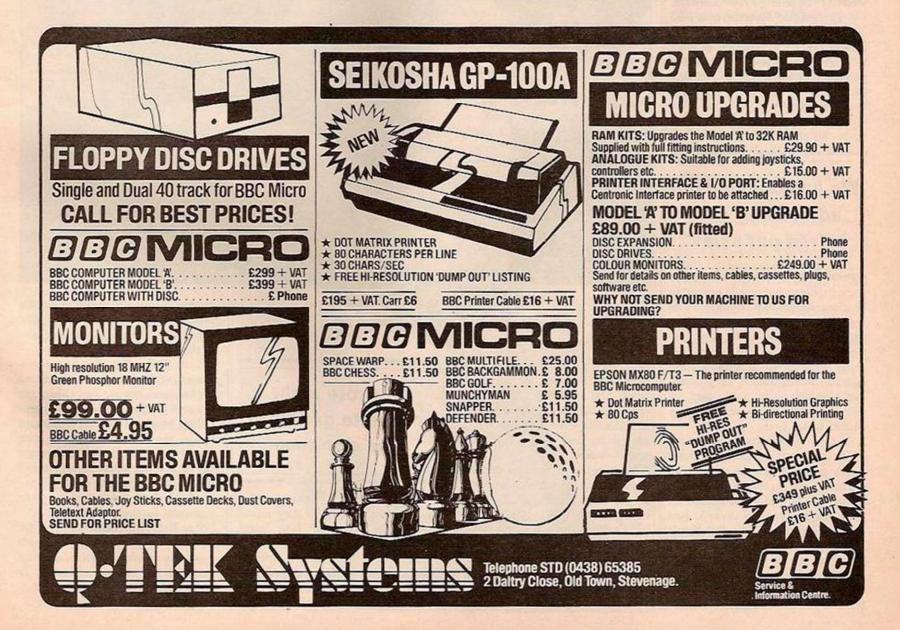
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THE BUSINESS OF M

A new recording star has emerged from the mists of the Mersey — Bug-Byte software has sold 500,000 cassette games already and doubles its sales every three months. Meirion Jones headed north to ask Tony Baden how he and Tony Milner turned a pastime into profit.

No wonder Tony Baden looks smug — if you had turned a student hobby into a million-pound business in just over a year so would you.

Two years ago he was studying Chemistry at Oxford when Tony Milner, a student in the next room, bought a ZX-80. They played with the machine and wrote a few programs before noticing that no-one seemed to be selling ZX-80 software.

A \pounds 3 classified advertisement paid dividends. To their surprise, the 40 cassettes they had recorded were all sold in two weeks so one night in the pub they thought up a company name, sent off the \pounds 1 fee, and Bug-Byte was born.

Tony Baden freely admits they made mistakes early on. "We had

'We had doubled our advertising and halved our sales'

some problems but people seemed to be more tolerant in those days". The company developed into a relatively profitable sideline while they continued their studies, but they did not think a student accommodation address would sound very confidence-inspiring, so they used an address in Coventry where Tony Milner hailed from.

As soon as they could acquire an Atom, the pair set about writing Acorn games. From the outside the operation was beginning to look professional. "At first we pretended we were bigger than we were". Just before Christmas 1980 Bug-Byte's sales reach £150 in one week and the potential of the business became clear to them.

Early in 1981, just months from the end of their college careers, the



two Tonys gambled on placing a full page advertisement for the ZX-80 tapes. Unfortunately Clive Sinclair chose the same month to launch his new ZX-81: "We had doubled our advertising and halved our sales", admits Baden.

The time had arrived for decisions. Undeterred by the advertising fiasco, they decided to become fulltime partners in Bug-Byte when they left Oxford rather than pursue safe careers such as computer programming. "I'm glad I didn't", says Tony Baden. A third friend from Oxford was supposed to join them but "he never turned up". 'l wrote eight cassette games in one day once'

Tony Baden wanted to set up shop in his home town, so they moved into the Albany, Old Hall Street, Liverpool in July 1981. They quickly developed games software for the ZX-81. At first they produced all the programs themselves: "I wrote eight in one day once", but gradually built up a team of outside programmers they could trust, who earned 20 percent royalties on sales of their games.

Tony Baden has abandoned programming to concentrate on running the business, leaving Tony Milner to the joys of machine-code. The bestselling programs are still originated inside the company, which now employs 12 people with an average age of 19 — including a programmer who is just 16. Games are developed on Apples and then translated to fit particular machines.

Bug-Byte still contracts out for particular programs which it needs - say, an invader program for a new computer - and is interested in buying up innovative software ideas, for cash now rather than the royal-

AKING A MILLON

ties Bug-Byte used to offer. At the moment Bug-Byte buys games from about 20 regulars but "we always need more programmers".

At first Bug-Byte had to laboriously duplicate tapes but now after production of the originals manufacture is subcontracted under strict control. "We are so confident of the quality that we can guarantee our cassettes for a year — we don't get many returned", says Baden.

Bug-Byte is now selling 10 times as much as it was a year ago. "Our sales double every three months". He claims that the company has already sold 500,000 cassette games.

He does not have a very high opinion of the hardware manufacturers. "They've never really been helpful. We've had several problems with Acorn — we're not too happy with the BBC Micro". Bug-Byte's BBC was full of bugs when it finally arrived. As for the Spectrum: "We've had four of them — three don't work".

"We ignored the Vic for a while", Tony Baden admits. He feared that Commodore with its experience gained on the Pet would swamp the

'We've had four Spectrums — three don't work'

market with high-quality converted software. Commodore was surprisingly slow to produce an extensive range of software and when it materialised the prices were high enough to allow independent software houses to easily undercut them. Tony Baden is disappointed with the machine: "The Vic has not made the impression we expected", but he is looking forward to its successors, the Vic-10 and Vic-40/64.

Bug-Byte found it difficult to win Acorn approval for its software, and spent three months in fruitless negotiations with Sinclair to provide programs for the Spectrum. Now Sinclair plans to unleash a flood of 500 programs on to the market starting with a *Welcome* package which will be despatched with all new Spectrums from next week. Predictably Tony Baden is critical: "They are doing it the wrong way".

Baden believes that confidence must be created by building up a wide range of proven programs and then improving the packaging so that they look attractive enough to stand out on a shelf in a store. Software is moving out of the small advertisements and into your local shops. He compares his business with the record industry - it is no coincidence that Bug-Byte cassettes have acquired album-style covers. Tony Baden extols the virtues of "better advertising, better presentation". He expects home computers to be sold in different shops from what you play in them - just as most record shops do not sell record players. Of course, chain stores will soon be selling both.

The home-computer software business is losing its innocence. Bug-Byte now employs an advertising agency and is considering racy television and radio commercials.

Baden has already signed up 100 dealers and hopes to have 500 within two years. He claims that Bug-Byte "provides the best service and backup dealers can find". Negotiations with High Street chainstores to sell software over the counter are going well. Last Christmas despite a rogue batch of "2,000 rotten tapes" Bug-Byte did well. A major winter offensive is already planned.

"This year with six months preparation, sales could be phenomenal", says Baden. The hype, at least, is reminiscent of the record industry. With manufacturers launching a new home computer every month for the foreseeable future, perhaps Tony Baden is not so rash in predicting that "every home will have one by the end of next year". The new Commodores and the Acorn Electron seem set to open up the market established by the ZX-80/81, the Atom, the Spectrum and now the Dragon. Nevertheless he believes that buyers will need to spend less to obtain the kind of machine they want. He cites the £50, 16K Binatone which will offer colour and sound.

Tony Baden expects people to spend "more on software than on hardware — at least the cost of the machine every year. In the same way that you have a record collection which costs more than your record player". He does not think the computer manufacturers will satisfy the demand. "They've very distant, so wrapped up in their hardware that they don't realise software is where it's at".

The recent Atari advertising blitz on television seems to show that some manufacturers have become aware that "software sells hardware".

So far Bug-Byte has grown almost unnoticed into a major supplier of games software, without having to



rely on loans or government grants. "Just the occasional overdraft". Now Bug-Byte is having to cope with the problems that success brings in its wake.

Baden hopes it will not be necessary to move too far from the Mersey: "I'd like to stay up here – I

'Every home will have a computer by the end of next year'

like Liverpool — but we may open a London office". He does not see why companies who make anything to do with computers should have to be based around Cambridge or just off the M4 to be taken seriously: "We should be judged on our products".

One group that are taking Bug-Byte seriously are software pirates. Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery but it is not one that software publishers enjoy. Baden sees unauthorised copying of programs as a threat. Software libraries are now trying to exploit loophoes in the law to operate a lending service with cassettes.

Could you be trusted not to make a duplicate of a good game you had borrowed? Making it difficult to unlock the program does not help if a direct copy can be made on tape. Considering Tony Baden's regard for the record industry it should come as no surprise to hear that Bug-Byte is experimenting with techniques to make rerecording its own cassettes impossible.

"Software sales will be worth billions over the next few years and we intend to be undisputed market leaders", says Baden. So far Bug-Byte has avoided serious software but games alone should allow them plenty of scope in the immediate future.

The company must be a juicy target for a large group to take over. "I'm open to offers", quips Baden, "but have they got the expertise? — I don't think so".

Complete with natty waistcoat and an Osborne lying casually on a desk Tony Baden looks every inch a 1980s' boy wonder, but has it been at the cost of the 24-hour grind described by some refugees from the micro industry? "No – I've enjoyed it, I don't work all night".

Your marksmanship will decide whether the duck has any more than just a sporting chance in David Prosser's shooting game for the unexpanded Vic.

DUCK SHOOT is a semi-serious game for the unexpanded Vic-20. The player enters an angle through which a gun is turned and then fired. The higher the angle entered, the less distance the shell will cover from the gun. The shell can be made to cover different distances by varying the angle.

This can be an educational and recreational game. Young players become aware of the use of angles even though it is just a game to them. The program makes full use of colour graphics and accompanying sound effects. The behaviour of the shells is not as straightforward as at first it may seem.

When run, the program displays the title page while waiting for the user to press the fl key. The computer, after producing a bleeping sound 10 times, will play a tune until the fl key is pressed at the appropriate time.

After the fl key has been pressed, a picture appears of a duck and moon on the right-hand side of the screen. Each time the game is played the moon and duck appear in different positions. Occasionally the duck will be well over to the right and the moon well over to the left, thus with three shots it is quite easy. On other occasions the user will have to shoot very accurately for the moon may block the path of the shell to the duck.

To score a point, the shell must hit the duck on the back. If the shell hits the duck anywhere else, an appropriate sound is output followed by a comment at the top of the screen. The duck moves a random quantity of spaces.

There are three shots to each game and five games are provided for. These can be changed easily by changing the lines indicated in the accompanying program documentation. If the shell hits the moon, the program automatically moves on to the next game, after producing some sound and graphics effects.

Possible improvements to the program could be made by defining your own graphics, with additional memory, to improve the detail. Instead of the present score system, you could amend it to take into account the quantity of shots which the player takes to hit the duck. Extra foul points could be implemented in case you shoot the moon. Those who feel the game is a little cruel, could change the duck into a battleship or something else. Sound effects and comments would have to be changed, but the bulk of the program would need no alterations.

Lastly, sound effects could be changed including different tunes at the beginning and throughout.

Line 300 has 89 characters in it, even though the Vic manual states only 88 are allowed per program line. This is achieved by replacing Print with its abbreviated form ?. This leaves four extra spaces at the end of the line, one of which is used for the extra character. If the line is now listed, the question mark is replaced by Print and the line uses up to 89 characters. By abbreviating in this way, much longer command lines can be created.

Description

Line

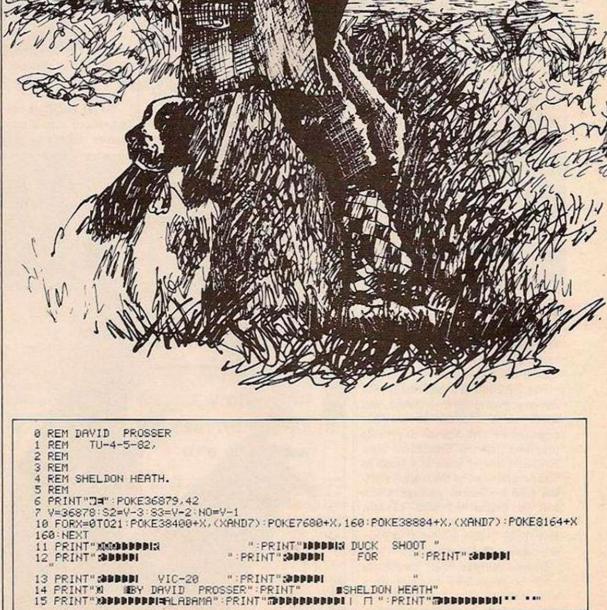
006

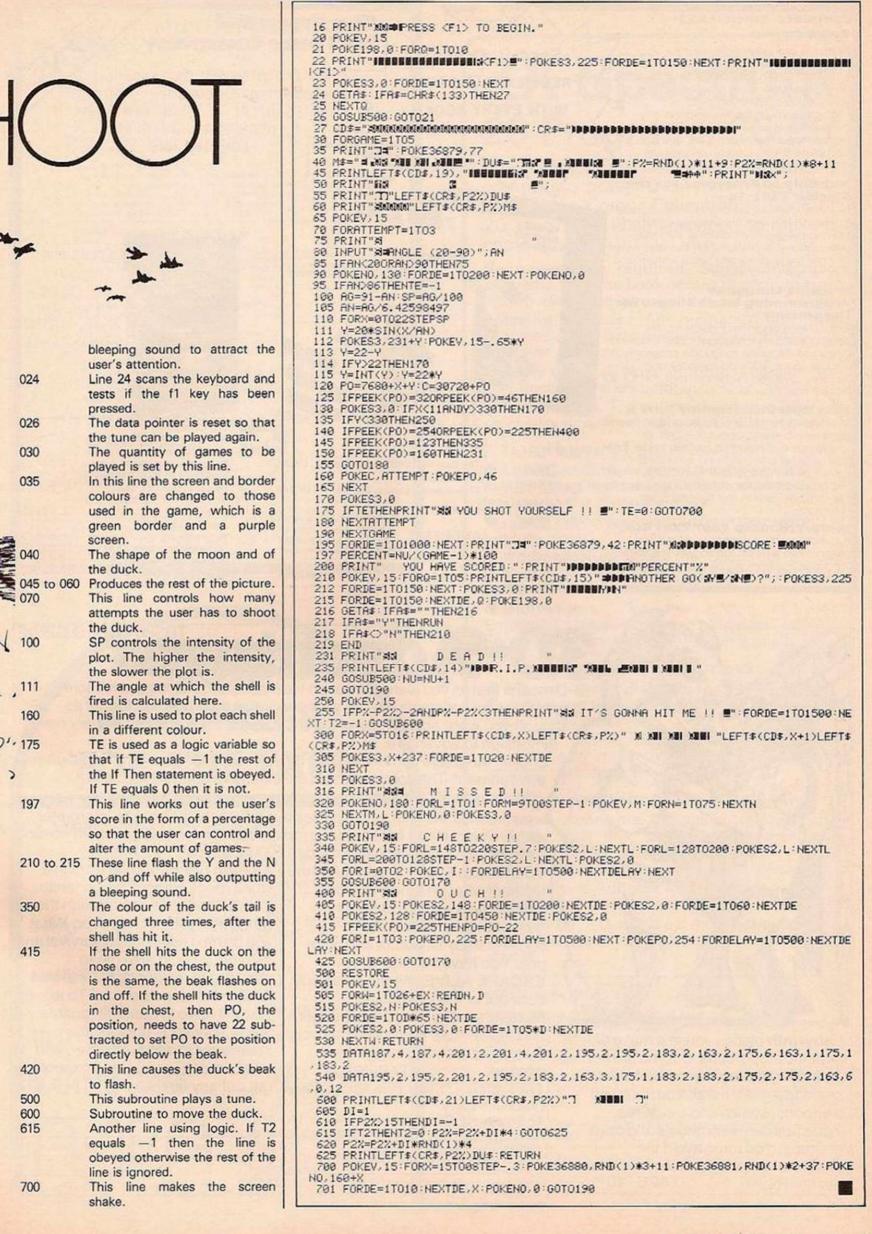
007

This sets the original screen colour to red with a red border. This line sets up all the sound variable locations which are - V for the volume, S2 for the soundbox location, S3 being another sound-box location and finally NO which is the white-noise generator location. The purpose of this line is to GAMES

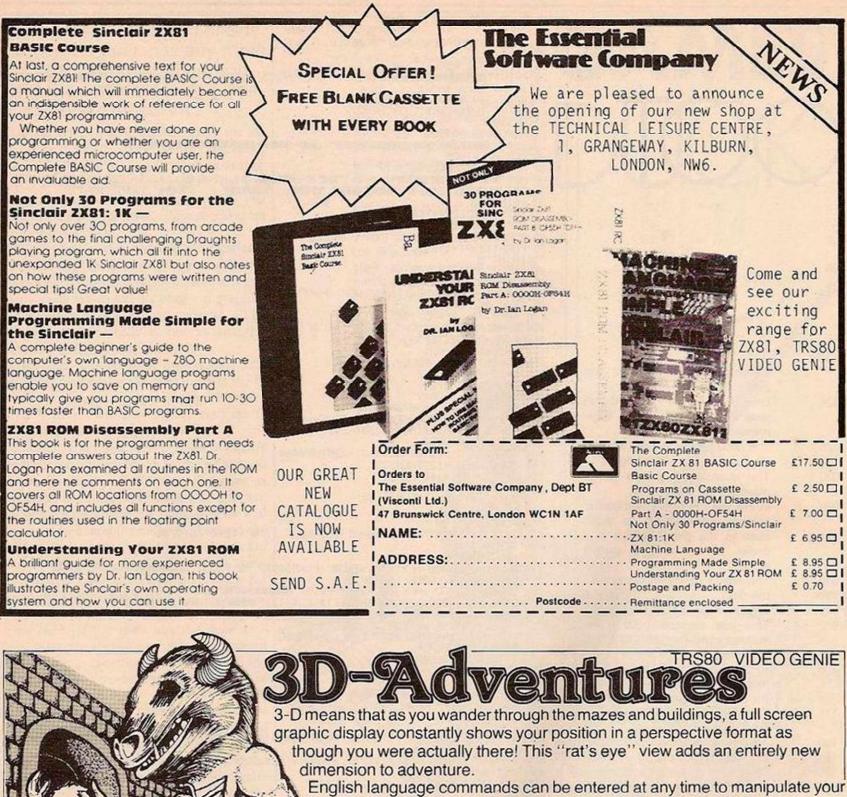
CK S

- 010 The purpose of this line is to Poke coloured blocks both at the top and the bottom of the screen using logic Ands to do so.
- 011 to 016 These lines are used to output the title page.
- 021 Here, any key pressed while the music is playing is reset and a count is set up which governs how many times f1 flashes. 022 to 023 These two lines flash f1 while
- producing an accompanying





1.1



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(V

47

ha

small room. Periodically, a janitor lobs a hand-grenade through the window of your locked door. What you do next could mean survival and escape! It could also mean permanent residence in the home for Deathmaze survivors! To leave, you will have to deal with guards, fellow survivors, doctors, the infamous Crazed Carpenter, and much, much more. Don't expect to THE ESSENTIAL SOFTWARE COMPANY get out any time soon! TAPE £12

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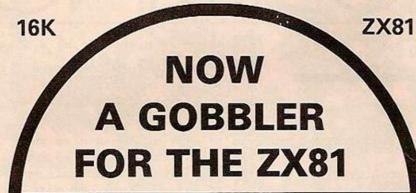
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William Masefield's ZX-81 program effectively simulates the spread of disease and the predator-prey relationship.

A NUMBER OF programs have been published, based on Life, in which a colony of cells is made to proliferate and ultimately die off. None that I have seen does much more than this. Yet with a little extra programming, it is possible to use the basic concept of Life to create a series of ecological and epidemiological models which, while not being perfect, can be used in a classroom to illustrate some of the elementary concepts in ecology.

The first model deals with the spread of a disease in, say, a woodland plantation, and the second models the predator-prey relationship, with spiders and flies as the protagonists.

Taking the first model, the program asks for the initial number of normal, healthy trees in the plantation — a maximum of 100 — then the number of trees that may be immune to the disease — a maximum of 100 less the number of healthy normal trees — and finally the number of diseased trees — 100 less the sum of the other trees. The program then plants these trees randomly in a 10-by-10 matrix, using a different symbol for each kind of individual. The matrix is then displayed within a black border and the numbers of each kind printed alongside, together with the cycle number, which will be zero at the start — see figure 1.

On keying Newline, the first cycle is initiated. What the program does now is to interrogate each cell of the matrix in turn to find out what kind of tree, if any, occupies it, and what its neighbours are on the north, south, east and west sides.

For our purposes, the diagonal neighbours are not considered near enough to have any influence.

This is where the ideas borrowed from Life play a role: if the number of neighbours of a normal or immune tree are three or four, then the tree is overcrowded and dies; its matrix cell is reset to zero; if the number of neighbours is less than two, then the normal and immune trees reproduce — that is, a new tree of the same kind is placed at random in an empty cell of the matrix.

However, if the cell being interrogated is occupied by a diseased tree, the disease is spread to a random matrix cell. Should that cell be empty or occupied by an immune tree, nothing happens, but if the cell has a normal tree, then that tree becomes diseased. Finally, diseased trees have a limited life-span, dying off after four cycles, whether overcrowded or not.

After interrogation of all the cells of the field, the new state of affairs is displayed, together with the counts of normal, immune and diseased trees in the field. These numbers are also stored for later display in histogram and tabular forms. The cycle is now repeated as many times as necessary until the disease dies out — which it will not do if there are no immune trees to start with, in which case the disease becomes endemic.

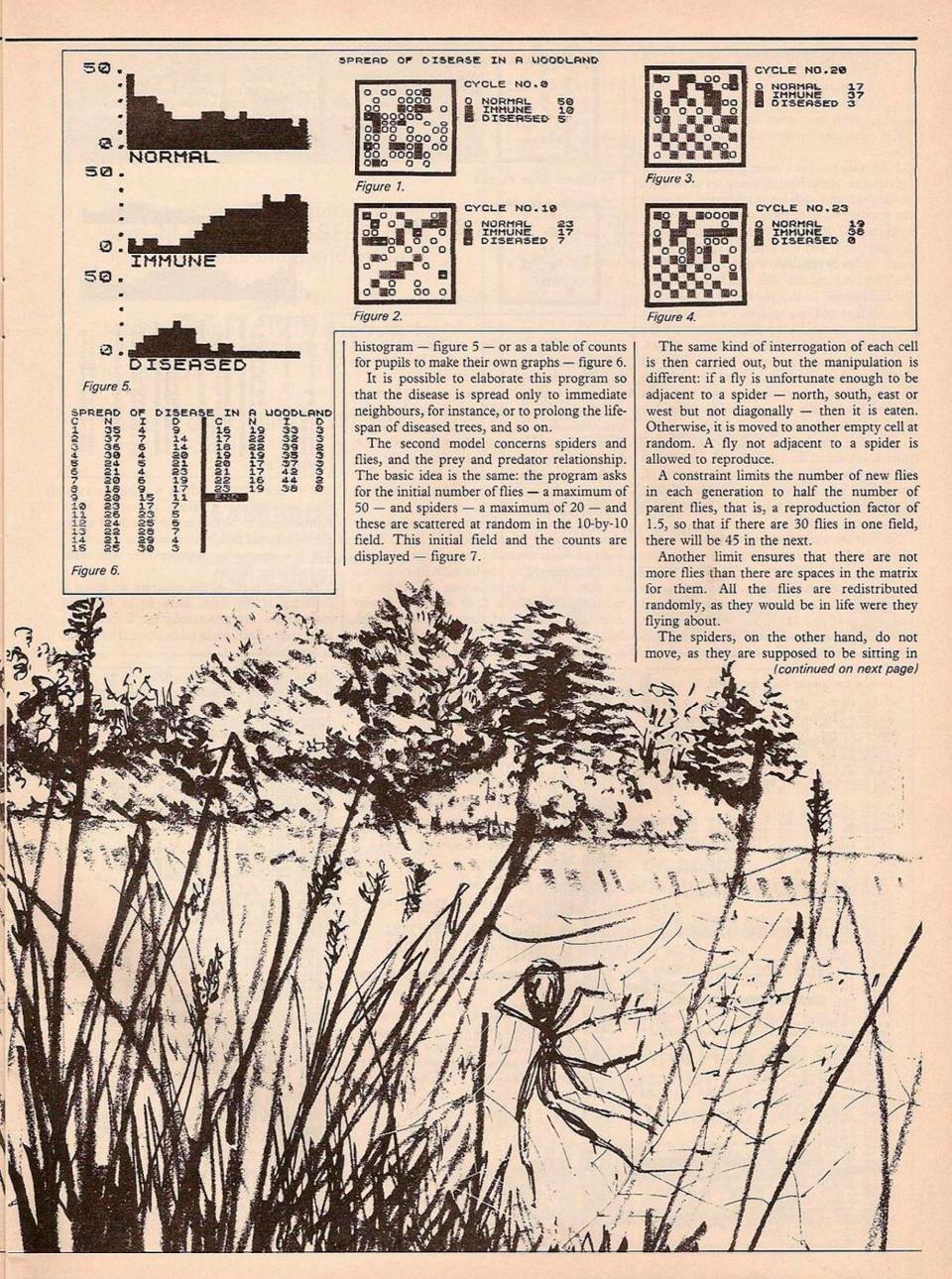
Figures 2 and 3 show the position after 10 and 20 cycles and figure 4 the final field for a run which started with 50 normal, 10 immune and five diseased trees. Obviously, the number of cycles will depend on the starting conditions, and on the randomness of the propagation process, but the general trend is always the same.

After cycling for the required time, the results of the experiment can be displayed as a

S REM ECOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS.
5 REM ECOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS, 5 REM COPYRIGHT U.R.MASEFIELD 1982
10 CLEAR
20 PRINT TAB 5; "ECOLOGICAL EXP
20 PRINT TAB 5; "ECOLOGICAL EXP ERIMENTS" 30 PRINT 40 PRINT TAB 9; "
60 PRINT "SPREAD OF DISEASE IN
70 PRINT " LICODI OND PLONTOTTO
75 PRINI
80 PRINT "SPIDERS AND FLIES" 90 PRINT " (PREDATOR AND PREY)"TAB 26:"B"
120 TNBUT OF
125 DIM A(120) 130 CLS
125 DIM A (120) 130 CLS 135 LET N#="PRESS NEWLINE TO CO NTINUE"
150 IF 95-""" THEN GOTO 3000
200 DEM MELLER
200 REH 210 PRINT AT 3,2;"",AT 3,13;"" ";AT 3,15;"CYCLE NO.";AT 14,2;"
": OT 14.13.".
FOR PROGRAM INDEX"
240 PRINT AT 3, I; """; AT 14, I; "=
250 NEXT I 260 FOR I=4 TO 13
270 PRINT AT 1,2;""";AT 1,13;"
280 NEXT I 285 PRINT AT 0,0;8\$
290 RETURN
310 FOR I=1 TO 10
320 LET A(I)=0 330 LET A(I+110)=0
330 LET A(1+110) =0 340 NEXT I 350 RETURN 1000 REH
1020 LET BA="SPREAD OF DISEASE I
1030 PRINT B\$ 1035 PRINT "ENTER NO. OF NORMAL
HEALTHY TREES (MAX. 100)";
1060 PRINT N
1065 PRINT 1070 PRINT "NO. OF IMMUNE TREES (MRX.";100-N;")";
1080 INPUT M
1090 PRINT M 1095 PRINT
1100 PRINT "NO. OF DISEASED TREE 5 (MAX."; 100-N-M; ") ";
5 (MAX."; 100-N-H; ")"; 1110 INPUT D

1120	PRINT D PRINT
1130	PRINT NS
1140 1150 1200	INPUT AS
1200	IF AS ()"" THEN STOP
1210	CLS
1220	GOSUB 200
1230	DIM N (200) DIM M (200) DIM D (200)
1250	
1260	FOR J=1 TO N LET R=INT (RND+100+1)+10
1280	TE A(R) ()0 THEN GOTO 1270
1290	LET A(R) =11
1300	NEXT J IF M=0 THEN GOTO 1380
1310	FOR J=1 TO M
1330	LET R=INT (RND +100+1) +10 IF A (R) (>0 THEN GOTO 1330
1340	LET A(R) =12
1360	NEXT J IF D=0 THEN GOTO 1430
1370 1380 1390	FOR J=1 TO D
1390	LET R=INT (RND #100+1) +10 IF A(R) (>0 THEN GOTO 1390
1410	LET A(R)=13
1420	NEXT J LET C=1
1431	GOSUB 1435
1432	GOTO 1520 LET 1=11
1435 1436 1437 1438	LET N=0
1437	LET M=0
14/20	LET D-D
1438	
1440	FOR K=3 TO 12
1445 1450 K: "O	FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J,
1445 1450 K; "0	FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J,
1445 1445 1450 K;55 K;55	FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J,
1445 1445 1450 K;55 K;55	FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)>12 THEN PRINT AT J,
14450 14450 14450 1450 1450 1450 1450 14	FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J,
14450 14450 14450 1450 1450 1450 1450 14	FOR K=3 TO 12 FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)>12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=0 THEN PRINT AT J,K IF A(I)=11 THEN LET N=N+1
1445 1445 1450 K;55 K;55	FOR K=3 TO 12 FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)>12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=0 THEN PRINT AT J,K IF A(I)=11 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET H=N+1
114450050005000500005000050000500005000	FOR K=3 TO 12 FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)>12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=0 THEN PRINT AT J,K IF A(I)=11 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET H=N+1
144500500050005000050000500005000050000	FOR K=3 TO 12 FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)>12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=0 THEN PRINT AT J,K IF A(I)=11 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET H=N+1
14450 14400 14450 1445000 1445000 140000000000	FOR K=3 TO 12 FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)>12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=0 THEN PRINT AT J,K IF A(I)=11 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET H=N+1
14450 144500 144500 144500 144500 1445000 144500 144000 1445000 1445000 14450000000000	FOR K=3 TO 12 FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)>12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=0 THEN PRINT AT J,K IF A(I)=11 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET H=N+1
11445:5:6:6:77582469005	FOR K=3 TO 12 FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=2 THEN PRINT AT J,K IF A(I)=11 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET D=0+1 LET N(C)=N LET N(C)=N LET LE(C)=D LET I=I+1 NEXT J DETUDN
144505505000000000000000000000000000000	FOR K=3 TO 12 FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J,K IF A(I)=0 THEN PRINT AT J,K IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=H+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET D=D+1 LET N(C)=N LET N(C)=N LET I=I+1 NEXT K NEXT K NEXT K NEXT K NEXT K NEXT K NEXT S PRINT AT 3,24;C-1;AT 5,15;"
1445:05:05:05:05:00000000000000000000000	FOR K=3 TO 12 FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J,K IF A(I)=0 THEN PRINT AT J,K IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=H+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET D=D+1 LET N(C)=N LET N(C)=N LET I=I+1 NEXT K NEXT K NEXT K NEXT K NEXT K NEXT K NEXT S PRINT AT 3,24;C-1;AT 5,15;"
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1445:05#685:0759246846 1445:15:6:6:759246846 1445:15:6:5:6:7592 1555586 155556	FOR K=3 TO 12 FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=2 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=2 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET D=D+1 LET N(C)=N LET N(C)=N LET LET N(C)=N LET LET N(C)=N LET LET N(C)=N LET LET N(C)=N LET CC)=D LET I=I+1 NEXT K NEXT X NETT K NEXT 7, 15;" D DISEASED ";D INPUT A\$ IF A\$="THEN GOTO 1600 IF A\$="T" THEN GOTO 1000 IF A\$="T" THEN GOTO 10000 IF A\$="T" THEN GOTO 100000 IF A\$="T" THEN GOTO 100000 IF A\$="T" THEN GOTO 100000 IF A\$="T" THEN GOTO 100000000000000000000000000000000000
1445:05#685:075924445:05#685:075924445:05#685:075924445:05#685:05#685:05#685:05557892	FOR K=3 TO 12 FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=0 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=11 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET D=D+1 LET N(C)=N LET LET H(C)=N LET LEIT NEXT K NEXT J RETURN PRINT AT 3,24;C-1;AT 5,15;" IMAL ";N;AT 6,15;" IHHUNE MAL ";N;AT 6,15;" IHHUNE MAL ";N;AT 6,15;" IHHUNE MAL ";N;AT 6,15;" IHHUNE MAL ";N;AT 6,15;" IHHUNE IF A\$=""H" THEN GOTO 1600 IF A\$=""I" THEN GOTO 1900 IF A\$=""I" THEN GOTO 100 STOP REM
1445:05#685:0759246846 1445:15:6:6:759246846 1445:15:6:5:6:7592 1555586 155556	FOR K=3 TO 12 FOR K=3 TO 12 IF A(I)=11 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=12 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=2 THEN PRINT AT J, IF A(I)=2 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET N=N+1 IF A(I)=12 THEN LET D=D+1 LET N(C)=N LET N(C)=N LET LET N(C)=N LET LET N(C)=N LET LET N(C)=N LET LET N(C)=N LET CC)=D LET I=I+1 NEXT K NEXT X NETT K NEXT 7, 15;" D DISEASED ";D INPUT A\$ IF A\$="THEN GOTO 1600 IF A\$="T" THEN GOTO 1000 IF A\$="T" THEN GOTO 10000 IF A\$="T" THEN GOTO 100000 IF A\$="T" THEN GOTO 100000 IF A\$="T" THEN GOTO 100000 IF A\$="T" THEN GOTO 100000000000000000000000000000000000

