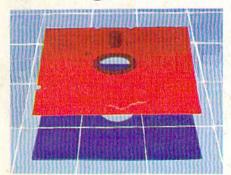
Custom Characters For VIC And 64

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For Owners And Users Of Commodore VIC-20" And 64" Personal Computers

Getting Started With A Disk Drive



A disk drive is much more than just a fast tape drive. This new series begins where the manual leaves off. Part I: The basics of floppy disks.

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The sky is falling! Only you, as Chicken Little, can save the world by hurling stones at the falling pieces of sky. But if you get bonked on the head....

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Writer turns your Apple or Atari computer into a powerful word processor, with many of the advanced features you'd expect to find only in an expensive business system. Powerful, yet purposefully simple, Bank Street Writer has no complex

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Bank Street
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The First Word Processor For The Entire Family.

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So your sweet tooth has gotten out of hand again? Well, this time the sheriff is after you and he's no sweetheart. There he is now! Quick! Grab all the candy in sight and dive for the doorway! Don't look now, the doors are rotating...better be good at getting out of sticky situations, 'cause if you hit the wall you're stuck with it! There's plenty of candy here and many more levels to cross, so get on the move, sugar!

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CAN A COMPUTER MAKE YOU CRY?

Right now, no one knows. This is partly because many would consider the very idea frivolous. But it's also because whoever successfully answers this question must first have answered several others.

Why do we cry? Why do we laugh, or love, or smile? What are the touchstones of our emotions?

Until now, the people who asked such questions tended not to be the same people who ran software companies. Instead, they were writers, filmmakers, painters, musicians. They were, in the traditional sense, artists.

We're about to change that tradition. The name of our company is Electronic Arts.

SOFTWARE WORTHY OF THE MINDS THAT

USE IT. We are a new association of electronic artists united by a common goal - to fulfill the enormous potential of the personal computer.

In the short term, this means transcending its present use as a facilitator of unimaginative tasks and a medium for blasting aliens. In the long term, however, we can expect a great deal more.

These are wondrous machines we have created, and in them can be seen a bit of their makers. It is as if we had invested them with the image of our minds. And through them, we are learning more and more about ourselves.

We learn, for instance, that we are more entertained by the involvement of our imaginations than by passive viewing and listening. We learn that we are better taught by experience than by memorization. And we learn that the traditional

distinctions—the ones that are made between art and entertainment and education - don't always apply.

TOWARD A LANGUAGE OF DREAMS. In short, we are finding that the computer can be more than just a processor of data.

It is a communications medium: an interactive tool that can bring people's thoughts and feelings closer together, perhaps closer than ever before. And while fifty years from now, its creation may seem no more important than the advent of motion pictures or television, there is a chance it will mean something more.

Something along the lines of a universal language of ideas and emotions. Something like a smile.

The first publications of Electronic Arts are now available. We suspect you'll be hearing a lot about them. Some of them are games like you've never seen before, that get more out of your computer than other games ever have. Others are harder to categorize - and we like that.

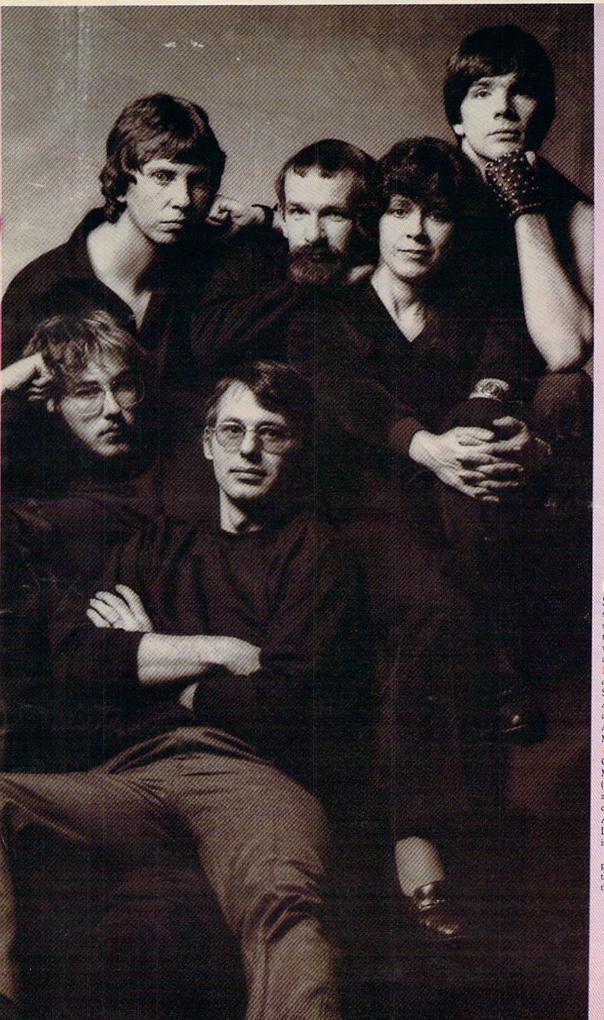
WATCH US. We're providing a special environment for talented, independent software artists. It's a supportive environment, in which big ideas are given room to grow. And some of America's most respected software artists are beginning to take notice.

We think our current work reflects this very special commitment. And though we are few in number today and apart from the mainstream of the mass software marketplace, we are confident that both time and vision

Join us.







TO LEARN MORE about our growing number of titles—and to receive a free poster of the artists pictured here—stop by your factorite computer store or software center. If you need help finding the Electronic Arts dealer nearest you, write is at 2755 Campus Drive, San Mateo, California 94403 or call (415) 571-7171.

SOFTWARE ARTISTS? "I'm not so sure there are any software artists yet," says Bill Budge. "We've got to earn that title." Pictured here are a few people who have come as close to earning it as anyone we know.

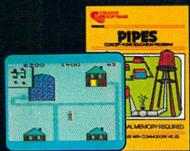
That's Mr. Budge himself, creator of PINBALL CONSTRUCTION SET, at the upper right. To his left are Anne Westfall and Jon Freeman who, along with their colleagues at Free Fall Associates, created ARCHON and MURDER ON THE ZINDERNEUF.

Left of them is Dan Bunten of Ozark Softscape, the firm that wrote M.U.L.E. To Dan's left are Mike Abbot (top) and Mart Alexander (bottom), authors of HARD HAT MACK. In the center is John Field, creator of AXIS ASSASSIN and THE LAST GLAD-IATOR. David Maynard, lower right, is the man responsible for WORMS?

When you see what they've accomplished, we think you'll agree with us that they can call themselves whatever they want.

HELP WANTED:





Arlo is a hard-working plumber, but a touch absent-minded. He's building a water supply system for the whole neighborhood, and he really has his hands full. Help Arlo decide what kind of pipe to buy and where to put it...his limited budget doesn't leave him much margin for error. Figure out the shortest, most economical way to get everyone hooked up... and just hope poor Arlo has remembered to open and close the right valves. A marvelously entertaining and challenging exercise in planning, economics and spatial relationships for all ages.

PIPES. For the VIC-20 and Commodore 64.

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*= General, **V**=VIC-20, **64**= Commodore 64.

THE EDITOR'S

notes

Good News for Commodore users... Jim Dionne, former Canadian sales manager for Commodore, has been appointed vice president of sales and marketing for Commodore. In this capacity he'll report directly to vice-chairman and founder Jack Trameil. We applaud this move, since for many years Mr. Dionne has been cognizant of, and responsive to, the needs of users and the

marketplace.

Will the IBM home computer knock Commodore out of the low-end personal computer market? We think not, for two main reasons. The IBM entry is projected to arrive with a price tag around \$700 for the basic unit. While the price and name will certainly sell it well, Commodore has shown it's quite ahead of the game in successive generation introduction of hardware and features. Even if sales of the 64 were impacted by an IBM entry, we suggest that not many months would pass before a mid-level, full-featured computer would arrive from Commodore with a price tag no one could touch. And we certainly don't mean to imply that the 64 is currently vulnerable; nothing on the market can yet match its capabilities at its current price.

We've been predicting increasing availability of software for the VIC and 64. Word from the field is that it's coming in droves as everyone from major existing vendors to smaller startups move to support the 1.5 million machines currently installed. Judging from a recent article in Electronic News (Vol. 29, No. 1459), most of that software will be sold on disk. Commodore indicated that their original projection that 70 percent of 64s would be sold with a disk drive was low. Actually, sales with disk drives are running at 90 percent.

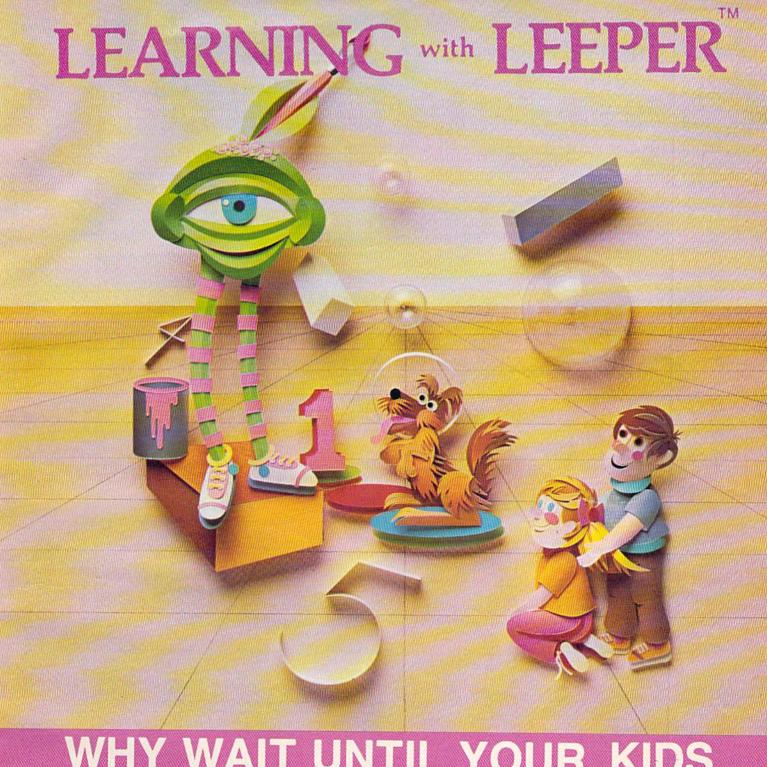
Five issues old and approximately the sixth-largest magazine in the personal computing field. Again our thanks to you, our readers and writers, for your support and encouragement in the very successful launch of the *Gazette*. We're still looking for experienced writers and programmers to join our inhouse staff. If you're interested, drop us a résumé, Attn: Personnel Office, COMPUTE! Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

A bit of history on the origins of your computers for those of you new to the industry. Commodore introduced the first fully integrated personal computer system in the summer of

1977. It was called the PET (Personal Electronic Transactor). It weighed 30 or 40 pounds, had a bulky metal case, built-in keyboard, green phosphor monitor, and tape cassette. The keyboard had tiny, calculatortype keys. The unit was first demonstrated at the Philadelphia Computer Show, and Commodore was immediately swamped. Personal computing was off and running. Commodore creatively financed much of the launch out of customers' pockets, with demand running so far ahead of production that the company was able to accept customer orders on a direct basis with full payment up front and expectation of a delivery within at least 90 days (frequently in the early days of shipping, that date went to 120 days or more). If you became distressed over lengthy delivery, your only option was to cancel your order, get a refund, and wait even longer. Your VICs and 64s are far more powerful and sophisticated than the \$800 PET, but that's where they came from. A whole new generation of computing was launched.

Editor In Chief

Wobert Jock



WHY WAIT UNTIL YOUR KIDS ARE IN SCHOOL?

Let Leeper give them a head start in reading, writing and math.

An award-winning collection of four preschool games for the Apple computer.

CES 1983 SHOWCASE AWARD





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With over 30,000 happy WordPro clients churning out letters and documents all over the world, the WordPro Plus™ Series is unquestionably the #1 selling software package on Commodore computers! So when you choose WordPro, you know you're investing in a trial-tested program that's a real winner. And WordPro 3 Plus/64 is NOW available for your Commodore 64 computer at prices as low as \$89.95.

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GAZETTE FEEDBACK

EDITORS AND READERS

Do you have a question or a p roblem? Have you discovered something that could help other VIC-20 and Commodore 64 users? Do you have a comment about something you've read in COMPUTE!'s Gazette for Commodore? "Gazette Feedback" wants to hear from you. Write to Gazette Feedback, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

Disk Menu

In the August 1983 issue of COMPUTE!'s Gazette, a "Disk Menu" program was published. In the "How It Works" section of the article, the author recommended saving the program as the first program on the disk. My problem is that I already have programs on each disk. Is it possible to save the Disk Menu program as the first program on my disks anyway?

Kevin Bergmann

To begin with, you don't have to save Disk Menu as the first program on your disks. The author simply recommended this procedure because it makes it easier to load the menu. Entering LOAD''*'', 8 automatically loads the first program on a disk, no matter what it is. If the first program happens to be Disk Menu, you can quickly flip through the on-screen directory to load and run the program you want.

You can insure that Disk Menu will be the first program on your disks by saving it immediately after formatting a blank disk with the NEW command.

On your partially full disks, you'll have to do a little rearranging to make Disk Menu the first program. Here's how:

- 1. Insert the disk you want to rearrange into the disk drive.
- 2. Enter LOAD"\$",8 and then LIST to get a disk directory.
- 3. Note the program at the top of the directory list. (Press RUN/STOP if necessary to keep the list from scrolling off the screen.) This is the first program on the disk, the one you'll have to move to make room for Disk Menu.
- 4. Now use the COPY command explained on page 16 of the VIC-1541 User's Manual. For example,

CLOSE 15:OPEN 15,8,15, "COPY0:newfile = 0: oldfile" where newfile is a new filename you give the program, and oldfile is the existing filename as listed on the directory. Be sure to give the program a different filename. This makes another copy of the program elsewhere on the same disk.

5. Once you've copied the program elsewhere on the disk, you can safely delete the original with the SCRATCH command explained on page 17 of the manual. For example:

CLOSE 15:OPEN 15,8,15, "SCRATCH0:oldfile"

- 6. Now there are two possibilities. If Disk Menu is already on this disk, repeat steps 4 and 5. The COPY command will move Disk Menu to the front of the disk, and you can then SCRATCH the original. If Disk Menu isn't already on the disk, insert a disk that contains it. LOAD Disk Menu. Insert the first disk into the drive again. Then SAVE Disk Menu.
- 7. If you've done everything right, Disk Menu should now be the first program on the disk. You can find out by entering LOAD''*'',8.

Customizing Controls

The July 1983 article "Snake Escape" stated that lines 200-230 could be changed to accept any key command. Despite careful study, I cannot figure out how to accomplish this. What I want is to move *right* using the L instead of the K. Can you explain?

Roger Bingham

The first thing you must do is determine the keycode number for L. Use the sample routine as explained in the Snake Escape article on page 56. We'll repeat it

1 PRINT PEEK(197):FOR I=1 TO 400:NEXT:GOTO 1

RUN this routine, and hold down the L key. The number running down the screen is the keycode for L. You don't mention whether you have a VIC-20 or Commodore 64, but the keycode for L is 21 on the VIC and 42 on the 64. Depending on your computer, this is the number you must substitute in line 210 of either the VIC or 64 version. Line 210 detects the keypress for a move to the right (as denoted in the REM statement). If you have a VIC, substitute 21 for the 44 in line 210. If you have a 64, substitute 42 for the 37 in line 210. Movement to the right will now be controlled by the L key.

Presenting Presenting the class



The Commodore 64™ is one of the most exciting home computers in memory.

But memory isn't the only thing that's exciting about the 64. Because Tronix is here.

Class act.

The people who have been bringing out the best in the VIC 20™ (and Atari® too) have graduated to the Commodore 64.

Which means that now you can enjoy fast action, complex strategies, interesting characters, superior sound effects and challenging, play patterns.

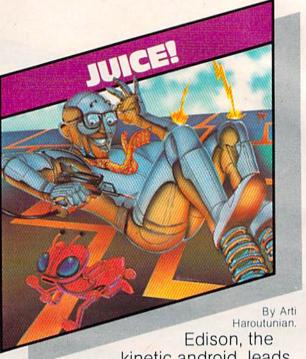
Just like VIC 20 and Atari owners. Only faster, more complex, and more challenging, too.

More memorable, in other words.

In a class by ourselves.

Of course, if you'd rather not take our word for it, you don't have to. The experts at Electronic Games have called Kid Grid for Atari "one of the most compulsive, utterly addictive contests in the world of computer gaming."

They haven't seen anything yet.



kinetic android, leads

a frustrating life.

All he wants to do is build his circuit boards and go with the flow. But things keep getting in the way.

Nohms-a negative influence -bug him constantly. Flash, the lightning dolt, disconnects everything in his path.

And the cunning Killerwatt is out to fry poor Edison's brains.

You'll get a charge out of this one. And a few jolts, too!

(Suggested retail \$34.95)



dots on our colorful grid should be easy, right?
Wrong. Because the bullies

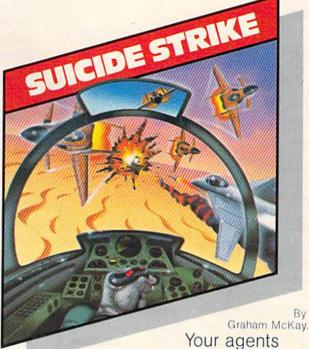
are in hot pursuit!

Squashface, Thuggy, Muggy and Moose are their names. And you are their game. And what's more, they're faster than you are.

But you're smarter. And you control the stun button.

So keep your eyes peeled for the mysterious question mark and don't slow down at corners!

(Suggested retail: \$34.95)



risked their lives to find the enemy's secret headquarters.

Now you're risking yours to destroy it.

And they know you're coming. As you fly over water and across hundreds of miles of unfriendly territory, the action is thick, fast and three-dimensional.

Fighter aircraft. Surface-to-air missiles. Helicopter gunships. The attacks come from every direction.

Even from behind.

(Suggested retail: \$34,95)



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TV Interference

We have a VIC-20 and two color TVs. The VIC is hooked up to the one in the family room. The other TV is in the living room. If both the computer and the other TV are on, the TV reception is bad. This problem is especially bad on channel 2. My sister (12 years old) and I (13) like to use the computer but sometimes can't because of the TV reception. I hope you can help.

Daina Jauntirans

The problem you are experiencing is called RF (radio frequency) interference. All computer circuitry emits RF signals which can interfere with nearby TV sets, often even the TV to which the computer is attached. Some computers emit more interference than others. The federal government, through the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), regulates how much interference is permitted for home computer devices and videogame machines. The manufacturers, in turn, must build enough shielding into their devices to meet the regulations.

Chances are you have an older-model VIC-20. Newer-model VICs (and Commodore 64s) that we've seen emit much less RF interference than earlier models, thanks largely to improved shielding.

There are a few steps you can take to minimize this interference. One solution is to locate the computer as far away from your family's second TV as possible. This might not be practical in your case, though. From the floorplan map you drew in your letter, it appears the computer and second TV already are pretty far apart. Also, the family room seems to be the most logical place for your computer.

You might try reorienting the computer, its TV, and the second TV. Sometimes changing the direction the computer faces and rearranging its wires can make a difference. Experiment with this. Also try plugging the computer into another wall outlet that is on a different

branch circuit than the living room TV.

Some people wrap several layers of aluminum foil around the cable connecting the computer to the TV. This can help if the interference is coming from the cable. Also try wrapping the RF modulator — the small metal box between the computer and the TV (not the switchbox).

There's one more thing you might check, too. You mentioned that the interference is worst on channel 2. Look at the RF modulator box and see what channel it is tuned to. The VICs we've seen have RF modulators that select between channels 3 and 4, but it's possible that yours selects between 2 and 3. If so, make sure it is switched to channel 3. If your RF modulator selects

between 3 and 4, try it on channel 4 (and remember in either case that the VIC's TV must be tuned to the same channel as the RF modulator). If there is no channel 4 in your area, this might reduce interference with channel 2 and yield a better computer picture. However, it also might cause new interference with channel 5 if there is a station on this channel in your area. The solution might be to switch the VIC to channel 4 when somebody in the living room is watching channel 2, and switch the VIC to channel 3 when somebody is watching channels 4 or 5.

For more information on correcting RF interference, you can write for a booklet prepared by the FCC entitled How to Identify and Resolve Radio-TV Interference Problems. The booklet is listed as Stock Number 004-000-00345-4, available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

20402.

Stringy Floppy Chains

I very much enjoyed reading your review [COM-PUTE!'s Gazette, July 1983] of the Entrepo Corporation (formerly Exatron) Stringy Floppy. I also liked the part on page 60 where you covered daisy chaining to the disk drive. I was almost ready to go out and invest in one. Your review, however, left me with one important question: does the Stringy Floppy have a serial port for us printer owners to daisy chain to?

James C. Nipert

Yes, the Stringy Floppy has two serial ports in the back
— it can be at the end of the daisy chain or somewhere
in the middle. No matter where it's located, it is ad-

dressed by its separate device number (20).

However, you might have trouble finding an Exatron Stringy Floppy now. The VIC and 64 models from Exatron were recently discontinued. Exatron was dissolved and is now known as Entrepo, Inc. Entrepo still manufactures Stringy Floppy drive assemblies, but no longer sells directly to the public. Instead, it sells the assemblies to other companies which finish the drives and then market the units under their own brand names. Sales of blank wafers are being handled the same way. Blank wafers are still available from one of these companies, A&J Microdrive (Sunnyvale, California). Jim Howell of A&J Microdrive says he may reintroduce the Stringy Floppy for the VIC and 64 sometime in the future, but there are no solid plans.

In the meantime, Stringy Floppies should be available this fall from another company, Unitronics (Oakland, California). Unitronics introduced its Waferdrive Module for the VIC and 64 at the Summer Consumer Electronics Show (see "News From The Summer CES," COMPUTE!'s Gazette, September 1983). Unitronics plans to sell the Waferdrives for less than \$100 (including 8K memory expansion on the VIC version) and make available some commercial software

on wafers. @

NOTEABLE.

Yes! Because the Nova VIC-ORGAN lets you play the sounds of an organ with vibrato, piano, piano with echo and clarinet on your unexpanded VIC-20 home computer keyboard.

In fact, you can now play any melody and watch notes appear on the screen, thanks to the Nova VIC-ORGAN. you don't have to be a musician to enjoy it.

The VIC-ORGAN is only one of the many fun educational software products that Nova has to offer, each one giving your unexpanded home computer expanded performance.



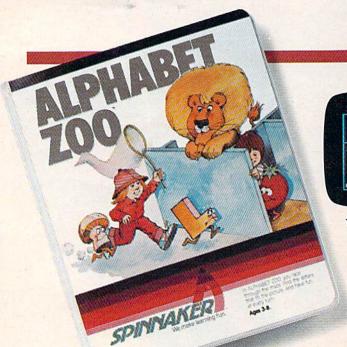
VIC-ORGAN

SPINNAKER'S LINE OF EARLY LEARNING GAMES IS GROWING AS FAST AS YOUR CHILD'S MIND.

Watching your kids grow up is a lot of fun. But making sure their minds grow as fast as their bodies is even more rewarding. That's where we can help. With a growing line of Early Learning Programs that are not only lots of fun to play, but also educational.

Some of the games you see on these two pages help exercise your child's creativity. Others help improve vocabulary and spelling skills. While others improve your child's writing and reading abilities. And all of them help your child understand how to use the computer.

So if you're looking for computer programs that do more than just "babysit" for your kids, read on. You'll find that our Early Learning Programs are not only compatible with Apple, Atari, IBM® and Commodore 64TM computers, but also with kids who like to have fun.



A trip through Alphabet Zoo.™ Ages 3 to 8.

Al gazina af pi

It's a race. It's a chase. It's Alphabet Zoo, the exciting game that will have your kids zipping through the maze, after letters that fit the picture on the screen.

And at the same time, your kids will be learning the rela-

tionship of letters and sounds, and sharpening their spelling skills. So they'll be laughing and learning at every turn.



DELTA DRAWING. Have fun creating pictures and computer programs. Ages 4 to Adult.

Kids love to draw.
And DELTA DRAWING
Learning Program lets
them enjoy creative
drawing and coloring
while they learn
computer programming concepts. As

they use simple commands to put lines and colors in



their drawings, they're actually writing computer programs!

With DELTA DRAWING, even kids who have never used a computer before can learn to do simple programming and build

an understanding of procedural thinking. It's easy, clear, and lots of fun!

KIDS ON KEYS helps kids catch on to letters. numbers – and computers. Ages 3 to 9.

KIDS ON KEYS is a great way to introduce kids to the computer keyboard. Because it offers children three terrific games that teach them the location of the letters and numbers while they have fun with the computer.

The games are fast and fun,



with exciting sound effects and colorful graphics. It's a great way for kids to enjoy learning to identify numbers, letters, and words and associating

them with images on the screen. And KIDS ON KEYS certainly do have fun!



FACENANCER

FACEMAKER™ makes faces fun. Ages 4 to 12.

FACEMAKER lets children create their own funny faces on the screen. Once a face is completed, your children will giggle with delight as they make it do all kinds

of neat things: wink, smile, wiggle its ears, or whatever their imagination desires.



Plus, FACEMAKER helps children become comfortable with computer fundamentals such as: menus, cursors, the return key, the space bar, simple programs, and graphics. FACEMAKER

won't make parents frown because their children will have fun making friends with the computer.



SIMPLE ANSWERS TO COMMON QUESTIONS

TOM R. HALFHILL, EDITOR



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

August 1983 issue of COMPUTE!'s Gazette seems to have an error on lines 500 and 510:

500 IF H1 = 0 THEN H1 = 1E - 6510 IF C = 0 THEN C = 1E - 6

In Commodore BASIC, 1E is not a proper variable name. I don't understand how this could work. Please help a confused programmer with a little correction for this bug.

This is not a bug. You are correct that 1E would not be a proper variable name; in practically all BASIC dialects, variables must start with a letter, not a number. However, 1E is a proper constant using what's known as scientific notation. This is a shorthand method of expressing very large or very small numbers without long strings of zeroes. The ability to recognize and manipulate numbers expressed in scientific notation is built into the computer.

For instance, 1E-6 means 1×10^{-6} , or 0.000001. The number 10,000,000, expressed as 1×10^{7} in scientific notation, would be entered on the VIC-20 or Commodore 64 as 1E7.

For more information on scientific notation, see the VIC-20 Programmer's Reference Guide (pp. 55-56) or the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide (pp. 4-6).

*I've been having some strange problems with my Commodore disk drive. Several files have

gotten mixed up on some of my disks. Sometimes when I load a program, pieces of another program are mixed up with it. Some files won't load right at all. My manual says to "initialize" each disk and I haven't been doing that. Could that be the cause of my problem? Also, I've been using a friend's disks on my disk drive. Could this cause problems?

A. You've zeroed in on your problem, all right. Initializing disks is *vital* to keep from garbling up your files. It's also possible that your disk drive is faulty, but true "hardware errors" are rare and should be suspected last.

Your problem, almost certainly, is the fault of a messed-up *Block Allocation Map* (BAM). Each disk contains a BAM. The BAM is a map of the remaining free space on the disk. The purpose of the BAM is to keep newly SAVEd files from overwriting old ones. Before SAVEing a new file, the disk drive checks the BAM to find free room on the disk. It then avoids writing data to blocks which have already been used. But if the BAM somehow gets garbled, the disk drive may SAVE a new file atop an existing one without realizing it.

How can a BAM become scrambled? Failing to initialize a disk is the most common way. Whenever you initialize a disk, write to a disk, or call a disk directory, the disk drive reads the BAM off the disk and stores it in its memory. Trouble can happen when two disks have the same ID number (the two-character identifier you assign when first formatting a disk with the NEW command). Disk drives use the ID number to distinguish between different disks. If you swap disks that happen to have the same ID number and then attempt to SAVE a file, the disk drive will first check the ID, conclude that the disk has not been changed, and use the BAM already in memory. Chances are pretty slim that both disks have identical BAMs, so files get overwritten or



Introducing a computer game that will bring out the railroad buff, the tycoon, the adventurer, and the kid in your kid.

TRAINS is one computer game that will really bring out the best in kids. Of all ages.

Because TRAINS is a Spinnaker game, which means it's

a learning game that's really fun to play.

TRAINS puts kids in charge of an old-time railroad. And whether their railway empire gets bigger or goes out of business is entirely up to them.

As they juggle the challenges of picking up supplies and delivering to various industries, paying their employees, keeping the locomotive filled with coal, and making enough money to venture into new territories, kids are actually

learning the economics of running a business.

They're learning to manage financial resources, and to use different kinds of information in setting priorities. And best of all, they're having fun while they learn.

Look for TRAINS on disk at your

local software retailer, and play it on your Apple, Atari® or Commodore 64™ computer.





PROGRAMS WITH THE WORKS



COMMODORE 64, VIC 20, ATARI 400/800/1200

Writing good programs is not an easy task. Introducing INSIDE BASIC, a series of well documented programs which include program overviews, suggested changes, line-by-line descriptions, listings, and variable charts. Learn the workings of a well-designed program in order to create your own. There's something for everyone—games, business applications, and educational programs.

KENTUCKY DERBY—\$19.95: All the fun of a day at the races including hi-resolution graphics. You and your friends can have hours of enjoyment betting on your favorite horses and winning big bucks! You can even change the names of the horses for more fun.

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TASK ORGANIZER—\$24.95: This useful program keeps you on top of your work schedule. Enter new tasks and projects with deadlines and track them through completion. Automatically lists jobs in priority order.

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ASK YOUR DEALER OR ORDER DIRECT: Specify program, brand of computer, cassette or disk (add \$5.00 for disk), send check or money order—add \$2.00 shipping and handling C.O.D. and chedit bard orders call (215) 825-4250 (add \$1.50 service charge). PA. NJ residents add 6% soles tax.

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scrambled. After this happens a couple of times, the BAMs themselves get messed up, and problems multiply.

To be safe, it's a good idea to initialize every time you swap disks in the drive. Without using a line number, enter:

CLOSE 15:OPEN 15,8,15,"IO":CLOSE 15 [press RETURN]

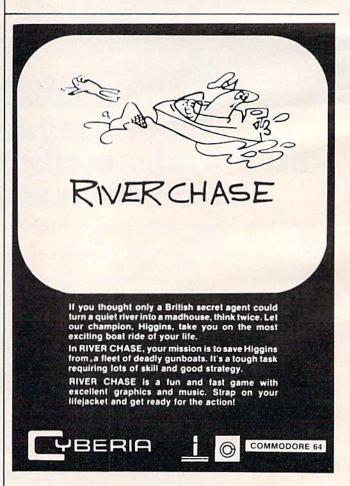
The drive's busy light will come on for a few seconds as the disk initializes. This insures that the disk's BAM is read into memory.

Another precaution when SAVEing programs on disk is to always precede the filename with a "0:" (on single-drive systems). Example:

SAVE"0:filename",8

To be really safe, you should make sure all your disks have unique ID numbers. If you sometimes use other people's disks on your system, give your own disks weird ID numbers that no one else would possibly think of, such as "Z=" or ":9" or "/*". Such symbols are legal in Commodore disk ID numbers.

For a more detailed explanation on using Commodore disk drives, see Part I of the new series starting this month, "Getting Started With A Disk Drive."





I designed Taxpack so you could do something really practical with your VIC 20.

Peter Lambert, MBA Vice-President, Product Development Cosmopolitan Software



Taxpack

Powerful income tax computing software specially designed for the VIC 20.

Now you can use your VIC 20 to perform all the calculations on your Canadian T1 general tax form. Taxpack guides you easily through every aspect of the form with friendly prompts and a comprehensive instruction manual. This new software is available on cassette tape and will run on the standard 3.5k memory in your VIC 20 home computer.* Taxpack lets you tackle your income tax form at your own pace. A convenient save-and-restore function lets you record and review historical results. Professional editing features assure easy and accurate data entry. Taxpack puts the power of tax modelling and planning for subsequent years in your hands, today.

Many happy returns

Because you can calculate and preview more tax scenarios with *Taxpack* than you'd have the patience or the time to do manually, this software can help you save tax dollars. Custom-tailored to the

Canadian T1 general form, Taxpack will be updated every year to reflect changes in the government's income tax regulations. Innovative program design allows us to update Taxpack within days of the new T1's availability.

Special introductory offer

Order early and get your Taxpack for only \$19.05! That's a ten dollar saving off our regular retail price of \$29.95. If you're giving Taxpack for Christmas, we'll send you a special gift card to put under the tree. To use your Visa or Mastercard, phone us toll free; or, send your cheque or money order with the handy mail-order form attached. We'll confirm your order by return mail. Your up-to-date Taxpack cassette and manual will be shipped within 15 days of the release of the 1983 T1 general form.

*The cassette also includes an expanded version of Taxpack with enhanced display features, for the VIC 20's with 8k+ incmory expansion. To order with Visa or Mastercard call us toll-free:

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Please send me _____Taxpacks @ \$29.95 Discount \$10 per unit for orders before Dec 31, 1983

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Computer Graphics

The Age Of Electronic Art

Fred D'Ignazio, Associate Editor

et's imagine we have a time machine. We climb on board. We shut the door. We set the controls for Cambridge, Massachusetts, in early 1961.

The time machine whirs. Our stomachs feel queasy, as if we were on a rapidly falling elevator.

The whirring stops. The door opens.

We are in a darkened laboratory. The hulking forms of giant computers tower overhead and surround us. In the laboratory is a young man, unshaven, gazing at the screen of a computer terminal.

The young man is Ivan Sutherland. Ivan is a graduate student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. He sits, frozen, in front of the computer. It is 3:30 in the morning. His wife and kids are home sleeping. But here he is, dead tired, half-asleep, and eyes glazed. Yet he has to be here. It is the only time he is allowed on the computer.

Sutherland stares at the computer screen. A shape appears. Sutherland grins. "Yaaaaaa-hoooo!" he cheers. He dances around the deserted lab.

Why is Sutherland so happy? Because he has just become the first human being to teach a computer to draw.

On the screen was a straight line. That's all: just a straight line. It was special because it was the first line ever drawn by a computer – and because it opened a whole new age of electronic art.





The view out the computer "window" of an Air Force flight simulator. The ultra-high resolution computer images of the jets and the ground below are in color, in 3-D, and in motion. (Courtesy Evans & Sutherland.)

More simple graphics: a giant letter A made from several characters printed one on top of the other with a printer. Note that the A is printed on a graphpaper grid of little blocks. (Reprinted from Creative Kid's Guide to Home Computers by permission of Doubleday & Company.)

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Sutherland was excited about what he did. But he didn't stop there; he went on to teach the computer how to draw new things. He taught the computer to change the straight line into an elastic rubber band. He had the computer bend the line, shrink it, and stretch it.

He taught the computer to draw other shapes, too: circles, triangles, squares, and polygons. He taught the computer to spin the circles, rotate the triangles, and fold the squares like pieces of construction paper.

Sutherland published his findings in a book called *The Electronic Sketchpad*. His enthusiasm and knowledge about computer art inspired a whole generation of young people to learn how to teach computers to draw pictures.

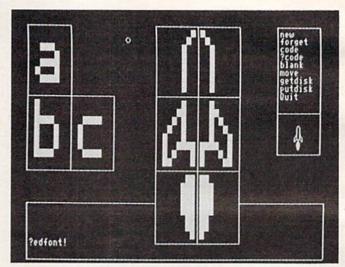
Sutherland and his friend, David Evans, moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, and founded the

Picture of stars, Earth, and the Starship Enterprise. A computer program lights the pixels on the TV screen. (Courtesy RCA.)

world's best *computer graphics* company, Evans & Sutherland.

Evans & Sutherland now builds million-dollar flight simulators for the U.S. Air Force. The simulators look like the inside of an airplane's cockpit – except that the "windows" are all computer screens. When a pilot trainee operates the controls of the plane, he or she is really controlling the computer. The computer images on the windows look like what pilots would see if they were flying a real plane.

Sutherland and his graphics computers are world-famous. Yet it all started one cold, dark morning when he taught a computer how to draw a straight line.

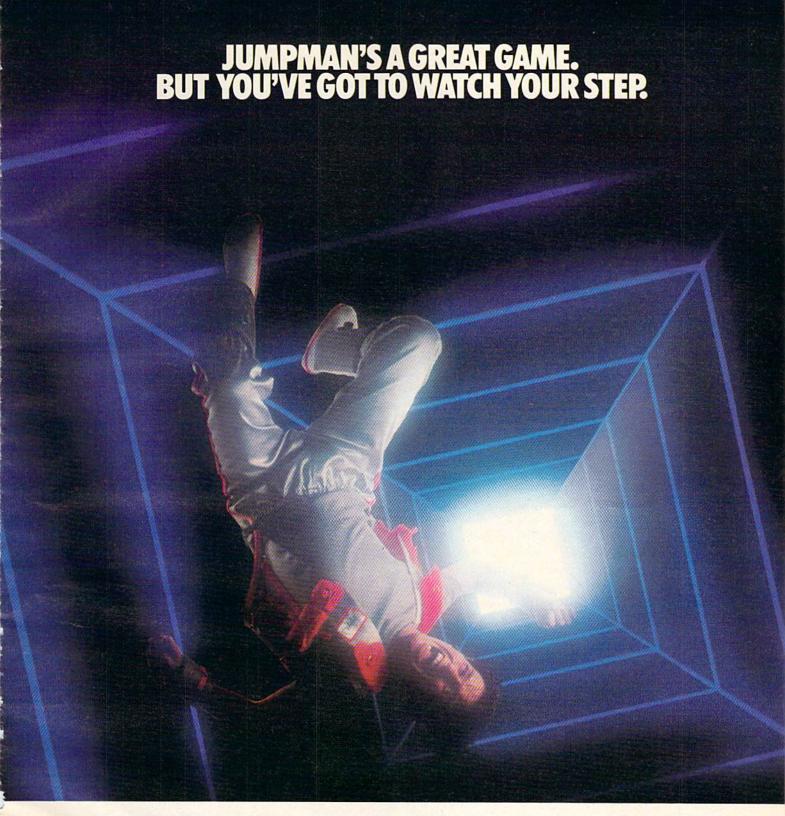


You can build complicated shapes by combining simple, rectangular building blocks or special graphics characters. Shown are three letters of the alphabet and a rocket. When the rocket is reduced, it becomes much more realistic. (Photo by Alice Collette. Courtesy of Rosetta Inc. Reprinted from Small Computers with permission of the publisher, Franklin Watts.)

Amazingly, your average personal computer is more powerful than Ivan Sutherland's warehouse-sized computer of 1961. Also, many of today's personal computers have graphics commands built right into their BASIC language. Sutherland had to program his computer to draw by feeding it commands written in long, snake-like strings of binary 1's and 0's. Modern computers can draw pictures with English-like commands such as PEN DOWN, DRAWTO, PLOT, and FILL.

Also, Sutherland's graphics were all in black and white. But today's computer graphics can be in color – from 16 colors on a VIC-20 and Commodore 64 up to 256 different colors on some machines.

But no matter how complicated computer graphics get, they must be built in one of three ways.





Meet the Alienators. A fiendish bunch who've planted bombs throughout your Jupiter Command Headquarters.

Your job? Use your lightning speed to scale ladders, scurry across girders, climb ropes and race

through 30 levels to defuse the bombs before they go off. That's the kind of hot, non-stop action we've packed into the award-winning, best-selling Jumpman,

and into Jumpman Jr., our new cartridge version with 12 all-new, different and exciting screens.

Both games force you to make tough choices. Should you avoid that Alienator, climb to the top *1983 C.E.S. award winner.

and try to work your way down, or try to hurdle him and defuse the bombs closest to you before they go off?

If you move fast you'll earn extra lives. But if you're not careful, it's a long way down. So jump to it. And find out why Jumpman

and Jumpman Jr. are on a level all their own.

One to four players; 8 speeds; joystick control. Jumpman has 30 screens. Jumpman Jr. has 12 screens.



STRATEGY GAMES FOR THE ACTION-GAME PLAYER.



Computer drawings don't have to be abstract geometric shapes.

Why not draw an airborne falcon, a galloping horse, or a fierce dragon?
(Courtesy of the PLATO Project. Copyright 1979, University of Illinois Board of Trustees.)

poi car ang ma for First, you can use letters or special graphics

First, you can use letters or special graphics characters and combine them into some kind of shape. The shape might be a giant letter A, a monster's face, or a skyscraper. These kinds of graphics are holdovers from the days when most computer terminals used paper printers instead of video

display screens.

Another way to draw pictures on a computer's TV screen is to divide the screen up into tiny blocks called *pixels* (for *picture elements*). The picture is built by filling in the blocks. It's like drawing rough pictures with graph paper and magic markers. Using this technique, you can make pictures of spaceships, human stick figures, or running horses.

Computers that can display large numbers of very small pixels are capable of creating images with finer resolution.

The more pixels, the better. If your TV screen is divided into thousands of tiny building blocks, then the pictures look smooth and realistic. On the other hand, if the building blocks are big, then the pictures appear blocky and rough. The image which opens this article was created on a computer with ultra-high resolution – millions of pixels.

Most personal computers let you draw pictures using at

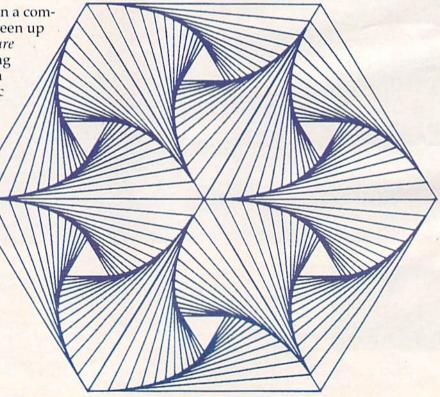
VIC-20 maximum is 32,384; on the Commodore 64, up to 64,000 are possible. Some microcomputers let you use up to a quarter of a million blocks. With this many blocks on the screen, they look less like blocks and more like tiny dots. Yet another way to create computer art is to use *turtle graphics*. Most personal computers, including the VIC and 64, can run the PILOT or Logo languages. In turtle graphics, a small, imaginary turtle

least a thousand blocks per screen. The

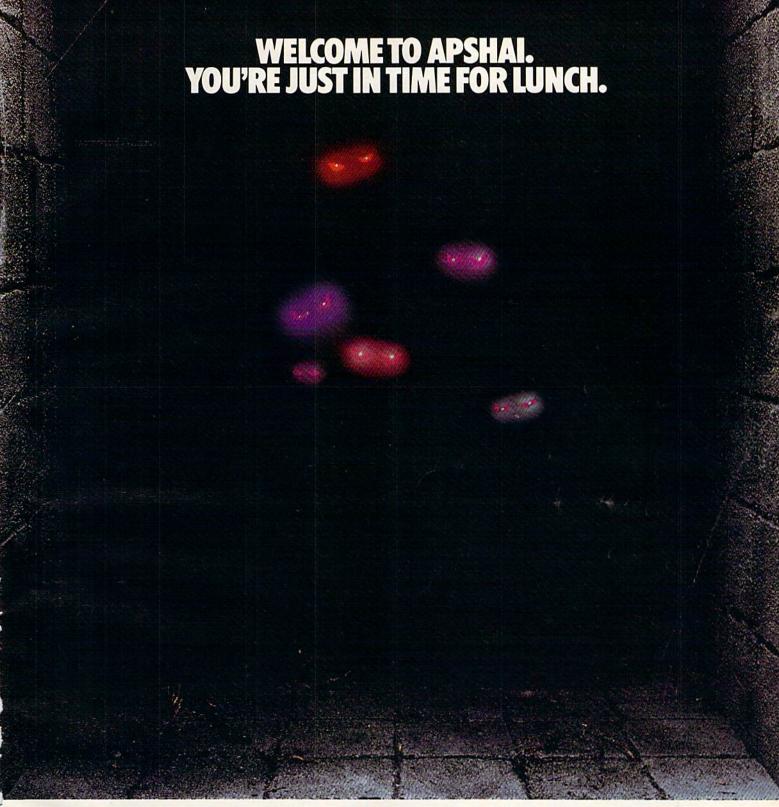
ics, a small, imaginary turtle (often the shape of a triangle) walks across the screen while leaving behind a trail. By issuing commands such as TURN 90 and FORWARD 10, shapes are drawn.

The turtle draws pictures by connecting two points on the screen with a straight line. The turtle can draw simple shapes such as squares or triangles. Or it can draw lots of little straight lines to make a circle. The turtle makes the circle by going forward one tiny space, then turning to the right one degree. Since it takes 360 degrees to make a circle, the turtle has to go forward and turn right 360 times.

The turtle doesn't have to stick to circles. It can make stars, snowflakes, even fierce dragons. It can make any number of complicated, beautiful



Simple shapes can be combined into beautiful, three-dimensional shapes with turtle graphics. (Courtesy of computer artist Joe Jacobson.)





Boy, have you taken a wrong turn. One moment you're gathering treasure and the next you're being eved like a side of beef.

You're in the Gateway to Apshai. The new cartridge version of the Computer Game of the Year,*

Temple of Apshai."

Gateway has eight levels. And over 400 dark, nasty chambers to explore. And because it's joystick controlled, you'll have to move faster than ever.

But first you'll have to consider your strategy.

Is it treasure you're after? Or glory? You'll live longer if you're greedy, but slaying monsters racks up a higher score.

The Apshai series is the standard by which all other adventure games are judged. And novices will not survive.

They'll be eaten.

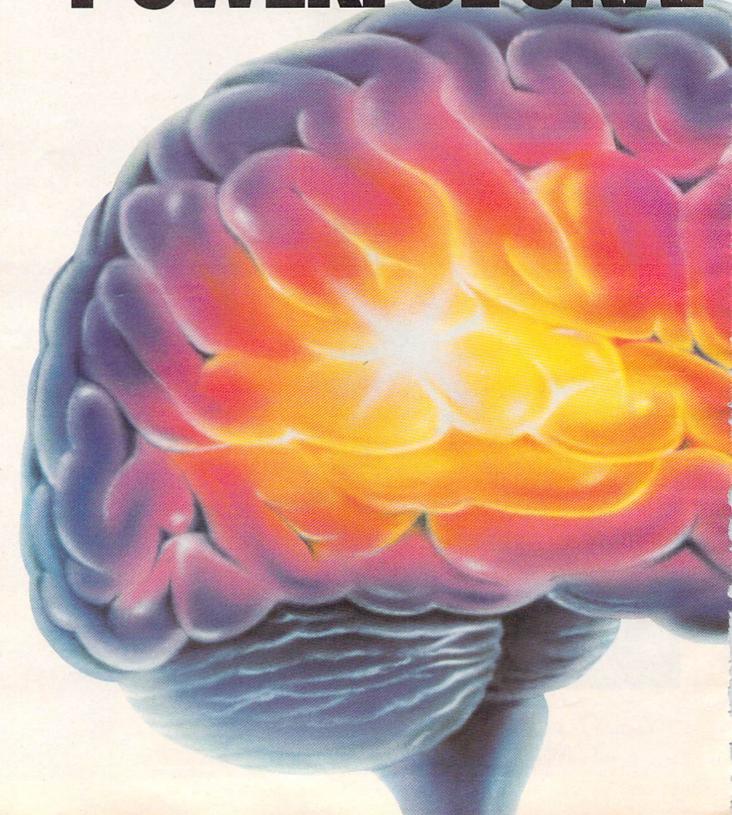
One player; Temple of Apshai, disk/cassette; Gateway to Apshai, cartridge, joystick control.





*Game Manufacturers Association, 1981

WEURLEASH TH POWERFULGRAP



EWORLD'S MOST HCSTECHNOLOGY.

You'll never see Infocom's graphics on any computer screen. Because there's never been a computer built by man that could handle the images we produce. And, there never will be. We draw our graphics from the limitless imagery of your imagination—a technology so powerful, it makes any picture that's ever come out of a screen look like graffiti by comparison. And nobody knows how to unleash your imagination like Infocom. Through our prose, your imagination makes you part of our stories, in control of what you do and where you go-yet unable

confronted with situations and logical puzzles the like of which you won't find elsewhere. And you're immersed in rich environments alive with personalities as real as any you'll meet in the flesh—yet all the more vivid because they're perceived directly by your mind's eye, not through your external senses. The method to this magic? We've found the way to plug our prose right into your psyche, and catapult you into a whole new dimension.

Take some tough critics' words about our words. SOFTALK, for example, called ZORK® III's prose

"far more graphic than any depiction yet achieved by an adventure with graphics." And the NEW YORK TIMES saw fit to print that our DEADLINETM is "an amazing feat of programming." Even a journal as video-oriented as ELECTRONIC GAMES found Infocom prose to be such an eye-opener, they named one of our games their Best Adventure of 1983.

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to predict or control the course of events. You're



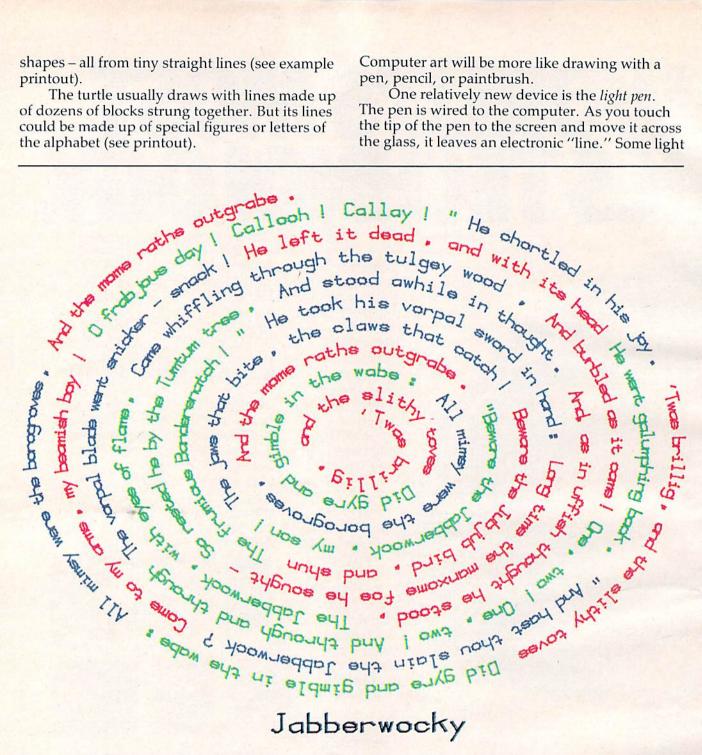


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For your: Apple II, Atari, Commodore 64, CP/M 8*, DEC Rainbow, DEC RT-II, IBM, NEC APC, NEC PC-8000, Osborne, TI Professional, TRS-80 Model II, TRS-80 Model III.

the tip of the pen to the screen and move it across the glass, it leaves an electronic "line." Some light



Figures can even be drawn with words. (Courtesy of computer artist Joe Jacobson. Reprinted from Creative Kid's Guide to Home Computers with permission of Doubleday & Company.)

Until recently, the only way to make computer graphics was to type commands on the computer keyboard. But that's not the way traditional artists draw. They use pencils, pens, and paintbrushes. They draw the picture directly on a piece of paper. They don't have to type a PAINT command on their paintbrush, or a SKETCH command on their pencil.

Now computers are being made to work with equipment and programs that will make it as easy to draw pictures on a video screen as on paper.

pens draw in different colors. Others let you touch the screen and fill in a whole picture with a particular color. With a single touch, you could paint the sky blue, clouds white, or a robot metallic orange (see photo).

Another device is the graphics tablet. The tablet is a flat plastic rectangle or square. You mount a picture you want to trace on top of the tablet. Above your picture is a plastic arm, often with a magnifying glass on the end.

You trace the picture by moving the tip of the



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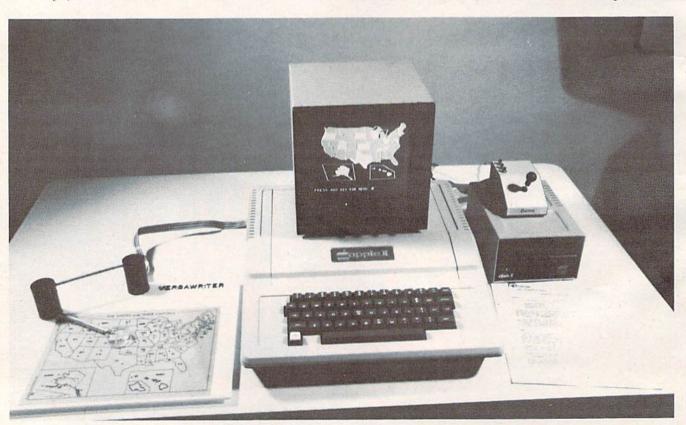
Drawing pictures directly on the TV screen with a light pen. (Courtesy of Matsushita Electric.)

plastic arm above each line in the picture. The arm and the graphics tablet are wired to the computer. As you move the arm, it sends signals to the computer. These signals are an electronic copy of your picture, stored in the computer's memory. With just a couple of commands, you can get the computer to display the picture on the TV screen. It is fuzzier than the original, and the colors are different, but it is still very much like the picture you traced (see photo).

You can use a graphics tablet to make computer images of maps, photographs, shapes, drawings – almost anything. You also draw original pictures of your own on graphics tablets. An electronic copy is stored inside the computer and appears on the TV. On some computers, you can manipulate the picture once it is inside the computer: shrink it, expand it, change its colors, spin it around, or stretch it apart like Silly Putty (see picture made by duplicating birds).

Million-dollar mainframe computers are being used more and more to create graphics for things like flight simulators and Hollywood movies (such as last year's *TRON*). These computers are becoming so powerful that, sometimes, their pictures look like photographs of real people, real places, and real things.

Moviemakers and human artists are pro-



With a graphics tablet, you can copy maps, photographs, or diagrams into the computer by tracing them with the graphics arm wired to the computer. (Courtesy of Versawriter Inc.)

Don't let price get in the way of owning a quality printer.

Adding a printer to your computer makes sense. But deciding which printer to add can be tricky. Do you settle for a printer with limited functions and an inexpensive price tag or buy a more versatile printer that costs more than your computer? Neither choice makes sense.

Here's a refreshing option—the new, compact STX-80 printer from Star Micronics. It's the under \$200 printer that's whisper-quiet, prints 60 cps and is ready to run with most popular personal computers.

The STX-80 has deluxe features you would

expect in higher priced models. It prints a full 80 columns of crisp, attractive characters with true descenders, foreign language characters and special symbols. It offers both finely detailed dotaddressable graphics and block graphics.

And, of course, the STX-80 comes with Star Micronics' 180 day warranty (90 days on the

print element).

The STX-80 thermal printer from Star Micronics. It combines high performance with a very low price. So now, there is nothing in the way of owning a quality printer.

'Manufacturer's suggested retail price



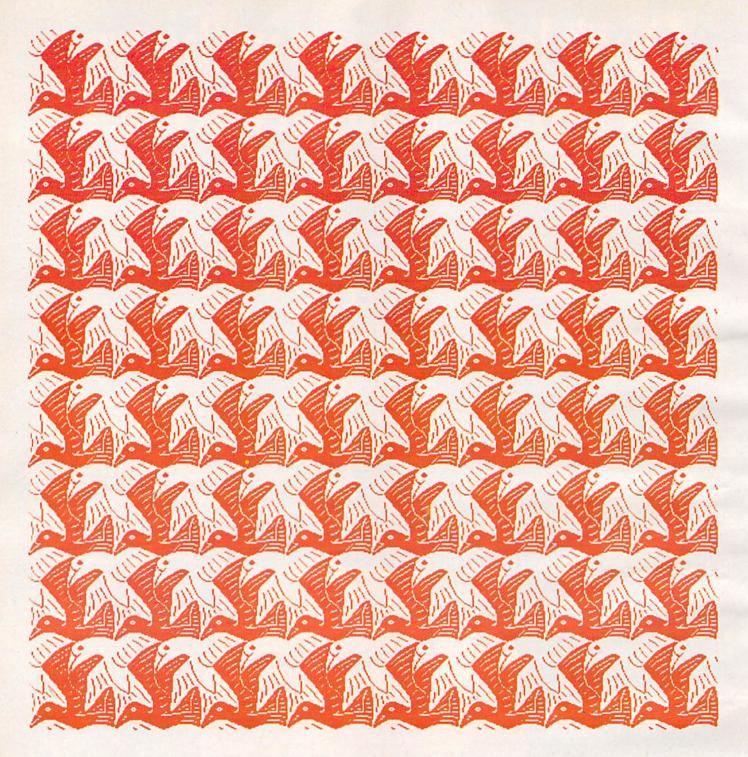
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The new STX-80 printer for only \$199.*

SCOR



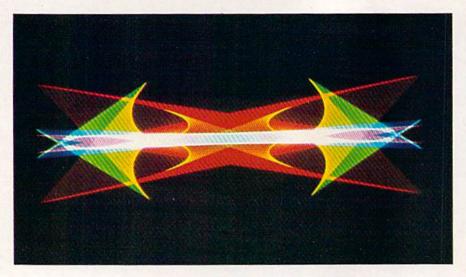
In this picture, a single pair of birds was copied into the computer. The computer duplicated the two birds dozens of times to make this beautiful pattern. (Courtesy of the PLATO Project. Copyright 1979, University of Illinois Board of Trustees.)

gramming computers to create movie and TV scenes that would be too expensive or impossible to stage with live human actors. In days gone by, a team of human artists would paint these scenes (called *mattes*). Now humans program computers to paint the scenes. And the scenes aren't frozen, like a still photo. The computer brings the scenes to life. They become realistic computer cartoons.

Computers that draw scenes for movies are

far too expensive to become personal computers today. But scientists are inventing a new generation of special-purpose computer chips that will soon drastically reduce the cost of these computers. Million-dollar computers can now fit on a \$5000 graphics chip. Hopefully, one day soon, these chips will be inside personal computers. The result will be the birth of a new era in computer graphics and electronic art.





This stunning picture was made on a supercomputer. But soon, pictures like this will be possible on everyday personal computers. (Courtesy of computer artist Dr. Melvin L. Prueitt, Los Alamos National Laboratory.)

Further Reading

For an overview of computer graphics and computer art, I recommend the following books:

D'Ignazio, Fred. *The Creative Kid's Guide to Home Computers*. New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1981.

D'Ignazio, Fred. Electronic Games. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1982.

D'Ignazio, Fred. Messner's Introduction to the Computer. New York: Simon & Schuster/Julian Messner, 1983. (This book contains my interviews with many of the pioneers in computer graphics and computer art.)

Greenberg, Donald (and others). The Computer Image: Applications of Computer Graphics. Reading,

Electronic artists are programming computers to draw cartoon-like scenes and cartoon characters and creatures. (Courtesy of MAGI Inc.)

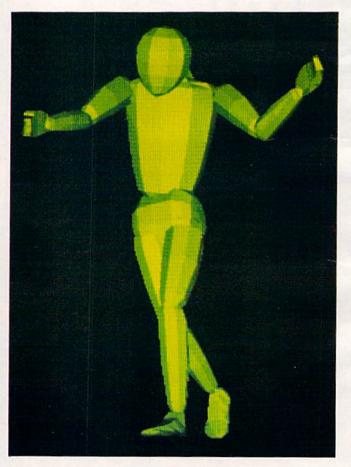
MA: Addison-Wesley, 1982. (This is an expensive book. But it has beautiful color pictures and is a good, clear introduction to computer graphics. I recommend it for your computer class at school or for your library.)

Leavitt, Ruth. *The Artist and the Computer*. New York: Harmony Books, 1976.

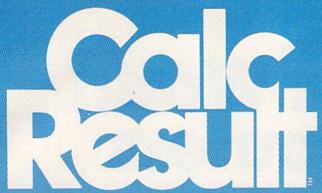
If you are ready to start creating computer art of your own, you should look at:

Myers, Roy. *Microcomputer Graphics*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1982. (Lots of Apple II BASIC examples.)

Thornburg, David. *Picture This!* Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1982. (Lots of examples in Logo and Atari PILOT.)



The hardest thing for computers to draw is people. Now scientists at Ohio State University and elsewhere are working to program computers to draw realistic pictures of human beings in action. (Courtesy of Dr. Charles Csuri, Ohio State University.)



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The Inner World Of Computers

Part 1: Binary Numbers

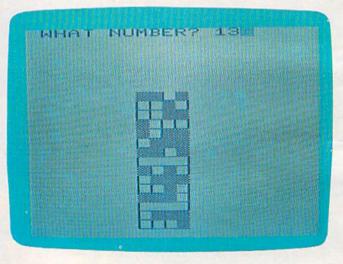
Tom Prendergast

Do you ever wonder what happens after you type RUN? What goes on inside the computer? How a machine can "think" just by manipulating numbers? This new series shows how computers work by explaining computer math in a nontechnical way. It's especially recommended for those who are following our monthly column "Machine Language For Beginners."

I hated math in school. I skipped more math classes than some people skip gym. Numbers made me numb. Especially when the teacher spent every period filling up the blackboard with funny little chalkmarks – then erasing the whole board before explaining what he'd done.

That's why I wouldn't buy a computer. They scared me. A computer is for numbers, right? And who needs a computer when you can buy a calculator that fits into your shirt pocket and costs a whole lot less! Then I bought a word processor to replace my typewriter – and discovered I'd bought a computer!

I discovered something else after I'd been running my computer-disguised-as-a-word-processor for a couple of months: that I shouldn't have been scared of computers in the first place. Because computers don't use numbers! Sure, they do numbers. Computers do addition, subtraction, multiplication, division – even square roots and sines and cosines and all that advanced mathematical stuff – but computers don't "understand" numbers any better than I did, or do.

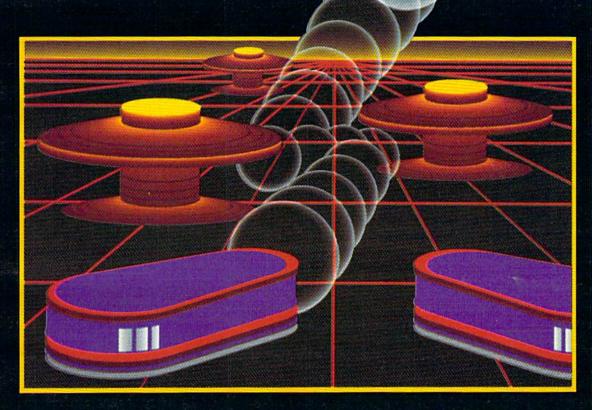


"Binary Castle" is a simple program that lets you practice recognizing four-bit binary numbers (VIC version).

Maybe you think it's adding 2+2, but all it's doing is setting little switches ON and OFF according to certain patterns.

We input a sequence of PATTERNS into the computer's memory – that's called programming – and when the program is run, these patterns are taken one-by-one and the computer's thousands of electronic switches are set according to these patterns. I like to think of it as little ELFS (ELectronic FingerS) setting those switches, but hardheaded number types insist it's binary.

"Here we go!" I can hear the groans. "Now he's gonna explain binary with rows of light bulbs turned on and off." TAKE A BREAK! Commodore 64



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713 Edgebrook Drive Champaign IL 61820 (217) 359-8482 Telex: 206995 Well, yes. I'm going to explain binary, and an easy way to learn binary numbers up to 15 – almost all the binary you'll ever need to know. But forget the light bulbs. All you get from turning a bunch of dumb light bulbs on and off is a lot of heat. Maybe light bulbs explain binary, but they don't explain computers.

Because a computer doesn't understand binary – or octal, or decimal, or hexadecimal – or any kind of numbers. But let's not split hairs. Whether a computer uses binary, or we use binary to tell the ELFS how to set a computer's switches, it amounts to the same thing. And while you don't have to know what's going on inside a computer to run one – any more than you need to know what's going on inside a clock to tell time – it's the binary manipulation of those switch-patterns that puts the magic into your computing. Let me repeat that.

Binary puts magic into your computing.

Binary also comes in handy if you decide to learn machine language someday, or even to understand how PEEK and POKE work in BASIC.

Position Is Everything In Life

Binary is easier if you take it a few bits at a time. Ones are the only digits that have any value in binary, so 1 equals one and 0 equals nothing. Not that zero just sits there and does nothing. The invention of zero was probably the greatest invention of all time, bigger than the wheel. A 1 floating around all by itself could be just a 1, or a 10, or 100, or 1000.

There's a difference, right? Zero acts as a "place holder" to show where we've positioned the 1. And that's important because a binary 1 doubles in value every move to the left – rather than multiplying by 10, as in our familiar decimal system. That's why, in binary, 10 equals 2, 100 equals 4, and 1000 equals 8.

We take the place system so much for granted in decimal (where every digit increases 10 times in value as it moves left) that we're liable to forget that when we go to another number system. So let's repeat:

Binary values double as we move to the left.
Study the list below for a moment to see the pattern:

| Binary = | Decimal |
|-----------|---------|
| 1=1 | |
| 10=2 | (2*1) |
| 100=4 | (2*2) |
| 1000=8 | (2*4) |
| 1010 = 10 | (8+2) |
| 1100=12 | (8+4) |

Those are the even numbers (except for the 1) and here are the odd numbers:

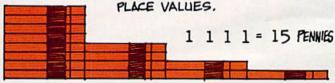
| Binary= | Decimal |
|---------|---------|
| 11=3 | (2+1) |
| 101=5 | (4+1) |
| 111=7 | (4+3) |
| 1001=9 | (8+1) |
| 1011=11 | (8+3) |
| 1101=13 | (8+4+1) |
| 1111=15 | (8+4+3) |

The 15-Cent Computer

I don't know about you, but my eyes glaze over when I look at tables of numbers. Words I can read, but numbers don't mean a thing unless I can attach something solid and meaningful to them. So what's more solid than money? Here's how piles of pennies show binary place values:



MAGIC NUMBERS
IF YOU THINK OF BINARY AS PILES OF
PENNIES COUBLING EVERY PLACE TO
THE LEFT, IT'S EASY TO REMEMBER THE



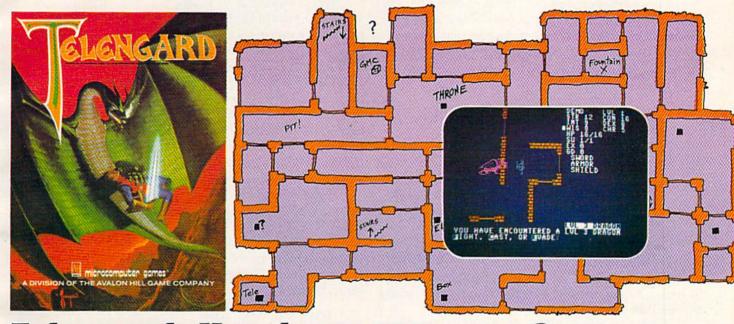
You can do the same thing, with real pennies. Collect 15 pennies right now. Put down one penny for first place, two pennies for second place, four pennies next, and eight pennies for the pile at the end. Four piles, right?

Now cut four paper circles the size of a penny to blank out any pile that may have a value of zero, and your 15-cent computer is ready to compute. (I glued my stacks of pennies together with white glue so that I wouldn't have to count out 8, 4, 2, and 1 each time, and pasted the paper circles on the bottoms so that I could set any pile to zero just by turning it upside down – but you can skip this refinement until you see whether you like the idea.)

Programming The 15-Cent Computer

Two seems to be the binary number most difficult

Beamazed



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NUKEWAR: Defend your country by massive espionage efforts, or by building jet fighter bombers, missiles, submarines and ABM's. Your cold and calculating computer will choose its own strategy! Cassette for Commodore 64, VIC-20 (16K), TRS-80 Mods. I/III (16K) and Atari Home Computers just \$16.00.

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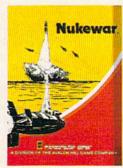
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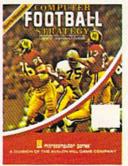
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for people to grasp (because it looks like our decimal 10). So let's make that our first "program."

Zero the 8- and 4-penny piles and the single penny with the blank paper circles (if you've got the paper circles pasted on, just turn the piles over so that the blank side is up). This leaves the second-place pile as is, the only pile that has a value. Your pennies should now look like this:



Now pick up the second-place pile and count the pennies. Two of them, right? If you think of the second binary place as always having a value of two, it's easy to visualize 10 (0010 with "leading zeroes") as a two!

Practice some more binary numbers, making sure you keep the 8-pile, the 4-pile, the 2-pile, and the single penny in that order. If a pile has a value, that value is added to any other values. So, for instance, 0000 - all zeroes - would be 0 + 0 + 0 + 0, or zero; 0001 would be 0 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 1; 0011 would be 0 + 0 + 2 + 1 = 3, and so on. With every pile showing a value (1111), the number would be 8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 15.

Here are all the binary numbers to 15:

0000 = 00101 = 51010 = 100001 = 10110 = 61011 = 110010 = 20111 = 71100 = 120011 = 31000 = 81101 = 131001=9 0100 = 41110 = 141111 = 15

The 15-cent computer is OK for binary up to 15, but what about the really big numbers? You won't need them. The VIC and the 64 automatically process decimal into binary. For bit masking and other tricky maneuvers, it's nice to know the binary for 255, 128, 64, 32, and 16, but we'll get into that next month. I'll also show you an easy way of converting any decimal number to binary.

For now, though, practice your 4-bit binary so that you'll be able to write or instantly recognize any binary number from 0 to 15.

Putting The Hex On Binary

Hexadecimal, or hex as it's usually called, is that funny combination of numbers and letters with a dollar sign, like \$F2 for instance. The dollar sign is here to tell you that what follows is a hex number and not the name of a plane or some creature from outer space, and the letters are there

because hex uses A, B, C, D, E, and F for the values 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. (In hex, \$10 = 16.)

Hang on now, because we're coming down the home stretch.

Hex is shorthand for binary.

I used to think the people who design computers dream up all those crazy number systems just to make it hard for us nincompoops. Good for your character, you might say. But hex saves you from going completely nuts trying to remember all those binary 1's and 0's when you're doing machine language because hex is shorthand for binary. Another beautiful thing about hex is that every four bits of binary is a *direct* conversion to hex. And that's the reason for keeping our binary to the 15-and-under limit for now.

