



YOUR <u>COMPUTEPORTANS</u>



Goonies competition: page 79.

20 NEWS: Secret 64 of Adrain Mole; Smellyvision; Hitsville competition; DK's extra 64 saves Amstrad's 664's bacon.

LETTERS: Last word in the great Microdrive debate from Katherine Peel; is Sir Keith L Joseph all he's cracked up to be; extra terrestrials may be upset.

HARDWARE HITLIST: Our boys in the backroom benchtest a Spectrum printer interface, DK'tronics' Amstrad lightpen and Arnor's Amstrad sideways Rom.

CHRISTMAS COMPUTER BARGAINS: Nothing stirring in your house - not even a computer mouse? Lee Paddon catalogues the available hardware for Santa.

SOFTWARE SHORTLIST: Hewson's Paradroid takes pride of place as the most innovative zapperoony yet; plus Donald Duck, Winter Games, Astroclone, and Adrian Mole.

DISC DRIVE BONANZA: From the Challenger 3 with integral 128K Ram disc at £300 down to the humble QFS interface for the BBC Micro Model B.

54 SINCLAIR ENIGMA: 3.5 inch disc drive, colour monitor, 1986 model. SINCLAIR 128: A new Sinclair emerges 5Z in Spanish exile: keypad, more memory.

56 ADVENTURE INTERNATIONAL — HOME OF THE HEROES: Paul Bond visits Scott Adams' other island in Birmingham and meets the Fantastic Four.

DINTERACTIVE ADVENTURES: Yeah, it's a doddle programming adventures - but getting the characters to talk back? James Hartley enlivens your quest.

3 QUEST CORNER: Robin of Sherwood reviewed. 64 BBC KUNG FU MASTER: Get your kicks on the 6502 microprocessor.

SOUND SAMPLER SURVEY: Tony Sacks makes like the poor man's Midge Ure and O shows you how to play broken glass without an expensive Fairlight computer.

SPECTRUM BASIC SOUND EXTENSION: This peps up your sound facility by Laugmenting Spectrum Basic by a further four commands - by Richard Taylor.

78 HOTSHOTS: Lots of hints, tips, features and bugs. **64 TOWER OF ANTICS:** The world O of multi-coloured sprite graphics.

8 HOTSHOTS: Hints, tips, features and bugs. Hotshots is here to help you. We provide a map to help you rid the village of the plagues – yes, Nightshade.

THE GREAT GOONIES COMPETITION: Goonybirds permitting, you can win a compact disc player on one of 25 Goonies treasure chests. And Cyndi Lauper on disc,

ASTEROID ATTACK: Probably as TRAP 'EM: The aliens are out to get L close as you can get to the arcade original. you again.

6 COMMODORE 64 DOUBLE-DENSITY BLOCKS: Keith Suddick shows how to make use of a simple Plot facility without going into bit-map mode.

SPECTRUM DRAWER: A complex draw program by Paul Rhodes with many advanced facilities usually only found on expensive commercial packages.

AMSTRAD GRAPHICS EXTENSION: This piece of Andrew Ware gives you 13 extra graphics commands, including an Inverse and CopyChar plus Stipple command.

BBC CHANGER: Fintan Culwin uses the informal approach to manipulate the colour attributes of a BBC's mode 7 screen.

2 TELSOFT: A reminder of how it's done. INTO THE WYCHWOOD: John Dawson controls a plotter.

5 FIRST BYTES: A bluffer's guide to micros – book-buyers beware; how to use data statements; and more on the alternatives to Basic – Forth language.

SOFTWARE FILE: Free software **RESPONSE FRAME:** Answers to for most home micros. questions.

COMPETITION RESULTS: Winners of The Stick.

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DATEBASE: Paul Bond rounds up



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THE LAMPS ARE GOING OUT...

THE PULL OF profit and prestige sucked Britain's biggest computer manufacturers Sinclair and Acorn into their great American disasters. If only they had looked closer to home. There, right on their dorrsteps waited the huge and largely untapped European markets.

At least Sinclair and Amstrad seem now to have cottoned on. Amstrad's impressive £20 million profit figures owe much to very healthy overseas sales — it's pushing its computers hard in West Germany under the Scheider marque, chosen to appeal to the Teutonic sensibility. Ironically the name Amstrad in this country scores with its overtones of Scandinavian efficiency.

Sinclair on the other hand has gone Spanish. Granting Investronica of Madrid the right to build a 128K machine may prove to be one of the most intelligent moves the company has made since the launch of the Spectrum itself back in 1982. Spain may not be in the same league as the U.K. in terms of computers per capita, but then that's the perfect reason for going there. Potentially it also opens up the vast Spanish-speaking South American market.

The Spaniards have already proved their skills in the car-building business: they took on contracts from major automotive manufacturers to build cars under licence. Now they are among the biggest car builders in Europe and are selling their own models into other countries.

Even British products written off as failures in the U.K. have been eagerly scooped up by other Europeans. Now alongside the Camembert factories you'll find Orics being churned out in Normandy, or Dragons being bred in Spain by Eurohard.

Two years ago Britain was a long way ahead in terms of volume and sheer variety of computers. If more energy had been spent then in spreading the risks and making a mark in Europe and less on the notoriously volatile U.K. scene, many of the financial disasters of 1985 could have been avoided.

The sun may never set over the British computer Empire, but that's because it never rose in the first place. If companies are to survive it must be on a broader footing. Europe may be the last chance they get.

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"Take that. Fion the Magic Cirle."

BATTLE OF WIZARDS

BRITAIN'S WIZARDS are locked in battle over who shall control the market for micro magic. One man, David Hambly from Knights Way (yes seriously) Ilford is taking on the whole power of the Magic Circle. The Magic Circle is releasing a book and tape which will allow you to perform 15 different tricks on your Spectrum, Commodore or Amstrad. "When you learn from this book and software the secrets of magic, remember that you must keep them to yourself." says John Salisse, Secretary of the Circle "They are not yours to give . away". But despite John's claims that the Circle suite is unique David Hambly can show micro magin books and software that he has produced over the years. Contact Sardi's Software (01) 551-5908 for details.

Future plot

FLAT BED plotters are no longer the play things of the idle rich.

Future Music is selling Roland DXY100 A3 sized plotters at the remarkable price of £259. The plotter is connected to the computer via the centronics port, so, theoretically could be used with most home micros. However, the company only supplies software for the BBC. Supplied with the plotter is a ROM as well as some examples of 3D plots on cassette. The ROM routines include music and graph plotting, arcs and hatching. Resolution is to .1mm with a plotting speed of 70mm/s. You can find out further details from Future Music on (0245) 352490.

AMSTRAD BOOM 664 problems solved

AMSTRAD CONTINUES confound the prophets of doom in the micro industry by announcing record turnover and profits up to £20 million compared to Commodore's announcement that it is losing \$1 million a day and Acorn and Sinclair's dismal results. What is more Amstrad's boom is based almost entirely on computer sales. When the British market started to flag Amstrad just sold them abroad instead.

The PCW 8256 all-in-one word processing package is selling briskly. Unfortunately companies like Dixons had neglected to stock up with the 3 inch discs it uses, leading to shortages in many areas.

Another problem for Amstrad 664 owners who found themselves ditched by the rapid introduction of the 6128 has been solved by DK'tronics. DK will sell an £50 64K extra memory unit for the 664 which will work with



PCW 8256 sells too fast for Dixons.

switching and system calls but not from Basic since the 664 Rom has not been overlaid. DK will also introduce a 256K expansion pack for $\pounds 100$ — the same price as a

16K expansion for the ZX-81 four software which uses bank years ago. A 256K silicon disc is also on the way.

WHICH COMPUTER is "the BMW of the home computer business" and who called it that?

HERE'S A CLUE for the BMW question. the designer of one of the chips inside it "Dave" also designed the three-wheeler which won the Euromouse 1985 micromouse merge race in Brussels last month.

SMELLYVISION will hit your screens on October 20.Brother, the computer printer makers, are launching a scratch and sniff TV promotions for their high speed cookers. The idea is that you will pick up copies of TV Times impregnated with the smell of roast beef, pies and bread. If you live in the Granada or TVS areas and see a Borther commercial starting the idear is that you will race to your paper rack and then wait for a "scratch now" caption to appear as the oven door is opened. That could be fun with computer games, we could have scratch 'n sniff pads in Your Computer. A prize for the best suggestion.

BRITISH TELECOM is enjoying what it is learning from the home computer market. The little birds, which we diarists use in preference to those nasty leaky phones, tell us that Firebird tasted so nice that BT is buying Beyond as well.

STEVE JOBS, who gets the credit as co-founder of Apple with Steve Wozniak for starting the home computer revolution, has left the company on acrimonious terms. Apple is suing Jobs for stealing. information and employees now that he has left to set up a company making educational computers.

MEANWHILE that once-mighty school micro maker Acorn has turned out to be a participant in the "Euro-rival to MSX" project. Olivetti is of course involved but the third participant is not Philips as expected, but Thomson which dominates educational computing in France.

BMW Enterprise of course. Who said it? Enterprise's Mike Shirley. Dave Woodfield, who designed the chips and the mouse works for Intelligent Software.

Elsie D

SECRET DIARY OF SIR CLIVE, AGED 45¹/₄



No grey 128s here, please.

SINCLAIR SAYS Spectrum Plus and QL sales are booming selling at twice the rate of Commodore and Acorn put together.

But Commodore is now fighting back hard with an Adrian

Mole promotion for the 64, delivery at long last, of the 128 and announcement of the Amiga's official launch in January.

Behind the scenes neither company is having an easy time with Commodore announcing

\$124 million losses for March, April and May while Sinclair is moving out of its prestige headquarters in Willis Road, Cambridge, sacking 20 of its 120 employees and losing the likes of Robb Wilmot and Nigel Searle.

Rumours that the Spanish Investronica-built Spectrum 128 would be unofficially imported to Britain have been quashed. The only "grey imports" will be to software houses preparing products for the British launch next February. Commodore's Christmas promotion meanwhile will bundle a 64, cassette recorder, Music Maker, Designer's Pencil and the book and game of The Secret Diary of Adrian Mole.

The Commodore 128 is now on sale as a standalone but because the cost of the original 128 including 1571 double-sided drive looked prohibitive it will now be bundled with the 1570 singlesided 0.5 Mbyte drive for \$450.



Better late than never, but sometimes it's difficult to tell the difference. Digital Integration, who rocketed to obscurity after over-night success, look like finally releasing Tomahawk, a helicopter simulator after keeping the punters wating for over a year.

Despite this, they might be forgiven if it turns out to be as wonderful as they say it is. Air combat, vector graphics, ground targets, lots of instruments, it may well have the same impact as Fighter Pilot did when it came out in what silicon archaeologists like to call the early durasic period. Novagen still insists

Mercenery is on the way, leaving the answer phone to cope with the calls of anxious punters. Novagen assures us the delay is simply due to wanting to make it even better!

Spectrum Elite nears completion. Unfortunately, Firebird have had to leave out most of the missions that other, less scrupulous magazines reported were in their "review copy" due to. memory restraints. However, it still promises to be wonderful. Apparently Firebird's Gyron team has virtually re written the structure so that it won't slow down when a lot is happening. A new launch sequence and revamped display is promised.

Activision has forsaken the humdrum world of the shootem-up, for the philanthropic pursuits. Apparently, they discovered the presence of Little Computer People, and unlike you or I, would simply have given the thing a voilent shake and hoped the little debugger would fall out, Activision, gave it a house, coaxed him out of the innards and on to the screen. Of course, they are all different, Activision just give you the house, and the little chap takes on his own individual character. Not only that, Hacker is an attempt to spare NASA's blushes, and many parent's phone bills by diverting code breakers from the real thing to a game with the highly laudable task of saving the world.

UPDATE ARIOLLAMA **Minter joins Zombies**

MINTER IS back with a vengeance | - the label may have changed but the psychotropic dreamer maintains his firm commitment to fastscrolling all-action shoot-'em-ups that leave the player with much deeper comprehension of the traumas of shell-shock. Batalyx not so much released as allowed to escape - from Ariolasoft is obviously Jeff's compilation album, sitting well on his shelves next to the Pink Floyd Relics cassette, no doubt.

Six games for £12.95 on Commodore 64 disc, £9.95 on cassette: kick off with Hallucin-O-Bomblets, a freaky asteroid derivative; then AMC II, a dub version of Attack of the Mutant Camels; next, the very abstract Activation of Iridis Base. This gives you a driver's-eye-view of a mutant camel approaching a pyramid.



Recognisable Jeff Minter.

vou guessed it - Dark Side Of The Moon album cover effect is generated. The Ancipital returns in Cippy on the Run, followed by a geometric puzzle called Syncro II. Finally a re-run of Psychedelia. Review next month.

Scarabeus sees Ariolasoft's When the base is activated a - phalanx of Hungarian pro-

grammers producing good graphics, great sound and an absorbing arcade adventure. Aim of the game: find the fabulous Emerald jewel of the Pharaohs by zooming aroud a 3D maze in Scrollerama. On each of the three levels you must assemble or find a key to get to the next level by capturing ghosts or entering places of information. Zombies and spiders conspire to prevent you getting into the Pharaoh's tomb. This ranks with Ariolasoft's Skyfox as an attempt to market good original material, rather than the older US games. Wizard, the third release, includes a screen construction set, so if you get tired of jumping the climbing through 40 dazzling screens as you reach for diamonds, gold and pearls, you can change the game. Both Wizard and Scarabeus are £12.95 on C-64 disc, and £9.95 cassette.

DOCTOR WHO AND THE MICRO ROMS



"The Daleks are off but can I recommend the TARDIS".

ROM chips have got cheaper some EPROMs are reportedly available for a quarter of their January price - which has literally created ROM to move for claustrophobic programmers sweating away trying to produce epics in 32 or 48K of memory. At least two software houses are using sideways ROMs to expand the memory of a specific computer so it can run a specific games program. Means you have to dig a little deeper into the piggy-bank, but they claim it's

worth your while. At £14.95, Mikro-Plus (alias Mikro-Gen) are confident that Shadow of the Unicorn is value for money. Not only do you get 64K of program on you Spectrum and a 120-page illustrated book, but you also get a built-in joystick port, and backup to microdrive or tape facility, plus a diagnostic checking and tape alignment routine for trouble-free loading.

Shadow of the Unicorn is the tale of an unwitting farmer who opening an old tomb he has

discovered releases evil forces. There are 10 fully-animated characters all with their own part to play in helping you to reseal the book. There are 2,800 locations and 11,500 views according to Mikro-Gen's Tony Bentley. "It's a very deep and complex adventure - it will definitely appeal to people who like Valhalla or Lords of Midnight."

Dr Who and the Mines of Terror is Micro-Power's foray into the land of the sideways ROM. For your £18.95, you get another 16K of memory (19.95 for disc version) and very large platform game. The aim of the game is to recapture the plans of the TARDIS time machine and destroy the Master's factory. Based on the popular sci-fi TV series, it lacks Daleks, but has plenty of problem-solving.

Mikro-Gen see a future for ROM: two more expanded games are under development. Battle of the Planets, licensed from BBC TV, and the ultimate Wally game, Wally in Paradise.

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Write to: Your Letters, Your Computer, Room L221, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Our Prestel mailbox number is 019991800.



Dear Sir Keith,

I would like to paint a small scenario. There you are early one morning eating your third Shredded Wheat. Your complimentary Daily Maxwell lies open on the kitchen table. The teachers pickets outside are still in their tent. Suddenly the peace is broken. A bulky figure plods up the garden path. It is none other than Chief Superintendent Robert Hay coming to feel your collar. Why?

This Conservative government, of which you are quite rightly a senior member, is responsible for many great achievements. The sinkings of the Belgrano and Arthur Scargill perhaps being the best known. Our concern however is two lesser known successes. The micros in schools scheme and the Copyright, Computer Software, Amendment Act 1985. It is the combination of these that will attract the attention of the aforementioned Chief Super.

The micros in schools scheme made two Cambridge based trainee businessmen unfairly rich. It also made our schoolchildren the most computer literate in the world. So far so good. The downside is that it has made our schools hotbeds of criminal activity. The problem is that the scheme has provided plenty of money for hardware and very little for software. Without lots of good software a computer is only useful as a paperweight.

It is not that teachers condone copying software. It is not even that they approve. The fact is that it is the teachers who are doing the copying. On the grand scale. Copying software is theft of intellectual property. Stealing. Just think of the effect on the moral judgment of our schoolchildren when they see that. Here are their elders and supposed betters, their peers in society, to look up to and emulate. Criminals.

These schoolchildren may be the most computer literate but do they know the right things? The fact is that the educational software market is a complete mess. The combination of lack of money and mass copying makes writing software for schools a waste of time. All the talent that could be writing educational software, raising our national educational standards, are writing games. They have to earn a living. Software piracy has led to the formation of the Federation Against Software Theft (FAST). The Federation has lobbied parliament and the result is the new Copyright Act. To enforce the act FAST has employed the gentleman from the scenario, Robert Hay. Anyone he catches copying software is liable to an unlimited fine or up to two years in jail. Surely as Secretary of State for Education there must be a degree of vicarious liability for the actions of your teachers?



Hence the scenario.

The solutions are straightforward. To provide hardware and not software is like providing text books with nothing but blank pages. For every pound spent on hardware at least two pounds must be spent on software. This might result in less hardware but it will definitely produce better educated children. Teachers must be sent directives not to copy software and those that do should be severely disciplined. If only to provide the correct moral example to their charges. The directive must extend to school computer clubs, where school equipment is used to copy the latest games under teacher's supervision.

This country needs a computer literate population to face the future successfully. This is the responsibility of you and your government. The above action is merely a step in exercising that responsibility.

ruce Evers Bruce Everiss.

ALIENATING!

IT IS WITH growing concern that I note the ever-increasing popularity of the so-called "shootem-up" type of arcade game.

A craze which started with Space Invaders has now progressed to a cult dedicated to playing far more addictive and complex games. Why, you might ask, am I so concerned about this seemingly harmless pursuit? Well, let me elucidate...

During man's exploration of space, it is inevitable that, sooner or later, he will encounter extraterrestrial civilizations. It is imperative to man's survival that he realises the only way to approach these aliens would be peacefully, preferably followed by a scientific and/or cultural merger.

But when we are instilling into our populace the innate urge to destroy anything alien — through the aforementioned games, — we are simultaneously placing an ominous black cloud over man's very survival. An even more worrying facet of the shoot-em-up cult concerns terrestrial monitoring by alien beings.

We have absolutely no way of knowing whether the Earth is being monitored by a technicallysuperior civilization, but let's suppose for one moment that it is. Now, assuming that they haven't gone through a similar "shoot-em-up" phase in their past, and that the very concept of a "game" is incomprehensible to them, then what do you think they will think when they see half the Earth's population squatting over VDUs and zapping pixelized aliens with an apparently insatiable gusto?

My guess is that they would be unlikely to permit the continued existence of the human species. Perhaps we could provide the answer to the problem by persuading computer firms to stop manufacturing these games. However, I'm realistic enough (continued on page 29)



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IN TOUCH How to write for Your Computer

We called this magazine Your Computer precisely because we welcome your views, tips and hints and even your criticisms of machines and software in general. Here's how you go about getting your name into print. Your article should be typed, doublespaced, on A4 paper. A name and address on each sheet would help. Don't forget to tell us which machine it runs on. With programs please include a cassette or disc and some indication of how long it is. Please put what machine it's for on the envelope. Don't forget full instructions to us how to load and list your program and how to enter it for the readers.

The article must be submitted exclusively to Your Computer. We pay £35 per published page that's as it appears in the magazine and includes illustrations.

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Telsoft is Your Computer's software downloading service. Any program for the Spectrum or the BBC and soon the Commodore — which has a telephone symbol next to it is available on the service. Both 1200 and 300 baud speeds are catered for. For more details call Colchester (0206) 8068. No more lonely nights typing in endless pages of hex digits.

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You can get messages to us in two ways. Either use the Prestel Telex Link to 892084 BISPRES G or you can use our very own modem, day or night on 01-661 8978 The modem is V21, 300 baud, even parity, 10 bits per character. You simply transmit in upper case "YRC" - our address code, and wait for the acceptance code "+++ STF GO". Then off you go. Don't forget to tell us who it's for. Sign off with "NNNN" - again in upper case.

(continued from page 27)

to know that they won't, and hence the reason why I'm writing this letter. I'm pinning my hopes on two things: i). the aliens can read English, and ii). they subscribe to this magazine. If so, and they read this letter, then humanity will be able to breathe a sigh of relief, and once again continue on its weary path to eternity.

> Harry Seldon, Grimsby.

SCREEN DUMP

SCREEN DUMP — YC Software File, August 85 — will be welcome by ZX Spectrum/Interface 1 users as Basic screen dump routines take some 30 minutes to copy a screen. In fact, Brother HR-5 control codes do not fully match Epson ones so a half-height overprinted copy results from the unaltered code.

HR-5 owners need only change one byte at address 32829 from 04 to 08 hex to correct the routine for this popular printer.

A. J. Torlesse, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire.

AMSTRAD ANGER

SO AMSTRAD have finally blown it! After introducing a strong influence of confidence and stability into the home computer market they have withdrawn the CPC-664 after just three months.

I am one of the unfortunate many who purchased the 664 and, after I read of the 6128 introduction, I thought that Amstrad would at least offer some means of upgrading the 664 to a 6128. Then I wondered what support would be available for the 664 in the future.

I wrote to Amsoft asking these questions and received a reply full of sales waffle which totally avoided answering these questions and seems to typify Amstrad's attitude to 664 owners. I would not be at all surprised if Amstrad had seriously miscalculated the date on which the 6128 development would be complete, which it almost certainly was when the 664 was released, and went through with the 664 launch in order to recover its development costs from the unsuspecting 664 purchasers.

I was amazed to hear Alan Sugar on *Database* stating that the 664 would be supported as it is compatible with the other Amstrad computers. What rubbish! I have already



encountered compatibility problems with 464 programs, and 6128 programs will aim to use the extra memory so they certainly will not run on the 664.

Amstrad owes it to 664 purchaser to offer an upgrade or trade in on the 6128 and I hope other 664 owners and magazines like *Your Computer* continue to pressure Amstrad until they do.

Prospective purchasers of the PCW-8256 beware. What will you do if this is dropped after such a short period and after the 664 experience, can you be sure that Amstrad won't?

> J. F. Palmer, Crawley, Sussex.

'BRAVE GAMBLE'

ON READING Stephen Meadows' letter in Octobers Your Computer, I was amazed at its content.

Mr Meadows explains to us that the TMS 9900 has an eight bit data bus, it does in fact have a 16

Line 64504 in Listing 3 of October's Spectrum game, Impulse, was left out. It should read: 501617DCOAD718B1 = 711 In the same issue line 55 in Listing 2 for Midnight Express should read: Q=0:FOR T=1 TO 39 STEP 2:X\$=MID\$(Z\$, T, 2):GOSUB 90 To increase the number of lines available! in BBC Pikchachanja it is not enough just to alter the value of NUMLN as suggested? in the article. Instead, replace every occurance of C2 with C1+6*L, and delete the fourth statement in line 80. If you also replace BOO in line 750 with DOO you can have up to 80 lines.

bit data bus. Its major handicap is that it has a 15 bit address bus which only allows it to access 32K of Rom/Ram directly.

He also claims petty reasons for the machine's failure, such as the position of the power switch. There are quite serious reasons for the lack of popularity:

the machine was initially over priced, due partly to the high chip/descrete component count and partly to the bad marketing strategy.

early models needed a special American monitor.

☐ the software was overpriced and I personally have never seen any third party softeware for the machine.

the TMS 9900 chip was marvelously suited to control systems but not suited for a micro.

the expansion was
 a) all supplied by Texas.
 b) expensive.

☐ the Basic was, to put it politely, double-plusmegaslowwww — not to mention the dreaded Call extention.

I am not a fan of the QL or Uncle Clive, I crack up if someone says 28 days. However the QL was a brave gamble which would have paid off if the designers had used 3.5 inch drives instead of the Microdrives.

Sinclair is a pioneer but a little eccentric, though not completely incompetent.

6800 v 9900 ??????

For me its a 68000 every time. D. M. Platt, Maltby, Rotherham.





Atari 520ST computer with 3.5" disc drive, mouse, monitor and software £675 (£670) £730. Atari 130XE computer £158 (£163) £183. Atari 800XL computer + recorder £118 (£123) £143. Atari 800XL computer + disc drive £229 (£230) £260. Atari data recorder £34 (£37) £47. Atari disc drive £172 (£171) £191.

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SWANLEY ELECTRONICS The computer Export Specialists Dept. YC, 32 Goldsel Rd., Swanley, Kent BR8 8EZ, England Tel: SWANLEY (0322) 64851

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ADD-ON HARDWARE LP-1 Lightpen

CPC-464 or 6128 Amstrad £19.95

Simple to use menu driven software for tape or disc that works in Mode 1 in 4 colours and Mode 0 in 16. Line drawing, box, circle and triangle facilities are provided as well as zoom and copying screens can be saved at either speed but dumping to printer is only on Amstrad's DMP1. A strategy game and use of the lightpen in your own programs instructions are included.

AMX Mouse

Graphics Package Amstrad £79.95

A conversion of the highly acclaimed BBC package for the Amstrad. For your money you get an art package, an Icon designer, and Basic extensions to allow you to use Mouse control in your own programs. Advanced Memory Systems are on 0925 602959/602690.

Delta

Second Processor BBC £115 This board consists of a 65C2 processor and 64K Ram, Watford claim that the board doubles the speed at which any program will run, and is 50 per cent faster than the

official Acorn version. They also claim complete software compatibility. Tel 0923 3774/40588.

Pacesetter

Interface/Controller Spectrum £14.95

Space Invaders still zap you? Just can't get through that room in Jet Set Willy, well this could be the product you're looking for. You stick the Pacesetter in the back, and as well as a Kempston interface you have a control which allows you to slow a game down virtually to a standstill if desired. Any game which doesn't mess around with the interrupt procedures will respond to the treatment. Nidd Valley Micro are on (0423) 864488.

Camel Polyprint

Spectrum Cambridge Microelectronics £44.95

NOT ANOTHER parallel interface! Yes, but this one's different. It will allow the usual LList, LPrint and small screen copy - bit image, somewhat oval circle like the well-tried Kempston but without the option to copy using the printer's character set.

The customary and rather insubstantial add-on box with through port has eight 1K banks on Eprom, any 1K displacing the 15-16K area of the Spectrum Rom containing English, French, German, Danish, Swedish, Italian and Spanish, and a bank to change Tasword 2's character set to any of these.

It is specifically designed to be used with Epson's FX80, and Cambridge Microelectronics provide information to software switch the printer in conjunction with the character set changes. A list of addresses in Masterfile could thus be printed each in an appropriate character set. The unit is not cheap at £44.95 plus VAT.

However, for the specialist who wants a number of foreign languages and who doesn't relish poking Tasword 2 - I've done it and it takes a very long time - it's very handy. And the nicely mapped bits of Eprom can be used for other purposes - instructions are given for saving the character sets first. Not a hack interface, then, but rather one for the professional user or enthusiast. Cambridge Microelectronics is on 0223 314814.

Lightpen

CPC-464 or 6128 DK'tronics

£24.95

WITH THE right software, a lightpen is one of the most useful add-ons you can buy. Graphic design, control of games or business packages are all possible. So how does this offering from an established Spectrum "hardware specialist measure up?

On loading the screen uses Mode 0 to display the five main menu's which you can step forwards and backwards through



to select the various functions shown as small pictures or "icons". Screen's can be loaded or saved to cassette or disc although no catalogue function is provided.

The graphic software is not protected so that you can transfer it to disc or alter the speed screens are saved at. Drawing on screen is possible in one of 10 colours and four thicknesses as well as a nice air brush facility, although the lightpen flickers slightly fine movement of the cross on screen can be filled with any of the 10 colours but dark areas or backgrounds are best left till last as the pen has to be moved by the cursor keys across them.

Other facilities allow you to draw curves, boxes and circles and place text horizontally or vertically. Areas of the screen can be duplicated, reduced or enlarged in four set sizes. Fine detail can be achieved using the scratch pad which enlarges an area of the screen for editing of single pixels.

A comprehensive and well written manual gives full details of printing screen's using them in your own programs and writing programs to use the lightpen.

In conclusion a good hardware, software package that will appeal to most users especially the younger ones because of the use of icon's.

The lightpen is available from computer dealers or direct from DK'electronics on 0799 26350.

In October's Hardware Hitlist page, Robcom was wrongly refered to as Robocom, a totally unrelated computer company. Robcom can be contacted on 01-209 0118.

Rom card

CPC-464 and 6128 Arnor Ltd £10.39

IT'S A BUMPER month for Amstrad add-ons as independent manufacturers realise there is a serious market out there. Perhaps Alan Sugar's truck driver's do a little word processing on the side. This Rom board takes four Roms and plugs into Arnor's Maxam assembler board; it's useless without it, but cheaper than the Micropower board.

To go with the Rom board, Arnor has launched two packages: Utopia, a utility package, and Protext, yet another word processor. Utopia might not transport you to paradise, but it does seek to patch up a few holes in the Amstrad operating system and the DOS.

Many of the commands will be familiar to Beeb owners, with Help, Spool, Printon, Romoff and many more, it therefore comes as no surprise it is from the author of Toolkit for the Beeb.

A particularly useful command is Romoff which allows any Roms you choose to be switched out. This saves you removing disc interfaces or other add-on's.

Utopia is £26.04 for a 16K Rom, and Protext £34.74. Protext is a comprehensive word processor, with the usual formatting and printer control functions.

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THIS CHRISTMAS may well be a bonanza for manufacturers and consumers alike. Competition is likely to be extremely fierce with attractive deals on offer from most micro makers. Next month, we'll examine budget micro's making a bid for pride of place in the christmas stocking, this month we turn the spotlight on some more up-market machines in the price range of £180 and upwards which loosly come under the heading of home micro.

These range from the QL at its new highly competitive price of £199 all the way up to the ACT FIE and the recently announced Atari ST

The table gives an outline specification of the 10 contenders. When talking about price, you must bear in mind what you get for your money. Many micros in this price range come complete with some form of storage, and perhaps a monitor or mouse. Next comes the amount of read only memory (Rom), random access memory (Ram), the type of processor and the speed at which it runs.

The amount of Rom gives some idea of the power of the machine's operating system and resident language, although it must be stressed that in the case of the Einstein and the PCW8256, the language is loaded in from disc after power-up.

Lee Padden tests possible Xmas presents.

The figure for the Atari ST is provisional as the operating system is still being finalised at the moment, so it is only available on disc and not in Rom. Atari intend to produce a 260ST in the new year once the operating system has been sorted out, and this may well be around the £600 mark.

The processor and speed give some idea of the raw power of the system, although this is only a very approximate guide, ie despite the QL running a more advanced processor at twice the speed, its Basic is still slower than the BBC 128.

Graphics are still harder to be objective about. The figures given are the maximum in all cases. Usually, in order to get very high resolution graphics, colour or memory has to be sacrificed. It is also impossible to read 80 column text on a domestic TV.

The QL, F1E and 8256 have no sound save a very basic beep, usually to indicate a mistake of some variety. The rest either go with the ever popular General Instruments chip, which has a large, if not terribly subtle repetoire, or go

Peripherals Software

Keyboard





Sinclair QL



Amstrad CPC-464



Commodore C128



PCW-8256

Concerns of the			Display	S	ound	Port						
Machine	Price	& processor	Dist.	-					man a 1	R\$232	C	P/M, WP, and GSX
				E	3eep			funct	tion +	1023110-1	bi	undled
Amstrad PCW8256	£460 inc mono monitor	Z80A at	90 × 33 720 × 3	Text 256 Mono				WP	ceys			
Amstrad CPC6128	printer & 3" disc drive E399 inc colour monitor printer & 3" disc drive	4Mhz 128K Ram 48K Rom 280A at 4Mhz	80 × 2 640 × Graph 16 Co	5 Text 200 N	Voices	Joy prii soi	rstick, nter, disc und.	Full 10 fr num	travel unction/ ber keys	RS232, speech I pen, TV modulate	ight C	Sames, utilities and pusiness progs Quality much improved recently
Amstrad CPC464	£299 inc colour monitor & cassette	32K Rom 64K RAM 280A at	80 × 1 640 × Grap	25 Text 200 h	3 voices	Jo pr so	ystick, inter, ound	Ful fun nur	I travel 10 ction/ mber keys	RS232, speech pen, TV modulal	light	ditto
Acorn BBC128	£499	4Mhz 128K Ran 48K Rom 6502 4Mt	n 80 × 640 12 Gra	32 Text x 256 ph Col	3 voices filtering & modulatio	RRK	S423, Prir GB, disc. systick	nt Fu fur	il travel, 10 no keys	Modem, speech 2nd processor mouse, net Disc drive		Lots of utilities and business, few games. Very little, mostly
Enterprise	e £249 + Joystick	128K Ra 96K Rom 6502 at	m 800 672 Gra	x 512 uph	3 voices filtering stere0		Printer, RC oystick, n cartridge	BB M	embrane pe, 8 func sys			poor conversions.
Sinclair	\$199 inc	4MHz 128K Ri 48K Rol	256 m 80 m 51	x 25 Text 2 x 192	Beep		RGB, Net Cartridge 2 x RS232	N D A	Nembrane ype, func. keyt	Disc. printe joysti	moder r, sk	n Bundled business software, some languages, few games.
QL	dore £269	68008 a 8Mhz 128K R	t Gr 16 am 80 m 64	Col x 25 Text 0 x 200	3 voices filter		Video, ca seriel, us	urt F	Full Travel, I Func, number key	Disc mode ys pen,	drive m ligt mouse	cPiM compatible and tt can run most C64 software
C128 Atari 52	0 £750 inc	8502 1 Mhz 16 512K F + 192K F	or 2 G Col 16 tam 86 tom 6	raph 3 Col 3 × 25 Tex 40 × 400	t 3 voicet midi in, & thru	+ out	RS232, joystick disc,		Full travel 10 Func + number ke	Hard mode rys	disc	Business and games software in preparation.
Taluad	mouse mono monitor £499 in	+ 68000 8Mhz c 3" 80K R	am 4	12 Col	xt 3 voice	6	Net, dis printer,	ic. a/d	Full travel func keys	7 80 c disp	olumn layd	Not much good software.
Einstei	n disc + momo	8K Ro 280A 4Mhz 256K	at (Graph 16 Col 80 x 24 te	xt Beep		Printer RS232	RGB	Full trave	Har mor	d disc dem	Mainly business, runt MS/DOS, and BBC basic progs.
Aprico F1E	4 £665 in 3½* d	Isc 32K F B086	at 5	640 × 256 graph 16 Col					number k	.0Y5	1000	ALL CONTRACTOR OF

Ports

Sound

for something a little more upmarket in the way of filtering and modulation.

Ports are a problem. Most peripherals such as disc drives, joysticks, printers and modems have a recognised standard port, which it seems micro makers do their best to avoid. Still, at leas this is some progress from the "leave part of the circuit board hanging out the back" approach common in cheaper machines.

The much maligned RS-232 interface is a case in point. Only the Atari has a "proper" 25 way connector. The BBC uses an RS-423 interface, which does the job, given the appropriate lead, but the QL uses a totally nonstandard format, using phone-type plugs. Most joystick ports are of the "Atari" style nine pin format, the Enterprise needs an adapter. All except the Einstein, QL and Apricot have a cassette interface. Most machines also have an expansion port, but this is of little use to the average user.

You should certainly approach claims that these ports are standard with a fair degree of scepticism, and work out the real cost of attaching any gadgets you've got your eye on.

Keyboards are not usually a problem in this price range. With the possible exception of the Enterprise, the Einstein and the QL there should be few complaints. The BBC in particular has attracted warm praise from key bashers everywhere. The table mentions extra functions keys available over and above the Qwerty set, the obligatory shift, delete and escape keys. A numeric keypad can often speed up data entry.

One unique problem with the F1E is the keyboard is coupled to the main unit not by a cable, but by an infra red link, so you have to keep a nice tidy desk for this one.

Peripheral availability is rarely a problem with established micro's like the BBC, and most manufacturers give their machines hardware support.

If an RS-232 add-on is available, the machine should be able to use most modems, assuming suitable software is available.

One of the most important factors when choosing a micro is software. After all, unless you're going to get down to programming the thing yourself, how good the machine seems to be to you will largely depend on how good the available software is. Many a potentially good machine has ended up on the scrap heap for want of good software. It is always difficult to gauge how good software support is likely to be for a new machine.

PCW8256: A specialised word processor rather than a true home Micro, amazing value for money, no resident Basic, monochrome low res graphics. Bundled software includes Dr Logo, CP/M+, and GSX — a graphic system.

CPC6128: Possibly the best all round buy this Christmas for someone who wants to get into computers, has a bit of word processing or data handling to do and is not averse to playing the odd game. Hard to fault at the price. Easy to use, fast Basic, rather rudimentary disc system, and a flood of interesting peripherals arriving.

BBC 128: Looking a bit long in the tooth now, Beeb has changed little since its launch over three years ago. It has a massive cult following among hardware freaks. Software is rather patchy with the odd really stunning title among the froth. Perhaps the sudden expansion



Above: Atari 520 ST. Below: Enterprise

128. Below right: Amstrad CPC 128.

in memory will stimulate the software market a bit. The best machine for communications.

Enterprise 128: First rumoured to be on the way in 1983, after a long gestation, it was virtually stillborn. May still recover given a stiff transfusion of good software. Technically superb, it probably represents the end of the line in the evolution of the eight bit home micro.

Act F1E: A cut down version of Apricot's highly successful F1 business machine, it will not only run Apricot's range of business software, but also most programs written in BBC Basic in a bid for the education market. Runs MS-DOS, the most widely used PC operating system.

Einstein: While by no means a bad machine, the Einstein has been unable to make much of an impression on the market and has little third party software support. A bit bulky, it runs CP/M but needs an add on 80 column graphics board to give it full compatibility. Disc software on the pricy side.

Atari 520 ST: Very much an unknown quantity at this stage, possibly a better bet for next christmas. Still, if you must have the best set of wheels on the street, this is definitely the micro getting the most column inches devoted to it at the moment. If it's all true, with a user friendly operating system, MIDI and superb graphics, it'll be a huge hit.

ATAD

Commodore C128: As yet it isn't certain this will be around in time for christmas. Compatible with all CBM-64 software, with CP/M thrown in for good measure, it has superceded the C64 in the States, and presumably will do here as well, once Commodore have got rid of their stocks of CBM-64's. May well be a good compromise between a business and games machine.

Sinclair QL: Virtually given up for dead after an apparantly never ending series of teething troubles, the price cut and the new improved versions of the bundled software might just rescue this one from the realms of academic curiosity piece. Slow and cumbersome Basic, awful keyboard, and of course Microdrives. Monitor be specially adapted. Amstrad CPC464: Older brother of the 6128, it suffers in comparison. But if £300 is your absolute limit, and you're happy with cassetes, you could do a lot worse. If you want a printer, make sure its the new 2000 rather than the awful DMP1.

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BOOKLET

Published in association with the London Planetarium, Star Seeker and its companion program, Solar System, gives you all this and much, much more. The comprehensive manual provides background information, latitude and longitude tables, extensive ideas for using the programs, and complete lists of the stars and constellations featured.

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Andrew Braybrook.

Andrew Braybrook, author of Paradroid, first started games programming the hard way - in Cobol on a mainframe, when working as an accounting packages analyst/programmer at Marconi in Chelmsford. **Pioneering real-time** computer games with Space Invaders built out of greater-than/less-than signs was good schooling for getting the best out of the Commodore 64. "On the mainframes there were no real graphic facilities, and the action only took place when you tapped a key. That Space Invaders game as the first one at Marconi that went on playing by itself.'

Initially the Paradroid backdrop was planned to be a plain blueprint. but Hewson decided this would look too primitive. Having experimented with a pressed metal title screen, Andrew extended the concept to one deck, then to the whole ship.

How did the game's transfer sequence come about? "I couldn't think how to show the takeover so I thought of making a little game out of it. Steve (Turner) was playing about with one of those logic circuit designing programs on the Spectrum and I thought I can use this."

And the smooth-etc scrolling? "It doesn't scroll the screen as such. You would need to access all the screen area. We found that's OK if you just go up and down or left and right but if you go diagonally you get a sort of step effect. So we refresh the whole of the screen all of the time, 17 times a second." Paradroid ■ CBM-64

Hewson Consultants
 Shoot-'em-up
 £7.95

* * * * *

THIS IS PROBABLY the most original and striking game to appear from a dark horse software house since Llamasoft released Gridrunner. And it is far more than just a shoot-'em-up, though a certain amount of zapping is essential to survival in this highly addictive game.

Your paradroid materialises on board a space freighter where mutiny if rife among the robots. Your job is to clear each deck of the dissident droids. You can either shoot them in the traditional way or take them over. You start out as a humble 001 influence device but you can work your way up through the social scale by taking over insignificant 123 disposal droids, 249 servants all the way up into the eight or nine hundreds. All the different types of droid are represented on the main screen as floating numbered globes, but when you taken one over you get a portrait of the machine you are and the one you are about to become together with specifications.

The takeover sequence is highly original and calls for a deal of quick thinking and pattern recognition. First you centre your joystick — your current host changes colour, then crash into your proposed victim. The description screen appears, followed by a screen depicting the logic circuits of the two machines divided by a central segmented column.





Conjole	Lavadenal	125
\$ °	otes : light duty robot. One of the to use the anti-gr system	Serwant First m

Portrait and specification.

By moving the joystick up and down and firing charges along the circuits the aim is to turn the central column to the colour representing your side of the screen. If the victim puts up a



Takeover sequence - you'll need to think fast.

The 476s are vicious.

fight the struggle can end in deadlock, rejection or burnout. If you die, a whole load of static comes up on the screen followed by the message "Transmission terminated". Another nice touch of sophistication in this program.

There are 24 classes of robot. Each has its own personality the 476s are very aggressive and hang round in gangs quite often shooting each other if they get carried away — but they are nowhere near as mean as the 711s which pack disrupters capable of blowing up everything in the vicinity.

The toughest robot of all is the 999. The only way to take this out is to take it over. It is, however, very resistant to your influence so transfer to another robot before it rejects you — there is no lonelier feeling than turning back into a 001 on a deck full of 716s, except possibly catching a train from Shrewsbury which turns out to be full of West Ham supporters.

When the last droid on a deck is eliminated the deck lights go out and the strange background warbling noise — which sounds like someone calling "here, kittykitty" dies away and you score bonus points.

With over 400 screens of playing area and 20 decks at £7.95, there are eight spaceships, plenty for your money. Hewson has come up with the goods just when some of its fellow little league colleagues seem to be nightshades of their former selves. *Paul Bond.*

(continued on page 39)

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ATARI 520ST SPECIFICATION VIDEO PORTS Diabley - Cov Resolution - - -Medium res RDB (Red) Gree High resolution shonochron

COMMUNICATIONS

SOFTWARE

VARIOUS

LANGUAGES

BABC & LOGO BU Many others will acc Assemblar, BCPL, C Lisp, Modular-2 and

GEM WIMP ENVIRONMENT

ARCHITECTURE

DATA STORAGE

DISK DRIVE

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SOUND AND MUSIC

of from 30PG to above aution

KEYBOARD

Appearitar styling n karys

MONITOR

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remely easy to use and was very and in which it deguses the unifiendly co pystems lurking under the surface." AS PE I Fall 15

ITOSH v F1e v 520ST MACH

APPLE APRICOT ATARI

PEATURES OF BASIC STRIEM	MACINTOSH	Pie and	\$286T
Price Includes B/W Monitor	YES	NO - extra £200	YES
Keyboard size mm (LxDxH)	330x147x50	450×187×28	470x240x80
Keyboard size ins (LxDxH)	13×54×2	1710×816×1	1819189191216
3%" D/Drive (Unformatted)	500K	500K	SOOK
3%" D/Drive (Formatted)	399K	315K	345K
WIMP (Window, Icon, Mouse)	Apple	ACT · ACEVITY.	GEM
Real-time Clock	YES	AEB	YES
Polyphonic Sound Generator	YES	NO	YES
R5232 Serial Port	YES	YES	YES
Centronice Parallel Printer Port	NO	YES	YES
Dedicated Floppy Diek Controller	NO	YES	YES
Herd Diak DMA Interface	NO	YES	YES
Full stroke keyboard	YES	YES	YES
Number of keys on keyboard	59	92	85
Numeric Keyped	NO	YES (16 Keys)	YES (18 keys)
Gursor Control Keyped	NO	YES	YES
Euroction keys	NO	10	10
16-bit processor	68000	Initel 8086	68000
Processor running speed	BMHz	4.77MHz	EMHs
BAM size	512K	256K	\$12K
Number of graphics modes	STATISTICS INCOME.	Concession in the second	3
Number of colours	Monochrome	16	512
Max Screen Resolution (pixele)	512 x 342	640 x 256	540 x 400
Mouse included	Single Button	NO - extra £95	Two Button
Replaceable External Power Pack	NO	NO	YES
Cantridge Socket	NO	NO	YES
Joyatick Ports	NO	NO	YES (two)
MIDI Synthesiser Interface	NO	NO	YES
Monitor Size	State of the second	8" - extra £200	12*
RGB Video Output	NO	YES	YES
System Cost with: Mouse - Monoc	hrome Monitor	- 512K RAM - 50	OK Diek Drive
Price of basic system (and VAT)	£2596+VAT	£595+VAY	ES62-VAT
* Mouse	Included	E90+VAT	Included
- Monochrome Manitor	Included	\$200-VAT	Included
+ Expension to 512% RAM	Included	£296+VAT	Included
Price of complete system (exc VAT)	£2595+VAT	£1185+VAT	E652-VAT
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up to 512 a. The ad

USER FRIENDLY GEM OPERATING SYSTEM

wer of the ST is harnessed and made user friendly by 'GEM' from Digital Research. GEM stands for Graphics Env we a user friendly colour or 8/W graphics interface which GEM

FREE SOFTWARE AND FUTURE EXPANSION

supplied with seven free software packages ing System based on CPM 65K. 2) GEM Graph search (DR) giving a WIMP (Window, Icon, M DR GEM Paint for constant by Digit ics. 6) DR Personal 8 (cs. 6) DR Personal 8 (cs. 6) DR Personal 8 (cs. 6) DR Personal 8 ogramming language iness applications pac

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PRESS COMMENT

as the new range of Atan computers riseh (with the added attraction of rady being called Jackintosher." May 2nd 1985 COMPUTING

Ing - easy-to-use comput March 1985 ANALOG CO

July 1985 ELEC In Lami



*	*	*	*	★ Best of its type
*	*	*	*	Very good
*	*	*		Good
*	*			Average
*				Below par

Interactive Basic Programming

ZX Spectrum Eigen Software Educational £9.95

* * * A very useful set of four cassettes which instead of letting books blow your mind, allow your computer to do it for you. Permitting you to type in and program normally while IBP is resident in the machine, it tries very hard to be a blow-by-blow introduction to hands-on home computing.

I think you would have to hang on to your manual I'm sure most real novices need to have it pointed out to them that there actually is a Beep key, and if you try to type in Beep, all you get is Border BBB, because there are so many other keys to press first.

But common sense permitting, this looks like a very useful guide for beginners provided they can find a human to help them out when they're really stuck.

Seventh Cavalry

ZX Spectrum Strategy game Black Knight £3.50

* *

For only £3.50 you don't expect to get wonderful moving graphics. This gives you basic map screen display with very slow-responding commands. Your troop units are represented by letters of the alphabet.

Watch out for the letter I as this stands for, guess what, Indians: it streaks across the screen and massacres all the Bluebellies. Good luck to em, I say.

(continued from page 37) Stealth

CBM-64 Ariolasoft

Strafe-'em-up £9.95

* * * *

BUCK ROGERS, EAT your heart out. Broderbund's Stealth, now available from Ariolasoft in the United Kingdom, takes the fastscrolling-flying-straight-down-acorridor-shooting-at-things format and turns it into quite an addictive scenario. The screen display depicts the rear view of your fighter as it hares at zero feet across the hostile landscape.

In the distance the dark tower casts gloom over the future of your once-proud people. You must blow it up so that they can go back to their former cultural pursuits of bean-eating and watching "V" instead of cowering in the bunker.

You can bank left and right but you cannot change altitude. Nevertheless, the sensation of speed and manoeuvre is exhilarating. You can despatch bunkers, tanks and scouts with gusto and a well-placed rocket. Past the third level you come under attack from heat-seeking missiles which you can dodge by veering to port. At the fourth level, fighters come at you and dormant volcanoes start to figure prominently as features of the landscape. On the elusive fifth level these spew forth lava and present a general traffic hazard.

The scouts are particularly interesting. They bounce down from the sky, accompanied by a ground shadow and then zoom up again, adding a bit more perspective to what might otherwise be rather flat visually.

A couple of rather pale attempts at this kind of thing appeared on Dragons and Commodores 18 months back, followed by the release of the actual Buck Rogers game by which they were inspired. I am sure the concept could be stretched a little further but this is one of the most playable variations I have encountered Paul Bond.



Donald **Duck's** Playground

CBM-64 Transatlantic Simulations Educational £9.95

* * *

THOSE BOYS at Centresoft again, cunningly launching a new label to cover up the fact they're taking over the entire software market. The spurious reason behind this is that the new label is aimed at a younger market.

This game sets out to teach youngsters the basic ideas of work, money, and buying things with money to build a playground - all good sound stuff which will doubtless come in handy in Reaganite America.

There are four different jobs to try your hand at, fruit packing, cargo handling, stacking shelves and signalman. You book Donald in for a shift from one to five minutes, and perform the various tasks. You get paid on a strict productivity basis - with no tea breaks.

After that, its off to Goofy's junk store, or Minnie's hardware store, to buy slides, ropes, ladders and so on for the Playground. After you've picked the item you want, you have to profer the correct change.

All this is done with pretty 3D graphics showing the various cartoon characters strolling around the screen. There is no real aim, in the sense of finishing

SOFTWARE

Stealth - Buck Rogers eat your heart out. point, and no high score, but it has a certain amount of charm, and will doubtless appeal to the 5-7 age group it is aimed at, and might actually teach something, like if you vacuum the living room, you might get a pocket money raise. Could this be the start of education programs which actually keep their audience switched on long enough to teach them something? Lee Paddon.

Blast Compiler

Spectrum 48K OCS Utility £26.95

* * * *

THE IDEA of writing a game in Basic and then getting some dumb compiler to speed it up for you is enough to make some machine code purists take to the veil. But, for the rest of us, this utility could put an end to long nights hunting for an elusive bug which resets the machine when you shoot the fifth invader from the left on the third screen. There have been several Spectrum compilers before, but none have claimed to be as comprehensive as this.

On loading up, you are greeted with the cheery message that around 2K of the memory is free. So, any program to be compiled must be loaded section by section, compiled, and then saved; Microdrives are a must here. You can either compile into machine code, or p-code. P-code has the advantage (continued on page 41)



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500 Elevator

ZX Spectrum

Platform game Black Knight £3.50

* *

The horrible Turling dromes have planted 15 time bombs in the kind of architecture you only find in platform games. Defuse the bombs in the correct order and in the specified time.

A faithful recreation of the early days of home computer gaming at a not appreciably reduced price. You have been warned.

Highway Encounter Amstrad **CPC-464**

Amstrad CPC-464 Vortex Arcade adventure £8.95

* * * * * Brilliant Spectrum game reimplemented for the 464, enough to make you hang on to the old machine instead of rushing out and buying a complete wordprocessing system. You guide a crocodile of demented dalekoids up a Zaxxonesque 3D highway through zones of increasing hostility from totally indescribable things.

As lead droid you must defend the rest of them until you get your ultimate weapon into the final zone and drive these monsters from the planet's surface.

Lords of Midnight

Amstrad Amsoft Adventure £9.95

* * * * *

Even a year after the launch of the Spectrum version, this game still looks state-of-the-art. You have to defeat the forces of evil by either going on a quest or recruiting a huge army and defeating them in battle.

(continued from page 39) of being more compact than machine code, or even sometimes Basic, and, as an undocumented language, may be fairly secure against hacking.

However, it is slower; for this reason, sections of the program can be compiled into machine code. Obviously there are some things which are best done in machine code, and Blast allows users to call machine-code subroutines, and will compile user extensions to Basic, The package is supposed to contain extra Basic commands, but these have been left out due to space; but you do get a useful toolbox of editing commands.

It is difficult to gauge the performance of this program. OCS claim that speed improvements of up to 40 times are possible. This obviously depends on the length of the program, the amount of calculation, and the way the program is written. The manual is currently undergoing revision, but the version with the review copy was hard work. Despite this, it seems that Blast has lived up to expectations, and is by far the best Spectrum compiler on the market. OCS is on 0993 812700. Lee Paddon

Astro-Clone

Spectrum Hewson Consultants Arcade adventure £7.95

* * * *

ANOTHER GEM from Hewson matches variety of gameplay with excellent animated graphics. Supposedly the third part of Steve Turner's Dragontorc trilogy, it is obviously something quite different, but is none the worse for that. The game is split into strategic, space combat and ground combat phases. The ground combat phase is where you are on the opening screen, with your Astro-Clone in his tworoom spaceship.

On the lower part of the screen lies the control panel. To the left is an icon panel; this tells you what effect the joystick has at any point in the game. There is a message screen next to this, and to the right of this two square alert lights. The top one goes red to draw your attention to the message screen. The lower one goes yellow if those old Hewson bugbears the Seiddab are in the next room, red if they join you.

Your mission is to destroy the main launch computers in all the Seiddab bases to gain control of the stargate sectors shown on the strategic map. But before you access the strategic phase you



must take off, enter the space phase - a Defender-style sequence and eithe. dock with a Seiddab starbase or slip through the pulsing diamond stargate to another sector. Either way you have to destroy all the Seiddab cruisers first.

If you fly through the stargate, you enter the strategic phase. If you dock with a starbase, you enter the ground combat phase again. In ground phase you have four modes, selection, movement, arm and laser. The arm mode is quite a nifty bit of programming which allows you to control and throw objects in a way unique to this game.

The game requires tortuous problem-solving capabilities you need to be able to figure out that if you pass the Gravimag over the grating in room 8 a sonic key appears, for starters. And since the location of seven of the starbases change every time the game is played, the game is always slightly different. Publishing a solution for this game is going to be a bit more complicated than it is for something like Nodes of Yesod.

Hewson have excelled themselves once again - full credit to Steve Turner for producing a game that is destined to become one of the cult non-Ultimate adventure games at Christmas. If only because they've actually brought the game out, unlike some of their more flashy big brothers who are good on hype but slow on delivery. Paul Bond.



Get your kicks with Karateka.

Karateka

CBM-64 Ariolasoft Martial arts game £9.95 * * *

WAY OF the Exploding Fist it isn't, but Karateka has plenty of Oriental charm. Of particular note is the film-like narrative technique: a kind of story is told in the preamble to each fight sequence - we see Princess Mariko thrown into the dungeons by the evil Akuma, and in later sequences we see Akuma sending his henchmen out to work you over as you try to rescue the unfortunate girl.

As rescuer and henchmen approach each other the hypothetical camera cuts between them until they appear on the same screen. You can shorten this process by running forward but it's not advisable as a good kick in the running mode floors you completely.

And here we encounter a major gripe concerning this program. Obviously not wishing to endure the blood, sweat and tears not to mention time consumed in (continued on page 43)

Play THE GAME everyone's talking about:



BUSTERS

and you have been on 617. Your missio it power dams of the busters is the latest S Gold, a cross bety tor and an arcade-a game that requires you put fingers to ck).

tonly do you pilot ake on the roles of er, bomb aimer, na neer, and second e adron Leader optio nitoring the status a w! As you can see ir wits about you. ach of these option oon which can be a



dney

You fly at low altitude over Europe, on the lookout for deadly ME110 night fighters, dodging barrage balloons, searchlights and flak. At the target you'll need all your nerve and skill to control the aircraft and release your deadly payload whilst under enemy attack. Game features include: SUPERB GRAPHICS & SOUND · REALISTIC JOYSTICK CONTROL · PILOT'S SCREEN & INDICATORS ·

MULTIPLE SCREEN NAVIGATOR'S MAPS · FRONT & REAR GUNNER'S SCREEN · BOMB SIGHT SCREEN · ENGINEER'S Game Package includes: Comprehensive flight instructions, maps and confidential documents including authentic material by Barnes

Wallis and Wing Commander Guy Gibson. Designed and Developed by Sydney Development Corporation. Licensed in conjunction with International Computer Group. Manufactured in the U.K. by U.S. Gold Limited, Unit 10, Parkway Industrial Centre, Heneage Street, Birmingham B7 4LY. Telephone: 021-359 8881. Telex: 337268.

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SION Duckworth Highway Code

ZX Spectrum Duckworth Educational £11.95 * *

Competent enough question and answer program, though questions along the lines of is it a good idea to drive with badly-maintained brakes? tend to rather lead the user to the correct answer.

The package contains two programs to test and Improve your knowledge of the highway code, from the points of view of pedestrian and road user, together with special rules for cyclists. Prepared with the co-operation of Thames Valley Police

The Castles of **Doctor Creep**

CBM-64 Platform game Ariolasoft £9.95

* *

House hunting is no fun anywhere, let alone in Transylvania. You've made an appointment to visit 13 of evil landlord Dr Creep's castles with a view to purchase.

Not a wonderfully original setting for a standard platform game. But if you like roaming acres of haunted east wings then this game will certainly give you value for money.

The only catch is that it's unexciting to play mapping out a whole castle so that you can escape requires a lot of toing and fro-ing and repetition.

Mummies and Frankenstein monsters hamper progress, together with plenty of very unsupernatural-looking ray guns and force fields.

Despite the large number of castles to choose from all the rooms are made up of the same components - trapdoors. ladders, doors and sliding poles.

Marginally more enjoyable than moving house in real life.

(continued from page 41) producing the excellent tape version of Ariolasoft's Skyfox, the cassette version of the game is rather hastily implemented. Every time you lose, you must reload. A highly depressing experience especially if you do something really dumb, like walk backwards off the cliff at the beginning of the opening sequence. I was only testing the joystick, guv. It takes two and one quarter minutes to reload the game - enough time to play a track off your latest Durutti Column album.

Anyway, if you manage not to fall off the cliff, a member of the local meat-squad turns up and starts chopping away at you. The animation of the figures is slower and more graceful than that in Melbourne House's Fist, but they are smaller, and there is less in the way of sound. The type of blow is restricted to kick and punch, controlled by how you squeeze the joystick button; the stick itself controls altitude of kick - high, middle, low.

You can withstand only a limited number of hits from your opponent. The row of red arrows across the base of the screen indicates how much stamina you have left. Every time he hits you, you lose an arrow. Conversely, the blue arrows on the left of the screen gauge his strength. Each guard wears different headgear and has a different fighting style.

Once you cross the porch the scenario shifts indoors. This also means loading a new section of the game.-Here more of the same goes on except that the warlord's pet eagle has a go at you as well. So the moral of the story here is - watch the birdy. Paul Bond.

Fight Night

CBM-64 US Gold Boxing Game £9.95

* * * *

THE WELTER of boxing games continues unabated. First the crisp job of Rocco, then the swinging upper cut of Frank Bruno, but US Gold reckons it can deliver the knock out blow with Fight Night, despite the rather punch drunk nature of the market.

Once the game loads, you are faced with a menu. You can "construct" a boxer, train him, do a bit of sparring, take on a series of progressively tougher challenges, or fight a tournament, several players taking one boxer each.

The important part of construction is to decide whether to make your jab or body blow hardest, and which part of your body can take the most punishment. You also get to choose the colour of your trunks and even skin (including blue, presumably to cater for any aliens who might care for a bout or two).

ERONK

8132

The actual fight simulation is probably the pick of the bunch. From the ring side seat view, the boxers move back and forth, move their guard up and down, punch and jab. This is no slugfest either, timing is all important. Landing a blow has a number of important effects, 'it scores you points, it decreases your opponent's endurance, and it puts him off his punch, so a flurry of punches can have a devastating affect, each new punch sending the opponent reeling. Obviously the punch has far less effect if blocked by the opponent's guard, and it is also affected by what the opponent was doing at the time, stepping out, moving in or punching.

There are three three minute rounds, and if no one can deliver a knock out in that time, a decision is given on points. The animation is very nice, with boxers reeling from the punches, and the computer controlled characters have a "special" punch which is great fun to watch (from a safe distance).

Well, Harry, perhaps not a knock out, but I'd say that I've got this one winning all the later rounds after getting away rather slowly and coming out on top in the end. A real contender for the title.

Lee Paddon.

Fight Night - it's a knockout.

Racing Destruction Set. Racing Destruction Set

8858

CBM-64 Ariolasoft Race Game £12.95 * * *

SOFTWARE

REMEMBER SCALEXTRIC? You probably had more fun designing and building the track than actually racing. The cars kept coming off and ending up as a pile of twisted plastic against the skirting board, or worse, you'd get a short circuit and the transformer would blow up. Well, this game is rather similar, most of the effort goes into designing the track, with curves, cross overs, jumps, flyover and so on. You can also customise the car, anything from a fully fledged racing machine to a Morris Traveller.

But then you get to the actual racing bit. A split screen, one or two players, a plan view of the road! I'm afraid this will take a lot of selling to the Pole Position fraternity, used to an over-theshoulder view. Despite this, it's quite fun, with the usual accelerate, brake and steer.

The jumps are a nice feature, you have to approach these at just (continued on page 45)





Xcel

Spectrum 48K Program Tecniques Shoot-'em-up £7.95

* * *

After one of the prettiest loading screens in Spectrum history, you would expect a pretty devastating game. A log zaps in from both sides of the screen, wow, this must be some game, you start orbiting a planet ready to whiz down onto the surface for a dazzing 3D shoot-'em-up, right? Sorry, wrong.

As long as you don't actually try to play this game, you might think it was something pretty special, but underneath it all is a sort of cross between Zalaga, Galaxians, and every other shoot-'emup all the way back to Space Invaders. There is a spurious plot and a lot of spurious alien writing which you're meant to pick up clues from, but the guts of the game are to shoot anything that moves,or, on other screens, avoid the trees - simple really.

Ace

Commodore 64 Cascade Fight emulator £9.95

* * * When Air Combat Emulator was released for the C-16, it filled a need for software, let alone flight simulators for that machine. It's up against tougher competition on the CBM-64, so a few more goodies have been injected into this fight and fly scenario. You can brush up your in-flight refuelling and choose different weather conditions. There are ground and naval targets as well as hostile fighters. It has a co-pilot option and synthesised speech which keeps the crew informed as to their status. One guy does all the flying and the other does weapons control. Tanks, helicopters, SAM sites, all the fun of a serious deterioration in East-West relations is here.

(continued from page 43) the right speed to come down on the reverse slope of this or the next jump. If racing soon looses it's appeal, then you can always shoot the opposition off the road! This does tend to make the races rather short, but fun.

While this game has got plenty of chrome, with loads of different tracks and cars, it doesn't grab you the way Taledega did.

Lee Paddon. Adrian Mole

Various Level 9 Adventure £9.95

* * * *

SEPTEMBER 30: Adrian Mole computer game arrived today. Looks really great. All the old characters there, Pandora, Rat Fink Lucas, Stick Insect, Barry Kent and the rest of the gang. The idea is to make Adrian popular.

October 1: Still playing Mole. Editor starts making noises about deadlines. I said that with over 20k of text loading in four parts, it really needs a long review to get to the bottom of it. He seemed pretty impressed. Managed to get through the game without getting beaten up and scored 55 per cent which makes me a spotty school boy. Its got a load/save option so it didn't matter when the cleaners threw me out at 9 o'clock.

