

YOUR COMMODORE

OCTOBER 1988

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The Games - Winter Edition
Netherworld
Fernandez Must Die



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There's only a few days to go before the opening ceremony, so make a dash for your local dealer and ask about the C64 Olympic Challenge pack. Or telephone 0800-800-477 for more details.


Commodore



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Epson add special effects to the FX

FX Parking Permit

The Epson FX850 and FX1050 printers have been upgraded to incorporate a paper parking facility.

The new units, which retail at £499 and £399 respectively, can now be used with a minimum of fuss when continuous stationery is swapped for sheet feeding. Instead of unlacing the tractor feed manually, new owners can just flick a lever and press a switch. The rollers automatically withdraw the paper out of the printer's paper path but the tractor sprocket remains

engaged. This means that, after the sheet feeding has been completed, tractor feed can be resumed without the need to re-clip the paper by hand.

The machines also feature three internal character fonts, 240pps-dot/s and 30pps NLQ speeds, all done with less than 500mA of noise.

Touchline: Epson (UK), 585 High Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 6UH. Tel: 81-982 8882.



Ingrid, star of Level 9's Gnome II

Level Gnome

At Level 9, Gnome is where the heat is and to prove it Ingrid's Back. The diminutive star of Gnome Ranger returns to battle against Jasper Quickback in Gnome II.

Quickback is planning a Yoppie Homes development in a quiet corner of the game's country. Only one thing stands between him and his dreams of suburbia — Ingrid Bottanlow and her accident-prone ways.

Also nearing completion is Pete Austin's megaproject Lancelot. After months of research, Austin has combined hi-tech programming with Malloy's Magic D'Arthur to produce a three-part adventure which follows Lancelot's knighting, his fall from grace with Guinevere and the search for the Holy Grail.

Touchline: Level 9, 5 Mendip Road, Crown Wood, Blackrock, Berkshire RG22 5EG. Tel: 6242 48797.

Arts Trek

Electronic Arts are releasing the "Wargame of the Century" and its simply called Empire. The objective is to watch our alien lifeforces and blast them to bits.

This may sound like a corruption of Star Trek so far but there's more. The player takes the roll of Captain William P Brown of the UGAS Britannia, an enterprising chap who wishes to seek out the evil Krellians who cling on to large tracts of real estate known as the Krellian Empire.

William P Brown has to holdy go into the heartlands of the Krellians, completely phase them into submission and escape root free as he checks off another conquered world, leaving bare bones and shouting a battle cry of "Ooh, hurray!" at the death of the Krellians. Thus, realising that he spoke too soon, he heads off into uncharted space to do battle once more.



Michael Powell EA's first UK programmer

Empire is a one to three player game of strategy in which the winner is the last to survive.

The second up and coming release from EA is Powertronic which has the distinction of being the first EA game to be penned entirely in the UK.

This November launch for the Amiga features solid 3D graphics of a jet racer championship of the future. The Powertronic series consists of six races, each at different tracks which feature differing weather conditions.

A special feature is included in the two player game which requires two Amigas to be linked together. Once the union is made, the two combatants can race against each other after tuning up and getting a suspension grid position through speed trials at the start of the race.

Touchline: Electronic Arts, 11-19 Barton Road, Langley, Berkshire SL9 8YN. Tel: 0753 49442.

Gung Ho Prose

Glasnost is a word which doesn't appear to feature in Wild Bill Smealy's vocabulary down at Microprose HQ. Once more it's time to loose the dogs of war as the Commie threat as Red Storm Rising makes a transition from book to game.

Tom Clancy's best seller concerns events in a future world war between the Russians and Americans in which a lone nuclear submarine has the task of wiping out the USSR's underwater fleet.

Microprose's leading programmer and designer, Steve Meier, has been given the task of converting words into bytes. Meier promises that the new simulation will be far more advanced than Microprose's highly acclaimed Stone Service.

In the meantime, the PC Show's magazine was provided by Micro-



Microprose's PC Show shipping Super X flight simulator

prose in the form of a highly advanced simulation machine, The Super X Flight simulator combines sensitive mechanical control with a wide angle computer generated visual

display to give its 14 passengers the sensation that they're really flying.

Touchline: Microprose, 2 Masker Place, Farnborough, Hampshire GU14 5DF, Tel: 0688 543228.

Vive la micro

The French are preparing for their second Festival de la Micro show on 14-16th of October at Espace Champexert, Paris. This is only the second year that the show has been held but it is rapidly establishing itself as the Gallic equivalent to the PC Show.

The festival is hosted by Neo Media press group and is well developed through necessity rather than by design. Neo Media organised an Amstrad show in 1986. It proved so successful that Amstrad France decided to run the show themselves by registering the name Amstrad Expo and forbidding Neo Media from using the Amstrad name.

Alan Kamenicky, Neo Media's managing director and show organiser, was not deterred so easily and in October last year the Festival de la Micro attracted over 20,000 visitors. Apple, Atari, Amstrad, Commodore and Sega all took stands at the show and they will also be there again this year.

The only question that remains is whether Amstrad will be the biggest draw again this year or will Commodore or Atari pull the larger share of the crowd?

Touchline: Festival de la Micro, Espace Champexert, Paris de Champexert, Paris
Organiser: Neo Media, 5-7 Rue de l'Amiral Courbet, 94160 Laite-Mandly.

PC Plod

Commodore are to be commended for sticking with their PC compatibles and at last persistence may be paying off. With their prices at an all time low, the company is now promoting its discount schemes for educational establishments.

Under the scheme, PCs (including £215 (mono) and £430 (colour) are being supplied for £299 and £369 respectively. At the top end of the range the savings are even greater with PC60-88HD Enhanced Colour Display 80086 alone costing £4299, a saving of £1000 on the normal RRP.

Now that prices have come down

so far, it could be time for schools to re-examine their microcomputer policies with a thought to using the industry standard PC instead of the charming but useless BBC Micro. The fact that the PC is used in almost every computerised establishment would give the computer student a distinct advantage in gaining employment when cast from the academic world into that of commerce.

Touchline: Commodore Business Machines (UK) Ltd, The Switchback, Garboer Road, Niddalehead, Airdshire DD8 2EA, Tel: 0628 776088.



It'll take Commodore's PC's into school!

COMMUNICATIONS CORNER

One major problem associated with calling bulletin boards is the cost of the call. Not only that, but many BBS members published in magazines and on BBS's do not state the location of the BBS itself.

A new facility available to MicroLink subscribers can now solve that problem. Called SITES, users enter either the name of a town/city, or a dialing code and the number of the row will be displayed.

As an example, entering "0424" will result in "Hastings" being displayed. Alternatively, entering "Hastings" will result in "0424" being displayed.

At the time of writing the service does not incorporate area codes within a city but this will be introduced at a later date. International dialing codes and associated country names will also be introduced.

Presently Micronet subscribers have a similar facility within the British Telecom database on Prestel. Located at page 88884 is an area code locator. This is used by entering the first three digits of the area code. This will display a list of the areas covered by that exchange. Major cities are covered, so it is possible to get a breakdown of area codes within a major conurbation such as London.

The Price of MicroLink

Shortly after the new Tariff changes for Prestel/Micronet were announced, MicroLink issued a statement that it would not be increasing its prices.

However, it appears that even though MicroLink charges have not gone up in the last three and a half years, the operational costs have. In a letter to all subscribers, Derek Muskin, MD for Database Publications which operates MicroLink said that the company could no longer subsidise its customers. As a result, the minimum monthly standing charge of £2 has been increased to £5. This brings the standing charge in line with the rest of Telecom Gold.

In the letter Muskin also promised a number of enhancements to MicroLink, including the addition of yet more gateways both national and international.

Your Commodore notes that MicroLink will represent excellent value for money. Not only does it offer a comprehensive range of facilities

Our roving reporter David Janda is back with more news and news in the world of comms

beyond what Telecom Gold provides, but MicroLink subscribers do not have to pay any block data transfer charges. The data transfer charge was introduced in August 1987 and is a charge for every 512 character-block of data sent (received to/from Telecom Gold).

The Magazine Grows!

Xtra! The magazine supplement area on Micronet has a new section called Voltage.

The area will cater for those interested in Hi-Fi and consumer electronics by providing the readers with news, reviews and features on the latest gadgets for the Hi-tech puppets among you.

Voltage will be updated on a regular basis and reading it incurs no extra charge for Micronet subscribers. Prestel only subscribers can read Voltage, but are time charged at different rates depending on what time of day the section is read.

The Dremore Disc!

Dataphone Ltd of Peterborough is no more. The company manufactured and sold modems including the Dremore II and the Designer.

According to former MD Martin Payne the company was under financial stress for some time. It is understood that considerable delays in obtaining BART approval for the Dremore II and Designer modems contributed to the companies problems.

New backing in the form of a company called Modern Marketing has been sought and the new company will be selling Dataphone products.

Micronet on the Move

Telemap Group Ltd, who's primary product is the Micronet database on Prestel is to move its HQ from London to Apsey near Hemel Hempstead. The move which will be made early 1989 will result in Telemap sharing office space with Dialcom UK. Dialcom is

part of British Telecom and incorporates Prestel, Telecom Gold, and a host of other value added services.

According to Micronet the move will result in better communication between The Net and Prestel.

However, Your Commodore has received information from several reliable sources who suggest that British Telecom (who currently have a 49% share in Telemap Group Ltd) will buy out the two other Telemap share holders. These are DSMAP and Bell Canada.

This would be a logical move on BT's part as it would mean that Micronet (which is the largest IP on Prestel) would be under its control.

Although this information has not been confirmed by the top management at Telemap (who were not available for comment) this writer believes it to be the case.

More Amiga Coverage

Editorial coverage for the Amiga on Micronet has been rather thin until now.

Before, coverage was supplied by the contributors of the 05/32 area. This has all changed as the Safety CBM area provides information for Amiga owners so does the ST/Amiga area which now has a full time member of Micronet's staff writing for it.

At present, there is no separate microbase on Micronet for Amiga owners, but this may change if the number of Amiga owners subscribing to Micronet increases.

Gateways from MicroLink (c) Database Publications

- 1: Minematics
- 2: Echo
- 3: AIMS Database
- 4: InfoBook
- 5: Jordan Watch
- 6: Official Airways Guide
- 7: World Reporter
- 8: FinTech - Financial Times Facts
- 9: Petrolium Monitor
- 10: Lotus
- 11: Kompas
- 12: BIS Informal Newfile
- 13: Wall Street Journal
- 14: Grants to UK Industry
- 15: Marketing Week

1-15 Responding Quick Select :

Gizmos - expanding Commodore

By Tony Hetherington

For a lot of Commodore users 64K of memory, a joystick and a good selection of games will be enough to occupy all their computing time. But, for others who see their C64 or C128 as a means to explore the world of sound, graphics, teletext and even robotics will find the following pages an invaluable source to all address, gizmos, cartridges and circuit boards that you can use to expand your Commodore.

As with other fields in computing the world of Gizmos is almost totally dominated by a single company. If you think of adventures you think first of Infocom, if you're looking for a printer Epson springs to mind. Similarly in the world of Gizmos, Datel Electronics is the name.

Although Datel still has competition in many areas, its success is a fine example of the potential success waiting for third party companies that are prepared to support machines. Without these companies the C64 and C128 would be good but limited machines and would not enjoy their current success and appeal. Compiling this article has convinced me that whatever the task you wish to embark on with your C64 or C128 there's likely to be a piece of hardware and software available somewhere that will make it a whole lot easier.

Chips and Boards

Chips and circuit boards are an obvious way of expanding your Commodore as they can add to or replace your computer's hardware. You may need some basic knowledge of electronics and be competent at soldering to get the best out of them, however there are some that simply plug into the cartridge port so even the most inexperienced novice can amass their success.



Turbo ROM II (Datel Electronics) £14.99

This chip replaces the C64s ROM with a turbo version capable of loading and saving programs five or six times faster than normal, and adds a ten second disk format routine and programmed function keys that provides functions such as load and directory and the touch of a key.

4 Way Kernel Board (Datel Electronics) £22.99

This board slots in and replaces the kernel and provides an adaptor that can take 64K or 128K replacement ROMs and a switch so you can swap between the systems.

256K Superrom Expander (Datel Electronics) £29.99

dig your for Commodore Com

Possibly the ultimate in ROM expansion as this expander board has eight slots each capable of carrying a 32K EPROM. The board also is supplied with its own menu driven operating system so you can access any of the eight EPROMS without loading in a program.

An EPROM generator utility will custom your own BASIC or machine code programs and turn them into automatic EPROMS.

In effect the Supremis expander provides a neat alternative to banks of cartridges protruding from your C64 at 2704, 27128 and 33216 EPROMs can be switched in and out as required giving you a wide of instant menu screened programs.

EPROMs 64/Dave Electronics/£6.99.

The EPROMs 64 is the ideal companion board for the Supremis Expander as it can be used to program 2714, 2704, 27128 and 33216 chips.

Menu driven programs allow you to program, read, verify and copy EPROMs simply so that they're ready for use in the Supremis Expander.

The Drive Box/F.S.S.L./£19.95.

The Drive Box once installed will allow you to alter the drive number (0, 9, 10, 11) of your (3541, 1571, 1570 or 1580) disk drive and also write to the backside of a disk without cutting a notch in the disk as it bypasses the write protect sensor.

£794/F.S.S.L./£98.81.

A plug in memory expansion board for the C64 that will add 256K to your computer in four 64K banks. Supplied with its own power supply the 1764 won't drain your C64 and will give you the extra memory needed in so many development projects.

£736/F.S.S.L./£149.85.

512K is available in this the C128

version of the F.S.S.L. memory upgrade board.

Graphics

The Commodore's graphics facilities are the envy of other 8 bit owners who cannot hope to match the quality and colour of C64 graphics. The following packages help you to make the most of these facilities through a combination of hardware and software.

Amazing Packer/Dave Electronics/£29.99.

A combined lightpen and graphics package system that promises to help you get the most out of your Commodore's graphics potential.

The fibre optical lightpen plugs into the joystick port and is ideal for creating computer art as you can simply point to the part of the screen you want to work on. Add to that a software package that includes windows and icons for ease of use and features such as rubber banding, zoom modes, a range of brushes, the ability to cut and paste windows, load and save shapes, windows and screens and a colour mix over 200 hues and the result is a must for computer artists.

Stop Press/AMX/£79.95.

Stop Press is one of the better C64 Desktop Publishing packages mainly due to the inclusion of the excellent AMX mouse.

By moving the mouse and pressing one of its three buttons you can select from the programs pull down menus and create graphics and page styles in which you can point on text created by a separate word processor. In a recent survey of Commodore Desktop publishers in the last Four Commodore Stop Press came well. It's success partly due to the easy to use software and partly to the AMX mouse that would top any mouse

comparison table. Together they made headline news.

BASIC 8/F.S.S.L./£10.85.

This is an incredibly package for the C128 which together with F.S.S.L.'s 64K Video RAM upgrade kit (£19.95) unleashes unimaginable graphics power that can even rival the 16 bit machines.

BASIC 8 adds over 50 commands to C128 Basic that allows you to draw a circle, box or 3D solid shape with a single command and includes commands to control windows, create fonts, and select patterns and brushes.

The result of your programming can be displayed in 88 column mode and in mono a resolution of 640 x 200 and 640 x 392 in 16 colour mode.

Sound

Computer sound can be one of its most impressive features but few C64 users are able to make the most of their computer's features. Although there are a number of excellent music packages on the market somebody serious about computer music should check out the sounds of science created by these samplers, midi interfaces and electronic drum systems.

Digital Sound Sampler/Dave Electronics/£98.95.

Sound samplers can be great fun to use as you can record or sample any sound or noise and record it in memory. Once it's there you can speed it up or slow it down, play it back forwards or backwards and add notes, levels or ring modulation to create an amazing range of results that can be saved for later use.

The Dave's Digital Sound Sampler comes complete with a microphone and allows you to store and edit up to eight samples at any one time making it a powerful sound editing

tool whether it is just amusement (making your Guinness sound like anything from John Wayne to a Dulck), to mimic the sampled sounds of today's records or to create sound effects for stage and radio.

Com-drum/Datel Electronics/E26-88

The Com-drum plugs into the cartridge port of your C64 and turns it into a digital drum machine.

Through a menu-driven editor you can create drum rhythms in real or stop time and store up to eight drum sounds in memory and save them to tape or disk and then play them back through your hi-fi.

A separate Com-drum editor (E4-89) provides the Com-drummer with a disk full of 24 drum sounds that you can combine and edit to provide your own customized drum kit.

MIDI 64/Datel Electronics/E28-88

MIDI is one of the buzzwords of the 80s and in this case stands for Musical Instrument Digital Interface that can transmit notes and how they are played (duration, pitch etc) to a storage device or an instrument.

For a basic MIDI system you need a keyboard, synthesizer, MIDI interface and computer. Casio is probably your best source of keyboards and synthesizers, your C64 will prove to be an adequate computer and this is a suitable interface between the two.

Cartridges

The Commodore family of computers is one of the few that use cartridges to expand and improve the original system. The cartridge has an obvious advantage over disk or solder in ROM alternatives as they simply plug into the cartridge port and are instantly ready for use.

Unfortunately, the good name of cartridge has been shared by people who still insist on dressing up the price of software by copying programs for friends. The cartridge companies have also fallen into this trap and lost their advertising on how quick they can backup the latest releases.

However, now the companies are fighting back by maintaining that their

cartridges are programming tools and I would add that every user has the right to backup his software or create a disk version of a tape game as long as it is for his own use. Pissy simply pushes up the cost of programs.

Action Replay IV Professional/Datel Electronics/E24-88

This is the updated version of possibly the best known cartridge and adds to the features of the original computer, backup, turbo loading, sprite killing, printer dumping original by adding an onboard custom chip that includes an extended monitor that can freeze any program allowing the various programmes to disassemble, compare, fill, transfer, hunt, relocate and jump to any part of the code and the restart the program from the place you freeze it.

This can provide an educational tool for programmers who want to find out how their monster created a certain effect.

Final Cartridge III/Datel Electronics/E28-88

The latest version of the Final cartridge gives your C64 or C128 user a friend to friend and you control everything through windows and pull down menus.

You can turn your joystick into an auto fire stick, kill and double sprite collisions, breeze games to create screen dumps, include a sprite and character editor and a programmer's toolkit incorporating commands such as Auto, Remember, Delete, Trace, Append and Dump. Add to that a calculator, real time clock, notepad and turbo loader and you have a force to be reckoned with.

Expert Cartridge/TriLogic/E26-89

The Expert differs from the other commercial cartridges since it contains RAM and not ROM chips. Although this means you must load in the operating system from disk every time you use it, you can easily and cheaply upgrade the system by changing the disk which costs about £1 and not £8 which would be the cost of a new cartridge.

Smart Cart/Datel Electronics/E28-88

The Smart Cart is a battery packed 32K RAM cartridge that sets like a ROM cartridge. Although more technical programmers can take advantage of its I/O slots, most users will be most than happy with the way they can load their programs into memory, flick a switch and then for the next five years (until the battery runs out) reload their program in a few seconds.

An IR version is also available at half the price which makes the 32K version a better buy as well as being more useful.