State of the second
AGOO LET D.O.
1630 LET D=0 1640 PRINT AT 5,26; " ";AT 5,26; ";AT 7,26; " ";AT 5,26; 1650 FOR 1=11 TO 110 1660 IF A(I)=0 THEN GOTO 1790 1670 LET Y=INT (A(I-10)/10)+INT (A(I+10)/10)+INT (A(I-1)/10)+INT (A(I+1)/10) FOR A(I)=12) AND
1659 FOR 1-11 TO 119
1660 IF A (I) =0 THEN GOTO 1790
1670 LET Y=INT (A(I-10)/10) + INT (A(I+10)/10) + INT (A(I-1)/10) + INT
(A(I+1)/10)
1680 IF (A(I)=11 OR A(I)=12) AND Y>2 THEN LET A(I)=0 1690 IF A(I)=0 THEN GOTO 1790 1700 IF Y(2 THEN LET R=INT (RND*
1690 IF A(I) =0 THEN GOTO 1790 1700 IF Y(2 THEN LET R=INT (RND*
1700 IF Y(2 THEN LET R=INT (RND* 100+1)+10
1710 TF 9(T)=11 9ND 9(R)=0 THEN
LET A(R) =11 1720 IF A(I) =12 AND A(R) =0 THEN
LET H(R)=12
1730 IF A(I) >12 AND A(R) =11 THEN LET A(R) =13
1740 IF A(I) >12 THEN LET A(I) =A(
1) +1 1750 IF A(I) =16 THEN LET A(I) =0
1790 NEXT I 1800 LET C=C+1
1790 NEXT I 1800 LET C=C+1 1808 LET Q=C
1810 GOSUB 1435
1900 PPINT OT 3. 24: C-1: OT 5. 26: N
1020 COSUE SMA
1910 CL5
1910 CLS 1920 PRINT AT 0.0.85 1930 PRINT AT 1.0."C N I D
1520 PRINT AT 0,0,8\$ 1930 PRINT AT 1,0,"C N I D 1940 PRINT AT 15,0,N\$ 1950 PRINT AT 15,0,N\$ 1950 PRINT AT 19,6;"H FOR HISTOG RAM";AT 20,6;"E FOR NEW EXPERIME NT" 1951 PRINT AT 21,6;"I FOR INDEX"
1940 PRINT AT 18.0; N\$ 1950 PRINT AT 19.6; N\$ 1950 PRINT AT 19.6; "H FOR HISTOG RAM"; AT 20.6; "E FOR NEW EXPERIME
RAM"; AT 20,6; "E FOR NEW EXPERIME
1951 PRINT AT 21,6; "I FOR INDEX"
1960 FOR J=1 TO 16
1970 PRINT AT J,15;"]"; 1980 NEXT J 1990 LET C=2 2000 FOR J=2 TO 15 2010 PRINT AT J,0;C-1;AT J,4;N(C);AT J,8;M(C);AT J,12;D(C) 2020 LET C=C+1 2030 IF C>0 THEN GOTO 2150 2040 NEXT J 2050 FOR J=2 TO 15
1990 LET C=2
2000 FOR J=2 TO 16 2010 PRINT AT J,0;C-1;AT J,4;N(C
);AT J,8;M(C);AT J,12;D(C)
2020 LET C=C+1 2030 IF C>Q THEN GOTO 2160
2040 NEXT J
2050 FOR J=2 TO 16 2050 PRINT AT J,17;C-1;AT J,21;N (C);AT J,25;H(C);AT J,29;D(C) 2070 LET C=C+1 2080 IF C:0 THEN GOTO 2180
(C);AT_J,25;H(C);AT J,29;D(C)
2070 LET C=C+1 2080 IF C>0 THEN GOTO 2180
2090 NEXT J
2090 NEXT J 2100 INPUT A\$ 2110 IF A\$="" THEN GOTO 2000
2130 IF AS="E" THEN GOTO 1000 2140 IF AS="I" THEN GOTO 10
2150 STOP
2160 PRINT RT J+1,0;""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
2180 PRINT OT 141.16:""
2180 PRINT AT J+1,16; "EERM" 2190 GOTO 2100 2200 REM EERMEREEER
2210 CLS
(listing continued on page 48)



(continued from previous page)

their webs. Each spider, at the start of its life, is given a store of food, valued at three units, but this is depleted by one unit per cycle, and a spider with zero units dies. However, each fly it consumes increments its food store by one unit.

If a spider reaches a value greater than six, it reproduces, the offspring being set at random in the field, and both it and its parent are given the starting value of three units.

At the end of each cycle the field and counts are displayed, and the process repeated for as many cycles as required. Figures 8 and 9 show the 10th field and the 50th, and figure 9 shows the histograms. In this particular run, starting with 50 flies and five spiders, there has been a cyclic fluctuation in the populations and the peaks are staggered as they would be in nature.

Other starting figures will give different degrees of fluctuation and if there are too few flies or too many spiders at the start, the spiders can actually die out. It is assumed that the flies' food source is inexhaustible.

Although the displayed field is a 10-by-10 matrix, the actual field is 10-by-12. The reason for this is as follows: in the interrogation of, say, the jth cell, we have to look at the adjacent cells, j-10, j+10, j-1 and j+1 — the diagonal cells are not considered.

Now, if we wanted to interrogate cell 4, say, of a 10-by-10 matrix, we should have to look at cell 4-10, which does not exist and would crash the program. Similarly, cell 93+10, say, does not exist; so we have two rows of guard cells - 1 to 10 and 111 to 120 - which are not interrogated and are cleared on each cycle in lines 300 to 350, leaving the interrogated cells

CYCLE NO.50 CYCLE NO.8 SPIDERS 5 SPIDERS S Figure 9. Figure 7. SPIDERS AND FLIES CYCLE NO. 10 SPIDERS 7 FLIES 15 PIDE Figure 8. FLIER 555555575677774499

as 11 to 110. Note that the left and right sides of the field are, in effect, contiguous, so that the field is really cylindrical. This does not invalidate the models in any way.

In the woodland program, normal, immune and diseased trees are distinguished by giving the cells values 11, 12 and 13 respectively lines 1260 to 1420 - and the number of neighbours is determined by the sum of the tens digits in the adjacent cells - line 1760. The various operations on the cells are carried out in lines 1680 to 1790.

In the spiders and flies program, spiders are given an initial value of three - line 3350 and this is decremented on each cycle by one, and incremented by one for each fly consumed - line 3710. Reproduction of spiders is carried out in lines 3740 to 3760. Reproduction is considered asexual in this model, but a sexual method could be incorporated.

Matrix cells with flies are given a value of | in fast mode.

100 - line 3290 - which is a higher value than any spider is likely to reach. Flies' reproduction is carried out at line 3610 where the number of flies is increased by a factor of 1.5. It is interesting to experiment with other reproductive factors.

233333333333334433

1234567898123 4345666666666657 541626995667937

4000000000000000400

Figure 10.

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For both parts of the program an index is provided at the start, lines 40 to 170, and instructions for proceeding are displayed at each stage. Each cycle takes about 15 seconds

	and the second s
(listing continued from page 46)	3320 FOR J=1 TO 5 3330 LET R=INT (R
(listing continued from page 46) 2220 PRINT AT 0,1; "50"; AT 7,1; "5 0"; AT 14,1; "50" 2230 PRINT AT 5,2; "0"; AT 12,2; "0 "; AT 19,2; "0" 2240 PRINT AT 21,0; "E FOR NEW EX PT. I FOR INDEX" 2250 FOR I=0 TO 19 2260 PRINT AT 1,3; "."; 2270 NEXT I 2280 PRINT AT 6,4; "NORMAL"; AT 13	3340 IF A(R) ()0 T 3350 LET A(R) =3
0"; AT 14,1; "50"	3360 NEXT J 3370 LET C=1
"; AT 19,2: "0"	3380 GOSUB 3400
PT. I FOR INDEX"	3390 GOTO 3540 3400 LET I=11 3410 LET 5=0
2260 PRINT AT 1,3;".";	3410 LET 5=0 3420 LET F=0
2270 NEXT I 2280 PRINT AT 6.4; "NORMAL"; AT 13	3420 LET F=0 3430 FOR J=4 TO 1 3440 FOR K=3 TO 1
2260 PRINT AT 1,3;"."; 2270 NEXT I 2280 PRINT AT 6,4; "NORMAL"; AT 13 ,4;"IMMUNE"; AT 20,4; "DISEASED" 2310 PRINT AT 6,3;" "; AT 13,3;"	3450 IF A(I) =0 TH
COOCH LET Y-C	OLEG TE OLT LAGO
2320 LET X=8 2330 FOR I=1 TO 0 2340 IF N(I)>50 THEN LET N(I)=50 2350 IF H(I)>50 THEN LET N(I)=50 2350 IF D(I)>50 THEN LET D(I)=50 2370 FOR J=32 TO N(I)+9/50+32 2380 PLOT X,J 2390 NEXT J	3470 IF A(I) (100
2340 IP N(I) 50 THEN LET N(I) 50 2350 IF H(I) 50 THEN LET H(I) 50	3480 IF A(I) =100
2360 IF D(I) >50 THEN LET D(I) =50 2370 FOR J=32 TO N(I) +9/50+32	3490 IF A(I) =100
2380 PLOT X,J 2390 NEXT J	3490 IF A(I)=100 3492 LET I=I+1 3494 NEXT K
2400 FOR J=18 TO M(I) #9/50+18 2410 PLOT X,J	3500 NEXT J 3510 LET F(C) =F
2420 NEXT J 2430 FOR J=4 TO D(I) 19/50+4	3520 LET 5(C) =5 3530 RETURN
2380 PLOT X,J 2390 NEXT J 2400 FOR J=16 TO M(I)*9/50+18 2410 PLOT X,J 2420 NEXT J 2430 FOR J=4 TO D(I)*9/50+4 2440 PLOT X,J 2450 NEXT J 2450 NEXT J 2450 NEXT J 2460 IF N(I)=0 THEN UNPLOT X,32 2470 IF M(I)=0 THEN UNPLOT X,13 2480 IF D(I)=0 THEN UNPLOT X,4	SPIDERS "SIRT 6
2460 IF N(I) =0 THEN UNPLOT X,32 2470 IF H(I) =0 THEN UNPLOT X,13	3550 INPUT AS
2480 IF D(I) =0 THEN UNPLOT X,4	3570 IF AS="H" TH
	3580 IF AS="E" TH 3585 IF AS="T" TH
2520 IF AS="E" THEN GOTO 1000	3585 IF AS="I" TH 3590 IF AS="I" TH 3595 STOP 3600 REM DELETE 3630 PRINT AT 5,2
2540 IF R\$="T" THEN GOTO 1900	3600 REM
2550 STOP	3630 PRINT AT 5,2
3005 CLS 3010 LET B\$="SPIDERS AND FLIES" 3020 PRINT TAB 7;"(PREDATOR AND PREY)" 3035 PRINT	3640 FOR I=11 TO
3020 PRINT THE 7; B\$	GOTO 3770
S030 PRINT THE 7;" (PREDATOR AND PREY)"	+A(I-1)+A(I+1))/1
3040 PRINT ENTER INITIAL NU. OF	-10)=0
SUSU INPUT F	+10/=0
3060 PRINT F 3065 PRINT	3690 IF A(I-1)=10 1)=0
SPIDERS (MAX. 20)";	1)=0 3700 IF A(I+1)=10 1)=0
3080 INPUT 5 3090 PRINT 5	1) =0 3710 LET A(I) =A(I 3720 LET F=F-X
3100 DDTNT	3730 IF A(I) (6 TH
3110 PRINT NS 3120 INPUT AS 3130 IF AS ()"" THEN STOP 3200 REH THE STOP	3740 LET A(I) =3 3750 LET R=INT (F 3760 LET A(R) =3
3130 IF AS ()"" THEN STOP	3750 LET R=INT (F 3760 LET R(R)=3 3770 NEXT I 3780 FOR I=11 TO 3790 IF R(I)=100
3210 CLS 3220 GOSUB 200	3790 IF A(I)=100 3800 NEXT I
3210 CLS 3220 GDSUB 200 3230 DIM F (200) 3240 DIM 5 (400)	3810 LET F=F+INT
3230 DIM F(200) 3240 DIM 5(400) 3260 FOR J=1 TO F	3810 LET F=F+INT 3820 IF F=0 THEN 3830 IF F>100-5 T 3840 FOR J=1 TO F 3850 LET R=INT (F 3850 LET R=INT (F 3850 IF R(R)=0 TH
3250 FOR J=1 TO F 3270 LET R=INT (RND+100+1)+10 3280 IF A(R)()0 THEN GOTO 3270	3840 FOR J=1 TO F
3290 LET A (R) =100 3300 NEXT J	3810 LET F=F+INT 3820 IF F=0 THEN 3820 IF F=0 THEN 3830 IF F>100-5 3840 FOR J=1 TO F 3850 LET R=INT (F 3850 IF A(R)=0 TH 3870 NEXT J
UUUU ILAT U	SOLO HEAT O

3320 FOR J=1 TO 5 3330 LET R=INT (RND #100+1) +10
3340 TE B(B) ()0 THEN GOTO 3330
3350 LET A(R) =3 3360 NEXT J 3370 LET C=1
3380 GOSUB 3400 3390 GOTO 3540
3400 LET I=11 3410 LET 5=0
3420 LET F=0 3430 FOR J=4 TO 13 3440 FOR K=3 TO 12
3440 FOR K=3 TO 12 3450 IF A(I)=0 THEN PRINT AT J,K
3455 IF A(I) =0 THEN GOTO 3492 3460 IF A(I) (100 THEN PRINT AT J
3460 IF A(I) (100 THEN PRINT AT J .K;"D"; 3470 IF A(I) (100 THEN LET S=3+1 3480 IF A(I)=100 THEN PRINT AT J
.K:"*";
3492 LET I=I+1
SEIG LET E (C) -E
3520 LET 5 (C) =5 3530 RETURN
3520 LET S(C) =S 3530 RETURN 3540 PRINT AT 3,24;C-1;AT 5,15;" SPIDERS_";S;AT 6,15;"FLIES ";F
3570 IF A\$="H" THEN GOTO 4300 3580 IF A\$="E" THEN GOTO 3000
3585 IF A\$="T" THEN GOTO 4000
3590 IF AS="I" THEN GOTO 10
3590 IF R\$="I" THEN GOTO 10 3595 STOP 3600 REM DECEMBER CONTRACTOR
3590 IF AS="I" THEN GOTO 10 3595 STOP
3590 IF AS="I" THEN GOTO 10 3595 STOP 3600 REM
3590 IF AS="I" THEN GOTO 10 3595 STOP 3600 REM DEFERENCES SUBSET STREETS 3630 PRINT AT 5,23;" ";AT 6,23; 3640 FOR I=11 TO 110 3650 IF A(I)=100 OR A(I)=0 THEN GOTO 3770
3590 IF A(I)=100 OR A(I)=0 THEN 3630 FOR I=11 TO 110 3630 IF A(I)=100 OR A(I)=0 THEN GOTO 3770 3650 LET X=INT ((A(I-10)+A(I+10))
3590 IF AS="I" THEN GOTO 10 3595 STOP 3600 REM DEFENSE 3630 PRINT AT 5,23;" ";AT 6,23; 3640 FOR I=11 TO 110 3650 IF A(I)=100 OR A(I)=0 THEN GOTO 3770 3660 LET X=INT ((A(I-10)+A(I+10)+A(I+10)+A(I-1)+A(I+1))/100) 3670 IF A(I-10)=100 THEN LET A(I-10)=0
3590 IF AS="1" THEN GOTO 10 3595 STOP 3600 REM DEFENSE SUST SUST SUST 3630 PRINT AT 5,23; "; AT 6,23; 3640 FOR I=11 TO 110 3650 IF A(I)=100 OR A(I)=0 THEN GOTO 3770 3660 LET X=INT ((A(I-10)+A(I+10)+A
3590 IF A(I-1)=100 THEN LET A(I- 3630 IF A(I-1)=100 THEN LET A(I- 3630 IF A(I-1)=100 THEN LET A(I-
3596 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1) 3690 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1) 3690 IF A(I)=100 THEN LET A(I+1) 3690 IF A(I)=100 THEN LET A(I+1) 3690 IF A(I-1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1) 3690 IF A(I-1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1) 3690 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3690 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3690 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3690 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3710 LET A(I)=A(I)+X-1
3596 IF AS="I" THEN GOTO 18 3595 STOP 3600 REM DELETED SUBJECTION 3630 PRINT AT 5,23; ";AT 6,23; 3640 FOR I=11 TO 110 3650 IF A(I)=100 OR A(I)=0 THEN GOTO 3770 3660 LET X=INT ((A(I-10)+A(I+10)+A(I+10)+A(I-1)+A(I+1))/100) 3670 IF A(I-10)=100 THEN LET A(I -10)=0 3680 IF A(I+10)=100 THEN LET A(I-1)=0 3690 IF A(I-1)=100 THEN LET A(I-1)=0 3690 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3700 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3710 LET A(I)=A(I)+X-1 3720 IF T A(I)=A(I)+X-1
3596 IF AS="I" THEN GOTO 10 3595 STOP 3600 REM DELETED SUBJECTION 3630 PRINT AT 5,23; ";AT 6,23; 3640 FOR I=11 TO 110 3650 IF A(I)=100 OR A(I)=0 THEN GOTO 3770 3660 LET X=INT ((A(I-10)+A(I+10)+A(I+10)+A(I-1)+A(I+1))/100) 3670 IF A(I-10)=100 THEN LET A(I -10)=0 3680 IF A(I+10)=100 THEN LET A(I-1)=0 3690 IF A(I-1)=100 THEN LET A(I-1)=0 3690 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3700 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3710 LET A(I)=A(I)+X-1 3720 IF T A(I)=A(I)+X-1
3596 IF AS="I" THEN GOTO 10 3595 STOP 3600 REM DELETED SUBJECTION 3630 PRINT AT 5,23; ";AT 6,23; 3640 FOR I=11 TO 110 3650 IF A(I)=100 OR A(I)=0 THEN GOTO 3770 3660 LET X=INT ((A(I-10)+A(I+10)+A(I+10)+A(I-1)+A(I+1))/100) 3670 IF A(I-10)=100 THEN LET A(I -10)=0 3680 IF A(I+10)=100 THEN LET A(I-1)=0 3690 IF A(I-1)=100 THEN LET A(I-1)=0 3690 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3700 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3710 LET A(I)=A(I)+X-1 3720 IF T A(I)=A(I)+X-1
3596 IF AS="I" THEN GOTO 10 3595 STOP 3600 REM DELETED SUBJECTION 3630 PRINT AT 5,23; ";AT 6,23; 3640 FOR I=11 TO 110 3650 IF A(I)=100 OR A(I)=0 THEN GOTO 3770 3660 LET X=INT ((A(I-10)+A(I+10)+A(I+10)+A(I-1)+A(I+1))/100) 3670 IF A(I-10)=100 THEN LET A(I -10)=0 3680 IF A(I+10)=100 THEN LET A(I-1)=0 3690 IF A(I-1)=100 THEN LET A(I-1)=0 3690 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3700 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3710 LET A(I)=A(I)+X-1 3720 IF T A(I)=A(I)+X-1
3596 IF AS="1" THEN GOTO 18 3595 STOP 3600 REM DELETED SUSPENSION STREET 3630 PRINT AT 5,23; "; AT 6,23; 3640 FOR I=11 TO 110 3650 IF A(I)=100 OR A(I)=0 THEN GOTO 3770 3660 LET X=INT ((A(I-10)+A(I+10)+A(I+10)+A(I+1))/100) 3670 IF A(I-10)=100 THEN LET A(I-10)=0 3680 IF A(I+10)=100 THEN LET A(I-10)=0 3680 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I-10)=0 3690 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I-10)=0 3700 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+10)+10=0 3720 LET F=F-X 3730 IF A(I)=A(I)+X-1 3720 LET F=F-X 3730 IF A(I)=3 3750 LET R=INT (RND+100+1)+18 3760 LET A(R)=3 3770 NEXT I 3780 FOR I=11 TO 118 3790 IF A(I)=100 THEN LET A(I)=0 3790 NEXT I
3590 IF AS="I" THEN GOTO 10 3595 STOP 3600 REM DEFENSION STREAM 3630 PRINT AT 5,23;" ";AT 6,23; 3640 FOR I=11 TO 110 3650 IF A(I)=100 OR A(I)=0 THEN GOTO 3770 3660 LET X=INT ((A(I-10)+A(I+10)+A(I+10)+A(I+1))/100) 3670 IF A(I-10)=100 THEN LET A(I-10)=0 3680 IF A(I+10)=100 THEN LET A(I-10)=0 3680 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I-10)=0 3690 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I-10)=0 3700 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I-10)=0 3720 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I-10)=0 3720 LET F=F-X 3730 IF A(I)=A(I)+X-1 3720 LET F=F-X 3730 IF A(I)=3 3750 LET A(I)=3 3750 LET A(I)=3 3770 NEXT I 3780 FOR I=11 TO 110 3790 IF A(I)=100 THEN LET A(I)=0 3800 NEXT I 3810 LET F=F+INT (F/2) 3820 IET F=F+INT (F/2)
3596 IF AS="I" THEN GOTO 18 3595 STOP 3600 REH DEFENSION STATES 3630 PRINT AT 5,23; "; AT 6,23; 3640 FOR I=11 TO 110 3650 IF A(I)=100 OR A(I)=0 THEN GOTO 3770 3660 LET X=INT ((A(I-10)+A(I+10)+A(I+10)+A(I+1))/100) 3670 IF A(I-10)=100 THEN LET A(I-10)=0 3680 IF A(I+10)=100 THEN LET A(I+10)=0 3690 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+10)=0 3690 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3700 IF A(I+1)=100 THEN LET A(I+1)=0 3710 LET A(I)=A(I)+X-1 3720 LET A(I)=A(I)+X-1 3720 LET A(I)=3 3750 LET A(I)=3 3750 LET A(I)=3 3750 LET A(I)=3 3750 LET A(I)=3 3750 LET A(I)=100 THEN LET A(I)=0 3760 FOR I=11 TO 110 3770 IF A(I)=100 THEN LET A(I)=0 3810 LET F=F+INT (F/2) 3820 IF F=0 THEN GOTO 3880

6000500050050050050050050050050050050050	LET C=C+1 LET G=C GOSUB 3400 PRINT AT 3,24;C-1;AT 5,23;S GOSUB 300 GOTO 3550 REM SEPRINT C S F C S F PRINT B\$ PRINT AT 18,0;"PRESS NEWLIN TABLE NOT FULL";AT 19,6;"H ISTOGRAM";AT 20,6;"E FOR NE ERIMENT";AT 21,6;"I FOR IND FOR I=1 TO 16 PRINT AT 1,8;"]";AT 1,18;"]
900C9090000000000000000000000000000000	NEXT I LET C=2 FOR K=1 TO 3 FOR J=2 TO 16 PRINT AT J,P+0;C-1;AT J,P+3



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USER-DEFINED

Mike Berry shows you how to prime those user-defined keys to eliminate some of programming's more laborious tasks.

COMPUTER TERMINALS used by professionals frequently have keys which can be set up by the programmer to generate functions which are used repeatedly. As a professional programmer, I was impressed to find that the BBC Micro provides such a facility.

User-defined keys are the red ones along the top of the keyboard labelled f0 to f9. Program 1's sole purpose in life is to set up the keys to perform useful tasks, leaving you to get on with more interesting problems. Keys are programmed by entering a command of the form *KEYn

followed by whatever you want the key to produce when you use it, the "n" is the number of the user-defined key. If you want to attach a Return to the end, you simply add the symbol "!", followed by the letter "M".

symbol "1", followed by the letter "M". *Key0 Auto simply puts the keyword "Auto" on to the next line, where it waits for you to enter the starting line number and/or the increment. Although the default values for these are normally satisfactory, typing errors during program entry make it necessary to Escape from Auto so often that it is best to avoid including the line number and the "|M" on this key.

Just one touch of *Key1, Run M starts your program.

The *Key2 Renumber M command allocates new line numbers throughout your program, the defaults being 10 for the first line, and increments of 10 for subsequent lines. Statement numbers appearing in Goto and Gosub branches are cleverly adjusted for you. This facility is very useful as your program develops, and you keep cramming in extra code. It is also spectacularly fast.

Keywords preceded by an asterisk are, technically, commands. The command *Ca⁴t' on key 3 starts the cassette recorder. Your BBC computer will then read through the tape until you tell it to stop, by pressing Escape. While it does this, it checks the accuracy of what it is reading, and puts out messages similar to those you see while a program is being loaded. Thus, you can check that you have saved a program securely, before you lose it from the machine's memory.

*Key4 List M is useful for program development. If you like to see your For-Next and Repeat-Until loops indented in the program listing, you could achieve this by altering this statement to

"*KEY4 LIST0 7 M LIST M"

Left untouched, the machine will, in response to a List command, scroll at impressive speed through the whole program listing. The normal way of combatting this is to press the N key simultaneously with the Ctrl key. Thereafter, the machine will be in Page Mode, so only one screen full of program listing will be displayed at one time. To move on to the next page, you hit Shift. The VDU 14 instruction in *Key5 VDU14 |M has exactly the same effect as Ctrl-N. Incidentally, VDU 15 turns the Page Mode off. This user-defined key is particularly handy because Page Mode is turned off every time you press Break or run your program.

Since you can load a program without specifying its name, and it is good practice to keep only one program per side of each cassette, inherent lazines suggests abandoning names and making use of *Key6 Load "" M.

When developing graphics programs, you probably find yourself constantly moving from a graphics mode to a program listing. This means that you either get whopping great print, or other unreadable text. So, *Key7 Mode 7¦M puts you straight back into Mode 7, which is the teletext mode you started in, with good clear text.

The FX in *Key 8*FX137, 1 M/or effects command ia a direct instruction to the operating system. This particular one starts up the cassette recorder. This overcomes an irritating little habit of the BBC Micro to be always





Figure 1. 10 REM Initialisation Program © Mike Berry 1982 20 *KEY0 AUTO 30 *KEY1 RUN M 40 *KEY2 RENUMBER M 50 *KEY3 *CAT M 60 *KEY4 LIST M 70 *KEY5 VDU14 M 80 *KEY6 LOAD "" M 90 *KEY7 MODE7 M 100 *KEY8 *FX 137,1 M 110 *KEY9 *FX 137,0 M 120 *KEY10 OLD M 130 PRINT "Initialisation complete"

140 END

telling the cassette recorder to be off when you want it to be on, for example, when you want to rewind the tape after loading or saving a program.

*Key9, *FX 137,0 M turns the cassette motor off. Use it after you have rewound your tape.

*Key10 Old M is the break key. After you use the break key to escape from nasty program error situations, you find that you have to re-activate your program by typing in Old. After your user-defined keys have been initialised as I suggest, the break key will produce the effect of Old as well as its usual function.

The BBC Micro has a very useful plastic strip above the keys, under which you can slide a strip of paper to label the user-defined keys. You can prepare the machine for a programming session with CH."" and Return. The initialisation program then loads and automatically runs. This only takes a few seconds, after which time the machine is set up in a thoroughly professional manner for the real business of programming.

You may have blocks of program code which crop up repeatedly in your program. It is a simple matter to attach all the common code to a user-defined key.

Another possible use is to store under each

key one of your favourite Sound routines. The sound facilities of the BBC Micro are very sophisticated, but making the best use of them does entail difficult coding of Envelope and Sound statements. It makes sense to keep these carefully contrived statements for your best sound effects, to be used in successive programs. Unfortunately, it is difficult to remember what they sound like. By storing them in a program similar to the one in program 1, you can put your routines on to the user-defined keys, and they try them until you find the most suitable for your purpose.

You could also use the user-defined keys for input during execution of your program. This could even out wear on the popular keys used for controlling movements during games, and could make it possible to input lengthy replies with minimum effort, for example in Adventure games.

What you store under a user-defined key does not have to be just one command or statement. You can store a multi-statement line, with semicolons, or string together a series of commands, each of which ends with a "M". You can even program one user-defined key to define another user-defined key. If you reach the limit of how much you can store under one key, the machine will complain noisily.

The BBC Micro's teletext mode - a standard feature on every machine presents many useful features if only the beginner can fathom its inner workings. John Thomas offers the key.

SOME VERY UNUSUAL effects can be obtained with the BBC's teletext character set. The set consists of control codes, 0-31, as in the other display modes - followed by an ASCII character set with lower case, a set of screen control codes, and a repeat of the ASCII set.

A list of the interesting screen control codes and their functions appears in table 1.

Eight colours including black or white text or block graphics as well as flashing and double-height characters are possible by prefixing any characters printed, with one of the special codes. The codes act for one line only

10 REM" Press space bar to continue

Table 2. Test program.

20 ONERRORGOTO360

30 MODE 7 **40 PROCPOKE 50 PROCTELE** 60 VDUL4:END 70 DEF PROCTELE

80 C = 3290 REPEAT

100

110

120

130

140 150

160

- 00
- IF(C-32)MOD24 = 0 PRINT"Graphic", "ASCII code", "Character" CL = (C-32)MOD6VDU(129+CL), 157, 154, 151, 156, C, (129 + CL), 157, 135: PRINTC; SPC(10); REM" Test for space bar. REPEAT UNTIL INKEY\$8 = " "
- 180 REM" Colour REMs **190 DEPROCPEEK**
- 200 P+PAGE
- 210 T = TOP
- 220 FORA = P TO T

CHR\$C

C = C + 1

Until C 255 **170 ENDPROC**

- until the next new line occurs - and are printed as spaces. To print characters of a specified colour, say, red, you must PRINT CHR\$ 129; X\$

where X\$ represents any string. Anything printed in this line will appear in red but the effect does not continue on to the next line.

