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GUIDE **1987**

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The Your Commodore Serious User Guide is packed full of vital information and programmes for all types of Commodore owners.

If you use your computer for 'home office' purposes then the 80 column C64 wordprocessor will no doubt come in extremely handy (tape and disk supported). If you need to keep lists of information, the database Multifile will be very useful. Multifile is customized to suit your specific needs and it can be used for anything from running a stock control to keeping a list of names and addresses.

Many utility programmes are also included. MPS801/3 owners

can now use descenders and user-defined character sets on their printers. Plus4 owners can add a wealth of new commands with our extended Basic. Disk owners will find the fast formatter and file descriptor invaluable utilities.

If you write your own programmes then there's plenty in the Guide for you too. Program Lock will protect your programmes and keep prying eyes from reading your code. A character scroller for the C64 will help to improve the visual effect of your programmes.

Beginners and hardened programmers alike will find the

wealth of technical information provided in our Technical Appendix, an invaluable reference. Here you will find memory maps for all of the popular Commodore computers. RAM calls are also listed so that you can find out, at a glance, information that you need when programming. Aids such as the hex-decimal converter and the list of useful POKE commands will also prove extremely useful.

The Your Commodore Serious Users Guide is something that no Commodore owner should be without.

Listings

*Get it right first time with our deluxe program system
for the C64.*

You may have noticed that our listings are free of those horrible little black blocks which send you searching around the keyboard for a suitable graphic symbol. You may also have noticed the fancy numbers by the side of each line of the listing. For no reason, it's all part of our easy entry aid.

Instead of those nasty graphics and rows of countless spaces in PRINT statements and strings, we use a special coding system. The code, or mnemonic, is always contained in square brackets and you'll soon learn to decipher their meanings.

For example, [SA] would mean type a Shifted A, or an use of spaces in layman's terms, and [SAH] would mean a row of ten of these symbols.

[S+2] means hold down the shift key and press the plus key twice. It doesn't take a great leap of logic to realise that [C+2] means exactly the same thing except that the Commodore key (bottom left of the keyboard) is held down instead of the shift key.

If more than two-spaces appear in a statement then this will be printed as [SPC4] or, exceptionally, [SPM4]. Translated into English this means press the spacebar four times or in the latter case hold the shift key down while you do it.

A string of special characters could appear as [CTRL N, DOWN,LEFTS,BLUE, F1,C3]

This would be achieved by holding

down the CTRL key as you press N, press the cursor key down twice, the cursor left key five times, press the key marked BLUE while holding down the CTRL key, press the F1 key and, finally hold the Commodore key down while pressing the number two key (C2 would of course make the computer print in brown).

Always remember that you should only have a row of graphics characters on your screen with no square brackets and no commas, unless something like this appears:

[S][C*]

In this case the two characters should have a comma between them.

On rare occasions [REV T] will appear in a listing. This is a delete symbol and is created by entering the line up to this mnemonic. Then type a closing quotation mark (SHIFT & Q) and delete it. This gets the computer out of quotes mode. Hold down CTRL and press the number nine key (RVSON), type the relevant number of reversed T's and then hold down CTRL and press zero (RVSOFF). Next type another quotation mark and delete it again. Now finish the line and press RETURN.

A list of these special cases is given in the table but remember that only one of these mnemonics will appear outside of a PRINT string (the symbol for pi. This may appear when its value is needed in a calculation so this may look something like:

:CC=2*PI*PI;

Ignore the square brackets and just type in a shifted upward pointing arrow (ie. the pi symbol).

















PROGRAM LISTING CODES

















```

0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
03 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
06 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
07 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
08 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
09 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
11 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
12 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
13 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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22 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
23 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
25 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
26 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
27 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
28 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
29 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
31 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
32 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
33 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
34 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
35 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
36 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
37 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
38 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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64 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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67 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
68 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
69 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
70 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
71 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
72 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
73 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
74 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
75 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
76 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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78 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
79 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
81 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
82 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
83 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
84 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
85 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
86 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
87 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
88 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
89 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
90 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
91 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
92 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
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94 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
95 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
96 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
97 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
98 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
99 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

by Eric Doyle

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]		£
[LARRROW]		←
[UPARROW]		↑
[PF1]		SHIFT & ↑
[INST]		SHIFT & INST/DEL
[KEY T]		see text
[Clear]		CBM + letter
[Shift]		SHIFT + letter

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're 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 run across 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 to 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 SYS4012 and the screen will return to the familiar blue colours. You can then do whatever it was you wanted to do and if this doesn't use 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 another out are so remote that we believe our listings are more reliable than any other magazine in the world. So get typing!

Hashing it with Commodore

We would all like to make more use of data files but lack of clear advice as to how to index/retrieve the data often drives programmers from using relative files to their full advantage

A problem often encountered with databases employing relative files is that of not being able to rapidly read records without specifying the DOS record number. Clearly, searching and comparing an entire data file in order to find one record defeats the purpose of random access files. Imagine being able to access a record by defining the data of one or a combination of more than one field.

For example if you have a relative data file containing six fields:

SURNAME
FIRSTNAME
BIRTHDATE
STREET
TOWN
COUNTY

You may need to find a record by specifying the SURNAME and FIRSTNAME without even knowing by what record number the data had been filed. The purpose of a good database would preclude you keeping a list of record numbers and records so it would be most unlikely that you would have the DOS record number anyway.

The solution to this problem is how to find records by specifying the data files in the maintenance of one or more HASH FILES. This, you may say "why HASH a program that's probably already a HASH?" well hashing doesn't quite mean to make a mess of it!

One creates a number called a hash number by performing a mathematical calculation upon the data in defined data fields. That hash number referred to hereafter as HASH/No. is ideally

unique to any set of data. Let us take for example, the following record and perform a calculation upon it.

The record could be as shown in Figure 1

A short Basic program, normally a subroutine, such as that in Figure 2 could be used to work out the WASH/No.

NOTE: although I have used variable names of more than two characters length, Commodore Basic will only recognise the first two letters.

The variable MP (multiplication factor) is calculated to give the appropriate range of WASH/No. numbers and the SP (subtraction factor) lowers the range minimum to zero. The range must generally be twice the total number of possible records to be written - this reduces the chance of a double up of the unique HASH/No. numbers.

Let us take another working example. If we apply the formula in the program in Figure 2 we will find that the name HENRY BLOGGS produces a HASH/No. of 79. The name JULIA FORSE produces a WASH/No. of 1599.

Writing data

Right, how do we use this WASH/No.?
We find the next available record number

from a sequential file named LASTUSEDAT and write the six fields of data into that record number in the main database, MAINDATA.DAT. We then calculate HASH/No. and write the record number as DATA into record no. WASH/No. in the index file INDEX.DAT.

Well, that may seem complicated but by the careful use of files a very terrifically database can be structured.

Getting it back

Reading records is a reverse of the above although a little simpler: the user is asked for the SURNAME and FIRSTNAME of the record that is required to be retrieved. The WASH/No. is then calculated with exactly the same formula, it will be the same as it was when the record was written as nothing has changed in the calculations. The data is then read from record number WASH/No. in INDEX.DAT. That data will be the record number that the six fields of DATA were written to in MAINDATA.DAT so it only remains to read that data from MAINDATA.DAT.

If you can foresee that you may need to search for data by other fields or combinations of fields, more index files

Figure 1

FIELDNO	FIELDNAME	FIELDTYPE	DATA
1	SURNAME	ALPHA	BLOGGS
2	FIRSTNAME	ALPHA	HENRY
3	BIRTHDATE	ALPHA	200623
4	STREET	ALPHA	56 THE CLOSE
5	TOWNS	ALPHA	HORNCHURCH
6	COUNTY	ALPHA	ESSEX

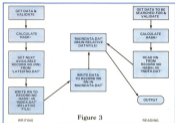


Figure 3

could be maintained — these could even be created at a later date by reading the MAINDATA.DAT file sequentially and creating additional index hash files.

Duplicates

Now, one obvious problem is that of a HASH(No.) occurring more than once. To safeguard against this possibility, before writing to record number HASH(No.) in INDEX.DAT, read that record to ensure that no data exists. If it does... go down and read the next record and when you find a blank one, use that. Accordingly this means that after looking up a record in INDEX.DAT and reading the pointed record from MAINDATA.DAT, you must compare it with the specified data to ensure that it is the correct one. If it is not, go back to INDEX.DAT and read the next HASH(No.) down and read the record pointed to in MAINDATA.DAT. Keep doing this until you find the match.

Mathematics will show you that the chances of a double up of a HASH(No.) are unlikely as long as you have a maximum HASH(No.) of two times the maximum number of records to be written into MAINDATA.DAT.

Getting MF and SF

To calculate MF and SF, one must define the characters that we are going to hash and index against. Take the example given. The maximum HASH(No.) will occur if the name is ZZZZZZ ZZZZZZ (SURNAMES and FIRNAMES respectively). The minimum HASH(No.) will occur if the name is AAAAAA

(SURNAMES) and FIRNAMES respectively).

To calculate the range of possible HASH(No.), one must decide the maximum number of records to be written to MAINDATA.DAT. Lets take

Figure 2