Take decimal 65535, for instance, the highest memory address on your 64 or VIC. 65535 is 11111111111111111 in binary, but \$FFFF in hex. Much easier to remember, right? Let's nibble on that for a bit (a *nybble* is four bits, half a *byte*). First we separate all those 1's into easier-to-handle 4-bit nybbles:

Then, presto! All we have to do is put the hex values for each nybble directly underneath, and that's our conversion: 65535 (decimal) = \$FFFF (hex). Hard to believe it's that simple, isn't it?

Sure, the far left nybble's F has a value of 61444, the F beside that has a value of 3840, the F next to that has a value of 240, and the first-place nybble's F has a value of 15 – but the computer doesn't know that. A computer doesn't understand numbers, remember? It just sets switches according to certain binary patterns. When a binary byte goes through the system, our little ELFS (ELectronic FingerS) turn on a switch wherever there's a 1, but when they see a hex F, they turn on four adjacent switches.

Although you can convert binary nybbles to hex, most programmers do it the other way around: they use hex to visualize the binary patterns they want to input. \$FF (1111 1111), for instance, is a pattern that turns every switch in the byte on; \$FO (1111 0000) would turn on the four left switches – and turn off the four right switches; \$OF (0000 1111) turns off the four left switches and turns on the four right switches.

As you can see, you can do a lot of tricks if you input directly in hex, but you need a *machine language monitor* for that – such as the *VICMON* or *HES MON* cartridges, or the monitor program in *Machine Language For Beginners* (by Richard Mansfield; COMPUTE! Books). Without a monitor, you'll have to POKE in decimal. But more about that next month when I'll show you how to convert decimal to binary/hex.



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In the meantime, when you get tired of playing with your 15-cent computer, why not try building a binary castle?

Binary Castle

This is a little game you can quickly type into your VIC or 64 and have some fun with while you continue to sharpen up your binary. In this program, square graphics have been substituted for the pennies so that you can use the binary as blocks to build a castle that reaches high into the sky (to the border at the top of the screen).

That's if everything goes smoothly. But if you give even one wrong answer to the Wicked Witch of the Hex when she asks you what binary number the block represents, your castle will col-

lapse and you'll lose all your blocks.

When you run the program, a 4-bit binary block will appear at the bottom of the screen, and you'll be asked what binary number it represents. If you answer – or guess – correctly, a new block will be placed on top, and again you'll be asked what binary number it is.

If you keep answering correctly, your castle will build higher and higher. If you do reach the sky, the game restarts and you can begin building

another castle.

So, make one mistake at any time - answer with the wrong number - and the castle is reduced to "bits" with sound effects and lightning flashes. You then have your choice of giving up computing forever or building the castle from the ground up again. (You can always shut the game off until you simmer down, too.)

Incidentally, the blocks build on top of each other the way a part of the computer called the stack stores BASIC variables in the VIC and 64. So you'll not only be practicing your binary, you'll also be learning a little about what goes on inside your computer while the program is being run.

See program listings on page 198.





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can learn addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers and fractions.

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Getting Started With A Disk Drive

Part I: The Basics

Charles Brannon, Program Editor

A disk drive can make loading and saving programs much easier and amplify the speed and power of your applications. However, a disk drive is more than just a fast cassette recorder — its greater sophistication can sometimes be confusing. This series explores the advantages of disk-based computing, and will explain everything covered in the VIC-1540 or VIC-1541 User's Manual, plus more.

aybe you're tired of searching through a box of tapes, then waiting five or ten minutes for a long program to load. Perhaps you're using your computer and tape drive to keep track of an extensive data base, such as a record collection, and you're discovering that you can find an item faster yourself. You may even be plagued by tape errors and yearning for a reliable substitute.

On the other hand, the relatively low price of a Commodore disk drive (maybe more than your computer cost) may seem exorbitant just for higher speed and ease of use. And if you don't mind waiting ten minutes for a game to load, you probably don't need a disk drive. If, however, the tape drive is the weakest link in your system, you'll reap a substantial upgrade from the investment.

In any case, this series will make you aware of the unique advantages and the subtle problems of the Commodore 1540 and 1541 disk drives. We'll give you the information you need to get started, as well as tips to make the most of your drive. Let's delve beneath the white or tan plastic case of your Commodore drive. Knowing how something works lends you insight when you're stumped.

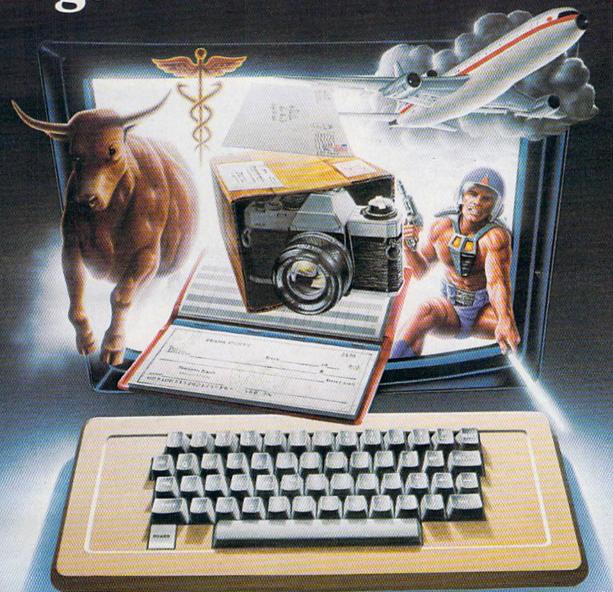
First, let's look at a typical diskette (we'll use the terms *disk* and *diskette* interchangeably unless there's a need for distinction). Refer to the cutaway view in Figure 1. The disk itself is like a thin, limp (hence ''floppy'') 45 rpm record, except it's enclosed in a plastic sheath. Floppy disks come in diameters of 8 inch (the original size) and 5½ inch (called *minifloppies*). Minifloppies are most popular for personal computers. Recently, several companies have introduced *microfloppies*, but so far no one can agree whether to standardize on the 3, 3¼, or 3½ inch size.

Disks themselves are made of flexible mylar coated with the familiar magnetic oxide of recording tape. A great deal of work has gone into improving the floppy disk, but the basic manufacturing process is the same.

The large disk-manufacturing companies (Scotch, Verbatim, BASF, Maxell, and others) stamp out disks from large sheets of coated mylar. All disks, single- and double-sided, single and double density (we'll explain these terms later) are stamped from the same sheet. The manufacturers then test the disks, grade them like eggs, and sort them into the various classes. It's somewhat disturbing to know that the average single side/single density disk (the lowest grade) had to fail several tests to fall into this grade.

However, the much greater demand for lower-priced single side/single density disks re-

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quires that some of the higher-grade disks be relabeled to satisfy this demand. Therefore, there is a good chance that your disk will be of higher quality than it is graded on the label.

When you insert the disk in a disk drive and close the door, the drive hub clamps down on the disk's center ring (see photo). Centering is not perfect. A common technique to improve the centering is to insert the disk while the motor is

spinning (enter LOAD "\$",8).

The disk drive's read/write head, similar to a tape recorder's record/play head, must make good contact with the disk's surface. When the door is closed, a pressure pad bears down on the disk from above and presses the disk against the head. That's why the disk needs to be floppy, so it can flex with the pressure. Since the head is underneath, the drive writes to the underside of a disk. Be aware of this when handling a disk.

The moving head is mounted on a linear track that allows it to slide forward and backward across the surface. This is similar to linear-tracking record turntables. In fact, the record analogy is very useful in understanding how a

disk drive works.

If your record player ran as fast as a disk drive (300 revolutions per minute), your favorite albums would sound like a high-pitched squeal. This should give you an appreciation of how fast a disk drive is compared to a cassette tape, which moves at only 1% inch per second. The high rpm's of a disk drive account for much of its speed, but are not the only factor. Equally important is the way a disk drive finds what it's looking for on a disk. Unlike a tape recorder, a disk drive can move its read/write head directly to the location where the data is recorded.

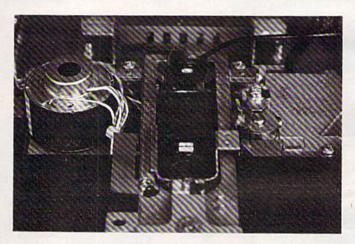
With a tape recorder (for either a stereo or a computer), you must search sequentially through the tape for a certain selection (program or song). In other words, the tape winds past a stationary record/play head, so the head has to wait until the right section of tape arrives. This method, called sequential access, is inefficient. You can press Fast Forward to speed up the winding, but finding the right spot is a haphazard process if you're not aided by a tape counter. Even with a tape counter, you will find that the numbers vary widely from recorder to recorder.

On a record player, however, you just lift the tone arm and move it to the desired track. You can move the tone arm directly to any track on the record, skipping over unwanted ones. A floppy disk also has tracks to which the disk drive's read/write head can move directly. This is random access.

Disk tracks are somewhat different than

record tracks, however. A record really has only one very long track which starts at the rim and spirals toward the center. On the other hand, disk tracks are concentric circles. Each track is further subdivided into arcs called *sectors*. Each sector holds a *block* of information. The sector size varies on different machines, but is 256 bytes on the Commodore 1540/1541 disk drive.

Most disks have 40 tracks, and each track usually has the same number of sectors. An average single density disk can hold roughly 100K (100,000 bytes). This varies according to how many sectors are stored per track. Double density disks squeeze in more sectors per track. This requires a better grade of disk and requires greater reliability.



Inside look at a 1540/1541 disk drive. The small white square bisected by a horizontal line is the read/write head; poised above it is the felt pressure pad. A disk is partially inserted.

Commodore has taken a clever approach to density. The 1540/1541 disk can hold 170K with single density storage. It does it by using a varying number of sectors per track (while using only 35 tracks). The outside tracks of a disk are larger and can proportionally hold more sectors than the inner tracks (see Figure 2). This also solves the problem some drives have when they try to read or write to the inner tracks, where the sectors are

crammed together.

Incidentally, this is a good time to distinguish between *soft* and *hard sectoring*. Hard-sectored disk drives require disks with a series of holes that are read through a timing hole (see Figure 1). The holes tell these drives where each sector is. Soft-sectored drives, however, find each sector by timing how long it takes for the disk to revolve. This also can vary from 300 rpm according to how loosely or tightly the disk fits in the jacket. With this system, the single timing hole suffices (some drives — those for Atari computers, for instance — disregard the timing hole altogether). Drives that use hard sectoring (multiple holes) cannot



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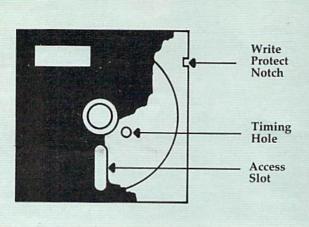
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use soft-sector disks, but you can use both types on your soft-sectored 1540/1541 drive.

Fortunately, you don't have to remember all this when using the drive, since the disk drive's internal Disk Operating System (DOS, pronounced ''doss'') takes care of managing sectors. All you do is tell the computer whether you want to read or write information and the name of the *file* involved.

Many application programs do this for you, too. In BASIC, you just give the SAVE or LOAD commands (more on this later). A word processor just asks you for the filename and takes it from there. But you'll still be responsible for keeping track of your disks and following necessary care and maintenance rules.

Figure 1: Cutaway View



You should be careful to protect your disk drive investment. Keep the disks within a reasonable temperature range. To paraphrase one disk manufacturer, "If it's comfortable for you, it's more than comfortable for your disk." Keep your disks away from extreme cold (like your freezer, or a mishap in the winter) and extreme heat (your glove box in the summer, or a heat source such as a radiator or a ventilation slot).

Handle floppy disks carefully. Although disks can sometimes bear being bent in half and still function (if you're lucky), don't take the term "floppy" too literally. Any stress can flake off the magnetic coating and cause read errors.

One more warning is especially important — since disks store information magnetically, keep them away from magnetic fields and radiation. The most common — and hazardous — source of strong magnetic fields and radiation in a home computer system is the TV or monitor. Never rest disks on top of a display device, and don't store or use them within two feet of one.

Magnetism is very sneaky. It's hiding under the case of many appliances in the form of a transformer. Don't store disks near power supplies, refrigerators, printers, etc. Keep all magnets miles away from your equipment. And don't place disks near a telephone. Every time a phone rings, it sends out waves of magnetism. A disk resting under a telephone (besides being uncomfortably compressed) is a sitting duck for a friendly phone call.

M anufacturers tell us to treat disks as if they were eggs. In fact, disks are very resilient to abuse. Data processing people delight in relating favorite horror stories about how an apparently unrecoverable disk was salvaged. Here's my favorite:

I was preparing to load a very useful BASIC utility program when I noticed someone had spilled a soft drink all over this prized, uncopyable disk. The gooey mess had jelled, like glue, and the disk wouldn't even turn inside the jacket. My heart sank, as I realized the disk was irretrievably lost.

My boss came in response to my cries and appraised the situation. He cradled the mangled disk in his hands and declared: "This disk can be saved." I shook my head in knowing disbelief and surrendered the magnetic victim.

I watched my boss as he undertook what I figured was a mission of folly. First, he took a good, working, but blank diskette. He carefully slit the edge of the jacket (see Figure 1) and removed the blank disk from the envelope.

He then did the same with the damaged disk and carefully placed the syrup-covered victim on some paper towels. Discarding the previously removed blank disk, he brought the hopeless disk to the sink. To my surprise, he held it under a stream of water, and washed it with detergent! After carefully rinsing off the suds, he left it to dry on the paper towels.

To make a long story short, he inserted the newly cleaned disk inside the envelope he had earlier readied. A piece of tape sealed the slit.

You guessed it — the disk worked! I inserted it into the disk drive and it loaded perfectly. I was amazed!

To be fair, though, I would have to say we were very lucky.

Why was the recovery of the disk so important? The reason is that you've banked a lot of information on a disk. A disk can hold 170K, so you have a *lot* to lose if that disk crashes (fails).

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Figure 2: Track/Sector Layout - 1/8 Surface (Sectors are subdivisions of concentric tracks.)

of the disk. Not only do you lose your investment in expensive commercial software, but you lose the countless person-hours it takes to restore the lost information. Some data processing facilities have had to reenter tens of thousands of questionnaires.

Even if a home computer user loses only his or her games, that's still a catastrophe when you figure that disk-based games can cost at least \$30 each. There are some insurance policies that pay claims for lost data, but some disks are irreplaceable (manufacturer out of business, discontinued software, etc.).

With so much potentially priceless information on a disk, we should, indeed, treat it like

fragile china.

Luckily, there's one thing you can do to save yourself in case you lose your disk library: make backup copies of all your important disks. Most computer systems have some way of duplicating a disk. If it is your own programming, you can just SAVE the program to several disks. To be really secure, you should store the backups in a different location, perhaps even in a fireproof safe. Many a programmer has breathed a heavy sigh of relief upon discovering that there was indeed a backup copy of that irretrievable program.

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HOTWARE

A Look At This Month's Best Sellers And The Software Industry

Kathy Yakal, Editorial Assistant

| This Month | Last Month | This Month | Last Month |
|---|------------------|---|--|
| | Month 1 3 7 - 4 | VIC-20 En 1 Gridrunner (Hes 2 Amok (UMI) 3 Escape MCP (Co 4 VIC Men (Star To 5 Ape Craze (Como 6 Choplifter (Creat 7 Apple Panic (Cre VIC-20 Home) 1 Quick Brown Fox 2 HES Writer (Hes 3 HES Mon (Hes Water) 4 TOTL.Label (TO) 5 Household Finance 6 TOTL Time Manual | Month tertainment Ware) 3 mmdata) — mdata) — mdata) — mdata) — mive Software) 1 ative Software) — /Business/Utility (Quick Brown Fox) 8 sWare) 2 Vare) 3 TL) 6 ce (Creative Software) 1 ager (TOTL) — lucational tor (Commdata) — or (Taylormade) 2 colastic) — |
| Facemaker (Spinnaker) Kids On Keys (Spinnaker) Word Race (Don't Ask) Dungeons of the Algebra Dragons (Timeworks) | 2 - - - | | |

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*Intelligent intenface cable for Commodore or Atari sells separately. As Commodore hardware prices continue to drop, the software market spreads out even more. New owners are discovering old favorites that had begun to lose their positions on our HOTWARE list. This month, we see a resurgence in popularity for some of these programs, and some surprise debuts by others.

Commodore 64 HOTWARE

Epyx continues to maintain its presence in the entertainment category. Jumpman claims the No. 1 position for the third month in a row; Temple of Apshai and Sword of Fargoal take fifth and sixth. Though it did not make the list, Upper Reaches of Apshai sales reportedly picked up again. Hes-Ware's Gridrunner, after falling off the list two months ago, is back up in the No. 3 spot. And Commdata returns with three games in positions eight, nine, and ten: Supercuda, Pegasus Odyssey, and Pakacuda.

Appearing for the first time are Avalon Hill's Telengard, a multilevel adventure game, and Fort Apocalypse, by Synapse, an underground heli-

copter rescue adventure.

Four of the eight best sellers in the home/business/utility category are word processors. Holding the No. 1 position for the third month in a row is Professional Software's WordPro 3 Plus/64. Quick Brown Fox has appeared on the list before in the VIC-20 business category, but appears this month for the first time in the No. 3 position for the Commodore 64. TOTL. Text and HES Writer continue to fare well.

Turtle Graphics, which came in third on the September list and dropped off last month, is back again — this time in the No. 2 spot.

Spinnaker again claims the top two positions in educational software with Facemaker, last month's second-place finisher, and a new entry, Kids On Keys. Debuting in third and fourth place are Word Race, by Don't Ask Software, and Dungeons of the Algebra Dragons, from Timeworks.

The educational software market is beginning to spread out as lots of new programs are being introduced and tested by consumers. It's difficult to dominate in a situation like this. It will be interesting to see if the leaders can continue to hold their positions.

VIC-20 HOTWARE

Creative Software's Choplifter, which has held the No. 1 position in the entertainment category for the last three months, has finally been knocked out of first place by HesWare's Gridrunner, which has also been on the list since HOTWARE premiered in August. Commdata, which made a comeback on the Commodore 64 list, takes third and fifth place with Escape MCP and Ape Craze. Star Tech debuts with VIC Men; Amok, by UMI,

and Apple Panic, by Creative Software, make

return appearances.

Quick Brown Fox regains its No. 1 spot in the home/business/utility category after disappearing from September's list. The remaining positions, with the exception of Creative Software's Household Finance in fifth, belong to HesWare and TOTL Software. TOTL's Time Manager appears for the first time.

Commdata and Scholastic are fast becoming contenders in the VIC-20 educational category. Commdata takes first and fourth positions with *Primary Math Tutor* and *English Invaders*. Scholastic debuts with *Square Pairs* in third, and Taylormade's *Touch Typing Tutor* moves up a notch to claim second.

Honorable Mention: Terminal Software

We don't have a specific program to rank in this area, but telecommunications is fast becoming a common use for home computers. Several sources mentioned to us this month that terminal software packages are very popular. None has taken the lead so far.

The Changing Marketplace

Our HOTWARE sources are valuable to us in two ways. First, the figures. In order to produce a credible, balanced list, we get monthly unit sales figures that range from ten units a month to thousands. Of course, the greater the monthly volume, the more weight they carry in our calculations.

But this is not to say that our sources who do not move a great deal of software every month are not as important. What we learn from them is how consumers feel about what is going on. Distributors generally do not spend a lot of time talking to individual users. But owners of small computer retail stores do — they know what frustrates, aggravates, and delights their customers. And they must respond to their customers' needs quickly in this market.

Our sources who manage small computer retail stores are responding to the changing demands in several different ways. Some have retreated from the software business entirely in the face of discount competition from mass merchandisers. Some have dropped only their lowerend hardware and software, and returned to concentrating on business and higher-end personal systems. One source moved her business to another part of the country to see if the market was any more receptive there. And one source in the Midwest, who got the jump on the low-end market in her area, is moving into larger quarters and offering both sales and service.



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Dale Disharoon & Jim Bach

The Programmers Behind Hey Diddle Diddle

Kathy Yakal, Editorial Assistant

Microcomputers have enormous potential as educational tools. Some schools have been using them for years; home computer owners are beginning to explore the educational possibilities of their machines, too. Here's a look at a very popular educational program – Spinnaker Software's Hey Diddle Diddle – and the programmers behind it.

Up to now, the toughest competition for commercial software has been in

the area of games and business programs.

Up to now, that is. In the last few months, companies that had previously ignored the educational market are vying for positions in the educational categories of best-seller lists, and new companies are starting up to fill the gaps in the market.

A good example of the latter is Spinnaker Software Corporation, recently organized to



Jim Bach (left) and Dale Disharoon jamming in the backyard.

publish entertaining educational software for home use. Spinnaker currently has several programs that are being hailed by many retailers, distributors, and users as the best they've seen yet. Two programmers are responsible for one of Spinnaker's biggest successes, Hey Diddle Diddle: Dale Disharoon, 27, and Jim Bach, 17.

Tired Of Teaching

Disharoon's involvement with educational software began about three years ago when he was teaching a

combined class of kindergarten, first, and second grade at a small school in Manchester, California. The school had bought an Atari 800 for the students to use; Disharoon bought an Atari 400 to learn programming on his own.

Soon, he started writing computer programs that replaced some of the more repetitive lessons he had to teach every year. To Disharoon, the process of creating a lesson was valuable, but he

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grew tired of teaching some of the same lessons time after time.

Disharoon realized he had a knack for creating good educational programs due to his background in teaching and his newly acquired programming skills. He began to sell his creations, first to the Atari Program Exchange (an Atari-managed collection of user-written programs), then to The Learning Company, and, finally, to Spinnaker Software.

Tired Of Teachers

Enter Jim Bach, a teenager from upstate New York who was pretty discouraged with the traditional educational system. So discouraged, in fact, that he dropped out of high school, and then was asked to move out of the house by a father who couldn't understand his son's passion for computers and lack of interest in traditional schooling. Ironically, it was Jim's father who had sparked his interest in computers by buying him an Apple three years before. "Everything I've done has been inspired by my father," says Bach.

Bach's father, incidentally, is Richard Bach, author of the best-selling book Jonathan Livingston

Seagull.

Jim Bach and Disharoon met when Bach was working for an office supply store in Iowa, writing and reviewing programs. Disharoon had been looking for someone to translate his programs, and Bach was looking to get into the commercial software business.

"I'm in training right now," explains Bach.
Disharoon creates the concept and initially programs a new educational game on his Atari, then Bach translates the program for Commodore

computers.

"When I was learning about Commodore, I got a Toronto phone book and called every Butterfield in the book until I found [Commodore expert] Jim Butterfield," says Bach. "He was extremely helpful in my learning process."

Recalling A Childhood Game

Disharoon got the idea for *Hey Diddle Diddle* from a school game he had played as a child. Someone would write a familiar poem on a large piece of paper and cut it up so each line was separated. Students would queue up in front of the class, each holding one line of the poem, and the class would rearrange them so the poem was restored to the right order.

"The game actually helped students in three different areas of understanding: reading, logic,

and poetry," says Disharoon.

In Disharoon's version, Hey Diddle Diddle contains 30 eight-line poems that the player has to rearrange. A line lights up on the screen, and the player uses a joystick to move it to the correct



A screen from Hey Diddle Diddle on the Commodore 64.

place. When the verses are finally rearranged, a picture illustrating the poem (drawn by Santa Barbara artist Robin Bush) appears on the screen and a song plays.

Computers As Teachers

Disharoon's most recent project for Spinnaker was Alphabet Zoo, introduced at the Summer Consumer Electronics Show held in Chicago in June. "Basically, it helps accomplish what kindergarten and first-grade teachers spend a whole year doing: teaching the alphabet and how to read," says Disharoon.

Yet he does not believe that computers can or should replace human teachers. "When I was teaching, I liked to sing and dance with the kids and help them get to know each other," he says. "There are very important social aspects of education that computers cannot handle."

Bach agrees that computers may be capable of taking over many of the repetitive tasks now performed by teachers. "Before that happens, though, computers have to be a lot less technical and foreign," he says. "They will have to contain a tremendous amount of knowledge and actually be able to teach. Most educational programs that are available now, with the exception of CAI [Computer-Aided Instruction], don't actually teach – they just let you practice something you already know."

Bach says he might have stayed in school longer if educational computer technology was more sophisticated, and if he had been allowed more freedom to learn by using computers.

What's Educational?

Three elements are necessary to make an educational program, according to Disharoon: it must

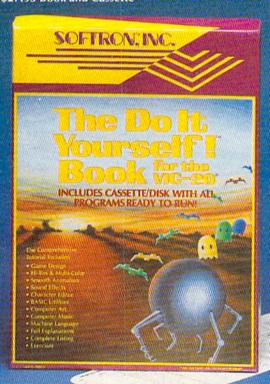
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teach, be fun, and be easy to use. "Some educational software is too game-like and not educational enough. And some is just like a book on a computer — all text." Disharoon tries to achieve a happy medium.

He also tries to write games for children that he himself likes to play. "After you've written a program, you end up playing it hundreds of

times while you're refining it," he says.

Disharoon's next project is an adventure game in which the player can program the actual environment of the game. It will use a combination of text and graphics; all the rooms, creatures and other variables can be created and edited by the player. The game will be suitable for ages 12 and up.

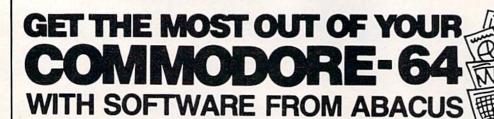
Does Disharoon consider this an entertainment or educational game?

"The act of anything where a child creates is educational," he says.

Programmers

Have you written an exciting game? A utility that makes programming easier? An educational program for children? Any kind of useful home application program? If so, COMPUTE!'s Gazette wants to hear from you.







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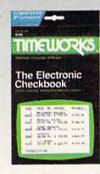
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TIMEWORKS! You Deserve the Best!



"Chicken Little" is an action game for the unexpanded VIC-20 and Commodore 64. The author, who is 15, wrote the original program for the VIC. VIC users should be sure to read the section headed, "Special Instructions."

Probably everyone is familiar with the childhood tale of Chicken Little. It is, of course, about the little chicken who was hit on the head by an acorn and then jumped to the conclusion that the sky was falling. (Though that reaction may seem a bit neurotic, the story caught on.)

The game "Chicken Little" is a simulation of the tale. But in this re-creation, the sky really is falling. Your goal is to keep too many fragments from tumbling to the ground. You'll have to be nimble on your feet and adept at hurling stones to survive unscathed.

How To Play

In the VIC-20 version, you control Chicken Little with four keys: I=Up, M=Down, J=Left, and K=Right. Because the program scans the keyboard with the PEEK statement instead of GET A\$, you can hold down a key for continuous movement.

The Commodore 64 version uses a joystick plugged into port one instead of the keyboard.

Chicken Little's vertical movement is restricted to the bottom four lines of the screen, and horizontal movement to the screen's width. The top line is reserved for the score and number of chickens left (you start the game with three chickens). The rest of the screen is filled with 30 randomly placed pieces of sky.

Detailed instructions are included in the program, but I'll summarize them here.

Basically, pieces of sky — blown around by wind — fall down at you randomly. To protect yourself (and to save the world), you must hit them with stones. On the VIC, press the space bar to throw a rock; on the 64, press the joystick fire button. You can also heave rocks at stationary pieces of sky before they start falling. If more than eight pieces of sky get by you and hit the ground, the sky has fallen and the game is over.

Each time you clear the screen of sky fragments, you advance to the next level and the sky falls faster. Also, with each new level, the number of pieces that can fall before the game ends is decreased by one. On the unexpanded VIC, it's possible — if you're very good — to run up a score so large that you'll overflow the memory. But even if you're that good, it would take a long time.

Special Instructions

The VIC version of Chicken Little is broken into



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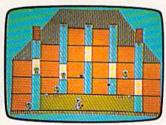
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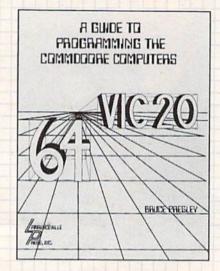


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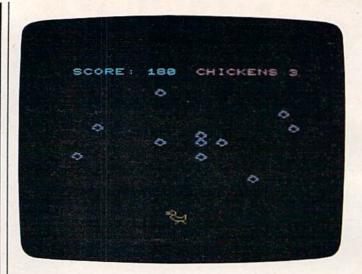
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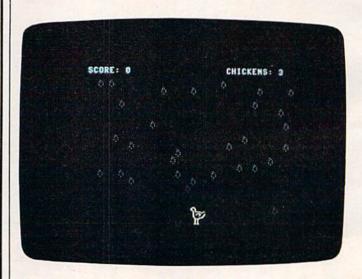
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The sky is falling in large chunks toward Chicken Little (VIC version).



"Chicken Little" on the Commodore 64.

two parts to save memory. The first part (Program 1) prints instructions and loads a custom character set of 12 characters. If you're using tape, it then automatically loads and runs the next part (Program 2), which contains the actual game.

Tape users: Type Program 1 and SAVE it on cassette. Then type NEW, enter Program 2, and SAVE it on the same tape immediately after Program 1.

Disk users: SAVE both programs on the same disk. RUN Program 1. When the screen says, "Press Play On Tape," press RUN/STOP instead (but *not* RUN/STOP-RESTORE), and LOAD Program 2. Type RUN and the game will start.

Because of the Commodore 64's larger memory, it was possible to combine the 64 version into a single program that requires no special loading.

See program listings on page 182.

New VIC-20* Releases!





Martian Prisoner

Adventure Game For VIC And 64

Alan Poole

"Martian Prisoner" is a mini-adventure game for the unexpanded VIC-20 and Commodore 64. If you've never played an adventure game before, this is a good introduction. Unlike most computer games, text adventures have no graphics and do not require fast reflexes—instead, they test the player's patience and cunning.

Without warning, the Martians have suddenly started a devastating war against Earth. They have captured you and are holding you prisoner in a cell on a Martian space cruiser headed toward Earth. The cruiser also carries a secret weapon that can neutralize all of Earth's defenses. Your task is to destroy the Martian ship and escape in a lifecraft before the Martians can complete their sinister mission.

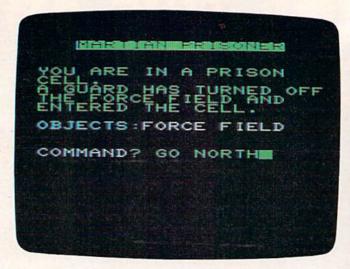
Like Radio Dramas

"Martian Prisoner" is a mini-adventure game, about the most that can be squeezed into an unexpanded VIC. Adventure games require you to solve puzzles and explore a simulated world inside the computer. The computer will describe what you see and what happens, and you tell the computer what you want to do. Instead of using screen graphics, adventure games rely on text descriptions and your imagination. It's like the difference between old-time radio dramas and television; despite the visual impact of video, the mind can still imagine a scene more exciting than a camera can picture.

In Martian Prisoner, you start off in the prison cell of the Martian space cruiser. Besides the cell, the cruiser contains several other rooms. It's up to you to explore the rooms and find a way to destroy the ship. In each room, the computer will describe your surroundings and list the objects in

WE INTERRUPT THIS AD TO BRING YOU THIS IMPORTANT PROGRAM...





"Martian Prisoner" is a clever text adventure game that fits in an unexpanded VIC-20.

the room. The computer then waits for you to type a command, consisting of one or two words.

For example, you could type GO NORTH to move north. If there is a book in the room, you would type GET BOOK to pick it up. Type INVENTORY at any time to see a list of the objects you are carrying. All commands and nouns can be abbreviated to the first three letters. You can list your INVENTORY by typing INV, for instance.

Although Martian Prisoner is a short adventure game, you must solve several puzzles to win. It's a good way to prepare for the more elaborate adventure games available commercially for Commodore 64s and VIC-20s with expanded memory.

(Editor's Note: If, after hours of play, you're still stumped and desperate for the solution, write to COMPUTE!'s Gazette. Depending on the demand, we may publish a blueprint of the Martian cruiser and the solution to the game in a future issue.)

YOU ARE IN A BRISON CELL.
OBJECTS:FORCE FIELD
COHMAND? GO MESTI

Starting a game of "Martian Prisoner" on the Commodore 64.

VIC Emulator For 64?

Well, sort of. Program 2 allows one version of Martian Prisoner to work on both the VIC-20 and Commodore 64. To adjust the 64's 40-column screen to simulate a 22-column VIC, 64 users should type in Program 2 in addition to the game listing. VIC users should not use Program 2. Program 2 creates a machine language program which forces the 64 to PRINT within a 22-column format. It will not support any other VIC functions, however. Martian Prisoner will work on the 64 without Program 2, but words will break in strange places and the text will be harder to read.

Be sure to save Program 2 on tape or disk before running it. When you type RUN, the routine activates itself. Should you need to reactivate it at any time, enter SYS 828. (By the way, this program might work on other all-text VIC programs, too.)

Tape Copies

If you would like to save the time of typing in Martian Prisoner, send a blank cassette, self-addressed mailer with postage, and \$3 to:

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See program listings on page 185.



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FRED D'IGNAZIO, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

for kids

There's A Creature In My Computer!

The Lobsters Under My Bed

When I was a kid I used to go to sleep at night with my hands pulled up inside the sleeves of my pajamas, and my feet tucked inside two layers of socks and a pair of slippers. I did this to hide my fingers and toes from the lobsters that lived under my bed.

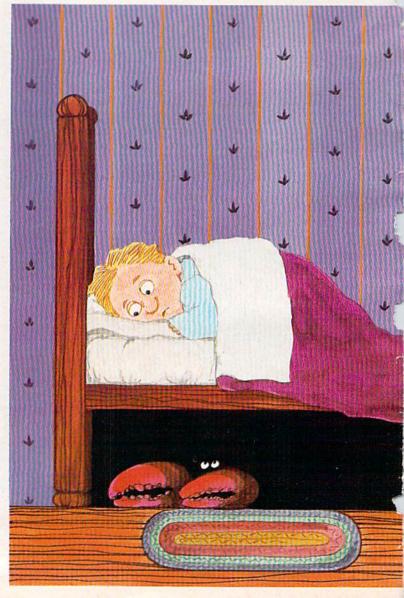
These lobsters weren't just average creatures. First, they didn't need to live in water. Instead, they could somehow survive under my bed — along with lint, dust, dirty clothes, copies of *Mad* magazine, science fiction books, and potato chip crumbs.

Second, if they got hungry, they didn't look for regular lobster food. Instead, they liked to munch on crumpled, smelly socks. (There were lots of those under my bed.) But their favorite food was fingers and toes — *dirty* fingers and *dirty* toes

I went to bed at night convinced that lobsters really did live under my bed. I was afraid that if I fell asleep and accidentally let my hand or foot slip over the side of the bed, one of the lobsters would leap out, pinch it off, gobble it up, and disappear back under the bed.

The lobsters had never been known to attack clean fingers and clean toes. But I never considered taking a bath. Instead, I bundled up my toes and fingers, and slept in bed all scrunched up like a sunburnt spider. If a lobster wanted to make a meal out of me, it was going to have to work for it.

I shared my bedroom with several lobsters. But we weren't alone. There was also a nightmarish creature who lived underneath my



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dresser. He would come out from under the dresser when my mother turned out the hall light. He always hid in the shadows. In fact, he was a shadow. Real slithery, dark, and tricky. He was all body. No head.

And then there was the creature that lived in my closet behind my dress shirts and Sunday school pants. I called him the Closet Beast. He was one of those shy creatures. He only came out at night when I wanted nothing to do with him. During the day he probably killed time pretending to look like a bow tie or the pair of brown dress shoes I hated.

Between me and all the creatures, the bedroom was crowded. I wished that some of the bedroom creatures would move out. But if they had they would have bumped into the creatures in the other parts of the house. The worst of these was the Ghoul who lived in the cellar, underneath the stairs.

I hoped and prayed I would never meet the cellar Ghoul. But one night I came very close. It all happened because I was a sleepwalker. I was so bad that my mother had to bolt all the win-

dows each night before she went to bed. She was afraid I might climb out one of them and try to sleepwalk on the two-foot ledge that rimmed the roof.

Thanks to my mother I never did any sleepwalking on the roof. But I did sleepwalk a lot inside the house. And I sometimes ended up in some pretty strange places.

One night I woke up and immediately knew something wasn't right. I had my pillow and was wrapped up in my blanket like a mummy, but I wasn't in my bedroom any longer. I was someplace else, someplace very, very dark. And damp. And moldy smelling.

I rubbed my fingers on something hard underneath me. I realized I wasn't in bed. I was on a dusty concrete floor — the basement floor. And I was right next to the stairs where the Ghoul lived.

As dark as the basement was, the space under the stairs was even darker. I couldn't see anything, but I could sense that

I was not alone. Something was there with me. And it was coming closer.

I screamed. I screamed again. And again.

I woke up the whole house with my screaming. Moments later, the basement light came on. My parents came flying down the stairs and found me huddled under my blanket, wailing like a ninny.

When they dug my head out of the covers, I pointed toward the stairs. My parents investigated. They didn't catch the Ghoul. But, they did find, hiding under the stairs, a very scared kitty cat.

There's A Creature In My Computer!

I used to see creatures in every shadow or dark corner of my life. I saw so many creatures because

I had a crazy imagination.

How about you? Do you have a crazy imagination like mine? Do you see ghosts in wisps of smoke? Do you see sleeping giants inside craggy mountains? Do you see fang-toothed monsters staring up at you out of gutters and hollow stumps of trees? Have you seen the skinny creature who lives inside your medicine cabinet—the one that feasts on stale toothpaste?

With a little imagination you can see creatures everywhere. And, with a little imagination, you can create a creature inside your computer. The creature (he, she, or *it*) might even be living there

now. You just have to bring it to life.

The Ghosts In The Machine

Your computer is a perfect place for a creature to live. After all, it's already full of ghosts. The ghosts are other people's programs.

Some people think that programs are just abstract lists full of information and commands. These people are wrong. A program is — or can

be — much, much more.

Every program that is written has a personality. Most computer programs written in the past had dull personalities. But they don't have to be dull.

Where does a program's personality come from? It comes from its creator, the person who thought it up and typed the commands into the computer.

The program is a reflection of its creator's

imagination.

If the person has a dumpy, dull sort of imagination, then the program will be dull. It might have the personality of a stuffed shirt or toad. Most business programs have toady personalities.

On the other hand, if the person's imagination is creative, weird, and funny, then the program will be creative, weird, and funny, too. (Does this remind you of a few game programs

you have played?)

Programs are the ghosts inside your computer. So why not turn them into real ghosts, goblins, ogres, zombies, dragons, and other creatures? You can take the creatures that live inside your imagination and load them into your computer. To create the creatures you just write a program. To bring them to life you just type RUN.

Turn On Your Imagination

Warning: If your imagination is having a bad day, you'd better stop here and wait. The creature we're going to create this month is 99 percent imagination and only 1 percent program. The creature is simple, but it can still seem real — if you use your imagination.

A Simple Creature

Turn on your computer and type:

20 PRINT "GRRRR!!" [Press the RETURN key.]

You have just created a creature inside your computer. You don't know what it looks like. You don't know if it wears a ski cap and orange polkadotted socks, or how many warts are on its nose. But you do know two things: it's there and it's not very friendly.

To see if I'm right, type RUN (and press RETURN). What does the creature do? It says:

GRRRR!!

Not too friendly, is it?

What happens if you add a new line to the creature's program? For example, type:

30 GOTO 20

Now type RUN. What happens? This time you see:

GRRRR!!

GRRRR!!

GRRRR!!

GRRRR!!

GRRRR!!

GRRRR!!

GRRRR!!

GRRRR!!

Now you've created a creature that is *really* unfriendly! (To stop the creature from growling, press the RUN/STOP key.)

So far, the only way to get your creature's attention is to type RUN. But you might want to say something to the creature. To do this you have to teach the creature to *listen*. To make it listen, type:

10 INPUT A\$

Change line 30 to say GOTO 10. Your whole program now looks like this:

10 INPUT A\$

20 PRINT "GRRRR!!"

30 GOTO 10

Type RUN.

The program begins running, and the creature wakes up. He is looking at you. He is waiting for you to say something. (The computer has printed a "?" on the display screen. Imagine that the creature is sprawled in a dungeon inside the computer. He is just waking up. He looks dazed, and has a big "?" over his head.)

This is your first chance to say something to the creature. In fact, he won't make a move until

you say something.

But what do you say to a creature?

You can try insulting him by saying something like:

YOUR FEET SMELL!

Or you might try giving him a command like:

DON'T EAT ME!

Or, you can try to be friendly and ask the creature a question, such as:

DO YOU LIKE PIZZA?

Think up a message, type the message, then type RETURN. What is the creature's answer? He says:

GRRRR!!

He says "GRRRR!!" because it's the only thing he knows how to say. He's a very dumb creature. No matter what you tell him, he always growls. He's a real grump.

To make him say something else, you have to teach him. What sort of new things can you teach your creature to say? What sort of things can you

teach your creature to do?

Next Time: New Creatures

This time we created a very simple creature. Next time we'll see how we can create a creature that surprises you. He'll make scary creature sounds. And he'll have a creature face.

I'll help you build creatures and turn them loose on other members of your family. But I'd really like to see what creature you can come up with on your own.

Write a short program and make a creature. Then, no matter how crazy the creature is, send it

to me. Send it to:

Fred D'Ignazio 2117 Carter Road, SW Roanoke, VA 24015

Dream up strange, funny, and unusual creatures, then turn them into programs and send them to me. I'll print the best programs in this column.

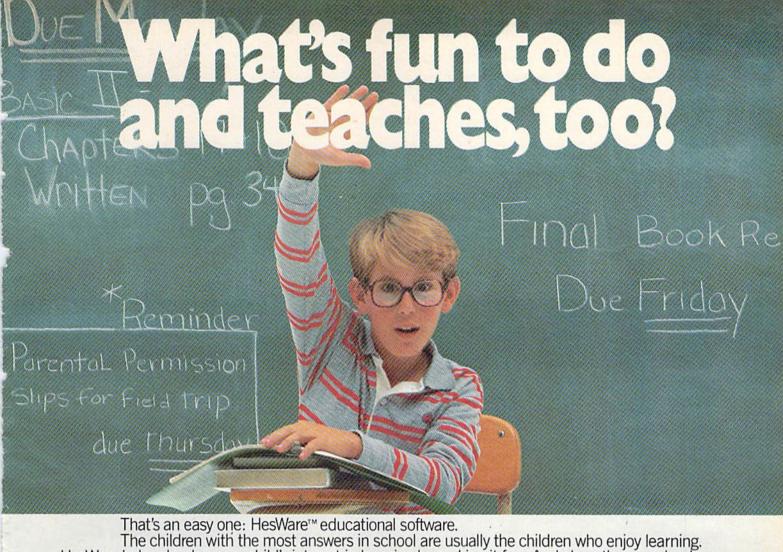
Be like a magician pulling rabbits out of a hat. Pull the creatures out of your imagination. Then pop them in the computer and bring them to life.

You can send me any kind of creature at all.

Except for just one kind.

Don't send any lobsters.

74 COMPUTEI's Gazette November 1983



HesWare helps develop your child's interest in learning by making it fun. And along the way, develop familiarity and proficiency with computers—a skill that is becoming more and more essential to success.

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Synthesound.

Munchmath

Gerald R. Anderson

"Munchmath" is an above-average math drill program that entertains as it teaches. Because of its multiple difficulty levels, it is suitable for a wide range of ages. There are versions for the unexpanded VIC and Commodore 64.

To keep a young person's interest, an educational program has to be fun to play. "Munchmath" presents an arcade-style character that relies on the player's correct answers to math problems to stay ahead of a ghost that is trying to gobble him up.

The program begins by asking for the player's name, the type of problems wanted (addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division), and the starting level of difficulty. Problems are then presented on the screen for the player to answer. Each correct answer scores ten points and moves "Munchie" one step closer to the power prize.

LEVEL: 2

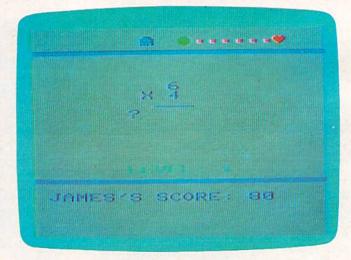
JAMES'S SCORE: 88

Practicing simple addition with "Munchmath," 64 version.

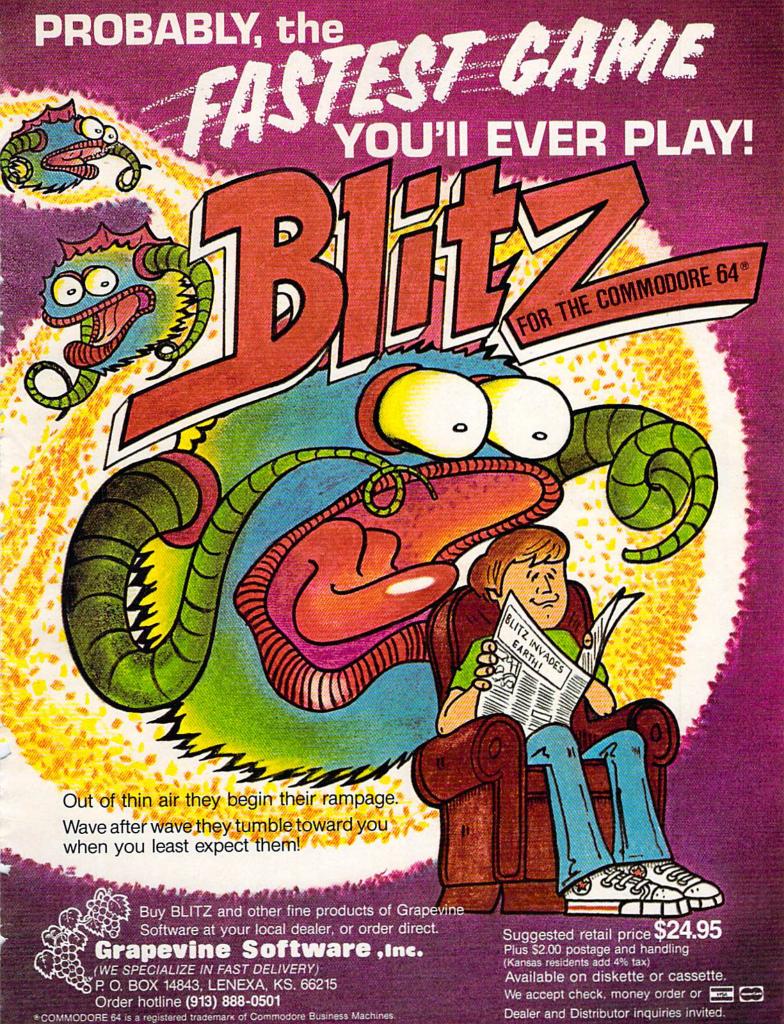
The ghost, however, stays in hot pursuit only three steps behind. After 15 correct responses, Munchie eats the power prize and the tables are turned. Munchie chases the ghost across the screen, eventually catching him and scoring a bonus of 100 points. The difficulty level then advances one notch higher and new problems are presented.

The ghost moves into action when the player gives a wrong answer. First, the correct answer is displayed for the player to study. Then the ghost advances one step closer to Munchie. Three incorrect answers and the ghost catches poor Munchie and gobbles him up. This results in a loss of 50 points and a return to the next lower level of difficulty.

If a Q is typed in response to a problem instead of a number, the game stops. A scoreboard is printed which shows the number of problems the player has been given, the number answered



Practicing easy multiplication with the VIC version of "Munchmath."



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correctly, the number answered incorrectly, and the percentage of correct answers. The player may then choose to resume the game or to end play.

The program has been extensively tested by my six- and eight-year-old daughters, as well as the neighborhood children, and its appeal holds

up very nicely.

Munchmath fits neatly into an unexpanded VIC. (There's also a version for the 64.) It uses custom characters, so you should remove any memory expanders you may have on your VIC, unless you know how to rearrange the memory.

If you want to avoid the drudgery of typing in the program (VIC version only), send a blank cassette, a stamped, self-addressed envelope, and \$3 to:

Bob Wallace 6649 Thunderhead Lane Placerville, CA 95667

(Since I'm in the Navy and frequently gone, my friend Bob Wallace has volunteered to make copies.)

Program Description

Here's a breakdown of the program (VIC version):

Lines 10-35: Initialization and delay subroutines.

Lines 40-50: Answer-checking.

Lines 55-60: Print titles computer-style.

Lines 65-145: Generate problem and print it in proper format.

Lines 150-180: Ghost catches Munchie, Generate sound effects, subtract 50 points, and reduce difficulty level.

Lines 185-235: Munchie reaches the power prize and chases the ghost. Bonus of 100 points, advance to next level.

Lines 240-255: Move Munchie and Ghost.

Lines 260-275: Print level and score. Clear old answer from screen.

Lines 280-300: Print scoreboard at end of game. Restart or end program.

Lines 305-345: Special characters.

Lines 350-385: Titles.

Lines 390-445: Get player's name, choice, and level.

See program listings on page 186.

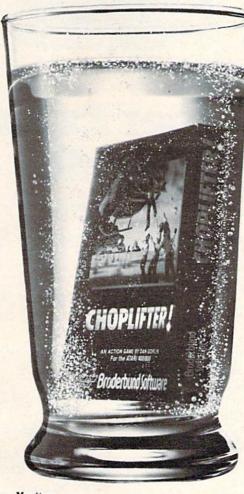
Young People

COMPUTEI's Gazette wants to know what today's young people are doing with computers. We want our readers to know, too. If you've written an interesting program for the VIC-20 or Commodore 64, share it with us.

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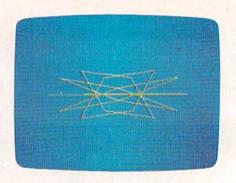
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VIC Super Expander Graphics

Kenneth Knox

Want to see some stunning graphics on your VIC? If you have a Super Expander cartridge, type in this short program and you might be surprised to see what effects are possible.

Here's how you can show off the amazing graphics which can be created with the VIC-20 using the Super Expander cartridge.

Polar figures, in which the points are part of a circular function, may be formed in many ways. In lines 120, 140, and 150 of this program, we see one way to generate unusual point curves. Chords (lines connecting points of a point figure) are drawn using selected points. This program combines these functions in an unusual way. When you type RUN, fascinating patterns are drawn continuously until you press RUN/STOP-RESTORE. Pressing RUN/STOP alone will freeze a pattern on the screen.

How It Works

Lines 40 - 70 — Initialization and graphics setup.

Lines 100 - 170 — Put points (x,y) into memory in an array and plot the points.

Lines 200 - 220 — Draw the patterns as a series of lines with selected points of the point figure.

Lines 230 - 250 — Utility parts of the program.

Several modifications are interesting. Replace line 40 with :

40 B = 500 : L = 0

The new point figures now look much the same but are drawn differently. The line figures vary also.

Another option is to change line 100 to:

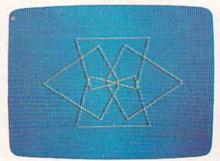
100 FOR Z = 12 TO 20

This will create more complex point figures with symmetrical features.

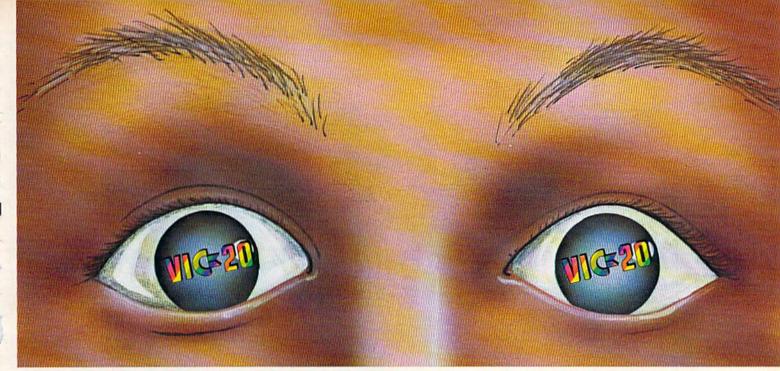
There are no unusual techniques here, so it should be easy to recreate these figures on any computer with high-resolution graphics.

See program listing on page 195.

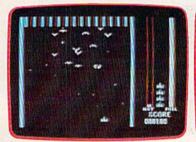








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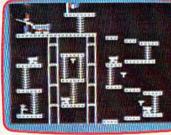
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64 Aardvark Attack

Last month, COMPUTEL's Gazette published
"Aardvark Attack," an educational game for the unexpanded VIC-20 originally written by Todd Heimarck. This month, we have an up-

An "A-bomb" drops toward city number 3 in "Aardvark Attack" for the Commodore 64.

the unexpanded VIC-20 originally written by Todd Heimarck. This month, we have an updated version for the Commodore 64, translated by Mark Sugiyama, Programming Assistant. Here's a summary of how the game works for those who missed our last issue.

Mutant aardvarks from Andromeda are attacking Earth with unique weapons — alphanumeric bombs. There are 26 types of bombs, and each requires a different defense on your part. Typing the letter M, for example, sets up the defense against M bombs. The same tactic applies to the other 25 letters of the alphabet.

The aardvarks are attacking Earth's ten largest cities, numbered 0 through 9. Once you set up the defense, you have to decide which city is being attacked.

Keyboard Practice

"Aardvark Attack" isn't designed to teach touchtyping, but it will give you practice on the keyboard if you're just learning to type. For youngsters, it can teach letter and number recognition.

Experienced typists should enjoy Aardvark

Attack, too. It uses the entire keyboard and includes variable speeds that will challenge anyone.

Rules Of Play

Your job is to type the correct letter, and then the correct number. The letter of the bomb about to drop appears in a "radar window" in the upperright corner of the screen. When it appears, type it. If you miss, try again. When you get the right letter, the falling bomb reverses colors. Then you must look at the row of numbers representing cities at the bottom of the screen and type the matching number to destroy the bomb.

The selectable speeds range from easy to nearly impossible. The faster games award more points.

Parents or teachers can do the typing for very young children who are just learning their letters and numbers. The child can call out the letter or number for them to type.

See program listing on page 191.



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64 Timepiece

Joe DiNicola

In the premier issue of COMPUTE!'s Gazette (July 1983) we published "VIC Timepiece," a clock program originally written for the unexpanded VIC-20 by Joseph D. Wright. A reader, Joe DiNicola, has translated the program to work on the Commodore 64. Following is an adaptation of the original article.

Here's something for your computer to do so it won't get bored when you're not using it. The program is patterned after the plastic rolling-ball clocks often sold in department stores and gift shops.

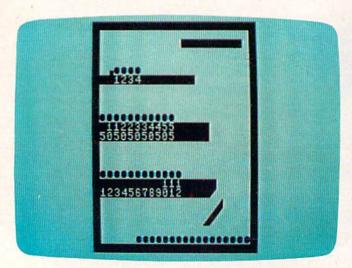
Unlike usual clocks, "64 Timepiece" keeps time by stacking balls on racks representing hours and minutes. Every minute, a ball from the bottom of the screen is carried to the top of the screen and rolled off the ramp. The ball falls onto the top

rack, where it represents one minute. When the rack accumulates five balls, four of them return to the bottom of the screen and one rolls onto the middle rack.

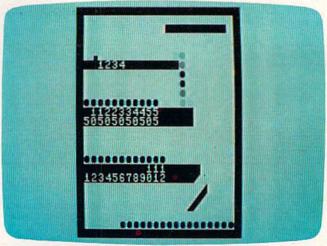
Each ball on the middle rack represents five minutes. When this rack fills up with 11 balls – and when the top rack overflows again – all balls but one return again to the bottom of the screen. The remaining ball rolls to the lower rack, where each ball represents one hour.

When the hour rack fills up with 12 balls – and when the two upper racks overflow – a chain reaction is triggered as all the racks empty into the bottom of the screen, leaving only one ball in the hour rack. This is the changeover from 12:59 to 1:00 (see photos).

To read the clock, you start with the lower rack and work your way up. Six balls on the lower rack mean it is at least 6:00. Then add up the balls



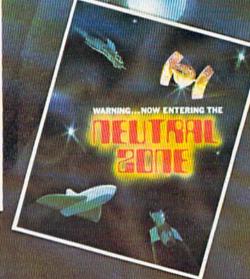
It's 12:59 – all the racks are filled with balls.

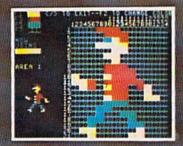


Balls from the top rack start tumbling down, triggering chain reactions on the lower racks...

COMMODORE 64" SOFTWARE



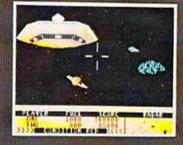




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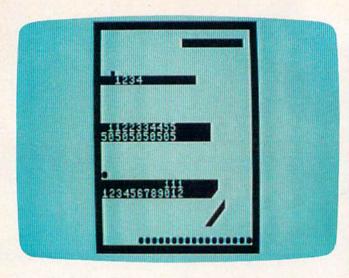
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...until all the racks are emptied, except for one ball on the hour rack - indicating 1:00.

on the two minute racks. If the middle rack is full, and if there are three balls on the upper rack, it is 6:58(55+3=58).

When you first run 64 Timepiece, it asks you to set the time. Just follow the instructions and enter the correct time as a three- or four-digit number without a colon, such as 658 for 6:58.

See program listing on page 189. @

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Connect The Dots

Janet Arnold

"Connect The Dots" is an entertaining graphics program for young children who can locate numbers and letters on the keyboard. Originally written for the unexpanded VIC, we've added a version for the Commodore 64.

As teachers at a small private school, my husband and I saw the children anxious to get their hands on our VIC-20 computer whenever we brought it to class. Unlike many adults, who are hesitant to use it or even refuse to touch it altogether, the children jockeyed for their turn at even the dullest programs we loaded.

I wrote "Connect The Dots" to provide my own children and my preschool/kindergarten students with a "game" that could entertain while reinforcing their skills at the same time.

Making Dots Into Pictures

Here's how it works. The child is given a fouritem menu from which to choose the picture he or she wishes to draw. The greater the number of dots, the longer it takes to complete the picture.

A grid appears on the screen. Some of the squares contain markings. Tell the child to look for the solid dot, because that's what must be matched with the coordinates. When the prompt "Number?" appears at the top, show the child how to press the correct number coordinate and hit RETURN. Answering the next prompt, "Letter?", will probably take longer unless the child is familiar with the keyboard.

A wrong number-letter combination is answered with a low "uh-oh" sound and the words, "Try again."

After a correct answer, the computer draws a line connecting the dots and plays an amusing sound effect. A short timing loop delays this just long enough for the child to look from the keyboard back to the screen to enjoy this reward.

The finished drawing is accompanied by a

short tune and the remark, "Good job! Draw again?" Hitting a Y calls up the menu again. An N ends the program.

Working With The Child

When introducing this activity to a child, a few additional explanations may be necessary. Be sure to explain the difference between the number 0 — point out the slash — and the letters O and O.

A tot whose visual discrimination is immature might reverse letters. Connect The Dots can give that child enjoyable practice in overcoming this. If you notice a child confusing 7 and L, for instance, ask, "Is that line walking on the ceiling or on the floor?"

Of course, preschoolers and some kindergartners who are still learning their numbers and letters will enjoy naming them aloud to you.

Children with short attention spans should try the pictures with fewer dots. Even then, be prepared to help them along or to complete it for them. This isn't all bad, because the time spent with children at the computer can enrich your relationship and will tell them that their activities are important to you.

There's no time limit in Connect The Dots, so don't rush the child. This will be a welcome relief to the child who equates computers with tense, timed, shoot-or-be-shot action.

If some children's eyes have trouble following the grid from the dot to the coordinates, show the children how to trace with their fingers directly on the screen.

Details Of The Program — VIC Version

It is important to type this program exactly as shown. Too many extra spaces might cause VIC users to run out of memory.

The fourth selection on the menu is a heart inscribed with my children's names. Substitute your own message by changing line 650.

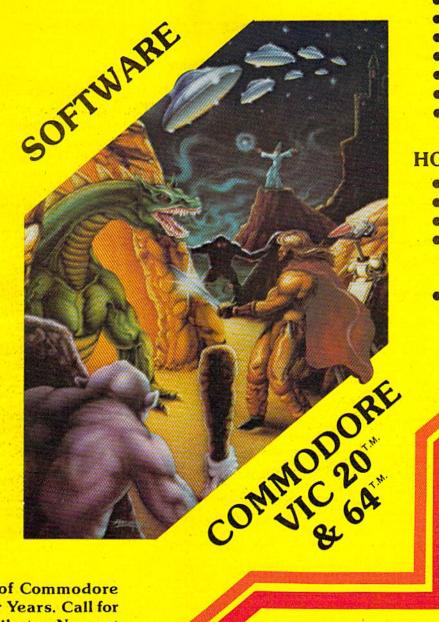


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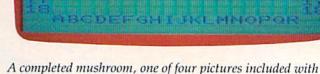
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"Connect The Dots" (VIC-20 version).

2000 — DATA for dog. 2500 — DATA for heart.

On The 64.

1835

1500 — DATA for mushroom.

Connecting the dots to draw a heart on the VIC-20. (You can modify the program to substitute any names in the heart.)

Following is a line-by-line program description for the VIC version, giving the starting line number of each section:

- 1 Title and instructions.
- 10 Menu.
- 20 Draw grid.
- 90 Search DATA for starting point of chosen picture.
- 100 Read 4 pieces of DATA per dot and POKE dot.
- 110 Ask for dot's coordinates.
- 140 Response for wrong answer.
- 200 Response for right answer.
- 500 Set up butterfly.
- 550 Set up mushroom.
- 600 Set up dog.
- 650 Set up heart.
- 900 Response for completed picture.
- 1000 DATA for butterfly.

Designing Your Own Pictures
Part of the fun of this program is designing your

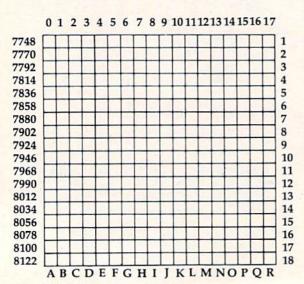
own pictures. My five-year-old, Jonathan, contributed the mushroom found in Connect The Dots by coloring in squares of graph paper.

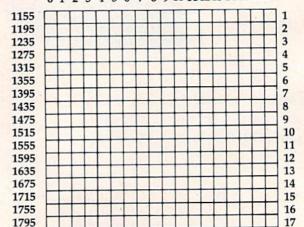
To substitute a picture of your own, design one using the accompanying grids. They correspond to the square grids in the VIC and 64 versions of the program. Remember that most of your design should consist of a continuous line as in dot-to-dot pictures. Anything else must be POKEd in when the picture is first set up.

For the purposes of this article, let us assume that you have a VIC and have drawn a clown to

Figure 2: Grid For Designing Pictures

Figure 1: Grid For Designing Pictures On The VIC





ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Growing computer industry expands authors' choices

The rapidly expanding personal computer industry offers greater opportunities for the software programmer and author in search of a publisher.

Yet the growth poses its own problem - the choice of a publisher.

Here is a list of questions to consider when looking for the publisher best-suited for your product:

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-How will your product be marketed and advertised? No matter how good the program is, if people don't know about it, it won't sell. Look for a publisher with a marketing budget large enough to give individual attention to the program.

-Does the publisher market programs for more than one computer? The days of limited selection in hardware are long gone. Limiting programs to one or two computers can limit sales and profits. Authors can increase their share of the marketplace by looking for a publisher devoted to converting programs to a variety of popular computers.

-Does the publishing house lend technical support to authors? Some publishers only accept programs ready for the marketplace. A lot of good ideas are lost in the long run. The publisher that offers assistance invests a greater stake in the product, the author and the success of the product.

-Does the publisher offer complete product support to consumers? In these times of consumer awareness, the company that has established a network to answer customer questions about its products fares better than those who do not offer this support.

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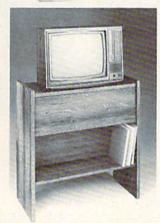
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replace the dog in the listed program. Substitute the title "CLOWN" for "DOG" in line 11. This changes the menu to read "C=CLOWN".

Lines 600-610 POKE in the dog's tail and a starting square (SQ). Use these lines to POKE in your clown's nose, for example. (Hint: Since children are always asked the coordinates of a solid dot, use an open O or you will confuse them.)

To compute the screen memory location of the nose, add the four-digit row number to the left of the grid to the column number above the grid. This same number + CD is your color memory location.

POKE in your starting square — use code #160, a reversed space — and assign SQ the value of the screen memory location of that starting square.

Now just figure your DATA. The computer



A finished butterfly - Commodore 64 version.

reads four pieces of data per dot: screen memory location (A), color of the line to be drawn (B), number-letter coordinates of the dot (E\$), and the direction that the line will travel to reach the dot (S). Figure each as follows:

First, compute the screen memory location of the dot as explained earlier.

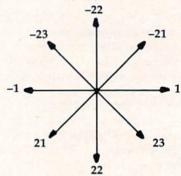
The second number is the color code of the line to be drawn. The color code is always the number of the color's computer key minus 1 (e.g., black=0, red=1, etc.).

Third, look at your grid to find the numberletter coordinates of the dot. The number comes first and is found on the right side of the grid. Follow this with the letter. Do not separate the number and letter with a space.

The last number is a STEP value. This number tells the computer in which direction the line should be drawn. For instance, a line moving from left to right travels one space at a time, so its

STEP value is 1. From right to left, the line moves backwards one space at a time, making its STEP value –1. A line traveling diagonally up to the left has a STEP value of –23 on the VIC (or –41 on the Commodore 64), since the computer skips back 23 (or 41) spaces before POKEing the next square.

Use this diagram to figure STEP values for the VIC:





A horse - 64 version.

Use this diagram to figure STEP values for the

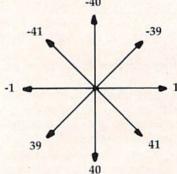


Figure each dot's DATA in the same manner. Separate each piece of DATA with a comma. You must insert your new DATA into the proper line numbers, so check the program explanation listed earlier. Since you are replacing the dog with your clown, your DATA will go in lines 2000-2030. Be sure to leave the first piece of DATA — C — in line

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November 1983 COMPUTE!'s Gazette 93

2000. This is the DATA that the computer searches for to set the DATA pointer.

If you would rather spend your time playing with your child than typing in this program (VIC version only), send \$3, a blank cassette tape, and a self-addressed, stamped mailer to:

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See program listings on page 192. @



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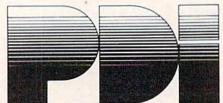
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REVIEWS

Colorcraft Graphics Animator For VIC And 64

Shelby Goldstein

ColorCraft for the VIC-20 and Commodore 64 computers is an entertaining, educational graphics program that is ideal for the computer novice or young student. (We reviewed the VIC-20 version.) The emphasis is on graphics and animation, but ColorCraft provides an excellent introduction to the computer in general. It covers topics from setting up the computer and loading tapes to using a screen editor.

The first-time user will quickly become familiar with the computer's graphics keys, function keys, and the CONTROL key. ColorCraft also teaches about the computer's special editing features, including the CLR/HOME, INST/DEL, and cursor movement keys. In addition, the concepts of screen wrapping, repeat keys, screen centering, memory, and mass storage are introduced.

Graphics Commands

Animation is created with *Color-Craft* by designing different pictures or text displays on several different screens (pages) and then flipping through them quickly. Text and pictures are created and animated with *Color-Craft* using five commands: Form, Edit, Run, Save, and Load. A sixth command, Copy, is available on VIC-20s with memory expansion and on the 64. Commands are executed by pressing the appropriate letter on a com-

mand line displayed along the top of the screen.

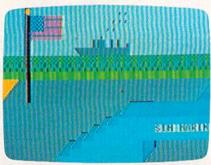
The first option, Form, allows you to change the page size to various dimensions. As the page size decreases, the number of available pages increases. Memory expansion, of course, allows VIC users to have more pages of any size. For example, an unexpanded VIC will hold up to five pages of the smallest page size, 5 x 10 (5 lines by 10 characters), while 16K will increase that number to 50 pages of the 5 x 10 size, or 12 pages of the largest size, 21 x 22. Animation requires several pages, so smaller-sized pages would be the most common choice, especially on an unexpanded VIC.

In addition to controlling page dimensions, the Form command lets you select the border color. This is done simply by pressing the f3 special function key. There are eight colors from which to choose: black, white, red, cyan, purple, green, blue, and yellow.

Most work with ColorCraft is done in the Edit mode. The editor is entered by pressing E while the command line is on the screen. In the Edit mode, you can choose the cursor color, change the character set, and turn reverse printing on and off. You can write text or create graphics with the graphics keys.

One particularly nice characteristic of the editor is the advanced drawing command called Direction. This option allows you to set the direction that the





Two examples of graphics screens created with the Commodore 64 version of ColorCraft.

cursor will move. For example, Direction 7 is down; it commands the cursor to move downward with each subsequent character typed instead of moving in the normal direction (to the right). Eight directions, including diagonals, are possible. This feature is particularly useful for drawing shapes requiring straight lines.

Editing Graphics

Revisions are easy with the editing keys. Characters or spaces are added or erased with the INST/DEL key. The CLR/HOME key can be used to erase an entire line or the entire screen. On VIC-20s with memory expansion, you can also delete or insert lines by pressing CTRL-D or CTRL-I, and you can center lines with CTRL-C.

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While in the editor, you choose the screen color by pressing the f3 function key. There are 16 colors available. These include the eight colors mentioned above plus orange, light orange, pink, light cyan, light purple, light green, light blue, and light yellow.

One of the most important features of the editor in creating animation is the timing selection. The Timer determines how long each page is displayed. Your pictures or text can move very slowly or very quickly, and each page can stay on the screen a different length of time. The time is set for each page with the f5 function key. The larger the timing number, the slower the page-flipping. The Timer works_ with the Timing Interval, which is the constant that determines the overall speed of your Color-Craft program. The two can be combined to set as much as 45 seconds display time per screen.

The final feature of the editor uses the f1 function key to move to the next or previous page. This is especially helpful for editing the various pages of your sequence, and for previewing your animation by flipping through the pages. This also is enormously helpful if you have memory expansion, because the fl and C keys can duplicate an entire page as many times as you wish. This makes animation much easier - you can duplicate one screen several times and then make just slight changes to each screen.

Easy Animation

After you've created your pages and finished editing them, you can sit back and view your

accomplishments with the Run command.