October 2: The editor came to find out how the Mole review was going. I said I was seriously thinking about getting down to it. The game uses a tree structure you see. You make decisions and these affect your rating, and also what happens next in the game. So in one game you'll probably only see about a third of the text. October 6: The editor just doesn't understand me. Here am I trying to write a masterpiece that will live for ever and all he can think about is his deadline. He just doesn't appreciate that I am a great writer and not just another hack. Even if you've read all the books and stuff, there are still plenty of new situations you can get in. I have now managed to score 78 per cent which makes me a gifted poet.

If you don't know the books, there's a Help system, which gives you some background.

October 9: Magazine going to the printers but, unfortunately, I feel the review still needs a little polishing.

October 10: Get the sack. How ungrateful can you get.

Lee Paddon (aged 133/4).

SOFTWARE NOOK NOOK B - not five stars? Just my luck.



Fighting Warrior state-of-the-art graphics.

Daley **Thompson's** Super-Test

ZX Spectrum Sport simulation Ocean £9.95 * * *

WHEN DALEY Thompson was momentarily dethroned as the world's top decathlete he is rumoured to have said "I lost my world record and took it like a man - I only cried for 10 hours."

Whether or not Ocean's followup to the enormously successful Daley Thompson's Decathlon will bring tears to your eyes, it will wreak havoc on your joystick and/or keyboard. Yes, it's another joystick waggler.

The program features eight events only - and suffers strong competition from other sports simulations like US Gold's Summer and Winter Games, not to mention Activision's old Decathlon and the Tour de (continued on next page)

Fighting Warrior

- Spectrum 48K Melbourne House Beat-em-up £7.95
- * * *

"THE BEST graphics ever seen on a Spectrum", a familiar line in publicity blurbs. But now there is no excuse. Stephen Cargill has upped the stakes once again with cartoon style animation of stunning smoothness and detail.

You have to rescue a princess again (groan). In order to do this you've got to fight your way through a veritable army of monsters, who, being honourable types, come at you one at a time. Just to add to the fun, arrows come hurtling at you as well. You have three sword strokes, walk forward, back, jump and duck. The controls are easy to get the hang of.

The screen scrolls right to left as you attempt to make your way to the cave where the Princess is incarcerated. In the background, a landscape of Pyramids, temples and sphinxs scrolls past.

The fight sequences are beautifully animated, easily surpassing those in "Fist" or "Frank Bruno". Unfortunately, the process of fighting your way through the local heavy mob is a shade boring. Still, perhaps we can hope for the same sort of technique to be used on more complex and absorbing games. Lee Paddon.

Star-X chart Sorcery +

Amstrad Amsoft Arcade adventure £13.95

★ ★ ★ ★
One of the prettiest games for your Amstrad has been improved by the addition

of some new screens and a whole new section. After you've released all

the sorcerers, in the old version, you put your feet up for a well earned rest; now, I'm afraid you go on to confront the necromancer himself.

Mcoder III

Spectrum 48K PSS Compiler £12.95 ★ ★ ★

A compiler of the old school. Good but not flashy. Copes with most Spectrum Basic, except Microdrive commands. It can cope with floating point arithmatic, produces fairly compact code, and speed increases in the order of 10 to 20 times depending on the sort of commands being used. If you don't need all the flashy extras of the Blast Compiler, or your pocket Isn't that deep, this looks like a good second best.

High Rise Horror

BBC Platform Rabit Software £3.99

* *

Nasty, brutish and noisy – would be a grossly unfair way of describing High Rise Horror. The game certainly has a crude addictive quality, but not much more.

Armed with only a balloon you must make your way from the bottom of the screen to the top, avoiding or destroying the assorted nasties which whizz mindlessly to and fro at high speed.

Then you can pass to the next stage where the landscape is the same but more crowded. (continued from previous page) France. But it has just as much potential appeal as its predecessor. Spread over two days and two sides of a cassette, the events include pistol shooting, cycling, springboard diving, rowing, tug o' war, taking football penalties and two ski-ing events: the ski-jump and the giant slalom.

No time for the blade on the feather lark with the rowing section. Start pumping away to build up your speed shown at the bottom left of the screen. The display shows an overhead view of two kayaks zipping down the river. World records, i.e. hiscores, are shown at the top right of the screen to encourage the spirit of competitive joystick destruction.

You stagger from you kayak to the football field — the display shows an overhead view of your footballer as he runs up to slam the leather into the back of the reticule. Your player runs as you either use the alternate left/right keys or pound away at the joystick to build up power for the shot. You control the ball's direction by timing the kick — the angle (or elevation) is controleld by the amount of time that the firebutton is depressed. You get five shots.

You won't find many footballer's ski-jumping, you may reflect as the pistol signals the gate to open. However, many of them are used to being on the slippery slope or for the high jump. Again continuous left/right movement builds up your momentum, but you must hit the joystick firebutton at the right moment as you come to the lip of the jump. The tug o' war is impossible. You have a choice of 10 opponents, the weakest of which is totally invicible.



Daley Thompson's Super-Test — brings tears to your eyes.



Winter Games

"BREAK OUT the silly hats" was

the enthusiastic cry the moment

Winter Games hit the office. Up

to eight players can choose from

18 countries, and then under their

borrowed flags and anthems battle

through seven events. Although

speed skating and biathlon use the

time honoured decathlon - sorry

heptathlon - skills of rythmic

joystick waggling, the ski-jump

and indoor skating are games in

look a little like Exploding Fist on

Ice as different joystick

movements allow you to carry out

Camel and Sit Spins and Double

and Triple Axel and Lutz jumps.

"Figure" is used figuratively

(that's enough figures - Ed) since

you keep skating along the same

direction for one or two minutes.

With bush hat firmly on head

Lynn "Call me Sheila" Dawson

was moved to twang "She'll be

Toby put down his accordian,

wiped the sweat off his brow with

his beret and proceeded to win

France's first ski-jump gold medal,

by a convincing display of balance

and timing just beating Danneberg. of East Germany.

Touch the jump button too soon

and you just have to keep your

balance in the air and land safely

out in the car park soon".

The freestyle and figure skating

CBM-64

£14.95

Decathlon

* * * *

their own right.

US Gold/Expyx

Winter Games

 did I say just! Hot Dogging again uses Fist-like controls to try Daffies, Swans and other stunts off a short ski-jump.

Winter Sports is great family fun — it should appeal to women more than most programs — and looks like being a winner this Christmas.

Meirion Jones. Chop Suey

English Software Atari £11.95 ★ ★ ★

KUNG FU seems to be the recipe for success in computer games today, and Chop Suey is English Software's takeaway version for Atari owners. The introductory music is a bit of Bach (Brandenburg control) after which one or two players can get on with kicking each other's heads in.

The two figures appear on a three-dimensional stage, with a few rows of audience in the foreground. The animation is both detailed and colourful. You control your figure with a joystick, though as both figures are identical, it is hard to tell which you're controlling in the melee. The eight joystick positions provide an assortment of jabs, kicks and movements. Blows have to be on target to score. Two "pain-gauges" at the bottom provide a guide to your physical conditions (deteriorating).

The actual fighting seems to be pretty much the same as The Way of the Exploding Fist, so as King Fu games go, this is well done. However, it has few frills (scorpions to jump over; slow and fast modes) so it lacks variety.

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LONDON'S LARGEST DISPLAY OF PRINTERS MONITORS COMPUTERS AND PERIPHERALS



Source 53-59 High Street, Croydon, Surrey CRO 19D.

Interface	Computer	Price	SD/DD	No Discs	Files/Side	Random Access	Other 0/S	Ram Disc Wildcards Single drive Back up/Copy Compact Merge	Ram used	Notes
Micro Peripherals	QL	299	D	4	400	-~	-		none	
Kempston	QL	£99.95	D	4	no limit		-	-~~~	none	
Beta	QL	£129.50	D	4	no limit	-~	-	~~~~	lk/ drive	Extra memory for RAM disc available.
Medic	QL	£300	D	4	no limit	~ ~	-	***-*	none	Includes business software, drive and extra Ram.
Cumana	QL	£82.95	D	4	no limit	~ ~	-		none	
Kempston	Spectrum	£85	D	4	144	_	_		700	
Beta	Spectrum	£95	D	4	128	~-	-		128	Includes button to transfer from cassette to disc
Gordon Micro	Spectrum	£149.50	S	2	40	-~	-		none	Included 16K and motherboard
Opus	Spectrum	£199.50	D	2	NL		-	~~~~	none	Includes 31/2 inch drive
Opus Challenger	BBC	\$249.95	D	1	248	~ ~	-	~~~~	none	Include 51/4 drive and 256K RAM
Acorn DFS	BBC	£105	S	2	31	- NA	-		2½K	
Watford DFS	BBC	£65	S	2	62	~ ~	-		21/2 K	
Watford DDFS	BBC	£66 .	D	2	62	~ ~	-		2½K	
Opus DDOS	BBC	£79.95	D	2	248	~ ~	-		21⁄2K	
Viglen DSDFS	BBC	£75	D	2	62		-		2½K	
Cumano QFS	BBC	£79.95	D	2	31	~ ~	-		21/2 K	
Cumano	Dragon	£99.95	D	4	NL	~ ~	Flex, 0S9		256	
Cumano	Oric	£139.95	D	4	255	~~	Randos		none	
Oric	Oric	£299.95	D	4	NL	-NA	-		none	Includes 3" drive
1571	СВМ	£149.95	S	1	144	- NA	-		none	Includes 51/4 " drive
Enterprise	Enterprise	299	D	4	NL	-NA	MS/DOS	~~~~	4K	
DDI	Amstrad	£149.50	D	2	NL	-NA	CP/M		256	Includes 3" drive



A YEAR AGO a disc drive for your micro might have been looked upon as an expensive luxury, but now, with the price of drives dropping all the time, they come within the price range of many people looking to get more out of their machine. So what are the benefits and possible pitfalls of disc systems, and how do you cope with the conflicting claims and jargon?

A disc is much more than a fast cassette recorder, because, like an audio record, you can get to any track instantly. This means that you can virtually use your drive as an extension of the computer's memory. So databases and spreadsheets are no longer limited to 30K or so work space within the computer. To use a cassette like this would be tedious in the extreme.

Even if you don't use such heavyweight programs, a disc drive is reliable, and discs less cumbersome to store, although disc based software can be expensive. Also, when developing your own software, you can rapidly back up each new version, and so speedily recover from a crash.



There are three components of any disc system. The drive, which is simply a mechanism which rotates the disc, moves a head across the disc, reads and writes data on the magnetic surface. Then there is the disc interface or controller, which makes the computer electronically compatible with the drive, and the operating system (DOS), the software which drives the interface.

Disc drives come in a number of types and sizes. Most drives not specifically designed for one micro use a Shuggart bus. So you should ensure that any interface you buy conforms to this standard — almost all do. The drive mechanism will either consist of one or two

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read/write heads, ie either capable of reading only one or both sides of the disc at once. Whereas once 40 tracks per side was standard, the quality of disc mechanisms means that 80 tracks is fast becoming the norm. Better still are switchable drives so they can read and write to 40 or 80 track discs. Drives come in a variety of sizes. First came 8inch monsters, then 5¼inch, now 3inch and 3½inch are bidding to become the new standard.

Each have their advantages. 8inch is now obsolete, 5¼inch are cheap, reliable and readily available. 3inch discs are electrically identical to 5¼inch and can be substituted at will. 3inch discs come in a rigid packaging, and so will last longer, but are about three times the price of 5¼inch discs.

3¹/₂inch is a relatively new innovation, but since its adoption by Atari for its ST, it may become the front runner. It offers half as much space again as its main rivals, and is just as rugged but a good deal cheaper than 3inch.

Dual drives are a nice luxury, it allows you to protect yourself from disaster by regularly backing up your working disc to prevent a careless error ruining hours of work.

A final consideration is whether you get a built in power supply. If you have to rely on your micro for juice, it will seriously limit the number of drives or other gadgets you can add on.

The electrical interface and the operating system are usually purchased as a package. Although each has a clearly defined function, most disc operating systems are designed around the interface hardware. This is where the jargon jungle is at its most impenetrable, and what you get is largely determined by how much you are prepared to pay. So make sure you get the facilities you really need.

Certain terms crop up time and time again. Each track on a disc usually has 10 sectors each holding 256 bytes. So, if storage is a prime consideration, 80 track double sided double density is going to give you 400K storage per drive.

Single versus double density is probably the most important factor. Double density operating systems are quite expensive, but they do give you twice as much room on the disc.

They do this by leaving out synch bits on the disc, and to cope with this, error checking must be more rigorous. One word of caution, you should find out what the formatted capacity of your system will be, unscrupulous dealers might try to tell you the unformatted capacity of the drive which is of no practical value at all.

Random access files are a must for serious



business applications. In a random access file, you can dig out the particular piece of information you need from a particular file and update it without loading and saving the whole file taking up precious time and memory. It is a sad fact that not many budget operating systems offer this facility.

It can, however, be fudged if a system supports serial access files where records can be read in order, and a new file created with the updated record - a poor second best.

Speed is not perhaps the most important consideration in a disc system, since most systems, with the glaring exception of the Commodore 1541 system are fast enough. However, hope is at hand, a new drive, the 1572 is promised. Speed is a function of both the speed of the drive and the efficiency of the DOS software. Whether this is important to you will depend on what you want a disc drive for. Try running two opposing systems side by side, ideally running the program you intend using most.

Operating system compatibility is another term often banded around. The Amstrad DD1 claims to be CP/M compatible, but will only run cut down versions of the standard packages. It claims to use IBM format files, but the IBM PC usually runs under a different operating system: MSDOS. Speaking cf which, the new Enterprise disc system claims to run MSDOS and read IBM files, but this is rather pointless when the computer uses a Z-80 processor rather than the 8080 chip needed.

So treat all claims for "compatibility" with a good deal of caution. Another aspect of the (continued on next page)

DISC DRIVE SUPPLIERS

Akhter, 28/29 Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex CM20 2HU. Tel 0279 443521. Full range of 51/4 drives.

Advanced Memory Systems, Green Lane, Appleton, Warrington WA4 5NG Tel 0925 62907. 3 inch drives.

Chase Data, Unit 2, Crabtree Road, Thorpe Industrial Estate, Egham, Surrey TW20 8RN. Tel 0784 38487. Double Sided 51/4 inch drives.

C Tech Computers, 184 Market Street, Hyde, Cheshire SK14 1EX. Tel 061 366 7794. Double Sided 51/4 inch drives.

Cumana, Pines Trading Estate, Broad Street, Guidlford, Surrey GU3 3BH. Tel 0483 503121. Full range of 51/4 and 31/2 inch drives.

GCC, 66 High Street, Sawston, Cambridge CB2 4BG. Tel 0223 835330 some 51/4 double sided and 3 inch drives.

Keyaki, 44 Terrace Road, Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey. KT12 2SD 3½ inch drives. Midwich, Gilray Road, Diss, Norfolk, IP22, 3EU Tel 0379 4131. Twin, double sided 5¼ inch drives.

Opus, 55 Ormside Way, Holmthorpe Industrial Estate, Redhill, Surrey. Tel 0737 65080. Full range of 3 and 5¼ inch drives. **Pace,** 92 New Cross Street, Bradford BD5 8BS. Tel 0274 488211. Full range of 5¼ inch drives.

Solidisk, 17 Sweyne Avenue, Southendon-Sea, Essex SS2 6JQ. Tel 0702 354674. Some 80 track 5¼ inch drives.

Technomatic, 17 Burnley Road, London NW10 1ED. Tel 01-208 1177. Some 51/4 inch drives.

Twilstar, 17 Regina Road, Southall, Middx UB2 5PL. Tel 01-574 5271. Full range of 51/4 inch drives.

Vigelin, Unit 7, Trumpers Way, Hanwell W7 2QA. Tel 01-843 9903. Full range of 51/4 inch drives.

Watford Electronics, 250 High Street, Watford. Tel 0923 40588. Full range of 51/4 inch drives.

DISC INTERFACE SUPPLIERS

Micro Peripherals, Intec Building 2, Units 2-3&4, Hassocks Wood, Wade Road, Basingstoke, Hants RG24 ONE. Tel 0256 473232.

Kempston Microelectronics, Singer Way, Woburn Road Industrial Estate, Kempston, Bedford NK42 7AW. Tel 0234 856633.

Technology Research Ltd. (Beta); Unit 18, Central Trading Estate, Staines, Middx TW18 4XE. Tel Staines 63547.

Medic Data Systems, Hackwood Lane, Cliddesden, Basingstoke, Hants RG25 2NH. Tel 0256 460748.

Gordon Micro Ltd, 3 Callender Road, Heathfield Industrial Estate, Ayr KA8 9DJ. Tel 0292 280467.

Watford Electronics, 250 High Street, Watford, Herts WD1 2AN. Tel 0923 37774/40588.

Acorn - Any Acorn dealer.

Enterprise Computers Ltd, 31-37 Hoxton Street, London N1 6NJ. Tel 01-739 4282. Dudley Langmead Enterprises, (Oric), 93 Bedford Road, Hitchin, Herts SG5 2UA. Tel 0462 31225. Available from end of October.



(continued from previous page)

same problem is that if you buy a DOS from a third party, it must be compatible with the standard operating system of the micro manufacturer.

Thus any proper disc system for the QL for instance must be compatible with microdrive commands or you won't be able to use the new drive to run the bundled software. Next on your list of questions should be how much of your micro's precious Ram is taken up by the disc DOS and does the DOS support a ram disc.

Pinches over 2K of Ram

The Acorn DFS for the BBC micro pinches over 2K of Ram from the machine's already inadequate supply. Many Spectrum owners encounter problems with their interface 1's due to yanking them out every time they want to load up their favourite games, and a similar problem occurs to Amstrad owners.

A Ram disc is a data structure which sets aside an area of Ram which, in the eyes of the DOS, looks like a disc, with a directory and files, but with far quicker access times. A new idea is to incorporate Ram into the drive itself as in the new Challenger 3 from Opus, an idea which should become increasingly popular as memory prices continue to plummet.

Next we come to what is perhaps the guts of an DOS: the commands it offers, and their format. A bad example of syntax is the Sinclair system for interface 1. This is mainly due to the fact that you have to specify everything in an inflexible syntax, a good DOS will assume certain default values if the user fails to specify them. It should also be possible to specify files by "Wildcards". A file name normally has two parts, a name and an extension, wildcards allow a disc command to apply to all files with a certain name or extension, or those which start with a particular string.

Most disc systems can list the files on a disc, but ideally they should give more information than this. File size, type, and execution address are all helpful, although in some DOS, this information is provided by "help" or "info" commands. Obviously it must be possible to save blocks of memory, machine code programs, arrays, and variables as well as Basic.

Another point to watch is some systems limit the number of files you can have per side of the disc. If you intend using a lot of short files, this is obviously going to mean a lot of fumbling around with discs. Rename might seem a rather trivial command, but is vital if random access is not supported. This means that after an updated version of an old file has been created, the old file is erased and the new file renamed



so that when the file next needs to be updated, the name will be the same. Compact tells the DOS to tidy up a disc.

After a time, gaps appear in a disc where programs have been deleted, this can decrease the amount of space available, compact crushes all the files up, freeing more space. Merge allows a large datafile to be created out of two smaller ones, with either one file in Ram, and the other on disc, or both programs on disc.

Make sure you shop around

It is obviously impossible to make any definitive recommendations about which system to go for, much depends on what you want and how much you are prepared to pay for it. The main thing is to shop around and make sure the system you go for in the end can actually deliver everything it promises. Apart from the actual purchase of a micro itself, the choice of a disc system is one of the most fraught decisions you can make, and mistakes can be costly.



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WHAT DO YOU GET if you cross a mouse with a telephone?

Good taste, the Animal Liberation Front, and the Official Secrets Act prevent me from telling you what I have seen in the Government's genetic engineering laboratories. All I can say is that Sinclair has come close with the weird numeric keypad which is the Spectrum 128's most distinctive feature.

A white 128 badge and an external aluminium heatsink — that looks like it might be a constructivist memorial to all those who perished in the computer wars — are the only other signs that this is a Spectrum Plus Plus. The 128 goes on sale in Spain now, four months before it hits these shores, but if you are thinking of popping over to the Costa Investronica to bring back a new Sinclair and an autumn tan don't bother.

Devil worship

If you wait till the U.K. launch next spring the 128 will cost around £150 whereas a Spanish Sinclair will set you back £100 more, including tax but not including a dictionary to translate error messages such as "Entero fuera de rango". So why is Sir Clive making good old blighty play second fiddle (or maybe that should be Fidel, since Investronica plans to export to Latin America) to Spain?

In short this summer's financial problems have forced Sinclair to sell his soul to the Devil, or rather Dixons. They agreed to take the mountainous drifts of surplus QLs and Spectrum Pluses off his hands if he agreed not to launch any new products here, which might damage their sales, until well after Christmas. But Sir Clive still desperately needed to show he had new products on the way. Hence the Spanish 128 deal.

A close inspection of the 128 shows that the Plus keyboard has survived intact apart from a few cosmetic changes made to satisfy new Spanish government standardisation regulations — the word video in black out of white to show true video and reversed on the inverse video key for instance. the Mic and Ear sockets have been moved from the back of the Plus to the

128 COMPARISONS

- Commodore 128. Better graphics, sound, software. £275.
- Amstrad 6128. Includes CP/M, monitor and disc. Less games. £300.
- Enterprise 128. Includes word processor, joystick. Almost no software. £250.

Atari 130XE. Brilliant games but not as many as for Spectrum. Still tops for sound and vision. £170. left hand side next to a new RS-232 port to take the interfacing out of connecting up a printer, or modem to your Sinclair.

The RS-232 claims to double up as a MIDI music connector. But then what's in a name? Everyone knows that Sinclair is a corruption of St Clare — the patron saint of televisions but no-one takes seriously Sir Flat Screen Clive's claim to be a major producer of bent tellies.

The whole point of MIDI is supposed to be a single standard to make interfacing music machines and micros easy so you can control instruments from the computer, modify pices of music and interpret them on screen. So the 128's non standard MIDI connector will have to be carefully examined on a full production machine before it can be recommended to musicians.

At the back the expansion slot is still where it was and all peripherals are still compatible except perhaps those that initialise system variables. An RGB/composite video port has now taken the place of the Mic and Ear sockets. Because the 128 incorporates an AY-38910 sound chip like the Amstrad et al the internal loudspeaker that was happy enough beeping and purring its way through the death march which every other Spectrum game features, shows its shortcomings. Now like other micros a new modulator feeds the TV socket sound as well as vision. At last turning up the noise is a simple matter of sliding up the TV volume button.

Search as you may you still will not find a joystick port on the 128 — an unforgivable omission — although some software houses will doubtless use the 128's numeric keypad as a touch pad controller.

This numeric keypad is a strange looking creature, like a calculator attached to the front of the computer by a curly telephone cable. If it had a track ball in the base to allow you to spin a pointer around on screen you would call it a mouse — but it doesn't so we'll call it a hamster. You can use this 15 button rodent as a simple calculator which displays the answers on the screen or for entering numeric data into programs — it might make typing in Your Computer listings a little less tiresome-or in 128 mode as a full screen editor. At last you can edit programs at will including renumbering sending the cursor straight to the area that needs correction.

When you turn on the machine it defaults to 128 mode with a white or blue cursor instead of all the "Ks" and "Es" of the original. If you enter the command Spectrum it changes to 48K mode without losing the contents of memory but the only way to make it revert once again to 128 is by resetting — losing everything.

Basic programs can transfer from one mode to the other easily. If you Peek 80000 in 128 mode you will still get an out of range message because the additional 64K of memory is only accessible from machine code. The 32K Rom includes the old 16K Spectrum as well as the separate 128 operating system. The extra 64K



Ram is paged in 16K blocks.

Memory maps are already in the hands of those software houses that have not had prototypes. Ocean is already demonstrating a 128 version of Match Day which takes advantage of the improved sound with cheering crowds, referee's whistle and so on. Supertest 128 is also near completion as well as the load-in-one version of the three part NeverEnding story



epic. Ocean's David Collier says he has had no loading problems with the Sinclair 128 unlike the Commodore 128 which has a variant of the 6502 processor "which is not as robust" as that in the 64. Ocean has now rewritten its fast loader to avoid crashing the Commodore 128.

The Sinclair 128 has the same ULA as the Plus so resolution, colours and screen management are all the same -256×192 , 8 colours.

A Play command gives access to the new sound facilities. Text can be stored as separate pages by storing in the form of variables -AS, BS and so on.

Spring offensive

Of course the machine we have seen is still a prototype, one which Domingo Gomez of Microhobby-Weekly magazine in Spain could only inspect at the headquarters of Investronica in Madrid but this is not a one-off special aimed only, at Spain.

There may be some changes before it appears on the British market next spring but despite its faults the 128 looks like it will be a strong base model for Sinclair's new 1986 model range which will include the portable Pandora and the desk-top Enigma (see over page).

SINCLAR ENIGMA

+++

COLOUR

Next year's model from Sinclair is the Enigma. Can it be good enough to take on the ST and Amiga on their own ground?

SCOOP!

NEXT YEAR'S Enigma will be Sinclair's first Mega-machine — literally. Sir Clive believes that 1024K of Ram, one Megabyte, is the minimum needed to compete with the likes of Atari's ST and Commodore's Amiga.

TWIN 3:5in DISCS

He has also bowed to the inevitable and abandonned the Microdrives for a pair of builtin 3.5 inch disc drives. But the portable Spectrum-based Pandora also planned for early next year will still use Microdrives to keep down costs and weight. If Sinclair goes ahead with a portable QL that too may stay with the stringy floppies.

The Enigma is planned for launch in May '86 somewhere in the vague £500 - £1,000 price band. It will have a version of the Psion Quill, Abacus, Archive and Easel suite of programs but on Rom rather than the QL's Microdrive cartridges. The Enigma will also have a full Window, Icon, Mouse environment, probably Gem as used on the Apricot, since Digital Research has been having talks with Sinclair for some time and has publicly claimed that Gem could be ported straight across to the QL. The big question is whether Sinclair can compete with the Supermicros without going for a full 16-bit Motorola 68000 like the Amiga, Macintosh and ST rather than the cut-down 68008 in the QL.

The Enigma will be sold as a complete package; computer, software, two drives, mouse, colour monitor and printer. It might also develop with the addition of a phone and communications into a colour replacement for the Sinclair developed monochrome ICL. One Per Desk — which because it was only black and white was known during its development as "Work Station Zebra". Sinclair is also working on a "personal communicator" a £99 cigarette packet-sized portable phone that would allow you to make and take calls on the already established cellular radio network at any time or place. With the 128, Pandora and Enigma all lined up for launch in the first half of next year there would seem to be no place for the much-rumoured QL-2 as such. This now seems to have grown into the Enigma.

Sinclair's plans look ambitious at a time when the company is making 20 of its 120 staff redundant and such senior personnel as Nigel Searle and Robb Wilmot are being kicked off the Sinclair board. The company is also losing

Can Sinclair's Enigma be ST, Amiga beater?

its bottle — or at least its converted bottle factory headquarters at Willis Road — where development work on new computers used to be concentrated and moving the entire operation to Milton Hall, country mansion of of Sinclair's Metalab.

DOW ICO

Nigel Searle had been head of Sinclair's computer side before he was sent on a none too successful trip to America to boost Sinclair sales over there. Searle now loses his position on the board but stays on as Sinclair's top dog in the States. Robb Wilmot, Mr ICL, long-time associate of Sir Clive was brought in six months ago to develop the Sinclair/Catt wafer scale technology which promised to produce failsafe single-chip mega computers by the 1990's. Now Wilmot leaves the board and the company.



NUM

The adventure store for every Tom, Dick & Harriet this Christmas. TANDY





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ENDING THE headquarters of Adventure International UK is a bit like solving an adventure in itself. The clue is the company sticker in the window of an otherwise nondescript varehouse in Birmingham 19.

"We don't mind being hard to find", says Mike Woodroffe, managing director and general co-ordinator of programmers and projects, "We're happy to talk on the phone, but we couldn't do with hordes of crazed adventure fanatics hanging about outside"

Life in the Handsworth area has been exciting enough without that: "Most of the rioting was only a mile away from the unit, but it affects the locals less than it affects people reading the national newspapers".

Seas of Blood, AI's next release, has nothing to do with urban unrest, but plunges us into a life on the ocean wave. Based on one of the Fighting Fantasy series of books by Steve-Jackson and Ian Livingstone and published by-Puffin, the game puts you in charge of a pirate ship. Together with your band of seasoned cutthroats you must scourge the Inland Sea, searching for gold and slaves and defeat your rival Abdul the Butcher in the race to become King of the Pirates. Setting off from Tak, the greatest den of thieves the world has ever known outside of a computer fair, you journey through 180 locations at sea/and 83 ports -HE FANTASTIC FOUR

Paul Bond goes in search of adventure.

all with graphic illustration. There is a miniadventure at every stop with 20 treasures to find all defended by gruesome monsters.

"We've taken the basic scenario of the book. changed some of the puzzles and objectives. The book and the game are different, but we've kept the scoring and stamina system. For instance, you don't just Fight Galley - you work out relative strengths to decide the outcome". Other FF games are planned - the next release looks like being Appointment with F.E.A.R. "The Fighting Fantasy books have sold over eight million copies - that's a lot of potential buyers".

A land-based outlaw is the subject of AI's Robin of Sherwood series of adventures, notable for their excellent graphics (see Quest Corner, this issue). Touchstones of Rhiannon's sequel, Seven Swords of Wayland, features the Hounds of Lucifer - sounds like Mike Woodroffe would like to unleash them on some nefarious characters in the industry; while the Robin Hood games are officially licensed and based on the books of Richard Carpenter, like the TM series. "There seem to be a couple of other,



Robin games about. We've sent copies of the ads to the licensing company. It's up to them - otherwise there's no point in our paying the licensing fee in the first place".

Adventure International also plans an assault on the arcade adventure market. Davy Jones' Locker is a joystick-based areade adventure featuring Pegleg Bob, the lighthouse keeper. He must row to the lighthouse to rescue survivors of a shipwreck. In this sequence he is attacked by a whale, a swordfish and a shark which he has to beat off with his oars. Seagulls also fly about dropping unmentionable things on him. Next he runs across the rocks as the sea rises and waterspouts erupt around him. Now he must find the survivors and put them in a cave, while under attack from crabs. The final sequence is the wreck itself. He must row survivors to safety before being engulfed by a



YOUR COMPUTER, NOVEMBER 1985

SEAS OF BLOOD

This is a long way from American Adventure International's founding father's original vision. Does Scott Adams, the man who originally cranmed Crowther and Woods' Colossal Adventure into a TRS-80, let the UK operation have a free hand?

ave

"We're totally different companies, both from the ownership and the financial point of view. We have the licence for Scott Adams' product in the UK and Burope — at the time we got it Tricia (Mrs Woodroffe) and I were importing American software for the Atari 400/800. We did more business with Scott than anyone else."

It struck Mike Woodroffe that the American packaging was unnecessarily large: "We were paying to fly blocks of polystyrene over the Atlantic. Scott suggested that we set up our own duplication operation here — so Adventure International UK was born. We went over to Florida, spent the week in Disneyland — it was great".



Nigel Bamford, Michael Woodroffe and Patricia Woodroffe.

AI-UK also plan an arcade-style Gremlins game (not to mention a second Gremlins adventure proper). More Gremlins? Is this wise?

"Well, the first Gremlins by Brian Howarth, our ace programmer, outsold all our other stuff

ROBIN OF SHERWOOD



by double. It's been translated into Spanish and German with great success, and there's a French version on the way. A new Gremlin movie is due for release at the end of 1986."

The company implements American products like the forthcoming Quest Probe HI game, featuring the Fantastic Four in the following way. Scott Adams writes the mainstory and Marvel comics in New York draw up the artwork. This is then sent to Ken McNair in Florida who codes it all onto an Apple-"Then we take the plor and the disc and convert it to Spectrum, Commodore and so on".

The Fantastic Four game stars the Thing and the Human Torch. It has a revolutionary new method of play for a Scott Adams game. You can switch indeputies and there are far more Marvel characters featured than in recent games. "The US market is disc-based. Sometimes our cassette versions appear before they get the game over there". Anomalies are common in the adventure market. Adventurers buy strange things and the games can sit on the shelf for a long time. This puts off wholesalers.

"Would you believe, one chain store wouldn't take Robin of Sherwood — it has some of the best graphics I've seen in any computer game, not to mention publicity from the books and the TV series", says Woodroffe. The new series will star Sean Connery's son incidentally. "Only Centresoft carries our whole range."

To solve this, AI created the concept of the Scott Adams Adventure Centre – basically dealers don't need to pay for units until after they've sold them. "We haven't pursued the concept very energetically – there are about 15 Adventure Centres at the moment – we plan on 80 or 100, but we'll get down to that after Christmas". One thing is sure, AI have plenty of new releases planned – apart from Fighting Fantasy, Robin of Sherwood, Gremlins and Quest Probe, they have the rights to Buckaroo Banzai (who is he? – Ed).

Take Indiana Iones, mix a little popstar, throw in some super-hero and space-ace and you've got a Twentieth Century Fox movie awaiting release. "They've actually got the film in stock over here, but it's not being released yet". Could be another first for Adventure International. You've played the game, now see the movie.



PROGRAMMING TEXT-ONLY adventures in Basic is really quite easy, and lots of people tend to have a bash at it at some time during their programming careers. The funny thing is, though, that although an adventure is meant

there's one feature that's almost always missing from a Basic adventure game — and that's interactive characters. An interactive character is someone like Thorin in the Hobbit — a computer-controlled personality who appears to have a mind of his own. You may even, if he or she has been wellprogrammed, be able to sit down at the keyboard and have a limited conversation together. This particular feature can add enormously to any adventure game, be it of the simple homebrewed Basic variety, or a fully-fledged

commercial game. Unfortunately, it's often

to be a program that interacts with the player,

either badly implemented or left out altogether. The reasons why so few games have good characters in them may seem obvious. If you're going to include other people in the game, you're also going to have to include a whole load more data for messages — either speeches for them to deliver, or descriptions to tell the player what they're up to. On top of that, you'll also need to test hundreds of conditions to determine when these messages should be output. Obviously all this is going to take up loads of Ram, which you probably can't spare, because adventures tend to take up loads of Ram anyway.

Well, the good news is that there are ways of programming "intelligent characters" into your Basic adventure games, and these methods don't necessarily take up much space. You'll still need to set aside data storage areas for messages, but you can fit an awful lot of messages into, say, 3K — and that still leaves you with lots of room for other things like location descriptions and so on.

In this, and the two issues of Your Computer that follow, we're going to let you in on the secret of how it's done, and leave you with a type-in listing that will have characters interacting away to their hearts' content, or until you press the Escape key.

First, for those who may be a little unclear about the subject, let's define exactly what an interactive character is — and what it isn't. An interactive character should have three main attributes: the ability to move from location to location without help from the player; the ability to get, carry, and drop objects; awareness of his/her surroundings. These three main attributes will enable the character to play a significant role in the game. We've already mentioned Thorin as an example of such a character — another example would be one of the characters in Valhalla. Some games do, of course, include characters but include them in such a way as not to qualify for the term "interactive". Such characters are really just objects, which are described in human terms. They can still be quite effective, but the point is that such "pseudo-characters" are 100 percent predictable. Once you've met "the old man by the crossroads", you know that you'll meet him again at the same point in the game every time you play.

If, however, the old man was a real interactive character, you might meet him in the pub, on the street, at the hotel, or even catch him stealing up behind you and pinching your purse — whereupon you can chase him and try and get it back.

All these actions can, in an adventure program, be set in motion by a routine which from now on we shall call the character handler. This is a routine that can accept the data for any character in the game, process it, decide what action (if any) to take — such as moving the character — and then return to the main adventure program. There are two sorts of character handler — asynchronous and synchronous. All this means that in the first case the routine is called independently of the player's actions.

In other words, whatever may be going on in the main program, a call is suddenly made to the character handler to update all the characters. Both the Hobbit and Valhalla use this technique — if you sit back and do nothing, you'll see the characters continue to act out their own pre-programmed lives, with perhaps a message such as "You wait ..." or "Time passes ..." flashing up on the screen every few seconds. This system is rather difficult to implement in Basic, unless you have an MSX or Amstrad computer provided with Basic interrupt commands.

An asynchronous system can appear more lifelike, because the pace of the game doesn't depend on the player, but a synchronous system is easier to program. Using this system, the character handler is called regularly at a certain point in the program — usually when the player enters a command. This is the system we shall be using here.

Before we actually get down to the nitty-gritty of bringing our characters to life, there are just two more possible attributes for characters that need to be mentioned. The first is speech they should ideally be capable of addressing the player without being prompted, and — even better — answer back if spoken to.

The second is "history" — which means that a character should have some idea not just of what is going on around him/her, but also of what has happened previously. The best example of this is Valhalla, where characters

James Hartley meets interesting people.

RA

like Thor took note of our actions and this influenced their behaviour later in the game.

Allowing the player to address characters does not just involve the character handler routine - it also involves the parser, that bit of your program that accepts input from the player. For this reason, we shall not be including it in our program, but you will find that the techniques illustrated will make it simple to implement in your own games. We will, however, be giving our characters something to say. So much for the background. Now, how's it done?

The first problem we have to solve is how to test conditions, because we're going to have to do it a lot and we need an efficient method. If you look at any book on programming Basic adventures you'll see that there are lines upon lines of If statements, since this is the easiest way of testing a condition in Basic. Here are a couple of examples:

IF (the player is in the dungeon) AND

IF (the rats are hungry) THEN PRINT (Aaaaaagh!!!)

IF (the player is in the dungeon) AND IF (the rats are dead) AND IF (the player is hungry) THEN PRINT (Mmmmm! Revenge is sweet!) IF (the player is not in the dungeon) THEN PRINT (Freedom is slavery) and so on

This is all very well, but you could soon find yourself writing a line full of Ifs for every message you want to print on the screen. However, the good news is that we can do without Ifs altogether! The first step is to look at the problem in a completely different way. Let's take the example above and represent the decision-making process as a "tree" — see diagram 1.

A structure like this is called a decision tree. It is composed of different nodes (the rectangles) connected. The nodes fall into two types — *(continued on next page)*





(continued from previous page)

choice nodes, which test a condition (such as Is the player in the dungeon?") and terminal nodes, which do not test a condition and have no further branches leading from them. In this diagram, each node has been numbered and given a letter corresponding to its type — C for choice, and T for terminal. The conditions tested correspond to those in our If examples above, though you should be able to see that we have made a simple addition, which could be expressed as:

If (the players is in the dungeon) AND IF (the rats are not hungry) AND IF (the rats are not dead) THEN PRINT (You're safe ... for now)

Instead of executing a load of If statements, we can enter a tree like this into a Basic program as a set of data, and then traverse it using a short routine. Traversing a tree means starting at the top and working our way down along the different branches until we arrive at the right terminal code, since when we arrive at one of these we know that we have reached the end of the decision process, and can take whatever action is indicated by that particular node.

Let's look at how a Basic program might traverse our rats-in-the-dungeon tree. In order to do this, all our Basic program needs to know is what type each node is — terminal or choice. If it's a choice node, the program will also need to know what condition is to be tested, and both which node to jump to if the condition is true, and which to jump to if the condition is false.

For the moment, we'll assume that our player is in the dungeon and the rats are alive but not hungry. Let's see what happens ... Starting at node one, the program will first check to see if the node is a choice or terminal node. It's a choice node, so next we check the associated condition, and find that it is true. The program looks up the data for node 1, result true, and finds that the new node to jump to is node 3. The process is repeated and the program jumps to the node associated with node 3, result false. Again the process is repeated for node 4, with the program ending up at node 6. This is a terminal node, so the program stops here and prints the message "You're safe ... for now".

The tree we've just shown is very simple, but trees like this can develop into enormous baobabs of programming complexity, testing hundreds of different conditions, but still remarkably — taking up very little Ram. The secret is in the way such a structure can be translated into a Basic program, and this is very easy. The first step is to store all the conditions to be tested in an array, so that we can refer to them by numbers.

So, for example, the condition "Is the player in the dungeon?", which like all conditions can evaluate either to zero (false) or non-zero (true), will have its value stored in conditionarray(1); the value of "Are the rats hungry?" will be stored in conditionarray(2), and so on.

All we need to do then is set up an array holding the information for each node. Let's suppose that this array is called the't array. For our example tree, we should Dimension it as follows:

DIM t(9,4)

The first subscript, 9, is the number of nodes. The second subscript, 4, is the number of different data items we need to store for each node — these are:

(1) node type — choice (indicated by a
0) or terminal (indicated by a 1)
(2) for a choice node, the number of the condition to be tested
(3) for a choice node, the node to branch to if the condition is false

(4) for a choice node, the node to

branch to if the condition is true In the case of terminal nodes, elements 2 and 3 are set to zero, and element 4 holds a number used to select the relevant message from a

data store. As an example, then, the data for node one could be read into the t array from a Data statement as follows:

10 FOR n = 1 to 4: READ t(1,n): NEXT 20 DATA 0.1.2.3

We could extend this to read data for each of the nine nodes into our array.

Now comes the magic — we can traverse the tree simply by setting a variable 'nodenumber' to one and then using the following routine:

IF t(nodenumber,1) = 1 THEN (exit tree because we've reached a terminal node) ELSE

nodenumber = t(nodenumber,t (nodenumber,2) + 3): GOTO (beginning of line and do again)

The first part of the routine simply checks to see if we've reached a terminal node and, if so, jumps out of the traversal process. All you really need to pay attention to is the second part, and the way in which the new node number is assigned to the variable nodenumber.

This is done by getting the relevant record for the current node, and selecting from the array the appropriate node number to branch to next by adding the value of the condition number held in t(n,2) to the number 3, giving us either t(n,3) (if the cohdition was false) or t(n,4) (if it was true). The routine simply calls itself repeatedly until it finds a terminal node and exits.

In next month's issue, we'll show this technique in action, and begin the process of bringing our characters to life.

Q

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2



NEWS S The crystal ball

Windam Classics is the title of a new series of text and graphics adventures based on famous children's books. The series is being marketed on disc for Commodore 64 owners by W.H. Smith Distributers.

There are two types of game. Alice in Wonderland - reviewed this issue and Below the Root based on the Green-Sky trilogy - are mainly animated graphics with added text. The more traditional type of adventure can be found in Swiss Family Robinson where text plays a greater role.

Others planned for release include Treasure Island, Robin Hood and The Wizard of Oz. The Worm in Paradise, Level 9's seguel to Snowball and Return to Eden, should be with us any time now.

A helping hand

Dean Cooper of Dudley has found Scott Adams' Secret Mission - formerly Mission Impossible - a trifle tough. Can't get the yellow key? WODN IWHG UORH TRED ROCE FWOR HT Bomb going off? WODN IWNE KORB YBEG DABS RUET OBAS ESU Still no joy' SNOT TUBE TIHW NEHT WOLL EYNE HTDE RHSU PRIA HCNI Where's the blue key? POME HTEK AHS



Curiouser and curiouser.

Our man with the brass lamp and the key to a thousand mysteries sheds light on new adventure programs. Lost? Never fear, Hugo North is here.

Robin of Sherwood Spectrum/CBM-64/Amstrad

Adventure International £9.95

IN THE DAYS of the Lion spawned of Devil's Brood, the Hooded Man shall come to the forest. There he will meet Herne the Hunter, Lord of the Trees, and be his son and do his bidding. The powers of Light and Darkness shall be strong within him. And the guilty shall tremble.

Or, to use prose of a slightly less purple hue, Robin Hood and his merry men are up and about again and all set to duff up the baddies in this new text and graphics adventure

If the mention of the aforesaid Hooded Man and Herne the Hunter twanged your memory's bowstring, that's probably because this adventure is based on the popular TV series and has been officially licensed from Goldcrest.

Mike Woodroffe has joined forces with programmer Brian Howarth and graphics supremo Teoman Irmak to produce an adventure that is both mentally challenging and visually stirring. If you're a BBC or Electron owner, you'll have to be content with a text-only version at the lower price of £7.95.

Like many of Adventure International's recent releases -Gremlins, Hulk, Spiderman, Sorcerer of Claymorque Castle, etc - Robin of Sherwood boasts superb graphics, the best you'll see in any adventure. The only others I've seen that come near to A.I's standard are those by Terry Greer of Interceptor but you don't



get many pics per adventure with theirs.

Subtitled Touchstones of Rhiannon, the adventure not only casts you as the bold Robin but also casts you straight into a dungeon at the start of the game. Although the opening parallels one of the TV scripts, you may find it a shade difficult to escape from this early predicament. Despair not - A.I. have thought fully given some coded clues on the packaging to get you out of the pit. Before you rush off to Sherwood Forest, you might care to explore the castle. The Lady Marion's in there somewhere and it might pay you to chat her up before you belt off.

Once in the Greenwood, you're sure to meet up with Herne The Hunter, he of the funny headgear. Hatrack-head will tell you that your quest is to find the six Touchstones of Rhiannon and return them home.

Sherwood Forest sure is a large place and you're likely to get lost quite quickly. Keep plugging away though and you'll be rewarded with a stunning animated picture of a waterfall. Elsewhere, you might be lucky enough to stumble across a bewitched John Little, Kirklees Abbey and a grange.

Robin of Sherwood is a visual treat coupled with a testing mission.

Alice in Wonderland

Commodore 64 Windham Classics

Disc £14.95

CURIOUSER AND curiouser! Windham have combined traditional interactive text with command menus, graphics, sound and elements of arcade action.

The result is a charming adventure, offering something for the whole family. The game is based on the Alice books with some new ideas and characters added. You guide an animated Alice through some 250 screens, meeting over 60 different characters.

With the aid of a joystick, Alice can be made to walk, run, climb, crawl, stand, swim, and jump.

Part of the screen is reserved for entering commands and for receiving textual information. However, you don't have to type a thing - all input is done by means of option menus controlled by your joystick.

Most of the famous characters are there - all are animated including the Cheshire Cat, the Mad Hatter, the March Hare, the Walrus - but no carpenter - and the White Rabbit.

Alice is a large, engaging and often humorous game. While it is undoubtedly aimed at younger children, many adults will enjoy this entertaining revisit to Wonderland.

Listing 1.

10DATA17.59,7,58,50,50,16.0,204,238.14,228.240,226,

20DATA12,14,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,7,7,7,7,7,7,48,48,47,77 ,77,76,136,136,0,128,14,15,15,15,7,7,48,48,0,0,0,0,8,8 ,0,128

.0.0.0

50DATA0,2,1,2,0,0,0,0,119,255,15,249,248,248,248,11 2,0,136,8,128,192,136,128,0,0,0,16,16,48,48,22,30,0,0, 1,1,3,3,3,3,60,30,207,47,91,105,105,15,9,15,15,15,15,1

1,1,3,3,3,3,60,30,207,47,91,105,105,15,9,15,15,15,15,1 59,46,12,30,14,46,76,136,0,0,0,3,3,1,0,1,1,3,3,79,143, 127,31,47,79,159,15,12,12,204 60DATA12,142,142,15,15,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,3,7,7,7,7,7, 96,112,47,76,76,76,136,136,0,0,15,15,7,3,3,3,48,48,0,8 8,8,8,8,0,128 70DATA0,2,5,0,0,0,0,0,119,255,15,249,248,248,248,11 2,0,152,24,145,192,137,129,1,0,128,128,128,128,128,8,12,12 ,0,0,1,1,3,3,3,3,60,30,207,47,91,105,105,15,9,15,15,15 15,191,12,12,12,12,12,76,136,0,0,0,3,3,1,0,1,1,3,3,79 143,127,31,47,79,79,15,12,12 80DATA204,12,142,78,79,15,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,3,7,7,7,7 7,96,112,47,76,76,76,136,136,0,0,0,15,15,7,3,3,3,48,48,

Kung Fu And the second second second Available on Telsoft. **Brian Lewis** and a program with brawn and brains.

Listing 2.

- 52
- 101F 1900EV-256<>0 AND 1900EV-256<>-1 THEN ap1a100 EL ap1a200 200EWVELOPE1,1,10,1,-1,2,3,1,126,0,0,-126,126,126 400ATA810,0,1,0,0,4,0,810,0,3,0,2,0,5,0 500X*A4A00 FORT=#07015.READD.TR70x=D:NEXT:pun=NV*12 cho=pun=128:blo=cho+128:kL=blo=128:for=kLc+128:cou= r+128:so=CR:so2=co+8 60Jx=co=2**.FORT=07025TEP2:PN=JN: (OPTT 700.DA#A40:STAA70:LDA#672:STAA71:LDA#N:MO0256:STAA7 DA#NN DIV256:STAA70:LDA#672:STAA71:LDA#NN M00256:STAA5 5TAA60:STAA60:STAA52:STAA53:LDA#2:STAA01:STAA 5TAA60:STAA60:STAA52:STAA53:LDA#2:STAA77 60JSRdis 90.start JSRdis:NN JSR07:JSRdmiay
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 HOD256:STA&02:STA87:LDA#S:STA871:SDC#0:STAA71:LDA#for
 HOD256:STA&02:STA83:LDA#3:STA877:STA77:LDA#for
 J00.172:JSRC#JSC
 J01.1044:STA877:HZ
 J01.1044:STA877:HZ
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 J02.1044:STA877:HZ
 J02.1044:STA877:HZ
 J04.1044:STA877:HZ
 J04.1044:STA871:HDX
 J04.1044:STA871:HDX
 J04.1044:STA871:SDC#2:STA871:LDA#4:STA808:LDA#2:STA872:SDC#808
 J14.1044:STA871:SDC#2:STA871:LDA#4:STA808:LDA#2:STA872:SDC#808
 J04.1044:STA871:SDC#2:STA871:LDA#4:STA808:LDA#2:SDC#408:STA872:DA#72:SDC#408:STA872:LDA#72:SDC#408:STA872:LDA#72:SDC#1
 J04.1044:STA871:RTS: at SEC:LDA&70:SDC#408:STA870:LDA#71:SDC#1:STA871:RTS
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5,7,192,105,15,15,207,60,60,109,0,0,8,12,14,15,143,111 .0,0,0,0,0,192,192,128,51,1,1,17,1,3,3,3,143,15,31,111 .175,31,14,12,31,76,140,142 100DATA79,47,15,71,0,0,0,0,0,8,12,14,3,3,3,3,3,16,48 .0,12,12,12,8,8,128,128,0,35,17,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,30,30,248,

48.0.0.0.0

7,39,47,14,14,143,79,47,31,15,15,14,14,12,12,76,136,1 1,143,0,0,16,48,52,60,60,60,31,7,3,0,0,0,0,0,31,175,20 7,7,7,7,7,15,15,15,31,46,76

38,192

180DATA255.255.255.15.191.95.223.111.191.255.0.0.0.0

> KUNG FU MASTER is fairly unusual as magazine listings go, as it allows either Electron or BBC users to type in the program as it stands and the program itself detects which machine it is running on and makes any necessary changes to the program automatically. This is achieved by reading the value of the Inkey-256 command.

> The game is standard Karate-style where each player can execute a certain number of moves, in this case 10, in order to attack his opponent or defend himself. The unusual thing about this game is the size and quality of the graphics; each player being 64 pixels or eight characters high. Such large characters would normally take a large chunk out of the already limited memory and would also result in a huge amount of data which would have to be typed in by the user.

> To get around this problem I have used a simple but still effective compression technique; each character is stored in miniature form, in this case four characters high, and then this is expanded up to the full eight characters by the printing routine.

> To implement the moves you must use the following combinations of control keys:

- 9: 86051: INCA66: CLC: LDAA78: ADC#A48: STAN78: LDAA71: ADC#1: STA471: RT5: . FLE DECA66: CLC 360LDAA78: ADC#A48: STAA78: LDAA71: ADC#1: STA471: RT5: . ST CL6: LDAA78: ADC#A48: STAA78: LDAA71: ADC#1: STA471: RT5: . ST CL6: LDAA78: ADC#A48: STAA78: LDAA71: ADC#1: STA471: RT5: . ST CL6: LDAA78: ADC#A48: STA478: LDAA74: ADC#1: STA471: RT5: . ST CL6: LDAA78: ADC#A48: STA478: LDAA74: ADC#1: STA471: ST ST4A71: LDA#6: STA458: LDAA78: SDC#A88: STA478: LDAA71: ADC#1: STA471: ST DA#K1: MOX256: STA458: LDAA78: SDC#A88: STA478: LDAA71: ADC#1: STA471: ST 378.50 LDX#ex 000256: LDAA78: STA476: JSR41: ST 378.50 LDX#ex 000256: LDAA79: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC LDAA78: ADC#16: STA479: STA477: LDAA71: SDC#0: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC LDAA79: ADC#16: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#0: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC LDAA79: ADC#16: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#0: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC LDAA79: ADC#46: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#0: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#0: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#0: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#0: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#0: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#2: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#2: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#2: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#5: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#5: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#5: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#5: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#5: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#5: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#5: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#5: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#5: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#5: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#480: STA475: LDAA71: ADC#5: STA476: JSR41: ST CLC: LDAA79: ADC#4

- diw3 ; diw3 ; d30FTS::f7T L0X#A9D:JSRkey:CPY#AFF:BNEk7:LDA#1:STA45 2: k7 FTS 440,dim3 JSSRTP:CLC:LDA&75:ADC#A40:STA475:LDA#76:ADC #1:STA476:.RIP L0Y#AFF:K INY:JSRr1p:INY:JSRr1p:INX:CP #7:BNK:RTS:.rip STY450:LDA(475).y':STA451:TXA:TAY:LDA (472).Y:.K1 ORA451:LDY450:STA(475).y':RT5 450.cru JSRrub:SEC:LDA&70:SDC#0:STA470:LDA#71:SDC#0: STA471.DEC455:LDA#71:SDC#0:ST6455.LDY#e02 D1V256:JFPA FFF1 460]:NEXT:deiay71=m01:E71=m1
- 460]:NEXT:delay?1=sp1:E71=sp1 470CHAIN

.0,136.136,204.0.0,0,0,0,0,0,0,255,255,238,238,238,14. 96.224,127.55,55.19.19,0,0,0,204,204,238,238,238,238,238,9 6.224

51,119,127,19,35,103,223,191 24@DATA255,206,239,255,127,159,175,127,119,51,12,136 ,136,8,136,204,204,204,247,247,225,192,0,0,0,0,140,8,0 ,0,0,0,0,0,0,51,51,51,17,17,16,16,0,204,204,204,204,204, 8,192.0 250DATA0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,16,0.0,0.119,255,15

7,17,0,1,17,17,0,0,159,255,63



Listing 3.

- 101F INKEY-256(>0 AND INKEY-256(>-1 THEN sp2=100 EL SE sp2=200
- #221200 20EWVELC0E2.2.-1.3.2.1.3.1.126.0.0.-126.126.126 307&265+1:?&263=&11 407U(23.129.0.66.68.68.68.60.68.0 50DA7&&10.0.2.0.4.0.2.0.&10.0.3.0.5.0.5.0.&10.0.1.0

10001H Ht. 2008: FORT=0TO23: PEADD: THW+D: NEXT: so2=Ht+E so3:so2+6:F4=so3+6:#F4=46:C4=F4+165:FORT=0TO25TEP2:P4 #D4:[OFT 100_CA466: INX: TXA:AND#3:STA466:LD4#0:STA453 120_CD4466:BEC:LDA47C:DMEC:LD04#0:JSR49:CFV#AFF:BN E:JSEF0#:INFD:: a LD24896:JSR249:CFV#AFF:BNEb:JSR34C'J MPC: b LDX#A86:JSRkey:CFV#AFF:BNEb:JSR34d:.c 130358;Judge:LDA453:BECk9:JSRcru:.k9 1463094:a

194058 judge LDAR53: BECRY USBECC: RF 1940.78 dia 150.mefi LDAA73: BNEno:LDAA7A: CMP#sta MOD256:BNEno:LD 78: CMP#sta DIV256:BNEno:LDA&68: BTS: no LDX#FF: BTS 160 dis LDAA85:BNEdis2:DEC&88:LDA&6A:STAA7A:LDA&6B:S A78:LDA&85:BNEdis2:DEC&88:LDA&6A:STA&7A:LDA&6B:S A78:LDA&85:BNEdis2:DEC&88:LDA&6A:STA&7A:LDA&6B:S 56:STA&58B: k3:LDA#sta MOD256:STA&7A:LDA#sta DIV256:S 378

17478 17478 17478 17478 17478 17478 17478 1740 1740 17478 10476 1047

di s3 200CLC: LDA&78: ADC#8: STA&75: LDA&79: ADC#5: STA&76: JSRdi s3 3: CLC: LDA&78: ADC#8: STA&75: LDA&79: ADC#5: STA&76: JSRdi s3 CLC: LDA&78: ADC#16: STA&75: LDA&79: ADC#5: STA&76: JSRdi s3 CLC: LDA&78: ADC#16: STA&75: LDA&79: ADC#5: STA&76: JSRdi s3 210CLC: LDA&78: ADC#46: STA&75: LDA&79: ADC#7: STA&76: JSR di s3: CLC: LDA&78: ADC#68: STA&75: LDA&79: ADC#7: STA&76: JSR di s3: CLC: LDA&78: ADC#68: STA&75: LDA&79: ADC#7: STA&76: JSR di s3: CLC: LDA&78: ADC#69: STA&75: LDA&79: ADC#7: STA&76: JSR di s3: CLC: LDA&78: ADC#69: STA&75: LDA&79: ADC#7: STA&76: JSR di s3: CLC: LDA&78: ADC#69: STA&75: LDA&79: ADC#7: STA&76: JSR di s3: CLC: LDA&78: ADC#69: STA&75: LDA&79: ADC#7: STA&76: JSR di s3: CLC: LDA&78: ADC#69: STA&75: LDA&79: ADC#7: STA&76: JSR di s3: CLC: LDA&78: ADC#69: STA&75: LDA&79: ADC#7: STA&76: JSR

s3 220RTS 230 dis3 JSBRIP:CLC:LDA&75:ADC#440:STA&75:LDA&76:ADC ISTA&76:RIP LDY#AFF:K INY.JSBrip:INY:JSBRip:INK:CP 7:DNEK:RTS:rip:STVA50:LDA(475),Y:STA&51:TXX:TXY:LDA 17A),Y:KI ORA&51:LDY&50:STA(&75),Y:RTS 240.BeC JSBrub:LDX#&97:JSBRey:CPY#AFF:BECHID:LDX#AB7

JSRkey: CPYMAFF: BECHLG: LDAAG9: CTP#J6: BECHLC: LDAAF9: ADC#0: STAA76: LDAAF9: ADC#0: STAA76: LDAAF9: ADC#0: STAA76: LDA#for MO0256: STAA88: LDA#for MO0256: STAA88: LDA#for DIV256: STAA88: LDA#for MO0256: STAA88: LDA#for DIV256: STA888: LDA#for MO0256: STA888: LDA#for MO0256: STA888: LDA#for MO0256: STA888: STA870: LDA#for MO0256: STA888: LDA#for MO0256: STA888: STA870: LDA#for MO0256: STA888: STA678: LDA#for MO0256: STA888: STA

Def Dirk Dokadi Chief i Begden: Lokadar Chief Statebort Step Dir. p22: p224 Loka71 Chief i Begden: Lokadar Chief Statebort Step 130.PL1 Loka71 Chief i Begden: Lokadar Chief Statebort Step PFEE: Loka12: StateFFEE: Loka32: StateFFEE: DECade: Statebort Step PFEE: Loka12: StateFFEE: EDA#32: StateFFEE: DECade 12 Loka71 StateFFEE: EDCad92: StateFFEE: DECad9 300.nr L EDA#7: LOX#MR. MOD256: LOY#es StateFFEE: LOA 300.nr INCA89: JSR HFEE: EDCAB78: StateFFEE: LOA 300.nr INCA89: JSR HO: CSC LOY#es StateFFEE: LOA#92: StateFFEI 300.nr INCA89: JSR HO: CSC LOY#es StateFFE: LOA#92: MPAFFF1 300.nr INCA89: JSR HD: CLC: LOA#38: ADC#8: STA478: LOA#92 400.0x LOA#sc0: STA578: LOA#378: LOA#36: STA878: LOA#94 574874: LOA#sc0: STA578: LOA#378: LOA#95 574874: LOA#sc0: STA578: LOA#378: LOA#92 4100.0x LOA#sc0: STA578: LOA#378: LOA#97 4100.0x LOA#sc0: STA578: LOA#378: LOA#97 4100.0x Sta578: LOA#378: JSR#FFEE: INY CFY#15: STA878 51.STA578: LOA#31: JSR#FFEE: LOA#2: SSR#FFEE: LOA#5: STA878 4100.0x STA578: LOA#30: JSR#FFEE: LOA#2: SSR#FFEE: LOA#5: STA878 4100.0x STA578: LOA#97 4100.0x STA578: LOA#97 4200.0x STA578: LOA#378: JSR#FFEE: INY CFY#45: BHECM: RT 5: CM 4200.0x 200: try LOY#46F: JSR#FFE: LOA#5: STA878 4200.0x 200: try LOY#46F: JSR#FFE: STA78: LOA#78 4240.0x 200: try LOY#46F: JSR#FFE: JSR#FE: STA78: LOA#78 4240.0x 200: try LOY#46F; STA78: LOA#78 4240.0x 200: try LOY#46F; JSR#FFE: JSR#FE 4240.0x 200: try LOY#46F; JSR#FFE 4240.0x 200: try LOY#46F; JSR#FFE 42

440CHAIN

390DEFPROCCIRC(X,Y,R) 400FORI=Y+R TO Y-R STEP-4:J=SQR(ABS(R*R-(I-Y)*(I-Y))): MOVEX-J, I: DRAWX+J, I: NEXT: ENDPROC

> Forward/Backward/Jump - self explanatory. Punch - Forward and up. Face shove - Jump and down. High kick - Backward and up. Mid kick - Backward and down. Lower Mid Kick - Jump and up. Jab Kick - Forward and down. Block - Forward and backward. The actual keys for the players are: Player 2 Key Function Player 1 Forward 'Z' Χ Backward shift 'F' Jump Return 'X' Down 12 4.3 'D' Up

> All four listings should be typed in and saved one after the other on the same cassette. If your cassette recorder has no motor control then allow quite a large gap between programs.

> If you do not want to type in the game but do wish to play it simply send me a blank cassette and large s.a.e. and I will record the game for you free of charge. Brian Lewis, 47 Highlands Road, Bridgnorth, Shropshire WV16 5BZ.

Listing 4.