```

10 SURNAMES="BLOGGS"; FIRNAMES="HENRY"
20 HASHSTRING=LEFT$(SURNAMES,3)+LEFT$(FIRNAMES,3)
30 PRINT HASHSTRING; REM IT SHOULD BE "BLOGGREN"
40 FOR I=(0*9) TO ASC(MID$(HASHSTRING,1,1))-1 STEP 1
50 MF=6444E-I; SF=724; REM SEE TEXT
60 HASH(No.)=(INT$(MF*PI*PI*I)+((H$(MF*PI*PI*PI*PI)-SF)*PI))
70 PRINT HASH(No.); REM IT SHOULD BE 791

```

the maximum here as 1000 records. We therefore require a HASH(No.) range of 0000-2400 and as each record in INDEX.DAT will occupy four bytes (2400 has four characters), the total space to be occupied by INDEX.DAT will be 2400*4=9600 bytes.

The variable SF is chosen to move the range of minimum HASH(No.) = minimum HASH(No.) to 0000-2400.

O.K. this may all seem rather complex and time consuming but if you have any doubts as to the speed of this system try the following:

VARIABLES:

- H(1) is the left most character from the string SURNAMES
- H(2) is the second character from the string SURNAMES
- H(3) is the third character from the string SURNAMES
- H(4) is the left most character from the string FIRNAMES
- H(5) is the second character from the string FIRNAMES
- H(6) is the third character from the string FIRNAMES

Set up a dummy data file with six fields of random dummy data in each record (these 1000 records). Hide a record of known data near the end of it at say, record number 940. Now, OPEN and READ the file in sequential order from record number one and at each record compare the read data with that known to be "hidden".

Go away and have lunch and if you're lucky the experiment may have found the "hidden" record by the time you return.

Try setting up a small system as described above with an indexed HASH file and RUN it. You will now appreciate what relative data files and good indexing is all about!

Multiple hash files

A word of caution. Before deciding to index every field or every combination of fields, consider what the most likely unique fields will be. Index files occupy a significant amount of disk space and I

found it unnecessary in the example database to index more than two combinations. I have indexed SURNAMES/FIRNAMES together and SURNAMES/IRRDATS together as it is very unlikely to find two BLOGG's with the same IRRDATS. In fact on a base of 2000 records, no-two have ever matched in that way. So, despite Commodore's deploringly slow DOS, quite a workable database has been created.

The sample flowchart in Figure 3 summarizes the use of hash files, both writing or creating and reading.

Fast Formatter

Feed up with waiting for your disks to be formatted? Speed things up with this handy program.

Fast Formatter is a utility that, quite simply, fully formats a disk with ID in a fraction under 10 seconds.

The routine will no doubt gain most benefit when included within a database filing program that calls upon a disk routine before saving file data. Provision for listing the directory of a disk without destroying a program in memory is also made.

Getting it in

The program is presented here in the form of a Basic loader. This should be typed in using the SYNTAX CHECKER program that can be found on the LISTINGS page of this magazine. Once you RUN the program it will POKE the necessary machine code into memory. Should you want to SAVE the machine code for later retrieval by another program etc. then you can do so with the following instructions:

```
POKE458:POKE444,200:POKE45,888:
POKE48,200:SAVE"ML":
```

Using the program

The routine is screen-optics driven and should cause no problems. To activate the routine a SYS call is required. To start

the program simply type:

```
SYS 5010
```

Now you can format a blank disk without the normal 80-second wait!

PROGRAM: FAST FORMATTER	
30	4 007 * 18 SECOND FORMATTER
40	8 008 * RESIDENT IN HIGH 70
50	12 009 * TO ACTIVATE ROUTINE
60	16 010 * "SYS 5010"
70	20 011 * WILL RESET TO 4000
80	24 012 * START WHEN FINISHED
90	28 013 * TRUE SLEEPING BRICK
100	32 014 * MEMORY INTRC.
110	36 015 * 80 808 WILLIAM 1000
120	40 016 * 808 * 808 CONVERSION
130	44 017 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
140	48 018 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
150	52 019 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
160	56 020 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
170	60 021 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
180	64 022 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
190	68 023 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
200	72 024 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
210	76 025 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
220	80 026 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
230	84 027 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
240	88 028 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
250	92 029 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
260	96 030 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
270	100 031 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
280	104 032 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
290	108 033 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
300	112 034 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
310	116 035 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
320	120 036 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
330	124 037 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
340	128 038 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
350	132 039 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
360	136 040 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
370	140 041 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
380	144 042 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
390	148 043 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
400	152 044 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
410	156 045 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
420	160 046 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
430	164 047 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
440	168 048 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
450	172 049 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
460	176 050 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
470	180 051 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
480	184 052 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
490	188 053 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
500	192 054 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
510	196 055 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
520	200 056 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
530	204 057 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
540	208 058 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
550	212 059 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
560	216 060 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
570	220 061 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
580	224 062 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
590	228 063 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
600	232 064 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
610	236 065 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
620	240 066 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
630	244 067 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
640	248 068 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
650	252 069 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
660	256 070 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
670	260 071 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
680	264 072 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
690	268 073 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
700	272 074 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
710	276 075 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
720	280 076 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
730	284 077 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
740	288 078 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
750	292 079 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
760	296 080 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
770	300 081 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
780	304 082 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
790	308 083 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
800	312 084 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
810	316 085 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
820	320 086 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
830	324 087 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
840	328 088 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
850	332 089 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
860	336 090 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
870	340 091 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
880	344 092 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
890	348 093 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
900	352 094 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
910	356 095 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
920	360 096 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
930	364 097 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
940	368 098 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
950	372 099 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
960	376 100 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
970	380 101 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
980	384 102 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
990	388 103 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808
1000	392 104 * 808 * 808 * 808 * 808

MULTIFILE 64

*A database that can easily be tailored to your own needs.
For C64 plus disk drive.*

Multifile is a disk-based data filing program. It has been constructed to offer the routines necessary for such a program, such as input and retrieval of data, as well as printing out neatly in columns. However it has been designed to allow it to be easily tailored to suit your own requirements. It could easily be converted to handle names and addresses (the personal use or club records), a collection catalogue, a stock control index, or in fact the possibilities are endless.

Storing large amounts of array data in Basic introduces large time delays in array handling, so the main data storage routines of this program have been written in machine code. However, the main program is in Basic for ease of customisation for your own use.

Multifile comprises of two programs, the first is a Basic loader program for the machine code section, this loads the machine code (in a series of DATA statements) into memory at 40000. When the data is correct, the machine code section (just under 1k) is SAVEd as a machine code file to disk. The main program can then load this file directly, and the loader with the machine code data need only be used once, hence saving time when the program is in use.

The second program is the Basic section of the filing system itself, and provides easy access to the machine code routines used.

Data storage

The data is stored by the program in a series of records, each record comprising of a series of data items about one particular item. Each of these data items is called a field. The data is stored as in Figure 1.

Multifile will handle up to 10 fields, and up to 255 records in a file. Field length is not fixed, but the total length of all fields must not exceed 133 characters (this should not be a problem if a printout of the file on a standard 80-column printer is desired). The number of records in the file is updated as the program is used, but the number of fields required and their lengths must be set up as part of the program before any data files are created. Several versions of the program would be required to be kept (if the program was used for a variety of filing applications).

Setting up for use

The only lines needing to be changed in the Basic program are lines 500-560 (through the program title in lines 100 and 600 could be altered also), and these should be changed to your requirements as you enter the listing. Line 500 defines variable F, the number of fields in the files handled. Lines 510-520 define the length (i.e. number of characters) of each of the fields (if F is less than 10, the unused field lengths should be set to zero), and lines 530-560 define the titles of each of the fields. These titles are used within the program to refer to the columns, and are also printed as a header on any printout of the file. Note that the length of the title must be the same as the corresponding field size, otherwise an error will occur on running the program. If necessary, the field titles should be filled out with spaces eg. if FL(2) = 10, then P1\$(2) = "SURNAME...". With these variables defined correctly, the program is ready to run.

The memory used by the program is as follows: 6 bytes + F bytes (F = number

of fields) + record storage. Each record uses memory as follows: 2 bytes + F bytes + 1 byte for each character in each field. All records are stored as string (i.e. character) data, including any numbers stored. Memory is hence used more efficiently (and more quickly) than from Basic.

Data is stored spread from location 20000 (40K20), giving a maximum storage capacity of just over 20k per file. Note that records are not necessarily stored in numerical order, though this is transparent to the user i.e. they always appear to be in order when listed. Data is saved as a block of program memory from 20000 to the end of the file.

Using the program

Upon running the program, the machine code section is loaded in from disk if it is not already in memory. A menu of functions is then presented, and offers the following options (note that if error messages are made in error, pressing RETURN from most prompts causes a return to the previous menu):

View Data in File

After choosing the output device (screen or printer (device 4)), or exit back to the menu, all of the data file currently in memory is loaded out. The field titles are printed at the top, with the fields neatly printed out in vertical columns beneath their headings with one space between each column. The number of each record is printed down the left side. Listing can be stopped by pressing the CTRL key, and can be paused completely by holding SHIFT or clicking SHIFT LOCK. Pause is indicated by a red header, and the listing will continue when SHIFT is released.

HOW IT WORKS.

80-80	Title and load machine code.
900-990	Set up data lengths and check.
600-620	Set up file memory area.
700-780	Set up addresses of machine code routines.
880-890	Print main menu and get selection.
9500-970	Print out data to screen or printer.
2000-2140	Add record to file.
2500-2590	Change record in file.
3000-3080	Delete record from file.
3500-3600	Disk file handling procedures.
4000-4380	Data processing routines.
4500-4540	Exit program.

Subroutines

6000-6080	Input new or modified record.
7000-7090	Get disk filename and store in memory.
8000-8030	Read record from machine code buffer.
8500-8620	Check for empty file memory.
9000-9050	Place record into machine code buffer.
9500-9500	Wait for SPACE to be pressed.
9800-9830	Check disk drive error channel and report.

Add a Record to File.

If more than one record is in the file already, the program asks for the number of the record after which the current one is to be added. Each of the field titles is then given, and an input is requested for this field. The whole record is then stored in memory by the machine code routine.

Change Record in File.

The program prompts for the number of the record to be changed, and withdraws this record from memory. Each field title is then given, along with the current entry in this field, and a new entry is prompted for. If no change is required to this entry,

then pressing RETURN on it's own will indicate this. When all fields have been done, the old record is deleted from memory, and the new one added.

Delete Record from File.

The program prompts for the number of the record to be deleted, and it is deleted from memory and printed on the screen.

Disk File Handling.

Selecting this option presents another menu, offering file handling options as follows:

Load Data File

A file name is requested (the .FILE

extension should not be given), then the required file is loaded from disk. If a file transfer error occurs, this is indicated, otherwise a successful LOAD is indicated. After LOADING, a check is made to see if the file is compatible with the field lengths set up within the program, and if non-compatibility is found, a warning is given on the screen.

Save Data File

A file name is requested, then the data file currently in memory is SAVE'd to disk. If a file transfer occurs, this is indicated, otherwise a successful SAVE is indicated. Note that the extension .FILE is added to the given file name to indicate in the disk directory that this is a data file.

Disk Directory

A directory of the current disk is displayed on the screen. Pressing CTRL will close the listing, and pressing SHIFT will pause the listing.

Rename a File

The file's current name is requested, followed by it's new one; the file is then renamed on the disk.

Delete a File

The file's name is requested, and the file deleted from the disk.

Review In Main Menu

The program returns immediately to the main menu screen.

Process Data.

Selecting this option presents another menu, offering data processing options as follows:

Search for Data

A search string of between 2 and 40 characters is asked for; the memory is scanned for all occurrences of this string. All records containing the search string are printed out in full along with their numbers, and a total number of finds is printed.

Sum columns

A menu of field titles is printed, and a prompt for one of these is given. All elements in the requested column are then added up, and a total and average for the column are printed. This process may take some time for a long data file.

Return to Main Menu

The program returns immediately to the main menu screen.

Exit Program.

After asking for confirmation of exit, the program exits back to Basic.

Figure 1

	FIELDS			
(No.)	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	MEMBER
R 001	J.Adams	1 Main St.	123456	854
E		Anytown.		
C 002	F.Jones	80 High St.	987654	321
U		Uptonia.		
R 003	G.Smith	34 New St.	888888	432
D		Downtown.		
S 004	P.Trong	17 Low Rd.	765765	213
		Anytown.		

C64 UTILITY

MULTIPLE PG. 00P

<p>64 30 FROM *** MULTIPLE MACHINE CODE GENERATOR ***</p> <p>65 30 FROM *** BY IAN MURRAY IC 2 3085 ***</p> <p>66 30 FROM *** FOR YOUR COMMONOR E ***</p> <p>66 30 FROM 60000.6-PAGE 00000.3 E ***</p> <p>67 45 FROM (CUB, BLACK, BROWN, B (MAY), CROWN) MULTIPLE MACHINE CODE GENERATOR (BYGOTT) * 75 FROM (BROWN, BROWN) THIS WILL HAVE (FILECODE) TO THIS E *</p> <p>77 60 FROM (BROWN, BROWN) LOAD ON DATA - PLEASE WAIT!</p> <p>83 100 AS40000.0*0*0</p> <p>11 100 READ 6-PAGE MD, A-COMMA C-AD *0</p> <p>84 100 IF APPROXIMATE THEN 100</p> <p>130 IF 8-100 FROM C-100000 TO 80 FROM</p> <p>94 140 FROM (BROWN, BROWN) THIS ON IN DATA: *-1000</p> <p>11 100 FROM (BROWN, BROWN) OUT E OR - FROM (BYON) SPACE I BYGOTT) TO HAVE*</p> <p>84 640 SET 44-IF BACK? * THEN 1 640</p> <p>178 FROM 44-IF PAGE 64, 200-20 82 48 100-PAGE 48, 100</p> <p>88 600 FROM (FILECODE) * 30 140 END</p> <p>84 0000 DATA 348,351,34,200.1,1 33,281,189,302,333</p> <p>98 0000 DATA 0,132,282,94,148,3 51,24,187,1,185</p> <p>88 0200 DATA 251,352,252,189,0, 132,323,78,209,44</p> <p>82 1000 DATA 132,251,189,78,303 383,44,182,0,177</p> <p>11 0040 DATA 281,281,288,288,7, 200,179,281,281,288</p> <p>31 1000 DATA 140,65,34,182,78 37,182,260,177</p> <p>64 0040 DATA 281,94,39,1,2,208,2 98,16,189,289,184</p> <p>81 1000 DATA 1,141,3,208,189,3, 78,80,182,189</p> <p>11 0080 DATA 97,189,4,178,32,184 288,184,0,0</p> <p>86 0040 DATA 288,288,32,182,122 -189,5,24,208,3</p> <p>30 1180 DATA 208,173,32,281,288 -78,200,291,34,281</p> <p>74 0100 DATA 275,259,8,140,3,28 8,55,189,3,141</p> <p>1A 0100 DATA 0,208,34,189,62,78 -141,8,208,189</p> <p>41 0100 DATA 0,241,8,208,173,4, 208,177,281,30</p> <p>CB 0140 DATA 218,288,288,4,208, 288,8,208,173,8</p> <p>88 0160 DATA 288,177,281,288,8, 288,288,288,173,8</p> <p>CF 0180 DATA 288,182,16,78,54,8</p>	<p>33,1,208,8,288</p> <p>83 1000 DATA 98,30,122,28,208,3 288,32,78,282</p> <p>48 0000 DATA 11,249,32,32,218,3 58,208,4,208,78</p> <p>74 1000 DATA 184,142,148,32,32, 238,275,208,8,208</p> <p>83 1000 DATA 173,3,208,94,208,3 282,32,78,282</p> <p>84 1200 DATA 174,189,13,32,218, 288,32,208,288,94</p> <p>57 1200 DATA 288,288,32,62,182, 248,1,84,189,8</p> <p>63 0200 DATA 141,7,208,32,84,18 5,32,28,280,18</p> <p>40 1200 DATA 37,182,281,220,140 78,208,7,208,248</p> <p>43 0200 DATA 8,32,14,293,78,129 -142,32,41,188</p> <p>86 1200 DATA 32,44,194,32,127,1 2,208,7,208,179</p> <p>50 1200 DATA 141,2,181,1,208,8, 189,3,14,30</p> <p>82 1200 DATA 288,78,13,183,268, 4,141,32,208,78</p> <p>88 1200 DATA 208,182,78,108,182 288,8,288,8,278</p> <p>94 1300 DATA 180,288,32,188,288 378,8,208,268,3</p> <p>34 1300 DATA 180,287,32,188,287, -32,28,293,32,287</p> <p>63 1300 DATA 182,281,288,240,6, 32,14,182,78,63</p> <p>61 1300 DATA 182,32,14,182,32,1 4,182,31,14,182</p> <p>30 1300 DATA 180,281,184,282,18 1,1,11,22,281,184,78</p> <p>77 1300 DATA 173,282,189,281,62, -184,200,32,188,285</p> <p>28 1380 DATA 81,128,184,8,208,9 8,265,265,184,8</p> <p>84 1400 DATA 179,182,288,32,188 288,179,0,288,182</p> <p>87 1380 DATA 8,188,207,32,188,12 88,187,0,32,212</p> <p>84 1400 DATA 288,78,181,182,208, 288,32,28,182,30</p> <p>64 1400 DATA 27,293,201,258,848 34,208,1,208,248</p> <p>47 1410 DATA 2,18,8,32,14,293,7 8,142,193,84</p> <p>47 1420 DATA 178,1,140,281,32,1 4,293,78,142,182</p> <p>FF 1430 DATA 168,8,32,14,178,18 14,202,273,3</p> <p>87 1440 DATA 208,24,188,1,148,3 21,32,14,182,188</p> <p>84 1450 DATA 8,208,148,280,280,32, 208,0,178,288,148</p> <p>88 1480 DATA 258,258,188,280,32, 0,248,251,288,148,251</p> <p>81 1470 DATA 288,32,78,98,282,2 55,32,28,182,32</p> <p>80 1480 DATA 87,182,208,8,208,2 48,8,82,18,189</p> <p>2C 1490 DATA 78,229,189,148,8,1 42,2,208,32,82</p> <p>84 1800 DATA 182,32,17,182,181, 188,182,178,32,78</p> <p>29 1510 DATA 180,5,188,24,208,3 2,78,24,177,281</p> <p>48 1510 DATA 288,288,288,248,14 1,11,288,188,0,141</p> <p>88 1820 DATA 18,208,179,31,288, 177,281,148,8,148</p>	<p>85 1840 DATA 281,281,288,248,8, 149,18,208,32,14</p> <p>66 1850 DATA 180,78,32,188,288, 18,208,177,29,288</p> <p>CC 1860 DATA 281,3,248,8,34,14, 142,78,32,184</p> <p>AF 1870 DATA 32,38,182,32,37,58 7,261,288,248,37</p> <p>81 1880 DATA 98,137,8,288,187,8 -32,14,182,78</p> <p>81 1890 DATA 81,184,182,2,177,2 38,32,208,2,248</p> <p>84 1900 DATA 282,32,14,278,78,5 1,184,208,13,78</p> <p>8F 1910 DATA 88,32,288,188,48,13 9,278,184,3,183</p> <p>78 1920 DATA 278,258,8,203,244, 189,38,129,281,189</p> <p>8D 1930 DATA 282,133,187,188,0, 132,288,248,282,133</p> <p>8E 1940 DATA 282,188,8,133,188, 258,88,188,188,32</p> <p>81 1950 DATA 118,148,188,188,32, -180,288,188,188,82</p> <p>8F 1960 DATA 288,258,188,148,28 8,78,188,8,132,282</p> <p>8D 1970 DATA 32,188,288,248,282 118,282,184,184,288</p> <p>F3 1980 DATA 118,188,188,338,288, 288,188,288,3,288</p> <p>88 1990 DATA 189,189,32,92,218, 282,32,188,208,78</p> <p>17 2000 DATA 173,142,2,208,1,24 0,249,184,188,144</p> <p>43 2010 DATA 288,84,178,248,4,3 2,208,288,78,1,282</p> <p>48 2020 DATA 118,188,23,32,218, 288,148,147,288,82</p> <p>8F 1990 DATA 148,4,148,4,208,6, 8,31,85,248,94</p> <p>93 1990 DATA 275,275,28,28,294, 173,2,207,24,185</p> <p>F1 1990 DATA 2,181,1,287,32,27, 282,288,28,288</p> <p>84 1990 DATA 248,8,32,14,182,78, 242,184,172,32</p> <p>00 1990 DATA 78,178,148,8,204,2 287,288,3,148</p> <p>8F 1990 DATA 0,187,34,213,282,1 88,288,288,248,84</p> <p>44 1990 DATA 182,8,141,0,288,18 0,3,177,281,188</p> <p>8F 1800 DATA 282,204,288,284,8, 288,288,248,88,188</p> <p>58 1810 DATA 0,188,12,208,32,21 0,288,288,182,208</p> <p>CC 1820 DATA 188,8,188,188,32,32, 232,275,88,288,14</p> <p>67 1830 DATA 278,177,24,288,281 -88,208,23,189,48</p> <p>83 1840 DATA 248,34,288,288,18, 208,177,32,288,281</p> <p>8D 1850 DATA 848,288,8,188,48,34 2,212,288,288,14</p> <p>20 1860 DATA 288,98,188,88,184, 32,288,141,13,288</p> <p>31 1870 DATA 141,14,208,238,14, 268,84,8,288,32</p> <p>89 1880 DATA 94,188,188,8,148,4 600,232,842,7,8</p> <p>CF 1890 DATA 288,32,28,182,32,3 7,182,281,288,288</p> <p>84 1900 DATA 178,275,7,208,248 8,32,14,293</p> <p>48 1910 DATA 78,128,189,32,14,1</p>
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62 1800 0,00,14
64 1800 DATA 180,187,181,217,81
   3,240,12,100,200
66 1800 DATA 200,240,30,60,180,
   200,7,200,70,120
68 1800 DATA 180,180,200,60,3,3
   08,120,32,0,187
70 1800 DATA 180,0,177,121,121,
   200,200,240,200,177
72 1800 DATA 201,201,100,100,120,
   0,30,41,180,32,117
74 1800 DATA 180,32,60,180,200,
   7,120,120,4,207
76 1800 DATA 70,120,180
    
```