The block-graphics codes produce the standard teletext symbols found on the RML 380-Z and other computers. A list of the graphics, their codes and the characters they normally correspond to follow in table 2.

(continued on next page)

230 PRINTA-PAGE, ?A, CHR\$(ABS((?A
31ANDA 127("?A))
240 REPEAT UNTIL INKEY\$8=" "
250 NEXT
260 ENDPROC
270 DEFPROCPOKE
280 FORN = 1 to 3
290 READA
300 A = A + PAGE
310 $?A = 129$: $?(A + 1) = 157$: $?(A + 2 = 131)$
320 NEXT
330 DATA6,240,304
340 ENDPROC
350 REPORT:PRINT" at line ":ERL:VDU14:
END
This program lists all printable characters and
their equivalent graphics. It is listed in List07
so do not insert spaces except where the ""
symbol occurs. As the program uses the BBC
Poke it must be entered very carefully.
ProcPeek was used in development and lists
the contents of the memory which the
program occupies with its address relative to
Page. ProcPoke demonstrates coloured
Rems. ProcPeek and ProcPoke may be left

out altogether - the program will still run on.

(continued from previous page)

Flashing characters are a relatively simple matter. Chr\$ 136; is printed before the character required to flash. This code will make anything printed after it on the same line flash, behaving similarly to the other codes, and does not affect the following line. However, another ASCII code, Chr\$ 137 will cancel the flash.

Double-height characters are caused by code 141 and may be cancelled by code 140. In order to produce a full word in double-heights, it must be printed twice. For example, to print "Hello" in double-height-

PRINT CHR\$ 141; "Hello"; CHR\$ 141; "Hello" must be used.

Code 154 only acts on block graphics and it produces distinct pixels instead of the normal contiguous pixels.

Chr\$ 158 has even more esoteric effects. This screen control code does not appear on the screen but causes the last graphics symbol printed to be repeated in the same character cell as Chr\$ 158.

Either VDU or Chr\$ may be used to produce the teletext effects and there is no real difference in memory terms between the two except when multiple effects are required. For example

PRINT CHR\$ 130; CHR\$ 136; CHR\$ 141; "Colour"; CHR\$BC; CHR\$ 136; CHR\$

141; "Colour"

will produce the word "Colour" in doubleheight, flashing green. The following routine uses four bytes less - VDU and Chr\$ are tokenised and use only one byte each - and is more concise, involving less typing.

VDU 130, 136, 141; PRINT "Colour";

VDU 130, 136, 141: PRINT "Colour"

Different background and foreground colours are also possible.

Printing a colour code followed by Chr\$ 157

followed by another colour code will produce a line with the first colour as the background and any characters in the foreground colour VDU 129, 157, 131

will turn anything in a following Print statement into yellow on a red background.

A further property of the teletext mode is that, since any character on the screen may be copied to the lowest line by the editing cursor, all the features of the graphics may act actually within listings.

Suppose you wanted a Remark with red, double-height, flashing characters on a lightblue background. By using

VDU 134, 157, 129, 141, 136

as a direct command, five characters are printed on the screen below the VDU command and above the next > symbol. These characters cannot be seen but can be copied into the Rem statement by moving the editing cursor to the line below VDU and using the copy key. Note that the open quote must be used since some of the special characters are recognised by the Basic as tokens and will be converted into full keywords unless the quote is used. No closing quote is required except in Print statements where this technique may be used to show in the listing what will actually appear on the screen instead of showing a list of meaningless numbers and characters.

Teletext mode uses only 1K of memory and has a resolution of 80 by 75.

VDU 129, 157, 131

will turn anything in a following Print statement into yellow on a red background, and all eight colours can be produced, flashing and in double-height. On the model A with only 3K of user memory in the higher graphics modes 10K for the screen and 3.5K for the machine operating system - this is especially significant.

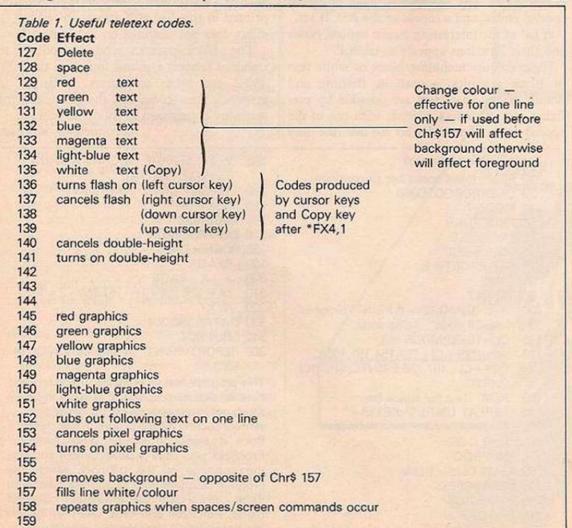


Table 3. Demonstration program.

- 1 REM (C) John Thomas 1982. Teletext display demonstration
- 10 *FX4,1
- 11 REM cursor and COPY keys produce ASCII codes
- 20 *FX11,1
- 21 REM Turn off auto repeat
- 25 *KEY100LD:M
- 26 REM Programs BREAK key
- 30 MODE 7
- 40 ON ERROR GOTO 60
- 50 Y = 12:SP = 11 60 PROCCOL
- 70 INPUTLINE ' ' "Enter message: "MS\$ 80 IFMS\$ = "" MS\$ = " Moving display
- teletext demonstration. Copyright J T 1982.

Cursor keys may be used to change the speed of motion and to alter the display's altitude. Press ""C"" to alter colours." 90 PROCLINE

- 100 MS\$ = STRING\$(35," ") + MS\$
- + STRING\$(35," ")
- 110 DS\$=MS\$
- 120 REPEAT
- 130 PRINTTAB(3,Y);CHR\$141;LEFT\$ (DS\$,35)
- 140 PRINTTAB(3,Y+1);CHR\$141;LEFT\$ (DS\$,35)
- 150 DS\$ = MID\$(DS\$,2)
- 160 I\$=INKEY\$SP 170 IFI\$="C" PROCCOL:PROCLINE
- 180 IFI\$ = CHR\$139ORI\$ = CHR\$138 PROCHEIGHT
- 190 IFI\$ = CHR\$136OR3\$ = CHR\$137 PROCSPEED
- 200 PROCSTATUS
- 210 UNTILEND\$ = 1
- 220 GOTO 110
- 230 DEFPROCCOL
- 240 *FX11,50
- 250 CLS
- 260 PRINT"Colours available are:"
- 270 PRINT'TAB'(10);"(1) Red"
- 280 PRINT'TAB)10);"(2) Green"
- 290 PRINT'TAB(19);"(3) Yellow"
- 300 PRINT'TAB(19);"(4) Blue"
- 310 PRINT'TAB(10);"(5) Magenta"
- 320 PRINT'TAB(10);"(6) Cyan" 330 PRINT'TAB(10);"(7) White"
- 335 PRINT'TAB(10);"(8) Flashing foreground"
- 340 PRINT"Press foreground colour . FC = VALGET\$ + 128:IFFC<129ORFC> 135 GOTO340 ELSE PRINT FC-128
- 350 PRINT"Press background colour . BC = VALGET\$ + 128:IFBC<129ORBC> 136 GOTO350 ELSE PRINT BC-128
- 360 *FX11,0
- 370 ENDPROC
- 380 DEFPROCLINE
- 390 CLS
 - 400 PRINTTAB(0,Y);:VDUBC,157,FC
- 410 PRINTTAB(0, Y + 1);:VDUBC, 157, FC
- 420 ENDPROC
- 430 DEFPROCHEIGHT
 - 440 Y = Y + ABS(I\$ = CHR\$139)*VPOS 2) + (I\$ = CHR\$138)*(VPOS 23)
- 450 PROCLINE
- 460 ENDPROC
- 470 DEFPROCSPEED
- 480 SP = (SP-1)*ABS(SP 0)*ABS(I\$ = CHR\$136) + ABS(I\$ = CHR\$137)* (SP+1)
- **500 ENDPROC**
- 510 DEFPROCSTATUS
- 520 PRINTTAB(0,Y+2);"Y = ";";Y;SPC(5); "Delay = ";SP;SPC(5)
- 530 ENDPROC

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Table 1	r.	RECORN
Code	Mnemonic	Basic equivalent
201	RETURN	no and

Loathe to leave the safety and comfort of Sinclair Basic, the ZX-81 user all too often misses out on the simplicity, speed and economy of machinecode programming. With the first part of this new series, Kathleen Peel aims to coax the timorous ZX owner out of his Basic refuge by demonstrating just how uncomplicated machine-code can be. She clears up the normal confusions by giving the Basic equivalent of every piece of code she discusses.

As YOU ACQUIRE programming skills, you become aware of the limited speed and profligate use of memory in Basic. Real progress can be achieved by the use of machine code.

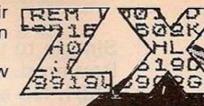
The sub-set of 14 commands which I define in this article will enable you to write small machine-code routines. Subsequent articles will expand the sub-set, gradually presenting a more exact picture of the Z-80 processor. Table 1 gives the mnemonics and Basic equivalent.

You can buy a piece of software called an assembler which takes the mnemonic instructions, which you can understand, and creates the machine code, which initially you will not understand. So effectively, it is a middle language between what the machine recognises and what the human recognises.

Start from the premise that the Z-80 processor has six variables and they are called B, C, D, E, H and L. These variables can only hold a number and that number has to be within the range 0 to 255, codes 6, 14, 22, 30, 38, 46. The variables can be grouped as pairs BC, DE and HL thus enabling them to hold a larger number, 0 to 65,535, codes 1, 17, 33. The variables and pairs of variables can be increased, codes 4, 12, 20, 28, 36, 44, 3, 19, 35, and decreased, codes 5, 13, 21, 29, 37, 45, 11, 27, 43, by one. You can also add to HL either BC, code 9, or DE, code 25.

If you wish to load a number into variable B, the number that follows the code 6, ld B N, is the number to be loaded into B. Similarly with code 17, ld DE NN, the two numbers following code 17 are the numbers to be loaded into the variable DE. N represents a single number; NN two numbers. If either value is zero it must still be included. If the processor expects two numbers, that is what you must give it. For example:

Basic	Mnemonic	Machin	ne code
LET DE = 16514	LD DE NN	17 130	64
LET BC = 17152	LD BC NN	1 0	67
Notice that I h	ave equated		
	130 64		
and 17152 =	0 67		
In NN code t	the second r	number	is always
multiplied by 2	56 to get its	value.	and the second
16514 = 130 +	- 64*256		
17152 = 0 +			
Somewhere i	nside the pro	ocessor	is another





OGHO

variable, A for accumulator. It is the only variable which can be added to, codes 128 to 133, or subtracted from, codes 144 to 149, one of the other variables. We can also put the contents of any one of the variables into A, codes 120 to 125, or put the contents of A into another variable, codes 71, 79, 87, 95, 103, 111. A can be made to equal any number between 0 and 255, code 62, and lastly A can be increased, code 60, or decreased, code 61, by one.

The last variable F, flag, will be defined by the following relationship. I hope you have noticed an asterisk by some of the codes. This indicates that after this operation a test is performed to see if 0 has occurred as a result of the operation.

BasicMnemonicMachine codeLET B = B-1DEC B5Variable F is adjusted on completion of thisoperation as follows:

Table 2. Mnemonic JP NN	Machine code	Address 130 64	The examples all
JP Z NN	202	130 64	jump to Address 16514
JP NZ NN	194	130 64	(130 + 64*256 - remember?)

1OL) 04	Address	Machine code	Mnemonic	Basic
SEG 11	16514	33 30 65	LD HL NN	1 LET HL = 16670
02101	16517	70	LD B (HL)	2 LET B = PEEK HL
1GL/04	16518	35	INC HL	3 LET HL = HL + 1
	16519	126	LD A (HL)	4 LET A = PEEK HL
	16520	128	ADD A B	5 LET A = A + B
	16521	79	LDCA	6 LET C = A
	16522	6 0	LDBN	7 LET B = 0
	16524	201	RET	8 PRINT C
	Program 2.	Add two numbers		
	16514	33 30 65	LD HL NN	1 LET HL = 16670
	16517	70	LD B (HL)	2 LET B = PEEK HL
	16518	35	INC HL	3 LET HL = HL + 1
	16519	126	LD A (HL)	4 LET A = PEEK HL
	16520	144	SUB A B	5 LET $A = A - B$
	16521	79	LDCA	6 LET C = A
	16522	6 0	LDBN	7 LET $B = 0$
	16524	201	RET	8 PRINT C
		Subtract two number	ers	
	Program 3.			
	16514	33 30 65	LD HL NN	1 LET HL = 16670
151 60.VO	16517	70	LD B (HL)	2 LET B = PEEK HL
A	16518	35	INC HL	3 LET HL = HL + 1
	16519	78	LD C (HL)	4 LET C = PEEK HL
UCEOI NGUL	16520	62 0	LDAN	5 LET $A = 0$
-4 VPK (Billion	16522	129	ADD A C	6 LET A = A + C
13 SI POLIL	16523	5	DEC B	7 LET B = B-1
	16524	194 138 64	JP NZ NN	8 IF B < > 0 THEN GOTO 6
EQ	16527	79	LDCA	9 LET $C = A$
A lo human a secondaria se annu a la	16528	6 0	LD B N	10 LET B = 0
D}	16530	201	RET	11 PRINT C
		Multiply two numbe	rs	
DIG	Program 4.			

ND MEMORY ECONOM

1 REM 12345678901234567890123 45678901234567890123456789012345 67890123456789012345678901234567 89012345678901234567890123456789 012345678901234567890123456789 0123456789012345678901234567890 200 CLS 1 REM 12345678901234567690123 45678901234567890123456789012345 67890123456789012345678901234567 89012345678901234567890123456789 012345678901234567890123456789 0123456789012345678901234567890 2 REM 567890123456789 CLS SLOU FOR K=2 TO 7 PRINT AT K, 8;" NEXT K LET C=U3R 16514 STOP K=2 TO 7 F AT K, 8;"*" K 200 CLS 210 LET C=USR 16514 STOP FAST FOR K=16514 TO 220 250 230 300 240 800 K=16514 TO 16664 250 801 810 POKE K, PRINT A NEXT K 300 820 800 FAST Г АТ К FOR K=16514 TO 16664 SCROLL INPUT J 830 840 801 7,0;K;TAB 8;J 810 POKE K 850 820 T ÁT K 830 PRINT 7,0;K;TAB 8;J 840 NEXT Program 1, above, and right, program 1a. 850

If B is equal to 0 let variable F = Z for zero, if B is not equal to 0 let variable F = NZ for non-zero.

Variable F is only altered by those operations marked with the asterisk. Machine code does not have line numbers, so there is no equivalent to Goto a line number as in a Basic. Your Z-80 processor can jump to any place in memory, called an "address". When you start to load the example machine-code programs in your ZX-81, you will see the numbers of the code that you are typing in. Scroll up the screen. Next to the code number is a five-digit number, the address of your typed-in code. It starts at 16514 and increases by one every time you enter in a new piece of code.

You can jump to any address if the F variable equals Z or you can jump to an address if the F variable equals NZ. That is, was the last test a zero or non-zero? The form of these commands is in table 2. One further piece of the variable jigsaw is required to enable you to write machine-code programs and that is an understanding of the difference between direct and indirect statements.

A direct statement with a pair of variables would be: load variable with a number, normally an address. An indirect statement with a (continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

pair of variables would be: put into an address given by the pair of variables HL a number, code 54, or any single variable, codes 112 to 117, 119 or: put into a single variable the contents of an address given by the pair of variables HL, codes 70, 78, 86, 94, 102, 110. The indirect statement is necessary to put something into memory, Poke, to be be able to look inside the display file to see if anything is there, Peek, and to get at the beginning of the display file so that we can Print to the screen for the creation of playing boards or whatever.

The last and most important command is Return, 201. With a machine-code program, if this instruction is omitted, it will invariably lead to what is known as a system crash; keys become inoperative — the display disappears. You will have to remove the power and switch the machine on again to regain control in the process losing all your program. The golden rule is always Save the program before running any machine code for the first time.

It is far easier to recover from tape than to start typing all over again. The recovered program can then be checked for errors and corrected before being rerun.

Remove memory expansions, then enter program 1. Type Print Peek 16670, Peek 16671 and check that both answers are 8. We are going to enter our variables in Rem 2 and machine code in Rem 1, so it is important that we get the length of Rem 1 exactly right. If you did not get two eights, re-enter Rem 1. Poke 16510, 0

This stops you from editing the first Rem. Enter program 2 by:

Run 800

When the inverse L appears, type:

Program 5.

1 REM 5£RND?7?5 ;????0 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 ;0 ;0 ;0 ;0 ; 0 ;0 ????;0 ;0 ;0 ;0 ;0 ;0 70 70 70 70 70 70 TAN 012345678901234
56789012345678901234567890123456
7890 200 CLS
210 SLOW 220 FOR K=2 TO 7
220 FOR K=2 TO 7 230 PRINT AT K,8;"*"
240 NEXT K 250 LET C=USR 16514
300 STOP 800 FAST
801 FOR K=165/4 TO 16664
810 SCROLL 820 INPUT J
830 POKE K,J 840 PRINT AT 7,0;K;TAB 8;J
850 NEXT K
Program 5 and a sample board display.

33/30/65/70/35/126/128/79/6/0/201/R/

Where / stands for Newline. R Newline will cause an exit from the machine-code loader. Look at the machine code of program 2 and the above data entry to see how machine code is entered to a Rem statement. Then type:

RUN

This will produce a number which is the addition of the character codes in Rem 2.

Try editing Rem 2 and put in different characters. Enter program 3 using the same technique. Run 800 and type in the machine code. This program subtracts the first variable of Rem 2 from the second variable.

For both cases only positive answers between 0 and 255 will be correct, again try changing the variables in Rem 2 and see the effect. Enter program 4.

This multiplies the two character codes in Rem 2 together, again only positive answers between 0 and 255 will be correct. The answer is held in the single variable C. Modify program 1 to program 1a. Now let us enter program 5.

It is necessary to create a display file with a Basic program before Poking alternative characters into it with a machine-code routine.

Remember when stepping from one line to another – all lines, even empty ones end with the Newline character, page 172 Sinclair manual, and the Print At starts at column 0, page 123 Sinclair manual.

Program 5 creates a board to demonstrate the difference in speed between machine code and Basic. You can just see the asterisks being printed by the Basic program on the screen, the machine-code board is almost instantaneous. Try putting in a delay and loop in Basic to demonstrate this. Also try different patterns on the screen by varying parts of the machine code. If you have managed to get this far the worst is over.

Address	Machine code	Mnemonic	Basic	Address	Machine code	Mnemonic	Basic
16514	33 12 64	LD HL NN	LET HL = 16396		54 5	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 5
	94	LD E (HL)	LET E = PEEK HL		25	ADD HL DE	LET HL = HL + DE
	35	INC HL	LET HL = HL + 1		54 5	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 5
	86	LD D (HL)	LET D = PEEK HL		25	ADD HL DE	LET HL = HL + DE
	33 3 0	LD HL NN	LET $HL = 3$		54 1	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 1
	25	ADD HL DE	LET HL = HL + DE	16572	121	LDAC	LET A = C Get start
	125	LDAL	LET A = L Save start		111	LDLA	LET L = A position
	79	LDCA	LET C = A position		120	LD A B	LET A = B
	124	LDAH	LET A = H		103	LDHA	LET H = A
	71	LDBA	LET $B = A$		25	ADD HL DE	LET HL = HL + DE Left-hand
16528	54 135	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 135 Line across		54 133	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 133 line down
	35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$		25	ADD HL DE	LET HL = HL + DE
	54 131	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 131		54 133	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 133
	35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$		25	ADD HL DE	LET HL = HL + DE
	54 131	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 131		54 133	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 133
	35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$		25	ADD HL DE	LET HL = HL + DE
	54 131	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 131		54 133	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 133
	35	INC HL	LET HL = HL + 1			ADD HL DE	LET HL = HL + DE
	54 131	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 131			LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 2
	35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$	16591	35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$ Bottom
	54 131	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 131		54 3	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 3 line across
	35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$		35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$
	54 131	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 131		54 3	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 3
	35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$		35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$
	54 131	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 131		54 3	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 3
	35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$		35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$
	54 4	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 4		54 10	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 10
16555	17 10 0	LD DE NN	LET DE = 10 Right-hand		35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$
	25	ADD HL DE	LET HL = HL + DE line down	i.	54 3	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 3
	54 5	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 5		35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$
	25	ADD HL DE	LET HL = HL + DE		54 3	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 3
	54 5	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 5		35	INC HL	LET $HL = HL + 1$
	25	ADD HL DE	LET HL = HL + DE		54 3	LD (HL) N	POKE HL, 3
					201	RET	

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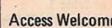
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IT IS USUALLY possible to program efficiently without recourse to logical arithmetic and many programmers are happy to leave it that way. Unfortunately, if you are in the translation business and the original programmer has used logical arithmetic you are obliged to follow suit. This may leave you in an area of your Basic with which you are not familiar and with a machine that insists on being illogical. So let us look at some possible problems.

The logic of the Pet, TRS-80 and Genie is standard with the logical values being integers of -1 for true and 0 for false, but the Apple uses 1 for true and 0 for false. This would seem to be no more than an inconvenience but unfortunately there is a more subtle difference in the way machines deal with individual bits. The line

10 IF (X<7) AND (Z< >7) THEN 100 will work on most machines and is in fact a very powerful programming tool. Yet if that works, what about the following line?

20 IF PEEK (59410) AND 4 THEN 2000 It works on a Pet — to see if the space bar has been pressed — but an equivalent line

30 A = PEEK (49152) AND 128 THEN 2000 on an Apple will not extract a bit from an I/O

10 PRINT " 'AND' BINARY LOGIC TEST"
20 PRINT "ENTER VALUE OF X"
30 INPUT X
40 PRINT "ENTER VALUE OF Y"
50 INPUT Y
60 A = X AND Y
70 PRINT "THE LOGICAL 'AND' VALUE OF";X; "AND";Y; "IS";A
80 GO TO 10
Program 1. Binary logic test.

port. This is because on the TRS-80, Genie and Pet the logical operators And, Or, and Not operate on individual bits, but on the Apple they do not. Consequently line 30 always returns a value of A=1 regardless of the actual value in location 49152. On the Apple

A = X AND Y is interpreted as

A = (X < >0) AND (Y < >0)

Confused? Program 1 is a test program to use on your computer to see how it handles logical arithmetic. Use this program to see how your machine reacts using various line 60s.

The logical operators on Sinclair machines are different again. On the ZX-80 true is -1and false is 0, but on the ZX-81 true is 1 and false is 0. The rules for logical arithmetic on these machines are quite different and you are referred to table 1.

Sinclair owners will know that their version of logical arithmetic lacks a Not function. They cannot use the line

10 IF NOT X = 10 THEN GO TO 100 but it can easily be mimicked with

10 IF X-10 THEN GO TO 100

which, on a Sinclair, does the job required. Most games include an element of chance and this is provided by the computer's random-number generator. The first sign of such use often appears at the start of a program when the seed of the generator is reset to ensure a new series of random numbers. The statement used will be Having set this, the computer will call for a random number, when it needs one, with RND. RND is almost universal, but the results returned are not and could cause some

BASIC

difficulty in translation. When a program requires a random number, there is a range into which it must fall and different machines handle these ranges differently. For a translation key, see table 2.

If your machine does not have a random function, you must create one and use it as a subroutine. There are a number of complex random-number algorithms but usually a simple one is adequate for games programs. My suggestion is program 2, which returns a pseudo-random number between 0 and 1 as R.

Cursor-control characters are the bane of a translator's life. They sit in other people's

manantententententententen

This month Tony Edwards offers a miscellany of ideas to help you past the pitfalls which lurk in even the simplest-looking Basic translation.

Random number	Pet	Apple	TRS-80 or Genie	ZX-81
0 <x<1< td=""><td>RND(1)</td><td>RND(1)</td><td>RND(0)</td><td>RND</td></x<1<>	RND(1)	RND(1)	RND(0)	RND
0 <x<n< td=""><td>N*RND(1)</td><td>N*RND(1)</td><td>RND(N)</td><td>N*RND</td></x<n<>	N*RND(1)	N*RND(1)	RND(N)	N*RND
A <x<b Table 2.</x<b 	A + (B-A)*RND(1)	A + (B-A)*RND(1)	A+RND(B-A)	A + (B-A)*RND

programs, Chr\$, and are completely opaque. They cause the computer to do strange things depending on the code in parenthesis behind them — but to the uninitiated there is no way of breaking the code. Codes 32 to 126, except on Sinclair machines, are usually standard ASCII codes which were dealt with last month and codes above 126 are usually graphics symbols — also dealt with last month.

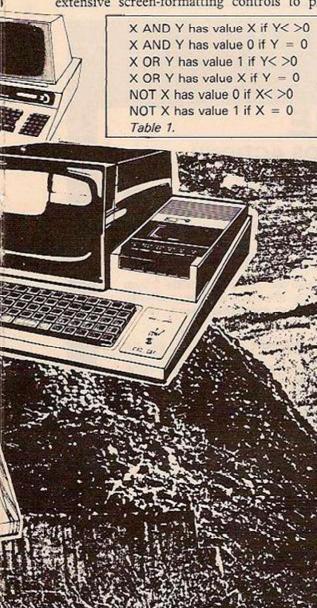
The exceptions are the Genie and TRS-80 where codes above 191 are space-compression codes which cause a number of spaces to be printed, the number of spaces being found by the formula

number = code - 192

These are useful in formatting or in erasing characters no longer wanted on the screen.

The codes which cause most trouble are those which move the cursor about and clear parts of the screen. These are covered by the translation key in table 3. An exception is the TRS80's Chr\$(23) which causes characters printed to become double-sized. The Apple cursor controls are seldom used in programs as they must be preceded by the escape character, Chr\$(27).

Both games and business programs use extensive screen-formatting controls to pro-



duce a neat apearance. The Chr\$(X) controls and space-compression characters mentioned are part of this formatting but another essential part is the Print At, or Print @ statement. These and similar statements cause a character or string of characters to be printed at a particular position on the screen.

Sinclair machines identify the screen position with two co-ordinates so that PRINT AT 3, 7, "#"

prints a hash at row 3 of column 7. The TRS-80 and Genie identify 1,024 screen positions so, as the screen is 64 characters wide, the same effect is produced by

PRINT @ 3*64 + 7, "#"

Apple owners do not have this facility but do not need it as they can use VTAB3:HTAB7:PRINT "#"

to produce the same effect. VTab tabulates vertically and HTab tabulates horizontally.

At this stage readers who own Pets will be wondering what they can do as their machines do not have this feature. They can use a mixture of cursor controls and spaces to produce the same effect. For example, PRINT CHR\$(19), CHR\$(17), CHR\$(17),

CHR\$(17),"#"

but this is not very elegent so I offer program 3 which provides Pet owners with a Print @ facility.

This is a Basic program which Pokes a machine-code program into the second cassette buffer. It should be safe enough there but if you want it somewhere else, it is relocatable without change. It is written for new-ROM

10	PRINT "INPUT RANDOM NUMBER SEED"
11	INPUT S
•	
*	
•	
1000	REM PSEUDO-RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR
1010	T = S/3001
1020	I = INT(T)
1030	R = T - I
15 Charles	S = S + 17
1050	RETURN
Prog	ram 2. Pseudo-random number

generator.

100	DATA 32,154,208,169,19,32,210,255,
	230,97
110	DATA 164,97,169,29,166,98,240,8,202,
	32
120	DATA 210,255,224,0,208,248,136,208,
	245.96
130	FOR X = 826 TO 855
140	READ Y
150	POKE X,Y
	NEXT

Pets so users of old-ROM machines should make the following changes: Line 100, change 154 to 167

Line 100, change 97 to 179

Line 110, change 97 to 179

Line 110, change 98 to 180

The line

POKE 1, 58:POKE 2,3

is used to initialise the program and then it is used with the statement

X = USR(A):PRINT A\$

where A is the screen position and A\$ is the string to be printed.

This article started with logical arithmetic and in case you thought you had seen the last of it I am going to finish with it. A number of computers, including the Apple and the Pet, have a Wait statement which is useful. This causes the program execution to halt until some preset condition is achieved. The statement has the form

WAIT X,Y,Z

and the computer will wait until the contents of location X — usually a port — And Y Exclusive Or Z gives a non-zero result. It does not matter that this is such a mess because if your machine has no such function you do not need to understand it — just translate it. If you have an INP function you can mimic 10 WAIT X,Y,Z

with

10 IF INP(X) = 2 THEN 20:GO TO 10This function is usually used to halt Basic until some action is taken with hardware so it

can be mimicked with Inkey\$ if you have one using the loop: 100 A\$ = INKEY\$:IF A\$ = ""THEN 100 which causes the machine to halt until a key is pressed or if you do not have Inkey\$ a normal

pressed or if you do not have Inkey\$ a normal Input will stop Basic until you enter some dummy value.

Next month, in the final part of this series, I shall deal with the methods used to translate from one dialect to another when the dialects are so different as to make direct translation impossible. The method presented is capable of translating from one language to another and an example of such a translation will be given.

Action	Pet	TRS-80 II and Genie	TRS-80 III	ZX-81
Clear screen	(147)		(27)	-
Clear to end of line	(22)	(30)	(23)	-
Clear to start of line	(150)	(29)	-	-
Clear to end of screen	_	(31)	-	=
Cursor up	(145)	(27)	(254)	(112)
Cursor down	(17)	(26)	(255)	(113)
Cursor left	(157)	(24)	(252)	(114)
Cursor right	(29)	(25)	(253)	(115)
Cursor home	(19)	(28)	AND SHOULD BE	-

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QUOTES

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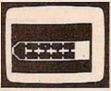
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CASSETTE 3 8 programs for 16K ZX81

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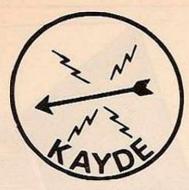


7 of the 8 games are in machine code, because this is much faster than Basic. (Some of these games were previously available from J. Steadman).

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SOFTWARE ATOM FILE HANDLING

DATABASES are collections of information designed to allow you quick and easy access to the necessary data. A simple database sits in the corner of every office in the country, in the guise of a filing cabinet.

The more powerful the management system of the database is, the more choice you have of ways of interrogating the information base. Typical databases would be personnel records, payroll, scientific results, sales figures and mailing lists organised into files. A sophisticated database consists of a suite of programs accessing and working on many different files to provide the user with information.

Files are the nuts and bolts, and they can be classified as sequential, indexed or random access. Sequential file structures, sometimes known as serial files, have their information stored as records in memory, one after the other, head to tail. One important advantage of this style is the simple structure which makes program writing easier and less time-consuming.

Once you have created the file you must make it easy to use. File management is carried out by a trio of assembler routines euphemistically known as SID. These three routines perform the search, insert and delete functions that are necessary. The search routine is a simple linear search, that is to say it starts at the beginning of the file and works its way through each record, searching on the first three characters of each record.

If the search is successful the record will be printed out, if not the search flag will be conditioned and an appropriate message displayed on screen. Remember this search is conducted on a particular record's label, so as long as the key is unique you do not have to worry whether the rest of the record is similar to others. For example, you could use the last three digits of an invoice number as a label and the goods, price and date as the rest of the record. If the key cannot be guaranteed, just prefix each record with a three digit number from, say, 000 to 999 giving 1,000 unique labels but at the cost of a three-byte overhead for each record.

This search routine is also utilised by the insert and delete routines — not surprisingly since in order to delete a record you first need to find its position in the file. The search flag

George Byrns' trio of assembler routines provides the search, insert and delete functions that you need to handle the files which make up your Acorn Atom database.

is again used to flag messages to the user in the event of unsuccessful searches when deleting or trying to insert a record that already exists.