Several features can be executed while the sequence is running: f7 turns on the windows that display your page numbers, line numbers, position numbers, direction, timing and color; f3 slows down the screen displays, and SHIFT-f3 speeds them up; f5 runs your program in reverse. The space bar freezes the display and starts it moving again.

Your work can be saved on tape or disk. A print program is included in the *ColorCraft* manual that allows you to access your *ColorCraft* files from BASIC. This program is written for the Commodore printer only, but if you know a fair amount of programming, you can get it to work on other printers.

The flip side of the program tape contains samples created with ColorCraft. These are helpful in illustrating some of the possibilities of the program. In addition, the accompanying manual is one of the most lucid manuals I have ever seen. It is written in an easy-to-read style with many detailed explanations and examples. Chapter VII takes you step by step through a sample program that uses all of Color-Craft's editing features and illustrates simple animation. The manual even includes a ten-page glossary of terms used in the program, as well as many common computer terms.

ColorCraft is an excellent program for a first-time computer user or as an introduction to computer graphics. It is not intended for creating advanced graphics. There is a limit to the sophistication you can achieve

when restricted to the VIC and 64 graphics characters. Also, the program is very limited on an unexpanded VIC.

But as with many graphics programs, the weakest link is the user, not the program. If you can't draw on paper, you probably can't create great works of art on a computer. You can, however, learn a great deal from this program and have a lot of fun, too.

ColorCraft
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Preschool Educational Software For VIC-20

Donald Elman

Most commercial programs available for VIC-20 owners are various games designed for children 7 to 70. Very little educational software of any kind has been introduced for the VIC. Even more scarce are programs designed to entertain and educate the Sesame Street generation of children under the age of six.

Finally, a handful of commercial programs designed for preschoolers is beginning to hit the market. As more of these become available, parents and teachers should look for certain features that make the programs worthwhile learning tools. I have found four areas of particular significance:

Ease of use. Loading convenience, clarity of documentation, and uncomplicated input/response methods for the child. These are very important for young children, who are easily frustrated and whose ability to solve problems is not likely to be well developed.

Sophistication of graphics, color, and sound. A child's responsiveness is enhanced by an animated screen. A program that uses many of the VIC's special features in this way will promote the child's interest.

Educational features. Matching the program to the child's learning level is essential. How does the program handle positive reinforcement, prompts or corrections following errors, and increasing difficulty as the child masters one level of a problem?

Sustained interest potential.

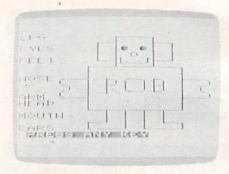
This partly depends on the absence or presence of the three characteristics mentioned above. You need to look for programs that can continue to teach and to hold the child's interest.

Here is a summary of some available software for preschoolers:

Early Games For Young Children, CounterPoint Software (cassette), \$29.95. Documentation: A brochure with loading instructions and brief descriptions of each "game."

There's more packed into this single cassette than nearly any other commercial VIC tape that I have seen. This group of programs was recently adapted from earlier versions for the Apple, Atari, and IBM. They work well on the VIC. On one side of the tape are nine separate programs that can be individually loaded and run on an unexpanded VIC. On the other side of the tape is a huge, single program that incorporates all nine of the shorter programs under one master menu. However, this comprehensive program requires 16K of memory expansion and takes a full five minutes to load from the tape. Once loaded, the long version allows the user to jump around at will among the nine subprograms.

Instead of presenting all the choices on the screen at once, the 16K version's rotating menu displays a symbolic representation of one program at a time, changing to the next one



Rob the robot looks OK now, but he could suddenly redraw himself and be without ears. Players must type in the name of the missing part in My Body.

every two or three seconds. By pressing any key, the user instantly stops the menu and starts the subprogram whose symbol is showing. The menu itself can become a sort of game, as the child learns to anticipate the sequence of symbols and to pounce on a key as soon as a favorite picture is shown. You can return to the menu from any subprogram by pressing one of the function keys.

Numbers. A large block number from one to nine appears on the screen. Below are the instructions "MATCH THIS NUMBER." If the correct key is pressed, a short, random-note tune is played, and a new number appears. If wrong, there is a very brief "uh-uh" sound. No corrections are given, and the child can keep trying different keys until the right one is pressed.

Count. Either one, two, or three blocks appear on the screen. Pressing a number key results in either the correct or incorrect feedback described above. After several correct answers, the level of difficulty automatically increases, with the maximum number of blocks shown going up to six, and

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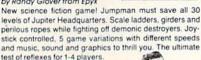
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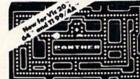
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eventually to nine.

Add. A simple addition problem is displayed using colored blocks instead of digits. As in Count, the level of difficulty gradually increases as the child gives a string of correct answers, with the highest sum being nine. The feedback is the same as described above.

Subtract. This uses the same presentation format as Add. The

largest operand is five.

Letters. A large letter appears on the screen. Below is the instruction "MATCH THIS LETTER." Correct and incorrect responses receive the same feedback as in Numbers.

Alphabet. This is similar to Letters, except the child must press the key of the letter that alphabetically follows the one on the screen. After a wrong answer, the child is prompted by a brief display of the entire alphabet.

Names. First a parent or older child must type in a name (or any word). Then the word disappears from the screen, and the young child must retype it

correctly.

Draw. In this program, the child can create a low-resolution picture on the screen by pressing various keys. Instead of using a single key for each direction, the keyboard is divided into eight regions. The first charactersized, square dot appears in the center of the screen. Pressing a key in the upper left of the keyboard, such as 1 or 2, will add an adjacent dot above the left of the first one. Pressing a key near the bottom-center of the keyboard, such as B or N, will add a dot directly below the last one, and so on. Pressing the space bar changes the color of the succeeding dots.

Shapes. Four large shapes

appear on the screen, each numbered 1-4. Three of the shapes are identical to each other. The child must press the number of the different one.

Home Babysitter, Commodore (cartridge), \$29.95. Documentation: A two-page, no-nonsense set of "instructions for parents." Commodore's own contribution to this market is a plug-in cartridge with three separate, attractive programs, each instantly accessible by pressing one of the function keys. Except for the overly ambitious title (don't expect this program to feed your child dinner or call the fire department in an emergency), it's a well-designed piece of software that could keep a youngster occupied for quite some time, with minimal supervision.

The first screen is a menu that displays a picture of the F1, F3, and F5 keys, each next to a nonverbal sample of one of the three programs. If no key is pressed immediately, the program repeatedly cycles through a short graphic/sound routine that illustrates each program. Pressing one of the top three function keys begins the corresponding program. You return to the menu by pressing the RE-STORE key.

A minor problem with the menu is that the user must wait a few seconds for the computer to cycle through the entire illustration routine before the function keys work. A child might find it difficult to tell when these keys will work and when they won't.

Pressing F1 from the menu leads to Alphabet Blocks. The screen clears to white. Pressing any letter from A to Z results in a large picture of a child's block showing that letter in the lowerright portion of the screen, accompanied by a brief musical tone. At the same time, a smaller version of the letter block appears elsewhere on the screen. Pressing a different letter replaces the large block and adds a small block to the picture. After all the letters have been pressed, the 26 small blocks appear in alphabetical order starting at the upper-left corner of the screen. If a nonletter key is pressed at any point, the screen clears, and each letter block is automatically displayed in order to the tune of the "alphabet song." Once the child has learned the alphabet, he or she could manually play the alphabet song and display the blocks by pressing all the

letter keys in order.

The F3 key activates Learning To Count. First, another menu appears, which allows the user to choose a maximum number (5, 10, 15, or 20) for the counting exercises by pressing one of the four function keys. Next, a rectangular outline is displayed on the screen, with two "score" columns to the right of it. For each counting problem, a random number of objects appear within the rectangle at the rate of about three per second, each accompanied by a short beep. Then the question "HOW MANY?" is displayed below, along with a large, blinking cursor.

The child must press a number (which shows up on the screen as a large-sized digit), and hit RETURN. If the child's input is correct, a large, smiling face appears, and a small smiling face is permanently added to one of the score columns. If wrong, a large frowning face appears, and the child is given another chance. After two wrong responses, the program counts the objects for

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the child and puts a frowning face in the score column. For variety, different types of objects are displayed with each counting problem, including several standard and custom graphics characters.

The third program, accessed by pressing F5 from the menu, is Face Maker. More creative than educational, this one provides a nice change of pace from the intellectual rigors of the other two programs. Essentially, it is a sort of cartoon version of a police detective's kit for producing composite drawings of a suspect. The outline of a face appears on the screen. By repeatedly pressing various function keys, you can display about six different versions of each of the following: hair, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and chin. Literally tens of thousands of different shape combinations are possible, and the color of each part can be independently set by pressing one of the color control keys.

This program also has two cute touches. One of the "eyes" is an animated wink, and one of the "mouths" sticks out its tongue; appropriately accompanied by the sound of a "Bronx cheer."

Alphabet. American Peripherals (cassette) \$9.95. Documentation: None.

This is a single-function program that runs on an unexpanded VIC. For each problem, a sequence of six letters appears on the screen in alphabetical order, except that in place of one is a "?". Pressing the correct letter results in an upward-sliding tone, a smiling face, and a message such as "DOING FINE!" or "RIGHT ON!" An incorrect answer results in a downward-sliding tone, a frowning face, and a list of the entire alphabet,

which remains on the screen for four seconds until the problem returns. After about eight correct answers, a brightly colored rocket ship blasts off and slowly rises until it disappears from the screen.

My Body. American Peripherals (cassette), \$11.95. Documentation: None.

This single program can run on an unexpanded VIC. After asking for the user's name, it displays the following instructions: "I'm a robot. My name is Rob. When I show myself, look very carefully and I will play a game with you. We will play ten times, and each time a part of me will be missing. Type in the name of the missing part."

The screen display shows the robot and a list of words for each body part. If the correct word is typed in, the robot is redrawn, but with another part missing. If wrong, the message "LOOK AGAIN" appears. This program uses no color, no sound, and no random variations. If the user replays after all ten words have been entered correctly, the missing parts are presented again in the same order.

Recommendations

Very young children will undoubtedly need some help getting started with any of these programs. However, I've seen three-year-olds who can readily insert a tape, type "LOAD", and (with two hands) press the PLAY button. The 16K version of Early Games, which takes five minutes to load, requires both the RAM expansion cartridge and the tape. Then there is the possibility that the child might tire of waiting. The shorter tape programs are simple to load and run, but with the 5K side of the Early Games

tape there is the problem of cuing up the programs in the middle of the tape. Once any of these programs is loaded, the child would probably need guidance in using the menu (if any) and understanding the response procedure the first time or two. Of course, an older child may not have any problems with this.

Because of its impressive use of graphics, sound, and color, I'd judge that Home Babysitter is the most delightful of these for children. Its well-balanced offering of letters, numbers, and visual creativity are nicely designed for the preschooler. A very close second in enjoyment is Early Games, especially the 16K version which allows the child to shift instantly from one game to another. In fact, the variety of Early Games might sustain more long-term interest than Home Babysitter. Both of these products, however, seem to be effective exercises for a youngster's early letter and number skills - a useful complement to the passive learning mode of Sesame Street.

By contrast, the American Peripherals tapes seem to offer less, although their lower price might tempt you to give them a try. Of the two, Alphabet is clearly more animated, with color/graphic/sound feedback, prompts, and randomly varying reinforcement messages. Any child would surely enjoy the rising rocket ship. However, once the novelty wears off, there is no variety to sustain interest.

My Body, in the version that I tested, has few redeeming features. Its basic concept is unique, but it could use a lot of "extras." Since it's written in BASIC, perhaps you could use your own programming skills to add color, sound, and other enhancements.

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Four Tronix Games For VIC And 64 Dan Gutman

Have you wiped out any Killerwatts lately? If not, you may want to pick up a copy of Juice for your Commodore 64, one of four new games from Tronix, which last year blessed us with Kid Grid, the fill-in-the-blanks game for the Atari 400/800. Juice (designed by Kid Grid's designer Arti Haroutunian) is the most exciting game in the new batch. It's a good takeoff, but not a ripoff, of the hit arcade game Q*Bert. The other new Tronix games are Deadly Skies, Scorpion, and Gold Fever, all for the VIC-20 only.

Juice

In Juice, as in Q*Bert, you are a helpless but resourceful character who relentlessly hops around a grid trying to change the appearance of all the blocks by landing on them. "Juice" refers to electricity; if you hit all the blocks without getting killed by various nasties, you have completed a circuit board and you move on to the next level.

While Q*Bert hops on a pyramid, Edison, Juice's character, leaps about a slanted rectangle. The configuration is slightly different for each of the six levels. If you get into trouble – and you will – you can jump off the grid onto a line which will cause you to materialize elsewhere.

This game is a knockout. The characters are human-looking, not some videogame stick figures. The graphics are top-notch, and the play action is fun for five minutes as well as five months. It is available on disk for the Commodore 64 and for Atari computers with 32K.

The other three new games from Tronix are very different from one another, seemingly intended for specialized audiences. Still they do have one thing in common – simple directions. Just pop that cartridge in and play.

Deadly Skies

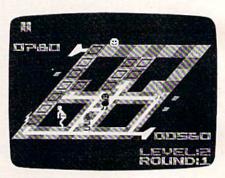
Here's your shoot-em-up. Underneath a protective cloud cover are a missile base, tanks, and missile emplacements set up to destroy your copter. UFOs, smart bombs, and asteroids harrass you in the air. You've got to bomb through the cloud cover, then bomb the ground targets which scroll by from left to right. Unfortunately, your copter cannot scroll off the screen with the targets, nor can you wrap around and come out the other side.

The sound effects are quite good, reminiscent of the shooting in *Centipede*. Although you can barely make out the shapes of your enemies, the overall graphics are adequate.

You will be challenged.
Around level four there is so
much debris in the sky, you feel
like you're attacking Mount St.
Helens. It is a good test of
peripheral vision, though it is
bothersome that the enemy
missiles suddenly appear a quarter of the way up the screen,
which happens to be your ideal
bombing altitude.

Scorpion

Scorpion is another fast-action shooting game, but it requires some thinking, not just twitching. You've got eight different things to shoot at (Venus's-flytraps,



In Juice for the Commodore 64, the player controls a figure who jumps around a power grid, pursued by "Killerwatts" (artist's rendition of actual screen).

worms, pod babies, etc.), each with a different point value. More importantly, you've got to feed your clan by stunning frogs and bringing them home.

This is the fastest-moving of all the Tronix games, and you should have fun fighting your way through the maze, wreaking havoc, shooting everything in sight. The program makes pretty good use of the VIC's graphics capabilities, and the screen scrolls in four directions.

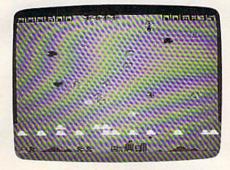
There is a scanner on the side of the screen that reports your location, but if you glance at it you're probably a goner. It might be an improvement to eliminate the gauges and make the playfield larger.

There are 32 levels and three difficulty settings, so you will be occupied for the next few months. Designer Jimmy Huey has also given us left- and right-handed play, and a freeze option.

The instructions neglect to say where the scorpion "house" is, but I'll tell you – it's that black square in the center of the screen.

Gold Fever

In Gold Fever, you are inside an abandoned mine filled with glittering piles of gold. But



The helicopter (right-center) bombs ground targets in Deadly Skies for the VIC-20.

some of the screen objects are difficult to recognize. The gold could just as easily pass for small sleeping rodents. Boxcars are chasing you, and so is an evil Claim Jumper, who looks more like a fire hydrant with a tabletop.

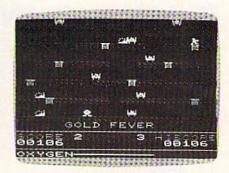
Anyway, after you pick up



In Scorpion for the VIC-20, enemy creatures abound in a four-way scrolling

all the gold in one mine, you move to another. There are nine difficulty levels, distinguished mainly by the amount of gold and speed of action, and only two alternating scenes.

Of the four new games from Tronix, the standouts are *Juice*, *Deadly Skies*, and *Scorpion*.



Your miner (upper-right) must avoid hazards while gathering riches in Gold Fever for the VIC-20.

Tronix Publishing, Inc. 701 W. Manchester Blvd. Inglewood, CA 90301

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Rat Hotel For VIC-20

Clark L. and Kathryn H. Kidd

Like mold on cheese, Rat Hotel tends to grow on you after a while. Our copy of the new hide-and-seek VIC-20 cartridge from Creative Software didn't come with instructions, and without the benefit of a press release we might have had trouble learning how to play. But once you know the rules, Rat Hotel is easy enough to entertain even younger players.

The object is to maneuver Ermine the Rat down six floors of the Hotel Paradisio to consume Le Grand Cheeseball in the basement. Ermine's enemy is Waldo the Maintenance Man. Waldo, armed with a gun, chases Ermine around the hotel.

Rat Hotel is a game of several challenges. One, of course, is Waldo the Maintenance Man. There are also rattraps scattered throughout the hotel, which Ermine must avoid. The third obstacle is time: players have three minutes to guide Ermine from the hotel attic to the cheeseball. If and when the rat consumes Le Grand Cheeseball, the game starts again at a more difficult skill level.

Along the way to the basement, cheese is hidden in various corners. When Ermine consumes this cheese, points are added to your score. The rat must eat all the cheese on each level to move from one floor to another. Occasionally the cheese changes color from yellow to black. When the cheese is black, it paralyzes the rat for a few crucial seconds. During those seconds, Waldo may sneak up and shoot the rat. Never fear, however: a player is allowed three rats per game.

Playing Rat Hotel

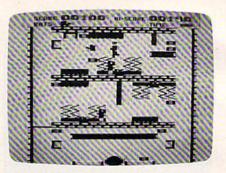
For those who might not learn how to play *Rat Hotel* without printed rules, here they are. *Rat Hotel* is a cartridge game requiring a VIC and a joystick. Plug in the cartridge, turn on the VIC, and jiggle the joystick to center the title screen on your TV. Choose your skill level by pushing the joystick up. Press the fire button to start play.

Once play begins, the top of the screen records your current score as well as the high score of games in the series. Little rats on the upper left side indicate the number of rats left in a game. On the upper right is a black bar showing the amount of time a player has left. Rather than giving the time in minutes and seconds, the black bar shrinks to show the remaining time. This is a clever feature; it's easier to gauge the length of the bar out of the corner of your eye than it is to take your eyes off the game to read a numeric display.

There are five skill levels, and the only significant difference is the speed of the game. Level 5 isn't unreasonably fast unless you've just finished playing a game on Level 1.

Ermine must avoid Waldo by staying ahead of him or by finding places to hide. When the rat has eaten all the cheese on a floor, move him to the extreme right or left of the screen and then push him as far down as possible to await the elevator. As you press the joystick toward the edge of the screen, a beeping sound will call an elevator to take Ermine to the next floor.

While you can move the rat only one floor at a time, Waldo can skip floors. Sometimes you



Waldo the Maintenance Man chases Ermine the Rat in Rat Hotel.

think you're well ahead of him, but he'll catch up to you. More rats "bite the cheese" while waiting for the elevator than in any other *Rat Hotel* situation.

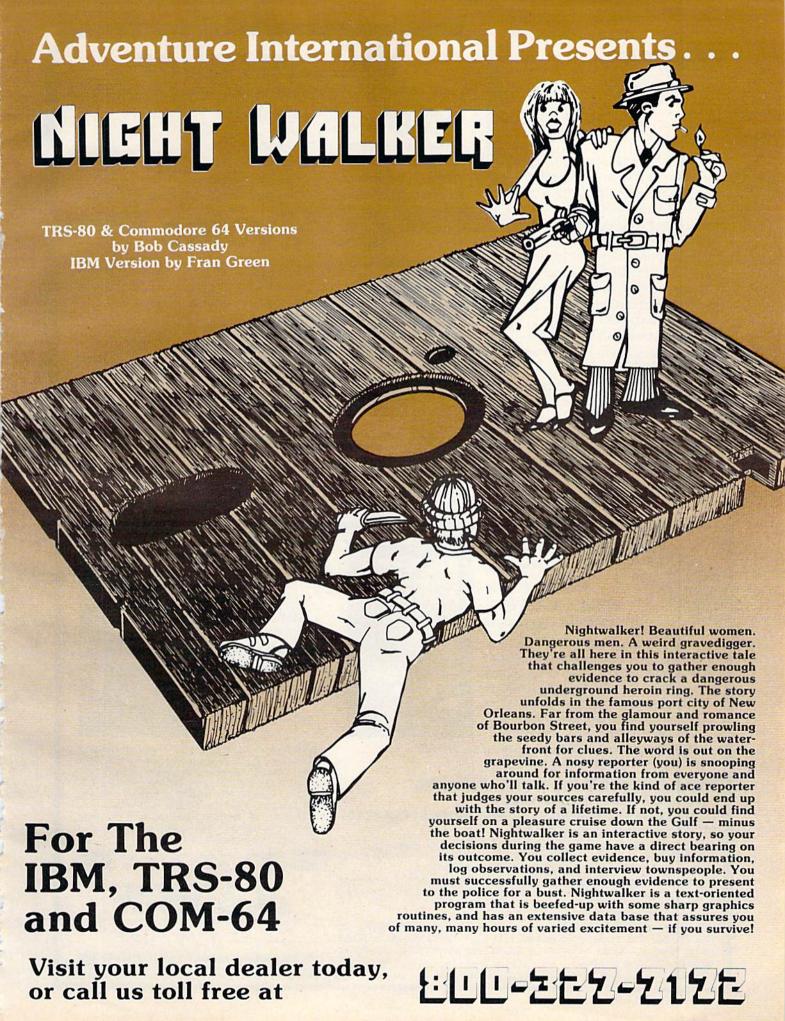
Good Features

The idea of having an elevator that makes you wait is ingenious. It adds a little variety to the game. Another good feature of *Rat Hotel* is the sound effects, which are excellent. When the game begins, a Bach tune is played. After a while, though, the song does get a little tedious, especially if you're not a good player and have to keep starting over. There are also little tunes played when you win or lose.

When Waldo shoots the rat there's a popping sound, and when the rat gets caught in a trap there's a definite crunch. There's a beeping noise that calls the elevator. Different sounds are made when the rat eats good or bad cheese. A lot of effort was put into the sound effects, and it makes the game more enjoyable.

The graphics of *Rat Hotel* are above average, perhaps even excellent. Graphics are not the strong feature of the VIC-20, but the graphics in *Rat Hotel* are good enough to add to the enjoyment of the game.

For all its innovation, however, Rat Hotel is a game of few



REVIEWS

surprises. The rat always starts the game in the same location, cheese and traps are hidden in the same spots every time, and Waldo plods the same basic route each time the game is played. Even the poisonous black cheese shows up only once in most games, and that's at a specific spot in the basement. Thus, all games are basically the same, and after a few dozen rounds the player begins to feel like a rat in a maze. Some randomness introduced into the program would have made Rat Hotel an even better game.

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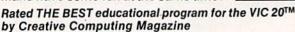
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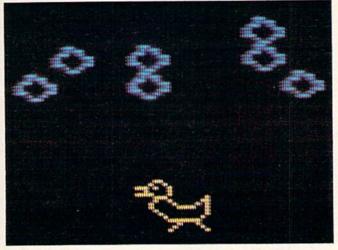
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A close-up screen photo showing how ordinary characters (left) are transformed into custom characters (right) for the VIC-20 version of "Chicken Little," a game program elsewhere in this issue. Note the technique of combining one or more characters (A, F, G, J) to form a single, large custom character.

Introduction To Custom Characters For VIC And 64

Tom R. Halfhill, Editor

What are "custom characters"? Why might you want them? Are they hard to program? How do they work? This introduction to the concept of custom characters answers all these questions and more. Two other articles in this issue then show exactly how to program custom characters on either a VIC-20 or Commodore 64.

Perhaps you've admired the screen graphics of a favorite arcade-style game, or the Old English letters of a Gothic text adventure. These kinds of shapes and special characters are not built into the computer itself. Maybe you've wondered how these effects are achieved and if they are difficult to program.

The secret is a technique called *custom characters*, also known as *redefined characters* or *programmable characters*. The terms are almost self-explanatory — with programming, you can design your own shapes and special characters to display on the TV screen. They can be almost any shapes you want: spaceships, aliens, animals, human figures, Old English letters, anything. In

effect, you are *customizing* or *redefining* the characters already built into the computer.

For instance, if you redefine the letter A to look like an alien creature, every time you PRINT A on the screen you'll get the alien instead of the letter. Animation is as easy as erasing the character — by PRINTing over it with a blank space — and then PRINTing it in the next position. When this process is repeated rapidly, the alien seems to move across the screen.

Custom characters are especially useful to game programmers, but also are fun to experiment with for anyone interested in programming.

Character Sets

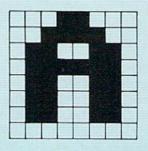
First, let's clarify exactly what is a *character set*. Briefly, it is the complete set or collection of characters that a particular computer can display on its video screen. *Characters* include letters of the alphabet (both upper- and lowercase), numbers, punctuation marks, symbols, and — on the Commodore 64 and VIC-20 — the 64 special graphics characters that are pictured on the front of the keys. In all, a VIC or 64 has a standard character set of 256 characters. This is the total set of charac-

ters which the computer is capable of displaying.

The character set is built into the computer, permanently stored in Read Only Memory (ROM). ROMs are memory chips that retain important information even when power is turned off between sessions. The character set is stored in ROM as a list of numbers. The numbers describe to the computer how each character is formed from a pattern of tiny dots.

You may be able to see these dots if you look very closely at your computer screen. (The dots might be too small to discern on some ordinary TV sets, but they are much more visible on a monitor.) All the characters in the character set are made up of these dots. The dots for each character are part of an 8-by-8 grid, for a total of 64 dots per grid. This method of forming characters is familiar to anyone who has seen the large time/ temperature clocks on banks, or the scoreboards in sports stadiums. A computer displays characters the same way, except instead of light bulbs, the dots are very small pinpoints of glowing phosphor on the TV picture tube. (Figure 1 shows the dot pattern for the letter A on a Commodore 64; the dot pattern is slightly different for the VIC-20, but the principle is the same.)

Figure 1: Dot Pattern For Character A On Commodore 64



The character set is always kept in ROM, ready for the computer to use. Let's say you display a character on the screen — for instance, the uppercase letter A. The computer refers to the character set in ROM to see how it should display the A on the screen, much as you would refer to a dictionary to see how to spell a word. Once it looks up the dot pattern for an A, the computer displays the character. The whole process takes only a few microseconds, and happens every time a character is displayed, either by typing on the keyboard or using a PRINT statement in BASIC.

When the computer's ROM chips are preprogrammed for you at the factory, these dot patterns for each character are permanently burned into the chips so the computer will always display the same character set. Short of replacing the ROM chips themselves, there is nothing you can do to change this preprogramming. Normally, this would limit you to the built-in character set. Indeed, on some computers there is no alternative.

Fooling The Computer

However, on the VIC and 64 — and on many other home computers — there is a way to modify the character set to suit your own needs. The technique requires fooling the computer.

Here's how it's done. The first obstacle to overcome is the preprogrammed ROM chips. It is not possible to erase or change information in ROM. But remember, there are two types of memory chips in computers: ROM and RAM.

RAM (Random Access Memory) is temporary memory that *can* be erased and changed. Programs loaded from disk or tape, or which you write yourself, are stored in RAM while they run. They can be changed at any time from the keyboard, or even erased altogether by typing NEW or switching off the computer. RAM is the computer's workspace.

So, the first step toward custom characters is to copy the list of numbers representing the character set from ROM into RAM.

This is a relatively simple programming task. You find out exactly where in ROM the character set is stored by looking at a *memory map*, a list of memory addresses inside the computer. (Memory maps are often found in reference or owner's manuals or magazine articles.) Once you know the beginning memory address of the ROM character set, you can write a short routine which reads the list of numbers in ROM and then copies it into RAM. In BASIC, this is done with PEEKs and POKEs within a FOR/NEXT loop. One or two program lines are all it takes.

Now there's a copied image of the ROM character set in RAM. Again using POKEs, you can freely change the list of numbers to customize the characters any way you want (we'll cover this in detail in a moment).

OK so far, but there's one catch. The computer doesn't know you've relocated the character set. It still expects to find the character set where it always has, in ROM. It will continue to refer to ROM and will ignore your customized set in RAM.

That's why you have to 'fool' the computer. The VIC and 64 contain a memory location, called a *pointer*, which points to the character set in ROM. Luckily, the pointer itself is in RAM. With a single POKE statement, you can change the number in this location to point to your custom character set in RAM, thereby fooling the computer into referring there for its information instead of ROM. The computer goes through its usual process of looking up the dot pattern for

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each character and displaying it on the screen, except it looks up *your* modified pattern instead of the pattern preprogrammed at the factory.

Clever, eh?

Character Patterns

Basically, if you've made it this far, you've got the picture. But there are still a few details to clean up.

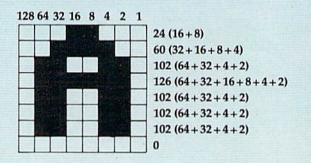
For example, exactly how are characters customized?

Recall that the character set is defined by a list of numbers which describes the dot patterns for each character, and that each character is formed by dots within an 8-by-8 grid. By changing these numbers, you change the shape of the dot pattern, and therefore the shape of the character.

It helps at this point to know something about the binary number system, so you might want to read "The Inner World Of Computers, Part 1: Binary Numbers" elsewhere in this issue. But even if you don't understand binary, look at Figure 2.

The eight numbers running vertically along the right side of Figure 2 are the numbers which define the dot pattern for an A on a Commodore 64 (again, the pattern for A on the VIC is slightly different). These are the same eight numbers which the computer refers to when it looks up A in the character set. They are also the numbers you must change to customize the character. These numbers are decimal versions of the binary dot patterns.

Figure 2: Dot Pattern For A On Commodore 64



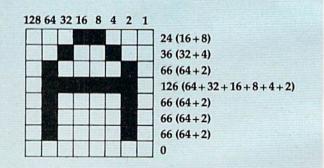
Along the top of Figure 2, running horizontally from right to left, are eight more numbers: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and 128. Notice that each of the numbers in this series is twice as much as its predecessor. That's how binary works. (If you want to get technical, each number represents a bit in a byte.)

Now, this is important: to understand how the numbers in the *vertical column* were determined, simply add up the numbers in the *horizon*- tal row which correspond to colored dots in the 8-by-8 grid. For example, the top row of the grid has two colored dots which form the peak of the A. (These are the same dots which will be lit up when the letter is displayed on the TV screen.) These two dots fall beneath the 8 and 16 of the top row of numbers. Because 8 + 16 = 24, the number in the right-hand column for that row is 24.

Likewise, the next number in the right-hand column is 60, because the colored dots in the second row of the grid fall beneath the 4, 8, 16, and 32, which add up to 60. And so on down to the very last row, which has no colored dots. This is represented by a 0 in the right-hand column. When the A is displayed on the screen, no dots will be lit up on this row of the grid. (All patterns for letters and numbers allow a blank line for the last row, and for the extreme right and left-hand columns, in order to keep the characters from running into each other on the screen.)

Figure 3 shows the dot pattern for an A on the VIC-20. Notice how the eight numbers in the vertical column are different from the eight numbers for an A on the Commodore 64. A comparison between the patterns of Figures 2 and 3 shows why: each computer forms its A in a slightly different way. Study these figures until you're sure you know how to add up the dot patterns to arrive at the eight numbers along the right. This is the key to customizing characters.

Figure 3: Dot Pattern For A On VIC-20



Customizing Characters

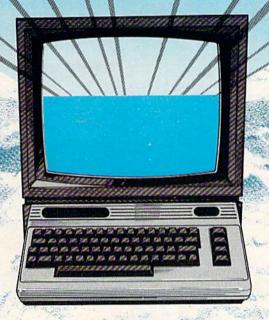
Once you understand how character patterns work, it's easy to customize them at will.

First, take some graph paper and mark off an 8-by-8 grid, or draw your own grid on a blank sheet. Along the top, write down the horizontal row of numbers as seen in Figures 2 and 3: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and 128. Be sure to list them from right to left.

Second, design your custom character by coloring in dots on the grid. Figure 4 shows a sample design for a *Space Invaders*-type creature.

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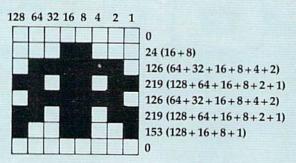
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Third, add up the colored dots in each row, starting from the top. Write down each sum in a vertical column along the right, as seen in the figures.

Figure 4: Dot Pattern For A Customized Character (Space InvadersType Alien)



You have now designed your own custom character. You can design as many of these as you'll need — up to the limit of 256 characters in the character set (although on the unexpanded VIC, memory limits make it practical to customize only 64 characters).

The only remaining step is to take the new series of eight numbers for each custom character and substitute them for the numbers in the stan-

dard character set. Remember, that's why you relocated the character set from ROM to RAM. Now that the list of numbers spelling out the patterns for the standard character set is in RAM, it can be changed to use your own numbers with POKE statements.

Specific Details

Up to now, this article has had to be fairly general in its explanations. The basic technique for customizing characters is the same for the VIC-20, Commodore 64, Atari, or any computer on which the character set can be relocated and redefined. But the specific details vary for each computer: the character set's memory address in ROM, how to safely copy it to RAM, the memory address of the character set pointer, the order of characters within the character set, and so on.

For these details, as well as example programs and utilities, turn to the article elsewhere in this issue which is appropriate for your computer: "How To Make Custom Characters On The 64" or "How To Make Custom Characters On The VIC."

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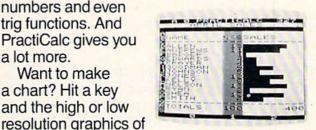
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How To Make Custom Characters On The 64

Gary Davis

Before reading this article, be sure to see "Introduction to Custom Characters For VIC And 64" in this issue, especially if you're unfamiliar with the concepts of redefined characters. The following article includes "Chred 64," a character-editing utility that makes the task of customizing characters easy and fun.

The Commodore 64 allows you to change any character in the character set to suit your own needs. In order to understand how this is done, it is first necessary to understand how the 64 (and most other computers) store the character set.

If you look closely at the letters the computer puts on the screen, you will notice that each character is made up of little dots in an 8×8 grid (see the figure).

Since there are 64 possible dots, or *pixels*, that can be either on or off, we need 64 "switches" for each character. This is done by using eight memory locations for each character. Since one memory location, or *byte*, is divided into eight *bits*, using eight bytes gives us the 64 switches we need for each character.

The bytes for each character are stored consecutively, with the first byte for each character representing the top row of dots in the character, the second byte the second row of dots, and so on. For a pixel to be on, the bit at its location must be *set*; for a pixel to be off, the bit must be *clear*. This is not as complicated as it sounds. The figure shows how the bit patterns of sets and clears are converted into the numbers that represent the character. When you make a series of bytes for every character and store them in a computer, you have what is known as a *character generator*.

Relocating The Character Set

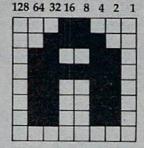
The character generator in most computers, including the Commodore 64, is stored in Read Only Memory (ROM). This way the computer is

ready to display characters on the screen as soon as it is turned on.

Unfortunately, when the character generator is in ROM, you can't change the characters to suit your needs. When you can't change the existing character set, the simplest way to customize a new character set is to move it to Random Access Memory (RAM), and then tell the computer to use your character set rather than the one it has in ROM.

Telling the Commodore 64 where the new character set is located is relatively simple to do. Within the video controller chip (sometimes known as the VIC-II chip) is a special memory

Pixel Pattern For Letter A



16+8=24 32+16+8+4=60 64+32+4+2=102 64+32+16+8+4+2=126 64+32+4+2=102 64+32+4+2=102 64+32+4+2=102

The character codes for A are stored in memory as: 24,60,102,126,102,102,102,0

For each row add the number at the top of each column in which a pixel is turned on. The resulting numbers are then stored consecutively from top to bottom.

location that allows you to set a new character pointer (the location of the first byte of your character set).

Now let's try an experiment. Type: POKE 53272,19 and press RETURN. Your screen will be

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filled with strange characters, but don't worry. You have told the 64 to use a RAM character generator, but you haven't supplied one yet. To return your screen to normal type: POKE 53272,21 and press RETURN. You won't be able to read what you are typing until you press RETURN, but the computer understands. If this doesn't work, you can always restore the screen by pressing the RESTORE and RUN/STOP keys at the same time.

When you are designing a new character set, it is nice to have the normal one loaded into RAM to start with. Then you can make changes to it. Program 1 copies the 64's character set from ROM to RAM.

Before you type in this program, you must enter:

POKE 8192,0 POKE 44,32 NEW

This saves a place in RAM memory for your new character set and protects it from being over-

written by a BASIC program.

Now, type in the program and RUN it. After about 45 seconds the computer will come back and say READY. Now type POKE 53272,19 and press RETURN. Nothing appears to happen, but the characters you are now seeing on your screen are coming from your RAM character generator, not from ROM as usual.

To test this, type POKE 2056,255. The top of all the letter A's on the screen should now be a solid line. Try POKEing different numbers into memory locations between 2048 and 6143 and watch the results on the characters.

Using A Character Editor

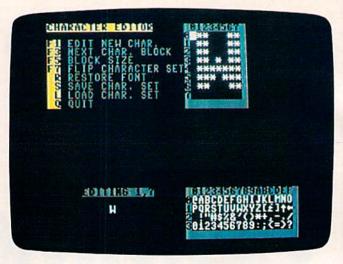
By sketching an 8×8 grid as seen in the figure, it is possible to map out the entire character set on graph paper and convert your new characters to numbers to POKE into memory.

This method, however, can be both time-consuming and frustrating. A far better way is to create your new characters on the screen and let the computer do all the calculations. With this thought in mind, I wrote a character editor called "Chred 64." With this utility (Program 2), you can redefine any of the text or graphics symbols and save them on tape or disk. This can then be loaded and used with any program.

In order to reserve memory for the alternate character set, it is necessary to set the start of BASIC pointer to 8192. This will leave you with 32K of RAM free for your BASIC program. To do this you must type in the following:

this, you must type in the following:

POKE 8192, 0 POKE 44, 32 NEW



"Chred 64," a utility program for creating custom characters on the Commodore 64.

Now the memory from 2048 to 8191 is free to hold your new character set. You may type in or LOAD Chred 64. After typing Chred 64 for the first time, be sure to SAVE it on tape or disk before you RUN it. If you have made a typing error, it is possible that the computer will "crash" and you'll have to type it all over again if you haven't SAVEd a copy.

When you run Chred 64, the program first copies the resident character set from ROM to RAM and resets the character base to point to the RAM character set. The program then expands the current character being edited to eight times its normal size.

To edit the current character being displayed, you may use the cursor control keys, the asterisk, and the space bar.

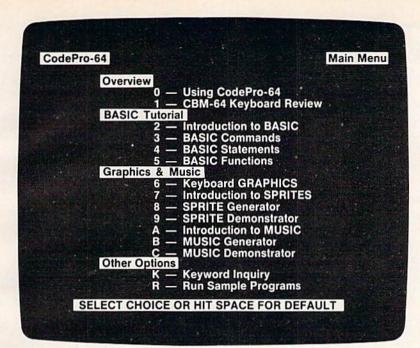
To turn on a pixel, position the cursor and press the asterisk. To turn off a pixel, press the space bar. To clear the entire character, press CLR.

To edit a different character, press F1. You will be asked to supply a row and column. This refers to the block of characters displayed on the lower-right corner of the screen. Just type a row number followed by the column number or letter. The character you selected will now be displayed, ready for you to edit.

More Editing Features

An interesting feature of the 64 is that, unlike the Commodore PET, the reverse-field (inverse video) characters are stored as part of the character set. This allows 256 redefined characters. To edit a character not being displayed, press F3. This will select and display the next block of 64 characters. Rest assured that you may mix characters from any of the blocks; only 64 characters are shown at a time for the purpose of editing.

Sometimes you may wish to edit more than



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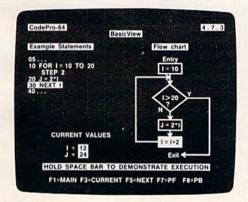
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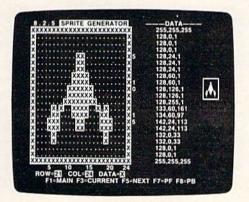
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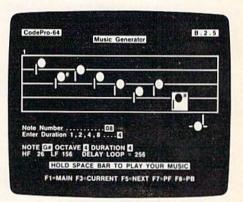
We also help you learn to program with sprites by giving you a sprite demonstrator so you can see the effect of changing register values. You can experiment by moving your sprite around in a screen segment, change its color or priority, and see the effects of your changes. You learn

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1948 OAK RIDGE TURNPIKE OAK RIDGE,TN 37830 615-482-9592 VISA AND MASTERCARD ACCEPTED one character at a time to make a larger shape. This can be easily accomplished by pressing F5. Instead of a single character, you will be able to edit a block of four characters. To go back to single character mode, just press F5 again.

After you have redefined several characters, the text on the screen may become unreadable as your new characters replace the existing ones. To restore the character set to normal, *without* destroying your new character set, press F7. To return to your new character set, press F7 again.

When you are done working with a character set, you can restore the font to the normal character set by pressing R. You will be asked "Are you sure?" Now is your last chance to save your character set. If you are really done, press Y; otherwise, press N.

After you have gone to the effort of creating a new character set, you will probably want to save it on disk or tape for use in other programs. To save your character set, press S. Follow the directions given on the screen. After the character set is saved, you will be returned to the editor. (When typing Chred 64, omit line 225 for use with tape.)

Sometimes you may wish to alter a character set that you have already created and saved. To load another character set, press L and follow the directions given on the screen. Be careful — the new character set is loaded on top of the current character set, so be sure to save it if you want to use it later.

OK, you've developed your new character set. To use it with another program, you will have to type POKE 8192, 0:POKE 44, 32: NEW, just as you do when you load Chred 64. To load in the character set, place the cassette containing your new character set in the recorder, or the disk in the drive. For tape, type LOAD "filename",1,1 where "filename" is the name you gave when you saved the character set. For disk, type LOAD "filename",8,1. To use the new character set, POKE 53272, 19. To return to the normal character set, POKE 53272, 21.

I hope you have as much fun using this program as I had writing it. I would like to express my thanks to Don Moses for the use of his 64 in developing this program, and to the Central Ohio PET Users Group for providing detailed maps of the video chip registers.

If you do not want to type in this program yourself, please send a blank disk or cassette tape along with a stamped, self-addressed mailer and \$3 to the address below. I will send you a copy of Chred 64 and a character set developed with it.

Gary Davis 1147 Carbone Drive Columbus, OH 43224

See program listings on page 196.



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So we decided to surround the keyboard of each PC with the information we wanted. We decided to print whatever we needed on sturdy **plastic templates** which would fit the keyboard of either the VIC-20 or Commodore 64.

SIMPLE SOLUTION

This was the simple solution to our problem. Now we could have the essential information right at our fingertips.

On the left side and top of the templates we put BASIC functions, commands, and statements. On the lower left we used key symbols to remind us of how to use SHIFT, RUN/STOP, CTRL and the "Commodore" key. Over on the bottom right side we put some additional keys to help remember about CLR/HOME and RESTORE. But we were still a little confused.

STILL CONFUSED

We found we were confused about music programming, color graphics, and sprites. On both the VIC-20 and the CBM-64 templates we carefully organized and summarized the essential reference data for **music** programming and put it across the top—showing notes and the scale. All those values you must POKE and where to POKE them are listed.

Then to clarify **color graphics** we laid out screen memory maps showing character and color addresses in a screen matrix. (We got this idea from the manuals.)

For the VIC-20 we added a complete memory address map for documenting where everything is in an expanded or unexpanded VIC.

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How To Make Custom Characters On The VIC

Gregg Keizer, Assistant Book Editor

Before reading this article, be sure to see "Introduction To Custom Characters For VIC And 64" in this issue, especially if you're unfamiliar with the concepts of redefined characters.

The standard characters provided with the VIC are certainly useful, afford plenty of variety, and can be combined to create new shapes and figures. Many games on the VIC, for instance, often use only the standard character set to display the screen and show objects or user-controlled figures.

But there will be times when you need to draw a new shape or figure that the standard character set just can't produce. You'll often find this true as you design your own games. Or perhaps you simply want to experiment, to see what you can do with the VIC.

Creating custom characters takes up more memory, which can be crucial when you're using the VIC, and it can take time to design and add them to a program. But when you're looking for just the right figure, and it shows on the screen during a game, you'll agree that it was worth the effort.

Fooling The VIC

You've already looked through the article "Introduction to Custom Characters," and perhaps read "The Inner World of Computers, Part 1: Binary Numbers" elsewhere in this issue, so you know what custom characters are and how to design them using graph paper. Now that you have the figures in mind, you can actually begin to place those custom characters in the VIC.

Remember that the character set of most computers, including the VIC, is located in Read Only Memory, or ROM, and is permanently stored

there. The VIC's character memory begins at location 32768, which stores the number value of the top row of the @ character. The number value of the second row of that character is at location 32769, the third row at location 32770, and so on.

In order to change the character set and insert your own custom characters, you first need to change the place where the VIC looks to find its character set. You can do this by changing the *pointer*, which fortunately is in a Random Access Memory (RAM) location. By changing this memory location, you are in effect instructing the computer to look elsewhere for its character set.

The VIC looks to location 36869 for its pointer. Although the pointer's value is usually 240 or 242, it can be changed by POKEing a new value into that location. Entering POKE 36869,255, for example, fools the computer into looking to a new location in RAM, 7168, for character data, instead of the ROM location 32768. You can begin your custom character set in a RAM location ranging from 4096 to 7168, but the best place to start is at 7168.

Right now, however, there is nothing there for the VIC to look at. You need to copy the character set data to your new RAM location. As explained in "Introduction to Custom Characters," this isn't that hard.

What you need to do is free enough space from BASIC to fit in your recopied character set, as well as protect it from the BASIC's operations. Then you have to tell the VIC to read the numbers in the character set stored in ROM and copy those numbers starting at your new RAM location, 7168.

A short routine such as the one below does all the work for you in only three program lines.

- 10 PRINT" {CLR}": POKE 36869,255
- 20 POKE 52,28:POKE 56,28:CLR
- 3Ø FOR I=7168 TO 7679:POKE I,PEEK(256ØØ+I):NEXT

COMPUTE!'s First Book Of VIC

Authors: COMPUTE! Magazine

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Finally, it's VIC's turn!

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Line Function

Tells the VIC to go to location 7168 to get the data for its character set, rather than looking to ROM location 32768.

20 Frees 512 bytes of memory from BASIC by changing the pointers to the top of available RAM memory. A value of 28 takes 512 bytes, just enough for the 64 characters you would normally copy to RAM, and also protects this area from BASIC.

30 Copies the first 64 characters from their ROM locations to your new RAM location. This is done by PEEKing at the values from 32768 to 33280 (PEEK 25600+I), and then POKEing those values into the new locations running from 7168 to 7679. (We're moving only 64 characters out of a total character set of 256 in order to conserve memory.)

Now that you have part of the character set moved to RAM, the VIC told to look there from now on for its character data, and the area protected from BASIC, you can begin to place your own characters in this set.

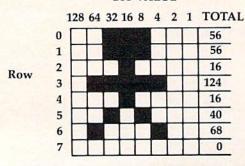
Placing Your Custom Characters

Your custom characters have already been designed, either using graph paper or perhaps with the "VIC-20 Character Developer" utility program (see sidebar). You've added up the dot values and should have eight numbers for each new character. These represent the eight bytes of memory each character requires to be displayed on the screen.

What you now need to do is POKE these new numbers where the old values are, replacing one of the standard characters with one of your custom characters. For example, a custom character such as that in the figure would have the following values:

Custom Characters

BIT VALUE



The eight numbers to POKE into a memory location are 56,56,16,124,16,40,68, and 0 to create this character.

The most convenient way to replace old characters is with DATA and READ statements. By placing all the new numbers into DATA statements, and then having the VIC READ them, your programming task will be simplified. The computer always READs the DATA in the order it's listed, so be sure the numbers are in the right order, and that there are eight numbers for each character. The DATA statements can be anywhere in the program, as long as they are in the same order as the READ commands.

Glance through the Screen Code table in *Personal Computing on the VIC*, the guide that came with your computer. You've copied the first 64 characters, from the @ to the ?, into RAM, but you'll lose some of these when you replace them with your custom characters. Decide which standard characters you won't need, and look up the screen codes for those. If you are designing a game that uses some of the letters in a display, for example, make sure those won't be lost when you develop your custom characters.

Because you changed the pointer, your character set now begins at memory location 7168. Each character takes up eight bytes of memory, so by multiplying the screen code number by 8 and adding it to 7168, you can find the location of the top row of any character. For example, the letter A, with a screen code value of 1, begins at location 7176.

A format you can use to replace a standard character with your own custom character is:

FOR C(your new character) = X TO X+7:READ D:POKE C,D:NEXT

where X is the memory location of a character you want to replace. To replace the A character with the custom character from the figure, for instance, you would write:

FOR C=7176 TO 7183:READ D:POKE C,D:NEXT

and include somewhere in the program the DATA statement:

DATA 56,56,16,124,16,40,68,0

Add these two lines to the program used to copy characters into RAM, and you'll see the custom figure every time you press the A key. Notice, however, that you have lost the A character. There is now no way to print that on the screen. In other words, make sure that the characters you replace are ones you won't want to use.

If you have several new characters and they are replacing standard characters right after each other on the Screen Code table, you can place more than one in a READ statement, simplifying your programming. Replacing the first five standard characters, for example, would look like this:

64K for VIC 20 SELECT-A-RAM

SELECT-A-RAM

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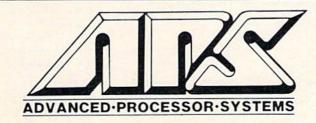
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VISA*

VIC-20 Character Developer

E. A. Cottrell

The utility program described here takes some of the tedium out of customizing characters for the VIC. It automatically converts the binary dot pattern numbers into decimal numbers for you.

Creating custom characters on the VIC-20 is not difficult. Eight bytes of information are in ROM for each character. To create custom characters, you must change the location to which the VIC looks for the characters to a location in RAM, and then POKE the desired information into the memory addresses normally used by the VIC. I won't go into detail here; see the related articles in this issue. You can also find more information in the VIC-20 Programmer's Reference Guide.

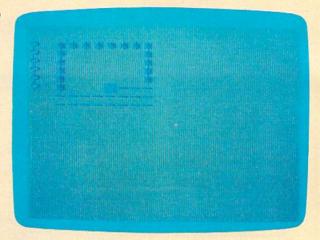
Relieving The Tedium

The most tedious part of this process for me is converting the binary representation of the characters into decimal numbers which can be POKEd into memory. The short utility program with this article eliminates that problem and speeds up the whole character development process. It also provides the hexadecimal equivalent for machine language programmers.

This program uses the full screen.
Therefore, care must be taken when typing,
especially with the PRINT statements. It is very
important that all semicolons and commas be
entered as listed.

When the program is first run, the screen will display eight rows of eight dashes in the top left corner, with a question mark in front of the first row. To design a custom character, enter asterisks (*) in place of the dashes (—), then press RETURN. The question mark then moves to the front of the second row. Repeat the process for all eight rows, creating your character with the asterisks as you go.

When RETURN is pressed after the eighth row is entered, the decimal and hexadecimal equivalents of each row are displayed. Below this, the custom character is shown, then the prompt "PRINT-OUT (Y/N)?". Pressing the Y key at this time will dump the screen to the printer. If you do not have a printer, lines 360-380 and lines 500-560 may be omitted.



Designing a hollow box with the "VIC-20 Character Developer."

Pressing the N key in response to the printout prompt leads to another prompt, "ARE YOU DONE (Y/N)?". Pressing N here produces the prompt, "NEW CHARACTER (Y/N)?". A Y response clears the screen and gives you a clean grid with which to create your next character. Pressing N leaves the character you are working with in the grid and allows you to change only the parts desired. Remember that RETURN must be pressed for all eight rows whether all are changed or not.

The print-out can be very useful when designing characters which will face different directions. Simply turn the copy to the angle desired and enter the new character.

This program is more than a useful tool. Kids have great fun creating all sorts of things. If you answer Y to the DONE prompt, the @ key will display the new character. To restart the program, enter RUN 30 to keep from waiting for the transfer of the character set from ROM to RAM.

See program listing on page 195.

Sample Screen Dump To Printer

| | | DEC | HEX |
|---|--------|-----|-----|
| ? | *** | 60 | 30 |
| ? | -**- | 66 | 42 |
| ? | *-**-* | 165 | A5 |
| ? | ** | 129 | 81 |
| ? | *-** | 165 | A5 |
| ? | ** | 153 | 99 |
| ? | -**- | 66 | 42 |
| ? | *** | 60 | 30 |
| | | | |

PRINT-OUT (Y/N)?

FOR C=7168 TO 7207:READ D:POKE C,D:NEXT

You would then need five DATA statements, one for each new character created.

8K Expanded VIC

If you have an expanded VIC, with 8K or more of RAM, you'll need to enter additional commands before you run any program which copies a character set and creates custom characters.

"Creating Graphics on the Expanded VIC," by Ed Harris, in the February 1983 issue of COM-PUTE! Magazine, includes a short machine language program that allows you to create custom characters on your expanded VIC.

If you don't want to use this utility, you can enter a few additional POKEs before you load and run any program creating custom characters. Enter each individual POKE, then press RETURN:

POKE 43,1:POKE 44,32

POKE 8192,0:NEW

POKE 36869,240:POKE 36866,150

POKE 648,30

The first line of POKEs sets the pointer to the start of the BASIC program, much like the POKE 52,28 did in the unexpanded VIC. The second POKE, the first memory location of BASIC, must be set to 0, or you won't be able to run your programs. The third line of POKEs relocates the screen, while the last POKE makes it possible for the operating system to see the screen.

As you enter the last two lines of POKE statements, the screen will change drastically. Don't worry — you haven't done anything wrong. You do, however, need to be careful as you enter these lines, for you can't really see what you've typed on the screen, due to the jumbled display.

Once these are entered, you can LOAD and RUN your program to copy characters and create custom figures. Line 20 in the program, used to copy characters to RAM, must be eliminated, however, if you use the expanded VIC. If you leave it in, the pointers in BASIC will change again, and you won't see the correct screen display.

Custom Hints

You now have the ability to design and enter your own custom characters on the VIC. Refer to the accompanying sidebar, "VIC-20 Character Developer," for a simple utility which will make it easier to design custom characters. This utility will also calculate the byte values of each row of a character for the DATA statements you'll be placing in your programs.

As you type in the lines for your custom characters, remember several things.

Each character needs eight numbers in the DATA statement to define it, even if some of the values are 0. If you don't have all eight numbers, the VIC will READ from the next DATA statement and your figure will not appear as you expected.

List the DATA statements in the same sequence as the READ commands used to replace the characters. The first READ statement looks to the first DATA statement, the second READ command looks to the second group of data numbers, and so on.

When you're finished, RUN the program to make sure the custom characters replace the right standard characters and appear as you wanted. Check the DATA statements, the byte values of the new characters, and the FOR C=X TO Y statements if you have problems. More than likely, any errors can be found in these places.



Users Groups

compute!'s Gazette is compiling a nationwide guide of VIC-20 and Commodore 64 users groups which will be published periodically. Please send us your group's name, address, the name of a contact person, and a phone number (optional). Also include any other relevant information: the group's membership, when it was founded, whether it operates a phone-in bulletin board system for modem users, etc. Address to:

Kathy Yakal, Editorial Assistant COMPUTEI's Gazette P.O. Box 5406 Greensboro, NC 27403

VIC/64 Program Lifesaver

"UNNEW" Rescues Lost Programs

Vern Buis

If you have ever lost a BASIC program by accidentally typing NEW, then read on. This short machine language routine for both the Commodore 64 and VIC-20 (any memory size) provides an easy means of recovering BASIC programs that have been "erased"—and it loads and executes in only ten seconds.

Sooner or later — practically every programmer does it — thinking a program has been saved, you type NEW to clear out the memory, and a split-second after pressing RETURN, you wind up screaming.

But on the VIC-20 and Commodore 64, typing NEW does not really erase the program from memory. NEW just makes the computer (and the programmer) think the program is gone. As long as you don't start typing another program or switch off the machine, the program is still there. To get it back, all you have to do is fool the computer into remembering where in its memory the program begins and ends.

That's what "VIC/64 Program Lifesaver" does. By loading and running this short machine language utility immediately after committing the grievous error, you can save your lost program, save your hours of work, and even save your sanity.

Entering The Lifesaver

The Lifesaver is listed as a BASIC loader, a BASIC program that creates a machine language program. The same listing works for either the VIC-20 or Commodore 64. Be sure to read the fol-

lowing special instructions before typing the program. The procedure is somewhat different from most and requires that certain steps be followed exactly.

First, if you are using tape instead of disk, enter line 60 as follows:

60 CLR:SAVE"UNNEW",1,1

After typing the listing, do not RUN it. Instead, save it on disk or tape with a filename such as "LIFESAVER/BASIC" or "UNNEW/BASIC". Do not use the filename "UNNEW" This filename must be reserved.

Now enter RUN. The BASIC loader creates the machine language program and automatically saves it on disk or tape under the filename "UNNEW". This is what you'll actually use to rescue lost programs; the BASIC loader can be set aside as a backup in case you need to create another copy.

Using The Lifesaver

OK, let's say you've just typed NEW and wiped out hours of valuable labor. (To test the Lifesaver, you can load a BASIC program and erase it with NEW.) Recovering it is easy.

To load the Lifesaver from tape, enter:

LOAD"UNNEW",1,1

To load the Lifesaver from disk, enter:

LOAD"UNNEW",8,1

Either way, it loads pretty fast, because the program is short. Now, to activate the Lifesaver, enter:

SYS 525 [RETURN] CLR [RETURN]

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(Incidentally, CLR means to type the keyword CLR, not to press the CLR/HOME key.)

That's all there is to it. When you enter LIST, the BASIC program you thought was forever lost at sea is back, safe and sound.

The Lifesaver itself also remains in memory, but probably not for long. It's tucked away in memory which is unprotected (locations used by the input buffer and BASIC interpreter), so you'll have to load it again each time you want to use it. But unless you're either very unlucky or (shall we say) prone to inadvertent actions, the Lifesaver isn't something you should be needing often.

Why It Works

Instead of erasing the program in memory when you type NEW, the VIC and 64 simply reset two key pointers in such a way that the operating system doesn't ''see'' that the program is still there. These pointers keep track of where in memory a BASIC program begins and ends. NEW moves the top-of-program pointer down to the bottom of BASIC memory, and the first two bytes of BASIC memory are set to zero. These first two bytes serve as a pointer to the address for the second line of BASIC code. When they are set to zero, the operating system believes that no

program is in memory.

The Lifesaver works by skipping the first two bytes of BASIC memory (the address pointer) and the next two bytes (BASIC line number). It scans upward for a zero byte — the end-of-line indicator. Upon finding the zero byte, the routine POKEs its address, plus one, into the second-line-of-BASIC address pointer. One of the erased pointers is thereby restored.

Next, the Lifesaver scans byte-by-byte through the BASIC memory area until it finds three consecutive zero bytes. This is the end-of-program indicator. Once it locates these zeros, the routine POKEs the address of the third zero, plus one, into the top-of-BASIC/start-of-variables pointer at locations 45-46. This completely restores the erased program.

For those who might want to relocate the Lifesaver to a safer memory area — to preserve it for frequent use or to combine it with other utility routines — the machine language program is written to be fully relocatable. It uses no absolute JMP or JSR instructions. The area used here was chosen to make it load easily into a 64 or VIC with any memory configuration and to minimize the danger of it loading atop a BASIC program.

See program listing on page 203.

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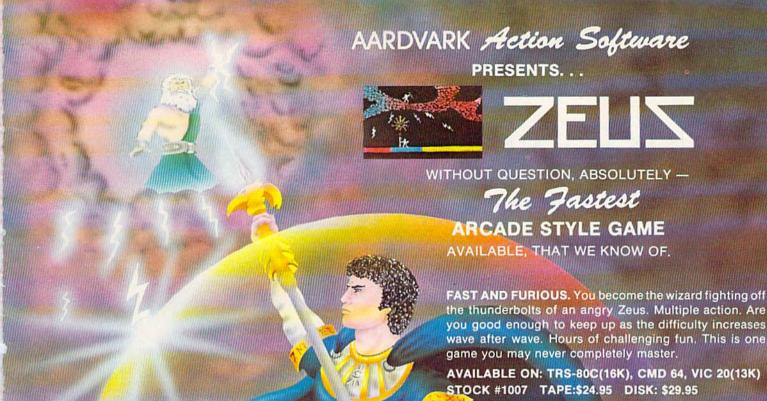
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Understanding Sound On The 64

Part 2

Gregg Peele, Editorial Programmer

Ever wished you could create just that right sound for a game effect? Or that right tone for a song? The conclusion of this two-part article and the accompanying utility program may be just what you need to create interesting new sounds on your 64.

Last month we explored some of the basics of producing sound on the Commodore 64. We discussed ADSR (attack, decay, sustain, and release) and used these parameters along with volume, pitch, and waveform to produce various sounds. This month, we will look even further into the capabilities of the 64's built-in "synthesizer on a chip," the Sound Interface Device (SID). We'll discuss filters, ring modulation and synchronization, and present a utility, "Soundmaker 64," which will make it easier to use these techniques within your own programs.

Changed Your Filters Lately?

The Commodore 64 SID chip has three filters — but unlike the filters in your car, they should never need replacing. However, they do share some similarities with car filters. Just as an oil filter allows oil to pass while blocking out other unwanted particles, the SID chip filters let parts of sounds pass — selectively *filtering* out the remainder of the sound. Synthesizer filters provide an important means of manipulating sounds to produce various effects.

The three filters are called high pass, low pass,

and band pass. The high-pass filter is designed to remove the lower frequencies, letting the higher frequencies pass. The low-pass filter has the opposite effect — it removes the high frequencies while allowing low frequencies to pass. The band pass filter allows a band or group of frequencies to pass through while frequencies above and below the band are suppressed.

The filter you choose is activated by turning on bits 4 (low pass), 5 (band pass), or 6 (high pass) in SID register 24 (read the accompanying short article, "Switching Bits," for details on turning bits on or off). These filters can be used in combinations for additional effects. For instance, adding the low and high pass filters together creates the inverse effect of the band pass filter; only the higher and lower frequencies pass, suppressing the middle frequencies.

The amount of sound that is removed by a filter is determined by the *cutoff frequency*. The filter cuts off the sound beginning at this frequency. The cutoff frequency for filtering is controlled by the lower three bits in SID register 21 and all eight bits in register 22. Some of the most interesting effects possible on the 64 are created by incrementing or decrementing these series of bits while a sound is being played. Want the sound of an alien ship as it lands? Use your normal alien ship sound, add a filter, and gradually increment or decrement these eight bits as your ship descends. A certain combination of waveforms and a changing filter can create just the right sound effect for a descending alien ship.

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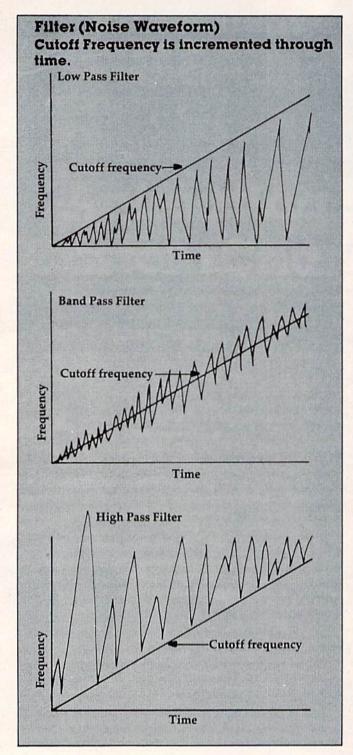
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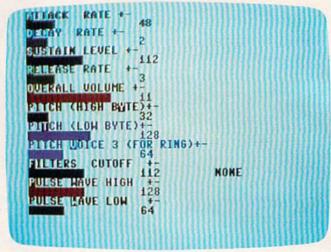
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Additive And Subtractive Synthesis

Filtering is an example of *subtractive synthesis*. Subtractive synthesis is a method of manipulating sounds by subtracting parts of a single sound — pushing other parts which normally may not be heard into the forefront. *Additive synthesis*, however, brings two sounds together to form a totally new sound. Both *ring modulation* and *synchronization* are examples of additive sound synthesis.



"Soundmaker 64" lets you experiment with all the parameters of the sound chip and add the results to other programs.

Ring Modulation

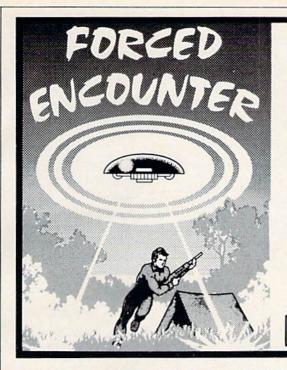
Ring modulation is a form of additive sound synthesis that dramatically changes the timbre or tone quality of two tones. Tones that have been fed through a ring modulator do not retain their original pitches or timbres. Instead, the sums and remainders of the two frequencies are retained. For instance, if the first sound is a tone that vibrates at 100 vibrations per second (vps), and the second tone vibrates at 200 vps, then the ring-modulated tone will be a combination of the sum (300 vps) and the difference (100 vps).

Usually the ring-modulated tone sounds very different than the two original tones. Since most tones are complex phenomena consisting of many less obvious inner frequencies (harmonics), the ring-modulated tone may be very complex in tonal character.

To achieve ring modulation on the 64, you have to set bit 2 of the waveform byte when using the triangle waveform (POKE register 4 with 21). Voice 3 must be set to some frequency. No other parameters of Voice 3 have any effect on ring modulation.

Synchronization on the 64 also adds two tones together to produce a new and different sound. If bit 1 of the waveform byte is set (POKE register 4 with 19), then setting Voice 3 to a definite pitch (POKE registers 14 and 15 for the pitch of Voice 3) and manipulating the pitch of Voice 1 (registers 0 and 1) cause the tone quality of the resulting pitch to change.

Synchronization happens when the two waveforms are linked to make the waveform of Voice 1 dependent on whether it is *in sync* with the frequency produced by Voice 3. Since the two waveforms are not usually in sync, the waveform is distorted, producing different and sometimes interesting waveforms. In sync mode, the pitch of



FORCED ENCOUNTER INSTRUCTIONS

Before play begins the saucer will fly to the top of the screen. Each time the saucer is destroyed a new saucer appears at a lower height on the screen. When the fifth saucer at the lowest height is destroyed a bonus of 200 points is awarded and a bonus man is given. Only one bonus man is given per game.

The man may be controlled by the joystick or the keyboard. The CRSR control keys located in the lower right corner of the keyboard move the man left and the shift key fires the gun.

lower right corner of the keypoard move the maniert and right and the shift key fires the gun.

The saucer is seeking biological specimens and uses gas bombs to stun its prey before taking them aboard the ship. The saucer also has a capture net made up of electrostatic charged particles. The net cannot be destroyed and if the man is caught his movements are restricted but he can still fire his weapon. Once the net hits the ground it is harmless and disappears.

A skill level can be selected when the title page is on the screen and the level will stay the same from one game to another until it is manually changed. Use the F1 function key to change the skill level, located at the bottom of the screen. Levels range from the easiest at 0 to the hardest at 9. When play begins you have three men, the number of men remaining appears in the lower left corner of the play field. A bonus man can be awarded giving a maximum of four men per game. The high game score is reflected on the lower right of the play field. The highest game score at Magic Carpet Software is 9,872. Good Luck!!

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Switching Bits

Registers are simply memory locations that have special functions. In the SID chip, there are 28 registers, most of which are dedicated to sound production. In Soundmaker 64, the registers we POKE do not begin at the sound chip (54272), but at 49152. The machine language routine then "mirrors" these registers by copying them to the sound chip registers.

To understand how registers can be manipulated, a brief discussion of bytes is necessary. Bytes are memory locations that can store values. On the Commodore 64 and most other small personal computers, bytes consist of eight smaller units called bits (binary digits). A bit can be either on or off, usually represented by 1 or 0. Thus, any byte's value can be represented by eight numbers, where the numbers are limited to 1 and 0. Example: 10110111

Since only two possibilities exist for each bit (1 or 0), this numbering system is referred to as binary or base two.

Our usual number system is known as decimal or base ten. This system uses ten different symbols to designate numbers (0-9). The position of the number from the rightmost side determines the *power of 10* by which the number is to be multiplied. For instance, here's how the decimal number 2156 breaks down:

Decimal: 2 1 5 6 Position: 3 2 1 0

Power of 10: $2*10^3 + 1*10^2 + 5*10^1 + 6*10^0 = 2156$ Value: (2000) + (100) + (50) + (6) = 2156

The value of binary numbers is determined the same way, except the position of the digit (the bit) determines the *power of 2* by which the number is multiplied. Here's how the binary number 10110111 breaks down when translated to decimal:

Binary: 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 Position: 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Power of 2: $1*2^7 + 0*2^6 + 1*2^5 + 1*2^4 + 0*2^3 + 1*2^2 + 1*2^1 + 1*2^0 = 183$ Value: (128) + (0) + (32) + (16) + (0) + (4) + (2) + (1) = 183

the tone you hear depends on the pitch of Voice 3, not Voice 1 as would normally be the case.

Paddling With The SID

The SID chip also contains two registers (25-26) connected to the two joystick ports. These registers will contain a number from 0 to 255, depending on the resistance of a potentiometer attached to the ports (255 at maximum

Now we can attack our original problem – changing bits within registers on the 64. Bits are labeled 0 to 7 from right to left. To set bit three of a register to 1 (in other words, turn it on), you can POKE the register with an 8 (2 to the third power). This POKE erases what was in that register and replaces it with an 8 (00001000).