PROGRAM MULTIFILE

```

60 30 REM *** MULTIFILE-CONVERT
   FILE FILE PROCESOR ***
62 30 REM *** 30 DAYS MEMORY ***
64 30 REM *** FOR YEAR CONVERSION
   E ***
66 30 REM *** DATE-BASED FILE D
   TOBASE ***
68 30 SPC=CORR(147)+CORR(142)+C
   OR=CORR(147)+CORR(144)+CORR(0
   )+CORR 1
70 120 PRINT "*****"
72 120 PRINT "*****"
74 120 PRINT "*****"
76 120 PRINT "*****"
78 120 PRINT "*****"
80 120 PRINT "*****"
82 120 PRINT "*****"
84 120 PRINT "*****"
86 120 PRINT "*****"
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90 120 PRINT "*****"
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170 120 PRINT "*****"
172 120 PRINT "*****"
174 120 PRINT "*****"
176 120 PRINT "*****"
178 120 PRINT "*****"
180 120 PRINT "*****"
182 120 PRINT "*****"
184 120 PRINT "*****"
186 120 PRINT "*****"
188 120 PRINT "*****"
190 120 PRINT "*****"
192 120 PRINT "*****"
194 120 PRINT "*****"
196 120 PRINT "*****"
198 120 PRINT "*****"
200 120 PRINT "*****"
    
```

```

91 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
93 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
95 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
97 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
99 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
101 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
103 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
105 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
107 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
109 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
111 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
113 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
115 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
117 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
119 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
121 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
123 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
125 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
127 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
129 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
131 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
133 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
135 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
137 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
139 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
141 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
143 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
145 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
147 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
149 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
151 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
153 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
155 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
157 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
159 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
161 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
163 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
165 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
167 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
169 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
171 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
173 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
175 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
177 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
179 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
181 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
183 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
185 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
187 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
189 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
191 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
193 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
195 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
197 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
199 PTR(40)=INT,01,07,01,01,01
    
```

```

CHECK DO YOU REQUIRE (1-7) ?
72 120 REM *****
74 120 REM *****
76 120 REM *****
78 120 REM *****
80 120 REM *****
82 120 REM *****
84 120 REM *****
86 120 REM *****
88 120 REM *****
90 120 REM *****
92 120 REM *****
94 120 REM *****
96 120 REM *****
98 120 REM *****
100 120 REM *****
102 120 REM *****
104 120 REM *****
106 120 REM *****
108 120 REM *****
110 120 REM *****
112 120 REM *****
114 120 REM *****
116 120 REM *****
118 120 REM *****
120 120 REM *****
122 120 REM *****
124 120 REM *****
126 120 REM *****
128 120 REM *****
130 120 REM *****
132 120 REM *****
134 120 REM *****
136 120 REM *****
138 120 REM *****
140 120 REM *****
142 120 REM *****
144 120 REM *****
146 120 REM *****
148 120 REM *****
150 120 REM *****
152 120 REM *****
154 120 REM *****
156 120 REM *****
158 120 REM *****
160 120 REM *****
162 120 REM *****
164 120 REM *****
166 120 REM *****
168 120 REM *****
170 120 REM *****
172 120 REM *****
174 120 REM *****
176 120 REM *****
178 120 REM *****
180 120 REM *****
182 120 REM *****
184 120 REM *****
186 120 REM *****
188 120 REM *****
190 120 REM *****
192 120 REM *****
194 120 REM *****
196 120 REM *****
198 120 REM *****
200 120 REM *****
    
```