100ATA60,60,88,60,60,00,60,76,88,88,76,76,80,80,60 20VDU23,128,8,255,4,8,8,4255,0 30MC0E5,VD019,9,718,19,3,8,0,26,8,12,19,8,17,131,12 17,128,23,8282,0;8,0,16,8,1

- 26.17,128,23,8282(0,0,0,18,0,1 40PRCCscene 50CCLOUBI28:COLLOUR1:PRINTTAB(0,23):"Press Space To 50CCLOUBI28:COLLOUR1:PRINTTAB(0,23):"Press Space To 51cart:"COLLOUR1:CALLON 60WD28.0,23,19,14,12,26 70FA78:s60:7A79=s73;7A7A:Nk+896;7A78=(Nk+896) DIV25 67A89=26;7A88=0;7A77=0;7A8E=10;7A8F=18 60PpU2:Nk+128:ch2*pu2+128:b12*ch2*128;k12*b12*128:fo 2*k12*126:roz=fo2*128 50mt=Nk+996;pun=sta+128:ch0*pun*128:b10*ch0*128:k1 67b10+128:for*k1c*128:rou=for*128 100CCLOR138:COLCOURT:PRINTTAB(0,29);5TRING\$(28,CNR\$1 20): COLCOUR128:PRINTTAB(0,12);5TRING\$(10,CHR\$129); 10CALLJN:COLCOUR18:COLCOURT:CLS 120RESTORE10:FORT+0FO14:READD 130SCUM0511:-15.D.4:FORG=0FO200:NEXT:*FX21.5 140NEXT

140NEXT 150*FX15.1 170CCLOUR2:COLOUR128:IF 768E=8 A#="Black" ELSE A#**R

100AS=AS+" Hins": PRINTTAB((20-LENAS)/2.19); AS

200007040 2100EFPROCmount(XN):YN=639:FORTN+0701279STEPS:MOVETN 07:DRAMTN,YN:AN+RND(4):IF AN>=3 AND YN>639 YN+YN-4 E 2.IF YN-XN YN=YN+4 2300007

200EXT 30ENDFRCC 40DEFFRCCCIRC(X,Y,R):LOCALI,J:FORI*Y*R TO 611 STEP-15OR(ABS(R*R*(I-Y)*(I-Y))):MOVEX-J,I:DRAMX+J,I:MEXT

iENDPROC 1500EFPROCmomme: VD028.0.12.19.0.17.131.12.26.18.0.1 FORT%=1287012795TEP128.H0VE640.67:DRAMT%_1023.NDXT_FO RT%=607T010245TEP64:H0VE640.607:DRAMS_T%:H0VE640.607:D RAM1279_T%:HEXT 1600C008_1.PROCC1RC(640.607.200):GC0L0.2:PROCmount(6 80:000L2.0:PROCC0munt(670):GC0L0.2:H0VE0.604:DRAM1279. 604

278VDU5:0C0L0.0.MOVE192.959:PRINT: 'Kung Fu Haster':V 14:COLOUR:ENOPROC

Weather you like adventure, intrigue, sports or arcade, this month's mystery Microgamer has the game for you!

"My two sun spots"

1. Souls of Darkon by Taskset Sorry about the summer a wee bit disappointing I'm afraid, but here's something to cheer you up. A super game sizzling with excitement!

2. Scooby Doo by Elite

This game is full of ghosties and ghoulies and mysterious happenings. Good old Scooby is back and so is my dear friend Mrs McUrioch. (Her name is almost as difficult as mine!)

"Press the magic button and the picture changes"



by Martech Let's hear it for Geoff Capes. The World's strongest man. Did you know he is World Highland Games Champion too? Can you beat that? Well, with this game you can try. Six major challenges in all, and always a blue sky above so no chance of rain stopping play. Versions for most machines. £7.95 and £8.95 Cassette £14.95 Disk



1944 all over again, and what's this - a strong front advancing over Holland? Um, yes, of course it's the Allies attacking the Germans and they need your help. With bridges to capture and strategy to work out, it's as complicated as weather forecasting but much more fun! (Sorry Michael). Spectrum 48K £8.95 Amstrad £9.95

THORN EMI Computer Software



by Mirrorsoft What's faster than a hurricane and more devastating than a tornado? You've got it in one. Strike Force Harrier - the flight simulator that streaks through the skies like lightning. You are loaded with bombs to destroy the enemy - but watch out for the clouds of enemy fighters on the horizon £9.95

BBC B and Electron



by Gargoyle Games This large dome on your screens is a force sphere protecting the Earth from attack by Sept Warriors. It's a wee bit scary as the sphere is weakening and the strengthening plans are in an occupied town. All in all a gloomy outlook. Can you change that? Spectrum 48K and Amstrad £9.95

"Look what my charts are showing'



Temperatures are rising fast. But it's not a heatwave, I'm afraid. The Aliens have landed. To save the globe from domination you have to activate the 5 Vortons and the deadly Lasertron. Dodging hailstorms of bullets you must boldly go forth to save the planet. (I think I'd rather stay at the Met office.) Spectrum 48K and Amstrad £7.95 by Elite

The team of top sleuths is back. This lot could sniff out a sunbeam! Stunning graphics and super smooth action give this game a touch of class. £6.95 Spectrum 48K £7.95 £8.95 Commodore 64 Amstrad

hs for Autumn

£6.95



A summary chart of all that's the best in computer games. But on this chart not a depression in sight! Every one is guaranteed to keep you smiling rain or shine. There are sports, simulations, arcade and adventures. Oh, and yes, I almost forgot, a version for most machines. 10 games £9.95

6 games

GANDALF

by Tymac

Two great games now on Spectrum. Gandalf - a man after my own heart - throws thunderbolts from his fingertips.

FLYER FOX

by Tymac It's not raindrops falling on your head but fireballs from a Mig fighter. Spectrum 48K Each game £7.95





by Taskset Not for the faint of heart this one. You must venture beyond the sun and through the gof - oops sorry fog (no, not to Lanzarote) to Megron, where the

trick is to free the people from the curse of Darkon. Oh dear, quite a challange, but YOU can succeed. £8.90 Amstrad



95

e

nd

.95

Solving this is like finding a snowflake in July (or deciphering one of my maps). Private Investigators will love it, and if you have never been lost around London's South Bank, here's your chance. Solve the mystery, explore the theatres, and become famous! Spectrum 48K £6.95 £7.95 Amstrad and Commodore 64

Graham Gooch's **TEST CRICKET**

by Audiogenic A super game for all seasons. Complete with googlies, silly mid-offs, authentic scoreboards and starplayers - relive the highlights of summer! Commodore 64 (Cassette) £9.95 £11.95 Commodore 64 (Disk)

by Audiogenic

The graphics package which gives you much more than squiggly lines and cloud shapes. It has everything you need to produce high resolution pictures. Do you think the beeb would be interested? £9.95

Spectrum, Commodore 64 and 16



by Mosaic It's no fun being me. What with the sun turning to snow overnight and always having to look on the bright side. Now if I was a budding intellectual and poet like Adrian all my problems could be turned into great fun. And maybe they'd make me into a game too. (Well, I can dream.) Versions for most machines. £9.95 Cassette

"Games to bring you Winter cheer"

השב השהווובת

by CRL Gosh, here's a chance to be a bounty hunter and save the world. Scattered showers of Replidroids have run amok. These human look-alikes have to be pinpointed, tracked down and 'retired' if the outlook is to be at all sunny. Commodore 64

£8.95

Billy, Marshall,

William Clark,

Kingsthorpe

David Morris,

Mary Dolan,

Amil K Seth,

Preston

Wantage

Weston Super Mare

Leeds

£12.95

HI by Arctic Computing This league table reads MUCH better than my

round the world temperature chart. But then top teams are involved, and you get the chance to pick the players and score the goals. Och, what could be fairer than that, ref? £6.95

Spectrum and C16 Commodore 64 and Amstrad

£7.95



by Dorling Kindersley Are you interested in really good value? I am too, and this books plus software pack has loads of routines for

creating lovely graphics. There are over 200 sprite designs alone! Gosh, it's um well unbelievable - top class graphics, super fast speeds and hi-res reults. Spectrum, Commodore 64 and Spectrum+



Last month's mystery Microgamer was Tracy Ullman. 10 prizes are on the way.

All games featured are available from Laskys, WH Smith and other good software stores.

Disk

KEY CHOICES

Choosing electronic instruments can be as confusing to the newcomer from the world of computing as choosing a computer is for the musician.

MIDI-equipped instruments and accessories come in a variety of shapes and sizes, with price-tags from under £200 to £40,000 or more.

The first instrument you are likely to want is a synthesiser. Two years ago you would probablay have had to spend at least £1,000 for a MIDI-equipped synth. Now you have a choice of models retailing at under £500.

Of these, probably the most attractive from the computer user's point of view is Casio's £345 CZ-101 synthesiser.

The CZ-101 is the smallest of a family of fully programmable digital synthesisers, but the sounds it produces are as powerful as those of synthesisers many times its price. The one noticeable compromise is that its keyboard is smaller than standard, but for £150 more you can get the electronically identical CZ-1000 with a full-size keyboard.

One particular attraction of the CZ-101 for the computer user is that it is "multitimbral". What this means is that in addition to its normal eight-note polyphonic operation (with each note producing a similar sound at a different pitch), it can also operate as four monophonic synthesisers, each with its own sound, responding to different MIDI channels.

Another synthesiser of interest to the computer user is Siel's £399 Expander 80. This is a synthesiser without a keyboard which can only be driven by MIDI signals.

Siel have also just introduced a range of keyboard instruments with preset voices, designed for connection to computers. The smallest of these, the £169 MK370 includes a non-standard interface to link it to the Commodore 64/128 computers. The more powerful £250 MK490 and £325 MK610 instruments also include RS-232 interfaces. Siel also markets a £26 RS-232-to-MIDI converter.

If your budget is big enough, you might look at the recently-introduced DX21 synthesiser from Yamaha. This is a £699 brother for the £1,299 DX-7 synthesiser.

Once you have a synthesiser, the next MIDI instrument on your shopping list will probably be a drum machine. Yamaha could help here as well with its £250 RX-21, a rhythmic companion for the DX-21. Although it has fewer drum sounds and facilities than most other- drum machines it is also less than half the price.

Even if you play an instrument other than a keyboard, MIDI can still help you. For example, there are several devices for converting a guitarist's actions into MIDI signals although, at present, these cost well over £1,000.

More affordable is an ingenious Canadian development called the Pitchrider which analyses musical sounds such as those produced by the human voice or woodwind instruments and translates these into MIDI codes. This device, expected to retail for around £200, could open up the world of MIDI to musicians who have previously felt excluded because their instruments operate without an electrical supply. IF – OR, IN the case of Spectrum owners, when – you tire of the music-making capabilities of your micro's internal sound system, don't despair. There are still two avenues you can explore with your micro to extend your musical horizons.

The first of these is to hook an external sound-making device onto your micro. The second is to use the computer's memory to store a digitised version of a real sound which can later be regurgitated in a more-or-less musical fashion. This is known as sampling.

The former option can be divided further into dedicated micro add-ons such as Acorn's Music 500, Siel's Sound Buggy and Commodore's Music Expander and the stand-alone music synthesisers and electronic percussion instruments, commonly known as drum machines, that are a vital ingredient in much of today's music.

The modern synthesiser or drum machine is essentially a computer dedicated to making musical sounds. All that is needed to allow your computer to converse with an electronic instrument is an interface and communication protocol. This exists in the form of the Musical Instrument Digital Interface — MIDI, for short.

MIDI emerged a few years ago when musical instrument manufacturers got together to draw up a standard way for their instruments to talk to one another. As we explained last year — Your Computer, September 1984 — MIDI is a serial link operating at 31.25kBaud — more than 60 per cent faster than the RS-232 — along which digitised information about the operations of electronic instruments is transmitted.

At its most basic level, this data defines which notes are being played, when they start and stop, and, sometimes, other factors such as the force with which they are struck and held down. These last two parameters — velocity and pressure sensitivity — can be used by some synthesisers to modify the sound produced thus giving the player more musical expression.

MIDI can also be used to transmit information about the parameter values used to define particular sounds or "voices".

MIDI information is transmitted on up to 16 software "channels" each controlling one or more instruments. This allows complex multipart musical arrangements to be performed in real time.

Physically, MIDI manifests itself as two or more five-pin DIN sockets without which the modern electronic musical instrument would be incomplete. Separate MIDI In and Out sockets are used to transfer data to and from an instrument, and many instruments have a third, Thru, socket which passes the information fed into the In socket on to other instruments.

Most musicians probably either ignore the MIDI sockets or use them only to link one synthesiser with others. MIDI allows synths with differing or complementary voices to be linked together and played simultaneously from a single keyboard, thus providing a fuller, more interesting sound.

But MIDI also opens up exciting possibilities for linking electronic instruments with computers. Using a simple interface costing as little as £20 and suitable software, your computer can start to talk to synthesisers and drum machines. The resulting conversations



can be mind-blowing.

Already there are more than 20 MIDI packages on the UK market and the numbers are growing by the month. Software writers have so far concentrated on the Spectrum, BBC and particularly the Commodore 64 machines, but Amstrad and MSX owners will soon be able to experiment with MIDI when interfaces become available for their machines.

To date, most MIDI software packages have fallen into one of three categories; real-time recording; step-time recording; and voice editing and storage for specific synthesisers.

In all cases the hardware set-up is similar. A MIDI interface is plugged into the appropriate orifice of the micro and is, in turn, connected to a "master" electronic instrument by a pair of DIN leads, one for each direction of MIDI data flow.

In real-time recording, the micro is used to

MIDI Sophistication from Joreth.



cassettes via a micro.

In addition to the three main program types, other micro applications for MIDI are emerging. The Italian Siel company, for example, has developed a digital delay program which takes in MIDI information and spews it out again after a predetermined period to produce echoes and similar effects.

A graphic example of the possibilities opened up by MIDI comes from Electromusic Research (EMR), the most prolific British producer of MIDI software and hardware. EMR's £24.95 Vu-Music package for the BBC interprets MIDI data visually in the form of a kaleidoscopic display on the computer screen.

Pressure of space does not allow us to examine individual MIDI packages but there are some general points to bear in mind when looking at MIDI packages for micros.

First there is a confusing bit of MIDI terminology. The capacity of most MIDI recorders is specified in "events" rather than "notes". In MIDI, switching a note on is one event, switching it off is another. So a recorder with a 24,000 event capacity will only record a maximum of 12,000 notes.

But, if you are also recording extra information such as velocity and pressure sensitivity, the note storage capacity is cut back further. More valuable memory is eaten up if you store information which will tell the synthesiser to change voices at certain points in a composition.

The design of any MIDI recorder program is thus a compromise between the amount of memory available for event storage and the facilities offered by the program. The screen displays tend, therefore, to be rather rudimentary compared to games software. Every byte counts.

Another point to watch for in multi-track recorders is whether there is a fixed amount of memory allocated to each track or whether the memory is divided according to the number of tracks being used and the number of notes in each.

You may have noticed that MIDI hardware and software tends to be rather more expensive than other home micro packages. This is partly because there is not yet a mass-market for MIDI packages, and partly because many existing buyers are professional musicians who are prepared to pay extra for what are, to them, tools of their trade.

This price structure is beginning to break down with the entry of companies like Island Logic and Commodore into the market. On the hardware front, for example, there is Commodore's £19.95 MIDI interface. Admittedly, it is more basic than other interfaces but it will meet the needs of most MIDI novices at less than a quarter of the cost of rival products.

There is still, however, a problem with software prices, Commodore's £14.95 Sound Studio and Island's £34.95 TMS represent extremely good value but offer only a few of the facilities included in the up-market MIDI packages.

A more annoying barrier to the wider use of MIDI with micros is that most of the MIDI software now on the market will only operate with a MIDI interface from the same supplier. The suppliers are, in effect, using the interfaces as dongles to deter would-be software pirates.

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Tony Sacks meddles with MIDI, the digital bridge between computers and synthesisers.

Casio's C2-101, above, is a cheap way into MIDI. The MIDI beat; right: XRI's Micon, top left; Siel's interface top right; Micro Musical's Musician, centre; and the Passport interface from Rittor, bottom

simulate the operations of a tape-recorder – usually multi-track – except that instead of audio signals, MIDI information is recorded.

As the instrument is played, it transmits a stream of MIDI data which can be stored on one "track" of the simulated recorder. This track can then be "played back", retransmitting the MIDI signals to drive the same — or other — synthesisers while the musician records accompaniments on other tracks. Software packages with up to 16 such tracks are available.

Each track can be assigned to a different MIDI channel and can thus play separate parts on up to 16 instruments or groups of instruments simultaneously. Although it is dangerous to take the tape recorder analogy too far, it is worth remembering that a 16-channel tape machine could cost tens of thousands of pounds and still not offer all the editing facilities of a good MIDI real-time recorder.

For example, some real-time recorders offer a facility unique to MIDI, known as "autocorrect" or "quantisation". What this does is that if, after recording a track, a musician feels that the timing of some of the notes played was not quite right, the MIDI software can be used to shift all the offending notes automatically so that the timing becomes spot-on.

The second type of package, the step-time recorder, again stores MIDI information, but not in real time. In this case, information about the pitch and timing of each note is specified separately, either from the Qwerty or musical keyboard. A major attraction of the step-time package is that it allows the user to compose



and edit pieces that would normally be beyond their technical ability on the musical keyboard.

The third type of package is designed to make the programming of synthesisers sounds easier. On some synthesisers more than 100 parameters have to be specified when programming a sound.

To cut costs, synthesiser manufacturers often build just one multi-function variable control into an instrument. This is used in conjunction with a digital read-out to alter a single parameter at a time, a time-consuming and often confusing process.

However, if the parameter values are MIDIencoded and sent to a computer running the appropriate software, almost all of the variables can be displayed simultaneously and graphically on the computer's screen, and adjusted using the computer's keyboard, making the programming process much easier. There are software packages designed to do this for several popular sythesisers.

A variation on this theme is to use the micro to build up a "library" of parameters defining various voices. A synthesiser's limited internal voice memory can usually only be expanded using expensive plug-in Ram packs. MIDI offers musicians the much cheaper option of storing their voice data on floppy discs or data



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This leads to the absurd situation that if you like one supplier's real-time recorder but prefer another's step-time recorder you will have to buy two costly interfaces, performing almost identical functions, to run the two packages.

Some suppliers compound the problem by bundling the interface with an item of software which you may not need and selling separate programs which may interest you but which can only be used with the interface which is not available as a separate item.

A final word of advice if you are thinking of buying MIDI software. If at all possible, you should test the software with the synthesisers or drum machines you are planning to use. Trials with similar machines are not good enough because instrument manufacturers have a nasty habit of revising their MIDI firmware without telling anyone.

MIDI has its critics in the music industry. Some would have preferred a faster, parallel link to the serial format. Others feel that the DIN plug is not up to the job. But the present format was chosen because it offers a relatively simple and cheap way of linking instruments with each other and with micros.

Two recent developments in the micro world could help to spread the MIDI gospel. First, the trend towards 128K as the standard home micro Ram capacity could prove extremely important. It will boost event storage capacities and allow software writers to extend the facilities offered by their packages and to enhance screen displays.

But more significant is the arrival of the first general-purpose micro with a built-in MIDI interface, Atari's ST. Atari boss Jack Tramiel's decision to add \$10 or \$20 to the cost of the ST by including the MIDI interface shows how important he believes MIDI will' become.

Next month we will look at the other method for expanding the micro's musical role – sampling.

AD	DI	RE	SS	ES
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Commodore Business Machines, Corby, Northamptonshire NN17 1BR (0536-205252).

EMR (Electromusic Research), 14 Mount Close, Wickford, Essex SS11 8HG (0702-335747).

Hybrid Technology, Unit 3, Robert Davies Court, Nuffield Road, Cambridge CB4 1TP (0223-316910).

Joreth Music, PO Box 20, Evesham, Worcestershire WR11 5EG (0386-831615). LVL, Scientific House, Bridge Street, Sandicare, Nottingham NG10 5BA (0602-394000).

London Rock Shop, 26 Chalk Farm Road, London NW1 8AG (01-267 7851).

Micro Musical, 37 Wood Lane, Shilton, Coventry CV7 9LA (0203-616760).

Rittor Music Europe, 24 Broomgrove Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex (01-952 5302).

Rosetti, 138-140 Old Street, London EC1V 9BL (01-253 7294).

Sequential Circuits, PO Box 16, 3640 AA Mijdrecht, The Netherlands (02979-6211). Siel (UK), Ahed Depot, Reigate Road, Hookwood, Horley, Surrey RH6 0AY (0293-776153/4)

XRI Systems, 10 Sunnybank Road, Wylde Green, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands B73 5RE (021-382 6048).

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Machine	Supplier	Package	Price	Interface	Comments
Spectrum	EMR	Performer	£39.95	£79.90	8-track polyphonic real-time recorder, 7,960 event capacity (with or without velocity), tracks can be merced
	Micro Musical	MIDI Musician	£69.00	included	Monophonic step-time recorder, based on Romantic Robot's Music Typewriter (included), microdrive convertor
	Siel	Live	£21.30	£87.95	Simple 1-track polyphonic
	XRI Systems	Micon	£108.00	included	2 programs: 8-track monophonic step-time recorder, helpful stave display, up to 2,900 events/track; and simple 1-track polyphonic real-time recorder, auto-correct.
		Real-time Multitracker	£27.95	uses any interface	8-track real-time polyphonic recorder, 9,000 event capacity, over-dubbing.
BBC	EMR	Composer	£44.95	1	6-track step-time recorder, 5,100 events, dynamic memory
		Performer	£49.95	£79.90	allocation, joystick option. 8-track polyphonic real-time recorder, capacity up to 7,960 events, track merging, auto
		Editor	£34.95	1	Extra editing facilities for Performer, links it with Compose
		Vu-Music I	£24.95)	allowing data transfer. Provides graphics display modulated by MIDI data, choice
	Hybrid Technology	Music 600	-	£129.00	of type of music to be depicted. MIDI hardware module for use with Music 500 system or independently, requires £35
	LVL	-	-	£ 39.95	Interface for use with LVL's
	London Rock Shop	UMI-2B	£495.00	included	ROM-based 16-track polyphonic real-time and step-time recorder, auto-correct, voice storage for
	Siel	Multitrack Composer	£36.95	00.093	6-track monophonic step-time recorder.
CBM-64 /128	Commodore	-	-	£19.95	Simple MIDI interface for use with Commodore packages including Music Studio, Music
	EMR	Performer	£49.95	£79.90	8-track polyphonic real-time recorder, 18,000 event capacity, auto correct track merce
	Joreth	Music Composer System	£250.00	included	8-track step-time and real-time recorder, music composition language, auto-correct, score display
	Rittor	Passport MIDI/4 +	£79.99)	4-track polyphonic real-time recorder, 12,000 event capacity, dynamic memory assignment, auto-correct
		Passport MIDI/8 +	£119.99	£109.99	8-track polyphonic real-time recorder, 12,000 event capacity, dynamic memory assignment, auto-correct, impressive demo pieces.
		Passport MIDI player	£64.99	1	stores music created on MIDI4 + real-time graphic display during playback.
	Rosetti	Scorewriter	£340.00		ROM-based 12-track real-time recorder, produces detailed score
		12-track recording studio	£99.95	290.00	12-track real-time recorder, 7,600 event capacity, auto-correct, track merce
	Siel	Multitrack	£36.95)	6-track monophonic step-time recorder.
	-	16-track	£67.25	£87.95	16-track real-time polyphonic recorder, 9,000 event capacity
		Digital Echo Delay	£54.35)	provides delays of 5-200ms between MIDI In and Out signals up to 14 "echoes" possible.
	Sequential	Sequential 964	£74.95	£99.00	6-track polyphonic real-time recorder, 8,000 events, auto-correct.
MSX	JAC			£ТВА	Software similar to EMR's Performer 8-track real-time recorder (see above)
Amstrad	EMR	-	-	£79.90	Interface supplied with Introduction to MIDI program on

Richard Taylor improves the Spectrum's sound

THIS PROGRAM adds a further four commands designed to enhance its musical and sound capabilities to Spectrum Basic. They start where Beep left off, providing a Play instruction which allows tunes to be played by just specifying the notes rather than having to labouriously convert them into the numerical form required by Beep. Secondly, the program facilitates the use of tone envelopes whereby the pitch of a sound varies with time to produce the laser sounds and zaps that are all too popular in commercial games. Random "noise" can also be produced and, when used in conjunction with envelopes, can be made to create some convincing effects.

The program occupies about the top 2.5K of memory just below the UDG graphics area. When run the program lowers Ramtop and proceeds to poke the machine code into memory. After a couple of minutes the computer should respond with a message informing you that the data was OK. At that point the machine code can be saved to cassette or Microdrive etc. If, however, you are presented with a message informing you of a data error in a certain line then its necessary to go back to that line and check it against the original, correcting any mistakes as you go, and re-run the program. This process should be repeated until you get the data OK message.

The machine code can be saved to tape using: SAVE "SOUND EXT" CODE 62683,1885

Remember to VERIFY! To reload use:

CLEAR 62682: LOAD ""CODE

The new commands are used in a similar fashion to those which are standard except that the commands have to be typed out in full in either upper or lower case - there's no lazy single key entry system. However, before any of the commands will be accepted by the Spectrum the machine code must be initialised with:

RANDOMIZE USR 62683

This instruction completely resets the program and introduces the new commands to the Spectrum so that when Basic comes across them they'll be accepted without any quibbles. Because of the somewhat obscure manner in which it operates, any errors reported by Interface 1 disconnect the sound commands so that they are no longer part of Basic's vocabulary. To reinitialise use:

RANDOMIZE USR 62686

The most mundane of the new instructions

BASIC SOUND EXTENSION By Richard Taylor 48K Version 110 REM 20 REM 30 REM 40 REM 40 REM 50 CLEAR 62682: LET a=62683 60 FOR 1=0 TO 29 70 LET t=0: READ v.a\$ 80 FOR c=1 TO LEN a\$ STEP 2 90 LET x=CODE a\$(c)-48-7*(a\$(c

90 LET x=CODE a\$(c)-48-7*(a*(c))="A") 100 LET y=CODE a\$(c+1)-48-7*(a\$ (c+1)>="A") 110 POKE a.16*x+y 120 LET t=t+PEEK a 130 LET a=a+1: NEXT c 140 IF v<>t THEN PRINT "ERROR i n line ":8000+1*10: STOP 150 NEXT 1 160 PRINT "Data OK - Now save m achine code to tape." 170 STOP

is *Sound. In its simplest form it can be used as a substitute for Beep. In an analogous manner to Beep the command needs two arguments, the first being the length of the sound (in units of 1/100 of a second - so 300 means three seconds) and the next argument is the pitch of the sound. The pitch is described in a completely different way to that expected by Beep - the smaller the number the higher the pitch! The best way to produce a certain tone is by experimentation - there's no easy method of getting a pitch number for a specific frequency. If the pitch of a sound is made negative then noise is produced with a pitch of very approximately what it would have been if it wasn't negative e.g.

*SOUND 200, - 300

produces noise for two seconds. In fact the sound may not last exactly two seconds, when generating noise the duration you specify is only followed approximately - the sound may last much longer. If this is a problem then you'll have to compensate for it when defining sound lengths.

The *Env command is used to define the envelopes I mentioned. The definition of an envelope describes how the pitch of a sound varies from its initial value as time progresses. These tone changes give rise to the laser/zap effects which were previously unobtainable from Basic without enlisting the help of machine-code routines. A helpful aid in producing envelopes is to illustrate its effect graphically with the aid of a graph. For instance, the graphical form of a steadily increasing note would be:



Notice how the graph shows the pitch undergoing a continuous, smooth change from the intial to the final pitch value. In reality the computer cannot manage this but has to break the change down into a number of small, discrete pitch variations as illustrated below:



8000 DATA 7192. "CDE8F42A3D5C11FD 60000 0414 192. 0000712007719 10FC130608771910FCC93A3A5CFE0BCA 6CF676FDCB01AEFDCB304EC4CD0E3A3A

5C3CF5210000FD75 8010 DATA 6380, "37FD7526220B5C21 010022165CCDB016FDCB37AECD6E0DFD CB02EEF147FE0A3802C607CDEF153E20 D778119113CD0A0CAF113615CD0A0CED 4B455CCD1B1A3E3A

494555CD1B1A3E3A 8020 DATA 5904, "D7FD4E0D0600CD1B 1ACD97103A3A5C3C281DFE092804FE15 2003FD340D01030011705C21445CFDCB ØA7E28Ø1Ø9EDB8FD36ØAFFFDCBØ19E18

04FD363102CD9517" 8030 DATA 6891, "CDB016AFCD0116CD 2C0FCD171BFDCB007E20143A3A5CFE0B CA6CF62A595CCDA711FD3600FF18DC2A 595C225D5CCDFB1978B128@DFD36@@@@

CD5D15FD3600FF18" 8040 DATA 9115, "C9DFFE0D28B3FDCB

3046C4AF0DCD6E0D3E19FD964F328C50 FDCB01FEFD3600FFFD360A01CD6A1BC3 FDF4736F756EE4E2F9706C61F9BEF765 6EF693F665666665

6FF693F66566665" 8050 DATA 6655, "63F41DF7001105F6 DF1AE67F4F7E23FE0D2006FE2038F6F6 20B9200E1A131730EB13131AA720D3ED7B3D 5CE12A5D5C225F5C" 8060 DATA 7619, "CDC516FD36000BFD CCB017EC205F5C3B6F521FDF4CD302520 0321A8F5E521761BE5FD3600FFFD3626 002A5D5C2B7EFE2038FAFE2A20BF188D CD821CCD30252813" 8070 DATA 8063, "CD941EFE10D29F1E CD11F71138FC19E5360023AFF5E5DFFE 2C2057CD791CDFFE2C28025A7F5E5DFFE 2C2057CD791CDFFE2C28025A7F5E50FFE 2C2057CD791CDFFE2C28025A7F5E5232323A7 CA9F1E77CDA22DDA"

CA9F1E77CDA22DDA 8080 DATA 6709,"9F1E08CB78C29F1E 082807792F4F782F4703E1E523712370



You decide how long each individual step wll last and by how much the pitch then "jumps" at the culmination of each of the steps.

Say you wanted to create an envelope similar to the one above, we have to specify three quantities, namely the total number of steps, the size of pitch variation after each of them and the length of each step. From these values the following can be calculated:

> Total pitch change = number of steps x size of step

Total length of env =

number of steps x length of step Consider that the envelope is to last a total of one second and produce an increase in pitch of 100 units. Because of the weird way in which the pitch is measured an increase is represented by a decreasing pitch number - *Env uses the same method of pitch representation as *Sound. If we wanted to have a total of five steps in the effect then each would have a length of 1/5th second and a step of -20. To define the enyelope:

*ENV 0,5, - 20,20

is used. The first expression after the command is the number of the envelope, in this case 0. Up to 16 completely independent envelopes can be stored in the Spectrum's memory at one time, each one being specified by a number between 0 and 15. The second expression is the number of steps, the third the pitch variation per step and, finally, the 20 is the step length in 1/100th's of a second. Since each step lasts a comparatively lengthy 1/5th second its quite easy to hear the individual steps composing the envelope. To hear the envelope type:

*SOUND - 1,250,0

Notice how a third argument has been tagged onto the end of *Sound to specify the envelope to be used. The length of the sound is given as -1. This means that the envelope should be played only once. Similarly if it was -2 then the envelope would be repeated twice. Try

CD941EE1A7CA9F1E7723232323F13CFE

CD941EE1A/CA9F1E//2323232113CFE 00838A9CD3025C6E177C9E1F118F56F26 005D542929292929 8090 DATA 8384."19C9CD621CCD3025 2810CD941EFE08D29F1ECD11F7191148 FE19E5DFFE2CC2EEF6CD611CCD3025E1 280FE53600CD941EE1A7CA9F1E7723E5

23AFF5E5DFFE2CC2" 8100 DATA 7829, "0DF7CD791CDFFE2C C2BEF6CD811CE1CD30252846E5CDD52D DA40F92004FE1038023EFFE1E577CDA2

DA40F920004FE10360236FFE1E577CDA2 2DDA9F1E008CB78C29F1E0082807792F4F 782%4703E1E52323~ 8110 DATA 7600,~712370CD52DDA9F 1EF5CB7FC29F1EF12802ED44E1237723 2323F13CFE08389AC306F7CD8C1CCD30

25287573775785789403067708032508 25080DF128788120020F0908ED432EFC ED5330F021140022" 8120 DATA 7775, "32F03E033236FCAF 3237F0024CF8211EF80D8D203002F620 4F7EA728D4B9201E235E23562A2EFCE5
*SOUND - 5,250,0

The pitch value given in *Sound is the initial pitch which is decreased down to 150 by the envelope. If an envelope is being repeated then the pitch commences from its initial value at the start of every recital of the envelope. There is nothing to stop noise being enveloped in a similar fashion, try:

*SOUND - 5, - 250,0

Note that when using enveloped noise the pitch is varied as though the negative sign in front of it didn't exist (although noise is produced), otherwise decreasing -250 by 100 would produce - 350 instead of - 150 which is what we're after. Enveloped noise is the basis of many of the sound effects to be found in games, especially those of the "space-war" genre. In order to produce a much smoother envelope the step length has to be drastically reduced. Redefine envelope 0 with:

If you try

*SOUND - 8,250,0

*ENV 0,100, -2,1

a greatly improved effect will be heard.

So far the envelopes that have been utilised are relatively simple in that they consist of only a single type of pitch change. In reality we may wish to use more complex envelopes such as:



The envelopes can be subdivided into five discernable different sections, A-E. We could define a seperate envelope for each of A-E and play them together using a string of *Sound commands. This method, as well as being

5D542938272938

4F782F47Ø3C5CDD5

2050942938272938 8170 DATA 7190, "24193821D6305F16 00193819E52A2EFC7CB52806CD54F8E1 18D72B222EFCE17CA720027DC9CF0AD6 633002C60767F52A32FC2234FC2A2EFC 20E509000054F8EF

533002C60787F52A32FC2234FC2A2EFC 7CB5283CCD54F8FE 8180 DATA 7529, 23200DF13CF52A2E FC7CB52825CD54F8FE2E20242A34FCCB 7CC2CCF75D54CB2CCB1D192234FC2A2E FC7CB52805CD54F8180621FFFF222EFC F1876F26001100FC" 8190 DATA 6722, 195E2356EBCDB433 2A655C11FBFF193A36FCD6038677EF34

6043559F8001053435710338CD991EED 5B34FC2137FC3EFFCB4E28033A2DFCCB

4628090879224478 8200 DATA 7277. 2F470308C365FACD 7A1CDFFE2C2011CD811CCD3025C8CD94 1EFE10029F1E1806CD3025C83EFFF5CD A22DDA9F1E08CB78C29F1E082807792F

CD18F83A2FFC3CE1C87CB5C8CD541F

EBCD10F63A2FFC3CE1C67CB5C8CD541F D27B1B18CEE92323" 8130 DATA 8977. 2318D63A54F63B54 F86142F96242F96342F96442F96542F9 6642F96742F979BAF86EAAF86F9AF86C D0F87089F8782CFA002A30FC7ECD6BF8 D02A30FC232230FC" 8140 DATA 9056. "ED4B2EFC78B1CACC F70BED432EFC18E4FE21D0FE10D8FE18 3FD823ED482EFC78B1CACCF70EED432E FC2230FC37C9CD00F947A7C82142052B 7CB520FB10F69CD"

FC2230FC37C9CD00F947A7C82142052B 7CB520FB10F6C9CD" 8150 DATA 8578: 00F9A7CA6C04FE09 D26C043236FCC9CD00F9FE02D26C0421 37FCCB66B677C9CD00F9FE11307FFE10 20023EFF322DFC2137FCCB6EC92A30FC E52A2EFCE5CD54F8" 8160 DATA 699, "C1E1FE2D28072230 FCED432EFCF5CD00F9A728516F2600F1 FE2D20057DE0446F252232FCC9CD54F8 CD1B2DDACCF7210000CD1B2D38292938

unelegant and cumbersome, is further complicated because we need to calculate the value envelope A, say, leaves the pitch at when it terminates so that we know what to use as the starting pitch for envelope B. Thankfully the *Env command allows an envelope to be composed of up to eight individual sections. We could define the above envelope as follow: *ENV 1,20, -4,2,20, -1,2,10, -1,4,20,4,2,

20,2,2

Each of the five sections are 2/5th second in length, making the whole thing two seconds in duration. Try:

*SOUND - 1,300,1

As you can hear such an envelope provides a much more complex sound.

The Beep instruction was designed for playing music rather than making exposion sounds etc. However, life still isn't easy if you're converting music since all the note values have to be converted into the relevant numbers required by the somewhat awkward Beep. The *Play command enables music to be converted without the need for any number crunching. It has a string argument which is used to contain the notes you wish to play and other associated information. Any letter from A to G found is the string played as that particular musical note - so:

*PLAY "abcdefg"

plays all the seven notes available. Of course it would be extremely limiting if you only had seven notes to play with so there is a facility to change octave.

those at the extreme levels of pitch are of little use for musical purposes. In fact the upper few notes in the top octave will produce an error if you try to play them for the simple reason that the computer can't manage to produce such a high pitched sound. To change octave an O is simply put in the string followed by the new octave number - 1 to 8. all subsequent notes in that string are then played in the new octave. At the start of every new *Play the octave is reset to 3. To further increase the quantity of notes available sharps are also supported. A sharp note has a pitch slightly above - one semitone in fact; whatever that is - its ordinary value. To play a sharp note simply suffix the note with a hash character (#)

*PLAY "C#

gives C sharp.

10 FOR a = 1 TO 7

20 *PLAY "o" + STR\$ a + "cc # dd # eff # gg∉aa∉b"

30 NEXT a

This short program demonstrates the full scope of the notes available in the lower seven octaves. The O "directive" - or any other directive that needs an argument, you'll meet some more in a moment - must be followed by a number, no variables or expressions are allowed. You can, however, circumvent this difficulty by using STR\$ to construct the numerical part of the string - as in the above program - out of an expression, variable or whatever.

You can play noise instead of plain notes by (continued on page 74)

Although the program supports eight octaves

8210 DATA 7314. 2D5F1600DA6C0428 04ED445F15C1F118B3CD00F9FE08D240 F9CD11F7191148FE197EA7C84723C5E5 4623C5E54E235ECB039FCB0B5779234E 2346CD65FAE12323" 8220 DATA 7511. 2323C110E5E1C110 DC9DD2137FCD0CB00BEDDCB00866FCB 7A280BDDCB00FE7A2F577B2F5F13CB78 200BDCB00F6792F4F782F47037DDDA6 00173002CF09CB7D" 8230 DATA 8090. 2039D5C57DCD11F7 1138FC197EA723E5DDE1E1D12825473A 37FC173E0130017BF5C5D5E521000022 28FCE1E5DDE5CDDAFADDE1E1D1C1F13P 20E6C969601874ED" 8240 DATA 752. 5329FCC5DD4600DD 5801DD5602DD4603C5D5E5591600CD4 FBCD541FD27B1BE1D1D5CB7A20031918

FBCD541FD27B1BE1D1D5CB7A20031918 0A7A2F577B2F5F13B7ED52DA40F91130 75ED5219D240F9D1" 8250 DATA 8423,"C1D53A37FC17381D

E52A2BFC78060009473004E1E1E1C9ED 5B29FCB7ED521930F2222BFCE1D110A8 C1D51104000D19D11091C97CB5C87AB3 C8DDE5CDBEFB3A37 8260 DATA 7807. FCCB772006CDB503 DDE1C9F33A485CE6380P0F0FF6084FD5 DDE1CB3CCB1DCB3CCB1DCB3CCB1DE5ED 5FCB17CB875F1600200ACB2319300E21 FFFE180CB32B52

00000000000

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(continued from page 73)

utilising the n directive, n0 turns noise off while n1 switches it on. To hear the effect try the above program with n1 preceding the 0 in the string.

The pause (p) directive enables a silent gap, equivalent to a musical "rest" to be placed in a tune. The number following p is the length of the pause measured in 1/100ths of a second. The pause can be up to 2.55 seconds.

It is possible to modify the duration of each note using the L directive. The L is succeeded by a number between 1-255 representing the new length, in 1/100ths of a second, of each note. At the start of each new *Play command the note length is reset to 0.2 seconds. Dotted notes are also supported by the program. A dotted note is played for 1.5 times longer than an ordinary note. To make a dotted note simply put a full stop after the letter in much the same way as you would with a #

*PLAY "L100c#."

plays c# for 1.5 seconds. If you require a dotted sharp note then the full stop should come after the #

To add a little more interest to a tune it is possible to use an envelope. So far all the notes have kept the same tone value throughout their duration, like the sound produced by Beep. To turn envelopes on a Y directive is used. The number following the Y is the envelope you wish to use, or 16 to turn envelopes off. All subsequent notes are played using that envelope. By experimenting with a number of different envelope effects it is often possible to enhance the sound of a tune considerably from



its flat, unenveloped beginnings.

To summarise these are the directives available in a *Play string - actually, there is still one to come - I'll mention that one soon.

A-G The notes.

On

- If placed after a note will make it = a sharp.
- If placed after a note will play it 1.5 times longer.
- Lets you play subsequent notes in octave n.
- Pn Pauses for n 1/100ths of a = second.
- Nn If n = 0 then noise is turned off. If n = 1 then its switched on. Makes the duration of Ln
 - subsequent notes n 1/100ths of a second.
- Yn Makes following notes to be played in envelope n (or normal if n = 16).

If a certain sequence of sound commands are always used together then they can be made into a single unit called an effect. An effect is a construction of up to eight separate "sounds" strung together. Like envelopes, effects can be defined and stored in the Spectrum's memory for later, and repeated, use. You can have up to eight effects defined at any one time.

*EFFECT 0,1,100,200,16,100,150,16 This effect is equivalent to

*SOUND 100,200:*SOUND 100,150 The first value in an *Effect is the effect (0-7) and the next is the number of times the whole effect is to be repeated when used. Every block of three expressions from there onwards represents one of the maximum eight individual sounds that compose the effect. They are given in the same format as that expected by *Sound, i.e. length, pitch and then envelope number.

In an effect sequence it is mandatory to specify an envelope number, it cannot simply be left off. If no envelope is required then "16" should be specified. The only way to play an effect is by using the *Play command. An X directive, followed by an effect number, will sound the appropriate effect.



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64 WHOLE MEMORY GUIDE A publication for everybody wishing to utilise their C64 to the

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The Melbourne House Hit List.

Listing 1.

LISTING 7. 18 N=100:P=40152:005UB 58 20 N=57 P=12280:005UB 50:END 50 PRINTCPLEASE MAIT I 3" 60 2=40 X=1:C=9:V=7:0=16 70 PEA025:IF23="W=THEN RETURN 80 PRINTCPTABL43" WTABC143RI 6HT3(ST8:(W):LEN(STR3(W))=1) 90 Q=0:FORT=1T04TSTEP2:X3=MID6(Z \$,7,2):005UB130:POKEP,L[P=P+X:Q= 0+L MEXTI Q+L MEXTT 100 Xs=M10s(Zs,49,2):00SUB138:CK =L:Xs=RIGHTs(2s,2):00SUB130:CK=C #256 :FCK()QTHEMPRINT"EDE/7DATA ER IN LINE"PEEK(63)+256#PEEK(64 128 H=H-X:001078 120 M=H-X:001070 130 G=ASC(X\$)-Z:H=ASC(RIGHTS(X\$, X))-Z:L=H+(H)C)+U+B#(G+(G)C)+U) PETURA 208 DATA 4CSFC5EAAD1898C98FF854C E1204AD1284C930D84AA93980F20A 218 DATA 1284CE1184AD1184C9380P3 BA9398D1184CF1684AD184C9AF87 220 DATA 30D82CA9398D1804CE0F84A D8F04C92FD810EC8F84A98280EC88 230 DATA 0998A96F801590496680115 UA9388D1004801104801284EA0A88 240 DATA 09106C90F9805A96F800115 AAD80D8050C9813C9F18087A02800 258 DATA 08106C96F8058987808588 D1598A91ED82981C981D884898888 260 DATA 628D9398001ED8EAAD8808C DATA 4CSFCSEAA01698C98FF854C

31F8885A91F8088TAA08808C98C8A 278 DATA F83665A9F860687AEAA2821 86067670087A95687AE6E6160208 288 DATA D6F166298AD8298638A982 AA08398C985F823A988808288F884 298 DATA 18AD007EED80TA8D00TAAD0 838C30AF08DA9288D84D4A3881D89 88 DATA 800104808804480881F891F CECOLODOFT4C68C1EAEAA3008E DCEC01000774CC0CLEATACAAA3D00E 318 DATA D005F0A9TA05FCA30085FDA 30005FCA00081F091F8CC026FDC0E 326 DATA D0FTA90850EDCA30L10177 AA901901ATAT8A9030D1403A9500A 330 DATA C0001503A95F1801A0058007 84331801403A9CA801503A976750A 340 DATA 001A0058A990801500A93018 0400C6040CAA001005C08810T180 350 DATA C04915A0000C3208005 353000TA18A00006C379805808 353000TA18A00006579805808 368 DATA A3268008TALAKACACACAA01 590F93TCA19F7EL598A01399180C 350 DATA 020005A988001559CAA0 350 DATA C04005A988001559CAA0 368 DATA C2020005A988001559CAA0 350F93TCA19F7EL598A01399180C 388 DATA C2020005A988001559CAA0 590F93TCA19F7EL598A01399180C 388 DATA C2020005A988001559CAA0 500C20FA00005A98800258C400 500C20FA000058200005A9319000T ED80000C20A0C900AC9A21810EA0C 400 DATA 800806200005A9319000T ED80000C37A0800005400005A9319000T ED80000C37A080000540005A9319000T ED80000C37A080000540005A9819000T 410 DATA 8005A9F750807CACACA8000 418 DATA BOBSASFFSDBBTECACAEBBOD 80A18AD8ED8C9FF9814A3888800880C 428 DATA 100880187A801808A381808 7ARD8ED818AD8408C3FF3814938 438 DATA A98480180680187A801800A

90180847A80840818A08608C99889 440 DATA FF9813A508501050603385 440 DATA FF9813A50850105485187A8 D1806A50180657A806506A5083385 450 DATA D4C3FF9813A518051000851 CTADDIGONADDIGOCTADORDONDADA GTADDIGONADDIGOCTADORDONDADA 468 DATA ADGADECSFF3013A52885100 885187A8D1606A501856ATA85T46A 470 DATA ADGADECDECSFF3013A5480 D160685187A8D1806A5018506C8861891 7A0180623T83D180A8D1806A5T886 498 DATA TABDECDECSF51891 7A0180623T83D187A8D1806A5T896 498 DATA FEBDETA8080ED825852188 508 DATA 187A01806A5FE8D84TA8D9 4962358318A0805053FE8D84TA8D9 4962358318A08050591783L87A801600A 518 DATA A0100297783L87A801690A 528 DATA A0100297783L87A801690A 528 DATA A0100287783018706A 528 DATA 00008778305783018780A 528 DATA 203018016A3189237851 528 DATA 203018016A318926781895 528 DATA 203018016A318926781895 538 DATA 203018016A318926781895 538 DATA 203018016A318926781895 538 DATA 203018016A318926781895 538 DATA 20302374875 538 DATA 20302375 538 DATA 203020 D1808A38180087A8288088384 30 DATA 2058C3AD0AD8C501803CA10 D0290F80107A801800A8FE809F80 40 DATA 00700000 S DATA BATABDBADB2858C3ADBCDBC 018036AD10D0298F8D107A80780 SE DATA LEDBASFERDECTABDECDB205 C34C75C3A928806804A98A803788 500 DATA 0CD4490A000000044932000T0 40000044921000004004210600204 570 DATA 000052000040975901716 9009000710400000477500070490 9000710400000074000700047400 99001704003000044000 930 DATA 00044003000000000054397F8 D037040030009410005400100000 D837EAD82D8C941D885A8818DE88C 688 DATA 837EAD82D8C8D2D885A5FF8

002TEEE0290A00290C901F052F000 510 DATA C302F060C903F078C504000 34C72C4C98508834C88C4C9868488 528 DATA 08834C9EC4C91ED885A9888 3467244289308343842443848448 628 DATA 088345952443168858888 0298AD1FD8298158185858586346845 4298AD8345844AD88985858586346845 449 DATA 988345844418AD87A865 538 DATA 988345844418AD87A865 538 DATA 7652889877A8857828678 428AD1786578845846418AD87A658 568 DATA 52808957A5958286644 AAD1FD8577085118AD877A658188 578 DATA 288D877A595028664401 FD858F7085118AD877A658188 578 DATA 288D877A595028664401 FD858F7085188AD87A6528508738A 588 DATA 85808857880578658 578 DATA 0578652850873888 578 DATA 057865285087388 588 DATA 0578652850873888 598 DATA 858082860474850857888 598 DATA 8580828040748508584 598 DATA 8580885448578508584 598 DATA 8580854485785858 598 DATA 85808544857855858 598 DATA 85808544858 598 DATA 85808544858 598 DATA 59808544858 598 DATA 598 DATA 5
 TB0
 DATA
 D020C8C 449FF 8D1F D0801FT

 ALACDDC 4432800080 44364808040
 T10
 DATA
 S0480480
 S0480480480
 S0480480480

80-44980480630-4435880960-4435286 T80 DATA 88806238806998801158801 39800159649838018984208801689 T90 DATA D2080557886809800000000 D87 440905588408753421880590 808 DATA 1203900871041874287808 2030078074007558420071380 018 DATA C11A40039805981060340200 703820834031010875901774801380 828 DATA 2805820044753487804780 828 DATA 2805820044753487804780 828 DATA 15001843288040443880789 04800194188208040010544880678



is a fast and smooth arcade-style game, written in machine-code, for the Commodore 64. It utilises multicoloured sprite graphics, and the smooth action is due to the raster interupt which displays the sprites 50 times a second, so no flicker.

You are Willy and you find yourself at the bottom of a tall, dark tower - the Tower of the Antics - named after the strange assortment of creatures which inhabit its depths. Regardless of how you got there, you decide to make your way to the top in search of an exit. However, your route is blocked by moving holes in the platforms which speed up after the sixth level, and the Antics themselves, who multiply, the higher you go. Don't get too disheartened, Willy is quite an agile little man, and can jump over the Antics and the holes with a bit of practice.

On your journey to the top, you will meet an assortment of weird and wonderful creatures. The green Wirrly Birrd is the most dangerous, as it flies all over the screen in order to catch you. All the others - Trumbles - furry creatures with big ears, snakes, mutant chinese teapots and strange, blue, dog-like creatures -Mugdags - move along the platforms, occasionally jumping through the moving holes to get you. Each Antic has its own peculiar way of moving - e.g. the teapot waves its lid up and down, and waggles its spout.

Reach for the top

To reach the top of each screen you must guide Willy out of the lift at the bottom of the screen, and into the lift at the top of the screen. If an Antic catches you, you will be thrown to the bottom of the screen and you will lose one life, of which you have three. If you fall through a hole, you will be dazed for a couple of seconds, allowing the Antics to get closer.

Meanwhile, your oxygen supply is running out and, when it runs out, Willy will die three deaths all at once. He will though, collect a bonus on completion of each screen which depends on the amount of oxygen Willy has left, and the number of screens so far

completed. There are three transporters on each side of the screen which Willy can use to take him to the other side. When the Antics reach the bottom of the screen, they go up the elevator on the right of each screen to attack you again.

There is a Top 10 high score table to record the best scores. 120,000 is a good score. To see the table press f7 or wait until it comes up automatically.

Now to the process of typing the game in. There are two programs. The first includes all the sprite and machine-code data, as well as a check routine. Both programs should be typed in and saved. From now on, every time you want to load the first program, and following must be entered directly after switching on:

POKE 642,64:POKE 44,64:POKE 46,120: POKE 48,120:POKE 16384.0

This raises the bottom of memory available to Basic to avoid it overwriting the sprite data.

Listing 2. 190 HIR "900000 SCENKIT 1+54571 US3224 DINUE 157 F0113 10 FORT=1010 HELT>"ANTICE ACE (HIT)=111-13*1000 HELTHI >4999 120 00300000 FRINT120 PLEATE MAIT FOR INITIALISATION 130 PORCESS34,FECKISS34/AAD234 PORCI.PECKISA0231 130 PORCESS34,FECKISS34/AAD234 PORCI.PECKISA0231 130 PORCEI.PECKISS372,(PECKIS3 272/AM0240)+8 280 FORT=1108 READD V(T)=D HEXT FORT=1015,FEADD V(T)=D HEXT FORT=1015,FEADD V(T)=D HEXT FORT=1015,FEADD PORCESS287 150 PORCISS,FEADD PORCESS287 150 PORCESS34 150 PORCESS34 150 PORCISS,FEADD PORCESS287 150 PORCESS34 150 PORCESS34	218 FORT=11040 IFPEEK(283)=80THE M250 REM GOSUB1000 220 IFPEEK(203)=30RM=10THENGOTOT 60.REM WISCORCSCREEM 230 REXT (RINT'SCOLUMENTEREDUCEDED UNDER 240 FORT=11040 IFPEEK(203)<>60TH CHMEXT 60T0200 250 GOSUB480 RCM POKEU+21,LECLE) REM GAMESCREEM 260 FORT=0T015 PORES1474+T,UE(T) POKES1411+T,MO(T) MEXT 270 IFLA>STHEN300 REM SYS 280 FORT=15T0V(LA)STEP=1:POKES14 74+T,0:MEXT 280 FORT=14T0V(LA)STEP=2:POKEU+5 1411,253:POKES1412+T,2T MEXT 300 POKEU+22:255:SV449152:POKEU+ 21,0:POKES+4,22:POKES+24,0 310 TS="":SC(1)=0:SC(2)=0	1)=UAL(805) 358 SC(2)=UAL(SC5):SC5(2)=STR*(S C(1)+SC(2)):SC5(1)=RIGHT*(SC5(2)) S68 SC5+"000000"+SC5(1):SC5=RIGH 74(SC5,6) 370 IFPECX(36881)=100THER1048;RE H FINISHED LEVEL 380 IFVAL(SC5)(VAL(MIS)THERNIS=S C5 380 FORT=1T010:IFVAL(SC5)(H(T)TH CHMCXT:00T0130 400 IFTC)10THENFORD=10T0T+1SIEP- 1:H(S)=HS(8-1):H(8)=H(0-1):HCXT POCC158,0 410 PRINT" <u>SUBFLUED</u> MHH W CLL DORC 1:I MHH W 420 PRINT" <u>SUBFLUED</u> MHH W 420 PRINT"SUB 430 IFVGTU '';HS(T):H(T)= 944(SC5):HS(T)=LEFTS(HS(T),15) 440 STR190 PCH STRT GAME	222 WWAH+ CM SRHHHHHHM"; 400 PRINT"+LITITITITITITITITITITITITITITITITITITIT	20++ B. 0++": 610 PRINT"4ER3 20++ B.10++": 620 PRINT"6483 20++ B.10++": 630 PRINT"6483 50++ B. 0++": 640 PRINT"6633 20++ B. 0++": 650 PRINT"6633 10++ B. 0++": 660 PRINT"653 10++ B. 0++": 660 PRINT"653 111 E.10++": 710 PRINT"653 111 E.10++": 710 PRINT"653 111 E.10++":
T FORT-GTOIS READD POLT3-0 NEXT 180 TORT-GTOISS READD POKEDS2+T 190 COSUD860 SCI="000000" LE=1'L A-1 N=0 POKES602.0 200 N=R+1 PRINT <u>SCORDEDCEDEDEDED</u> 200 N=R+1 PRINT <u>SCORDEDEDEDEDED</u>	300 PORCU-21,25:5549152/PORCU- 21,0:PORCS+4,22:PORCS-24.0 310 TS=***:5C(1)=0:5C(2)=0 320:FORT+1T04:T3=T3*STRS(FYEEK(T+ 1030)=40):HEXT 330:SCS(1)=****FORT+2T00STEP2:SCS (1)=SCS(1)=*****FORT+2T00STEP2:SCS (1)=SCS(1)=************************************	430 INPUT"U ";NS(T):H(T)" OAL(SCS):NS(T)=LEYTS(NS(T),IS) 440 GOTOL30:REM START GAME 450 RELMWWARHAMM MAIN SCREEN HM MARWARH 460 POKES3281,0:POKES3280,0 470 PENT"L244-95:EN00000 9808:122	570 PRINT"HER 594+ BI 04+": 500 PRINT"HER 500 PRINT"HER ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	T00 PRENT 422 1 111 1 244": T10 PRENT 42" - "D-4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+4+

AC38E007E2087C8A920800404C800 D1198C386D88EA2138D221C8A DATA C39DFT84CA18F74C9DC8A2

1880360930F584CA18FTA2FFEE4F8E 1128 DATA 2708E12288E1198E1898 EL9F08288T08CA808E84C43018E538E 1138 DATA 839880638821EA864898 FDCA08F8AC5398AC86588621EA864898 FDCA08F8AC5398AC86588621EA864898 FDCA08F8AC5398AC865886586538 1148 DATA 408905230F302264A15891 90810860898080826485387878884238 1158 DATA 808052659165581555238A 1158 DATA 80807888187878884238 1168 DATA 8080788818978881888 1178 DATA 81897788818978881888 8728280167881898788818978881888 1188 DATA 80857882124888 1198 DATA 808562821211487872888 1198 DATA 808562821211487872888 288081848522009142822212114871328 2880818485220091428222121142 1280 DATA #

1218 DATA # 00A80800A80808AC8080A5808080804 2050 DATA 200080208880208862688085488 01540885138884158884144881A181

2878 DATA 1454001408001408881408 2208 DATA 9801558881554885554885 55488555481454585428544482685 AS DATA AAABASASAAAASASA 2AFFA88ABEA882AA8882888815488

460 DATA 0000000000000000000000 2578 DATA -



David Swinnerton with a smooth and colourful program for the CBM-64 utilising sprites.

Listing 1 can now be loaded and run in the usual way. Listing 2 can now be loaded and run, and the game is ready. I suggest that listing 1 is saved just before listing 2 so that no swapping of tapes is needed. Every time you wish to play the game, the line of pokes must first be typed in. Then both programs can be loaded and run in quick succession.

To play the game, a joystick is needed in Port 1 The directions

A. And uncetto	us ai	C.
pressing left	-	move Willy left
pressing right	-	move Willy right
pressing up	-	makes Willy jump over
		hole or an Antic



pressing Fire makes Willy jump up to new level

Obviously, pressing up and left at the same time results in Willy doing a running jump to the left, a very handy manoeuvre.

If you don't relish the thought of typing the game in yourself, then send £3.50 to David Swinnerton, 15 Bifrons Rd, Bekesbourne, Kent CT4 5DE. I will send you a fast loading version of Tower of the Antics on one side of the tape, and my other game, Auto 64 - see June issue - on the other side.



)+CHR\$(0)) POKEI827+T, A NEXT T40 RETURN T50 REM ******* HI-SCORE SCREEN * ******* T60 N=0 PRINT****** TOWER OF THE ANTIES* TTO PRINT***	868 POKES3281,8 POKES3288,8 878 PRINT"20 4 C R" 888 PRINT"20 988 PRINT"20 111 111 111 111 988 PRINT"20 878 PRINT"20 988 PRINT"21 988 PRINT"21 988 PRINT"21	R COMPUTERS''' 1000 PRINT''2) NI-SCOR E=_''NIS 1010 PRINT''2) SCORE =_'SCS 1020 RETURN 1030 RETURN 1030 RETURN 1040 PRINT'' <u>LUDUDUDIN</u>	1110 POXEU+21,255 POKEU+16,0 POK ES+24,15 POKES+5,10 POKES+6,20 L120 FORT=1TO18 POKES+4,22 POKES +1,MO(T) POKES,MO(T) L120 POKES+4,32 FORR=1TO250 MEXT R,T L140 FORT=0TO500 MEXT.POKES+4,32 POKES+1,225 POKES,143 POKES+4,32 3	0,123,136,123,200,97,253,141,30, 97 1240 REMANANANA CHARACTER DATA MARANANA 1250 DATA 255,254,132,255,123,25 4,192,255,255,66,36,24,24,36,66, 255 1260 DATA 0,255,255,0,0,255,255, 0,26,20,8,66,20,20,20,54 1270 DATA 24,24,12,12,24,24,12,1
THE PRINT CORL TABLE" PRINT Image: Correct Corret	SIG PRINT"	MELL DONE" 1850 PRINT"20 YOU COLLECTED A BONUS OF "BOS 1860 PRINT"20 YOUR SCORE F 5 NON "SCOLLE-LE+1.LA+LE.IFLA361 MEMLA-6 1870 PRINT"2 ENTER LE UCL"-LC.IFPEIX(36882)+ITHEM601018 98 1880 IFLE3GTHEMPOKE36882.PEEK(36 8823-1.LA+6 1886 IFLE3GTHEMPOKE36882.PEEK(36 8823-1.LA+6 1886 BRT=IT0155TEP2 POKEU+7.IT8 NEXT POKEU, T8 POKEU+2.IS8 POKEU +4.188	1130 FORT-ITOBOO MCXT.PORES4.12 PORES.0:PORES+1.0 POREU+21.0:60 T0250 1160 REPARTMENT LEVEL DATA manual mentania 1170 DATA 5.0.10.12.14.15 1190 REPARTMENT POSIC DATA manual mentania 1190 DATA 5.12.10.0.16.14.F2.10. 0.0 1200 REPARTMENT VELOCITY DATA manual mentania 2110 DATA 0.0.1.1255.0.10.255. 0.1.0.255.0.10 1200 REPARTMENT FOSITION DATA manual 1200 REPARTMENT FOSITION DATA manual	2,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 1200 DATA 255,255,129,66,36,36,36,6 6,129,255,255,0,0,0,0,0,0 1200 DATA 129,66,36,36,66,129,25 5,255,0,0,0,0,0,0,255,255 1300 DATA 255,254,0,0,0,0,0,0,7, 3,7,7,3,7,3,7 1310 DATA 3,6,12,24,48,96,192,12 8,120,192,96,40,24,12,6,3 1220 DATA 231,231,231,231,23 1,231,231,255,255,0,0,0,0,255,25 5 1330 DATA 120,192,224,240,240,25 2,254,255,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255
848 GOTO198 858 REMMANANAN TITLE SCREEN MA	10 SMINNERTON" 10 SMINNERTON" 550 PRINT"20 FOR "RYOU	EV+10,190:POKEV+12,220:POKEV+14, 250:POKEV+3,200	1238 DATE 35,223,66,58,188,151,9	1340 DATA255,127,63,31,15,7,3,1, 255,254,252,240,240,224,192,128

It's the dead of night — no one can hear you scream. No one, that is, except David Williams, our adventure expert. Call him on 041-770 9599 after 9pm for help with your adventure problems — or nightmares . . .

HOT SHOTS

Heard any good pokes lately? Smashed any highscore barriers? Or perhaps you've just put the finishing touches to a game map that will put thousands out of their misery. Publish and be damned — and paid! Send in your secrets, high scores and maps to Hot Shots, *Your Computer*, Room L221, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS.



GRAHAM GOOCH'S CRICKET

The following tip will allow owners of Graham Gooch's Test Cricket on the 64 to save teams.

1. Load and run the Select program, and enter the teams as normal.

2. At the end when the program exists to Basic, enter the following . . .

POKE43,0:POKE44,192:POKE45,40:POKE46,194:

POKE56,200:CLR:SAVE"TEAMS" (,8 if using disc) 3. When the teams have been saved, switch the 64 off and then on again to reset the pointers, and load the teams by entering the following . . .

LOAD"TEAMS",1,1 (or ,8,1 if using disc)

4. When the teams have loaded, enter New and then load the main game program. D A Henry Smithson.

WIZARDRY

Rewind tape to beginning and type: Load (return) — First small bit will load. Poke 1011,248:Poke 1012,252 (return). Run (return). 'Nova' section will now load and '64' will reset. Poke 2969,0 (return).

Sys 2816 (return). The four slow sections will now load. POKE 3216,255:POKE 50766,255 (return) POKE 3264,234:POKE 3265,234 (return)

POKE 27214,234:POKE 50151,234 (return) POKE 50152,234:POKE 50153,234 (return).

The above pokes will give you more energy and will stop most nasties from deplenishing your energy.

Sys 2970 (return). Start Game.

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Listing 1.