You can change certain bits within a register without affecting the other bits with the keywords OR and AND. The OR operator is used to compare two bytes, bit for bit, to alter certain bits without altering the others. Here's an example:

Original byte — 00010001 = 17 OR with 8 — 00001000 = 8 Resulting byte — 00011001 = 25

The OR statement looks at each bit of the original byte and compares it to the corresponding bit of the OR byte. If one OR the other of the bits is a 1, then the resulting byte will contain a 1 in that particular bit. If neither of the bits is a 1, the resulting byte will contain a 0 in that bit. Thus, here's how you would set bit 3 to a 1 without changing the other bits, in BASIC:

POKE byte, (PEEK(byte)OR 8)

The AND keyword also looks at each bit of one byte and compares it to the corresponding bit of the second byte, but in a different way. Here's an example of AND:

Original byte — 00001111 = 15 AND with 254 — 11111110 = 254 Resulting byte — 00001110 = 14

The AND operation looks at the two bytes and sets a 1 in the corresponding bit of the resulting byte *only* if both the first bit AND the second bit are 1's. Thus, ANDing 15 with 254 clears the 0 bit. In BASIC this is written: **POKE(byte), (PEEK(byte)AND254)**

resistance). Since game paddles are really potentiometers (variable resistors), these ports can be used to register paddle movement and can easily be used to change values in other registers within the chip while sounds are being produced.

This simple routine can be added to a sound program to control the pitch of Voice 1 with a paddle plugged into port one while a tone is being played:

10 POKE 54272 + 1, PEEK (54272 + 25): GOTO10

This line connects the paddle value to the high-byte frequency value of Voice 1. It's much easier to study the effects of changing sound values if you can hear the sound playing as you experiment. That is the basis of "Soundmaker 64."

Soundmaker 64

Soundmaker 64 allows you to create your own sounds and manipulate them by changing various parameters. Attack, decay, sustain, and release are included as well as pitch, filters, ring modulation, and synchronization. The pulse waveform may be manipulated to change the pulse width of the sound — altering the timbre of

the resulting sound considerably.

To use Soundmaker 64, type in the program and save it on disk or tape. When you are sure you have a saved copy, run the program. After a brief delay while the program loads a small machine language routine into memory, the word "Attack" appears at the upper-right corner of your screen. Using the + and - keys, you can increase or decrease the attack value for your sound. The current value POKEd is represented by both a bar graph and a number. The number varies in units of sixteen or one depending on which parameter you are working with. These values are meant to serve as a reference point only, since they may differ from the actual value by one unit. The increments were selected to make the changes in parameters very easy to hear and the program easy to use.

Once you have decided on the attack value, simply hit RETURN and the next parameter appears. Keep in mind that "Sustain" and "Volume" must be a reasonably high number for the sound to be audible. When you have picked all the parameters ("Pulse wave low" is the last one on the screen), then you can play the sound with the function keys. F1 plays the sound with the sawtooth waveform, F3 with the triangle waveform, F5 with the noise waveform, and F7

with the pulse waveform.

Ring Modulation And Sync

The up-arrow key (beside the asterisk) plays your sound as it is ring modulated with Voice 3, and the left-arrow key (beside the 1) plays the synchronized sound resulting from the pitches of Voice 1 and Voice 3. (Ring modulation and synchronization are limited to Voice 1.)

Once you have heard Voice 1, simply hit the 2 key and you will again be prompted for the parameters. As with Voice 1, you play Voice 2 with the function keys. To hear Voices 1 and 2 simultaneously, hit the space bar. To select the parameters for Voice 3, press the 3 key. The space bar then plays all voices previously defined. If you have selected ring modulation or synchronization for Voice 1, you may not be able to use Voice 3 as a separate sound.

Changing Sounds

To alter any parameter at any time after entering it originally, merely press the key which is in reverse field on the parameter name and press the + or key to raise or lower the value. When done, hit RETURN.

You can even change parameters as the sound is playing. To do this, hit one of the function keys or one of the arrow keys to start the note and, without releasing it, hit the reverse field character of the parameter you wish to change. Then change the sound with the + and - keys.

To use the filters as the sound is being played, you must first start the sound that you want, then, without releasing the key, hit either H (for high pass), B (for band pass), or L (for low pass). Next, hit F for filter, and use the + and - keys to increment or decrement the cutoff frequency. As before, hit RETURN to end the note.

To save the sound or sounds that you have created, press Q while the note is playing. The screen clears and a program appears on the screen. Type NEW and press RETURN over the lines as they are listed on the screen. Then you can play this sound, or save it on tape or disk and use it later as a routine in your own programs. To use it as a routine, you'll need a delay loop such as this to set the duration:

70 FOR T = 1TO 2000: NEXT TThen, to turn off the sound, use this line: 80 FORT = 49152 + 4TO49152 + 18STEP7: POKET, (PEEK(T)AND254):NEXT:SYS53017

To turn on the sound in your own program, you can either GOSUB the whole routine, or use this line (with your own line number):

> FORT = 49152 + 4TO49152 + 18STEP7:POKET,(PEEK(T)OR1):NEXT:SYS53017

A Bit About The Program

Soundmaker 64 uses a tiny machine language (ML) routine which copies the contents of 24 bytes starting at 49152 to the sound registers beginning at 54272. The ML routine copies the registers in the order they should be POKEd to properly create a sound.

This is done because sound registers are write only registers. That is, when values are POKEd into the SID registers, they cannot be PEEKed later. Instead, you must store the values in variables or other memory locations. The ML routine stores these values in a safe area of memory and allows us to copy them at any time to the SID registers. The ability to "remember" the values which have been POKEd into the SID chip makes Soundmaker 64 possible.

See program listing on page 198. @

Animating With Custom Characters

In this month's column we'll show you how to spice up your programs with animation. The basic information also applies to the Commodore 64.

Elsewhere in this issue we've shown how to create custom characters for your programs. Now we'll learn how to animate those custom characters and add a little action to the screen.

Almost everyone remembers their first experience with animation. You might have drawn a stickman on successive pages of a scratch pad, and when the pages were rapidly flipped, the stickman appeared to run across the pages. This is the same principle used in computer animation. By creating various custom characters (like a stickman) in different positions, and then POKEing them to the screen, you can simulate animation.

Before proceeding, turn off your VIC, remove any memory expansion, then turn it on again. Enter, SAVE to tape or disk, and then RUN Program 1. This program creates a few custom characters (stored in the DATA statements). Line 10 reserves a special place in memory for them (512 bytes at the top of BASIC memory), then POKEs the characters into memory. The POKE (36869) in line 50 directs the operating system to look at our special character set in RAM memory instead of the standard character ROM.

Program 1

| 1Ø | POKE52,28:POKE56,28:CLR | :ren | n 18 |
|----|---------------------------------|------|------|
| 20 | FORA=7313TO7679: POKEA, Ø: NEXT | :rem | 148 |

3Ø FORA=7168TO7312:READB:POKEA,B:NEXT

:rem 55

```
50 POKE36869,255:PRINT"[CLR][5 DOWN] @ A
   [SPACE]B C D E F G H I[DOWN][3 SPACES]
  JKLMNOP"
6Ø GETA$: IFA$=""THEN6Ø
                                  :rem 239
7168 DATA 56,84,146,146,146,146,84,56
                                   :rem 62
7176 DATA 56,68,138,146,146,162,68,56
                                   :rem 64
7184 DATA 56,68,130,130,254,130,68,56
                                   :rem 43
7192 DATA 56,68,162,146,146,138,68,56
                                   :rem 62
7200 DATA 12,44,90,28,24,164,66,1 :rem 83
7208 DATA 12,12,24,60,24,88,40,8
                                   :rem 35
7216 DATA 12,12,8,28,12,14,16,32
                                   :rem 26
7224 DATA 12,12,8,30,44,10,20,32
                                  :rem 14
7232 DATA Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø
                                  :rem 156
7240 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
                                  :rem 155
7248 DATA 24,24,60,60,255,255,126,66
                                  :rem 248
7256 DATA 8,88,26,188,111,253,126,74
                                    :rem 4
7264 DATA 138,17,144,56,109,229,62,72
                                   :rem 49
7272 DATA 130,17,128,40,76,165,26,64
                                  :rem 246
7280 DATA 0,16,128,40,4,164,24,0
                                   :rem 26
                                   :rem 20
7288 DATA Ø,Ø,Ø,4Ø,Ø,36,Ø,Ø
7296 DATA Ø,Ø,Ø,8,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø
                                  :rem 174
7304 DATA 159, 255, 77, 111, 192, 254, 16, 59
                                  :rem 100
7312 DATA Ø
```

This program displays the custom characters with a PRINT statement. To create the animation effects, we could use the PRINT statement, but it would be easier and more efficient to use POKE.

The next few programs use the custom characters created in Program 1, so don't turn off the computer. Press RUN/STOP—RESTORE, then enter NEW. This will clear BASIC memory of the program that was there, but will leave our custom character set intact, still protected.

COMPUTE!'s First Book of VIC Games

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Deflector — A ball is bouncing around the screen. You can aim it toward targets by strategically placing deflectors that change its direction.

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Outpost — Your small fortress is under siege. You have two types of lasers and some torpedoes. Unfortunately, the energy supply is dwindling and the computer is on the blink. The supply ship may (or may not) show up in time to make repairs.

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|-----------------------------------|--|
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| Mark and Dan Powell | |
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| Cryptic Numbers 97 | |
| | |
| C.G. McGaffin | |
| | |
| M Eric Jansing and Bob Meyers, Jr | |
| Witness Dunk | |
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| Part 5: Scrolling | |
| I Mark 154.4 | |
| J Mark Vittek | |
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| Part 6: Dexterity | |
| Day Co. I | |
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| Juggler 145 | |
| | |
| Deflector 153 | |
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J Alan Crossley The Hawkmen of Dindrin J Esteban V. Aguilar, Jr. Appendix A: Creating Your Ov Charles Bond

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Rolling And Spinning Wheels

If you turn the computer off then back on, you will have to rerun Program 1. Now enter, then RUN, Program 2.

Program 2

- 1Ø PRINT"{CLR}":C=PEEK(646):POKE3863Ø,C:P
 OKE38632,C:POKE36869,255:SP=5Ø
- 2Ø FORA=ØTO3:POKE791Ø,A:POKE7912,3-A:FORT
 =1TOSP:NEXTT:NEXTA:GOTO2Ø

As you can see, all this program does is POKE custom characters to the center of the screen. The effect of the spinning wheels is created by POKEing the screen with various wheels (characters) with the spoke in different positions. You can vary the speed of the spin by changing the variable SP in line 10. A lower value will increase the speed of the spin, a higher value will slow it.

Study line 20 of Program 2. It contains a programming technique that might be of interest to you. While the ''FOR A . . . '' loop is set to count forward (to animate the left wheel running clockwise), the second POKE (7912) in line 20 in effect counts backwards. This is how the right wheel is made to run counterclockwise. By subtracting the variable A from the constant 3, the FOR A loop seems to run backwards. It's like having two FOR/NEXT loops in one — one counting forwards, the other counting backwards.

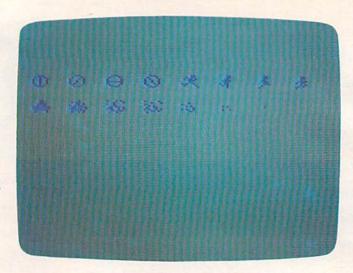
Again, press RUN/STOP—RESTORE, then enter NEW. Now enter Program 3 and RUN. This program uses the same wheel characters, but instead of spinning in one place, the various wheels are POKEd to successive positions, producing the effect of the wheel rolling across the screen. Again, the variable SP in line 10 controls the speed. If you change the speed and make the program run too fast, the rolling effect is almost lost.

Program 3

- 10 PRINT"{CLR}":POKE36869,255:C=PEEK(646)
 :FORA=38400TO38905:POKEA,C:NEXT:N=0:SP
 =90
- 20 FORA=7680T08185:POKEA,N:POKEA-1,32:N=N +1:FORT=1TOSP:NEXTT:IFN=4THENN=0
- 3Ø NEXTA

Notice **POKE A-1,32** in line 20. This POKE puts a blank space (screen POKE character 32) on the screen just before the current position of the rolling wheel. This causes the wheel to erase the space just behind itself as it rolls across the screen. Remove this POKE from the program, RUN it, and see what happens.

Speed is important when animating custom characters. If they move too fast, the eye cannot see all the subtle changes in the characters, and the effect is lost. On the other hand, if the program runs too slow, the characters appear to jump, and the effect of smooth animation is lost.



A close-up of the custom characters used in the example programs.

The Running Stickman

Press RUN/STOP—RESTORE, then enter NEW. Now enter Program 4 and RUN.

Program 4

- 10 PRINT"{CLR}":POKE36879,27:FORA=38400TO
 38905:POKEA,0:NEXT:POKE36869,255:N=4:S
 P=100
- 2Ø FORA=4T07:POKE791Ø,A:FORT=1TOSP:NEXTT: NEXTA
- 3Ø GETA\$: IFA\$=""THEN2Ø
- 35 SP=15Ø
- 40 POKE7910,32:FORA=7680T08185:POKEA,N:PO
 KEA-1,32:FORT=1TOSP:NEXTT:N=N+1:IFN=8T
 HENN=4
- 50 NEXTA

As you can see, Program 4 also POKEs custom characters (various poses of a stickman) to the center of the screen. The animated running effect here is produced with four different custom character stickmen. If you watch the animated action closely, it even looks as if the stickman is alternating legs while running.

Now press any key on the keyboard and watch the stickman run across the screen. Again, speed is an important factor here. Change the variable SP in line 10 to 0, then RUN. As you can see, the speed is so fast that not only is the animation effect lost, but it's hard to even recognize the character as it moves.

Program 4 shows the main drawback of animating with POKEd custom characters: jumpy action. This effect is caused by the characters moving one character block, or eight pixels, at one time. For truly smooth animation, high-resolution graphics is better because it allows you to move objects one pixel at a time. However, we will not touch upon hi-res animation here because

it is an advanced programming technique that requires machine language.

Exploding UFOs And Other Effects

POKEd animation isn't limited to making objects move. You can also create interesting effects with stationary objects. Again, press RUN/STOP—RESTORE, then enter NEW. Now enter and RUN Program 5. This program uses custom characters to make a flying saucer explode and disintegrate. Change the variable SP in line 10 to 250, then RUN it again. Notice how tiny bits (pixels) of the saucer seem to fly outward, then disappear.

Program 5

- 10 PRINT"{CLR}":POKE36879,27:POKE36869,25
 5:POKE38630,0:SP=120
- 15 POKE7910, 10: FORT=1T0500: NEXTT
- 2Ø FORA=11T016:POKE791Ø,A:FORT=1TOSP:NEXT T:NEXTA:FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXTT:GOT015

Once you've conquered the art of animating with custom characters, you can add the final touch: sound. Adding the sounds of footsteps as the stickman runs across the screen, or an exploding sound as the flying saucer disintegrates, will provide that little extra touch that makes your graphics animations fun and enjoyable.

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Merging Programs On The 64

John A. Winnie

For intermediate programmers, "Merger" allows you to build up large programs by working on smaller portions separately and then linking them together later. This approach is used by many professionals.

If you do much BASIC programming, sooner or later you'll need to merge two short programs to form a larger one. Or perhaps you'll need to append onto a program a series of DATA statements – DATA for sprites, redefined characters, sound and music, or whatever. Here is a quick and easy way to add those DATA statements – or any other BASIC statements, for that matter – onto the end of your programs.

Of course, various techniques for merging programs have been around for some time. When all that is needed is a simple append, however, the method presented here does the job nicely. The program below, "Merger," is designed to merge with any programs which are appended to it, and it allows you to keep on appending indefinitely.

Using Merger

After typing and saving Merger, load it in the usual way. Next, RUN Merger, and then load in your main program. Now, as Merger instructs, POKE locations 43 and 44 with 1 and 8, respectively. Your main program is now appended to Merger and ready for any DATA statements you may want to add later.

Remember, Merger allows you to append programs only, not to insert them. So to prepare for using Merger later, begin your programs with a line number greater than five. For the same reason, all DATA statements to be added should begin with a line number higher than those already present in the program. When you have finished, just erase Merger by deleting lines 1 through 5.

How Merger Works

First, clear out your Commodore 64 by typing NEW and pressing RETURN. Then enter the following simple program:

10 REM

Press RETURN, and the one-line program is now entered into memory beginning at address 2048 and running on upward. To see just how the program is stored, enter:

FOR I = 2048 TO 2056:PRINT PEEK (I) :NEXT I

If all this has been done correctly, you now should see a list of memory contents which looks like this:

0,7,8,10,0,143,0,0,0

The 0 in address 2048 is invariable: all BASIC programs begin with zero. They also always end with a zero; in fact, they always end with exactly three zeros – which is just what we see here in memory locations 2054 through 2056. From this point on in memory, BASIC will store any variables and other information that it may need to execute the program.

In general, when a BASIC line is stored, it will end with a single zero, not three zeros. When a new line is appended to the program, its code begins immediately after that single zero. So in the example above, if the line

20 REM

were now added to our sample program, the (link

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of the) new line would now come in at address 2055 – the address of the middle zero in the triplet; a new triplet of zeros would appear later in memory, signaling the end of line 20 and the new end of the program. (Try this later to see for yourself.) So, to merge programs, we simply have to make sure that we load in the new section at the address of the middle zero (2055, in our example) within the three zeros which signal the end of our original program. What we need to do is raise the floor of BASIC to this new address, load the section to be merged, and then lower the floor to its original value (here, 2049).

Tinkering With BASIC

Raising the floor of BASIC is easy. The new address is simply POKEd into addresses 43 and 44 in low-byte, high-byte order. (HI = INT (ADDRESS#/256):LO = ADDRESS#-256*HI.) Finding this new address is another matter, but fortunately, this turns out to be easy as well.

As I mentioned above, BASIC needs to know where it is safe to begin to store its variables. In other words, BASIC needs to know the first address to come after the three zeros which end the program. Hence, the computer stores this address in a pair of memory locations in the usual low-byte, high-byte form. In the 64, these locations are addresses 45 and 46.

To see this, enter PRINT PEEK(45), PEEK(46), and out should come the pair 9,8. Since the address 2057 is the first address to follow our sample program, and 2057 = 256*8 + 9, we have the expected result.

Now that we have the address of the first location after the end of the program, the rest is easy. The new program is simply loaded into memory two places before this location. In our example, we load at location 2055 (2057-2). And that's all there is to it.

The basic idea behind Merger should now be clear. Everything of interest is packed into line 4. First, for any program which begins with these lines, the new floor for BASIC is computed using the contents of locations 45 and 46, as described above. Next, the floor of BASIC is raised to the new location. As a result, any new program now loaded will start right at the tail end of the previous program – just where we want it.

- 1 PRINT "{CLR}{10 DOWN}";TAB(15)"MERGE?"
 :GETA\$:IFA\$=""THENFORI=0T0500:NEXT:GOT
 01
- 2 IFA\$<>"Y"THEN5
- 3 PRINT"{CLR}{10 DOWN}";TAB(5)"LOAD YOUR ADDITION.{2 SPACES}THEN POKE 43,1 AND 44,8."
- 4 E=256*PEEK(46)+PEEK(45)-2:H=INT(E/256) :L=E-256*H:POKE43,L:POKE44,H:END
- 5 REM

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The Automatic Proofreader

• IMPORTANT: We added a POKE to the "Automatic Proofreader" (October) to protect it from being erased when you LOAD another program from tape. The POKE does protect the Proofreader, and the Proofreader itself is not affected. However, a quirk in the VIC-20's operating system means that programs typed in with the Proofreader and SAVEd to tape cannot be LOADed properly later. If you LOAD a program SAVEd while the Proofreader was in memory, you see ?LOAD ERROR. This applies only to VIC tape SAVEs (disk SAVEs work OK, and the quirk was fixed in the 64). The solution is this special LOAD procedure:

1. Turn the power off, then on.

LOAD the program from tape (disregard the ?LOAD ERROR).

Enter: POKE 45, PEEK (174): POKE 46, PEEK (175): CLR

4. ReSAVE the program to tape.

The program will LOAD just fine in the future. This month, the Proofreader has been updated to prevent this problem. It also has been improved in other ways. Please observe these new procedures:

 After first entering the Proofreader, SAVE it before typing RUN. The new Proofreader erases its BASIC loader from memory when first activated.

The new Proofreader checks itself for typing errors in the DATA statements when first RUN.

3. The new version now works on both the VIC and 64. Since the POKE to protect the Proofreader has been removed for the VIC's sake, when using tape you must reLOAD the Proofreader and RUN it whenever you type in a new program.

4. SAVE to tape wipes out the Proofreader, so press RUN/STOP-RESTORE before SAVE.

We strongly recommend that you type in the new version of the Proofreader and discard the old one. We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused you.

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

Preparing The Proofreader

1. Using the listing below, type in the Proofreader. Watch out for typing an l instead of a 1, or an O instead of a 0, extra commas, etc.

2. SAVE it on tape or disk at least twice before running it for the first time. If you mistype the Proofreader, it may cause a system crash when you first run it. By SAVEing a copy beforehand, you can reLOAD it and hunt for your error. Also, you'll want a backup copy of the Proofreader because you'll use it again and again – every time you enter a program from COMPUTE!'s Gazette.
3. RUN the Proofreader. It will be POKEd into a relatively

Type RUN to activate the Proofreader. If you ever need to reactivate it, just enter the command SYS 886 and press RETURN.

safe area of memory, the cassette buffer.

Using The Proofreader

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

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

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

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

When you're done with the Proofreader, disable it by pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE (hold down the RUN/STOP key and press RESTORE). If you need it again, enter SYS 886. It will then be ready once again to act as your personal typing aid. However, sometimes the Proofreader can be wiped out of memory. In this case, you'll have to reLOAD the Proofreader from tape or disk.

Automatic Proofreader For VIC And 64

100 PRINT" (CLR) PLEASE WAIT ... ": FORI=886TO 1018: READA: CK=CK+A: POKEI, A: NEXT IF CK<>17539 THEN PRINT"[DOWN]YOU MAD E AN ERROR":PRINT"IN DATA STATEMENTS. ":END 120 SYS886:PRINT"[CLR][2 DOWN]PROOFREADER ACTIVATED. ": NEW 886 DATA 173,036,003,201,150,208 892 DATA ØØ1, Ø96, 141, 151, ØØ3, 173 898 DATA 037,003,141,152,003,169 904 DATA 150,141,036,003,169,003 910 DATA 141,037,003,169,000,133 916 DATA 254,096,032,087,241,133 922 DATA 251,134,252,132,253,008 928 DATA 201,013,240,017,201,032 934 DATA 240,005,024,101,254,133 940 DATA 254,165,251,166,252,164 946 DATA 253,040,096,169,013,032 952 DATA 210,255,165,214,141,251 958 DATA 003,206,251,003,169,000 964 DATA 133,216,169,019,032,210 97Ø DATA 255,169,018,032,210,255 976 DATA 169,058,032,210,255,166 982 DATA 254,169,000,133,254,172 988 DATA 151,003,192,087,208,006 994 DATA 032,205,189,076,235,003 1000 DATA 032,205,221,169,032,032

1006 DATA 210,255,032,210,255,173

1012 DATA 251,003,133,214,076,173

1018 DATA 003

THE BEGINNER'S CORNER

C. REGENA

DATA, READ And RESTORE Statements

By now you have typed in programs from COM-PUTE!'s Gazette and probably have them running for your own use. If you have had any trouble, the most likely place for errors (other than simple typing errors that are easily recognized) is in DATA statements. This month we'll discuss some data examples that will help you understand how the data is used and why typing the DATA statements exactly is so important. If you do get some errors involving data, you can follow the computer's RESTORE and READ process to pinpoint trouble spots.

DATA statements are used in combination with READ statements. Generally, fewer program statements can be used in a DATA-READ procedure than using "assignment" (LET or A = 4 type) statements. A DATA statement starts with the line number, then the word DATA (which may be abbreviated D shift-A), then numbers or words separated by commas. A DATA statement may not be combined with any other statements for the line number. A DATA statement may be placed anywhere in the program. If the computer comes to a DATA statement, the statement is ignored until a READ statement is encountered.

When the computer comes to the first READ statement, it then looks for the first DATA statement and assigns the value in the DATA statement to the variable in the READ statement. Numbers or strings may be used, and all items are separated by commas. You may READ one or any number of items. When the computer meets another READ statement, the computer will read the very next data item which hasn't been used, whether it is in the same DATA statement previously used or not. The computer keeps track of where it is in a series of data items. Let's look at an example.

10 READ A,B,C,D,E,F
20 DATA 3,4,7,2,7,8
30 PRINT A + B,C-D,E*F
30 PRINT A + B,C-D,E*F
40 D = 2
50 E = 7
60 F = 8
70 PRINT A + B,C-D,E*F

When the computer executes line 10, the instructions are to read and assign values to the variables whose names are A, B, C, D, E, and F. The computer finds the values in the DATA statement, line 20. The computer assigns the first data item to A, the second data item to B, and so forth according to the READ statement. You can try typing the DATA statement as line 5 or line 35 instead of line 20, and you'll see it doesn't matter where the DATA statement is located. If you have several READ statements and several DATA statements, however, then your DATA statements must be in the proper sequence matching the READ statements, but it doesn't matter where they are placed in the program.

It also doesn't matter if you type a few extra numbers in the DATA statement; the extra items will just be ignored until another READ statement needs them. However, you must have enough items to satisfy the READ statement. If you have too few items, you will get an OUT OF DATA error.

Matching Variables To Data

Another stipulation is that you need to match strings with string variable names. If you use a string variable in the READ statement, the item in the DATA statement will become the value for the string variable (and it may be a number or alphabetic characters or symbols). If you want to READ a numeric variable, you must have a cor-

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responding *number* in the DATA statement. If the computer finds an alphabetic character or symbol, you'll get a BAD DATA error.

Here's an example using string and numeric expressions:

```
10 FOR I=1 TO 4
20 READ NAME$, AGE, C$
30 PRINT
40 PRINT NAME$; " IS "; AGE; "YEARS OLD."
50 PRINT "FAVORITE COLOR: "; C$
60 NEXT I
70 DATA RICH, 12, BLACK, BOB, 7, BLUE, RANDY, 3
80 DATA GREEN, GRANT, 3, RED
```

This example illustrates a process repeated several times. Three variables are read each time, NAME\$, AGE, and C\$. The first time through the program loop, the data items are read and assigned as follows. NAME\$="RICH", AGE=12, and C\$="BLACK". Each time through the loop three more items are read. Note that it doesn't matter if all three items are not in the same DATA statement. Each DATA statement may consist of one item or several items separated by commas, although it saves memory to put as many items as possible in each DATA statement. The computer accepts up to four VIC or two Commodore 64 screen lines for each program line. Be sure you do not put a comma at the end of the list of items.

A common use of DATA and READ statements is to read variables into an array (subscripted variables). An example is:

```
10 FOR I=0 TO 10
20 READ A(I)
30 NEXT I
40 DATA 7,4,3,5,6,2,7,3,8,5,3
```

The first time through the loop, I is zero and A(0) will be given the value of 7, the first data item. The second time through the loop I is incremented to 1, and A(1) is assigned 4. The process continues.

Saving Memory And Time

If you like to write music on your computer, you may find using DATA statements is a way to play many notes without writing too many program lines. In the following examples I have not made the DATA lines as long as they could be; you can put as many items in one line as there is room. In these examples, line 10 turns on the volume. Lines 20-40 set up different variables for creating sounds on the Commodore 64. Lines 50-110 are the procedure to READ the note or tone number and the length from the DATA statements, then play the note. The length is determined in line 90.

Commodore 64 Version

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```
10 POKE 54296,15
20 POKE 54277,4
30 V1=54273
40 V2=54272
```

```
50 FOR C=1 TO 14
60 READ N1,N2,L
70 POKE V1,N1:POKE V2,N2
80 POKE 54276,17
90 FOR D=1 TO 100*L:NEXT D
100 POKE 54276,16
110 NEXT C
120 POKE 54296,0
130 DATA 34,75,1,34,75,1,51,97,1,51,97
140 DATA 1,57,172,1,57,172,1,51,97,2
150 DATA 45,198,1,45,198,1,43,52,1
160 DATA 43,52,1,38,126,1,38,126,1
170 DATA 34,75,4
180 END
```

VIC-20 Version

```
10 POKE 36878,15
50 FOR C=1 TO 14
60 READ N,L
70 POKE 36876,N
90 FOR D=1 TO 100*L:NEXT D
100 POKE 36876,0
110 NEXT C
130 DATA 195,1,195,1,215,1,215,1
140 DATA 219,1,219,1,215,2,209,1
150 DATA 209,1,207,1,207,1,201,1
160 DATA 201,1,195,4
180 END
```

You may also like to try graphics using DATA and READ statements. To POKE graphics onto the screen, refer to the user's guide that came with your computer. Look at the screen and color memory maps, page 144 for the VIC-20 and pages 138-39 for the Commodore 64. These maps give you the location numbers. I usually sketch a picture on graph paper corresponding to these maps. The character numbers that you POKE or place on the screen are called screen codes or screen display codes and are on pages 141-42 in the VIC-20 manual and pages 132-34 in the 64 manual. The following sample programs clear the screen, then display 16 graphic characters to draw a picture.

Line 2 in the Commodore 64 version changes the screen to white. Line 5 clears the screen. Lines 10-50 POKE the graphics on the screen, and lines 60-90 contain the data for the graphics. Line 20 READs S, the screen location, and C, the screen character code number, then line 30 places that graphic character on the screen. Line 40 assigns yellow to that character's location.

VIC Face

```
5 PRINT"{CLR}"
10 FOR I=1 TO 16
20 READ S,C
30 POKE S,C
40 POKE S+30720,7
50 NEXT I
60 DATA 7865,85,7866,67,7867,67,7868,73
70 DATA 7887,66,7888,81,7889,81,7890,93
80 DATA 7909,66,7910,74,7911,75,7912,93
90 DATA 7931,74,7932,64,7933,64,7934,75
100 END
```

VIC SOFTWARE CBM 64



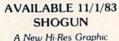
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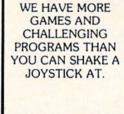
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64 Face

```
2 POKE 53281,1
5 PRINT "{CLR}"
10 FOR I=1 TO 16
20 READ S,C
30 POKE S,C
40 POKE S+54272,7
50 NEXT I
60 DATA 1402,85,1403,67,1404,67,1405,73
70 DATA 1442,66,1443,81,1444,81,1445,93
80 DATA 1482,66,1483,74,1484,75,1485,93
90 DATA 1522,74,1523,64,1524,64,1525,75
100 END
```

The RESTORE Statement

The RESTORE statement tells the computer to RESTORE the data and start with the very first data item on the next READ statement. You may want to use the RESTORE statement if you want to do a procedure more than once but hate typing numbers in DATA statements. If you program a song, you can play the song more than one time by putting a RESTORE statement before the first statement that reads the first note, and put the whole procedure in a FOR-NEXT loop for the number of times you want the song to play, or a GOTO loop that plays continuously.

Let's look at an example. Suppose you have just drawn a face with one of the above programs. Now you want another face in another section of the screen. The screen characters used will be the same, and the relative positions of the characters will be the same. If we would like to use the same DATA statements we already have in the program, we can RESTORE the data for the next procedure. Try it by adding these lines to the "VIC Face" or "64 Face" program above.