59	2110 @@@@ READ IF NO=0 THEN 2200	59	2390 @@@@ READ IF NO=0 THEN 2400	6A	4030 PRINT "DOWN,BRIGHT(1) 18183 RETURN TO MENU LINE 180000")
6A	1818 PRINT "DOWN,BRIGHT4,ON 1819 RECORD NO YOU WISH TO " CHARGE"	6B	2395 @@@@ 18	6B	4040 PRINT "DOWN,BRIGHT4,ON (RECORD NO YOU REQUIRE 18-2) ?
6C	2420 PRINT "RIGHT(4) : " ; "A B " ;	6C	2400 IF PEEK(16240)=30 THEN PRINT GET LAST YEAR	6C	4050 GET AN=VAL(AN):IF AN<1 OR AN>99 THEN GOTO
6D	2430 @@@@ INPUT AN:IF LEN(A1) 2440 THEN GOTO	6D	2395 @@@@ READ IF NO=30 THEN 8 PRINT GET	6D	4060 PRINT AN;"DOWN" ; ON A GOTO 4100,4100,4090
6E	2500 @@@@ INPUT IF AN<1 OR AN<9 2510 THEN GOTO	6E	2395 P=PEEK(1608):FDS 1-1 TO F (F.1)=PEEK(1608+1)	6E	4100 PRINT "DOWN,BRIGHT4,ON 00 RECORDS" ;
6F	2600 @@@@ INPUT IF AN<1 OR AN<9 2610 THEN GOTO	6F	2395 @@@@ BLANK(16240) : 2 6000 PRINT "DOWN,BRIGHT(18) UNPRTABLE FILE":GOTO 2380	6F	4110 INPUT AN:LETND=IF 0< AN OR AN>9 THEN GOTO 18183:IF 1<AN THEN
70	2700 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2710 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * WRITE FOR 18183" ; ND * 2720 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2730 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * REMOVE OLD RECORD * 2740 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2750 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 2760 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2770 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 2780 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2790 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 2800 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2810 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 2820 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2830 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 2840 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2850 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 2860 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2870 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 2880 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2890 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 2900 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2910 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 2920 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2930 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 2940 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2950 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 2960 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2970 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 2980 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 2990 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3000 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3010 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3020 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3030 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3040 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3050 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3060 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3070 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3080 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3090 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3100 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3110 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3120 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3130 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3140 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3150 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3160 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3170 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3180 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3190 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3200 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3210 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3220 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3230 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3240 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3250 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3260 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3270 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3280 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3290 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3300 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3310 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3320 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3330 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3340 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3350 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3360 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3370 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3380 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3390 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3400 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3410 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3420 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3430 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3440 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3450 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3460 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3470 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3480 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3490 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3500 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3510 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3520 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3530 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3540 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3550 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3560 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3570 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3580 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3590 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3600 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3610 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3620 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3630 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3640 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3650 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3660 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3670 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3680 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3690 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3700 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3710 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3720 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3730 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3740 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3750 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3760 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3770 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3780 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3790 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3800 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3810 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3820 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3830 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3840 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3850 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3860 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3870 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3880 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3890 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3900 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3910 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3920 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3930 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3940 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3950 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3960 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3970 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 3980 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 3990 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 4000 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 4010 @@@@ PRINT " ; END * 4020 @@@@ INPUT AN:LET ND=AN 4030 @@@@ PRINT " ; END *				