The file is created or loaded back into the upper text space with the pointers to the file base set at # 8205 thus allowing space for the file parameters Filelen and Recordlen to be saved with the file. With only 6K of storage you need to be fairly concise. Naturally, with a disc drive, the program could be developed into a really powerful tool, as this would load the files in a matter of seconds, giving the capability to search through vast amounts of information in a minute or so.

The program is menu-driven and upon selection of a function a jump to the appropriate subroutine is performed along with error checking. To end a function and return to the menu the colon is recognised as end of function. Suppose an estate agent had set up a file of all the properties on the market. Details listed could include the area of the city, detached or semi-detached, number of bedrooms, central heating and price. A prospective buyer might come into the office and ask for all properties in a particular area of the city, or request details of four-bedroom detached properties, in a specific area and with central heating. Here the multi-search comes into play.

MAINT

This routine performs a global search on up to three target strings simultaneously and returns all the records that satisfy the search parameters. The target strings can be any length, subject to the maxima defined by the user, and it does not matter whether the requested order is the same as that occurring in the file.

In the estate agent's case, the multi-search function would be selected and the area or post-code entered in response to the first question. A colon would then be entered in answer to the next question since only one attribute need be searched. Following this all the properties in the specified area would be printed. The second example would be just as easy to perform with the results duly printed out within a few seconds.

This routine is a more sophisticated version of the simple linear search which should become obvious from the flow diagrams and assembly listing and offers a great deal of flexibility in the way a file can be interrogated. There is plenty of scope for development. For example, you could search for and manipulate numerical data to provide tables, totals and averages.

The program could be used for holding details of club membership — streamlining membership renewal and mailing of newsletters, general mailing lists, cataloguing and cross-referencing journals or even as a language translator. I intend to develop the program further by providing the ability to search by fields if desired and incorporate relational testing of data.

Any 6502-based system with the necessary free space in zero page could run this program, but remember Atom Basic has its peculiarities. "\$" is the string address operator and it specifies that the value following it is the address of the first character of a string. \$A is analogous to A\$ in other Basics.

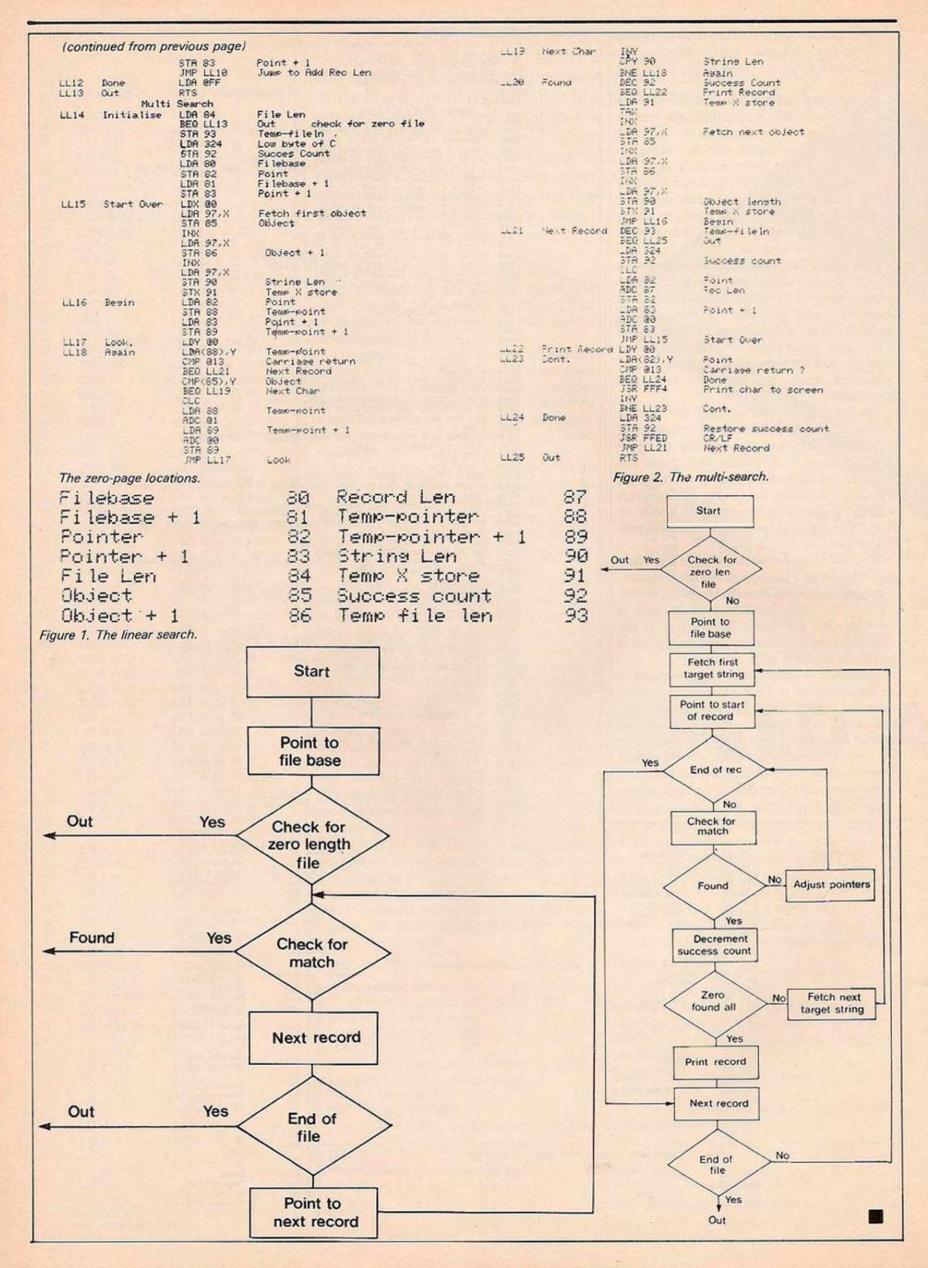
The query "?" operator can be considered to be the equivalent to Peek and Poke depending upon its context. The "!" sign can also be considered as a Peek or Poke but this time instead of operating on a single byte it operates on a word and in Atom Basic a word is four bytes long. The apostrophe used in Print and Input statements generates a carriage return followed by a line feed.

 REM
 FILE HANDLING PROGRAM
 G.BM

 N = 64
 DIM
 LL(30),R(N),S(N),T(N)
 FOR I = 1 TO 30; LL(I) = -1; NEXT I

 FOR I = 1 TO 2; DIM P(-1)
 PRINT \$21
 E
 INSERT RECEMPLY CODE
 G. BYRNS 1 5 10 15 98 99 100 100 C INSERT ASSEMBLY CODE 998 J 999 NEXT I; PRINT \$6; REM TURN SCREEN BACK ON 1005 IMBUT " ARE YOU USING AN EXISTING FILE ", \$R 1006 INPUT " ARE YOU USING AN EXISTING FILE ", \$R 1007 IF \$R = "Y" THEN ?#87 = ?#8202; ?#84=?#8201 1009 REM PLACE BASE ADDRESSES OF STRINGS INTO ZERO PAGE LOCATIONS 1010 ?#87 = R; ?#85 = R&#FFFF/256 1015 ?#97 = R; ?#98 = R&#FFFF/256 1020 ?#97 = S; ?#98 = S&#FFFF/256 1020 PRINT \$1......INSERT DATA"' 1510 PRINT "1......INSERT DATA"' 1520 PRINT "2.......SEARCH FOR DATA"' 1530 PRINT "3......DELETE COMPLETE FILE"' 1530 PRINT "3......DELETE COMPLETE FILE"' 1530 PRINT "5......DELETE COMPLETE FILE"' 1530 PRINT "5......DELETE COMPLETE FILE"' 1530 PRINT "5......DELETE COMPLETE FILE"' 1560 PRINT "6......CREATE FILE"' 1570 PRINT "7......CLOSE FILE"'' 1570 PRINT "7......CLOSE FILE"'' 1570 PRINT R, REM INPUT CHOICE 1610 IF ACI OR A77 THEN GOTO 1600 1620 GOSUB ((A#1000)+1000) 1700 GOTO 1500; REM GO BACK TO MENU 2000 INPUT "TYPE IN DATA" *R 2010 IF LEN(R)>N OR.LEN(R)>?#87 THEN PRINT "RECORD TOO LONG"'; GOTO 2000 2020 IF 2R = ":" THEN RETURN INSERT ASSEMBLY CODE 2010 2000 2020 2030 2040 2050 3000 3010 IF ?R = ":" THEN RETURN IF ?R = ":" THEN RETURN LINK LL5 IF ?#9500 THEN PRINT "RECORD ALREADY EXISTS"' GOTO 2000 . INPUT "TYPE IN 3 CHARACTER LABEL"' #R IF LEN(R)>3 THEN GOTO 3000 IF ?R = CH":" THEN RETURN LINK LL0 IF ?#96 = 0 THEN PRINT "NO SUCH RECORD "';GOTO 3000 PRINT 4(?#83#256 + ?#82)' GOTO 3000 3020 3030 3835 3040 3050 9 PRINT #(?#03#256 + ?#02)' GOTO 3000 C = 0 INPUT "TYPE IN SEARCH LABEL"'\$R IF LEN(R)?#87 OR LEN(R)>N THEN PRINT " TOO LONG"; GOTO 4010 ?#09 = LEN(R); C = 1 INPUT "TYPE IN SECOND LABEL"'\$S IF 7S = CH ":" THEN GOTO 4085 IF LEN(S)?#87 OR LEN(S)>N THEN PRINT "TOO LONG"; GOTO 4040 ?#9C = LEN(S); C = 2 INPUT "TYPE IN THIRD LABEL"'\$T IF 7T = CH":" THEN GOTO 4085 IF LEN(S)?#87 OR LEN(S)>N THEN PRINT "TOO LONG"; GOTO 4040 ?#9C = LEN(S); C = 2 INPUT "TYPE IN THIRD LABEL" \$T IF 7T = CH":" THEN GOTO 4085 ?#9F = LEN(T); C = 3 LINK LL14 PRINT "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"; LINK #FFE3; RETURN 3 J=0; PRINT \$14; REM TURN PAGED MODE ON FOR I = 0 TO ?#84-1 PRINT \$248205 + J)"' J = J + ?#07 NEXT I; PRINT \$15; REM TURN PAGED MODE OFF LINK #FFE3; RETURN; REM WAIT FOR ANY KEY TO BE TURNED ON INPUT "TYPE IN THREE CHARACTER LABEL"" \$R IF LEN(R)>3 THEN GOTO 6000 IF ?R = CH"" THEN RETURN LINK LL3 GOTO 6000 GOTO 3000 4000 4010 4020 4030 4030 4050 4055 4060 4065 4070 4075 4080 4090 4095 5000 5010 5020 5030 5040 5050 6000 6010 IF ?R = CH":" THEN RETURN LINK LL9 GOTO 6000 INPUT "TYPE IN RECORD LENGTH" B IF B>64 THEN GOTO 7000 ?#87 = B D0 INPUT " TYPE IN DATA " #R ?#90 = LEN(R) LINK LL5 UNTIL ?R = CH":" RETURN ?#8202 = ?#87; ?#8201 = ?#84; @ = 6020 6030 6040 7000 7010 7020 7030 7030 7040 7050 7060 7070 7080 PRINT 4 8205 + 2#87*2#84.4 = 1 PRINT 4 8205 + 2#87*2#84.4 3899 3010 8828

	Sear	ch				ADC 87	Record Len
LLO	Start	LDA 80	Filebase			STA 82	Point
		STA 82	Point			BCC LL6 INC 83 INC 84	Insert
		LDA 00	1 outre			INC 83	Point + 1
		STR 96	Clear search flag	LLS	Insert	INC 84	File Len
		510 50	Citear search + las			TU BO	i i te cent
		LDA S1	Filebase + 1			LDY 00 LDX 87	
		STA 83	Point + 1			LDA BI	An Inc.
		LDX 84	File Len	UL7	LOOP	LDA(85),Y	Object
		LDX 84 BEQ LL3	Out check for zero length file			STR(82), Y	Point
LL1	Look	LDY 82 LDA(82),Y CMP(85),Y				INY	
LL2	Again	LDA(82),Y				DEX	
		CMP(85),Y				BNE LL7	
		BNE LL4	Next record	LL8	Out	RTS	
		DEY	next record				
		BPL LL2	Asain		De let	te Routine	
		DEL LLE	ngain	LL9	Delete	JSR LLO	Search
		LDA GFF	Name of Street S			BEQ LL13 DEC 84 DEX	out if not found
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	100000	STA 96	Set flag if found			057 04	File Len
LL3	Out	RTS				DEC 04	rite Len
LL4	Next Rec	DEX				DEA LL LA	Party and a second second second
		BEO LL3	End of file ?	1000		BEQ LL12	Done any entries left ?
		CLC		LL18	Add Rec Len	LDA 82	Point
		LDA 87	File len			CLC	Contract of the second s
		ADC 92	Point			ADC 87	Record Len
		STR 82	Store into Point			STA 88	Temp-point
		PPO LILI	acore titto tottle			STA 88 LDA 00	
		BCC LL1 INC 83	2			ADC 83	Point + 1
		ING 83	Increment Point + 1			ST8 89	Temp-point + 1
		JMP LL1				STA 89 LDY 87	Rec Len
	Inst	ert Routine		LL11	and the second se	DEY	Neu Len
		1.011.00		LLII	Loop		-
LL5		LDY 00				LDA(88),Y	Temp-point
		LDA 058				STA(82),Y	Point
		CMP(85), 4-	and the second			CPY 00	
		BEQ LLS	Check for finish character - a colon			BNE LL11	LOOP
						DEX	
		JSR LLØ	Search			BEQ LL12	Done
		BNE LL8				108 88	Temp-point
		LDX 84	File Len			LDA 88 STA 82 LDA 89	Point '
		BEQ LL6	Insert			100 00	Temp-point + 1
		CLC	TIDEL A			LDH 05	Tems house a
			De Zuk				And the second se
		LDA 82	Point				(continued on next page,





We want to be sure you are satisfied with your Memopak – so we offer a 14-day money back Guarantee on all our products. Memotech Limited, 3 Collins Street, Oxford OX4 1XL, England Tel: Oxford (0865) 722102 Telex: 837220 Orchid G A VAST AMOUNT of work has been done on mainframe computers to find efficient ways of accessing parts of a collection of data in order to produce lists or reports that are useful to organisations or individuals. Data in this sense is a resource that is stored, manipulated and output from the computer for a multitude of tasks.

PROJEC

Extending programs

Word processors originally grew out of the need to write and edit source code for big mainframe computers. In the same way a microcomputer word-processing program can be used for other purposes than simply writing and printing text. Word processors like Asimov can be extended into database systems by adding commands.

Asimov will not be a true database management language. A database language should allow you to interrogate a collection of information in any way that you determine, rather than by one of a few limited routes built into a program.

Information held in a computer may take many forms. Data is conceptualised as letters or numbers, truth values, references or program instructions; but it is in fact only a stored value. A program instruction may have exactly the same binary value as a relative address or the letter 'k'. The description given to the stored value is an attribute of the data. A data attribute identifies an area of RAM and provides information as to how the contents of that RAM should be treated.

Implicit attributes

Attributes may be implicit; for example, the second byte of a machine-code instruction is an address rather than the instruction to the Central Processor Unit. Alternatively, the data attributes may be explicit and very high level, the information listed in figure 2 is grouped in

Definitions.

- File A file is a collection of records and will normally be a text in its own right. A file will be kept up to date by editing the text using Asimov. A combined text and record file is formed by retrieving the records first and then writing or appending the text.
- Record A record is a number of fields. The start of each field is identified uniquely within the record and the fields are linked or related to each other. For example, Rhone wine is manufactured in France and

John Dawson's Asimov word processor can offer some of the facilities of a database. Here he shows how these techniques could be used to classify a cellar of wine.

PROGRAM

Figure 1. Traditional view of data and programs illustrated above. Above right, database view of data and programs.

a structured form and each record starts with a control line:

[.....

which contains a number of attributes of the data which follows.

The control line may contain 15 characters and the instructions in the extended version of Asimov will allow a user to search through a file of records, selecting those in which the control line matches a selection of attributes.

these two pieces of information will be, linked in a record of a Rhone wine. Note however, that Rhone wine must be French; not all French wines are made in the Rhone area.

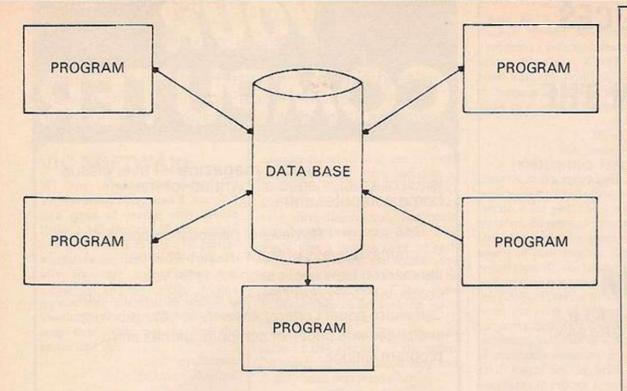
Field — The most basic part of the whole collection of information. Each field is terminated by a carriage return character to speed data input for name and address lists. Consequently each field is one paragraph long. This pseudo-database approach means that sorting through the records can be done only be examining that line and not by looking at names or other pieces of information within the record.

DATA OUT

Fine French wine

Fr in the control means that the wine comes from France; but suppose I want to know whether the collection contains any Cotes du

Figu	
	[DUNKY
	^1 Name
	^2 Year
	^3 Country of Origin
	^4 Grape
	^5 Shipper
	^6 Date bought
	^7 Bottles left
	^8 Tasting notes]



HANDICAPPED COMPETITION

In Information Technology Year, Your Computer is sponsoring a competition to aid the handicapped. The competition, which is divided into two sections, is to design a device which helps disabled people to use a microcomputer to overcome their handicaps. All entrants to the competition must write up to 2,000 words describing such a device. In addition, entrants over the age of 18 will be expected to show a prototype device in action. More information about the competition and its rules will be found in Your Computer, April edition. The competition closes on August 31.

Luberon, the only way to find out is to print all the French wines. It is possible to find the words Cotes du Luberon with the Find command in Asimov and then print the record from there, but that is still not a real database.

The commands are nevertheless a useful and powerful way of storing, manipulating and retrieving information.

Some word processors allow you to write an address list and then generate standard letters with personal names incorporated into the letter. Asimov does not include this facility because it was designed to help write articles and books. The quality of the typeface produced by dot-matrix printers is legible and acceptable for draft articles or, for clubs and campaigns where the primary need is to distribute information.

Mailmerge facility

In adding a mailmerge facility to Asimov it proved possible to provide extended instructions that could be embedded into a text and edited with the normal word processor commands. This provided a more flexible system for people to use. Writers about wine could use extended Asimov to store information such as

Name

Country of origin (CoO) Region within the CoO Type of grape Red or White Wine shipper's name or where bought Date bought

Cost

How many bottles left

Tasting notes (free format comments) There are a number of uses for this information. The writers may wish to access the tasting notes for a single wine or a class of wines in the course of preparing an article or may wish to write to a shipper enquiring whether such and such a wine is still available.

They may wish to produce a catalogue of their stock, listing the wines according to various features — White Burgundy, or all the wines from California.

Each of these uses requires the data contained within the collection to be accessed and printed by the computer in different ways.

In addition to the instructions in figure 3 a couple of others are necessary to separate the text from the record file but these are trivial.

Missing instructions

Many instructions are missing that would be considered essential in a true database language. Boolean operators should allow you to carry out NOT and OR comparisons on the data to achieve selections such as:

Print all the Red OR White Spanish wines The present control line is a permanent And function for example Print those records that are French And Red would look like [FR.R.....]

A proper database language would allow you to add columns of figures extracted from the file of records, to select records that fell within a range of criteria — all the wines bought between 1975 and 1980 — or to answer questions such as — How many wines did we buy in 1976?

Nevertheless, the power of simple commands should not be disregarded and one crucial element in the design of any collection of information is safe — the data is in a form suitable for further analysis by more sophisticated procedures. Sorting a selection of records in a file into a particular order according to some attribute, the name of the wine, for example, should be comparatively straightforward.

Figure 3.

This list of instructions will provide easy, flexible and powerful ways of intermixing and listing data and text. The characters at the head of each descriptive paragraph are arbitrary and specific to Asimov – another program could use entirely different codes. The codes should be easy to remember and not intrude into your normal writing.

Search through the files and find the next record that matches the current control line.

\$n

Repeat instruction which forms part of a Repeat While loop. The instruction has no effect in its own right except to mark a position in the text. The \$ instruction must be matched with a <n instruction. This pair of instructions causes the computer to jump to the character following the \$n instruction while the End of File (EoF) flag is False. The EoF flag is set false at the start of the merge print function. The Repeat While pair can be used to print all the records in the file that match the current control line if a > instruction is included in the loop. Repeat While pairs may be nested.

Set of EoF flag to false. This instruction allows you to make more than one search through a file of records in the course of printing a document. For example, if you want to produce a list of all the Italian red wines in the collection the text could look like this:

List of Italian Reds and French White wines at 18 August 1982.

ITALIAN REDS

\$1 > \1\2\7 <1

FRENCH WHITE

[FR.W.....] \$2 > 1 2 7 <2

End of list

When the program has completed printing the first selection of Italian red wines it will continue to print the heading for the next section and will then restart it's search through the file for all the French white wines.

∧ x

Print the field in the current record that corresponds to x. Each field may be of unlimited length and is terminated by a <Return> character. A record may have up to 62 fields — the identifier following the field marker is supplied automatically by ASIMOV when a record is typed. You may have only one record in the computer, comprising a number of standard paragraphs for flat leasing, for example, which are called up as necessary.

[.....]

Sets the control line to the characters inside the square brackets. A full stope is a "wildcard" and will match with any character so that an "empty" control line of 15 full stops will print all the records.

1

Print the current serial number. A variable is set to zero at the start of a print merge operation and this variable is incremented and printed at the present position of the printer. This instruction is useful for numbering items in a catalogue or list.

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RESPONSE FRAME

Do you have a problem? Your manual is incomprehensible or you just cannot get the hang of that programming trick you tried whatever it is, Tim Hartnell will do his best to answer your queries. Please include only one question per letter and mark them "Response Frame".

VIC SOFTWARE

■I am thinking of buying a Vic-20 computer, and I am sick and tired of seeing only feeble little 3.5K games. Please could you inform me of any 16K games available for the Vic-20. I especially like the complicated but good Adventure and space games like Starfighter which is available for the TRS-80. I am sure that other people feel the same as I do.

Gregg Barnett, Adbaston, Stafford.

IF AVAILABILITY of software is one of the main factors influencing your choice of computer, I suggest you look at the software first, and pick up the computer from that. The Vic-20, the TI 99/4A and the Atari 400 are now very close in price, and all offer computer power with plugin cartridges. Atari's Star Raider is possibly the most impressive game on the market, but reviews of the same company's answer to Pacman have been far from favourable. Whichever machine you buy, you will have to accept some compromise - price against facilities, available software against ease of programming. The new Dragon 32 has at least five cartridges already available, and this may well be worth considering. Software for the Spectrum is already available, and the quality of the first programs I have seen suggests that you may be able to satisfy your game-playing needs with a Spectrum. To repeat my first suggestion, rather than criticise a particular machine for not having the programs you want, look for the games you want, and then see which machine supports them best.

FA CUP DRAW

An idea came to me when the FA Cup Draw was made. I could do my own computerised FA Cup draw. I immediately set about this, thinking of different ways to accomplish it. I have an idea on how to select a random football team, but the more I think about this, the longer the program seems to become. Also, after two teams have been drawn together, how do you ensure that the same two teams do not reappear again?

John A Stonier, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire.

IT IS DIFFICULT to give you specific advice, as I do not know how you have set the program up. However, if you base it on arrays, and the draw is held within an array, you could

consider dimensioning one or more extra depth in the array, and store in this extra dimension a unique number for each team. If the array were three-dimensional, you could allot the third element to RND. This would give a unique value to each team. Then, when the teams were drawn together these values could be checked. If, and only if, they were different they could both be made equal to a third value of RND. If, however, they already held the same value in this element of the array, the computer would know they had already been drawn together.

INTRODUCTORY BOOKS

I recently purchased a ZX-81 to help my daughters who are 11 and nine to acquire skills in using and understanding computers. It was not as easy as I had thought and now the computer is seldom used. I find the instruction book rather hard work. I have my first copy of Your Computer with so many advertisements for books for novices such as myself, I am wondering if you can advise me at all. The choice is bewildering. Sue Bougard,

Harestock, Winchester.

THIS IS almost as difficult a question to answer as "Which is the best computer?", and made more difficult for me as I have written a few of the books which are among the bewildering number available. I will try to be impartial, which is difficult in the circumstances. In my opinion the books which you should consider as first-timers' books include, but are not necessarily limited to ZX-81 Basic Book by R Norman, The ZX-81 Pocket-Book by Trevor Toms, and Getting acquainted with your ZX-81 by Tim Hartnell. When you've covered the material in these books, you could look at The Explorer's Guide to the ZX-81 by Mike Lord, and Byteing Deeper into your ZX-81 by Mark Harrison.

LOOSE ADAPTOR

When my Sinclair ZX-81 arrived it worked perfectly for about two months and then the 9V DC input plug from the adaptor to the computer became loose, and the slightest jog cleared the screen. I took it back, and received a replacement. Since then it has become loose a further three times. The problem is that the only thing that holds the adaptor plug in place is a strip of metal with a bump in it. This is gradually pushed down, and causes the problem. I was wondering if any other Sinclair ZX-81 owners have had this trouble, and if so, if there is anything that can be done to stop this happening?

P Bradbery, Westkingsdown, Near Sevenoaks, Kent.

FIRSTLY, IT is a very simple matter to replace the socket. Any electrician can do it for you. Once you have it replaced, do not continue to pull the plug in and out. I suggest that is the source of your trouble. Disconnect, or just turn off, the power unit at the wall, and do not touch the socket on the ZX-81. It seems to me you must be in the habit of pulling the plug out every time you finish using the computer, and this is a certain way of eventually ensuring it will work itself loose. So, in brief, find an electrician to replace it with the best socket he has, and then once you have the unit working, do not pull the plug out again.

ATARI OWNER

■ Is there no-one out there in microland who has an Atari? As it is totally Your Computer's fault that I am now a pauper, I think you should help me. I knew nothing about computers until I foolishly bought a copy of your magazine. Then I was hooked. One question: can I use a cassette recorder with my micro other than the Atari one, or is it dedicated to the output, like the Vic-20 one?

Howard G Angel, Harrogate, North Yorkshire.

YOU ARE NOT the only Atari owner. I have one, and so do tens of thousands of other people in the country. And now that the price of the 400 has dropped, there are certain to be more and more owners as time goes on. Yes, you do need to use the Atari cassette recorder, which is designed specifically and solely for the Atari computer. Although this is a disadvantage in terms of the cost, it is considered worthwhile by many because the load/save reliability of dedicated cassette machines tends to be higher than those which accept just any standard domestic recorder. My Atari recorder, for example, is considerably more reliable than my ZX-81/domestic recorder hook-up.

RANDOM MOVE

■I own a 16K ZX-81 and I am writing two programs that involve the random movement of two characters around a maze. What I cannot work out is how to change the direction of the character at random when it comes to either a three- or fournode junction. I was wondering whether you could help me?

Nick Flint, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

ASSUMING YOUR moving object is at locations Y,X. To move up, as you know, you subtract one from Y: adding one to Y to move down. Subtract one from the X value, and the object moves to the left, add one and it moves to the right. There are, in effect, four choices, and a few lines of code can be written to choose one of the four, and then make the necessary alterations in the value of Y and X. Try this routine, and then see if you can adapt it for your own program. The vital lines are 40, 50 and 60. It can easily be adapted for three directions.

5 REM MAZE DECISIONS 10 LET X = 10 20 LET Y = 10 25 LET A = X 26 LET B = Y 30 PRINT AT Y,X;"■" 40 LET K = INT (RND÷4) 50 LET Y = Y-(K = 0) + (K = 1) 60 LET X = X-(K = 2) + (K = 3) 70 PRINT AT B,A;"..." 80 GOTO 25

ALIEN EXPLODES

■I have a ZX Spectrum on which I am expanding my programming knowledge. My problem is trying to fire a missile from a base, and if it hits an alien, making that alien explode. I have heard this is something to do with graph coordinates, but on trying to apply this to a program, I have had no success.

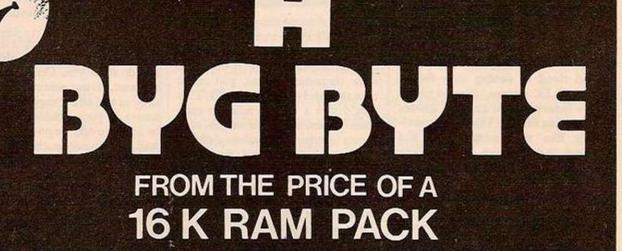
> Jason Hodges, Brentwood, Essex.

YOU HAVE NOT said exactly what your problem is, but I guess you want to know how the missile knows it has hit an alien. You can use the ATTR function which can tell when the missile is just about to run into a character cell which contains an alien. ATTR, which is used in the form ATTR(Y,X), where the Y is the co-ordinate down the screen, and the X is the co-ordinate across it. You are printing the missile with Y and X as

PRINT AT Y,X;"*"

You need to write a few lines to check the attributes of the square Y,X before the missile is printed there. The number actually produced by ATTR depends on whether the character is flashing or not, whether it is bright or not, and the colours of the Ink and Paper at that position. Because ATTR seems to me to be a little unpredictable in practice, it seems best to set up a routine to print out the results of ATTR before you finally decide what value you wish to test for. The absence of a value produced when the missile moves over a blank background is not recommended. Instead of this, test for the presence of a particular value. You can do this when writing a program by including a temporary line of the type PRINT AT 0,0;ATTR(Y,X)

then watching what happens to this value when the missile is just about to move into a cell occupied by an alien.



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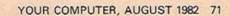
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Robin Ager's Mastermind program.