RAM Disk/Datel Electronics/E28-88

RAM disk turns your Smart Cart into a 32K RAM disk capable of instantly storing and retrieving files and programs. Through simple commands such as load, save, directory and search you can access this storage area as if it was a disk drive with the only difference being that the programs load and save instantly.

3 Slot Motherboard/Datel Electronics/E28-88

This simple device will save the wear and tear on your cartridge port as it contains slots for up to three cartridges that can be switched in and out as required. So if you've finished using the Final Cartridge you could switch to the Smart Cart Action Replay IV.

64 Doctor/TriLogic/E28-89

Here's a cartridge with a difference as the 64 Doctor is a diagnostic cartridge which examines your C64 and reports back with any problems it finds. In all it performs tests on the keyboard, serial port, cartridge port, keyboard ROM, video chip and video banks, NMI and I/O interrupts, cassette data, joystick ports, sound port, BASIC ROM, CIA chips, mouse chip, cassette key press and even tests out your joystick.

This cartridge was developed by TriLogic as a result of its own work in repairing monitors and is designed to produce an accurate diagnosis which will cut down the time and cost of repairs.

Tellogic also produces the Drive Doctor (C14-89) and Dataette Doctor (L8-99) to help you resolve tape and disk loading problems.

Robotics

Robotics is a growing area of interest enjoyed by most enthusiasts every year. Driven on by images of robots in science fiction films they strive to control the outside world from their keyboards. The C64 can be used to experiment in this area with these three Data! packages. They're still light years away from CPM or RMD but it's a step in the right direction.

Robotics/Datal Electronics (E8-93). This robotarm has five axis of movement which can be controlled by two joysticks or via the Robotarm interface (Data! C14-99) to your C64 through which you can train or program it to create movement sequences.

Four different attachments can expand its use as you can give your Robotarm fingers, a shared scoop, jaw or a magnetic attachment.

Robotik 64/Datal Electronics/L19-98.

Robotik 64 is a combined hardware and software package that allows your C64 to talk to the outside world. Four output channels, four input channels, analogue input with full 8 bit conversion and voice input will allow you to experiment with controlling robots and models.

Extras

In any article of this type you quickly run into games that refuse to fall into any predefined categories and they usually end up getting lumped together at the end. This article is no exception so here is a collection of games including a nifty little joystick, a telnet adaptor and two add-ons for those Commodore users that are upgrading to the Amiga.

Joystick/Scantron (Microprose) D7-85.

The controller is a tiny joystick (little more than an inch high) that sticks on top of the C64 or C128 and plugs

into one of the joystick ports but through a second 9 pin adapter leaves the port free.

This mini stick is ideal for application programs such as ORO or graphics packages but not for what the instructions describe as "the emotional movement involved in playing certain games".

Commodore 1541 Disk Drive/ F.S.S.L./E594-93.

A new disk drive for the C64 and C128 that offers 1 megabyte of memory (800K formatted capacity), 2168 blocks and an impressive 8000 characters per second loading rate.

1571 FAX ROM/F.S.S.L./E24-93.

Developed by Commodore Inc USA, this plug in ROM solves most of the many problems faced by 1571 owners whether it be Disknot Present errors or problems when using Superbase.

Telnet Adaptor/Microprose/E9-85.

Telnet pages such as those found on BBC's Ceefax and ITN's Oracle service provide a wealth of information ranging from football results to railpiles, to weather reports to latest currency and stock prices. Now, with the Microprose Telnet adaptor you can call up the pages on your C64 screen and save the pages to tape or disk.

You can also print them out for future reference and write your own programs that can read the information from the screen buffer and use it in calculation. Applications for these vary considerably from easily inputting a week's football results into a pocket calculator to plotting the fall in the pound or predicting the right time to buy shares in a depressed market.

There have been telnet adaptors for computers before but few have been as cheap as this one as it not only connects to your C64 but also to your video recorder and uses its timer to receive the telnet data. If you haven't a video, and according to Microprose most computer owners have one, you can buy a timer as well which will increase the combined price to £124.85.

Printed/DeLogic/E24-93.

Many C64 and C128 owners are now or have already upgraded to an Amiga (the recent price cut will make this move even more attractive) and those who do will be wondering what to do with their old C64 printer. Instead of throwing it away, prapping up a wobbly table or giving it away to a friend why not invest in a printer and use it with your Amiga.

This handy device also adds a 64K print buffer which speeds up the Amiga's notorious sluggish printing speed.

Acacia 54/Perfection/E3-19 Acacia-Club F47.

This similar device justifies its higher price by allowing upgrading Amiga/C64 owners to also use their 1541 and 1571 disk drives with their new machine and also includes a utility to upload precious sequential files into Amiga format and to ease the strain of upgrading.

Foundries

Datal Electronics, Fenton Industrial Estate, Gorton Road, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, Tel: 0532 344787.

Microprose, 7 Maple Chase, Morristown, Mass. 01856 USA, Tel: 617 878 9984.

Tellogic, Unit 5, 2148 New Works Road, Lee Wood, Bradford BD12 6JP, Tel: 0574 681715.

F.S.S.L. (Financial Systems Software) 440, 65 High Street, Peckham, Surrey, S.W.18 1AB, Tel: 0898 233332.

J. H. N., Unit 170, Halesgrove, Chatterton, Huddersfield H4 4J 6QA, Tel: 0473 41381.

Perfection Software, 6, Park Terrace, Worcester Park, Surrey S24 7LZ, Tel: 07-530 2889.

Scantron (Microprose), 7, Market Place, Tetbury, Glouce G16 6TA, Tel: 0800 54328.

flag is explained in detail later on.

10050 The computer now searches to the left of the start co-ordinates until it finds the screen edge or a previously set point.

10060 It now performs an identical search to the right of its new found co-ordinates for similar conditions. This time, for every point found blank, it is filled. A subroutine is also called to check for blank areas both above and below the plotted point.

10100 If the buffer pointer indicates that there are no further areas to be filled, the routine finishes.

10140 If not, the last set of co-ordinates stored are retrieved, and the buffer pointer is reduced accordingly.

10150 This continues until either the buffer pointer registers an empty buffer, or the co-ordinates retrieved indicate that the area is still blank.

10160 If the area has been found blank then the fill routine is re-initiated with the new co-ordinates in mind.

10170 Now that everything has been filled, the routine is TERMINATED.

The heart of the program lies in the search routine. This is called every time that a point is plotted on the screen by the fill routine. It works in the following way:

Two flags, H1 and H2 have two states; TRUE (-1) or FALSE (0), and are used to note exactly what is being searched for above (H1) or below (H2) the plotted point.

If the flag is TRUE, then the computer is looking for an empty point. When it finds one, its co-ordinates are placed in the buffer, and the buffer pointer is incremented. The state of the flag is now flipped, and it becomes FALSE. This state now informs the routine that an area has been found, and that a possible dividing line between another such area is being sought (i.e. a 'set' point). This prevents the routine from re-searching 379 dots where one or two would be sufficient. It is probably BETTER understood with the aid of Figure 2.

The points set in columns 70 and 71 and row 36 indicate where the bottom line of a rectangle lies. The

circle indicates the start position of the fill routine, and the 'm' signals the points that will be memorized by the computer.

First, a search is made to the left for either a point or the edge of the screen. The latter is found first, so the computer starts drawing a line from 0,35. Both flags H1 and H2 now become set to TRUE to look for and 'unset' points.

They both find one immediately, so the co-ordinates 0,36 and 0,34 are noted. H1 and H2 now become FALSE as an area has been found.

Because these flags are now FALSE, the computer continues its search, this time for a 'set' point.

The first to find one is H1 at 70,36. This simply causes the computer to turn H1 back to TRUE to look for a further blank point. The co-ordinates 70,36 are then forgotten as they are of no further use.

The plotting and searching continues until 74,35 is reached. Because H1 is now TRUE, the computer notes co-ordinates 74,36 and turns H1 back to false again.

This time, the computer finishes the line without finding any further 'set' points above or below the line. Now it returns to check its buffer, and these co-ordinates are found:

0,34 - below the start of the plotted line

0,36 - above the start of the plotted line

74,36 - to the right of the rectangle

The last set of co-ordinates are taken and tested to see if the area has been filled from another direction. They are

found to be blank, and so the computer recalls the fill routine with these co-ordinates and this line is scanned in an identical way.

10190 If we are hunting for an 'unset' point.

10200 Check the point, if it is 'unset', move the buffer pointer on by 1, memorize the co-ordinates and flip the flag.

10210 Otherwise.

10220 Check if the point is set so that we can flip the flag the other way.

10240 - 10280 Repeat the above procedure with the H2 flag, scanning below the plotted point.

NOTE: Basic Lightning uses the TOP LEFT as its origin (0,0) but the machine code version uses the BOTTOM LEFT.

The memory for the machine code version is allocated as follows:

8C000 - 8C358 M/C routines
8C359 - 8C7FF Fills
8C800 - 8C8FF Buffer area
8CC00 - 8CFFF Stores colour screen
8D000 - 8FFFF Hi-res bit mapped screen

The routines HIRRES and LORRES move the screen and switch video banks so that Basic loses no memory at all. Locations 8C359-8C7FF are available for other machine code routines. The ones I have supplied are as follows:

HIRRES	575 49132	Switch hi-res screen on
LORRES	575 49134	Switch hi-res screen off
CLS	575 49216	Clear the hi-res screen
PLOT	575 49470,X,Y	Plot point X,Y
UNPLOT	575 49480,X,Y	unplot point X,Y
INVERT	575 49490,X,Y	inv point X,Y
FILL	575 49865,X,Y	fill hi-res screen from X,Y
COLOUR	575 49991,A	set hi-res colour to a (0-255)
POINT	575 50002,X,Y	read point X,Y - peak (768) returns 0 if no point set, 1 if there is.

Getting it all in

The Basic program 'Lightning Fill' is provided for those of you with Ozark Software's Basic Lightning program.

'Hi-res Fill' is the basic loader for the stand-alone machine code version. See listings on page 61

This utility program allows the joystick to be used to control the cursor. It can also be modified so that the joystick emulates any other keys, which can be very useful for adding joystick control to BASIC programs. The four files associated with this program are:

JOYCURS	A BASIC loader
JOYCURS.ORG	The machine code object file loaded by the above
JOYCURS.SRC	A source code file (loads as a BASIC program) for ASSEMBLER / MONITOR 84
JOYMOD	A BASIC program which modifies the routine

The routine is interrupt controlled. It is loaded into the tape buffer where it occupies 128 bytes, \$B0C0-\$B0FF (828-855). To load the utility, load and run JOYCURS. The cursor can now be moved around the screen using a joystick in port 2. Pressing FIRE and a direction simulates the following keys: FIRE/UP = Return, FIRE/DOWN = Space, FIRE/LEFT = Delete, FIRE/Right = Insert.

The auto-repeat can be turned on and off by poking location 912. Poking with 0 turns repeat off, with 1 turns it on.

The default settings are very useful for editing programs, but can be changed by loading and running JOYMOD. The program here will load the machine code file and will run through the joystick directions, with and without fire, asking for each one which key that particular action is to modify. If no key is to be simulated, press —. The program also modifies the default value of the repeat flag. It is then possible to save the modified routine from inside the program so that it can be booted from the user's own program.

(For the technically minded, the program modifies a reference table starting at 923 which contains all 32 possible combinations of the five joystick bits in sequence — many of which are impossible to achieve with a joystick. The table contains the CBM-ASCII values of the keys to be simulated, with 0 representing no key.)

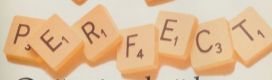
See Listings on page 64

Joystick Cursor



A chance to control the cursor and other keys with the joystick with some handy results

By James Kew



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Games Update

A lot of budget releases available this month - handy if you're short of the old pennies this month

Yet another quiet month with only a few full price releases as the software companies hold back their major titles for the main autumn offensive. There is, however, a plethora of budget games available for anybody looking for the odd pocket money game although it must be said, that a lot of these titles are previously released full price games.

Full Price Titles

Anybody looking for a bargain could do a lot worse than investigate *Claw Masters* from Beam-Soft. It seems that even compilations are getting bigger and better as this one offers no less than twenty titles. Most of the games were originally released at a budget price and those that weren't are now showing their age somewhat but nevertheless, there are some suggestions of gold among the also rans.

The titles include *Dem Durr*, *Tom Crib*, *Spanish Fish*, *Revol*, *Thrust*, *Archad*, *Way of the Exploding Fist*, *Ghostbusters*, *Oil and Liza* and *Brain Zaps* *Superior Challenge*. My personal favourite though is *Zalys*, a fast thinking strategy game that shows that great graphics aren't necessary for a game to be addictive. On a score of 1 to 100 for presentation, *Zalys* comes in at minus five!

If you are looking for something a bit more challenging on the strategy front, then there is the latest release from the Australian wargame company SSG, marketed by Electronic Arts. *Devil's Battles of the American Civil War* (I think only) lets you recreate five battles including the decisive Gettysburg and Chickamauga. These two, if handled differently could have turned the whole outcome of the War so here is your chance to prove that you are a better general than Robert E. Lee. As is usual with SSG games, the presentation is superb and a complete construction set allows you to design whatever variants you choose.

Apart from *Netherworld* (see elsewhere in this issue) *Remora* has also released *Atlantis*. As with all their releases, presentation is first class but the game itself, a reticently scrolling shoot 'em up has been seen a thousand times before and offers little that is new.

From Gamma comes *Mickey Mouse* is a game that I didn't really enjoy but which might appeal more to younger players. Mickey has to climb four towers with the ultimate aim of defeating the evil King. As usual he must deal with all the side deans which involves playing four sub-games. There are ghosts and skeletons to be battled using either



Devil's Battles of the American Civil War



Zalys



Mickey Mouse



Road Blasters

the magic water pistol or rubber mallet but I reckon that anyone playing the game will get more nightmares from looking to an appalling rendition of Paul Drake's Sennora's Appreciation - the bit of the film Fantasia starring Mickey.

Also from Gremlin comes *Blood Blasters*, an arcade adventure for one or two players involving a chase through some mines in search of the Scarpians, a group of space ninjas. Although it looks attractive, the gameplay itself left me cold and I just did not enjoy this one at all.

A racing game where you have to blast everything in sight sounds like a good idea but *Road Blasters* from US Gold is yet another game that doesn't quite work. You have to get from A to B within the time limit while at the same time wiping out anything that gets in your way - cars, bikes, buses and gas turbines to name but a few. You can get extra weapons delivered to you from an overhead spaceship if your shooting skills warrant them. Graphics are poor and the scrolling is not too hot either, making control of your car somewhat difficult.

Budget Games

Patched are the major contributors to this month's budget choice. European fix-a-side is actually one of the more playable football games around. In other words, it is possible to take the ball from an opposing player. Not are you faced with a superhuman computer controlled goalie who manages to stop everything that you kick at him.

There are problems though. Your own have a habit of all rushing up field and staying there so when the time comes to defend, there is no-one there to do it. There is also the habitual problem of control being given to the player that you don't want. The most serious fault though is that it is possible to reach a stalemate position. I became trapped between a defender and the goalie with the ball bouncing out to the corner flag and the goalie dying to save the rebound. The chances were to wait for eight minutes until the game finished, or pull the plug...

Beach Buggy Simulator sees you competing in the dunes trials and what trials they are. Apart from having to jump over rocks and other hazards, there is also the slightly more serious problem of passing helicopters trying to blow you to bits. The organisers do however do you the courtesy of fitting your buggy with a gun offering some small amount of comfort. All this is against a strict time limit with the added problem of diminishing fuel supplies.

I thought that every possible variation of title containing

the word 'Yojia' had been used up, but no, for there is the disk in front of me is *Yojia Assassin Simulator*. Apart from appearing in the title, the word 'Yojia' has no connection with the game whatsoever but there again, I don't suppose that an ordinary assassin simulator has vast amounts of appeal. In practice, the game is a variant of a well worn theme. Race along a track within a time limit, leaping over ramps, avoiding obstacles and doing neat air tricks if you feel so inclined.

Racing seems to be this month's main theme. *Awesome Road Race* is an old (1985) Activision game. Choose your opponents and course and head off as quickly as you can avoiding anything that gets in your way. Frequent gear changes are required and you will need to watch your fuel gauge if you are to cross the line first. There are no cars coming towards you to worry about, the only real hazard being when the screen turns black at night time!



5 Star 8 Ball Simulator

My opinion of stupidity is that they must have an IQ almost as low as Leeds United supporters or magazine editors. Anyone who wants to do that for a living has got to be crazy. Nevertheless, it seems that there are plenty of crazy people about, and at the moment there is no limit on stupidity. *Shoot File Simulator* (that seems to be Patched's favourite word this month) has you dodge obstacles as you attempt to catch men leaping off hang gliders, jump through rings of fire and try to catch hold of passing helicopters.

The theme of shoot 'em-ups whereby as you improve, so you collect bigger and better weapons has been done to death over the past year. So what have Patched done to add a spark of originality in *Thous Warswiv*? They have got rid of the ubiquitous spaceship and in its place, substituted a man on a winged horse! And what is the object of your quest? Yes, its yet another princess that has managed to get herself captured! Don't call us, we'll call you.

The final release on the Silverbird label is *Silverbird* - interesting at £2.99 (all the others are £1.99). Hopping from asteroid to asteroid, you must find the entrance to the mines which in turn need to be explored in order to find and assemble bits of a spaceship. Once inside the mine, a mine can only be left when you have shot sufficient aliens to find a red diamond. There are assorted bobbles and boulders to be avoided and traps and banana bombs to be acquired. A divided severity this month, an original idea!



Tajiri's Winter

From Codemasters comes *Pakryoko*, a thirty-two level shoot 'em-up on the lines of *Frozen Water* above but without the originality. It is however a lot faster, more complex and better designed than its rival and represents much better value for money.

One of the most interesting budget games is *Angus* from Mastertronic. It is a test of one player rule playing game-demons to be explored, treasure to be found and monsters to be battled. The map of your surroundings is quickly drawn, all you do is use the pointer to indicate where you want to go. The pointer is also used to manipulate any objects that you find so that you can wear armour, wield over a weapon, eat food etc. You have a number of hit points determining how much damage you can sustain, but you must also watch your ever decreasing strength which needs food or magic to replenish it.

The game doesn't quite work in so much as it is too easy to get killed early on. One of the problems is that combat depletes your strength rapidly as well as your hit and the game tends to be over before you know it. Should you manage to survive the early stages - the use of magic items is necessary, you can save your current character to live and fight another day.



Minsky's Magic

Amiga Games

Things are also quiet on the Amiga front this month with no games that really make you sit up and take notice. Pick of the crop is undoubtedly *Scary Tale II* from Electronic

Arts, an excellent although difficult rule playing game. There are spells and wondrous powers as you battle your way through dungeons and wilderness searching for the seven parts of the destiny sword.

Four Boardwalk's *International Soccer* is released at an unfortunate time, coming shortly after England's dire performance in the European Championships. The game is almost as lack-lustre. The animation of the players is jerky, the computer opponent too difficult and all too frequently, the wrong player get under your control. The added features of throw ins and corners add little to the game. Best stick to playing against a friend.