Disk File Descriptor

Keep track of which files do what with this handy disk utility.

Picture this scenario, you have just spent hours on your epic program, and have yet to tie the loose ends, but it's getting late, and you'll finish it off the next day. You **SAVE** your routine with all others, say old file name will do, and pack up for the night.

Unfortunately, the next day you're busy, and the day after you've just bought a cracker of a game and then spend four months getting an substitute away on it. You flick through your old disks 'cos you're running short on space, and you find that disk you worked on all that time ago. To wonder what those files are, names like TRN1 and MIA, even a TEX2.TXT?

Your epic has gone, hasn't it? Has it? Not now! This little program will help you to remember even the most odd-named files you happened to **SAVE** with a description of up to 35 characters in length! A YES for an old game perhaps? No need to remember it now, write it in the file descriptor and it will never get lost.

The Commodore DOS on the 64 is unfortunately limited in several ways, not least in the fact that file names may only have 16 characters. For most applications, it isn't enough, this program allows you to add a definitive description of 35 characters to any file on the disk. Manually create the descriptive titles and **SAVE** them into the particular disk to which it refers. Then, simply **LOAD** and **RUN** Disk File Descriptor and, if you desire, additions and changes can be made at any time.

Getting it in

Disk File Descriptor is a Basic program, and thus fairly simple to follow and type in. Use the SYNTAX CHARACTER program that is found on the LISTINGS page to help you with your typing.

After **RUNNING**, the program loads the description file, if one exists, then **LOADS** the directory. On screen, you are presented with a menu offering five choices.

Option 1 views the directory together with the descriptions and a further menu at the bottom of the screen gives options to add or alter the current text. The file names are shown in blocks of six. If there are more files on disk keys (E and F) allow you to page back and forth as required. Pressing the (D) key puts you into edit mode.

Once into the edit mode you enter the file number (the number next to the files on the screen). The cursor then moves to the start of the right field in which you can make the necessary text addition. If you have made an incorrect choice of file then just press **RETURN** and the directory screen will return with no alterations made. All characters can be entered within the description area except inverted commas (quote marks) and although the cursor travels automatically to the next text line it cannot distinguish ends of words unlike a word processor. If you are a tidy sort of person, you will no doubt spare your description so that it is easily readable as a later date. The **INSERT/DEL** key causes as per it's normal function, and **RETURN** after completion of entering your desired text brings the directory screen back for you to continue entering descriptive text or, by passing (E) and option 3, **SAVE** the description file onto disk. Make sure that enough room exists on the disk for this file.

As with the other options are concerned, option 2 gives you normal DOS commands such as search, validate and rename. It also formats disks.

As stated, option 3 **SAVEs** the directory descriptions to disk as a sequential file. If a file is already present on disk, the program will overwrite it with the cur-

rent data in memory. Choosing option 4 simply allows you to work with other disks and **RUNs** the program as this option is chosen.

To exit the program, choose option 5. I am sure you will find many uses for this program, and it would be interesting to hear how it could be adapted to individual needs.

```

PROGRAM: DISK DESCRIOR
-----
04 1  DISK *****
05 2  DISK = DISK FILE DESCRIOR
06 3  DISK = DISK WELLDAY
07 4  DISK = YOUR COMMODORE 1346
08 5  DISK *****
09 6  FORD0000.11-FORD0001.11-
   PRIN* CLOE-DOWNG-BIMBO-CHIE
   10K FILE DESCRIBER*
10 7  PRIN* ***** PLEASE
   WAIT - READING DATA*
11 8  FOR=*****-DEAR-DORIS-
   A-BEST
12 9  A-B-*****
13 10  A-B-*****
14 11  PR=04-*****-D-
   D-*****
15 12  PR=*****-*****-*****
   *****-*****
16 13  PRIN* *****
   *****-*****
17 14  PRIN* *****
   *****-*****-*****
   *****
18 15  DISK=*****-*****-*****
   *****
19 16  PRIN* *****
   *****-*****
20 17  PRIN* *****
   *****-*****
21 18  PRIN* *****
   *****-*****
22 19  PRIN* *****
   *****-*****
23 20  PRIN* *****
   *****-*****
-----

```


Character Scroller

Do you long to have text scrolling smoothly wherever you like? The dream can become a little closer to reality.