10 THEN H=HI(N2): H\$=HI\$(N2): HI(N2)=HI(N1): HI(N1)=H: HI\$(N2) 20 =HI\$(N1):HI\$(N1)=H\$ 30 '********** 40 GOSUB 460:'(INITIALISE) 50 GOSUB 290:'(NEW GAME) 60 GOSUB 110:'(NEW SCREEN) 70 CALL MAIN 80 IF PEEK(X(2))=Ø AND PEEK(X(3))=Ø AND PEEK(X(4))=Ø T HEN FOR N=239 TO 63 STEP -2:SOUND 1.N.1:NEXT:FOR PAUSE =1 TO 100:NEXT:LVL=LVL+1:GOTO 60 90 CALL SPRITE, PEEK(X(1)), PEEK(Y(1)), 3:LVS=LVS-1:FOR N =63 TO 239 STEP 2:SOUND 1.N, 1:NEXT:FOR PAUSE=1 TO 500: NEXT 100 IF LVS<>0 THEN 60 ELSE 50 110 '############### 120 '# NEW SCREEN # 140 IF LVL>20 THEN LVL=20 150 CLS#1:FOR N=1 TO 5:CALL SPRITE, 19, 1+(6-N)*2, 2*ABS(460 N<=LVS):NEXT 160 FOR N=1 TO 75-LVL*2 170 X=INT(RND*16+2):Y=INT(RND*11)*2+3:IF X=17 AND Y=11 THEN 170 180 CALL SPRITE, X, Y, 1: NEXT 190 RESTORE 200:FOR N=1 TO 4: READ A, B: POKE X(N), A: POKE Y(N), B: NEXT: POKE &9244, 1: POKE &9171, 3 200 DATA 17, 11, 2, 3, 2, 23, 17, 23 210 POKE SP, 41-LVL*2 220 FOR N=2 TO 4: CALL SPRITE, PEEK(X(N)), PEEK(Y(N)), 4: N EXT 230 X1=XPOS: Y1=YPOS 240 SOUND 1.478,75:FOR Y=202 TO 244 STEP 0.5:MOVE 558, Y: DRAWR 4,0,0: NEXT 250 FOR X=19 TO 18 STEP -1::FOR PAUSE=1 TO 500:NEXT:SO UND 1.127 260 CALL SPRITE, X. 11.0: CALL SPRITE, X-1, 11, 2: NEXT 270 FOR Y=244 TO 202 STEP -0.5: MOVE 558, Y: DRAWR 4,0,7: NEXT: PLOT -10,-10,1: MOVE X1, Y1 28Ø RETURN 29Ø '############# '# NEW GAME # 300 310 , ************ 320 WHILE INKEY\$<>"":WEND 320 WHILE INKEY\$<>"":WEND 330 CLS#1:PEN#1,4:PRINT#1:PRINT#1," HIGH SCORES":PEN #1,3:PRINT#1," =========":PEN#1,12:PRINT#1:PRINT#1 ," SCORE:";:PEN#1,2:PRINT#1," Ø" 340 PEN 2:FOR Y=YPOS TO 2 STEP -2:MOVE 580,Y:DRAWR 20, Ø,Ø:SC=SC+10:LOCATE#1,11,5:PRINT#1,SC;CHR\$(7);:NEXT 350 IF SC<HI(10) THEN 390 ELSE HI(10)=SC 360 PEN#1,6:LOCATE#1,4,7:PRINT#1,CHR\$(20):INPUT#1,":", HI\$(10):IF LEN(HI\$(10))>8 THEN 360 ELSE LOCATE#1,4,7:P RINT#1.CHR\$(20) RINT#1, CHR\$(2Ø)

THE AIM of the game is, by pushing blocks around, to trap the three aliens who are trying to get you. Once an alien is trapped it dies, and can be ignored or squashed, and when all three are dead, you move to the next level - faster aliens and less blocks.

Your man is controlled with a joystick or the cursor keys and by pressing the fire button or space bar, you can move around faster. The arrow on the score level indicates the highscore.

First type in listing 1 - save it before running as the machine will probably reset. Next type in listing 2, run it, correct the errors and save it directly after listing 1 using: SAVE"CODE",B,36980,924

Rewind the tape and load the game normally.

Renny Garderet springs an Amstrad ambush to alienate the aliens.

380 NEXT N2,N1 390 FOR N=15 TO 25:LOCATE 20.N:PRINT" ";:NEXT:PLOT -10 ,-10,7:TAG:MOVE 608,(HI(1)/10)*2+8:PRINT CHR*(242);:TA GOFF 400 PEN#1,6:FOR N=1 TO 10:LOCATE#1,1,N+6:PRINT#1,N;HI\$ (N);TAB(12);HI(N);:NEXT (N); TAB(12); H1(N); : NEXT 410 PEN#1,3:LOCATE#1,3,20:PRINT#1, "SPACE"; : PEN#1,4:PRI NT#1," or "; : PEN#1,3:PRINT#1, "FIRE": PEN#1,4:PRINT#1:PR INT#1," TO START" 420 WHILE INKEY\$<>": WEND:A\$="":WHILE A\$<>" " AND A\$<> "X":A\$=INKEY\$:WEND 430 IF A\$=" " THEN POKE LEFT,8:POKE RIGHT,1:POKE UP,0:

 430
 1F
 A⇒=
 INEN
 FORE
 LEF1,0.FORE
 RIGHT,0.FORE
 RIGHT,74: POKE
 RIGHT,75: POKE
 UP,72: POKE
 DOWN,73: POKE
 FAST,47

 440
 LVS=5: LVL=0: SC=0: PLOT
 -10,-10,1: MOVE
 600,0

 45Ø RETURN ************* 470 '# INITIALISE # 480 , *************** 520 INK 0,0: BORDER 0: PAPER 0: MODE 0: INK 14,0,26: INK 15 26.0 - ----": PRINT CHR#(22); 530 PEN 5: PRINT "--CHR\$(1):PEN 3:LOCATE 1,1:PRINT" T R A P ' E M":PRINT CHR\$(22)CHR\$(Ø); 540 PEN 7: PRINT CHR\$(150); STRING\$(16, CHR\$(154)); CHR\$(1 58); CHR\$(154); CHR\$(156); 550 FOR N=3 TO 12: PRINT CHR\$(149): LOCATE 18, N: PRINT CH R\$(149); "; CHR\$(149); NEXT 560 PRINT CHR\$(149): LOCATE 18, 13: PRINT CHR\$(151); CHR\$(154);CHR\$(153) 570 FOR N=14 TO 24: PRINT CHR\$(149): LOCATE 18.N: PRINT C HR\$(149):NEXT 58Ø PRINT CHR\$(147);STRING\$(16,CHR\$(154));CHR\$(153) 59Ø PEN 2:LOCATE 19,14:PRINT CHR\$(254);CHR\$(255) 590 PEN 2: LOCATE 19,14: PRINT CHR4(254), CHR4(255) 600 MOVE 576,0: DRAWR 0,170,3: DRAWR 28,0: DRAWR 0,-170: D RAWR -28,0: PLOT -10,-10,1 610 RESTORE 620: FOR N=1 TO 4: READ Y(N): X(N)=Y(N)+2: NEX T: SP=&907D: MAIN=&9187: SPRITE=&9249: LEFT=&918C: RIGHT=&9 19C: UP=&91AC: DOWN=&91BC: FAST=&922F 620 DATA &923F, &9240, &9243, &9246 630 FOR N=1 TO 10:HI\$(N)="Arnold":HI(N)=330-N*30:NEXT 64Ø WINDOW#1,2,17,3,24

370 FOR N1=1 TO 9:FOR N2=N1+1 TO 10:IF HI(N2)>=HI(N1)

65Ø RETURN

Listing 2.

K

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10 '** HEX LOADER ** 20 ADDR-16980:LIN=70 HENORY ADDR-1 30 SUM=0.READ AS.CHECKSUM:IF AM="END" THEN 60 40 FOR NH1 TO LEN(AM)-1 STEP 2.XEVAL(-A**HIDM(AM,N.2)) POKE ADDR,X.SUM=SUM+X.ADDR=ADDR+1:HEXT 50 IF SUM<>CHECKSUM THEN PRINT ERROR in 'LIN:END ELSE LIN=LIN+10:GOTO 30 60 PRINT DATA CORRECT: END 70 DATA JA449230324492C035204324492DD4604DD4E023A4792D6 8330023E06324792213E9216005F19229F90DD210000007E02FE00 2003FEFFC9DD5644DD5802CD0E9138031C9750A2806380314100115 .6637 .6637 88 DATA 7988288838841010188210106268008391381162006882 008391388800668468008391086505382800409201810074840075 82788028837980083884404092FEFF098500758881006888FE2309

9041 NO DATA 626825CD0391D82D2DCD0391D824CD0391D824CD0391D8

2C2CCD8391D82C2CCD8391D825CD8391D825CD8391D82D2DCD8391 D83E85CD4C92DD3682288DD368488217591CDAABC217E91CDAABC11 .8657 108 DATA ECFF210200CDC38B11140021000ACDF90B21719135382 0FE00C90300008C03000F19000100008E28E000F52000D213D92382 0CD18B2002213500CDDA91C010333E00CD1E882609212400CDDA9 1.6312 110 DATA C018233E00CD1EB82609212020CDA91C010133E00CD1 E882009212C2CDDA91C010080BCC7490C038242CD1EB8268C 922E0912209920D66040D6E0216252400E5CD75B881CD608BFE262 0.8423

. 3493 50 DATA C3C30000C1C20080C9C64498383064883030440044880

10 DATA 0C00040C0808040404080C0808080C080C0C0C0

000000010458A2000659A0000CFCF00CFCFCF003333004433336 89D9966EE443333881176B922118874221176B9221133332280333 3,4578

Basic Program.

1 REM MAIN ASTEROIDS BASIC 2 DIM h(8): DIM h\$(8,15): LET usr=28501: LET redef=30853 10 CLS : PRINT 'TAB 11; "ASTERO IDS"'TAB 5; BY I.M. COLLIER 8/8 20 PRINT '''TAB 5; "Press P to 5

or K to play game redefine keys."

30 POKE 23658,8: PAUSE 150: LE 1\$=INKEY\$ T

40 IF 1\$="K" THEN GO SUB 200:

50 IF 18="P" THEN GO TO 300 60 IF NOT h(1) THEN GO TO 30 70 CLS : PRINT ''TAB 10; "HIGH SCORES"''

80 FOR x=1 TO 8: IF h(x) THEN

PRINT TAB 5; "00000"(LEN STR\$ h(x))) TO);h(x); " ";h\$(x) 90 NEXT x: PAUSE 250: LET 1\$=I

100 IF 1\$="K" OR 1\$="P" THEN GO NKEY\$ TO 40

110 GO TO 10 200 CLS : PRINT '' Press the ke

for:"'': RANDOMIZE USR redef: PAUSE 1: PAUSE 50: RETURN VS.

300 CLS : PAUSE 50: RETORN SR usr: PAUSE 1: PAUSE 50 SR usr: PAUSE 1: PAUSE 50 310 IF PEEK (usr-5) THEN GO TO

320 LET sc=PEEK (usr-4)+256*PEE K (usr-3): IF sc*10>h(1) THEN PO KE usr-2,PEEK (usr-4): POKE usr-1.PEEK (usr-3) 330 IF sc*10<h(8) THEN GO TO 10

340 FOR x=1 TO 8: IF sc*10<h(x)

THEN NEXT × 350 FOR y=7 TO × STEP -1: LET h \$(y+1)=h\$(y): LET h(y+1)=h(y): N

EXT y 360 CLS : PRINT ''TAB 7; "CONGRA TULATIONS!"''TAB 7: "YOU HAVE TOD AY'S "''TAB 7:STR\$ X AND X>1; "ND " AND X=2; "RD " AND X=3; "TH " A ND X>3; "HIGHEST SCORE." 370 PRINT 'TAB 4; "PLEASE ENTER YOUR NAME." 380 PRINT AT 10.7:"< EXT Y

380 PRINT AT 10.7; "<____

```
390 LET N$=""
```

400 PRINT AT 10.8:n\$;"_" AND LE

N n\$<15 410 PAUSE 0: LET 1\$=INKEY\$ 420 IF 1\$=CHR\$ 12 AND n\$<>"" TH EN LET n#=n#(TO LEN n#-1): BEEP

.005.34 430 IF 1\$=CHR\$ 13 THEN GO TO 46 Ø

431 LET 1\$=(1\$ AND CODE 1\$<128) +("~" AND 1\$=" STOP ")+("!" AND 1\$="NOT ")+("\" AND 1\$=" STEP ") +("(" AND 1\$=" TO ")+(")" AND 1\$ " THEN ")+("[" AND 1\$=" AND ")+ 1*= NO1)*('AND 1*= 'AND 1*
+("[" AND 1*= 'AND 1*= 1\$="NOT +("(" AN

460 LET h(x)=sc*10: LET h\$(x)=n \$

500 BORDER 1: PAPER 0: INK 7: B RIGHT 1: CLEAR 26920: LOAD "ASCO DE"CODE : POKE 23675.42: POKE 23 676,108: POKE 23606.42: POKE 236 07.104: PUN 07.104: RUN

ASTEROID ATTACK is a program for the 16 or 48K Spectrum which is probably as close as the Spectrum allows to the arcade version. It has full rotation not limited by the scope of graphics characters; the ship is drawn onto the screen using sines and cosines. Thrusting provides the ship with frictionless motion up to a maximum speed of just less than that of a bullet.

The ship and bullets are moved to an accuracy of 1/128 of a pixel (stored - not on the screen). Obviously the sound cannot reach the high arcade standard, but I have created the best possible effects.

The machine code is created by the two highspeed data loaders. Type in the first Data Program and save a copy. Run the program and if lines 100 and 110 are correct, the machine code high-speed loader will be saved. If they are not correct, check and double check these

Program 1.

1 REM DATA PROGRAM 1 2 DEF FN a(a\$)=CODE a\$-48-7*(a\$>"9")-32*(a\$>"Z"): DEF FN h(a\$)=FN a(a\$(1))*16+FN a(a\$(2)) 10 RESTORE : LET a=23296: FOR x=100 TO 400 STEP 10 20 READ a\$: LET t=VAL a\$(TO 5): LET a\$=a\$(6 TO): IF LEN a\$/2 <>INT (LEN a\$/2) THEN PRINT AT 1 6,0; "Length error in line ";x: S TOP 30 IF x>110 THEN PRINT AT 16,0 ;"Line ";x;" ";CHR\$ USR 23296,a, a\$,t: LET a=a+LEN a\$/2: GO TO 80 40 POKE a,FN h(a\$): LET t=t-PE EK a: LET a=a+1 50 LET a\$=a\$(3 TO): IF a\$<>" THEN GO TO 40 60 IF t THEN PRINT AT 16.0; "Er TOT IN LINE ";x: STOP 70 PRINT AT 16,0; "Line ";x;" O K": IF x=110 THEN SAVE "hex"CODE 23296,144: VERIFY "hex"CODE : L ET a=16384 80 NEXT x: PRINT AT 16,0; "All OK - Saving part 1" 90 SAVE "ASCODE1"CODE 16384,23 20: VERIFY "ASCODE1"CODE 100 DATA "08740cd011ccda22ded43 905be7cd8c1ccdf12bed53925bcb38cb 19386578b7c21a374121000022945bc5 2a925b7ecbafd610fe0a3802d627fe10 3046070707074f237e2322925bcbafd6 10fe0a3802d627fe

lines until they are. If this machine code is correct, the Save and Verify statements can be removed from line 70.

After line 110 has been slow-poked, the other lines will be fast-poked into place (see the difference?). If this does not take place, reload the program and check lines 100 and 110. Don't worry about the mess on the screen as the highspeed loader runs; this is the only place to store the code as yet. When all the errors have been corrected, the code will be saved. Save another copy of the program as well. New the machine and type in program 2. You needn't bother about the lines starting with Rem.

Run the program. If the fast-load code is not in place, it will be loaded before part 2 of the machine code is fast-poked into place. Again, correct all the errors and save the code. Also save the program. New the computer and type: CLEAR 26900:LOAD "ASCODE1"CODE

110 DATA "0607610302d812a905b77 2322905b5f16002a945b1922945bc110 becd811ccda22d2a945bb7ed427cb520 Ø73e4fd7Ø14bØØc911895bafcdØaØccf Ø88Ø4552524f528d"

120 DATA "01422000000000000000000 00181818181800180024240000000000 ØØ14161c361c341400081e281c0a3c08 0062640810264600001028102a443a00 0008100000000000008102020201008 0010080404040810

130 DATA "01618000014083e081400 000008083e08080000000000000080810 000000003e000000000000000000181800 0000020408102000001824424242418 ØØ1828Ø8Ø8Ø8Ø83eØØ3c42Ø23c4Ø4Ø7e ØØ3c42Ø21cØ2423c

140 DATA "0252300040c14247f0404 ØØ7e4Ø4Ø7cØ2423cØØ3c4Ø4Ø7c42423c Ø07e020408102020003c42423c42423c 003c42423e02023c0000001000001000 00001000001010200004081020100804 0000003e003e0000"

150 DATA "042900020100804081020 003c420408000800003c4a565e403c00 00081414223e4141007c42427c42427c ØØ3c424Ø4Ø4Ø423cØØ784442424242478 007e40407c40407e007e40407c404040 ØØ3c424Ø4e42423c

160 DATA "04119004242427e424242 ØØ3eØ8Ø8Ø8Ø8Ø83eØØØ2Ø2Ø2Ø2Ø2423c ØØ44485Ø7Ø484442ØØ4Ø4Ø4Ø4Ø4Ø4Ø7e 00416355494141410041615149454341 ØØ1c22414141221cØØ7c42427c4Ø4Ø4Ø ØØ1c22414145221d"

170 DATA "03457007c42427c484442

26922:LOAD "ASCODE2"CODE 29242 Play the tape on which you saved the two parts of code. The machine code is now set up. The graphics pointer can be set up by

POKE 23675,42:POKE 23676,108 and the new character pointer by

POKE 23606,42:POKE 23607,104 If you like you can test the code by

RANDOMIZE USR 28501

Type in the main Basic program. The finished program can now be saved by CLEAR:SAVE "ASTEROIDS" LINE 500:

SAVE "ASCODE"CODE 26922,4671

You will notice if you do the Pokes above that I have designed a new character set. The capitals and digits - also all brackets, string and hash - have been made slightly larger and closer to ordinary script. An advantage of this is that capital A looks like a ship and so is used to print the 'lives'. You can shorten the typing by removing this - omit the charcter pointer

ØØ3c424Ø3cØ2423cØØfe1Ø1Ø1Ø1Ø1Ø1Ø ØØ4141414141221cØØ414122221414Ø8 00414141495563410041221408142241 ØØ412214Ø8Ø8Ø8Ø8Ø8ØØ7fØ2Ø4Ø81Ø2Ø7f ØØ3c2Ø2Ø2Ø2Ø2Ø3c

180 DATA "023790000402010080400 003c04040404043c0010385410101000 00000000000000ff001c227820207e00 ØØØØ38Ø43c443cØØØØ2Ø2Ø3c22223cØØ 00001c2020201c000004043c44443c00 ØØØØ3844784Ø3cØØ"

190 DATA "02580000c101810101000 00003c44443c04380040407844444400 00100030101038000004000404042418 ØØ2Ø283Ø3Ø2824ØØØØ1Ø1Ø1Ø1Ø1Ø0cØØ 00006854545454000000784444444400 000038444443800"

200 DATA "027980000784444784040 00003c44443c040600001c2020202000 ØØØØ384Ø38Ø478ØØØØ1Ø381Ø1Ø1ØØcØØ 00004444444438000000444428281000 00004454545428000000442810284400 0000444428102040"

210 DATA "0244600007c0810207c00 ØØØc10102010100c00080808080808080 003008080408083000324c0000000000 3c4299a1a199423c00000000003600c90 101010082004200420042002400120c1 11220e1400080000

220 DATA "069170000000003600ff0 lffØlff83ffc3ffc3ffc3ffe7fff3fff 3f3eØe1c00080000038004400820081c 10022002400280018001800180018201 8502488c30700000038007c00fe00ffc lffe3ffe7ffeffff 23Ø DATA "Ø8434fffffffffffffffff

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ASTERO



fdfe78fc307000001c62818182814638 1c7efffffeff7e38000000003c00420 Ø5a005a004203ffc4002924992494002 07e007e007e03ffc"

240 DATA "054887ffefffffffffffe Ø3eØØ3eØØff81ffc3ffe1ffcØff8ØØØØ

250 DATA "0903911010109e5d9cb79 2805af914f1effcb782805af904716ff 79b8300669d5af5f1808b1282a6841d5 160060781f853803bc3807944fd9c1c5 18Ø44fd5d9c12a7d5c78844779854fcd 8d6dd9791Ødfd1d9"

260 DATA "09624e1d9c978feb0d4ae 6ded437d5ccdaa2247Ø43efeØf1Øfd47 7ea@fdcb57562@@2a82f77c9fed838@4 c6b047c9d6b047c91e01cb7928041eff cbb9cb7128043e80914f692600d51126 6e19d14e2600af2e

270 DATA "1008508cb1117b8380190 3fcb142d2Øf36f1dc8af9467af956fc9 c579d64Ø4fcdba6dc1cdØb6ee5c5cdba 6dc1cdØb6e44e14cc97cb5cb7f2ØØ77d a717b8d824c9af95a717b8d825c9cdf2 6dc33a6d00060c12

280 DATA "13064181f252b31373d44 4a4f555b61676d72787d83888d92979c ala6abafb4b8bcc1c5c9ccdØd4d7dadd eØe3e6e9ebedfØf2f4f5f7f8fafbfcfd fdfefefeff3ae46eed4be56ecb45282e c5c6e04f063ccdf2" 290 DATA "099226de1e57c80477d81

4fcd8d6d3ae46ec6aØ4fØ63ccd2Ø6e3a e46ec66Ø4fØ63ccd2Ø6ec13ae46ec5Ø6 3cc64Ø4fcdf26de17884477d814fc5cd 8d6d3ae46e061ac6b04fcd206ee13ae4 6e227d5cØ61ac6dØ"

300 DATA "080674fcd206e3ae46e06 80c6504fcd206e3ae46e062bc6804fc3 206e008058097600000000cd6b0dcdf6 77cdb2773a4f6f3c324f6f32d87687c6 36672e1022d6763ad8764721697b7023 36Ø123cd6Ø76cb2f

310 DATA "07955cb2fcb2f774f23cd 6076cb2fcb2fcb2f5ffeb03802d65077 2379cb2fcb2f774f237bcb2fcb2fcb2f 77b12001342310c622d976c90a05018e Ø3ØØØØed73d476af3241713eØ3325Ø6f 3eØ2324f6f324e6f

320 DATA "08800210000221a742251 6f221874cded6e21805822e56e210000 22e96e22eb6eaf32e46e324Ø713eØ6ed 47ed5ec38570760184030b78b120fbfd cb57d63a997Ø6fcd676eaf47cd6Ø7878 ce0047cd6a7878de" 330 DATA "079210047a720073e0332

9870180f3a9870a728093d3298707880 80180678878787878780473ae46e8032e4 6e3efedbfecb4f2Ø1421282311Ø5ØØcd b503cd60766fcd60766722e56e214071 7ea72801353ebfdb" 340 DATA "10366fecb4fccb5703a99

701f30353ae46e4f0604c5cdba6dc1e5 79c64Ø4fcdba6ded4be96e54e15c2aeb 6ecd9a7078c60ffe1e300e79c60ffe1e 300722eb6eed43e96e2ae56eed4be96e 78844779854fed5b" 350 DATA "10037e76e2aeb6ecd9a70

Pokes above from the program, also omit lines 120 to 200 inclusive of Data program 1 and change:

LET a = 16384 in line 70 to:

LET a = 17104:LET x = 20

You can also shorten typing by omiting the fast-poke code, though the program will take ages to poke the data. To do this, omit lines 100, 110 in Data program 1, also omit 30, all but the first statement of line 70, and change 10 to:

RESTORE: LET a = 16384 (17104 to omit the character set): FOR x = 120 (210 to

omit the character set) TO 400 STEP 10 Also omit 3 and 30 of Data program 2 and add all the lines which in the listing start with Rem, but do not type Rem - (except line 1). However the fast-poke code greatly reduces poking time and can be used in other programs where hex has to be poked into memory and a checksum is provided. The syntax is:

PRINT USR 23296, destination, hex

- either a string name eg. a\$ or a string of digits eg. "01ed2f"), checksum - (the sum of all the bytes in the string).

Having saved a copy of the finished program onto tape (with or without character set and/or fast-poke), you are now ready to clear the computer and load it.

You are given the option to play the game or redefine the keys - no joystick option, I'm afraid; Interrupt mode 2 on a 16K machine crashes with certain peripherals attached. If you do not redefine the keys they are X-left, C-right, L-fire, P-thrust, Z-Hyperspace, and Space-Abort. You will appear in the centre of the screen. The object is to avoid being killed by the rocks hurtling towards you by blasting them out of space. These large rocks, on being hit, will split up into two smaller asteroids, which in turn split up into two small ones.

These are destroyed when you hit them. If (continued on next page)

22e76e78febØ38Øafed83ebØ3ØØ23e5Ø 8047ed43e56ecd7e7820083e3eed56ed 47fbc9fdcb5796cd74789f3c32997Ø6f cd676ec3986fØ3ØØ7c82e2a67ØØ43ØØ2

0505d680677d83e2" 360 DATA "08378b3700c30020d0dd6 806fc97ea73e0277c02ae56e22667a3a e46e32687a21417146f334788787878Ø 6f2600114471193610232242713a687a 4fØ619c5cdba6dc1e579c64Ø4fcdba6d c1dd2a4271dd7ØØ4"

370 DATA "07932dd7405dd7106dd75 Ø7ed5b667a3a41711f38Øa78cb2f835f 7ccb2f8257dd7300dd7201dd360200dd 3603002132000604c5e5110a00cdb503 f3e1c1110a001910ef214071fbc90001 4571004c44e9ebf6

380 DATA "12198fffdfa63c9fe53c0 fdcbØ15663c9fe53cØfdcbØ15663c9fe 53c@fdcb@15663c9fe53c@fdcb@15663 c9fe53c@fdcb@15663c9fe53c@fdcb@1 5663c9fe53c0fdcb0156c0c33463f1f5 210000c0c33463f1" 390 DATA "10054f5210000e5e5e530

18060011e37f1afdcb0146200cfdcb01 f6cdad753e07da777afe3bcab872cdc9 772d687ecd4d74211f7be51600d521e9 7f18Ø8cdd8743eØ2dab871dde5e5d5c5 f52a7d5ce53a915c

400 DATA "09134f508f5d9c5d5d9ff f321d676352009237e2b77218813180b 7e872396fe02300a218e12110200cdb5 Ø3f3cd54793a4171a7caØ57347dd2144 1c5fdcb57d6dd4e01dd4602c5cd8d6d dd4eØ5dd46Ø6cb29'

(continued from previous page)

one hits you - and all crashes are screenchecked, so no gyps - you explode and, providing you have a life left, you will appear back on the screen when a box 100 by 80 pixels is clear of asteroids. If you think this box is too large or too small, you can alter its size (see Pokes Table). In a desperate situation, hyperspace takes you away from the path of converging asteroids and plants you in a random position on the screen. However, this may move you into the path of another asteroid - so use with caution.

Levels vary in difficulty, partly because more asteroids appear. There are also alien ships which career across the screen firing at you. It can split asteroids - you get the points - but this can be a hazard as more small asteroids are

Program 2.

1 REM DATA PROGRAM 2 2 DEF FN a(a\$)=CODE a\$-48-7*(a\$>"9")-32*(a\$>"Z"): DEF FN h(a\$)=FN a(a\$(1))*16+FN a(a\$(2)) 3 IF PEEK 23296<>205 THEN PRI

NT "Loading hex code": LOAD "hex CODE CLS 10 RESTORE : LET a=16384: FOR

x=100 TO 390 STEP 10 20 READ a\$: LET t=VAL a\$(TO 5): LET a\$=a\$(6 TO): IF LEN a\$/2 <>INT (LEN a\$/2) THEN PRINT AT 6,0; "Length error in line ":x: S TOP

30 PRINT AT 16,0; "Line ";x;" CHR\$ USR 23296, a, a\$, t: LET a=a+ LEN a\$/2

40 REM POKE a, FN h(a\$): LET t=

t-PEEK a: LET a=a+1 50 REM LET a\$=a\$(3 TO): IF a\$ <>"" THEN GO TO 40

60 REM IF t THEN PRINT AT 16,0

'Error in line ";x: STOP 70 REM PRINT AT 16,0;"Line ";x : " OK

80 NEXT x: PRINT AT 16,0; "A11

OK - Saving part 2" 90 SAVE "ASCODE2"CODE 16384,23 51: VERIFY "ASCODE2"CODE 100 DATA "08052cb28cd3a6dc1dd7e

ØØa72Ø3b3a41713d3241713c47878787 804f0600dde5d121090019edb0dde5d1 2a1a74a7ed52da0073280b1911f7ff19 221a74c30073210000221a74c30073dd 3500dd6606dd6e05

110 DATA "08119788447feb0380afe d83ebØ3ØØ23e5Ø8Ø4779854fdd66Ø8dd 6e07dd5e03dd5604cd9a707ccb7c200a fe19380ed61904671808fee73004c619 Ø5677dcb7d2ØØafe1938Øed619Øc6f18 Ø8fee73ØØ4c619Ød" 12Ø DATA "101726fdd7101dd7002dd

75Ø3dd74Ø4fdcb5796cd8d6ddd4eØ5dd 46Ø6cb29cb28cd3a6d11Ø9ØØdd19c1Ø5 c22372cd1c74d9d1c1d9f1Ø8f132915c e1227d5cf1c1d1e1dde1fbc9321674d9 e5ØfØf3d28Ø53cfe

130 DATA "06598c03802d6306f2600 ed5b7b5c19eb2120003a1674fe022003 21080019eb4d44d921000022c973cdaa 22321774e5d9e1d906103a1674fe0220 020608c5d9e50a03083a1674d6022802 ØaØ3d94fØ84716ØØ" 14Ø DATA "101056ad91a13Ø83a1674

d6Ø228Ø21a13d967Ø85f3a1774a728Øf cb38cb19cb1acb3bcb1ccb1d3d20f1d9 7ed9a3a8c4c373d9cdcb737ed9a4a9c4 c373d9cdcb737ed9a5aac4c373d9c3d5 733eØ132c973c9ØØ"

150 DATA "08779002c7de61fc07dd6 206fc9e1247ce60720187dc6206f3812 7cd60867fe50200a7dfec038052640d6 cØ6fd9c1Ø5c265733aca73a728Øffe1Ø 280bfe08200b3a1674fe0220043ac973 a7e1d9c90004feca

160 DATA "1040844713ad876a7cced 6e3ad876473a1874a7cc7779dd21697b dd3500c5dd7e01dd4e02dd4603203fdd 360004fdcb57d6c5cdc275fdcb5796c1

created. If it crashes into an asteroid, it has a chance of being blown up - you don't get the points. There are two sizes of alien: slow large ones - these usually blow up on contact with anything - and faster small ones - these may not blow up on contact with an asteroid. The

The following pokes are available - normal contents are in brackets.

- 28510 Number of lives. (do not use more than 32. However if you use more than 6, the score will be printed on top of them.) (3)
- 28515 One less than the starting number of asteroids. If you poke this with an odd number, you will not be able to be killed. (2)
- 31099 Controls the generation of aliens. A higher number gives increased probability (11).

dd7eØ1feØ3d2cf79dd7eØ4814fdd7eØ5 8047feb0380afed8" 170 DATA "083333eb030023e508047

dd71@2dd7@@3dd7e@1c5cdc275c13a41 71a7282b2145715f7e913cfe10301878 23962b3cfe1Ødaf7745778feØf3ØØ87a d650fe10daf7747b110900193d20d83a 4e6f1f38352ae56e

180 DATA "098367d91c604fe163022 7894c604fe16380d5f78fe0f30147bd6 50fe16300ddd7e01fdcb5796cd1e73c2 9076dd7e01fe03d45479c1110600dd19 Ø5c23274c92b7e23a7caa974dd7eØ1e5 c5fdcb5796f5d5cd

190 DATA "101131e73d12006f1c1e1 c3a974f1fdcb57d6c1c5cdc275cd8d77 21d77635060fcd7176c1e1dd7e012b36 ØØfeØ2382e21d87635dd7eØ1feØ338Ø4 af3218742ad976dde5d1a7ed52444d21 060019edb011faff" 200 DATA "07846dd192ad9761922d9

761887110500197ecb2fcb2fdd86045f 3cdd7704237ecb2fcb2fdd860557cd60 76e6Ø182dd77Ø5dd7eØ13d28Ø23eØ2dd 77Ø121d876342ad97636Ø4237723dd7e Ø277dd7eØ3237723

210 DATA "07787cd6076e6012f8377 cd6076e6012f8223772322d976c3e474 321674d9e50f0f3d28053cfec03802d6 306f2600ed5b7b5c19d9cdaa22321774 Ø61Ø3a1674feØ22ØØ2Ø6Ø8c5e5d97e23 Ø83a1674d6Ø228Ø2

220 DATA "093557e23d94f085f1600 3a1774a7280947cb3bcb19cb1a10f8fd cb575620127bae77cdcb7379ae77cdcb 737aae77c33b767b2fa677cdcb73792f a677cdcb737a2fa677e1247ce6072018 7dc62Ø6f38127cd6'

230 DATA "096560867fe50200a7dfe cØ38Ø5264Ød6cØ6fc11Ø9Øe1d9c9e5d5 ed5f6f260011697a197ed1e1ed4fc9e5 21697a7e23ØeØ85fe618f6Ø1d3fe1614 f5f1152Øfb7bØfØd2Øed1Øe7e1c93eff 32d676324e6f2118'

240 DATA "08874747ea72002360221 1974cbfeed7bd476215827d9215Ø6f35 cdf677fbcdØa773a5Ø6fa728Øecd1178 3eØa32d676324e6fc3796fed563e3eed 47c9116907360cb17be50605c53ae46e 864f234623e5cdf2" 250 DATA "105616d2ae56e78844779

854fcd8d6de13ae46e864f23Ø634e5cd 206ee1c110d6e1c9fdcb57962e00cd67 6eØ65Øcd7176fdcb57d62eØ1cd676eØ6 Ø5214277c5fdcb5796cddb76Ø65Øcd71 76fdcb57d6cddb76" 26Ø DATA "Ø983711ØfØØ19c11Øe5c9

3c32cc4432b4f65Ød48a5ØaceØ3c843a 2fc8462fb8fd4ad68c4aaadc3286382d c4482dbcf144d88f44a8d829883626cØ 4a26cØee3adc924aa4d7268a342Øbc4c 20c4ec30e09450a0"

270 DATA "06575d6238cdd7e01110a ØØa7281511Ø5ØØ3d28Øf11ØfØØ3d28Ø9 1119ØØ3d28Ø31132ØØ2a516f1922516f Ø6Ø6fdcb57962a516fcdce77Ø6142a53 6fed5b516fa7ed52193001eb3e16d7af d778d71e3001f0d8" 280 DATA "09865cd2a190118fccd2a

19019cffcd2a1901f6ffcd2a197dcdef

31116 Controls the type of aliens. A higher number means a greater proportion of large aliens. (15)

The following locations hold the parameters for the box which must be clear of asteroids before your ship is printed:

30773 Left x coordinate (78) 30777 Right x coordinate (178) 30784 Bottom y coordinate (48) 30788 Top y coordinate (128)

If you abort a game with a high score, your achievement will not be recognised. To change this, remove line 310 from the Basic program. If the program seems too daunting, I will supply a cassette of the completed game for £2.00 to: Ian Collier, 57 Wyndham Avenue, Bolton, BL3 4LG.

157bd7c93e16d7afd7afd7fdcb57963a 506fa72806473e41d710fb3e20d7c93a d876a7c8fb473eff32d6762118747ea7 2002360223cbfecd

290 DATA "103807e78c8dd21697bdd 7e02fe4e380ffeb2300bdd7e03fe3038 Ø4fe8Ø38ca11Ø6ØØdd191Øe33e1Ø32d6 76211974cbbe2b7efe04d03600c93efe dbfecb5737cØa7c93efedbfecb5f37cØ a7c93edfdbfecb47

300 DATA "0866537c0a7c93e7fdbfe cb47c921df780606c5e511eb78783dcd Øa0caf32085c763a085ca728f9d706fe 78dbfe@e@51f3@12@d2@facb@@38f13e Ø8d73e2Ød73eØ8d718d8e15e235623e5 eb70110400193e05

310 DATA "0754591878787c6477721 6400116400cdb503e1c110acc961786b 787578Ø87Øe46f7f788ØØd41626f7274 2020202020ba0d487970657273706163 65baØd466972652Ø2Ø2Ø2Ø2Ø2ØbaØd54 6872757374202020

320 DATA "0880820ba0d5269676874 2020202020ba4c656674202020202020 bac5cdle73clc8dd7eØlfdcb57d6cdc2 75060acd7176fdcb5796e1af321874c3 37752a1a747cb5c83a4e6f1fd8235e23 562ae56e7c92c6Ø3

330 DATA "09150fe06d07b95c603fe Ø6dØc39Ø763a4f6fc6Øb57cd6Ø76badØ 4fcd6076bad081bad0fe0f3e04de0021 d876342ad97636Ø123772336Ø123cd6Ø 76e67fc614772336Ø323cd6Ø76e6Ø187 3d478780772322d9"

340 DATA "08931763ad87647210000 221a743eff321874af321974c92a1a74 7cb5202ec5c5cd607632687ac6404f06 lccdf26de17cd6Ø88Ø677dc6Ø8816f22 667adde5cdc77Øf3dde12a42712b221a 74c13a1974cb7f20

350 DATA "077602f6717179f873c84

fe402001affe0520023e4a321974e61f 87878787c6966f2600cb14c5dde51104 ØØcdb5Ø3f3dde1c121657a352ØØa361e 3a1874eeØ13218743eØ6dd96Ø1dd77ØØ 79c6Ø34f3a18741f"

360 DATA "09662300578dd86054778 c363741ded57bb9394152ab1025a913d bec1db0c0ad863776553c79b6c9a9d09 acef66ad101c205e3452e9276bcffd2b 388b6d14c4f173a5dfa93c24d050f3a0 4058218f6aaacbe8"

370 DATA "09641ae4beab2bce45942 3a4d9222bbd18e5c0008c5e2e0579829 caa6dafe253e7643787ca8a244c3a747 511b18fa1ff0831907b7b5017ba1fb3b b99e23ab32e6e5c68c1385Ø5ec122e36 26315faf28Ødd717

380 DATA "10634f5e34c72ffed7a86 99f7cgcd960403c0d6ee8879117e64a4 7f3f378482c9872f55d3544e5dd948d5 8db66@fc95f849bd@e8946f2459@b4bf 62061681679f8a331a30dc0f3561ebb0 6f7097f95bc81e6e

390 DATA "043770b692dbae7dd809c d27d6856f4c239742ca3e1751df6b841 4f4aced4de71b3



Listing 1.

100 P=52992:T=18680
110 FORX=PTOP+153:READB:T=T-B:PO
KEX, B:NEXT
120 IFTTHENPRINT"CHECKSUM ERROR:
"-T:STOP
130 R1=INT((P+128)/256):R0=P+128
-R1*256
140 POKEP+1,R0:POKEP+2,R1:POKEP+
6, R0: POKEP+7, R1
150 R1=INT((P+138)/256):R0=P+138
-R1*256
160 POKEP+72, R0: POKEP+73, R1: POKE
P+123,R0:POKEP+124,R1
200 DATA 32,128,207,132, 2, 32,
128,207
210 DATA192, 50,176,125,169, 79,

197, 2	
220 DATA144,119,152,162, 0,134,	
252, 74	
230 DATA 8, 10, 10, 10,133,251,	
10, 38	
240 DATA252, 10, 38,252, 24,101,	
251,144	
250 DATA 2,230,252, 70, 2, 8,	
164, 2	
260 DATA133,251,133,253,165,252,	
72, 24	
270 DATA109,136, 2,133,252,104,	
24,105	
280 DATA216,133,254,177,251,162,	
0,221	
290 DATA138,207,240, 7,232,224,	
16,144	
300 DATA246,162, 0,169, 1, 40,	

ALTHOUGH THERE are many clever and complicated graphics utilities available for the 64 I have not come across one that allows the use of a simple "plot" facility without the bother of going into bit-map mode. Double density plotting is a method that can be used to do this and Blocks is a short and simple machine code routine that will allow double density plotting.

It utilises the fact that within the Commodore 64's built in character set are a range of block characters - quarter squares and a half squares, so that in conjunction with reverse video it is possible to display all the 16 variations of quarter squares within one character position. To put it another way, these characters can effectively double the resolution of the screen from 40 by 25 to 80 by 50.

Usual restrictions apply

Of course they are only blocks and the usual colour restrictions of the 64's display apply, but they can be very useful and because they do not need bit-map mode to be used, they can mixed freely with text on a normal screen from Basic.

The machine code routine is quite short just over 150 bytes - and is intended to be located at 52992 (hex CF00) which is the top page of the much used 4K block of Ram from 49152 upwards. However, by changing just eight bytes you could relocate it anywhere in Ram, in the cassette buffer, for example. Listing 1 does this for you.

Listing 1 is a Basic loader program which will install the machine code routine in memory, in addition should you wish to relocate the routine then the Basic program will do this for you simply change the value of P in the first line. The loader can very easily be made part of another program.

2,144,

350 DATA145,253,189,138,207,145,

360 DATA 32,253,174, 32,138,173,

370 DATA183, 96, 32,126,124,226,

380 DATA255,236,108,127,225,251,

144,

134.

248.

144,

134,

251, 96,

32,247

123, 97

98.252

390 DATA254,160

310 DATA 10, 40,144,

348 DATA 73,255, 37,

320 DATA174, 52,

4 330 DATA 69, 2, 10, 10,

5, 2,

2,170,173.

3,240, 11,202,

8,

Once the routine is in memory it can be called form Basic by a Sys command in the following format:

SYS P.X.Y

Where P is the start address of the routine - 52992 as listed - X is the x co-ordinate (0-79) and Y is the y co-ordinate (0-49). X and Y may be any valid Basic expressions, any values out of the ranges shown will be ignored.

The only other information required by the routine is the type of plot that you want it do do. This is controlled by the contents of location 820 in the following way: a zero will cause unplotting, a one - plotting and anything else will cause Exclusive-or plotting - to change whatever is there already. Any plotting will be done in the current cursor colour so changing the cursor colour will change plot colour.

Listing 2 is a demonstration program which will plot a few things using the Blocks routine and listing 3 is a version of biorhythms which uses Blocks to plot the charts. The biorhythms program accepts date in the format 1.1.85, any reasonable character may be used to separate the numbers and an asterisk will end the

Listing 3.
1 POKE53280,0:POKE53281,0:605082
080
10 PRINT TAB(13)
20 PRINT "Cr "SFC(26)
"1 015F-111 IN# £1"SPC(26)"
38 PRINT DECOMAT IS YOUR MAME ."
1 : MX=18:60SUB1000:N\$=L\$
35 IFNS=""THENNS="ONYBODY"
36 IFNS=""#"THENPRINT""" END
40 PRINT"202"OHAT IS YOUR DATE OF
BIRTH N":: MX=10
50 GOSUB1000:DS=L5: IFD\$=""THEN11
0
55 IFL\$="#"THEN10
68 D=INT(UAL(L\$)):L\$=MIDS(L\$,LEN
(STR\$(D))+1)
78 M=INT(UAL(L\$)):L\$=MID\$(L\$,LEN
(STR\$(M))+1)
88 Y=INT(UAL(L\$)):IFY(100THENY=Y
+1900
188 IFMD.ANDM(13THENIFD).ANDD(=(
L(M)-FNL(V))THEN120
110 PRINTTAB(27)"
INNER!";: 60T050
120 SX=ASC(MID\$(E\$,D))-65
130 PRINT DELAME: "NS: PRINT DIOR
N ON "D"IP"SS(SX)" "MS(M)" IN"Y
148 Z=FNM(M-(D)Z(M))):Z\$=Z\$(Z):1.
FD=7(M)THFN75=7\$+"/"+75(FNM(M+1)

>+" CUSP" 158 PRINT"20+0DIAC SIGN: #"ZS:GOT 0288 288 PRINT"DELOHAT DATE HOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE YOUR -210 PRINT"DBIORYTHMS CALCULATED "; : MX=10 FOR 220 GOSUB1000: DD\$=L\$: IFL\$=""THEM 318 225 IFL\$="#"THEN18 230 DD=INT(UAL(L\$)):LS=MIDS(L\$,L SH(STR\$(DD))+1) 48 MM=INT(UAL(L\$)):L\$=MID\$(L\$,L EN(STRS(MM))+1) 250 YY=INT(UAL(LS)) IFYYC100THEN YY=YY+1988 300 IFMMD. ANDMMC13THENIFDD>. ANDD DC=(L(MM)-FNL(YY))THEN328 318 PRINTSPC(27)" 18881 1000001";:GOT0220 320 IFYYCYTHEN310 338 IFYY=YANDMMCMTHEN318 348 IFYY=YANDMM=MANDDDCDTHEN318 488 PRINT"UTNE MOMENT PLEASE... 410 N=(YY-Y)#365-D+DD+((M)2)ANDF NL(Y))+((MMC3)ANDFNL(YY)) 420 FORX=YTOYY:N=N-FHL(X):MEXT 438 IFM>1THENFORX=1TOM-1:N=H-L(X NEXT 448 IFMMD1THENFORX=1T0MM-1:N=H+L (X) HEXT

1 program.	
450 IFN<36500THEN500	(19)" ":NEXT
468 PRINT" DDS", THAT'S"N"	630 PRINT" (1 DAY/DIVISON)E
DAYS OLD ???	648 PRINT"SPEPEEPEEPE";
478 PRINT OHO DO YOU THINK YO	650 PRINT"
U ARE - "JETER "JAN ?	······································
480 PRINTTAB(14)"2% TRY AGAIN	700 PRINT SPEEDEEDEEDEEDEEDEEDEE
490 6010200	(D) "; POKE828,1
500 SX=ASC(MID\$(E\$,DD))-65	710 FORG=0T02:PRINT" [3"MIDS("122
518 PRINT"LUDIAME: "NS PRINT"UTN	",6+1,1)" "MID\$("¬,",6+1,1)" "
SON DOTINTINUAL LITE DE MILANE OL	
D."	720 M=N(0):FURX=01077:MM=M+X/2-1 9 5
538 PRINT"DE: IOUR BIORYTHMS WILL	730 SYSPLOT.X.25-20#SIN(NH/W#2#4
BE SHOHN AS FOLLOWS-) NEXT NEXT
548 PRINT"2783 RED . SHOWING Y	748 PRINTTAB(24) WTRESS IS
OUR PHYSICAL CYCLE,	
SS0 PRINT"2003 GREEN ■ SFOR YOUR	750 PRINTTAB(27)"TO EXIT
EMOTIONAL CYCLE AND	780 POKE198,.
568 PRINT"TES BLUE . TYOUR INTE	798 SETKS: IFKS<>CHR\$(13)THEN798
LLECTUAL CYCLE.	850 PRINT"LDDDDDDDDDDDDC: -0 YO
570 PRINT"DI HE CHARTS SHOW 2 WE	U HANT ANOTHER GO 7 K"; MX=3:GOS
EKS BOTH BEFORE AND WAFTER THE DA	UB1000
TE SHOWN.	860 IFLEFT\$(L\$,1)="N"THENPRINT"L
588 PRINT 200 TRESS 3 -1 ~/ = -	":END
WHEN YOU ARE READY	870 IFLEFT\$(L\$,1)="Y"ORL\$="OK"OR
590 GETKS: IFK\$()CHR\$(13)THEN590	L\$=""THEN10
688 PRINT"	880 6010850
M"DAYS OLD	1800 PRINT"2 51"; L\$=""
610 PRINT"BORN ON "DSTAB(23)"ON	1010 GETKS: IFKS=""ORKS=CHR\$(34)T
"DDS	HEM1010
620 PRINT"E" FORX=1T023: PRINTTAB	1020 IFK\$=CHR\$(13)THENPRINT" ":R

YOUR COMPUTER, NOVEMBER 1985

ETL

183 1.0-

78

10: 7)

105

018

107

188

TCH

189

118

EXT

288

),8

282 (X)

283

MID

264

285

206

="R 287

288

289

FT

DOUBLE DENSITY

Keith Suddick simplifies the extensive but complex graphics facilities of the CBM-64 using block characters with a short and simple machine-code routine.

......

1030 IFK\$=""""ORK\$=""""THEN1090 1040 IFK\$=CHR\$(20)ORK\$="IFTHEN10 1858 IFLEN(L\$)=MXOR(ASC(K\$)AND12 7) (32THEN1010 1055 IFKS=" "THENKS=" " 1868 L\$=L\$+K\$ PRINTKS"3 51"; GOT 01818 1878 IFLS=""THEN1818 1888 LS=LEFTS(LS,LEN(LS)-1):PRIN TCHR\$(20);:GOT01010 1898 K\$=CHR\$(28): IFL\$=""THEN1818 1188 FORDL=1TOLEN(LS):PRINTKS; :N ":GOTO1010 EXT:L\$="" 2000 DIMMS(12), L(12), Z(12), Z\$(12),8(15) 2820 FORX=1T012: READMS, L(X), ZS, Z (X) 2838 M\$(X)=CHR\$(ASC(M\$)+128)+HID \$(M\$,2):Z\$(X)=CHR\$(ASC(Z\$)+128)+ MID\$(2\$,2) 2848 NEXT 2858 DEFFNM(X)=X+12+(X)12) 2860 \$\$(0)="ST":\$\$(1)="ND":\$\$(2) ="RD":\$\$(3)="TH" 2878 DEFFNL(X)=((X-1988)AND3)=.

<u>e</u>e

-1

1

10

t

101

101

2000 DEFFNM(X)=X+12*(X)12) 2000 H(0)=23:H(1)=28:H(2)=33:T=2 FT=40:U=1:SS=1024:CS=55296:CC=6

46:PLOT=52992	V
2288 FORX=8T07:	=((X)))U:(X))
XINEXT	
2300 FORX=0T015:	B:READB: POKEPLOT+
X, B: NEXT	
2488 ES="ABCDDDI	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDABC
DDDDDDDDA"	
3868 PRINT"LE	(AB(13)
3818 PRINT"C	"SPC(2
6)"1 @ISE-111 IN	CI"SPC(26)"
3828 PRINT"	OITHIN THE HUM
AN BODY, VARIOUS	5
3838 PRINT"	CHARACTERISTICS
ARE KNOWN TO	
3848 PRINT"	WARY IN A REGUL
AR MANNER OVER	
3050 PRINT"	PERIODS OF TIME.
3868 PRINT"	I HESE CHARACTE
RISTICS CAN BE	
3070 PRINT"	THOUGHT OF AS RE
PRESENTING THE	and the second
3080 PRINT"	LEVELS OF PHYSIC
AL, EMOTIONAL	the second second
3090 PRINT"	AND INTELLECTUAL
ACTIVITY AND	and the second second
3188 PRINT"	ALTHOUGH NEVER
EXACTLY RIGHT,	
3118 PRINT"	THEY CAN BE CALC
HIATED FOR ANY	

	0 : NI
3120 PRINT" PERSON AT ANY	11
ME.	
3136 PRINT S IHIS PROGRAM	IMI
LL CALCULATE A	
3140 PRINT" SET OF THESE	15
F-II IN#' GIVEN	Mag.
3150 PRINT" YOUR DATE OF	BIR
TH.	
3230 PRINT TRESS 2 -	-17
-√	
3900 GETK\$: IFK\$()CHR\$(13)THEN	398
8	
3999 RETURN	
9000 DATAJANUARY, 31, CAPRICORM	,28
,FEBRUARY,28,AQUARIUS,19	
9810 DATAMARCH, 31, PISCES, 28, A	PRI
L,30, ARIES,20	
9020 DATAMAY, 31, TAURUS, 20, JUN	E,3
0,GEMINI,21	
9030 DATAJULY, 31, CANCER, 23, AU	GUS
T, 31, LEO, 23	
9848 DATASEPTEMBER, 38, VIRGO, 2	3,0
CTOBER, 31, LIBRA, 23	
9050 DATANOVEMBER, 30, SCORPIO,	22,
DECEMBER, 31, SAGITTARIUS, 21	
9188 DATA8,6,2,4,5,3,7,1	
9200 DATA32,128,207,132,2,32,	128
,207	
9218 DATA192, 58, 176, 125, 169, 7	9,1
97,2	
9220 DATA144, 119, 152, 162, 0, 13	4,2

Listing 2. 18 REM DOUBLE DENSITY EXAMPLES 15 REM FOR " READ PI 20 PRINT"L":POKE53280,0:POKE5328 1,0 30 P=52992:XX=80:YY=50:MX=79:MY= 49:X2=48:Y2=25 40 POKE820, 1: REM PLOT 100 C\$=""# TTTT": FORZ=0T020STEP4 118 PRINTLEFT\$(C\$,1);:C\$=MID\$(C\$,2) 120 FORX=ZTOMX-Z:SYSP,X,Z:SYSP,M X-X, MY-Z: NEXT 130 FORY=ZTOMY-Z:SYSP,Z,Y:SYSP,M X-Z, MY-Y:NEXT 140 NEXT 150 FORX=0T0100: POKE199, XAND1 160 PRINT"SEDUDDDDDDDDDDD"TAB(13) "DOUBLE DENSITY" 170 NEXT 180 FORD=1T0500:NEXT 200 PRINT":: A=23:D\$="5" 210 FORX=1T024:D\$=D\$+"U"+CHR\$(20)+CHR\$(13):NEXT:D\$=D\$+"""+CHR\$(2 8)+""[" 220 FORX=0T0159 230 SYSP, X/2, Y2+A*SIN(X** /X2) 240 SYSP, X/2, Y2-A*SIN(X** /X2) 250 NEXT: PRINT""; 260 FORX=0T079:PRINTD\$ 278 SYSP, 79, Y2+A*SIN(X**/X2) 280 SYSP, 79, Y2-A*SIN(X***/X2) **290 NEXT** 300 PRINT"; : FORA=20T010STEP-10 310 FORX=0T02**sTEP*s/(A*3) 320 SYSP, X2+A*SIN(X), Y2+A*COS(X) 338 NEXT: PRINT""; : NEXT 340 FORD=110700:NEXT 400 PRINT"LT"; : A=1.5 410 FORY=0T031 420 SYSP, 40-Y/A, Y+5: SYSP, 40+Y/A, Y+5 438 SYSP, 40-Y/A, 45-Y: SYSP, 40+Y/A 45-Y **448 NEXT** 450 FORX=19T061 460 SYSP, X, 36: SYSP, X, 14 478 NEXT 500 A=24 510 FORX=0T02**sTEP*:/72 520 SYSP, X2+A*SIN(X), Y2+A*COS(X) ×.85 **530 NEXT** 600 FORX=1T040:PRINTD\$:FORD=1T05 EXT:NEXT

52,74
9238 DATA8, 18, 18, 18, 133, 251, 18, 3
8
9248 DATA252,10,38,252,24,181,25
1,144
9250 DATA2,238,252,78,2,8,164,2
9260 DATA133,251,133,253,165,252
,72,24
9278 DATA189,136,2,133,252,184,2
4,185
9288 DATA216,133,254,177,251,162
.8,221
9298 DATA138,287,248,7,232,224,1
6,144
9388 DATA246,162,8,169,1,48,144,
1
9310 DATA10,40,144,2,10,10,134,2
9328 DATA174, 52, 3, 248, 11, 282, 248
,4
9330 DATA69,2,144,8,5,2,144,4
9340 DATA73,255,37,2,170,173,134
,2
9358 DATA145,253,189,138,207,145
,251,96
9360 DATA32,253,174,32,138,173,3
2,247
9378 DATA183,96,32,126,124,226,1
23,97
9388 DATA255,236,108,127,225,251
,98,252,254,160



THIS IS A complex draw program for the ZX. Spectrum with many advanced facilities usually found only on expensive commercial packages. These include a fill routine that can handle even the most complicated shapes, patterned fill, filled-in and empty circles, solid and dotted lines, variable cursor speed, screen magnify magnifications — and two screen stores.

To enter the program, you should first type in the control program — listing 1 — and save it to tape or Microdrive with auto-run Line 500. You should make no changes to the program, except to the Load command in line 500 if you wish to use the program on Microdrive, as memory is tight and line numbers are important. If you do not have Microdrives, then you will be unable to enter the Microdrive Save/ Load lines, so type in lines 200 and 201 again in place of lines 202 and 203.

Next:

CLEAR 24999

and type in the hexloader. If you are going to use your own hexloader, then you will have to enter the Pokes and Save command at the end of the program — line 80 — yourself after you have typed the hex in. Enter the hex from the listing, eight bytes at a time with no separating spaces, entering the checksums when prompted.

When you have finished the program will automatically save the code to tape. If you want to save it to Microdrive, you must New the hexloader first, as otherwise there will not be enough memory for the "m" channel. It is best to start off by saving everything to tape, then

transfer to Microdrive later. To test the program, first type: PRINT USR 0

to clear the computer, then Load the control program. This will automatically Load the code and print up a menu on scree... If this does not happen, press 0 then r. If you get a menu now, then you must have forgotten to enter the Pokes at the end of the hexloader. If you do not, then you have made an error in typing in the code.

The menu has six options, numbered 0-5. Option 0 allows you to use the drawing program, option 5 will quit the program and return to Basic, and the others will bring up a submenu asking what you want to save or load.

When you press 0 you should be presented with a blank screen, except for a small information window in one corner. Assuming that there was nothing in memory before you loaded the program, the screen attributes will be set to 0, so you will be unable to see your cursor. Press Caps Shift V, then select option 3 from the Clear Screen menu.

How to use the program

I will now explain how to use the program. The first thing you will need to know is how to move the cursor. The keys Q, W, E, A, D, Z, X and C are the cursor control keys — these will be familiar to users of Melbourne Draw. When used in conjunction with Symbol Shift, these keys will scroll the screen, and with Caps Shift they can be used to move the magnification window — more of which later.

The cursor can be used in any one of the four plot modes, Set — plots point, Res — resets point-equivalent to Inverse 1, XOR — inverts pixels-equivalent to Over 1 and Skip — allows you to move the cursor without plotting. These modes are selected by the keys P, O, I and U respectively.

To change the colours on the screen you must change from the pixel cursor - indicated by SCRN in the information window - to the attributes cursor - ATTR. The L key will switch between the two cursors. The attribute cursor behaves exactly like the pixel cursor, except that it is character-sized. In Set mode,





it will draw with the ink, paper, bright and flash values indicated at the bottom of the information window. These can be altered using the number keys. Keys 0-7 will change the ink unshifted — or paper — with Caps Shift colour, keys 8 and 9 will change the bright unshifted — and flash — with Caps Shift values.

Note also that, when using the attribute cursor, Symbol Shift with the movement keys will scroll the attributes. It is important to remember, with both pixel and attribute cursors, that the point underneath the cursor is not plotted until you move the cursor from it. If you wish to plot/change the attributes at the cursor position, press Enter — this will plot in the current mode, so obviously will have no effect in Skip mode. Finally, on this subject, if you wish to speed up or slow down the cursor, you can use Symbol Shift together with the number keys to select a speed. There are nine speeds (1-9) and also a special "no repeat" mode (0).

For the line and circle drawing routines, you have to specify two points — these will be the two ends of the line, or of a radius of the circle. To set one end of the line, or the centre of the circle, press Caps Shift and Enter. This defines the cursor position as the "last point". Next, move the cursor to the other end of the line, or a point on the circumference of the circle.

See "last point" flashing

If you press Symbol Shift and Enter together, and hold them down, you will see the "last point" flashing. This can be useful when you wish to remind yourself of its position. To draw a line — select the appropriate mode first it is pointless drawing a line in Skip mode! press Caps Shift and J. To draw a circle, press Caps Shift and H. Symbol Shift and H will draw a filled circle, Symbol Shift and J gives a dotted line. To change the mask for the dotted line, press Caps Shift and K — the mask is initially set to 10101010.

It is important when drawing a picture in colour to be able to see the positions of the edges of character squares, so as to avoid "attribute clashes". To help you do so, the program can superimpose one of two grids over the screen. Press G for a black-on-white grid, or Caps Shift



G for a grid which retains the ink and paper colours already on the screen. As the grid is a pattern of Bright and normal squares, it will not show up on an RGB monitor.

Now on to the Fill routine. This will fill in any shape bounded by a solid line or the edge of the screen. Move the cursor within the shape and press Caps Shift F. To fill a shape in with one of the 20 fill patterns, proceed as for a normal fill but press Symbol Shift F. You will be prompted for a pattern number. Select the pattern using keys 0-9 for the first 10 patterns or Caps Shift plus 0-9 for the other 10.

If you want to make up your own pattern, any of the 20 can be redefined. The patterns consist of an 8 by 8 character square, like a UDG. Draw your pattern in a character square - use the grid - and, with the cursor still in the square containing the pattern, press Caps Shift P. Select the pattern as for Fill. Pressing Symbol Shift with the number will abort the fill or pattern define command if you have selected it by mistake.

Similar to the "define pattern" command is "define UDG" - selected with Caps Shift and O. In answer to the "UDG?" prompt you should press the key corresponding to the graphic you want to define, which must be in the range A-U. Any other letter key or Break will abort the command.

Paul Rhodes and an advanced draw program.





There are two memory-stores for pictures, so that you can save a picture at any stage in development, then recall it if you have messed something up. To save a screen, press Caps Shift and I. To recall it later, press Caps Shift and U. The long-term store will retain the picture until you store something else over it, but Fill, Line and Circle all copy the screen into the temporary store so that you can undo their operation if needs be.

This can be especially important with Fill as you might find that you have left a gap in the shape to be filled, and fill in more than you want to; or you may decide you have chosen the wrong pattern.

There is a text mode

For putting text and UDGs on the screen, there is a Text mode, selected by pressing T. Type in text as normal, except that capital letters are unshifted and lower case shifted, using Caps Shift with the keys 5-8 to move the cursor around the screen. Graphics mode is selected with Caps Shift 9, which will change the appearance of the cursor and display "GRPH" under "Text" in the information window.