Still on the sporting theme, *World Time Golf* from Electronic Arts. Not quite as playable as *Louderboard*, it nevertheless offers a real challenge. Don't die as I did and choose the Nasty Nine for your first course when you don't really know what you are doing. Eighty-two over par for nine holes is not a score to brag about!



Powers to the Rescue



Giganoid

Return to Genesis from Firebird is a shoot 'em-up involving the rescue of a load of scientists. Guess what? Some of the scientists can give your ship extra weapon systems. Now where have I heard that before!

Finally this month comes *Giganoid* from Swiss Computer Arts, an almost exact copy of *Arkavoid*. Sure, the shapes of the weapons have been changed but the falling capsules are identical, even down to the letters on them. Why does 'P' represent a bonus life? Take my advice and stick to the original.

F.S.S.L.

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Code Relocation



Post process a program and turn it into code that, with a bit of run time processing, can be relocated in any part of memory

By Dave Garnde

The area of RAM between 50000 and 5D000 has always been a popular area for machine code programmers. The lack of interference from BASIC and the operating system makes this area ideal for small utility programs. Consequently almost all utility programs published are written to run in this area.

Now while this is no problem when each utility is used in isolation, it would often be nice to combine some utilities into a tool set. The problem then becomes one of space and memory conflicts. Because the chances are that the particular routines you would like to combine occupy the same area of store.

Of course there would be no problem at all if the offending code could be relocated to a different part of memory; after all there is plenty of space available. However 6802 code is hardly ever relocatable. The reason being that because of the nature of the instruction set, it is extremely difficult to write relocatable code for anything but the simplest of programs. However it is possible to post process a program and turn it into a code that, with a bit of run time processing, can be relocated to run in any part of memory. The utility presented here provides the tools to perform that processing.

How It Works

The easiest way to explain how the relocater works is through a simple example. Consider the following piece of source code:

```

bl      lda #0
        lda store,c
        beq ll
        jsr @start
        lsr
        beq bl
ll      rts

```

store contains "this is a very trivial example"
 byt 0
 chararr=03d2

Assembled to memory locations 50000 and 54000 the above routine would appear as follows in a disassembly:

```

50000 a2 00  lda  # 0
50002 b6 0a 08  lda  store,c
50005 08 00  beq  ll
50007 29 d2 01  jsr  @start
5000a e8 00  lsr
5000c 08 05  beq  bl
5000e 60 00  rts
50010 54 00  byt  03d
50012 48 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
54000 a2 00  lda  # 0
54002 bd 0a 04  lda  0a00,c
54005 08 00  beq  0a00
54007 29 d2 01  jsr  0a00
5400a e8 00  lsr
5400c 08 05  beq  0a00
5400e 60 00  rts
54010 54 00  byt  03d
54012 48 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

If we consider the binary representation of the two pieces of code it can be seen that the only bytes that are different are those containing the high byte of the start address for the text string 'start'; the relative branches will have the same effect values, the address for character is the same in both cases and the low byte of the start address for store is the same because both routines are assembled to start at a page boundary.

This establishes the first principle on which the relocater is built - when a program is assembled to two different parts of store, each starting at a page boundary, the only bytes that will differ are the high bytes of addresses that vary with the program start address. And these bytes can be identified by comparing two such assemblies.

The relocater does just that, but on finding a difference it replaces the byte with a marker value and stores the effect value (actual value-start address) in a table appended to the end of the program. Before it can do the comparison the relocater has to decide the marker value, which must be a value that does not appear in the program being processed. It does so by doing an arbitrary search on the first assembly until it finds an unused byte. This might seem to constrain the use of the utility, but in practice programs that use all 256 possible values are rare unless they contain lots of graphics.

Once the program has been processed the utility appends a file containing the user end of the relocater to the beginning of the market

program, and then saves out the whole package as one complete file. The overall memory requirements for producing a relocatable version of a 4K utility is shown in Figure 1.

From Figure 1 the following constraints can be deduced:

- (1) The lowest point in memory for the first (processed) assembly is \$0800 plus the length of the boot file which is fixed at \$0300 bytes.
- (2) The second assembly must start above the first, although it is not necessary to allow space for the relocation data as the second assembly is only processed once and it does not matter if it is overwritten by the data table.
- (3) The end of assembly 2 must fall below \$A000.

This gives a limit to the size of a relocatable program of \$9400 (3 bytes i.e. approx 36K, which is more than enough for most utility programs.

The relocating boot file simply does the reverse of the relocating processing; it prompts for the new start address and scans the program from start to finish for the marker bytes. If it finds a marker, it looks up the relevant effect in the relocation data, adds the high byte of the new address and points the result back into the program.

When all the markers have been processed the program is loaded to the start address and the user is prompted as to whether the program is to be executed. If the answer to the prompt is positive, control is passed to the first instruction of the program. Now that this is the final constraint on using this utility; the first instruction of the program must either be the run address or a jump to the run run address. If the user does not want to run the program immediately, control is returned to the interpreter and the start address is displayed in decimal.

Using the Utility

There are really two sets of user instructions, one set for the programmers producing relocatable programs with this tool, the other set for the end users.

The user - using a relocatable program is simplicity itself. The program formed by the relocater is a machine code program with a BASIC front end, so the program is loaded and run as you would a BASIC

program. From there on all the required information is given on the screen.

The user is supplied with the length of the program and asked to provide the new start address, which is done by over-typing the default address of \$C000 and pressing return (note that the start address given must be such that the boot program is not overwritten, i.e. the area \$8000-\$9400 must not be used). The program is relocated to that address and the user is then asked to indicate whether the program is to be started straight away. A negative response results in the start address being supplied as a decimal figure, an affirmative reply activates the program.

The Programmer - to produce a relocatable version of a program follow these steps:

- Load and relocate the utility as described above, but do not run the program.
 - Assemble two versions of the program to be processed according to the constraints identified above.
 - Now run the relocater by typing the start address.
 - From this point follow the instructions given by the program.
- NB** There is only limited error checking provided by the program, so ensure that disk drives, etc are connected and switched on, and there is sufficient room on the disk/tape to realize the finished program.

Finally by way of an example of the increased flexibility given by relocatable programs, I've included (listing 2) a version of the public domain program 'Supersort 64'. This version will relocate to anywhere in normal RAM so is really useful when developing machine code programs because you can squeeze it into any available 1K slot.

Both the Relocater and Supersort are supplied as BASIC loaders and the following procedures should be observed:

- Type in the listing.
- Save before running.
- Run the program which will convert the BASIC data back to machine code.
- At the prompt, give a filename, and at the following prompt specify tape of disk.
- The program will be automatically saved and can then be used.

See listings on page 67

Figure 1	
	\$A000
assembly 2	\$3000
relocation data	\$2000
assembly 1	\$1A00
relocating boot file	\$0800
	\$0300

A Short Interlude

We follow on from last month's explanation of how to use interrupts to carry out several tasks at once

By Michael Tinker

The routine presented this month is much more sophisticated and a lot easier to use particularly with utility interrupt programs.

To refresh your memories (no pun intended), last month's program consisted of five interrupt routines stored in a short table. This enabled varying numbers of routines to be used at once.

The main shortcoming with the last program was that it was virtually essential to use a Machine Code monitor to add or remove routines from the table of interrupt routines. Therefore this month I have added a "wedge" into the CHARGET routine to enable the extra facilities to be added.

These facilities are a list command which will list all the interrupt addresses being called, an add command to enable addresses to be added to the table and a remove command to enable easy removal of interrupt routine addresses in the table.

How does it work? First allow me to give a quick explanation of what a wedge is. A wedge is a small routine placed into the operating system of the computer so that when a pre-determined action takes place the wedge will pass control to your own routine.

In this routine I have placed the wedge into the CHARGET routine which is used to get a character from the input buffer when in direct mode or from a BASIC program when one



is running. The wedge routine first checks that the computer is in direct mode then looks to see if the first character is the left arrow symbol. If it is, further checks are made to find out what the command is.

For the comments I have chosen "A" for add, "R" for remove and "L" for table directory. The full commands are as follows:

- left arrow+interrupt #, address (in decimal)
- left arrow+R interrupt #
- left arrow

For example: left arrow+1,1234 will add the routine address 1234 into interrupt number two position in the interrupt table and the routine will then be called on every interrupt along

with any further routines in the table.

Notice that the system also stops the interrupts while it inserts the address into the table and restarts them afterwards. This will prevent a complete "lock up" while the address is only partly changed.

One of the features of this improved system is that when using the Mikro Assembler program listing the size of the table can be easily changed. At the top of the listing is the constant called Maxint; this gives the maximum size of the interrupt table.

To change the size all that you need to do is to change this one number before assembling the program. The assembler will then place the correct values into the remainder of the program.

The start of the program has also been written so that it will place zeros into all of the table when called. Care must be taken however to ensure that any Machine Code placed after the routine does not get erased by this process. Don't forget the table array uses two bytes for each address so that, for example, an interrupt table five interrupts will take ten bytes of memory.

There are further improvements to be made to this system, such as adding the interrupt commands to BASIC; this however goes beyond the scope of this article but the most enthusiastic among you may wish to try.

See *Diagrams on page 61*

The day Roger Jackson sent his first mailshot.



I was impressed by the fact that Star have now produced a great looking little budget printer with a 24 pin head.

I was impressed by its excellent quality – the 8 resident fonts available and its high density letter-quality helped me produce a really professional mailshot.

I was impressed by the extremely swift draft-elite speed of 170cps and LQ elite at 57cps and the standard 7k buffer.

I was impressed by the special push-tractor feature that allows the LC34-10 the lowest possible tear-off and its ability to 'park' continuous paper and load single sheets automatically – so there's no need to remove the continuous.

I was impressed by the touch-button front control panel that makes using the printer an absolute dream.

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the oscillator has a value of eight cycles. In the code this is directly expressed by the number of repeats of the note in the data. Examine the low byte data for Voice 1 and these repetitions will be seen within the numerical values.

Each note has a high and a low byte so there are two tables relating to each voice.

Voice 1

3C000 - 3C148 High Frequency
3C150 - 3C288 Low Frequency

Voice 2

3C400 - 3C548 High Frequency
3C550 - 3C688 Low Frequency

Voice 3

3C800 - 3C948 High Frequency
3C950 - 3CA98 Low Frequency

The spaces between the tables pairs are occupied by waveform values.

3C2A0 - 3C368 Voice 1
3C3A8 - 3C476 Voice 2
3CAA0 - 3CB68 Voice 3

The ADSR values and volume are constant throughout as the score routine starts with these at line 318 of the assembly code. Most of the waveform used by these ADSR values are triangular but Voice 2 uses a pulse occasionally and must have a pulse width set. This is also created at the beginning of the score at lines 458 to 460.

These values are constant and may be set outside the routine as long as any program running with the music does not access the relevant locations. Ideally the routine should store all of the SID values at the commencement of the interrupt, set the music parameters and replace them original values on leaving.

Setting the sound frequencies and waveforms is done by a self-modifying program which increments the load location where the notes are found. Lines 499 to 658 relate to the track and pulse locations for the pitch

parameters and lines 780 to 960 increment the relevant locations within this routine ready for the next interrupt.

The interrupt must be able to repeat at the end of the tune. This occurs resetting all of the parameters for pitch commands. To do this, lines 670 to 720 test the high byte values for Voice 1 to see if location 3C288 has been reached. If the test proves true then control is handed to the next routine at 750 to 780 before returning from the interrupt.

If the routine was now used as an interrupt, the music would continue through at a high rate of lines. Some form of tempo control is needed.

Lines 250 to 300 cope with timing by aborting four out of five interrupt calls. A flag is set up at location 3C3FF with a value of four. As each interrupt call is made, this flag is reduced by one. When the flag reaches zero it allows a full music interrupt to occur and resets the flag to its original value ready for another occurrence.

Lines 1150 onwards sets up the interrupt in the normal way, remembering to include the interrupt enabling structure at 970 - 980.

Musical Chords

The problem with music is that it is rhythmical. This means that timing is crucial and disk or tape access will totally halt the tune but the main enemy is accompanying interrupts.

Chained interrupts can be used alongside the music routine but the effect on the music can be drastic. Interrupts for screen scrolling can long and short routines and care must be

taken to allow for any delaying effects which these may cause. Kester linking can assist by further tying the routines down to reasonable lengths.

The inhibitive length of the music data as presented in the example program would obviously use too much memory for most practical purposes. The contents can be greatly reduced if an indexing system is used.

Set up a table of all the necessary frequency values and use a numbering system such as 501, 508, 511 to indicate the lowest note on the table held for eight sixteenth notes (a crutched) with a triangular waveform. The frequency values could then be found and pointed to the relevant registers at the same time as the waveform. The duration can be stored in a location and decreased each time an interrupt is called until it reaches zero. Then the next value can be called up.

Such a system requires quite a lot of work from the interrupt routine but does increase the flexibility of the program.

The data can be pushed under a ROM, to free even more easily available RAM, if the relevant changes are made to location 1 on entering the interrupt and reset on leaving.

Using the Example

The example program can be tested by poking 30CC (32418) with 91C (264) and the next location with 810 (16). Location 30C9C should then be poked with 908 (36) and then 37E 5227 will run the tune once.

When all is correct the changed values can be reset and 57E 52480 will run the interrupt. TE

Table 1

Note	Octave							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	
C	000C	0218	0430	0661	09C3	1387	438F	921E
C#	001C	0238	0476	0811	11C3	1766	478C	9518
D	012D	025A	0484	0768	11D9	18A2	4843	9658
D#	003E	027D	04F8	0817	12E5	2018	4F8F	9F7E
E	0151	02A3	0567	088F	13E7	2A3E	5A7D	ABFA
F	0166	02CC	0598	0938	1469	2C71	59D3	B366
F#	017B	0316	061D	09DA	1585	2F68	67D0	BD4C
G	0191	032D	0647	09FF	163E	324C	6A78	CBF3
G#	01A9	0353	06A7	0A9E	179C	3528	6A73	DD65
A	01C3	0386	078C	0E18	1C31	3863	78C7	ED8F
A#	01DD	0398	0717	0E2F	1DDF	3B86	777C	EEF8
B	01FA	03F4	07E8	0F03	1FA3	3F48	7E97	FD2E

The world's most famous football game has a sequel. Football Manager earned the most literary eyes and sleepless nights than any other game. Now it's all going to start again.

Much of the original game is still there, after all, why change a winning formula. You still manage your favourite team and you begin your reign at the foot of the fourth division. Nine skill levels decide the difficulty of the task that lies ahead and you must use your skill to pick the teams that will win you league and cup glory and buy and sell players to fill your squad and post-still have to stand helpless as the clockless while the matches are played.

The first thing you'll notice when you take over the manager's chair is that the players have changed. They



Football Manager II

are still rated for skill and fitness but the Peter Whites, Gary Stans and Tony Morleye of the original have been replaced by Gary Lineker, Ian Rush, Mark Hughes and Brian Robson.

The fitness factor is now rated out of 100 and if a player's fitness drops below 50 he's injured and out for at least the next game. The team selection has now become more meaningful as you must select players to fill forward, midfield and defensive positions. Since there are four positions in each (and of course, a goalkeeper you can't fill them all which gives you scope to change the formation and man to man markings).

You can also assign two substitutes to bring on at half time to fill any gaps exploited in the first half or swap up play by bringing on a winger for a defender.

In the original game the outcome of a match was decided in the difference in skill totals for various areas of the field but now the most realistic player vs player match results

is more active and more control over the final result. For example even if the total of your three defenders is greater than the opposing attack, if you have a skill 3 forward unmarked you're asking for trouble.

The games themselves consist of unedited highlights but instead of just a selection of set moves the players dribble, pass and cross the ball and shoot at a diving keeper. The action is well played at a nonpace, after all this is an International Soccer but given slow action can get the adrenalin going in a crucial promotion or relegation battle.

In between games you can alter the style of play by having extra passing practice and increase or decrease the height and length of the passes and determine whether your side is going to be short passing teams like Liverpool or adopt the hit and hope style of Wimbledon and Watford. There's more to this than the style of play as long high balls from defence can bypass a weak defence and get the ball straight to your forward line.

Football Manager II is a tighter game as the program now tells you which of your players scored the goal including midfielders, money that you receive at the end of the season to bolster your falling bank account that you squandered on a third goalkeeper comes now in the form of shirt advertising deals. The deals that you're offered vary considerably and the number of deals depend on your management rating so if you're doing badly you should take the first deal offered because if you turn it down there might not be another.

A longer 23 match season and two cups (FA and League) to play for will suit Football Manager fans who will yawn in every game but may put off others who prefer less thought and faster action.

T.B. Finckler
Title: Football Manager II. Supplier: Additive Games (Peter Leisure), Unit 1, Aquid Road, Infield, Midloam, DN1 2NF. Tel: 01-894 8198. Marketing: C&A, Price: £5.99 (incl. VAT) (£5.49).

File Extension



Now you can load and run files from a directory in a single key press with this basic utility

By James Kileent

Normally after listing a directory, loading a file involved moving the cursor to the file name, typing LOAD, canceling through the file name, typing either "R,I" or "S", spacing over the three-letter file description and finally pressing RETURN. File Extension permanently writes the load description to the end of any file you nominate. To load a file thereafter, you simply list the directory, cursor up to the file name and push SHIFT & RUN/STOP.

File Extension will work on a Commodore 64 or 128 in 40 or 80 column modes. The program is in Basic, therefore there are no special instructions - just type it in and save it as you would a normal program.

To use File Extension, load it and type RUN. You will be asked to insert a disk and press RETURN. File Extension will then read the directory and print it to the screen. You can stop the directory at any time by pressing SPACE. If it is finished reading the directory or you have pressed SPACE, you will be taken to the main menu. Here you are presented with the current file name displayed in the top left hand corner of the screen and a list of options. Use cursor up and down to view other file names in the directory. Pressing HOME will take you to the first file name in the directory and SHIFT HOME will take you to the last.

Once you have selected the file you wish, press the appropriate key. If you press L, the computer will add L: to the end of the file name - the load description for any basic file. Pressing T adds R,I to the file name - for binary or machine language files. Pressing S will result in a : being added to the file name. This is for 128 files.

A number of other options exist. Pressing the minus key will erase the current file. The @ key allows you to access disk commands such as validate, new, etc. R lets you rename the current file and P will list the directory to the printer. Any time you wish to view the disk status, simply press S. Once you have completed operations on a disk, press SPACE to return you to the insert disk option.

See listings on page 67

Constructing a



We hope your typing fingers are in good shape as we launch into the next two programs in the FCL compiler series - the code generator and the assembler

By Steve Carrie

Although codagen may look rather complicated, its operation is very simple. It reads the SPC file created by compile and generates an assembly-language source file .ASM. Codagen is able to recognize the operation codes in the pseudo-code file and how many opcode bytes each should have. (These codes were listed last time.) It then uses a library of preset assembly-language lines to make up the output file. Some of these library routines simply make a call to the SYSLIB library, others are several lines long and perform data transfers between the system variables and other memory locations.

Codagen is also responsible for making the program header to allow the final machine file to be loaded and run as if it were a BASIC file. If you already have a disk-based assembler, you may not need to use the assemble program at all since it is easy enough to change the preset routines in codagen to suit your particular program.

Most of the work done by codagen

is performed in subroutines. The first section of the program simply does initialization as necessary. The first task is to read in the two data files containing symbol and string information (the .SYM and .LTR files). These are entered into tables in a similar format to those in compile. The next task is to open the work files and generate the program header. This header contains the org directive for the assembler and this should be changed if the program is to be loaded at an address other than the default start of BASIC at 3049 (\$0801). Next, the symbol and literal tables are processed. The tables are updated with information regarding the position of variables within the program. Codagen knows how much memory should be allocated to each type of variable and it also generates the literal strings in the correct format. Once this is done, work can then begin on the program itself.

The code is read one line at a time and control is passed to the pseudocode processing subroutine

which in turn passes control to the appropriate routine to generate the appropriate source text. As you may recall, some codes require operands and each routine knows how many operands it needs and reads them as required. There are two distinct blocks of routines; those handling pseudocodes 8-13 and those handling codes 18 to 194. The latter set of codes are the keywords.

During code generation, the program keeps track of how many lines are being generated into the .ASM file. The only problem that may arise here is if the disk space becomes scarce, the process will abort.

If, during code generation, a "Not Implemented" message appears, some illegal opcodes has been found. This may indicate an error in compile. While on the subject of the opcodes, you will need to add extra lines to codagen if you decide to extend the compiler system with new commands.

The complete program should automatically load and run codagen for you (assuming the compilation was

error-free). When asked for the filename, you should enter exactly the same as you did for compile.

Codgen will report the number of lines being generated as it processes the pseudo-code file. Upon completion, codgen will load and run the PCL ASSEMBLER program.

The only possible error is the "not implemented" message which indicates that an opcode was not recognized. This may mean one of two things:

- There is an error in compile, etc...
- You have added new commands to compile without adding the necessary handlers to codgen.

The Assembly Stage: ASSEMBLER

Assembler is a very basic two-pass assembler which writes entirely in machine code and is presented here as a BASIC loader. It must be loaded and run as if it were a BASIC program only at the default BASIC start address of 2049 (2048H). The reason for writing this program in machine code will be obvious when you run compile. BASIC would be very very slow... In order that the program loads at the correct address, you must ensure that it is constructed at 2049. Before you start typing in the BASIC loader, create the following command in direct mode:

```
POKE 2048,POKE 24,22:NEW
```

This moves the start of BASIC upwards in memory to 8192 decimal (2048 hex). If you are running the program in stages, make sure that you type this command every time BEFORE you start and make sure you have't got EDIT installed!

Since I have had considerable assembler-writing experience, I didn't really need to spend time writing out the routines required and coded directly into machine code. Actually, the original version of this assembler was written as a PLUS/4, as was the original version of compile, and converted across to the 64.

The next bit is a short user manual for the assembler which is entirely distributed in its operation, i.e. there is no assemble-to-memory option available.

PCL Assembler User Manual

In the following document, backslash characters are used to represent valid

assembler directives only. This program will switch the character set to lowercase mode and it should be noted that uppercase characters are only allowed in label strings or comment lines.

Getting Started

The program should be loaded as would a normal BASIC program using the LOAD command. If you are using assemble as part of the PCL Compiler System, the codgen program will automatically load and run the program for you.

The program file to be assembled should have extensions .ASM by default. The program will request input of the filename; you should only enter the first part of the name e.g. to assemble PROG1.ASM you need only enter PROG1 when asked for the filename. The assembler will produce a file with extension .EXE; e.g. for the above example, PROG1.EXE.

During assembly, information will be printed on the screen relating to the current program state. During PASS 1, no messages other than the pass message will be output unless an error occurs whereupon an error message is printed and assembly aborted. During PASS 2, the program will be listed as it is processed. Again, any errors will cause an error message to be output and the assembler will stop.

On completion of a successful assembly, information relating to the start and end addresses of the program will be printed. The start address of the program is deemed to be the load address. Runtime EXE files should be loaded using a specially written loader or as secondary address 1 in a BASIC LOAD command; e.g. LOAD "PROG1.EXE",1

Directives

There are seven directives valid with this assembler:

- **byt** - assemble a byte value. May also be used to assemble a line of text delimited by single quotes (').
- **word** - assemble a word value (2 bytes) in 6502 hi-byte, hi-byte order.
- **eqpt** - equate a page. Explicitly define a symbol as type 'byte'.
- **eqpt** - equate a line. Explicitly define a

- **org** - Set code origin. Sets the assembly address and therefore the load address of the assembled program. Reserve a block of memory. Memory bytes are initialised to zero.
- **org** - Define a symbol. May be followed by an equate or other byte or word type. If no equate follows then the current assembly address is used, i.e. defines a line label rather than a symbol.

Operators

The assembler accepts normal 6502 assembly language notation and addressing modes. The hash (#) denotes an immediate operand and the symbols < and > may be used to define hi-byte or hi-byte operations. A full list of operators is given below.

Operator	Action	Example of Use
<	hi-byte	ldx # < symbol
>	hi-byte	ldx # > symbol
#	immed	ldx symbol, #
-	subtract	ldx symbol, -

Numeric Types

Only decimal and hexadecimal types are entered for. A hexadecimal number must be prefixed with a dollar or underscore while a decimal number need no prefix at all. For example:

```
$8000 as in ldx $8000 means address 8000 hex (32768)
8000 as in ldx 8000 means address 8000 decimal
```

Error Messages

Error messages may be printed out by the assembler during either pass 1 or pass 2. Errors during pass 1 are normally syntax-type errors where the programmer has misinput a word or used an illegal character sequence. Errors during pass 2 include those of pass 1 and also symbol-type errors such as relative branch range errors.

These error messages are listed in Fig 1, and are printed in order of two formats. During pass 1, the line in which the error occurred is printed and the error message is displayed below

is. During pass 2, the program is being listed anyway so only the error message is displayed.

Assembly Error Messages

Undefined symbol error - indicates that a symbol has been referenced but has not been defined using the directive (all stops).

Redefined symbol error - indicates that a symbol has been declared twice or more times.

Mnemonic not recognized - the mnemonic found was not a standard 6802 type or assembler directive.

Bad symbol error - means that a symbol was syntactically incorrect.

Illegal Operand field - occurs when an operand is syntactically incorrect.

Illegal Mnemonic field - indicates that a mnemonic was expected but something else was found instead.

Missing operand error - an operand was expected but was not found.

Disk file error - file is missing or possibly the disk is faulty or full.

System error - this is a general message, possibly indicates a bad operand.

Illegal quantity error - indicates that

a numeric literal was out of range, i.e. too big.

Illegal addressing mode - indicates that you have tried to use an instruction in an incorrect addressing mode.

Not X or Y index - only X and Y index registers exist on the 6802. You have specified an incorrect index.

Symbol table full - assembly cannot continue due to lack of symbol workspace.

Branch range error - relative branch instructions have a range of -128 or +127 bytes. You have exceeded these limits.

Example of an assembly language source program.

```
10 ; Example program
20 ;
30 org $4000
40 border equ $8000
50 screen equ border+1
60 ;
70 start lds # 0
80 sta border
90 stx screen
100 jmp border
110 jmpol lnx screen
```

```
120 lds screen
130 cmp # 200
140 bne loop1
150 jmp border
160 stx screen
170 lds border
180 cmp # 15
190 bne loop1
200 .end
210 .sta
```

Note the use of the symbol declaration directive (full stop) and the combination of symbol label and instruction in line 10. Lines 200-210 show how you may place these on separate lines. Remember that the org directive not only sets the code origin, it also sets the file load address on the disk. This is important because the address defaults to \$0000. Loading a file at this address will almost certainly crash the machine!

So now you have EDIT, COMPILER, CODEGEN and ASSEMBLER. Next time I will present the final part of the system, the SYSLIB runtime library and some example programs will also be included.

See *Things on page 62*

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Netherworld



I need to think chocolate milk was additive! Netherworld is definitely a game to test your witpower as much as your joystick skills. I haven't been so hopefully addicted to a game since Boulderdash (in which this game owes more than a passing resemblance). Pekka Tapanainen may be instant to the programmer's list in Finland, but this man is obviously in need of psychiatric help!

Trapped in a fantasy world with nothing more than your multi-firing gyroscope to protect you, the only way back to normalcy (it is by basic and brutish. Acid, bubble-sucking dragons are your worst enemy, but never forget that time is no friend either. Sneak your ship around the maze, collecting diamonds and egg doors (the latter extends your time limit in your favour) until you have enough diamonds to bribe the guardians of the teleport into letting you proceed. Until then, you can only use the teleports for "loaf" trips, those being quite useful once you've worked out where each one deposits you. Shooting acid bubbles can produce items that when collected, help you on your way, increase your score, or merely serve to hinder you.

After successfully completing level one, a devilishly tricky bonus round is your next task, although completion is not obligatory. By pushing movable rocks into positions, the flying blob is directed into the conveyor grid a valuable extra life can be collected.

Levels two and beyond are infinitely more difficult with the inclusion of "mazes" generated, also; eggs, movable rocks and various other hindrances.

Although the game play is reminiscent (to me, anyway) of Boulderdash (collect-all-the-diamonds-and-the-evil-buffs-the-clock-ends-out), the graphics being to the age of Urduim's ultra-smooth, ultra-fast scrolling and 18 (imaginary) world enemy's-worst-nightmare). Your gyroscope responds well under joystick control, its "natural" inertia took quite a bit of getting used to - a lot like Parodius (I don't like drawing comparisons like this but sometimes it's the only way!). Chancing the mystery bonus (after shooting acid bubbles) can provide some sweet results - your gyroscope can suddenly respond back to front and upside down (inverting your joystick gets you out of this quite nicely) or you could lose control completely for a while. On the plus side, you could gain extra speed, a dragon killer, or be able to knock out bricks. The latter two features are cumulative not to mention essential to solving the higher levels.

Sometimes, the last-game music narrowly escapes being awfully bad but knocks spots off one or two Amiga soundtracks I could call to mind! Sound effects (except a-spook equivalent - SOWNDEFX) are useful rather than harmful - and so they should be.

Well dear Heaven (nice pass job, more of the same please! This Finnish game is pretty hot stuff - the bonus round is probably worthy of a game on its own! It's pretty nice for one of my reviews to have nothing but praise, so take a pat on the back all round. I only hope I can surpass my meab in future attacks of Netherworld.

F.R.

Developer:

Product: Netherworld, Supplier: Artoon, 360 Mithras Trading Estate Millis, Avington, Dorset GU14 4RY, Machine: C64/128. Price: £7.99 (C64 PC disk).



Has there ever been a time when you've been so absorbed with programming your 64 that you've been totally unaware of the world outside? If so then help is at hand with this routine. Just type in Alarm and you'll never miss the start of your favourite telly program again or even worse last orders at the Dog and Fox

By Nick Gregory

Alarm turns the 64 into a digital alarm clock while still allowing you to use the computer normally. The program works on interrupts, checking every 1/60th of a second to see what time it is and whether or not its time to sound an alarm. There are four ways to use Alarm which I will demonstrate with examples:

```
578.49132
```

This turns off the Alarm routine and returns the C64 to normal.

```
575.49132,"P0800","P1840","LAST ORDERS NOW",1
```

This sets the actual time to 8 o'clock pm and the alarm to 10.45pm. When 10.45 is reached then the message "LAST ORDERS NOW" will be flashed in the top left hand of the

screen. The message will be flashed on the screen until you use the first command (or RUN/STOP and RESTORE) to turn it off. You can set the time or alarm to am by using an 'A' rather than 'P' in the time string. For example "A0800" is 8 o'clock am.

The time strings must start with either an 'A' or a 'P' otherwise you will get a syntax error and they must contain the time in the format HHMM within the natural range otherwise you will get an illegal quantity error. The message can be anything you want up to 26 characters but it shouldn't contain control codes or cursor controls, just ordinary printable characters. Again if you exceed 26 characters you will get an illegal quantity error.

```
575.49132,"P0800","P1840","LAST ORDERS NOW",1
```

This is exactly the same as the example above except that the time will be continually displayed in the top right hand of the screen. The time is printed in hours, minutes and seconds though you can set not the time to seconds. An 'A' or a 'P' is also displayed to tell you if it's am or pm. If the final value in this example is greater than one you will get an illegal quantity error, if it is zero then the command is the same as in the last example.