Have you ever played Strategos™ from Virgin? If you have, you will have seen the way that the instructions are displayed (they scroll up to three-quarters of the way across the screen and then stop) and you might have also wondered how they did it.

Well, look no further. The routines here will do the same for your own programs. They allow you to scroll a message between specified characters, either scrolling upwards or from the left.

The routines work by getting a character from the text and putting the graphic of that character into the end of the characters you chose, and then it moves the graphic one pixel upwards or to the left, depending on the option chosen. This means that whatever the characters you chose for the scroll are put on the screen, the text will be scrolled through them. As the demo program shows, you can use this to create tunnel effects.

The Routines

The first routine, Listing 1, is a left scroll and is called as follows:

```
SYSAH2A,B,C,D
```

where:

A is the start of text;

B is the start of the character set;

C is the start of the characters;

D is the number of characters to scroll;

Listing 2 is an up scroll with the same parameters as above, but is called by:

```
SYSAH50
```

Listing 3 is a routine to set up a raster interrupt to run the above two routines; we will delve into this more deeply in the 'Tips' section.

Listing 4 is a routine to copy the ROM characters into RAM, and also allows you to re-design them by copying a character into spare memory, then moving the top four pixels to the right, so creating double-thickness with a slant.

Listing 5 is a Basic demo program. When your text is in the memory, remember to put the character 255 (CHR) at the end; the scroller checks to see if any of the characters are 255, and if it is, this causes the text to be read.

Some Tips

The raster interrupt that I have set up is rather make-shift, and you may wish to improve on it yourself. The addresses of the scroll routines are SC060 (408257 dec) for the left scroll, and SC1C5 (40869 dec) for the up scroll.

You may think the routines are rather bulky for their functions, but most of the code is used to extract the specified parameters. If you wish to make them more effective, you could just get rid of all the parameter routines.

If you're a would-be demo producer, then you'll know the basis of the left-scroll could be amended to scroll the text within sprites.

If you're thinking of using this routine for a landscape, then you will have to duplicate the scroll routine and also change the part of the routine that extracts the data and converts it to text, so that it changes the data to your landscape graphic.

Getting it all in

All of the routines are presented here as Basic programs. You should enter all of these using the SYNTAX CHECKER program that can be found on the LISTINGS page. Each program should be typed in and SAVED one at a time.

Before you RUN the DEMO program you should have LOADED and RUN each of the other programs.

LISTING 1: GMB LEFT	
01	10 REM *****
02	20 *****
03	30 10 REM 0000
04	40 10 REM 0000 CHARACTER SCROLL
05	50 10 REM 0000 LEFT 0000
06	60 10 REM 0000
07	70 10 REM 0000 END DEMO. TEXT
08	80 0000
09	90 10 REM 0000
10	00 *****
11	10 10 REM 0000
12	20 10 REM 0000
13	30 10 REM 0000
14	40 10 REM 0000
15	50 10 REM 0000
16	60 10 REM 0000
17	70 10 REM 0000
18	80 0000
19	90 10 REM 0000
20	00 *****
21	10 10 REM 00000000
22	20 *****
23	30 00 00 00
24	40 00 00 00
25	50 01 REM 00
26	60 01 REM 00
27	70 01 REM 00
28	80 01 REM 00
29	90 01 REM 00
30	00 *****
31	00 00 :
32	00 00 :

LOADING % COPY

```

04 00 REP *****
05 01 REP *****
06 02 REP ***** THE FIRST ROUT
07 03 REP ***** COPIES THE COPY C
08 04 REP ***** INTO BUFFER (1000
09 05 REP *****
10 06 REP ***** THE SECOND ROU
11 07 REP ***** RE-DESIGN THE C
12 08 REP ***** BY SHIFTING THE
13 09 REP ***** FOUR PILES OF T
14 10 REP ***** CANE RIGHT END
15 11 REP ***** DOUBLE WITH ...
16 12 REP *****
17 13 REP ***** L ... AND WARD
18 14 REP *****
19 15 REP *****
20 16 REP *****
21 17 REP ***** ENDED BY JOHN F
22 18 REP *****
23 19 REP *****
24 20 REP *****
25 21 REP *****
26 22 REP *****
27 23 REP *****
28 24 REP *****
29 25 REP *****
30 26 REP *****
31 27 REP *****
32 28 REP *****
33 29 REP *****
34 30 REP *****
35 31 REP *****
36 32 REP *****
37 33 REP *****
38 34 REP *****
39 35 REP *****
40 36 REP *****
41 37 REP *****
42 38 REP *****
43 39 REP *****
44 40 REP *****
45 41 REP *****
46 42 REP *****
47 43 REP *****
48 44 REP *****
49 45 REP *****
50 46 REP *****
51 47 REP *****
52 48 REP *****
53 49 REP *****
54 50 REP *****
55 51 REP *****
56 52 REP *****
57 53 REP *****
58 54 REP *****
59 55 REP *****
60 56 REP *****
61 57 REP *****
62 58 REP *****
63 59 REP *****
64 60 REP *****
65 61 REP *****
66 62 REP *****
67 63 REP *****
68 64 REP *****
69 65 REP *****
70 66 REP *****
71 67 REP *****
72 68 REP *****
73 69 REP *****
74 70 REP *****
75 71 REP *****
76 72 REP *****
77 73 REP *****
78 74 REP *****
79 75 REP *****
80 76 REP *****
81 77 REP *****
82 78 REP *****
83 79 REP *****
84 80 REP *****
85 81 REP *****
86 82 REP *****
87 83 REP *****
88 84 REP *****
89 85 REP *****
90 86 REP *****
91 87 REP *****
92 88 REP *****
93 89 REP *****
94 90 REP *****
95 91 REP *****
96 92 REP *****
97 93 REP *****
98 94 REP *****
99 95 REP *****