```
92 RESTORE
93 FOR I=1 TO 16
94 READ S,C
95 POKE S+104,C
96 POKE S+104+30720,3
97 NEXT I
```

For the Commodore 64, change line 96 to: 96 POKE S+104+54272,3

With a little practice and practical experience you'll be able to see patterns in your work and learn to use DATA and READ statements along with RESTORE statements in the most efficient way.

Debugging

I mentioned that I think DATA statements are the most likely place to have an error when you are typing in a program from a published listing. Here are some suggestions to help you find the error.

When the program stops with an error message, you can PRINT the values of any variable and the computer will tell you the current value

of that variable. As soon as you edit the program (make changes or add or delete a line), the variables will be zero, so PRINT the values first.

Let's say you are trying to RUN the VIC Face program above (the first version without the RE-STORE lines). Now suppose the program prints part of the face, then stops with an error message. First, you can look to see how much of the face appeared before the error. If about half the face got printed, then the first half of the DATA statement items are OK. You may also type PRINT I and press RETURN, and the current value of I will be printed. You may also PRINT S,C to see what the values of S and C are. S should be a fourdigit number starting with 7, and C should be a two-digit character number. If you know the value for I and the face looks all right as drawn so far, you can count the number of pairs of numbers that you know are OK to try to pinpoint the trouble area. You may also list certain line numbers. For example, type LIST 60-90, then press RETURN to see the DATA statements.

When you list the DATA statements, you can compare the screen listing to the published listing. Make sure you distinguish between the number zero and the letter O. Make sure you have the right number of commas in the right order.

If you get an OUT OF DATA error, the computer has read all the data items but needs more. List the DATA statements and make sure you have the right number of commas. You should also check any program statements, such as FOR statements, to make sure the numbers are typed correctly. The program may be trying to make too many loops. In the Face programs, you could LIST 10 to make sure line 10 ends with a 16 and not a 17.

If you get a BAD DATA error, it means the computer was trying to read a value for a numeric variable but the DATA statement contained a string. Again, check for commas in the right places. You may also try PRINTing some previous variables to see the latest correct value.

Bake A Cake

This program illustrates the use of DATA, READ, and RESTORE statements in a recipe file. First, you may go through a list of ingredients and press Y (yes) if you have the ingredient or N (no) if you do not have the ingredient. When the inventory list is complete, the computer program will tell you which cakes can be made with the ingredients you have. You may then choose a cake recipe, and that recipe will be printed on the screen. You then have the option to convert the recipe. If you would like to convert the recipe, enter a number or decimal fraction – such as 3 to triple the recipe or .5 to halve the recipe. The converted recipe will be printed.

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For convenience in programming (especially with the limited memory of the VIC-20), the amounts in the recipes are given in decimals. For example, 2/3 cup sugar is written as .67 c. sugar. In the Commodore 64 version you may want to change the decimals to fractions.

The DATA statements in lines 101-107 contain the measure, then the ingredient, for 25 ingredients. Line 3 READs A\$, the measure, and B\$(N,0), the name of the ingredient, then assigns I\$(N) equal to the measure plus a space plus the name of the ingredient. By the way, that's a zero in the subscript for B\$. B\$ is used in the inventory list, and I\$ is used in printing the recipe. Z is the number of ingredients minus one (because the subscripts start with the number zero).

As you are typing the DATA statements, you may notice two or more commas together with nothing between them (,,,). Be sure you get the right number of commas as you are typing. This indicates a null string, or a string variable equal to "". You may also use "" in your DATA statements (two double quote marks with no space between).

The recipes are in the DATA statements in lines 109-123. The first item is the name of the cake. The next items are the amounts of the ingredients in the following order: cups shortening, cups flour, cups sugar, cups brown sugar, tsp. baking powder, tsp. salt, tsp. soda, cups cherry juice, number of cherries, cups bananas (mashed), cups sauerkraut, cups milk, cups buttermilk, number of eggs, number of egg whites, tsp. red food coloring, ounces of chocolate, tbsp. cocoa, tsp. vanilla, tsp. cinnamon, tsp. nutmeg, tsp. vinegar, cups salad oil, cups water, and cups of oatmeal. The DATA will contain a null string if the cake does not contain that ingredient.

An example is the first part of line 109, the data for banana cake:

The name of the cake is BANANA. The recipe is .67 cup shortening, 2.5 cups flour, 1.67 cups sugar, 1 tsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. soda, 1 cup mashed bananas, .67 cup buttermilk, and 2 eggs.

Program Explanation

How does the program work? To print a recipe, the data is RESTOREd first, then the first 50 ingredients and measures are read and ignored (line 73). The key you pressed to choose a recipe is E\$, and the ASCII code will be 65 for A, 66 for B, and so forth. Lines 75-77 figure out which recipe was chosen and read through the title and ingredients to get to the appropriate recipe. Line 79 prints the title of the cake. Line 81 reads the amount from the DATA statement. If the amount

is a null or zero, then that ingredient is not printed. However, if there is a value, the value is printed, followed by the corresponding measure and name of ingredient from the I\$ array.

Line 83 defines variables M(I) for measure and C\$(I) for ingredient for only those ingredients in the recipe. These values are used in printing

the converted recipe, lines 97-99.

For the inventory list, the computer keeps track of your Y or N answers in the B\$(N,1) array, where N varies from 0 to 24 for the ingredients. Line 33 checks to see if an N is stored as a no answer for flour, sugar, or salt. If any one of these three items has a no, then no cakes can be baked. Y is a variable for the number of Y answers, and if there are not enough ingredients with a Y answer you cannot make a cake (checked in line 35).

Line 47 RESTOREs the data, then ignores the first 50 items. Lines 49-51 check through the recipe for each cake. If there is an amount listed for an ingredient, then the corresponding B\$(N,1) value is checked. If it is N for no, then you are lacking one of the ingredients required for the cake. The rest of the ingredients are skipped over and the computer goes to the next recipe. If each of the required ingredients also has a B\$ value of Y for yes, then the cake can be made and the name of the cake is printed.

These are real recipes that really work. No baking instructions are given because there isn't room in the VIC-20 version, but usually the person baking knows how to bake the cake and just needs to be reminded of the amount of each ingredient. In case you want to try these recipes, all are for cakes to be baked in two 9-inch layers. Mix the shortening with the sugars, then add the dry ingredients alternately with the liquid, then add the eggs and vanilla. Bake at 350 to 375 degrees.

In the cherry cake, cut up the cherries before adding to the mixture. For the oatmeal cake, prepare the oatmeal separately. While the oatmeal cools, mix everything else, then add the oatmeal to it. The wacky cake can be mixed all at once. Just dump everything into one big bowl and mix it up. For the red velvet cake combine the ingredients as usual, except for the vinegar and soda. Mix the vinegar and soda together and fold into the rest of the batter. The sauerkraut cake is worth trying – just don't tell anyone what it is until after they have eaten it. Rinse the sauerkraut well, then chop it into small pieces before combining it with the rest of the cake batter.

Typing In The Program

The VIC-20 version is very close to full memory. Be sure to leave out all the spaces and be sure to use the abbreviations for all the BASIC words, such as? for PRINT and D shift-A for DATA. If you need to

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Be sure you copy the DATA statements exactly for the correct recipes. There are no spaces except in the names of the cakes. If there are commas together, do not put spaces between the commas.

For the Commodore 64 version, please add line 2 POKE 53281,1 to change to a white screen, and change the following lines:

- 17 PRINT"{CLR}{BLU}IN THE FOLLOWING LIST, PRESS":PRINT "{2 SPACES}'Y' IF YOU HA VE THE INGREDIENT"
- 19 PRINT "{2 SPACES}'N'IF YOU DO NOT {DOWN}":PRINT"{2 SPACES}'S' TO START O VER.{2 DOWN}"
- VER. [2 DOWN]"
 63 PRINT "D DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE": PRINT "E G
 OLD LAYER CAKE": PRINT "F OATMEAL CAKE"
- 99 FOR N=Ø TO I-1:PRINT INT(F*M(N)*100)/1 00;TAB(6);C\$(N):NEXT:GOTO87

These lines adjust the printing for the Commodore 64 screen.

If you prefer to save typing effort and time, you may receive a copy of "Bake A Cake" by sending \$3, a blank cassette, and a stamped, self-addressed mailer to C. Regena, P.O. Box 1502, Cedar City, Utah 84720. Be sure to specify which computer version.

See program listing on page 202.

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One-Touch Commands For The 64

David Martin

This utility program is an ideal application for the normally unused special function keys to the right of the Commodore 64 keyboard. An entire command can be typed on the screen with a single key press. Programmers in particular will appreciate the repetitive typing this technique can save.

Unlike people, computers excel at performing boring, repetitive tasks. What's more, time-consuming tasks which annoy us can be performed by an uncomplaining computer in a fraction of a second. So it only makes sense to let computers handle the simple little things they do best.

One of these tiny jobs is the routine typing of frequently used commands. During a session with your computer, how many times do you type RUN, LIST, SAVE, or LOAD? Probably many more times than you think. If you're a hunt-and-peck person new to typewriter-style keyboards, this can be a major annoyance. Even if you're a fast touch-typist, you probably stumble over such often-used commands as POKE 53281,1:PRINT {BLK} (which sets up an easier-to-read white screen background with contrasting black characters).

The utility presented here can liberate you from all that. It redefines the special function keys (F1 through F8 to the right of the keyboard) so that a single key press enters a whole command. The short while it takes to type in this program can pay for itself many times over.

One-Touch Commands

Be sure to type the program carefully. As always, save it twice on tape or disk before running it for

the first time. The program is in the familiar form of a BASIC loader – a BASIC program which includes a machine language program encoded in DATA statements. A mistyped number can "crash" the computer when the program is first run, forcing you to switch off/on to clear the machine. Saving the program beforehand can keep you from losing all your work.

Actually, this BASIC loader contains two machine language programs. Neither program consumes any memory normally used by BASIC (see Programmer's Notes below). After activating the utility, it erases the BASIC loader from memory and allows you to load your own programs. The utility keeps working "in the background," so to speak, until you turn off the computer or reset it by pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE.

The utility is very easy to use. First, enter and run the BASIC loader. You'll see a screen prompt which asks:

F1?

Now, type in whatever command you'd like to have available at a stroke of the F1 key. Then press RETURN. For instance, if you answer the prompt by typing LIST and pressing RETURN, then hitting F1 after the utility is activated will print the command LIST on the screen.

There's a way to save even more key strokes, too. If you answer the prompt by typing the command followed by a reverse arrow – using the reverse-arrow key in the upper-left corner of the keyboard – then the utility will even press RETURN for you, when activated. Otherwise, it will be up to you to press RETURN when using each command. In other words, answering the prompt like this:

F1? LIST [Press RETURN]

means that when the utility is working, it will type the command LIST on the screen for you, but you'll still have to press RETURN yourself to actually execute the command. But if you answer the prompt like this:

F1? LIST ← [Press RETURN]

it means the utility, when working, will type LIST and press RETURN for you when you hit the F1 key. The reverse-arrow makes the command self-executing. Pressing the function key will execute the command instantly. Depending on the command, this may or may not be desirable. For instance, you probably wouldn't want the command NEW to execute instantly because it would be too easy to accidentally wipe out a BASIC program. (In fact, you probably wouldn't want to program a function key with NEW at all.)

You can also answer the prompt with more than one command. An example might be:

F1? LOAD ← RUN ← [Press RETURN]

which means F1 will automatically LOAD and RUN the next program from tape.

After answering the F1? prompt, the utility asks for F2, F3, and so on through F8. After F8, the utility immediately activates itself and erases the BASIC loader from memory (you did SAVE it, didn't you?).

The function keys are now programmed.

They will remain so until you shut off the computer or trigger a "warm start" by pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE.

Programmer's Notes

The one-touch command utility consists of two machine language programs tucked away in different parts of the Commodore 64's memory. The first part is in the cassette buffer, starting at memory location 828 (\$033C hexadecimal). This program asks for the key definitions. Each time RETURN is pressed, it stores the ASCII values of the characters into high memory.

After entering F8, control jumps to the second program, stored in high memory at location 49152 (\$C000 hex). This is a 4K block of unused memory in the 64. The first two POKEs in the first line of the BASIC loader fool BASIC into thinking that memory ends at 53248. To restore normal vectors, you can enter POKE 56,160:POKE 55,0.

The first machine language program also sets up an interrupt. Every sixtieth of a second, the computer checks the second program to see if a function key has been pressed. If so, the key's definition is printed on the screen. If a reverse-arrow was defined after the command, the program forces a RETURN to execute the command also.

See program listing on page 202.

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POWER BASIC

VIC/64 Disk Defaulter

Eric Brandon, Programming Assistant

This month's "Power BASIC" — a continuing series of useful utilities and routines — saves typing for people who regularly use a disk drive instead of a cassette recorder. The machine language routines are in the form of easy-to-use BASIC loaders.

When Commodore designed the operating system used in the VIC-20 and Commodore 64, the designers assumed that most people would be using a cassette recorder for storage instead of the more expensive disk drive. That's why, when you type LOAD or SAVE, the computer responds by prompting "Press Play On Tape" or "Press Record & Play On Tape." It defaults to the tape recorder.

If you're using a disk drive, you have to type the device number —,8— after each command (as in LOAD''filename'',8). This can become bothersome after a while.

"Disk Defaulter" is a short utility, written in machine language, that modifies the computer's operating system to recognize the disk drive as the default device instead of the cassette recorder. As long as the utility is activated, you no longer have to append ,8 to the LOAD, SAVE, and VERIFY commands.

To use Disk Defaulter, enter Program 1 for the VIC-20 or Program 2 for the Commodore 64. When you type RUN, this BASIC loader will POKE the machine language into some free memory space and activate the utility. To turn it off (for instance, if you want to use cassette), press RUN/STOP-RESTORE. To turn it back on, type SYS 679.

To load machine language programs, you still must type LOAD''filename '',8,1. Also, pressing SHIFT-RUN/STOP will not access the disk drive because it results in a ''Missing Filename Error.'' But otherwise, all LOAD, SAVE, and VERIFY commands will refer to disk.

The only program we have found that will interfere with Disk Defaulter is the PAL Assembler for the Commodore 64.

Program 1: VIC Version

10 I=679
20 READ A:IF A=256 THEN 1000
30 POKE I,A:I=I+1:GOTO 20
679 DATA 169,188,141,48,3,169,2
686 DATA 141,49,3,169,195,141,50
693 DATA 3,169,2,141,51,3,96
700 DATA 162,8,134,186,76,73,245
707 DATA 162,8,134,186,76,133,246,256
1000 PRINT"DISK DEFAULTER ACTIVATED
1010 PRINT"USE RUN/STOP RESTORE TO DEACTI
VATE
1020 PRINT"TYPE SYS 679 TO REACTIVATE

Program 2: 64 Version

1030 SYS 679

10 I=679
20 READ A:IF A=256 THEN1000
30 POKE I,A:I=I+1:GOTO20
679 DATA 169,188,141,48,3,169,2
686 DATA 141,49,3,169,195,141,50
693 DATA 3,169,2,141,51,3,96
700 DATA 162,8,134,186,76,165,244
707 DATA 162,8,134,186,76,237,245,256
1000 PRINT"DISK DEFAULTER ACTIVATED
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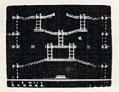
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MACHINE LANGUAGE FOR BEGINNERS

RICHARD MANSFIELD, SENIOR EDITOR

The Assembler

People often use the words machine language and assembly language interchangeably. However, machine language is becoming the more common term; it is more accurate — when you program in this language, you're speaking directly to your

computer in its native tongue.

Unfortunately, the computer's internal language is almost impossible for humans to work with. These machines communicate only with numbers, and very odd numbers at that. They're binary, consisting of only 1's and 0's, grouped together in eight-digit clusters called bytes: 01100111, 11110001, and so on. Humans find it easier to work with words. That's where an assembler comes in.

The Primary Tool

This month we're going to build the basic tool for machine language (ML) programming. Type in Program 1 and you'll have your own working assembler. (Be careful with line 244; it's too long to type in normally. You'll need to abbreviate some of the BASIC words to make it all fit on one line. Use gO for GOTO, ? for PRINT, and pO for POKE. Remember to SHIFT the second letter of each abbreviation.)

The assembler works like this: you type in a wordlike, three-letter code, and the assembler looks up the correct number (in the computer's language) and POKEs it into RAM memory to start forming an ML program. In a minute we'll create a simple ML program to show you how ML programming is done. But let's clear up a few possible sources of confusion first.

These wordlike codes are called *mnemonics*, which means they've been designed to be simple to remember. It's easy enough to remember what USA stands for. Likewise, you can quickly pick up the essential ML words. There are 56 of these commands available to you, roughly as many

words as there are in BASIC. But, like BASIC, there is a core group of about 20 important ones. They are the only ones you need to use to get almost anything accomplished. What's more, the ML words are easy to learn and remember. For example, BRK stands for Break (like BASIC's STOP), JSR is Jump to SubRoutine (GOSUB), and RTS is ReTurn from Subroutine (RETURN). The command which does the same thing as BASIC's GOTO is called JMP, for JuMP.

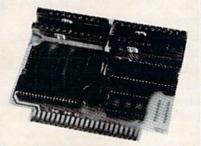
A Kind Of Swing

ML programming involves a kind of swing between Command and Target. First you give a command, then you give the specific target for that command. Then another command, another target. These paired-event phenomena are called by many names and appear in many disguises in programming as well as in real life. They're called Operator/Operand, Instruction/Argument, Mnemonic/Address, Analyst/Analysand, Shopper/Apples, Thief/Victim. Notice that the first half of the pair is the more general, the second more specific. At a given moment, the apple is the specific thing the shopper's involved with, but the shopper will be buying other things during this visit to the store. Similarly, a thief is always a thief, but a victim is a victim only that once (we hope). Also, the transaction which all these pairs have in common is that the first half of the pair is doing something to the second half. Together they form a complete action in the sense that Open/Envelope or Eat/Peach are paired (command/target) actions.

A Robot Thanksgiving

If you think about it, you can see this do-it-to-it rhythm throughout BASIC programming: PEEK (8), PRINT "HELLO", SAVE "PROGRAM", X=15, X=X+1, GOTO 1500, etc. The reason

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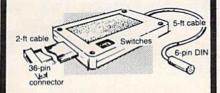


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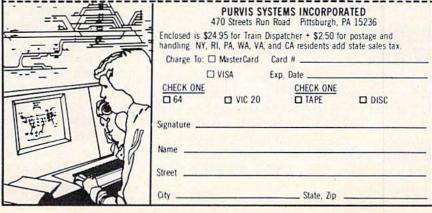
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we're stressing this distinction, this rhythmic swing between actor and acted-upon, is because an ML program is constructed in precisely this way — you make a list of tiny, elementary actions for the computer to later carry out. It's like a robot Thanksgiving dinner: spear/turkey, raise/arm, insert/food, chew/morsel, lower/arm, spear But list enough of these mini-instructions and you can do amazing things.

One result of all this is that an ML program doesn't look like a BASIC program. BASIC tends

to spread these pairs out along a line:

100 Y = 3: X = X + 1: POKE 63222, Y: Y = PEEK (1200)

ML lists each tiny action-pair on its own line:

100 LDY #3 110 INX 120 STY 63222 130 LDY 1200

These two programs are doing exactly the same thing, but in different ways. STY and LDY mean STore Y and LoaD Y (it's like a variable in BASIC). INX means INcrement X (raise it by one). The # sign means to think of the number as *literally* the number three, not address three. Without the #, the computer assumes you mean a memory location.

Take a look at the mnemonics here. They're all three-letter words. They are always the first thing on each line. And they usually have their target right next to them (the INX doesn't because the mnemonic itself already contains the specific information required). The other half of the pair, those numbers, are called *addressing modes* in ML. In general, that's because numbers are usually being sent to and from addresses in the computer's memory while an ML program is running. That, plus simple arithmetic, is the essence of what a computer does to accomplish any given task.

We'll get to the addressing modes (there are about ten) in a future column, but you can already recognize two of them: line 100's mode is called *immediate addressing* (the number is immediately after the instruction, not in some memory location elsewhere in the computer) and line 110's mode is called *implied addressing* (because the

instruction contains its own target).

Putting The Assembler To Work

Enough theory, let's do something. Let's assemble a small program. If you've typed in Program 1, the first thing to do is to change line 10 so that the assembler will accept ordinary decimal numbers. It's designed to work with either decimal or hexadecimal, but we've not yet touched on hex so we'll stick with the familiar. Change the line to:

10 H = 0

Then RUN the assembler and type in 830 when it asks you where you want to put the ML program. That's a safe place until you next load in a program from cassette. ML can be put into a variety of places in RAM. BASIC, of course, has a computer-determined starting location in memory, but *you* specify the start of an ML program. Now you'll see that address printed on screen. The addresses where the instructions are being stored will function as the 'line numbers' for your reference when programming. Unlike BASIC, you can't go back up and change a line. If you make a mistake, start over. (There are easier ways to fix errors, but that, too, is for a future column.)

Now type LDY #0, hit RETURN, and you've written a line of ML which will put a zero into the Y register. (You'll see the numbers forming the ML version of your program appear to the right of the mnemonic/address you've typed.) Then the assembler will furnish you with the next available ''line number'' address in RAM, 832. The mnemonic/address pair LDY #0 uses up two bytes.

You are ready to type in your next pair: LDA #66. Hit RETURN on this line and you've put the code for the letter B into the A register. Then type in the rest of our ML program, one pair per line:

JSR 65490 DEY BNE 834 RTS

That's it. To let the assembler know that you're through with your program, type END instead of a normal mnemonic and it will tell you the start and end addresses of your ML program. Then, having done its job, the assembler quits. The mnemonics and addresses were all POKEd into their proper places after being translated into the machine's language. To see what happens when this RUNs, you can type SYS 830 and see the effect of the small ML loop we wrote. You'll get 256 B's on screen in record time. Not something you've been anxious to do? More useful things are on their way.

In the coming months we'll go into detail about these mnemonics and instructions. We'll also make some modifications to the assembler itself. It's written in BASIC, after all, and there are some valuable things to learn about ML by simply adding to the functions of the assembler program. You'll likely find yourself using the assembler frequently as you get a better feel for ML programming.

If you have any questions or suggestions, write to me c/o COMPUTE!'s Gazette.

See program listing on page 200.



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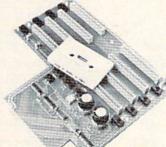
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Last month, I promised we'd look at some of the latest hardware and software for the Commodore 64. This isn't meant as a review, but it will give you a first look at these products in less time than it takes to do a full-scale evaluation. You'll generally see the in-depth review in a later issue of either COMPUTE!'s Gazette or COMPUTE! Magazine.

Neutral Zone. This is a nicely done multicolor space game which finely scrolls left and right. There are some attempts at 3-D sprite animation, and the sound effects are OK. The game is written entirely in machine language, so joystick response is quick. Graphically, the game is quite beautiful, with multicolored space scenes, cruising starships, and a gigantic mothership.

One interesting feature is that Neutral Zone requires a "dongle" that plugs into joystick port one. Although you can copy the tape or disk, it will not run on a machine without the dongle. This is a good way to address the problem of software piracy. It lets you make backup copies, but protects the manufacturer from unethical copying. Let me know what you think of this, and other, approaches to software piracy. (\$34.95 tape/disk, Access Software, 925 East 900 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84105.)

Screen Graphics 64. Tired of all those PEEKs and POKEs? Screen Graphics 64 adds 24 commands to BASIC to make graphics programming a good bit easier. Most of the commands are obvious: HIRES, MULTI, TIC, DOT, DRAW, BOX, CIRCLE, CHAR, BLOCK, MODE, FILL, PIXEL. These control the high-resolution screen and draw axes, dots, lines, rectangles, circles, and solid rectangles; fill any shape, change dot modes (enabling you to reverse screen areas); add any text from any set to the screen; and return the dot stored at pixel position X, Y.

The coordinate drawing system is based with 0,0 at the lower-left corner of the screen — great for mathematicians, but it will make converting Apple and Atari programs a little more difficult.

There are also some commands to make sprite programming much easier. You can imbed sprite

shapes in your programs, copy them, animate them, and remove sprites. Even multicolor sprites are easy to use.

There are many products on the market that add graphics commands to BASIC. Based on a similar VIC-20 product, *GRAPH-VICs*, this one is well implemented and easy to learn. (\$24.95 tape/\$27.95 disk, Abacus Software, P.O. Box 7211, Grand Rapids, MI 49510.)

Crossfire. This Apple translation by Sierra On-Line plays very well on the 64. The game is apparently done with high-resolution graphics. Even though most of the sprites go unused, the motion is smooth and fast. The sound and multipart music is especially well done. This game is so fast that if you aren't really sharp, your average game can be measured in seconds. The background music is almost hypnotic, but some may find it grating after a few hours of play.

In Crossfire, you move through the streets of a city, shooting aliens moving in all the horizontal and vertical corridors. The screen is filled with shooting, and it's hard not to blunder into an alien. The shapes of the creatures grow more complex as you play, and the difficulty skyrockets. Challenging and addicting. It's available at your local dealer for about \$29.95 retail/disk (Sierra On-Line sells wholesale only).

The Zork Trilogy. If you can't enter sentences like this on your favorite word-based adventure game, it's time for Zork: "Open the brown bag, remove the bottle of water, open it and drink the water."

Zork puts the power of mainframe-based text adventures on your 64. It uses some of the most sophisticated techniques known. For example, to compact the verbose descriptions, words are stored using only five bits. This requires a special shift code to bank select different five-bit character sets, but it makes for very detailed prose. You control a "mind clone" through an underground kingdom on your way to fame and fortune. You battle trolls, cross gorges, find jewels, and solve puzzles. And watch out for the Grue!

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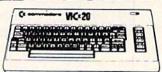
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This is such a popular and well-done adventure that it has inspired two Zork sequels. There is a special Zork User Group, and paraphernalia such as cheat books, maps, bumper stickers, Tshirts, and buttons. Zork was originally written and sold by Infocom, Inc., a Cambridge, Massachusetts, company. Recently, Commodore itself has started marketing the Zork series. Infocom is earning a formidable reputation for its "interactive prose" programs. Other Infocom products for the 64 are Starcross, Suspended (a science-fantasy nightmare), Deadline, and Witness (both detective scenarios).

All of these are text-only adventures. Infocom says it "puts the graphics where the sun don't shine," in your brain, holding that the best graphics are in your imagination. This is arguable, but the fine detail of these games would be wasted on crude graphic displays. Some people like adventures with full-screen pseudorealistic pictures, but the Zork trilogy and its kin really don't need them.

Telecommunicate!

How many of you out there own modems? These devices let your 64 send and receive data over the telephone. Boring? Hardly. With a modem, you can exchange programs with friends. You can dial up any of several Commodore-oriented bulletin boards. And then there's The Source and Compu-Serve. Having used them, I feel the under-\$100 VICmodem is like adding the planet Earth to your computer. It significantly expands your personal sphere of communication. For the majority of people, one-way television and radio, plus anoccasional phone call and letter, provide most of our long-distance needs. With a nationwide bulletin board, however, you're casually chatting with dozens of people from all over the country. On CompuServe Citizen's Band radio simulation, you can talk to people nationwide on such diverse subjects as computers, birth control, and peanut butter. I feel that this is substantially changing our "world concepts," when your next-door neighbor is 2000 miles away. (See the special telecomputing issue of COMPUTE!'s Gazette, September 1983.)

If there's sufficient interest, we'll talk about some of the latest developments in telecommunications, and show how you and your friends can make the most of your modems.

Rumors

Like rumors? There are some significant new products on the 64 horizon. For the memory-hungry, yes, there is memory expansion for the Commodore 64. One in particular is worth notice, the Monolith from Richvale Telecommunications. This not-yet-released cartridge is supposed to add

512K of RAM memory (1/2 megabyte, or 524,288 bytes)!

In addition, the Monolith has an on-board 68000 co-processor. This is the daddy microprocessor of the new high-speed, super-powerful 16-bit chips, and is used in Apple's Lisa. Expect big-system performance. The price? I hear it will be around \$350.

The Unexploited SID

What are you doing with your 64's fantastic built-in sound synthesizer? Not many programmers seem to be exploiting its advanced features. There should be more experimentation with the filters, ring-modulation, and synchronization. These features are truly essential to really make the SID (Sound Interface Device) sing. Keep reading Gregg Peele's continuing series on 64 sound and music.

In any case, we're always interested in getting the utmost from your computer. If you've done something interesting, send it in!

Next month, we'll look at more products, including a software simulation of 80 columns, and various aids for BASIC and machine language programmers. Keep those cards and letters coming from over the Horizon.





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NEWS& PRODUCTS

Editor/Assembler And World Processor for Commodore 64

Elcomp has released an editor/assembler and a word processor for the 64.

The editor/assembler, Macrofire, includes an editor with 24 commands and an assembler that can translate 10K of source code in about five seconds. The \$89 program, which is available on tape or disk, has full macro capability and includes a function that allows you to assemble files larger than available memory.

Elcomp's word processor, Blitztext, is also available on tape or disk for \$89. It includes horizontal and vertical scrolling, the ability to handle text files up to four disks long, left and right margin justification, and formatted output to any device. The program can be used with

almost any printer.

Other products available from Elcomp include: *Tricks for VICs*, a book of ready-to-run programs and tutorials for the VIC-20, \$9.95; *MORE On the 64*, a collection of machine language subroutines for the Commodore 64, \$9.95; and *The Great Book of GAMES*, *Vol. 1*, an explanation of game programming on the Commodore 64, \$9.95.

Elcomp Publishing, Inc. 53 Redrock Lane Pomona, CA 91766 (714) 623-8314

Data Base, Terminal Program, And Adventure Game

Arfon Micro has released a handful of new software products for the VIC-20 and Commodore 64.

MicroBase is a data base and mailing label program for the

VIC and 64. It allows up to 12 fields per record, 80 characters per field, and 176 characters per record. Sorting can be done by any field. The program is available for \$29.95 on tape and \$34.95 on disk.

Microterm 64 is a terminal communications program for the 64 that allows file transfer under ASCII and Commodore protocols. It includes the ability to download incoming files to disk, tape, or printer, and upload and transmit files from tape or disk. Microterm 64 is available on tape or disk for \$39.95 and \$44.95, respectively.

Baldor's Castle is a realtime graphic adventure game for the VIC. The castle contains more than 70 rooms on three levels. Nine types of monsters patrol the castle. Baldor's Castle is available on cartridge for \$49.95. A Commodore 64 version of the game is planned. It will feature more than 250 rooms on 10 levels and the option of designing your own castle.

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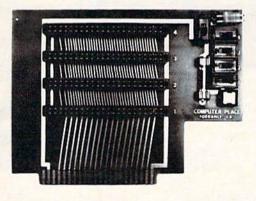
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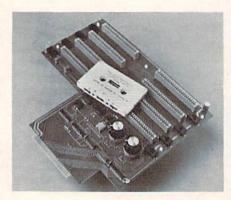
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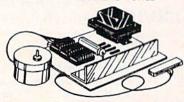
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Bug-Swatter:

Modifications And Corrections

- IMPORTANT: We added a POKE to the "Automatic Proofreader" (October 1983) to protect it from being destroyed when you LOAD another program from tape. The POKE does protect the Proofreader, and the Proofreader itself is not affected. However, a quirk in the VIC-20's operating system means that programs typed in with the Proofreader and SAVEd to tape cannot be LOADed properly later. If you LOAD a program SAVEd while you had the Proofreader in memory, you will get a ?LOAD ERROR message. This applies only to VIC-20 tape SAVEs (disk SAVEs work OK, and the quirk was fixed in the Commodore 64). The solution is to use this special LOAD procedure:
 - 1. Turn the power off, then on again.
 - 2. LOAD the program from tape (disregard the ?LOAD ERROR).
 - 3. Type: POKE 45, PEEK (174): POKE 46, PEEK (175):CLR
 - 4. Press RETURN.
 - 5. ReSAVE the program to tape.

The program will LOAD just fine in the future. This month, the Proofreader has been updated to prevent this problem. The Proofreader also has been improved in other ways. We strongly recommend that you type in the new version of the Proofreader and discard the old one (the new version works on either the VIC or 64 and checks itself for typing errors). We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused you.

 Many readers ran into recurring errors when attempting to run the "Single Drive File Copy" program that accompanied September's "64 Explorer" column. The errors involved numerous GOTOs and GOSUBs without corresponding target lines.

Here's what happened: just before the working version of the program was listed on our printer, 28 seemingly needless REM statements were deleted to save space. Usually, deleting a REM statement does not affect program operation. But in this case the REMs were being used to separate blocks of code to make the listing easier to read, and they were targets of the GOTOs and GOSUBs. The program will work if all GOTOs and GOSUBs without target lines are renumbered to branch to the next higher line number.

Since this solution would require lots of editing, and some references might be missed, we've decided to list all the deleted line numbers. The program can be fixed by adding these lines, and by changing the GOTO statement in line 1090

from GOTO 5000 to GOTO 4000.

(By the way, this is a good argument for adhering to the principle of never making a REM statement the target of a branch instruction. Many people, when entering listings, routinely omit REMs to save typing and memory.)

Add these lines: 10 REM, 30 REM, 100 REM, 120 REM, 200 REM, 220 REM, 300 REM, 320 REM, 400 REM, 420 REM, 500 REM, 520 REM, 600 REM, 620 REM, 700 REM, 720 REM, 800 REM, 820 REM, 900 REM, 920 REM, 1000 REM, 1020 REM, 2000 REM, 2020 REM, 3000 REM, 3020 REM, 4000 REM, 4020 REM.

- "TeleTerm 64" (September) works as published. But if you are having problems with uppercase letters appearing as lowercase or vice versa, try this modification: delete line 124 and reenter the statement as line 95.
- In the VIC-20 version of "The Viper" (August), omit the colon between THEN and PRINT in line 570.
- The author of "VIC/64 Mailing List" (August) suggests these changes to correct an infrequent bug in the Examine and Change options:
- 47 A\$="":INPUT"{CLR}WHICH ITEM"; A\$: A=VAL(A\$):IFA\$=""ORA<1THEN19 48 READA\$:IFA\$="END"THEN19
- 49 IFA\$<>"XX"THEN48
- 50 READAS: IFA <> VAL(AS) THEN 48

If you are using "VIC/64 Mailing List" with adhesive mailing labels spaced one inch apart, the author suggests these changes for proper spacing:

- 95 N2\$=LEFT\$(B\$,X):N1\$=RIGHT\$(B\$,LEN(B\$)-X)
- 101 READA:GOSUB92:GOSUB102:GOTO99
- 104 PRINT#1, CHR\$(10) CHR\$(10): RETURN
- 114 IFZ=4THEN120
- 116 PRINT#1, CHR\$(10) CHR\$(10) "ITEM"; A: GOSU
- 120 GOSUB92:GOSUB102:CLOSE1:GOTO60

Also, in case the instructions for modifying the program for tape were unclear, here is the line to change:

55 PRINT" (CLR) ": SAVE R\$, 1: END

We appreciate receiving both corrections and modifications from readers. Please address them

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How To Type In COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs

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

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

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

If a key is enclosed in special brackets, [২], you should hold down the *Commodore key* while pressing the key inside the special brackets. (The Commodore key is the key in the lower left corner of the keyboard.) Again, if the key is preceded by a number, you should press the key as many times as necessary.

Rarely, you'll see a solitary letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces. These characters can be entered on the Commodore 64 by holding down the CTRL key while typing the letter in the braces. For example, {A} would indicate that you should press CTRL-A. You should never have to enter such a character on the VIC-20, but if you do, you would have to leave the quote mode (press RE-TURN and cursor back up to the position where the control character should go), press CTRL-9 (RVS ON), the letter in braces, and then CTRL-0 (RVS OFF).

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

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

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

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

| When You Read: | Press: | See: | When You Read: | Press: | See: | When You Read: | Press: | See: |
|----------------|------------------|------|----------------|------------|------|----------------|------------|------|
| [CLEAR] | SHIFT CLR/HOME | 1 | {CYN} | CTRL 4 | N. | 873 | 0 7 | |
| (HOME) | CLR/HOME | 8 | (PUR) | CTRL 5 | | E83 | G B | |
| {UP} | SHIFT [] CRSR [] | | [GRN] | CTRL 6 | | {F1} | EE | |
| {DOWN} | [] CRSR [] | | {BLU} | CIRL 7 | | {F2} | 132 | |
| {LEFT} | SHIFT (=CRSR=) | II | {YEL} | CTRL 8 | | {F3} | GE | |
| (RIGHT) | (= CRSR ⇒ | | E13 | 00 | 4 | {F4} | | K |
| {RVS} | CIRL 9 | | 828 | G 2 | 76 | {F5} | re: | |
| {OFF} | CIRL Ø | | E33 | 0 0 | 0 | {F6} | THE . | |
| {BLK} | CIRL 1 | | 843 | | 0 | [F7] | TE . | |
| {WHT} | CTRL 2 | | E58 | G 5 | 7 | [F8] | THE . | |
| {RED} | CIRL 3 | 題 | 863 | 00 | | | | |

A Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs

What Is A Program?

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

BASIC Programs

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

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

Brackets And Special Characters

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

About DATA Statements

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

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

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

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

Get To Know Your Machine

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

A Quick Review

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

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

Chicken Little

(Article on page 64.)

BEFORE TYPING...

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

Program 1: VIC Version, Instructions And Character Set

| MIIG | Character Set |
|-------|--|
| ØIF | PEEK(7344)=PEEK(7344+25600)THEN4 |
| | :rem 23 |
| 1 POF | KE52, 28: POKE56, 28: CLR: FORT=7168T07679 |
| | OKET, PEEK(T+25600): NEXT : rem 62 |
| 4 PR | |
| 4 PK. | |
| | |
| 30 PE | RINT: PRINT" PLEASE WAIT FOR THE |
| | S SPACES GAME TO LOAD." :rem 189 |
| | DKE198,5:POKE631,78:POKE632,69:POKE63 |
| 3, | 87:POKE634,13:POKE635,131:END |
| | :rem 226 |
| 6000 | PRINTCHR\$(147); SPC(4); CHR\$(18); "CHIC |
| - | KEN LITTLE"; CHR\$(146) :rem 71 |
| 7000 | PRINT: PRINT" YOU PLAY THE PART OF |
| | {2 SPACES}CHICKEN LITTLE." :rem 48 |
| 7001 | PRINT :rem 85 |
| 7010 | |
| | OTTOM QUARTER OF THE SCREEN." |
| | :rem 116 |
| | PRINT :rem 86 |
| 7020 | |
| | RANDOMLY BY THE WIND) {2 SPACES} FALL |
| | {SPACE}DOWN AT YOU." :rem 221 |
| 7030 | PRINT: PRINT"TO SCORE POINTS, TOSS RO |
| | CKS AT THE FALLING" :rem 200 |
| 7Ø31 | |
| | R." :rem 109 |
| 7040 | PRINT: PRINT" YOU CAN ALSO HIT NON- FA |
| | LLING PIECES." :rem 66 |
| 7050 | PRINT: PRINTCHR\$(18); "HIT A KEY TO CO |
| | NTINUE"; CHR\$(146) :rem 153 |
| 7Ø55 | GETA\$: IFA\$=""THEN7055 :rem 197 |
| 7056 | PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 77 |
| 7060 | PRINT"KEYS I, J, K AND M MOVE UP, LEFT, |
| | RIGHT AND DOWNRESPECTIVELY. ": PRINT |
| | :rem 172 |
| 7080 | PRINT"YOUR SCORE AND THE [4 SPACES] NU |
| 7000 | MBER OF REMAINING[3 SPACES] CHICKENS |
| | [SPACE] ARE SHOWN AT THE TOP. ":rem 93 |
| 7000 | PRINT: PRINT" YOU GET 50 POINTS FOR HI |
| 1050 | TTING FALLING SKY," :rem 165 |
| 7100 | |
| 1100 | ERS." :rem 148 |
| 7600 | PRINT: PRINTCHR\$ (18); "HIT A KEY TO CO |
| 7090 | NTINUE"; CHR\$(146) :rem 163 |
| 7700 | |
| 7700 | |
| 77Ø1 | PRINT"EACH TIME YOU CLEAR[3 SPACES]T |
| 7702 | HE SCREEN AND ADVANCE TO THE NEXT LE |
| | |
| 7777 | VEL," :rem 18 PRINT"THE PIECES OF SKY FALL FASTER. |
| 77Ø3 | " :rem 218 |
| 7794 | PRINT: PRINTCHR\$(18); :rem 28 |
| 7705 | |
| 1105 | FRINT IF PORE THAN EIGHT (4 BEACES) FI |

| ECES OF SKY HIT THE GROUND, THE GAME |
|---|
| IS{3 SPACES}OVER." :rem 9 |
| 7711 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT |
| :rem 121 |
| 772Ø FORT=1T025:PRINTCHR\$(145);SPC(4);CHR |
| \$(18); "GOOD LUCK!": FORP=1TO150:NEXTP :rem 171 |
| 773Ø PRINTCHR\$(145); SPC(4); "GOOD LUCK!":F |
| ORP=1TO150:NEXTP:NEXTT :rem 150 |
| 774Ø PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 77 |
| 918Ø RETURN :rem 178 |
| 10000 READA:IFA<0THENRETURN :rem 211 |
| 10010 FORI=ATOA+7:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 39 |
| 10020 GOTO 10000 :rem 29 |
| 10031 DATA 7168,48,44,100,131,129,195,36, |
| 24 :rem 73 |
| 10041 DATA 7176,12,18,233,33,241,14,9,16 |
| :rem 171 |
| 10050 DATA 7184,0,0,28,34,36,24,0,0 :rem 164 |
| 10060 DATA 7200,36,227,1,0,0,195,65,82 |
| :rem 67 |
| 10070 DATA 7216,0,0,0,0,0,1,3,133 :rem 45 |
| 10080 DATA 7224,16,8,4,2,1,0,0,1 :rem 9 |
| 10090 DATA7248,121,1,1,2,252,68,130,1 |
| :rem 61 |
| 10100 DATA 7264,1,1,6,4,10,5,2,1 :rem 4 |
| 10110 DATA 7272,192,48,8,12,9,58,228,8 :rem 92 |
| 10120 DATA 7296,41,42,60,72,164,135,68,56 |
| :rem 237 |
| 10130 DATA 7304,252,2,1,1,1,253,3,1 |
| 150 |
| :rem 153 |
| 19999 DATA -1 :rem 141 |
| 19999 DATA -1 :rem 141 |
| 19999 DATA -1 :rem 141 Program 2: |
| 19999 DATA -1 :rem 141 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(30) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 150 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 222 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 222 15 DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) :rem 24 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 221 15 DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) :rem 24 16 FORT=ITO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T) ,Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT :rem 231 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 222 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 24 16 FORT=ITO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T) Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT :rem 231 17 X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 145 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 22 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 24 16 FORT=ITO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T) Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT :rem 231 17 X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 145 18 IFQW=1THENM=1:GOTO2Ø :rem 2Ø5 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 22 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 24 16 FORT=1TO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T),Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT :rem 231 17 X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 145 18 IFQW=1THENM=1:GOTO2Ø :rem 2Ø5 19 FORM=1TOQW :rem 87 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 169 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 109 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 2 13 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 105 14 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 205 15 DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) :rem 24 16 FORT=ITO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T) |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 222 15 DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) :rem 24 16 FORT=1TO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T) ,Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT :rem 24 17 X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 145 18 IFQW=1THENM=1:GOTO2Ø :rem 2Ø5 19 FORM=1TOQW :rem 87 2Ø A=((Y*22)+X)+768Ø :rem 236 21 PRINTCHR\$(159);CHR\$(19);"SCORE:"SC :rem 163 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 169 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 22 15 DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) :rem 24 16 FORT=ITO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T),Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT :rem 231 17 X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 145 18 IFQW=1THENM=1:GOTO2Ø :rem 205 19 FORM=1TOQW :rem 87 2Ø A=((Y*22)+X)+768Ø :rem 236 21 PRINTCHR\$(159);CHR\$(19);"SCORE:"SC :rem 163 22 PRINTCHR\$(19);CHR\$(156);SPC(12);"CHICK |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 222 15 DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) :rem 222 16 FORT=1TO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T) ,Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT :rem 24 16 FORT=1TO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T) 17 X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 145 18 IFQW=1THENM=1:GOTO2Ø :rem 2Ø5 19 FORM=1TOQW :rem 87 2Ø A=((Y*22)+X)+768Ø :rem 236 21 PRINTCHR\$(19);CHR\$(19);"SCORE:"SC :rem 163 22 PRINTCHR\$(19);CHR\$(156);SPC(12);"CHICK ENS:";CHR\$(157);TY\$:rem 226 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 222 15 DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) :rem 224 16 FORT=ITO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T) ,Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT :rem 231 17 X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 145 18 IFQW=ITHENM=1:GOTO2Ø :rem 2Ø5 19 FORM=1TOQW :rem 87 2Ø A=((Y*22)+X)+768Ø :rem 236 21 PRINTCHR\$(159);CHR\$(156);SPC(12);"CHICK ENS:";CHR\$(157);TY\$:rem 226 3Ø POKEA,1:POKEA+1,6:POKEA+22,7:POKEA+23, |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 169 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 222 15 DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) :rem 24 16 FORT=1TO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T) ,Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT :rem 231 17 X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 145 18 IFQW=1THENM=1:GOTO2Ø :rem 205 19 FORM=1TOQW :rem 27 20 A=((Y*22)+X)+768Ø :rem 236 21 PRINTCHR\$(159);CHR\$(19);"SCORE:"SC :rem 163 22 PRINTCHR\$(19);CHR\$(156);SPC(12);"CHICK ENS:";CHR\$(157);TY\$:rem 226 3Ø POKEA,1:POKEA+1,6:POKEA+22,7:POKEA+23, 1Ø:POKEA+ZZ,7:POKEA+ZZ+22 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 58 6 QW=PEEK(7678) :rem 1Ø9 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 222 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 222 15 DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) :rem 24 16 FORT=1TO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T),Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT :rem 231 17 X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 145 18 IFQW=1THENM=1:GOTO2Ø :rem 2Ø5 19 FORM=1TOQW :rem 205 19 FORM=1TOQW :rem 205 19 FORM=1TOQW :rem 236 21 PRINTCHR\$(159);CHR\$(19);"SCORE:"SC :rem 163 22 PRINTCHR\$(159);CHR\$(19);"SCORE:"SC :rem 163 22 PRINTCHR\$(157);TY\$:rem 226 3Ø POKEA,1:POKEA+1,6:POKEA+22,7:POKEA+23,1Ø:POKEA+ZZ,7:POKEA+ZZ+22,7 :rem 17Ø |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 169 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 1Ø5 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 222 15 DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) :rem 24 16 FORT=1TO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T) ,Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT :rem 231 17 X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 145 18 IFQW=1THENM=1:GOTO2Ø :rem 205 19 FORM=1TOQW :rem 27 2Ø A=((Y*22)+X)+768Ø :rem 236 21 PRINTCHR\$(159);CHR\$(19);"SCORE:"SC :rem 163 22 PRINTCHR\$(157);TY\$:rem 226 23 POKEA,1:POKEA+1,6:POKEA+22,7:POKEA+23, 1Ø:POKEA+ZZ,7:POKEA+ZZ+1,7:POKEA+ZZ+22, 7 :rem 17Ø 31 POKEA+ZZ+23,7 :rem 176 |
| Program 2: VIC Version, Main Program Ø QW=4:POKE7678,4:POKE7675,9 :rem 149 1 TY=3:POKE7677,Ø:DIMC(3Ø) :rem 249 2 POKE7679,3:TY\$=":3" :rem 15Ø 3 POKE36869,255:PS=PEEK(7675):ZZ=3Ø72Ø :rem 2Ø2 4 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 175 5 TY=PEEK(7679):TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) :rem 189 7 V=36878:S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:S4=3 6877 :rem 2 11 POKE36879,8:X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 109 12 PRINTCHR\$(147) :rem 222 15 DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) :rem 24 16 FORT=1TO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(352)+77Ø1:POKEC(T) ,Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT :rem 231 17 X=11:Y=2Ø :rem 145 18 IFQW=1THENM=1:GOTO2Ø :rem 205 19 FORM=1TOQW :rem 27 20 A=((Y*22)+X)+768Ø :rem 236 21 PRINTCHR\$(159);CHR\$(19);"SCORE:"SC :rem 163 22 PRINTCHR\$(159);CHR\$(19);"SCORE:"SC :rem 266 30 POKEA,1:POKEA+1,6:POKEA+22,7:POKEA+23,10:POKEA+ZZ,7:POKEA+ZZ+1,7:POKEA+ZZ+22,7 :rem 170 31 POKEA+ZZ,7:POKEA+ZZ+1,7:POKEA+ZZ+22,7 :rem 170 |

55 IFM<>1THEN65

| 56 I | FR1=1THENGOSUB217Ø | :rem 100 | | V,15:POKES4,180:NEXT:POKES4 | .0 |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| | FR=31THEN7ØØØ | :rem 228 | | | :rem 106 |
| | FR1=ØTHENGOSUB216Ø | :rem 93 | 9010 | J IFJ=44THENX=X+1 | :rem 192 |
| 65 I | FQW=1THENGOTO18 NEXTM:GOTO18 | :rem 225 | 9011 | IFJ=20THENX=X-1 | :rem 189 |
| 2000 | NEXTM: GOTO18 | :rem 42 | | IFX>21THENX=20 | :rem 125 |
| 2160 | R=R+1:IF R=31THEN7000 | :rem 184 | | S IFX < ØTHENX = Ø | :rem 23 |
| 2162 | $R1=1:IFC(R)=\emptyset ORPEEK(C(R))=3$ | | 9020 | J IFJ=36THENY=Y+1 | :rem 196 |
| 0165 | 0.0(5) 00.0 | :rem 111 | 9021 | IFJ=12THENY=Y-1 IFY>21THENY=21 IFY<17THENY=17 RETURN | :rem 193 |
| 2165 | Q=C(R):QQ=6 | :rem 145 | 9025 | FY>21THENY=21 | :rem 129 |
| 2170 | IFQ1<>ØTHENQ1=32:QQ=Ø POKEQ,Q1:POKEQ+ZZ,QQ:Q=Q+22- | :rem 38 | 9026 | FY<17THENY=17 | :rem 138 |
| 21/0 | :IFQ=AORQ=A+1ORQ=A+22ORQ=A+ | | 9030 | POKEB, 2: POKEB+ZZ, 4 | :rem 172 |
| | | | 9040 | POKEB, 2: POKEB+ZZ, 4 POKEB, 32: POKEB+ZZ, Ø: B=B-22 | :rem 134 |
| 2171 | O3100 Q1=PEEK(Q) POKEQ,0:POKEQ+ZZ,6 | :rem 81 | | | |
| 2180 | POKEO, Ø: POKEO+ZZ, 6 | :rem 162 | | | :rem 148 |
| 2190 | IFQ>8185THENR1=Ø:POKEQ,32:PO | OKEO+ZZ.Ø | | IFPEEK(B) <>ØTHEN9Ø9Ø | |
| The second second | :C(R)=Ø:DE=DE+1 | | 9085 | POKEB, 4: FORT=225T017ØSTEP-1 | · POKEW 15 |
| 2195 | IFQ=BTHENPOKEQ, 4: POKEQ+ZZ, 2 | | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | :POKES4, T:POKES2, T:NEXT:SC= | |
| 2196 | IFDE=PSTHEN9200 | :rem 196 | | | :rem 158 |
| 2200 | IFQ=BTHENFORT=17ØTO255:POKE | V, 15: POKE | 9090 | POKES2, Ø: POKES4, Ø: POKEV, Ø | :rem 73 |
| | S4, T: POKES2, T: POKES1, T: POKES | S3, T: NEXT | | IFPEEK(B) <> 32THENPOKEB, 32:P | |
| | :POKEQ,32 | :rem 112 | | | |
| 2201 | IFQ=BTHENPOKEQ+ZZ,Ø | :rem 14 | 9165 | :F=Ø:GOTO9166 POKEB,2:POKEB+ZZ,4 | :rem 142 |
| 2202 | POKEV, Ø: POKES4, Ø: POKES1, Ø: POKES1 | | 9166 | REM | :rem 186 |
| | OKES2,Ø | :rem 209 | | RETURN | :rem 178 |
| 2210 | IFQ=BTHENSC=SC+5Ø:C(R)=Ø:R1: | | 9200 | POKE36869,240:PRINTCHR\$(147 |); CHR\$(5) |
| | | :rem 240 | | | :rem 86 |
| | RETURN | :rem 168 | 9210 | POKE198,Ø | :rem 249 |
| 3100 | POKEA, 12: POKEA+1, 13: POKEA+22 | 2,16:POKE | | | |
| | A+23,17:POKEA+ZZ,7:POKEA+ZZ+A+ZZ+22,7 | 17: PUKE | Dec | CHCHO 2. (4 Wanter | |
| 2101 | A+ZZ+22,7 POKEA+ZZ+23,7 | .rem 7 | PIC | gram 3: 64 Version | |
| | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 158: FORT=1TO | | 100 | DEM CHICKEN | |
| 3102 | :POKES2, Ø:FORT=1TO6Ø:NEXT | :rem 217 | | REM CHICKEN | :rem 106 |
| 3103 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 158: FORT=1TO | | 110 | PRINT"{CLR}":POKE53280,0:POF | :rem 204 |
| 2103 | PONDY, ID. PONDDZ, IDO. PONT-II | JODD - HUNT | 120 | PRINT (CLR) : PURE 33280, 0: PUR | (E53281.0: |
| | : POKES2. Ø: FORT=1 TO6Ø: NEXT | :rem 215 | | FORT-MTO27 - POKES 4272+T MANEY | /m . rom 21 |
| 31Ø4 | :POKES2, Ø:FORT=1TO60:NEXT POKEV, 15:POKES2, 181:FORT=1TO | :rem 215 | | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX | T :rem 31 |
| 31Ø4 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO | | | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F | T:rem 31 POKE54296, |
| | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT | 1050:NEX :rem 7 | 130 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 |
| 31Ø5 32ØØ | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 | :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 | 130 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, |
| 31Ø5 32ØØ 32Ø1 | POKEV,15:POKES2,181:FORT=1TO T:POKES2,0:FORT=1TO60:NEXT POKEV,0:POKES1,0:POKES2,0 TY=TY-1:IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) | :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 | 13Ø 136 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 |
| 31Ø5 32ØØ 32Ø1 32Ø3 | POKEV,15:POKES2,181:FORT=1TO T:POKES2,0:FORT=1TO60:NEXT POKEV,0:POKES1,0:POKES2,0 TY=TY-1:IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 | 01050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 | 13Ø 136 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 |
| 31Ø5 32ØØ 32Ø1 32Ø3 | POKEV,15:POKES2,181:FORT=1TO T:POKES2,0:FORT=1TO60:NEXT POKEV,0:POKES1,0:POKES2,0 TY=TY-1:IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0:POKEB,32:POKE | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK | 13Ø 136 14Ø 15Ø | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13 ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3)"[6]CH :rem 178 |
| 31Ø5 32ØØ 32Ø1 32Ø3 | POKEV,15:POKES2,181:FORT=1TO T:POKES2,0:FORT=1TO60:NEXT POKEV,0:POKES1,0:POKES2,0 TY=TY-1:IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK | 13Ø 136 14Ø 15Ø | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13 ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3)"[6]CH :rem 178 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKEA+23 | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK 3,32 :rem 49 | 130 136 140 150 160 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13 ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø | CT :rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, Ø: FORT=1TO6Ø: NEXT POKEV, Ø: POKES1, Ø: POKES2, Ø TY=TY-1: IFTY=ØTHEN92ØØ TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=Ø IFTY<>ØTHENF=Ø: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>ØTHENPOKEB+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+ | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK 3,32 :rem 49 EZZ,0:POK | 130 136 140 150 160 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13 ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, | CT :rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, Ø: FORT=1TO6Ø: NEXT POKEV, Ø: POKES1, Ø: POKES2, Ø TY=TY-1: IFTY=ØTHEN92ØØ TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=Ø IFTY<>ØTHENF=Ø: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>ØTHENPOKEB+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+EA+1+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+22+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+ | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK 3,32 :rem 49 -ZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, | 13Ø 136 14Ø 15Ø 16Ø 17Ø | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13 ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 B)"[6]CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 |
| 31Ø5 32ØØ 32Ø1 32Ø3 321Ø | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+ EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKE 0: GOTO17 | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK B,32 :rem 49 EZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13 ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, ,3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3)"E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 |
| 31Ø5 32ØØ 32Ø1 32Ø3 321Ø | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+ EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKE 0: GOTO17 PRINTCHR\$(147): PRINT: PRINT: F | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK B,32 :rem 49 EZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13 ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3)"E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 20 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+ EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+ 0: GOTO17 PRINTCHR\$(147): PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 :RA, 32:POK :rem 49 -ZZ, 0:POK :RA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13 ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, ,3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) POKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3)"E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 20 =54272 :rem 191 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, Ø: FORT=1TO6Ø: NEXT POKEV, Ø: POKES1, Ø: POKES2, Ø TY=TY-1: IFTY=ØTHEN92ØØ TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=Ø IFTY<>ØTHENF=Ø: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>ØTHENPOKEB+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+EA+1+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+EA+1+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+22+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+EA+1+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+ZZ+ZZ, Ø: POKEA-ZZ+ZZ, Ø: POKEA-ZZ-ZZ, Ø: POKEA-ZZ-ZZ, | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK 8,32 :rem 49 -ZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13) ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, ,3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) POKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ PRINT"{CLR}" | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3)"E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 20 =54272 :rem 191 :rem 246 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, Ø: FORT=1TO6Ø: NEXT POKEV, Ø: POKES1, Ø: POKES2, Ø TY=TY-1: IFTY=ØTHEN92ØØ TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=Ø IFTY<>ØTHENF=Ø: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>ØTHENPOKEB+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+EA+1+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+EA+1+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+22+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+EA+1+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+ZZ+ZZ, Ø: POKEA-ZZ+ZZ, Ø: POKEA-ZZ-ZZ, Ø: POKEA-ZZ-ZZ, Ø: POKEA-ZZ-ZZ, Ø: POKEA-ZZ-ZZ, Ø: POKEA-ZZ-ZZ, | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 :RA, 32:POK :RA, 32:POK :rem 49 -ZZ, 0:POK :RA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 :EV, 15:POK :rem 142 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:B 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:B 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13) ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, 3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) POKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ PRINT"{CLR}" TY=PEEK(9Ø9) | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3)"E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 20 =54272 :rem 191 :rem 246 :rem 149 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TOT: POKES2, Ø: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, Ø: POKES1, Ø: POKES2, Ø TY=TY-1: IFTY=ØTHEN92ØØ TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=Ø IFTY<>ØTHENF=Ø: POKEB, 32: POKEA+23: POKEA+23: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23: POKEA+22, Ø: POKEA+24: POKEA+24: POKEA+24: POKEA+24: POKEA+24: POKEA+24: POKEA+24: POKEA+25: POKE | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA, 32:POK B, 32 :rem 49 EZZ, Ø:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV, 15:POK :rem 142 1); CHR\$(1 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:B 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:B 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13) ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, 3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) POKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ PRINT"{CLR}" TY=PEEK(9Ø9) QW=PEEK(9Ø8) | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 206 =54272 :rem 191 :rem 246 :rem 149 :rem 149 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+ EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKE 0: GOTO17 PRINTCHR\$(147): PRINT: PRINT: PNT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: POKE36869, 240: FORT=1TO6: POKE ES2, 239 PRINTCHR\$(5); CHR\$(145); SPC(48); | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 :RA, 32:POK :RA, 32:POK :rem 49 -ZZ, 0:POK :RA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 :RINT:PRI :rem 179 :RINT:POK :rem 142 :rem 142 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13: ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, ,3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) POKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ PRINT"{CLR}" TY=PEEK(9Ø9) QW=PEEK(9Ø8) S1=54272:S2=54279:S4=54286:X | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3)"E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 20 G=54272 :rem 191 :rem 246 :rem 149 :rem 144 CL=53248:X |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TOT: POKES2, Ø: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, Ø: POKES1, Ø: POKES2, Ø TY=TY-1: IFTY=ØTHEN92ØØ TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=Ø IFTY<>ØTHENF=Ø: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>ØTHENPOKEB+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+EA+1+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+EA+1+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+22+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+1+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+22+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+23 IFTY PRINTCHR\$(147): PRINT: POKE36869, 240: FORT=1TO6: POKE ES2, 239 PRINTCHR\$(5); CHR\$(145); SPC(48); PRINT" NEXT LEVEL": FORP=1TO15 | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK 8,32 :rem 49 -ZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK :rem 142 4);CHR\$(1 :rem 219 60:NEXT:P | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13) ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, ,3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) POKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ PRINT"{CLR}" TY=PEEK(9Ø9) QW=PEEK(9Ø8) S1=54272:S2=54279:S4=54286:X H=53264:YL=53249 | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3)"E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 20 3:rem 20 3:rem 191 :rem 144 :rem 149 :rem 144 :rem 149 :rem 199 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7003 | POKEV,15:POKES2,181:FORT=1TOT:POKES2,0:FORT=1TO60:NEXT POKEV,0:POKES1,0:POKES2,0 TY=TY-1:IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0:POKEB,32:POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENF=0:POKEB,32:POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ,0:POKEA+23 IFTY<<0Th> IFTY IFTY<0THENPOKEB+ZZ,0:POKEA+3 IFTY<0THENPOKEB+3 IFTY<0THENPOKEB+3 IFTY<0THENPOKEB+3 IFTY<0THENPOKEB+3 IFTY<0THENPOKEB+3 IFTY<0THENPOKEB+3 IFTY<0THENPOKEB+3 IFTY<0THENPOKEB+3 I | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK B,32 :rem 49 EZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK :rem 142 1);CHR\$(1 :rem 219 50:NEXT:P :rem 45 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13 ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, ,3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) POKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ PRINT"{CLR}" TY=PEEK(9Ø9) QW=PEEK(9Ø8) S1=54272:S2=54279:S4=54286:X H=53264:YL=53249 POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE53281,Ø | CT :rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 8) "[6]CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 206 :=54272 :rem 191 :rem 144 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 199 :rem 199 :rem 235 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7003 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TOT: POKES2, Ø: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, Ø: POKES1, Ø: POKES2, Ø TY=TY-1: IFTY=ØTHEN92ØØ TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=Ø IFTY<>ØTHENF=Ø: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>ØTHENFOKEB+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+24+1+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+22+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+22+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+23+1+ZZ, Ø: POKEA+1+ZZ, | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 :RA, 32:POK :RA, 32:POK :rem 49 :RA, 32:POK :rem 114 :RINT:PRI :rem 179 :rem 142 :rem 142 :rem 142 :rem 219 :rem 219 :rem 45 :rem 45 :rem 45 :rem 45 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 210 220 230 240 250 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13) ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, ,3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) POKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ PRINT"{CLR}" TY=PEEK(9Ø9) QW=PEEK(9Ø8) S1=54272:S2=54279:S4=54286:X H=53264:YL=53249 POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE53281,Ø DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 B) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 206 :rem 191 :rem 144 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 199 :rem 235 :rem 73 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7003 7005 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+21 FOKE36869, 240: FORT=1TO6: POKE ES2, 239 PRINTCHR\$(147): PRINT: PRINT: POKE36869, 240: FORT=1TO6: POKE ES2, 239 PRINTCHR\$(5); CHR\$(145); SPC(48); PRINT"NEXT LEVEL": FORP=1TO150KES2, 0 PRINTCHR\$(145); SPC(4); "NEXT ORP=1TO150: NEXTP: NEXTT | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK B,32 :rem 49 EZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK :rem 142 4);CHR\$(1 :rem 219 50:NEXT:P :rem 45 LEVEL":F :rem 207 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 210 220 230 240 250 260 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13) ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, ,3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) POKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ PRINT"{CLR}" TY=PEEK(9Ø9) QW=PEEK(9Ø8) S1=54272:S2=54279:S4=54286:X H=53264:YL=53249 POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE53281,Ø DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) FORT=1TO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(64Ø)+1Ø6 | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 B) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 206 :rem 191 :rem 144 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 193 :rem 193 :rem 235 :rem 73 3:POKEC(T |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7003 7005 7006 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+21+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+Z | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA, 32:POK B, 32 :rem 49 EZZ, Ø:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV, 15:POK :rem 142 1); CHR\$(1 :rem 219 :rem 45 LEVEL":F :rem 207 :rem 34 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13) ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, ,3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) POKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ PRINT"{CLR}" TY=PEEK(9Ø9) QW=PEEK(9Ø8) S1=54272:S2=54279:S4=54286:X H=53264:YL=53249 POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE53281,Ø DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) FORT=1TO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(64Ø)+1Ø6),Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 B) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 206 3:rem 206 :rem 191 :rem 144 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 199 :rem 235 :rem 73 3:POKEC(T :rem 19 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7003 7005 7006 7007 | POKEV,15:POKES2,181:FORT=1TOT:POKES2,0:FORT=1TO60:NEXT POKEV,0:POKES1,0:POKES2,0 TY=TY-1:IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0:POKEB,32:POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENF=0:POKEB,32:POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ,0:POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ,0:POKEA+23 IFTY<>POKEA+22+ZZ,0:POKEA+23 IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<->IFTY<- ITTY<- ITTY -ITTY<- ITTY -ITTY | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK B,32 :rem 49 EZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK :rem 142 1);CHR\$(1 :rem 219 60:NEXT:P :rem 45 LEVEL":F :rem 34 :rem 185 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEXPOKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F17. POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REATS2+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8,3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) POKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ PRINT"{CLR}" TY=PEEK(9Ø9) QW=PEEK(9Ø8) S1=54272:S2=54279:S4=54286:XH=53264:YL=53249 POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE53281,ØDEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) FORT=1TO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(64Ø)+1Ø60),Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT X=2Ø:Y=2Ø:POKE53269,1:POKE2Ø | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 206 :rem 191 :rem 144 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 235 :rem 73 3:POKEC(T :rem 19 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7003 7005 7006 7007 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+21+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+Z | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK B,32 :rem 49 EZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK :rem 142 1);CHR\$(1 :rem 219 60:NEXT:P :rem 45 LEVEL":F :rem 34 :rem 185 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEXPOKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REAT52+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152:FOKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8,3:TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø):FOKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8,3:TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø):FOKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ:F20KE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ:F20KE53269;DKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,O:POKE5 | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 206 :rem 191 :rem 144 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 193 :rem 235 :rem 73 3:POKEC(T :rem 19 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7003 7005 7006 7007 7010 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+21+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+Z | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK 8,32 :rem 49 EZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK :rem 142 4);CHR\$(1 :rem 219 50:NEXT:P :rem 45 LEVEL":F :rem 207 :rem 34 :rem 185 E7678,QW :rem 228 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEXPOKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REAT52+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152:FOKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8,3:TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø):FOKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8,3:TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø):FOKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ:F20KE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ:F20KE53269;DKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,O:POKE5 | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 98 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 206 :rem 191 :rem 144 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 199 :rem 73 3:POKEC(T :rem 19 40,11:POK :rem 35 :rem 212 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7003 7005 7006 7007 7010 7011 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+21+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+Z | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK 8,32 :rem 49 EZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK :rem 142 4);CHR\$(1 :rem 219 60:NEXT:P :rem 45 LEVEL":F :rem 207 :rem 34 :rem 185 E7678,QW :rem 228 :rem 97 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEX POKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F 15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F 16:POKE54285,242 POKE214,11:PRINT:PRINTSPC(13) ICKEN LITTLE" POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REA 152+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8, ,3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) POKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ PRINT"{CLR}" TY=PEEK(9Ø9) QW=PEEK(9Ø9) QW=PEEK(9Ø8) S1=54272:S2=54279:S4=54286:X H=53264:YL=53249 POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE53281,Ø DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) FORT=1TO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(64Ø)+1Ø6),Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT X=2Ø:Y=2Ø:POKE53269,1:POKE2Ø E53287,?7 : REM MAIN LOOP | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 20 :=54272 :rem 191 :rem 246 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 149 :rem 199 :rem 235 :rem 73 3:POKEC(T :rem 19 40,11:POK :rem 35 :rem 212 :rem 222 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7005 7006 7007 7010 7011 7012 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK 8,32 :rem 49 EZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK :rem 142 1);CHR\$(1 :rem 219 60:NEXT:P :rem 45 LEVEL":F :rem 207 :rem 34 :rem 185 E7678,QW :rem 228 :rem 97 :rem 171 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEXPOKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REAT52+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152:FOKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8,3:TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø):FOKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8,3:TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø):FOKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ:F20KE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ:F20KE53269;DKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53281,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,Ø:POKE53280,O:POKE5 | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3) " [6] CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 246 :rem 149 :rem 144 (L=53248:X :rem 199 :rem 25 :rem 27 :rem 29 :rem 20 :rem 19 :rem 144 (L=53248:X :rem 199 :rem 25 :rem 29 :rem 20 :rem 35 :rem 29 :rem 20 :rem 36 :rem 19 :rem 21 :rem 22 :rem 35 :rem 21 :rem 22 :rem 22 :rem 43 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7005 7006 7007 7010 7011 7012 7020 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TOT: T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23-Z, 0: POKEA+23+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23-Z, | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK B,32 :rem 49 EZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK :rem 142 1);CHR\$(1 :rem 219 60:NEXT:P :rem 25 LEVEL":F :rem 267 :rem 34 :rem 185 E7678,QW :rem 228 :rem 97 :rem 97 :rem 94 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEXPOKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F172:POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REATS2+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152:F172:F172:F172:F172:F172:F172:F172:F17 | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 191 :rem 246 :rem 144 (L=53248:X :rem 199 :rem 25 :rem 27 3:POKEC(T :rem 27 :rem 27 :rem 27 :rem 27 :rem 29 :rem 35 :rem 27 :rem 29 :rem 20 :rem 19 :rem 24 :rem 199 :rem 35 :rem 21 :rem 21 :rem 21 :rem 21 :rem 21 :rem 22 :rem 43 :rem 199 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7005 7006 7007 7010 7011 7012 7020 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TOT: T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY PRINTCHR\$(147): PRINT: POKE36869, 240: FORT=1TO6: POKE ES2, 239 PRINTCHR\$(5); CHR\$(145); SPC(4); "NEXT OKES2, 0 PRINTCHR\$(145); SPC(4); "NEXT OKES6869, 255: PRINTCHR\$(5) IFQW=1THENQW=2 R=0: POKE7679, TY: QW=QW-1: POKE IFPS=1THEN7020 PS=PS-1 R=0: DE=0: GOTO3 J=PEEK(197): POKEA, 32: POKEA+1 | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK B,32 :rem 49 EZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK :rem 142 1);CHR\$(1 :rem 219 60:NEXT:P :rem 25 LEVEL":F :rem 267 :rem 34 :rem 185 E7678,QW :rem 228 :rem 97 :rem 97 :rem 94 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEXPOKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F172:POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REATS2+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152:F172:F172:F172:F172:F172:F172:F172:F17 | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 191 :rem 246 :rem 144 (L=53248:X :rem 199 :rem 25 :rem 27 3:POKEC(T :rem 27 :rem 27 :rem 27 :rem 27 :rem 29 :rem 35 :rem 27 :rem 29 :rem 20 :rem 19 :rem 24 :rem 199 :rem 35 :rem 21 :rem 21 :rem 21 :rem 21 :rem 21 :rem 22 :rem 43 :rem 199 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7005 7006 7007 7010 7011 7012 7020 9000 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TOT: T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY PRINTCHR\$(147): PRINT: POKE36869, 240: FORT=1TO6: POKE ES2, 239 PRINTCHR\$(5); CHR\$(145); SPC(4); "NEXT OKES2, 0 PRINTCHR\$(145); SPC(4); "NEXT OKES6869, 255: PRINTCHR\$(5) IFQW=1THENQW=2 R=0: POKE7679, TY: QW=QW-1: POKE IFPS=1THEN7020 PS=PS-1 R=0: DE=0: GOTO3 J=PEEK(197): POKEA, 32: POKEA+1 | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK B,32 :rem 49 EZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK :rem 142 1);CHR\$(1 :rem 219 60:NEXT:P :rem 25 LEVEL":F :rem 267 :rem 34 :rem 185 E7678,QW :rem 228 :rem 97 :rem 97 :rem 94 ,32:POKE :rem 206 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 330 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEXPOKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F172:POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REATS2+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152:F172:F172:F172:F172:F172:F172:F172:F17 | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 3 :rem 20 :rem 191 :rem 246 :rem 144 (L=53248:X :rem 199 :rem 25 :rem 73 :rem 27 3:POKEC(T :rem 19 40,11:POK :rem 35 :rem 212 :rem 222 :rem 43 :rem 129 AB(27)" :rem 64 |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7005 7006 7007 7010 7011 7012 7020 9000 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TOT: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 0: GOTO17 PRINTCHR\$(147): PRINT: POKE36869, 240: FORT=1TO6: POKE ES2, 239 PRINTCHR\$(5); CHR\$(145); SPC(4); "NEXT OKES2, 0 PRINTCHR\$(145); SPC(4); "NEXT OKES2, 0 PRINTCHR\$(145); SPC(4); "NEXT OKES6869, 255: PRINTCHR\$(5) IFQW=1THENQW=2 R=0: POKE7679, TY: QW=QW-1: POKE IFPS=1THEN7020 PS=PS-1 R=0: DE=0: GOTO3 J=PEEK(197): POKEA, 32: POKEA+1 A+22, 32: POKEA+23, 32 POKEA+ZZ, 0: POKEA+ZZ+1, 0: POKE | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK B,32 :rem 49 -ZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK :rem 142 4);CHR\$(1 :rem 219 :0:NEXT:P :rem 207 :rem 24 :rem 28 :rem 185 E7678,QW :rem 228 :rem 97 :rem 97 :rem 94 .32:POKE | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 330 335 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEXPOKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F17. POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REATS2+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152 GOSUB141Ø:GOSUB112Ø POKE9Ø5,9:POKE9Ø7,Ø:POKE9Ø8,3 TY=3:QW=4:DIMC(3Ø) POKE53272,28:PS=PEEK(9Ø5):ZZ PRINT"{CLR}" TY=PEEK(9Ø9) QW=PEEK(9Ø9) QW=PEEK(9Ø8) S1=54272:S2=54279:S4=54286:XH=53264:YL=53249 POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE53281,Ø DEFFNA(Z)=INT(RND(1)*Z) FORT=1TO3Ø:C(T)=FNA(64Ø)+1Ø6),Ø:POKEC(T)+ZZ,6:NEXT X=2Ø:Y=2Ø:POKE53269,1:POKE2ØE53287,?7 : REM MAIN LOOP IFQW=1THENM=1:GOTO33Ø FORM=1TOQW PRINT"{HOME}{CYN}SCORE:"SC;TEPUR}CHICKENS:"TY IFPEEK(5632Ø)<>127THENGOSUB8 | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 246 :rem 144 :L=53248:X :rem 199 :rem 25 :rem 73 3:POKEC(T :rem 27 :rem 29 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 21 :rem 25 :rem 25 :rem 27 :rem 27 :rem 29 :rem 20 :rem |
| 3105 3200 3201 3203 3210 3220 7000 7001 7002 7005 7005 7006 7007 7010 7011 7012 7020 9000 9001 9003 | POKEV, 15: POKES2, 181: FORT=1TO T: POKES2, 0: FORT=1TO60: NEXT POKEV, 0: POKES1, 0: POKES2, 0 TY=TY-1: IFTY=0THEN9200 TY\$=CHR\$(58)+CHR\$(TY+48) R1=0 IFTY<>0THENF=0: POKEB, 32: POKE EA+1, 32: POKEA+22, 32: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 IFTY<>0THENPOKEB+ZZ, 0: POKEA+24 EA+1+ZZ, 0: POKEA+22+ZZ, 0: POKEA+23 0: GOTO17 PRINTCHR\$(147): PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT POKE36869, 240: FORT=1TO6: POKE ES2, 239 PRINTCHR\$(5); CHR\$(145); SPC(4); 8); PRINT"NEXT LEVEL": FORP=1TO15 OKES2, 0 PRINTCHR\$(145); SPC(4); "NEXT ORP=1TO150: NEXTP: NEXTT POKE36869, 255: PRINTCHR\$(5) IFQW=1THENQW=2 R=0: POKE7679, TY: QW=QW-1: POKE IFPS=1THEN7020 PS=PS-1 R=0: DE=0: GOTO3 J=PEEK(197): POKEA, 32: POKEA+1 A+22, 32: POKEA+23, 32 POKEA+ZZ, 0: POKEA+ZZ+1, 0: POKE | 1050:NEX :rem 7 :rem 61 :rem 151 :rem 84 :rem 184 EA,32:POK B,32 :rem 49 -ZZ,0:POK EA+23+ZZ, :rem 114 PRINT:PRI :rem 179 EV,15:POK :rem 142 4):CHR\$(1 :rem 219 60:NEXT:P :rem 207 :rem 24 :rem 28 :rem 185 E7678,QW :rem 228 :rem 97 :rem 97 :rem 94 .32:POKE :rem 206 EA+ZZ+22, :rem 159 :rem 8 | 130 136 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 335 355 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEXPOKE54277,16:POKE54278,242:F15 POKE54284,16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F16:POKE54285,242:F172:POKE56,48:CLR:FORI=ØTO62:REATS2+I,A:NEXT:SYS49152:F172:F172:F172:F172:F172:F172:F172:F17 | T:rem 31 POKE54296, :rem 155 POKE54291, :rem 206 3) "E63CH :rem 178 ADA:POKE49 :rem 91 4:POKE909 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 246 :rem 144 :L=53248:X :rem 199 :rem 25 :rem 73 3:POKEC(T :rem 27 :rem 29 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 20 :rem 21 :rem 21 :rem 21 :rem 22 :rem 22 :rem 22 :rem 43 :rem 22 :rem 24 |

| 390 | IFF=1THENGOSUB98Ø :rem 47 | 910 1 | IF(JAND8)=ØTHENX=X+1:IFX>39THENX=39 |
|------------------|---|--|---|
| 400 | IFM<>1THEN450 :rem 227 | | :rem 175 |
| 410 | IFM<>1THEN450 :rem 227 IFR1=1THENGOSUB520 :rem 91 IFR=31THEN750 :rem 227 IFR1=0THENGOSUB480 :rem 97 | 920 1 | IF(JAND4)=ØTHENX=X-1:IFX<ØTHENX=Ø |
| 420 | TER=31THEN750 ·rem 22 | 220 | :rem 52 |
| 120 | TEDI-GENERACIONADA | 020 1 | IF(JAND2)=ØTHENY=Y+1:IFY>21THENY=21 |
| 450 | TROW-I MURNOGO DAGO : Telli 9 | 930 1 | :rem 157 |
| | IFQW=1THEN300 NEXT:GOTO300 :rem 223 : :rem 213 | 040 | IF(JAND1)=ØTHENY=Y-1:IFY<17THENY=17 |
| | NEXT:GOTO3ØØ :rem 223 | 946 | :rem 167 |
| 470 | | | |
| | R=R+1:IFR=31THEN75Ø :rem 96 | 950 E | RETURN : rem 126 : rem 217 REM MOVE ROCK : rem 234 POKEB, 2: POKEB+ZZ, 4 : rem 90 POKEB, 32: B=B-40 : rem 48 IFB<1024THENF=0 : rem 119 IFB=OTHEN560 : rem 235 |
| 490 | $R1=1:IFC(R)=\emptyset ORPEEK(C(R))=32THEN48\emptyset$ | 960 : | : :rem 21/ |
| | :rem 20 | 97Ø I | REM MOVE ROCK :rem 234 |
| 500 | Q=C(R):QQ=6 :rem 88 | 98Ø I | POKEB, 2: POKEB+ZZ, 4 :rem 90 |
| 510 | IFQ1<>ØTHENQ1=32:QQ=Ø :rem 23 | 99Ø I | POKEB, 32:B=B-40 :rem 48 |
| 520 | POKEQ, Q1:POKEQ+ZZ, QQ:Q=Q+4Ø+FNA(3)-1 | 1000 | IFB<1024THENF=0 :rem 119 |
| 320 | IFQ=AORQ=A+1ORQ=A+40ORQ=A+41THEN640 | 1010 | IFB=QTHEN56Ø :rem 235 |
| | :rem 226 | 1020 | IFB=QTHEN56Ø :rem 235 IFPEEK(B)THEN1Ø4Ø :rem 254 |
| 500 | 21 7777(2) | | POKEB, 4: POKES2+4, 17: POKES4+4, 129 |
| 530 | Q1=PEEK(Q) :rem 36 POKEQ,Ø:POKEQ+ZZ,6 :rem 112 | The state of the s | :rem 141 |
| 540 | POKEQ,Ø:POKEQ+ZZ,6 :rem 112 | | POKEB, 4: FORT=33TO1ØSTEP-1: POKES4+1, T |
| 550 | IFQ>1864THENR1= \emptyset :POKEQ,32:C(R)= \emptyset :DE=I | | POKEB, 4: FORT=33TO105TEP-1: POKES4+1,1 |
| | E+1 :rem 10: | | :POKES2+1,T:NEXT:SC=SC+10 :rem 142 |
| 560 | IFQ=BTHENPOKEQ, 4: POKEQ+ZZ, 2 | 1040 | POKES2+4,16:POKES4+4,128 :rem 129 |
| 57Ø | IFDE=PSTHEN1090 :rem 14 | 1050 | IFPEEK(B) <> 32THENPOKEB, 32:F=Ø:RETURN |
| 580 | IFDE=PSTHEN1090 :rem 14: IFQ<>BTHEN610 :rem 25: | 5 | :rem 36 |
| | POKES4+4,129:POKES1+4,17:POKES2+4,33 | 1060 | POKEB, 2: POKEB+ZZ, 4 :rem 128 |
| 363 | FORT=8T090 :rem 52 | 1070 | POKEB, 2: POKEB+ZZ, 4 :rem 128 RETURN :rem 168 |
| | | | |
| 586 | POKES4+1, T: POKES2+1, T*2: POKES1+1, T:NI | | PRINT" {CLR}": POKE53272, 21: PRINT" |
| | XT:POKEQ,32 :rem 23: POKEQ+ZZ,Ø :rem 8: SC=SC+5Ø:C(R)=Ø:Rl=Ø:F=Ø :rem 5: | 1090 | [WHT] THE SKY HAS FALLEN." :rem 205 |
| 590 | POKEQ+ZZ,Ø :rem 89 | | WHT THE SKI HAS PALLEN. TEM 205 |
| 600 | $SC=SC+5\emptyset:C(R)=\emptyset:R1=\emptyset:F=\emptyset$:rem 5: | 1095 | PRINT" [DOWN] YOUR SCORE WAS: "SC |
| 610 | POKES4+4,128:POKES1+4,16:POKES2+4,32 | | :rem 55 |
| | :rem 4 | 1100 | POKE53269, Ø: END : rem 103 |
| 620 | RETURN :rem 120 | 1110 | : :rem 253 |
| 630 | | 1120 | PRINT" {CLR} {3 DOWN} "SPC(13) " [6] CHI |
| | FORI=ØT015:POKE53287, (I+7)AND15:FORT | | CKEN LITTLE" :rem 150 |
| 040 | 1TO100:NEXT:NEXT :rem 2 | 1130 | PRINT" [GRN] [DOWN] YOU ARE CHICKEN LI |
| | TIOIDO MENTINENT | | TTLE. [2 SPACES] YOU MOVE IN" :rem 86 |
| 666 | POKES2+4,17:POKES2+1,21:FORT=1T0600: | 1140 | PRINT" (DOWN) THE BOTTOM PART OF THE |
| | EXT: POKES2+4, 16: FORT=1T060: NEXT | | [SPACE] SCREEN WHILE" : rem 68 |
| | :rem 24 | | (SPACE) SCREEN WHILE : Tem 00 |
| 670 | POKES2+4,17:POKES2+1,21:FORT=1TO300: | 1 1150 | PRINT" (DOWN) PIECES OF SKY (BLOWN RA |
| | EXT:POKES2+4,16:FORT=1T060:NEXT | | NDOMLY BY THE" :rem 122 |
| | :rem 24 | 1160 | PRINT" [DOWN] WIND) FALL TO THE GROUN |
| 680 | POKES2+4,17:POKES2+1,25:FORT=1T01050 | | D. [2 SPACES] TO SCORE" :rem 196 |
| | NEXT: POKES2+4, 16: FORT=1T060: NEXT | 1170 | PRINT" [DOWN] POINTS, TOSS ROCKS AT T |
| | :rem 4 | 1 | HE FALLING" :rem 242 |
| 700 | TY=TY-1:IFTY=ØTHEN1Ø9Ø :rem 1Ø | 1 1180 | PRINT" (DOWN) PIECES OF SKY WITH THE |
| | R1=Ø :rem 13 | | [SPACE]FIRE BUTTON." :rem 62 |
| | | 200 Jan 1997 | PRINT" [2 DOWN] YOU CAN ALSO HIT NON- |
| | | | FALLING PIECES." :rem 157 |
| | | | PRINTSPC(9)"[6][2 DOWN]PRESS FIRE |
| 744 | : :rem 21 | | |
| 750 | PRINT"{CLR}{7 DOWN}" :rem 11 | | {SPACE}TO CONTINUE":GOSUB1320 |
| 762 | POKE53272,21:FORT=1TO6:POKES2+1,31:P | | :rem 250 |
| | KES2+4,17 :rem 21 | | |
| 778 | PRINTSPC(15)" [WHT] [UP] [RVS] NEXT LEVE | 1220 | PRINT" {CLR} {GRN} {DOWN} USE A JOYSTIC |
| The state of the | ":FORP=1T0150:NEXT:POKES2+4,16 | | K IN PORT TWO TO MOVE":PRINT" [DOWN] |
| | :rem 22 | 8 | {SPACE}ABOUT THE SCREEN." :rem 12 |
| 780 | PRINTSPC(15)" {UP}NEXT LEVEL": FORP=1T | 1230 | PRINT" [DOWN] YOU GET 50 POINTS FOR H |
| , 02 | 150:NEXT:NEXT :rem 9 | | ITTING FALLING" :rem 194 |
| 700 | PRINT" {CLR}": POKE53272,28 :rem | 5 1240 | PRINT" [DOWN] SKY, AND 10 POINTS FOR |
| | IFOW=1THENOW=2 :rem 13 | | [SPACE]OTHERS." :rem 199 |
| | R=Ø:POKE9Ø9, TY:QW=QW-1:POKE9Ø8, QW | 1250 | PRINT" (DOWN) EACH TIME YOU CLEAR THE |
| | | • | SCREEN AND" :rem 194 |
| | :rem 6 | 5 1000 | |
| 820 | IFPS=ITHEN840 :rem | 1260 | PRINT" (DOWN) ADVANCE TO THE NEXT LEV |
| 830 | PS=PS-1 :rem 12 | 4 | EL THE PIECES": PRINT" (DOWN) OF SKY F |
| 840 | R=0:DE=0:GOTO190 :rem 15 | 2 | ALL FASTER." :rem 44 |
| 850 | : : :rem 21 | 5 1270 | PRINT" (DOWN) IF MORE THAN EIGHT PIEC |
| 869 | REM MOVE PLAYER :rem 13 | 4 | ES OF SKY HIT" :rem 52 |
| 870 | J=PEEK(56320) :rem 15 | 6 1280 | PRINT" [DOWN] THE GROUND, THE GAME IS |
| 000 | FPS=1THEN840 | 3 | OVER." :rem 138 |
| 036 | IF(JAND16)THEN91Ø :rem 19 | 8 1290 | PRINTSPC(15)"{2 DOWN} &63GOOD LUCK! |
| 900 | IF (JANDIO) THEN910 | 0 1290 | ":PRINTSPC(10)" (DOWN) PRESS FIRE TO B |
| 905 | F=1:B=A-40:POKES4+4,129:POKES4+1,20: | 0 | |
| | ORT=1TO2Ø:NEXT:POKES4+4,128 :rem 6 | 9 | EGIN":GOSUB1320 :rem 93 |
| 104 | COMPUTEI's Greate Nevember 1993 | | |

| 1300 PRINT"{CLR}":RETURN :rem 66 | 110 GOSUB2000:PRINT :rem 155 |
|---|---|
| 1310 : :rem 255 | 120 ONVGOSUB3000,3000,3000,3000,3100,3200 |
| 1320 IF(PEEK(56320)AND16)=0THEN1320 | ,3300,3400,3500,3600,3700,3800,3900 |
| :rem 184 | :rem 42 |
| 1330 IFPEEK(56320)AND16THEN1320 :rem 251 | 125 IFV=14THEN3900 :rem 26 |
| 1340 RETURN :rem 168 | 130 GOTO100 :rem 94 |
| 135Ø : :rem 3 | 1000 PRINT: ONRGOSUB1100,1200,1300,1400,15 |
| 1360 DATA 173,14,220,41,254,141,14,220,16 | ØØ,16ØØ,17ØØ,18ØØ :rem 87 |
| 5,1,41,251,133,1,169,208 :rem 103 | 1005 IFI(4)=-landI(6)=-lTHENPRINTNS\$ |
| 1370 DATA 133,252,169,48,133,254,169,0,13 | :rem 125 |
| 3,251,169,0,133,253,160,0 :rem 174 | 1010 PRINT:PRINT"{CYN}OBJECTS:{WHT}"; |
| 1380 DATA 162,8,177,251,145,253,200,208,2 | :rem 125 |
| 49,230,254,230,252,202,208,242 | 1020 FORL=1TO8:IFI(L)=RTHENPRINTTAB(8);N\$ |
| :rem 165 | (L) :rem 227 |
| 1390 DATA 165,1,9,4,133,1,173,14,220,9,1, | 1030 NEXT:PRINT:RETURN :rem 228 |
| 141,14,220,96 :rem 77 | 1100 PRINT"YOU ARE IN A PRISON[3 SPACES]C |
| 1400 : :rem 255 | ELL." :rem 105 |
| 1410 READA: IFA < OTHENFORI = OTO 62: READA: POKE | 1110 IFRND(1)>.25THENRETURN :rem 154 |
| 704+I,A:NEXT:RETURN :rem 127 | 1120 G=1:PRINT"A GUARD HAS TURNED OFFTHE |
| 1420 FORI=12288+A*8T012288+A*8+7:READJ:PO | {SPACE}FORCE FIELD AND{3 SPACES}ENTE |
| | RED THE CELL." :rem 126 1130 C%(1,1)=2:RETURN :rem 149 |
| 143Ø GOTO141Ø :rem 199 | |
| 1440 DATA 0,48,44,100,131,129,195,36,24 | 1200 PRINT"YOU ARE IN A N/S HALL.": RETURN |
| :rem 119 | :rem 122 |
| 1450 DATA 1,12,18,233,33,241,14,9,16 | 1300 PRINT"YOU ARE IN THE ENGINE ROOM.":R |
| :rem 219 | ETURN :rem 29 |
| 1460 DATA 2,0,0,28,34,36,24,0,0 :rem 215 | 1400 PRINT"YOU ARE IN A SMALL [4 SPACES] RO |
| 147Ø DATA 4,36,227,1,0,0,195,65,82 | OM. A LARGE SIGN IS ON THE WALL." |
| :rem 131 | :rem 124 |
| 1480 DATA 6,0,0,0,0,0,1,3,133 :rem 104 | 1410 IFI(4)=-1THENPRINTNS\$:rem 63 |
| 1490 DATA 7,16,8,4,2,1,0,0,1 :rem 70 | 1420 IFI(6)=-1THEN4500 :rem 185 |
| 1500 DATA 10,121,1,1,2,252,68,130,1 | 1430 RETURN : rem 168 |
| :rem 149 | 1500 PRINT"YOU ARE IN THE SUPPLY ROOM. ":R |
| 1510 DATA 12,1,1,6,4,10,5,2,1 :rem 105 | ETURN :rem 86 |
| 1520 DATA 13,192,48,8,12,9,58,228,8 | 1600 PRINT"YOU ARE IN THE NORTH [2 SPACES] |
| :rem 195 | SIDE OF THE HALL." :rem 90 |
| 1530 DATA 16,41,42,60,72,164,135,68,56 | 1610 IFU=1THENPRINT"THE GUARDS DON'T |
| :rem 81 | [6 SPACES]NOTICE YOU." :rem 10 |
| 1540 DATA 17,252,2,1,1,1,253,3,1,-1 :rem 146 | 1620 IFU=0THENPRINT"THE GUARDS TAKE YOU {3 SPACES}BACK TO THE CELL.":G=0 |
| | :rem 180 |
| 1541 DATA Ø,Ø,Ø,3Ø,Ø,Ø,107,Ø,Ø,209:rem 87 | 1630 RETURN : rem 170 |
| 1542 DATA 128,0,97,128,0,25,128,2,12 :rem 227 | 1700 PRINT"YOU ARE IN A LARGE [4 SPACES] RO |
| | OM.": RETURN :rem 54 |
| 1543 DATA 255,141,12,0,113,12,31,1,12 | 1800 PRINT"YOU ARE IN A STRANGE [2 SPACES] |
| 1544 DATA 97,131,12,131,6,12,4,12,6,0 | GARDEN WHERE FOOD IS{2 SPACES}GROWN |
| 1544 DATA 97,131,12,131,0,12,4,12,0,0 :rem 7 | [SPACE] FOR THE CREW." :rem 255 |
| 1545 DATA 56,3,3,224,1,254,0,1,152 | 1810 IFI(4)=-1THENPRINTNS\$:rem 67 |
| 1545 DATA 56,3,3,224,1,254,0,1,152 :rem 119 | 1820 RETURN :rem 171 |
| 1546 DATA Ø,1,152,Ø,1,152,Ø,1,152 :rem 53 | 2000 C\$="":N=0:V=0:PRINT:INPUT"COMMAND |
| 1547 DATA Ø,1,152,0,1,152,0,1,152 :rem 24 | [GRN]"; C\$: PRINT" [WHT]": IFC\$=""THEN20 |
| 1550 END :rem 162 | ØØ :rem 226 |
| 1556 1115 | 2015 P=0:IFLEN(C\$)<2THEN2050 :rem 73 |
| | 2020 FORL=2TOLEN(C\$)-1 :rem 254 |
| Martian Prisoner | 2030 IFMID\$(C\$,L,1)=" "THENP=L :rem 104 |
| | 2040 NEXT :rem 5 |
| (Article on page 68.) | 2050 IFP=0THENV\$=C\$:N\$="" :rem 141 |
| | 2000 TED ANDD-I EN (CC) THENTIC-CC NC="" |

rom 66 110 COCHEZOGO DETNT

:rem 155

:rem 134

:rem 86

BEFORE TYPING...

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

Program 1: VIC/64 Martian Prisoner

:rem 166 10 GOSUB5000 100 GOSUB1000:IFR=6ANDU=0THENR=1:GOTO100 :rem 232

2080 FORL=1T014:IFLEFT\$(V\$,3)=V\$(L)THENV= :rem 23 2100 NEXT: FORL=1TO8: IFLEFT\$(N\$,3)=A\$(L)TH :rem 55 ENN=L 2120 NEXT: IFN > ØANDV > ØTHENRETURN :rem 47 2130 IFN=@ANDV>@ANDN\$=""THENRETURN :rem 124 2135 IFN=ØANDV=5THENRETURN :rem 191 2140 PRINT: PRINT"I DON'T UNDERSTAND. ": GOT :rem 95 02000 November 1983 COMPUTE!'s Gazette 185

2060 IFP>OANDP=LEN(C\$)THENV\$=C\$:N\$=""

):N\$=RIGHT\$(C\$,LEN(C\$)-P)

2070 IFP>OANDP<LEN(C\$)THENV\$=LEFT\$(C\$,P-1

| 2000 | NC-VC COMPOSING | |
|--|--|--|
| 21.00 | N\$=V\$:GOTO3110 :rem 36 | TAB(3)"[GRN][RVS]MARTIAN PI |
| 3100 | N\$=LEFT\$(N\$,1) :rem 226 | {OFF}":PRINT |
| 3110 | IFR=1ANDN\$="E"ANDG=ØTHENPRINT"THE FO | 5080 DIMV\$(14),C%(8,3),I(8),N\$(8 |
| | RCE FIELD STOPS YOU.": RETURN : rem 56 | |
| 3120 | IFR<>1ORN\$<>"E"ORG=ØTHEN313Ø:rem 179 | 5090 R=1:FORL=1T014:READV\$(L):NE |
| 3125 | PRINT"AS YOU LEAVE THE CELL THE FORC | 5100 FORL=1T08: READC% (L, 0), C% (L, |
| | E FIELD IS{4 SPACES}ACTIVATED, TRAPP |) C\$(I 3).NEVM |
| | |), C% (L, 3): NEXT |
| 2127 | ·iem i/ | 5110 FORL=1TO8: READN\$(L), A\$(L), 1 |
| 2127 | PRINT THE GUARD." :rem 32 | |
| 3130 | IFR=2ANDN\$="E"ANDC\$(2,1)=ØANDI(8)>-1 | 5115 CN\$="YOU CAN'T":RI\$="DON'T |
| | THENPRINT THE LOCKED DOOR STOPS YOU. | |
| | " :rem 118 | 5120 NS\$="GEIGER COUNTER IS{5 SF |
| 3135 | $IFR=2ANDN\$="E"ANDC\$(2,1)=\emptyset ANDI(8)>-1$ | KING.": RETURN |
| | THENRETURN :rem 255 | |
| 3140 | IFR<>20RN\$<>"E"ORC%(2,1)>ØTHEN315Ø | 6000 DATAN, E, S, W, GO, GET, DRO, INV, |
| 01.0 | | EA, EAT, KIL, HIT |
| 2145 | :rem 186 | 6010 DATA0,0,0,0,6,0,3,0,2,4,0,0 |
| 3145 | PRINT"YOU UNLOCK THE DOOR [3 SPACES]W | 0,0,0,2,7,0,2,0,0,8,6,0,0,0 |
| | ITH THE KEY. ": C%(2,1)=5:N\$(7)="OPEN | |
| | {SPACE}DOOR" :rem 191 | 6020 DATAFORCE FIELD, FOR, 1, GUARD |
| 315Ø | IFN\$="N"THEND=0 :rem 121 | IGN, SIG, 4, GEIGER COUNTER, GE |
| 3160 | IFN\$="E"THEND=1 :rem 114 | RM |
| 3165 | IFN\$="S"THEND=2 :rem 134 | 6030 DATA UNI,5, PLANT, PLA,8, LOCK |
| 3170 | | |
| 3175 | IFNŞ="W"THEND=3 :rem 135 | OO, 2, MAGNETIC KEY, KEY, 3 |
| 31/3 | IFC%(R,D)=ØTHENPRINTCNS:RETURN | |
| | :rem 210 | Program 2: 64 Formatter |
| 3180 | PRINT"OK": R=C%(R,D): RETURN : rem 149 | |
| 3200 | IFN=1ORN=2ORN=3ORN=7THENPRINT"YOU CA | 100 PRINT "{CLR}{4 SPACES}{RVS}2 |
| | N'T LIFT IT!": RETURN : rem 129 | [SPACE] PRINT FORMATTER FOR 6 |
| 3203 | IFI(N) <> RTHENPRINT"IT'S NOT HERE. ":R | |
| | | 110 PRINT "READING DATA" |
| 3205 | This familiary | 120 FORI=828T0881:READA:CK=CK+A: |
| 2210 | De Frankleisk - () | EXT: POKE179, 883AND255 |
| 3210 | PRINT"OK":I(N)=-1:RETURN :rem 8 | 120 TE 0V456022 TUDY DETAIL HERE |
| 3300 | PRINT"OK":I(N)=R:RETURN :rem 252 | 130 IF CK<>6032 THEN PRINT "ERRO |
| 3400 | PRINT"YOU ARE CARRYING: " : rem 6 | :CHECK TYPING.":END |
| 3410 | FORL=1TO8: IFI(L)=-1THENPRINTTAB(3); N | 140 PRINT" {DOWN} BEFORE":SYS 8 |
| | \$(L) :rem 239 | AFTER" |
| 3420 | NEXT:RETURN :rem 34 | 150 PRINT "{DOWN}PRESS RUN/STOP- |
| | IFN<>3ORR<>4THENPRINTCN\$:RETURN | :PRINT"TO REGAIN 40 COLUMNS" |
| 5555 | | 160 PRINT "{DOWN}ENTER {RVS}SYS |
| 3510 | PRINT" A TOMIC PURE NEEDEN (2 CT 2 CT 2) | [SPACE]TO":PRINT"REACTIVATE, |
| 3310 | PRINT"ATOMIC FUEL NEARBY. [3 SPACES]D | T"NECESSARY." |
| | ON'T BRING ANY RADIO-ACTIVE":rem 128 | |
| 3520 | PRINT"MATERIALS INTO THIS[3 SPACES]R | 170 PRINT "{DOWN}DO NOT EDIT ANY |
| | OOM.":RETURN :rem 52 | INES WHILE IN 22 COL-UMN MOD |
| 3600 | IFN<>70RR<>20RI(8)>-1THENPRINTCN\$:RE | |
| | TURN :rem 144 | 1000 DATA169,71,141,38,3,169,3,1 |
| 3610 | NC-Upu comess to | |
| 3700 | N\$="E":GOTO3145 :rem 66 | |
| 2720 | | 1010 DATA39.3.96.72.152.72 138 7 |
| | IFI(5) <> RTHENPRINTCN\$: RETURN: rem 127 | 1010 DATA39,3,96,72,152,72,138,7 |
| 3,20 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. | 1010 DATA39,3,96,72,152,72,138,7 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 |
| | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 |
| 3800 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 | 1010 DATA39,3,96,72,152,72,138,71020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 |
| 3800 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15, |
| 3800 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME[4 SPACES]SI | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 |
| 38ØØ 381Ø | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15, |
| 38ØØ 381Ø | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15, 1040 DATA13,32,202,241,56,32,240 |
| 3800 3810 3900 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15, |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15, 1040 DATA13,32,202,241,56,32,240 1050 DATA160,9,24,32,240,255,104 |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15, 1040 DATA13,32,202,241,56,32,240 |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15, 1040 DATA13,32,202,241,56,32,240 1050 DATA160,9,24,32,240,255,104 |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15, 1040 DATA13,32,202,241,56,32,240 1050 DATA160,9,24,32,240,255,104 |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15, 1040 DATA13,32,202,241,56,32,240 1050 DATA160,9,24,32,240,255,104, 1060 DATA104,168,104,76,202,241 |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE{3 SPACES}S | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15, 1040 DATA13,32,202,241,56,32,240 1050 DATA160,9,24,32,240,255,104, 1060 DATA104,168,104,76,202,241 |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 4510 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE{3 SPACES}S HIP EXPLODES." :rem 40 | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15, 1040 DATA13,32,202,241,56,32,240 1050 DATA160,9,24,32,240,255,104 |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 4510 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE{3 SPACES}S HIP EXPLODES." :rem 40 PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15,2 1040 DATA13,32,202,241,56,32,240 1050 DATA160,9,24,32,240,255,104 1060 DATA104,168,104,76,202,241 Munchmath |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 4510 4515 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE{3 SPACES}S HIP EXPLODES." :rem 40 PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." :rem 17 | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15, 1040 DATA13,32,202,241,56,32,240 1050 DATA160,9,24,32,240,255,104, 1060 DATA104,168,104,76,202,241 |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 4510 4515 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE{3 SPACES}S HIP EXPLODES." :rem 40 PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU WINI":GOTO4610 | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15,2 1040 DATA13,32,202,241,56,32,240 1050 DATA160,9,24,32,240,255,104 1060 DATA104,168,104,76,202,241 Munchmath |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 4510 4515 4520 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":I(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME (4 SPACES) SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE (3 SPACES) S HIP EXPLODES." :rem 40 PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU WIN1":GOTO4610 :rem 73 | 1020 DATA56, 32, 240, 255, 192, 9, 176 1030 DATA76, 100, 3, 192, 31, 144, 15, 2 1040 DATA13, 32, 202, 241, 56, 32, 240 1050 DATA160, 9, 24, 32, 240, 255, 104, 260 1060 DATA104, 168, 104, 76, 202, 241 Munchmath (Article on page 76). |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 4510 4515 4520 4600 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":I(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME (4 SPACES) SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE (3 SPACES) S HIP EXPLODES." :rem 40 PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." PRINT:PRINT" (PUR) YOU WINI":GOTO4610 :rem 73 PRINT:PRINT" (PUR) YOU LOSE1" :rem 79 | 1020 DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176 1030 DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15,2 1040 DATA13,32,202,241,56,32,240 1050 DATA160,9,24,32,240,255,104 1060 DATA104,168,104,76,202,241 Munchmath |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 4510 4515 4520 4600 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":I(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME (4 SPACES) SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE (3 SPACES) S HIP EXPLODES." :rem 40 PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU WIN1":GOTO4610 :rem 73 | 1020 DATA56, 32, 240, 255, 192, 9, 176 1030 DATA76, 100, 3, 192, 31, 144, 15, 1040 DATA13, 32, 202, 241, 56, 32, 240 1050 DATA160, 9, 24, 32, 240, 255, 104, 1060 DATA104, 168, 104, 76, 202, 241 Munchmath (Article on page 76). BEFORE TYPING |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 4510 4515 4520 4600 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE{3 SPACES}S HIP EXPLODES." :rem 40 PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU WINI":GOTO4610 :rem 73 PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU LOSE!" :rem 79 PRINT:PRINT"PRINT"{GRN}PLAY AGAIN?" | 1020 DATA56, 32, 240, 255, 192, 9, 176 1030 DATA76, 100, 3, 192, 31, 144, 15, 1040 DATA13, 32, 202, 241, 56, 32, 240 1050 DATA160, 9, 24, 32, 240, 255, 104 1060 DATA104, 168, 104, 76, 202, 241 Munchmath (Article on page 76). BEFORE TYPING Before typing in programs, please refer to |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 4510 4515 4520 4600 4610 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":1(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE{3 SPACES}S HIP EXPLODES." :rem 40 PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." 17 PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU WINI":GOTO4610 17 PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU LOSE!" :rem 79 PRINT:PRINT"PRINT"{GRN}PLAY AGAIN?" 17 18 19 19 19 10 10 10 11 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | 1020 DATA56, 32, 240, 255, 192, 9, 176 1030 DATA76, 100, 3, 192, 31, 144, 15, 1040 DATA13, 32, 202, 241, 56, 32, 240 1050 DATA160, 9, 24, 32, 240, 255, 104 1060 DATA104, 168, 104, 76, 202, 241 Munchmath (Article on page 76). BEFORE TYPING Before typing in programs, please refer to To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 4510 4515 4520 4600 4610 4620 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":I(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME {4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE {3 SPACES}S HIP EXPLODES." :rem 40 PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU WINI":GOTO4610 :rem 73 PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU LOSE!" :rem 79 PRINT:PRINT"PRINT"{GRN}PLAY AGAIN?" :rem 29 GETK\$:IFK\$="Y"THENRUN :rem 81 | 1020 DATA56, 32, 240, 255, 192, 9, 176 1030 DATA76, 100, 3, 192, 31, 144, 15, 1 1040 DATA13, 32, 202, 241, 56, 32, 240 1050 DATA160, 9, 24, 32, 240, 255, 104 1060 DATA104, 168, 104, 76, 202, 241 Munchmath (Article on page 76). BEFORE TYPING Before typing in programs, please refer to To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs, Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 4510 4515 4520 4600 4610 4620 4630 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":I(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME {4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE {3 SPACES}S HIP EXPLODES." :rem 40 PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." 17 PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU WIN1":GOTO4610 17 PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU LOSE1" :rem 79 PRINT:PRINT"PRINT"{GRN}PLAY AGAIN?" 18 GETK\$:IFK\$="Y"THENRUN :rem 81 IFK\$="N"THENEND :rem 160 | 1020 DATA56, 32, 240, 255, 192, 9, 176 1030 DATA76, 100, 3, 192, 31, 144, 15, 1040 DATA13, 32, 202, 241, 56, 32, 240 1050 DATA160, 9, 24, 32, 240, 255, 104 1060 DATA104, 168, 104, 76, 202, 241 Munchmath (Article on page 76). BEFORE TYPING Before typing in programs, please refer to To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 4510 4515 4520 4600 4610 4620 4630 4640 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":I(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME{4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE{3 SPACES}S HIP EXPLODES." :rem 40 PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU WINI":GOTO4610 :rem 73 PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU LOSE!" :rem 73 PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU LOSE!" :rem 73 PRINT:PRINT"{FUR}YOU LOSE!" :rem 79 PRINT:PRINT"FRINT"{GRN}PLAY AGAIN?" :rem 29 GETK\$:IFK\$="Y"THENRUN :rem 81 IFK\$="N"THENEND :rem 160 GOTO4620 :rem 211 | 1020 DATA56, 32, 240, 255, 192, 9, 176 1030 DATA76, 100, 3, 192, 31, 144, 15, 1040 DATA13, 32, 202, 241, 56, 32, 240 1050 DATA160, 9, 24, 32, 240, 255, 104 1060 DATA104, 168, 104, 76, 202, 241 Munchmath (Article on page 76). BEFORE TYPING Before typing in programs, please refer to To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs |
| 3800 3810 3900 3910 4500 4505 4510 4515 4520 4600 4610 4620 4630 4640 5000 | PRINT"YOU ARE NOW WEARING A UNIFORM. ":I(5)=-1:U=1:RETURN :rem 189 IFN<>6THENPRINTRI\$:RETURN :rem 237 PRINT"YOU QUICKLY BECOME {4 SPACES}SI CK AND DIE.":GOTO4600 :rem 161 IFN=2THENPRINT"THE GUARD SHOOTS YOU. ":GOTO4600 :rem 180 PRINTCN\$:RETURN :rem 41 PRINT :rem 86 PRINT"THE RADIOACTIVE PLANT EMITS EN OUGH NEUTRONS TO START A" :rem 98 PRINT"CHAIN REACTION. THE {3 SPACES}S HIP EXPLODES." :rem 40 PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." PRINT"YOU ESCAPE IN A LIFE- CRAFT." 17 PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU WIN1":GOTO4610 17 PRINT:PRINT"{PUR}YOU LOSE1" :rem 79 PRINT:PRINT"PRINT"{GRN}PLAY AGAIN?" 18 GETK\$:IFK\$="Y"THENRUN :rem 81 IFK\$="N"THENEND :rem 160 | 1020 DATA56, 32, 240, 255, 192, 9, 176 1030 DATA76, 100, 3, 192, 31, 144, 15, 1 1040 DATA13, 32, 202, 241, 56, 32, 240 1050 DATA160, 9, 24, 32, 240, 255, 104, 1060 DATA104, 168, 104, 76, 202, 241 Munchmath (Article on page 76). BEFORE TYPING Before typing in programs, please refer to To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs, Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear |

| | TAB(3)"{GRN}{RVS}MARTIAN PRISONER |
|------|--|
| | {OFF}":PRINT :rem 135 |
| 5080 | DIMV\$(14),C%(8,3),I(8),N\$(8),A\$(8) |
| | :rem 146 |
| 5090 | R=1:FORL=1T014:READV\$(L):NEXT:rem 87 |
| 5100 | FORL=1TO8: READC%(L,0), C%(L,1), C%(L,2 |
| | \ / \ |
| E110 | |
| 5110 | FORL=1TO8: READN\$(L),A\$(L),I(L):NEXT |
| | :rem 97 |
| 5115 | CN\$="YOU CAN'T":RI\$="DON'T BE SILLY! |
| | " :rem 87 |
| 5120 | NS\$="GEIGER COUNTER IS{5 SPACES}CLIC |
| | KING.":RETURN :rem 9 |
| 6000 | DATAN, E, S, W, GO, GET, DRO, INV, REA, OPE, W |
| | |
| cara | |
| 6010 | DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,6,Ø,3,Ø,2,4,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,3, |
| | 0,0,0,2,7,0,2,0,0,8,6,0,0,0,0,7 |
| | :rem 103 |
| 6020 | DATAFORCE FIELD, FOR, 1, GUARDS, GUA, 6, S |
| | IGN, SIG, 4, GEIGER COUNTER, GEI, 5, UNIFO |
| | |
| cana | 12011 201 |
| 6030 | DATA UNI, 5, PLANT, PLA, 8, LOCKED DOOR, D |
| | OO, 2, MAGNETIC KEY, KEY, 3 : rem 151 |

rogram 2: 64 Formatter

| 100 | PRINT "{CLR}{4 SPACES}{RVS}22-COLUMN |
|-------|---|
| | {SPACE}PRINT FORMATTER FOR 64":PRINT |
| | . wam 101 |
| 110 | PRINT "READING DATA" :rem 119 |
| 120 | FORI=828T0881: READA: CK=CK+A: POKEI, A:N |
| | EXT: POKE179, 883AND255 :rem 92 |
| 130 | IF CK <> 6032 THEN PRINT "ERROR IN DATA |
| | :CHECK TYPING.":END :rem 227 |
| 140 | PRINT" {DOWN } BEFORE ": SYS 828: PRINT" |
| | AFTER" :rem 150 |
| 150 | PRINT "{DOWN}PRESS RUN/STOP-RESTORE"; |
| | :PRINT"TO REGAIN 40 COLUMNS" :rem 228 |
| 160 | PRINT "[DOWN]ENTER [RVS]SYS 828[OFF] |
| | [SPACE]TO":PRINT"REACTIVATE, IF":PRIN |
| | T"NECESSARY." :rem 115 |
| | PRINT "{DOWN}DO NOT EDIT ANY":PRINT"L |
| | INES WHILE IN 22 COL-UMN MODE." |
| | :rem 84 |
| 1000 | DATA169,71,141,38,3,169,3,141 |
| | :rem 180 |
| 1010 | DATA39,3,96,72,152,72,138,72:rem 141 |
| 1020 | DATA56,32,240,255,192,9,176,3 |
| | :rem 185 |
| 1030 | DATA76,100,3,192,31,144,15,169 |
| 1000 | |
| 1 040 | :rem 226 DATA13,32,202,241,56,32,240,255 |
| 1040 | |
| 1050 | :rem 9 DATA160,9,24,32,240,255,104,170 |
| 1030 | |
| aca | :rem 14 |

Iunchmath

BEFORE TYPING...

:rem 30

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

| Drogram 1: Munchmath VIC Version | 210 GOSUB30:POKES+2,0:POKESM+1,32:NEXTI |
|---|---|
| Program 1: Munchmath, VIC Version | :rem 187 215 FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} |
| 10 PRINT"{CLR}":POKE36878,15:S=36874:SM=7 702:CM=38422:L=1:BC=27 :rem 240 | {RED} "TAB(7)"**100**":POKES+2,220:GOS |
| 15 POKE52, 29: POKE56, 29: S\$="{RVS}{HOME} | IIB25:POKES+2.Ø :rem 182 |
| [30 DOWN]":CB=36879 :rem 96 20 J\$="[22 1]":P=3:GOTO305 :rem 66 | 220 PRINT" [HOME] [DOWN] [RVS] "TAB(6)" [8 SPACES] ":GOSUB25:NEXTI:L=L+1 |
| 25 FORT=1TO300:NEXTT:RETURN :rem 45 | :rem 139 |
| 3Ø FORT=1TO3Ø:NEXTT:RETURN :rem 249 | 225 SC=SC+100:P=3:M=0:BC=BC+1:IFBC>31THEN BC=27 :rem 211 |
| 35 FORT=1T07Ø:NEXTT:RETURN :rem 2 4Ø D=VAL(AN\$):IFASC(AN\$)=81THEN28Ø | 230 POKECB, BC: PRINT" {CLR} {BLU}": PRINTLEFT |
| :rem 223 | \$(S\$,4)J\$:rem 99 235 POKE36869,255:PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{PUR} |
| 45 IFD=CTHENP=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:PO KES+2,220:FORT=1TO5:NEXTT:POKES+2,0:GO | {4 SPACES}???????????{RVS}{RED}S" |
| TO240 :rem 22 | :rem 223 |
| 50 M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,11)SPC(11-LE N(C\$))"{RED}"C:POKES,200:GOSUB25:POKES | 24Ø POKESM+(P-1),32:POKECM+P,5:POKESM+P,5 9:GOSUB25:POKESM+P,58 :rem 81 |
| .Ø:GOTO25Ø :rem 66 | 245 IFSM+P=SM+18THEN185 :rem 131 |
| 55 FORI=ITOLEN(A\$):PRINTMID\$(A\$,I,1);:POK ES,250:GOSUB30:POKES,0:NEXTI:A\$="" | 250 POKESM+(M-1),32:POKECM+M,2:POKESM+M,6 1:GOSUB25:POKECM+M,6:POKESM+M,60 |
| ES, 250:GOSOBSD:PORES, D:NEXTI:AQ- :rem 94 | :rem 8 |
| 60 RETURN :rem 70 | 255 IFPEEK(SM+M)=PEEK(SM+P)THEN150:rem 76 260 PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,17)SPC(7)"{CYN}LEVEL:"L |
| 65 PR=PR+1:A=INT(RND(1)*(5*L))+1 :rem 36 70 B=INT(RND(1)*(5*L))+1:IFB>ATHENA=A+B | "{BLU}" :rem 130 |
| :rem 239 | 265 PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,18)J\$:rem 68 |
| 75 E=A*B:A\$=STR\$(A):B\$=STR\$(B) :rem 179 8Ø IFQ=1THENC=A+B:X=43:GOTO1ØØ :rem 77 | 270 PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,20)" "N\$"'S SCORE:"SC :rem 139 |
| 85 IFQ=2THENC=A-B:X=45:GOTO100 :rem 87 | 275 PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,8)SPC(8)"{4 SPACES} |
| 9Ø IFQ=3THENC=A:GOTO12Ø :rem 175 95 C=E:X=88 :rem 114 | [DOWN] [4 LEFT] [4 SPACES] [2 DOWN] [5 LEFT] [8 SPACES] ":GOTO65 :rem 239 |
| 100 C\$=STR\$(C):PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,8)SPC(11-LEN | 28Ø POKE36869,24Ø:POKECB,254:PRINT"{CLR} |
| (A\$))A :rem 196 105 PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,9)SPC(9-LEN(B\$))" ";CHR | <pre>{RVS}{DOWN}{2 RIGHT}"N\$"' SCOREBOARD {OFF}","{2 DOWN}{RIGHT}PROBLEMS:"PR-1</pre> |
| $S(X)B"\{DOWN\}\{3 LEFT\}FFF"$: rem 187 | :rem 235 |
| 110 PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,11)SPC(10-LEN(C\$)):INPU TAN\$:IFAN\$=""THEN110 :rem 91 | 285 PRINT" [2 DOWN] [RIGHT] [GRN] RIGHT ANSWE RS: "R," [2 DOWN] [RIGHT] [RED] WRONG ANSW |
| 115 D=VAL(ANS):GOTO40 :rem 214 | ERS: "W, "{2 DOWN} {RIGHT} {BLK} GRADE: "IN |
| 120 PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,13)SPC(7)"{9 SPACES}" | T(100/(PR-1))*R"%" :rem 20 |
| :rem 121 125 PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,11)SPC(9)"{8 SPACES}" | 290 INPUT"{2 DOWN}{RIGHT}PLAY AGAIN (Y/N) ";A\$:rem 11 |
| :rem 126 | 295 IFAŞ="Y"THENRUN :rem 146 |
| 130 PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,12)SPC(9)"EN3E4 T3 {DOWN}{5 LEFT}EN3" :rem 125 | 300 PRINT"{CLR}":FORI=1TO8:PRINT"{DOWN} {2 RIGHT}{RED}G O O D B Y E ! 1":GOSU |
| 135 PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,13)SPC(9-LEN(B\$))B;E | B25:NEXTI:END :rem 91 |
| :rem 194 140 PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,11)SPC(10-LEN(C\$)):INPU | 305 FORF=7632TO7679:READA:POKEF,A:NEXTF :rem 198 |
| T"[RVS]";AN\$:IFAN\$=""THEN140 :rem 242 | 310 DATA24,60,110,126,126,126,60,24 |
| 145 GOTO40 :rem 55 150 FORI=130TO254:POKES+2,I:GOSUB30:NEXTI | :rem 215 315 DATA56,124,95,248,224,248,127,56 |
| :POKES+2.Ø :rem 183 | :rem 48 |
| 155 POKECM+P,2:GOSUB3Ø:POKECM+P,5:GOSUB3Ø:rem 66 | 320 DATA60,126,255,219,255,255,169,169 :rem 146 |
| 160 POKES+3,220:POKESM+P,69:FORI=1T0290:N | 325 DATA60,126,255,219,255,255,90,180 |
| EXTI :rem 46 165 POKESM+P,64:FORI=1TO25Ø:NEXTI :rem 8Ø | :rem 89 |
| 17Ø POKESM+P, 32:POKES+3, Ø:SC=SC-50:IFSC<0 | :rem 148 |
| THENSC=Ø :rem 27 | 335 DATAØ,Ø,Ø,14,14,14,Ø,Ø :rem 8 |
| 175 L=L-1:IFL=ØTHENL=1 :rem 59 180 P=3:M=0:PRINT"{CLR}":GOTO445 :rem 251 | 34Ø FORK=7424TO7431:READA:POKEK,A:NEXTK :rem 197 |
| 185 POKESM+(M-1),32:FORI=1T06:POKECM+M,3: | 345 DATA,,,,,,Ø :rem 26 |
| POKESM+M,60:POKECM+P,5:POKES+2,200 :rem 101 | 350 POKECB, 250: POKE36869, 255: PRINTLEFT\$ (S \$,11)" {2 RIGHT} {BLU}M {GRN}U {RED} N |
| 190 POKESM+P,62:GOSUB30:POKESM+P,58:POKEC | (BLU)C (BLK)H (GRN)M (RED)A (BLU)T |
| M+M,6:POKESM+M,61:GOSUB3Ø :rem 182 195 POKESM+M,32:POKESM+P,32:POKES+2,Ø:P=P | {CYN}H" :rem 223 355 READF:IFF=-1THEN375 :rem 119 |
| -1:M=M-1:NEXTI :rem 167 | 360 POKES+2,F:GOSUB30:POKES+2,0:GOSUB30:G |
| 200 FORI=12TO9STEP-1:POKECM+I,5:POKESM+I, 62:POKECM+9,6:POKESM+9,60:GOSUB30 | OTO355 :rem 169 365 DATA195,209,219,225,225,225,225 |
| :rem 146 | :rem 250 |
| 205 POKES+2,200:POKECM+9,3:POKESM+1,58 :rem 6 | 370 DATA219,219,219,209,219,209,195,-1 :rem 139 |
| : rem o | .10.11 155 |

| 3/5 | FORI=ØTO15:PRINTMID\$(S\$,2,10)SPC(| | IFQ=1THENC=A+B:X=43:GOTO360 :rem 130 |
|---|---|--|--|
| | {SPACE} {CYN} = {RED} < {2 SPACES} {GRN | 1]:" 330 | IFQ=2THENC=A-B:X=45:GOTO360 :rem 136 |
| | ;:GOSUB35 :rem | 106 340 | IFQ=3THENC=A:GOTO410 :rem 223 |
| 388 | PRINTMID\$(S\$,2,10)SPC(I)" {BLU} < | 350 | C=E:X=88 :rem 156 |
| | [PUR]={2 SPACES}{GRN}; ": POKES+2, 20 | Ø:G 360 | C\$=STR\$(C):PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,7)SPC(20-LEN |
| | OSUB35:POKES+2,Ø:NEXTI :ren | 90 | (A\$))"[RVS]"A :rem 33 |
| 385 | PRINTMID\$(S\$,2,10)SPC(15)"{8 SPACE | | PRINTLEFTS(S\$,8)SPC(18-LEN(B\$))"[RVS] |
| | :rem | | "CHR\$(X)B"(OFF) [DOWN] [3 LEFT] 999" |
| 390 | POKECB, 254: POKE36869, 240: PRINT" (CI | .R) | |
| | {3 DOWN}{BLU}":A\$="WHAT IS YOUR NA | | :rem 176 |
| | :GOSUB55 :rem | | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(19-LEN(C\$)):GOSU |
| 395 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,9):PRINT"{GRN}":INPU | | B1230:IFAN\$=""THEN380 :rem 120 |
| | :PRINT"{BLU}" :rem | | D=VAL(AN\$):GOTO19Ø :rem 17 |
| 400 | PRINT" (CLR) "LEFT\$(S\$,6):A\$="WHAT W | | |
| | | | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,12)SPC(16)"{9 SPACES}" |
| 405 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,8):A\$="LIKE TO PRACT | | :rem 170 |
| | ,":GOSUB55:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10):A\$=N\$ | 1CE 420 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(18)"[8 SPACES]" |
| | II CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY | | :rem 171 |
| 410 | GOSUPSS DRINK FREE (CC 12) 10 "(PRE | 134 430 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,11)SPC(19)"7777":PRINTS |
| 410 | GOSUB55:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,12):A\$="{RED {GRN}ADDITION":GOSUB55 :rem | | PC(18)"8" :rem 109 |
| 415 | GRN)ADDITION":GOSUB55 :rem | 16 440 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,12)SPC(18-LEN(B\$))" |
| 415 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,14):A\$="{RED}2){GRN} | SUB | {RVS}"B;E :rem 70 |
| 400 | TRACTION":GOSUB55 :rem | 246 450 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(19-LEN(C\$)):GOSU |
| 420 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,16):A\$="{RED}3){GRN} | | B1230:IFAN\$=""THEN450 :rem 116 |
| | ISION":GOSUB55 :rem | 12 460 | GOTO190 :rem 109 |
| 425 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,18):A\$="{RED}4){GRN} | | · LCM LIS |
| 2.00 | TIPICATION(BLU)":GOSUB55 :rem | 176 480 | POKEWV, 17: FORI=4TO33: POKESF+1, I: GOSUB |
| 430 | GETQ:IFQ<1ORQ>4THEN430 :rem | 121 | 160:NEXT:POKEWV,16 :rem 54 |
| 435 | PRINT"{CLR}{2 DOWN}{RIGHT}LEVEL (1 | -9) 490 | POKECM+P, 2:GOSUB160:POKECM+P, 5:GOSUB1 |
| Van ander | ?" :rem | | 60 :rem 172 |
| | GETL:IFL<1ORL>9THEN440 :rem | 113 500 | POKESF+1,14:POKEWV,33:POKESM+P,69:FOR |
| 445 | GOTO23Ø :rem | | I=1TO230:NEXT :rem 154 |
| | | 510 | POKESM+P,64:FORI=1TO25Ø:NEXT :rem 1 |
| Pro | ogram 2: Munchmath, 64 Version | 520 | POKESM+P, 32:POKEWV, 32:SC=SC-50:IFSC<0 |
| | | | THENSC=Ø ·rem 75 |
| 100 | POKE56,48:CLR:PRINT" {CLR} ":SM=1073 | :CM 53Ø | L=L-1:IFL=ØTHENL=1 :rem 54 |
| | =55345:L=1:BC=3 :rem | 142 540 | P=3:M=Ø:PRINT"{CLR}":GOTO121Ø :rem 34 |
| 110 | FORI=ØTO27:POKE54272+I,Ø:NEXT:POKE | 542 550 | |
| | 96,15:POKE54277,18:POKE54278,165 | | POKESM+M-1,32:FORI=1T06:POKECM+M,3:PO |
| | :rem | 56 | KESM+M, 6Ø:POKECM+P, 5 :rem 58 |
| 120 | S\$="{HOME}{21 DOWN}":SF=54272:WV=54 | 127 570 | KESM+M,60:POKECM+P,5 :rem 58 ?POKESF+1,14:POKEWV,129 :rem 47 |
| | 6 :rem | | POKESM+P, 62:GOSUB160:POKESM+P, 58:POKE |
| 130 | J\$="999999999999999999999":P=3:GO | 109 | CM+M,6:POKESM+M,61:GOSUB16Ø :rem 33 |
| | 00 :rem | | POKESM+M, 32:POKESM+P, 32:POKEWV, 128:P= |
| 140 | : :rem | | P-1:M=M-1:NEXT :rem 197 |
| 150 | FORT=1T03ØØ:NEXT:RETURN :ren | | FORI=12TO9STEP-1:POKECM+I,5:POKESM+I, |
| 160 | FORT=1TO4Ø:NEXT:RETURN :rem | 218 | 62:POKECM+9,6:POKESM+9,60:GOSUB160 |
| 170 | FORT=1T090:NEXT:RETURN :rem | | :rem 202 |
| 180 | : :rem | | POKESF+1,14:POKEWV,129:POKECM+9,3:POK |
| 190 | D=VAL(AN\$): IFASC(AN\$)=81ANDPR>1THE | 180 | mail: |
| | Ø :rem : | | ESM+1,58 :rem 252 GOSUB160:POKEWV,128:POKESM+1,32:NEXT |
| 200 | IFINT(D) <> INT(C) ORAN\$> "9"THEN230 | -11 020 | |
| | | | |
| 210 | :rem | 09 620 | FORI-LIMOF . DRINM!! (HOME) (DVG) (DVG) |
| | :rem] | 109 630 | FORI=1TO5: PRINT" [HOME] [RVS] [DOWN] |
| | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF, | 223 | FORI=1T05:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: |
| 220 | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF,2:POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem | 67 | FORI=1T05:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 |
| 220 | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF,: :POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOTO700 | 64Ø | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 |
| | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF,: :POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1TO5:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOTO700 :rem | 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 6 | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" |
| | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+1Ø:POKESF,2 :POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1TO5:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOTO7ØØ :rem M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFTS(SS,1Ø)SPC(26 | 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 6 | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |
| | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF,: :POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1TO5:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOTO700 :rem M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(20:EN(C\$))"{RVS}{RED}"C"{5 SPACES}" | 64Ø 65 65Ø 6-L | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 :rem 168 |
| 23Ø | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF,2:POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOT0700 :rem M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFT\$(\$\$,10)SPC(20:EN(C\$))"{RVS}{RED}"C"{5 SPACES}" :rem | 223 67 64Ø 65 65Ø 3-L | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |
| 23Ø | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+1Ø:POKESF,2 :POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOT07ØØ :rem M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,1Ø)SPC(2ØEN(C\$))"{RVS}{RED}"C"{5 SPACES}" :rem POKESF+1,8:POKESF,1ØØ:POKEWV,33:GOS | 640 65 65 650 5-L 10 660 | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |
| 23Ø 24Ø | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+1Ø:POKESF,2 :POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOT07ØØ :rem M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,1Ø)SPC(2ØEN(C\$))"{RVS}{RED}"C"{5 SPACES}" :rem POKESF+1,8:POKESF,1ØØ:POKEWV,33:GOS 15Ø:POKEWV,32:GOT072Ø :rem | 223 67 64Ø 65 65Ø 5-L 1Ø 66Ø SUB .36 67Ø | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |
| 23Ø 24Ø 25Ø | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF,2 :POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOT0700 :rem M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(20:EN(C\$))"{RVS}{RED}"C"{5 SPACES}" :rem POKESF+1,8:POKESF,100:POKEWV,33:GOS 150:POKEWV,32:GOT0720 :rem 1: | 223 67 64Ø 65 65Ø 3-L 1Ø 66Ø 30B 36 67Ø 2Ø9 68Ø | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |
| 23Ø 24Ø 25Ø 26Ø | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF,2:POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOT0700 :rem M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFT\$(\$\$,10)SPC(20:EN(C\$))"{RVS}{RED}"C"{5 SPACES}" :rem POKESF+1,8:POKESF,100:POKEWV,33:GOS 150:POKEWV,32:GOT0720 :rem POKESF+1,40:POKEWV,17 :rem POKESF+1,40:POKEWV,17 :rem | 223 67 64Ø 65 65Ø 3-L 1Ø 66Ø 30B 36 67Ø 2Ø9 68Ø | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |
| 23Ø 24Ø 25Ø 26Ø | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF,2 :POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOT0700 :rem M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(20:EN(C\$))"{RVS}{RED}"C"{5 SPACES}" :rem POKESF+1,8:POKESF,100:POKEWV,33:GOS150:POKEWV,32:GOT0720 :rem : :rem POKESF+1,40:POKEWV,17 :rem GOSUB160:POKEWV,16:GOSUB160:RETURN | 223 67 64Ø 65 65Ø 3-L 1Ø 66Ø SUB 36 67Ø 2Ø9 68Ø | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |
| 23Ø 24Ø 25Ø 26Ø 27Ø | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF,2 :POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOT0700 | 223 67 64Ø 65 65Ø 3-L 1Ø 66Ø SUB 36 67Ø 809 68Ø 246 | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |
| 23Ø 24Ø 25Ø 26Ø 27Ø 28Ø | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF,2:POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOT0700 :rem M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFT\$(\$\$,10)SPC(20:EN(C\$))"{RVS}{RED}"C"{5 SPACES}" :rem POKESF+1,8:POKESF,100:POKEWV,33:GOS 150:POKEWV,32:GOT0720 :rem : :rem POKESF+1,40:POKEWV,17 :rem GOSUB160:POKEWV,16:GOSUB160:RETURN :rem 1: | 223 67 64Ø 65 65Ø 3-L 1Ø 66Ø 8UB 36 67Ø 8Ø9 68Ø 246 | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |
| 23Ø 24Ø 25Ø 26Ø 27Ø 28Ø 29Ø | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF,2 :POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOT0700 | 223 67 64Ø 65 65Ø 3-L 1Ø 66Ø 8UB 36 67Ø 8Ø9 68Ø 246 | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |
| 23Ø 24Ø 25Ø 26Ø 27Ø 28Ø 29Ø | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF, 2:POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOT0700 :rem M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(20:EN(C\$))"{RVS}{RED}"C"{5 SPACES}" POKESF+1,8:POKESF,100:POKEWV,33:GOS150:POKEWV,32:GOT0720 :rem 1: rem 2: rem | 223 67 64Ø 65 65Ø 3-L 1Ø 66Ø 8UB 36 67Ø 8Ø9 68Ø 246 | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |
| 23Ø 24Ø 25Ø 26Ø 27Ø 28Ø 29Ø 3ØØ | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF, 2:POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOT0700 :rem M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFT\$(\$\$,10)SPC(20:EN(C\$))"{RVS}{RED}"C"{5 SPACES}" :rem POKESF+1,8:POKESF,100:POKEWV,33:GOS 150:POKEWV,32:GOT0720 :rem : :rem POKESF+1,40:POKEWV,17 :rem GOSUB160:POKEWV,16:GOSUB160:RETURN :rem 1:PR=PR+1:A=INT(RND(1)*5*L)+1 :rem B=INT(RND(1)*5*L)+1:IFB>ATHENA=A+B :rem 2:PR=PR+1:A=INT(RND(1)*5*L)+1 :rem B=INT(RND(1)*5*L)+1:IFB>ATHENA=A+B :rem 2:PR=PR+1:PR=PR+1:PR=PR=PR+1:PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=P | 223 67 64Ø 65 65Ø 3-L 1Ø 66Ø 8UB 36 67Ø 8Ø9 68Ø 246 | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |
| 23Ø 24Ø 25Ø 26Ø 27Ø 28Ø 29Ø 3ØØ | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF, 2:POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOT0700 :rem M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(20:EN(C\$))"{RVS}{RED}"C"{5 SPACES}" POKESF+1,8:POKESF,100:POKEWV,33:GOS150:POKEWV,32:GOT0720 :rem 1: rem 2: rem | 223 67 64Ø 65 65Ø 3-L 1Ø 66Ø SUB 36 67Ø 8Ø9 68Ø 246 296 69Ø 212 1 3 7ØØ 202 71Ø | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |
| 23Ø 24Ø 25Ø 26Ø 27Ø 28Ø 29Ø 3ØØ 31Ø | P=P+1:R=R+1:M=M+1:SC=SC+10:POKESF, 2:POKESF+1,29:POKEWV,17 :rem FORT=1T05:NEXT:POKEWV,16:GOT0700 :rem M=M+1:W=W+1:PRINTLEFT\$(\$\$,10)SPC(20:EN(C\$))"{RVS}{RED}"C"{5 SPACES}" :rem POKESF+1,8:POKESF,100:POKEWV,33:GOS 150:POKEWV,32:GOT0720 :rem : :rem POKESF+1,40:POKEWV,17 :rem GOSUB160:POKEWV,16:GOSUB160:RETURN :rem 1:PR=PR+1:A=INT(RND(1)*5*L)+1 :rem B=INT(RND(1)*5*L)+1:IFB>ATHENA=A+B :rem 2:PR=PR+1:A=INT(RND(1)*5*L)+1 :rem B=INT(RND(1)*5*L)+1:IFB>ATHENA=A+B :rem 2:PR=PR+1:PR=PR+1:PR=PR=PR+1:PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=PR=P | 223 67 64Ø 65 65Ø 3-L 1Ø 66Ø SUB 36 67Ø 8Ø9 68Ø 246 296 69Ø 212 1 3 7ØØ 202 71Ø | FORI=1TO5:PRINT"{HOME}{RVS}{DOWN} {RED}"TAB(15)"** 100 **":POKESF+1,15: POKEWV,33 :rem 15 GOSUB150:POKEWV,32 :rem 87 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(15)" {9 SPACES}":GOSUB150:NEXT:L=L+1 |

| | GOSUB150:POKECM+M,6:POKESM+M,60 | | IS YOUR NAME";:GOSUB260:INPUTN\$ |
|-------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | :rem 232 | | :rem 60 |
| 730 | IFPEEK(SM+M)=PEEK(SM+P)THEN480:rem 80 | 1100 | PRINT"{CLR}{BLU}"SPC(13)"{5 DOWN}WHA |
| 740 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,16)SPC(16)"{RVS}{CYN}LE | | T WOULD YOU":GOSUB260 :rem 135 |
| | VEL:"L"{BLU}" :rem 198 | 1110 | PRINTSPC(11)" { DOWN } LIKE TO PRACTICE, |
| 75Ø | PRINTLEFTS(S\$,17)SPC(9)J\$:rem 178 | | [DOWN]":GOSUB260 :rem 224 |
| 76Ø | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,19)"{RVS}"SPC(12)N\$"'S | 1120 | PRINTSPC(20-LEN(N\$)/2)N\$":":GOSUB260 |
| | {SPACE}SCORE: "SC :rem 67 | | :rem 92 |
| 770 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,7)SPC(17)"[4 SPACES]":P | 1130 | PRINTSPC(14)" [DOWN] [RED] 1) [GRN] ADDIT |
| | RINTSPC(17)" [4 SPACES] ": PRINTSPC(13)" | | ION":GOSUB260 :rem 117 |
| | {DOWN}{8 SPACES}" :rem 233 | 1140 | PRINTSPC(14)" [DOWN] [RED] 2) [GRN] SUBTR ACTION": GOSUB260 :rem 121 |
| 7.000 | GOTO290 :rem 115 | 1150 | ACTION":GOSUB260 :rem 121 PRINTSPC(14)"[DOWN][RED]3)[GRN]DIVIS |
| 790 | : :rem 218 | 1150 | ION":GOSUB260 :rem 146 |
| 800 | POKE53272,21:POKE53280,6:POKE53281,7 | 1160 | PRINTSPC(14)" DOWN RED 4) GRN MULTI |
| - | :rem 245 | 1160 | PICATION(BLU)":GOSUB260 :rem 48 |
| 810 | PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}{RVS}"SPC(13-LEN(N\$) /2)N\$"'S SCOREBOARD" :rem 255 | 1170 | GETA\$:Q=VAL(A\$):IFQ<1ORQ>4THEN1170 |
| 000 | PRINTSPC(14)"{2 DOWN}PROBLEMS:"PR-1 | 11/0 | :rem 82 |
| 820 | :rem 199 | 1180 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,Q*2+10)SPC(14)"[RVS]"M |
| 020 | PRINTSPC(12)"{2 DOWN}{GRN}RIGHT ANSWE | 1100 | ID\$(STR\$(Q),2) :rem 49 |
| 830 | RS: "R: PRINTSPC(12)" (2 DOWN) (RED) WRONG | 1190 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,20)SPC(14)"LEVEL (1-9) |
| | ANSWERS: "W :rem 151 | 1170 | ?" :rem 124 |
| 010 | PRINTSPC(14)"[2 DOWN][BLK]GRADE:"INT(| 1200 | GETA\$:L=VAL(A\$):IFL<1ORL>9THEN1200 |
| 040 | R/(PR-1)*100)"%" :rem 138 | | :rem 60 |
| 850 | PRINTSPC(12)"{2 DOWN}PLAY AGAIN (Y/N) | 1210 | GOTO68Ø :rem 155 |
| 030 | ?":POKE198,Ø :rem 141 | 1220 | |
| 860 | GETA\$: IFA\$<>"Y"ANDA\$<>"N"THEN86Ø | 1230 | PRINT" {RVS}? ";:AN\$="":POKE198,0 |
| | :rem 57 | | :rem 248 |
| 87Ø | IFA\$="Y"THENPR=Ø:R=Ø:W=Ø:SC=Ø:GOTO11Ø | 1240 | GETZA\$:IFZA\$=""THEN1240 :rem 101 |
| | Ø :rem 20 | 1250 | ZL=LEN(AN\$): IFZA\$=CHR\$(20)ANDZLTHENF |
| 880 | END :rem 119 | | RINTZA\$;:AN\$=LEFT\$(AN\$,ZL-1):rem 227 |
| 890 | : :rem 219 | 1260 | IFZA\$=CHR\$(13)THENPRINT:RETURN |
| 900 | FORF=55T063:FORI=ØT07:READA:POKEF*8+I | | :rem 224 |
| | +12288, A: NEXT: NEXT : rem 213 | 1270 | IFZA\$ <> "Q"AND(ZA\$ < "Ø"ORZA\$ > "9")ORZL= |
| 010 | PORT GROZ POVEZONO I LI 12200 G. NEVE | | 5THEN1240 :rem 132 |
| 910 | FORI=ØTO7:POKE32*8+I+12288,Ø:NEXT :rem 186 | 1280 | PRINTZA\$;:AN\$=AN\$+ZA\$:GOTO1240 |
| 920 | | | :rem 83 |
| | POKE53281,2:POKE53281,7 :rem 251 | 1290 | : :rem 6 |
| 940 | PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(11)"(BLU)M (GRN) | 1300 | DATA Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,255,255 :rem 106 |
| , | U[RED] N [BLU]C [BLK]H [GRN]M [RED]A | 1310 | DATA 3,3,3,3,3,3,3 :rem 171 |
| | [SPACE] [BLU] T [GRN] H" :rem 207 | 1320 | DATA Ø,Ø,255,255,255,255,Ø,Ø :rem 68 |
| 950 | POKE56334, PEEK(56334) AND254: POKE1, PEE | 1330 | DATA 24,60,110,126,126,126,60,24 :rem 10 |
| | K(1)AND251:Z=13312:Y=53248 :rem 96 | 1240 | DATA 56,124,95,248,224,248,127,56 |
| 960 | FORI=ØTO519:POKEI+Z, PEEK(I+Y):NEXT:FO | 1340 | :rem 95 |
| | RI=664T0671:POKEI+Z,PEEK(I+Y):NEXT | 1350 | DATA 60,126,255,219,255,255,169,169 |
| | :rem 68 | 1330 | :rem 198 |
| 970 | POKE1, PEEK(1) OR4: POKE56334, PEEK(56334 | 1360 | DATA 60,126,255,219,255,255,90,180 |
| |)OR1 :rem 143 | 1300 | :rem 137 |
| 980 | POKE53272,28:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(11) | 1370 | DATA 120,116,30,14,30,124,120,0 |
| | "[RVS][BLU]M [GRN]U[RED] N [BLU]C | | :rem 201 |
| | {BLK}H [GRN]M [RED]A [BLU]T [GRN]H" | 1380 | DATA Ø,Ø,Ø,14,14,14,Ø,Ø :rem 57 |
| | :rem 231 | 1390 | |
| 990 | | 1400 | DATA 16,195,22,96,28,49,33,125,33,12 |
| | Ø READF, G: IFF=-1THEN1Ø4Ø :rem 52 | | 5,33,125,33,125 :rem 195 |
| 101 | Ø POKESF+1, F:POKESF, G:POKEWV, 33:GOSUB1 60:POKEWV, 32:GOSUB160 :rem 190 | 1410 | DATA 28,49,28,49,28,49,22,96,28,49,2 |
| 100 | 60:POKEWV,32:GOSUB160 :rem 190 0 GOTO1000 :rem 189 | | 2,96,16,195,-1,Ø :rem 10 |
| | | | |
| | a | | |
| TD4 | 0: :rem 254 | 64 | Timeniece |
| | Ø GOSUB15Ø:FORI=4TO24:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10 | 64 | Timepiece |
| | Ø GOSUB15Ø:FORI=4TO24:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,1Ø)SPC(I)" {CYN}= {RED}<{2 SPACES} | | |
| 105 | <pre>Ø GOSUB15Ø:FORI=4TO24:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,1Ø)SPC(I)" {CYN}= {RED}<{2 SPACES} {GRN}:"::GOSUB17Ø :rem 7</pre> | | Timepiece cle on page 84). |
| 1Ø5 | <pre>Ø GOSUB15Ø:FORI=4TO24:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,1Ø)SPC(I)" {CYN}= {RED}<{2 SPACES} {GRN}:";:GOSUB17Ø :rem 7 Ø PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,1Ø)SPC(I)" {BLU}</pre> | | cle on page 84). |
| | <pre>Ø GOSUB15Ø:FORI=4TO24:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(I)" {CYN}= {RED}<{2 SPACES}</pre> | | |
| 106 | <pre>Ø GOSUB15Ø:FORI=4TO24:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(I)" {CYN}= {RED}<{2 SPACES}</pre> | (Artic | cle on page 84). BEFORE TYPING |
| 106 | <pre>Ø GOSUB15Ø:FORI=4TO24:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(I)" {CYN}= {RED}<{2 SPACES}</pre> | (Artic | cle on page 84). |
| 1Ø6 1Ø7 | <pre>Ø GOSUB15Ø:FORI=4TO24:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(I)" {CYN}= {RED}<{2 SPACES} {GRN}:";:GOSUB17Ø :rem 7 Ø PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,1Ø)SPC(I)" {BLU}< {PUR}={2 SPACES}{GRN};" :rem 72 Ø POKESF,195:POKESF+1,17:POKEWV,17:GOS UB17Ø:POKEWV,16:NEXT :rem 106 Ø PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,1Ø)SPC(24)"{8 SPACES}"</pre> | (Artic | BEFORE TYPING fore typing in programs, please refer to "How Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A ginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and |
| 1Ø6 1Ø7 | <pre>Ø GOSUB15Ø:FORI=4TO24:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,1Ø)SPC(I)" {CYN}= {RED}<{2 SPACES} {GRN}:";:GOSUB17Ø :rem 7 Ø PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,1Ø)SPC(I)" {BLU}< {PUR}={2 SPACES}{GRN};" :rem 72 Ø POKESF,195:POKESF+1,17:POKEWV,17:GOS UB17Ø:POKEWV,16:NEXT :rem 106 Ø PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,1Ø)SPC(24)"{8 SPACES}"</pre> | Bei To Bei | BEFORE TYPING fore typing in programs, please refer to "How Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A ginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and he Automatic Proofreader" that appear before |
| 106 107 108 | <pre>Ø GOSUB15Ø:FORI=4TO24:PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,10)SPC(I)" {CYN}= {RED}<{2 SPACES} {GRN}:";:GOSUB17Ø :rem 7 Ø PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,1Ø)SPC(I)" {BLU}< {PUR}={2 SPACES}{GRN};" :rem 72 Ø POKESF,195:POKESF+1,17:POKEWV,17:GOS UB17Ø:POKEWV,16:NEXT :rem 106 Ø PRINTLEFT\$(S\$,1Ø)SPC(24)"{8 SPACES}"</pre> | Bei To Bei | BEFORE TYPING fore typing in programs, please refer to "How Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A ginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and |

| 10 | S=54272 :rem 245 | 320 | POKEA(X),81:POKEA(X)+C,6 :1 | |
|-----|---|-----------|--|---------|
| 12 | FORI = CTOC+24 - DOVERY & | 325 | THE COMMENTS OF THE COMMENTS O | rem 102 |
| 14 | POKES+5,9:POKES+15,30:POKES+12,9 | 330 | TEVALANDY COMMUNICATION OF THE PARTY OF THE | rem 90 |
| | | 330 | IFX>1ANDX<24THENPOKEA(X-1),99:1 | |
| 20 | POKE657,Ø:POKE5328Ø,6 :rem 92 | 240 | -1)+C,6 | rem 126 |
| 30 | DIMA(AA) B(AA) | 340 | IFX>2THENPOKEA(X-2),32 | :rem 38 |
| 40 | POWE 5 2 2 0 1 - POWE 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 350 | GOSUB2000:NEXT:POKE1974,81:POKE | E1974+C |
| 40 | POKE53280,1:POKE53281,1:C=54272 | 20122002 | ,6 | :rem 52 |
| Ea | :rem 121 | | | rem 165 |
| שכ | PRINT" (CLR) (RVS) (BLK) "TAB(13)"64 TIMEP | | L=A(40) | rem 20 |
| | IECE[OFF]":PRINTTAB(7)"[DOWN]TO SET TI | 420 | ************************************** | rem 175 |
| | ME, PRESS ANY KEY" .rem 143 | 430 | L=L-1:POKEL+1,32:POKEL,81:POKE | +C.6:I |
| 60 | PRINT" [DOWN] [3 SPACES] WHEN [2 SPACES] EN | | DDDD/ | rem 146 |
| | TERING(2 SPACES) TIME, GIVE HOURS AND M | 440 | | rem 207 |
| | INUTES IN THIS MANNER:": | | | rem 23Ø |
| 70 | PRINT" [RED] [2 DOWN] [9 LEFT] 915 [RVS] RET | | POKES+4, 20: POKES+11, 20: POKES+24 | 1 0 |
| | URN(OFF) OR[13 LEFT]": .rem 243 | | | |
| 80 | PRINT" [RED] [DOWN] 1231 [RVS] RETURN[OFF]" | Faa | | rem 137 |
| | :PRINTTAB(92)"(PRESS ANY KEY)":rem 254 | טטכ | REM MINUTES FULL, [9 SPACES] GOTO | |
| 83 | POKE198,Ø :rem 152 | Manager 1 | :r | em 229 |
| | CEMAC TRAC HIMMAN | | Z=1447 | :rem 1 |
| | COCUPIAGA | 510 | FORX=5TO22:POKEB(X),81:POKEB(X) | +C,6:P |
| | :Tem 170 | | OKEB(X-5),32:GOSUB2Ø4Ø:NEXT :r | em 155 |
| 101 | REM DRAW CLOCK :rem 15 | 520 | FORX=23TO38:POKEB(X),81:POKEB(X |)+C.6 |
| 101 | PRINT"[HOME][BLK][8 SPACES][RVS] | | ·r | em 147 |
| 100 | {24 SPACES} {OFF}" :rem 170 | 525 | Z=Z-1:IFPEEK(Z) <> 81 ANDZ>1432THE | NPOKEZ |
| 102 | FORI=1TO23:PRINTTAB(8)"[RVS] [OFF]"TA | | | rem 44 |
| | B(31)"[RVS] {OFF}":NEXT :rem 53 | 530 | POKEB(X-4), 32:GOSUB2080:NEXT:PO | LEW 44 |
| 103 | PRINT"[8 SPACES][RVS][24 SPACES][OFF] | | 20:POKES+11,20:POKES+24,0 :r | CEST4, |
| | "; :rem 68 | 600 | IFPEEK(1444) <>81THEN900: REM OR | ELC AD |
| 105 | PRINT"[HOME][2 DOWN][RED][RVS]"TAB(21 | 000 | | |
| |)"[9 SPACES]" :rem 153 | car | | em 140 |
| 110 | PRINT"[BLK][3 DOWN][9 RIGHT][RVS] | | | em 255 |
| | [2 SPACES] (UP) [LEFT] [OFF] [D] [RVS] | 910 | POKE1444,81:POKE1444+C,6:GOSUB2 | |
| | {DOWN}1234{RED}{8 SPACES}" :rem 178 | | | em 178 |
| 120 | PRINT" [4 DOWN] [9 RIGHT] [BLK] [RVS] 112 | 612 | FORX=1445T01447: POKEX, 81: POKEX+ | C,6:P0 |
| | 2334455{RED}{5 SPACES}" :rem 105 | | KEX-12,32:GOSUB2080:NEXT : | |
| 130 | PRINT" [9 RIGHT] [BLK] [RVS] 50505050505 | 620 | FORX=18TO28:POKEB(X),81:POKEB(X |)+C,6 |
| 130 | | | | em 151 |
| 140 | RED) (5 SPACES)" :rem 86 | 630 | Z=Z+1:POKEZ,32:GOSUB2060:NEXT: | rem 53 |
| 140 | PRINT" [9 RIGHT] [BLK] [4 DOWN] [RVS] | 640 | FORX=29T037: POKEB(X), 81: POKEB(X |)+C.6: |
| 150 | [9 SPACES]111[RED][5 SPACES]" | | | rem 16 |
| 150 | PRINT" [9 RIGHT] [BLK] [RVS] 123456789012 | 650 | | |
| | [RED][4 SPACES][OFF]£" :rem 213 | | GOSUB2Ø4Ø:NEXT : Z=B(37-11) :r | em 199 |
| 160 | PRINTTAB(26)"[RED][RVS]£[DOWN] | | FORX=37TO44: POKEB(X), 81: POKEB(X | 1+0 6. |
| | {2 LEFT}£{OFF}£{DOWN}{3 LEFT}{RVS} | 000 | | rem 14 |
| | £{OFF}£" :rem 220 | 670 | Z=Z-1:IFPEEK(Z) <>81THENPOKEZ,81 | |
| 170 | PRINTTAB(9)" [DOWN] [BLU] [5 SPACES] QQQQ | 076 | +C 6 · DOKEZ+1 32 | em 240 |
| | QQQQQQQQQQQ(5 UP)";:POKE1974,81:POKE | 600 | +C,6:POKEZ+1,32 :r GOSUB2Ø4Ø:NEXT : | Em 240 |
| | 1974+C,6 :rem 251 | 600 | TET 1216722NDDDDEV/F 11400MDDD | rem 93 |
| 200 | U=Ø :rem 84 | 090 | IFZ-1>1672ANDPEEK(Z-1) <>81THEN6 | |
| | FORI=1974T01094STEP-40:A(U)=I:U=U+1:N | | 1077 | em 168 |
| | EXT :rem 176 | | | em 125 |
| 212 | FORI=1093T01084STEP-1:A(U)=I:U=U+1:NE | 692 | Z=Z-1:POKEZ,81:POKEZ+C,6:POKEZ+ | |
| | XT :rem 118 | | OSUB2015:GOTO690 : | |
| 214 | FORI=1123T01243STEP4Ø:A(U)=I:U=U+1:NE | 695 | POKES+4, 20: POKES+11, 20: POKES+24 | ,0 |
| 214 | | | :r | em 147 |
| 016 | XT :rem 117 | 700 | IFPEEK(1685)<>81THEN900 :: REM HOURS ARE FILLED UP :: | rem 27 |
| 216 | FORI=1242T01239STEP-1:A(U)=I:U=U+1:NE | 710 | REM HOURS ARE FILLED UP : | rem 58 |
| | XT :rem 120 | 720 | FORX=1686T01690:POKEX,81:POKEX+ | C,6:P0 |
| | U=1 :rem 94 | | KEX-12,32 : | rem 38 |
| 220 | FORI=1235T01247:B(U)=I:U=U+1:NEXT | 730 | | rem 86 |
| | :rem 219 | 740 | FORX=1TO12:POKEB(X+26),81:POKEB | |
| 222 | FORI=1287T01447STEP4Ø:B(U)=I:U=U+1:NE | | +C,6:POKE1678+X.32 :r | em 212 |
| | XT :rem 134 | 750 | +C,6:POKE1678+X,32 :r GOSUB2100:NEXT : | rem 88 |
| 224 | B(U)=1448:B(U+1)=1449:U=U+2 :rem 153 | | FORX=1TO7:POKEB(27+X),32:GOSUB2 | |
| 226 | FORI=1489T01689STEP40:B(U)=I:U=U+1:NE | | | em 148 |
| 220 | XT :rem 150 | 000 | | |
| 227 | B(U)=169Ø:B(U+1)=173Ø:B(U+2)=177Ø:B(U | 900 | POWERLA 20 POWERLAL 20 POWERLAL | rem 81 |
| 221 | | 905 | POKES+4,20:POKES+11,20:POKES+24 | |
| 220 | | | | em 141 |
| 228 | B(U+4)=1848:B(U+5)=1887:B(U+6)=1926:G | 910 | IFRIGHT\$(TI\$,2)>"57"THEN300 :r | em 235 |
| 200 | OTO900 :rem 42 | 920 | GETA\$:IFA\$<>""THENRUN :r GOTO9ØØ :r | em 240 |
| 300 | REM START OF BALL MOVEMENT ROUTINE | 930 | GOTO900 :r | em 110 |
| | :rem 70 | 1000 | REM TIME SETTING ROUTINE : | rem 24 |
| 310 | FORX=ØTO4Ø :rem 71 | 1010 | PRINT" {CLR} "TAB(53) "TIME? {HOME | J"TAB(|

| | 90)"(IN 3 OR 4 DIGITS)" :rem 4 | 160 | PRINTSPC(10)"{2 DOWN}{WHT}ALPHANUMERI |
|------|--|------------------|--|
| 1020 | INPUTA\$:rem 184 | | C WEAPONS" :rem 189 |
| | A\$="Ø"+A\$:A\$=RIGHT\$(A\$,4) :rem 254 | 170 | PRINTSPC(14)"{4 DOWN} [WHT] WHICH LEVEL |
| 1040 | A=VAL(LEFT\$(A\$,2)):B=VAL(RIGHT\$(A\$,2 | | ?":PRINTSPC(10)"{DOWN}{BLK}(1:NOVICE |
| 1040 |)):D=INT(B/5):B=B-5*D :rem 229 | | {2 SPACES}9:EXPERT)" :rem 135 |
| 1045 | IFA>12ORD>11THEN1000 :rem 176 | 180 | GETHF\$:IFHF\$<"1"ORHF\$>"9"THEN180 |
| 1050 | REM SETTING CLOCK :rem 52 | | :rem 45 |
| 1056 | PRINT" [CLR]" :rem 47 | 190 | HF=INT(2.5 [†] (9-VAL(HF\$))) :rem 49 |
| 1060 | FORY-1704 . POKE1672+X . 81 : POKE1672+X+C | 200 | SC=Ø:GOSUB79Ø :rem 239 |
| TROP | 6.NEXT: REM HOURS :rem 93 | 210 | : :rem 205 |
| 1070 | ,6:NEXT:REM HOURS :rem 93 X=Ø :rem 141 X=X+1:IFX>BTHEN1100 :rem 164 | 220 | REM NEW LETTER :rem 50 |
| 1000 | Y-Y+1. TFY> BTHEN1100 :rem 164 | 230 | GOSUB820:POKE56334,PEEK(56334)AND254: |
| 1000 | POKE1234+X,81:POKE1234+X+C,6:GOTO1Ø8 | | POKE1, PEEK(1) AND 251 : rem 10 |
| 1090 | g. DEM MINUTES :rem 224 | 240 | FORI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO3:C(I,J)=Ø:NEXT:NEX |
| | Ø:REM MINUTES :rem 224 X=Ø :rem 135 X=X+1:IFX>DTHEN113Ø :rem 163 | 2.10 | rem 163 |
| 1100 | X=0 :rem 163 | 250 | L=INT(RND(1)*26+1):B=53248+L*8:F=Ø |
| 1110 | POKE1432+X,81:POKE1432+X+C,6:GOTO111 | 230 | :rem 53 |
| 1120 | PORE1432+X,81:PORE1432+X+C,0:GOTOTIT | 260 | FORI=ØTO3 :rem 11 |
| | 0 : Tem 143 | 270 | F=ABS(F-1):T=PEEK(B+2*I+1-F) :rem 9 |
| 1130 | GOTO100 :1em 143 | 290 | $FORJ = \emptyset TO3 : M = (FNM(J)ANDT)/(4 \uparrow J) : C(I,J)$ |
| 2000 | REM SOUND | 200 | $=C(I,J)+INT(M*(4\uparrow F)):NEXT : rem 191$ |
| 2005 | GOTO2020 :1em 196 | 200 | IFFTHEN27Ø :rem 56 |
| 2010 | Ø :rem 145 GOTO100 :rem 143 REM SOUND :rem 47 GOTO2020 :rem 196 IFX=37THEN2190 :rem 76 | 290 | NEXT: POKE1, PEEK(1) OR4: POKE56334, PEEK(|
| 2015 | POKES+24,10:POKES+11,21:FORV=1TO4:PO | 300 | 56334)OR1 :rem 251 |
| | KES+8,130 :rem 219 | 210 | 56334)OR1 : rem 251 : rem 206 REM FLASHING : rem 197 |
| 2017 | FORW=1TO2:NEXT:POKES+8,240:NEXT:RETU | 310 | REM FLASHING :rem 197 |
| | RN :rem 56 | 320 | POKES+5, Ø:POKES+6, 24Ø:POKES, Ø:POKES+1 |
| 2020 | IFX<24THENFORY=1TO55:NEXT:RETURN | 330 | Ø:POKES+4,33 :rem 236 |
| | :rem 202 | 240 | FORY=1T070: Z=INT(RND(1)*10): ZZ=1037+Z |
| 2030 | IFX>33ANDX<37THENPOKES+4,20:POKES+11 | | :POKEZZ+54272,1:POKEZZ,160 :rem 81 |
| | ,20:RETURN :rem 176 GOTO2010 :rem 198 | 250 | POKES+1, RND(1)*15+10:POKEZZ+54272,0:N |
| 2035 | | 350 | |
| 2040 | IFPEEK(1447)=81THENGOTO2190 :rem 117 | 200 | EXT:POKES+4,8 :rem 196 FORI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO3:POKE1135-J+40*I,S |
| 2060 | IFPEEK(1689)=81THENGOTO2190 :rem 127 | 360 | (C(I,I)):NEXT:NEXT : rem 123 |
| 2080 | IFPEEK(B(29))=81THENGOTO2190:rem 167 | 270 | (0(1/0// |
| 2085 | IFPEEK(B(32))=81THENGOTO2190:rem 166 | | LF=0:FH=0:SH=0 :rem 16 : :rem 213 |
| 2090 | IFPEEK(B(26))=81THENGOTO2190:rem 165 | 380 | REM START ATTACK :rem 198 |
| 2100 | IFPEEK(1770)=81THENGOTO2190 :rem 113 | 390 | REM START ATTACK :rem 198 |
| | IFPEEK(1926)=81THENGOTO2190 :rem 117 | 400 | POKES1+5, Ø: POKES1+6, 24Ø: POKES1, Ø: POKE S1+1, Ø: POKES1+4, 17: POKE198, Ø: rem 72 |
| | GOTO2015 :rem 198 IFX>4THEN2015 :rem 27 | | |
| | | | FORX=1TO18:POKES1+1,(19-X)*7 :rem 100 GETGS:IFGS=""THEN480 :rem 97 |
| 2190 | POKES+24,15:POKES+4,21:POKES+1,130:F | | |
| | ORY=1TO9:NEXT :rem 48 | A SHADOW ADVISOR | |
| 2195 | POKES+4,20:POKES+11,20:FORY=1T060:NE | 440 | IF(ASC(G\$)-64)<>LTHEN480 :rem 51 |
| | XT:RETURN :rem 155 | 450 | LF=1:FH=X:N=S:GOSUB1010 :rem 138 |
| | | 460 | IFVAL(G\$)-1<>ZAND(G\$<>"Ø"ORZ=9)THEN48 |

64 Aardvark Attack

(Article on page 82.)

BEFORE TYPING...

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