The information window now needs some explanation. The two numbers at the top are, of course, the cursor coordinates. They follow the normal practice of defining (0,0) as the bottom left corner of the part of the screen normally available to Basic. The bottom two lines are assigned negative y-coordinates. The second line of the window will display the mode - Set, Res, XOR, Skip or Text - and "Fo" which signifies that "Follow mode" is in operation - this will be explained later. (continued on next page)

Listing 1. 10 LET a=USR VAL "25383 10 LET a=USR VAL "25383" 20 LET o=INT (a/VAL "256"): LET b=a-VAL "256"*o 30 IF NOT o THEN CLS : PRINT "RUN to restart": STOP 40 INPUT n\$: IF LEN n\$>VAL "10" OR NOT LEN n\$ THEN GD TO VAL "30" 50 RESTORE VAL "100"+b: READ c,1: GD SUB VAL "199"+o 60 RUN 00 DATA USR "a", VAL "168" 101 DATA VAL "30285", VAL "160" 102 DATA VAL "57344", VAL "6912" 200 SAVE n\$CODE c,1: VERIFY N\$CODE : RETURN 200 SAVE INCODE C,1: VERTET INCODE TENETON 201 LOAD N#CODE C,1: RETURN 202 INPUT "Drive:";d: SAVE *"m";d;n#CODE C,1: VERIFY *"m";d;n#CODE : RETURN 203 INPUT "Drive:";d: LOAD *"m";d;n#CODE c,1: RETURN 500 CLEAR 24999: LOAD "DRAWCODE"CODE : RANDOMIZE USR VAL "25360": RUN

				344 M 6				100 C 100 C									
32	(listing 2 from previous page	2)		200001	7E E.		85 7	1.00	10	11	-1138	272081	70 E	6 9C	45	CD	F4 6
100	Inothing 2 mont provided page	1		100041	06 10	7 7 A	22 2	- OD	20	EA	*601	272161	03 0	0 50	54	13 3	SE O
122	261201 IF 37 IF A7 IF A8 E6 F8 #961			266721	C9 CI	98 0	68 1	DD 7E	00	Dé	=1253	272241	ED B	0 01	21	20 1	00 1
500	261281 AB 67 79 E6 07 3C ED 48 #1001	1		26680:	04 47	48	E5 C	D 62	68	E1	*1008	37373.	05 0		00	-	20 5
200	261361 38 76 47 C9 78 07 07 EE #821			266881	CD 54	65	CD 1	59 65	63	79	#1140	27240	C0 0		-		
100	24144: 58 EA OT EE 58 A7 ED 48 =1062	2		266961	90 64	30	CD 7	2 48	20	CD	=1042	272401					
-11	74157: 38 74 04 00 F9 14 18 74 +419			267041	42 44		10 .	1		-		272401	21 0	0.68	6.0	A7 1	CB 3
604	201321 JE 70 00 00 CT 30 30 70 70 TE 41140			24.71.24	4.00			-		1		272561	04 3	0 28	11	CD (3D 6
0.55	261601 F5 E6 BF 32 58 76 C0 36 1100	× .			00 13	, co		17 UI		00	-1214	272641	00 E	0 11	01	EO (01 F
22	501981 99 11 25 28 29 CA 14 01 +844			267201	10	24	47.0	NE DO	23	DD	-004	272721	36 0	DED	BO	C9 7	21 0
202	261761 07 07 AB E6 C7 AB 07 07 #793			267281	76 00	FE	27 0	8 CD	72	68	-1042	272801	11 0	1 FB	-	30.1	76 7
233	261841 6F 3A 38 76 E6 40 20 18 4699			267361	10 F3	C5	E5 6	F 26	00	29	-003	27288+	FF O	2	BO	10 1	EA 7
65	261921 78 F6 07 OF OF OF AB E6 =816			267441	29 29	11	00 3	IC 19	EB	13	-644		-		1		-
82	262001 F8 A8 67 79 86 07 3C 47 #1008			267521	E5 CE	DEF	68 2	75 CD	E7	64	+1254	272961			10	-	
125	242081 "F FF OF 10 FD FD 48 38 #971			267601	08 77	OR I	E1 2	C CI	69	66	-804	275041	6A C	0 26	68	21.9	00 6
10.0	343141 74 AT CO 70 07 07 FE EB #1010			267681	08 14	27	24 1	3 10	FA	69	#675	273121	A7 C	8 30	20	Of :	50 2
193		5		24.774								27320:	CD CI	8 6A	21.	00 1	£0. O
199	282241 E6 03 EE F8 87 ED 48 38 11173	21		207701						24		27328:	18 7	E 2F	.77	23 (08 7
2.2	262321 76 CY OF OI 18 02 OF 00 +374	1		207841	25 21				2.0	24	-375	273361	20 F	7 C9	CD	A6 (67 2
22	262401 C5 CD 7F 67 C1 47 FE 00 #1150			267921	40 40	46	21 4	1 24	24	24	-570	273441	FB O	1 00	03	75 7	55 0
5/5/	262481 38 OC D6 09 2F 0D 06 7F +484			268001	27 43	2 4F	24.4	10 27	00	46	*670	37353.	-		07	0.0	37 7
122	262561 28 OF CB OB 18 OA O6 F8 +553			268081	00 00	9 4E	01 0	04 04	21	00	+341	2774.04	07.0	1 00		200	
22.	262641 00 20 05 07 07 07 06 07 =276			260161	40 38	70	08 3	Æ 23	CD	72	=662	273801	07 0			20 1	-
100	24222) AF 30 30 76 89 80 89 32 4863			268241	68 10		CD 5	5 65	38	23	×857	273681	08 7	8 81	20	E7 6	14 O
Sec. 4	24280: 30 74 C9 CD 7F 47 45 24 4943			268324	CD 7	8.4 5	38 4	7 00	DD	44	+855	273761	49 4	5. 56	45	25 :	54 2
101	202001 SC /S CY CD IF 8/ 0F 20 -103	100		240401	00 75	200	CD 1	-	10	2.0	- 20-2	27384:	48 4	E 45	27	53 4	43 5
62.2	262881 00 11 ED 76 14 7E 32 20 4610			200401	00 34	20		* 00	10		- /	273921	45 4	E 27	41	54 :	54 5
202	262961 77 C9 06 00 18 0A 06 01 +367	1.0		268481	36 70	0.08	36. 4	is ce	12	68	=702	274001	42 4	5 54	40	27 3	10 1
	26304: 18 06 06 02 18 02 06 03 #73			268561	CD 50	5 65	OD 2	10 E0	DD	46	-951	274001	54 D	1 33	10	74 1	47 5
2.2.3	26312: 36 38 76 68 66 FC 68 32 +1103	3		268641	00 04	1 04	38 2	22 CD	72	68	*528	27414	~ .				
	263201 38 76 C9 CD 66 67 06 40 =922			268721	10 F4	21	42 4	0 00	23	C9	-885	274101	28 1	10	-		
	243281 18 05 04 80 18 08 04 05 214			260801	30 31	8 74	EA 2	10 C4	97	69	-949	274241	28. 7	ED.	40	38 .	76 E
833	243744 18 04 04 10 18 07 04 08 482			26000	30 38	76	EA C	4 00	CA	44	=974	274321	CA D	0.90	C3	36 4	MC 2
	263361 10 06 06 10 10 02 06 00 472	1.1		24094	CD 21	04.1	-	D 57	4.0	DO	-1174	274401	E0 1	1 00	40	01 0	00 1
	263441 34 38 76 48 32 38 76 63 4825			24.004	14 11						- 7014	274481	BO C	9 3A	38	76 1	66 1
	203251 A4 98 00 00 58 38 49 39 4225			267041	0.1	1.1				-	- 701	274561	10 C	0 24	26	77 1	CD E
1.1	263601 F6 76 67 22 F2 66 F6 00 =1099	9		264121	C5 21	-	28	a	CD	24		274641	E5 34	A 37	76	77 7	SA 3
351	2636B1 32 F6 76 70 F6 80 32 38 #1022	2		269201	65.71	0 07	07 9	07 E&	FB		=820	27472+	F6 0		OF	00.7	28 0
2.5	263761 76 C9 28 F2 66 70 32 38 +939			269281	79 93	2 28	50 0	07 4 F	OF	OF	=520	27480+	07 0	50	-	1.5	CD 8
	263841 76 7C 32 F6 76 C9 3E FE =1173	2		269361	OF OF	E6	1F 2	A 38	76	BD	=696	274001		0 36	27		
	26392: DB FE FA E1 47 3E 7F EB #1423	Ξ.		269441	30 43	2 78	92 3	58 3 E	BC	30	+734	27400:	264 . 24	0 /0	00	00 0	21 1
	244001 EE EA E2 A0 A7 TE B1 DB +1347	5		269521	38 01	47	34 3	B 76	E6	08	=610	274961	28 0	5 01	OB	05 0	-
5.35	24408, 25 54 50 40 30 50 55 36 11408	2	100	259601	C8 C1	00	CB C	01 67	64	34	=1033	275041	20 0		1.4	EB C	06 0
	264081 FE F6 E0 H0 30 LY CD 34 41408			24.9481	EA 74	100	OB C	0 05	20	02	=1035	275121	BO E		50	00 1	14 C
	264161 68 68 68 74 68 45 64 68 1044			24.974	74		1.2	-	-	10	-802	275201	EC 3	A 37	76	AF (C6 0
	264241 16 67 CB 18 F1 CD 3A 68 #960			204761	12 -			4 4			- 740	27528:	EA O	7 69	Dé	OB	66 3
	264321 CD 04 74 CD 93 69 CD 16 +1009	1		Covpe 1	-	50	10 /	E E			- 0.00	275361	37 7	6 AF	C9	30 3	5B 7
	264401 67 28 F2 CD F6 68 C3 EF =1345	5		294451	07 0		14 1	1 0 38	EO	Υ.E	-424	275441	08 0	1 10	60	28 (0 20
18	26448: 68 DD 21 64 67 CD 86 68 =1061	I		270001	38 30	90 0	CD 9	4 75	CI	37	-833	27552+	30 E	0 43	28	76 5	ED 5
	264561 CD 62 68 CD 74 67 FE 08 +1093	3		270081	C9 C1	A7	E6 3	A 38	76	EA	=1227	27540	27 7		15	30.4	81 5
	264641 30 F9 32 F7 76 D3 FE C3 +1372	2 1		270161	80 37	CO CO	CD é	3 60	CD	16	=1015	27540	TR	2 70	-	50	-
	24472: 00 AR 08 03 42 45 53 44 4837			270241	75 37	7 69	ED 4	B FB	76	ED	=1288	275681	38 0	18	20	20 0	
114	24400: 45 52 TE 27 CD CE 45 FB -827			270324	58 38	1 76	3A F	6 76	E6	04	-924	275761	or C	U CO	04	80	10 1
111	204001 33 32 37 27 60 67 68 60 4477			27040	C2 D4	70	78 5	E 20	EA	FC	=1404	275841	38 0	5 SE	CO	40 6	D D
1	264081 /F 67 FE FF 28 F6 C9 ED =1463	2	1.0	77048	FA 01		-	-	35	-	-812	275921	ED 5	3 2E	77	C2 6	0D 6
100	264961 48 23 77 78 F6 20 06 00 #633			270481			20 1					276001	OF 6	CD C	F6	48 0	CD 1
201	265041 OF 04 30 FC 78 FE 06 D8 #915	÷.,		270561	52 34	10	Co L	D OB				276081	CB CI	FA	6.8	30 7	20 7
83.	265121 06 08 79 F6 20 OF 05 30 *484	Q		270641	D1 34	1 28	76 6	D EG	FC	AB.	=1268	276161	EA FI	0 3.2	20	77 8	AA 5
	265201 FC 78 FE 06 30 03 3E FF =1000	0.		270721	5F 81	0.22	38 7	6 C9	CD	37	=1085	274.741	27 7		1.		12 2
572	265281 CY FE OA DB AF CY 3A F6 =1361	1	£	270801	69 DI	CD	F4 6	5 79	E6	40	=1286	374.33.			-		-
10.5	265361 76 OF DO 3F 17 32 F6 76 +841	6 H.		270881	20 22	3E	FE O	F 10	FD /	47	=737	2/6321				11	
	26544: 21 00 FB 11 00 FB 01 00 -550			270961	TE CE	41	20 0	1 40	CB	49	=863	276401	94 2	a 20		M7 1	
22.0	74557, 07 50 80 59 04 01 18 07 4450			271041	20 02	AB	26 7	7 69	C5 (CD	=971	276481	F6 7	6 E6	04	28 0	03 Z
1	745401 04 07 30 10 24 54 40 54 400			27112	35 44		EF A	9	C9	79	=1228	276561	77 1	D FE	20	20 #	FB C
1	283801 08 02 34 38 76 26 40 00 -724			771 70	E.A. 40	200	-		-		-049	276641	20 7	7 11	21	77 (01 0
	200081 3A F6 76 21 00 68 E5 E6 =1034			271201	10 40	-	20 3	a al	10		-0.70	276721	36 11	FED	80	21 7	20 7
1000	265761 01 20 03 C5 21 00 F8 11 #739			271281	AL CE		20 0	1 14	CB /		-070	276801	FE 7	F 1E	00	ED T	78 2
Tot 1	26584: 00 FB 01 00 03 ED B0 3A +726			2/1361	20 01	AB	17 C	A CD	F4 (65	=1071	27600+	77 B	3 55	23	CB	08 3
	265921 F6 76 F6 01 32 F6 76 C1 =1218	6		271441	79 E6	40	20 0	# 3E	TE C	OF I	-665	274.941	78 .	2 20	77	07	
	266001 05 20 26 21 01 FB 11 02 +376			271521	10 FD	47	CD D	64 D	47 (CD I	=1142	77704	-				-
	266001 FB 36 38 28 36 78 01 15 1406			271601	F1 64	70	C9 7	DEA	DE	65	=1342	277041			6.0		
	244141 00 50 80 23 50 40 25 00 1001			22108	CD F	4.9	23. 7	7 11	20	00	=757	277121	-	04	CB		. 5
	200701 00 10 00 23 10 40 21 00 4041			37174	19.77	20	77 0	9	EA	1	-1059	277201	11 9	AB	Eő	OF F	AB 7
	266241 01 17 00 10 80 21 00 78 4726			37104		-				OF.	-873	277281	10 F	DI	13	CI I	10 E
	200321 11 40 FB 01 C0 02 E0 80 #937	100		2/1041	17 2.0	40	20 1	3 34			-3/3		AL 01			ALC: N	

26640: C9 21 00 F8 11 00 40 01 +564 26648: 18 10 7E E6 BF B2 77 23 +919 (continued from previous page)

The third line displays the cursor mode -SCRN or ATTR for the normal cursor, GRPH or nothing for the text cursor - and the magnification - so far, always 1. Along the bottom are the paper and ink colours and bright and flash settings - a bright B appears for Bright 1, a flashing F for Flash 1. The window can be turned off and on with Caps Shift N, and it can be moved by pressing N. This is normally unnecessary as it moves automatically if you move the cursor over it. So as to be noticeable at all times when switched on, the window selects black or white paper to contrast with the paper colour underneath it.

One of the most important and useful features of the program is the magnifier. This allows you to magnify part of the screen by a factor of either two or four in each direction - i.e., magnifying the area by four or-16. The area to be magnified is called the "magnification window" and can be seen by pressing Caps Shift and M - press them again to turn it off. It can be moved around the screen by pressing Caps Shift along with the cursor movement keys. Symbol Shift M will select the magnification and hence the size of the window with a greater magnification, the area to be magnified is smaller.

To magnify the area in the window, press M. There is a special feature of the magnifier which causes the window to automatically centre itself on the cursor if it is not within the magnification window. This means that when drawing in magnified mode, the window will automatically follow the cursor when it goes off the edge of the screen and is therefore called "Follow mode".



01 =117; E5 =494 E5 =947 D1 =7261 66 =1102 21 =609 17 =745 F8 =949 01 =609 17 =745 16 =132; E6 =136; E7 =745 13 =594 00 =072; E6 =132; E7 =745 13 =594 00 =070; 07 =811 23 =794 45 =556 00 =070; 45 =555 04 =085; 06 =0872 04 =085; 06 =0872 06 =0872 06 =0872 06 =0872 06 =0872 06 =0872 06 =0872 06 =0872 07 =011 1 =500 11 =500 ED =500 ED =500 ED =500 ED =500 ED =173 22 =0979 94 =101; C0 =122; 44 =0397 21 =0451 C0 =102; 53 = 100; 44 =0397 21 =0451 22 =071; C0 =102; 53 = 100; 44 =0397 21 =0451 22 =0451 23 =0451 23 =0451 24 =0397 25 =114 16 =112; 26 =102; 27 =114 26 =012; 27 =012; 28 =012; 29 =011; 20 =012; 20 =010;

-560 =575 =985 =605 =899 =892 =570 =1116 =951 =814 =298 =841 =500 =500 =684

+916 -971 -1014 =1014 =173 -979 =1015 =1977 =1227 =973 =1005 =1022 =1054 =1007 =937 =1111 =951 =528 =683 =683 =939 =1142 =1337 =91149

=494 =947 =761 =1106 =850 =609 =745 =949 =745 =942 =1322 =1361 =883 =594 =772 =594 =772 =6987 =697 =6987 =987 =997 =594 =790 =586

You can turn it off - and back on again by pressing Symbol Shift and S. To centre the window press S, and to move the cursor to the centre of the window, press Caps Shift and S. You can still change the magnification and move the window around when in magnified mode, but remember that in follow mode you cannot move the window away from the cursor.

To clear the screen, press Caps Shift and V, then select either screen which will leave the attributes alone, attributes which will clear the colour details only or both - a normal CLS.

Symbol Shift and V will select the Invert command, which has the same options available. This can be useful for many things. For example, for inverted text you should invert the screen, then put the text on the screen normally, then invert the screen again.

You can also clear parts of the screen by

inverting the screen, drawing round them and filling them in, and then inverting the screen again. Note that the option to invert both screen and attributes will have no visible effect, unless you turn the grid on. One other command which can be used in conjunction with Clear is Border - press B - which can be used to set the border colour. This does not affect the picture itself, it is purely for the convenience of the user.

=1264 =1408 =1399 =1316 =984 =841

-732

=122 =803 =653 =757 =755 =978 =872 =711 =478

The only other key which you will need to use is R. Regardless of any shifts, this will return you to the main Save/Load menu.

I think you will find that it is worth the time and effort to type it in. Alternatively, as usual, I can supply it on tape for £3 - with instructions for transference to Microdrive. Orders to P. Rhodes at 104 Ventor Gardens; Luton LU3 3SW.



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Any stippled text may be fully edited provided that the background colour does not appear within the stipple parameters. The Stoff command will return the text and graphics to their original pen and paper colours. If the Paint command is used while the stipple effect is on unpredictable patterns will occur due to the order in which points are plotted. To fill a shape with stipple I would advise the use of the Box, Ellipse and Circle commands with the Fill command on.

Any colour parameters used refer to the pen and paper colours currently selected and will respond to mode changes in the same manner as does Amstrad Basic. For example, if the stipple colours are selected by:

STIPPLE, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

then in mode 0 all eight colours will be used, however in mode I these colours will appear Mod 4 and the stipple will be equivalent to: STIPPLE, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0

If the incorrect number of parameters for a command have been entered the routine will return to Basic and display an error message.

Type in the data from program 3 followed by program 1. Once program 1 has been run the code can be saved by:

SAVE"CALL 38155", B,37985,2220

To load this data type:

MEMORY 37985:LOAD"CALL 38155" and to use the new commands type: CALL 38155

Remember that if you wish to use the Symbol

Hex dump.



10 DEG:FOR F=0 TO 255:POKE (156*256)+F,SIN(F/255*180)* 255: NEXT

Program 3.

- Andrew Ware with a suite of 13 new graphics commands for the CPC-464.

After command it must be used before the Memory command.

BOX,x co-ordinate,y co-ordinate,width, height [,ink]. This command responds to FILL. With |FILL,0 an outline of the box is drawn and with FILL,1 the box is filled,

CIRCLE, x co-ordinate, y co-ordinate, radius [,ink]. Circle responds to FILL. With FILL,0 the circumference only is drawn and with FILL,1 the circle is filled.

COPYCHAR, column, row, @variable%. Returns the CHR\$ value of the character at the given row and column position into the integer variable following the "@" character.

ELLIPSE,x co-ordinate,y co-ordinate,width, height [,ink]. Ellipse responds to FILL in the

Tre mod	E Co	18 6	t 0 c 3	San
			4 8 8 1 4 5 0 1 4 5 0	AND STATE
In mod colour to mak	Concerne a series a s	bot n th th	h e u e e	1 ght

		20465	BEADDLADD ID SPORTAGES - LASS	30045	- 03554004000E55644E32 - 1034			
37986	:F5D5C54D06085C160021 = 893	30406	DOCUMABBUIEISEFFACE/ = 1865	30340	#JUD0204CB0JUD000522 = 1030	39436	:214A9B22D4EDC9DD6602 = 1223	
37996	:0000CB39300119CB23CB = 775	38476	: 3EFFAD6FC9FE01C22C98 = 1450	38956	:7A95DD6E06DD66072278 = 1092	39446	DD6E04CD75BBCD60BBDD = 1553	
38006	120520F4C1D1F1C9F5D5 = 1601	38486	:DD7E@@326D96FE@128@4 = 955	38966	95C5D5ED5B78952A7A95 = 1469	39456	-5E0000660177C9060800 = 989	
19016	C5571F0006084FFD5223 = 857	38496	: 3EEA18023EF6322C9632 = 924	38976	:CD8395D1C13A6D96FE00 = 1458	19466	- 7FOOF60FC50604215894 = 853	
200226	P30P04103P3010F40101 - 1304	38506	-4496C900CD1596ED5B76 = 1241	38986	:28272100000CD5F982323 = 634	20476	AECODE 2000000000000000000000000000000000000	
30020	F 20F 9419282910F4C101 - 1304	38516	-95FD487495287695FD42 = 1338	38996	-708920F77C8820F3C3F8 = 1599	39476	OFCBBE3002CBFECB0E23 = 1107	
30030	FIC38534C32E32C3AC32 = 1687	385.26	- 30020ED174FE00201070 - 1003	20006	070505F511000000000 - 1301	39480	10F4C1DD23DD2310E221 = 1240	
38046	:C30B96C3D599C35196C3 = 1538	205.26	- 500203517AFE0020107B = 1003	39000	570303631100000000000 - 1331	39496	:589AØ6Ø4CBØ6Z31ØFBCD = 968	
38056	F397C30298C39F98C3B4 = 1624	30330	FE3F3006218000CD7E94 = 1016	33610	EIDIDSESCUPEBBEIDICI = 2141	39506	11BCCDC99AC955FF0000 = 1306	
38066	:98C3E599C3F699C3279A = 1711	38546	: 7DFE0020023E01FE0F30 = 001	39026	C921200005C5110000CD = 866	39516	:E5F5D5C53AØ39BFEØØ28 = 1394	
38076	-C3139A434952434CC545 = 999	38556	:023E0F32C096F52A7495 = 1023	39036	:C088E11100000E5CDF688 = 1488	39526	:0678FE00CA919AAF0604 = 1066	
38086	4C4C495053C5475045CE = 1011	38566	:232322C19621000022C3 = 709	39846	:E1D1D5CDF6BBD1210000 = 1527	39536	ED5B589A2A5A9ACB0130 = 1108	
18205	47504150450246494000 = 008	38576	:96F132C596673AA79584 = 1397	39056	:CDF6BB210000110000CD = 893	39546	- 0BCB03CB02CB04CB05C3 = 1032	
39106	47 JE4150430240494000 - 990	18586	- 32069603079602220022 = 1012	39866	F6BBC3E897FE01C22C9B = 1659	39556	030A0710FF0FF053569A = 1171	
30100	40415308424FD0494850 - 1020	38596	- 00404134C50626006880 = 020	39076	-DD7E@@E6@121B398BEC8 = 1332	30555		
30110	400203000041494E0403 = 1022	386.36	-50740655000400227805 - 1253	19886	-77CD9CBBC900FE04D22C = 1380	39900	220A9AC147D1F1E1C308 - 1916	
38126	:544F46C653544FCE5354 = 1050	30000	387493E0CD0498227893 = 1232	30006	00000320070070050033 - 1195	39576	:0CCB442802CBC7CB4228 = 1036	
38136	:4950504CC5434F505943 = 888	30010	EBE105E0587695C00A98 = 1638	39690	98280320070070350023 - 1105	39586	:02CBD7CB452802CBE7CB = 1371	
38146	:4841D200000795969401 = 802	38626	:227A95E53A7395FE0128 = 1151	39186	DD23DD6E00D06601005E = 1220	39596	:4328D7CBF718D3CB4228 = 1316	
38156	:9694210795CDD1BC21FD = 1375	38636	1F2A7A95ED5BC3961313 = 1055	39116	:02005603ED537895227A = 1057	39606	:@2CBC7CB4328C9CBE718 = 1373	
38166	:9A2264BB3EC33263BBCD = 1273	38646	AFED523811192B2BD5ED = 1128	39126	:95AF32D39932D4993253 = 1286	39616	C5CB4328C1CBC7188DFE = 1569	
38176	F6993E01CD0EBCCDB89B = 1413	38656	:5B7895227A95CD2F96D1 = 1276	39136	:99325499325599326B99 = 1038	39626	:002810FE01281821C19A = 755	
38186	-CDF599C9FF05D22C99FF = 1710	38666	18EA3A6D96FEØ12ØØ73A = 927	39146	: 326C99326D99CD11BCFE = 1287	35 395	-228494216F9436080921 = 914	
28104	-04100200700500230023 - 1011	38676	-7395FF002829F0587895 = 1196	39156	:022820F53E233253993E = 764	39646	00012284012165013682 - 081	
30170	DD4D00004000023 = 1033	10696	74010670203080003810 = 032	39166	2B326B99F1FE0128103E = 967	30656	20010204020210F2A3002 - 301	
36200	DD4200000400120431390 = 1064	38606	APPDE33016101326060131 - 1100	39176	· 73325400325500382832 = 765	33000	C9218398228498216F98 = 1105	
38210	DD6E02DD6603DD5E04DD = 1199	30030	AFED3230101913E3D52A = 1100	20105		39000	:3604C9E5CDC99AE1CFCA = 1682	
38226	:5605CD83953E02327395 = 954	387106	: /A903A/395FE002801EB = 1123	39160	PD33350C33CDE188372E = 1341	39676	:8A32039BCFA79300D511 = 1097	
38236	ED437495ED4376953E3F = 1265	38716	:CD2F96D1E118E5E1D122 = 1557	39196	:99327799328C9932A199 = 1182	39686	:800019D1F5C5E5D5EB21 = 15.14	
38246	: 32A795ED537895227A95 = 126Ø	38726	:7A95ED5378953A6D96FE = 1431	39206	:2A7A95ED5B7895CDB899 = 1452	39696	:009C1600197EE1CDD997 = 1127	
38256	:C36E9602320032002200 = 591	38736	:0120403A7395FE012817 = 737	39216	: 3AD4993C3C32D4996F26 = 1107	39706	:D1CB4228083EFFAD6F3E = 1189	12
38266	:2322007E22C00EBBC9C5 = 1394	38746	- 2A7A95ED5BC39613ED52 = 1324	39226	:905E23562B244E2346ED = 871	39716	FFAC67C1F1C920200611 = 1188	
38276	ESD5CDCCBBED53A89522 = 1709	38756	38@819ED587895CD2F96 = 1@91	39236	537895ED437A952A7895 = 1238	39726	2139987ECD5A882310F9 = 1153	
38286	AA9501E105E5E048AA95 = 1826	38766	22C3963A7395FF00284A = 1069	39246	ED587A95230000008805 = 1082	10736	C9045041524140455445 = 802	
18206	- A00000040404040404040404040404040404040	38776	- 20507895240196132057 = 1320	39256	ESCORABREIDIERAACCBR = 1937	30746	60004662604260042632 = 805	
30290	DDD1010100300000000 - 1023	30706	- 1030000000000000000 - 1233	30266	00247805F05074057008 = 1100	30740	01000000000000000000000000000000000000	
30300	BBE 10 10 10 9 3F 00000000 = 1078	36706	30326030/A302A7030C0 - 1233	10176	- 4444000000000000000000000000000000000	39700	D0000000000000000000000000000000000000	
38316	FE06022C9BFE052007CD = 1172	30790	279622019618273A/395 - 967	30206	EPARADOODEDCDF0886101 - 1/43	39700	80982282981100002100 - 740	
38326	7C950D23DD23DD6E00DD = 1337	38866	FE0120112A/A95ED5B/0 = 10/3	39266	FE00CC8899E05878952A = 1434	39776	00CDC988CDC688ED5384 = 1683	
38336	:6601227695DD6E02DD66 = 1060	38816	:95CD2F9622C396ED53C1 = 1443	39296	:7A952323E5D5CDF088D1 = 1624	39786	:9B22B69BE15C16006229 = 1004	
38346	@3227495221396DD6E@4 = 84Ø	38826	:963A7395FEØØ281Ø2A78 = 944	39306	:E1FE@@CCB899ED5B7895 = 1617	39796	:292929EB292929CD11BC = 891	
38356	:DD6605DD5E06DD5607CD = 1160	36836	:95ED5B7A95CD2F9622C1 = 1377	39316	:2A7A952B2BE5D5CDF0BB = 1403	1 39826	:FE02280629FE01280129 = 680	
38366	:8395ED537895227A953E = 1236	38846	:9622C3963AC596673ACØ = 1287	39326	:D1E1FE00CCB8993AD499 = 1652	39816	EBE5C1218F01ED42CDC0 = 1534	
38376	· 7F32A795AF3273952A74 = 1140	38856	:9684673AC696BCDAE897 = 1580	39336	:21D3993C3CBEC8CD09BB = 1308	19826	BBEICOFCBB2ADEGBED5B = 1776	
38386	- 05PD507605PD52D26P06 - 1511	18866	- 2032059603029685620D = 1602	39346	DADC99C33899D5E5CDEA = 1888	300.26	DIG COCCODE AD0906000 - 1/79	
38304	-3010332306003320500 - 11333	10876	- 6204501600E16E006304 - 1147	30356	- 66/101360300303030303 = 1303	39030	B49BCDC0BB2AB29BED5B = 1622	
30390	JU1932/3958822/49580 - 11/0	30070	1020205010605107000574 - 1147	10165	-00160060733373203471 - 016	39846	B09BCDC9BBAF32039BC9 = 1508	
38406	5376951863FEØ1C22C9B = 1121	30666	1909ED0BA0952AAA95CD = 1437	39300	3920900F732372282471 = 915	39856	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
38416	:C37C953200210000ED5B = 879	38896	C988C9FE01C22C980D7E = 1584	39376	2370C320000DD7E20CDE4 = 1128	39866	:21C59B7E23CD5ABB10F9 = 1293	
38426	1396E5D5CDEABBD1E13E = 1733	38906	:00322B9BCD59BCC9FE06 = 1191	39386	188C9FE03C23099CD4888 = 1507	39876	:C90A2052535820455854 = 769	
38436	:FFAA573EFFAB5FCDEABB = 1721	38916	:D22C9BFE05200ADD7E00 = 1057	39396	:C92168@C22E9BDAF322A = 1073	39886	:454E4445442@4752415Ø = 682	
38446	:C9CD3296E5D5CDEAB8D1 = 1883	38926	:CDDEBBDD23DD23DD4E00 = 1425	39406	:98214A1322D48DC9215C = 1042	39896	48494353285248555449 = 738	
38456	E1E53EFFAA573EFFAB5F = 1611	38936	:CB81DD4601DD5E02DD56 = 1248	39416	:9A22E9BD21F59A22@FBC = 1279	30986	48455304040020412850 - 486	
						1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		- 10 C

same manner as circle.

FILL, integer. | FILL,0 turns fill off. | FILL,1 turns fill on. FILL responds to the stipple command.

GPAPER, graphics paper colour. The background graphics paper is set to the colour specified.

GPEN, graphics pen colour. The foreground graphics pen is set to the colour specified.

INVERSE, integer. INVERSE,0 turns the inverse mode off and text is printed in the current pen colour on the current paper colour. INVERSE,1 turns the inverse mode on and text is printed in current paper colour on the current pen colour.

Paint responds to stipple

MASK, integer. Sets ink mask: MASK,0 Force mode. Pixel plotted over background. MASK,1 XOR mode. Pixel XORed with background pixel. |MASK,2 AND mode. Pixel ANDed with background pixel. |MASK,3 OR mode. Pixel ORed with background pixel.

[PAINT,x co-ordinate,y co-ordinate[,ink]. Paints an enclosed area of the graphics window around the point x,y. This command can be terminated by pressing Ctrl and C keys together. Paint responds to stripple, however the results are unpredictable.

STIPPLE,pen 1,pen 2,pen 3,pen 4,pen 5,pen 6,pen 7,pen 8. Sets the order of pixel colour While stipple is activated the current graphics pen colour is ignored. Text will be printed in current stipple colours.

STOFF. Turns stipple off.

STON. Turns stipple on.

Terms in brackets are optional and all coordinates are relative to the current graphics origin.

Program 2.

÷

10 grant L. 18 INAX 0:INK 0.0:BORDER 0:INK 1,24:INK 2.6:INK 3.5:I 18 4.15:INK 5.18:MODE 1:ISTIPPLE.1.2.1.2.1.2.2.2.2:TOR 2.0:CATE 12.1:PRINT EXTENDED BASICS OUTINES: 1.2.3:LOCATE 11.3:PRINT GRAPHICS ROUTINES: 1.2.3:LOCATE 11.3:PRINT GRAPHICS ROUTINES: 1.2.3:LOCATE 12.5:PRINT DF Andrew Ware 1.2.3:LOCATE 13.5:LOCATE 15.7:PRINT D E H OT 1000F

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WHEN LECTURING I often include informal definitions of computing terms to make them more memorable to students. My informal definition of a utility is a program which makes life easier for an operator or a programmer. The utility presented here falls into the latter category. This machine-code program does nothing that cannot be done from Basic; but it does it much faster and with much less bother to the programmer.

The utility is designed to manipulate the colour attributes of a BBC's mode 7 screen. A simple call is included to invert the colours excluding black and white; a more involved series of calls will select an area of the screen to be affected, and allow a more precise exchange of attributes. All of this could be done

IAM HOOE 7 140 HOOE 7 CHANGER 140 HEM HOOE 7 CHANGER 140 HEM HOOE 7 CHANGER 140 HEM VERSION 1.0 140 FEM VERSION 1.0 140 FROC BOR of 1 I TO 3 STEP 2 155 FA: ALNO 155 FA: ALNO 155 FA: ALNO 156 FROC checkit 190 REXT opt 190 DEF PROC prepare 100 DEF PROC save 220 END 100 DEF PROC PROP 110 FAD 110 : REM address of +40 1190 to : NOP 13001 : NOP 1909 ENDPROC 2000 DEF PROC checkit 2010 0 DEF PROC checkit 2010 1 OFT opt : inve 2020 EDA 4355 2030 CDF e7 2040 ENE vally 2050 EDA 40 2050 invert 1587P% = \$17 160#(P%+1) = " wally !-178P%78=# 100Ps/00 = Wally ' 100Ps = PN + 11 REM ERROR MESASAGE 2005 OPT opt 210 default default paradators 230 JSP metdefaults 230 MSP main 2300.four 2318JSR getfour 2320 JMP mein \ get four paramaters - See Four 2318238 GetFour 2328 JHP mein 4480 min 4480 min 4480 JSR getfour 2428 LDA selo 2436257A zerop 24400 STA serop 24400 STA serop 2490 STA serop 2490 STA serop 250057A serop 270057A for 250057A serop 270057A for 250057A serop 270057A for 250057A serop 270057A for 270057A serop 270057A for 27 Get SIX parenaters > set flag for change 1800 .setisfaults 1818LBA #8 \ set default paramater

from Basic; but would involve the program keeping track of the position and nature of teletext control codes. The memory involved for this may be greater than the memory occupied by this utility; and it would certainly execute more slowly.

Teletext - mode 7 - screens have colour and other attributes set and controlled by character codes in the range 129 to 159 Ascii. A control code on a line will control the manner in which succeeding characters on that line are presented by the hardware. Such codes only affect the current line up to either the end of the line or an overriding code on the same line.

An example may make this clearer; suppose the message "HELLO!" is required to be presented in red text. The red text control code is given in the user guide as Ascii 129 (page 486). This can be incorporated into a string by the command

string\$ = CHR\$(129) + "HELLO!" When this string is printed onto a mode 7 screen the control code will occupy one character position and the text will follow it in red. The colour will be changed by a following colour code or by the end of that line. If it is wanted to change the colour from red to blue; it is only necessary to change the control code from red text -129 - to blue text - 132. It is not necessary to rewrite the text itself.

The utility presented here, if called without any parameters will cause a predefined change in text and graphic colour attributes. These predefined changes are red to green and vice versa, yellow to blue and cyan to magenta and vice versa. White codes are not affected.

from onechar no apod

4710 .nogud RTS 4000 switch 4610 CMP from 4620 BNE nogud 4630 LDA to

ud RTS

28205TA y10	7 I State I set to a set of the s
2838STA xleft.	
2050STA KTIGht	
2860LDA #24	
2870STA yhi	
20000015	
2920LDV #0	STORE FIRST FOUR PARAMATER
2930LDA 4501	
29405TA serop	
2950LDA 4602	
2900STA merop+1	
29ROUTA VICE	.Y
2990LDA \$604	
JOODSTA BEFOR	
3012LDA 6685	
30205TA merop+1	
3025 LDA (serop)	.Y
JOAD DA AFTONT	
3050574 5007	
Las Hou	
NOULDA ASEB 1070074	
3875 LDA (march)	
NOOCTA VIO	.7
HOPELDA REEA	
1100STA merop	
3110LDA 8600	
1126 IDA Seropel	
313057A whi	.Y
1140RTS	
31501	
316@ENDPROC	
4000 DEF PROC dos	e
4010 (OPT opt	
4020 main	
4024 THC XTIGht	
4030, Lineloop	COFFECt max values
4848LDA VIO	
4050 ASL A	offset for table (how)
4060TAY	connection rable (Tak)
4061 STY temp	
4090CTA (Lable),Y	
40901NV	
4100CDA (table) Y	
4110 STA merop	offset from WIMPM
4112 CLC	Service from wrond
4113 LDA #47C	
4116 ST1	and a second
4120 ISP oneline	add HIMEM to offset
4130INC ylo	
4140LDA V10	
4150CMP yhi	
4160 BCC linelcop,	N do each line
42/10 HTD 4200 cmcline	\ from routine
4210 LOV viert	
4228 nextchar ID	finet into Y index
	a (terop), i) get screen char into
4230 JSR onechar	
- 4235 STA (serop),1	return to acreen
4240 INY	a contraction and search the
4260 CHP veriabe	
4278 BCC nextchar	a de sus si
4290 RTS	from contine
4500 .onechar	A FION OUNTING
4510 LDX fleo	
4510 ENE switch	> branch for change
4540 BCC social	
4550 CMP #497	byte too low
4560 BCS nogud	byte too bist
4570 PHA	V preserve byte
	Strip high nibble
4580 AND #40F	
4500 AND #AØF 4590 CMP #&7 4600 BCS	and the second of the
4580 AND #40F 4590 CMP #67 4600 BCS not gud	\ low nibble > 7
4580 AND #A0F 4590 CHP #&7 4680 BCS notgud 4510 AND #1	<pre>\ low nibble > 7</pre>
4500 AND #409 4590 CMP #47 4600 BCS notgud 4510 AND #1 4620 BNE up	<pre>> low nibble > 7</pre>
4580 AND #409 4598 CMP #47 4600 BCS notgud 4610 AND #1 4620 DNE up 4630 FLA TAX	V low nubble > 7 Increase hype
4530 AND #A0F 4590 CMP #87 4600 BCS notgud 4610 AND #1 4620 DNE up 4610 PLA TAX 4635 DEX 4646 TXA	V low nibble > 7
4530 AND #409 4590 CMP #47 4600 BCS notgud 4514 AND #1 4620 BNE un 4630 PLA : TAX 4635 DEX 4640 TXA 4658 RTS	> low nubble > 7 Increase hyse decrease byse
4580 AND #A0F 4590 CTH #87 4600 BCS notgud 4610 BNE up 4610 PLA TAX 4635 DNE 4635 DNE 4635 DEX 4646 TXA 4658 RTS 4660 up	<pre>> low nibble > 7</pre>
4530 AND #A09 4590 CMP #A7 4600 BCS notgud 4610 AND #1 4620 DNE Up 4610 FLA TAX 4635 DEX 4640 TXA 4650 RTS 4660 Up 4670 PLA TAX	<pre>> low nibble > 7 > increase type > decrease byre > from oncher down</pre>
4580 AND #ADP 4590 CTH #47 4600 BCS notgud 4610 AND #1 4620 BNE up 4630 FLA TAX 4635 DEX 4640 TXA 4656 PTS 4658 PTS 4658 PLA TAX 4675 INX	 low nubble > 7 increase love decrease byte from oncher down
4530 AND #A09 4590 CMP #47 4600 BCS notgud 4610 AND #1 4620 DNE up 4610 PLA TAX 4635 DEX 4648 TXA 4658 RTS 4660 up 4670 PLA TAX 4658 TXA	<pre>> low nubble > 7 Increase Evae * decrease Evae * decrease Evae * Increase Evae * Increase Evae</pre>
4530 AND #A09 4590 CHP #47 4600 BCS notgud 4610 AND #1 4620 BNE up 4610 FLA TAX 4635 DEE up 4636 FTS 4640 TXA 4650 RTS 4660 UD 4677 PLA TAX 4650 RTS 4660 FXA	<pre>> low nibble > 7 > increase ture > decrease byre > from oncher down > increase byte > from onecher up</pre>
4580 AND #AD 4590 CTH #47 4600 BCS notgud 4610 BNE un 4610 PLA TAX 4635 DEX 4635 DEX 4640 TXA 4658 PTS 4660 UN 4670 PLA TAX 4675 INX 4678 PLA 4678 PLA 4688 TXA 4698 PLA 4788 PLA 4	<pre>> low nubble > 7 > Increase here > decrease here > from onchar down > increase here > from onechar up</pre>

4823 040	
AAMA LOA	\ not to be switched
4848 570	< change it !
4050 1	> from onechar switch
4999 ENDPROC	
6000 DEF PROC teat	
6010 CLS	
6020 screen# = CHR#(133)+CHR	#(157)a/WP#(147) amma and
3+CHR#(131)+STRING#(32, ")+C	HESCIATION CHESCICAL
inter and	AND CARL A COMPACIAL) + CHR#(3
6030 FOR vtabs @ TO 21	
COLO PRINT BCreens;	
SOLD DOINERT	
#(188)	STRING\$ (34. CHR# (252)1+CHP
6070 POTNETADIA ALADIA	and the second second second
R#(165)	*STRINGs(34,CHR#(175))*CH
6000 FOR char = 0 TO 4	
6070 PRINTTAB(15 Jachar - Cuba	
STING *+CHR\$(133)+CHR\$(157);	*(156)1CHR#(129+char);"TE
1099 PRINTTAB(0,15);	
6100 NEXTchar	
6110 star#=CHR#(157)+CHR#(132	
6178 -+++++CHR#(133)+CH	(R#(157)
olie stripes=CHR\$(157)+CHR\$(1	32)+" ====================================
6138 FOR #1433)+CHR#(157)	
T star	NTTAB(7.star)star# NEX
6140 FOR STRIPS - 15 TO 10	OTHERADIA
NEXTStrips	winiing(7.stripe)stripes
6150 FOR demo = 1 TO 6	
6160 PROC_message(INVERT HHO	LE SCREEKTA
6170 CALL invert	and the second sec
olde NEXT dealo	
6200 lefts = 0 : rights = 39	top% = 8
6210 PD00 0000% = 1 TO 21	
6228 CALL INVERT PART	SCREEN")
6238 NEXT demot	tor%, demo%
6240 PROC DESEARS (CHANCE OWAR	
6250 cyank # 134 : macantak *	ID MAGENTA")
6260 CALL invert.cyant.magenta	
6270 PROC message (CHANGE STAR	S TO STRIPPS-1
6100 stort = 42 : stripet = 61	I Stringh # 36
SHEE FROC _HEESAGE(FIRST STARS	TO STRING")
6310 CALL invert stark stringk	
SING PROC BREEBOR(NOW STRIPE	TO STAR)
6340 DDOG INVert. Stripe%, stark	
6358 CALL INVESTIGAND STRING 1	TO STRIPE
6360 lefth = 7 : righth - 3	e.V.
6378 PROC BERRADE (CARE I THE AT	tops =11
6388 FOR bottoms = 11 TO 19	A TIBE: (")
6385 top% = bottom%	
6390 CALL invert.left%.right%.t	oph hottont start
1035 AAAA	and a construction of all of all of a construction of the second se
over CALL Invert. lefth.righth.t	oph.bottost.stripet at
6410 CALL LINNARY Lafes	
ripa%	op%.bottom%.string%.st
6428 TIME : REPEAT INTEL TIME	
6430 NEXT botton's	. 26
6440 PROC_message(THAT'S ALL P	OLKS 1
645@ ENDPROC	vero i
KOOK APY 16 C Message(string\$)	
6000 VOIDE & TA NO DE LE SA	
6910 stabl (40 - 189/22.12.26	
6920 FOR ytab # 22 TO 23	2
6938 PRINTTABINTABI	A Contraction of the Contraction
6940 NEXT vtab	
6950 PRINTTAB(14) "PRESS" (CHR#(1	361: "SPACE" (CHE4/132)
AGES DEN TIME	Contraction (137)
6970 PROFAT	TIME > 100
6988 UNTIL INFRV (-00)	
6998 ENDPROC 1	
6999 ENDPROC	
7000 DEF PROC save	
7885 VD07 1	
7010 VD028.4.19.36.2.12.26	the second s
7110 DEINTTAB(8.6);	
7128 vellous = 1.24)STRING#(15."	· 11
7130 CALL Invert and Study = 132	: green% = 130
7140 CALL Invert block green's	
7150 PRINTTAB(10,5)CH2#(120)	ACCOMPTEND -
7160 PRINTTAB(5,7)CHR#(129) CODE	ADDRESS
7170 PRINTTAR/5 SICHDE/110	NUMBERS OLIGINA
7100 PRINTTAB(5, 11)CHR#(129) END	ADDRESS PR
7190 PRINTTAB(5,24); ACTI	ON ADDRESS "main
7200 ENDPROC	
1	



The default of the whole screen can be modified by adding four integer parameters to the call. These parameters define an area of the screen in the order leftX, rightX, topY and bottomY. Only the codes in this area will be changed; but the effects of the codes may extend

to the right of the area.

More selective control of the changes can be made by specifying two or six integer parameters. Two parameters indicate a code to be found and a code to replace it. These codes are not limited to teletext control codes; any



Ascii characters can be exchanged. Two integer parameters will effect the whole screen; six will select an area of the screen. The first four define the area as before; the last two specify the codes to be found and replaced respectively.

Only a limited error checking is provided. A check is made that the machine is in mode 7; and a check is made that the correct nns only. The left/right and up/down should be in the correct order and within the confines of the screen. If these conditions are not adhered to unexpected and possibly disastrous results will be obtained.

For the non technical all that is necessary is to copy out the listing. It is configured for tape based systems to occupy memory from &D00 onwards; it extends beyond the normal start of user memory &E00; so it will have to be protected or assembled for a different area. When run the code is first assembled and then tested with all four possible types of command. Once tested the start, end and execution addresses are displayed allowing a working copy to be saved.



Figure 1 10 REM. MYCHWOOD Flotter control program for the ORIC-1 6010 1910; HER Indirection to program error routine 6010 1920; HER Indirection to PROCPLOT error routine Drives = "i": Fs = "Default" #TUG:1 MCDE:3 CLOBEFO AMENYSIZE = 150 Dim As (AMENYSIZE) V:C DIS DIS PRINT SPC151; "WYCHWOOD - Flotter Control Program" PRINT PRINT SPC151; "(c) John Dawnon 1985" PRINT; PRINT SPC151; "Version 1.10" PRINT; PRINT SPC151; "Yersion 1.10" PRINT; PRINT SPC 100 THO REPEAT WEFEAT DN EFROR BOTO 40 MDRIVE 0 PROCINGTRUCTS(*COMWAD*) 15 = 66T4 IF 15 = 14 THEN DX = 0, PROCENTIE IF 25 = $25 - 25 - 7100 - PROCENT_LOT$ IF 25 = <math>25 - 750 - 700230 240 250 260 270 290 310 320 320 350 360 V0026 370 V0012 380 END DEF PROCENTALOUUE PROCEER_WINDOW 110 FOLLER DIALS 420 FRIMI "CATALODE of the current data disc:" 430 FRIMI "DIALAGEDE of the current data disc:" 450 FRIMI PRIMI 450 FRIMI PRIMI 450 FRIMI PRIMI 450 FRIMI PRIMI 450 FRIMINE - 10 THEN 4.0 470 FRIMINE - 10 THEN 4.2 490 FRIMINE - 10 THEN 4.2 500 FRIMI 510 ENDERSE 514 ENDFROC 520 520 DEF FROCCHARGE_DRIVE 530 PECCEW 550 DEF 550 PRINT "DATA - alse the drive number for data storage" 550 PRINT TABLO,71 "EXTERT new drive number or" 500 PRINT TABLO,71 "EXTERT new drive number or" 500 PRINT TABLO,71 "EXTERT new drive number 500 PRINT NEW DEF_PROCENABE_LINE(Y) VDU_31_0_Y PRINT_BPC(74) ENDPROC PRINT "Press (Neturn) to continue "1 28 * GET\$1 IP 28 () CHR8(12) THEN 740 ENDF90C DEF PROCRETURE DEF PROCSTART_UP PROCEH MINDOM E INT "FLOT current errar" INT STRING®(40,"_") DORM_N2 VDU 1.13.1.10.1.13 HEINT -1-DEF PROCLH_WINDOW VEU 28,0,24,30,0 DEF FROCRH_H2 V00 29,31,24,79,3 ENDFROD DEF PROCHH_MINDOM VDU 29,31,24,79,0 ENDPHOC OEF PROCWRITE PROCINITRUCTS ("ELEMENT") PROCHH_WINDOW PRINT STREICO : "4"1 INPUT LINE ** 76 18 28 - 90 THEN 1150 A41030 - 28 CK = 0241 UNTIL CK >= A488AYB12E ON 28 - 40* CK = CK-1 DAGREC 190 1190 DEF PROCIMETRICTS(X6) 1200 PROCULARINGCH CLE CONTRACTOR TA COPDATE REPLAT INFUTEX, PT INFUTEX, PT UNTIL EDFCX LOBEX ENDFFOC 290 EMART 500 510 DEF PROCELOT 520 DN EVERAP GOTO 50 530 DC.SK EVELS = 64 1340 FGR DX = 0 TO CX 1360 EVEX = DXL EVEX = 0rel8 550 IF LEFTR(AR(DX),1) = "1" THEN PROCHACEO ELSE 1370 IF LEFTR(AR(DX),1) = "," THEN PROCHACEO ELSE 1370 P LEPTRIAR DE PRINT 46 1031 1380 NEXT 05 1390 VDL26 1400 CL3 1410 ENEPRIE 1420 1430 DEF PROCENVE 1440 CL3EE0 1450 PROCEN, MINDON 1450 DF PROCENVE 1440 CLOBERO 1450 FROMEN WINDOW 1450 FROMT 'SWEE plot array to disc' 1400 FRINT SRIDDG(48, ") 1400 FRINT TABIO,51 "CHECK data disc is in drive "; Brives 1500 FRINT TABIO,51 "CHECK data disc is in drive "; Brives 1510 INFOT ' " Ne 1520 FF LENCHS1 > 7 THEN VEU% BOTO 1500 1520 FF LENCHS1 > 7 THEN VEU% BOTO 1500 1530 FF « % 1*40rivest+ %, **HE 1540 FF OFENDITES 1540 FF DENCH 10 CS 1540 FF DENCH 10 CS 1540 FLENCHS2, as(DS) 1550 FLENCHS2, as(DS) 1550 FLENCHS2, as(DS) 1560 FLENCHS2, as(



SOME PEOPLE make a fetish out of "good" programming. Computer academics run riot with the idea that any Goto instruction in a program should be erased as though it were a manifestation of the Devil himself. Other people have more laid back attitudes which do not necessarily help to produce tight, error proof, well documented programs that can be used by someone other than the author.

As usual, a sensible mid-point between the poles of opposing arguments seems to produce a good outcome; there are solid advantages in structuring a program so that the logic of the steps that the computer needs to follow is set out clearly and simply; while an occasional Goto, with a local destination and not crossing any exits from the segment of the program in which it is used, produces no confusion and can save space and effort.

I tend to write programs out of my head and the tidying up gets done later on when I have some idea that I can achieve what I want to do. That's the opposite of what you might be taught about "proper" computing but it's human and the end result may not be so bad. What you do need is a sense of the good structure at which you are aiming finally.

Figure 1 is a listing of Wychwood; a plotter control language for the BBC micro. I wrote the program originally because I wanted to control the sophisticated features of an Epson HI-80 plotter and that's quite difficult to do using Basic, spreadsheet programs or a word processor. The version listed here is adapted for the Oric-1/Tandy four colour plotter.

All computer langauges allow you to construct a series of steps, or program instructions, that the computer will follow when the program is run. If you are writing a

Figure 2. WRITE a new plot sequence EDIT the current plot array STORE the plot array to disc a plot array from disc READ PLOT the current array LIST the current plot array CATALOGUE the current disc alter the data drive DRIVE TEXT spool array to text file EXIT <X> to BASIC Which C D E L P R S T W X

language in Basic you need some way of inputting and storing the steps that the computer is to carry out.

It would be possible to enter each step at the keyboard, store the sequence on tape or floppy disc and then run the program by starting the tape and reading each instruction as it occurred. One obvious difficulty of this method is that all programming languages provide facilities to repeat a series of operations until a desired result is achieved.

With the program steps stored on tape you'll have to rewind the tape each time the program went round the loop. That seems a bit slow and perhaps boring — but it could be done.

Another method of holding the instructions that your langauge must follow is to place the program steps into a Basic array. Finding the start of the program is easy, to find the next instruction you need only increment a counter by one, and loops are easy to establish and run as you can alter the value of the counter to point to the instruction after the label that marks the start of the loop.

For example, Wychwood uses the array A\$ to hold the series of instructions that form a Wychwood program.

The idea of using an array to store the instructions that are to be carried out by Wychwood is fine so far as it goes. But first of all the program you have written to control a plotter will be lost when the power to the computer is turned off, and second, the BBC computer is comparatively short of space for very large arrays.

In fact, the second objection is a good thing because it leads to a neat solution which removes all practical limitations on the size of plotter control program you can wirte and gives

WYCHWO	DD - Plot array editor
APPEND	instructions to array
DELETE	instruction
INSERT	instructions into the array. Enter <q> to exit the insert mode</q>
MODIFY	an instruction
EXIT <	(> the editor to return to the MCL

1650 DEF FROCLOMS 1640 DE, OBERO 1660 PRODUCTS BUILDON 1660 PRINT TREAD DISt array from disc" 1670 PRINT TREAD DISt array from disc" 1670 PRINT TREAD DISt array from disc" 1670 PRINT TABLO, 31 "CHECK data disc is in drive "IDrives 1710 INFUT " = NS 1710 INFUT " = NS 1720 IF LONIGEL > 7 THEN PROCEATALOBUE, FROMENTUME BOTO 1660 1730 IF LONIGEL > 7 THEN PROCEATALOBUE, FROMENTUME BOTO 1660 1730 IF LONIGEL > 7 THEN PROCEATALOBUE, FROMENTUME BOTO 1660 1730 IF LONIGEL > 7 THEN PROCEATALOBUE, FROMENTUME BOTO 1660 1730 IF LONIGEL > 7 THEN PROCEATALOBUE, FROMENTUME 1730 IF LONIGEL > 7 THEN PROCEATALOBUE, FROMENT FE 1730 IF CONCEPT, so TO CX=11 AS(FX) = ""; MEXT FE 1730 INFUTEL, AS CX 1700 PRINT "LOADING "IF" 1810 INFUTEL, AS(CX) 1040 FRINT #4 (CL) 1050 UNITL EGREY 1070 CLOBERY 1070 CLOBERY 1070 CLOBERY 1070 EXPPROC 1090 EXP FROCHACRO 1090 EXP FROCHACRO 1090 EX = INSTRI*.ANIS-I.GREEN.RED.BLUE.BLACK.TITLE.SIZEDO. 5176007 A4(DX)) 1040 IF K = 0 THEN RESTORE 4050, FROCCX 1050 IF K = 1 THEN FRINT *C2* 1070 IF K = 10 THEN FRINT *C2* 1070 IF K = 25 THEN FRINT *C2* 1070 IF K = 25 THEN FRINT *C2* 1070 IF K = 35 THEN FRINT *D0* 2010 IF K = 35 THEN FRINT *D0* 2010 IF K = 42 THEN FRINT *D1* 2010 IF K = 42 THEN FRINT *D1*

2

John Dawson with Wychwood, a plotter control language for the BBC micro to control the features of the Oric-1/Tandy.

~ *	-		
 ыг	4.24	v.	
		*	

- D Change the current data disc default '1'
- P Send the contents of A\$ to the plotter List the A\$ program array to a parallel printer

C Display a catalogue of the current data disc

т Produce a text file from the current A\$

array X Exit the Wychwood program to Basic

For my own education, I decided that I wanted to show different prompt messages and instructions on screen at various places in the program. It is inefficient to try to store these as part of the Basic program because the relatively large amounts of textual information seriously detracted from the data you can hold



your programs a tidy, easy to understand structure. The solution does depend, however, on the use of a floppy disc drive.

In theory, you could use the program with one or two cassette decks but you lose the ability to find one out of a collection of files in a few milliseconds and that will make the program very frustrating to use.

Before you can "run" a Wychwood program, you need to be able to enter the instructions into the program array, save the program on a floppy disc and read it back into the computer. Nobody writes correct programs in one go and Wychwood has an editing facility that allows you to Modify, Delete, Insert and Append instructions to those already in the array. The functions available from the Main Command Level (lines 210-350) are:

W Write a new program

- E Edit the contents of the A\$ program array
- S Store the A\$ array on disc
- R Read a program from disc into the A\$





in the machine at any one time.

This is a key differ written for the BBC mass storage facility fitted with disc drive program must hold th at once unless you int of the program after a you can ready one file as often as you want

(C

rence between a program using cassette tape as its and the same machine es. A cassette tape based ne whole program in Ram tend to Chain one section mother. With floppy discs or another from disc just continued on next page)	3440 ENDPINC 3440 ENDPINC 3440 ENDPINC 3440 DEF PROCEX 3440 FEAD 25 3440 FEAD COMME 3700 MEAD 25 3700 ENDPINC 3720 ENDPINC 3720 ENDPINC 3720 ENDPINC 3750 Loop1 - 0 THEN DI = Repeat 3750 ENDPINC 3750
PSTARTS+10: DX = DX+10 PSTARTS+10: DX = DX+10 EN PSTARTS = ABRAVEJZE-15: DX = PSTARTX X = 0: DX = PSTARTX ; PROCEMBITE: PROCINSTRUCTS(*EDITOR*) E Y	Teeo CLOSECO 3900 DOTO 210 3910 DOTO 210 3920 VDO 2 3920 VDO 2 3920 VDO 2 3920 VDO 2 3920 VDO 2 3920 PELRT "A fault has occurred - interpreting 4 %10° 3900 PRIMI PELRT The fault occur "168'S 3900 DOTO 210 4010 CLS 4020 DOTO 210 4030 DETE Commands for Oric-1 plust 4050 DETE Commands for Oric-1 plust 4050 DETE 4.(1.83, *#E0.*, 01
	1
	YOUR COMPUTER, NOV

- 2480 CL5 2490 FOR HE = PSTARTS TO PSTARTS+PSE 2500 PENNT STREEDD11"1 "188(HD1) 2510 DEPROC 2520 DEPROC 2540 SEF PROCEDIT_COMMAND 2550 VF74-1 2550 VF74-1 2550 VF74-1 2500 VBUDD, 31,24,79,19 2570 CLS 2580 FRINT STRING#(48,6°,°) 2590 FRINT STRING#(48,6°,°) 2590 FRINT SELECT A D I M K) °1 2500 FRINT SELECT A D I M K) °1 2600 FE DLS F STARTS-FBLD DL = FUTARTL 2610 FF DLS = FUTARTL-FDLL 2620 FRINT TABLO, 31 J BTC.400 2650 FRINT TABLO, 31 J BTC.400 2650 FRINT TABLO, 31 STRENDEL = °1 ARTL-FDLL 2650 FILST SECONDEL = °1 ARTL
 000
 DEF FROCDELETE

 720
 PDR E1 + DL TD ARKEVEIZE-1

 740
 A4 (E1) - A4 (E2+1)

 740
 A4 (E1) - A4 (E2+1)

 740
 A4 (E1) - A4 (E2+1)

 740
 A4 (E2) - A4 (E2+1)

 740
 A4 (E2) - A4 (E2+1)

 740
 C1 - C1-1

 740
 C1 - C1-1

 740
 A4 (E2) - A4 (E2) (E2)
 2790 2000 DEF PROCINEERT 2010 FOR EX = AMRAYSIJE TO DX STEP -1 2010 FOR EX = 1 THEN 2040 2010 FK 1 = 1 THEN 2040 2010 A41EX1 = A4(EX-1) 2040 A41EX1 EX 2040 X = CX+1 2000 CL = CA*1 2000 CLS 2000 PRINT STRINGS(40, ".") 2000 PRINT "ENTER new instruction" 2000 PRINT TENTER new instruction" 2000 PRINT TABLO,31, STR4(55-11, ".", 0*(55-1) 2010 PRINT TABLO,31, STR4(55-11, ".", 0*(55-1) 2050 PRINT TABLO,31, STR4(55-11, INC ". As(55-1) ENDPROC 2950 DX = DX+1 2946 GBT0 2810 2970 2970 DEF FRDCPGDIFY 2990 DEF FRDCPGDIFY 2990 CLS 3000 PRINT TRENG-140,"") 3010 PRINT TRENG-14,"") 3010 PRINT TRENG-14," ") 3010 PRINT TRENG-14," STR+10511 ", ", A+1031 3030 DF ES = "" THEN ENDPROC ELSE A+(DX) = E+ 3040 ENDPROC 3070 1110 SF A0400 + ** THEN 3390 3120 PRINT TABID, A) "Enter page header (40 ther **** * 1130 DFUT_LINE ** TT0 1140 JF LENK(T10) > 40 THEN VD071 B070 3100 1150 FFX5,1 110 FFX = 50+ FFX = 1 1100 FCK 25 = 0 TO CS BTEP FLS 1100 FCK 25 = 0 TO CS BTEP FLS 1100 FCK 25 = 0 TO CS BTEP FLS 1100 FCK 25 = 0 TO CS BTEP FLS 1100 FCK 25 = 0 TO CS BTEP FLS 1100 FCK 25 = 0 TO CS BTEP FLS 1100 FCK 25 = 0 TO CS BTEP FLS 1100 FCK 25 = 0 TO CS BTEP FLS 1100 FCK 25 = 0 TO CS BTEP FLS 1100 FCK 25 = 0 TO CS BTEP FLS 1100 FCK 25 = 0 TO FLS-1 ' 1100 FCK 25 = 0 TO FLS 5070 5080 DEF PROCLIST_PLOT 5070 PROCESS wINDOw 3000 CLB 3100 LLB 3110 IF A4101 = ** THEN 3390 3120 PRINT TABID.61 "Enter page header (40 thers may
 3280
 PMINT HPC(NOI, STRE(EX-31))

 3250
 PMINT HPC(NOI, STRE(EX-31))

 3260
 PC AN (EX-31)

 3260
 PC AN (EX-31)

 3260
 PC AN (EX-31)

 3260
 PC AN (EX-31)

 3270
 AEXT JX

 3280
 VED 1/12

 3290
 VED 1/12

 3290
 VED 1/12

 3290
 PEX = PPX+1

 3310
 PFX = PPX+1

 3310
 PFX = PPX+1

 3320
 VED 2

 3400
 VED 4

 <t 2440 2450 DEF PECCEPOL TEXT 3400 RELETE T. DEPALT 3470 PECCH WINDOW 3480 KEPDOL T.DEFAULT 3490 PECCPLOT 2500 KEPDOL 2440 (FRUE-LAT) 2500 #1900L 2510 ENDPROC 2520 2520 DEF PROC_ELEMENT 2540 CLOBELO 2550 FR = "1"-DF1V#*", T"+AR(D1) 2550 FR = CPCRF(1) 2550 Chart = DF1F(1) 2550 Chart = DF1F(1) 2550 Chart = DF1F(1) 2550 Chart = DF1F(1) 2500 Chart = DF1F(1) 2510 Chart = L BLOE ENDEROD t *r VDU 7 ne nueber *1 EPL *1 ENR mile. es "iErrs red in line numbers
 - #10,0*,**0,-20,20

(continued from previous page)

Procinstructs (lines 1190-1290) sets up a text window on the left hand side of the VDU, clears the screen and then reads a sequential text file, printing it to the screen until the End of File marker is reached.