```
575.49132,"A0800","A0800","TEN MINUTES ARE UP",1
```

This example shows how you can use Alarm to time specific periods. The alarm will go off in ten minutes time. It doesn't matter in this case if you set am or pm but the routine expects one or the other. Putting a 1 as the final value (as in the last example) will display the clock continually.

Before you set the times you should know how the clock works. The clock will tick away from A1200 to P1200; there are no A0000 except as I've just described above. For example, five minutes past mid-day is written as P1205 and five minutes to mid-day as A1155. Likewise five minutes past midnight will be A1365.

As Alarm is an interrupt routine you should be extra careful when typing it in because the 64 will most certainly hang up on you if you've made a mistake and remember the golden rule: **SAVE BEFORE YOU RUN.**

See Listings on page 61

Hires / Multicolour Plotter

*Sacrifice your horizontal resolution to combine
multicolour and high resolution mode*

By Daniel Ansari



None of the plot routines that I have so far seen in magazines was intended for use by the machine code programmer, neither were they able to be used in multicolour mode as well as hires mode. Multicolour mode is a new feature of the Commodore 64, allowing up to four different colours to be used in a single character square, unlike the two colours in high resolution mode. Thus, it, although a sacrifice in horizontal resolution, which is halved to 160 pixels.

The routines available plot/unwrap points, test them, draw/unwrap boxes of any size and shape, clear the hires screen, enter hires mode, enter text mode, colour the whole screen, and load and save screens.

When used from Basic, the only POKÉ command needed is to tell the routine whether you wish to use hires mode, or multicolour mode. All the other instructions from now on are simple SYSs, with the parameters separated by commas. I have eliminated the need for several POKÉ instructions as well as an SYS, when one SYS and no POKÉs greatly

POKÉ 254,m

SYS 40152,x,y,a,b

JSR 40183

SYS 40340,x,y

JSR 40375

SYS
49654,x,y,w,h,a,b

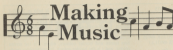
sets the mode, where m is 0 or 1 for hires or multicolour mode respectively.

Takes a point, of co-ordinates (x,y), on or off, x is a number from 0-160, y a number from 0-199, and z the point colour; in multicolour mode it is a number from 0-15; in hires mode it is a number from 0-255 calculated by 16* point colour (0-15)+ background colour (0-15). It is the break; in hires mode 1 or 0 for on or off; in multicolour mode 0 for off, or break number 1-3.

The machine code version of the above. Before using this instruction, store x in locations 50177-8 in the order LSR, MSR, and store y in 50179. a and b should be put in locations 50181 and 50184.

Takes a point of co-ordinates (x,y). The number in location 50192 is 0 if the point is off, and greater than 0 if it is on. In hires mode, the number in 50193 gives the point colour and background colour together. The point colour is calculated by INT(x/16), where x is the number. The background colour is a-INT(x/16)*16 and can be calculated even if the point is off. In multicolour mode location 50193 contains the point colour (0-15). Tests a point. Only x and y are needed in locations 50177, 9.

Draws a screen a box of top left co-ordinates (x,y) where w is the width (0- 160-x) and h is the height (0- 199-y).



Making Music

Commodore tell us that the SID (Sound Interface Device) Chip is a single-chip, 3-voice electronic music synthesizer/second effects generator compatible with the 6510 and similar microprocessor families. It has the following features: three tone oscillators in the range 0-6 kilohertz (one hertz is, you may recall, one cycle per second); four waveforms per oscillator, and these are of course our familiar triangle, sawtooth, pulse and white noise; three amplitude modulators, with a 48 decibel range; three envelope generators, featuring exponential response, an attack rate varying from two milliseconds to eight seconds, a decay rate varying from six milliseconds to four seconds, a sustain level varying from 0 to the peak volume level, and a release rate which also varies from 6 milliseconds to 24 seconds. They all, of course, vary from zero milliseconds to whatever the maximum setting might be. This was all seen to ample effect in the ADSR settings program.

Oscillator synchronization, which we have simply referred to as synchronization and which requires the voice being synchronized to be at a lower frequency than the one it is being synchronized with, but preferably at a higher frequency than that.

Ring modulation, which we have dignified with the full term and which,

as we have seen, requires a triangle waveform in order to operate properly.

Filtering techniques, which again have been covered in some detail. Commodore call them oscillators, we call them voices!

However, these are just words, and actions (as at least tables) speak louder than words. The Commodore 64 manual obligingly gives us the high and low value frequency settings for a range of notes, but in order to obtain the frequency value of an unspecified note in a form suitable for turning into a high and low value frequency we must use the formula:

$$F = \text{Freq} / 0.66897$$

where Freq is the value we want, and F is the frequency of the note in question. Having got Freq we can find the high and low value frequencies (FH and FL) from the following equations:

$$FH = INT(F * 256)$$

$$\text{and } FL = F - (256 / FH)$$

All this assumes that F is an integer value, by the way.

The ADSR settings, with talk of milliseconds and seconds, sounds all very grand, but in terms of actual numbers and values to be POKE'd into memory the following table tells us all we need to know:

The times given are all in milliseconds, unless otherwise specified.

You'll see from this table that not every setting is possible, although the number of different ADSR settings available (256 * 256, or 65536) should be more than enough for most people. It isn't, for example, possible to get an attack rate of 50 milliseconds, or a decay rate of 500 milliseconds, but such minor problems should really be overlooked in the face of what we have got.

Combining the number of possible ADSR settings with the number of different notes we can play, the variations on ring modulation and synchronization, and in particular the number of different filter types and filter settings (positioning resonance and cutoff frequencies of different values) and you'll soon realize that it is a foolish man who can claim to know all about the SID chip and its workings.

Conclusion

During the course of this foray into the inner workings of the SID chip we have encountered many marvellous, and have come close to talking about everything that the chip is capable of doing. Envelopes, modulators, synchronizers, filters, have all been discussed, and the sound effects and musical tricks that we can produce have a virtually infinite range.

The major programs presented will help you to understand how the chip functions, and how its various features can be utilized to best effect.

However, in the end it is of course up to you, the user of the chip, to get the best out of it, and the only way to do that is by experimenting. No one can hope to commit to memory all of the wonderful effects that are available to us when using this chip. No, the only route is through continuous experimentation, fiddling about with programs, changing the values stored in registers, altering what goes where and seeing what happens as a consequence.

I encountered my first, very humble, 'synthesiser' program for the Commodore 64 back in the early months of 1983, over five years ago. I still see that program, and I'm still wondering how the chip itself operates, and how I can ever possibly hope to understand all its inner workings and create every sound it's capable of. If you've just started, try not to despair!

See Listings on page 64

Decimal	Hexadecimal	Attack	Decay/Release
0	0	2	6
1	1	8	24
2	2	16	48
3	3	24	72
4	4	28	114
5	5	36	168
6	6	48	284
7	7	60	360
8	8	180	360
9	9	250	750
10	A	500	1.5 secs
11	B	800	2.4 secs
12	C	1.0 secs	3.8 secs
13	D	3.0 secs	9.8 secs
14	E	5.0 secs	15.0 secs
15	F	8.0 secs	24.0 secs

In a month of sequels (Football Manager II, The Games - Winner Edition) none is more impressive than the sequel to Incentive's Driller, Dark Side.

This is the second in the games to feature the Preescape 3D system that creates solid images and gives you multiple possible views of these objects. The view you will see are of the moon Tricapsid which is the second moon of the planet Eynth.

On its surface the Kriras are planning the destruction of Eynth and are building a massive energy weapon called the Zephyr one. This massive machine of destruction is powered by a line of Energy Collection Devices (ECDs). Your mission is to knock out the Zephyr one and your only chance of that is to destroy the ECDs that feed it with power.

As the game begins you are dropped on the light side but your quest lies on the dark side of the moon. There you will find ECDs and the Zephyr one that are guarded by Flexor tanks that automatically open fire when you come into range. Some regions that you will need to go are isolated and can only be reached through telepod towers that you will need to find telepod crystals to operate them.

First as your agenda must be to find shield plants for more protection and fuel rods to power your jetpack that can get you in and out of so much trouble.

The Preescape system almost gives you the feeling that you're there as you run by cars, around and into buildings and objects scattered around the planet surface. Inside the buildings you will find puzzles to solve and hidden trapdoors but the main puzzle will be how to knock out the ECDs. Although all you have to do is blast away its crystal at the top of the tower but unfortunately if the ECD you've

knocked out is connected to more than one other, and most are, it simply regenerates.

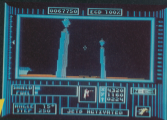
Therefore, you must always see the moon carefully to find the ends of the line.

However, time is also against you as the Zephyr one is already building up its power halting the destruction of Eynth close and also making it more difficult for you to destroy.

The view of the planet is seen through the helmet of you the Eynth agent which is dominated by the Preescape 3D view of the moon's surface but below that are instruments that show the co-ordinates of your current location, the sector you are in, a compass, and current shield and fuel levels.

Once you've played your first game of Dark Side, Eynth will have been destroyed and you in the vain attempt to save it but you will be confronted of two things. Firstly, it often takes a couple of games for a new system such as Preescape to settle down since it is only then that the development team concentrate on the plot and that Dark Side is one of those rare games that is both pretty to look at and a challenge to play.

T.B.



Dark Side



Touchline:

Title: Dark Side.
Supplier: Incentive.
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 (Cat 471.8) (Stud).*

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● **POWER-UP MORE.** Press the button and enter three games for notes, lives etc., then restart the program or make a backup. Ideal for various games.

● **MULTI-TAPE TRANSFER.** Even transfers multistage programs from tape to disk. The only parts transferred - a unique feature. Enhancement that available for one standard multi-tape (see below).

● **SPACE COMPACTOR.** More efficient program compression techniques. Each program saved in a single file - 3 programs per disk side - 6 programs per disk, if you use both sides.

● **TEXT MONITOR.** Change into screens, high score screens etc. Put your own name into a game then restart it or make a backup in tape or disk. Very simple to use.

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KEY SHOULD SAY

"I've pressed control

and will interrupt this or

cancel the last state for users

change. The controller has

terminated Disk/Dir

Control Disk/Dir

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The President is Missing



The President is Missing not only launches an intriguing detective style investigation but also a new style in games from US software house Casini. Casini made the scene a few weeks ago with its move from the US Gold stable when it signed a UK joint venture with Microprose which was also once imported by US Gold.

With the move it has left behind its old, less than subtle style of games, that included the blend and gun of Forbidden Forest and Aztec Challenge and the race shown in games like Chernobyl. The President is Missing is a high quality investigation backed up with two double sided disks, an audio tape and booklets and documents to set the scene.

The President, and incidentally nine other western leaders, were supposed to be at a summit in Switzerland but the scene was switched at the last moment to somewhere in Lichtenstein. Last night two army helicopters carrying armed terrorists stormed the meeting place and abducted the leaders. Because of the grave crisis the Vice President has appointed you as Special Investigator making it your job to find out who perpetrated the abduction, bring them to justice and bring about the safe return of the leaders.

To help you in this onerous task you have access to the Federal databases, agency reports, government documents, public and private records, intelligence files and a team of eight field agents. These files are stored on the four disk sides, but there is just so much information available that you must approach the case logically or get drowned in a sea of data.

A reasonable place to start is the official report of the kidnapping but more tempting is the audio tape included in the game box. This is packed with potential clues as well as a few helping of red herrings, and includes recordings of phone taps, a speech made at Oxford University several

years earlier, ransom demands from the President and the French President. This piles on the atmosphere and sets you scribbling frantic notes about names and places that crop up and some intriguing mosaic code that appears at the end of the tape that was interrupted by your intelligence services that is guaranteed to send you racing for the encyclopedia to find out its meaning.

On side three of the disk there are ten photo files to send the investigating buds as you view the images with the zoom option to look for the vital clue. Almost as soon you're beginning to get suspicious.

The kidnappers claim to be Islamic fundamentalists and demand among other things the destruction of the state of Israel, the withdrawal of western influences and puppet governments and the return of all Islamic assets. The voice of one of the kidnappers sounds similar to the speaker at Oxford who describes terrorists as heroes and freedom fighters. However, the meeting place was only disclosed to security agents and the leaders themselves hours before (they had only be warned of it being within 50 miles of Zurich) which suggests at least some inside knowledge and perhaps a traitor. Add to that the use of the abductors of Russian made gas bombs and a Russian tanker within range of where the abductors drop out of radar surveillance and you have the scope for some interesting theories.

However, theories on their own won't win the game and so you need to delve deeper into personal and private files and put your field agents to work. These can take any order, go anywhere in the world and report back to you but the skill is deciding where to send them and ensuring their orders are clear enough to avoid time wasting and wild goose chases.

The President is Missing is a fascinating game of international intrigue and although reminds you of the first part of the Fourth Protocol game the depth and attention to detail put it in a class of its own.

If solving the game isn't enough to satisfy your curiosity, and this should take several weeks of sleepless nights, then you can take up Casini's offer to send in your conclusions and evidence to help prosecute the offenders in return for the justice decisions. **TJM**

Fourliner

Title: The President is Missing. **Supplier:** Casini (Microprose) 2 Marley Place, Tetbury, Glouce, GL8 5DA. **Fax:** 0686 54336. **Machine:** C64 disk. **Price:** £72.00.

Sprite Library

*It's back to the ABC in this month's delve into the
Library*

By Mike Benn

The alphabet takes on a steady appearance this month. The individual characters are based on a single sprite definition. Use the table to decide which characters you need; they are in alphabetical order so it should be easy to calculate which letter you will need. The C64 allows up to eight sprites on the screen at any one time which should meet most needs. If you require more sprites on the screen, I recommend *Sprite Sprites* by S.J. Chance (YC April 1987) which allows up to 32 sprites on the screen at one time.

SAVE IT-DON'T RUN IT or it will self-destruct and, possibly, burst into flames. Before running the loader program you will need to reset the computer and type directly the following:

POKE\$0,POKE\$404:POKE\$0\$4:

NEW

and press return. This will trick the computer into believing that the basic row starts at \$4000 instead of \$0801. Load in the basic loader and run it! *error free*, the program will

remember to add a 1 after the device number. The data is saved in the following location \$2800-\$27FF.

The sprites run from 100 to 223 in a compromise to avoid the area \$2000 traditionally set aside for undefined character graphics and to avoid the need of typing in line after line of data.

If only one or two sprites are required then use this formula (Sprite Block No. - 100) * 40 + 190 = the data line number at which that sprite block's data starts. Remember to type in the following three lines of data and alter the variable \$L to the number of data lines you have in your finished program, less 1.

The small basic program M. ALPHA DISPLAY will variously animate the sprites in both non-expanded and expanded forms on the screen simultaneously. To hold on any sprite enter the same number for Start and End.

Any sprite Editor program will enable you to change and adapt the individual sprites to your own requirements.

See *Designs* on page 61

78

Multihigh — Multicolour

HEN	DECIMAL	DESCRIPTION
A0 — B9	160 — 185	CAPITALS
BA — C3	186 — 195	NUMBERS
C4 — DD	196 — 221	SMALL LETTERS
DE	222	CIRCLE
DF	223	SQUARE

Getting it all in

Type the basic loader as published and

automatically save as a block of data. If you reload that data in the future



The mysteries of the CP/M+ context editor explained
By Alan J. Wilks

CP/M+

A few years ago I upgraded my trusty Commodore 64 for a more Commodore 128. I was provoked by disk advertising that I would be receiving three computers in one package. What really clinched the deal was the prospect of using CP/M+. I had worked with Wordstar, which runs under CP/M, and was excited by the prospect of using CP/M+ to run business programs from public domain software suppliers.

When my 128 arrived I immediately tried the CP/M+ system disk supplied with the computer. I was not impressed with the screen display and wondered how I could make use of my new operating system.

I soon found out that CP/M had many different formats and I would not be able to readily obtain programs from software suppliers. Indeed it became very obvious that I would do very little with CP/M+ unless I was prepared to study and work on practical exercises. The section on CP/M+ in the Commodore 128 handbook gave an inkling of what to expect, but no real guidance.

Recently I saw a series of articles on CP/M+ and the 128 in *Four Commodore*. I obtained a handbook on CP/M+ and over a few months I managed to glean enough information to use several of the transient programs supplied on the CP/M+ system disk.

Commands for operating the transient programs, ED, will be demonstrated and it must be emphasized that only the basic commands will be shown. It will be up to the individual to progress onto more advanced techniques after some understanding of the program has been reached. ED is not "user friendly" and at first might seem impossible to use, but ED is one way of entering text or assembly language programs into a file.

The real problem with ED comes when text from an existing file has to be amended or added. Text is loaded into a buffer and edited in the buffer before being saved to disk in its new

form. Unfortunately the cursor does not perform its usual role; instead a character pointer called CP, which is invisible, is used for positioning in the buffer. Think of the buffer as a graph with CP positioning across the top and line positioning down the left hand side. The text being the actual area where plotting takes place. However the CP must know where it is at all times, so it is important to set CP at the start of the buffer.

After using ED for some time its editing system will become familiar and although rather slow to use, with a great deal of counting necessary, it at least gives the user a method of entering text into a file without the added expense of a more advanced editor.

I have compiled a summary of ED commands used in this article and it would be useful to have them at hand for reference as the exercises are worked. To make sure that ED is on the CP/M+ disk enter DHR at the system prompt and check the directory for ED. If it is on the disk then remove the disk and recheck off the computer.

Loading ED

The following instructions load ED into the computer memory from the system disk. Place the CP/M+ disk containing ED in the default drive then switch on the drive and the computer (only if 128D). The system disk will auto boot and stop with the CP/M+ system prompt A>. At the prompt enter the following:

```
>A ad text.txt press RETURN key
```

The file text.txt is used for demonstration purposes only and in reality any file name can be used. The rest after the file name is useful to identify a text file on the disk directory. The words NEW FILE will appear on the screen. When the drive stops the screen display will display: Before entering text into the file it is important to

understand the operating modes of the ED program.

Operational Modes

ED has two modes - COMMAND and INSERT. In COMMAND mode the prompts displayed on the screen display is:*. In this mode commands can be entered one at a time or if more than one command is required in a continuous line with one command following the other; spaces are not required. Commands can be edited before the RETURN key is pressed. Use the CURSR right and left key to position the cursor then the DEL key to go to erase the character.

If the letter I is entered at the prompt and RETURN key pressed ED enters the INSERT mode. In this mode ED inserts text directly into the memory buffer.

ED will generate a line number for reference followed by the prompt --. Editing in this mode is carried out by moving the CP, which will be explained later. A complete line of text can be deleted by using the CURSOR DOWN key immediately above the I key. Spaces can be inserted into the text, by using the SPACE BAR.

Entering Text on a File

The next step is to enter text into a disk file. WARNING - it is not an easy matter to correct mistakes after text has been entered into a file so it is worth checking the text before the RETURN key is pressed. At this stage it does not matter if the command letters are in upper or lower case, both work equally well, with the exception of the letter i which must be in lower case.

Enter the INSERT command letter at the ED prompt. A lower case letter i will result in text being displayed in upper and lower case. Press the RETURN key and the screen will display I; ED is now waiting for text

Context Editor

to be entered into the buffer. Enter the following lines of text and press RETURN at the end of each line.

My dear son James, the head of the family, died on 2 September 1834. Thus death, or rather the conqueror of the last enemy, hath said, hitherto shall the immediate branches of the Family Tree go, and no farther.

When line 6 prompt is displayed enter CONTROL Z (CONTROL key & Z together) and press the RETURN key. The CONTROL Z sequence will not be displayed on the screen. The screen display should now look like this:

```
A > ed text.txt
```

```
NEW FILE
```

```
1 *
```

- 1: My dear son James, the head of the family,
- 2: died on 2 September 1834.
- 3: Thus death, or rather the conqueror of the last enemy,
- 4: hath said, hitherto shall the immediate branches of the
- 5: Family Tree go, and no farther.
- 6: CONTROL Z (not displayed)

The CONTROL Z sequence switches off line numbering and leaves ED to enter the COMMAND mode. To save the file for future use, enter the EXIT command letter E at the prompt and press the RETURN key. ED will save the file text.txt and make a backup copy. This file will be used in examples to demonstrate various ED commands.

The Buffer

At this stage a brief description of the text buffer might help you to understand its complexity. Text is entered

directly into the memory buffer from the keyboard. The size of the buffer can be determined by the BV command entered at the prompt followed by the RETURN key; the display on the screen will give free space/buffer size. When the command is executed the screen will display 38271/38481. The LINE NUMBER command letter N allows movement through the lines of text in the buffer and is executed by entering a line number at the prompt.

The line selected is displayed on the screen; unlike the LINE command L, which only goes to the line number and requires a further command to display text. The H command sets the CP at the start of the buffer and -H puts the CP at the end of the buffer. ED then enters the COMMAND mode and displays the command prompt :. Enter BOP at the prompt to display text from the start of the buffer. The letter H moves the CP to the start of the buffer and 0 (digit 0) followed by the letter P displays half the buffer to the screen. The BOP command will be used extensively in the coming chapters to set the CP at the start of the memory buffer and print the file.

Viewing an Existing File

Now let's view the file text.txt created earlier and saved to the disk using the EXIT command. Before any viewing takes place the file MUST be loaded into the buffer. To do this use the APPEND command letter A. It is used. Decide on how much text you want to view at one time and enter one of the A commands at the ED prompt, then press the RETURN key.

Saving Text File

You have already saved the file text.txt using the EXIT command letter E. Here are two other ways of saving files. The HEAD OF FILE command letter H, saves the contents of the memory buffer without leaving ED and sets the

CP at the start of the buffer. This allows re-editing without having to load ED again.

If you make a mess of the text file and want to return to the original file then use the ORIGINAL command letter O. This command will abandon all changes made to the text file and return to the original file ready for re-editing, again without the ED session. The O command differs from the E and H commands as you are asked to confirm the validity of the command by the prompts O (Y/N). Enter Y or N and press the RETURN key and leave the computer and disk drive to do the rest.

Loading from an Existing File

Now to get down to the serious work of editing a text file. To recall text previously entered into a file enter the following line at the system prompt:

```
> A rd text.txt      press RETURN key
```

ED will load the file text.txt ready for editing. Use the combined APPEND HA and PAGE OP commands to display text on the screen from the buffer. The screen will display the following:

```
A > rd text.txt
      * #AOP
```

- 1: My dear son James, the head of the family,
- 2: died on 2 September 1834.
- 3: Thus death, or rather the conqueror of the last enemy,
- 4: hath said, hitherto shall the immediate branches of the
- 5: Family Tree go, and no farther.
- 1: *

The avoid space doesn't allow us to print the whole article. Watch this space for the concluding part.

See Listings on page 61

Win a Bionic Arm!

Your chance to win a fantastic Robotarm from Datel!



We've teamed up with Datel for this month's competition spot the difference and the lucky winner could walk away with a Robotarm and software - worth £30. The next four entries out of the hat will each receive Blazing Paddles - a combined light gun and graphics package system. So what are you waiting for?

How to Enter

Study the two cartoons on this page; there are a number of differences between them. Once you have decided how many differences there are, complete the entry coupon and send it to the editorial address (see coupon). Write the number of differences that you have found on the back of the envelope. If you don't your entry will not be accepted.

The Rules

Entries will not be accepted from employees of Argus Specialist Publications and Datel. This restriction also applies to employees' families and agents of the companies.

The How to Enter section forms part of the rules. The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.



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Interceptor

All forms of combat have become much more realistic as technology has improved. The Roman soldier certainly knew when he had killed someone as his victim was impaled only eighteen inches in front of his face. By the time a squaddie had a rifle in his hand, he was taking pot shots at people over half a mile away. If that person disappeared, the squaddie never knew whether he had hit his target or the man had just chucked down.

It is the same with air warfare. Gone are the days of the silk scarf, goggles and stream of 'Tally-Ho Chaps' as you soared in your opponent before blasting him out of the skies. Now, all you get to see is a small blip on your radar screen at which to loose the old missile or two. It is a bad show if you actually get to see your opponent.

Two of the latest killing machines are the F-16 Fighting Falcon and F/A-18 Hornet, pride of the American ground and naval forces respectively. Interceptor from Electronic Arts puts you in charge of either in their latest Amiga game.

As combat simulators go, Interceptor falls somewhere in the middle ground. You do not have to wade through

flight and the split-S. You had better be paying attention though for your next task is to demonstrate that you can perform the manoeuvre yourself.

A qualification mission follows. Take off from the deck of the carrier, fly around dealing with any enemy aircraft that happen to be in the vicinity before finding and landing on the carrier once more. Only a (revised) mission here results in you being passed fit for action duty.

The controls of your plane are reasonably straightforward with most of the keys used being sensibly arranged and easy to remember, e.g. R for range, T for target, M for map and so on. For once in a game of this type, I found that the combination of joystick and keyboard easy to manage so that I could stay airborne long enough to be shot down rather than going into a power dive from thirty thousand feet as I struggled to find the right button to press! The head up display, which shows an image of all the vital information onto the canopy proved more than useful and saved forever having to look down at the instrument panel. Ironically, the control that gave me the most trouble was the security wheel, included in the package to stop piracy.

You have a variety of weapons available at your disposal - AMRAAM medium range missiles, Sidewinder short range missile and a close range cannon. Naturally, it would be unfair to expect your opponent to fight back armed only with a pea shooter so it is necessary to make use of chaff, flares and electronic counter measures in an attempt to divert the bad guy's missiles. The only problem with these is that they do tend to advertise your presence somewhat.

One of the most unusual features of Interceptor is the number of different views that you, the pilot can obtain. You can look out of your cockpit left or right, up or down and forwards or backwards. As if that wasn't enough, you can also get third person views of your aircraft, i.e. someone standing right next to you but outside the aircraft, again from the same bewildering set of angles. Why you should want to do this in actual combat, I haven't yet discovered, but you must admit, it does look impressive in the photographs!

Interceptor has got the balance just about right between complexity and gameplay and the game should provide many hours of entertainment to any would-be, late-day Biggles. An excellent game. **G.R.J.L.**

Foundling:

Title: *Interceptor*, Macher, Amiga. Supplier: Electronic Arts, 11-19 Sutton Road, Langley, Bucks SL1 1YN. Tel: 0713 46442. Price: £24.95.



hundred page manuals before you discover how to take off. Nor is the documentation so sparse that you are literally flying on a wing and a prayer. Instead, there is a twenty four page manual, most of which is taken up with diagrams.

What the program does instead is to take you through a series of training flights. At the simplest of levels is free flight. There are no enemies or targets, just you alone in a big empty sky getting used to the controls of your aircraft.

The next stage is the easiest of all. You don't do anything as you sit beside your training officer as he demonstrates the seven basic combat manoeuvres - the aileron and barrel rolls, inside and vertical half loops, break turns, inverted



Jack in the Box!

The Box utility program provides four main functions to allow powerful handling of screens.

Firstly, a PRESET routine is provided. This is not necessary for machine code programmers as the normal plot routine at \$FFFF can be used. To position the cursor from Basic enter:

```
SYS 52790,X,Y
```

X must be in the range 0-30 and Y in the range 0-24.

The second routine is called CONFIG. This is a special routine that will allow the user to set up the utilities as required. To call the CONFIG routine from Basic enter:

```
SYS 52489,A,B,C,D,E,F
```

A - Border colour
B - Screen colour
C - Ink colour
D - Input ink colour
E - Cursor colour
F - ASCII code of cursor e.g. ASCII "(" or 28

Calling the Config routine in machine code is slightly more complex. The parameters A to F must be set up by placing the required values in the locations below. This is done using LDA and STA in machine code.

A - \$D020 - this is the standard border colour
B - \$D021 - screen colour
C - \$8286 - cursor colour
D - \$CFF8 - input colour
E - \$CFF8 - cursor colour
F - \$CFF8 - the cursor type

To call the Config routine enter 268, \$CD08.

Routine three is an input routine. The main advantage that this has over the standard Commodore input statement is that numeric input is masked. Only numbers are allowed in numeric input, letters and symbols are ignored.

The cursor type and colour are preset by the config routine (section 2). For basic users, the input routine is called by the following statement:

```
SYS 52814,TYPE,DIGITS
```

TYPE is a parameter. This shows the type of input. 1 is used for numeric

A handy utility which can be used by basic or machine code programmers

By S. Scott

and any other value for alpha.

Digits simply indicate the number of characters in the string. This must be in a range of 1 to 25.

NB: the input data is stored at location \$CF40 in \$B056 decimal. To read back the data the following code may be used:

```
For numeric values:
10 SYS 52814,1,30
20 AS=""
30 FOR L=0 TO 9
40 AS=AS+CHR$(PEEK(L+$B056))
50 NEXT L
60 A=VAL(AS)
70 PRINT"NUMBER INPUT" A
```

For strings:

```
10 SYS 52814,1,8
20 AS=""
30 FOR L=0 TO 9
40 AS=AS+CHR$(PEEK(L+$B056))
50 NEXT L
60 PRINT"STRING INPUT "AS
```

For machine code programmers, ensure that config has been set up. Set the X register to the number of digits and set location \$CFF8 to the required value(s) or 1. Now call the routine at \$C857 with a JSR statement. The input data is returned in location \$CF40 as above.

The final routine is called Box. It was created to allow multi-size rectangles to be drawn with ease and speed. The routine works by clearing the required area with spaces and drawing a box. The boxes give much enhancement to menus and the general display.

To draw a box in Basic, ensure the config routine has been called and then enter:

```
SYS 52511,A,B,C,D,E,F,O,R
```

The parameters are:

A - the start X co-ordinate
B - finish X
C - start Y
D - finish Y
E and F - these values are used to specify additional lines. The lines are displayed horizontally, inline with the top and bottom lines. The values for E and F should fall between C and D.
G - this is the colour of the box in the range 0 - 15.
H - the parameter allows the boxes to be drawn in reverse(!) or not/any other value!

An example box might be:

```
SYS52511,30,30,5,14,1,15,1,1
```

Machine code programmers may use boxes by ensuring that config has been called and then calling the following locations in the required values:

A - \$CFF8 - Start X
B - \$CFF8 - Finish X
C - \$CFF8 - Start Y
D - \$CFF8 - Finish Y
E - \$CFF8 - Line 1
F - \$CFF8 - Line 2
G - \$CFF8 - Colour of box
H - X-register - Reverse flag

When the parameters have been set, execute the routine at \$C857 with JSR \$C857.

Program Notes

The box routine has been kept compact to allow maximum memory usage by the programmer. Therefore, parameters are not fully checked for valid entries and invalid or high values may cause corruption of your data!

To make the box program even easier to use, the following basic lines can be adopted:

```
100 P=P+1
110 IF P=THENLOAD"BOX.UTILS",LJ
120 PRINT"@"
130 CD=$2480:REM CONFIG
140 BO=$2517:REM BOX
150 AT=$2597:REM PRINT AT
160 EN=$2814:REM INPUT ROUTINE
```

See listings on page 62

Software for Sale

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The Your Commodore Software Service makes available all of the programs from each issue on both cassette and disk at a price of \$6.00 for disk and \$4.00 for cassette. None of the documentation for the programs is supplied with the software since it is all available in the relevant magazine. Should you not have the magazine then back issues are available from the following address:

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At the top of each article you will find a strap containing the article type, C64 Program etc. So that you can see which programs are available in which format, you will also find a couple of symbols after this strap. The symbols have the following meaning:



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These programs are available on disk.

Please Note

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YORK ELECTRONIC RESEARCH

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I honestly thought we'd left this kind of gratuitous violence safely behind us – obviously I was wrong (a hard thing for a journalist to admit). At least, *Commando* was good fun for a while, but it's been well and truly done to death (no pun intended). The scenario is totally predictable – fight your way up the screen, shooting everything and everybody in your way to assassinate mad despotic General Fernandez and free the state of El Diablo from his tyrannical rule.

Fernandez Must Die was written by none other than the legendary Tony "Baz" Crowther and David "Blah" Bishop – obviously on the trail on their way to the publishers! If you read this Tony, I hope you've achieved of yoursell!

Back to the game – the action takes place on a vertically scrolling map, viewed from the air. From time to time, planes fly over dropping bombs, supplies and enemy soldiers. These you should avoid, collect and shoot respectively. Abandoned jeeps are abound, affording you a small amount of protection as well as getting you quickly from A to B. Your soldier is armed with a machine gun and hand grenades, and can make use of the Jeep's cannon if you have any shells (unless some along the way) to blow holes in the walls of the compounds, these can then be searched for hidden gold, prisoners, supplies, etc, before blowing them up. There are eight such bases, blowing them all up wins you the game, but should you feel you could be awarded a medal or two (posthumously).

The music is not brilliant, not even adequate – "sofflicable" might seem closer. Sound effects during the game are the predictable bangs and crashes, nothing particularly noteworthy.

This has been a difficult review to write, having absolutely nothing good to say about it. At the same time, since of you are going to buy this game no matter what I think. So if you like mindless violence, *Fernandez Must Die* is the game for you.

F.R.

FERNANDEZ



MUST DIE

Distributors:

ProQuest, *Fernandez Must Die*; Sapulpa; Image Works, *Washway House*, 66-71 *Dear Lane*, London EC4P 4AP; Polaris, 25-29 *napel*, 617-89 *rubel*; Machine, 684128.



First Steps

By Norman Doyle

For such small phrases, error messages take a lot of understanding

Error messages are actually devised to help rather than hinder progress. This article completes our look at file problems and tackles the errors that can arise with calculations.

NOT INPUT FILE

Occurrence: program error

Generated after an INPUT # or GET # command, this means that the file number refers to an output file. In other words the file was opened as a write-only file.

NOT OUTPUT FILE

Occurrence: program error

Similar to the previous error, this appears when the wrong type of file is accessed by the PRINT command.

The only solution for both of these problems is to first of all check that the command does describe the required action and that the file number is correct. If everything checks out, then the file must be closed and re-opened as the correct type.

FILE DATA

Occurrence: program/file error

When numeric data is expected from a file read command but string data is returned instead, this is the error message that appears. First of all check that the file is the right one and then alter the INPUT # or GET # command structure to handle the data correctly.

For some obscure reason, the C64 manual refers to this as the BAD DATA error message.

MISSING FILE NAME

Occurrence: user error

This only occurs when operating with a device number greater than three and is generated when a null string is given as the filename. This can only be done by using the syntax: LOAD " ". On cassette this would be a valid filename and would load the first program file encountered. The equivalent disk command is an asterisk or a colon followed by an asterisk.

ILLEGAL DEVICE NUMBER

Occurrence: user error

There are only two device numbers which cause this error: zero and three. These correspond to the screen and the

keyboard which cannot be saved to or loaded from. With sequential files the operating system is blind to device numbers and will apparently accept any syntactically correct statement regardless.

Printers are not input devices but the operating system will still allow an attempt to load. Trying to save to a printer produces interesting results!

Legal device numbers range from zero to 255 but values less than 63, or between 128 and 191 generate a DEVICE NOT PRESENT error if the device is not connected. An attempt to access devices with any of the remaining values will be executed whether the device exists or not.

If a device number of 256 is used the error generated is ILLEGAL QUANTITY.

LOAD

Occurrence: operating system or user intervention

This indicates that a load has failed. The causes can be a faulty disk or tape, a permanent or temporary electrical fault or the pressing of the RUN/STOP key to abort a load.

The electrical fault may be as simple as a bad connection at the cassette port or a transient power spike. Spikes are caused by heavy load equipment such as central heating systems, cookers or fridges causing a feedback into the main. This usually causes the visual display to jump and a load click is heard through the speaker.

Another cause can be misaligned tape heads. As time goes by, the playback/reward head can move slightly and the tape signal misses the read head slightly. This results in a loss of "volume" which the computer can only tolerate to a certain degree. Once the signal becomes so quiet that this threshold is reached, the tape may start reading until natural tape movement puts the signal down below the cassette recorder's threshold of "hearing".

Alternatively, the drive head in the cassette may be worn out. This causes the tape to vary in speed causing the precise signal timing that the computer relies on to make sense of the data. Similarly, a motor fault would produce the same effect.

The solution to spikes means signals is to unplug the offending equipment or to fit a smoothing resistor

into socket for the computer equipment.

Alignment problems can be cured by a dedicated doctor system which will help to diagnose and possibly correct the fault.

Disk faults result from similar causes to cassette faults but correction of alignment or speed problems is more difficult to solve. Disk drive alignment kits are available but they're more difficult to use. Given that the disk is faulty anyway, one may be worth a try. Care must be taken however because the drive plugs directly into the main and a 240V shock could be at the least painful, at worst fatal.

VERIFY

Occurrence: operating system or user intervention

A verify error usually occurs because the disk or tape program is not the same as the one in the computer's memory. If this is definitely not the case, the device has one of the faults outlined under LOAD errors.

This completes the catalogue of cassette based errors but there are plenty of problems which can be experienced with disk drives. The C128, C16 and Plus/4 computers all have special handling systems to repair these faults but C64 users will have to rely on the flashing red LED warning light on the drive. A cartridge or a disk operating system, such as the one supplied as the TEST/DEMO disk, can correct this problem.

All of the remaining errors in the C64's repertoire are presenting errors. The specialised C128, C16 and Plus/4 errors will be covered in a later article.

Mathematical Errors

Mathematical operations follow very strict rules; all of which cannot be detected by the operating system. Use of statements such as $4*5+1$ are valid when the required answer is 21 but invalid when the programmer means that four is to be multiplied by the result of five plus one. This should be correctly written as $4*(5+1)$. Such undetectable programmer errors are not the concern of the computer's operating system and care in the use of brackets is an essential skill to master.

ILLEGAL QUANTITY

This occurs when a number is used

which goes beyond the allowable range for an integer variable or exceeds the 255 range of file numbers, device numbers and other such values.

The allowable range for integers is -32768 to $+32767$ inclusive. If a calculation is so piled to exceed these limits it is best to use the more usual floating point method (A rather than AN).

OVERFLOW

An overflow error only occurs when the result of a floating point calculation exceeds plus or minus 1.7014118346E+38.

No errors are generated with negative exponential(E) values which exceed 2.938715188E+39. This is because lower decimal values represented in this way are very small indeed, having 38 zeros between the decimal point and the string of numbers preceding the E value. Unfortunately, exceeding this value results in the variable becoming zero, so calculations should be kept well within the limit to ensure maximum accuracy.

DIVISION BY ZERO

Although dividing by zero is not permitted, dividing zero by another number is allowed but gives a value of zero.

FORMULA TOO COMPLEX

This can occur under numerous circumstances but basically means that the computer cannot cope with the mathematical formula as it is presented.

Correction involves breaking the calculation down into easily assimilated sub-calculations or to use fewer brackets if at all possible.

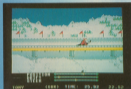
UNDEFN FUNCTION

All FN functions must be defined before they are used. This may sound like common sense but it can be easily done when a program is created in modular form using subroutines.

The way to avoid the error is to define all functions within the first few lines of every program. If a function is necessary at line 1000 of a program, go back and add a line as near to the beginning as possible to set up the FN formula.

Next month we'll be covering errors associated with GET and INPUT, including problems posed by mixing strings and numerical data. ☺

The Games - Winter Edition



First there was Summer Games, then its sequel Summer Games II which were quickly followed by Winter, World and California Games. Now just when you thought it was safe to pick up your joystick and exclaim 'The Games - Winter Edition'.

Seven more events await joystick athletes in the first of the many games set to jump on the Olympic bandwagon. But why is the Winter Edition released now in the Summer when you just know there's a Summer Edition coming in the winter?

These new "games" games are as a result of Epyx's success in capturing the Olympic fever and the Winter Edition includes a combination of snow, tin, slates and ice which will prove inevitable to those aspiring to the greatness of top athletes such as Eddie "the Eagle" Edwards.

Many of the seven events in the Winter Edition appeared in Winter Games but are now more involved games demanding more than a sequence of joystick moves.

As with the previous games, up to eight players can compete for gold, silver and bronze medals and to set new world records. You can also practise any event or compete in one or more.

The luge is the first event and hauling yourself down a track on a

small piece of wood seems the ideal way to end the contest, not start it. But you must steer your luge down one of four packed snow tracks faster than anyone else by steering it down the middle of straights and riding corners as much as you can without clipping the edges which will cost you valuable seconds.

Cross Country skiing also gives you a choice of courses that range from one to five kilometres and is basically the Winter Games Bialston without the cheating and is the most disappointing of all events as a simple left, right rhythm will ensure a good time.

The ice skating is far more involved than its Winter games equivalent as now you must choose your music and plan your program of moves before performing it in the Olympic arena. A selection of jazz, rock and pop ensure a mixture of beats to plan your double axels, spins and lifts to. Then in the performance you have to perform the right move at the right time in the music to score maximum points.

For true Eddie Edwards action you should try the Ski Jump with its new jumper perspective as the slide down the slope before you hopefully soar into the air for a medal trapping jump or plummet and land in a heap in the snow.

The slalom course is just as

treacherous as you must ski between the flags. Timing is vital but the inconsistent spacing of the flags means a simple rhythm just won't work.

Speed skating seems like an obvious event to include and many were surprised that it was left out of the original Winter Games but now it's back for those who want head to head racing action. In this event beating a computer pacer isn't quite as satisfying as racing the finishing line while your human opponent is farc down in the ice.

The final event is for the enthusiasts of the skiing world as TV cameras live the route of the downhill. The course is mapped out with flags that you must steer between to stay on your side but when you come in range of the cameras you can show off with a few flips and jumps. Naturally, it's the one with the longest time that will take the gold but it helps to get the crowd on your side.

The medals are presented to the winners in true Olympic fashion with the first three on pedestals, the gold medal winners national anthem playing as the flags are unfurled.

More exciting stuff from Epyx.

Teleshop: T.H. Title *The Games - the Winter Edition*. Supplier: Epyx (US Gold), Units 2/1, Hayward Way, Hayward, Birmingham, BS 743Y. Tel: 021 636 2388. Machines Cost Point 29.95.

Checksum Program

The hexadecimal numbers appearing in a column to the left of the listing should not be typed in with the program. These are merely checksum values and are there to help you get each line right. Don't worry if you don't understand the hexadecimal system, as long as you can compare two characters on the screen with the corresponding two characters in the magazine you can use our line checking program.

Type in the Checksum Program, make sure that you've not made any mistakes and save it to tape or disk

immediately because it will be used with most of the present and future listings appearing in *Your Commodore*.

At the start of each programming session, load Checksum and run it. The screen will turn brown with yellow characters and each time you type in a line and press the RETURN key a number will appear on the screen in white. This should be the same as the corresponding value in the magazine.

















If the two values don't relate in one another, you have not copied the line exactly as printed so go back and check each character carefully. When you find the error simply correct it and

















press RETURN again.

If you want to turn off the checker simply type SYS49152 and the screen will return to the familiar Macintosh. You can then do whatever it was you wanted to do and if this doesn't save the area where Checksum lies you can go back to it with the same SYS command.

No system is foolproof but the chances of two errors cancelling one. Many of the listings are presented in lower case. To turn your computer to lower case mode press the Commodore key and the SHIFT key at the same time.

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Mnemonic	Symbol	Keypress
[RIGHT]		CRSR left/right
[LEFT]		SHIFT & CRSR left/right
[DOWN]		CRSR up/down
[UP]		SHIFT & CRSR up/down
[F1]		F1 key
[F2]		SHIFT & F1 key
[F3]		F3 key
[F4]		SHIFT & F3 key
[F5]		F5 key
[F6]		SHIFT & F5 key
[F7]		F7 key
[F8]		SHIFT & F7 key
[HOME]		CLR/HOME
[CLR]		SHIFT & CLR/HOME
[RVSON]		CTRL & 9
[RVSOFF]		CTRL & 0

Mnemonic	Symbol	Keypress
[BLACK]		CTRL & 1
[WHITE]		CTRL & 2
[RED]		CTRL & 3
[CYAN]		CTRL & 4
[PURPLE]		CTRL & 5
[GREEN]		CTRL & 6
[BLUE]		CTRL & 7
[YELLOW]		CTRL & 8
[POUND]		£
[LBARROW]		←
[UPARROW]		↑
[PI]		SHIFT & ↑
[INST]		SHIFT & INST/DEL
[REV T]		see text
[Clear]		CBM + letter
[Shift]		SHIFT + letter

LISTINGS

87	700 DATA 141,100,210,370,100	81	8,30,300	67	30,100
88	8,391,000,1000	82	301 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30	68	30,100
89	301 DATA 271,70,011,10,0,0,0	83	700 DATA 50,1,30,10,30,4,30,	69	10,100
90	100,700	84	700 DATA 30,7,30,0,30,30,30,	70	11,100
91	700 DATA 00,000,1,000,0,70,0	85	700 DATA 50,10,30,00,30,30,0	71	10,100
92	11,10,000	86	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	72	10,100
93	700 DATA 070,110,000,000,000	87	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	73	10,100
94	000,173,100,1,000	88	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	74	10,100
95	700 DATA 000,101,000,000,0,0	89	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	75	10,100
96	0,0,0,001	90	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	76	10,100
97	700 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	91	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	77	10,100
98	0,000,11,000,17,000,07,000,1	92	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	78	10,100
99	00,0,000,000	93	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	79	10,100
100	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0	94	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	80	10,100
101	00,100,000,000	95	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	81	10,100
102	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0	96	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	82	10,100
103	00,100,000,000	97	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	83	10,100
104	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0	98	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	84	10,100
105	00,100,000,000	99	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	85	10,100
106	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0	100	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	86	10,100
107	00,100,000,000	101	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	87	10,100
108	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0	102	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	88	10,100
109	00,100,000,000	103	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	89	10,100
110	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0	104	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	90	10,100
111	00,100,000,000	105	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	91	10,100
112	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0	106	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	92	10,100
113	00,100,000,000	107	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	93	10,100
114	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0	108	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	94	10,100
115	00,100,000,000	109	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	95	10,100
116	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0	110	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	96	10,100
117	00,100,000,000	111	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	97	10,100
118	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0	112	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	98	10,100
119	00,100,000,000	113	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0	99	10,100
120	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0	114	700 DATA 30,30,30,30,30,30,0	100	10,100
121	00,100,000,000	115	700 DATA 50,30,30,30,30,30,0		
122	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
123	00,100,000,000				
124	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
125	00,100,000,000				
126	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
127	00,100,000,000				
128	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
129	00,100,000,000				
130	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
131	00,100,000,000				
132	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
133	00,100,000,000				
134	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
135	00,100,000,000				
136	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
137	00,100,000,000				
138	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
139	00,100,000,000				
140	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
141	00,100,000,000				
142	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
143	00,100,000,000				
144	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
145	00,100,000,000				
146	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
147	00,100,000,000				
148	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				
149	00,100,000,000				
150	700 DATA 0,100,001,000,110,0				

LISTINGS

76	070	071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	080	081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090	091	092	093	094	095	096	097	098	099	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
76	070	071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	080	081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090	091	092	093	094	095	096	097	098	099	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

LISTINGS

00 0000	01 4000	02 4000
01 0000	02 4000	03 4000
02 0000	03 4000	04 4000
03 0000	04 4000	05 4000
04 0000	05 4000	06 4000
05 0000	06 4000	07 4000
06 0000	07 4000	08 4000
07 0000	08 4000	09 4000
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94 0000	95 4000	96 4000
95 0000	96 4000	97 4000
96 0000	97 4000	98 4000
97 0000	98 4000	99 4000
98 0000	99 4000	00 4000

LISTINGS

86	5140		87	5140	SPR-SPR-1	90	5140	SEN	
87	5140	SPR-SPR-1	88	5140	MTLBN	91	5140		
88	5140	CRS-SPR-1	89	5140		92	5140	CLB-*	STP-SPR-1
89	5140	CLB-SPR-1	90	5140	SEN	93	5140	RTURN	
90	5140	CLB-SPR-1	91	5140	SEN	94	5140	SEN	
91	5140	CLB-SPR-1	92	5140	SEN	95	5140	SEN	
92	5140	CLB-SPR-1	93	5140	SEN	96	5140	SEN	
93	5140	CLB-SPR-1	94	5140	SEN	97	5140	SEN	
94	5140	CLB-SPR-1	95	5140	SEN	98	5140	SEN	
95	5140	CLB-SPR-1	96	5140	SEN	99	5140	SEN	
96	5140	CLB-SPR-1	97	5140	SEN	100	5140	SEN	
97	5140	CLB-SPR-1	98	5140	SEN				
98	5140	CLB-SPR-1	99	5140	SEN				
99	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
100	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
101	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
102	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
103	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
104	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
105	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
106	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
107	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
108	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
109	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
110	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
111	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
112	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
113	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
114	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
115	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
116	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
117	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
118	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
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128	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
129	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
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132	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
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143	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
144	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
145	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
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148	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
149	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
150	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
151	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
152	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
153	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
154	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
155	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
156	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
157	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
158	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
159	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
160	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
161	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
162	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
163	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
164	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
165	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
166	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
167	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
168	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
169	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
170	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
171	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
172	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
173	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
174	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
175	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
176	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
177	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
178	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
179	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
180	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
181	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
182	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
183	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
184	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
185	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
186	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
187	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
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189	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
190	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
191	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
192	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
193	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
194	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
195	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
196	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
197	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
198	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
199	5140	CLB-SPR-1							
200	5140	CLB-SPR-1							

LISTINGS

149 120 141 187 8524	83 1000 DATA 373 23 8 201 1 308	1 8 100 100 100 100 8 20 200 200
47 740 DATA 153 129 147 207 220	10 30 70 14 989 15 50 210 20	12 120 DATA 289 138 84 9 2 2
100 100 100 100 100 100 100	5 504 1528	2 144 288 174 70 82 220 200
80 720 DATA 200 122 148 200 200	5 10 180 180 84 13 170 32 20	31 180 200 2400
100 100 100 100 100 100 100	5 12 172 1740	18 1800 DATA 208 200 320 200
100 12 103 88 1000	81 1000 DATA 20 8 240 8 240 8 7	10 180 200 200 200 20 204 200