FINGERTIPS Fingertips is our regular calculator column Select P1 covering calculator news, programming hints If towns are on same side of the Equator If one town is west and other is east and examples of unusual applications. The Enter longtitude of your town Enter largest longtitude column is written and compiled by calculator RUN RUN enthusiast David Pringle who is glad to hear of Enter smallest longtitude in negative Enter longtitude of other town any of your ideas. Your Computer pays £6 for form, i.e., 5° 3° 6. RUN RUN each of your contributions published. Enter latitude of other town Enter latitude of other town THIS MONTH I am going to stand Here is the old favourite game of RUN RUN down and hand the column over to mastermind, but this time for the four contributors, two of whom are PC-1211 pocket computer, writes Press Inv P2 Press Inv P2 from a growing band of overseas cor-Robin Ager of Wimbledon, London respondents. You may note three of SW19. The idea of the game is to the programs are written for the guess the computer's four-digit Enter number of degrees, e.g., if 4° 8° 5 is displayed, press 4 RUN number, each of which can be the Casio calculators. This reflects the Enter number of minutes, e.g., if 4° 8° 5 is displayed, press 8 RUN majority of the Fingertips mail-bag numbers 1 to 9. No numbers appear so Texas Instruments, Hewletttwice in the computer's code. Distance from your town to other town is displayed in miles. Packard and Sharp users should The computer marks correct wake up, and start submitting some numbers in the correct place and ing an Alpha-statement in the WRT FX-602P, and possibly in a calculator of the 700-series. of their more inspirational material. correct numbers in the wrong place. mode, FST is used instead of invA1. The program will give the distance The program uses 564 steps. which works as well. The words in the Alpha-statefrom your town to any location in When typing in the program do not the world in miles, or kilometres if type semi-colons after the line, ments in the program are written required, writes Andrew Shelbourne without commas for separation, as numbers. This jackpot program for the Casio FX-602P was originally written for the FX-502P, and after of Chesterfield, Derbyshire. I am a well as the two-digit numbers in the the following: radio enthusiast and it is often useful normal status. With most inverse 10 🔳 1 2 3 ← reel number credits P0 decreases the credit counter by to know how far a broadcasting button-functions, inv is deleted on station is from my location. It is purchasing the FX-602P, I altered it the program. written to run on the FX-180p. a little, and improved the read-out, In the program, several extra RAN# functions have been added You could also work out approxwrites Fred de Heer of IJmuiden in imately how long a journey is or just to reduce the possibility of repetition the Netherlands. WIN: X Before entering the program MODE 3, invMAC, MODE 2, MODE .20 use it out of interest. It proves to be of combinations, after you have much more accurate than the scales played for a time. Since it uses 502 given on maps and atlases. The promust be executed, to put the calculsteps and 22 data registers, the ator in the correct format. For endgram must be used in conjunction program can only be used in the with the index of an atlas to find the 1 . "A"CLEAR exact longtitudes and latitudes. 3: INPUT"ENTER A NUMBER(1-1000)";X:X=X/1000 The calculation is based on the formula: 4: M=0: FOR Y=1 TO 4 Cos D = sin La. sin Lb + cos La. cos 5:T=147*X:T=T-INT(T):X=T:T=INT(T*10) Lb. cos Lo 10: IF T=0 THEN 5 Where D is the angle of area between two points; La is the lati-15: A(Y)=T tude of first town; Lb is the latitude 16:NEXTY of second town; Lo is the difference 17: IF (A=B)+(B=C)+(C=D)+(A=C)+(B=D)<>1 THEN 20 in longitude between a and b. This formula was obtained from the Radio 18:GOTO 4 communication handbook, Volume 2 20:M=M+1:INPUT"ENTER YOUR GUESS "JZ page 11.23 printed by the Radio 22:W=0:R=0 Society of Great Britain. The flowchart in figure 1 shows how to use 23 FORY=8TO 5STEP-1 the program. A final note, if the lati-25:Z=Z/10:J=(Z-INT(Z))*10:Z=INT(Z) tude of either town is south of the 28:R(Y)=J equator, it should be negative. For example, Capetown is 33° 59" 30 NEXTY south. Therefore enter it as -33° 40:FOR Y=1T04 59". The flowchart may seem complicated but after a few calculations 45 : FORQ=5T08 it becomes easy and one will remem-50: IF A(Q)=A(Y)LETW=W+1 ber whether a co-ordinate should be 55 · NEXTQ negative or not. 57: IF A(Y)=A(Y+4)LET R=R+1 After entering the program, put 69.06 kin 4 60 NEXTY 1.151 kin 5 85:W=W-R and your latitude in k memory 1. For example: 90: IF R=4THEN200 53°999 15°999 kin 1 95:PRINT"RIGHT PLACE=";R;" WRONG=";W For distance in kilometres, put 111.2 kin 4 1.853 kin 5 110:GOTO 20 200 BEEP 3 PAUSE WELL DONE YOU GUESSED IT" 13 kout 1 Mode 0 P1 **25 ENT** 01 ENT 14 COS 26 × 210: FORY=1TO 3 02

15 × 27 kout 4 03 ENT 16 kout 2 28 29 Min 04 17 COS 05 kin 3 30 kout 6 18 × 19 kout 3 31 inv °999 06 kout 1 07 SIN 20 COS **32 ENT** 08 21 33 × 09 ENT 22 COS-1 34 kout 5 10 kin 2 23 kin 6 35 11 SIN P2 36 M+ 24 inv °999 12 37 Mr 34

222 : NEXTY

240 : END

230 : IF Us="Y" THEN4

220 PAUSE"IT TOOK YOU ",M;" GOES"

225: INPUT "WANT TO PLAY AGAIN(Y/N)"; US

After inserting the program, followed by Mode 1, the jackpot is initiated with P9 - twice, if the credit counter equals 0 and reads out

1 and starts the jackpot, displaying a digit for reels 1, 2 and 3, followed by

if the combination is a winning one. The win may be collected, P0 or EXE, or can be gambled, P4, after (continued on next page)



The ma	trix inverter by G Devilee.		
MODE	.25		9 Min00 MinIF 1 + / - Min22 GSBP7 goto0
PO: Ibi	0 MAC AC GSBP7	Ibi1	"NO INVERSE" HLT goto0
	MR01 × (MR05 × MR09 - MR08 × MR06) -	P1:	18 Min1F
	MR02 × (MR04 × MR09 - MR07 × MR06) +	Ibl1	1 M + F M + 1F M + 00
	$MR03 \times (MR04 \times MR08 - MR07 \times MR05) =$		ind MRF ind Min1F ind MR00 ind MinF ind MR1F ind Min00
i land	"DET = \$" HLT x = 0 goto1		MRF/3 = FRAC x = 0 goto2 goto1
	1 Min10 Min14 Min18	Ibl2	
	MR04 ABS - MR01 ABC = x=>0 goto2	P2:	18 Min1F
	MR07 ABS - MR01 ABS = x =>0 goto3 goto4	IbI1	GSBP3 x = 0 goto2 goto1
i Ibl	2 MR07 ABS - MR04 ABS = x =>0 goto3	Ibl2	
	0 MinF 3 Min00 GSBP1	Ibl3	GSBP3 x = 0 goto4 goto3
	0 Min10 Min14 1 Min11 Min13 goto4	Ibl4	
Ibl	3 0 MinF 6 Min00 GSBP1	P3:	1 M + 1F M + F
	0 Min10 Min18 1 Min12 Min16		MR00 × ind MRF = ind Min1F
Ibl	4 MR04/MR01 = Min00		MR/3 = FRAC
1 1-01 4	0 MinF GSBP2 3 + /- Min00 GSBP6	P4:	6 M + 00
	MR07/MR01 = Min00	IbI1	1 M + F ind MRF + /- + GSBP8
	0 MinF GSBP2 0 Min00 GSBP6		MRF/3 = FRAC x = 0 goto2 goto1
and the	MR08 ABS - MR05 ABS = x =>0 goto5 goto6	Ibi2	
ibi	5 3 MinF 6 Min00 GSBP1	P5:	1/x MinF × GSBP8
	12 MinF 15 Min00 GSBP1		MRF × GSBP8 MRF × GSBP8
Ibl	6 MR02/MR05 = Min00	P6:	18 MinF GSBP4 GSBP4
	3 MinF GSBP2 6 + /- Min00 GSBP6	P7: 1610	1SZ MR00 - MR1F = Min19/3 + 4 1/x = F1X0 MinF
	MR08/MR05 = Min00		$MR19 - 3 \times MRF + 3 = Min19 MR1F$
R Strate Parts	3 MinF GSBP2 0 Min00 GSBP6		"A ar22 (arF. ar19)" x = 0 goto1 goto2
Property of the	MR03/MR09 = Min00	Ibl1	
and the second second	6 MinF GSBP2 6 + /- Min00 GSBP6	2.200 0.000	PAUSE PAUSE ind MR00 F1X8 HLT
	MR06/MR09 = Min00	Ibl3	MR00 - 9 - MR1F = x = 0 goto4 goto0
	6 MinF GSBP2 3 + /- Min00 GSBP6	Ibl4	
	9 Min00 MR01 GSBP5 MR05 GSBP5 MR09 GSBP5	P8:	1SZ ind MR00 = ind Min00

reoman	ueu	nom previous	baye/	2	
which	the	combination	win	can	be
double	d or	nothing			

If there is no winning combination in the display, each reel can be held with P1, P2 or P3. The hold can be cancelled with P4. Reels cannot be held with a winning combination or twice in succession. Combination Win Combination Win 3-3-3 3-3-8 2-2-2 14 9-9-9 50 9-9-8 50 14 24 20 8-8-8 10 7-7-7 2-2-8 10 7-7-8 20 1-1-1 10 6-6-6 18 1-1-8 10 18 18 18 6-6-8 0-0-0 8 84 5-5-5 0-0-8 5-5-8 -0-0 4.4.4 14 2 - -0 4-4-8 14 9-9-9 is the jackpot and adds 50 credits and another 50 which can be gambled. P0 Start/collect win P1 Hold reel 1 P2 Hold reel 2 P3 Hold reel 3 P4 Gamble win/cancel hold P9 Initiate/reset credit counter This program runs on the Casio FX-602P and inverts a three-bythree matrix using the Gauss-Jordan method, writes G Devilee, Voorburg also in the Netherlands. The user enters A0 (1.1) - A0 (3.3) to evaluate the determinant and the inverse matrix. When the determinant equals 0 then "NO INVERSE" is displayed. When the determinant does not equal 0, then an inverse is possible and A-1 (1.1) - A-1 (3.3) is displayed. The total number of steps used is 444. Finally, another brain teaser, Let g(n) = n + 2 (n-5)and

 $c = \left[g\left(\frac{10}{3}\right)\right]^2$ Can you write a program which will

find the roots of $f(n) = 1-2 \text{ enp} \left[\frac{-g^{2(n)}}{c^{2}}\right]$

from first principles.

F

Fred de Heer's jackpot game.				
PØ	invA1, ;, FST, MR04, X=0, GOTO0, GOTO7, LBL0, MR05, X=0, GOTO9, -, 1, =, Min05, GSBP5, 0, Min04, 3, Min00, LBL1, GSBP5, RAN#, RAN#, X9, 1, 1, X \oplus Y, \div , RAN#, -, X=0, GOTO1, -, 1, =, INT, IND, Min00, -, MR12, =, X=0, GOTO1, MR06, X=0, GOTO2, π , MinF, MR07 Min1F, X =F, GOTO3, Min01, LBL3, MR08, M+1F, X=F, GOTO4, Min02, LBL4, MR09, M+1F, X=F, GOTO2, Min03, LBL2, DSZ, GOTO1, GSBP5, MR06, X=0, GOTO5, MR1F, \div , 3, =, X=F, GOTO5, 0, Min06, MRF, Min09, Min08, MIn07, GOTO6, LBL5, 1, M-06, LBL6, MR03, MinF, MR02, X=F, GSBP6, MR04, X=0, GSBP7, MR04, X=0, GSBP7, MR04, X=0, GSBP3, LBL9			
P1	inoA1, ;, FST, MR06, X=0, GOTO1, inoA1, HOLD, →, ar03, →, ar02, →, ar01, FST, MR03, Min09, RAN#, M-06, LBL1, GSBP5			
P2	<pre>invA1, ;, FST, MR06, X=0, GOTO1, invA1, HOLD, space, ar03,-, ar02, →, ar01, FST, MR02, Min08, RAN#, RAN#, M-06, LBL1, GSBP5</pre>			
P3	invA1 , ;, FST, MR06, X=0, GOTO1, invA1, HOLD, space, ar03, -, ar02, +, ar01, FST, MR01, Min07, RAN#, M-06, LBL1, GSBP5			
P4	<pre>inuA1, ;, FST, MR04, X=0, GOT00, 0, MINF, inuA1, Gamble:, space, ar04, FST, RAN#, RAN#, x, 35, =, INT, Min00, LBL4, MRF, X!, inuA1, N, FST, 2, M+F, DSZ, GOT05, LBL8, 0, inuA1, ;, othing, FST, GOT09, LBL5, MRF, X!, 1, M+F, inuA1, E, FST, DSZ, GOT06, 1, inuA1, ;, uen, FST, GOT09, LBL6, MRF, X!, 1, M+F, inuA1, N, FST, DSZ, GOT07, GOT08, LBL7, MRF, X!, 1, M+F, inuA1, D, FST, DSZ, GOT04, 2, inuA1, ;, ouble, FST, LBL9 x, MR04, =, Min04, X=0, GOT01, GOT02, LBL1, 1, M-04, GOT02, LBL0, MR06, X =0, GOT02, inuA1, ar05, space, , Cancel, FST, 1, Min09, Min08, Min07, LBL2, GSBP8</pre>			
P5	<pre>IND, GOTO0, LBL2, invA1, ar05, space, , space, ar03, -, space, -, space, FST, GOTO9, LBL1, invA1, ar05, space, , space, ar03, -, ar02, -, space, FST, GOTO9, LBL0, RAN#, invA1, ar05, space, , space, ar03, -, ar02, -, ar01, FST, GOTO9, LBL3, invA1, ar05, space, , space, space, -, space, -, space, FST, LBL9</pre>			
P6	MR01, X=F, GOTO1, -, 8, =, X=0, GOTO4, LBL1, -, 9, =, X=0, GOTO3, GOTO2, LBL3, 50, M+05, invA1, JACKPOT, space, #, FST, PAUSE, LBL2, MR11, M+F, IND, MRF, Min04, LBL4			
P7	MR01, X=0, GOTO1, 0, GOTO2, LBL1, MR02, X=0, GOTO3, 2, GOTO2, LBL3, 4, LBL2, Min04			
PS	MR04, X=0, GOT01, X=0, GOT02, GOT03, LBL2, invA1, Collect;, space, #, FST, M + 05, LBL3, 0, Min06, Min04, LBL1, GSBP5			
P9	MR05, X=0, GOTO1, 0, Min05, GOTO2, LBL1, i, Min09, Min08, Min07, 50, Min19, 24, Min18, RND1, Min17, 13, Min16, Min15, 14, Min14, Min 13, RND1, Min12, Min11, Min05, LBL2, invA1, ar05, space, +, Credit, FST, 8, Min10, AC, Min06, 3, Min00, GSBP5			



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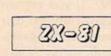
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Dungeons

J Chalmers, East Grinstead, West Sussex.



MUCH HAS BEEN written about the speed and memory efficiency of ZX-81 machine code, although not many, long, solid machine-code programs have been published. Dungeons sets out to remedy this situation by providing an easily expandable, relatively lengthy maze game. The program occupies less than 2K, but more than 1K of RAM, and is expandable to occupy much more if you so wish.

It produces a maze of rooms, each with up to four doors. There are a total of 100 rooms on a 10-by-10 grid, and the player must decide which room to move to, by selecting either up, down, left, or right. He can only move in this direction, however, if there is a door. The aim is to reach what is known as the Zero Room the top left-hand room on the square grid.

The program is constructed using program modules, each module performing a specific task and being called when needed by a command routine. Using this modular approach eases program design, and allows for unlimited expansion possibilities. The various modules must perform the following tasks: Construct the maze Display to the player, a plan view of the room he is in

Perform the player's commands, up, down, etc.

Keep a score

In the maze program, only the lower nybble of each byte within the maze area is used. This nybble describes the room; how many doors it has and where they are, in the format shown by figure 1, where a 1 represents a wall, and a 0 represents a door. If the nybble were to have the value 7, or 0111 binary, for example, this would indicate a wall in every direction except up, where there is a door.

Figur	e	1.	100	B	yte		2413	
7		6	5	4	3	2	1	0
-		usec	Not	a la sul	dh	Dowr	Left	Right

Using this system of coding a maze can be set up simply by allocating each byte in the area of memory reserved for the maze, with a number between 0 and 15 - 0 to F. If these values are allocated randomly, a random arrangement of rooms can be constructed.

When the program is run, first the maze is set up. The random values for each room are chosen. As there is no easy way of producing random numbers in machine code, this is done using the Basic RND function. The values obtained are Poked into RAM between 16514 and 16614, the area reserved for the maze.

When all the values have been stored, the program jumps into machine code. The first routine to be executed is called "perimeter", and makes sure that a wall exists all around the maze so that the player keeps within its confines.

The second routine is called "legalise", and is the real maze producer. Its job is to look at each room in turn, and make sure that if a player goes, say, through a door on the right, he comes into the next room through a door on the left. When this routine has been completed, the maze is set up and ready to be wandered through.

The next routine to consider is the "printroom" routine which prints a plan view of the room which the player is in. The variable which holds the address of the player's position, is the system variable Seed at 4032. The room that the player starts in is chosen randomly by line 80 of the Basic program, which uses Rand to store the selected address in Seed. The data needed to print the walls and doors which make up a room, is stored between 4151 and 41AE.

The print-room routine decides which strings it should print by looking at the byte specified by Seed, and testing it using the bit instructions. It then calls a subroutine called "print data", which picks up each item of data from the chosen string, and prints it using the RST 10 instruction. A string is terminated by the presence of a 1B character.

Now that a plan of the room has been displayed, the next thing to do is print the scores. (continued on next page)

ZX81 "DUNGEON	NS"	By J. Chalm	ens	1982		16743 (4167)	and the second	82	83 83	3 81 00 00 82	83 83	SI IB (DATA)
16614 (40E6)		06 0A		Ld b.0R		16754 (4172)				3 83 83 83 83		
		21 82 48		Ld h1,4082		16765 (417D)	1			5 76 82 76 00		
'PERIMETER'		CB' DE		Set 3,(h1)	Set top walls	10100 (4110)				5 05 1B	10 00	ro or tonin
PERLICIER				Inc hl	Sec cop wates	10701 (4100)				5 76 05 76 05	70 000	76 05 (DATA)
		23				16781 (4180)					10 00	VO DO CONTRA
		10 FB		Djnz #1						5 05 16 V		anones.
		06 0A		Ld b,0A		16797 (4190)				00 00 84 85		
		11 OA 00		Ld de,000A		16806 (4186)				5 85 85 85 85	82,18	
	and a	21 82 40		Ld h1,4082		16815 (41AF)				B AA BS 1B		(DATA>
	#2	CB CE		Set 1,(h1)	Set left walls	16821 (4185)				2 A7 B8 1B		(DATA)
		19		Add hl,de	and the August succession in the	16827 (41BB)		89	87 AB	E AA BS 1B		(DATA)
		10 FB		Djnz #2		16833 (4101)	#11	7E		Ld a, (h1)		
		06 08		Ld b,0A				FE	18	Cp 1B		
		21 8B 40		Ld h1,408b		'PRINT DATA'		CS		Ret z		
	#3	CB C6		Set 0; (h1)	Set right walls			D7		Rst 10		
		19		Add hl,de	and the second s			23		Inc hl		
		10 FB		Djnz #3				18	FS	Jr #11		
		86 8A		Ld b,08		16841 (4109)	010		BB 0		RR	Call Keyscan
		21 DC 48		Ld h1,40DC				3E		Ld a,FF	- And	Carl Charles
The second	#4	CB D6		Set 2, (h1)	Set bottom walls	'GET KEY'		BD	Co.	CP 1		Wait for key relea
	44	23		Inc hl	See Deccom martis			20	FR	Jr nz #	12	the state of the state
									88 0			Call keyscan
		10 FB		Djnz #4			440	44		Ld b,h	DD	Serie Revelant
16657 (4111)		86 64		Ld b,64	et al a second							
	1400	21 82 40		Ld h1,4082	First room			40		Ld c.01		
'LEGALIZE'	#9	CB 46		Bit 8,(h1)	Boor on right?			51		Ld d,c		
		CC 2F 41		Call z 412F				14		Inc d		
		CB 4E		Bit 1,(h1)	Door on left?			28		Jr z #1		
		CC 37 41		Call z 4137					BD 0			Call key change
		CB 56		Bit 2,(h1)	Door down?			7E		Ld a, (h	12	Load a with key
		CC 3F 41		Call z 413F				C9		Ret		
		CB SE		Bit 3,(h1)	Door up?	16863 (41DF)			32 41	B Ld hl, (4032>	
		CC 47 41		Call z 4147	THE REAL PROPERTY AND A RE			E5		Push hl		
		23		Inc hl	Next room			CB	SE	Bit 3,(hD	Up
		10 69		Dinz #9	11070 0 1 0 0 0	PRINT ROOM	8	21	51 4	1 Ld h1,4	151	Door data
		C9		Ret				28	03	Jr z #1	4	Jump if no door
		60		NOP				21	5C 4	1 Ld h1,4	150	Mall data
				CONCERNING AND			#14		200 0	Push hl		
		11 01 00		Ld de.0001					88 8			
		19		Add hl,de					F5 0			Print at
		CB SE		Res 1,(h1)				E1		Pop hl		the second se
		18 16		Jr #10					C1 4		C1	Print data
		11 FF FF		Ld de,FFFF					01 4		~.	France water
		19		Add hl,de				E1		Pop hl		
		CB 86		Res 0,(h1)				E5	-	Push h		
		18 ØE		Jr #18				CB		Bit 2,0		Down
		11 08 00		Ld de,0008					67 4			Door data
		19		Add hl.de					03	Jr z #1		Jump if no door
		CB 9E		Res 3,(h1)					72 4	1 Ld hl,4	172	Wall data
		18 86		Jr#18			#15	E5		Push h		
		11 F6 FF		Ld de FFF6				01	88 8	A Ld bc @	800	
		19		Add hl.de					F5 0			Print at
								E1	10000	Pop hl	Serve .	
	-	CB 96		Res 2,(h1)					C1 4		CI	Print data
	#15	AF		XOR A				E1	. a	Pop hl		the second se
		ED 52		Sub c hl,de				ES		Push h		
		09		Ret	and the second second				46	Bit 0,		Right
16721 (4151)					03 84 1B (DATA)			CB	40			
16732 (4150)		07 03 03	03	03 03 03 03	03 84 1B (DATA)					(11.	sting c	ontinued on next page

(continued from previous page)

This is done by calling the print-scores routine at 424E. Data for this routine is stored between 41AF and 41C0, while the actual scores are stored in system variables; Spare 1 at 4021 is the number of moves made; Spare 2 a at 407B is the bombs left, and Spare 2 b at 407C is the tries made. The actual mechanics of printing the scores involve first loading the b register with 00, and then loading the c register with the actual score. When this has been done, the bc register pair contains the score, and a call is made to a ROM subroutine which conveniently prints the contents of this register pair as a decimal.

A player can move up, down, to the left, or to the right, using the arrowed cursor keys, 5, 6, 7, and 8, providing there is a door to move through. If there is no door, he has the option of using force and can blow a hole into a wall using a bomb. He does this by first pressing the A key and then the arrow key indicating the direction of blast required.

Only four bombs are available, and the number remaining is printed as part of the score. If a player thinks he is in the Zero Room, he can press the Newline key and have a try. If he is correct, a message will appear indicating such, otherwise the game continues and the tries score is incremented.

The perform-keypress module starts at location 4297, and is the longest routine of them all. Its job is to determine which key has been pressed, and act on it. Its operation is straightforward in that the accumulator is

loaded with the value of the key which has been pressed, or if no key has been pressed, it waits for one, and the program works its way through the various commands available until

it finds the one which matches the key press; it then executes the command and returns to the command subroutine. If it cannot find a command which matches the key press, a jump is made back to 4297, and the routine waits for another keypress before trying again.

The command subroutine calls all the program modules in sequence and increments the moves made counter. By having this routine at the end of the program, it can be seen that the game can be easily expanded by adding a few subroutines of your own. Using the upper nybble of each maze element, it would be possible, for example, to put various items of treasure, or terrible beasties, into various rooms and thus create an Adventure-style game.

To add your own subroutines, place them in the space indicated on the listing and move the command routine to a position in RAM above them. The call instructions for these routines are placed in the space indicated on the listing within the command routine. When adding calls in this manner, make sure that the jump relative byte is correctly adjusted so that it still jumps to the second call instruction, indicated by the label # 31.

To add commands is just as easy and is achieved by changing the instruction at # 32 to 20 XX 00 where XX is the number of bytes needed to jump forward to reach the beginning of your new command test. When your test is finished you must either perform a return or a jump instruction. If the key test proved positive, i.e., the player pressed the key you were checking for, and you therefore perform the required function, a return should be used to get back to the command routine.

If, however, the key test proved negative, you should use a jump instruction to return to 4297. If you are unsure of how to add a command, I suggest that you study the commands which the program already uses such as up, bomb, or try, and follow a similar pattern of construction.

Before loading the program into memory, you must make room for it by setting up a Rem statement containing 680 letter Es. To relieve boredom and frustration from this tedious task, I would recommend that it is done while the computer is in fast mode. When the Rem statement is complete, enter the hex loader program and Run it.

In response to the prompt, enter the hex digits given in the listing, two characters at a time, for example 06 FF D0 0C and so on, and follow each pair with a press of Newline. When complete, enter the Basic part of Dungeons which will overwrite the hex loader, and save the whole thing. When saved, be brave and Run it.

When you have the program working properly, here are a few tips on play: avoid using too many bombs, you may need them to break into the zero room; if a bomb does not destroy a wall, the wall must be one of the outer ones.

sting continued	from previous	page)			4F	Ld c.a	
and the second second second	21 9D 41	Ld h1,419D	Door data		RF	Kon a	
	28 03	Jr z #15	Jump if no door		07	Rst 10	
	21 86 41	Ld h1,4186	Wall data		CD 98 88	Call 0898	
	#16 E5	Push hl	and the second		-69-	Ret	
	01 00 02	Ld bc. 0200		17848 (4290)	CB 97 42	Call 4297	Call'perform
	CD F5 08	Call 08F5	Print at		22 32 40	Ld (4032).hl	koypross?
	E1	Pop h1			.09	Ret	Ret to cmd
	7E	Ld 'a, (h1)	Print right hand	'FERFORM KPRESS'	CD C9 41	Call 4109	
	FE 1B	Cp 18	wall or door data		01 08 00	Ld bc,880A	
	28 ØF	Jr z #17			28 32 40	Ld h1,(4032)	
	06 69	Ld b.69			FE 21	Cpo 21	
	#18 AF	Xor a			20 06	Jr nz #20	
	07	Rst 10			CB 4E	B14 1, (h1)	Nove left
	10 FC	Dj nz #18			20 02	Jr nz #20	
	7E	Ld a, (h1)			28	Dec hl	
	D7	Rst 10			69	Ret	
	3E 76	Ld a,76		#20	3 FE 22	Cp 22	
	07	Rst 10			28 86	Jr nz #21	Contraction of the second second
	23	Inc hl			CB 56	Bit 2, (h1)	Nove down
A LINE	C3 23 42	Jp 4223			20.02	Jr n2 821	
	#17 E1	Pop h1			09	Hold hl.bc	
	CB 4E	Bit 1,(hl)			C9	Ret	
	21 70 41	Ld h1,4170	Door data	#ac1	1 FE 23	Cp 23	
	28 03	Jr z #19	Jump if no door		20 87	Jr nz #22	A Maria and
	21 80 41	Ld h1,4180	Wall data		CB SE	Bit 3,(h1)	Move up
	19 E5	Push h1	and the second se		20 03 ED 42	Jr nz #22 Sub c h1,bc	
	01 00 02	Ld bc,0200			C9	Eet	
	CD F5 08	Call 08F5		400	2 FE 24	Cp 24	
	EÌ	Pop hl		Wala	20 06	Jr nz #23	
	CD C1 41	Call 41C1			CB 46	Sit 8,(h1)	Nove right
The second se	C9	Ret			20 02	Jr nz #23	nove right
6974 (424E)	81 00 GF CD F5 08	Ld bc,0F00 C511 080F			23 02	Inc h1	
INDIAN COOPERA			Print at		69	Ret	
PRINT SCORES!	21 RF 41	Ld h1,418F	Data Point string	#2	3 FE 26	CP 26	
	CD C1 41 06 00	Call 4101 Ld 5,88	Print string		20 34	Jr nz #24	
	38 21 40	Ld a. (4021)	Noves made		3B 7B 40	Ld a. (4078)	Brop bomb
	4F	Ld c.a	HOVAS INAILS.		FE 00	Cp 80	
	8F	Xor a			08	Ret z	
	07	Ret 10	Print space		30	Dec a	
	CD 98 0A	Call 0698	Print score as a		32 7B 40	Ld (407B).a	
	3E 76	Ld 2,76	decimal		CD C9 41	Call 4109	
	07	Ret 10	Newline		2R 32 40	Ld h1.(4032)	
	07	Ret 10	Newline		FE 21	Cp 21	
	21 85 41	Ld h1,4185	Data		20 04	Jr nz #25	
	CD C1 41	Call 41C1	Print data		CB SE	Reg 1. (hl)	
	06 00	Ld b.00			18 06	Jr #26	
	3H 7B 48	Ld a. (4078)	Bombs left	#25	5 FE 22	Cp 22	
	4F	Ld c.a.	A MARKED AND A MARKED A		20 84	Jr nz #27	
	RF	Xor a			CB 96	Res 2.(h1)	
	D7	Rat 10			6 18 86	Jr #28	
	CD 98 0H	Call 0898		#27	7 FE 23	Cp 23	
	3E 76	Ld 2,76			20.04	Jr nz #29	
	07	Rst 10			CB 9E	Res 3, (h1)	
	07	Ret 10			8 18 06	Jr #30	
	21 88 41	Ld h1,4188	Data	#2:	9 FE 24	Cp 24	
	CD CI 41	Cali 4101	Print data		28 DE	Jr nz	
	86 80	Ld 6,00			CB 86	Res 8,(h1)	
	38 7C 48	Ld a. (4070)	Tries made	#31	0 E5	Push hl	

SOFTWARE FILE_

CD E	6 40 Call 40E Pop hl	60 PRINTX,A\$
E1 C9	Ret	70 LETX=X+1
\$24 FE 7		/ Trust
#32 C2 9	7 42 Jp nz,42	
E5	Push h1	90 GOTO30
21 7	C 40 Ld h1,40 Inc(h1)	BASIC PROGRAM FOR DUNGEONS
	Pop h1	5 CLS
3E 8.		10 PRINT"DUNGEONS, PLEASE WAIT WHILST TH
BD	Cp 1	
C0	Ret nz	20 PRINT"MAZE IS CREATED"
3E 4 BC	e Loia,48 Ceh	30 RAND
Ca	Ret nz	40 FORI=16514T016613
CI	Pop bc	50 POKEI, INT(RND*16)
C1	Pop bc	
C9 ****	Ret	********** 60 NEXTI
	dd here your own	
7175 (4317) CD E	6 40 Call 405	(Perimeter) 80 RAND 16613-INT(RND*25)
COMMAND ROUTINE' CD 4	F 41 Call 410	(Print room)
		Is to your own routines 100 FURE16307,4
		(Keypress) 110 POKE16508,0
	1 40 Ld h1,40	
34 18 F	Inc (h1)	130 PRINTAT1,14; "WELL DONE"
HEX LOADER PROU		
1 REM EEEEEEE		140 PRINTAT4,14;"PRESS A KEY TO"
	a han ben fan hen han fan hen hen 1	150 PRINTAT6,14;"PLAY AGAIN"
5 FAST		160 IFINKEY\$<>""THENGOTO160
10 POKE16510,0	3	170 IFINKEY\$=""THENGOTO170
20 LETX=16614		
30 INPUTA\$		180 RUN
Contraction of the Contraction of the Contract	onent conco	To increase difficulty, change
40 POKEX,16*CO	JUEH#+CODEH:	(2)-475 line 50 to read: POKE I,INT(RND*6)+10
50 SCROLL		line be to read: FURE 1,1N1(KND#6)+10

Word processor

Nigel Langley, Weeping Cross, Stafford.



THE PROGRAM is a word processor written entirely in BBC Basic for the model B or, like mine, a model A which you have upgraded yourself, to include the printer interface and the extra 16K of DRAM. When all unnecessary spaces are removed the program will reside in less than 2K bytes.

The best mode to operate a word processor in is mode 0, as it has 80 columns, as do many printers, and has 32 lines of text of which I have used 31 for the work area.

However, in mode 0 the BBC computer holds the video data in eight bytes per character and printers will only accept ASCII codes. To overcome this problem I have set aside a section of RAM, just below the video RAM, and use this to store the ASCII code for the data on the screen.