Having loaded the instruction file, the remainder of the procedure to write a new Wychwood program is pretty straightforward. The program line number is printed by line 1100 and line 1110 accept into Z\$ any alphanumeric characters that you type on to the keyboard. This is important because many plotter commands contain commas which will terminate the normal Basic Input instruction pages 277 and 278 in the BBC User Guide.

Wychwood has the facility to turn the contents of the A\$ Basic array into a text file. The Wychwood Main Command Level loop will go (if you press T — line 340) to Procspool_Text. Procspool_Text deletes the old file 'T.DEFAULT' on the program disc and then prints the program instructions currently held in memory to a new text file "T.Default" in lines 3480 and 3490.

The plotter is not turned on because Procstart_Up is not called before Procplot. The next stage has to be done manually when you copy the default file from the program disc to the data disc, if you are using two disc drives, and then rename the file to the name of whatever element it will form in the final program.

Because Procspool_Text calls Procplot, which will read existing element text files in the course of printing out a plotter program, it is possible to repeat this process more than



once, increasing the size of the text file each time.

My BBC micro is fitted with version 2 of the Basic interpreter and that means that the Openup instruction should be replaced by Openin for those people working with Basic 1.

Wychwood has changed since last month and the interpreter procedure — Procplot — has grown as I have added new commands to the Wychwood repertoire. In order to make the program easier to adapt to different plotters I have written a new procedure — Proccx which reads the low level commands that are to be sent to the plotter when a high level program instruction is encountered.

AXIS-1

for example, restores the data pointer to line 4050 and then reads five commands from the data in the line. This method concentrates the data that will need changing when the program is adapted to a different plotter, in one place.

The program is incomplete and must be structured to some extent to suit the particular needs of an individual. Nevertheless, the procedures for writing and editing the contents of a single dimension array, and storing and retrieving the array on floppy discs are complete and working well. Additionally, the program can display large quantities of information to guide the user when Wychwood is operating.

An interpreter of this sort can be used for many purposes, not just for controlling a plotter, and, because it is written in Basic, it is very easy to extend or modify the actions that will be carried out when a particular instruction is executed. The speed of execution should be entirely adquate for many domestic tasks as well as some applications in school laboratories.

Extracting parameters from the text strings in a single element array is not impossible but tends to be a clumsy business using Basic. If the machine you wish to control, an astronomical telescope or an automatic heating and watering system in a greenhouse, for example, requires a fixed number of parameters associated with each instruction, you may find life far easier if you use a multi-dimension array to store the program.

You could use a single dimension string array to store the instuction name and a two or three dimension integer or real array to hold the parameters. The program pointer will identify the current elements in each array, linking the instruction name to its associated parameters or values.

If, to save typing and additional work to create the Command, Element and Editor files, you would like a copy of Wychwood as it is listed in this article with the additional files, write to me at *Your Computer* enclosing your return address in block capitals, a note of whether you want the program on a 40 or 80 track disc and a cheque for £5.75 to cover the cost of the disc, post, packing and copying.



M		86		30	P	Here's what	other people say about HiSoft Software:
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H	High	ı Qı	al	ity		Devpac80 Ultrakit	"a brilliant piece of software" A. Brown "a great acquisition" J. Le Page
M	icro	COL	nnı	ite	r	The Press	
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COMMODORE 64, **BBC AND SPECTRUM**

5 REM HEX LOADER FOR CBM 64 FIG.1 6 REM 10 FOR I=680 TO 727 READA:POKEI.A:T=T+A 20 NEXT:IF T=6716 THEN GOTO 100 30 PRINT"ERROR IN DATA ".T-6716 END 40 DATA 169.1.133.186.169.1.133.184 50 DATA 133.185.169.8.133.183.169.208 60 DATA 133.187.169.2.133.188.169.56 70 DATA 133.251.169.199.133.252.169.251 80 DATA 162.231.160.206.32.216.255.96 90 DATA 68.79.87.78.76.79.65.68 100 SA=51000.LA=52855 110 INPUT"START ADDRESS":A 120 IF (A(SA) OR (A)LA) THEN GOTO 140 130 IF A/8=INT(A/8) THEN GOTO 150 140 PRINT PRINT"ADDRESS ERROR":GOTO 110 150 T=(A-32768)AND255 PRINTA: INPUTD# 160 IF D#="END" THEN GOTO 190 170 IF LEN(D#)=20 THEN GOTO 150 180 PRINT"WRONG LENGTH" GOTO 150 180 PRINT"WRONG LENGTH" GOTO 150 180 PRINT"WRONG LENGTH" GOTO 150 HEX LOADER FOR CBM 64 FIG.1 REM 5

POKE R+B.D: T=T+D NEXT 218 210 PORE H+B, B = 1+B MEAT 220 B#=MID#(D#,18,3) GOSUB 300 230 IF E=1 THEN GOTO 280 240 IF T=D THEN GOTO 260 250 PRINT"CHECKSUM ERROR" GOTO 150 260 A = A+B IF ACLA THEN GOTO 150 270 GOTO 800 280 PRINT TAB(8+2*B+D)C#"??" 280 PRINT TAB(8+2*B+D)C#"??" 290 B=8:NEXT 00T0 150 300 E=0 D=0:FOR N=1 TO LEN(B#) 310 C#=MID#(B#.N.1) GOSUB 400 320 IF E=1 THEN D=N:N=4:NEXT RETURN 330 D=D#16+X:NEXT RETURN 400 X=ASC(C#)=48 IF X<0 THEN E=1 RETURN 410 IF X<10 THEN RETURN 420 X=X-7 IF X<10 THEN E=1 RETURN 430 IF X>15 THEN E=1 440 RETURN 440 RETURN 440 RETURN 500 H#="0123456789ABCDEF" 510 FOR A=SA TO LA STEP 3 520 PRINT A, "? ", T=(A-32768)AND255 530 FOR B=0 TO 7:X=PEEK(A+B) GOSUB 600 540 T=T+X:NEXT:PRINT"=", 560 Y=INT(T/256) PRINT MID#(H#,Y+1.1), 570 X=255 AND T:GOSUB 600:PRINT 580 HEXT GOTO 900 580 PETUT MID#(UK_INT(X)AE)A1 1)

THE PROGRAMS given here will enable Spectrum, BBC, and CBM-64 owners to download via Your Computer's Telsoft service. Each month for each machine we transmit at least one - and usually two - of the main programs appearing in the current issue. Also available is the full user to user communications program, Dialsoft.

So far OE LTD's Telemod 2 and the VTX 5000 modems have been tested with the BBC and Spectrum but the service also works with

F

800	SYS 680 C#=CHR#(34)
819	PRINT PRINT" TO PELOAD CODE ."
815	PRINT PRINT" LOAD"C\$"DOWNLOAD";
820	PRINTC#",1,1 (RETURN)"
825	PRINT PRINT" THEN TYPE NEW",
830	PRINT" (RETURN)"
835	PRINT PRINT"TO RUN THE PROGRAM":
840	PRINT" SYS 51000 (RETURN)"
990	PRINT PRINT PRINT"1 ENTER DATA"
918	PRINT PRINT"2 PRINT DATA"
920	PRINT PRINT"3 SAVE DATA"
930	INFUT Z ON Z GOTO 100,500.800

	600 PRINT MID\$(H 610 PRINT MID\$(H	\$, INT(X/16)+1,1); 910 \$,1+(XAND15),1); RETURN 920 930	PRINT PRINT"2 PRINT DATA PRINT PRINT"3 SAVE DATA" INFUT 2 ON 2 GOTO 100,500,800
51000 2 H906SID1100028060 51000 127FR9000015000 51024 2 H9072007762000 51024 2 H907200700000 51024 2 H907200700000000000000000000000000000000	51456 C84000000000000000000000000000000000000	70=447 51920 2 CEADCFCESDLOCEIDIG 70=447 51920 2 DECEDDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=556 51936 2 DECEDDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=410 51936 2 DECEDDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=447 51960 2 DECEDDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=447 51960 2 DECEDDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=447 51960 2 DECEDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=447 51960 2 DECEDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=447 51960 2 DECEDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=447 51960 2 DECEDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=447 52040 2 DECEDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=447 52041 2 DECEDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=520 52040 9 DECEDIGICEIDIG 71=52015 2 DECECIDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=52017 2 DECECIDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=52017 2 DECECIDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=52017 2 DECECIDIGESDLOCEIDIG 71=52017 2 DECECIDIGESDLOCEIDIG 720 5 2044 9 DECEDIDICEIDIG 721 5 20464 2 DECECIDIGESDLOCEIDIG 721 5 20464 2 DECECIDIGESDLOCEIDIG 721207 2 DESEDIDIGESDLOCEIDIGE	HUmerical 52384 PARC20ARBCC209SOC=460 HUmerical 52392 664903558110BARD=460 HUmerical 52406 90200000000000000000000000000000000000



a number of other makes. For the CBM-64 it will initially only be available with the OEL Comms pack together with the Telemond 2 or similar modem; later we hope to adapt the service to work with Commodore's modem.

To enter the download program first type in the hexloader for your machine - figure 1 and then enter the machine code - figure 2. Once the program has been saved you can run it by entering CALL &6000 on the BBC, SYS 51000 on the CBM 64, RANDOMIZE USR 60000 on the Spectrum.

To find out what is available and how to receive software dial up Colchester (0206) 8068. This audio recorded information line will also advise you which telephone numbers to ring for the 300 and 1200 bit/s services.

When a program you want to download is on line, make sure your modem is set up and dial the number appropriate to its speed. As soon as you hear the modem tones switch the modem to line and replace the

Option 1 from the menu - Receive. After a block of data is received you will see "OK" printed if there are no errors, otherwise the program will wait for the blocks to come round again. When the "Program loaded OK" message appears return to the Telsoft menu and select Option 5. You can now save and run the program.