80 780 DATA 88 88 78 88 78 88 8	8 208 210 240 8 30 150 200 18	80 240 200 200 200 200 200 200
3 70 80 70 78 80 30 78 78 32	5 5 1844	88 180 200 200 200 200 200 200
1 1000	87 1000 DATA 32 170 220 174 28	88 170 200 200 200 200 200 200
72 770 DATA 88 72 73 83 32 78 7	8 200 220 224 182 128 108 8 8	88 170 200 200 200 200 200 200
3 78 88 1 213 78 88 88 70 78	3 204 30 2000	80 1040 DATA 32 181 200 174 50
1211	84 1040 DATA 232 31 240 8 270 8	382 3 32 201 200 174 28 273
88 780 DATA 78 09 88 31 210 87	8 240 8 32 200 200 200 200 200	30 8 30 1204
77 88 78 78 32 187 82 82 78	88 5 200 1000	41 1200 DATA 218 200 32 180 200
82 1200	87 1000 DATA 82 144 8 101 81 17	288 15 77 31 8 32 210 200
20 780 DATA 0 210 88 88 88 78 7	8 5 78 94 24 94 201 88 184 2	88 180 220 2200
3 78 88 88 82 211 88 77 88 8	50 201 1000	80 1000 DATA 208 8 32 204 200 8
8 1200	78 1000 DATA 88 178 240 144 240	8 12 204 200 188 14 74 200 1
08 880 DATA 78 32 187 82 82 78	102 8 14 270 210 78 28 14 3	3 200 20 1040
82 8 200 78 88 78 78 78 78 8	3 20 14 1000	88 1000 DATA 8 8 88 141 220 8 1
7 7 1000	80 1000 DATA 378 210 201 88 344	82 210 200 8 74 200 13 220 2
80 820 DATA 22 78 78 84 82 8 8	1207 201 78 174 223 144 200	91 1000 2000
87 87 78 71 78 78 80 88 88 8	8 24 82 112 2 200 112 2 200	80 1000 DATA 2 220 200 140 18 8
8844	80 1000 DATA 160 0 177 28 28 28	1 180 0 170 201 171 37 8 78 7
80 000 DATA 204 80 88 32 221 88	8 204 204 200 13 200 240 84	88 28 28 1840
77 88 78 78 32 88 82 82 78	180 88 180 2178	88 1800 DATA 180 221 201 200 20
82 1200	84 1100 DATA 8 78 81 141 220 30	8 2 180 221 84 32 18 24 180
80 830 DATA 0 201 78 78 88 78 8	178 3 8 88 84 108 84 84 7 7	8 178 141 2171
8 8 78 32 207 88 88 80 78 8	4 1200	10 1000 DATA 220 8 30 204 10 30
8 8 3200	28 1100 DATA 74 74 74 32 80 14	1 188 14 778 4 140 208 8 88 10
72 840 DATA 22 188 73 88 78 88	30 200 270 194 41 12 30 80 1	7 781 884
0 201 78 78 88 71 88 78 82 2	4 78 1217	80 1410 DATA 8 222 208 228 32 2
08 1200	80 1120 DATA 310 200 180 72 32	8 24 32 32 4 18 221 32 248 248
78 880 DATA 78 88 77 78 78 78 7	88 14 188 71 70 200 24 32 180	80 180 200 2000
78 88 88 78 88 78 88 8 200 7	14 88 204	90 1410 DATA 88 188 88 200 5 13
3 1200	81 1400 DATA 20 221 218 288 74 8	8 8 180 0 177 5 200 240 84
80 880 DATA 82 82 73 78 71 82 2	88 188 28 181 8 188 80 124	200 1410
87 82 88 82 88 78 88 82 187	8 21 80 2884	84 1000 DATA 8 200 8 200 8 200 8
82 1200	80 1180 DATA 2 88 188 270 22 22	8 200 200 200 200 177 8 201 2
84 820 DATA 82 78 82 88 8 188 7	8 288 14 24 8 32 228 200 14	31 8 208 2000
8 80 78 30 188 78 78 84 22 1	1 78 8 1884	80 1400 DATA 37 200 220 220 2
87 1200	84 1000 DATA 228 30 173 74 8 20	44 242 180 1 177 5 141 22 8
80 880 DATA 82 82 78 82 8 8 21	5 32 32 204 200 84 80 32 228	300 277 2818
1 88 78 84 88 88 82 88 82 82	222 141 1848	80 1400 DATA 2 240 20 200 177
1 1201	1200 DATA 88 8 30 228 200 14	7 24 22 28 20 78 248 8 177
84 840 DATA 78 88 8 8 200 74 8	1 30 8 51 128 270 281 0 260	8 1200
7 8 8 71 88 78 32 208 88 88 7	13 188 1874	80 1400 DATA 24 188 8 181 8 120
8 1200	80 1180 DATA 8 148 28 208 88 28	8 148 3 208 8 78 78 22 2
87 900 DATA 84 78 84 80 30 187	8 241 220 31 78 180 78 208 1	84 884
82 82 78 82 0 281 78 78 88 7	3 248 30 1700	84 1470 DATA 23 32 20 18 173 20
1 1201	80 1200 DATA 24 88 170 24 8 248	8 8 208 2 242 4 78 180 9 18
84 840 DATA 85 78 32 198 88 88	1 88 180 8 78 204 13 181 8	44 1204
82 88 88 82 82 78 78 32 77 7	1 84 1414	80 1480 DATA 94 140 12 182 2 17
8 1200	80 1200 DATA 75 153 71 200 40 1	3 23 8 281 1 200 5 78 180 8
87 920 DATA 88 88 88 8 200 74 8	88 88 133 89 134 78 183 0 18	182 1200
4 32 213 82 78 82 82 27 20	1 248 88 1820	80 1480 DATA 8 288 1 141 24 8 8
78 1201	82 1210 DATA 242 141 168 8 81 8	8 24 0 240 1 84 140 8 178 200
80 930 DATA 78 88 88 88 88 8 21	88 13 84 184 0 141 220 8 200	8 1478
3 88 77 88 78 78 82 84 88 88	8 81 1828	80 1800 DATA 148 88 200 200 2 5
1 1201	84 1220 DATA 200 200 201 13 240	88 88 200 182 71 140 88 200
24 840 DATA 74 88 32 80 88 74 8	8 123 218 8 220 228 242 10	180 71 140 2000
8 44 8 194 82 82 78 87 78 32	1 220 8 8 2420	80 1500 DATA 88 288 142 8 180 8
1 1201	87 1230 DATA 842 88 180 8 82 88	8 2 240 88 212 280 138 130
80 950 DATA 220 88 78 78 88 32	8 83 0 848 14 173 228 8 208	8 208 244 2411
88 82 82 78 82 88 8 30 12 88	10 180 1200	80 1800 DATA 152 14 180 88 123
8844	81 1240 DATA 83 240 8 32 288 13	89 180 70 180 0 1 123 78 200 8
84 840 DATA 12 82 12 100 12 128	178 224 78 201 13 184 18 183	00 208 2 1800
8 12 180 12 108 12 100 12 128	1 123 180 1800	80 1800 DATA 182 13 74 180 13 8
12 32 1 1802	80 1250 DATA 8 81 200 13 78 27	8 8 182 188 88 88 188 8 120
48 970 DATA 12 108 12 12 12 30	78 180 0 182 88 8 123 188 8	8 123 8 81
12 22 12 74 12 187 28 188 18	220 1200	28 1848 DATA 4 20 274 22 32 48
120 3211	87 1260 DATA 182 3 208 248 182	14 8 8 8 5 80 22 48 278 8 41
80 980 DATA 20 124 21 182 0 180	8 288 220 8 187 188 8 188 18	12 1272
8 24 2211	8 8 32 2445	80 1280 DATA 144 2 200 88 84 8
80 980 DATA 244 148 3 177 20 28	888 201 8 188 24 8 203 248 8	3 28 4 178 28 4 5 38 4 178
8 188 4 8 844	8 220 2200	84 1800 DATA 18 8 2 28 4 278 13
80 980 DATA 244 148 3 177 20 28	8 220 2200	8 8 88 8 178 7 8 3 123 834
8 188 4 8 844	80 1280 DATA 224 8 208 244 140	80 1870 DATA 8 78 2 27 181 8 7
80 980 DATA 123 28 182 81 200	32 8 174 244 8 184 0 182 82	8 180 12 888 8 220 3 220 4 8
8 221 3 1888	8 887 1874	2 2022
84 1000 DATA 245 8 182 3 78 182	8 208 344 142 32 8 84 181 2	28 1840 DATA 18 18 30 284 18 30
12 12 124 83 174 144 88 128	288 282 1200	10 184 174 8 84 48 88 78 188
122 78 1200	81 2000 DATA 8 82 188 288 173 8	

LISTINGS

74	1870 DATA 73,268,3,73,4-3,38 4,379,218,8,8,88,4,176,232, 1180.	88	1890 DATA 2,170,168,73,108,8 188,182,3,184,3,98,4,330,4 2,30,328	12	2110 DATA 13,240,181,33,18,88,176 8,162,3,888
68	1898 DATA 24,204,200,3,132,3 1304,200,8,132,4,378,348,4,3 50,30,1320	94	1898 DATA 279,5,132,3,132,33 8,4,132,8,211,230,340,12,281 0,308,1293	18	2120 DATA 121,20,78,88,28,2 28,28,208,3,78,188,28,224,57 228,3,1878
21	1818 DATA 8,178,188,188,24,5 50,3,132,3,148,4,200,8,132,4 178,1820	98	1898 DATA 32,180,3,281,137,1 78,18,148,8,180,3,281,328,34 4,8,187,1878	62	2140 DATA 78,181,21,218,28,2 78,3,77,220,21,228,28,228,3, 78,3,3080
68	1828 DATA 178,144,181,30,224 25,132,3,188,0,132,4,32,284 25,281,1788	28	1818 DATA 1,141,37,8,78,228, 18,182,38,78,188,18,141,37,8, 34,3280	82	2180 DATA 23,204,40,208,3,78 82,21,32,88,18,82,180,17,8, 8,3,1778
68	1838 DATA 78,348,8,88,8,78, 180,18,78,384,13,78,178,17,1 78,35,3288	32	1818 DATA 187,29,132,228,168 21,188,0,130,224,32,4,18,30, 1,88,308,1778	88	2190 DATA 24,181,77,233,71,1 82,4,121,77,133,73,173,23,8, 320,3,1328
68	1848 DATA 8,240,38,201,82,34 0,4,180,4,132,3,188,0,132,4, 78,1478	38	1828 DATA 34,160,1,177,251,2 92,13,248,4,200,32,280,12,32 224,18,1828	94	2210 DATA 240,1,88,162,5,88, 200,288,288,8,288,3,204,4,20, 3,204,1828
72	1858 DATA 280,17,32,4,18,200, 18,240,228,281,48,240,228,3, 55,41,240,2140	42	1830 DATA 188,8,142,27,8,248, 78,288,29,32,4,58,281,38,20, 4,30,1242	98	2220 DATA 220,208,8,238,243, 220,208,3,78,204,288,24,214, 228,78,248,248
68	1868 DATA 221,221,48,240,217 228,22,188,1,141,37,8,148,4 3,888	48	1840 DATA 8,200,32,280,12,32 224,18,1828	62	2230 DATA 240,1,88,162,5,88, 200,288,288,8,288,3,204,4,20, 3,204,1828
68	1878 DATA 228,2,240,27,8,78, 82,43,240,4,201,40,208,71,3 73,18,1828	54	1850 DATA 32,184,18,32,128,1 8,273,28,8,248,8,188,3,240,3, 1328	68	2240 DATA 240,1,88,162,5,88, 17,288,8,288,4,201,71,234,7, 3,241,1218
14	1888 DATA 8,240,8,142,8,78,3 82,13,238,34,8,188,4,73,148,3, 3,888	60	1860 DATA 173,27,8,200,1,78, 188,1488	74	2250 DATA 20,8,142,38,8,88,3 3,23,18,32,38,18,281,288,248, 38,2088
62	1898 DATA 78,32,4,18,73,32,3 24,12,32,128,17,204,200,43,3 40,34,1214	66	1878 DATA 27,8,173,27,8,201, 1,288,1,180,3,281,3,288,1,38 0,1292	80	2260 DATA 20,8,142,38,8,88,3 3,23,18,32,38,18,281,288,248, 38,2088
68	1700 DATA 248,3,144,4,104,13, 3,3,104,13,4,78,188,228,3,3 33,3,2088	72	1898 DATA 8,273,29,8,281,120, 248,4,201,121,280,2,180,3,1 82,3,3288	86	2270 DATA 28,258,8,78,180,12, 18,284,18,200,288,240,14,133 3,13,2088
68	1710 DATA 120,232,4,122,4,78, 128,17,28,188,181,3,132,3,1 84,181,12088	78	1908 DATA 208,5,248,2,244,47, 8,38,4,28,221,48,248,3,78,17, 3,8,1218	92	2280 DATA 181,32,288,17,288, 2,230,77,28,181,28,32,284,15, 78,184,1788
68	1720 DATA 4,200,4,78,158,17, 142,3,142,28,8,281,82,240,4, 92,1878	84	1920 DATA 18,280,240,78,100, 32,32,284,28,82,178,17,32,4, 18,281,1218	98	2290 DATA 21,21,20,58,32,58, 18,32,128,17,32,118,23,188,7, 124,1828
68	1730 DATA 4,200,4,78,158,17, 142,3,142,28,8,281,82,240,4, 92,1878	90	1930 DATA 41,240,23,178,28,8, 828,288,1,141,27,8,273,27, 8,3242	62	2300 DATA 188,3,181,71,168,7 44,248,1828
68	1740 DATA 42,208,8,142,28,8, 32,254,23,221,38,208,8,32,12, 2,17,1288	96	1940 DATA 82,8,78,180,12,32, 228,18,200,88,208,248,32,28, 281,1828	68	2310 DATA 228,12,208,5,8 8,182,78,288,12,32,211,54, 187,8,2421
68	1750 DATA 78,188,17,58,15,24, 144,84,38,28,18,28,92,17 0,21,888	64	1950 DATA 28,280,240,78,100, 32,32,284,28,82,178,17,32,4, 18,281,1218	74	2320 DATA 78,188,8,72,32,32, 187,184,173,5,184,120,8,188, 8,248,1828
68	1760 DATA 188,1,141,38,8,173, 23,8,201,3,208,8,142,1,78,5, 88,1288	70	1960 DATA 41,280,227,180,8,7 4,180,20,20,224,12,221,44,24, 8,18,188,3820	80	2330 DATA 240,1,88,162,5,88, 200,288,288,8,288,3,204,4,20, 3,204,1828
68	1770 DATA 178,32,8,132,8,173, 22,8,141,27,8,78,188,17,208, 38,1208	76	1980 DATA 2,142,27,8,142,15, 74,128,28,273,28,8,240,8,124 1,1,1218	86	2340 DATA 2,280,288,4,148,5, 98,42,20,14,288,8,72,182,8, 78,1878
68	1780 DATA 240,4,281,38,208,8, 18,228,18,78,128,17,32,38,4, 4,144,1288	82	2000 DATA 284,18,288,88,288, 288,248,8,177,273,281,220,24, 8,141,78,2424	92	2350 DATA 120,18,32,248,20,1 48,3,22,188,288,288,28,8,23, 8,18,128,18,180,1,148,3,78,2, 20,21,1278
68	1790 DATA 4,20,88,17,78,188, 17,142,8,78,188,18,273,27,8, 24,1848	88	2010 DATA 328,28,244,8,78,77 18,224,28,144,4,78,248,18,7, 4,288,1227	98	2360 DATA 184,142,18,8,32,20, 2,14,32,17,25,189,1,141,27,8, 18,2088
64	1800 DATA 182,1,24,200,71,12, 3,78,248,8,200,72,132,72,173, 23,8,1287	94	2020 DATA 8,78,127,18,182,13, 78,188,13,224,28,144,5,78,2, 48,28,1488	62	2370 DATA 120,18,32,248,20,1 48,3,22,188,288,288,28,8,23, 8,18,128,18,180,1,148,3,78,2, 20,21,1278
62	1818 DATA 281,8,240,1,88,182 8,3,201,228,173,28,8,32,32, 0,220,3880	68	2030 DATA 284,18,288,88,288, 288,248,8,177,273,281,220,24, 8,141,78,2424	68	2380 DATA 184,142,18,8,32,20, 2,14,32,17,25,189,1,141,27,8, 18,2088
78	1838 DATA 32,280,288,248,3,7 4,221,18,273,27,8,240,28,148 3,12,1781	74	2040 DATA 18,288,0,128,71,3, 3,71,32,228,12,32,138,14,8,8, 88,38,1278	74	2390 DATA 28,168,28,28,28, 282,32,15,18,48,144,1,288,273, 22,8,1488
78	1848 DATA 220,220,20,180,220 248,3,78,221,18,138,248,12, 182,4,32,1288	80	2050 DATA 284,18,288,88,288, 288,248,8,177,273,281,220,24, 8,141,78,2424	80	2400 DATA 20,8,142,38,8,88,3 3,23,18,32,38,18,281,288,248, 38,2088
24	1868 DATA 220,288,32,240,288 248,3,78,221,18,138,248,12, 141,28,8,2018	86	2060 DATA 284,18,288,88,288, 288,248,8,177,273,281,220,24, 8,141,78,2424	86	2410 DATA 141,27,8,128,22, 288,3,240,27,8,173,23,8,200, 3,1212
68	1878 DATA 188,8,142,27,8,78, 127,18,242,28,8,20,228,27,17 3,22,1778	92	2070 DATA 18,288,0,128,71,3, 3,71,32,228,12,32,138,14,8,8, 88,38,1278	92	2420 DATA 240,1,88,162,5,88, 200,288,288,8,288,3,204,4,20, 3,204,1828
68	1888 DATA 8,281,1,240,58,173, 27,8,281,1,240,81,148,71,14 148,1878	98	2080 DATA 28,8,142,38,8,88,3 3,23,18,32,38,18,281,288,248, 38,2088	68	2430 DATA 186,248,5,148,4,22 218,288,78,288,288,0,0,0,0, 0,1282

58	1760 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,00	58	2090 DATA 142,18,218,173,83,	079,071,189,209,21,173,83,24
59	1780 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,00	59	2110 DATA 19,160,75,180,205,	209,183,88,209,205,18,217,75
60	1800 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	60	2130 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
61	1820 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	61	2150 DATA 70,78,209,209,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
62	1840 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	62	2170 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
63	1860 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	63	2190 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
64	1880 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	64	2210 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
65	1900 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	65	2230 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
66	1920 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	66	2250 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
67	1940 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	67	2270 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
68	1960 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	68	2290 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
69	1980 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	69	2310 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
70	2000 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	70	2330 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
71	2020 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	71	2350 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
72	2040 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	72	2370 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
73	2060 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	73	2390 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
74	2080 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	74	2410 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
75	2100 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	75	2430 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
76	2120 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	76	2450 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
77	2140 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	77	2470 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
78	2160 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	78	2490 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
79	2180 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	79	2510 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
80	2200 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	80	2530 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
81	2220 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	81	2550 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
82	2240 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	82	2570 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
83	2260 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	83	2590 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
84	2280 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	84	2610 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
85	2300 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	85	2630 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
86	2320 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	86	2650 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
87	2340 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	87	2670 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
88	2360 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	88	2690 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
89	2380 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	89	2710 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
90	2400 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	90	2730 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
91	2420 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	91	2750 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
92	2440 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	92	2770 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
93	2460 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	93	2790 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
94	2480 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	94	2810 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
95	2500 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	95	2830 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
96	2520 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	96	2850 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
97	2540 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	97	2870 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
98	2560 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	98	2890 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20
99	2580 DATA 28,0,0,0,0,0,17,17,0	0,08,17,17,17,18,17,17,17,0	99	2910 DATA 120,204,180,200,8	187,189,209,182,18,20,188,20

JOYSTICK CURSOR



PROGRAM: JOYCURS.BSC

THIS PROGRAM ONLY TO BE ENTERED
IF YOU ARE USING AN ASSEMBLER.

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10 ORIGIN 0,1,"JOYCURS.OBJ",87032768
20 OPT P.01:SWM 3
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30
100 *
110 *
120 * JOYSTICK CURSOR V2.3
130 *
140 * J. NEW, JAN 88
150 *
160 * SOURCE CODE FOR
170 * ASSEMBLER/MONITOR 84
180 *
190
200 *#003C
210 INT = 0014
220 JV = 00C0
230 XMAX = 00200
240 YMAX = 004
250 XOFF = 00277
260 *PLUS TRITE, END OF PROG
290
300 INIT SETI ;TOGGLE
310 * LDA #TRITE ;ROUTINE
320 * EOR INT
330 * STA INT
340 * LDA #TRITE
350 * EOR INT+1
360 * STA INT+1
370 * CLS
380 * RTS
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390 *
400 START LDA JV
410 * AND #01F ;ISOLATE J/V BITS
420 * TAY
430 * LDA TAB.Y ;LOAD CHARACTER
440 * BEQ OUT ;FINISH IF NULL
450 * CMP LACTC ;COMPARE WITH LAST
460 * BNE RECDL ;IF DIFF. BRANCH
470 * LEX #FLC ;REPEAT FLAG
480 * BNE RECDL ;REPEAT ON
480 * BEQ OUT
475 RECDL LDX #10 ;RESET DELAY
490 * STX REPDL
495 * BNE CHARP ;JUMP
500 RECDL LDX REPDL
510 * BEQ DECDL ;IF DELAY=0
520 * INX ;INCREMENT
530 * STX REPDL
540 * BEQ RECDL ;IF DELAY NOW=0
550 * BNE OUT ;IF NOT, FINISH
560 DECDL SEC REPTC ;DEC COUNTER
570 * BNE OUT ;IF NOT=0, FINISH
580 DECDL LDX #4 ;IF =0, RESET
590 * STX REPTC
600 CHARP LDX #FFFL ;PROCESS CHAR
610 * CPX XMAX
620 * BEQ OUT ;IF FULL, FINISH
630 * STA XOFF.X ;STORE CHAR
640 * LDX ;INC LENGTH
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LISTINGS

21008 DATA 28,320,3,240,8,240,85,
 14
 21017 DATA 280,280,220,14,60,19,
 18,80
 21020 DATA 19,14,84,14,14,80,20,
 12
 21023 DATA 80,18,84,182,0,180,0,
 140
 21041 DATA 87,19,31,22,19,172,0,
 7,19
 21048 DATA 173,88,19,280,182,0,2
 89,229
 21057 DATA 84,0,0,0,0,0,0,
 21060 DATA 0,214,70,80,18,82,44,
 18
 21079 DATA 82,11,18,32,68,218,1
 62,208
 21081 DATA 81,203,19,32,0,18,170,
 4
 21086 DATA 142,180,31,201,19,98,
 84,1,128
 21087 DATA 80,200,19,30,80,18,32,
 120
 21090 DATA 18,32,180,18,32,50,18
 78
 21113 DATA 170,48,19,141,37,18,0,
 73,44
 21121 DATA 79,141,30,18,173,70,0,
 9,441
 21129 DATA 80,18,173,70,18,240,8,
 4,18
 21137 DATA 173,70,18,240,20,18,
 70,71
 21140 DATA 18,141,80,18,84,170,0,
 7,29
 21153 DATA 180,0,38,280,100,220,
 70,141
 21161 DATA 240,18,170,30,18,220,
 1,120
 21169 DATA 78,141,240,18,160,220,
 120,70
 21177 DATA 200,20,120,70,177,70,
 140,70
 21180 DATA 200,70,180,0,220,74,0,
 80,70
 21193 DATA 280,0,220,74,140,84,0,
 80,50
 21201 DATA 80,200,220,140,70,220,
 37,18
 21203 DATA 200,220,84,170,20,20,
 84,220
 21219 DATA 87,18,140,37,18,170,8,
 0,18
 21228 DATA 287,20,18,141,20,20,1,
 89,124
 21238 DATA 24,200,87,18,240,220,
 18,180
 21241 DATA 0,180,20,18,141,124,1,
 9,180
 21249 DATA 0,173,20,18,41,240,74,
 78
 21267 DATA 74,74,84,180,48,204,0,
 8,144
 21280 DATA 0,24,120,7,127,113,29,
 220
 21273 DATA 220,0,240,25,214,0,20,
 0,8
 21284 DATA 170,88,18,41,18,70,12,
 18
 21289 DATA 170,29,18,224,3,240,3,
 12,208
 21297 DATA 240,273,80,19,141,120,
 24,96
 21300 DATA 0,0,182,0,180,180,18,
 190
 21313 DATA 0,20,210,280,200,200,
 240,240
 21316 DATA 0,20,207,250,240,241,
 200,10
 21319 DATA 240,0,227,280,20,252,
 224,12
 21327 DATA 200,220,224,0,240,220,
 120,100
 21340 DATA 28,180,0,189,121,10,2,
 60,8
 21350 DATA 31,210,220,220,200,24,
 0,2,200
 21353 DATA 180,18,200,240,170,18,
 0,10,80
 21356 DATA 28,18,200,220,273,240,
 78
 21357 DATA 71,80,48,77,32,70,65,
 70
 21400 DATA 48,80,50,8,22,37,27,3,
 9
 21473 DATA 28,70,80,84,80,80,84,
 30
 21481 DATA 48,48,80,73,87,48,31,
 40,0
 21489 DATA 49,49,50,40,60,50,0,0
 21497 DATA 0,20,0,12,0,18,20,48
 21508 DATA 24,48,0,0,0,31,80,120
 21515 DATA 84,0,142,120,0,32,37,
 0,8
 21521 DATA 174,120,0,180,180,0,0,
 40,0
 21528 DATA 31,210,220,220,200,24,
 0,200,200
 21537 DATA 180,0,100,120,22,207,
 200,200
 21540 DATA 12,200,240,180,0,187,
 2,0
 21583 DATA 200,48,174,0,201,7,27,
 0,78
 21591 DATA 108,0,200,7,26,220,40,
 0,78
 21598 DATA 18,170,20,180,1,140,1,
 0,30
 21675 DATA 18,100,18,141,120,0,20,
 0,200
 21680 DATA 220,18,120,0,141,120,
 0,148
 21683 DATA 0,240,120,8,76,120,8,
 228
 21684 DATA 21,200,70,12,0,224,24,
 0,120
 21689 DATA 150,70,200,8,100,74,1,
 70,220
 21697 DATA 0,120,70,170,101,0,12
 21698 DATA 180,0,101,0,177,70,20,
 0,120
 21702 DATA 0,200,24,181,70,24,18,
 0,120
 21741 DATA 0,240,70,200,70,200,2,
 220
 21749 DATA 74,240,200,2,220,74,2,
 04,120
 21827 DATA 0,200,220,140,74,200,
 121,0
 21848 DATA 280,220,78,248,8,182,
 0,100
 21871 DATA 187,0,240,0,22,220,20,
 0,220
 21881 DATA 200,240,84,12,12,20,0,
 0,20
 21889 DATA 28,18,0,42,80,82,70,7,
 1
 21897 DATA 84,45,77,32,80,80,78,
 78
 21908 DATA 69,85,84,70,82,42,0,2
 0
 21713 DATA 88,70,71,84,70,61,20,
 20
 21721 DATA 48,82,48,48,0,82,87,0,
 8
 21728 DATA 79,87,82,84,48,82,84,
 78
 21730 DATA 58,30,87,48,48,40,0,0
 21748 DATA 140,0,120,70,270,220,
 0,120
 21752 DATA 74,180,120,120,70,240,
 0,120
 21761 DATA 70,180,0,177,70,140,7,
 0,200
 21767 DATA 70,200,2,220,74,220,7
 2,200
 21777 DATA 0,220,78,140,70,200,1,
 20,8
 21780 DATA 200,220,140,70,220,12,
 1,0,200
 21783 DATA 220,82,170,8,140,0,18,
 0,80
 21801 DATA 0,240,0,22,220,220,22,
 2,200
 21808 DATA 240,32,220,220,240,20,
 1,200,80
 21811 DATA 240,20,32,170,8,180,0,
 1,180
 21823 DATA 111,0,240,4,70,210,20,
 0,220
 21825 DATA 200,240,174,120,8,0,70,
 120,0
 21841 DATA 32,200,180,24,100,120,
 0,80
 21848 DATA 60,78,32,78,78,87,43,
 22
 21867 DATA 40,80,47,78,40,22,0,0,
 0
 21880 DATA 80,82,20,40,48,48,82,
 0,8
 21893 DATA 80,82,32,70,80,20,22,
 0
 21894 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
 21895 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
 21896 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
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 22002 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
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 22012 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
 22013 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
 22014 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
 22015 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
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Tel. No.

B A E A H

Bag Finder

We'd like to remind our readers that we run a Bag Finder service.

If you have typed in one of our programs and despite much checking, you still can't get it to run, then send us the following:

Two copies of your program on tape or disk.

A description of your problem.

If possible a listing of your work (you may omit this).

A stamped, self-addressed envelope for return of the program to you.

Should any of the above be missing then we will not be able to deal with your query.

We will try to point out where you have made errors and place a corrected copy of the program back on to your tape or disk before we return it to you.

Do not send a program to us as soon as it stops working, please check it several times first.

We do get a large number of queries and so it may take a while for us to deal with yours personally. Note we can only deal with problems relating to programs published in Your Commodore.

As the Your Commodore office we receive hundreds of letters from readers every month. We do try and answer each individually but sometimes this is impossible due to pressure of work. If you have written to us and not received a personal reply, we apologise for this but we cannot promise to reply to every one of mail we receive. If you feel that your question or letter really needs an answer, then inclusion of an a.s.a. will guarantee a reply, although this may still take time to arrive.

Commodore Where Are You?

As the Your Commodore office we are regularly asked for the address and telephone number of Commodore U.K. Many people, after referring to their computer manuals, believe them to be based in Corby.

The Commodore plant at Corby was closed down some time ago. Reproduced here you will find the correct address for Commodore U.K.

We suggest that you write this correct address in the front of your computer's manual for future reference.

Commodore Business Machines, (UK),
Commodore House,
The Switchback,
Gardner Road,
Maidenhead,
Berks SL6 7KA.

Competition Winners

At last the eagerly awaited result of the Microcosm competition which we ran in the May issue. And the winner of the highly acclaimed ProFink which comprises the Tolcomq modem and software is Bruce Bellon of Hatfield, Sussex. Congratulations Bruce!

We have a Scottish winner for the June Board Game competition. Brian Graham of Ayr wins The Colossus Series which comprises Chess, Bridge and Maj Jong. The top runners up will each receive a Maj Jong set - read on and see if it's you:

David Fairweather, Blackburn; A. Belata, Derby; M.R. Evans, Co. Galway; F. Mousieau, Swindon; K. Patel, Crawley; Allan Parker, Haringdon; G. Patel, Sunny; Dixie Dean, Littlehampton; J. Hicks, Redditch; Dave Parsh, West Wickham.

The three lucky winners of the Graphics competition which we ran in the July issue are Michael Sachoradzka, Nottingham; M. Moore, Ipswich; J. Davy, Tisbury. They will all receive a graphics package comprising Photo Finish, RollBoard Maker, Icon Factory, Screen F/X and Clipart from Financial Systems Software. The seven runners up will each receive a copy of the popular F/X package. They are: R.H. Underwood, Sarbiton; Eugene Morgan, C. Down; A. Haddon, Nottingham; G.G. Brown, Tyne & Wear; M.J. New, Canterbury; Sean Whelan, Plumstead; G. Snowling, Sudbury.

Puzzle Corner

PUZZLE CORNER

Another simple one this month, imagine that there are nine dots arranged in a 3 x 3 grid (see diagram).

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All you have to do is join all the dots using just four straight lines. The only snag is that each new line must start where the old one finishes.

Send entries to, **Gold Puzzle, Your Commodore, A.S.P. Ltd, 1 Golden Square, London W1R 5AB.**

You won't find these programs in the top ten!



These programs have sold thousands of copies, and yet you won't have seen them in the charts — why?

We produce programs that you can really get your teeth into. Programs like **BUSICALC** and **BUSICALC 3** which can be used at home or in the office to do all sorts of calculations, forecasts and budgets.

Programs like **MIKRO ASSEMBLER** and the **DOOM** monitor which make it easy to write machine code programs. Programs like **MUSIC MASTER** which turn your computer into a musical instrument. And programs like the **BIZITZ** compiler which makes ordinary BASIC programs run much, much faster.

We have been writing programs for Commodore computers since 1976 and now have hundreds of programs for the PET, VIC 20, C64, C64K, C64K 128, even the G16 and Plus4! So why aren't our programs in the charts?

Because our programs aren't one minute wonders, here today and gone tomorrow. Programs we released for the 64 in 1980 are still selling — and even more important, the people who bought them three are still using them.

Software should be an investment, not money down the drain. We believe that the more you put into a program, the more you should get out of it, and that's the way it works with software from **SUPERSOFT**.

The programs listed on the right represent a small selection from our range, but you can get a full list if you phone or write to the address below. We offer an excellent mail order service, and you can pay by cheque, Access, or Visa.

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The Games - Winter Edition
Netherworld
Fernandex Must Die



Alarm - programmer's time out

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