Full screen editing is enabled by the use of $*f \times 4,2$, which makes the cursor-control keys generate numerical values. Other editing facilities are insertion and close-up, which although slow make the program a very usable tool.

The hash symbol calls insertion Proc; the double bar calls close-up Proc; and Escape calls the menu Proc.

Line 10 puts page mode on.

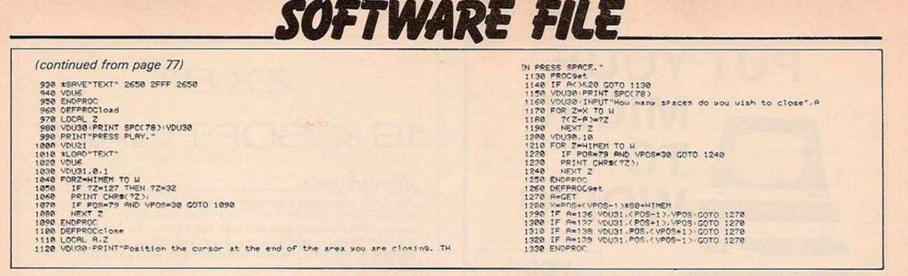
- Line 20 alters the interlace timing, effectively moving the display down by one line upon the next mode change.
- Lines 80 to 130 set up my parallel display memory and set it to &20 (spc).
- PROCopt is the default PROC as set by line 220. This sets up the menu.

PROCwrite takes the code from PROCget and either dumps it on the screen, or moves into the edit modes. It is important that CHR\$(&7F) (delete) is ignored as it ruins the edit operation. PROCwrite also keep the parallel video memory updated.

- PROCprint carries out the control of the printer. It takes data out of the parallel video RAM one byte at a time and dumps it in the printer's buffer.
- PROCinsert and PROCclose are the procedures that make the word processor so versatile. They carry out large amounts of memory management in the parallel video RAM, after which they transfer the results on to the screen.
- PROCget is my universal keyboard reading procedure. It handles the cursor controls, manages the address pointer of the parallel video RAM and returns any other key values which are entered. Again this could easily be replaced by an assembler routine using OSRDCH.
- PROCsave and PROCload are standard methods of loading and storing sections of memory; in this case the parallel video memory.

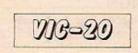
18 VDU14	498 DEFPROCPrint
20 XFX144,235	500 LOCAL P.X.Y
30 MODE0	518 VDU38
40 PRINT TAB(20,10), "WORDPROCESSOR"	528 PRINT SPC(78);
50 PRINT TAB(19,12) "IN B.B.C. BASIC"	538 V0138+#=12287
68 PRINT TAB(18,15), "Written by Nigel Langley."	540 PRINT TAB(15,0)"PRINTING!"
70 REMARKS.N.C.J.LANGLEY, 7/5/82.	558 YOU1.&8F.1.&8D
A0 HIMEM=9808	560 FORX=HIMEN TO W
90 4=12267	578 Y=7X
20 FOR X-HIMEM TO W	592 VDU1, Y
18 7x=628	598 NEXT X
20 NEXT X	600 ENDPROC
30 X=HIMEN	510 DEFPROCINSERT
40 CLS	628 LOCAL A,T
20 PRINT TRB(15,0)"WordProcessor-toP line is mode select";	630 VDU30 PRINT INSERTION-move cursor to insertion Point, then Press space bar
50 AS=INKEYS(500)	
78 PROCOPE	640 PROCeet
96 GOTO 178	630 IF R<>120 G0T0 640
98 END	660 VDU30 PRINT SPC(78); VDU30
NB DEFPROCOPt	670 PRINT"Now enter the Phrase for insertion (END WITH #). PRESS ANY KEY.")
IO LOCAL AS.A	698 R#=INKEY#(10000)
RON ERROR GOTO 230	698 VDU38
NO VOUSE PRINT SPC(78)	700 PRINT SPC(78)
48 VDU38	718 VDU38
A PRINT TAB(15,0)"1=WRITE,2=SAVE,3=LOAD,4=PRINT ")	720 R#=""
AS-GETS	730 R=GET
78 A-EVAL AS	740 PRINT CHRM(A);
88 IF A>4 OR A(1 GOTO 238	750 IFR=35 OR POS=79 GOTO 780
90 ON A GOT0300,310,320,330	769 A#=A#+CHR#(A)
20 PROCurite GOTO 230	778 6010 738
0 PROCEAVE GOTO 230	768 YDU38, 18
20 PR0C1cad G0T0 230	790 FORT=W TO X STEP-1
38 PROCEPTINT GOTO 238	808 7(T+LENR#)=?T
40 ENDPROC	BIO NEXT T
50 DEFPROCurite	828 FORT=1TO(LENRS)
SO VDU30 PRINT SPC(78)	830 7(X-1+T)=RSC(MID#(A#,T,1))
WOUSB PRINT" # for insertion routine. I for close up routine."	840 NEXTT
10 #FX4,2	ASO FORT-HIMEM TO W-1
8 PROCeet	850 PRINT CHR9(?T)
00 IF R=67F THEN X=X-1	870 NEXT T
A IFA-ROD THEN VDU31.0. (VPOS+1).GOTO 460	ABG ENDPROC
20 IF R=8.7F G0T0460	890 DEFPROCEAVe
30 IF A=124 PROCelose GOTO 480	900 VDU30 PRINT SPC(78) VDU30
NO IFA#35 PROCINSERt.GOTO 400	910 PRINT"PRESS RECORD THEN RETURN."
SO PRINT CHRM(A): 7X=A	928 VDU21
50 IF POS=79 AND VPOS=38 GOTO 488	
78 GOTO 398	(continued on page 79)
80 ENDPROC	Icontinued on page 101





Earth invader

Bharat Patel, Oldham, Greater Manchester.



EARTH INVADER runs on an unexpanded Vic-20. The game uses good colour and sound, and needs skill, quick reactions and is by no means easy.

The Vic draws a maze and then plays a tune; the maze is different every time it is run. You are a soldier who has to manoeuvre up to the fortress in the upper-left corner and break through its walls without crashing into the maze. During the adventure an Earth Invader will roam about, gradually swallowing the maze, and so making life a little easier.

Many asteroids will appear during the journey at random positions. These must be

carefully avoided or you will be blown up. When you have reached the fortress you have to break in and save the lonely princess who has been so far kept hostage by the Earth Invader.

The next task of the soldier is to move on top of the Invader and by pressing f, destroy it. This will need very quick reactions. After that you will have your Earth Invader adventure. You have about one minute to accomplish this and the time will be found ticking away at the top of the screen.

To move around use the following keys: up, O; down, L; right, P; and left, I. To fire press F.

The program consists mainly of Peeks and Pokes. Line 50 switches all speakers and volume off. Line 180 changes the colour of screen to black and border to red. It clears the screen and sets the cursor colour to white. Lines 200 to 208 set up the variables and draw the fortress and the princess. Lines 290 to 500 pick random positions and print blocks on each line for the maze. Lines 505 to 612 play a tune using the Read and Data statements. Lines 700 to 775 move the soldier and produce asteroids at random positions and also register whether there has been any collision or score.

Lines 800 to 900 make a crash when a collision occurs between the soldier and the maze or an asteroid. Lines 910 to 932 give various endings depending on the state of play and the time. Lines 950 to 1200 give the changing circle effect after reaching the princess. Variable K is a test to see whether the soldier has reached home and so he can continue to run after and shoot at the invader. Lines 1200 to 4010 make various sounds and symbols when firing and when on target: lines 4000 onwards are used when time runs out, making flashes and sounds.

2 7	0 REM#EARTH INVADERS##BY (INARAT PATEL) 0 FORI#36874T036878 POKEI.0 NEXT POKE36879,255 K=0	715 IFZ2=3THENPOKEZ1,32-Z1=Z1+1 POKEZ1,88 716 IFZ2=4THENPOKEZ1,32-Z1=Z1+22-POKEZ1,88
66 PRINTTON PRESSAM 76 PRINTTON PRESSAM 77 PRESSAM		717 122-910200271 22 21-21-22 00/221 00
57 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 71 FR/11/132 90 FR/11 MURCH 71 FR/11/132	POINT "TRANSFERATH INVALEPONT "	
80 PRINT MODE FT2: CT2: CT2: CT2: CT2: CT2: CT2: CT2: C		
9 0 GTS (FSrC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 15 (FSrC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 GTS (FSrC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 FILT ST (FSRC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 FILT ST (FSRC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 FILT ST (FSRC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 FORE ST (TSRC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 FORE ST (TSRC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 FORE ST (TSRC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 FORE ST (TSRC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 FORE ST (TSRC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 FORE ST (TSRC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 FORE ST (TSRC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 FORE ST (TSRC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 FORE ST (TSRC* THENO 72 0 KDR: 43 72 0 KDR: 43 9 0 FORE ST (TSRC* THE NO. FSRC* TRC* THE NO. FSRC* TRC* TRC* TRC* TRC* TRC* TRC* TRC* T		
0. PR/INT ************************************		
Res P (TT) * CP (FXESS875.16 701 [FAt=**THERPOREE.32 H=++1 Res P = 77.4 Window Yoo SP (A = 0000000000000000000000000000000000		
000 PT724:UIN=100.V*G6578 740 IFA#=*0*THERPOREH.32 PH42 007 PH02EF-36.0 PUE35444-5.4 740 IFA#=*0*THERPOREH.32 PH42 007 PH2EF-47.114 PH2EF-44.5.114 PH42 PH42 007 PH2EF-47.114 PH42EF-16.114 740 IFA#=*0*THERPOREH.32 PH44 007 PH42EF-17.114 PH42EF-17.112 PH42EF-17.114		
2025 FOREP-15.00 PDIEP8444-5.4 742 (14PEEX (157) 742 (14PEEX (157) 742 (14PEEX (157) 743 (14PEEX (157) 743 (14PEEX (157) 744 (14PEEX (157) 743 (14PEEX (157) 745 (14PEEX (157) 744 (14PEEX (157) 745 (14PEEX (157) 744 (14PEEX (157) 745 (14PEEX (157) 744 (14PEEX (157) 746 (14PEEX (157) 744 (14PEEX (157) 747 (14PEEX (157) 744 (14PEEX (157) 748 (14PEEX (157) 744 (14PEEX (157) 747 (14PEEX (157) 744 (14PEEX (157) 748 (14PEEX (157) 744 (14PEEX (157) 748 (14PEEX (157) 744 (14PEEX (157) 744 (14PEEX (157) 744 (14PEEX (1		
D00 FOREP44.137 FOREP426.113 FOREP426.113 FOREP426.113 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics D00 FOREP4.107 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics D00 FOREP4.017 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics D00 FOREF4.017 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics D00 FOREF4.017 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics D00 FOREF4.017 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics D00 FOREF4.017 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 752 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 752 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 751 FPEETK(H)* Genetics 752 FPEETK(H)		
10 FED_DRMU MACE- 752 [F:114 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 25 FORETON 753 [F:214 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 26 V=1117 (RM(1)*22)*1 FORETORS*X.102 753 [F:214 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 26 V=1117 (RM(1)*22)*1 FORETORS*X.102 753 [F:214 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 27 PTELK (H)*42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 753 [F:214 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 27 PTELK (H)*42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 753 [F:214 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 27 PTELK (H)*42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 753 [F:214 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 27 PTELK (H)*42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 753 [F:214 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 27 PTELK (H)*42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 753 [F:214 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 27 PTELK (H)*42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 753 [F:214 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 27 PTELK (H)*42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 753 [F:214 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 27 PTELK (H)*42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 753 [F:214 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 27 PTELK (H)*42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 753 [F:214 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 27 PTELK (H)*42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[16] 753 [F:214 42THENDORS REH-TEST FOR FTE[07 POKEP-17,114 POKEP-18,114 POKEP-16,114	750 IFRs="L"THENPOKEH, 32 H=H+22
259 750 FPEEX.(N)=1021FELFG0ELLSE FOXESGETS. 10 0.0000 250 CELTT(RND(1)*15)*7 FPEEX.(N)=0000 71 FEEX.(N)=00000 250 CELTT(RND(1)*2)*1 FPEEX.(N)=00000 72 FOXEFPV, NO 250 CELTT(RND(1)*2)*1 FOXEFPV, NO 71 FEEX.(N)=000000 72 FOXEFPV, NO 250 CELTT(RND(1)*2)*1 FOXEFPV, NO 72 FOXEF	08 POKEP+4,107 POKEP+6,115 POKEP+26,113 POKEP+27,113 POKEP+28,113	751 IFPEEK(H)= 886NDX1=42ANDK=1 THEN2500
 		752 IFX1* 42THEN2000 REM-TEST FOR FIRING
333 4 HIT (RU0(1) 415)+7 (W=INT (RU0(1)*2)+4) 766 [FPEEK(K)+30THENDS5 344 POREPHY, 102 POREPHY, 102 POREBS10+DD, 3 771 [FUENCH1-1] [FUENCH35+100] [FOREF768+12.12] 356 (C=INT (RU0(1)*2)+4) 771 [FUENCH35+3] [FUENCH		
Hid POREPHY, 182 POREPHY, 182 773 HINHAUN-1 FRUETHERPORTSCORE 32 S0 CDE-NTY (RNG(1) +15)+1 PORESTST90+10.102 PORESSST0+10.102 771 FEMILY (RNG(1) +12)+1 PORESSST0+10.102 PORESSST0+10.10	00 X=1NT(PND(1)+22)+1 POKE7680+X,102	
Hid FOREP-Y, 102 FOREP-HY, 102 773 HIN-HILL-I FALLH-STREPPORTS (3.2) S0 CD-HIT (RNG(1) + 15)+1 FORETTS-HCL.102 773 HIN-HILL-I FALLH-STREPPORTS (4.2) FORETS-HILL R0 DD-HIT (RNG(1) + 15)+1 FORETTS-HCL.102 773 HIN-HILL-I FALLH-STREPPORTS (4.2) FORETS-HILL R0 DD-HIT (RNG(1) + 15)+1 FORETTS-HCL.102 773 HIN-HILL-I FALLH-STREPORT (4.2) FORETS-HILL R0 TE-HIT (RNG(1) + 22)+1 FORETTS-HCL.102 FORESHSTS+TV.6 800 FREILING (1.42)+1 FORETTS-HILL R0 HIT (RNG(1) + 22)+1 FORETS-120+120+120+170+170 FORESHSTS-150 RETAIN FORETS-120 TORI-I TOLDO (1.11) R0 HIT (RNG(1) + 22)+1 FORETS-20+10, 102 FORESHSTS-HV.102 FORE	30 Y=INT(RND(1)+15)+7 YY=INT(RND(1)+2)+0	
66 DD=INT(RND(1)*15)+1 POKE759+DD_102*POKE39510+DD_3 72 TRUTH-1THEL4000 76 TT_ETT(RND(1)*22)+1 POKE7152*21TY, 102*POKE39554+TV.6 73 SOUTHER 80 TE=INT(RND(1)*22)+1 POKE7152*21TY, 102*POKE39554+TV.6 73 SOUTHER 80 TE=INT(RND(1)*22)+1 POKE7152*21TY, 102*POKE39554+TV.6 74 SOUTHER 80 TE=INT(RND(1)*22)+1 POKE735*TR.102*POKE39554+TV.6 75 SOUTHER 80 TE=INT(RND(1)*22)+1 POKE735*TR.102*POKE39554+DD.102 76 SOUTHER 80 TE=INT(RND(1)*22)+1 POKE735*TR.102*POKE3956*TV.102*POKE3956*TV.102*POKE39573.150 NEXTK SOUTESET STONED.102*POKE39573.150 NEXTK SOUTESET SOUTHER 76 SOUTESETS 80 TE=INT(RND(1)*22)+1 POKE595*HUL102*POKE59573+D.102 76 SOUTESETS 76 SOUTESETS 80 TE=INT(RND(1)*22)+1 POKE595*HUL102*POKE59573+D.102 76 SOUTESETS 76 SOUTESETS 76 SOUTESETS 80 TE=INT(RND(1)*22)+1 POKE59575.00 76 SOUTESETS 76 SOUTESETS 76 SOUTESETS 76 SOUTESETS 80 FEADD 76 SOUTESETS	40 POKEP+Y, 102 POKEP+YY, 102	
76 77 70 77 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td></td<>		
98 The INTERD (1) + 22) + 1 PONEF759+22+TY, 102 PONE58554+TV, 6 775 GOTORT 90 The INTERD (1) + 22) + 1 PONEF752+22+TY, 102 PONE58554+TV, 102 PONE58554+TV, 102 PONE58575, 100 PONE58575, 100 PONE585775, 110 PONE595775, 1102 PONE59575, 1102 PONE595575, 11020 PONE59575, 1102 PONE595575, 11020 PONE5955		
90 TV:101 102 FORES0875.170 000 FORES0875.170		774 POKEH, 43
000 EVENTION 000000000000000000000000000000000000	80 TR=INT(RND(1)#22)+1 POKE7790+22+TR,102	775 6010787
000 EVENTION: 0:0:0:00 PORES0376-4-TR. 102:PORES0376-4-TR. 102:PORES040-DD. 102 CPRSH-100:0:0:0:00 PORES0476.3.0:00:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:	90 TV=INT(RND(1)#22)+1 POKE7812+22+TY,102:POKE38554+TY,6	008 POKEH, 86 FORK#1T010 POKE36870,13 POLE16876 197 FOR1+1T0275 POKE36878.0 PK
20 G2 G2 FV-5 500 FORE/5922+6J, 102: FORE/3944+EM, 102: FORE/3965+TV, 102: FORE/3965+TV, 102: FORE/3973, 170 30 HIEINTCRND(1)+22)+1: FORE/3963+UL 102: FORE/3913+6J, 102: FORE/3973+6J, 6 510 FORE/59273, 170 30 HIEINTCRND(1)+22)+1: FORE/3963+UL 102: FORE/3913+6J, 102: FORE/3973+6J, 6 511 FORE/59673, 170 30 HEINTCRND(1)+22)+1: FORE/3963+GL, 102: FORE/3973+6J, 6 514 FORE/586773, 170 31 FERINT Store Control Store Control Store Control 31 FERINT Store Control Store Control Store Control 32 FORE/586775, 0 Store Control Store Control Store Control Store Control 32 FORE/586775, 0 Store Control Store Contro Store Contro Store Contro	00 EW=INT(RND(1)#22)+1 POKE8054+EW,102 POKE8076+3+TR,102 POKE8142+DD,102	CRASH-
+TV.5 30 UT=INT(RND(1)+22)+1:POKE7968+UI.102:POKE8018+GJ.102:POKE303730+GJ.6 910 PRINT(RND(1)+22)+1:POKE8076+ME.102:POKE8018+GJ.102:POKE303730+GJ.6 60 ME=INT(RND(1)+22)+1:POKE3076+ME.102:POKE8018+GJ.102:POKE303730+GJ.6 911 PRINT(RND(1)+22)+1:POKE3076+ME.102:POKE8018+GJ.102:POKE303730+GJ.6 60 ME=INT(RND(1)+22)+1:POKE3076+ME.102:POKE8018+GJ.102:POKE303730+GJ.6 911 PRINT(RDD(1)+22)+1:POKE3076+ME.102:POKE8018+GJ.102:POKE303730+GJ.6 60 MERIAD 911 PRINT(RDD(1)+22)+1:POKE3076+ME.102:POKE8018+GJ.102:NEXTI 61 PRINT(RDD(1)+22)+1:POKE3075.0 911 PRINT(RDD(1)+22)+1:POKE3075,0 62 POKE30875.0 911 PRINT(RDD(1)+22)+1:POKE3075,0 63 POKE30875.0 910 PRINT(RDD(1)+22)+1:POKE30876.0 64 POKE30875.0:POKE30876.0 910 PRINT(RDD(1)+22,201,2,201,2,201,2,205,2,183,2,163,2,175,2,175,2,163,1,175,1 65 POKE143 910 PRINT(RDD(1)+22,201,2,201,2,205,2,183,2,163,2,175,2,175,2,163,1,175,1 66 POKE143 910 PRINT(RDD(1)+2560):IF01=49 THEN707 67 POKE1445 910 POKE1459 68 POKE1443 910 POKE1432-41104 69 PRINT(RDD(1)+2560):IF01=49 THEN707 69 POKE1443 910 POKE1432-41102 60 POKE1443 910 POKE36875,00 POKE36875,00 POKE36875,00 POKE36875,00 POKE36875,00 POKE4,50 POKE4,51 60 POKE1443 910 POKE444445,4 70 POKE4443 910 POKE36875,00 POKE36875,00 POKE4,50 P	10 AW#INT(RND(1)#22)+1 POKE7856+AW, 102 POKE7878+TR, 102 POKE7900+BD, 102	210 POKE36875.150 NEXTR/FOKE36870.3 FORI+(TO1000 / EXTI
30 U=INTCRN0(1)*22)*1 POKE36376+01.02: POKE38730+01.6 SINPL CKTDEFF***********************************		300 POKE36879,170
100 UPE-INT (RND (1)*22)+1) POKEB876+WE, 102: POKEB120+10+WE, 102: POKEB142, 102: NEXTI 38 REM-WISIC- 105 POKEB6875, 0 914 POKEB6875, 170 PRINT*#CM00000 TCD**:00-WIN*SECS TO 34 REALP SECTION 30 POKEB6875, 0 101 PEADP 102: POKEB6875, 0 914 POKEB6875, 0 102 POKEB6875, 0 925 POKEB6875, 0 103 POKEB6875, 0 926 POKEB6875, 0 104 POKEB6875, 0 926 POKEB6875, 0 105 POKEB6875, 0 926 POKEB6875, 0 105 POKEB6875, 0 906 POKEB6875, 0 105 POKEB6875, 0 906 POKEB6875, 0 105 POKEB6875, 0 906 POKEB46875, 0 105 POKEB6875, 0 906 POKEB468 105 POKEB6875, 0 906 POKEB468 106 POKEB6875, 0 906 POKEB488 106 POKEB6875, 0 906 POKEB488 107 POKEB6875, 0 POKEB6875, 0 108 POKEB6875, 0 POKEB6875, 0 109 POKEB6875, 0 POKEB6875, 0 100 POKEB6875, 0 POKEB6875, 0 100 POKEB6875, 0 POKEB6875, 0 100 POKEB6875, 0 POKEB6875, 0 POKEB6875, 0		910 PRINT THA HOPERS"
43 PER-HUSIC- 4 45 POKE36978.0 24 46 POKE36978.0 22 47 POKE36978.0 22 48 POKE36978.0 22 48 POKE36978.0 22 49 POKE36978.0 22 40 POKE36978.0 22 41 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0 42 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0 43 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0 44 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0 45 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0 46 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0 47 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0 48 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0 49 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0 400 PORE36975.0 POKE36975.0 410 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0 42 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0 43 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0 44 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0 45 POKE36975.0 POKE36975.0	38 UI=INT(RND(1)#22)+1:POKE7988+UI,102:POKE8010+GJ,102:POKE88730+GJ,6 28 UE=INT(RND(1)#22)+1:POKE8076+UE,102:POKE8120+10+UE,102:POKE8142,102:NEVT1	
108 POKES6875.0 118 PENDP 118 PENDP 118 PENDP 118 PENDP 115 IFF=-1THEN700 115 IFF=-1THEN700 125 POKES6875.0 126 POKES6875.0 127 POKES6875.0 128 POKES6875.0 129 POKES6875.0 120 PATHER 7.4.187.4.201.2.201.4.201.2.195.2.1		4 Hereit Pilet Contraction of the Contraction of th
12 POKES6878.10 328 POKES6878.10 15 IFP=-1THEN700 320 POKES6875.P. POKES6876.P 26 POKES6875.P. POKES6876.P 320 POKES6875.0 POKES6876.0 27 POKES6875.0 POKES6876.0 320 POKES6875.0 POKES6876.0 28 DOKES6875.0 POKES6876.0 320 POKES6875.0 POKES6876.0 29 DATE 12.201.4.201.2.195.2.195.2.195.2.195.2.195.2.163.2.175.6.163.1.175.1 321 PV1="Y"" THENRUN 328 POKES6875.0 POKES6876.0 322 POKES6875.0 POKES6876.0 29 DATE 12.201.4.201.2.195.2.195.2.195.2.195.2.163.2.175.6.163.1.175.1 321 PV1="Y"" THENRUN 328 POKES6875.0 POKES6876.0 328 POKES6875.0 POKES6878.10 20 DATA 11 10 DATA 11 30 PKEH.41WADER+SOLDIER* 321 PV1="Y"" THENRUN 329 PKILT POKES6875.0 POKES6875.0 POKES6875.200 NEXT 329 PKILT POKES6875.0 POKES6875.0 POKES6875.200 NEXT 320 PKEH.43 POKEP+S5.90 321 PV1="Y"" "THENRUN POKES6875.0 POKES6875.200 POKEH.91 POKES6875.200 POKEH.91 POKES6875.00 POKEH.91 POKES6875.00 POKEH.90 POKEH.91 POKES6875.00 POKES6875.00 POKEH.90 POKEH.91 POKES6875.00 PO		324 PRINT"E
15 IFP=-TTHEN700 300 PRIVT*MXM SHOTHER GOB* INPUTY\$ IFY\$="YES"ORY\$="Y"THENPOKE36875.0 POKE3 28 PREDD 5.3 29 POKE36875.P POKE36876.P 5.3 28 POKE36875.0 POKE36876.0 320 PRIVT*MXM SHOTHER GOB* INPUTY\$ IFY\$="YES"ORY\$="Y"THENPOKE36875.0 POKE3 28 POKE36875.0 POKE36876.0 320 POKE36875.0 POKE36876.0 29 POKE36875.0 POKE36876.0 320 POKE36875.0 POKE36876.0 20 POTHTS 150 POKE36875.0 POKE36876.0 20 POKE36875.0 POKE4.87 POKE4.81 POKE36875 20 POH=TITGR POKE38878.0 POKE36875.0 POKE36875.0 POKE4.87 POKE4.87 POKE4.81 POKE36875 20 POKE4.90 POKE38878.0 POKE36875.10 POKE4.87 POKE4.87 POKE4.81 POKE36875.0 POKE4.87 POKE4.81 POKE36875.0 POKE4.81 POKE3	10 READP	125 PRINT Desessonessonessones and a
20 READD 5.0 25 PONE36875,P PONE36876,P 300 IFV1=************************************	12 POKE36878,10	
20 READD 5.0 25 POKE36875,P POKE36876,P 300 POKE36875,P POKE36876,P 26 READD 302 STC STOP 27 POKE36875,P POKE36876,P 302 STC STOP 30 POKE36875,0 POKE36876,0 302 STC STOP 30 DTATIS7,4,187,4,201,2,281,4,201,2,195,2,195,2,195,2,183,2,163,2,175,6,163,1,175,1 10000 FOREPETITOS POKEA8878,10 10 DATAIS3,2,195,2,201,2,195,2,183,2,163,3,175,1,183,2,175,2,175,2,163,6 68 11 DIATAIS3,2,195,2,201,2,195,2,183,2,163,3,175,1,183,2,175,2,175,2,163,6 68 100 POKE36878,0 POKE36878,10 POKE36875,00 NEXT 950 POKE36878,0 POKE36878,10 POKE36875,00 NEXT 100 POKE36878,0 POKE36878,0 POKE36878,0 POKE36875,00 NEXT 9000 FORE211000 POKE36878,0 POKE36875,00 POKEH,87 POKEH,87 POKEH,87 POKEH,87 POKEH,87 POKEH,87 POKEH,81 POKE36878,0 POKE36878,0 POKE36875,00 POKEH,87 POKEH,81 POKE36878,0 POKE4,81 POKE36878,0	15 IFP=-17HEN700	JCD PRINT WXM CONCILER GOD INPUTYS IFYS="YES"ORYS="Y"THENPOKE36878.0:POKE36
225 PORED6675, P. PORE36676, P 303 IFV#=*V*THENRUN 228 POREX*ITOD#30:NEXTEK 302 IFV#=*V*THENRUN 309 PORE56875, 0:PORE36876, 0 302 IFV#=*V*THENRUN 305 0070510 302 PORE56875, 0:PORE36876, 0 306 DETAILS7, 4, 187, 4, 201, 2, 201, 4, 201, 2, 195, 2, 175, 2	28 READD	5.0
30 POKE36875.0 POKE36876.0 349 REMFIRE NOISE 950 PRINT POKE36876.0 35 0070510 950 PRINT POKE36876.0 36 DATA187.4.187.4.201.2.201.4.201.2.195.2.201.2.195.2.190.1904526875.0.0010711	25 POKE36875, P POKE36876, P	303 IFY1#"Y"THENRUN
35 0010510 956 PRINT POKE36878.0 POKE36878.10 40 DRTA187.4.187.4.201.2.281.4.201.2.195.2		332 SYD STOP
335 0010510 950 PRINT POKE36878.0 POKE36878.10 400 PRAI87.4.187.4.201.2.201.2.195.2.195.2.195.2.195.2.195.2.195.2.195.2.163.2.175.6.163.1.175.1 1000 FORE=11050 POKEH.01 FOREP=11010 NEXTEP POKEH.07 POKE36875.100 POKE36875.0 POKE4.07 POKE36875.0 POKE4.07 POKE36875.0 POKE4.07 POKE36875.0 POKE4.07 POKE36875.0 POKE4.07 POKE36875.0 POKE4.07 POKE36875.0 POKE4.01 POKE36875.0 POKE4.00 POKE4.00 POKE30075.0 POKE4.00 POKE4.00 POKE36875.0 POKE4.0 POKE4.00 POKE36875.0 POKE4.00 POKE36875.0 POKE4.00 POKE36875.0 POKE36875.0 POKE4.00 POKE36875.0 POKE4.00 POKE36875.0 POKE4.0 POKE36		249 REMFIRE NOISE
10 DATA183,2,195,2,195,2,201,2,195,2,183,2,163,3,175,1,183,2,175,2,175,2,163,6 68 12 DATA -1,-1 100 POKE36678,0:POKE36878,10:POKE36875,200:NEXT 12 DATA -1,-1 2000 POKE34678,0:POKE36875,0:POKE36875,200:NEXT 20 He164419:Z1=7310:0=POKE36875,0:POKE36875,0:POKE36875,0:POKE36875,0:POKE4,67:POKE4,67:POKE4,61:POKE36875 06 POKE1,43: POKE36675,0:POKE36875,0:POKE36875,200:NEXT 07 01=INT(RND(1)*506):IF01=49:THEN707 2000 08 POKE1,43: POKE36675,200:POKE36875,200:POKE4,67:POKE4,67:POKE4,61:POKE36876,0:POKE36875,200:POKE4,67:POKE4,61:POKE36876,0:POKE36875,200:POKE4,67:POKE4,67:POKE4,61:POKE36876,0:POKE36875,200:POKE4,67:POKE4,67:POKE4,61:POKE36876,0:POKE36875,200:POKE4,67:POK		
12 IATA -11 1100 POKE36878.10 POKE36878.10 POKE36875.200 NEXT 39 REN-#INVADER+SOLDIER* 1200 Kml 00 H=8164419.21=7910.0=7680 2000 POKE21.00 POKE36878.10 POKE36878.30 OCTOT1 00 POKEH.43 21=7910.0=7680 01 F0164419.21=7910.0=7680 2000 POKE1.00 POKE36878.10 POKE36875.200 NEXT 05 POKEH.43 21=00 F0KEH.32 OCTO711 05 POKEH.01.42 2100 POKEH.32 GOTO711 05 POKEH.01.42 2100 POKE36878.10 POKE36875.200 POKEH.90 POKEH.81 POKE36878.0 NEXT 09 PRINT*SDDDDDDIGTIME=*WIN POKE7680+16.32 2100 POKE1.32 GOTO711 09 PRINT*SDDDDDDIGTIME=*WIN POKE7680+16.32 2000 POKE21.32 GOTO914 10 POKEP45.90 2600 PRINT*DOMONICHEN950 11 IFPEEK(H)=90THEN950 THE END #* PRINT PRINT* KAN OUT OF TIME** 12 POKEH.43: POKEP45.90 POKE368444+5.4 4000 PRINT*DOMONICHEN950 POKE36875.30 POKE36875.205 POKE36875.205 FORSA*(TO20 NEXT	00 DATA187.4,187.4,201.2,201.4,201.2,195.2,195.2,183.2,163.2,175.6,163.1,175.1	
99 PEI-*INVADER+SOLDIER* 1200 K=1 POKE36878.0:0010711 00 H=8164+19:Z1=7910 0=7680 2000 POKE21.00 POKE2.100 POKEV.0 POKE36075.250 POKEH.87 POKEH.81 POKE36878 06 POKEH.43 NEKTS2 07 01=INT(RND(1)*596):IF01=49 THEN707 2100 POKEH.32 GOT0711 08 PRINT*SPENDENTIME=*KIN POKE7680+16.32 2100 POKE21.32 GOT0711 09 PRINT*SPENDENTIME=*KIN POKE7680+16.32 2000 POKE21.32 GOT0914 10 POKEP+5.90 2600 POKE21.32 GOT0914 11 IFPEEK(H)=90THEN950 THE END #* PRINT PRINT* RAN OUT OF TIME** 12 POKEH.43: POKE268444+5.4 4000 PRINT*200000 THE END #* PRINT PRINT* RAN OUT OF TIME**		
00 H=8164+19 Z1=7910 0=7688 2008 POKEZ1.00 FORS2=17030 POKEV.2 POKEDC075.250 POKEH.31 POKE36875 06 POKEH.43 NEXTS2 07 01=INT(RND(1)*506):IF01=49 THEN707 2100 POKEH.32 GOTO711 08 POKED+01.42 2100 POKEH.32 GOTO711 09 PRINT*SDDDDDDITTIME=*WIN:POKE7680+16.32 2000 POKEX.32 GOTO914 10 POKEP+5.90 2600 POKEX1.32 GOTO914 11 IFPEEK(H)=90THEN950 4001 POKEP45.90 POKE36444+5.4		
11 IFPEEK(H)=90THEN950 4000 FRINT "JAMMAN THE END #" PRINT PRINT" RAN OUT OF TIME" 12 POKEH:43:POKEP+5:90 POKE38444+5:4 4001 FORSO=200T0250 POKE36879:50 POKE38444+5:4 4001 FORSA=1T020 NEXT	99 REM-#INVADER+SOLDIER*	
11 IFPEEK(H)=90THEN950 4000 PRINT"JAMAAN THE END #" PRINT PRINT" RAN OUT OF TIME" 12 POKEH:43:PDKEP+5,90:PDKE38444+5,4 4001 FORSD=200T0250:PDKE36879.50 PDKE38444+5,4 4001 FORSD=200T0250:PDKE36879.50 PDKE38444+5,4	00 H=8164+19 Z1=7910 0=7680	
11 IFPEEK(H)=90THEN950 4000 FRINT "JAMMAN THE END #" PRINT PRINT" RAN OUT OF TIME" 12 POKEH,43:POKEP+5,90 POKE38444+5,4 4001 FORSO=200T0250 POKE36879,50 POKE38444+5,4 4001 FORSA=1T020 NEXT	06 POKEH:43	
11 IFPEEK(H)=90THEN950 4000 PRINT"JAMAAN THE END #" PRINT PRINT" RAN OUT OF TIME" 12 POKEH:43:PDKEP+5,90:PDKE38444+5,4 4001 FORSD=200T0250:PDKE36879.50 PDKE38444+5,4 4001 FORSD=200T0250:PDKE36879.50 PDKE38444+5,4	07 01#1NT(KND(1)#506) 1F01#49 THEN707	
11 IFPEEK(H)=90THEN950 4000 PRINT"JAMAAN THE END #" PRINT PRINT" RAN OUT OF TIME" 12 POKEH:43:PDKEP+5,90:PDKE38444+5,4 4001 FORSD=200T0250:PDKE36879.50 PDKE38444+5,4 4001 FORSD=200T0250:PDKE36879.50 PDKE38444+5,4	VS FUKE0+VI)+42	
11 IFPEEK(H)=90THEN950 4000 PRINT"JAMAAN THE END #" PRINT PRINT" RAN OUT OF TIME" 12 POKEH:43:PDKEP+5,90:PDKE38444+5,4 4001 FORSD=200T0250:PDKE36879.50 PDKE38444+5,4 4001 FORSD=200T0250:PDKE36879.50 PDKE38444+5,4	US PRINT SPREADER THE WIN PURE SUB 16.32	
12 POKEH, 43 : POKEP+5, 90 : POKE38444+5, 4 4001 FORSO#200T0250 : POKE388444+5, 4 4001 FORSO#200T0250 : POKE388444+5, 4	10 FUNCEFF5/20	COMP POREZI 32/00/10/14
		ADDU PRINITIANAN THE END TOPRINI PRINT NAM OUT OF TIME"
14 Z2=INT(PND(1)*5)+1 IFZ2=2THENPOKEZI.32 21=21-1 POKEZI.88 4810 PPINT"D #348PD CHEESE"		