Note that CBM-64 owners will need to use Option 6 if machine code is to be s

			And in case of the local division of the loc			the second se		A 4 4 4	
CARDONAL STREET, STREE		78 PRINT "A" "1		168 8- EVAL ("1"	MIDS (BS, 2+N+	1,2)) 250	AFA-810	TYPING	ERROR !*
Figure 1. BBC.		88 INPUT ":" B#,C#		178 7A=8:A=A+1:	T=T+B	278	A=8+ (A	DIV 8)1	GOTO 50
18 REM BBC HEX CODE LOADER		90 IF LEN(88) <>16 THE	N 50	198 FOR M = 1 T	0 LEN (C#)	288	*SAVE "I	DOWNLOP	1D. 9466 9181
15 HIMEM=&69FF		1100 T=0 1100 FOR N=0 TO 7		200 XS-MIDS(C4.)	M,1):GOSUD 30	8 380	E=0:1F	ASC (X#)	<48 THEN E=1:RETURN
38 INPUT " START ADDRESS (Hex)"	148	120 X8- MIDs (88,2+N+1,1	1 605U	JB 388 218 IF E =1 THE	N A=A-11 0010	310	IF ASC	X#)<58	THEN RETURN
48 A=EVAL ("&"+A\$)		130 IF E=1 THEN 260		THE THE THE EVAL	"6"+C#) THEN	50 330	IF ASC (X\$1>71	THEN E=1
50 IF ASAGET THEN 200 68 IF ASAGED OR ASAGET THEN 2	0	148 Xs= MIDs(88,2*N+2,1 158 IF E=1 THEN 268	31 6050	248 PRINT *CHEC	KSUM ERROR !"	340	RETURN		
	1000			4940048608823848.374	6048 1A98C28	MESFF20AB6D.	SEF	6E68 18	89C887D88568684C.2C1
Figure 2. BBC.	6989	16C90F2917620D56D,477	9C26 :	A58AC98208862879,369	6058 tA9872	8886EA99A85,	386	6E70 19	3C6AA57CA67DA47E, 3DC
	6818	DRE3C57AF080A958,4CE	9C26 :	6EBBEC60A991A201,447	6058 182A968	E8583A00020,	301	6E88 18	8820F4FF982981F8,3CD
6400 149C840FEA20120F4,4C6	6828	120E3FF20E7FF4C67,40B	6C48 1	608AA2D2CAEBCAD0, 5AA	6068 :20996	028996028AB.	317	6688 14	08A996A20920F4FF,408
6A88 1FF28616C28496DC9,38A	6928	16A200C6C00CFC570,3C1 1F008A95820E3FF4C,447	6050 1	FBAA68A988847EA8,458	6078 160A98	A20006620F8,	206	9E46 1	7EA0444F574E4C4F,281
6A18 135F0064C0C6A4C47,200	6838	1676A20C76820E7FF ,429	6058	20496C88D0FAA47E,449	ADB0 160204	B6D20A86D20,	348	6EA8 1	4144494E47204D45,215
6420 164490C20E3FFA9E8,482	6848	1A573A8A98899856F, 3F6	60.68	F4FFA90058AA90C, 460	6088 IE7FFA	9D220E0FF40.	548	6EA8 1	4655003120202052,193
6A28 1A000A2FF20F4FFA902,363	6850	168A9C828556CA955,388	6C70 :	20E3FF20A86DA904,3E4	6090 1498FA	20020F4FF60,	305	6EB0 1	2020205345542042,1AE
6A38 1 A20220F4FFA9C8A0,4C8	6950	120306EA95020556C,298	6078 :	20005EA9090502A9,2F0	40A0 16020A	8606828A86D,	33A	6EC8 10	6175642052617465,286
6A40 :FEA20020F4FF60A9,48C	6868	1 A915A28128F4FF28,394	6080 1	20156DC941F00DC9,370	6DAB 120AB6	D20E7FF20E7,	445	6EC8 11	8D35282828455849,108
6450 115420120F4FF4000.3ED	6870	16FD05198D0F7A90C,4A4	60.56	42F011C943F0174C,3A2	6098 1FF684	829F86A6A6A	JF1	6ED8 1	49438D454E544552,217
6458 149FF8899856FD8FA,587	6878	128E3FF28A56DA95A,437	6048	FF4C076CA900A203,3C4	6DCB 169072	@E3FF6829@F,	312	6EE0 1	204E554D4245520D,1F6
6868 18715828128F4FF28,374	6888	1 20006E20F86D20A8,208	6CA0	20F4FF4CB76CA908,433	6DC8 18938C	93438031869.	150	SEED I	524C2D4728544F20,1F5
6A78 1FBA8008477847884,416	6898	160A98528886EA988,20A	6098 1	1020420F4FFE68005,4CE	6DD8 10728E	BA5782A900C	368	6EF8 1	52455455524E2054,254
6A78 179847A8478857828,388	6998	1 20E 3FF 20F86DA9D2, 502	6000	60498828886628F8,2C4	6DE# 145784	9888578A57A	398	6F88 1	4F284D454E552829,1ED 8D53455428545241,288
6488 1 D062200C6C80D899,468	68A8	1 20306EA99620556C, 2DE	6008	6DA81720156DC941,2D8	6DE8 149188	57A267A267B,	299	6F10 1	4E534D4954284261,24E
6898 17188C828D56DC889,364	6890	14C6A6BA475288C6C,2D2	6CD8 :	F8088C742F811C743,413	ADEB 181820	90DD0F6C860,	4F7	6F18 1	7564285261746580,292
6A98 108F8A000A5742988,422	6998	1880@FA200C6C200C,316	6CEB	0120F4FF4C096DA9,37F	6E80 186704	AA92020E3FF,	478	6F20 1	4120202037352042,16F
6008 11065738577200C6C,289	6808	12020E3FFAV6F20E3,43D	6020	107A20320F4FF4C09,314	6E00 1CADEF	AA67D60C97F	4FD	6F30 1	3838284261756480,289
6A88 1888528E3FFC82805,524	6808	IFFA96828E3FF68A9,51E	6CFB	160A907A20420F4FF, 306	AE18 (00F01	2A97FC92080.	303	6F38 1	4328313238382842,188
6ABB 16DC818D9F8A57328,435	6808	19CA888A68AE882D8,41E	6CF8	1268000000000000000000000000000000000000	6E20 10EC90	AFBBAC98DF8	3A1	6F40 1	6175648053455428,253
6AC8 17AF 088A95820E3FF, 478	6BEB	120F4FF60A29723F4,4C0	6088	FFA57C20E3FF2053,495	6E28 106C90	7F882A98868,	448	6F50 I	4261756428526174,203
6AD0 120E7FF4C676A200C, 34F	6BF Ø	1FFA29628F4FF68A9,553	6018	16C20536C6020AB6D,2E3	6E38 1A2012	EFAFFA983A2	484	6F58 1	650050524F475241,23D
AADB 16CB0BCC578F008849,400	69F8	19CA000A68A600200,41E	6020	120AB6DA90520006E,274	6E48 18728F	4FFA996A288	483	6F68 1	4420200F69005052,200
64E8 1676445734889856F 43E	6000	128F4FF6818A99685,44F	6028	120F86020A860A985,368	6E48 128F4F	F982982F0F4	41F	6F70 1	45535328414E5928,213
64F8 1080E28E7FF498828,388	6C10	18F847EA991A28828,38D	6D36	120006E20F86D20A8,2DE	AC50 . FEA9	ATA78A2BEAFE	464	6F78 1	48455928464F5228,218
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6AFB 1E3FF4C83684C6764,407 6800 1A000847A8478200C,2C9	6C18 6C28	154FFB889C887D885,448 168684C8C6AA47E28,204	6038	160847EA903200066E,2A9 1A90220E0FF057C60,4D9	6E68 1A991	A20020F4FF80	49F	6F 80 1	4045465500202020,1A2
6AFB 1E3FF4C83684C6764,497 6800 1A000847A8470208C,2C9	6C28	+ F4FF8889C887D885,448 + 68684C8C6AA47E28,204	6038 6048	160847EA903200066,2A9 1A9022060FF057C60,4DB	6E60 1A991	A20020F4FF80	49F	6F00 1	4045465500202020,142
6AF8 1E3FF4CB3684C676H,497 6000 1A000847A8478286C,2C9	6C20	1F4FF8009C0070005,440 168684C0C6AA47E20,204	6038 6048	160847EA98328886E,2A9 1A90228E8FF857C68,4D8 158 1F -1 THEN 60 1	6E68 1A991/	A28820F4FF88	A9F	6F80 :	40454E5580282828,162
Figure 1. Spectrum.	6C18 6C28	154FF889C887D885,448 168684C8C666447E28,204 08 INPUT " 1"158 05 IF 98="END" THEN 00	6038 6048 TO 208	160847EA98320886E,2A9 1A9D228E8FF857C68,4DB 158 IF e=1 THEN GO 1 178 POKE s,yi LET s	6668 1A991	20020F4FF80 240 250	APF	6F88 1 Checksu -81 60	4045465580202020,162 m Error* To 50
Figure 1. Spectrum.	6C19 6C20	154FF889C887D885,448 168684C8C66847E28,204 08 INPUT " 1"158 05 IF 88="END" THEN 00 98 IF LEN 54<20 THEN 00	6038 6048 TO 268 80 TO 24	160847EA983208066,2A9 1A90228E8FF857C68,4DB 158 IF e=1 THEN GO 1 178 POKE s,yi LET s 68 188 LET t=t+yi NEXT	6668 149911 0 268 -a+1 ni LET y=8	20820F4FF88 248 258 268 268	APF	6F98 : Checksu -8: 60 Typing I	4045465580282828,142 m Error* TO 58 Error* (8): 80 TO 58
Figure 1. Spectrum.	6C19 6C20	1F4FFBB995897D085,448 168684686666647E28,204 08 IMPUT " 1"158 85 IF 8s="END" THEN 00 98 IF LEN 54<>28 THEN 0 98 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FDR o=8 TO 7	6038 6048 TO 208 80 TO 20 256)	160847EA983208066,2A9 1A90228E8FF857C68,4D8 158 IF s=1 THEN GO 1 170 POKE s,yi LET s 68 188 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR s=1 TO 3 2980 LET x=b\$(17+s 1	6568 1A991 6568 1A991 TO 268 =a+1 n: LET y=8 TO 17+a)	A20020F4FF88 240 250 260 270 200	A9F PRINT "C LET #=#= PRINT "T LET #=0= SAVE "do	6F98 : Checksu -8: 60 Typing I INT (a ownload	4045465580282828,142 m Error" TO 58 Error" (8): 00 TO 58 "CODE 60008,1136
ARB 1:53F4CB368478478286C,2C9 ABB0 1:ABD8847A8478286C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k fig 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59888 28 POKE 235588,81 CLE 1 PRINT	6C19 6C20	154550897088708870885,448 168684686666647228,204 08 IMPUT " 1"158 85 IF 98="END" THEN 00 98 IF LEN 54<>28 THEN 0 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=8 TO 7 129 LET x8=55(2+n+1 TO 7	6038 6048 10 288 80 TO 24 256) 2*n+1)	160847EA98320806E,2A9 1A9D228E8FF857C68,4DB 158 IF s=1 THEN GO 1 170 POKE s,yi LET s 60 100 LET t=t+yi NEXT 190 FOR s=1 TO 3 200 LET xs=b\$(17+s 1 205 GO SUB 300; LET	6268 14991 6268 14991 70 268 **1 n: LET y=8 10 17+m) y=y=16+x	A20020F4FF88 240 250 260 270 290 290	A9F PRINT "C LET a=a- PRINT "T LET a=0= SAVE "do POKE 236	6F80 1 Checksus -81 80 Typing 1 *INT (a gwnload 658,81	4045465580282828,142 m Error" TO 58 Error" /81, 00 TO 58 "CODE 60008,1136 STOP
AFB 1:23F74CB36846704.407 6000 :A000847A8470200C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k fig 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 20 POKE 23658,81 CL5 : PRINT 30 INPUT "Start Address "14	6C19 6C20	1F4FFBB995897D085,448 168684C8C6AA47E28,204 85 IF 8s=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN 54<>28 THEN 0 98 IF LEN 54<>28 THEN 0 108 LET t=s-256+INT (a/ 108 FOR n=8 TO 7 129 LET x\$=5\$(2*n+1 TO 7 125 00 SUB 300; LET y=x 128 IE s=1 THEN 00 TO 2	6038 6048 10 298 30 10 20 256) 2*n+1)	160847EA98320886E,2A9 1A9D228E8FF857C68,4DB 158 IF ==1 THEN GO 1 178 POKE s,yi LET s 68 188 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR s=1 TO 3 200 LET x==b\$(17+s 1 205 GO SUB 308: LET 218 IF ==1 THEN LET	6258 14991 6268 14991 70 268 ***1 n: LET y=8 10 17+m) y=y=16+x ************************************	20020F4FF80 240 250 268 270 268 299 260 308	APF PRINT "C LET a=a= PRINT "T LET a=0= SAVE "dc POKE 236 LET ==01	6F88 I Checksur -81 80 Typing I *INT (a genload 658,81 I LET x	4045465580282828,142 m Error" 70 50 Error" 70 10 00 T0 50 "CODE 600008,1136 STOP =CODE x8-48-7*(x8)"9") THEN 157 =11
AFB 1:23F74CB36846764.497 6000 :A000847A8470200C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k fig 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 20 POKE 23658.81 CLE : PRINT 30 INPUT "Start Address "18 50 IF aboli35 THEN 60 TO 200 49 IF accented THEN 60 TO 200	6C18 6C28	1F4FF98990897D085,448 168684C8C66847E28,204 85 IF 9s=*END* THEN 00 90 IF LEN 54<>20 THEN 0 90 IF LEN 54<>20 THEN 0 100 LET t=s-256+1NT (a/ 100 FOR n=8 TO 7 120 LET x8=54(2+n+1 TO 7 125 00 SUB 300; LET y=x 130 IF s=1 THEN GO TO 2 140 LET x5=54(2+n+2 TO	60.38 60.48 TO 208 80 TO 24 256) 2*n+1) 68 2*n+2)	160847EA983208866,249 1A9D228E8FF857C68,4DB 158 IF e=1 THEN GO 1 178 POKE a,yi LET a 68 188 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR s=1 TO 3 208 LET x\$=b\$(17+s 1 205 E0 SUB 308: LET 218 IF e=1 THEN LET 228 NEXT s	6258 14991 6268 14991 TO 268 ***1 n: LET y=8 TO 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO	20020F4FF80 240 250 268 270 268 299 266 300 310 TO 50 320	APF PRINT "C LET a=a= PRINT "T LET a=B= SAVE "dc POKE 236 LET a=BI IF x<80 C RETURN	6F88 : Checksus -8: 80 Typing I *INT (a ownload 658,8: : LET x' OR x>15	4045465580282828,142 m Error" TO 58 Error" (B): 00 TO 58 "CODE 68008,1136 STOP =CODE x\$-48-7*(x\$)"9") THEN LET #=1
GAFB 1:E3F74CB36846704.407 GB00 1:A000847A84702000C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k fig 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 28 POKE 23658.81 CL5 1 PRINT 30 INPUT "Start Address "18 50 IF ac60000 THEN 60 TO 200 60 IF ac60000 THEN 60 TO 200 70 PRINT a1	6C18 6C28	1F4FF98990897D085,448 168684C8C6AA47E28,204 85 IF 9s=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN 54<>28 THEN 0 98 IF LEN 54<>28 THEN 0 98 LET t=a-256+1NT (a/ 18 FOR n=8 T0 7 128 LET x=b5(2*n+1 T0 7 128 LET x=b5(2*n+2 T0 145 GO SUB 300: LET y=y	6038 6048 10 208 90 T0 24 256) 2*n+1) 68 2*n+2) *16*x	160847EA983208866,249 1A9D228E8FF857C68,4DB 158 IF e=1 THEN GO 1 178 POKE a,yi LET a 68 188 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR a=1 TO 3 288 LET x\$=b\$(17+m 1 285 GO SUB 3888.LET 218 IF e=1 THEN LET 228 NEXT m 238 IF t=y THEN PRIM	6568 14991 6568 14991 TO 268 as1 n: LET y=8 TO 17+a) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO NT ":";b\$: GO	248220F4FF88 248 258 268 278 268 299 266 388 318 TO 50 328	A9F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "T LET **8 SAVE "do POKE 234 LET **8 IF *<8 C RETURN	6F88 I Checksur -81 80 Typing I *INT (a ownload 658,81 I LET x OR x>15	4045465580282828,142 m Error" TO 58 Error" (8): 00 TO 58 "CODE 68088,1136 STOP =CODE x\$-48-7*(x\$)"9") THEN LET #=1
GARB 1:SJF4CB3684C670H.407 GAB0B 1:ABD8847A847B208C,2C9 Figure 1: Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 19 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 20 POKE 23658,81 CLS 1 PRINT 36 IF a>61135 THEN 90 TO 209 60 IF a<60000 THEN 90 TO 209	1	IF 4FF BB89C887D885,448 16864C8C6A447E28,204 B5 IF B8=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 198 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 128 FOR n=8 TO 7 129 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+1 TO 2) 125 00 SUB 308: LET y=x 130 IF s=1 THEN 00 TO 2 148 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 145 B0 SUB 308: LET y=y FREE12133F8812CD.348	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 24 256) 2*n+1) 68 2*n+2) *16*x 68448	160847EA983288866,249 1A9D228E8FF857C68,4DB 158 IF e=1 THEN GO 1 178 POKE a,yi LET a 60 180 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR m=1 TO 3 280 LET x\$=b\$(17+m 1 285 GO SUB 3888,LET 210 IF m=1 THEN LET 220 NEXT m 238 IF t=y THEN PRIM 131D3FF3E8F328F5C,385	6568 1A991 6568 1A991 TO 268 a+1 n: LET y=8 TO 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO NT ":";b\$: GO 68672 :EFEE	228920F4FF88 248 258 268 278 268 299 268 308 319 T0 56 328 10326FEF372	APF PRINT "C LET #=8+ PRINT "T LET #=8+ SAVE "dc POKE 234 LET #=8+ IF x<0 C RETURN 1,305	68984	4045465580282828,142 m Error" 70 58 Error" 78): 00 T0 58 "CODE 680808,1136 STOP =CODE x8-48-7*(x8)"9") THEN LET =1 1073E0807F1EIDIC1,648
GARB 1:SJF4CB3684C670H.497 GARB 1:SJF4CB36847A847B208C,209 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 19 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59888 20 POKE 23658,81 CLS 1 PRINT 36 IF a>61135 THEN 90 TO 209 60 IF a<60808 THEN 90 TO 20	6218 6C28 1 1 8286 8216	IF AFF DB89C897D885,448 16864C8C6AA47E28,204 B5 IF B#=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 198 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=8 TO 7 129 LET x#=b\$(2*n+1 TO 2 125 00 BUB 308: LET y=x 130 IF ==1 THEN 00 TO 2 148 LET x#=b\$(2*n+2 TO 145 B0 SUB 308: LET y=y 168EE12133E8812CD,348 D7ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681	60.38 60.48 TO 208 80 TO 24 256) 2*n+1) 68 2*n+2) *16*x 68448 68448	160847EA983288866,249 1A9D228E8FF857C68,4DB 158 IF e=1 THEN GO 1 178 POKE a,yi LET a 68 188 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR a=1 TO 3 288 LET x\$=b\$(17+m 1 285 GO SUB 388; LET 218 IF a=1 THEN LET 228 NEXT m 238 IF t=y THEN PRIM i31D3FF3E8F328F5C,385 i328D5C32485C3E81,258	6256 1A991 6268 1A991 TO 268 =a+1 n: LET y=8 TO 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO NT "1"15\$: GO 686672 :EFEE 68688 16FEF 68688 16FEF	24820F4FF88 248 258 268 278 268 299 268 388 319 T0 56 328 18326FEF372 CB1623CB168C	APF PRINT "C LET a=8- PRINT "T LET a=8- POKE 234 LET ==8+ IF x<0 C RETURN 1,305 0,358 1,394	6F00 : Checksus -8: 60 Typing I *INT (a ownload 659,0: LET x 0R x>15 60904 : 60904 : 6000 :	40454E5580282828,142 m Error" 70 50 Error" 78): 00 T0 50 "CODE 60008,1136 STOP mCODE x8-48-7*(x8)"9") THEN LET #=1 1073E0807F1E1D1C1,648 109FE07281CFECB28,388 199FE022814FE02828,388
ARB 1:23F74CB3684CF784.487 6000 1A00847A847B200C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k fig 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 20 POKE 23658,81 CLE 1 PRINT 30 IF 400105 THEN 60 TO 200 60 IF a 400006 THEN 60 TO 200 70 PRINT a1 Figure 2. Spectrum.	8218 8228 8286 8216 8224	IFAFFBB89C887D885,448 16864C8C6AA47E28,204 08 IMPUT * 1*168 05 IF B#=*END* THEN 00 90 IF LEN b#<20 THEN 0 100 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=8 TO 7 128 O SUB 3081 LET y=x 138 IF e=1 THEN 00 TO 2 148 LET x#=b#(2+n+2 TO 145 BO SUB 3081 LET y=y 168EE12133E0812CD,348 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 10DIFEDDAA6EC2178,518	6038 6048 TO 268 80 TO 2/ 256) 2*n+1) 60 2*n+2) *16*x 68448 68456	160847EA983208866.2A9 1A90228E8FF857C68.4DB 158 IF ==1 THEN GO 170 POKE s,yi LET s 68 IB8 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR s=1 TO 3 288 GD SUB 388: LET 218 IF s=54(17+s 1 285 GD SUB 388: LET 218 IF s=1 THEN LET 228 NEXT s 238 IF t=Y THEN PRIM 131D3FF3E8F328F5C.385 1328D5C32485C3E81.258 103FE21915CCB9EF8.568	6268 1A991 6268 1A991 10 268 =a+1 n1 LET y=8 10 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-11 GO TO 47 "1"1b\$1 GO 686672 1EFEE 68668 12FEF 68668 12FEF 68668 12FEF	228820F4FF88 248 258 268 278 298 298 268 318 70 50 328 18326FEF3721 CB1623CB1688 C1E1C9118581	49F PRINT "C LET ==== PRINT "T LET ==== SAVE "do POKE 23d LET ===B IF <<0 C RETURN 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,325	6F98 : Checksur- -8: 90 Typing I =INT (a ownload 659,8: : LET ×: 0R x>15 60904 60928 60928	40454E5580282828,142 m Error" TO 50 Error" (20) 00 TO 50 "CODE 60008,1136 STOP =CODE x8-48-7*(x8)"9") THEN LET #=1 1073E0807F1E1D1C1,648 109FE02804FE2028,368 109FE02204CFE20FA.367
GAPB 1:E3P74CB3684CF304.407 6000 1:A000847A847B200C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 20 POKE 23658.81 CLS 1 PRINT 30 INPUT "Start Address "1a 50 IF a >6135 THEN 60 TO 200 60 IF a <60000 THEN 60 TO 200	6C18 6C28 1 1 8286 8216 8224 8232 8248 8232	IF AFF DB89C887D885,448 16864C8C6A447E28,204 08 IMPUT * 1*168 09 IF LEN 54<28 THEN 00 99 IF LEN 54<28 THEN 0 109 LET t=a-256+INT (a/) 118 FOR n=8 TO 7 128 LET x8=58(2*n+1 TD : 125 GO SUB 3081 LET y=x 138 IF e=1 THEN GO TO 2 148 LET x5=58(2*n+2 TO 145 GO SUB 3081 LET y=y 128EE12133E0812CD,348 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 10DIFEDDAAAEA2178,518 1EFFB208123E5E5AA,524	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n+1) 60 2*n+2) *16* 60448 60448 60448 604448 604448	160847EA983208066.2A9 1A90220E0FF057C60.4D9 150 IF ==1 THEN GO 1 170 POKE s,yi LET s 60 IB0 LET t=t+yi NEXT 190 FOR s=1 TO 3 200 LET x=b\$(17+s 1 205 GO SUB 300: LET 210 IF s=1 THEN LET 220 NEXT s 230 IF t=Y THEN PRIM i31D3FF3E0F320F5C.305 i320D5C32405C3E01,250 i03FE21915CCB9EFB,568 iCD50EDC356EACD15,52F	6256 1A991 6268 1A991 10 268 =a+1 n: LET y=8 10 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-11 GO TO 	228820F4FF88 248 258 268 278 288 278 288 298 268 318 TD 59 328 18326FEF372 CB1623CB1685 C1E1C911858 C1E1C911858 C1E1C911858 C1E1C911858	49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "T LET *** SAVE "do POKE 236 LET *** IF *<8 C RETURN 1,305 0,359 1,394 2,32F 3,529	6F00 : Checksur -B: 60 Typing I :INT (a. ownload 650,0: :LET ×: 0R ×>15 60904 : 60928 : 60928 : 60928 : 60928 : 60928 :	40454E5580282828,142 m Error" TO 50 Error" (8): 00 TO 58 "CODE 60008,1136 STOP =CODE x1-48-7*(x1)""") THEN LET =1 1073E0807F1E1D1C1,648 10FE807281CFECB28,4F3 10FE80280CFE20FA.367 10FE80280CFE20FA.367 10FE80280CFE20FA.367
GAPB 1E3P4CB3684Cr30.407 6000 1A000847A8478200C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 28 POKE 23658.81 CLS 1 PRINT 30 INPUT "Start Address "14 50 IF a>6153 THEN 60 TO 200 68 IF a>68000 THEN 60 TO 200 70 PRINT a1 Figure 2. Spectrum. 640000 1CD15EDC307ECCD15,4C7	6C18 6C28 1 8286 8216 8216 8224 8232 8248	IFAFFBB89C887D885,448 16864C8C6A447E28,204 08 IMPUT * 1*168 05 IF 9#=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN 54<>28 THEN 1 198 LET t=a-256*INT (a/) 108 LET t=a-256*INT (a/) 108 LET x8=58(2*n+1 TD ; 125 00 SUB 3081 LET y=x 138 IF e=1 THEN 00 TO 2 148 LET x5=58(2*n+2 TO 145 00 SUB 3081 LET y=y 168EE12133E0812CD,348 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 1CD1FEDDAAAEA2178,518 168EF856F3E898C67,3CC 13608E2989C673CC	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n*1) 60 2*n*2) *16* 60448 60448 60448 60446 60446 60446 60446 60446 60446	160847EA983208866.249 1A9022888FF857C68.409 158 IF ==1 THEN GO 1 178 POKE a,yi LET a 68 188 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR m=1 TO 3 288 LET x=b\$(17+m 1 285 GO SUB 388: LET 218 IF ==1 THEN LET 228 NEXT m 238 IF t=y THEN PRID 131D3FF328F52,385 1328D5C32485C3E81,258 103FE21915CC99EF8,368 103FE21915CC99EF8,368 103FE21915CC99EF8,368 12165EE3E880CD8FEC,442	6268 1A991 6268 1A991 TO 268 =a+1 n: LET y=8 TO 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO XT "1"1b\$: GO 68672 1EFEE 68686 :28E2 68676 :28E2 68676 :28E2 68676 :28E2 68676 :28E2 68712 :28E0 68712 :28E0	228820F4FF88 248 258 268 278 268 298 268 388 70 56 328 18326FEF372 CB1623CB1680 C1E1C911858 89CD9583C938 77EFCD47EDD/ F1C366EACDA(49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "T LET *** SAVE "do POKE 236 LET *** IF *<8 C RETURN 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 2,325 3,529 2,528 548	6F00 1 Checksur -B1 60 Typing 1 INT (a. comload 550,01 I LET × 00 x >15 60984 60928 6008	40454E5580282828,142 m Error* TO 50 Error* (B): 00 TO 58 "CODE 60008,1136 STOP =CODE x0-48-7+(x0)"9") THEN LET =1 1073E0807F1E1D1C1,648 10FE87281CFECB28,4F3 119FE80280CFE28FA.367 10FE8FE80FA11EE3E,484 106FE87280CFE28FA.357 10FE8FE80FA11EE3E,484 106FE8728014541322,1C4
AFB 1:E3F74CB36846704.407 AB00 1:A000847A8478200C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59008 28 POKE 23658.81 CLS 1 PRINT 38 INPUT "Start Address "1a 59 IF a>61135 THEN 60 TO 208 60 IF a>60008 THEN 60 TO 208 70 PRINT a1 Figure 2. Spectrum. 60008 1CD15EDC387ECCD15.4C7 60008 1CD15EDC387ECCD15.4C7 60024 1000546CCD0.631 60024 1000767E31CA99EAFE.69A	6C18 6C28 1 8286 8216 8224 8232 8248 8248 8248 8248 8248	IF 4FF DB89C887D885,448 1 6864C8C6A447E28,204 08 IMPUT * 1*168 05 IF 98=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN 55<28 THEN 0 180 LET t=a-256*INT (a/ 187 DET x8=0\$(2*n+1 TO 125 G0 9UB 3081 LET y=x 138 IF e=1 THEN 60 TO 2 140 LET x5=0\$(2*n+2 TO 145 GO 9UB 3081 LET y=y 168EE12133E0612CD,348 107ECDAAEC3AAEA,681 1CD1FEDDAAAEA2178,518 169EF856F3E098C67,3CC 13608E2908C0D7EC,487 1362132085C2FFE8,402	6038 6048 TO 208 60 TO 2/ 256) 2*n*1) 60 2*n*2) *16*x 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448	160847E4983208866.249 149022888FF857C68.408 158 IF ==1 THEM GO 1 178 POKE s,y; LET s 68 IB8 LET t=t+y; NEXT 198 FOR s=1 TO 3 208 LET x=b\$(17+s) 205 GO 9UB 308; LET 218 IF ==1 THEN LET 228 NEXT s 238 IF t=y THEN PRI 131D3FF3E8F328F5C,385 132805C32485C3E81,258 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 12165E35808CD8FEC,442 1004ECCDA3ECCDA6.654	6258 1A991 6258 1A991 TO 268 =a+1 n: LET y=8 TO 17+a) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO 68672 :EFEE 68688 :6FEF 68688 :28E2 68696 :216A 68728 :ED78 68728 :ED78 68728 :AF21	20020F4FF80 240 250 260 200 200 200 200 300 310 70 50 320 10326FEF372 CB1623CB160C C1E1C911050 00CD9503C930 77EFCD47ED0 F1C366EACD4 2601F602D3Ff 77EF520023	49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "T LET *** SAVE "do POKE 236 LET *** I. 305 0.358 1.325 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.358 1.305 0.558 1.305 0.558 1.358 1.355 0.558 1.3588 1.3588 1.3588 1.3588 1.3588 1.3588 1.3588 1.3588	6F00 1 Checksur -B1 60 Typing 1 1NT (a. ownload 550,01 1 LET × 0R ×>15 60904 60928	40454E5580282828,142 m Error* TO 50 Error* (B) 00 TO 58 "CODE 60008,1136 STOP =CODE x0-48-7*(x0)"9") THEN LET =1 1073E8807F1E1D1C1,648 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 119FE80280CFE28FA,367 10FEEFE88FA11E3E,48A 109C93E87C9C64800,32C 13E82C081163E1832,1C4
GARB 1:E3F74CB36846764.497 6000 1:A000847A847B200C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59008 20 POKE 23658,81 CLS 1 PRINT 30 INPUT "Start Address "1a 50 IF a>61155 THEN 00 TO 200 60 IF a>60008 THEN 00 TO 200 60 IF a<60008 THEN 00 TO 200	80286 82286 8216 8224 8232 8248 8232 8248 8256 8256 8256 8256	IF AFF DB89C887D885,448 16864C8C6AA47E28,204 08 IMPUT * 1*168 09 IF LEN 54<28 THEN 00 99 IF LEN 54<28 THEN 00 99 IF LEN 54<28 THEN 00 180 LET t=a-256*INT (a/ 18 FOR n=8 TO 7 125 GO 9UB 308: LET y=x 138 IF e=1 THEN 60 TO 2 140 LET x5=b\$(2*n+1 TO 125 GO 9UB 308: LET y=x 140 LET x5=b\$(2*n+2 TO 145 GO 9UB 308: LET y=y 140 LET x5=b\$(2*n+2 TO 145 GO 9UB 308: LET y=y 160EE12133E0812CD,348 107ECDAAEC3AAEA,681 1CD1FEDDAAAEA2178,518 16FB208121E5EE3A,524 160EF856F3C8080C07EC,40F 13E2132085C3FFEB,482 13E08326FEF3270EF,3C7	6038 6048 TO 208 60 TO 2/ 256) 2*n*1) 68 2*n*2) *16*x 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448	160847E4983208866.249 1490228E8FF857C68.408 158 IF ==1 THEM GO 1 178 POKE s,yi LET s 68 IB8 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR s=1 TO 3 208 LET x=b\$(17+s 1 205 GO 9UB 308: LET 218 IF ==1 THEN LET 228 NEXT s 238 IF t=y THEN PRI 131D3FF3E8F328F5C,385 1328D5C32485C3E81.258 1328D5C32485C3E81.258 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 12165E3268CD8FEC,442 1CD84ECCB4ECCB46.651	6258 1A991 6258 1A991 TO 268 =a+1 n: LET y=8 TO 17+a) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO 60672 :EFEE 68688 :6FEF 68688 :6FEF 68688 :28E2 68696 :216A 68726 :2072 68726 :ED78 68726 :AF21 68726 :AF21 68726 :AF21 68726 :CCD	20020F4FF80 240 250 250 250 260 299 260 300 10326FEF3721 0150 320 10326FEF3721 01623CB160 00CD9503C931 77EFC5047ED0 F1C366EACD4 E601F602D3FI 77EF5320023 77EF030E8C9C1	49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "T LET *** PAVE "do POKE 236 LET *** 1,305 0,358 1,305 0,558 1,357 0,558 1,356 1,357 0,558 1,357 1,558	6F98 1 Checksur- 61 60 Typing 1 1NT (a. ownload 556,81 1 LET × 0R ×>15 68984 68984 68928 689588 689588 689588 689	40454E5580282828,142 m Error* TO 50 Error* (B) 1 00 TO 58 "CODE 60008,1136 STOP =CODE x8-48-7*(x8)"9") THEN LET =1 1073E08007F1E1D1C1,648 109FE80280FF2281AFE8528,388 109FE80280CF228FA.367 109FE8C281246E828,388 109FE8C281246E828,388 109FE8C281246E828,124 109C93E87C9C04800,32C 35E82C081163E1832,124 109SCC93E121681CD,382 11122C93E121681CD,382 11122C93E121680CD,257
GAPB 1:E3F74CB3684CF764.487 6000 :ABD0847A847B200C,209 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59008 20 POKE 23658,8: CLE : PRINT 30 INPUT "Start Address "ia 30 IF a>61135 THEN 00 TO 200 60 B000 : CD15EDC307ECCD15,4C7 60 B000 : CD15EDC307ECCD15,4C7 600016 : 500EDC47EE30FBCD,5AF 60022 : 35CA87EAC366ACD,5D0 60032 : 35CA87EAC366ACD,5D0 60040 : 15EDE7ACB36EACD,5FD	6018 6028 8286 8216 8226 8224 82248 82248 8226 8256 8256 8256 8256 8256 8256 825	IF AFF DB89C887D885,448 16864C8C6AA47E28,204 08 IMPUT " 1"158 05 IF B#="END" THEN 00 90 IF LEN 54<28 THEN 0 100 LET t=a-256*INT (a/ 118 FOR n=8 T0 7 125 G0 SUB 308: LET y=x 138 IF e=1 THEN 60 T0 2 140 LET x5=b\$(2*n+1 T0 145 G0 SUB 308: LET y=y 160EE12133E0812C0,348 1D7ECCDA6EC3AAEA,681 1CD1FEDDAAEC32178,518 1EFBE208121E5EE3A,524 160EFB56F32008C67,3CC 32e085264FF3270EF,3C7 150568EF0600C01F,48C 15D06A9EF05E000C01F,48C	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n*1) 68 2*n*2) *16*x 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68486 68486 68486 68486 68486 68512	160847E4983208866.249 189022888F857C68.408 158 IF ==1 THEM GO 170 POKE	6256 1A991 6268 1A991 TO 268 =a+1 n: LET y=8 TO 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO 08672 :EFEE 68688 :6FEF 68688 :6FEF 68688 :6FEF 68688 :28E2 686784 :28E2 68728 :ED78 69728 :ED78 69728 :AP721 68726 :C9CU 68744 :47EE 10736 :C9CU	20020F4FF80 240 250 260 260 260 300 10 50 320 10 50 320 10326FEF3721 C01623C01600 C01625C01600 C01625C01600 F1C366EACDAC E601F602D3F 77EFC3047EDD F1C366EACDAC E601F602D3F 77EF5300E5 77EF530E8C9C1	49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "T LET *** SAVE "dc POKE 236 LET *** RETURN 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,325 1,325 1,526 1,568	6F98 1 Checksur- 61 60 Typing I 1NT (a. ownload 558,81 1 LET × 0R ×>15 68994 68992 68994 68936 68956 685566 685566 685566 685566 685566 685566 685566 685566 685566 685566 685566 685566 685566 685566 685566 6855666 6855666 6855666 68556666 68556666666666	40454E5580282828,142 m Error* TO 50 Error* (B) 1 00 TO 50 "CODE 600008,1136 STOP =CODE x8-48-7+(x8)**9**) THEN LET ==1 1073E0807F1E1D1C1,648 109FE07281CFECD28,4F3 219FE80280FE28FA.367 109FE80280CFE28FA.367 109FE80280CFE28FA.367 109FE80280CFE28FA.367 109FE80280CFE28FA.367 109FE80280CFE28FA.367 1122C93E121681CD,382 1122C93E121600CD,257 11122C9C505635882,368 COB116C047EF38FB.451
GAPB 1:E3P74CB3684C676H.497 6000 1:A000847A847B200C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 20 POKE 23658,8s CLE : PRINT 36 IF a>61135 THEN 60 TO 200 60 IF a<60008 THEN 60 TO 200	6018 6028 8286 8216 8226 8224 8232 8248 8224 8248 8256 8256 8258 8268	IFAFFBB99C897D885,448 I 6864C8C6AA47E28,204 B5 IF 88="END" THEN 00 90 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 90 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 1 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 FOR n=8 TO 7 129 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+1 TO 1 125 00 8UB 308: LET y=x 130 IF e=1 THEN 00 TO 2 140 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=x 145 00 SUB	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n*1) 68 2*n*2) *16*x 68448 68456 68464 68448 68458 68464 68448 68458 68464 68498 68488 68498 68488 68498 68488 68498 684888 68488 684888 68488 684888 68488 68488888 684888 684888 68488 6848	160847EA98320806E.2A9 1A9D228E8FF857C68.4D8 158 IF ==1 THEN GO 178 POKE	6258 1A991 6268 1A991 TO 268 =a+1 ni LET y=8 TO 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO 00672 :EFEE 68688 :6FEF 68688 :6FEF 68688 :2822 68728 :2054 68728 :2054 68748 :2054 68752 :F500 68752 :F500 68752 :F500 68752 :F500 68752 :F500 68752 :F500	20020F4FF80 240 250 260 260 260 260 300 300 10326FE53721 C01623CB160 C01625CB160 C01625CB160 C01625CB160 C01625CB160 C01656ACDA0 6601F602D3F1 77EF520023 77ED350E8C9C1 C06F54016F5C0 C06F5401675C0	49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "T LET *** SAVE "dc POKE 236 LET *** IF *<0 C POKE 236 LET *** RETURN 1,305 0,358 1,394 2,32F 3,520 2,520	6F98 1 Checksur- 61 60 Typing I *INT (s. comload 556,01 1 LET × 0R ×>15 60994 60912 60928 60928 60928 60928 60928 60928 60926 60947 60946 60946 60946 60947 60946 6005	40454E5580282828,142 m Error* TO 58 Error* (B) 1 00 TO 58 "CODE 60008,1136 STOP =CODE x8-48-7*(x8)**** THEN LET ==1 1073E0807F1E1D1C1,648 10FE80280CFE28FA,388 10FE80280CFE28FA,388 10FE80280CFE28FA,388 10FE80280CFE28FA,388 10FE80280CFE28FA,388 10FE80280CFE28FA,388 10FE80280CFE28FA,388 10FE80280CFE28FA,388 10FE80280CF28FA,388 10FE80286 10FE8
GAPB 1:E3F74CB368467647.897 GB00 1:ABD8047A847B200C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 40k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 20 POKE 23650.81 CLE 1 PRINT 30 IF a>61135 THEN 00 TO 200 60 IF a<60008 THEN 00 TO 200	6018 6028 8286 8216 8224 8232 8248 8248 8248 8248 8248 8264 8264 826	IFAFFBB99C897D885,448 I6B64C8C6AA47E28,2D4 B5 IF B#=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 198 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=8 TO 7 129 0 BB 388: LET y=x 138 IF #=1 THEN 00 TO 2 148 D0 BUB 388: LET y=x 145 D0 SUB 388: LET y=y IEBEE12133E8812CD,348 ID7ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,881 ICD1FEDDAAAEA2178,518 IEFBE28E12185E5A,524 I68EF856F3C888C67,3CC 13E88526FE53278EF,3C7 IEDBAABEA3273FECD,634 IEBEC3A68EFFE8082CD1F,48C IEBDAAAEA3273FECD,634 IEBEC3A68EFFE80826,536 1653659EF6883A73,432 IEF12138C3AA6FF89,3FC	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n+1) 68 2*n+2) *16*x 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68464 68466 68468 68468 68498 68584 68584 68528 68528 68528 68528	160847E4983208866.249 189022888F857C68.408 158 IF ==1 THEN GO 178 POKE s,yi LET = 60 108 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR ==1 TO 3 208 LET t=t+yi NEXT 208 LET t=t+yi NEXT 208 LET t=t+K LET 218 IF ==1 THEN LET 238 IF t=y THEN PRIM 31D3FF3E8F328F3C.385 132805C32485C3E81.258 103FE21915CC89EF8.588 12165E53E86C08FEF.558 12165E53E86C08FEC.442 1C084ECC84ECD46.654 1EC23C077ECC077EC.58F 1C048ECC84ECC846.654 1EC23C880C08FECC.46F 184EC23C83587C08FECC.688 103FE25887C88FECC.688	6258 1A991 6258 1A991 TO 268 =a+1 n: LET y=8 TO 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO VT ":"1b\$: GO 68672 :EFEE 68688 :67EF 68688 :67EF 68688 :67EF 68784 :19632 68728 :ED78 68728 :ED78 68748 :2084 68752 :F508 68758 :2084 68758 :D3F5	220020F4FF80 240 250 260 260 260 260 260 300 10326FE53721 C0162326FE53721 C0162326FE53721 C0162326FE63721 C0162326FE6320 77EF520053023 77EF5320023 77E5320023 77E53200235 25E3610023E3 D07FF1C9F53	49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "T LET *** PRINT "T LET *** POKE 236 LET *** POKE 236 LET *** POKE 236 LET *** POKE 236 POKE 256 POKE 25	6F98 1 Checksur- 61 60 Typing I 1NT (a. 00mload 556,01 1 LET × 00m ×>15 609924 60922 60924 60926 6095	40454E5580282828,142 m Error" 70 50 Error" 78): 00 T0 50 "CODE 60008,1136 STOP CODE x8-48-7*(x8)"9") THEN LET #=1 1073E0807F1E1D1C1,648 109FE872812FE2828,388 109FE872812FE2828,388 109FE8729C40400,322 109C93E87C9C0400,322 12822C01163E1832,1C4 109C93E87C9C0400,322 1122C9C505E53E82,3E8 1005C8EE1D1C1C974,5C0 1395CC84F280C3408,28F
Composition Composition <thcomposition< th=""> <thcomposition< th=""></thcomposition<></thcomposition<>	8018 80286 8216 8216 8224 8232 82348 83348 8346 83348 83468	IF AFF DB89CM97D805,448 I 6864C8C6AA47E28,204 B5 IF B#=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 198 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=0 TO 7 129 0 B0 B3 308: LET y=m 130 IF ==1 THEN 00 TO 2 148 LET x\$=0\$(2*n+1 TO 2 148 D0 SUB 380: LET y=m 145 D0 SUB 380: LET y=m 145 D0 SUB 380: LET y=y IE8EE12133E0812CD,348 ICDIFEDDAAAEA2170,518 IEFBE20E12155E3A,524 i68EF854F320080C07EC,48F 3E08526FEF3278EF,3C7 IEDBAAEF800CD1F,48C IEDDAAAEA3273EFCD,634 IEBEC3A68EFF80826,356 I053A69EFE6883A73,432 IEF12138C3A6AEF89,3FC I28DCCD1FEDDAAAEA,508	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n+1) 68 2*n+2) *16*x 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68486 68486 68486 68498 68584 68528 68528 68528 68536	160847EA98320806E.2A9 1A9D220E0FF057C60.4DD 150 IF ==1 THEN GO 170 POKE a.yi LET a 60 100 LET t=t+yi NEXT 190 FOR a=1 TO 3 200 LET x==b\$(17+a 1 205 GO SUB 300: LET 210 IF ==1 THEN LET 230 IF t=y THEN PRIM 31D3FF3E0F320F5C.385 1320D5C32485C3E01.250 103FE21915CCB9EFD.568 12D50EDC3648CD15.52F 1EECD64ED2801D3FE.556 12165E53E00C00FEC.442 1CD34ECCDA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CD7ECCD7ECC.59F 1CDA0ECCDA4ECCDA6.654 1EC23CD7ECCD7ECC.50F 164EC23CA3EC3E03.490 10D6FECC0A4ECC9C6.680 1A3EC32807C00FECC0.661	6258 1A991 6268 1A991 10 268 ***1 n: LET y=8 10 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO 40 472 1EFEE 68688 16FEF 68688 12664 68784 19632 68726 1AF21 68726 1AF21 68726 1AF21 68726 1AF21 68726 1AF21 68726 1AF21 68726 1AF21 68726 1AF21 68768 1258 68768 12588 68768 1258 68768 12588 68768 12588 68768 68768 1	228828F4FF88 248 258 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 278 268 278 278 268 278 278 268 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 27	A9F PRINT "C LET === PRINT "T LET === SAVE "dc POKE 2346 LET === IF <<0 C RETURN 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,395 0,350 1,394 1,395 0,350 0,550 9,566 0,576 0,576 6,376 6,376 6,376 6,376 6,376 1,077 1,675 6,376 1,077 1,675 6,376 1,077 1,675 6,376 1,077 1,675 1,	6F00 : Checksum -B: 00 Typing 1 :NT (a. ownload 659,0: i LET ×: 0R ×:15 60904 : 60904 : 60908 : 610000 : 6100000 : 610000 : 610000 : 610000 : 610000 : 610000 : 610000 : 6100000 : 6100000 : 610000 : 6100000 : 6100000 : 6100000 : 6100000 : 610	40454E5580282828,142 m Error" TO 50 Error" CODE 60008,1136 STOP CODE 60008,1136 STOP CODE 40008,1136 STOP CODE 40008,1136 STOP CODE 40008,1136 STOP THEN LET #=1 1073E0807F1E1D1C1,648 109FE072814FE828,308 109FE802804FE2828,308 109FE802804FE2828,308 109FE802804FE28453 109FE80293E1216080,322 1122093E1216080,322 1122093E1216080,322 1122093E1216078,451 CD50EEE1D1C1078,550 CD51385CB6F298C3A08,20F 1505521385CCB6F1,4C3 407037075111180,30F
GAPB 1E3F4CB368467647.897 6000 1A000847A8470200C,209 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 20 POKE 23658,81 CLE 1 PRINT 30 IF ab001751467 B000 TO 200 60 IF ac60000 THEN 60 TO 200 70 PRINT al Figure 2. Spectrum. 60 60016 1500CD47EE30FBCD,54C7 600024 1000D747EE30FBCD,54F 600024 1050D7631CA094AFE,69A 600040 11500CD47EE30FBCD,54F 600056 1500CD47EE30FBCD,5553 600056 1500CD47EE30FBCD,54F 600056 1500CD47EE30FBCD,54F 600056 1500CD47EE30FBCD,54F 600056 1500CD47EE30FBCD,54F 600056 1500CD47EE30FBCD,5553 600056 1500CD47EE30FBCD,5553 600056 1500CD47EE30FBCD,5553 600056 1500CD47EE30FBCD,458 600068 13000CD47E53000000000000000000000000000000000000	8018 80286 8226 8226 8226 8224 8224 8224 8224 8	IF AFF DB89C887D885,448 I 6864C8C6AA47E28,204 B5 IF D#=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN b#<20 THEN 00 99 IF LEN b#<20 THEN 00 198 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=0 TO 7 128 OB 04B 308: LET y=x 138 IF ==1 THEN 00 TO 2 148 LET x#=b#(2*n+2 TO 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=y 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=y 148 LET x#=b#(2*n+2 TO 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=y 148 CD JFEDDAAEA2178,518 160EFB567320806C67,3CC 13608E20808C007EC,48F 1362132085CC3FFE0,482 13608E20808C007EC,48F 1362132085CC3FFE0,482 13608E50808C01F,48C 1605685732085CC3FFE0,482 1606FB5673278FF 307 1605868FFE0808CD1F,48C 160568573278FF 307 1605868FFE0808C01F,48C 160568685735685373,432 16712138C3A6AEFB9,3FC 1200CCD1FEDDAAEA,508 121AFEFBEC2205800,584	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/256) 2*n+1) 60 2*n+2) *16*x 68448 68456 68448 68456 68448 68456 68448 68456 68448 68452 68528 68528 68536 68534 68532	160847EA983208866.249 1A90228E8FF857C68.40B 158 IF ==1 THEN GO 170 POKE s,yi LET s 68 IB8 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR s=1 TO 3 288 LET x=b\$(17+s 1 285 GO BUB 388: LET 210 IF s=1 THEN LET 228 NEXT s 238 IF t=Y THEN PRIJ 131D3FF3E8F328F5C.385 1328D5C32485C3E81,258 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 12165EE3E88CD8FEC,442 1004ECCD84ECCD46.654 1EC23C077ECCD7FEC,58F 1CA08ECCD84ECCD46.651 1EC23C88CCB8E3,498 1006FECCD84ECC90.68B A3EC3E87CD8FECC0,561 184EC32C97EFE88C6,528	6258 1A991 6268 1A991 10 268 =a+1 n1 LET y=8 10 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-11 GO TO 47 "1"1b\$1 GO 68672 1EFEE 68688 16FEF 68688 126E 68784 19632 68728 1AF21 68728 1AF21 68728 1AF21 68728 1AF21 68728 1AF21 68728 1AF21 68768 1256 68768 1256 68768 1257 68768 1257	220020F4FF80 240 250 260 270 200 290 260 310 TD 50 320 10326FEF3721 CB1623CB1682 C1E1C911050 10326FEF3721 CB1623CB1682 C1E1C911050 10562CB20 77EFC047ED0 F1C365ACD0 F1C365ACD0 F1C9FE33 77EF5320023 77EF53520023 77EF53520023 77EF535 2007F1C9F53 FE50020843E3 CD50EDF1C93 FE50037CB0	49F PRINT "C LET === PRINT "T LET === SAVE "do POKE 23d LET === IF <<0 C RETURN 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,550 1,394 1,305 0,550 1,394 1,305 0,550 1,394 1,305 0,550 1,394 1,305 0,550 1,394 1,305 0,550 1,594 1,595 1,596 1,596 1,596 1,597 1,576 1,5	6F98 : Checksum -B: 60 Typing 1 :NT (a. ownload 659,81 : LET × 00R ×)15 Checksum 68994 : LET × 68994 68994 68994 68994 68996 68966 68996 68966 68996 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 68966 686666 686666 686666 686666 686666 686666 686666 686666 686666 6866666 6866666 6866666666	40454E5580282828,142 m Error" TO 50 Error" CODE 60008,1136 STOP CODE 60008,1136 STOP CODE 40-48-7*(x\$>"9") THEN LET #=1 1073E0807F1E1D1C1,648 10FE80280CFE208,4F3 10FE80280CFE2084,53 10FE80280CFE2084,367 10FE80280CFE2084,367 10FE80280CFE2084,367 10FE80280CFE2084,367 10FE80280CFE2084,367 10FE80280CFE2084,367 10FE80280CFE2084,367 1122C93E121600CD,257 1122C93E121600CD,257 1122C93E121600CD,257 1122C93555282,360 CD0116CD47E530F8,451 1CD5CEEE1D1C1C934,5CD 355CCBAF290C53486,20F 1CD18DF1C9444F57,406
GAPB 1E3F4CB368467647.897 6000 1A000847A8470200C,209 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 20 POKE 23658,81 CLE : PRINT 30 IF ab001751 Hex Odd to 0 TO 200 60 IF a < 60000 THEN 60 TO 200	8018 80286 8216 8224 8224 82248 82328 8238 823	IF AFF DB89C897D885,448 1 6864C8C6AA47E28,204 B5 IF B#=*END* THEN 00 90 IF LEN b#<20 THEN 00 90 IF LEN b#<20 THEN 0 100 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=0 TO 7 128 00 SUB 3081 LET y=x 138 IF e=1 THEN 00 TO 2 140 LET x#=b#(2*n+1 TO 2 140 SUB 3081 LET y=x 138 IF e=1 THEN 00 TO 2 140 LET x#=b#(2*n+2 TO 145 DO SUB 3081 LET y=y 128EE12133E0812CD,348 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 10D1FEDDAAAEA2178,518 16FB820812CD,348 168EF85673E0806C67,3CC 13608E2809CD07EC,40F 1362132085C3FF83,424 608F85673E0806C7,3CC 13608E2809CD1F,40C 16D5A68EFF80028,586 1653A69EF6883A73,432 16F12138C3A6AEF89,3FC 1206CCD1FEDDAAAEA,5D8 1216FEF8EC2206800,584 11FEDDAAAEA2770EF,5A2	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n+1) 60 2*n+2) *16*x 60448 60448 60448 60448 60448 60446 60446 60446 60496 60496 60496 60528 60528 60528 60536 60536 60536 60552 60556 60556 60556 60556	160847E4983208866.249 149022888FF857C68.408 158 1F ==1 THEN GO 1 178 POKE s,yi LET s 68 188 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR s=1 TO 3 288 LET x=b\$(17+s 1 285 GO 9UB 388: LET 218 1F s=1 THEN LET 228 NEXT s 238 IF t=Y THEN PRIM i31D3FF328F328F5C,385 i32805C32485C3£81,258 i03FE21915CCB9EF8,368 i03FE21915CCB9EF8,368 i03FE21915CCB9EF8,368 i03FE21915CCB9EF8,368 i03FE21915CCB9EF8,368 i03FE21915CCB9EF8,368 i03FE21915CCB9EF8,368 i03FE2077ECC58 i2165EE3880CD8FECC,465 i2165EE3E880CD8FECC,465 i2648ECCB84ECC964.661 iEC23480CD8FECCD46.661 iEC23580778CC5883,498 i026F53E28078FECC,561 i84EC23775CCB9EF8,58 i026F53E2807855883,498 i026F53E2807855885,498 i026F53E2807855885,498 i026F53E2807855885,498 i026F53E28078855885,498 i026F53E28078855885,498 i026F53E2800885,528 i0808F53E2800885,528 i0808F53E2800885,528	6258 1A991 6268 1A991 10 268 =a+1 ni LET y=8 10 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-11 GO TO 10 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-11 GO TO 10 TO 60672 1EFEE 68688 12674 68688 12664 68784 19632 68726 1AF21 68726 1AF21 68726 1AF21 68736 1C9CE 6874 1472E 6874 1472E 68748 12084 68768 125F 68776 181EF 58784 105F 68776 181EF 58784 105F 68792 1080E	220020F4FF80 240 250 260 270 200 270 200 200 200 200 20	49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "T LET *** SAVE "do POKE 234 LET *** I. 305 0.359 1.305 0.559 1.305 0.559 1.305 0.559 1.305 0.559 1.305 0.559 1.357 0.559 1.559	6F00 1 Checksur -B1 60 Typing 1 INT (a. ownload 650,01 1 LET × 00R ×>15 00R ×>15 60944 60912 60944 60920 60920 60944 60944 60920 60944 60944 60952 60946 60946 60976 60076 60	40454E5580202020,142 m Error" TO 50 Error" CODE 60008,1136 STOP =CODE 40008,1136 STOP =CODE 40-48-7*(x\$)"9") THEN LET #=1 1073E08007F1E1D1C1,648 109FE072812FE028,368 109FE02804FE028,368 109FE02804FE028,368 109FE0793E12168102,322 1122209281632102,322 1122209281632102,325 1122209281632102,325 1122209281632102,325 1122209281632102,325 1122209281632102,325 1122209281632102,325 1122209281632102,325 1122209281632102,325 1122209361638102,325 1122209361638102,325 1122209361638102,325 1122209361638102,368 112209370975111000,325 12505208720054861,455 12505208720054861,455 125052138502084671,405 125052138502084671,405 125052138502084671,405 125052138502084671,405 12505208477,406 12605472802084671,405 12705472970975111000,287 12705472970975111000,287 12705472970975111000,287 1270547297097511000,287 1270547297097511000,287 12705472000,287 12705472000,287 12705472000,287 1270547200,287 1270547200,287 1270547200,287 1270547200,287 1270547200,287 1270547200,287 1270547200,287 1270547200,287 1270547200,287 1270547200,287 1270547200,287 1270547200,287 1270547200,27707 1270547200,27707 1270547200,27707 12705472000,27707 12705472000,27707 12705472000,27707 12705472000,27707 1270707 1270707 1270707 1270707 12707
GAPB 1E3F4CB36B4C676H.407 6000 1A000847A847B200C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 20 POKE 23658,81 CLS 1 PRINT 30 INPUT "Start Address "1a 50 IF ac60000 THEN 60 TO 200 60 ISEDC307ECCD15,4C7 60 0000 1CD15EDC307ECCD15,4C7 60 0000 1CD15EDC307ECCD15,4C7 60 0000 1SDEDC307ECCD15,4C7 60 0000 1CD15EDC307ECCD15,4C7 60 0000 1CD15EDC307ECCD15,4C7 60 0000 1CD15EDC307ECCD15,4C7 60 0000 1SDEDC307ECCD15,4C7 60 0000 1SDEDC307ECCD15,4C7 60 0000 1SDEDC307ECCD15,4C7 60 0000 1SDEDC306,553 600004 1SDEDC9015EDC366,500 600004 1SDEDC9015EDC366,500 600000 1SDE0C50E0CD1FED,458 600000 1SDE0S0E0CD1FED,30A 600000 1SDE0S0E0CD1FED,500 600000 1SDE0S0E0CD1FED,500 600000 1SDE0S0E0CD1FED,500 600000 1SDE0S050E0CD1FED,500 600000 1SDE0	8018 80286 8216 8224 8224 8224 8224 8224 8224 8224 822	IF AFF DB89C897D885,448 1 6864C8C6A47E28,204 08 IMPUT * 1*169 09 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 90 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 109 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=8 TO 7 128 GO SUB 3081 LET y=x 138 IF e=1 THEN GO TO 2 148 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+1 TO 2 148 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+1 TO 2 148 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 1 145 GO SUB 3081 LET y=x 128 GO SUB 3081 LET y=x 128 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 1 145 GO SUB 3081 LET y=x 128 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 1 145 GO SUB 3081 LET y=x 128 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 1 145 GO SUB 3081 LET y=x 158 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 1 145 GO SUB 3081 LET y=x 169 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 1 145 GO SUB 3081 LET y=x 158 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 1 145 GO SUB 3081 LET y=x 158 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 1 145 GO SUB 3081 LET y=x 158 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 2 148 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 2 158	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n+1) 60 2*n+2) *16* 60448 60448 60448 60448 60446 60444 60452 60464 60452 60554 60552 60556 60556 60556 60556 60556 60556 60556 60556 60556	160847E4983208866.249 169047E4983208866.249 169022880FF857C68.409 1580 IF ==1 THEM GO 1 170 POKE a,yi LET a 60 100 LET t=t+yi NEXT 190 FOR m=1 TO 3 200 LET x=b4(17+m 1 205 GO SUB 3881 LET 210 IF ==1 THEN LET 220 NEXT m 230 IF t=y THEN PRID 131D3FF320F320F5C,385 132805C32485C3E01,250 103FE21915CC99EF9,568 1036E21915CC99EF9,568 1036E21915CC99EF9,568 12165EE3E00C09FEC,442 1CD04ECC084ECCD46.651 1EC235E077ECC97EC,59F 1CD40ECC084ECCD46.651 1EC235E07FECC046E3283.498 1CD8FECC084ECC96.651 104EC23C97EF20058.529 1CD8FECC084ECC96.51 104C23C97EF20088.529 1CD8FECC084ECC98058.529 1CD8F2C23687C08FECC0.551 104C273680C08FECC0.551 104C273687C08FECC0.551 104C8F35220C08ECC.555 100028F3522008E05.520 10038ECC046EC3880,546	6258 1A991 6268 1A991 10 268 =a+1 n: LET y=8 10 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO 10 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO 60672 1EFEE 68686 12FE 68686 12FE 68784 19632 68712 12EED 68726 1AF21 68736 12FE 68746 12D78 68746 12D78 68746 12D78 68746 12D78 68746 12D78 68768 12084 68768 12084 68768 12084 68768 12084 68776 181EF 68776 181EF 68776 181EF 68776 181EF 68792 19000	220020F4FF80 240 250 260 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "T LET *** SAVE "do POKE 234 LET *** 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,588 7,2FC 0,578 0,558 0,576 1,376	6F00 1 Checksur -B1 60 Typing 1 INT (a. ownload 650,01 I LET × 00R ×>15 60984 60992 60994 60992 60994 60992 60994 60994 60992 60994 60996 60096 60006 60000	40454E5580282828,142 m Error" TO 50 Error" CODE 60008,1136 STOP =CODE x4-48-7+(x4)"9") THEN LET #=1 1073E0807F1E1D1C1,648 10FE802804FE8028,4F3 10FE802804FE8028,388 10FE802804FE8028,388 10FE802804FE8028,388 10FE802804FE8028,388 10FE802804FE8028,388 10FE802804FE8028,388 10FE80291632126805,258 1122293E1163E182,164 10950293E121680CD,257 1122293E121680CD,362 1122293E121680CD,362 1122293E121680CD,362 1122293E1163E182,164 10950285E3582,358 1000116C047EE30FB,451 10002165238F2,365 1000116C047EE30FB,451 10002165238F2,365 1000116C047E530F3,455 10002457,4006,287 1250528111800,30E 100186729002457,4006,287 12505284524544557,4006 126152245345457,4006 128404546555003128,216 128404546555003128,216 128252453454555503128,216 1282524543454555503128,216 128252454,25454555503128,216 128252454,25454555503128,216 128252454,25454555503128,216 128252454,25454555503128,216 128252454,25454555503128,216 128252454,25454555503128,216 128252454,25454555503128,216 128252454,25454555503128,216 128252454,25454555505128,216 128252454,25454555505128,216 128252454,25454555505128,216 128252454,25454555505128,216 128252454,255455555556 128252454,25454555505128,216 128252454,25545555555555555 128252454,25545555555555555 128252454555505128,216 128252454555505128,216 128252454555505128,216 128252454555505128,216 128252454555505555555555555 128555555555555555555555555555555555555
AFB 1E3F4CB3684CrAH.497 AB080 1AB08047A847B200C,209 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 28 POKE 23558.81 CLS 1 PRINT 30 INPUT "Start Address "1a 50 IF a>515 THEN 00 TO 200 68 IF a>60000 THEN 00 TO 200 68 IF a>60000 THEN 00 TO 200 70 PRINT a1 Figure 2. Spectrum. 60000 1CD15EDC307ECCD15.4C7 60000 1CD15EDC307ECCD15.4C7 60000 1CD15EDC307ECCD15.4C7 60000 1CD15EDC307ECCD15.4C7 60001 150050ECCD066EDCD.631 600021 150050ECCD1650C3.540 600032 135CA07EA306ACD.500 600040 115ED5FAC084EDCD.550 600056 1EAC064ED11E5E063.553 600064 1505CPCD15EDC366.553 600065 1EAC064ED11E5E0836.553 600072 115EE11CD0E80417E.302 600080 20121310FCCD14E0.30A 600906 130F805050D15F0.50B 600104 16CE5205EF3208EF.3246F.5344 601120 124556FE80200E0E0E.627	8018 80286 8286 8286 8224 8232 8248 8232 8248 8232 8248 8254 8254 8254 8254 8258 8258 8268 8268 8268 8268 8268 8268	IF AFF DB89C897D885,448 1 6864C8C6A47E28,204 08 IMPUT * 1*169 09 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 00 99 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 190 LET t=x-256*INT (a/) 100 LET t=x-256*INT (a/) 100 LET x8=b\$(2*n+1 TD) 125 00 SUB 3801 LET y=x 130 IF e=1 THEN 00 TO 2 140 LET x5=b\$(2*n+1 TD) 125 00 SUB 3801 LET y=x 130 IF e=1 THEN 00 TO 2 140 LET x5=b\$(2*n+2 TO) 145 00 SUB 3801 LET y=x 126 DEC12133E0012CD,348 D7ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 1CD1FEDDAAAEA2178,518 1EFBE20E121E5E23A,524 168EF856F3E000C07EC,40F 1322132005CC3FFE0,402 1320092C5FFE0,402 132005CC3FFE0,402 140 LET 2000CD7EC,40F 132132005CC3FFE0,402 12005D1FEDDAAAEA373432 12167EF86C2206B0C01F,48C 1200CC01FEDDAAAEA,50B 12167EF86C2206B0C0,564 1FEDDAAAEA2778EF,5A2 186C220EB3E6F32E0,0,564 1FEDDAAAEA2778EF,5A2 186C220EB3E6F32E0,0,564 1FEDDAAAEA2778EF,5A2 186C220EB3E6F32E2,500,490 13264EE3A085CFE21,501	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n*1) 60 2*n*2) *16*2 60448 60448 60448 60448 60448 60448 60448 60448 60448 60448 60448 60512 60528 60536 60536 60554 60554 60554 60554 60554 60554	160847E498328886E,249 149022888FF857C68,408 158 1F ==1 THEM GO 1 178 POKE s,y; LET s 68 198 LET t=t+y; NEXT 198 FOR s=1 TO 3 208 LET x=b4(17+s) 205 GO 9UB 308; LET 218 1F s=1 THEN LET 228 NEXT s 238 1F t=y THEN PR17 131D3FF3E8F328F5C,385 132805C32485C3E81,258 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 12165E32680CD8FEC,442 1CD04ECCD45E0CD46,654 1EC23CD77ECCD7FEC,58F 1CD44ECCD46CCD46,654 1EC23CD3ECCD46,654 1EC23CB07FECD46,651 184EC23CD3ECCD46,651 184EC23CD3ECCD46,651 184EC23CD3EFECD46,551 184EC23CC7FEE8868,329 161846C53E287CD8FECC,581 184EC23C97EFE8868,529 1730C36FECCD46EC,651 184EC23C97EFE8868,529 1730C36FECCD46EC,650 15085ECCD46EC3E80,574	6258 1A991 6268 1A991 10 268 ***1 n: LET y=8 10 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO 00672 : JEFEE 68688 16FEF 68688 16FEF 68688 16FEF 68728 : LED78 68728 : LED78 68726 : AF21 68736 : C9CE 68741 : 2084 68742 : F5EE 68768 : 2084 68768 : 2084 68768 : 2084 68768 : 2084 68768 : 103FF 68776 : 181EF 68768 : 103FF 68772 : 08DE 68768 : 152F 68772 : 08DE 686784 : 103FF 68792 : 08DE 68686 : FFE6 68088 : 152F 680792 : 08DE 68088 : 152F 680792 : 08DE 680792 : 08DE 680792 : 08DE 680792 : 08DE 680792 : 08DE 68088 : 152F 680792 : 08DE 68088 : 152F 680792 : 08DE 68088 : 152F 680792 : 08DE 68088 : 152F 680792 : 08DE 680792 : 08DE 68088 : 152F 680792 : 08DE 680792 : 08DE 6	20020F4FF80 240 250 260 270 200 200 200 200 300 705 200 310 705 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "T LET *** SAVE "do POKE 236 LET *** I. 305 0.358 1.394 1.305 0.358 1.394 1.305 0.358 1.394 1.305 0.358 1.394 1.305 0.358 1.394 1.305 0.358 1.394 1.305 0.358 1.394 1.305 0.358 1.394 1.305 0.358 1.394 1.305 0.358 1.394 1.305 0.358 1.394 1.305 0.358 1.394 1.305 0.358 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.359 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 0.558 1.394 1.305 1.394 1.305 1.394 1.305 1.394 1.305 1.394 1.305 1.394 1.305 1.394 1.305 1.394 1.305 1.394 1.305 1.394 1.305 1.394 1.305 1.394 1.305 1.394 1.305 1.394 1.395 1.397 1.397 1.397 1.452	6F00 1 Checksur- Bi 60 Typing 1 INT (a. ownload 550,01 ILET × 00R ×>15 60904 60904 609020 60904 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 60904 609020 60904 60904 60904 60904 60904 60904 60904 60904 60904 60904 60904 60904 60904 60904 60904 60904 60904 609020 60904 60904 609020 60904 60904 609020 60904 60904 609020 60904 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 609020 60904 609020 609040 609040 609020 609040 6000400 600040000000000	40454E5580282828,142 m Error* TO 50 Error* CODE 60008,1136 STOP =CODE x0-48-7*(x0)**** THEN LET ==1 1073E8807F1E1D1C1,648 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 119FE80280FE2874 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 119FE80280FE2874 109FE87281216882,388 109FE87281216882,388 109FE87281216882,388 109FE87281216882,388 109FE87281216882,388 1122C93E121680CD,287 1122C93E121680CD,287 1122C93E121680CD,287 1122C93E121680CD,382 1122C93E121680CD,382 1122C93E121680CD,382 1122C93E121680CD,382 1122C93E121680CD,382 1122C93E121680CD,382 1122C93E121680CD,382 1122C93E121680CD,287 1122C93E121680CD,287 1122C93E121680CD,287 1122C93E121680CD,287 1122C93E121680CD,287 1122C93E121680CD,287 1122C93E121680CD,287 1122C93E121680CD,287 1122C93E121680CD,287 1122C93E121680CD,287 1282924545454545454545454545454545454545454
AFB 1E3F4CB3884Cr34.497 AB080 1AB08047A847B200C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 28 POKE 23658.81 CLS 1 PRINT 30 INPUT "Start Address "14 50 IF a>515 THEN 00 TO 200 68 IF a>60000 THEN 00 TO 200 68 IF a>60000 THEN 00 TO 200 70 PRINT a1 Figure 2. Spectrum. 60000 1CD15EDC307ECCD15.4C7 60000 1CD0506CCD047E3087BC0.5AF 60001 1500506CCD047E3087BC0.5AF 600024 1080FE31CA09EAFE.69A 60004 1500506CCD1500 60005 1500506C017E0.5AF 600064 10350FC015EDC366.553 600069 136780C050C015ED.500 600069 136780C050C015ED.500 600069 136780C050C015ED.500 600164 16CE5226FF320805.541 600164 16CEF5226FF320805.54	4018 4028 4028 4028 4028 4028 4028 4028 402	IF AFF DB89C897D885,448 16864C8C6A47E28,204 08 IMPUT * 1*169 05 IF 98=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN 55<28 THEN 1 198 LET t=a-256*INT (a/ 198 LET t=a-256*INT (a/ 198 LET x8=5\$(2*n+1 TO 125 00 9UB 3081 LET y=x 138 IF e=1 THEN 00 TO 2 140 LET x8=5\$(2*n+1 TO 125 00 9UB 3081 LET y=x 138 IF e=1 THEN 00 TO 2 140 LET x8=5\$(2*n+2 TO 145 00 9UB 3081 LET y=x 160EE12133E0812CD,348 177500 9UB 3081 LET y=x 160EE12133E0812CD,348 16756573E08012CD,348 16756573E08062778,518 16756573E080CD1F,48C 16053659EF8608CD1F,48C 16053659EF8608CD1F,48C 1216/FEF6028,536 1216/FEF6028,566 1216/FEF6028,566 1216/FEF6028,566 1216/FEF6022,567 1210/FED0AAAEA2170EF,562 1216/FEF6022,567 1216/FEF6022,567 1216/FEF62220EB326725,567 1216/FEF62220EB326725,567 122167253254673222,589 122167253254673222,589 122167253254673252,589 122167253254673252,589 122167253254673252,589 123663253254673252,589 12167253254673252,589 12167253254673252,589 12167253254673252,589 12167253254673252,589 12167253254673252,589 121672532546732525,59 121672532546732525,59 12167257653254673252,59 12167257672,59 121672576725,59 121672576725,59 12167257253254673252,59 121672576725,59 121672576725,59 12167257257675448 175005757785 1217577857448 175005757785 1750057577785 1750057577785 17500577777785 175005777777777777777777777777777777777	6038 6048 TO 208 60 TO 2/ 256) 2*n*1) 60 2*n*2) *16** 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68512 68528 68528 68536 68558 68568 68568 68568 68568 68568	160847E498328886E,249 149022888FF857C68,408 158 IF ==1 THEM GO 1 178 POKE s,y; LET s 68 IB8 LET t=t+y; NEXT 198 FOR s=1 TO 3 208 LET x=b\$(17+s) 205 GO 9UB 308; LET 218 IF ==1 THEN LET 228 NEXT s 238 IF t=y THEN PRI 131D3FF3E8F328F5C,385 132805C32485C3E81,258 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 12165E35808CD8FEC,442 1004ECCD84ECD84,654 EC23CD77ECCD77EC,58F 12604ECCD84ECCD46,651 16223CB77E608FEC,447 1004ECCD84ECCD46,651 16232887CD8FEC046,651 1646C23C97FEC084E5,498 103FE2C084EC78,651 1846C23C97FEC084EC,551 100C8F53E28CD8FEC,459 103FE2C5887CD8FEC04,654 16068F53E28CD88E2,574 107F513E6F8CB1FC8,056	6258 1A991 6268 1A991 TO 268 =a+1 n: LET y=8 TO 17+a) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO 68672 : EFEE 68688 : 6FEF 68688 : 6FEF 68688 : 2822 68712 : 22ED 68728 : ED78 68728 : ED78 68728 : ED78 68728 : 6272 6874 : 9452 6874 : 9452 68748 : 2084 68768 : 2084 68768 : 2084 68768 : 2084 68768 : 2084 68774 : 1955 68776 : 815F 68776 : 815F 68772 : 10858 68784 : 1035F 68792 : 10858 68792 : 10858 68898 : 5828 68816 : 8157 68878 : 10858 68816 : 8157 68878 : 10858 68824 : 10858 68824 : 10858 68832 : 5958	20020F4FF80 240 250 260 270 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "T LET *** SAVE "do POKE 236 LET *** N 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,358 1,394 1,305 0,558 1,357 1,257 0,558 1,357 1,277 1,275 1,275 1,27	6F98 1 Checksur- Bi 60 Typing 1 IINT (a. ownload 558,81 ILET × 0R ×>15 68994 68992 68994 68992 68994 6894 68	40454E5580282828,142 m Error* TO 50 Error* (B): 00 TO 58 "CODE 60008,1136 STOP =CODE x0-48-7*(x0)"9"1 THEN LET =1 1073E8807F1E1D1C1,648 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 119FE80280FE2828,388 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281246300,32C 13E802080FF28874970,388 1122C93E121681CD,382 1122C93E121681CD,382 1122C93E121681CD,382 15CF521385CE86F2,3E8 1CD0116CD47E536F2,3E8 1CD0216CD47E536F2,3E8 1CD0216CD47E536F2,3E8 1CD0116CD47E536F2,3E8 1CD0116CD47E536F2,3E8 1CD0116CD47E536F2,3E8 1CD18EDF1C9444F57,4D6 14586352822824578,217 1697428745F284261,328
AFB 1E3F4CB3684CrAH.497 AB080 1A808047A847B280C,2C9 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 40k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59800 20 POKE 23550,8s CLE : PRINT 30 IF a>61135 THEN 00 TO 200 60 IF a<60806 THEN 00 TO 200	4C18 4C28 4C28 4C28 8214 8224 8224 8224 8224 8224 8228 8228	IF AFF DB89C897D885,448 I 6B684C8C6AA47E28,204 B5 IF B8="END" THEN 00 98 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 99 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 1 108 LET t=a-256 INT (a/ 108 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+1 TO 1 125 00 SUB 308: LET y=x 130 IF e=1 THEN 00 TO 2 140 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 1 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=x 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=x 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=x 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=x 160EE1213560612CD,348 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 107ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 107ECCDA6EC278E3A,73 12809326FEF5278EF,362 1290CCD1FEDDAAAEA,508 1216/FE7BEC2206BC0,54 1FEDDAAAEA32778EF,5A2 1FE05A6AEA52726E,5A2 1FE05A6AEA52726E,5A2 1FE05A6AEA52736E,5A2 1FE05A6E52E3E3E864,498 3264EE3A885CFE21,581 12903CD15EECD07EC,553 1CDA6EC21E3ESAA6,3C5 1EF855752608C6736,422	6038 6048 TO 208 60 TO 2/ 256) 2*n*1) 60 2*n*2) *16*x 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68512 68528 68536 68536 68558 68558 68558 68558 68558 68558 68558 68558	160847E498320886E,249 149D228E8FF857C68,4DB 158 IF ==1 THEM GO 1 178 POKE *,yi LET * 60 198 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR ==1 TO 3 208 LET t=t+yi NEXT 208 LET t=t+yi NEXT 208 LET t=t THEN LET 218 IF ==1 THEN LET 228 NEXT * 238 IF t=y THEN PRI 131D3FF3E8F328F3C,385 1328D5C32485C3E81,258 1328D5C32485C3E81,258 1328D5C32485C3E81,258 1328D5C32485C3E81,258 1328D5C32485C3E81,258 1328D5C32485C3E81,258 1328D5C32485C3E81,258 12455E3E80CD8FEC,485 12455E3E80CD8FEC,442 1CD84ECCB4ECCDA4.654 1EC23CD77ECCD77EC,58F 16D64ECCB4ECCDA4.654 16C233E80CD8FECCD44.651 184EC23C075ECD77EC,58F 184ECC34ECF2,58 19008F53E80CD8FECCD4.651 184EC23C975E2086E,528 16D68F53E80CD8FECCD,561 184EC3C975F588ECF,651 18008F53E20CD8ECC,650 15038F5C2D48EC5880,574 1097513E6F8CB1F63.86C	6258 1A991 6258 1A991 TO 268 =a+1 n: LET y=8 TO 17+a) y=y=16+x a=a-1: GO TO 60672 :EFEE 60608 :6FEF 60608 :6FEF 60608 :6FEF 60608 :28E2 60712 :2EED 60726 :2022 60726 :2024 60726 :2024 60736 :2024 60736 :2024 60748 :2024 60748 :2024 60748 :2024 60768 :2024 60768 :2024 60768 :2024 60774 :1025 60772 :0005 60772 :0005 6072 :0005 6074 :0005 6072 :0005 6075	248 258 4FF88 258 268 278 258 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 278 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 26	49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "T LET *** SAVE "do POKE 236 LET *** SAVE "do POKE 236 LET *** 1,305 0,358 1,305 0,558 0,558 0,556 0,556 0,556 0,557 7,107 A,675 6,376 E,644 8,59- 6,626 A,328 7,397 F,452 0,558 0,558 0,575	6F98 1 Checksur- 61 60 Typing 1 1NT (a. ownload 556,81 1LT × 0R ×>15 689984 689928 68994 689928 68994 68994 68994 68994 68994 68994 68994 68994 68994 68994 68994 68994 68994 61816 61824 61835 61848 61855 6184 61855 61848 61855 6184 61855 6184 61855 6184 61855 6184 61855 6184 61855 6184 61855 6184 61855 6184 61855 618 618 618 618 618 618 618 618 618 618	40454E5580282828,142 m Error* TO 50 Error* CODE 60008,1136 STOP =CODE x0-48-7*(x0)*9*1 THEN LET =1 1073E8807F1E1D1C1,648 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,4F3 109FE87281CFECB28,453 109FE87291C4800,32C 1122093E121681C0,362 1122093E121681C0,362 1122093E121681C0,362 11220952121681C0,362 11220952121681C0,362 11220952121681C0,362 11220952121681C0,362 11220952121681C0,362 11220952121681C0,362 11220952121681C0,362 11220952121681C0,362 11220952121681C1,328 1095C692802368210,216 1305CE6F1901C1093,5C0 1305CE6F1901C1093,5C0 1305CE6F1901C1093,5C0 1305CE6F1901C1093,5C0 1305CE6F29023484,50 14506352202028457,217 14506352202028576,217 1697428746F284261,328 1736963802028573,20F
Control Control <t< td=""><td>4018 4028 4028 4028 4028 4028 4028 4028 402</td><td>IF AFF DB89C897D885,448 I 6B684C8C6AA47E28,2D4 B5 IF B8=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 198 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=8 TO 7 129 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+1 TO 1 125 00 BUB 308: LET y=x 130 IF e=1 THEN 00 TO 2 140 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=y IE8EE12133E8812CD,348 ID7ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 ICD1FEDDAAAEA2170,518 IEFBE28E12155E3A,524 i68EF856F326080C017E,480 322132085CC5FE8,402 32808326FEF3278EF,3C7 IED586BEF8808CD1F,48C IED5868FF8808CD1F,48C IED5868FF8808CD1F,48C IED5868FF8808CD1F,48C IED5868FF8808CD1F,48C IED5868FF8808CD1F,48C ID0CD1FEDDAAAEA3735FCD,634 IEF12130C36A6FF93,5C2 I200CC1FEDDAAAEA59,3FC I200CC1FEDDAAAEA593,5C2 I200CC1FEDDAAAEA593,5C2 I200CC1FEDDAAAEA,5D8 I216FEF8EC22D6800,584 IFED586852F82853283280,478 I22083C0158EC007EC,553 ICDA6EC21E58E5A68,5C5 IEF656F38088C6736,422 I0821E58EED48666F,561</td><td>6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n+1) 68 2*n+2) *16*x 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68528 68528 68528 68528 68528 68528 68538 68558 68554 68558 68554 68558 68568 685888 685888 68588 685888 68588 685888 68588888 685888 685888 685</td><td>160847E498320886E,249 149D228E8FF857C68,4D8 158 IF ==1 THEM GO 170 POKE *,yi LET * 60 190 LET t=t+yi NEXT 190 FOR ==1 TO 3 200 LET t=t+yi NEXT 200 LET t=t+yi NEXT 200 LET t=t+yi NEXT 200 LET t=t+yi NEXT 200 LET t=t+Yi NEX 200 SG 00 UB 300: LET 210 IF ==1 THEN LET 220 NEXT = 230 IF t=y THEN PRI 31D3FF3E0F320F5C,385 32005C32408C3E01,558 103FE21915CC09FE9,568 103FE21915CC09FE9,568 103FE21915CC09FE9,568 103FE21915CC09FE,555 12165E83E00C09FEC,454 1CC3C077ECC077EC,58F CD04ECC044ECCD46,654 IEC23C072FE200FEC,465 104ECC3C072FE200FEC,465 104ECC3C072FE200FEC,551 104C0F53E20C08FECC4,551 104C0F53E20C08ECC,550 100AECC084ECF9.551 104C0F53E20C08ECC,557 100AECC084ECF8.551 104C0F53E20C08EC5,574 109F513E6F8CB1FC8,075</td><td>6258 1 A9914 6268 1 A9914 TO 268 =a+1 ni LET y=8 TO 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-11 GO TO 00672 1EFEE 68668 16FEF 68668 16FEF 68668 16FEF 68672 1212 68728 16P21 68728 16P21 68728 16P21 68728 16P21 68768 105FF 68768 105FF 68768 105FF 68776 181EF 68768 105FF 68772 10805 68772 10805</td><td>248820F4FF88 248 258 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 26</td><td>.49F PRINT "C LET ==== PRINT "T ELT ==== SAVE "do POKE 2340 LET ==== I, 305 0, 350 1, 305 0, 350 1, 394 1, 395 0, 350 1, 394 1, 395 0, 350 1, 394 1, 305 0, 350 1, 394 1, 395 0, 356 0, 357 6, 376 6, 376 6, 376 1, 397 7, 107 7, 452 9, 555 0, 357 0, 376 1, 397 1, 397 1</td><td>6F98 : Chacksum -B: 90 Typing I :NT (a. ownload 659,81 i LET × 0R ×>15 689984 689984 689986 689886 689986 689886 689886 689886 689886 689886 689886 689886 689886 689886 689886 68866 68866 68866 68866 688666 688666 688666 688666 688666 688666 688666 688666 688666 6886666 6886666 68866666 68866666666</td><td>40454E5580282828,142 m Error" TO 50 Error" CODE 60008,1136 STOP CODE 60008,1136 STOP CODE 40008,1136 STOP CODE 40008,1136 STOP CODE x8-48-7*(x8)"9") THEN LET #=1 1073E0007F1E1D1C1,648 109FE072812FE028,380 109FE072812FE028,380 109FE872804FE287,380 109FE8728124600,327 109C93E121600,382 109C93E21260,382 109C93E21260,53282,385 109C93E212160,382 1122C9C505653E82,385 10016C047E53078,51100,302 1122C9C505653E82,385 10016C047E53078,51100,302 1025282513185CC84EF1,4C3 A7C937C9F5111800,302 1052E8210F1C9444F57,406 1426445455003128,216 1284045455003128,216 1450035282894578,276 1450035282894573,207 145003528289573,207 14500352828573,207 16528537960526366742820,388</td></t<>	4018 4028 4028 4028 4028 4028 4028 4028 402	IF AFF DB89C897D885,448 I 6B684C8C6AA47E28,2D4 B5 IF B8=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 198 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=8 TO 7 129 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+1 TO 1 125 00 BUB 308: LET y=x 130 IF e=1 THEN 00 TO 2 140 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=y IE8EE12133E8812CD,348 ID7ECCDA6ECC3AAEA,681 ICD1FEDDAAAEA2170,518 IEFBE28E12155E3A,524 i68EF856F326080C017E,480 322132085CC5FE8,402 32808326FEF3278EF,3C7 IED586BEF8808CD1F,48C IED5868FF8808CD1F,48C IED5868FF8808CD1F,48C IED5868FF8808CD1F,48C IED5868FF8808CD1F,48C IED5868FF8808CD1F,48C ID0CD1FEDDAAAEA3735FCD,634 IEF12130C36A6FF93,5C2 I200CC1FEDDAAAEA59,3FC I200CC1FEDDAAAEA593,5C2 I200CC1FEDDAAAEA593,5C2 I200CC1FEDDAAAEA,5D8 I216FEF8EC22D6800,584 IFED586852F82853283280,478 I22083C0158EC007EC,553 ICDA6EC21E58E5A68,5C5 IEF656F38088C6736,422 I0821E58EED48666F,561	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n+1) 68 2*n+2) *16*x 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68528 68528 68528 68528 68528 68528 68538 68558 68554 68558 68554 68558 68568 685888 685888 68588 685888 68588 685888 68588888 685888 685888 685	160847E498320886E,249 149D228E8FF857C68,4D8 158 IF ==1 THEM GO 170 POKE *,yi LET * 60 190 LET t=t+yi NEXT 190 FOR ==1 TO 3 200 LET t=t+yi NEXT 200 LET t=t+yi NEXT 200 LET t=t+yi NEXT 200 LET t=t+yi NEXT 200 LET t=t+Yi NEX 200 SG 00 UB 300: LET 210 IF ==1 THEN LET 220 NEXT = 230 IF t=y THEN PRI 31D3FF3E0F320F5C,385 32005C32408C3E01,558 103FE21915CC09FE9,568 103FE21915CC09FE9,568 103FE21915CC09FE9,568 103FE21915CC09FE,555 12165E83E00C09FEC,454 1CC3C077ECC077EC,58F CD04ECC044ECCD46,654 IEC23C072FE200FEC,465 104ECC3C072FE200FEC,465 104ECC3C072FE200FEC,551 104C0F53E20C08FECC4,551 104C0F53E20C08ECC,550 100AECC084ECF9.551 104C0F53E20C08ECC,557 100AECC084ECF8.551 104C0F53E20C08EC5,574 109F513E6F8CB1FC8,075	6258 1 A9914 6268 1 A9914 TO 268 =a+1 ni LET y=8 TO 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-11 GO TO 00672 1EFEE 68668 16FEF 68668 16FEF 68668 16FEF 68672 1212 68728 16P21 68728 16P21 68728 16P21 68728 16P21 68768 105FF 68768 105FF 68768 105FF 68776 181EF 68768 105FF 68772 10805 68772 10805	248820F4FF88 248 258 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 26	.49F PRINT "C LET ==== PRINT "T ELT ==== SAVE "do POKE 2340 LET ==== I, 305 0, 350 1, 305 0, 350 1, 394 1, 395 0, 350 1, 394 1, 395 0, 350 1, 394 1, 305 0, 350 1, 394 1, 395 0, 356 0, 357 6, 376 6, 376 6, 376 1, 397 7, 107 7, 452 9, 555 0, 357 0, 376 1, 397 1, 397 1	6F98 : Chacksum -B: 90 Typing I :NT (a. ownload 659,81 i LET × 0R ×>15 689984 689984 689986 689886 689986 689886 689886 689886 689886 689886 689886 689886 689886 689886 689886 68866 68866 68866 68866 688666 688666 688666 688666 688666 688666 688666 688666 688666 6886666 6886666 68866666 68866666666	40454E5580282828,142 m Error" TO 50 Error" CODE 60008,1136 STOP CODE 60008,1136 STOP CODE 40008,1136 STOP CODE 40008,1136 STOP CODE x8-48-7*(x8)"9") THEN LET #=1 1073E0007F1E1D1C1,648 109FE072812FE028,380 109FE072812FE028,380 109FE872804FE287,380 109FE8728124600,327 109C93E121600,382 109C93E21260,382 109C93E21260,53282,385 109C93E212160,382 1122C9C505653E82,385 10016C047E53078,51100,302 1122C9C505653E82,385 10016C047E53078,51100,302 1025282513185CC84EF1,4C3 A7C937C9F5111800,302 1052E8210F1C9444F57,406 1426445455003128,216 1284045455003128,216 1450035282894578,276 1450035282894573,207 145003528289573,207 14500352828573,207 16528537960526366742820,388
Control Control <t< td=""><td>4C18 4C28 4C28 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td><td>IF AFF DB89C897D885,448 I 6B684C8C6AA47E28,2D4 B5 IF B#=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 198 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=0 TO 7 129 LET x#=b\$(2*n+1 TO 1 125 00 BUB 308: LET y=m 130 IF #=1 THEN 00 TO 2 140 LET x#=b\$(2*n+2 TO 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=m 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=m 168 LET x#=b\$(2*n+2 TO 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=m 168 LET x#=b\$(2*n+2 TO 168 LET x#=b\$(2*</td><td>6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n+1) 68 2*n+2) *16*x 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68528 68528 68528 68528 68528 68528 68528 68536 86552 68544 68552 68546 68544 68552 68546 68546 68546 685686 68568 68568 68568</td><td>160847EA983208066.2A9 1A9D228E0FF057C68.4D9 150 IF ==1 THEN GO 170 POKE s,yi LET s 60 ID0 LET t=t+yi NEXT 190 FOR m=1 TO 3 200 LET x=bf(17+s 1 205 GO SUB 300: LET 210 IF ==1 THEN LET 220 NEXT s 230 IF t=y THEN PRIJ 31D3FF3E0F320F5C.385 1328D5C32485C3E01.250 103FE21915CC99EF8.568 1CD50EDC366EACD15.52F 1EECD64ED320103FE.356 12165E3E00CD8FEC.442 1CD04ECCD45CCDA6.654 1EC23CD77ECCD7TEC.58F 1CD4ECCDA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.520 1CD98ED23C384ECFE.651 100C0F53E20CD8FECCD.661 184EC23C97EFE00C6.520 1CD88ED32672825C5.74 1CD63ECCDA6EC3E00.540 1CD63ECCDA6EC420.540 1CD63ECCDA6EC420.540 1CD63ECCDA6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63EC</td><td>6258 1 A9911 6268 1 A9911 10 268 ***1 11 LET y=8 10 17*m) y=y=16*x ***********************************</td><td>220020F4FF80 240 250 260 270 200 200 200 200 200 200 20</td><td>49F PRINT "C LET === PRINT "T LET === SAVE "do POKE 23d LET ==de I.305 0.350 1.376 2.32F</td><td>6F00 : Checksum -B: 00 Typing 1 :NT (a. ownload 659,01 : LT x, 0R x)15 60904 : 609020 : 60904 : 60905 : 60904 : 60004 : 600004 : 60004 : 60</td><td>40454E5580282828,142 m Error" TO 50 Error" CODE 60008,1136 STOP CODE 60008,1136 STOP CODE 40008,1136 STOP CODE 40008,1136 STOP CODE 40008,1136 STOP CODE 2014FE828,380 10FE80280CFE28FA.367 INFER02814FE828,380 10FE80280CFE28FA.367 INFER02814FE808,312,104 109C93E87C9C04000,320 1122C9050553E82,3E8 1005CE51101CC047E30F8,451 COSCEE1D11CC44E30F8,451 COSCEE1D11CC44E30F8,451 COSCEE1D11C7444F57,406 147C937C97511100,302 ID18EDF1C9444F57,406 1462455403128,216 1282924543454956,276 148035282884545,276 148035282884545,276 148035282884545,372 128356896674280,332 128356896674280,393 128356896674280,393 1283568966742820,398 128347889467285265,207</td></t<>	4C18 4C28 4C28 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	IF AFF DB89C897D885,448 I 6B684C8C6AA47E28,2D4 B5 IF B#=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 198 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=0 TO 7 129 LET x#=b\$(2*n+1 TO 1 125 00 BUB 308: LET y=m 130 IF #=1 THEN 00 TO 2 140 LET x#=b\$(2*n+2 TO 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=m 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=m 168 LET x#=b\$(2*n+2 TO 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=m 168 LET x#=b\$(2*n+2 TO 168 LET x#=b\$(2*	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n+1) 68 2*n+2) *16*x 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68448 68528 68528 68528 68528 68528 68528 68528 68536 86552 68544 68552 68546 68544 68552 68546 68546 68546 685686 68568 68568 68568	160847EA983208066.2A9 1A9D228E0FF057C68.4D9 150 IF ==1 THEN GO 170 POKE s,yi LET s 60 ID0 LET t=t+yi NEXT 190 FOR m=1 TO 3 200 LET x=bf(17+s 1 205 GO SUB 300: LET 210 IF ==1 THEN LET 220 NEXT s 230 IF t=y THEN PRIJ 31D3FF3E0F320F5C.385 1328D5C32485C3E01.250 103FE21915CC99EF8.568 1CD50EDC366EACD15.52F 1EECD64ED320103FE.356 12165E3E00CD8FEC.442 1CD04ECCD45CCDA6.654 1EC23CD77ECCD7TEC.58F 1CD4ECCDA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.654 1EC23CA3ECCDA6.520 1CD98ED23C384ECFE.651 100C0F53E20CD8FECCD.661 184EC23C97EFE00C6.520 1CD88ED32672825C5.74 1CD63ECCDA6EC3E00.540 1CD63ECCDA6EC420.540 1CD63ECCDA6EC420.540 1CD63ECCDA6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63ECC0A6EC420.540 1CD63EC	6258 1 A9911 6268 1 A9911 10 268 ***1 11 LET y=8 10 17*m) y=y=16*x ***********************************	220020F4FF80 240 250 260 270 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	49F PRINT "C LET === PRINT "T LET === SAVE "do POKE 23d LET ==de I.305 0.350 1.376 2.32F	6F00 : Checksum -B: 00 Typing 1 :NT (a. ownload 659,01 : LT x, 0R x)15 60904 : 609020 : 60904 : 60905 : 60904 : 60004 : 600004 : 60004 : 60	40454E5580282828,142 m Error" TO 50 Error" CODE 60008,1136 STOP CODE 60008,1136 STOP CODE 40008,1136 STOP CODE 40008,1136 STOP CODE 40008,1136 STOP CODE 2014FE828,380 10FE80280CFE28FA.367 INFER02814FE828,380 10FE80280CFE28FA.367 INFER02814FE808,312,104 109C93E87C9C04000,320 1122C9050553E82,3E8 1005CE51101CC047E30F8,451 COSCEE1D11CC44E30F8,451 COSCEE1D11CC44E30F8,451 COSCEE1D11C7444F57,406 147C937C97511100,302 ID18EDF1C9444F57,406 1462455403128,216 1282924543454956,276 148035282884545,276 148035282884545,276 148035282884545,372 128356896674280,332 128356896674280,393 128356896674280,393 1283568966742820,398 128347889467285265,207
AFB 1E3F4CB36846704.497 60000 1A000847A8470200C,209 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 20 POKE 23650.81 CLE 1 PRINT 30 IF ab001791art Address "1a 50 IF acob135 THEN 00 TO 200 60 IF acob000 THEN 00 TO 200 60 IF acob15EDC30600000000000000000000000000000000000	4018 4028	I FAFF DB89C897D885,448 1 6864C8C6AA47E28,204 B5 IF B#=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN b\$<28 THEN 0 198 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 108 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=0 TO 7 128 OB 08B 308: LET y=x 138 IF #=1 THEN 00 TO 2 148 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+1 TO 2 148 LET x\$=b\$(2*n+2 TO 2 150 LET x\$=b	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/256) 2*n+1) 60 2*n+2) *16*x 68448 68456 68448 68456 68448 68456 68544 68472 68508 68544 68528 68548 68548 68552 68568 68548 68576 68568 68576 68568 68576 68568 68576 68568 68576 68568 68576 68568 68576 68576 68568 68576 68576 68568 68576 68568 68576 68576 68576 68576 68576 68576 685788 68578 68578 68578 68578 68578 68578 68578 68578 68578 68578	160847EA983208866.249 169228E8FF857C68.40B 158 IF ==1 THEN GO 170 POKE s,yi LET s 60 100 LET t=t+yi NEXT 190 FOR n=1 TO 3 200 LET x=bf(17+s) 205 GO SUB 3081 LET 210 IF ==1 THEN LET 220 NEXT s 230 JF t=Y THEN PRIJ 131D3FF3E8F328F5C.385 12285C32485C3E81,258 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 103FE21915CCB9EF8,568 1004ECCD04ECCD46,654 1EC23C077ECCB9EC0,688 1006F53E20CD8FECC0,688 1006F53E20CD8FECC0,681 100C8F53E20CD8FECC0,561 100C8F53E20CD8FECC0,561 100C8F53E20CD8FECC0,561 100C8F53E20CD8FECC0,574 1006F513E6F728C55C574 10968F5328C58F23474,498 10968F5328C58F23474,498 10968F5328C58F23474,498 10968F5328C58F23474,498 10968F5328C58F23474,498 10968F5328C58F23474,498 10968F5328C58F23474,498 10968F5328C58F23474,498 10968F5328C58F23474,498 10968F5328C234455723,498 10968F5328C237213521,498 10068F5328C2346558474,084 104EC56871213521,498 104EC568772318F38474,084 104EC568772318F38474,084 104EC568772318F38474,084 104EC568772318F38744,084 104EC568772318F38744 104EC568772318F38744 104EC5687772318744 104EC568772318744 104EC568772318744 1	6258 1A9911 6268 1A9911 10 268 =a+1 11 LET y=8 10 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-11 GO TO 47 "1"1b\$1 GO 68672 1EFEE 68688 16FEF 68688 128E2 68678 12982 68784 19632 68728 1AF21 68728 1AF21 68728 1AF21 68728 1AF21 68728 1AF21 68728 1AF21 68768 1258 68768 1258 68768 68768 1258 68768 12588 68768 12588 68768 12588 6876	220020F4FF80 240 250 260 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	49F PRINT "C LET === PRINT "T LET === SAVE "dc POKE 23d LET ==0 CRETURN 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,350 1,394 1,305 0,550 0,550 0,556 0,557	6F98 : Checksum -B: 60 Typing I :NT (a. ownload 659,81 : LET ×: 0R ×)15 68994 : 68994 : 68994 : 68994 : 68996 : 68986 : 68886 : 688	40454E5580282828,142 m Error" TO 50 Error" CODE 60008,1136 STOP =CODE 40008,1136 STOP =CODE 40008,1136 STOP =CODE 40008,1136 STOP =CODE 40008,1136 STOP =CODE 40008,1136 STOP =CODE 40008,1136 STOP =CODE 40007,1120,400 10758007,1120,400 10758007,1120,400 SE02C0314FE828,300 107580200416381932,104 000093E87C9C04000,322 1122093E121600CD,257 11220952054535802,300 100116C047E30F8,451 CD50EEE1D101C94,500 12020524543454956,276 14003520208478,217 1697429746F20457,20F 12020524543454956,276 1450035202084578,217 1697429746F20422,300 1204746F20422,300 1204746F20422,300 1204746F20422,300 1204746F205265,207 12053537900626F62,307 12053537900746F205265,207 1747572620746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 1747572620746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 1747572620746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 1747572620746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 1747572620746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 1747572620746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 1747572620746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 1747572620746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 1747572620746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 1747572620746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 1747572620746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 1747572620746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 1747572620746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 17475726200746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 17475726200746F20,390 1204700746F205265,207 17475726200746F20,390 1005757 10
AFB 1E3F4CB36B4C676H,497 ADB0B 1ABD8047A847B200C,209 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k fig 10 REM H#x Code Loader 11 12 CLAR 59000 20 20 POKE 23650,81 CLS 1 PRINT 20 IF ac6850,81 CLS 1 PRINT 41 Figure 2. Spectrum. 60 608080 1 CD15EDC307ECCD15,4C7 60 608024 1 DEDC937ECCD46EDC0,631 60 608024 1 DEDC947EE30FBCD,5AF 60 608025 1 S5CA07EC366ACC0,5D0 60 608040 1 SEDC9015EDC366,553 60 608056 1 SEC0508EDC015ED,350 60 608057 1 SEE11CDEE806,1736,3D2 60 608068 1 S0F0CD508EDC01FED,3D8 60 608068 1 S0F0CD508EDC01FED,3D8 60 608068 1 S0F0C508EC01FED,3D4 60 608076 1 SF120780285,5A1 <	4018 4028 40888 40888 40888 40888 408888 408888 408888 4088888 408888 40888888 40888	IF AFF DB89C897D885,448 1 6864C8C6AA47E28,204 B5 IF D#=*END* THEN 00 98 IF LEN b#<20 THEN 00 99 IF LEN b#<20 THEN 00 99 IF LEN b#<20 THEN 00 198 LET t=a-256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=0 TO 7 128 00 SUB 308: LET y=x 138 IF ==1 THEN 00 TO 2 148 LET x#=b#(2*n+2 TO 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=x 148 LET x#=b#(2*n+2 TO 145 00 SUB 308: LET y=y 148 CD S	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/256) 2*n+1) 60 2*n+2) *16** 68448 68456 68448 68456 68448 68456 68584 68528 68584 68528 68536 68548 68548 685688 68568 68568 68568 68568 68568 68568 68568 68568 68568 68568	160847E4983208866.249 149022888FF857C68.408 158 1F ==1 THEN GO 170 POKE s,yi LET s 60 108 LET t=t+yi NEXT 198 FOR s=1 TO 3 208 LET x=b\$(17+s) 205 GO SUB 3081 LET 210 1F s=1 THEN LET 228 NEXT s 238 IF t=Y THEN PRIM 131D3FF328F328F5C,385 12058E0C3868C3881,258 103FE21915CC898F8,368 103FE21915CC898F8,368 103FE21915CC898F8,368 103FE21915CC898F8,368 103FE21915CC898F8,368 103FE20077ECC585 12165EE3880CD8FEC442 10048CC084ECC946,651 18C233E80CD8FECC966,651 18C233E80CD8FECC966,550 1046C23077EFE88C6,550 1046C23797E52885,498 1058F532807C8865,528 10808F53280C08F5,538 10808F532807562,574 10808F532807562,574 10808F53280756,554 10808F53280756,574 10808F53280756,574 10808F53280756,574 10988D36F723855,574 10988D36F732855,574 10988D36F732855,574 10988D36F732855,574 10988D36F6338F2,467 14668F538728556,574 167513866F6388F2,467 1467653872837213521,468 16466258772313521,468 17252877723186782,359 1087729521786F32872315555 1087729521786F42,559 1087729521786F42,559 1087729521786F42,559 1087729521786F42,559 1087729521786F42,559 1087729521786F42,559 1087729521786F42,559 1087729521786F42,559 1087729521786F42,559 1087729521786F42,559 1087729521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10877295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559 10977295521786F42,559	6258 1A991 6268 1A991 10 268 =a+1 n1 LET y=8 10 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-11 GO TO 10 17+m) 10 17+m) 1	248 258 4FF88 248 258 268 258 268 278 268 278 268 298 298 298 298 298 298 298 298 298 29	49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "C LET *** SAVE "do POKE 23d LET ** SAVE	6F00 : Checksum -B: 60 Typing I :NT (a. ownload 650,0: : LET ×: 0R ×: 15 60924 : LET ×: 0R ×: 15 60928 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60828 60888 60888 6088 60888 60888 6088	40454E5580282828,142 m Error" TO 50 Error" CODE 60008,1136 STOP =CODE 40008,1136 STOP =CODE 40008,1136 STOP =CODE 40008,1136 STOP =CODE 40008,1136 COPE07281CFECD28,473 19FE0C2814FE0828,308 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080CFE20FA,367 10FE02080F1000,302 10FE02080F1000,302 10C080F1000,302 10C0805202080573,20F 1283080746F2082573,20F 1283080746F208250,309 1284708746F208256,207 14054E5520920045,278 14544552209455540,307 1054655209200455,278 14544552209445520,308
AFB 1E3F4CB36846704.397 6000 1A00847A847B200C,209 Figure 1. Spectrum. 5 REM SPECTRUM 48k 10 REM Hex Code Loader 15 CLEAR 59000 20 POKE 23558.81 CLE 1 PRINT 30 IF abb8047A847B200C,209 20 POKE 23558.81 CLE 1 PRINT 30 IF abb8135 THEN 00 TO 200 60 F acob135 THEN 00 TO 200 60 IF acob145 THEN 00 TO 200 60 IF acob145 THEN 00 TO 200 70 PRINT al Figure 2. Spectrum. 60004 ICD15EDC30FECD15ACO,500 600054 ISEDC047EE30FBCD,534 600054 ISEDC047EE30FBCD,534 600054 ISEDC9015EDC366,533 600056 ISEDC30FEC01FED,30A 600056 ISEC050E0C01FED,30A 600056 ISEC050E0C01FED,30A 600056 ISEC050E0C01FED,30A 600056 ISEC050E0C01FED,30A 600056 ISEC050E0C01FED,30A	8018 80286 8216 82248 8236 8328 8328 8328 8328 8328 8328 832	IF AFF DB89C897D885,448 1 6864C8C6AA47E28,204 B5 IF B#=*END* THEN 00 90 IF LEN b#<20 THEN 00 90 IF LEN b#<20 THEN 00 90 IF Len b#<20 THEN 00 100 LET t==256+INT (a/ 118 FOR n=0 TO 7 128 00 SUB 3081 LET y== 128 00 SUB 3081 LET y== 138 IF ==1 THEN 00 TO 2 140 LET x==b#(2=n+2 TO 145 00 SUB 3081 LET y== 128 00 S	6038 6048 TO 208 90 TO 2/ 256) 2*n+1) 60 2*n+2) *16** 60448 60448 60448 60448 60448 60448 60448 60448 60452 60552 60558 60568 60568 60568 60568 60568 60568 60568 60568 60568 60568 60568 60568 60558 60568	160847EA98320886E.2A9 169228E8FF857C68.4DB 158 1F ==1 THEM GO 1 170 POKE a,yi LET a 60 180 LET t=t+yi NEXT 190 FOR m=1 TO 3 200 EET x=b4(17+m 1 205 GO SUB 388: LET 218 1F ==1 THEN LET 228 NEXT m 238 IF t=y THEN PRID 131D3FF3E8F328F5C,385 1328D5C32485C3E81,258 103FE21915CCB9EF8,368 103FE21915CCB9EF8,368 103FE21915CCB9EF8,368 103FE21915CCB9EF8,368 103FE21915CCB9EF8,368 103FE21915CCB9EF8,368 103FE2077ECCB9EF8,368 103FE2077ECCB9EF8,368 1058E2008ECCD46603580103FE,556 12165EE3E800CD8FECC,465 1265282077ECCB4ECCD46,651 186223CB32E025883,498 100FECCB4ECC9460,528 108C8F53E28CD8FECC,551 108C8F53E28CD8FECC,551 108C8F53E28CD8FECC,551 108C8F53E28CD8FECC,555 1003FECCB4ECC946C,550 15364F8CD8FECCB4ECF,651 108C8F53E28CD8FECC,555 1003FECCD84ECF8,557 1003FECCB4EC5880,528 1003FE53E80058F520055,574 1003FECCB4EC5880,528 1003FE53E80058F520055,574 1003FECCB4EC5880,528 1003FE53E80058F520055,574 1003FECCB4EC5880,528 1003FE53280058F520055,574 1003FECCB4EC5880,528 1003FE53280058F520055,574 1003FECCB4EC5880,528 1003FE538280058F520055,574 1003FE508772316573,575 1007709E52178574,573 1007709E52178574,57345,379 1007709E52178574,574,578 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 138007762EE8877304F,359 138007762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 13800762EE8877304F,359 1380076828772304F,359 1380076828772304F,359 1380076828772304F,359 1380076828772304F,359 1380076828772304F,359 1380076828772304F,359 1380076828772304F,359 1380076828772304F,359 1380076828772304F,359 138007782887787475874758778758777304F,359 138007787858778777778678	6258 1A9914 6268 1A9914 TO 268 =a+1 ni LET y=8 TO 17+m) y=y=16+x a=a-11 GO TO y=y=16+x a=a-11 GO TO NT "1"15\$1 GO 60672 1EFEE 606868 128E2 60726 1AF21 60726 1AF21 60728 1AF21 60788 1AF21 60788 1AF21 60788 1AF21 60788 1AF21 60788 1AF21 60788 1AF21 60788 1AF721 60788 1A	20020F4FF80 240 250 260 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	49F PRINT "C LET *** PRINT "C LET *** SAVE "do POKE 234 LET *** SAVE "do POKE 234 LET *** SAVE "do POKE 234 LET *** SAVE "do POKE 234 SAVE "do POKE 234 LET *** SAVE "do POKE 234 LET ** SAVE "do POKE 23 SAVE "do POKE 23 SAVE ** SAVE *	6F00 1 Checksur -B1 60 Typing 1 INT (a. ownload 650,01 ILET × 00R ×>15 0R ×>15 0R ×>15 0R ×>15 0R 40992 60994 60994 60994 60994 60994 60994 60994 60994 61008 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	40454E5500202020,142 m Error" TO 50 Error" CODE 600008,1136 STOP =CODE 600008,1136 STOP =CODE 40-48-7*(x\$>"9") THEN LET #=1 1073E0007F1E1D1C1,640 COFE07201CFECD20,4F3 19FE0C2014FE0029,300 10FE0C200CFE20FA.367 10FEEC200CFE20FA.367 10FEEC20163E1032,1C4 1095CC93E121600CD,302 1122C90200CFE20FA.367 1122C90200CFE20FA.367 1122C905555E02,3E0 1200116CD47EE30FD,451 1202052454345495,200 155C52A1305CCDAEF1,4C3 16752025454345495,200 155C52454345495,200 1202052454345495,276 1552050532020457,207 1552050532003120,217 1677420746F204261,320 124700746F204265,209 124700746F204265,209 1454455220425542,370 124700746F20920457,205 124700746F20920455,209 124700746F20920455,209 124700746F20920455,209 124700746F20920455,209 124700746F20920455,209 124700746F20920455,209 1245320946F20920455,209 1245320946F20920455,209 1245320946F20920455,209 1245320946F20920455,209 1245320946F20920455,209 1245320946F20920465,275 1245320946F209204652,275 1454455220900000000,1C1



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The book discusses, in some detail, the most successful Expert Systems developed to date (including PROSPECTOR, MYCIN and DENDARL) and , shows how the field has developed over the past decade. Ready-to-run Expert Systems programs in the book include AUTO MECHANIC and MEDICI (to give yourself a quick 'stress check'). The major Expert System in the book delights in the name of FUZZY RITA. This program uses fuzzy logic within the framework of an Expert System shell to produce a genuinely useful expert on just about any subject you choose, from chicken sexing through to medical diagnosis and weather forecasting. You'll also be given the chance to explore the languages which dominate the Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems worlds. The book contains BASIC emulators of PROLOG and LISP so you can get them up and running on your computer, without having to actually buy the languages.

Exploring Expert Systems on your Microcomputer, by Tim Hartnell (ISBN 0 907563 74 0), is £7.95, and is available from most book and computer stores, or you can get it direct by mail, post free, from the publishers:



In support of his one man campaign against the structuralists John Ransley asked you to desing a haywire program for September's competition. It had to combine a loop with a liberal sprinkling of Gotos and Gosubs; and, most importantly, there were to be no elaborate modules. M. Wright, 2 Rye Lane, Halifax, HX2 0QB, wins the £15 prize for his Spectrum Ducksheet program. While the program may not be as messy as John Ransley would like, the author has successfully managed to avoid any suggestion of a logical structure. This month's competition continues our policy of reviving the arcade classics. A Basic version of Space Invaders is in the pipeline. We would like you to follow it up with Breakout in Basic. Remember that the program should be as compact as possible - no more than 20 lines long, and don't worry about sacrificing non-essential features.

could

A bluffers' guide to

micros REMEMBER THE computer-book boom, with each new machine followed by enough "instant books" to start a paperchase to Alpha Centauri? *The MicroGrot Explained* ... *Revealed* ... Unzipped ... Hit With A Sledgehammer.

Bluff reigned supreme. Some of these books managed to be less useful than the supplied manuals, which generally takes some doing. A programmer's idea of a manual opens with several chapters describing special and incomprehensibly powerful features: only experienced users know to turn to Appendix F, section VI, subsection 3.14, to find the footnote on how to switch the machine on and load programs.

And those were people who *knew* about the wretched gadgets. In computer publishing's days of glory, *The MicroGrot Explained* could be written by anyone, and usually was. The following bluffer's tales are true, but names are omitted to protect the innocent (me) from the guilty ...

"Why not write a *Basic For The* Very Stupid book for your computer?" asked a friend who'd written two. "Money for old rope."

And next, for the dim...

ONE OF THE main uses of a micro, or any other type of computer, is the manipulation of large volumes of data, as a single mass, or split up by any given criteria. In Basic, there are several simple commands which are at the heart of any data handler — arguably the most useful are Dimension, For, and Next.

Dim allows a user to set up an *array* of similar variables, so that,

instead of using, say, A to Z for the first 26 variables entered, e.g.: 10 INPUT A

20 INPUT B . 260 INPUT Z

it is possible to have each variable as a different point on the

"number line" of the one-dimensional array, A: 10 DIM A (26)

- 20 INPUT A (1) .
- 20 INPUT A (1) . 270 INPUT A (26)

(continued on next page)

Starting out in home computing? First Bytes is for you. Just write to Your Computer with any hardware or software problems, no matter how small or simple.



"I've only had it a month," I said evasively.

He gave me a look. "I haven't even got one, and I've sold two books on it. Haven't written them yet, but it should be a doddle. It's all in the other books."

Far off, you could hear the crash of mighty pines being felled.

Another pal gloated over lucrative video commissions, with masterworks to be delivered within the week. With gritted teeth I quote: "It's great fun though and rather silly — we've only had the Spectrum for a fortnight and we have to appear both wonderfully knowledgeable and highly skilled. This is difficult to put over when you have to spend five minutes searching for the word "or" or "to" or whatever ..."

Something snapped inside me when the author of *A Moron's Guide To The Spectrum* dropped in to research his *Moron's Guide To The Commodore 64.* Conscientiously he spent whole minutes researching my 64; meanwhile I flipped through his hideously matrix-printed draft introduction. "Ha ha," I quipped, "it says *Spectrum* here — anyone would think this was your Spectrum introduction again, and you missed that one when you changed the name to CBM-64."

"Er yes well um," he said

id | sheepishly. "That's right."

After this it seemed quite possible to believe people had published authoritative, hands-on explanations of the QL before ever seeing the machine. Like lifelong nuns writing sex manuals.

It's harder now to flog easy-toread, easy-to-forget works titled Rearranged Bits From All The Other Books On The Spectrum, I've given the thumbs-down to a couple myself: because I'm a world authority on not writing computer books, publishers occasionally ask me in to sneer at submitted manuscripts. My favourite was a book of CBM-64 graphics programs none of which worked on my 64. There are three variants of the machine, distinguished by what happens when you reach page 64: POKE 1524,81

The resulting blot was once white, is now cursor coloured.