```
100 PRINT" {CLR}":S=54272:FORI=0TO24:POKES
    +I, Ø: NEXT: S1=S+7: S2=S+14: POKES+24, 15
                                    :rem 22
110 POKE53280,2:POKE53281,14:GOSUB720
                                   :rem 113
120 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] [BLK] INSTRUCTIONS
     (Y/N)?"
                                   :rem 196
13Ø GETG$:IFG$=""THEN13Ø
                                    :rem 87
14Ø IFG$="Y"THENGOSUB88Ø
                                   :rem 184
150 PRINT"[CLR]"SPC(9)"[DOWN][BLK][RVS]
    [3 SPACES] AARDVARK[2 SPACES] ATTACK
    {3 SPACES}"
                                   :rem 101
```

```
PRINTSPC(10)" [DOWN] [BLK] (1:NOVICE
      SPACES 3: EXPERT)"
      HF$: IFHF$ < "1 "ORHF$ > "9 "THEN 180
                                     :rem 45
                                     :rem 49
       INT(2.5 (9-VAL(HF$)))
                                    :rem 239
       Ø:GOSUB790
                                    :rem 205
                                     :rem 50
        NEW LETTER
       UB820: POKE56334, PEEK (56334) AND 254:
       E1, PEEK(1) AND 251
                                     :rem 10
       RI = \emptyset TO3 : FORJ = \emptyset TO3 : C(I,J) = \emptyset : NEXT : NEXT
                                    :rem 163
       NT(RND(1)*26+1):B=53248+L*8:F=Ø
                                     :rem 53
                                     :rem 11
      RI=ØTO3
                                      :rem 9
       ABS(F-1):T=PEEK(B+2*I+1-F)
       RJ = \emptyset TO3: M = (FNM(J)ANDT)/(4 \uparrow J): C(I,J)
                                    ·rem 191
       I,J)+INT(M*(4\uparrow F)):NEXT
                                     :rem 56
       THEN270
       T:POKE1, PEEK(1)OR4:POKE56334, PEEK(
                                    :rem 251
       34) OR1
                                    :rem 206
                                    :rem 197
      M FLASHING
       (ES+5,0:POKES+6,240:POKES,0:POKES+1
       POKES+4,33
                                    :rem 236
      RY=1TO70:Z=INT(RND(1)*10):ZZ=1037+Z
                                     :rem 81
      OKEZZ+54272,1:POKEZZ,16Ø
       (ES+1, RND(1)*15+10:POKEZZ+54272,0:N
                                    :rem 196
       r:POKES+4,8
      RI=ØTO3:FORJ=ØTO3:POKE1135-J+4Ø*I,S
       I,J)):NEXT:NEXT
                                    :rem 123
                                     :rem 16
      =Ø:FH=Ø:SH=Ø
                                     :rem 213
                                    :rem 198
      M START ATTACK
      KES1+5,0:POKES1+6,240:POKES1,0:POKE
       +1,0:POKES1+4,17:POKE198,0
       RX=1T018:POKES1+1,(19-X)*7 :rem 100
      TG$:IFG$=""THEN480
                                      :rem 97
                                     :rem 129
       LFTHEN460
       (ASC(G$)-64) <> LTHEN480
                                     :rem 51
      =1:FH=X:N=S:GOSUB1010
                                     :rem 138
460 IFVAL(G$)-1<>ZAND(G$<>"0"ORZ=9)THEN48
                                     :rem 179
47Ø SH=X:POKE198,Ø:GOTO59Ø
                                      :rem 67
480 FORY=1TOHF: NEXT: POKE(1037+Z+X*40),81+
    LF*128:NEXT:POKES1+4,8
                                      :rem 79
                                     :rem 215
490 :
                                      :rem 52
500 REM LOSE ROUND
510 POKE198,0:N=S2:GOSUB1010:FORI=2TO18:P
    OKE5328Ø, IAND15: NEXT
52Ø FORXX=ØTO3:PB=(1797+Z+(4Ø*XX)):IFPEEK
                                      :rem 90
    (PB) <> 32THEN540
                                     :rem 226
53Ø NEXT:GOTO62Ø
                                      :rem 69
540 IFXX=30RLFTHEN560
                                     :rem 123
550 POKEPB+40,32
                                     :rem 245
560 POKEPB, 32:GOTO230
                                     :rem 214
57Ø:
                                     :rem 150
580 REM SCORING
59Ø N=S2:GOSUB1Ø1Ø:POKES1+4,8:SC=SC+INT((
    500-5*FH-2*SH)/SQR(HF)):GOTO230
                                      :rem 20
                                     :rem 208
600 :
                                     :rem 212
610 REM LOSE ROUTINE
620 FORY=1T0100:POKE53280,RND(1)*255:POKE
    53281, RND(1)*255:NEXT
630 POKE53280,2:POKE53281,14:PRINT"{CLR}
    [DOWN] {BLK] ";:FORI=1TO38:PRINT"*";:N
    EXT
                                     :rem 110
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| 640 | - TILLIE COLLET (DOWN) (MILLISORRI, 100 I | 20 |
|------------|--|--------------|
| 650 | THE PORT OF THE PORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR | 2" |
| 660 | ;SC :rem 24 PRINTSPC(15)"{DOWN}AT LEVEL ";HF\$ | 15 |
| 670 | | 1 |
| 680 | | The state of |
| 690 | IFY\$="N"THENPRINT"{CLR}":END :rem 3 | |
| 700 | .Tem Ib | 12 |
| 710 | • I Cm Z1 | 0999 |
| 72Ø 73Ø | | |
| 740 | FORX=ØTO15:READS(X):NEXT:RETURN | OI O |
| | :rem 5 | 3 |
| 750 | | |
| 75Ø | :rem 8 | 6 |
| 760 | DATA126,127,97,252,226,251,236,160 | _ |
| 77Ø | :rem 13 | |
| 78Ø | · Lem ZI | |
| 79Ø | PRINT"[CLR]" : rem | - |
| 800 | POKE214, 18: PRINT: PRINTSPC(10) "{BLK} | |
| | EQ3[2 SPACES]1234567890[2 SPACES] | |
| 810 | EWN LEVEL "HF\$:rem 130 | |
| OID | FORX=1TO4:PRINTSPC(10)"[Q] {2 SPACES}{BLU}{RVS}{10 SPACES}{OFF} | |
| | {BLK}{2 SPACES} [W]":NEXT :rem 234 | |
| 820 | PRINT" [HOME] "SPC(10)" [BLK] ROX | |
| | [2 SPACES] [RED] ******** [2 SPACES] | |
| | {BLK} [W]" :rem 152 | |
| 830 | | " |
| 910 | <pre>{RED}{RVS}{6 SPACES}":NEXT :rem 13 PRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}":FORI=1T04:PRINTS</pre> | Ø |
| 040 | C(28)"{BLK}{RVS}{4 SPACES}":NEXT | P |
| | :rem | |
| 850 | |) |
| | "[BLK] EQ 3 [2 SPACES] [CYN] [10 SPACES] | |
| | {BLK}{2 SPACES}&W3":NEXT :rem 158 | |
| 860 | POKE214,16:PRINT:PRINTSPC(27)"SCORE" | S |
| 070 | C:RETURN :rem 14 | |
| 870 | | |
| | REM INSTRUCTIONS :rem 5 PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}{BLK} ";:FORI=1T038 | |
| 030 | PRINT"*";:NEXT:PRINT :rem 11 | |
| 900 | PRINT" [DOWN] ANDROMEDAN AARDVARKS ARE | |
| | {SPACE}ATTACKING EARTH" :rem 21: | |
| 910 | PRINTSPC(6)"{DOWN}{WHT}THEY HAVE 26 I | K |
| | INDS OF BOMBS":PRINTSPC(18)"{DOWN}AND :rem 190 | |
| 920 | | |
| | Ø CITIES!" :rem 18 | 7 |
| 930 | | |
| 940 | RADAR CAN SAVE EARTH" :rem 21: PRINTSPC(4)"{3 DOWN}{WHT}FIRST: RECO | |
| 740 | NIZE THE BOMB (A-Z)" :rem 14 | |
| 95Ø | PRINTSPC(7)" [DOWN] THEN: SAVE THE CIT | Y |
| | (Ø-9)" :rem 13 | |
| 96Ø | PRINTSPC(9)"{2 DOWN}{BLK}{RVS}HIT AND SET OF PLAY" :rem 5: | |
| 97Ø | | |
| 980 | | |
| 990 | : :rem 220 | |
| | Ø REM EXPLOSION :rem 103 | |
| 1010 | Ø POKEN+5,37:POKEN+6,252:POKEN,100:POI EN+1,5:POKEN+4,129:POKEN+4,128 | K |
| | :rem 18 | 1 |
| 1020 | Ø RETURN :rem 16: | |
| | | |

Connect The Dots

(Article on page 88.)

BEFORE TYPING...