Basic renumber

R Eglin, Hayling Island, Hampshire.



THIS SIX-LINE program can be stored on tape and when required can be merged with current program already in the computer. All you need is the first six lines free in your program. Since most people start at line 10 you should have no problem.

My program uses the addresses of the two variables NXTLIN which is obtained from PEEK 23637 + 256 * PEEK 23638

and program variables which is obtained from

PEEK 23627 + 256 * PEEK 23628

The former gives start address for renumbering and the latter provides the halt signal for the end of the program. To merge with your existing program already in the computer, select Merge and type "renumber", thus Merge "renumber". Start the tape, and press (continued on page 81)



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SOFTWARE FILE renumber program working everytime you | IF M = Peek Z + 256 * Peek (Z + 1) then stop.

(continued from page 79)

enter. When you have finished, List and you will see the program installed above yours. Select Run and you have renumbered your program.

You can select the first line number and the step by changing line 2, but obviously the first line must be more than 6. When you have finished renumbering, you should delete the line Save "renumber", also to prevent the

3D triangle

D Konig, Hexham, Northumbria.



THIS PROGRAM will run on the BBC model A microcomputer and possibly on the model B. It simulates the random movement through three dimensions of a triangle. It can also be made to leave a trace of itself on the screen. The background and foreground colours are user-definable in accordance with the tables on page 55 of the *Provisional User Guide*. The user also has the choice of just bouncing triangles or a trace leaving a bouncing triangle.

When the program is running pressing the space bar will stop the action; pressing X will continue it; pressing C will clear the screen but continue as before; pressing E will escape from the program.

Permutations

David Guest, Selly Park, Birmingham. renumber program working everytime you run, change the first line to read Goto 30, which will now be the first line of your program or you can of course delete the renumber program altogether after use, but if you are anything like me — always adjusting programs — you will find it useful to leave in.

1 Let Z = 23627 : GOTO 5 : Rem R EGLIN renumber Spectrum

2 For X = 20 to 9970 STEP 10 :

3 Poke M, Int (X/256) : Poke (X + 1), X - 256 * Int (X/256)
4 Let M = M + 2: let A = Peek M + 256 * Peek (M + 1): Let M = M + A + 2 : Next X
5 Let M = Poch (7 + 10) + 256 * Peek (7 + 11)

5 Let M = Peek (Z + 10) + 256 * Peek (Z + 11) : GOTO 2

6 Save "renumber".

1	100 REM***3-D TRIANGLES AND PAITERNS***
	110 REM****BY D.KONIG AND P.MCCOWIE****
	115 REM######### (C) 14/5/1982#########
	120 MODE7:FORI=1T02:PRINTTAB(5,10+I)CHR#141"PATTERNS AND TRIANGLES":NEXT
1	130 B%=1NKEY (500): MDDE4: VDU19, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 19, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0
1	140 PRINTTAB(1,3) "WHEN ROUTINE BEGINS PRESS: ":PRINTIAB(1,5) " <space> TO PAUSE."</space>
	150 PRINTTAB(1,7)" <x> 10 CONTINUE.":PRINTTAB(1,9)"<e> 10 END"</e></x>
	160 PRINTTAB(1,11) "WHICH BACKGROUND COLOUR ?":INPUTIAB(1,13)"(0-15) ".BC
	170 IFBC<00RBC>15THEN160
	180 PRINTIAB(1,13);SPC(10)
1	190 PRINTTAB(1,11) "WHICH FOREGROUND COLOUR ?":INPUTTAB(1,13)"(0-15) ",FC
	200 IFFC<00RFC>15THEN190
	210 PRINTTAB(1,11) "DO YOU WANI A PATERN OR IRIANGLE ?"
	220 PRINTTAB(1,13);SPC(10):INFUTTAB(1,13)"(P-1) ",F\$:IFF\$="P"THENZ=1ELSEZ=2
-	230 MDDE4: VDU19, 1, FC, 0, 0, 0, 19, 2, BC, 0, 0, 0: A=RND (30): B=RND (30): C=RND (30)
	240 D=RND(30):E=RND(30):F=RND(30):X1=400:Y1=400:X2=700:Y2=500:X3=500:Y3=700
	250 GCDL0, 1: MOVEX1, Y1: DRAWX2, Y2: DRAWX3, Y3: DRAWX1, Y1
-	260 A\$=INKEY\$(1):1FA\$=" "THENPROCPAUSE
1	270 IFA\$="C"THENCLS
	280 IFA\$="E"THENEND
	290 IFX1>12B0DRX1 <othena=-a< th=""></othena=-a<>
5	300 IFX2>12B0DRX2<0THENC=-C
	310 IFX3>12800RX3<0THENE==E
	320 IFY1>10240RY1 <othenb=-b< th=""></othenb=-b<>
	330 IFY2>10240RY2<0THEND=D
	340 IFY3>10240RY3 <othenf=-f< th=""></othenf=-f<>
	350 MOVEX1, Y1: 6COLO, Z: DRAWX2, Y2: DRAWX3, Y3: DRAWX1, Y1
1	360 SDUND1,-15,X1/5,1:SDUND2,-15,X2/5,1:SDUND3,-15,X3/5,1
:	370 X1=X1+A: Y1=Y1+B: X2=X2+C: Y2=Y2+D: X3=X3+E: Y3=Y3+F: G010250
	380 DEFPROCPAUSE
1	390 IFGET\$<>"X"THEN390: *FX 15,0
	400 ENDPROC

MY SUBROUTINE can be used in any program that needs to use a large number of permutations, such as the recent *Your Computer* competition with six trolls in six caves. Each permutation is individually generated so very little memory space is needed. The program was written for a Video Genie, but is easily adapted for other machines. The two short demonstration programs are to demonstrate its use and function.

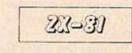
900 REM ** PERMUTATION GENERATING SUBROUTINE 910 REM ** THE P'TH PERM OF NUMBERS 1,2,...N IS 920 REM ** GENERATED IN A(1),A(2),...A(N) 930 REM ** THE VALUE OF P IS DESTROYED IN PROCESSING 940 REM ** J,K,L,Q,R,B(1),B(2),...B(N) ARE USED AS WORK VARIABLES 950 REM ** THERE ARE N FACTORIAL POSSIBLE PERMS SO 960 REM ** P SHOULD BE IN RANGE 0 TO N!-1 970 REM ** P=0 GIVES IDENTITY PERM 1,2,... N 980 REM 990 REM ** INITIALISE A(1),A(2),...A(N) 1000 FOR J=1 TO N:A(J)=J:NEXIJ 1010 L=1 1015 REM ** START OF LOOP 1020 IF P=0 THEN RETURN 1030 IF L=N THEN RETURN 1040 L=L+1 1050 Q=P/L 1060 R=P-Q*L 1070 P=Q 1080 IF R=0 THEN 1020 1090 REM ** ROTATE L ELEMENIS R PLACES TO RIGHT 1000 FOR J=1 TO L 1100 FOR J=1 TO L 1110 K=J+R : IF K>L THEN K=K-L 1120 B(K)=A(J) : NEXT J 1130 REM ** COPY B INTO A 1140 FOR J=1 TO L:A(J)=B(J) :NEXTJ 1150 GOTO 1020

GENIE

1 REM ** DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM 2 5 REM 10 DEFINT A-Z 20 DIM A(7), B(7) 30 INPUT N 35 IF N=0 THEN STOP 40 LIM=1: FOR J=2 TO N:LIM=LIM*J: NEXT J 50 FOR PP=0 TO LIM-1 55 P=PP 60 PRINTPP, 70 GOSUB 1000 80 FOR J=1 TO N:PRINTA(J); :NEXTJ 90 PRINT 100 NEXT PP 110 GOID 30 1 REM ** DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM 1 5 REM 10 DEFINT A-Z 20 DIM A(7), B(7) 30 INPUT N 40 INPUT P 50 IF P < 0 THEN STOP 60 PRINT P 70 GOSUB 1000 80 FOR J=1 TO N: PRINTA(J); :NEXTJ 90 PRINT 100 0010 40

Graphics strings

Julian Stradling, Portsmouth, Hampshire.



THREE PROBLEMS I have always found with complicated ZX-81 graphic displays are:

If Break is pressed, then any following command will clear the screen, losing the display.

Changes in the display are relatively slow, and

Changes in the display using Print At etc., are

sequential — it would look far neater in many cases if the whole of the screen changed at once.

These problems are overcome to a certain extent by storing the display in a dimensioned string and by using

LET S\$ (X TO Y) = "whatever"

which is slightly quicker than PRINT AT X,Y;"whatever"

When the changes have been made, using PRINT AT 0,0;S\$

will print the whole of the display at once. The advantages of this method of screen display are illustrated in the Patience program shown.

Line 15 stores the screen in S – 704 characters long. If a 24-line screen were used, then this would read Dim S\$(768), and a Poke 16418,0 would be inserted before the print statement in line 355. Line 3 warns that there will be a delay of anything up to 20 seconds while the machine shuffles the cards and draws the screen.

The screen display consists of seven depot piles numbered 1 to 7, each containing five cards, a foundation pile marked with an (continued on next page)

SOFTWARE FILE

(continued from previous page)

inverse F, and a face-down stock pile marked with an inverse S.

The bottom card of each depot pile is exposed. Any exposed card may be placed on to the top card of the foundation pile, so long as it differs from that card by one. For

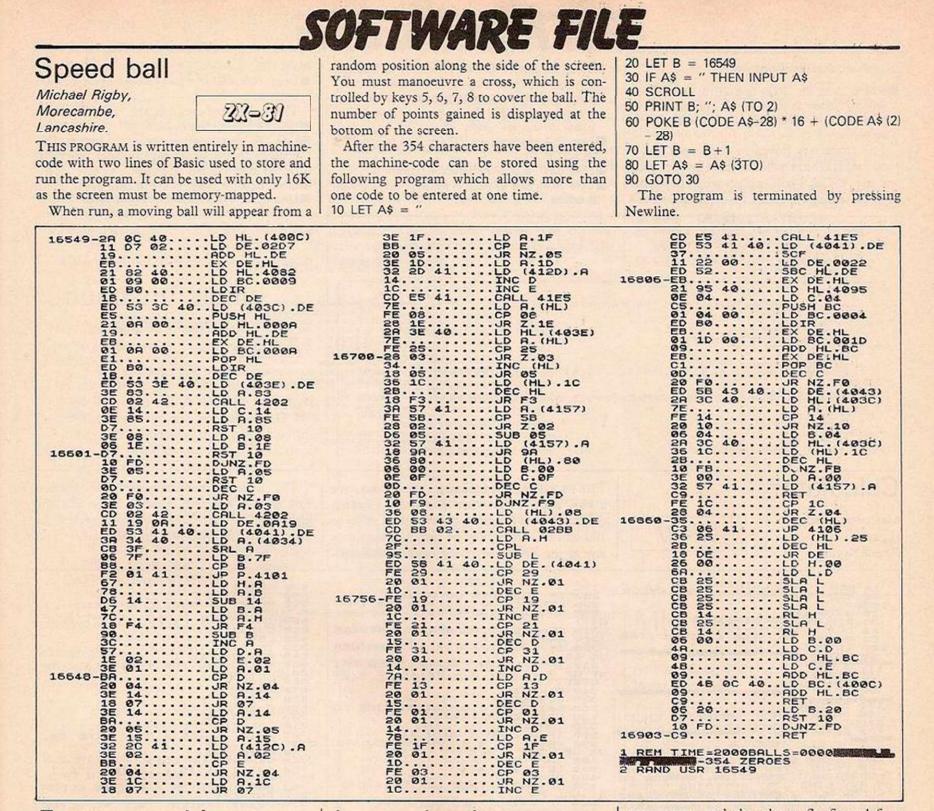
example, a seven may be placed on a six or an eight, but not on any other card — irrespective of suit. This is done by pressing the number, 1 to 7, of the corresponding depot pile.

Kings are high, aces are low, and neither may be placed on the other. When the patience becomes blocked, a card may be dealt from the stock pile on to the foundation pile by pressing S. This will decrease the number of cards in the stock pile by one.

You win if you manage to clear all seven depot piles. You lose if you are blocked, and have run out of stock cards. In either case, pressing S will display your score.

LET S\$ (286) =A\$ (A) LET S\$ (416) =A\$ (A) LET S\$ (318) =B\$ (B) LET S\$ (384) =B\$ (B) IF INKEY\$ (>"" THEN GOTO 350 PRINT AT 0,0; S\$ PRINT AT 19,30; Z LET Z\$=INKEY\$ IF Z\$="S" THEN GOTO 600 IF CODE Z\$>CODE "7" OR CODE CODE "1" THEN GOTO 365 LET Y=UAL Z\$ IF N(Y) =0 THEN GOTO 2E3 IF ABS (0(Y,N(Y))-A)(>1 THE TO 2E3 1 SLOW 2 PRINT AT 8,12;" 3 PRINT AT 18,0; "WHEN YOU PRE A KEY, THE SCREENWILL BLANK O FOR ABOUT 20 SECS" 4 PRINT AT 21,10; "ESTRE EN S 315 329 325 55 330 350 UT 361 INKEY \$="" THEN GOTO 5 5 378 RAND 6 LET FAST LET LET 1012 E=0 ZS CODE A\$="A23456789TJQK" B\$="**S**\$(704) C(4,13) N(7) Z=17 V(17) P(7,5) Q(7,5) Q(7,5) U(17) I=32 TO 704 STEP 3 S\$(I-31 TO I) =" 13 385 DIM 15 390 20 N 395 25 39333 400 LET DDDDDD 405 410 415 420 40 704 STEP 32 TO I) =" 425 45 32 430 50 LET 5歩 (I-31 435 440 NEXT 55 I FOR I=1 TO 17 GOSUB 1E3 LET V(I) =5 LET W(I) =T LET S\$(32*I+34 TO 450 60 465 LET 5\$ (96*N(Y) +96+Y #43 =8\$ (0 (Y,N(Y))) 470 LET 5\$ (96*N(Y) 65075 32+1+60) = 30 NEXT .. (Y,N(Y))) 475 GOTO 500 IF Z 475 GOTO 315 600 IF Z>0 THEN PRINT AT 21,13; 602 IF Z>0 THEN GOTO 300 35 I FOR I=4 TO 13 STEP 3 S\$(32+1+2 TO 32+1+28) =" 90 95 .. NEXT IF Z>0 THEN GOTO 300 LET E=1 GOTO 2E3 STOP LET S=INT (RND±4+1) LET T=INT (RND±13+1) IF C(S,T)=1 THEN GOTO 1E3 LET C(S,T)=1 RETURN 100 I I=286 TO 414 STEP 32 S\$(I TO I+2) =""" S\$(I+288 TO I+298) =" 105 605 610 LET I+298) ="""" 1000 NEXT I FOR I=1 TO 7 FOR J=1 TO 5 GOSUB 1E3 LET P(I,J)=5 LET Q(I,J)=T LET 5\$(J*96+I*4-34)=R\$(Q(I, 1919 1029 1030 120 130 RETURN 1040 2000 LET 0=0 140 FOR I=1 TO 7 LET 0=0+N(I) NEXT I IF 0=0 THEN GOTO 2100 IF Z=0 AND E=1 THEN GOTO 20 2010 145 150 11 2040 155 5\$ (J*96+I*4-2) =B\$ (P (I, J LET 3 3 70 NEXT LET LET 160 T J N(I) =5 S\$(I*4-1) =CHR\$ (1 S\$(I*4+639) =CHR\$ 2060 GOTO 350 2070 PRINT AT 15,12; "HARD LUCK" AT 17,7; "YOU LOST BY ";0;" CARD 165 (156+I) \$ (156+I CARD 175 1 S\$(576+I*4)=A\$(Q(I,5)) S\$(544+I*4)=B\$(P(I,5)) I O<>1 THEN PRINT "S" 2080 IF O 180 LET 2100 PRINT AT 15,12; "WELL DONE" ;AT 17,0; "YOU WON WITH ";Z;" STO CK CARD"; 2110 IF Z<>1 THEN PRINT "S"; 2120 PRINT " LEFT" 2130 STOP 2090 185 LET STO 195 200 210 LET A=U(Z) B=U(Z) Z=Z-1 360 305 310

To make a program run itself To change the LED to green. POKE 57347.5 Sharp hints when loaded - use just To display quotations on to POKE 10682,1 before saving. the screen. POKE 6350.0 Peter Redford and POKE 6636,0 To disable the Break key. To return to normal. POKE 6350,34 POKE 8767,0 Jonathan Bryant, To make program line 1 into MZ-303 Stockport, POKE 8768,0 line 0. POKE 18440.0 Cheshire. POKE 8769,0 To make line 0 into line 1. POKE 18440,1 POKE 6636,205 To enable the Break key. To return to Basic after using HERE IS A selection which should prove of use POKE 8767,218 the command Bye. GOTO \$1200 to MZ-80K users. POKE 8768,133 To return to Basic after using POKE 8769,19 To change the computer to the command Bye. This keeps the program which was in the POKE 4464,1 POKE 59555,0 lower case. To blank out the screen. POKE 59555,1 To change the computer to To restore the screen. computer before Bye was POKE 57347,4 POKE 4464.0 GOTO \$124A To change the LED to red. used. upper case.



Faster graphics

Jonathan Brazier, London E2.

33-31

POTTERING ALONG on my ZX-81, I have discovered a device which speeds up moving graphics by some four or five times without venturing into the tortuous world of machinecode. It is based on the fact that any number of At instructions may be included in one Print instruction, even if the co-ordinates are identical or overlap. The program makes it clear, of course, it only works for horizontally-moving objects if you want the object's track erased as it goes. With a little ingenuity the increase in speed is well worth the extra typing.



Loony lander

Roger Valentine, Staines, Middlesex.



THIS IS the most appalling computer game ever. It combines the worst of Invaders with the worst of Breakout to create an abysmal Lunar landing-type scenario. Perhaps its only redeeming feature is that it is so incredibly difficult to gain a decent score that you quickly tire of playing it, and so might use your computer for something more useful.

It is written for a 40-column Pet, but if you really think it is worth the effort converting it to another machine, I shall explain all the screen-Pokes. There are no machine-dependent features other than the screen-mapping, apart from the few Pet cursor controls, which are also explained.

The object is to land your space-craft — or aeroplane, the graphics are so poor that it does not matter which — on a rubble-laden runway. Before you land, you must clear the runway completely by destroying the rubble with either bombs or missiles.

You have five aircraft, each with unlimited

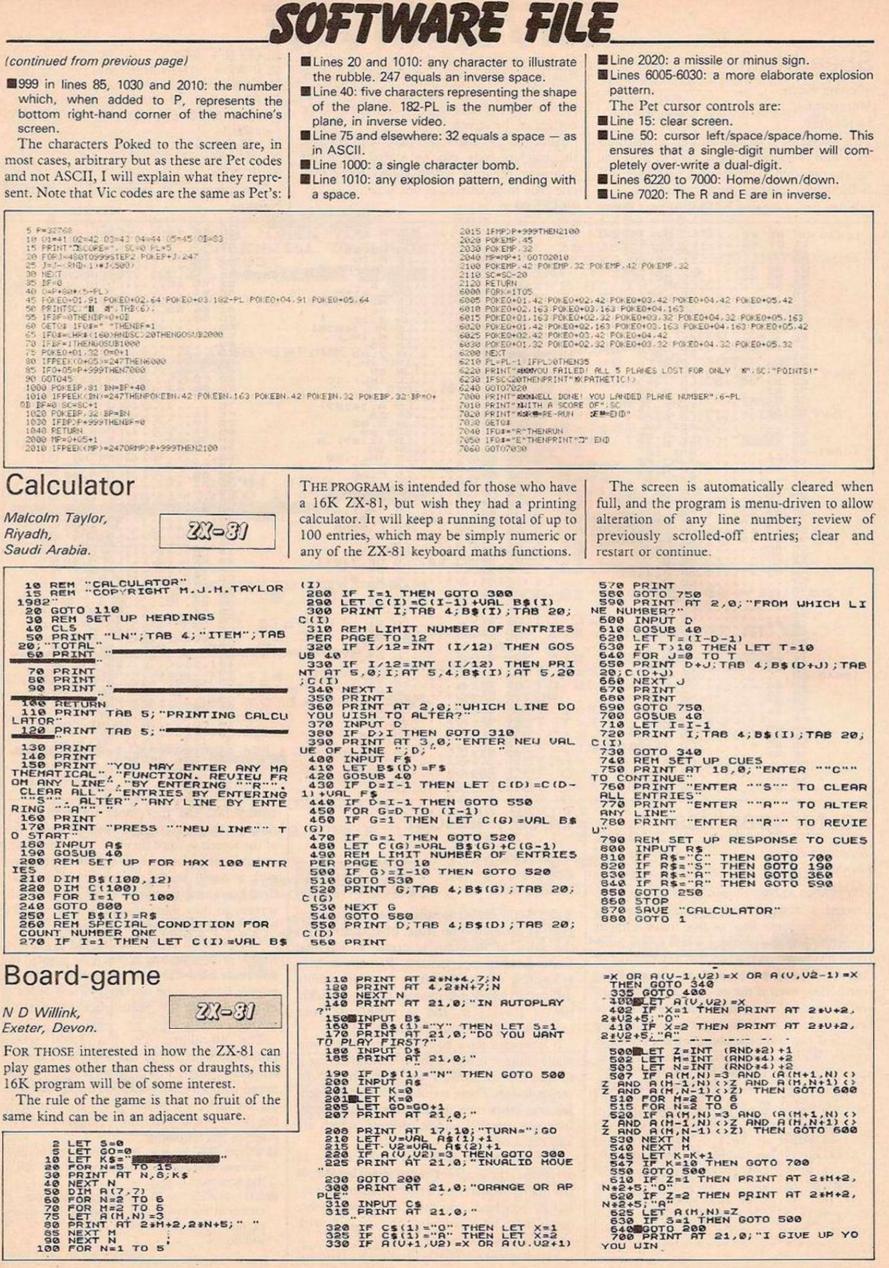
armaments, and the planes fly from left to right — they wrap-round the right-hand side of the screen — until they either hit something or land safely. Each block of rubble destroyed with a bomb scores one point. Missiles are fired horizontally and will also wrap-round the screen, so they must always destroy the next block of rubble in your flight-path.

The problem is that destroying a block of rubble with a missile scores -20 points, and you must have a total of more than 20 for the missile button to be operative. Press Space to drop a bomb, and Shift/Space to launch a missile.

The 40-column Pet has 1,000 screen positions, with 32768 the address of the top left-hand corner. The program will run on any micro with a memory-mapped display by altering the value of P in line 5 - e.g., to 7680 for the Vic – and inserting suitable values in place of the following:

- 480 to 999 in line 20: these are numbers representing approximately the bottom half of the screen.
- 500 in line 25: line 25 ensures greater density of rubble at the lower part of the display, so any number close to the lower limit of J in line 20 will do.

(continued on next page)



190 IF D\$(1)="N" THEN GOTO 500 200 INPUT A\$ 201 LET K=0 201 LET K=0 205 LET G0=G0+1 207 PRINT AT 21,0;"

208 PRINT AT 17,10; "TURN="; GO 210 LET V=UAL A\$(1)+1 215 LET V2=UAL A\$(2)+1 2280 IF A(U,V2)=3 THEN GOTO 300 225 PRINT AT 21,0; "INVALID MOVE

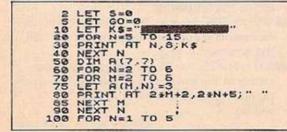
230 GOTO 200 300 PRINT AT 21,0; "ORANGE OR AP

320 IF C\$(1) ="0" THEN LET X=1 325 IF C\$(1) ="A" THEN LET X=2 330 IF A(U+1,U2) =X OR A(U,U2+1)

210 INPUT C\$ 21,0;" 315 PRINT AT 21,0;"

play games other than chess or draughts, this 16K program will be of some interest.

The rule of the game is that no fruit of the same kind can be in an adjacent square.



FTWARE FILE

No question

Tim Miller, Appleby-in-Westmorland, Cumbria.

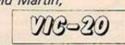


THIS SHORT routine is written in Atom Basic and overcomes the problem of the sometimes misleading question mark which is generated by Basic's Input statement. A response such as "Enter amount :" is much more suitable than "Enter amount ?".

When the Atom encounters the word Input,

Sounds of alarm

David Harmes and David Martin, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.



THIS IS A basic program for an alarm clock for the Vic-20 with 3.5K. It starts by asking you when the alarm should sound - TI\$ is a 24-hour clock. Then you must enter the time at which the clock should start. The information is then displayed on the screen.

In lines 34 and 330 in the inverted commas - "fl" and "f7" - just press the corresponding function key. Press "f1" to switch the alarm off when the alarm is rung. Press "f7" when the alarm is not on to change the setting of the alarm. Note that 2.35 am should be entered in the form: 023500.

Search and replace

Darren Ilston, Stockport, Cheshire.

23-31

SEARCH AND replace will search the screen for a character you specify and replace it with any other. Load this machine-code routine into a Rem Statement no shorter than 23 bytes long. Search and replace runs in a 16K ZX-81 only. Z-80 assembly listing Hexadecimal dump LD HL, (D.FILE). 2A OC 40. LD B, 24d. 06 19. 2B. DEC HL. INC HL. 23. LD A, (HL). 7E. CP 118. FE 76. JRNZ, + 3. 20 03. 10 F8. DJNZ - 8. C9. RET. CP CHR.\$ (n). FE CHR.\$ (n). JRNZ - 13. 20 F3. LD, (HL), CHR.\$ (x). 36 CHR.\$ (x). JR - 17. 18 EF If this machine-code routine is loaded into a

Rem statement, then Poking the values: 16530, CHR.\$, (n)

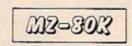
where CHR.\$ (n) means the character to be searched for.

16534, CHR.\$, (x)

where CHR.\$ (x) means the character to be replaced.

Test timer

J Laidlaw, Aberdeen.



I WROTE THIS program to make use of the fact that the MZ-80K's internal clock can be Poked to count to an accuracy of one-sixtieth of a second although, unfortunately, the hour

it first jumps to a subroutine in the operating system to print out a prompt. The address of this subroutine is determined by the contents of addresses #209 and #208 as a 16-bit address.

All this program does is alter these addresses to a free area of memory at #80 in RAM where a machine-code routine replaces the original values of # 209 and # 208 and jumps back to the Input routine without printing a prompt. This in effect means that the last character printed in Basic becomes the prompt.