The dwindling boom is familiar news to SF fans. Decades ago, a dreadful outfit called Badger Books found any SF would sell, and published 159 hackworks by a single author (R.L. Fanthorpe) who wrote one each weekend. It would be libellous to identify the Fanthorpes of computer publishing — but just as Badger poisoned the 1960s SF market, the exploiters have made home-micro books a bit of a joke.

(continued from previous page) |

Line 10 sets up the array of variables, and from there onwards, they may be treated as independent variables. The advantage of this system only really comes to light when the array is used in conjunction with a *loop*. A simple loop can be set up using Goto, with a counter and decision to get out of it at the right time. This principle is used in the program below, which does just the same as the previous one, but in 22 less lines:

- 10 LET COUNT = 0
- 20 DIM A (26)
- 30 LET COUNT = F COUNT + 1
- 40 INPUT A (COUNT)
- 50 IF COUNT < 26 THEN

GOTO 30

60 ...

Using a For . . . Next loop, the program can be simplified still further:

10 DIM A (26)

20 FOR C = 1 TO 26

- 30 INPUT A (C)
- 40 NEXT C

The two programs function identically, but with the second version, the programmer does not have to bother keeping count himself; nor does he have to remember which line the original For command is on: the computer works out where to go to itself.

The same principle can be used for strings of letters, but, on the Spectrum, the length of the string must be defined, as though, on another computer, a two-dimensional array was being created: 10 DIM A\$ (20,10)

will, on the Spectrum, create an array of 20 words, each 10 letters long. This is, in effect, the same as creating a two-dimensional array of characters, and, due to the string splicing commands, can be treated exactly as that. In most Basics, A\$(20) is all that is required for a string array, and the variables can be of any length. Although the Spectrum's approach is more logical, and requires less memory, the latter system is more suited to data comparison and retrieval.

Once an array is set up, the component variables may be manipulated in the same way as any variable, but they may also be treated as a group, e.g.: 10 FOR X = 1 TO 26 20 LET A(X) = A(X) + 130 NEXT X will add one onto each number in

the array A. Using Step, every second value, for example: 10 FOR X = 1 TO 26 STEP 2 20 LET A(X) = A(X) + 1 30 NEXT X ... or only the second 13:

10 FOR X = 14 TO 26 20 LET A(X) = A(X) + 1

30 NEXT X

So far, arrays of only one "dimension" have been looked at; but any number of dimensions is possible: Dim A (10,10) creates a 2-D array of 10 numbers by 10 numbers (100 in all), and Dim A (10,10,10) will create a 3-D array. In practice, most programs seldom use more than two dimensions, so, to turn back to the 10 by 10 array:

Each of the primary "columns" has another 10 sub-rows: there are numbers ranging from A(1,1)through A(1,2)...A(1,10)...A(2,1)...A(10,10). This capability is important when sets of data must be processed: e.g. when programming a "Monopoly" card. The dimensions needed for "Rent — six values for each card, of which there are 22 — would be R(22,6).

Every card is referred to by a number (1 to 22), and each house state by a number from one to six, where one is "site only", two is "with one house", etc. up to six, which is "Hotel". The rent, then, for three houses, on property 18 is in R(18,4). The names of the properties could be stored in a string array, e.g. P\$(22), so P\$(1) would be "Old Kent Road".

In practice, it would be extremely tedious to enter all these values each time a game was to commence, or to write a program where the data are given on a oneto-one basis with their variable's name, and to alleviate this chore, there exists the Data command set to do this automatically.

After the command Data in a program, there exists a storage place for numbers or strings, e.g.

10 DATA "Old Kent Road",2,10, 30,90,160,250,"Whitechapel Road",4,20,60,180,320,450

(etc)

The program below reads this data line in the same basic way as the previous programs inputted data, but as there are two dimensions, it uses a "nest" of two loops, X and Y.

10 DATA (as above) 20 DIM R(22,6): DIM P\$ (22) (P\$ (22,20) on the Spectrum)

30 RESTORE 40 FOR X = 1 TO 22

50 READ P\$(X)

- 60 FOR Y = 1 TO 6
- 70 READ R(X,Y)
- 80 NEXT Y: NEXT X

Restore resets the Data market so that data is read from the beginning of the line onwards. Read reads the data into the specified variable, and moves the market on one "data element", so that the next item is read next time. Note that, as there is only one string element to be read for each property, the Read P\$(X) command is outside the inner nested loop.



How to come forth

FORTH IS very different from Basic and, indeed, most other high-level languages. It was originally developed by Charles Moore to control radio telescopes at the Kit Peak National Observatory, Arizona, in the early 1970s.

Described as a "high-level" language, Forth is effectively an extensible "macro language". It comes with a standard dictionary of words — i.e. macro definitions — which can be used and expanded to create the user's program. Each new word can be made up of those already in the dictionary or with assembly language mnemonics.

A macro definition is a collection of similar, or lower, level commands which make up a higher level function. This creates a language on a higher level than machine code but with very nearly the same execution speed.

Since each word can be used in successive words the user ends up with a program which is executed by typing one single word. The outcome of all this is that the user creates virtually a new language based around the original dictionary, so you can tailor the language to meet your requirements.

What really makes Forth a highlevel language is that fully structured programming methods are employed as a fundamental feature. This is done through the use of control structures such as If ... Else ... Endif and Begin

... While ... Repeat. They give it many advantages over Basic such as the ability to support recursive structures.

Another major difference between Forth and Basic is the way in which the former evaluates arithmetic expressions.

Forth employs the use of a stack on which data are held and operated on. All access is to the top of the stack. Therefore, the last number on is the first off.

Operations upon the data use a convention called Reverse Polish Notation (RPN). As an example: $1 \ 2 + 3 \ x$ is the RPN equivalent of (1+2)x3. As can be seen the operators are input after the data upon which they operate.

The 1 and 2 go on to the stack where they are added together. The result is placed at the top and the 3 is placed on the stack and then multiplied by the previous result. The final result is again left at the top of the stack.

Unlike nearly all implementations of Basic, standard Forths use integer arithmetic for their operations. In most cases they can handle up to 32-bit precisions if required. Floating-point routines can be incorporated but these would result in a reduction in execution speed.

Debugging a Forth program can be a real headache. This is mainly because of the way in which a Forth program is built up.

TOPX

SMOOTH MESSAGE This program allows you to add the final touch to that game you have just finished writing, or it could be used to customise any

other programs you have. The message is Poked into memory at location 32122 onwards, along with the required length and colour. When the routine is executed, the message is scrolled slowly and smoothly - not a trace of flicker - across the whole 32 colomns of the screen using the extreme bottom of the screen.

10 CATA 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0 20 CATA 110.03.205.00,17.32.1.	1
14 30 DATA 6.6.32.126.23.119.43.1	1
40 DATA 250,25.15.32.244.201,1	1
50 DATA 117,22,0.33,255.00,00	ł
60 DATA 10,7.203,19.2,126,179,	1
70 DATA 3,197,1,0,1,9,193,21	8
80 DATA 32.236.201.38.0.111.41	ł
90 DATA 41,17,0,61,25,1,6,0	8
100 DATA 17,40,117.207,176.201,	ł
110 DATA 90,55,165,117,119,35,1	1
120 DATA 32,247,33,169,117,126,	8
130 DATA 126,229,197,205,107,11	1
140 DATA 197,205,56.117,205,78, 117,193	8
150 DATA 16.246,193,225,13,32.2 32,201	1
200 CLEAR 20000 RESTORE 0 FOR X=30000 TO 30110 READ A POKE	1
300 INPUT "Enter Length Of Mess	8
408 CLS	1
SOO INPUT Now Enter The Messag e : Ms FOR X=1 TO L-1 POKE 301	1
SOO INPUT "Enter Colour Value "	
C POKE G0180,C RANDOMIZE USR	

DOUBLE HEIGHT

This program for the Amstrad is designed to let you use double height characters in all modes. Simply type out the demonstration program and Run it and it will save the code for you. When you wish to re-use it you must load the code and type CALL&AAEO (Enter) to set up the RSX. You can then use it like this: 10 a\$="Hellow World" 20 locate 4,4:pen 2 30 a\$""+a\$

40 1double,§a\$

Paul Mason

LA MINURY BARDS
39 JOB 110 TO A COM BEAG at charts
48 FOR 148 FD 11
AN WORLD'S' AND A CONTRACT TALL THE ASSESSMENT AND
AN ALANTA W
AN ANTAL
THE INCLUS AND A COMPANY AND A
26 FUINT REAMINABERINIS.
by If chargely fills fully (company arres in line
TIME A LA IN FRO
TOT NO.
100 PWINT "EAVING DOUDLE, D. Rassed, 141"
118 SAVE "double" .B. SAAEP, 145
LEF CALL MAREP
138 MODE # PES 1 PAPER 3 LOCATE 7.2 sk="This is" a
#1a81" 10000LF.8.4
148 sev Double Nelsha" seven " PAPER 1 PER 3 LOCK
TE 4.8 (DOUBLE .848
150 DID
LARS DATE STEDARSIEVAACIDIDCCGAARDAAFZAACI, ABROS
OFOR DATA FEAA444FID424CC100CC6ED0C0668145, ADUB3
MOD DATA 223E25MED7EEMED8916F2680C58683. MELGA
1838 DATA 545010 DATE 1081010 DELWEDARD NETP . BRASE
TINE DATA COSASSAGACOMOSTECTAREDCEARED & REICH
1418 DATA LOUISEINCOAND HEY 10DAADDROADCOBE ANT IN
LINER CATA DIFFECTSARE/DSARE/210731073107001ABB AUTIT
1870 DATA BERACD SARA MORE COSADD SEP 1 COSADD TE MPTA1
1000F DATA WINTIGASDCLET23109000958583830111844 00040
A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O

FASTER SAVE

Having seen many games over the past year with Hyperloads and a few games that have no Border, I have tried to write my own, also allowing me to disable Break completely by stopping the keyboard scan. The problem that I have come up against is that having found the Rom routine, how do I successfully transfer the routine to Ram so as it can be fiddled with? I think I know how to stop the border but I can't make it save faster.

RESPO

Andrew Shoren. West Drayton,

Middlesex.

FIRST OF all the thing that you must understand is that there are relative and absolute jumps in the routine (relative means jump backwards or forwards by X bytes. Absolute jump means jump to a given address). Get yourself a good assembler/disassembler and a copy of The Complete Rom Disassembly by Dr Ian Logan. As you will see, the routine to save is at 1218D/ 04CZH and is approximately 148 bytes long. As you will know, every time the routine is executed (by leaving an "edge" on the tape) the Border changes colour by way of the Out instruction. All that you do is NOP them out or if using an assembler leave them out altogether. Define the Border colour from Basic and jump into the routine and you're away.

To hypersave is a more difficult job. The highest speed I have ever attempted to use was in approx 1/7th of the normal time. Unfortunately the computer then wouldn't listen to it when I tried to load it back.

What happens is that the program waits for a set period of time before it either sends or listens for another pulse. If you decrease this length of time you will save far quicker. The delay is stored in the B register at 051FH (normal value 62D) and must be decreased (to about 45150).

To sum it up you can either copy the routine into Ram via a For-Next loop and search out all the absolute jumps (code 195) and replace the addresses with + however many bytes further up in the memory you put it. Otherwise use an assembler and copy the mnemonics from Dr Logan's book. Craig Rawston.

PSEUDO BLEEP

Could you briefly explain how I could simulate the Beep function in machine language, also how do some programs manage to make the music play far louder than normal? Michelle Pendleton,

Shepperton, Surrey

Do you have a problem related to your micro? Our panel will do their best to help. Please include only one question per letter and mark it "Response Frame". Alternatively, perhaps you have an idea you'd like to pass on to others. Why not write to us with your top tips?

FIRST, TO simulate the Sinclair Beep you need to use the following routine: LD HL Pitch

LD DE, Duration/Frequency CALL 03B5H (Beep routine in Rom) Ret

To work out the duration just multiply the time you want the noise to last by the frequency in HZ. Now if you want to make the sound louder, what you have to do is write a twin or three channel sound routine.

Try the following little ditty that I've concocted: LD A, (5C48H)

RRA RRA RRA LD B, Duration LOOP LD C,254 DEC H JR NZ, LOOP **XOR 16** OUT (C),A LD H, FREQ 1 DEC L JR NZ, LOOP **XOR 16** OUT (C),A LD L, FREQ Z DJNZ LOOP RET

Place this routine at around 60000 in the memory and use the following: 10 REM TWIN-SOUND DEMO 20 REM c 1985 THE SHIRE

30 CLEAR 59999: LOAD "" CODE

- 40 FOR N = 0 TO 5 50 READ DUR:READ FREQA:
- READ FREQB
- 60 POKE 60007, DUR 65 POKE 60018, FREQA
- 70 POKE 60027, FREQB 80 RANDOMIZE USR 60000
- 90 NEXT N 100 DATA 200,205,206
- 110 DATA 70,230,231
- 120 DATA 255,254,255
- 130 DATA 255,205,206
- 140 DATA 255,170,171 150 DATA 255,125,126

You will notice that if FREQB is only one higher or lower than FREQA then the noise (sorry! note) caused will seem louder than the average Beep'. If you were to write a three-channel routine, which is infinitely harder because registers only come in pairs, you would find the volume even higher.

Craig Rawston.

STORING M/C

I am planning to write a game in Basic with machine-code routines. What I would like to know is, where can I store the machine-code routines?

ALTHOUGH BBC Basic is very fast, one way of giving that extra "gloss" to games is to use machine-code routines for the most time critical points. Because of the small memory capacity, it is very important to choose the area of memory for the code carefully.

There are several ways to reserve memory for code but the most obvious way is to use the Dim statement. For example:

DIM code 100

would reserve 100 bytes, the start address being assigned to variable 'code'. Another technique is to store the code between video ram and the basic program. To do this, the size of the object code must first be estimated, say &100 bytes. Then the value of Himem must be lowered by that amount, ie:

HIMEM = HIMEM - & 100

Now the machine code can be assembled from Mimem (the new value) onwards.

For small machine-code routines, it might be convenient to place them in parts of memory below Basic. The choice depends on your Basic program but here are a few guidelines. 900-9FF A safe area so long as you are not using the commands Opening and Openout on tape.

AOO-AFF This part of memory is normally used as cassette workspace and may be used on disc based machines.

BOO-BFF Function key definitions. Use this area of memory if function keys are not being used.

COO-CFF User defined character definitions. This part of memory may be used if user defined characters are not being used.

DOO-DFF User defined character definitions. This part of memory may be used if user defined characters are not being used.

DOO-DFF Used by NMI routines. Usually safe for tape based machines.

Patch On

M K Mostowyj, Peterborough.

mstrad

ANYONE WHO owns a DMP1 Printer should already know that the character matrix used is only 5 by 7. Whilst the printout is reasonably good, it could be improved by using a larger character matrix. This program does just that. It works by inserting a patch in the appropriate jump block to redirect the printer routine to a new one in memory.

The new routine provides the DMP1 with a matrix of 8 by 7 with a maximum width of 60 characters in normal mode and 30 characters when printing double width. Although the width is reduced the clarity is increased considerably, and this ability to redefine the complete printer character set is included. Also the # and £ symbols can be mied without the need to alter the Dip switches on the printer.

When the routine is in memory and has been called two RSX commands are logged on. These are:

PATCHON to turn on the routine :PATCHOFF to turn it off

>16 2Ø 3Ø 4Ø 50 60 70 8Ø 9Ø 10% 110 120 130 C3 146 2A 150 F2 160 3E 170 CB 180 47 Ø8 200 ØF

All RSX commands must be preceeded with the : symbol. Shifted @?;

First of all type in listing one, and save it before running in case of any errors you may make. When this is run, if all is well, you will be given the opportunity to save the resultant code to tape.

Programs for Software File should be fairly compact and sent on a cassette. Please include clear instructions and say what computer it's for. We pay between £6 and £36 for programs published. They must be double-checked and submitted

S

Menu 2.

COPY

ENTER

C

Q

ARROWS

Once this is done you can reload it any time with: MEMORY 41659:LOAD"PATCH":CALL 41660

This can either be a direct command or a line within your basic program.

Now enter listing two and save it on a separate tape. When this program is run you will be asked for the name of the character set you wish to load. The original is saved as patch. Once you have loaded the set various options are open to you. Mer N the

- Save driver and code. Saves Character set and driver complete with any Alterations you may have made. A Library of different set can be compiled.

Moves cursor around grid.

as defined in grid.

curso.

Clear grid.

Inverse character.

Sets/resets bit Occupied by

Large enter key stores character

Quits character Without Storing it and returns to menu 1.

nu 1.		
	-	New Character. If pressed the
		prompt enter character is
		issued. Enter any Character
		from the keyboard and press
		enter. Menu 2 is Then displayed.

>10 MODE 1	320 DATA 36.1C,08,00,00,00,06,07,51,59,0F,06,00,3E,7F,
20 MEMORY 41659	41,5D,5D,5F,1E,00,00
30 sum=0:RESTORE 130	330 DATA 7C,7E,13,13,7E,7C,00,41,7F,7F,49,49,7F,36,00,
40 PRINT"PLEASE WAIT!!"	1C.3E,63,41,41,63,22
50 FOR n=41660 TO 41660+950	340 DATA 00,41,7F,7F,41,63,3E,1C,00,41,7F,7F,49,5D,41,
60 READ a\$:POKE n.VAL("&"+a\$)	63.00.41.7F.7F.49.1D
70 sum=sum+VAL("&"+a\$)	350 DATA 01.03.00.1C.3E.63.41.51.73.72.00.00.7F.7F.08.
80 NEXT	Ø8.7F.7F.00.00.41.41
90 IF sum<>60007 THEN CLS:PRINT"ERROR IN DATA!!!!":END	360 DATA 7F.7F.41.41.00.30.70.40.41.7F.3F.01.00.41.7F.
100 CLS: PRINT"Insert tape to save bytes"	7F.08.1C.77.63.00.41
110 SAVE "PATCH".b.41660.951	370 DATA 7F.7F.41.40.60.70.00.7F.7F.0E.1C.0E.7F.7F.00.
120 END	7F. 7F. Ø6. ØC. 18. 7F. 7F
130 DATA 01.C9.A2.21.C5.A2.C3.D1.BC.00.00.00.00.D1.A2.	380 DATA 00.1C.3E.63.41.63.3E.1C.00.41.7E.7E.49.09.0E.
C3 E1 A2 C3 E3 A2 50	06 00 3C 7E 43 51 33
140 DATA 41 54 43 48 4F CE 50 41 54 43 48 4F 46 C6 00	390 DATA 65 50 00 41 75 75 09 19 75 66 00 00 26 65 49
24 F2 BD 22 60 43 21	40 7B 32 00 00 03 41
150 DATA FE A2 22 F2 BD 3F 3C 32 24 AC C9 24 69 A3 22	400 DATA 7E 7E 41 03 00 00 3E 7E 40 40 7E 3E 00 00 1E
E2 DD 3E 50 32 24 MC	3E 60 60 3E 1E 00 7E
160 DATA CO ES DE ER OR 20 17 38 24 80 CD 38 32 34 80	A10 DATA 70 30 19 30 70 70 00 61 73 10 00 10 73 61 00
30 02 32 57 13 17 17	410 DATA /F, 30, 10, 30, /F, /F, 00, 01, /3, 10, 00, 10, /3, 01, 00,
170 DATA 17 22 4E A2 AE C2 66 A2 EE OF 20 00 28 24 AC	420 DATA 00 47 62 71 E0 4D 67 72 00 00 00 7E 7E 41 41
THE DATA 17, 52, 4F, A5, AF, C5, 00, A5, FE, 8F, 20, 80, 58, 24, AC,	420 DATA 00,47,03,71,33,40,07,73,00,00,00,77,77,41,41,
UD, 27, 32, 24, AU, 32, 21 10/2 DATA 10 F3 FF 3/2 30 36 FF A3 3/2 /2 9/2 31 6D A3	
100 DATA 10,E3,FE,20,30,30,FE,A3,20,02,3E,00,21,0D,A2,	430 DATA 30,00,00,00,41,41,77,77,00,00,00,04,00,77,
47,11,00,00,19,10,FD 100 DATA 32 10 00 60 83 32 40 00 60 83 82 00 60 83 32	10,00,04,00,40,40,40 440 DATA 40 40 40 40 00 00 01 02 06 04 00 00 20 74
190 DATA 3E, 15, CD, 00, A3, 3E, 45, CD, 00, A3, AF, CD, 00, A3, 3E,	440 DATA 40,40,40,40,40,00,00,01,03,00,04,00,00,20,74,
200, CD, 00, A3, 20, 20, C3	54,54,30,70,40,00,41
200 DATA 00,01,C5,7E,CD,08,A3,C1,10,F6,23,C1,10,F1,3E,	450 DATA /F, 3F, 44, 44, /C, 38, 100, 100, 38, /C, 44, 44, 6C, 28, 100,
210 DNT) 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	38, /C, 44, 45, 3F, /F, 40
210 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,	460 DATA 00,00,38,70,54,54,50,18,00,00,48,7E,7F,49,03,
	02,00,00,4C,5E,52,52
220 DATA 00,14,7F,7F,14,7F,7F,14,00,00,24,2A,7F,7F,2A,	470 DATA 7E, 3E, 00, 41, 7F, 7F, 08, 04, 7C, 78, 00, 00, 00, 44, 7D,
12,00,46,66,30,18,0C	7D,40,00,00,00,20,60
230 DATA 66,62,00,30,7A,4F,5D,37,7A,48,00,00,00,04,07,	480 DATA 40,44,7D,3D,00,41,7F,7F,10,38,6C,44,00,00,00,
Ø3,00,00,00,00,00,1C	41,7F,7F,40,00,00,78
240 DATA 3E,63,41,00,00,00,00,41,63,3E,1C,00,00,08,2A,	490 DATA 7C,0C,38,0C,7C,78,00,04,7C,78,04,04,7C,78,00,
3E, 1C, 1C, 3E, 2A, Ø8, ØØ	ØØ,38,7C,44,44,7C,38
250 DATA 08,08,3E,3E,08,08,00,00,00,40,70,30,00,00,00,	500 DATA 00,42,7E,7C,52,12,1E,0C,00,0C,1E,12,52,7C,7E,
00,08,08,08,08,08,08	42,00,44,7C,78,4C,04
260 DATA 00,00,00,00,60,60,00,00,00,60,30,18,0C,06,03,	510 DATA 0C,08,00,00,48,5C,54,54,74,20,00,00,04,3F,7F,
Ø1,00,3E,7F,51,49,45	44,64,20,00,00,30,70
270 DATA 7F, 3E, 00, 00, 40, 42, 7F, 7F, 40, 40, 00, 00, 72, 7B, 49,	520 DATA 40,40,7C,7C,00,00,1C,3C,60,60,3C,1C,00,3C,7C,
49,6F,66,00,00,22,63	6Ø,38,6Ø,7C,3C,ØØ,44
280 DATA 49,49,7F,36,00,18,1C,16,53,7F,7F,50,00,00,2F,	530 DATA 6C.38,10,38,6C,44,00,00,4E,5E,50,50,7E,7E,00,
6F,49,49,79,33,00,00	ØØ,4C,64,74,5C,4C,64
290 DATA 3E,7F,49,49,7B,32,00,00,03,03,71,79,0F,07,00.	540 DATA 00,00,08,08,3E,77,41,41,00,00,00,00,77,77,00,
00,36,7F,49,49,7F,36	00,00,00,41,41,77,3E
300 DATA 00,00,26,6F,49,49,7F,3E,00,00,00,00,6C,6C,00,	550 DATA 08,08,00,02,03,01,03,02,03,01,00,55,55,2A,2A,
00,00,00,00,40,6C,2C	55,55,2A,2A,48,7E,7F
310 DATA 00,00,00,00,08,1C,36,63,41,00,00,00,24,24,24.	560 DATA 49,49,63,62,00
24.24,24,00,00,41,63	
Rotate 'N' Roll



ROTATE 'N' ROLL is an intriguing program for any Spectrum written in Basic, which enables the operator to produce three-dimensional wire frame images of prisms or polyhedrons. The number of sides is optional as is the size of the drawing. The shapes can be shown as a series of single frame movements or can be superimposed to create patterns. Apart from the fascination of the patterns produced, the program can be a valuable aid to secondary school teachers of technical graphics to help pupils to visualise objects in movement.

The rotate facility turns clockwise around a vertical axis and the roll turns the object clockwise around a horizontal axis. The size increase give the impression of movement towards the viewer. A combination of superimposed images using all three facilities simulates a solid moving in space, showing the loci of the sides for specified movements.

The program can be paused at any stage of drawing by holding down M. To continue or abort the drawing, follow the instructions on the screen.

Watching the Demo mode will give the operator an idea of what can be achieved. In Run mode the operator is required to program in his/her instructions. Here is a brief explanation of each input in turn. Each input must be terminated with Enter. Mistakes can be rectified by pressing Caps Shift and Delete.

Polyhedrom - a 3D shape with a flat base, number of sides optional, and lines from each corner joining in a point. Example: pyramid.

Prism - a 3D shape with a flat base and top, number of sides optional. Lines from each corner join the base and top. Example: Cube.

Enter number of sides - This is self-explanatory.

Enter Size-(0-140) - Each unit represents one pixel on the vertical axis at 0 rotation and roll. 140 units is the maximum size, otherwise the program will stop drawing with the message "figures too big" when the roll approaches 45. Enter initial rotation - To establish the starting position of the object in degrees. 0 degrees rotation gives a side view with a flat face towards the viewer. 45 deg. rotation of a cube would give a corner towards the viewer.

Enter initial roll - Again establishing the starting position of the object in degrees. 0 degrees rotation gives a side view of the object with the face towards the viewer determined by the rotation. The top of the object rolls towards the viewer. 90 deg. roll will give a top view of the object.

Repeat (Y/N) — If the viewer wishes just a drawing of the object already entered then N should be entered. If a sequence of drawings is required then enter Y.

How many! - Number of drawings required in the sequence.

Enter size inc/dec - To increase or decrease the size of the object during a sequence. To avoid exceeding the maximum size the initial size should be subtracted from 140 and the result divided by the number of repeats previously entered.

When decreasing in size, enter a minus number in response to the prompt. If the size reaches 0 before and end of the sequence it will continue but start increasing in size.

Enter rotation increase - The number of degrees by which the object must rotate each time, in a sequence. 360 deg. gives a complete rotation and would give no change. A minus number causes the object to rotate anticlockwise.

Enter roll increase - The number of degrees by which the object must roll towards the viewer each time, in a sequence. 360 deg. gives a complete roll. A minus number causes the object to roll away from the viewer.

Superimpose? (Y/N) - If drawings are required as separate images one after another then enter-N. To overlay each successive drawing onto the previous drawings, in the sequence, enter Y.

Enter paper colour - Use keys 0 to 7 to enter your desired paper colour.

Enter ink colour - Use keys 0 to 7 to enter your desired ink colour.

The program will now proceed to follow the instructions entered. Details of each drawing are printed on the left of the screen display. Rotate 'n' roll is very easy to use and provides endless fascination for young and old alike.

For those who do not like typing in listings, I can supply copies on cassette for £3, including postage and packing. Send a cheque or postal order to Dave Millen, 28, Well Garth, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, AL 3AX.

2380 G0 SUB 9000 2385 CLS 2390 G0 T0 10 4000 FOR U=1 T0 d+1 4002 LET J=172 4004 LET J1=J 4006 LET M=5 4010 LET K=88+a/1.4+COS ((c+180) *PI/180) 4015 LET K=K 4020 LET X=J+a+SIN (m*PI/180): L ET y=k+a+COS (m+PI/180)*SIN (c+P I/180): IF y>175 OR y(0 THEN G0 T0 7000 4025 PLOT X, y: LET XX=X: LET yy= y 5 GO SUB 8000 10 GO SUB 5000 20 GO SUB 5000 30 IF a3=1 THEN GO TO 4000 2000 FOR U=1 TO d+1 2002 LET J=172 2006 LET m=5 2010 LET K=88+a/1.4+COS (C+PI/18 0) ":b-bb*(360/(k*2)) 5110 INPUT "Enter initial roll.(0-360) ";c PRINT "Roll...... 0) 2015 LET K1=K 2020 FOR i=1 TO 2 2025 LET X=J+a+SIN (m+PI/180): L ET y=K+a+COS (m+PI/180)*SIN (C+P I/180): IF y>175 OR y<0 THEN GO TO 7000 2006 PLOT X.Y. LET XX=X: LET YY= 5320 INPUT "Enter rotation incre ase, ". bl: PRINT "Rotation inc.. 9 4030 FOR M=b TO b+365 STEP 0 4090 LET x=j+a+SIN (M*PI/180): L ET y=k+a+COS (M*PI/180)*SIN (C+P I/180): IF y>175 OR y<0 THEN GO TO 7000 4092 DRAU x-XX,y-yy: LET -XX=X: L FT y=y 2026 PLOT X, Y: LET XX=X: LET YY= 9 2030 FOR M=b TO b+365 STEP 0 2090 LET x=j+a+SIN (m*PI/180): L ET y=k+a*COS (m*PI/180)*SIN (c+P I/180) IF y:175 OR y(0 THEN GO TO 7000 2092 DRAW x-xx,y-yy: LET xx=x: L ET yy=yy= C1 5340 INPUT "Superimpose?(y/n) " LINE r\$: IF r\$="y" OR r\$="Y" TH EN PRINT "Superimpose": GO TO 53 ET YY=Y 4140 NEXT M 2092 DEHM ATAN 9 9 9 12 ET 99 9 9 2140 NEXT m 2150 LET K = 88 + a / 1.4 + COS ((c+180) *PI/180) 2150 NEXT i 2170 LET x= 9 + a * SIN (& + PI/180): L ET 9 = K + a * COS (m + PI/180) * SIN (c+P 1/180) PLOT x,9; LET x= x = x LET 9 = 9 4150 LET j=172 4160 LET k=88+a/1.4+COS (C+PI/18 5350 IF rsch"n" AND rsch"N" THEN 0) 4170 FOR m=b TO b+365 STEP o 4190 LET x=j1+a+SIN (m+FI/180): LET y=k1+a+COS (m+FI/180)*SIN (c *PI/180): PLOT x,y: DRAW j-X,k-y 4200 NEXT m 4210 GO TO 2300 4299 STOP 5000 INK 0: PAPER 6: BORDER 6: C LS : INPUT "Polyhedron(1) or Pri sm (2) 7 ";a3: IF a3;2 OR a3(1 THE N GO TO 5000 (p+1) 5375 INPUT "Enter ink colour (0-7). ";q: IF q(0 OR q)7 THEN GO T 0 5375 I/180): PLOT X,9: LET XX=X: LET yy=y 2180 FOR m=b TO b+365 STEP 0 2190 LET X=j+a+SIN (m+PI/180): L ET y=k+a*COS (m+PI/180)+SIN (C+P I/180): PLOT X,9 2200 LET XX=j1+a*SIN (m+PI/180): LET yy=k+1+a*COS (m+PI/180)+SIN (C*PI/180): DRAW XX-X,99-9 2230 NEXT m 2240 IF d\$="1" THEN GO TO 2310 2300 IF t\$="n" OR t\$="N" AND r\$= "n" OR r\$="N" THEN GO SUB 9000 GO TO 10 2310 IF t\$="n" OR t\$="N" THEN GO TO 2370 2320 IF INKEY\$="M" OR INKEY\$="m" THEN GO SUB 9000 2320 IF r\$="n" OR r\$="N" THEN CL 330 IF r\$="n" OR r\$="N" THEN CL US : INPUT "Polyhedron(1) or Pri Sm(2)? ";a3: IF a3)2 OR a3(1 THE N GO TO 5000 50022 LET 0=0: LET d=1: LET a1=0 LET b1=0: LET c1=0: LET c\$="n" LET.t\$="n" 5004 DIM c\$(8,7) LET c\$(1)="Bia ck" LET c\$(2)="Blue": LET c\$(3) ="Red": LET c\$(4)="Magenta": LET c\$(5)="Green". LET c\$(6)="Cyan" LET c\$(7)="Yellow": LET c\$(8)= "White" 5005 IF a3=1 THEN PRINT "Polyhed c01." (q+1) 5378 FOR L=1 TO 100: NEXT L 5380 BORDER P: PAPER P INK q: C "Movest",0 5025 PRINT #1,AT 1,0;" "M"-Pause 5030 RETURN 7000 PRINT #1,AT 0.8, FLASH 1;"F IGURE TOO BIG" 7010 GO SUB 9000 7020 GO TO 10 8010 BORDER 1. PAPER 1: INK 2: C LS 5 2335 LET a=a+a1/2: IF a>70 THEN G0 T0 7000 2340 LET b=b+b1: IF b>360 THEN L ET b=b-360 2350 LET c=c+c1: IF c>360 THEN L ET c=c-360 2350 NEXT U 2350 IF d\$="1" THEN RETURN (continued on next page)

SOFTWARE File IF d\$="2" THEN GO SUB 9999 TURN 8250 IF d\$="2" THEN GO RETURN 8260 LET a3=2: LET h=4; LET 0=bb *(360/h): LET a=70; LET b=45; LE T c=45; LET d=5; LET t\$="y"; LET c=45; LET a1=0; LET b1=10; LE AT 13,25; INK 7; " PRINT AT 14,1; INK 6; " 0; PAPER 7: "MILLEN"; INK AT 14,26; INK 7; PAPER 1

INK 6 INK

.

INK KEY

PRINT AT 15

8160 PRINT AT 17,3; ; INK 2; 8170 PRINT AT 18,4; ; INK 2;AT 18,12;

8190 PRINT AT 21,3; IN 8190 PRINT AT 21,3; IN

8150 PRINT AT 16,2; INK INK 0; PAPER 7; 1985"; PER 1: """ INK 2; ""

PRINT AT 19,12;"

IK 6

. .

rs="N": LET al=0: LET ts="g": T cl=10 8265 GO SUB 9999 8270 GO SUB 20 8280 LET a3=1. LET h=6: LET c *(360/h): LET a=70. LET b=30 T c=0. LET d=20. LET ts="g": rs="g" LET al=0: LET b1=5: 8290 GO SUB 0000

0=55

LET

8130 INK

.

80



Short Circuit

David Green, Ashford, Kent



BASED ON one of the more memorable scenes from the film whose title was apparently pronounced Trarn, this game is in fact a vastly improved version of the all-time classic in which a bunch of lines chase each other around for no very good reason. What makes this one different is that it uses a huge 10K playing area, of which only a small part can be seen through your constantly-scrolling window, allowing you to do battle against a maximum of nine computercontrolled pseudo-intelligent opponents. Given the limitations of the machine, it's a great game.

Typing the program in is not particularly difficult, just time-consuming and boring. I suggest you do it in the following stages.

1. Type in the Rem creator program in listing 1, and run it. Then edit line 1 as instructed, press Newline and then use the two commands POKE 16510.0 and POKE 16513.234 to make it into a REM statement that thinks that it is over 1870 bytes long. Check this as PEEK 18394 should be 28.

2. Do not get rid of line 0, and then type in the hexloader from listing 2. Use this to painstakingly thump in the machine code from listing 3.

3. Delete the hexloader, but not line 0, and type in the screen data loader in listing 4 and run this.

4. Type in the Basic program from listing 5 after the line O REM, which should still be there. Please remember to save this before running, but then you can enjoy the game.

I shouldn't need to explain the obvious tactical topology of the game, but if you get completely lost, your opponents always start in around the top-left corner of the arena. Something you may be unfamiliar with is the "short circuit" of the title, which means that when a tracer is destroyed, most of its trail conveniently disappears as well. If you'd like to change the level of difficulty, location 17068 holds the start speed - normally 10 - and location 17073 holds the starting number of opponents, up to a maximum of nine.

Finally, thanks to Stephen Blackford for his occasionally constructive criticism.

r\$="9" LET a1=0: LET b1=5: LET c1=8 8290 GD SUB 9999 8310 LET d\$="2" 8320 GO SUB 9000 8999 GO SUB 9000 8999 STOP: 9000 IF d\$="1" THEN GO TO 9999 9005 PRINT #1,AT 1,0,""C".CONTIN UE A":Abort": IF INKE 9000 IF d\$="1" THEN GO TO 9000 9010 LET i\$=INKEY\$. IF i\$="" THE N GO TO 9010 9015 IF i\$="A" OR i\$="a" THEN LE T U=d+1: GO TO 9030 9020 IF i\$</"C" AND i\$<"C" THEN GO TO 9010 9025 IF U<>d+1 THEN RETURN 9030 CLS : RETURN 9999 BORDER 6: PAPER 6: INK 0: C LS : RETURN 7; FLASH 1; NTINUE" 8200 PAUSE 0 8205 LET bb= 8210 LET u=0 LET b1=0: L LET t5="n" 8200 PHOSE 0 8205 LET 55=1 8210 LET 5=0: LET d=1: LET a1=0: LET 51=0: LET c1=0: LET c\$="n": LET t\$="n" 8220 GO SUB 9999 8225 IF INKEY\$<>"" THEN GO TO 82 8225 IF INCET 10,10; "1:Demo Mode 25 8230 PRINT AT 10,10; "1:Demo Mode .";AT 12,10; "2:Run Mode." 8240 LET d\$=INKEY\$: IF d\$="" THE N GO TO 8240 3240402248403682 287840C08640C501 000208768120F828 6C40112200191108 000615237FE8520 0051910F71805C680 7718F0C105C28041 214740228402142 40060452335623255 402110EFE1C9E511 0100197E11FE8628 19E511FFFF197EE1 FE86280EE5116400 197EFE86280197EFE86 28F8AFE0527BFE66 28F8AFE0527BFE66 28F8AFE05278FE86 28F8AFE05288581164 00208921FA5F088 2100008FE0528055011 64007E9228085018 197EFE86C018C821 25C02085505811 64007E9211080019 3685111600193685 10F23366310F823 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 3681193692061233 368119368235000340 CDF740215D8CCDA66 402197467287CA64 43472352235000340 CDF740215D86CDA66 402197467287CA64 43472352235000340 CDF740215D86CDA66 402197467287CA64 43472352235000340 CDF740215D86CDA66 402197467287CA64 43472352235000340 CDF740215D86CDA66 402197467287CA64 43472352235000340 CDF740224A4021224A 16838 16846 16854 5858878843115 5851884843115 5851884843115 585188484311858 4181858 8 Listing 1. Rem creator. 16950 16955 16955 16955 16952 16995 16995 16995 16995 110211995556756552423454529115529755 17014 17014 17020 17030 17036 17056 17056 17056 17070 POKE 16510,0 POKE 16513,234 Listing 2. Hex loader. 10 PRINT "START:" 20 INPUT S 30 PRINT "FINISH:" 40 INPUT F 50 FOR N=S TO F STEP 8 60 LET T=0 65 SCROLL 70 PRINT N;" - "; 80 INPUT A\$;" = "; 100 INPUT A\$;" = "; 100 INPUT TOT 110 PRINT TOT 120 LET Z=0 130 FOR K=1 TO LEN A\$ STEP 2 140 LET C=(CODE A\$(K)-28) *16+CO PRINT TOT=T THEN GOTO 220 150 LET Z=Z+1 160 PKEN N+Z;C 170 LET Z=Z+1 160 PKEN N+Z;C 170 LET Z=Z+1 180 NEXT K 190 IF TOT=T THEN GOTO 220 200 PRINT "HUMAN ERROR, RE-ENTER LAST LINE" 210 GOTO 60 220 NEXT N 230 SCROLL 240 PRINT "** EXECUTE **" Listing 2. Hex loader. DE 434F235E2356E52A 0C4019224A40E123 46235E2356E55E4AA 400020F811002016 7A0230F821506CCD A642612318C6CCT 4020020F821506CCD A642612318C6CCT 40200C4011EC0119 3A3C40C601C771141 0019050435252310 FB21506C22784021 FFFF224040100E527323 7223360123360023 E52184001100E527323 E52184001100E527323 E5218400100E527323 E5218400100E527323 E5218400100E527323 E52184001000 CD9544C8472009E51 1164001803110100 CD9544C8472009E51 1164001803110100 CD9544C8472009E51 1151972E1187C6FE08 C855210000AFED52E8E1 E51972E1857C8 FE08284674E5FFFE0120 0CD5544C8472009E5 2100000AFED52285 2100000AFED5285 2100000AFED5285 2100000AFED5285 2100000AFED5285 2100000AFED5285 2100000AFED5285 20055120543785720 03011801C1197E87 284CFE082848AFED 5220C5437785720 03011801C1197E87 284CFE082848AFED 5220C5437785720 03011801C1197E87 284CFE082848AFED 5220C5437785720 0501180912197E87 284CFE082848AFED 5220C5437785720 05001809193680 0000000551E8E173 2372237123702351 05520444557820540 40360638F706F828540 400085720031119CFF 6469 41934 1161 1161 1161 1779 1779 952684946856267564165111099417588857288494685626756416593429888826723945885626756416593429858857887239456 Machine code. ESDSC511F203AFED DSEE10615C50115 00ED50014F0009E5 210C0019E5E1C110 ECC1D1E1C9061EE5 2A0C4011FA0219E5 2B6BE1C5011D008ED B0C1E17E12231100 02187AB320FB10DF C92A044001E803E5 D1133600ED801650 1201060A36802310FB36 002310FB1C180906 5036082310FB15 C20841E5D1133680 00E350022310FB15 C20841E5D1133680 00E35002310FB15 C20841E5D1133680 01E803EDB0C9E505 2A0C401126013060 01E803EDB0C9E505 2A0C40112601197E3 424022424032444032 4540324C4032444032 4540324C40324A40 050A2A42403713139 77119BFF197E324A 4022424036812444035 4246407731319 7E324540364244038 542A45403742408 542A45403742408 542A45403742408 542A45407731319 7E3245408742408 22454285612A4608 542A454077318197E Listing 3. Machine code. 16558 16558 16556 16574 16598 16598 16598 16696 1313 481 731 739 1329 641 967 790 10555440951505548004193555993 1579854499515055484094193555993 1679874334591351484394193555993 = 17534 17534 17542 17555 17556 17556 17556 17590 17590 = 16774 16782 16798 16798 16896 116500197E324C40 2246403681284640 384040771818197E 931 16822



Screen Handler Steven Meyfroide, Middleton,

Manchester.



As YOU will probably have discovered, the screen handling on the Enterprise is very flexible. Like the Atari, previously unequalled for graphics, it has a total of 256 colours, and also like the Atari, different screen modes can be displayed at the same time. For example, say you want a 16 colour hi-res screen for graphics and a small text screen above it for score etc, then just open the appropriate channels and display them wherever you want them: 100 set video mode 1 !Hi-res graphics

110 set video colur 2 116 colours; horizontal res 160

120 set video x 40 !40 chars across

130 set video y 20 !20 chars down

140 open£1: "video:" !Open the hires page

150 set video mode 0 !40 column text

160 set video colour 0 !Two colours

170 set video y 4 !4 chars down

180 open£3:"video:" !Open the text page At this stage the pages are not on the screen,

so display them

190 display£1:at 5 from 1 to 20 !16 colour hires from 5-25

200 display£2:at 1 from 1 to 4 !Text from 1-4 Note that the settings for 'videox' etc are not (continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

erased by an open, ie they don't have to be defined for every channel if the channels have the same settings for any of them. Hence, in the program above, "video × " is defined once and this setting is used for both pages.

At the top of Ram is a block of memory that the video chip uses to display a screen. this is like a program, telling the chip what mode the next line is to be in etc, but more importantly, it holds a palette for every single line it has to display. If we could change this, we could change the palette for a given line within the same channel ie, Colour 1 could be red on the first line of channel 1, in which case anything drawn in colour one appears as red; and also, colour 1 could be blue on the next line.

The only problem is how to access this block of memory, but luckily, it is quite easy with the Speek and Spoke commands in IS Basic. Firstly, you need to know where the Line Parameter Block is so:

A=SPEEK(255,49140)+SPEEK(255,49141)*256).

An address will be put into A that is the beginning of the block of memory we want. A will usually be equal to 47872 in Basic. The format of this table is:

Disp Contents

00 Two's complement of scanlines in this modeline.

- 01 The video display mode for this line
- 02 See Technical manual

03 See Technical manual.

04 Lo byte of address of screen memory for this modeline.

Turboload

R Grzasko, London SE15.

THIS UTILITY program will load, save and verify programs six times faster than normal.

1/1/20

First of all type in program one save it then run it. This will move the start of basic above the part of Ram where the Turboload program is located.

Save in case of error

Next type in program two and save it in case of an error. Then run the program.

If all is well after a short time a message will appear on the screen - "You are now ready to Turboload programs". Type:

SYS5120

to activate the Turboload program. The Turboload program will not load programs that have not been saved by the Turboload program, also normal programs will not load with the Turboloader activated.

Press Run Stop and Restore

To overcome this problem press run stop and restore together. You can now load normal programs. Then you can type: SYS5120

and save your program at turbo speeds.

When programs using the Turboloader are loading the border will turn blue. A more colourful display may be obtained by changing line 2000 to:

2000 DATA90,29,FC,EA,EA,49,04,8D,1123

If you experience load, verify and save problems try using a good quality computer tape.

Hi byte of address of screen memory for this modeline.

06 Lo of graphic memory in attribute mode or address of character definitions in text modes. 07 Hi of above.

08-15 Palette definition. (Colours 0-7)

The address of the screen memory (04-05) can be used to Poke the display in Basic or machine code - the format of the screen memory for the various modes is detailed in the Technical Manual. Moreover, the data we want is there at 08-15. All that is needed is a small program to change the palette definition to what we want - here is a simple one. Put the colours wanted for colours 0-7 in the Data statement and run it. 5 LET num =5

10 FOR A=47872 TO 47872 + num*16-6 STEP

- 16 20 FOR B=08 TO 15
- 30 READ C
- 40 SPOKE 255,A+B,C
- 50 NEXT B
- 60 NEXT A
- 70 END

1300

1310

1320

1330 DATA65.BD.85.BD.E6.C3.D0.E1.1470 1340 DATAE6.C4.18.90.DC.A5.BD.20.1200

100 DATA 15,25,35,45,55,65,75,85, 110 DATA 95,105,115,125,135,145,155,165 120 DATA 175,185,195,205,215,225,235,245 130 DATA 49,59,69,79,89,99,109,119 140 DATA 58,46,112,195,237,247,168,249

...etc for number of lines wanting to be changed...Just set 'num' to however many lines you want changing. Notice that the first line is the Status Line, and to miss this out change line 10 to:

10 FOR A=47872+16 TO 47872+16+...etc.. With the knowledge of what is in the Line Parameter Block, I'm sure you can think of many interesting things to do - scrolling is easy, for example: just change the address of the screen memory on every line to equal the address of the line above or below it. Sideways scrolling can also be done but with a bit more difficulty.

One interesting project would be to install a new device driver so that a channel could be opened that simulated say a Spectrum screen (attribute mode is the obvious choice!) or BBC screen(s). The driver would have to be able to interpret control codes sent to it and act on them as the BBC or Spectrum would do.

This wouldn't be too difficult with a knowledge of machine code since the way to install device drivers is outlined in the Technical manual. If a BBC screen was simulated like this (but beware of the different modes, especially teletext - ignore colour control codes), then coversion from BBC Basic to IS Basic would be simple - procedures and functions are defined in similar ways (though the IS versions are more powerful with parameter passing by reference including other functions and arrays).

You have probably noticed that you can't use FOR...NEXT loops in immediate mode! This can be very useful while editing to test the contents of memory, so to do this, type EDIT 200 to create a work space for program 200 (!) and type your For loop in as a separate program, eg: **EDIT 200**

10 FOR A=1 TO 10 20 PRINT PEEK (A);

30 NEXT A

This can be run and then Newed. Type EDI1' 0 or whatever to get to your real problem.

100 PRINT" COMMUTHE FAST LOAD PROGRAM WILL TAKE A SHORT TIMETO LOAD SO PLEASE WAIT 140 S=5120 N=0 RD=0 T=0 READA\$:IFA\$="END"THEN480 50 160 H=RSC(R\$)-48:L=RSC(MID\$(R\$,2))-48 V=16#(H+7#(H)9))+L+7#(L)9) 179 180 185 T=T+V: AD=AD+V IFRIGHT\$(A\$,1)="#"THENV=V+INT(S/256) 190 POKES+N, V:N=N+1 IFNRND7THEN160 200 210 220 READTT: IFTT=TTHEN150 480 READTC: IFTC=RDTHEN500 500 READTN : IFTN=NTHEN520 520 SYS5120 530 PRINT"DYOU ARE NOW READY TO SAVE OR LOAD PROGRAMS USING THE FAST LOAD" 540 PRINT"WHEN YOU WISH TO LOAD THE NEXT PROGRAM YOU MUST WIM PRESS RUN/STOP" 550 PRINT"RESTORE THEN WEM LOAD" 1000 DATAA9, B3,8D,30,03,A9,01%,8D,851 1010 DATA31,03,A9,22,8D,32,03,A9,618 1020 DATA00%,8D,33,03,A2,00,BD,9A,708 1030 DATA01*,F0,06,EA,EA,EA,E8,D0,1389 1040 DATAF5,60,A5,BA,C9,01,F0,03,1137 1050 DATA4C,85,F6,A9,00,85,90,A2,1063 1060 DATAF8,B0,E6,A2,B4,86,A5,20,1327 SYS5120 DATAFS, B0, E6, R2, B4, 86, R5, 20, 1327 DATAFS, B0, E6, R2, B4, 86, R5, 20, 1327 DATARS, F7, R0, 00, R5, B9, 91, B2, 1120 DATAR5, C1, C8, 91, B2, 48, R5, C2, 1312 DATAC8, 91, B2, 48, R5, RE, C8, 91, 1279 DATAB2, 48, R5, RF, C8, 91, B2, 48, 1185 DATA20, 54, F8, R5, B7, R0, 05, 91, 1022 1078 1080 1090 1100 110 1120 1130 1140 DATAB2, A2, 00, A9, 20, E4, B7, B0, 1128 DATA0C, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 81, BB, 1056 DATA0C, 88, 86, 88, 88, 88, 81, BB, 1056 DATAC8, C8, C8, C8, C8, C8, C8, 91, B2, 1523 DATAC8, C0, BF, 90, E6, A5, A5, A2, 1481 DATAF0, 20, A4, 00W, 68, 85, AF, 68, 952 DATA85, AE, 68, 85, C2, 68, 85, C1, 1168 DATAB0, 07, A9, 14, A2, 0F, 20, A4, 745 DATA00W, A9, 00, 60, 85, A5, 86, AR, 867 DATA20, 60, 01W, A5, C1, 85, C3, A5, 980 DATAC2, 85, C4, A9, 64, 8D, 16, 91, 1100 DATAR9, 00, 8D, 15, 91, A9, FF, 8D, 1041 DATA25, 91, A9, 0F, 20, 28, 01W, B0, 615 1150 1160 1170 1198 1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 DATA25,91,A9,0F,20,28,01*,B0,615 DATA49,AD,2D,91,29,40,F0,F2,1023 1250 1260 DATARD, 24, 91, C6, R5, D0, E6, R2, 1317 DATA0F, SA, 20, 28, 01*, CA, 10, F9, 693 1270 1280 DATAR5, AR, 20, 28, 01*, A9, 00, 85, 710 DATAR5, AS, 20, 28, 01*, A9, 00, 85, 710 DATAB1, A5, C3, C5, AE, D0, 06, A5, 1299 DATAC4, C5, AF, F0, 18, A0, 00, B1, 1169 DATAC3, 48, 20, 28, 01*, 68, B0, 12, 638 1298

1350 DRTR28,01*,R5,B4,8D,0F,90,R9,855 1360 DATA00,8D,A0,02,58,4C,CF,FC,926 1370 DATAA0,08,0A,48,A9,40,2C,1D,556 1380 DATA91, F0, FB, 90, 08, A9, 00, 85, 1102 1390 DATABE, C6, BE, D0, FC, A9, 00, 8D, 1348 1400 DATA15,91,AD,20,91,49,08,8D,738 1410 DATA20,91,29,08,D0,07,20,59,562 1420 DATA01*,90,D9,68,60,68,88,D0,1010 1430 DATAD1, AD, 21, 91, 49, 01, 48, 60, 804 1440 DATA78, AD, 0F, 90, 85, B4, AD, 1C, 966 1450 DATA91,29,FC,8D,1C,91,A9,F7,1168 1460 DATASD, 20, 91, A9, C0, 85, C0, A9, 1173 1470 DATA40, 8D, 1E, 91, A9, 42, 8D, 2E, 802 1480 DATA91, A9,00,8D,1E,91,8D,2E,811 1490 DATA91,8D,15,91,8D,25,91,A2,937 1500 DATAFF, A0, FF, 88, D0, FD, CA, D0, 1677 1510 DATAF8,60,93,11,56,49,43,20,766 1520 DATR54, 55, 52, 42, 4F, 20, 28, 43, 535 1530 DRTR29, 20, 48, 2E, 54, 57, 49, 44, 505 1540 DATA44,59,00,85,93,A5,BA,C9,989 DATA01, F0, 03, 4C, 4B, F5, A9, 00, 809 1550 1560 DATA85,90,20,94,F8,A9,00,B0,1050 DATAD0,20,47,F6,A5,93,85,0A,1012 1570 1580 DATAA9,00,85,93,A5,C3,48,A5,1046 1590 DATAC4,48,20,54,F8,A9,F0,20,1073 1600 DATA81,02*,68,85,C4,68,85,C3,996 DATAB0,36,24,9D,10,15,A0,63,719 1610 DATA20,E6,F1,A0,05,B1,B2,AA,1193 1620 DATAF0,09,C8,B1,B2,20,D2,FF,1301 1630 DATACA, D0, F7, A9, 00, 85, 9E, A9, 1286 1640 DATA06,85,9F,R4,9E,C4,B7,B0,1175 1650 DATA0E, B1, BB, A4, 9F, D1, B2, D0, 1296 1660 1670 DATABB, E6, 9E, E6, 9F, D0, EC, 18, 1432 1680 DATAA5,0A,85,93,A5,90,F0,03,1007 1690 DATAA9,18,38,90,01,60,20,68,628 1700 DATAF6, A0, 00, B1, B2, D0, 04, A5, 1138

1720 DATAC8, B1, B2, 85, C4, A0, 03, B1, 1224 1730 DATAB2,38,A0,01,F1,B2,AA,A0,1144 1740 DATA04, B1, B2, A0, 02, F1, B2, A8, 1108 1750 DATA18,88,65,C3,85,AE,98,65,1018 DATAC4,85,AF,A5,C3,85,C1,A5,1355 1760 1770 DATAC4,85,C2,A9,0F,20,81,02*,870 1780 DATAA5,90,F0,08,A9,1D,A6,93,1068 1790 DATAF0,02,89,1C,86,8E,84,8F,1118 1800 DATA60,85,AA,20,60,01*,A9,0C,709 1810 DATA8D, 16, 91, A9, 01, 8D, 15, 91, 785 DATAA9, FF, 8D, 26, 91, 8D, 25, 91, 1071 1820 1830 DATAA9, FF, 85, A9, 20, 59, 01*, B0, 1024 1840 DATA10,20,43,03*,26,A9,A5,A9,659 1850 DATAC9,0F,D0,F0,20,33,03*,90,894 1860 DATA03,4C,FB,02*,C9,0F,F0,F4,1032 1870 DATAA2,0E,E4,A9,D0,DA,20,33,1082 1880 DATA03*, CA, 10, F6, C5, AA, D0, D0, 1250 1890 DATAA9,00,85,BD,A5,C1,85,C3,1177 1900 DATAA5, C2, 85, C4, A5, C3, C5, AE, 1419 1910 DATAD0,24,A5,C4,C5,AF,D0,1E,1215 1920 DATA20,33,03*,C5,BD,18,F0,13,755 1930 DATAA9,20,05,90,85,90,A5,AA,962 1940 DATAC9, F0, D0, 06, A9, 10, 05, 90, 989 1950 DRTA85,90,38,4C,1A,01*,20,33,519 1960 DATA03*, B0, F8, A0, 00, A6, 93, D0, 1108 1970 DATA04,91,C3,F0,0C,D1,C3,F0,1240 1980 DATA08, AA, A9, 10, 05, 90, 85, 90, 789 1990 DATASA, 18, 65, BD, 85, BD, AD, 0F, 962 2000 DATA90,29,FC,09,02,49,04,8D,666 2010 DATA0F, 90, E6, C3, D0, A6, E6, C4, 1384 2020 DATA4C, D4, 02*, A0, 08, 20, 43, 03*, 560 2030 DATA26,A9,88,D0,F8,20,59,01*,921 2040 DATAA5, A9, 60, A9, 42, 20, 2D, 91, 899 2050 DATAF0,FB,AD,1D,91,0A,0A,A9,1027 2060 DATA01,8D,15,91,A9,FF,8D,25,910 2070 DRTR91, AD, 21, 91, 60, END, 109406, 861

Headerless files

lan Harris, Old Windsor, Berkshire.



1710 DATAB9, F0, 0A, C8, B1, B2, 85, C3, 1318

WHEN YOU USE the ordinary Spectrum Save and Load commands, the computer normally deals with the tape file in two parts. The first is the header which contains information about the start address and the length and name of the file. The secod is the actual block of code to be saved/loaded.

This short machine code program enables the user to bypass the header, and save or load the block of code on its own. This is achieved by typing in one of the two new commands, the format of which is as follows.

To save a headerless file, type: *SAVE start, length

To load a headerless file, type: *LOAD start, length

where "start" is the address at which the file is to begin, e.g.: 16384 -the start of the screen - and "length" is the number of bytes that are to be saved/loaded, e.g.: 6912 -the length of a Screen.

Note that the program will not load the actual header of a file; only the code block after it. You can also load a specified amount of a file, e.g.: the first third of a screen picture. To do this, take any screen picture file, and type: *LOAD 16384, 2048

16384 is the start of the screen; 2048 is the number of bytes in the first third of the screen. The program will stop loading part way through the tape file, i.e., when 2048 bytes have been loaded.

If you don't know the length of a headerless file, just set the length equal to 65535; this will load in everything, no matter what length.

To get the routine up and running, type in listing 1. Save this on a blank tape using: SAVE "HEADERLESS"LINE 1

Now type New and enter listing 2. Run it, and when there are no errors save the machine code after the loader with:

SAVE "H" CODE 65162,206

The checksum in the listing should detect most errors. Now reset your machine, and Load the whole thin ing. To initialise the routine, type: RANDOMIZE USR 65356

*Save and *Load should now be accepted. If they are not, or the routine crashes, then there is an error in the machine code.

If for any reason the Spectrum fails to accept the commands but you know that they work correctly; this is probably due to a Clear command or Run command being executed; then just reinitialise the routine using the USR statement as above.

If you wish to use the commands in a program, make sure that:

RANDOMIZE USR 65356

is the first line of your routine.

Loader program.
1 CLEAR 65161 LOAD "H"CODE 6 5162,206: PRINT "Type RANDOMIZE JSR 65356 to" initialise."
Hex loader.
10 DEF FN h(h\$)=16+(CODE h\$(1) -48-(7 AND h\$(1)>"9"))+CODE h\$(2) -48-(7 AND h\$(2)>"9") 19 REM h(dhd
20 INPUT "Start ",s 30 INPUT "Finish ";f
39 REM (d 40 FOR n=s TO (STEP 8 50 LET tot=0 PRINT n;"""; 50 INPUT 58 PRINT 58;
TO LET X=0
90 LET Z=FN h (h\$) : LET tot=tot
100 POKE n+x,z 110 LET h\$=h\$(3 TO): LET x=x+1
130 PRINT " = "; INPUT t PRIN
140 IF totot THEN PRINT "input error - try again": GO TO 50 150 NEXT n
160 REM enter STOP to stop
Hex dump.
55162 3A3A5CFE0823FD = 801 55170 3A3A5CFE082255C = 990 55170 3B017E3B7126031C = 9955 55170 3B015C08E = 955 55186 F71260325C2E = = 7112652035FE15023FEFE5 = = 1457 8007 12004255C25E = = 1457 8007 120055C25E = = 1457 800355C24 47112050255C25E = = 1457 8004 12004255C255E = = = 1453 8005 12004056666666666666666666666666666666666

(continued on next page)





HAVING RECEIVED hundreds of entries to the August competition we had a most interesting and often amusing read that took us well into the night.

Certainly, if a joystick could be implanted into one's brain, the majority of Your Computer readers would at last be happy. The most surprising thing was how few females entered the competition - come on now girls, you were only noted by your absence. We find it hard to believe that only a mere handful of females read Your Computer!

The eventual 50 winners of The Stick cover a noticeably wide age range and the elaborate imaginative illustrations of the younger entrants.

WINNERS

- B. Mawson, Slough
- K. Scott, Jedburgh
- R. Scaife, Newcastle
- D. Bourne, Wolverhampton
- J. Powell, Telford C. Noad, Yateley

- R. P. Shaw, Nailsea P. Jordan, Pontefract
- H. Reeve, Wetherby
- B. Woods, Liverpool 12
- A. R. Newby, Harrogate
- F. Mathleson, Paisley
- C. Bloxham, Stratford upon Avon
- A. Craig, Heaton Mersey
- A. Oxley, Cleveland S. James, Liversedge



about eight and nine year olds - foretell dynamic things for the future. Some harrassed fathers needed a joystick to control their wilder offspring, some entrants seem to be budding brain surgeons with implants threateningly popular, some were constructive well thought out joystick ideas and some were concerned with aiding the disabled.

The Stick, being extremely responsive and for single handed use, working on an eight point mercury switch, will - we know - fulfill all your joystick needs - until of course one of

those eight year olds with aspirations to brain survery come of age. And then?

Among the more off-beat suggestions were D. Bourn's thought-controlled food dispenser and A. Burns' speech activated joystick which moves objects faster when it detects stress in your voice. Best of all, perhaps, was H. McMillan's Jeeves Mk 1 Computer Control System - the accompanying cartoon shows Jeeves running for the keyboard while Bertie Wooster is shouting from the comfort of his armchair: "Dammit Jeeves, Fire!".

S. Russell, Glasgow

C. Gallast, BFPO 42

J. Avern, Guildford

A. Sawney, London W12

A. Hughes, Wembourne

D. Perryman, Faversham

B. Coates, Sth Queensferry

K. Lee, RAF Bishops Court

W. Owen, Manchester 23

J. Lambshead, Rainham

Hooper, Hauxton

D. Woods, Liverpool 13

M. Sheppard, Brackley

O. Adekunle, Chirnside

J. Laus, Nottingham

M. van Slagesen, Amsterdam

C. Dorr, Cork

1

A.

- J. Astbury, Clent
- A. Adamson, Romsey H. McMillan, Tollcross
- S. Keyworth, Gedling
- A. Philmore, Leeds
- R. Devlin, Belfast
- T. Roche, Poole
- M. Cameron, Cowplain
- M. Blackburn, Carterton
- A. Burns, Penryn
- A. Standen, Leonards-on-sea
- de Geweidge, Amsterdam
- A. Riley, East Moseley
- P. Boyde, Northwich
- L Wood, Peterborough
- J. Williams, Stoke on Trent
- C. Sawyer, Exeter



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to fight an evil so foul that he could not even have imagined it. The FURXX empire has extended its iron hand to Earthbase Gamma IV, and captured it. The inhabitants who were not killed in that struggle, were enslaved and sent to FURXX conversion processors to be drained of their life force, so that the FURXX TimeMasters could extend their own lifespans. Having effected an easy victory, the FURXX now intend to invade all earth colonies and finally capture the earth herself. Your mission is to penetrate enemy defences, destroy their hoverfields, and finally destroy the symbol upon which the FURXX EMPIRE IS BUILT. And this must be accomplished IMMEDIATELY, for the fate of the world rests in your hand!







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