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

Program 1:

7"SPC(18)

Connect The Dots — VIC Version

| | The second secon |
|------|--|
| 1 | PRINT" [CLR] [3 SPACES] QQ[3 SHIFT-SPACE]Q |
| | Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQQ[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ |
| | Te cutem chach dod z shirt-space do |
| | [6 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[SHIFT-SPACE]Q |
| | {SHIFT-SPACE}Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q |
| | {2 SHIFT-SPACE}Q{2 SHIFT-SPACE}O |
| | [8 SHIFT-SPACE]O[SHIFT-SPACE]O |
| | {SHIFT-SPACE}Q{2 SHIFT-SPACE}Q |
| | [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[3 SHIFT-SPACE]Q:rem 88 |
| 2 | PRINT"[3 SPACES]Q[SHIFT-SPACE]Q |
| - | (GULTER GENERAL CONTRACTOR CONTRA |
| | {SHIFT-SPACE}Q{2 SHIFT-SPACE}Q |
| | [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[4 SHIFT-SPACE]Q |
| | [6 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ[3 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ |
| | {3 SHIFT-SPACE}Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ |
| | :rem 126 |
| 3 | A\$="Z":POKE36878,15:GOSUB910 :rem 210 |
| 6 | PRINT"[5 SPACES][2 DOWN][RVS][PUR]INSTR |
| 0 | HOW LONG! - DDINM! (DOWN) LINDY WHEN COLD ADDR |
| | UCTIONS": PRINT" [DOWN] WHEN THE GRID APPE |
| _ | ARS, FIND THE SOLID DOT. :rem 137 |
| 7 | PRINT" [DOWN] TYPE THE NUMBER OF THEROW A |
| | ND HIT RETURN. [3 SPACES] [DOWN] TYPE THE |
| | {SPACE}LETTER OF THE": :rem 238 |
| 8 | PRINT"COLUMN AND HIT RETURN.":PRINT" |
| | [2 DOWN] [BLK] HIT ANY KEY TO PLAY. |
| | |
| 0 | crem 245 |
| | GETS\$:IFS\$=""THEN9 :rem 185 |
| 1Ø | |
| | WOULD YOU LIKE"SPC(9)"TO DRAW?":PRINT |
| | "{BLU}{DOWN}{RVS}A{OFF}=BUTTERFLY (22 |
| | (SPACE)DOTS) :rem 147 |
| 11 | |
| | OTS)":PRINT"[DOWN][RVS]C[OFF]=DOG (20 |
| | |
| 10 | SPACE DOTS) :rem 180 |
| 12 | |
| - |) :rem 168 |
| 18 | |
| 19 | L=7746:C=38466:POKE36879,26:CD=30720 |
| | :rem 152 |
| 20 | PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] [2 SPACES] ABCDEFGHI |
| | JKLMNOPQR :rem 241 |
| 20 | |
| 3Ø | |
| | +1:NEXT :rem 229 |
| 40 | |
| | HIJKLMNOPQR{2 SPACES}"; :rem 19 |
| 5Ø | PRINT" [HOME] [3 DOWN] 1"SPC(18)"1 |
| - 17 | [2 SPACES]2"SPC(18)"2[2 SPACES]3"SPC(1 |
| | 8)"3{2 SPACES}4"SPC(18)"4{2 SPACES}5"S |
| | |
| | PC(18)"5"; :rem 41 |
| 6Ø | |
| | 7{2 SPACES}8"SPC(18)"8{2 SPACES}9"SPC(|
| | 18)"9 10"SPC(18)"1011"; :rem 198 |
| 65 | PRINTSPC(18)"11" :rem 62 |
| 70 | |
| 7Ø | |
| | "SPC(18)"1415"SPC(18)"1516"SPC(18)"161 |
| | 7"CDC(10) |

| - 17 | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| 80 | PRINT"1718"SPC(18)"18[HOME]" :rem 106 | 1000 | DATAA, 7888, 5, 71, 22, 7804, 2, 3M, -21 |
| | RESTORE :rem 149 | | :rem 137 |
| 90 | READB\$:IFB\$=A\$THEN92 :rem 86 | 1010 | DATA7806,2,30,1,7852,2,5Q,23,7940,2, |
| 91 | GOTO9Ø :rem 12 | | 90,22,7982,2,110,21,8028,7,130,23 |
| 92 | IFA\$="A"THEN500 :rem 229 | | :rem 4 |
| 93 | IFA\$="B"THEN550 :rem 236 | 1020 | DATA8072,7,15Q,22,8093,7,16P,21,8090 |
| 94 | IFA\$="C"THEN600 :rem 234 | | ,7,16M,-1,7998,7,12I,-23,8Ø82,7,16E, |
| 95 | IFA\$="D"THEN650 :rem 241 | | 21 :rem 241 |
| 99 | FORT=1TO500:NEXT :rem 204 | 1030 | DATA8079,7,16B,-1,8056,7,15A,-23,801 |
| 10 | Ø READA, B, E\$, S:IFA=ØTHEN9ØØ :rem 175 | | 2,7,13A,-22,797Ø,7,11C,-21,7924,2,9A |
| 10 | 1 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 97 | 120000000000000000000000000000000000000 | ,-23 :rem 10 |
| 10 | 5 PRINT" [HOME] [43 SPACES] [UP] " :rem 11 | 1040 | DATA7836,2,5A,-22,7794,2,3C,-21,7796 |
| 11 | Ø INPUT" {BLU} [HOME] 4NUMBER"; N\$: rem 109 | | ,2,3E,1,7888,2,7I,23,8Ø42,5,14I,22,Ø |
| | 5 FORT=1TO500:NEXT :rem 241 | | ,0,0,0 :rem 122 |
| 12 | Ø PRINTSPC(11)"{2 UP} LETTER";:INPUTL\$ | 1500 | DATAB, 8063, 5, 15H, 1, 7975, 4, 11H, -22, 79 |
| | :rem 194 | | 72,4,11E,-1,795Ø,4,1ØE,-22,79Ø8,4,8G |
| | Ø IFE\$=N\$+L\$THEN200 :rem 151 | 1510 | ,-21 :rem 47 |
| 14 | Ø PRINT" [UP] [6 SPACES] TRY AGAIN": POKE36 | 1210 | DATA7913,4,8L,1,7959,4,1ØN,23,7981,4 |
| | 874,209:FORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE36874,19 | | ,11N,22,7978,4,11K,-1,8066,4,15K,22 :rem 100 |
| | 5 :rem 102 | 1520 | DATA8071,5,15P,1,8063,5,15H,-1,0,0,0 |
| | Ø FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT:POKE36874,Ø :rem 193 | 1520 | |
| | Ø FORT=1T01500:NEXT:GOT0105 :rem 43 | 2000 | DATAC, 7867, 2, 6J, 21, 7862, 2, 6E, -1, 7883 |
| 20 | Ø FORT=1T01000:NEXT:FORT=1T018:POKESQ,1 | 2000 | ,2,7D,21,7993,2,12D,22,8039,2,14F,23 |
| 0.1 | 60:POKESQ+CD, B:IFSQ=ATHEN220 :rem 178 | | :rem 123 |
| | Ø SQ=SQ+S:NEXT :rem 15 | 2010 | DATA8040,2,14G,1,8018,2,13G,-22,7995 |
| 22 | Ø FORZ=200TO235:POKE36876,Z:NEXT:POKE36 876.0:GOTO99 :rem 15 | 2010 | ,2,12F,-23,7973,2,11F,-22,7977,2,11J |
| F.07 | | | ,1 :rem 184 |
| 50 | Ø POKE7799,77:POKE7799+CD,Ø:POKE78Ø1,78 :POKE78Ø1+CD,Ø:POKE7822,16Ø:POKE7822+ | 2020 | DATA8046,2,14M,23,8047,2,14N,1,8003, |
| | CD,5 : rem 254 | 2020 | 2,12N,-22,798Ø,2,11M,-23,7892,2,7M,- |
| 51 | Ø SQ=7822:GOTO99 :rem 47 | | 22 :rem 209 |
| | Ø POKE7976,160:POKE7976+CD,4:POKE7977,1 | 2030 | DATA7850, 2, 50, -21, 7852, 0, 5Q, 1, 7830, 0 |
| 55 | 60:POKE7977+CD, 4:POKE8058, 160:POKE805 | 2200 | ,4Q,-22,7829,Ø,4P,-1,7783,2,2N,-23,Ø |
| | 8+CD,5 :rem 118 | | ,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 139 |
| 56 | Ø SQ=8Ø58:GOTO99 :rem 54 | 2500 | DATAD, 7753, 2, 1F, -23, 7750, 2, 1C, -1, 779 |
| 30 | 2 BQ-0830.001039 .1e. 34 | | 2,2,3A,21,7924,2,9A,22,8108,2,17I,23 |
| 60 | Ø POKE79Ø3,74:POKE79Ø3+CD,Ø:POKE79Ø4,75 | | :rem 94 |
| | D LONG / JUS / / 4. LONG / JUS / CD / D. LONG / JUS / / J | | |
| 0.0 | :POKE7904+CD, 0:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C | 2510 | DATA7940, 2, 9Q, -21, 7808, 2, 3Q, -22, 7762 |
| 0.0 | | 2510 | DATA7940,2,9Q,-21,7808,2,3Q,-22,7762,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, |
| | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882, 85:POKE7882+C | | DATA7940,2,9Q,-21,7808,2,3Q,-22,7762,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21,0,0,0,0 |
| 61 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 | | DATA7940,2,9Q,-21,7808,2,3Q,-22,7762,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21,0,0,0,0 :rem 188 DATAZ,225,300,231,100,235,200,240,20 |
| 61 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW | | DATA7940,2,9Q,-21,7808,2,3Q,-22,7762,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21,0,0,0,0 :rem 188 DATAZ,225,300,231,100,235,200,240,200,235,200,231,200,23 |
| 61 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT" [8 DOWN] [7 RIGHT] [GRN] MATTHEW {2 DOWN] [8 LEFT] [BLU] JONATHAN [2 DOWN] | 4000 | DATA7940,2,9Q,-21,7808,2,3Q,-22,7762,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21,0,0,0,0 :rem 188 DATAZ,225,300,231,100,235,200,240,200,235,200,231,200,235,200,231,200,235,300 :rem 203 |
| 61 65 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT" [8 DOWN] [7 RIGHT] [GRN] MATTHEW [2 DOWN] [8 LEFT] [BLU] JONATHAN [2 DOWN] [6 LEFT] [YEL] EMILY" :rem 97 | 4000 | DATA7940,2,9Q,-21,7808,2,3Q,-22,7762,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21,0,0,0,0 :rem 188 DATAZ,225,300,231,100,235,200,240,200,235,200,231,200,235,300 :rem 203 DATA231,100,225,200,215,200,225,100, |
| 61 65 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822,16Ø:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO | 4000 | DATA7940,2,9Q,-21,7808,2,3Q,-22,7762,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21,0,0,0,0 :rem 188 DATAZ,225,300,231,100,235,200,240,200,235,200,231,200,235,200,231,200,235,300 :rem 203 |
| 61 65 66 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT" {8 DOWN} {7 RIGHT} {GRN} MATTHEW {2 DOWN} {8 LEFT} {BLU} JONATHAN {2 DOWN} {6 LEFT} {YEL} EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822,16Ø:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 | 4000 | DATA7940,2,9Q,-21,7808,2,3Q,-22,7762,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21,0,0,0,0 :rem 188 DATAZ,225,300,231,100,235,200,240,200,235,200,231,200,235,300 :rem 203 DATA231,100,225,200,215,200,225,100,0,300,225,100,-1,0 :rem 60 |
| 61 65 66 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT" [8 DOWN] [7 RIGHT] [GRN] MATTHEW [2 DOWN] [8 LEFT] [BLU] JONATHAN [2 DOWN] [6 LEFT] [YEL] EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822,16Ø:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 Ø PRINT" [HOME] [6 SPACES] GOOD JOB! | 4000 4010 Pro | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2ØØ,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,235,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ,Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø |
| 61 65 66 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822,16Ø:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" | 4000 4010 Pro | DATA7940,2,9Q,-21,7808,2,3Q,-22,7762,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21,0,0,0,0 :rem 188 DATAZ,225,300,231,100,235,200,240,200,235,200,231,200,235,300 :rem 203 DATA231,100,225,200,215,200,225,100,0,300,225,100,-1,0 :rem 60 |
| 61 65 66 8Ø | :POKE7904+CD, 0:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, 0 :rem 196 0 POKE7783,160:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 0 PRINT" [8 DOWN] [7 RIGHT] [GRN] MATTHEW [2 DOWN] [8 LEFT] [BLU] JONATHAN [2 DOWN] [6 LEFT] [YEL] EMILY" :rem 97 0 POKE7822,160:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 0 PRINT" [HOME] [6 SPACES] GOOD JOB! [12 SPACES] DRAW AGAIN? [27 SPACES]" :rem 110 | 4000 4010 Pro Con | DATA794Ø, 2, 9Q, -21, 78Ø8, 2, 3Q, -22, 7762, 2, 10, -23, 7759, 2, 1L, -1, 7822, 2, 4I, 21, Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø :rem 188 DATAZ, 225, 3ØØ, 231, 1ØØ, 235, 2ØØ, 24Ø, 2ØØ, 235, 2ØØ, 231, 2ØØ, 225, 2ØØ, 231, 2ØØ, 235, 3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231, 1ØØ, 225, 2ØØ, 215, 2ØØ, 225, 1ØØ, Ø, 3ØØ, 225, 1ØØ, -1, Ø :rem 6Ø OGRAM 2: nect The Dots — 64 Version |
| 61 65 66 8Ø 81 | :POKE7904+CD, 0:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, 0 :rem 196 0 POKE7783,160:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 0 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 0 POKE7822,160:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 0 Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN810 :rem 189 | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 | DATA794Ø, 2, 9Q, -21, 78Ø8, 2, 3Q, -22, 7762, 2, 10, -23, 7759, 2, 1L, -1, 7822, 2, 4I, 21, Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø :rem 188 DATAZ, 225, 3ØØ, 231, 1ØØ, 235, 2ØØ, 24Ø, 2ØØ, 235, 2ØØ, 231, 2ØØ, 225, 2ØØ, 231, 2ØØ, 235, 3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231, 1ØØ, 225, 2ØØ, 215, 2ØØ, 225, 1ØØ, Ø, 3ØØ, 225, 1ØØ, -1, Ø :rem 6Ø OGRAM 2: nect The Dots — 64 Version REM TITLE PAGE :rem 2Ø |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 | :POKE7904+CD, 0:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, 0 :rem 196 0 POKE7783,160:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 0 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 0 POKE7822,160:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 0 Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN810 :rem 189 0 IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2ØØ,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,235,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ,Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø OGRAM 2: nect The Dots — 64 Version REM TITLE PAGE :rem 2Ø PRINT" {CLR } [7] ":POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 | :POKE7904+CD, 0:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, 0 :rem 196 0 POKE7783,160:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 0 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 0 POKE7822,160:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 0 Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN810 :rem 189 0 IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 0 IFY\$="N"THENPRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN} | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø OGRAM 2: nect The Dots — 64 Version REM TITLE PAGE :rem 2Ø PRINT" {CLR} [7]":POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 | :POKE7904+CD, 0:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, 0 :rem 196 0 POKE7783,160:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 0 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 0 POKE7822,160:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 0 Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN810 :rem 189 0 IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 0 IFY\$="N"THENPRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN} {7 SPACES}BYE NOW!":FORT=1TO3000:NEXT | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT* CLR E7 :POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø)*QQQ{3 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ |
| 61 65 66 8Ø 81 82 83 | :POKE7904+CD, 0:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, 0 :rem 196 0 POKE7783,160:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 0 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 0 POKE7822,160:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 0 Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN810 :rem 189 0 IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 0 IFY\$="N"THENPRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN} {7 SPACES}BYE NOW!":FORT=1TO3000:NEXT :END :rem 89 | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT LE PAGE :rem 2Ø PRINT CLR 73":POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø)"QQQ{3 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 | :POKE7904+CD, 0:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, 0 :rem 196 0 POKE7783,160:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 0 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 0 POKE7822,160:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 0 Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN810 :rem 189 0 IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 0 IFY\$="N"THENPRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN} {7 SPACES}BYE NOW!":FORT=1TO3000:NEXT :END :rem 89 0 GOTO810 | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT LE PAGE :rem 2Ø PRINT CLR [7]":POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø)"QQQ[3 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQQQQ[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ :rem 4Ø |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 | :POKE7904+CD, 0:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, 0 :rem 196 0 POKE7783,160:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 0 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 0 POKE7822,160:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 0 Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN810 :rem 189 0 IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 0 IFY\$="N"THENPRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN} {7 SPACES}BYE NOW!":FORT=1TO3000:NEXT :END :rem 89 0 GOTO810 :rem 110 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT* PRINT* PRINTSPC(1Ø)**QQQ{3 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQQQQ{2 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ :rem 4Ø PRINTSPC(1Ø)**QQSHIFT-SPACE}Q PRINTSPC(1Ø)**QQSHIFT-SPACE}QQ :rem 4Ø PRINTSPC(1Ø)**QSHIFT-SPACE}QQ :rem 4Ø |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 | :POKE7904+CD, 0:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, 0 :rem 196 0 POKE7783,160:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 0 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 0 POKE7822,160:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 0 Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN810 :rem 189 0 IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 0 IFY\$="N"THENPRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN} {7 SPACES}BYE NOW!":FORT=1TO3000:NEXT :END :rem 89 0 GOTO810 | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT LE PAGE :rem 2Ø PRINT CLR F7 :POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø) QQQ[3 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQQQQ[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ :rem 2FRINTSPC(1Ø) QSHIFT-SPACE]QQ [3 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ :rem 4Ø PRINTSPC(1Ø) QSHIFT-SPACE]QQ |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 84 90 | :POKE7904+CD, 0:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, 0 :rem 196 0 POKE7783,160:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 0 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 0 POKE7822,160:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 0 Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN810 :rem 189 0 IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 0 IFY\$="N"THENPRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN} {7 SPACES}BYE NOW!":FORT=1TO3000:NEXT :END :rem 89 0 GOTO810 :rem 110 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT* PRINT* PRINTSPC(1Ø)**QQQ{3 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQQQQ{2 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ :rem 4Ø PRINTSPC(1Ø)**QQSHIFT-SPACE}Q PRINTSPC(1Ø)**QQSHIFT-SPACE}QQ :rem 4Ø PRINTSPC(1Ø)**QSHIFT-SPACE}QQ :rem 4Ø |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 84 90 | :POKE7904+CD, 0:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, 0 :rem 196 0 POKE7783,160:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 0 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 0 POKE7822,160:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 0 Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN810 :rem 189 0 IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 0 IFY\$="N"THENPRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN} {7 SPACES}BYE NOW!":FORT=1TO3000:NEXT :END :rem 89 0 GOTO810 :rem 110 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 111 | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT LE PAGE :rem 2Ø PRINT CLR F7 :POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø) QQQ{3 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {3 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE}Q |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 84 90 | :POKE7904+CD, 0:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, 0 :rem 196 0 POKE7783,160:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 0 PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 0 POKE7822,160:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 0 Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN810 :rem 189 0 IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 0 IFY\$="N"THENPRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN} {7 SPACES}BYE NOW!":FORT=1TO3000:NEXT :END :rem 89 0 GOTO810 :rem 110 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 0 PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 111 0 READB\$:IFB\$="Z"THEN930 :rem 241 | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT CLR F7 :POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø) QQQ{3 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE QQQ{2 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE QQ SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE QQ SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE QS SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE QS SHIFT-SPACE}QS SHIFT-SPACE}QS SHIFT-SPACE {SHIFT-SPACE QS SHIFT-SPACE}QS SHIFT- |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 84 90 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822,16Ø:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 Ø Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN810 :rem 189 Ø IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 Ø IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 Ø IFY\$="N"THENPRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN} {7 SPACES}BYE NOW!":FORT=1TO3000:NEXT :END :rem 89 Ø GOTO810 :rem 110 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 111 Ø READB\$:IFB\$="Z"THEN930 :rem 241 Ø GOTO910 :rem 110 | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT CLR F7 :POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø) QQQ{3 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE QQQQQQ{2 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE QQSHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE QQSHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE QSHIFT-SPACE}Q {3 SHIFT-SPACE QSHIFT-SPACE}Q {4 SHIFT-SPACE QSHIFT-SPACE}Q {5 SHIFT-SPACE SHIFT-SPACE}Q {5 SHIFT-SPACE SHIFT-SPACE}Q {5 SHIFT-SPACE SHIFT-SPACE} |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 84 90 91 92 93 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822,16Ø:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 Ø Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN810 :rem 189 Ø IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 Ø IFY\$="N"THENPRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN} {7 SPACES}BYE NOW!":FORT=1TO3000:NEXT :END :rem 89 Ø GOTO810 :rem 110 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 111 Ø READB\$:IFB\$="Z"THEN930 :rem 241 Ø GOTO910 :rem 110 Ø READP,D:IFP=-1ANDA\$="Z"THENPOKE36875, Ø:RETURN :rem 32 | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 130 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT BOTS — 64 Version REM TITLE PAGE :rem 2Ø PRINT CLR F7 :POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø) QQQ SHIFT-SPACE QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE QQQQQ SHIFT-SPACE QQ] [2 SHIFT-SPACE QSHIFT-SPACE QQ] [3 SHIFT-SPACE QSHIFT-SPACE QQ] [4 SHIFT-SPACE QSHIFT-SPACE QQ] [5 SHIFT-SPACE QSHIFT-SPACE QSHIFT-SPACE QQ] [5 SHIFT-SPACE QSHIFT-SPACE SHIFT-SPACE QSHIFT-SPACE SHIFT-SPACE QSHIFT-SPACE SHIFT-SPACE QSHIFT-SPACE SHIFT-SPACE SHI |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 84 90 91 92 93 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822,16Ø:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 11Ø Ø Y\$="":GETY\$:IFY\$=""THEN81Ø :rem 189 Ø IFY\$="Y"THEN1 :rem 224 Ø IFY\$="N"THENPRINT"{CLR}{8 DOWN} {7 SPACES}BYE NOW!":FORT=1TO3ØØØ:NEXT :END :rem 89 Ø GOTO81Ø :rem 11Ø Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" :rem 110 Ø READB\$:IFB\$="Z"THEN93Ø :rem 241 Ø GOTO91Ø :rem 110 Ø READP,D:IFP=-1ANDA\$="Z"THENPOKE36875, Ø:RETURN :rem 32 Ø IFP=-1THENPOKE36875,Ø:GOTO96Ø:rem 240 Ø POKE36875,P:FORT=1TOD:NEXT:GOTO93Ø | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 130 140 | DATA7940,2,9Q,-21,7808,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT CLR F7 :POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø)"QQQ[3 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQQQQ[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQQQQ[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [3 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [4 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 84 90 91 92 93 94 95 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822,16Ø:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 130 140 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT CLR F7 :POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø)"QQQ[3 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQQQQ[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQQQQ[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [3 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [4 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[3 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[4 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 84 90 91 92 93 94 95 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822,16Ø:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 130 140 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT CLR F7 :POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø) QQQ 3 SHIFT-SPACE QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE QQQQQQ 2 SHIFT-SPACE QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE QQQQQQ 2 SHIFT-SPACE QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE QQ SH |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 84 90 91 92 93 94 95 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822,16Ø:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 130 140 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT [CLR] [7] ":POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø) "QQQ{3 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ {2 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ(2 SHIFT-SPACE}QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ(2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [3 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [4 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[3 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[4 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [5 SHIF |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 84 90 91 92 93 94 95 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882,85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783,16Ø:POKE7783+CD,2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822,16Ø:POKE7822+CD,2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 130 140 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT CLR F7 POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø) QQQ SHIFT-SPACE QQ |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 84 90 91 92 93 94 95 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882, 85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783, 16Ø:POKE7783+CD, 2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822, 16Ø:POKE7822+CD, 2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" | 4000 4010 Pro- Con 100 110 120 130 140 150 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT [CLR] [7] ":POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø) "QQQ[3 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQQQ[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [3 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [4 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 84 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 | POKE7904+CD, Ø:POKE7882, 85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783, 16Ø:POKE7783+CD, 2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822, 16Ø:POKE7822+CD, 2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOBI {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 130 140 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT [CLR] [7] ":POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø) "QQQ[3 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQQQQ[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [3 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [4 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q |
| 61 65 66 80 81 82 83 84 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 | :POKE79Ø4+CD, Ø:POKE7882, 85:POKE7882+C D, Ø :rem 196 Ø POKE7783, 16Ø:POKE7783+CD, 2:SQ=7783:GO TO99 :rem 141 Ø PRINT"{8 DOWN}{7 RIGHT}{GRN}MATTHEW {2 DOWN}{8 LEFT}{BLU}JONATHAN{2 DOWN} {6 LEFT}{YEL}EMILY" :rem 97 Ø POKE7822, 16Ø:POKE7822+CD, 2:SQ=7822:GO TO99 :rem 128 Ø PRINT"{HOME}{6 SPACES}GOOD JOB! {12 SPACES}DRAW AGAIN?{27 SPACES}" | 4000 4010 Pro Con 100 110 120 130 140 | DATA794Ø,2,9Q,-21,78Ø8,2,3Q,-22,7762 ,2,10,-23,7759,2,1L,-1,7822,2,4I,21, Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø :rem 188 DATAZ,225,3ØØ,231,1ØØ,235,2ØØ,24Ø,2Ø Ø,235,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,225,2ØØ,231,2ØØ,23 5,3ØØ :rem 2Ø3 DATA231,1ØØ,225,2ØØ,215,2ØØ,225,1ØØ, Ø,3ØØ,225,1ØØ,-1,Ø :rem 6Ø PRINT [CLR] [7] ":POKE5328Ø,Ø:POKE532 81,Ø :rem 31 PRINTSPC(1Ø) "QQQ[3 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQQQ[2 SHIFT-SPACE]QQ [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [3 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [4 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q [5 SHIFT-SPACE]Q[2 SHIFT-SPACE]Q |

| 170 | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| TIN | PRINTSPC(10)"QQQ[2 SHIFT-SPACE] QQ | 600 : :rem 20 | 0 |
| | [3 SHIFT-SPACE] Q [SHIFT-SPACE] | | |
| | CUITEM CD3 CD3 | 610 FORT=1T0700:NEXT:FORT=1T018:POKESQ,1 | |
| 100 | [SHIFT-SPACE]QQ" :rem 233 | Ø:POKESQ+CD,B:IFSQ=ATHEN63Ø :rem 14 | 6 |
| 100 | L=1114:C=55386:CD=54272:WV=54276 | 62Ø SQ=SQ+S:NEXT :rem 2 | |
| 100 | :rem 220 | 630 POKEWV, 17: FORZ=9TO26: POKECD+1, Z: POKE | C |
| 190 | A\$="Z":POKE54296,15:POKE54277,22:POKE | D, Ø:NEXT:POKEWV, 16:GOTO48Ø :rem 8 | |
| | 54278,165:GOSUB84Ø :rem 114 | 64Ø: ::rem 21 | |
| 200 | : :rem 204 | | |
| 210 | REM INSTRUCTIONS :rem 44 | 650 POKE1242,77:POKE1242+CD,0:POKE1244,78 | 8 |
| | PRINTSPC(13)"{2 DOWN}{WHT}INSTRUCTION | :POKE1244+CD,Ø :rem 120 | 6 |
| 220 | | 660 POKE1283,160:POKE1283+CD,5 :rem 166 | 6 |
| | | 67Ø SQ=1283:GOTO48Ø :rem 9: | |
| 230 | PRINTSPC(9)" {DOWN} WHEN THE GRID APPEA | 680 : :rem 210 | |
| | RS, ": PRINTSPC(10) "FIND THE SOLID DOT. | 69Ø POKE1563,16Ø:POKE1563+CD,4:POKE1564, | |
| | " :rem 141 | | |
| 240 | PRINTSPC(9)"[DOWN] TYPE THE NUMBER OF | 60:POKE1564+CD,4 :rem 24: | 1 |
| | [SPACE] THE": PRINTSPC(10) "ROW AND HIT | 700 POKE1717,160:POKE1717+CD,5 :rem 169 | 5 |
| | | 710 SQ=1717:GOTO480 :rem 88 | 8 |
| | {SPACE}RETURN." :rem 171 | 720 : :rem 21: | 1 |
| 250 | PRINTSPC(6)" [DOWN] THEN TYPE THE LETTE | 73Ø POKE1436,74:POKE1436+CD,Ø:POKE1437,7 | 5 |
| | R OF THE" :rem 126 | :POKE1437+CD,Ø :rem 13 | |
| 260 | PRINTSPC(9)"COLUMN AND HIT RETURN." | | |
| | -:rem 109 | 74Ø POKE1397,85:POKE1397+CD,Ø :rem 130 | |
| 270 | PRINTSPC(10)"{2 DOWN}{RVS}HIT ANY KEY | 750 POKE1208,160:POKE1208+CD,2:SQ=1208:G0 | 0 |
| 210 | TO DIAN " DOWN OR A | TO480 :rem 146 | 6 |
| | TO PLAY.":POKE198,0 :rem 90 GETS\$:IFS\$=""THEN280 :rem 123 | 76Ø : | |
| 280 | GETS\$:IFS\$=""THEN28Ø :rem 123 | 770 PRINT" [HOME] [7 DOWN]" :rem 249 | |
| 290 | : :rem 213 | | |
| 300 | REM DRAW SELECTION :rem 75 | | 0 |
| | POKE53281,6:PRINT"{CLR}"SPC(6)" | 790 PRINTSPC(16)"{2 DOWN} [7] JONATHAN" | |
| 510 | (E DOUBLE STRING WOULD WOULD THE | :rem 36 | Ø |
| | [5 DOWN] E3 WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO D | 800 PRINTSPC(17)"{2 DOWN} [3] EMILY" | |
| | RAW?" :rem 83 | :rem 64 | 4 |
| 320 | PRINTSPC(8)"[7][3 DOWN]A - BUTTERFL | 810 POKE1283, 160: POKE1283+CD, 2: SQ=1283:GG | 0 |
| | Y (22 DOTS)" :rem 192 | TO480 :rem 152 | |
| 330 | PRINTSPC(9)" [DOWN]B - MUSHROOM (12 DO | | |
| 550 | | | |
| | TS)":PRINTSPC(11)"{DOWN}C - HORSE (20 | 830 PRINT"[HOME][10 SPACES]GOOD JOB! DRAW | |
| | DOTS)" :rem 82 | AGAIN?{3 SPACES}" :rem 113 | |
| 340 | PRINTSPC(10)" {DOWN}D - HEART (10 DOTS | 840 READB\$: IFB\$<>"Z"THEN840 :rem 48 | R |
| |)":POKE198,Ø :rem 73 | 850 READPL, PH, D: IFPL=-landa\$="Z"THENPOKE | |
| 350 | GETA\$:IFA\$<"A"ORA\$>"D"THEN350 :rem 95 | | |
| 360 | | V, Ø: RETURN :rem 29 | |
| | | 860 IFPL=-1THENPOKEWV,0:GOTO890 :rem 223 | |
| | REM DRAW BOARD :rem 20 | 87Ø POKECD, PL:POKECD+1, PH:POKEWV, 33:FORT= | = |
| 38Ø | PRINT"{CLR}[3]"SPC(11)"{2 DOWN}ABCD | 1TOD*75:NEXT:POKEWV,32 :rem 85 | 5 |
| | EFGHIJKLMNOPQR{HOME}" :rem 210 | 88Ø GOTO85Ø :rem 118 | 2 |
| 200 | FORRH=1TO18:FORT=1TO18:POKEL+T+RH*40, | | - |
| 190 | | | |
| 390 | | 890 GETY\$:IFY\$<>"Y"ANDY\$<>"N"THEN890 | _ |
| | 79:POKEC+T+RH*40,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 170 | :rem 135 | |
| | 79:POKEC+T+RH*40,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 170 PRINTSPC(11)"[3][20 DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ | 900 IFY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 135 | |
| 400 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*40,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 170 PRINTSPC(11)"[3][20 DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 | 900 IFY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 66 910 : :rem 212 | 5 |
| 400 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*40,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 170 PRINTSPC(11)"[3][20 DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ | 900 IFY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 66 910 : :rem 212 | 5 |
| 400 410 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*40,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 170 PRINTSPC(11)"[3][20 DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3 DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 | 900 IFY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 66 910 : :rem 212 920 PRINT"{CLR}";:END :rem 75 | 5 |
| 400 410 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*40,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 170 PRINTSPC(11)"[3][20 DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3 DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), | 900 IFY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 60 910: :rem 212 920 PRINT"{CLR}";:END :rem 75 930 PRINT"? ";:IN\$="" :rem 93 | 5 |
| 400 410 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*40,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 170 PRINTSPC(11)"[3][20 DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3 DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX | 900 IFY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 66 910: :rem 212 920 PRINT"{CLR}";:END :rem 75 930 PRINT"? ";:IN\$="" :rem 93 940 PRINT"{RVS} {OFF}{LEFT}"; :rem 234 | 5 3 4 |
| 400 410 420 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*40,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 170 PRINTSPC(11)"[3][20 DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3 DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[G]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 | 900 IFY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 60 910: :rem 212 920 PRINT"{CLR}";:END :rem 75 930 PRINT"? ";:IN\$="" :rem 93 940 PRINT"{RVS} {OFF}{LEFT}"; :rem 234 950 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN940 :rem 94 | 5 3 4 4 |
| 400 410 420 430 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*40,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 170 PRINTSPC(11)"[3][20 DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3 DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[G]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 209 | 900 IFY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 60 910: :rem 212 920 PRINT"{CLR}";:END :rem 75 930 PRINT"? ";:IN\$="" :rem 93 940 PRINT"{RVS} {OFF}{LEFT}"; :rem 234 950 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN940 :rem 94 960 ZL=LEN(IN\$):IFA\$=CHR\$(20)ANDZLTHENPRI | 5 5 3 4 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*40,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 170 PRINTSPC(11)"[3][20 DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3 DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[G]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 209 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 | 900 IFY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 60 910: :rem 212 920 PRINT"{CLR}";:END :rem 75 930 PRINT"? ";:IN\$="" :rem 93 940 PRINT"{RVS} {OFF}{LEFT}"; :rem 234 950 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN940 :rem 94 960 ZL=LEN(IN\$):IFA\$=CHR\$(20)ANDZLTHENPRINTA\$;:IN\$=LEFT\$(IN\$, ZL-1) :rem 36 | 5 3 4 4 1 0 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*40,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 170 PRINTSPC(11)"[3][20 DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3 DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[G]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 209 | 900 IFY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 60 910: :rem 212 920 PRINT"{CLR}";:END :rem 75 930 PRINT"? ";:IN\$="" :rem 93 940 PRINT"{RVS} {OFF}{LEFT}"; :rem 234 950 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN940 :rem 94 960 ZL=LEN(IN\$):IFA\$=CHR\$(20)ANDZLTHENPRINTA\$;:IN\$=LEFT\$(IN\$, ZL-1) :rem 36 | 5 3 4 4 1 0 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*40,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 170 PRINTSPC(11)"[3][20 DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3 DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[G]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 209 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 | 900 IFY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 60 910: :rem 212 920 PRINT"{CLR}";:END :rem 75 930 PRINT"? ";:IN\$="" :rem 93 940 PRINT"{RVS} {OFF}{LEFT}"; :rem 234 950 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN940 :rem 94 960 ZL=LEN(IN\$):IFA\$=CHR\$(20)ANDZLTHENPRINT" ":rem 36 970 IFA\$=CHR\$(13)ANDZLTHENPRINT" ":RETURN | 5 5 3 4 4 1 0 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3]{2Ø DOWN}ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}[7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[G]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : :rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 | 135 900 1FY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 66 910 : :rem 212 920 PRINT"{CLR}";:END :rem 75 930 PRINT"? ";:IN\$="" :rem 93 940 PRINT"{RVS} {OFF}{LEFT}"; :rem 234 950 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN940 :rem 94 960 ZL=LEN(IN\$):IFA\$=CHR\$(20)ANDZLTHENPRINT" NTA\$;:IN\$=LEFT\$(IN\$,ZL-1) :rem 36 970 IFA\$=CHR\$(13)ANDZLTHENPRINT" ":RETURN :rem 26 | 5 2 5 3 4 4 1 7 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3]{2Ø DOWN}ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}[7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[G]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : :rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø | 135 900 1FY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 66 910 : :rem 212 920 PRINT"{CLR}";:END :rem 75 930 PRINT"? ";:IN\$="" :rem 93 940 PRINT"{RVS} {OFF} {LEFT}"; :rem 234 950 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN940 :rem 94 960 ZL=LEN(IN\$):IFA\$=CHR\$(20)ANDZLTHENPRINTA\$;:IN\$=LEFT\$(IN\$,ZL-1) :rem 36 970 IFA\$=CHR\$(13)ANDZLTHENPRINT" ":RETURN :rem 26 980 IF(A\$<"0"ORA\$>"R")OR(A\$>"9"ANDA\$<"A") | 5 3 4 4 1 7 5 5 6) |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3]{2Ø DOWN}ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}[7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[G]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : :rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 | 135 900 1FY\$="Y"THEN310 :rem 66 910 : :rem 212 920 PRINT"{CLR}";:END :rem 75 930 PRINT"? ";:IN\$="" :rem 93 940 PRINT"{RVS} {OFF} {LEFT}"; :rem 234 950 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN940 :rem 94 960 ZL=LEN(IN\$):IFA\$=CHR\$(20)ANDZLTHENPRINT NTA\$;:IN\$=LEFT\$(IN\$,ZL-1) :rem 36 970 IFA\$=CHR\$(13)ANDZLTHENPRINT" :RETURN :rem 26 980 IF(A\$<"0"ORA\$>"R")OR(A\$>"9"ANDA\$<"A")ORLEN(IN\$)=2THEN950 :rem 67 | 5 5 3 3 4 4 4 7 7 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3]{2Ø DOWN}ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}[7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : :rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 246 | | 55 55 33 44 44 11 90 77 77 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3]{2Ø DOWN}ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}[7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[G]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : :rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 246 READA,B,E\$,S:IFA=ØTHEN83Ø :rem 189 | | 55 55 33 44 44 11 90 77 77 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3]{2Ø DOWN}ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}[7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : :rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 246 | | 55 55 33 44 44 11 90 77 77 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3]{2Ø DOWN}ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}[7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : :rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 246 READA,B,E\$,S:IFA=ØTHEN83Ø :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 10Ø | | 55 55 33 44 44 11 80 NN 55 77 72 22 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3]{2Ø DOWN}ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}[7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : :rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 246 READA,B,E\$,S:IFA=ØTHEN83Ø :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 10Ø PRINT"{HOME}{39 SPACES}" :rem 122 | | 55 55 33 44 44 41 11 77 77 72 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3]{2Ø DOWN}ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}E7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 246 READA,B,E\$,S:IFA=ØTHEN83Ø :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 10Ø PRINT"[40ME]{39 SPACES}" :rem 122 PRINT"[57]{HOME} (4) NUMBER";:GOSUB | | 55 55 33 44 44 41 11 77 77 72 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3][2Ø DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3] DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 246 READA,B,E\$,S:IFA=ØTHEN83Ø :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 10Ø PRINT"[HOME][39 SPACES]" :rem 122 PRINT"[7][HOME](4) NUMBER";:GOSUB 93Ø:N\$=IN\$:rem 195 | | 55 55 33 44 44 11 90 77 77 72 21 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3]{2Ø DOWN}ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}E7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : :rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOT065Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 246 READA,B,E\$,S:IFA=ØTHEN83Ø :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 1ØØ PRINT"{HOME}{39 SPACES}" :rem 122 PRINT"[7]{HOME}{4) NUMBER";:GOSUB 93Ø:N\$=IN\$:rem 195 PRINT"{HOME}"SPC(2Ø)"(†) LETTER";:GOS | | 55 55 55 56 57 77 22 11 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3]{2Ø DOWN}ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}E7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : :rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOT065Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 246 READA,B,E\$,S:IFA=ØTHEN83Ø :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 10Ø PRINT"{HOME}{39 SPACES}" :rem 122 PRINT"[7]{HOME}{39 SPACES}" :rem 122 PRINT"[7]{HOME}{50SUB} 93Ø:N\$=IN\$:rem 195 PRINT"{HOME}"SPC(2Ø)"(†) LETTER";:GOS UB93Ø:L\$=IN\$:rem 11 | | 55 55 55 56 57 77 22 11 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3]{2Ø DOWN}ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}E7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : :rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOT065Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 246 READA,B,E\$,S:IFA=ØTHEN83Ø :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 1ØØ PRINT"{HOME}{39 SPACES}" :rem 122 PRINT"[7]{HOME}{4) NUMBER";:GOSUB 93Ø:N\$=IN\$:rem 195 PRINT"{HOME}"SPC(2Ø)"(†) LETTER";:GOS | | 55 55 33 44 44 11 90 77 77 77 72 11 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3][2Ø DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3] DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 146 READA, B, E\$, S:IFA=ØTHEN83Ø :rem 189 POKEA, 81:POKEA+CD, B :rem 10Ø PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 122 PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 195 PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 195 PRINT"[HOME]"SPC(2Ø)"(†) LETTER";:GOS UB93Ø:L\$=IN\$:rem 11 IFE\$=N\$+L\$THEN61Ø :rem 161 | | 55 33 44 44 11 90 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3][2Ø DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3] DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOT065Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 146 READA, B, E\$, S:IFA=ØTHEN83Ø :rem 189 POKEA, 81:POKEA+CD, B :rem 189 POKEA, 81:POKEA+CD, B :rem 10Ø PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 122 PRINT"[7][HOME][4] NUMBER";:GOSUB 93Ø:N\$=IN\$:rem 195 PRINT"[HOME]"SPC(2Ø)"(†) LETTER";:GOS UB93Ø:L\$=IN\$:rem 11 IFE\$=N\$+L\$THEN61Ø :rem 161 PRINT"[HOME][BLK][15] SPACES]TRY AGAIN | | 5 2 5 3 4 4 4 1 9 7 7 2 1 1 9 2 6 6 6 6 7 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 7 2 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3][2Ø DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3] DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 10Ø PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 122 PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 195 PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 195 PRINT"[HOME]"SPC(2Ø)"(†) LETTER";:GOS UB93Ø:L\$=IN\$:rem 11 IFE\$=N\$+L\$THEN61Ø :rem 161 PRINT"[HOME][BLK][15] SPACES]TRY AGAIN [1Ø] SPACES]" :rem 109 | | 5 2 5 3 4 4 4 4 1 9 7 2 1 1 9 2 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3][2Ø DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3] DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 10Ø PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 122 PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 195 PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 195 PRINT"[HOME]"SPC(2Ø)"(†) LETTER";:GOS UB93Ø:L\$=IN\$:rem 161 PRINT"[HOME][BLK][15] SPACES]TRY AGAIN [1Ø] SPACES]" :rem 109 POKECD,48:POKECD+1,11:POKEWV,33:POKEW | | 6 2 5 3 3 4 4 4 4 1 9 7 7 2 1 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3][2Ø DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3] DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 246 READA,B,E\$,S:IFA=ØTHEN83Ø :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 10Ø PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 122 PRINT"[57][HOME](4) NUMBER";:GOSUB 93Ø:N\$=IN\$:rem 195 PRINT"[HOME]"SPC(2Ø)"(†) LETTER";:GOS UB93Ø:L\$=IN\$:rem 195 PRINT"[HOME][BLK][15] SPACES]TRY AGAIN [1Ø] SPACES]" :rem 109 POKECD,48:POKECD+1,11:POKEWV,33:POKEW V,32 :rem 18 | | 6 2 5 3 3 4 4 4 4 1 9 7 7 2 1 1 2 1 5 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3][2Ø DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3] DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 189 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 10Ø PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 122 PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 195 PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 195 PRINT"[HOME]"SPC(2Ø)"(†) LETTER";:GOS UB93Ø:L\$=IN\$:rem 161 PRINT"[HOME][BLK][15] SPACES]TRY AGAIN [1Ø] SPACES]" :rem 109 POKECD,48:POKECD+1,11:POKEWV,33:POKEW | | 55 55 33 44 44 10 77 22 55 56 95 53 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3][2Ø DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3] DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 149 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 169 PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 122 PRINT"[57][HOME][4]) NUMBER";:GOSUB 93Ø:N\$=IN\$:rem 195 PRINT"[HOME][59C(2Ø)"(†) LETTER";:GOS UB93Ø:L\$=IN\$:rem 161 PRINT"[HOME][BLK][15] SPACES]TRY AGAIN [1Ø] SPACES]" :rem 109 POKECD,48:POKECD+1,11:POKEWV,33:POKEW V,32 :rem 18 FORT=1T04ØØ:NEXT:POKECD,195:POKECD+1, | | 55 55 33 44 44 10 77 22 55 56 95 53 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3][2Ø DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3] DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 146 READA, B, E\$, S:IFA=ØTHEN83Ø :rem 189 POKEA, 81:POKEA+CD, B :rem 10Ø PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 122 PRINT"[7][HOME][4] NUMBER";:GOSUB 93Ø:N\$=IN\$:rem 195 PRINT"[HOME]"SPC(2Ø)"(†) LETTER";:GOS UB93Ø:L\$=IN\$:rem 195 PRINT"[HOME][BLK][15] SPACES]TRY AGAIN [1Ø] SPACES]" :rem 161 PRINT"[HOME][BLK][15] SPACES]TRY AGAIN [1Ø] SPACES]" :rem 109 POKECD, 48:POKECD+1, 11:POKEWV, 33:POKEW V, 32 :rem 18 FORT=1T04ØØ:NEXT:POKECD, 195:POKECD+1, 16:POKEWV, 33:POKEWV, 32 :rem 222 | | 66 22 55 33 44 44 11 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 |
| 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 | 79:POKEC+T+RH*4Ø,14:NEXT:NEXT:rem 17Ø PRINTSPC(11)"[3][2Ø DOWN]ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQR" :rem 19 PRINT"[HOME][3] DOWN][7]"; :rem 129 FORI=1T018:PRINTSPC(8)RIGHT\$(STR\$(I), 2)SPC(19)"[6]"RIGHT\$(STR\$(I),2):NEX T :rem 137 : rem 2Ø9 REM FIND DATA :rem 183 RESTORE :rem 189 READB\$:IFB\$<>A\$THEN46Ø :rem 243 ONASC(A\$)-64GOTO65Ø,69Ø,73Ø,77Ø :rem 139 FORT=1T05ØØ:NEXT :rem 149 POKEA,81:POKEA+CD,B :rem 169 PRINT"[HOME][39] SPACES]" :rem 122 PRINT"[57][HOME][4]) NUMBER";:GOSUB 93Ø:N\$=IN\$:rem 195 PRINT"[HOME][59C(2Ø)"(†) LETTER";:GOS UB93Ø:L\$=IN\$:rem 161 PRINT"[HOME][BLK][15] SPACES]TRY AGAIN [1Ø] SPACES]" :rem 109 POKECD,48:POKECD+1,11:POKEWV,33:POKEW V,32 :rem 18 FORT=1T04ØØ:NEXT:POKECD,195:POKECD+1, | | 6 2 2 5 3 3 4 4 4 4 1 1 Ø N 6 6) 7 7 2 1 9 2 6 6 6 9 5 3 6 6 |

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| 1080 | : :rem 3 |
|------|---|
| 1090 | DATA B, 1722, 5, 15H, 1, 1562, 4, 11H, -40, 1 |
| | 559,4,11E,-1,1519,4,10E,-40 :rem 75 |
| 1100 | DATA 1441,4,8G,-39 :rem 118 |
| 1110 | DATA 1446,4,8L,1,1528,4,10N,41,1568, |
| | 4,11N,4Ø,1565,4,11K,-1,1725,4,15K,4Ø |
| | :rem 53 |
| 1120 | DATA 1730,5,15P,1,1722,5,15H,-1,0,0, |
| | Ø,Ø :rem 118 |
| 1130 | : :rem 255 |
| 1140 | DATA C,1364,2,6J,39,1359,2,6E,-1,139 |
| | 8,2,7D,39,1598,2,12D,40,1680,2,14F,4 |
| | 1 :rem 111 |
| 1150 | DATA 1681,2,14G,1,1641,2,13G,-40,160 |
| | Ø, 2, 12F, -41, 1560, 2, 11F, -40, 1564, 2, 11 |
| | J,1 :rem 136 |
| 1160 | DATA 1687,2,14M,41,1688,2,14N,1,1608 |
| | ,2,12N,-4Ø,1567,2,11M,-41,14Ø7,2,7M, |
| | -40 :rem 206 |
| 1170 | |
| 11,0 | Ø,40,-40,1290,0,4P,-1,1208,2,2N,-41 |
| | :rem 244 |
| 1180 | DATA 0,0,0,0 :rem 40 |
| 1190 | : :rem 5 |
| 1200 | DATA D,1160,2,1F,-41,1157,2,1C,-1,12 |
| | 35, 2, 3A, 39, 1475, 2, 9A, 4Ø, 18Ø3, 2, 17I, 4 |
| | 1 :rem 56 |
| 1210 | DATA 1491, 2, 9Q, -39, 1251, 2, 3Q, -40, 116 |
| 1210 | 9,2,10,-41,1166,2,1L,-1,1283,2,4I,39 |
| | :rem 47 |
| 1220 | DATA Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø :rem 35 |
| 1230 | : |
| 1240 | DATA Z,195,16,3, 31,21,1, 30,25,2, 1 |
| 1240 | 35,33,2 :rem 169 |
| 1250 | DATA 30,25,2, 31,21,2, 195,16,2, 31, |
| 1230 | 21,2, 30,25,3, 31,21,1 :rem 233 |
| 1260 | DATA 195,16,2 :rem 115 |
| 1270 | DATA 143,12,2, 195,16,1 :rem 36 |
| 1280 | DATA 0,0,3, 195,16,1, -1,0,0:rem 205 |
| 1200 | DATA 0,0,3, 193,10,1, -1,0,0:1em 203 |
| | |

VIC Super Expander Graphics

(Article on page 80.)

BEFORE TYPING...

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

| 4Ø B=25Ø:L=25Ø:PI=3.14159265 | :rem 230 |
|---|-------------|
| 50 C=3*PI:INC=PI/50 | :rem 89 |
| 60 DIM X(151),Y(151) | :rem 237 |
| 70 GRAPHIC2: COLOR6, 6, 7, 7 | :rem 174 |
| 100 FOR Z=2TO12 | :rem 71 |
| 110 FOR A=0 TO C STEP INC | :rem 35 |
| 120 R=B*COS(A*Z)+L | :rem Ø |
| 13Ø S=S+1 | :rem 211 |
| $140 \text{ X(S)} = .8 \times R \times \cos(A) + 512$ | :rem 20 |
| 150 Y(S)=R*SIN(A)+512 | :rem 139 |
| 160 POINT2, X(S), Y(S) | :rem 164 |
| 170 NEXT | :rem 215 |
| 200 FOR K=50 TO 15STEP-5 | :rem 13 |
| 210 FOR S=1 TO 100 STEP 5 | :rem 224 |
| 220 DRAW2, X(S), Y(S)TO X(S+K) | ,Y(S+K):NEX |
| T | :rem 114 |
| | |

| 230 | FOR TM=1 TO | 500:NEXT | :rem 60 |
|-----|--------------|----------|---------|
| 240 | SCNCLR: NEXT | K:S=Ø | :rem 25 |
| 250 | NEXT Z:GOTO | 100 | :rem 52 |

VIC-20 Character Developer

(Article on page 130.)

| 10 POKE 52,24: POKE 56,24: PRINT CHR\$(147 |
|--|
|) "ONE MOMENT PLEASE" :rem 84 20 FORI=6144 TO 7679: POKE I, PEEK(I+2662 |
| 4): NEXT :rem 99 |
| 30 POKE 36869,254: PRINT CHR\$(147); :rem 89 |
| 40 PRINT: PRINT: FORI=1 TO 8: PRINT " {2 SPACES}": NEXT : rem 87 |
| 100 PRINT CHR\$(19); : PRINT: PRINT: FORI= |
| 1 TO 8 :rem 86 |
| 110 M=8: N=0 :rem 73 120 INPUT A\$:rem 136 |
| 130 FORJ=0 TO 7: M=M-1 :rem 123 |
| 140 IF MID\$(A\$,J+1,1)="-" THEN 160 |
| :rem 123 |
| 15Ø N=N+2 ^M : N(I)=N :rem 36 16Ø NEXTJ :rem 32 |
| 170 M=4 · MS=0 · rem 157 |
| 18Ø FORJ=Ø TO 3: M=M-1 :rem 124 |
| 190 IF MID\$(A\$,J+1,1)="-" THEN 210 |
| :rem 124 200 MS=MS+2 [†] M :rem 23 |
| 200 MS=MS+2 [†] M :rem 23 210 NEXTJ :rem 28 |
| 220 IF MS<10 THEN X\$=STR\$(MS): MS\$(I)=MID |
| \$(X\$,2,1): GOTO 240 :rem 186 |
| 230 MS\$(I)=CHR\$(MS+55) :rem 183 |
| 240 M=4: LS=0 :rem 154 250 FORJ=4 TO 7: M=M-1 :rem 130 |
| 260 IF MID\$(A\$,J+1,1)="-" THEN 280 |
| :rem 129 |
| 270 LS=LS+2 [↑] M :rem 28 |
| 280 NEXTJ :rem 35 |
| 290 IF LS<10 THEN X\$=STR\$(LS): LS\$(I)=MID \$(X\$,2,1): GOTO 310 :rem 188 |
| \$(X\$,2,1): GOTO 310 :rem 188 300 LS\$(I)=CHR\$(LS+55) :rem 179 |
| 310 NEXTI :rem 28 |
| 320 PRINT CHR\$(19);: PRINT , " DEC [3 SPACES]HEX":PRINT :rem 200 |
| {3 SPACES}HEX":PRINT :rem 200 330 FORI=1 TO 8: X\$ = STR\$(N(I)): X=LEN(X |
| \$) :rem 211 |
| 340 PRINT , N(I);: PRINT SPC(6-X) MS\$(I) |
| {SPACE}LS\$(I): NEXT :rem 96 350 FORI=0 TO 7: POKE 6144+I, N(I+1): NEX |
| T: PRINT: PRINT "[6 SPACES]@": PRINT |
| :rem 125 |
| 360 PRINT: PRINT " PRINT-OUT (Y/N)?" |
| :rem 73 370 A\$= "": GETA\$: IFA\$= "" THEN 370 |
| :rem 119 |
| 380 IFA\$= "Y" THEN 500 :rem 45 |
| 400 FORI=1 TO 21: PRINT CHR\$(157); : NEXT : PRINT "ARE YOU DONE (Y/N)?" : rem 14 |
| 410 A\$= "": GETA\$: IFA\$="" THEN 410 |
| :rem 109 |
| 420 IF A\$="N" THEN 440 :rem 32 430 END :rem 110 |
| 440 FORI=1 TO 12: PRINT CHR\$(157); : NEXT |
| I: PRINT CHR\$(145) :rem 162 |
| 450 PRINT "NEW CHARACTER (Y/N)?";:rem 130 |
| 460 A\$= "": GETA\$: IF A\$= "" THEN 460 :rem 119 |
| November 1983 COMPUTEI's Gazette 195 |
| |

| 470 IF A\$="Y" THEN RUN 30 :rem 240 | 23Ø SYS49152:POKEV+24.19 | :rem 127 |
|--|---|---|
| 480 PRINT CHR\$(19): FORI=1 TO 9: PRINT " | 240 POKE 53281,1:PRINT"{CLR}":P | OVE 52201 |
| {SPACE}", "{10 SPACES}": NEXT | G COCUPIACA | OKE 53281, |
| | Ø:GOSUB1060 250 CY=0:CX=0 | :rem 12 |
| | 250 CY=0:CX=0 | :rem 226 |
| 490 FORI=1 TO 12: PRINT" [20 SPACES]": NEX | 260 POKEFNA(0), PEEK(FNA(0))OR12 | 8 :rem 81 |
| T: RUN 100 :rem 133 | 27Ø POKE198,Ø | :rem 198 |
| T: RUN 100 :rem 133 500 OPEN1,4: CMD1 :rem 151 | 270 POKE198,0 280 GETCH\$:IFCH\$=""THEN280 | ·rem 235 |
| 510 SC=PEEK(648)*256: FOR P=SC TO SC+330 | 90 FORCH=1TOLEN(CO\$):IFMID\$(CO | ¢ CH 1 \-CH |
| | | |
| :rem 134 | \$THEN310 BØØ NEXTCH:GOTO270 | :rem 149 |
| 520 CH=PEEK(P): C\$="": IF (P-SC)/22 = INT | NEXTCH: GOTO270 | :rem 105 |
| ((P-SC)/22) THEN PRINT CHR\$(13); | BlØ POKEFNA(Ø), PEEK(FNA(Ø))ANDN | OT128 |
| :rem 36 | | :rem 112 |
| 53Ø IF CH<32 THEN CH=CH+64: GOTO 55Ø | 320 ONCHGOTO330,370,410,430,450 | |
| . wam 110 | | |
| | 00,590,770,800,1040,910,900 | ,840,1020 |
| 540 IF CH>95 THEN CH=32 :rem 187 | 330 POKEFNA(0),42 340 GOSUB550 350 POKEFNB(0).PEEK(FNB(0))OR21 | :rem 119 |
| 550 C\$=CHR\$(CH): PRINT C\$; : NEXT: PRINT: | 330 POKEFNA(0),42 | :rem 173 |
| PRINT: PRINT#1: CLOSE1,4 :rem 231 | 34Ø GOSUB55Ø | :rem 177 |
| 560 GOTO 400 :rem 104 | 350 POKEFNB(0), PEEK(FNB(0))OR21 | (ABS(TX-7) |
| | | ·rem 208 |
| LIAM TA Mala Cuctam | SEM COTOSEM | .rom 106 |
| How To Make Custom |) 36Ø GOTO26Ø 37Ø POKEFNA(Ø),32 38Ø GOSUB55Ø 39Ø BOKEFNA(Ø) BEEK(ENB(Ø))ANDN | . Lem 100 |
| | POREFNA(U), 32 | :rem 1/6 |
| Characters On The 64 | GOSUB550 | :rem 181 |
| (A.C.) | 90 POKEFNB(0), PEEK(FNB(0)) ANDN | OT2 (ABS (T |
| (Article on page 120.) | X-7)) | :rem 247 |
| | 100 GOTO260 | :rem 101 |
| BEFORE TYPING | 10 CX=CX+1:IFCX>SZTHENCX=0 | :rem 234 |
| | 120 GOTO260 | |
| Before typing in programs, please refer to "How | | :rem 103 |
| To Type COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," "A | 30 CX=CX-1:IFCX<0THENCX=SZ | :rem 236 |
| Beginner's Guide To Typing In Programs," and | 14Ø GOTO26Ø | :rem 105 |
| "The Automatic Description dest' that are seen before | 150 CY=CY+1:IFCY>SZTHENCY=0 | :rem 242 |
| "The Automatic Proofreader" that appear before | 60 GOTO260 | :rem 107 |
| the Program Listings. | 170 CY=CY-1:IFCY<0THENCY=SZ | :rem 244 |
| | 180 GOTO260 | :rem 109 |
| Dun amount 1 | | :rem 109 |
| Program 1: | 190 GOTO250 | |
| Character Set Transfer To RAM | 500 FORCY=0TOSZ:FORCX=0TOSZ:POK | |
| Character Set Transfer To RAM | | :rem 158 |
| | | . I CIII I JO |
| | SIØ GOSUB55Ø | :rem 176 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | 51Ø GOSUB55Ø 52Ø POKEFNB(Ø),Ø | :rem 176 :rem 121 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS :rem 83 | 51Ø GOSUB55Ø 52Ø POKEFNB(Ø),Ø 53Ø NEXTCX.CY | :rem 176 :rem 121 :rem 58 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS :rem 83 20 POKE 1,51:REM TURN OFF VIDEO CHIP TO E | GIØ GOSUB55Ø G2Ø POKEFNB(Ø),Ø G3Ø NEXTCX,CY | :rem 176 :rem 121 :rem 58 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS :rem 83 20 POKE 1,51:REM TURN OFF VIDEO CHIP TO E XPOSE CHARACTER GENERATOR :rem 220 | G1Ø GOSUB55Ø G2Ø POKEFNB(Ø),Ø G3Ø NEXTCX,CY G4Ø GOTO25Ø | :rem 176 :rem 121 :rem 58 :rem 105 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS :rem 83 20 POKE 1,51:REM TURN OFF VIDEO CHIP TO E XPOSE CHARACTER GENERATOR :rem 220 30 FOR ADDRESS=2048 TO 6143 :rem 204 | ODD TP-FP:TX-CX:TI-CI:IFIX//AND | 11 OTHENTE |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS :rem 83 20 POKE 1,51:REM TURN OFF VIDEO CHIP TO E XPOSE CHARACTER GENERATOR :rem 220 30 FOR ADDRESS=2048 TO 6143 :rem 204 40 POKE ADDRESS.PEEK(ADDRESS+51200):REM C | GIØ GOSUB550 G2Ø POKEFNB(Ø),Ø G3Ø NEXTCX,CY G4Ø GOTO25Ø G5Ø TP=FP:TX=CX:TY=CY:IFTX>7AND =TP+1:TX=TX-8 | 11 OTHENTE |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS :rem 83 20 POKE 1,51:REM TURN OFF VIDEO CHIP TO E XPOSE CHARACTER GENERATOR :rem 220 30 FOR ADDRESS=2048 TO 6143 :rem 204 40 POKE ADDRESS.PEEK(ADDRESS+51200):REM C | ODD TP-FP:TX-CX:TI-CI:IFIX//AND | :rem 177 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS :rem 83 20 POKE 1,51:REM TURN OFF VIDEO CHIP TO E XPOSE CHARACTER GENERATOR :rem 220 30 FOR ADDRESS=2048 TO 6143 :rem 204 40 POKE ADDRESS.PEEK(ADDRESS+51200):REM C | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 | :rem 177 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS :rem 83 20 POKE 1,51:REM TURN OFF VIDEO CHIP TO E XPOSE CHARACTER GENERATOR :rem 220 30 FOR ADDRESS=2048 TO 6143 :rem 204 40 POKE ADDRESS,PEEK(ADDRESS+51200):REM C OPY CHARACTERS TO RAM :rem 32 50 NEXT ADDRESS :rem 170 | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =G6Ø IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS :rem 83 20 POKE 1,51:REM TURN OFF VIDEO CHIP TO E XPOSE CHARACTER GENERATOR :rem 220 30 FOR ADDRESS=2048 TO 6143 :rem 204 40 POKE ADDRESS,PEEK(ADDRESS+51200):REM C OPY CHARACTERS TO RAM :rem 32 50 NEXT ADDRESS :rem 170 60 POKE 1,55:REM TURN ON VIDEO CHIP | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS :rem 83 20 POKE 1,51:REM TURN OFF VIDEO CHIP TO E XPOSE CHARACTER GENERATOR :rem 220 30 FOR ADDRESS=2048 TO 6143 :rem 204 40 POKE ADDRESS,PEEK(ADDRESS+51200):REM C OPY CHARACTERS TO RAM :rem 32 50 NEXT ADDRESS :rem 170 60 POKE 1,55:REM TURN ON VIDEO CHIP :rem 251 | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS : rem 83 20 POKE 1,51:REM TURN OFF VIDEO CHIP TO E XPOSE CHARACTER GENERATOR : rem 220 30 FOR ADDRESS=2048 TO 6143 : rem 204 40 POKE ADDRESS,PEEK(ADDRESS+51200):REM C OPY CHARACTERS TO RAM : rem 32 50 NEXT ADDRESS : rem 170 60 POKE 1,55:REM TURN ON VIDEO CHIP : rem 251 70 POKE 56334,129:REM TURN ON INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL §53 "; 500 POKE198,0 | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL §53 "; 500 POKE198,0 | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL £53 "; 500 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 S="0"THENR |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL £53 "; 500 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 S="0"THENR |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL £53 "; 500 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 S="0"THENR |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL £53 "; 500 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 S="0"THENR |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 660 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 680 RETURN 690 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL £53 "; 600 POKE198,0 610 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 620 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 S="0"THENR |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 660 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 680 RETURN 690 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL £53 "; 600 POKE198,0 610 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 620 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 S="0"THENR |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL £53 "; 500 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR =VAL(R\$):GOTO640 530 GOTO600 540 PRINTR\$","; 550 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="0"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 72 :rem 200 :rem 95 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL £53 "; 500 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR =VAL(R\$):GOTO640 530 GOTO600 540 PRINTR\$","; 550 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="0"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 72 :rem 200 :rem 95 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL £53 "; 500 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>ØANDVAL(R\$)<40RR =VAL(R\$):GOTO640 530 GOTO600 640 PRINTR\$","; 550 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 570 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="0"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 72 :rem 200 :rem 95 EFT} |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL £53 "; 500 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR =VAL(R\$):GOTO640 530 GOTO600 540 PRINTR\$","; 550 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 570 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="0"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 72 :rem 200 :rem 95 EFT} :rem 10 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL £53 "; 500 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR =VAL(R\$):GOTO640 530 GOTO600 540 PRINTR\$","; 550 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 570 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 680 IFASC(C\$)>64THENC=ASC(C\$)-5 | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="0"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 72 :rem 200 :rem 95 EFT} :rem 10 5:IFC>15TH |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL £53 "; 500 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR =VAL(R\$):GOTO640 530 GOTO600 540 PRINTR\$","; 550 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 570 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 680 IFASC(C\$)>64THENC=ASC(C\$)-5 EN600 | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="0"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 72 :rem 200 :rem 95 EFT} :rem 10 5:IFC>15TH :rem 174 |
| 10 POKE 56334,0:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL £53 "; 500 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR =VAL(R\$):GOTO640 530 GOTO600 540 PRINTR\$","; 550 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 570 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 680 IFASC(C\$)>64THENC=ASC(C\$)-5 | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="0"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 72 :rem 200 :rem 95 EFT} :rem 10 5:IFC>15TH :rem 174 VAL(C\$) |
| 10 | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL 552 "; 600 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR =VAL(R\$):GOTO640 630 GOTO600 640 PRINTR\$","; 650 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 670 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 680 IFASC(C\$)>64THENC=ASC(C\$)-5 EN600 690 IFVAL(C\$)<>0ORC\$="0"THENC=V | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="Ø"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 200 :rem 200 :rem 200 :rem 105 EFT} :rem 107 **THENR **THEN |
| 10 | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL 552 "; 600 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR =VAL(R\$):GOTO640 630 GOTO600 640 PRINTR\$","; 650 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 670 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 680 IFASC(C\$)>64THENC=ASC(C\$)-5 EN600 690 IFVAL(C\$)<>0ORC\$="0"THENC=V | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="Ø"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 200 :rem 200 :rem 200 :rem 105 EFT} :rem 107 **THENR **THEN |
| 10 | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL 552 "; 600 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR =VAL(R\$):GOTO640 630 GOTO600 640 PRINTR\$","; 650 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 670 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 680 IFASC(C\$)>64THENC=ASC(C\$)-5 EN600 690 IFVAL(C\$)<>0ORC\$="0"THENC=V | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="Ø"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 200 :rem 200 :rem 200 :rem 105 EFT} :rem 107 **THENR **THEN |
| 10 | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 560 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 570 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 580 RETURN 590 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL 552 "; 600 POKE198,0 510 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 520 IFVAL(R\$)<>0ANDVAL(R\$)<40RR =VAL(R\$):GOTO640 630 GOTO600 640 PRINTR\$","; 650 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 670 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 680 IFASC(C\$)>64THENC=ASC(C\$)-5 EN600 690 IFVAL(C\$)<>0ORC\$="0"THENC=V | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="Ø"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 200 :rem 200 :rem 200 :rem 105 EFT} :rem 107 **THENR **THEN |
| 10 | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 660 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 670 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 680 RETURN 690 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL §53 "; 600 POKE198,0 610 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 620 IFVAL(R\$)<00TO640 620 IFVAL(R\$):GOTO640 630 GOTO600 640 PRINTR\$","; 650 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 670 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 680 IFASC(C\$)>64THENC=ASC(C\$)-5 EN600 690 IFVAL(C\$)<>00RC\$="0"THENC=V | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="0"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 72 :rem 200 :rem 95 EFT} :rem 10 5:IFC>15TH :rem 174 VAL(C\$) :rem 118 :rem 140 :rem 189 |
| 10 | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 660 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 670 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 680 RETURN 690 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL §53 "; 600 POKE198,0 610 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 620 IFVAL(R\$)<00TO640 620 IFVAL(R\$):GOTO640 630 GOTO600 640 PRINTR\$","; 650 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 670 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 680 IFASC(C\$)>64THENC=ASC(C\$)-5 EN600 690 IFVAL(C\$)<>00RC\$="0"THENC=V | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="0"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 72 :rem 200 :rem 95 EFT} :rem 10 5:IFC>15TH :rem 174 VAL(C\$) :rem 118 :rem 140 :rem 189 |
| ### 130 POKE 56334, Ø:REM TURN OFF INTERRUPTS ### 170 POKE 1,51:REM TURN OFF VIDEO CHIP TO E ### XPOSE CHARACTER GENERATOR | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 660 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 670 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 680 RETURN 690 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL §53 "; 600 POKE198,0 610 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 620 IFVAL(R\$)<00TO640 620 IFVAL(R\$):GOTO640 630 GOTO600 640 PRINTR\$","; 650 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 670 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 680 IFASC(C\$)>64THENC=ASC(C\$)-5 EN600 690 IFVAL(C\$)<>00RC\$="0"THENC=V | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="0"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 72 :rem 200 :rem 95 EFT} :rem 10 5:IFC>15TH :rem 174 VAL(C\$) :rem 118 :rem 140 :rem 189 |
| 10 | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 660 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 670 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 680 RETURN 690 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL §53 "; 600 POKE198,0 610 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 620 IFVAL(R\$)<00TO640 620 IFVAL(R\$):GOTO640 630 GOTO600 640 PRINTR\$","; 650 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 670 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 680 IFASC(C\$)>64THENC=ASC(C\$)-5 EN600 690 IFVAL(C\$)<>00RC\$="0"THENC=V | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="0"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 72 :rem 200 :rem 95 EFT} :rem 10 5:IFC>15TH :rem 174 VAL(C\$) :rem 118 :rem 140 :rem 189 |
| 10 | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 660 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 670 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 680 RETURN 690 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL §53 "; 600 POKE198,0 610 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 620 IFVAL(R\$)<00TO640 620 IFVAL(R\$):GOTO640 630 GOTO600 640 PRINTR\$","; 650 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 670 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 680 IFASC(C\$)>64THENC=ASC(C\$)-5 EN600 690 IFVAL(C\$)<>00RC\$="0"THENC=V | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="0"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 72 :rem 200 :rem 95 EFT} :rem 10 5:IFC>15TH :rem 174 VAL(C\$) :rem 118 :rem 140 :rem 189 |
| 10 | =TP+1:TX=TX-8 =TP+1:TX=TX-8 660 IFTX<8ANDTY>7THENTP=TP+2:TY 670 IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY X-8 680 RETURN 690 PRINTDN\$"{RVS}{YEL}ROW, COL §53 "; 600 POKE198,0 610 GETR\$:IFR\$=""THEN610 620 IFVAL(R\$)<00TO640 620 IFVAL(R\$):GOTO640 630 GOTO600 640 PRINTR\$","; 650 POKE198,0 660 GETC\$:IFC\$=""THEN660 670 IFC\$=CHR\$(20)THENPRINT"{2 L {2 SPACES}";:GOTO590 680 IFASC(C\$)>64THENC=ASC(C\$)-5 EN600 690 IFVAL(C\$)<>00RC\$="0"THENC=V | :rem 177 =TY-8 :rem 134 =TY-8:TX=T :rem 189 :rem 125 UMN?{OFF} :rem 107 :rem 195 :rem 115 \$="0"THENR :rem 165 :rem 104 :rem 72 :rem 200 :rem 95 EFT} :rem 10 5:IFC>15TH :rem 174 VAL(C\$) :rem 118 :rem 140 :rem 189 |