Although the program is simple, it is handy because of its length. The more complicated method of achieving this, which Acorn gives, is not only more than twice as long but uses three more of the precious 26 Atom variables.

- 10 REM * SUBROUTINE TO REMOVE INPUT PROMPT
- P = # 80;[LDA@82;STA # 208;LDA@254; 20 STA # 209;RTS;];Z = # FE940080 30 REM * DEMONSTRATE USE

- 40 PRINT "ENTER AMOUNT :";! # 208 = Z; INPUT A
- **50 END**

1 PRINT"""
3 PRINTCHR#(5)
4 POKE36879,8:00SUB100
10 INPUT"HEDICORRECT TIME ";TI\$
20 PRINT"]"
25 PRINT MMMTIME"
30 PRINT" "DEDEDDD"; LEFT\$(TI\$,2);":";MID\$(TI\$,3,2);":";RIGHT\$(TI\$,2)
31 PRINT"MMMBLARM"
33 PRINT" [] PRIDEDED: "; LEFT#(RL#,2); ":"; MID#(TI#,3,2); ":"; RIGHT#(TI#,2)
34 GETA\$:IFA\$="F7"THENGOSUB400
36 IFAL#=TI#THENGOSUB200
48 PRINT MEMBERVIC ALARM"
110 INPUT"XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
120 RETURN
200 POKE36878,15
210 PRINT"]" /
220 POKE36874,250:FORN=0T0500:NEXTN
320 POKE36874,0:FORN=0T0500:NEXTN
330 GETA#:IFA#="F1"THENPOKE36878,0:RETURN
340 G0T0220
400 PRINT"]"
410 INPUT"ALARM TIME ";AL#
420 PRINT"":RETURN

count is lost and the minute count's maximum is 24. The program is short, occupying approximately 0.7K, and will run on all MZ-80Ks whatever the memory size.

```
X=4465:Y=4466:REM cursor cositions
PRINT"@Reaction timer -hit a key"
SET A$:IF A$="" GOTO 38
TI$="0808080" REM set clock to zero
        18
        30
40
30 GET A$:IF A$="" GOTD 30
40 TI$="000000" REM set clock to zero
50 FOR Z=1 TD 3
50 READ A.B.REM alter clock to count
70 POKE A.B.REM to 1/60 of a sec.
30 NEXT Z
30 PRINT[0"
100 FOR Z=1 TO INT(RND(1)*2000):NEXT Z
110 POKE A.B.REM start clock
120 POKE 53248+2/2,109:REM diselasK
130 GET A$ IF A$="" GOTO 130
140 A$=TI$:REM time taken to react
150 POKE 5,8:POKE 9,20
160 PRINT"YOUR time:- ",LEFT$(A$,2);
178 PRINT"'.MID$(A$,3,2);
180 PRINT"'.RIGHT$(A$,2);
180 PRINT"'.RIGHT$(A$,2);
190 POKE X.11:PRINT"Continue? (Y/N)"
200 GET A$
213 REM restore data and resume
220 IF A$="Y" THEN RESTORE:GOTO 48
230 REM restore dok to normal and end
240 IF A$="N" THEN TI$="000000":END
250 GOTO 200
260 DATA 57351,116,57359,9,57349,2
```

Words of wisdom

F K Carver, Plymouth, Devon.



THIS PROGRAM is a very simple and easy-touse substitute for a proper word processor and can be used by anyone who can use the Atom editing facilities. It is important that the first three lines are typed in exactly as shown.

To use the program, input your text anywhere after line 3 and it can be edited, added to, and so on, by using the standard Atom editing function. To print, type Control-B then run the program.

Micro maestro?

J P Mcgowan, Huddersfield West Yorkshire.



THIS PROGRAM produces "music" on your ZX-81. I am not absolutely sure how it works, but when the computer changes from fast mode to slow and vice versa, it makes a click in the cassette output port. If an amplifier is attached the oscillations can be heard. If you are without an amplifier you could use a tape recorder to tape it and then play it back.

For a lower note you can add the following lines:

> **15 REM 25 REM**

Here is the main program listing:

10 FAST 20 SLOW **30 RUN**

1I=?18*256+#46;D0D0
2P. \$?I; I=I+1;U. ?I=13
3P.';I=I+3;U.I)=TOP;E.
4
5 FKC ATOM 'CHEAP WORDPRO'
6
7
8 TO USE PUT YOUR OWN TEXT
9 ANYWHERE AFTER LINE 3 AND IT
10 CAN BE EDITED, ADDED TO ETC.
11 BY USING THE STANDARD ATOM
12 EDITING FUNCTIONS.
13
14 TO PRINT TYPE CONTROL-B THEN
15 RUN THE PROGRAM ABOVE



COMPETITION CORNER

POWER CUBE BY ANTHONY ROBERTS

AMONG THE Klingon's treasures that you so cleverly won in our competition in April, is a puzzling little cube which could provide fabulous amounts of free energy should you just be able to connect it up correctly.

There are 12 connectors, each of which connects a pair of symbols on one face with the A £15 book token will be awarded to the first correct solution drawn from the competition bag. All entries must be at the Your Computer offices by the last working day in August. The name of the winner, the solution, and a competition report will be published in the October issue of Your Computer.

If you want to set a competition for Competition Corner, remember that the simplest solution should be calculable by a short program rather than by any other form of reckoning.

same pair of symbols on an adjacent face of the cube - as the picture shows. When they are all in place, one symbol is left exposed on each face - and if it is not the same symbol left on every face of the cube, you will have shortcircuited it and the resulting explosion will destroy everything for miles.

Here is the unfolded plan of the cube. What symbol should be left?

Competition results

THE NUMBER OF correct entries for the Vic expansion system competition in June made the choice of a winner as hard as ever. We finally awarded the Arfon motherboard to J W Brawn of Highfield, Willow Lane, Goxhill, South Humberside, for his "One good Vic deserves a mother"

Several other competitors felt that their Vics suffered from maternal deprivation. As Matthew Lewis explained "Vic needs mother - bored without her", while, on a different Solution to the June crossword.



tack, Jane Finlatson revealed that "My children are bored with their mother and want to expand".

Some puns were more groan-provoking than others. John Keogh claimed "I Arfon got a good memory" and J Williams expressed the Vic owner's plight with "A Vic's 'arf off without an Arfon". Others that caught the eye were R White's "Such inflation becomes stimulation without aggravation" and Sue Dealler's sinister "VICious micros have more byte".

The Golden Nugget problem attracted comparatively few entries. If you noticed that the number of nuggests collected on leaving the park is the cube of the number of trips through the park, it was easy to arrive at a solution without a computer: the answer, 32, is the cube root of the final number of nuggets collected. Programming for a solution is | P = number of pearls.

straightforward once you have worked out a formula for the number of pearls collected from the island on each trip through the park.

Several programs found the simplest line, using only three variables. Since the number of coins used and the number of bags is the same, a single variable can serve for both.

The winning solution drawn from the hat was sent in by Peter Hall of 10 Spean Drive, Aspley Hall, Nottingham:

10 LET B = 020 LET N = 030 LET B = B + 1 40 LET P = B * (B - 1)50 LET N = N + 3*P + 1 60 IF N = 32768 THEN GOTO 80 70 GOTO 30 80 PRINT B; "COINS" B = number of bags; N = number of nuggets;

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COMPUTER NEWS

JUNE PUBLICATIONS

Beginner's Guide to BASIC Programming A P Stephenson

Written with two primary purposes. First, many people wish to understand and make use of the exciting new technology that is now becoming available to the man in the street, but have no previous knowledge or experience. Second, there is need for a book that explains BASIC as used on microcomputers.

Since computer programming is best learnt by 'doing', the book encourages the reader to write his own programs rather than slavishly copy out other people's 'masterpieces'.

0 408 01184 X 160 pages £3.95

Beginner's Guide to Microprocessors E A Parr

- A down-to-earth and factual treatment of how microprocessors work.
- A beginner's book suitable for the reader with an interest in microprocessors but with little previous knowledge.

Avoiding the sensational aspects of the subject that have been a feature of so many books, Andrew Parr gets down to fundamentals. After an introduction to computers in general he explains in detail how the microprocessor works, its software and programming, and how it is integrated with peripherals to form a complete microcomputer system.

Later chapters describe applications of microprocessors in control systems, robots, small business computer systems, etc. There is also a survey of microprocessor families (Z80, 8080, 6800 and 6502), and an appendix covers the various number systems used in microprocessor work.

0 408 00579 3 224 pages £3.95

26 BASIC Programs for your Micro Derrick Daines

A collection of 26 new and varied games programs, from spelling tests to submarinehunting. They are graded from the most elementary, usable on the simplest home computer, to longer and more complex programs suitable for more advanced machines. Derrick Daines has written the programs in an easy subset of BASIC and lists the variables and memory size required and a sample run so that the reader should have little difficulty in modifying them for any suitable microcomputer.

0 408 01204 8 128 pages £4.95

ZX81 Basic Book Robin Norman

Covers the basic 1K version, the additional facilities offered by the 16K expansion RAM and how to use the Sinclair ZX printer. There are 14 original programs for you to run on the machine (for 1K and 16K versions), and for those confused by computer jargon (and who isn't?) there is a glossary of technical terms. Robin Norman assumes no initial knowledge of computing and his undemanding writing style is perfect for a beginner's introduction.

0 408 01178 5 176 pages £4.95

0 408 01223 4 144 pages £4.95

JULY PUBLICATIONS

ZX81 User's Handbook Trevor J Terrell and Robert J Simpson

ZX81 owners wishing to learn more about their computer will want this book. It answers many questions about BASIC and machine code programming, and it explains the ZX81 hardware and how it operates. Programs in BASIC and machine code are included, to illustrate many of the points covered in the text and to help readers develop their own programs.

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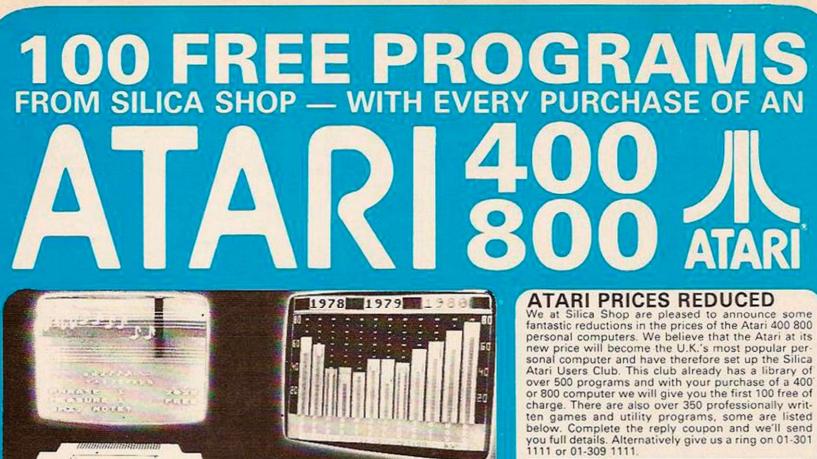
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1

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You: "Darling, I've decided to buy a computer."

<u>Her:</u>***++**??!!***@XX??££**??!!?off!"

You: "Yes, I know we could do with a new washing machine. But the new Dragon 32 Computer is much more important. It's the first computer actually designed for all the family and it costs under £200!"

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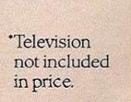
Her: "Oh?"

From this point on, the conversation should follow more reasonable lines. Allowing you to fully explain the many advantages of the new Dragon 32 family computer.

32KRAMFORUNDER £200.*

For a start, the Dragon offers 32K RAM. Your wife may not understand that, so just tell her that the Dragon's capabilities are truly massive - at least twice as powerful as its competitors, with some features you won't find even in more expensive units. The Dragon will give you all the power you're likely to need, and more, to create your own programs - along with an exciting range of software which can do anything from helping with kids' spelling and arithmetic to creating your own cartoons.

THE FIRST FAMILY COMPUTER. All of which brings you nicely to the point where you tell your wife just how much fun the kids will have with the Dragon. How it will save her all that





money on those Space Invader machines. How it will magically translate simple typed instructions into beautiful drawings and designs using set, line, circle, draw, scale, rotate and paint features, in up to 9 colours - and play and compose

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32K RAM (as standard). At least twice the power of similarly priced machines. Expandable to 64K RAM.

EXTENDED MICROSOFT COLOUR BASIC (as standard). Featuring: ADVANCED GRAPHICS (set, line, circle, paint, print, draw, rotate and print using).

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Typewriter feel. Guaranteed for 20 million depressions.

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with 5 octaves of music. How it will engross your children in mind-boggling adventures in dungeons and caves without even getting their knees dirty. And the Dragon works with any U.H.F.TV.

THEY'LL LEARN AS THEY PLAY.

And then you can casually point out that although the kids are having fun, they're also learning. And within a very short space of time, the whole family will be completely at home with programming - with computer language - with every aspect of how computers work. Which can't do their future prospects any harm at all.

BRILLIANTLY SIMPLE INSTRUCTION MANUAL.

The Dragon is made in Britain, designed with the help of British Universities. And it's also worth remembering that the Dragon's instruction manual is clearer and easier to understand than any otherhomecomputer's.

That its top-quality keyboard is as easy to use as a typewriter, and so well made it's guaranteed for twenty million depressions.

TAKE THE FAMILY DOWN THE HIGH STREET.

And if she still wants to know more, take her to see the Dragon 32. It'll soon be available in most good stores - or you can send the coupon for further details.

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What do you do when you want to make your micro more powerful?

You add memory. Memory is the most expensive part of a microcomputer. For example, to increase a ZX81 from 1K to 16K of RAM costs over 70% the price of the micro itself. The rest of the cost is shared between the CPU, ROM, the circuit board, the case, the keyboard, the various plugs and sockets, as well as the manufacturing and marketing expenses.

What do you do when you grow out of your ZX81, ATOM or VIC?

Throw them away or give them to your kid, and buy a more powerful machine. All you really wanted was a new CPU and a new ROM, probably the least expensive bits of integrated electronics, and yet you have normally to replace everything. One way of tackling this redundancy problem is to have a system which uses a universal bus, such as the S100. The major cost of this type of mother board system is a big case full of sockets, and a large fan-cooled power supply to cope with future expansion. The case alone will cost more than, for example, a VIC or ATOM. Although such a system allows some versatility in plugging in various boards ranging from CPU to disc controller, and allows upgrading of the computer, it is fundamentally limited by both the finite number of expansion slots and the large initial outlay.

What is so different about ORGANIC MICRO?

ORGANIC MICRO is a new concept in the packaging and organisation of a microcomputer. It relieves you of all the constraints on expansion and upgrading.

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It consists of a family of modular units, each housed in an identical case, carefully designed to be both stylish and functional. Each unit can be equipped with different internal circuitry to perform respectively different functions. Each carries its own physical and electrical connections so that units can be connected into a linked multifunctional assembly which can be readily modified or extended. In this way a microcomputer can grow from a simple starter system into a fully fledged machine as your needs evolve. The system will always be smartly packaged at each stage of its expansion because of the way the identically packaged modules interlock. Specific requirements can be met by adding a new unit, and the CPU module can be replaced when necessary, instantly creating a new and more powerful upgraded microcomputer. The old CPU could be used as the heart of another system, there is no reason to throw it away.

ORGANIC MICRO will serve you forever.

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PERSONA — This module is the basis on which the system grows. It buffers in all the signals from the ZX81 expansion port via a 44-way ribbon connector. It then talks to other modules via a 64-way ORGANIC BUS configured so that it fits onto the given ZX81 Memory Address Map. Up to 4 Mbytes of the addressable positions are allowed, all signals for dynamic memory operation are generated on board. Other modules respond when PERSONA sends their individual SLOT signal along the bus. A generous + / - 5 volt regulated DC supply powers all the modules. £24.95

MINIMAP — This extends the 64K of the ZX81 address space up to a possible 1 Mbyte. The space is organised into vertical 64K PAGES divided into SEGMENTS labelled FILE A, FILE B, ROM, TOOL, DATA, PATH and SLOT. Up to 16 horizontal PAGES can be supported. All this memory can be defined dynamically from within a program, allowing, for example, a program in a FILE SEGMENT to manipulate the contents of DATA SEGMENTS. £29.95

RAM 08 — This low-cost basic memory module has 2K of memory expandable up to 8K simply by plugging in extra RAM chips in the vacant sockets. It is located in a region of address space not used by BASIC programs and is ideal for data or machine-coded routines which might be shared by several programs. £19.95

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The ZX99 has an RS232C output allowing connecting with any such printer using the full ASCII character code (you can now print on plain paper in upper or lower case, and up to 132 characters per line) at a variable band rate up to 9,600.

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There is an extension board on the rear to plug in your RAM pack (larger than 16K if required). The unit is supplied with one special tape drive lead, more are available at £1 each.



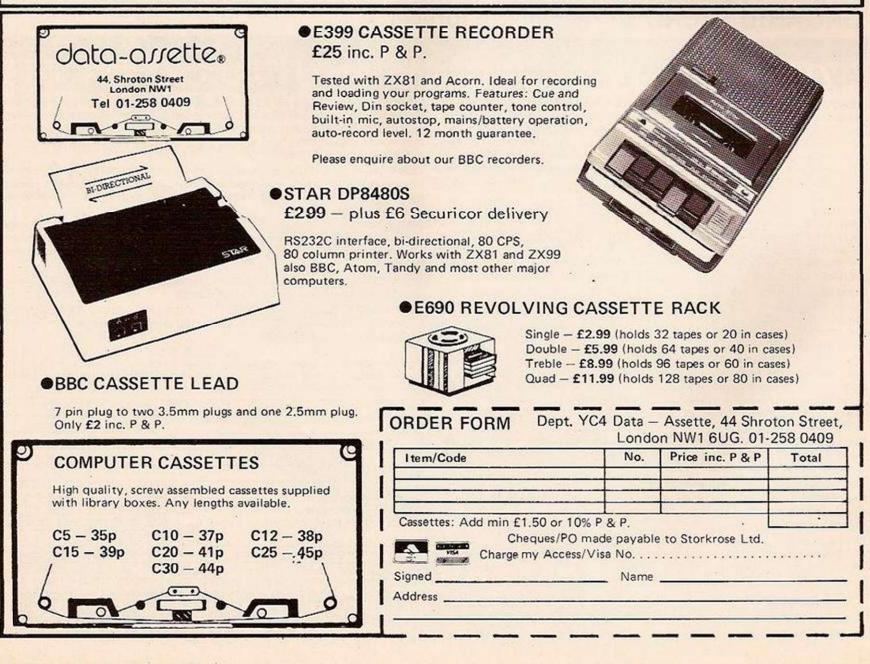
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The Westminster Exhibition Centre is large enough to see it all in comfort — without queuing!

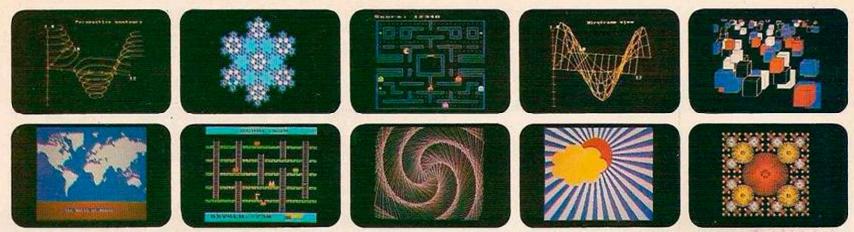
Whatever your interest — hobby/home, business or educational, there's lots to see at the Microfair.

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One day = 10 am to 6pm. August 21st. Westminster Exhibition Centre (Royal Horticultural Society New Hall) Greycoat Street, London SW1. Nearest Tube, Victoria or St James' Park.



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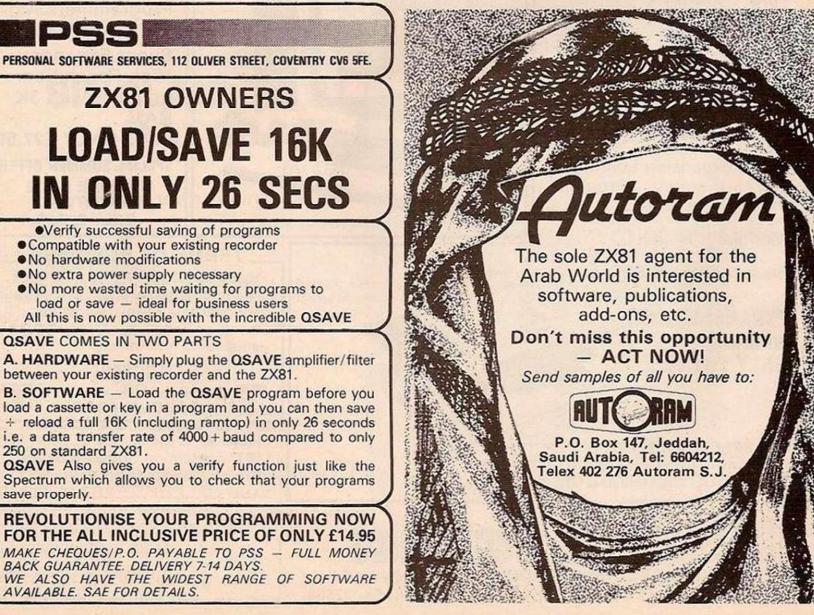
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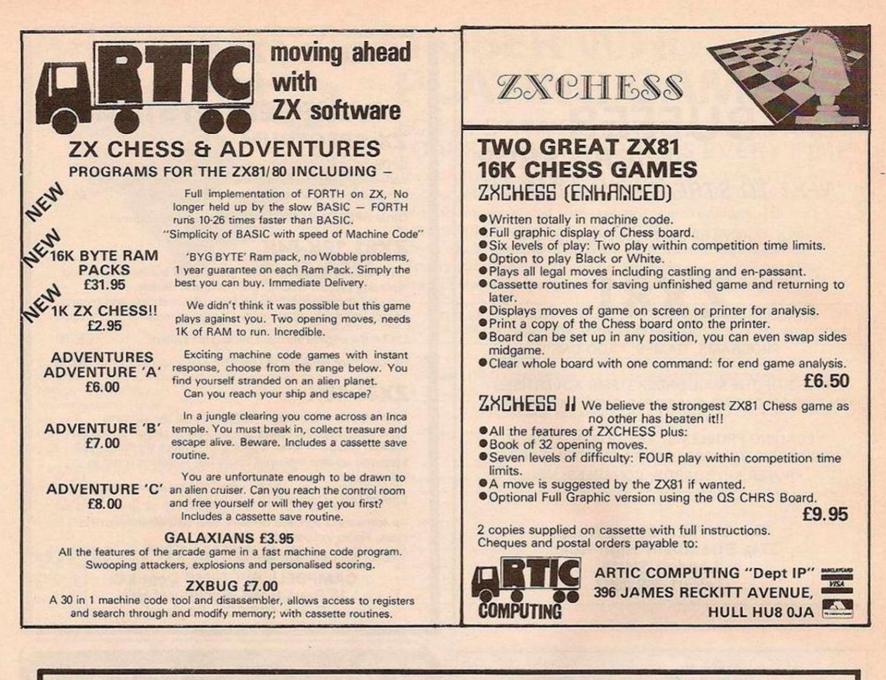
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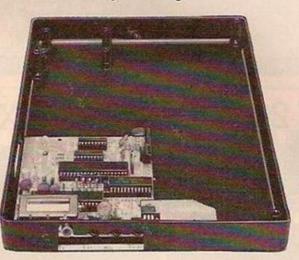
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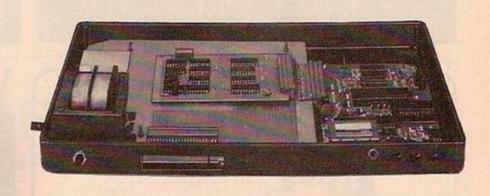
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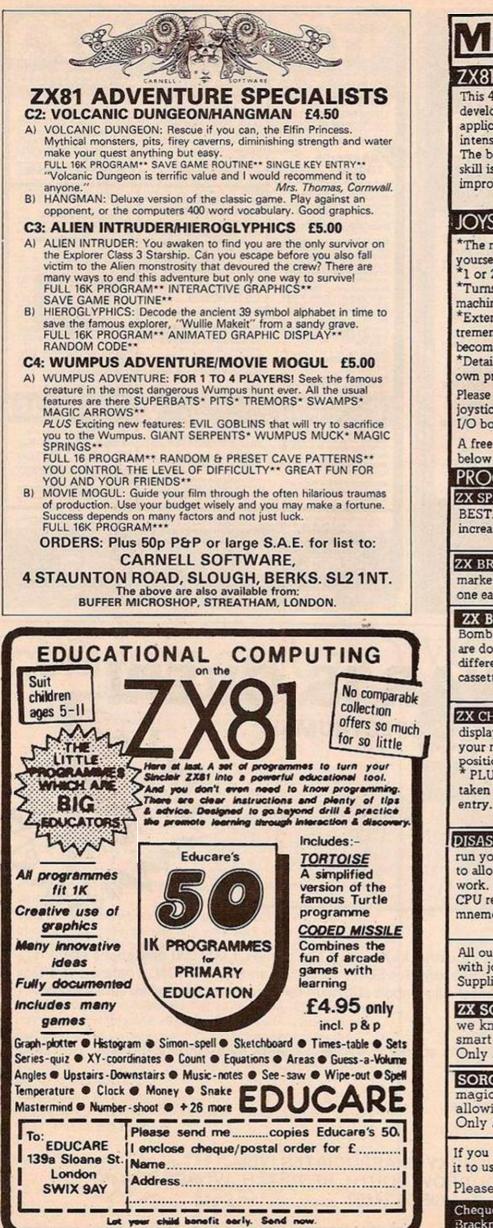


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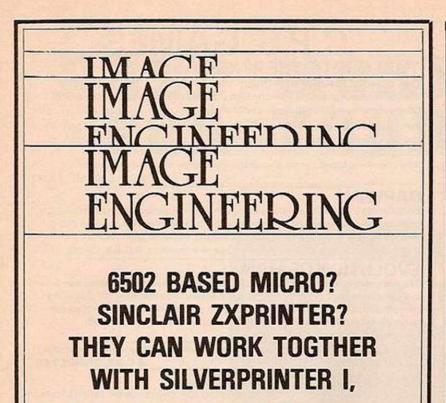
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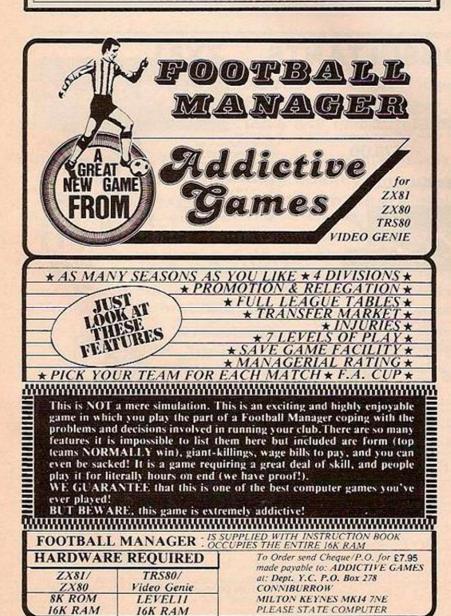


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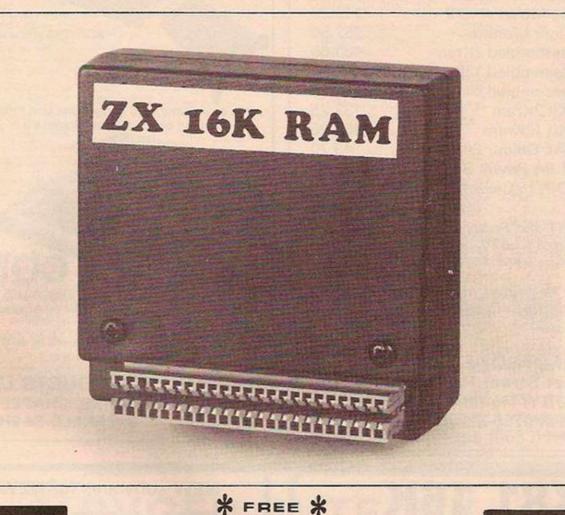
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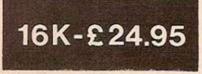
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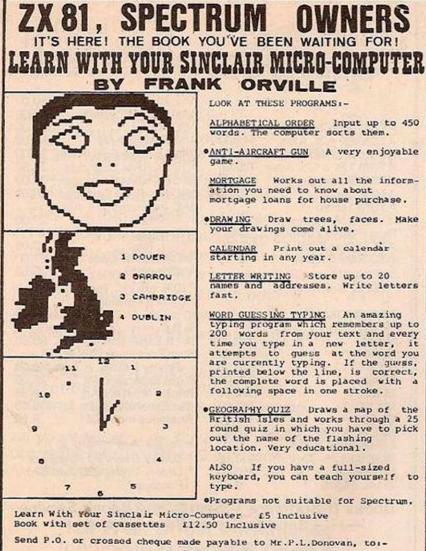
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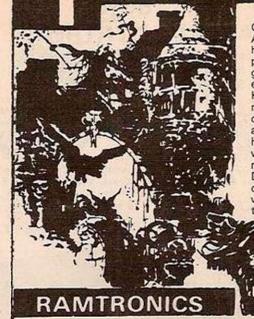
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Abacus	10
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Addictive Games	109
A&F Software	74
Afdec	53
Amba	45
Amber Controls	94
Anglo-American	88
Anirog	28
Applied System Knowledge	
Artic	102
ASP	49
Audio Computer Inside F	
Autoram	100
В	
Basicare	95
Beebug	105
Bi-pak	101
Buffer Microshop	101
Bugbyte	11
Butler, Currie & Hook	4
с	
Cambridge Collection	45
Cambridge Computer Store	
Campbell	101
Carnell	106
Chromasonic	99
C.J.E.	53
	ack Cover
Computers for All	5
Computers User Aids	49
	ack Cover
C.P.S.	110
D	
D.A. Computers	113
David Heartford	39
Deans Electronics	80
Digital Integration	97
D.J. Moody DKtronics	80
Doric	73
Done	78

ADVERTISEMENT INDEX

Downsway	78
Dragon Data E	92, 93
East London Robotics	113
Educare Electronequip	106 112
Elinca	112
Essential Software	44
F Fuller Designs	103
G	
GCC	97
Gemini Grundy	57, 98 24, 25
н	
Harris & Lockyear	105
Hewson Consultants Hilderbay	110 109
1 26 7 2 2 2 3	
Image Engineering Ivor Killerbyte	109 28
J	20
J.K. Greye	10
John Prince J.P. Gibbons	107 68
J.R.S.	105
K	
Kayde Kempston	61 4
L	
Laser Bug Linsac	49 90
Llamasoft	88
Lowe Electronics	19, 108
M Maplin	8, 9, 107
M.D.R.	80
Melbourne House Memotech	29 65
Michael Orwin	60
Micro Age Micro Gen	94 106
MICIO Gen	100

Microware	104
Microz	101
Mono Lith	100
N	
National ZX-81 Users Club	33
Newnes	89
Northern Computer Fair	18
P	110
Panda Barconnal Computers	112 107
Personnel Computers Phoenix	70, 113
Picturesque	112
Pixel	104
P.L. Donovan	114
P.P.S.	100
Pretorious Systems	111
Program Power	53,86
Q	
Q-tech	39
R	
Ramtronics	114
Redditch Electronics	107
S	
Silica Shop	91
Silicon Tricks	104
Silver Soft	60
Simon Hessell	39
Sinclair	34, 35
Sir Computers	78
Software Library	110
Spectrum	6,7
S.R.S.	10 68
Stonechip Storkrose	96
	50
T Taurus	45
Texas	23
Thurnal	90
Timedata	102
Transform	104
7	
ZX Microfair	97









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