| 77Ø IFFO<191THENFO=FO+64:GOTO79Ø :rem 215 | | INT" ";:NEXT:PRINT" {OFF}" :rem 82 |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| 780 FO=0 :rem 161 | 1240 | CH=FO :rem 36 |
| 79Ø FP=Ø:R\$="Ø":C\$="Ø":GOSUB124Ø:GOTO25Ø | 1250 | FORY=1TO4 :rem 77 |
| :rem 225 | 1260 | FORY=1TO4 :rem 77 FORX=1TO16 :rem 128 |
| 800 IFSZ=15THENSZ=7:GOTO830 :rem 213 | 1270 | POWEGGI 701 - VIVIA GU GU-GU-LI 143 |
| | | POKESC+781+X+Y*40,CH:CH=CH+1:rem 143 |
| 810 IFFP>60THENFP=60:C\$="C":C=12 :rem 76 | 1280 | NEXTX,Y :rem 231 |
| 820 SZ=15 :rem 234 | 1290 | PRINT"[HOME][19 DOWN][5 SPACES][RVS] |
| 830 POKE 53281,1:PRINT"{CLR}":POKE 53281, | | EDITING "; R\$", "C\$" {OFF}": POKECC, FP+F |
| Ø:CX=Ø:CY=Ø:GOSUB1Ø6Ø:GOTO25Ø:rem 16Ø | | O :rem 216 |
| 840 PRINTDNS; "{RVS} {YEL}ARE YOU SURE? "; | 1300 | IFSZ=15THENPOKECC+1,FP+FO+1:POKECC+4 |
| :rem 156 | 1300 | Ø,FP+F0+2:POKECC+41,FP+F0+3 :rem 125 |
| | 1210 | V-G V-G CV-G CV-G |
| 85Ø POKE198,Ø :rem 202 | 1310 | X=0:Y=0:CX=0:CY=0 :rem 15 |
| 860 GETCH\$:IFCH\$="N"THENPRINTDN\$;"{OFF} | 1320 | GOSUB1390 :rem 19 |
| \$53";BL\$:GOTO250 :rem 134 870 IFCH\$<>"Y"THEN860 :rem 193 880 PRINT"YES{OFF}\$53" :rem 140 | 1330 | X=0:Y=0:CX=0:CY=0 :rem 15 GOSUB1390 :rem 19 IFSZ<>15THEN1380 :rem 222 |
| 87Ø IFCH\$<>"Y"THEN86Ø :rem 193 | 1340 | X=8:Y=0:FP=FP+1:GOSUB1390 :rem 27 |
| 880 PRINT"YES{OFF} [5]" : rem 140 | 1350 | X=0:Y=8:FP=FP+1:GOSUB1390 :rem 28 |
| 890 SYS49152:GOSUB1310:PRINTDN\$;BL\$:GOTO2 | | X=8:Y=8:FP=FP+1:GOSUB1390 :rem 37 |
| 50 :rem 152 | | |
| 900 SL=1 :rem 166 | | FP=FP-3 :rem 148 RETURN :rem 172 |
| | | RETURN : I'ell 1/2 |
| 910 PRINTDN\$;:INPUT"{RVS}{YEL}FILE NAME"; | 1390 | TP=FP:TX=CX:TY=CY:IFTX>7ANDTY<8THENT |
| NA\$:rem 5 920 POKE253,LEN(NA\$) :rem 115 930 IFLEN(NA\$)=0THEN970 :rem 74 940 FORL=1TOLEN(NA\$) :rem 196 950 POKE49359+L.ASC(MID\$(NA\$,L,1)) | | P=TP+1:TX=TX-8 :rem 228 |
| 920 POKE253, LEN(NA\$) :rem 115 | 1400 | IFTX < 8ANDTY > 7THENTP=TP+2:TY=TY-8 |
| 930 IFLEN(NA\$)=0THEN970 :rem 74 | | :rem 176 |
| 940 FORL=1TOLEN(NAS) : rem 196 | 1410 | IFTY>7ANDTX>7THENTP=TP+3:TY=TY-8:TX= |
| 950 POKE49359+L, ASC(MID\$(NA\$, L, 1)) | | TX-8 :rem 231 |
| 950 FORE49559+1, ASC(MID) (MAY, 1, 1) rem 125 | 1420 | TE=8*(FO+TP)+CB:REM CHAR. POINTER |
| 96Ø NEXT :rem 222 | 1420 | |
| 97Ø SYS49269 :rem 173 | | :rem 239 |
| | | POKE251, TE-INT(TE/256)*256 :rem 233 |
| 980 PRINTDN\$; BL\$; DN\$; "[6 UP]" :rem 167 | 1440 | POKE252, INT(TE/256) :rem 94 |
| 990 IFSL=0THENSYS49292:GOTO1010 :rem 170 | 1450 | TE=FNA(Ø)+X+4Ø*Y:REM SCREEN LOC. |
| 1000 SYS49310 :rem 193 | | :rem 117 |
| 1010 POKE 53281,1:PRINT"{CLR} [5]":POKE | 1460 | POKE253, TE-INT(TE/256)*256 :rem 238 |
| [SPACE]53281,0:GOSUB1060:SL=0:GOTO25 | 1470 | DOVE 254 TYM (MP (256) |
| | 14/0 | PORE254, INT(TE/256) : rem 99 |
| 1020 POKEV+24 21 .rom 104 | 1480 | SYS49209 : rem 212 |
| 0 :rem 32 1020 POKEV+24,21 :rem 104 1030 PRINT"{CLR}{3 DOWN}":END :rem 108 | 1490 | POKE254, INT (TE/256) :rem 99 SYS49209 :rem 212 RETURN :rem 174 FORL=49152T049319 :rem 232 READD:POKEL, D:NEXT :rem 197 PETURN :rem 168 |
| 1030 PRINT (CLR) (3 DOWN) END : rem 108 | 1500 | FORL=49152TO49319 :rem 232 |
| 1040 IFPEEK(V+24)=19 THEN POKEV+24,21:GOT | 1510 | READD: POKEL, D: NEXT :rem 197 |
| 026Ø :rem 55 | 1520 | RETURN :rem 168 |
| 0260 :rem 55 1050 POKEV+24,19:GOTO260 :rem 125 | | REM FONT COPIER ROUTINE : rem 204 |
| 1060 PRINT" [HOME] [RVS] [YEL] CHARACTER EDIT | | DATA120,169,51,133,1,169,1,141,13,22 |
| OR OFF " :rem 65 | 1340 | |
| 1070 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] [YEL] F1 [OFF] [5] E | | 0,169,0,133,251,133,253,169,208,133 |
| DIT NEW CHAR." :rem 87 | | :rem 189 |
| | 1550 | DATA252,169,8,133,254,160,0,177,251, |
| 1080 PRINT" [RVS] [YEL] F3 [OFF] [5] NEXT CH | | 145,253,230,251,230,253,208,246,230 |
| AR. BLOCK" :rem 227 | | :rem 205 |
| 1090 PRINT" [RVS] [YEL] F5[OFF] [5] BLOCK S | | |
| IZE" :rem 150 | 1560 | DATA252,230,254,165,252,201,225,208, |
| 1100 PRINT" [RVS] [YEL] F7[OFF] [5] FLIP CH | | 236, 169, 129, 141, 13, 220, 169, 55, 133, 1 |
| ARACTER SET" :rem 142 | | :rem 205 |
| 1110 PRINT" [RVS] [YEL] R[OFF] [5] RESTORE | 157Ø | DATA88,96 :rem 242 |
| FONT" :rem 27 | | REM CHAR EXPAND AND DISPLAY :rem 121 |
| | | DATA160,0,162,0,169,128,133,250,177, |
| 1120 PRINT" (RVS) (YEL) S(OFF) [5] SAVE CH | 1330 | |
| AR. SET" :rem 41 | | 251,37,250,208,4,169,32,208,2,169,42 |
| 1130 PRINT" (RVS) {YEL} L(OFF) [5] LOAD CH | 1 | :rem 3 |
| AR. SET" :rem 20 | 1600 | DATA145, 253, 24, 102, 250, 240, 8, 230, 253 |
| 1140 PRINT" [RVS] [YEL] Q[OFF] [5] QUIT" | | ,208,2,230,254,208,229,230,251,208,2 |
| | | , 200, 2, 230, 234, 200, 229, 230, 231, 200, 2 |
| :rem 5 | | |
| :rem 5 | 1610 | :rem 230 |
| 1150 PRINT" [HOME] [19 DOWN] [RVS] "TAB(21);" | 1610 | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NUS;" {OFF}" :rem 29 | 1610 | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NU\$;" {OFF}" :rem 29 1160 FORL=1TO4:PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU | | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 8 :rem 33 |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NU\$;" {OFF}" :rem 29 1160 FORL=1TO4:PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU \$,L,1);SPC(16);" ":NEXT :rem 164 | 1620 | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 8 :rem 33 DATA201,96 :rem 17 |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NU\$;" {OFF}" :rem 29 1160 FORL=1TO4:PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU \$,L,1);SPC(16);" ":NEXT :rem 164 1170 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}{18 SPACES}{OFF} | 1620 | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 8 :rem 33 |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NU\$;" {OFF}" :rem 29 1160 FORL=1TO4:PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU \$,L,1);SPC(16);" ":NEXT :rem 164 | 162Ø 163Ø | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 8 :rem 33 DATA201,96 :rem 17 |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NU\$;" {OFF}" :rem 29 1160 FORL=1TO4:PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU \$,L,1);SPC(16);" ":NEXT :rem 164 1170 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}{18 SPACES}{OFF} {2 UP}" :rem 235 | 162Ø 163Ø | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 8 :rem 33 DATA201,96 :rem 17 REM SAVE AND LOAD ROUTINES :rem 73 DATA169,128,133,157,169,1,162,1,160, |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NU\$;" {OFF}" :rem 29 1160 FORL=1TO4:PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU \$,L,1);SPC(16);" ":NEXT :rem 164 1170 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}{18 SPACES}{OFF} {2 UP}" :rem 235 1180 PRINT"{HOME}"TAB(21); :rem 116 | 162Ø 163Ø | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 8 :rem 33 DATA201,96 :rem 17 REM SAVE AND LOAD ROUTINES :rem 73 DATA169,128,133,157,169,1,162,1,160, 1,32,186,255,165,253,162,208,160,192 |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NU\$;" {OFF}" :rem 29 1160 FORL=1TO4:PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU \$,L,1);SPC(16);" ":NEXT :rem 164 1170 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}{18 SPACES}{OFF} {2 UP}" :rem 235 1180 PRINT"{HOME}"TAB(21); :rem 116 1190 PRINT"{RVS} ";MID\$(NU\$,1,SZ+1);:PRIN | 162Ø 163Ø 164Ø | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 8 :rem 33 DATA201,96 :rem 17 REM SAVE AND LOAD ROUTINES :rem 73 DATA169,128,133,157,169,1,162,1,160, 1,32,186,255,165,253,162,208,160,192 :rem 11 |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NU\$;" {OFF}" :rem 29 1160 FORL=1TO4:PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU \$,L,1);SPC(16);" ":NEXT :rem 164 1170 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}{18 SPACES}{OFF} {2 UP}" :rem 235 1180 PRINT"{HOME}"TAB(21); :rem 116 1190 PRINT"{RVS} ";MID\$(NU\$,1,SZ+1);:PRIN T" {OFF}" :rem 105 | 162Ø 163Ø 164Ø | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 8 :rem 33 DATA201,96 :rem 17 REM SAVE AND LOAD ROUTINES :rem 73 DATA169,128,133,157,169,1,162,1,160, 1,32,186,255,165,253,162,208,160,192 :rem 11 DATA32,189,255,96,169,0,133,251,169, |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NU\$;" {OFF}" :rem 29 1160 FORL=1TO4:PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU \$,L,1);SPC(16);" ":NEXT :rem 164 1170 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}{18 SPACES}{OFF} {2 UP}" :rem 235 1180 PRINT"{HOME}"TAB(21); :rem 116 1190 PRINT"{RVS} ";MID\$(NU\$,1,SZ+1);:PRIN T" {OFF}" :rem 105 1200 FORL=1TOSZ+1 :rem 16 | 162Ø 163Ø 164Ø | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 8 :rem 33 DATA201,96 :rem 17 REM SAVE AND LOAD ROUTINES :rem 73 DATA169,128,133,157,169,1,162,1,160,1,32,186,255,165,253,162,208,160,192 :rem 11 DATA32,189,255,96,169,0,133,251,169,8,133,252,169,251,162,16,160,25 |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NU\$;" {OFF}" :rem 29 1160 FORL=1TO4:PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU \$,L,1);SPC(16);" ":NEXT :rem 164 1170 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}{18 SPACES}{OFF} {2 UP}" :rem 235 1180 PRINT"{HOME}"TAB(21); :rem 116 1190 PRINT"{RVS} ";MID\$(NU\$,1,SZ+1);:PRIN T" {OFF}" :rem 105 1200 FORL=1TOSZ+1 :rem 16 1210 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU\$,L,1);SPC | 1620 1630 1640 1650 | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 8 :rem 33 DATA201,96 :rem 17 REM SAVE AND LOAD ROUTINES :rem 73 DATA169,128,133,157,169,1,162,1,160,1,32,186,255,165,253,162,208,160,192 :rem 11 DATA32,189,255,96,169,0,133,251,169,8,133,252,169,251,162,16,160,25 :rem 33 |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NU\$;" {OFF}" :rem 29 1160 FORL=1TO4:PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU \$,L,1);SPC(16);" ":NEXT :rem 164 1170 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}{18 SPACES}{OFF} {2 UP}" :rem 235 1180 PRINT"{HOME}"TAB(21); :rem 116 1190 PRINT"{RVS} ";MID\$(NU\$,1,SZ+1);:PRIN T" {OFF}" :rem 105 1200 FORL=1TOSZ+1 :rem 16 1210 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU\$,L,1);SPC (SZ+1);" {OFF}" :rem 169 | 1620 1630 1640 1650 | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 8 :rem 33 DATA201,96 :rem 17 REM SAVE AND LOAD ROUTINES :rem 73 DATA169,128,133,157,169,1,162,1,160,1,32,186,255,165,253,162,208,160,192 :rem 11 DATA32,189,255,96,169,0,133,251,169,8,133,252,169,251,162,16,160,25 :rem 33 DATA32,216,255,96 :rem 116 |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NU\$;" {OFF}" :rem 29 1160 FORL=1T04:PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU \$,L,1);SPC(16);" ":NEXT :rem 164 1170 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}{18 SPACES}{OFF} {2 UP}" :rem 235 1180 PRINT"{HOME}"TAB(21); :rem 116 1190 PRINT"{RVS} ";MID\$(NU\$,1,SZ+1);:PRIN T" {OFF}" :rem 105 1200 FORL=1TOSZ+1 :rem 16 1210 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU\$,L,1);SPC (SZ+1);" {OFF}" :rem 169 1220 NEXTL :rem 80 | 1620 1630 1640 1650 | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 8 :rem 33 DATA201,96 :rem 17 REM SAVE AND LOAD ROUTINES :rem 73 DATA169,128,133,157,169,1,162,1,160,1,32,186,255,165,253,162,208,160,192 :rem 11 DATA32,189,255,96,169,0,133,251,169,8,133,252,169,251,162,16,160,25 :rem 33 |
| 1150 PRINT"{HOME}{19 DOWN}{RVS}"TAB(21);" ";NU\$;" {OFF}" :rem 29 1160 FORL=1T04:PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU \$,L,1);SPC(16);" ":NEXT :rem 164 1170 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}{18 SPACES}{OFF} {2 UP}" :rem 235 1180 PRINT"{HOME}"TAB(21); :rem 116 1190 PRINT"{RVS} ";MID\$(NU\$,1,SZ+1);:PRIN T" {OFF}" :rem 105 1200 FORL=1TOSZ+1 :rem 16 1210 PRINTTAB(21)"{RVS}"MID\$(NU\$,L,1);SPC (SZ+1);" {OFF}" :rem 169 | 1620 1630 1640 1650 | :rem 230 DATA230,252,165,253,24,105,33,133,25 3,165,254,105,0,133,254,232,224,8,20 8 :rem 33 DATA201,96 :rem 17 REM SAVE AND LOAD ROUTINES :rem 73 DATA169,128,133,157,169,1,162,1,160,1,32,186,255,165,253,162,208,160,192 :rem 11 DATA32,189,255,96,169,0,133,251,169,8,133,252,169,251,162,16,160,25 :rem 33 DATA32,216,255,96 :rem 116 |

Binary Castle (Article on page 38.)

BEFORE TYPING...

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

Program 1: VIC Version

| | - 9 | |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 10 | DIMBI\$(15):D=21:D\$="{20 DOWN}": | DDTNMCH |
| | | |
| 20 | | rem 213 |
| 20 | DATA LEZ 636 , LLLE+3", "LLE+36" | , |
| | "LLE2 +3", "LE+3@@", "LE+3LE+3", | |
| | "LE2 +3@", "LE3 +3", "E+3@@@"," | |
| | K+3@@K+3","K+3LK+3@" :rem 148 | |
| 30 | DATA"E+3@E2 +3","E2 +3@@"," | |
| | E+3@@E+3","E+3LE+3@" :rem 148 DATA"E+3@E2 +3","E2 +3@@"," E2 +3LE+3","E3 +3@","E4 +3" | |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | rem 239 |
| 35 | POKE53281,1:POKE53280,1 | rem 191 |
| 40 | FORI=ØTO15:READBI\$(I):NEXT:POKE | 53281,1 |
| | :POKE5328Ø,1 | rem 179 |
| 5Ø | PRINT" {HOME} "LEFT\$ (D\$, D): RAN=IN | T(15*RN |
| | D(Ø)):PRINTSPC(8);BI\$(RAN):INPU | T" |
| | HOME WHAT NUMBER" N | ·rem 67 |
| 60 | | RRY " . P |
| | RINT"WRONG NUMBER":FORT=1T01000 | · NEYTT |
| | MINI WHOME HOMEN TOKI-110100 | :rem 86 |
| 70 | IFN<>RANTHENPRINTD\$: D=21:GOSUB2 | |
| ,,, | | rem 186 |
| QA | D=D-1:IFD<=1THENPRINT"[HOME] YO | |
| 00 | TIII":GOSUB 200:D=21:PRINT CHR\$ | |
| | TITE :GOSOB ZWW:D=ZI:PRINT CHRŞ | |
| oa | PRINT! (HONE) (16 GRAGES) !! como Fo | :rem 66 |
| | PRINT"[HOME][16 SPACES]":GOTO50 | |
| 100 | END : | rem 104 |
| 200 | | rem 129 |
| 205 | FOR J=30 TO 60 STEP 10 | :rem 14 |
| 210 | | |
| | FORI=ØTO15:POKE5328Ø,I:POKE532 | 81,15-1 |
| | | :rem 57 |
| 220 | POKE 54272, Ø: POKE54273, J+I: POK | E54276, |
| | 16+GT:GT=1-GT:NEXT:NEXT | :rem 66 |
| 230 | POKE53281,1:POKE53280,1:POKE54 | 276,16: |
| | POKE54296, Ø: RETURN : | rem 217 |
| | | |
| Pr | ogram 2: 64 Version | |
| 10 | DIMBI\$(15):D=21:D\$="{20 DOWN}": | PRINTCH |
| P | | rem 235 |
| | | |

TCHR\$(147):GOTO50

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| 16 | DIMBI\$(15):D=21:D\$="[20 DOWN]":PRINTCH |
|----|---|
| | R\$(147) :rem 235 |
| 20 | |
| | "LLE2 +3", "LE+300", "LE+3LE+3", |
| | "LE2 +30", "E+ 81", "E+ 300", " |
| | E+300E+3", "E+3LE+30" : rem 148 |
| 36 | DATA"E+ 30E2 +3", "E2 +300", " |
| | E2 +3LE+3", "E3 +30", "E4 +3" |
| | - :rem 239 |
| 40 | |
| 50 | PRINT" [HOME] "LEFT\$ (D\$,D): RAN=INT (15*RN |
| | D(Ø)):PRINTSPC(8);BI\$(RAN):INPUT" |
| | {HOME} WHAT NUMBER"; N :rem 67 |
| 68 | IFN<>RANTHENPRINTLEFT\$(D\$,D)"SORRY,":P |
| | RINT"WRONG NUMBER":FORT=1T01000:NEXTT |
| | :rem 86 |
| 78 | IFN<>RANTHENPRINTD\$:D=21:GOSUB200:PRIN |
| | |

8Ø D=D-1:IFD<=1THENPRINT"{HOME} YOU DID I

:rem 186

| TIII":GOSUB 200:D=21:PRINTCHR\$(147) |
|--|
| :rem 66 |
| 90 PRINT" [HOME] [16 SPACES] ": GOTO50: rem 37 |
| 100 END :rem 104 |
| 200 REM BELLS & WHISTLES :rem 129 |
| 210 FORI=8TO24:POKE36879,I:POKE36878,10:P |
| OKE36876, I+128: FORT=1TO200: NEXT: NEXT |
| :rem 242 |
| 22Ø POKE36878,Ø:RETURN :rem 73 |
| |

Understanding Sound On The 64

| (Art | icle on page 136 |
|------|---|
| | icle on page 136.) |
| 100 | I=52992 :rem 34 |
| 110 | READ A: IF A=256 THEN 190 :rem 156 |
| 130 | POKE I, A: I=I+1:GOTO 110 :rem 226 |
| 140 | DATA 24,5,6,0,1,2,3 :rem 77 DATA 21,12,13,7,8,9,10 :rem 234 |
| 150 | |
| 160 | DATA 11,19,20,14,15,16,17 :rem 128 DATA 23,4,11,18,162,0,188 :rem 135 |
| 170 | DATA 0,207,185,0,192,153,0 :rem 182 |
| 180 | DATA 212,232,224,25,208,242,96,256 |
| 100 | :rem 80 |
| 190 | POKE53281,1:POKE53280,1 :rem 241 |
| 200 | POKE650,128 :rem 35 |
| 210 | F\$="{19 SPACES}" :rem 126 |
| 220 | S=49152:D=0:Q=54272:P=53017:M\$="VOICE |
| | ":Z\$="{4 SPACES}{4 LEFT}":KE=197 |
| | :rem 158 |
| 230 | FORT=STOS+30:POKET, 0:NEXT:SYSP |
| | :rem 255 |
| 240 | PRINT"{CLR}";:FI\$=" NONE " :rem 211 |
| 250 | |
| | 540,550,560,570,590,600,610:NEXT |
| | :rem 138 |
| 270 | |
| | ENPOKES+4, PEEK(S+4)AND254:SYSP |
| 000 | :rem 207 |
| 280 | IFU=64ANDPEEK(S+7+4)THENPOKES+7+4,PEE |
| 200 | K(S+7+4)AND254:SYSP :rem 161 |
| 290 | IFU=64ANDPEEK(S+14+4)THENPOKES+14+4,P |
| 300 | EEK(S+14+4)AND254:SYSP :rem 44 |
| 310 | IFU=62THENSYSP:GOTO1330 :rem 212 IFE\$="1"ORE\$="2"ORE\$="3"THEND=(ASC(E\$ |
| 310 |)-49)*7:PRINT"{CLR}";TAB(25);M\$;E\$:GO |
| | TO250 :rem 8 |
| 320 | IFD>7THENPOKES+24, (PEEK(S+24)AND127): |
| 020 | SYSP :rem 236 |
| 33Ø | IFU=4THENPOKES+4+D,33:SYSP :rem 133 |
| 340 | IFU=5THENPOKES+4+D,17:SYSP :rem 137 |
| 350 | IFU=6THENPOKES+4+D,129:SYSP :rem 191 |
| 360 | IFU=3THENPOKES+4+D,65:SYSP :rem 140 |
| 37Ø | IF U=39THENPOKES+24, (PEEK(S+24)AND255 |
| |):FI\$=" NONE[6 SPACES]":POKES+23,Ø:SY |
| | SP :rem 126 |
| 380 | IF U=60 THENFORT=0T014STEP7:POKES+4+T |
| | ,PEEK(S+4+T)OR1:NEXT:SYSP :rem 181 |
| 390 | IFU=57THENPOKES+4+D, PEEK(S+4+D)OR3:SY |
| | SP :rem 200 |
| | IFU=54THENPOKES+4+D,21:SYSP :rem 181 |
| | V=2↑(D/7) :rem 179 |
| 420 | IFU=42THENFI\$=" LOWPASS ":POKES+23,V: POKES+24,(PEEK(S+24)OR16):SYSP:rem 44 |
| 120 | IFU=29THENFI\$=" HIGHPASS ":POKES+23,V |
| 430 | :POKES+24, (PEEK(S+24)OR64):SYSP |
| | :rem 99 |
| 440 | |
| 110 | :POKES+24, (PEEK(S+24)OR32):SYSP |
| | . rom 03 |

| 45Ø | N\$="ADSROYTVFPW":FORJ=1TO LEN(N\$):G\$= | | HT\$(F\$,15-X2);Z\$;(PEEK(S+D+5)AND15);" |
|--|---|---|--|
| | MID\$(N\$,J):IF LEFT\$(G\$,1)=E\$THEN480 | 250 | {UP}" :rem 145 POKES+D+5,X2+(PEEK(S+D+5)AND240):POKE |
| | :rem 206 NEXT :rem 217 | 150 | Q+D+5, PEEK(S+D+5) :rem 109 |
| and the same of th | | 760 | GOTO700 :rem 109 |
| | GOTO270 :rem 109 ONLEN(G\$)GOSUB610,600,590,570,560,550 | | POKE198, Ø:IF PEEK(KE) <> 40ANDPEEK(KE) < |
| 400 | ,540,530,520,510,500 :rem 155 | | >43ANDPEEK(KE)<>1THEN820 :rem 127 |
| 490 | GOTO270 :rem 111 | 78Ø | IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX3<15THENX3=X3+1 |
| 500 | PRINT" [BLK] [HOME] [RVS] A [OFF] TTACK | | :rem 179 |
| | {2 SPACES} RATE +-":GOSUB620:RETURN | 790 | IFPEEK(KE)=43ANDX3>ØTHENX3=X3-1 |
| | :rem 85 | | :rem 133 |
| 510 | PRINT" (BLU) [HOME] [2 DOWN] [RVS]D[OFF]E | 800 | IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197,0:POKE198,0:F |
| | CAY[2 SPACES]RATE +-":GOSUB700:RETURN | | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR |
| | :rem 180 | | N :rem 57 |
| 520 | PRINT" (RED) (HOME) [4 DOWN) (RVS)S(OFF)U | 810 | PRINT" (RVS) "; LEFT\$ (F\$, X3); " (OFF) "; RIG |
| | STAIN LEVEL +-":GOSUB770:RETURN :rem 232 | | HT\$(F\$,15-X3);Z\$;(PEEK(S+D+6)AND240); "{UP}" :rem 194 |
| 530 | PRINT" [GRN] [HOME] [6 DOWN] [RVS] R[OFF] E | 820 | POKES+D+6, (X3*16)+(PEEK(S+D+6)AND15): |
| 330 | LEASE RATE{2 SPACES}+-":GOSUB840:RETU | OZD | POKEQ+D+6, PEEK(S+D+6) :rem 34 |
| | RN :rem 153 | 830 | GOTO770 :rem 114 |
| 540 | PRINT"[1][HOME][8 DOWN][RVS]O[OFF]V | 840 | POKE198, Ø: IF PEEK(KE) <> 4ØANDPEEK(KE) < |
| | ERALL VOLUME +-":GOSUB910:RETURN | | >43ANDPEEK(KE)<>1THEN890 :rem 132 |
| | :rem 221 | 85Ø | IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX4<15THENX4=X4+1 |
| 550 | PRINT"E23[HOME] [10 DOWN] PITCH (HIGH | | :rem 180 |
| | B{RVS}Y{OFF}TE)+-":GOSUB970:RETURN | 860 | IFPEEK(KE)=43ANDX4>ØTHENX4=X4-1 |
| | :rem 74 | 070 | :rem 134 |
| 560 | PRINT"{PUR}{HOME}{12 DOWN}PI{RVS}T {OFF}CH (LOW BYTE)+-":GOSUB1030:RETUR | 870 | IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197, Ø:POKE198, Ø:F ORT=1TO5ØØ:NEXT:POKE198, Ø:PRINT:RETUR |
| | N :rem 106 | | N :rem 64 |
| 570 | IFD>ØTHENPRINT"{HOME}{14 DOWN}NO RING | 880 | PRINT" (RVS)"; LEFT\$ (F\$, X4); "{OFF}"; RIG |
| 0.0 | /SYNC FOR VOICES TWO AND THREE": RETUR | 000 | HT\$(F\$,15-X4); Z\$; (PEEK(S+D+6)AND15);" |
| | N :rem 38 | | {UP}" :rem 155 |
| 580 | PRINT" [7] [HOME] [14 DOWN] PITCH [RVS] | 890 | POKES+D+6, X4+(PEEK(S+D+6)AND24Ø):POKE |
| | V{OFF}OICE 3 (FOR RING)+-":GOSUB1090: | | Q+D+6, PEEK(S+D+6) :rem 120 |
| | RETURN :rem 44 | 900 | GOTO840 :rem 110 |
| 590 | PRINT"E43[HOME] [16 DOWN] [RVS]F[OFF] | 010 | |
| | ILTERS (2 SPACES) CUTOFF (2 SPACES) +- ":G | 910 | POKE198, Ø: IF PEEK(KE) <> 4ØANDPEEK(KE) < |
| 600 | OSUB1150:RETURN :rem 160 PRINT"E33[HOME][18 DOWN][RVS]P[OFF] | 920 | >43ANDPEEK(KE)<>1THEN960 :rem 128 IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX5<15THENX5=X5+1 |
| ODD | ULSE WAVE HIGH[2 SPACES]+-":GOSUB1210 | 720 | :rem 181 |
| | :RETURN :rem 178 | 93Ø | IFPEEK(KE)=43ANDX5>ØTHENX5=X5-1 |
| 610 | PRINT" [2] [HOME] [20 DOWN] PULSE [RVS] | | :rem 135 |
| | W{OFF}AVE LOW{3 SPACES}+-":GOSUB1270: | 940 | TEDERY (VE) -1 MURNIPOVELOZ & DOVELOG & P |
| | | 240 | IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197,0:POKE198,0:F |
| | RETURN :rem 172 | 240 | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR |
| 620 | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN620 | | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR |
| | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø :rem 247 | | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG |
| | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø :rem 247 IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>43ANDPEEK | | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT" {RVS}"; LEFT\$(F\$,X5); "{OFF}"; RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5); Z\$; (PEEK(S+24)AND15);" |
| 630 | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø :rem 247 IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>43ANDPEEK (KE)<>1THEN68Ø :rem 23 | 95Ø | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 |
| 630 | POKE198,0:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN620" :rem 247 IF PEEK(KE)<>40ANDPEEK(KE)<>43ANDPEEK (KE)<>1THEN680":rem 23 IFPEEK(KE)=40ANDX1<15THENX1=X1+1 | 95Ø | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP |
| 63Ø 64Ø | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø :rem 247 IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>43ANDPEEK (KE)<>1THEN68Ø :rem 23 | 95Ø 96Ø | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOTO910 :rem 145 |
| 63Ø 64Ø | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø :rem 247 IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>43ANDPEEK (KE)<>1THEN68Ø :rem 23 IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX1<15THENX1=X1+1 :rem 168 | 95Ø 96Ø 97Ø | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOTO910 :rem 145 POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE)<>40ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>1THEN1020 :rem 170 |
| 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø | POKE198, Ø: GETA\$: IF A\$<> ""THEN62Ø : rem 247 IF PEEK(KE)<> 4ØANDPEEK(KE)<> 43ANDPEEK (KE)<> 1THEN68Ø : rem 23 IFPEEK(KE) = 4ØANDX1<15THENX1=X1+1 : rem 168 IFPEEK(KE) = 43ANDX1>ØTHENX1=X1-1 | 95Ø 96Ø 97Ø | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOTO910 :rem 145 POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE)<>40ANDPEEK(KE)< |
| 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø | POKE198, Ø: GETA\$: IF A\$<> ""THEN62Ø : rem 247 IF PEEK(KE) <> 4ØANDPEEK(KE) <> 43ANDPEEK (KE) <> 1THEN68Ø : rem 23 IFPEEK(KE) = 4ØANDX1 <15THENX1 = X1+1 : rem 168 IFPEEK(KE) = 43ANDX1 > ØTHENX1 = X1-1 : rem 122 IFPEEK(KE) = 1THENPOKE197, Ø: POKE198, Ø: F ORT = 1TO5ØØ: NEXT: POKE198, Ø: PRINT: RETUR | 95ø 96ø 97ø 98ø | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOT0910 :rem 145 POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE)<>40ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>1THEN1020 :rem 170 IFPEEK(KE)=40ANDX6<15THENX6=X6+1 |
| 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø :rem 247 IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>43ANDPEEK (KE)<>1THEN68Ø :rem 23 IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX1<15THENX1=X1+1 :rem 168 IFPEEK(KE)=43ANDX1>ØTHENX1=X1-1 :rem 122 IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197, Ø:POKE198, Ø:F ORT=1TO5ØØ:NEXT:POKE198, Ø:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 61 | 95ø 96ø 97ø 98ø | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOT0910 :rem 145 POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE)<>40ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>1THEN1020 :rem 170 IFPEEK(KE)=40ANDX6<15THENX6=X6+1 |
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| 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø 67Ø | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø :rem 247 IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>43ANDPEEK (KE)<>1THEN68Ø :rem 23 IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX1<15THENX1=X1+1 :rem 168 IFPEEK(KE)=43ANDX1>ØTHENX1=X1-1 :rem 122 IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197, Ø:POKE198, Ø:F ORT=1TO5ØØ:NEXT:POKE198, Ø:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 61 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X1);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X1);Z\$;(PEEK(S+D+5)AND24Ø); "{2 UP}" :rem 82 | 95ø 96ø 97ø 98ø 99ø | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOTO910 :rem 145 POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE)<>40ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>1THEN1020 :rem 170 IFPEEK(KE)=40ANDX6<15THENX6=X6+1 |
| 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø 67Ø | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø :rem 247 IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>43ANDPEEK (KE)<>1THEN68Ø :rem 23 IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX1<15THENX1=X1+1 :rem 168 IFPEEK(KE)=43ANDX1>ØTHENX1=X1-1 :rem 122 IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197, Ø:POKE198, Ø:F ORT=1TO5ØØ:NEXT:POKE198, Ø:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 61 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X1);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X1);Z\$;(PEEK(S+D+5)AND24Ø); "{2 UP}" :rem 82 POKES+D+5,(X1*16)+(PEEK(S+D+5)AND15): | 95Ø 96Ø 97Ø 98Ø 99Ø 1ØØØ | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOT0910 :rem 145 POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE)<>40ANDPEEK(KE)< >43ANDPEEK(KE)<>1THEN1020 :rem 170 IFPEEK(KE)=40ANDX6<15THENX6=X6+1 |
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| 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø 67Ø 68Ø 69Ø 7ØØ | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø :rem 247 IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>43ANDPEEK (KE)<>1THEN68Ø :rem 23 IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX1<15THENX1=X1+1 :rem 168 IFPEEK(KE)=43ANDX1>ØTHENX1=X1-1 :rem 122 IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197, Ø:POKE198, Ø:F ORT=1TO5ØØ:NEXT:POKE198, Ø:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 61 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X1);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X1);Z\$;(PEEK(S+D+5)AND24Ø); "{2 UP}" :rem 82 POKES+D+5,(X1*16)+(PEEK(S+D+5)AND15): POKEQ+D+5,(PEEK(S+D+5)) :rem 113 POKE198,Ø:IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>1THEN75Ø :rem 122 | 95Ø 96Ø 97Ø 98Ø 99Ø 1ØØØ | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOTO910 :rem 145 POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE)<>40ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>1THEN1020 :rem 170 IFPEEK(KE)=40ANDX6<15THENX6=X6+1 |
| 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø 67Ø 68Ø 69Ø 7ØØ | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø :rem 247 IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>43ANDPEEK (KE)<>1THEN68Ø :rem 23 IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX1<15THENX1=X1+1 :rem 168 IFPEEK(KE)=43ANDX1>ØTHENX1=X1-1 :rem 122 IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197, Ø:POKE198, Ø:F ORT=1TO5ØØ:NEXT:POKE198, Ø:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 61 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X1);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X1);Z\$;(PEEK(S+D+5)AND24Ø); "{2 UP}" :rem 82 POKES+D+5,(X1*16)+(PEEK(S+D+5)AND15): POKEQ+D+5,(PEEK(S+D+5)) :rem 113 GOTO63Ø :rem 113 POKE198,Ø:IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>1THEN75Ø :rem 122 IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX2<15THENX2=X2+1 | 950 960 970 980 990 1000 1010 | ORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOT0910 :rem 145 POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE)<>40ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>40ANDPEEK(KE)< :rem 170 IFPEEK(KE)=40ANDX6<15THENX6=X6+1 |
| 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø 67Ø 68Ø 69Ø 7ØØ 71Ø | POKE198, Ø: GETA\$: IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø : rem 247 IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>43ANDPEEK (KE)<>1THEN68Ø : rem 23 IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX1<15THENX1=X1+1 : rem 168 IFPEEK(KE)=43ANDX1>ØTHENX1=X1-1 : rem 122 IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197, Ø: POKE198, Ø: F ORT=1TO5ØØ: NEXT: POKE198, Ø: PRINT: RETUR N : rem 61 PRINT" {RVS}"; LEFT\$(F\$, X1); "{OFF}"; RIG HT\$(F\$, 15-X1); Z\$; (PEEK(S+D+5)AND24Ø); "{2 UP}" : rem 82 POKES+D+5, (X1*16)+(PEEK(S+D+5)AND15): POKEQ+D+5, (PEEK(S+D+5)) : rem 113 GOTO63Ø : rem 113 POKE198, Ø: IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>1THEN75Ø : rem 122 IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX2<15THENX2=X2+1 : rem 169 | 950 960 970 980 990 1000 1010 | ORT=1TO500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOTO910 :rem 145 POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE)<>40ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>40ANDPEEK(KE):rem 170 IFPEEK(KE)=40ANDX6<15THENX6=X6+1 |
| 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø 67Ø 68Ø 69Ø 7ØØ 71Ø | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø :rem 247 IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>43ANDPEEK (KE)<>1THEN68Ø :rem 23 IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX1<15THENX1=X1+1 :rem 168 IFPEEK(KE)=43ANDX1>ØTHENX1=X1-1 :rem 122 IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197, Ø:POKE198, Ø:F ORT=1TO5ØØ:NEXT:POKE198, Ø:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 61 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X1);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X1);Z\$;(PEEK(S+D+5)AND24Ø); "{2 UP}" :rem 82 POKES+D+5,(X1*16)+(PEEK(S+D+5)AND15): POKEQ+D+5,(PEEK(S+D+5)) :rem 113 GOTO63Ø :rem 113 POKE198,Ø:IF PEEK(KE)<>4ØANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>1THEN75Ø :rem 122 IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX2<0THENX2=X2-1 :rem 169 IFPEEK(KE)=43ANDX2>ØTHENX2=X2-1 | 95Ø 96Ø 97Ø 98Ø 99Ø 1ØØØ 1Ø1Ø | ORT=1TO500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOTO910 :rem 145 POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE) 40 ANDPEEK(KE)</41 **IFPEEK(KE)=40 *</td |
| 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø 67Ø 68Ø 70Ø 71Ø | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø | 95Ø 96Ø 97Ø 98Ø 99Ø 1ØØØ 1Ø1Ø | ORT=1TO500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOTO910 :rem 145 POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE)<>40ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<=40ANDX6<15THENX6=X6+1 |
| 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø 67Ø 68Ø 70Ø 71Ø | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø | 950 960 970 980 990 1000 1010 1020 1030 | ORT=1TO500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOTO910 :rem 145 POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE)<>40ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<=40ANDX6<15THENX6=X6+1 |
| 63Ø 64Ø 65Ø 66Ø 67Ø 68Ø 70Ø 71Ø 72Ø 73Ø | POKE198, Ø:GETA\$:IF A\$<>""THEN62Ø | 950 960 970 980 990 1000 1010 1020 1030 | ORT=1TO500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RETUR N :rem 62 PRINT"{RVS}";LEFT\$(F\$,X5);"{OFF}";RIG HT\$(F\$,15-X5);Z\$;(PEEK(S+24)AND15);" {UP}" :rem 92 POKES+24,(X5+(PEEK(S+24)AND240)):SYSP :GOTO910 :rem 145 POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE)<>40ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>>43ANDPEEK(KE)<=40ANDX6<15THENX6=X6+1 |

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| | FORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RET |
|-------|--|
| | URN : rem 104 |
| 1070 | PRINT" [RVS] ": LEFTS (FS. X7) . " [OFF] ". PT |
| | GHT\$(F\$,15-X7); Z\$; PEEK(S+D); "{UP}" |
| | :rem 222 |
| 1080 | POKES+D, 16*X7: POKEQ+D, PEEK(S+D): GOTO |
| | 1030 :rem 202 |
| 1090 | POKE198, Ø:IF PEEK(KE) <> 4ØANDPEEK(KE) |
| 1100 | <>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>1THEN1140 :rem 215 |
| 1100 | IFPEEK(KE)=40ANDX8<15THENX8=X8+1 |
| 1110 | :rem 229 |
| 1110 | IFPEEK(KE)=43ANDX8>ØTHENX8=X8-1 |
| 1120 | :rem 183 |
| 1120 | IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197,0:POKE198,0: FORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RET |
| | |
| 1130 | PRINT" {RVS}"; LEFT\$ (F\$, X8); "{OFF}"; RI |
| | GHT\$(F\$,15-X8); Z\$; PEEK(S+15+D); "{UP} |
| | :rem 110 |
| 1140 | POKEQ+24, PEEK (S+24) OR128: POKES+15+D. |
| | X8*16:POKEQ+15+D, X8*16:GOTO1090 |
| | :rem 230 |
| 115Ø | POKE198, Ø:IF PEEK(KE) <> 4ØANDPEEK(KE) |
| | <>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>1THEN1200 :rem 209 |
| 1160 | IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDX9<15THENX9=X9+1 |
| 1170 | :rem 238 |
| 1170 | |
| 1180 | :rem 192 IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197,0:POKE198,0: |
| 1100 | FORT=1TO500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RET |
| | URN :rem 107 |
| 1190 | PRINT" {RVS}"; LEFT\$ (F\$, X9); "{OFF}"; RI |
| | GHT\$(F\$,15-X9); Z\$; PEEK(S+22); " |
| | [6 RIGHT]";FI\$;"{UP}" :rem 32 |
| 1200 | POKES+21, X9/2: POKES+22, (X9*16): POKEQ |
| | +21,7:POKEQ+22,(X9*16):GOTO1150 |
| | :rem 168 |
| 1210 | POKE198, Ø:IF PEEK(KE) <> 4ØANDPEEK(KE) |
| 1220 | <pre><>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>1THEN126Ø :rem 212 IFPEEK(KE)=4ØANDXA<15THENXA=XA+1</pre> |
| 1220 | :rem 3 |
| 1230 | TO THE CONTROL OF SIGNATURE OF THE CONTROL OF THE C |
| 1200 | :rem 213 |
| 1240 | IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197, Ø: POKE198, Ø: |
| | FORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RET |
| | URN : rem 104 |
| 1250 | PRINT" (RVS)"; LEFT\$ (F\$, XA); " [OFF] "; RI |
| | GHT\$(F\$,15-XA);Z\$;PEEK(S+D+2);"{UP}" |
| 1260 | :rem 79 POKES+D+2,XA*16:POKEQ+D+2,PEEK(S+D+2 |
| 1200 |):GOTO1210 :rem 235 |
| 1270 | POKE198,0:IF PEEK(KE) <> 40ANDPEEK(KE) |
| 12.0 | <>43ANDPEEK(KE)<>1THEN1320 :rem 215 |
| 1280 | |
| | :rem 12 |
| 1290 | IFPEEK(KE)=43ANDXB>ØTHENXB=XB-1 |
| | :rem 222 |
| 1300 | IFPEEK(KE)=1THENPOKE197, Ø: POKE198, Ø: |
| | FORT=1T0500:NEXT:POKE198,0:PRINT:RET URN :rem 101 |
| 1210 | PRINT" {RVS}"; LEFT\$(F\$, XB); "{OFF}"; RI |
| 1310 | GHT\$(F\$,15-XB);Z\$;PEEK(S+D+3);"{UP}" |
| | :rem 79 |
| 1320 | POKES+D+3, XB*16:GOTO1270 :rem 169 |
| 1330 | REM SAVE ROUTINE |
| | S=49152:CO=52992 :rem 113 |
| 1350 | PRINT" {CLR}": DIMQ(45), ML(45): rem 203 |
| 1360 | FORT=ØTO44:Q(T)=PEEK(S+T):ML(T)=PEEK |
| 1270 | (CO+T):NEXT :rem 231 PRINT"1 RP=52992:FORR=RPTORP+44:READ |
| 13/0 | GP:POKER,GP:NEXT" :rem 197 |
| 200 6 | OARLITEI's Gozatta Nevember 1993 |

| 1380 | TO STORE DIOTING TO THE TELL |
|------|--|
| 1390 | PRINT PG"DATA";:FORT=ØTO8 :PRINTML(T |
| | +9*A);:IF T<8 THENPRINT"{LEFT},"; |
| | :rem 235 |
| | NEXT:PRINT:NEXT : rem 68 |
| 1410 | PRINT"20S=49152:FORT=STOS+24:POKET,0 |
| | :NEXT:P=53017[2 SPACES]" :rem 115 |
| 1420 | THE PERSON OF TH |
| | :NEXT:SYSP[3 SPACES]" :rem 189 |
| 1430 | PO=30:FORW=0TO2:PO=PO+10 :rem 2 |
| 1440 | PRINTPO"DATA";:FORT=ØTO8:PRINTQ(T+9* |
| | W);:IFT<8THENPRINT"[LEFT],";:rem 189 |
| 1450 | NEXT:PRINT:NEXT :rem 73 |
| | |

Machine Language For Beginners

(Article on page 164.)

BEFORE TYPING...

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

The Assembler

| ; " | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| :rem 32 | | | IF H | = 0 | THEN | ASSEMBLY | IS IN D |) |
| 6):POKEQ | | CIMAL | | | | | :rem 42 | ! |
| 150 | 50 F | IE\$="012 | 34567 | 89AE | CDEF" | :SZ=1:ZO | | |
| :rem 168 | - | | | | | | :rem 166 | |
| PEEK(KE) | 100 | | | | | E{3 SPAC | | |
| :rem 212 | | | | | | 'IONS:" | | |
| XA+1 | 110 | DIMMS (5 | 6),TY | (56) | ,OP (5 | 66) | :rem 181 | |
| :rem 3 | | | | | | | |) |
| A-1 | 122 | ROP\$=MI | D\$ (M\$ | (I), | 4,1): | TY(I) = VA | L(ROP\$) | |
| :rem 213 | | | | | | | :rem 5 | , |
| KE198, Ø: | 124 | OP\$=RIG | HTS (M | 1\$ (I) | ,3):0 | P(I) = VAL | (OP\$) | |
| RINT: RET | | | | | | | :rem 155 | |
| :rem 104 | 126 | M\$ (I) =L | EFT\$ | (M\$ (1 | (1,3) | | :rem 235 | |
| OFF]";RI | 140 | NEXTI: | PRINT | 1 | | | :rem 228 | 1 |
|);"{UP}" | 150 | PRINT"I | MMED | ATE | 5 SPA | CES LDA | #15 | |
| :rem 79 | | | | | | HER WAYNES THE RESIDENCE | :rem 46 | , |
| EK(S+D+2 | 155 | PRINT"A | BSOLU | TE { 6 | SPAC | ES}LDA 1 | | |
| :rem 235 | | | | | | | :rem 64 | |
| PEEK(KE) | 160 | PRINT"Z | ERO E | PAGE | 5 SPA | CES LDA | 15 | |
| :rem 215 | | | | | | | :rem 218 | 1 |
| XB+1 | 165 | PRINT"A | CCUMU | LATO | DR { 3 S | PACES } AS | | |
| :rem 12 | | | | | | | :rem 107 | , |
| B-1 | 170 | PRINT"I | NDIRE | CT > | (4 SE | ACES LDA | | |
| :rem 222 | - | | | | | | :rem 209 | , |
| KE198, Ø: | 175 | PRINT"I | NDIRE | CT Y | I 4 SE | PACES LDA | | |
| RINT: RET | | 7017017 | .,,, | | | | :rem 216 | , |
| :rem 101 | 177 | PRINTIZ | ERO F | PAGE | X13 5 | PACES LD | | |
| OFF]";RI | - ' ' | | Divo 1 | 1101 | | | :rem 146 | , |
|);"{UP}" | 179 | PRINTIZ | ERO F | PAGE | V (3 5 | PACES LD | | |
| :rem 79 | 1,, | I IVIII 2 | DIO. | HOL | 1(5 | | :rem 173 | 3 |
| :rem 169 | 180 | DDTNTIA | RSOL | TOP 3 | (1 4 SE | ACES LDA | | |
| :Tem 109 | 100 | LKINI A | ББОЦС | 1111 | tta Di | | :rem 238 | 2 |
| :rem 113 | 105 | DD TMM II A | PEOLI | mp v | / / A CT | PACES LDA | | |
| | 103 | PRINI A | рэопс | IL I | I (4 DI | | :rem 245 | |
| :rem 203 | 100 | DD TMM . D | DIMMI | 151 | PACEC | ENTER A | | |
| (T)=PEEK | 109 | RS IN " | | (4 5 | PACES | DIENIEK A | :rem 127 | |
| :rem 231 | 100 | TEU-1 m | HEND | TAIM | upy". | GOTO200 | . rem 201 | |
| 2+44: READ | | PRINT"D | | | UEY : | 6010200 | :rem 201 | |
| :rem 197 | 195 | PRINT"D | ECIME | YP. | | | irem 95 | , |
| | | | | | | | | |

| 200 | PRINT: PRINT"PLEASE INPUT STAR | RTING | ADD | 630 | IFRIGHT\$ (R\$,2) =") Y"THEN540 | rem 186 |
|-----|---|---------|-------|-----------------|--|---------------------|
| | RESS FOR ML PROGRAM": INPUT SA | \$ | | 640 | IFRIGHTS (RS,1) = "X"THEN720 REM *ZERO Y | :rem 144 |
| 210 | IFH=1THENH\$=SA\$:GOSUB5000:SA= | DE:GO | OTO2 | 650 | REM *ZERO Y TN=VAL(LEFT\$(R\$,LL-1)):IFTN>2 | SETURNES |
| | 20 SA=VAL(SA\$) | :rem | 130 | 660 | TN=VAL (LEFTS (RS, LL-I)): IF IN/2 | rem 249 |
| 215 | SA=VAL (SAS) | THE C | CDE | 670 | 0 IFTY=2ORTY=5THEN730 | rem 209 |
| 220 | TA=SA:PRINT"{CLR}":REM CLEAR EN | :rem | 190 | 675 | IFTY=1THEN760 | :rem 24 |
| 220 | IFH=1THENDE=SA:SZ=3:GOSUB4000 | | | 680 | GOSUB770: IFTY=1THENOP=OP+24:G | ото710 |
| 230 | ;:GOTO240 | :rem | 175 | | | :rem 230 |
| 235 | ;:GOTO240 PRINTSA" "; | :rer | n 58 | 690 | IFTY=5THENOP=OP+28:GOTO710 | :rem 151 |
| 240 | INPUTMNS: PRINT" {UP} "SPC (20); | REM C | GO U | | GOTO850 GOTO3000 | :rem 109 |
| | P ONE LINE AND OVER 20 SPACES | :rem | 232 | 710 | GOTO3000 | :rem 148 |
| 241 | REM ADD NEW PSEUDO-OPS HERE | :rer | n 65 | 720 | TN=VAL(LEFT\$(R\$,LL-1)):IFTN>2 | 55THENGO |
| 242 | IFRIGHTS (MNS, 7) = "FORWARD"THEN | IFB=SA | A | | SUB770: GOTO780 | :rem 136 |
| | | :rer | n 90 | 730 | IFTY=2THENOP=OP+16:GOTO760 | :rem 145 |
| 243 | IFRIGHTS (MNS, 7) = "RESOLVE"THEN | IFR=SI | A-FB | | IFTY=1ORTY=3ORTY=5THENOP=OP+2 | 0:GOTO 76 |
| | :POKEFB+1,FR-2:PRINT"{2 SPACE | ES JOK' | ': GO | | | : rem 10 |
| | T0230 | | | | GOTO850 | :rem 114 |
| 244 | IFRIGHTS (MNS, 4) = "POKE"THENPRI | INT AL | DDK, | | GOTO2000 H%=TN/256:L%=TN-256*H%:RETURN | : rem 132 |
| | NUMBER (DEC) ";: INPUTADR, NUM: PO M: GOTO 230 | KEADI | 116 | | | |
| 250 | IFMN\$="END"THENPRINT: PRINT" { 6 | SPAC | TES | 780 | IFTY=2THENOP=OP+24:GOTO810 | :rem 145 |
| 250 | PROGRAM IS FROM "TA" TO "SA: END | ·rei | n 13 | 790 | IFTY=1ORTY=3ORTY=5THENOP=OP+2 | |
| 260 | L=LEN (MN\$):L\$=LEFT\$ (MN\$,3) | | | | 0 GOTO850 GOTO3000 TN=VAL(R\$) GOSUB770 GOTO710 | :rem 19 |
| 270 | FORI=1T056: IFL\$=M\$(I) THEN300 | :rem | 136 | 800 | GOTO850 | :rem 110 |
| | NEXTI | :rer | n 34 | 810 | GOTO3000 | :rem 149 :rem 35 |
| 290 | NEXTI GOTO850 | :rem | 113 | 920 | COCUP 770 | :rem 185 |
| 300 | REM PRIMARY OPCODE CATEGORIES | :rer | n 59 | 840 | G050B770 | :rem 109 |
| 301 | TY=TY(I):OP=OP(I) IFFB=SATHENTN=0:GOTO2010 | :rer | n 20 | 850 | GOTO710 PRINT"{RVS} ERROR ":GOTO230 | :rem 18 |
| 305 | IFFB=SATHENTN=0:GOTO2010 | :rem | 244 | 1000 | REM 1 BYTE INSTRUCTIONS | :rem 191 |
| 310 | IFTY=OTHENGOTO1000 | :rem | 102 | | POKESA, OP: SA=SA+1: IFH=1THEN | |
| 320 | IFTY=3THENTY=1: IFL=3THENOP=OF | 2+8:GC | OTO1 | | | :rem 189 |
| | 000 | :rer | | 1020 | PRINTOP: GOTO230 | :rem 247 |
| 330 | R\$=RIGHT\$ (MN\$,L-4): IFH=1THENG | :rem | | 1030 | DE = OP:GOSUB4000:PRINTH\$:GO | то230 |
| 240 | IDS-I PERS (DS 1) . II - I EN (DS) . IE | | | | | :rem 226 |
| 340 | LRS=LEFT\$ (R\$,1):LL=LEN(R\$):IF | PK9- | 194 | | REM 2 BYTE INSTRUCTIONS | |
| 350 | TELDS="/"THEN520 | · rem | n 88 | 2005 | IFTN>256THENPRINT" INCORRECT | |
| 360 | HEN480 IFLR\$="("THEN520 IFTY=8THEN600 | : ren | n 15 | | T. (#5 IN HEX IS #05) ": GOTO2 | |
| 370 | IFTY=3THENOP=OP+8:GOTO1000 | :rem | 135 | | | :rem 94 |
| | IFRIGHT\$ (R\$,1) = "X"ORRIGHT\$ (R\$ | | | 2010 | POKESA, OP: POKESA+1, TN: SA=SA+ | 2:1FH=1T |
| | HEN630 | :rem | 210 | 2020 | HEN2030 PRINTOP; TN: GOTO230 | : rem 231 |
| 390 | HEN630 IFLEFT\$ (L\$,1) = "J"THEN820 | :ren | n 44 | 2030 | DE = OP:GOSUB4000:PRINTHS" " | ::rem 90 |
| 400 | TN=VAL(R\$): IFTN>255THEN430 | :rem | n 40 | 2030 | DE - OF GOSOBACCO PRINTING | , . Lem Jo |
| 410 | IFTY=1ORTY=3ORTY=4ORTY=5THENO | | | 2040 | DE = TN:GOSUB4000:PRINTH\$:GO | r0230 |
| | | :rem | | | | rem 231 |
| | GOTO2000 | :rem | | | REM 3 BYTE INSTRUCTIONS | |
| 430 | H%=TN/256:L%=TN-256*H%:IFTY=2 | | | 3010 | POKESA, OP: POKESA+1, L%: POKESA | |
| 440 | ENOP=OP+8:GOTO470 IFTY=1ORTY=3ORTY=4ORTY=5THENO | :rem | | 3020 | =SA+3:IFH=1THEN3030 PRINTOP;L%;H%:GOTO230 | rem 1/2 |
| 140 | | :rem | | | DE = OP:GOSUB4000:PRINTHS" " | |
| 450 | | :rem | | | DE = L%:GOSUB4000:PRINTHS" " | |
| | | :rem | | | DE = H%:GOSUB4000:PRINTHS:GO | |
| | | | | 1 | | rem 180 |
| 480 | GOTO3000 TN=VAL(RIGHT\$(R\$,LL-1)) | :rem | n 58 | 4000 | REM{2 SPACES}DECIMAL TO HEX | (DE TO H |
| 490 | IFTY=1THENOP=OP+8:GOTO2000 | :rem | 137 | | \$) | :rem 8 |
| | | :rem | | 4010 | H\$="":FORM=SZTOOSTEP-1:N%=DE | |
| | GOTO850 | :rem | | | DE=DE-N%*16 M: H\$=H\$+MID\$ (HE\$ | |
| | | :rem | | | | rem 179 |
| | | :rem | | 4020 | NEXT:SZ=1:RETURN | rem 116 |
| | TN=VAL (MID\$ (R\$,2,LL-3)) IFTY=1THENOP=OP+16:GOTO2003 | :rem | | 5000 | REM{2 SPACES}HEX TO DECIMAL | |
| | GOTO850 | :rem | | 5010 | E) D=0:Q=3:FORM=1T04:FORW=0T015: | :rem 9 |
| | TN=VAL (MID\$ (R\$,2,LL-3)) | :rem | | 2010 | H\$,M,1)=MID\$(HE\$,W+1,1)THEN50 | |
| | | :rem | | | | rem 221 |
| | | :rem | | 5020 | | :rem 93 |
| | TN=VAL(R\$):TN=TN-SA-2:IFTN<-1 | | | | D1=W* (16†(Q)):D=D+D1:Q=Q-1:NE | |
| | 27THENPRINT"TOO FAR ";:GOTO85 | | 2011 | | INT (D) : RETURN | :rem 41 |
| | | :rem | | 6000 | REM ACCEPT HEX OPCODE INPUT A | |
| | | :rem | | treat treatment | SLATE IT TO DECIMAL | |
| 620 | GOTO2000 | :rem | 147 | 6010 | IFLEFTS (R\$, 1) = "#"THENH\$ = "00" | RIGHTS (|
| | | | | | | |

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| | R\$,2):GOSUB5000:R\$="#"+STR\$(DE):RETU |
|---------------|--|
| | RN : rem 234 |
| 6020 | LS=LEN(R\$):AZ\$=LEFT\$(R\$,1):ZA\$=MID\$(|
| | R\$,LS,1):IFAZ\$<>"("THEN6050 :rem 126 |
| 6030 | IFZA\$="Y"THENH\$="00"+MID\$(R\$,2,2):GO |
| | SUB5000: R\$="("+STR\$(DE)+")Y": RETURN |
| | :rem 30 |
| 6040 | IFZA\$=") "THENH\$="00"+MID\$ (R\$,2,2):GO |
| | SUB5000: R\$="("+STR\$(DE)+"X)": RETURN |
| | :rem 238 |
| 6050 | IFZA\$="X"ORZA\$="Y"THEN6070 :rem 40 |
| 6060 | H\$=LEFT\$(ZO\$, 4-LS)+R\$:GOSUB5000:R\$=S |
| | TR\$ (DE) : RETURN : rem 44 |
| 6070 | IFLS=5THENH\$=LEFT\$(R\$,4):GOTO6090 |
| | :rem 253 |
| 6080 | H\$="00"+LEFT\$(R\$,2) :rem 186 |
| 6090 | GOSUB5000: R\$=STR\$ (DE) +ZA\$: RETURN |
| | :rem 252 |
| 20000 | |
| | ,BCS8176,BEQ8240,BIT7036,BMI8048 |
| | :rem 93 |
| 20010 | DATABNE8208, BPL8016, BRK0000, BVC8080 |
| CTOTOTOTOTOTO | ,BVS8112,CLC0024,CLD0216,CL10088 |
| | :rem 114 |
| 20020 | DATACLV0184,CMP1193,CPX4224,CPY4192 |
| | ,DEC2198,DEX0202,DEY0136,EOR1065 |
| | :rem 184 |
| 20030 | DATAINC2230, INX0232, INY0200, JMP6076 |
| | ,JSR9032,LDA1161,LDX5162,LDY5160 |
| | :rem 200 |
| 20040 | DATALSR3066, NOP0234, ORA1001, PHA0072 |
| | ,PHP0008,PLA0104,PLP0040,ROL3034 |
| | :rem 185 |
| 20050 | DATAROR3098, RT10064, RTS0096, SBC1225 |
| 20050 | ,SEC0056,SED0248,SEI0120,STA1129 |
| | :rem 216 |
| 20060 | |
| 20000 | TSX0186, TXA0138, TXS0154, TYA0152 |
| | :rem 79 |
| 50000 | |
| 50000 | PRINTX: POKE5, X: GOTO530 :rem 7 |
| 190 200 | |

One-Touch **Commands For The 64**

(Article on page 159.)

BEFORE TYPING...

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

1 POKE56,208:POKE55,0:F=0:C=PEEK(55)-120 :IFC<ØTHENC=C+256:F=-1 2 D=PEEK(56)+F:POKE55,C:POKE56,D 3 S=828:I=146:GOSUB100 10 DATA32, 198, 3, 165, 55, 133, 251, 133, 253, 1 65,56,133,252,133,254,169 15 DATA49, 133, 167, 169, 133, 133, 168, 169, 13 ,32,210,255,169,70,32,210 2Ø DATA255,165,167,32,210,255,169,61,32, 210,255,169,63,32,210,255 25 DATA169, 32, 32, 210, 255, 32, 207, 255, 72, 1

60,0,165,168,145,55,104

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3Ø DATA32,198,3,201,13,240,14,201,95,208 ,2,169,13,145,55,32

35 DATA207,255,76,124,3,230,167,165,167, 41,1,208,10,24,165,168

- 40 DATA105,4,133,168,76,170,3,56,165,168 ,233,3,133,168,165,167
- 45 DATA201,57,144,163,120,169,L0,141,20, 3,169,HØ,141,21,3,88
- 50 DATA169,0,133,167,32,68,166,76,116,16 4,166,55,208,2,198,56
- 55 DATA198,55,96
- 56 S=PEEK(55)+256*PEEK(56):I=120:GOSUB10
- 57 SYS(828)
- 58 END
- 6Ø DATA165,167,240,59,160,0,177,251,32,L 99, HØ, 176, 12, 165, 55, 197
- 65 DATA251, 208, 21, 165, 56, 197, 252, 208, 15, 169,0,133,167,165,253,133
- 70 DATA251,165,254,133,252,76,49,234,166 ,198,177,251,157,119,2,230
- 75 DATA198, 32, L111, HØ, 165, 198, 201, 11, 144 ,204,230,167,76,49,234,165
- 80 DATA215, 32, L99, H0, 176, 3, 76, 49, 234, 165 ,8,41,1,208,247,160
- 85 DATAØ, 177, 251, 197, 215, 208, 6, 32, L111, H Ø,76,L6,HØ,32,L111,HØ
- 90 DATA76, L81, H0, 201, 133, 144, 6, 201, 141, 1 76,2,56,96,24,96,166
- 95 DATA251,208,2,198,252,198,251,96,0,0 100 F=0:FORD=STOS+I:READA\$:IFASC(A\$)<58T
- HENA=VAL(A\$):GOTO115 105 IFASC(A\$)=76THENA=VAL(RIGHT\$(A\$, LEN(
- A\$)-1))+PEEK(55):IFA>255THENA=A-256: F=1
- 110 IFASC(A\$)=72THENA=VAL(RIGHT\$(A\$, LEN(A)-1)+PEEK(56)+F:F=\emptyset$
- 115 POKED, A: NEXT: RETURN

The Beginner's Corner

(Article on page 150.)

Bake A Cake

| 1 DIMI\$(24),B\$(24,1),M(11),C\$(11 |):Z=24 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| | :rem 126 |
| 2 POKE 53281,1 | :rem 193 |
| 3 FORN=ØTOZ:READAŞ,BŞ(N,Ø):IŞ(N) | |
| \$(N, Ø):NEXT | |
| \$(N, 0):NEXT | :rem 118 |
| 5 PRINT"[CLR][BLU][5 DOWN][5 RIG | |
| CAKE" | :rem 6 |
| 7 PRINT"{2 DOWN}CHOOSE: ":PRINT"{ | DOWN 1 N |
| EED TO KNOW":PRINT" [3 SPACES] W | |
| E MADE." | :rem 77 |
| 9 PRINT" [DOWN] 2 WANT TO SEE":PR | |
| | |
| [3 SPACES]A CERTAIN RECIPE":PR | |
| [DOWN] 3 END PROGRAM" | :rem 79 |
| 11 GETE\$: IFE\$="3"THEN200 | :rem 82 |
| 13 IFE\$="2"THEN61 | :rem 165 |
| 15 IFE\$<>"1"THEN11 | :rem 222 |
| 17 PRINT" [CLR] [BLU] IN THE FOLLOW | |
| | |
| | F YOU HAV |
| E THE INGREDIENT" | :rem 53 |
| 19 PRINT" [2 SPACES] 'N' IF YOU DO | NOT |
| [DOWN]":PRINT"[2 SPACES]'S' T | O START O |
| VER. [2 DOWN]" | :rem 97 |
| | |

| 21 | Y=0:FORN=0TOZ:PRINTB\$(N,0);"{2 SPACES} |
|----------|---|
| - | [RED]{BLK}";:GOSUB150 :rem 58 |
| 23 | GETE\$:IFE\$="S"THEN17 :rem 75 |
| 25 | IFE\$="N"THENPRINT"N{BLU}":GOTO31 |
| | :rem 114 |
| 27 | IFE\$<>"Y"THEN23 :rem 12 |
| 29 | PRINT"Y[BLU]":Y=Y+1 :rem 57 |
| 31 | B\$(N,1)=E\$:NEXTN:C=Ø:PRINT"{2 DOWN}YOU |
| | CAN MAKE:" :rem 113 |
| 33 | IFB\$(1,1)="N"ORB\$(2,1)="N"ORB\$(5,1)="N |
| | "THEN37 :rem 17 |
| 35 | IFY>7THEN47 :rem 95 |
| 37 | PRINT"NOTHING TODAY.":PRINT"YOU NEED M |
| 22 | ORE SUPPLIES" :rem 205 |
| 39 | PRINT" {2 DOWN } (GRN) PRESS RETURN {BLU } "; |
| | :GOSUB150 :rem 148 GETE\$:IFE\$=""THEN41 :rem 245 |
| 41 | GETE\$:IFE\$=""THEN41 :rem 245 IF ASC(E\$)<>13THEN41 :rem 249 |
| 43 45 | GOTO5 :rem 215 |
| 47 | RESTORE: FORN=ØTOZ*2+1:READE\$:NEXT:READ |
| 4, | A\$:rem 19 |
| 49 | FORN=ØTOZ:READE\$:IFE\$=""ORE\$="Ø"THEN53 |
| | :rem 208 |
| 51 | IFB\$(N,1)="N"THENFORI=N+1TOZ:READE\$:NE |
| | XTI:GOTO55 :rem 199 |
| 53 | NEXTN:PRINTA\$; " CAKE":C=C+1 :rem 13 |
| 55 | READA\$:IFA\$<>"Z"THEN49 :rem 205 |
| 57 | IFC=ØTHEN37 :rem 68 |
| 59 | PRINT" [DOWN] GO AHEAD AND BAKE! ": GOTO39 |
| | :rem 31 |
| 61 | PRINT"[CLR] [BLU] [DOWN] CHOOSE: [2 DOWN]" |
| | :PRINT"A BANANA CAKE":PRINT"B CHERRY C |
| 63 | AKE":PRINT"C CHOCOLATE CAKE" :rem 59 PRINT"D DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE":PRINT"E GOL |
| 63 | D LAYER CAKE": PRINT "F OATMEAL CAKE" |
| | :rem 23 |
| 65 | PRINT"G RED VELVET CAKE": PRINT"H SAUER |
| 00 | KRAUT CAKE":PRINT"I SPICE CAKE" |
| | :rem 146 |
| 67 | PRINT"J TWO-EGG CAKE": PRINT"K WACKY CA |
| | KE":PRINT"L WHITE CAKE":GOSUB150 |
| | :rem 187 |
| | GETE\$:IFE\$=""THEN69 :rem 9 |
| | A=ASC(E\$):IFA<650RA>76THEN69 :rem 83 |
| 13 | RESTORE: PRINT" {CLR} {BLU}"; :FORN=ØTO2*Z |
| 75 | +1:READE\$:NEXT :rem 79 |
| | IFA=65THEN79 :rem 131 FORN=1TOA-65:READA\$:FORI=ØTOZ:READE\$:N |
| " | EXTI, N :rem 23 |
| 79 | READA\$:PRINTA\$; " CAKE{DOWN}":I=0 |
| | :rem 177 |
| 81 | FORN=ØTOZ:READE\$:IFE\$=""ORVAL(E\$)=ØTHE |
| | N85 :rem 193 |
| 83 | M(I)=VAL(E\$):C\$(I)=I\$(N):PRINTM(I);TAB |
| | (6);C\$(I):I=I+1 :rem 152 |
| 85 | |
| 87 | PRINT" {2 DOWN } { RED } CONVERT RECIPE? (Y/ |
| | N){BLU}" :rem 220 |
| | GETE\$:IFE\$="N"THEN39 :rem 86 |
| 91 | |
| 93 | PRINT" [DOWN] MULTIPLY BY WHAT": PRINT" NU MBER OR DECIMAL?": PRINT" [RED] [BLU]" |
| | |
| 95 | |
| ,, | O93 :rem 90 |
| 97 | F=INT(F*100)/100:PRINT"{CLR}{BLU}";F;" |
| 2 -1 | TIMES ORIGINAL [DOWN] ": PRINTAS; " CAKE |
| | {DOWN}" :rem 101 |
| 99 | FOR N=0 TO I-1:PRINT INT(F*M(N)*100)/1 |
| 140000 | ØØ; TAB(6); C\$(N): NEXT: GOTO 87 : rem 109 |
| 10 | DATAC., SHORTENING, C., FLOUR, C., SUGAR, C |
| | |

| | THE PARTY OF THE P |
|-----|--|
| | ., BROWN SUGAR, TSP., BAKING PDR, TSP. |
| | :rem 25 |
| 103 | |
| | HERRIES, C., BANANAS, C., SAUERKRAUT, C., M |
| | ILK :rem 188 |
| 105 | |
| | SP., RED COLOR, ØZ., CHOCOLATE, TBSP., COC |
| | OA, TSP. :rem 187 |
| 107 | |
| 10. | ,TSP., VINEGAR, C., SALAD OIL, C., WATER, C |
| | .OATMEAL :rem 137 |
| 109 | |
| 105 | .67,2,,,,,,,,,CHERRY,.5,2.25,1.33, |
| | .3525 :rem 161 |
| | |
| 111 | |
| | 67,2.5,1.75,,,.5,1,,,,,2,,,2,,1,,,, |
| | ,1.25,0 :rem 143 |
| 113 | |
| | ,,1.25,,3,,1,3,,,,,,,GOLD LAYER,.5, |
| | 2.25,1.5,,3 :rem 49 |
| 115 | DATA1,,,,,1.67,,2,,,,1.5,,,,,OATM |
| | EAL, .5, 1.5, 1, 1, 5, 1,, 2,, 1, .7 |
| | 5,.25,,,1.25 :rem 76 |
| 117 | |
| | ,,,,,1,2,,6,,2,1,,,1,,,,SAUERKRAUT,. |
| | 67,2.25,1.25 :rem 211 |
| 119 | DATAØ,1,.25,,,,.67,,,3,,,,8,1,,,,1. |
| | 25,,SPICE,.75,2.25,1,,1,1,1,1,,,,,1,3, |
| | ,,,,1,.5,,Ø :rem 37 |
| 121 | |
| 121 | |
| | ,1,,2,,,,1,,,,,,WACKY,,2.5,1.5,,,1 |
| 100 | ,1,,,,,,,Ø :rem 142 |
| 123 | |
| | .25,1.5,,3,1,,,,1,,,5,,,,1.5,,,,, |
| | z :rem 103 |
| 150 | |
| 200 | PRINT"{CLR}{BLU}":END :rem 38 |
| | |
| | |

VIC/64 Program Lifesaver

(Article on page 132.)

UNNEW

1Ø I=525

20 READ A: IF A=256 THEN 40

30 POKE I, A: I=I+1:GOTO 20

40 POKE 43,525 AND 255:POKE 44,2:REM SET {SPACE}BOTTOM OF MEMORY

50 POKE 45,578 AND 255:POKE 46,2:REM SET {SPACE}TOP OF MEMORY

60 CLR : SAVE "0: UNNEW", 8

70 REM FOR TAPE USE SAVE "UNNEW", 1, 1

525 DATA 160,3,200,177,43,208,251

532 DATA 200,200,152,160,0,145,43

539 DATA 165,44,200,145,43,133,60

546 DATA 160,0,132,59,162,0,200

553 DATA 208,2,230,60,177,59,208

560 DATA 245,232,224,3,208,242,200

567 DATA 208,2,230,60,132,45,164

574 DATA 60,132,46,96,256

BEFORE TYPING...

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



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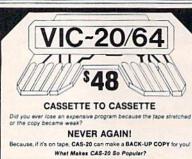
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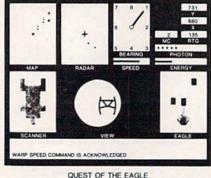
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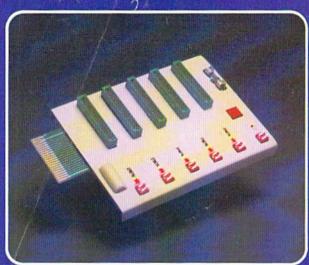
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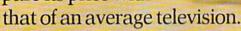
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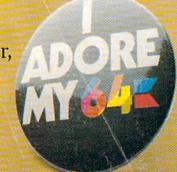


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