```

```

195 96 REP *****
196 97 REP *****
197 98 REP *****
198 99 REP *****
199 00 REP *****

```

LOADING % DATA

```

04 00 REP *****
05 01 REP *****
06 02 REP *****
07 03 REP *****
08 04 REP *****
09 05 REP *****
10 06 REP *****
11 07 REP *****
12 08 REP *****
13 09 REP *****
14 10 REP *****
15 11 REP *****
16 12 REP *****
17 13 REP *****
18 14 REP *****
19 15 REP *****
20 16 REP *****
21 17 REP *****
22 18 REP *****
23 19 REP *****
24 20 REP *****
25 21 REP *****
26 22 REP *****
27 23 REP *****
28 24 REP *****
29 25 REP *****
30 26 REP *****
31 27 REP *****
32 28 REP *****
33 29 REP *****
34 30 REP *****
35 31 REP *****
36 32 REP *****
37 33 REP *****
38 34 REP *****
39 35 REP *****
40 36 REP *****
41 37 REP *****
42 38 REP *****
43 39 REP *****
44 40 REP *****
45 41 REP *****
46 42 REP *****
47 43 REP *****
48 44 REP *****
49 45 REP *****
50 46 REP *****
51 47 REP *****
52 48 REP *****
53 49 REP *****
54 50 REP *****
55 51 REP *****
56 52 REP *****
57 53 REP *****
58 54 REP *****
59 55 REP *****
60 56 REP *****
61 57 REP *****
62 58 REP *****
63 59 REP *****
64 60 REP *****
65 61 REP *****
66 62 REP *****
67 63 REP *****
68 64 REP *****
69 65 REP *****
70 66 REP *****
71 67 REP *****
72 68 REP *****
73 69 REP *****
74 70 REP *****
75 71 REP *****
76 72 REP *****
77 73 REP *****
78 74 REP *****
79 75 REP *****
80 76 REP *****
81 77 REP *****
82 78 REP *****
83 79 REP *****
84 80 REP *****
85 81 REP *****
86 82 REP *****
87 83 REP *****
88 84 REP *****
89 85 REP *****
90 86 REP *****
91 87 REP *****
92 88 REP *****
93 89 REP *****
94 90 REP *****
95 91 REP *****
96 92 REP *****
97 93 REP *****
98 94 REP *****
99 95 REP *****

```

```

76 00 PRINT@PCOR,B1,C000,B1,C
77 00 PRINT@PCOR,CY,SP,CY,SD,
78 00 PRINT@PCOR,CY,SP,CY,SD,
79 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
80 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
81 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
82 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
83 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
84 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
85 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
86 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
87 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
88 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
89 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
90 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
91 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
92 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
93 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
94 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
95 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
96 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
97 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
98 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI
99 00 PRINT@PCOR,CA,B000,WHI

```

TRANS-SCRIPT

Many Plus4 owners have upgraded to the *SCRIPT-PLUS* wordprocessor. Unfortunately you can't use 3+1 files with this wordprocessor. *TRANS-SCRIPT* changes all this.

Having recently obtained the *SCRIPTPLUS* cartridge I was left with the problem of converting several disks of 3+1 wordprocessor files into a format suitable for *SCRIPTPLUS*.

This program *TRANS-SCRIPT* will enable 3+1 format files to be converted using either single or twin disk units. The program is menu driven and will prompt for single/twin disk units, filename, directory or unit. Exit from the directory is by pressing return.

In single disk mode the program reads the file, converts it and then writes it back to the disk using the same filename but with the first character of the filename overwritten with an exclamation mark.

When using twin disk units the file is written to the second unit using the same filename.

The conversion is done on a character by character basis but by use of machine code the process is fairly swift, especially if 1524 disk drives are used. The layout of the original 3+1 file is preserved, but the 3+1 embedded commands are removed.

Getting it in

To enter the program use the *MONITOR*, and the *M* command to type in the hex dump listing.

Then SAVE *TRANS-SCRIPT*.08,
100,1409

The program can then be loaded and

run like a normal BASIC program. N.B. The program must be located at the normal start of basic area. E.g. Hex 100. GRAPHIC CLR can be used to ensure this.

File format

The 3+1 wordprocessor file is held on disk in the following format. Byte 01 and 02 point to the end address of the document in memory. Byte 03 is the number of lines in the document. The next 99 bytes are the first pointers. This is followed by a further 77 bytes for the tab set-

tings. Finally there is a further gap until the start of the document text. This gives a total of 202 bytes before the document text which can be discarded during the conversion process.

The document text is stored in memory and on disk in CBM screen code. The text is stored in 77 character lines. The carriage return "Hex 0D" is replaced by "Hex 9F". The line after the carriage return is padded to the full 77 characters with spaces. These spaces will be discarded during the conversion, reducing the size of the converted document.

PROGRAM: TRANS-SCRIPT																	
1401	00	18	04	00	00	00	34	21	1401	00	00	00	00	00	00	18	00
1402	21	21	00	00	00	00	40	03	1402	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1403	40	00	00	07	00	00	00	04	1403	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1404	00	30	00	00	00	00	00	03	1404	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1405	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1405	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1406	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1406	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1407	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1407	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1408	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1408	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1409	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1409	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1410	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1410	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1411	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1411	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1412	00	18	04	00	00	00	00	00	1412	00	18	04	00	00	00	00	00
1413	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1413	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1414	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1414	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1415	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1415	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1416	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1416	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1417	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1417	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1418	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1418	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1419	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1419	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1420	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1420	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1421	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1421	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1422	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1422	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1423	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1423	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1424	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1424	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1425	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1425	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1426	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1426	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1427	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1427	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1428	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1428	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1429	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1429	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1430	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1430	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1431	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1431	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1432	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1432	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1433	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1433	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1434	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1434	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1435	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1435	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1436	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1436	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1437	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1437	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1438	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1438	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1439	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1439	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1440	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1440	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

1169 00 3C 00 00 00 00 00 00	1890 14 31 07 00 00 00 04 00	1390 09 07 00 00 00 00 00 00
1171 00 07 00 00 00 00 00 00	1891 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1391 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1178 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00	1898 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1398 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1180 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00	1899 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1399 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1188 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1901 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1401 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1191 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1902 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1402 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1193 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1903 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1403 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1194 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1904 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1404 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1195 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1905 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1405 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1196 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1906 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1406 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1197 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1907 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1407 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1198 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1908 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1408 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1199 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1909 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1409 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1200 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1910 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1410 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1201 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1911 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1411 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1202 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1912 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1412 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1203 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1913 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1413 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1204 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1914 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1414 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1205 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1915 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1415 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1206 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1916 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1416 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1207 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1917 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1417 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1208 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1918 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1418 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1209 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1919 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1419 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1210 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1920 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1420 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1211 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1921 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1421 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1212 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1922 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1422 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1213 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1923 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1423 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1214 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1924 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1424 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1215 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1925 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1425 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1216 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1926 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1426 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1217 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1927 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1427 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1218 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1928 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1428 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1219 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1929 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1429 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1220 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1930 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1430 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1221 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1931 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1431 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1222 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1932 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1432 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1223 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1933 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1433 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1224 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1934 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1434 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1225 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1935 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1435 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1226 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1936 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1436 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1227 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1937 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1437 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1228 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1938 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1438 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1229 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1939 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1439 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1230 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1940 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1440 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1231 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1941 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1441 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1232 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1942 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1442 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1233 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1943 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1443 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1234 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1944 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1444 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1235 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1945 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1445 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1236 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1946 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1446 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1237 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1947 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1447 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1238 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1948 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1448 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1239 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1949 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1449 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1240 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1950 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1450 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

LIFESAVERS	C64	MACHINE CODE SAVE	I/I
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For those of you that do not possess a monitor or assembler, saving areas of memory is somewhat difficult and time consuming. This small program will enable you to SAVE any area of memory you like, except for RAM hidden under the KONA.

The syntax for using the routine is as follows:

```
SYSSO000,"name",@,1,@,SA+1
```

where SA and SA are the end and start address respectively.

```

1 X=SO000
2 R@=R2.IF2=255THENEND
3 POKER,@,X=@-1.BOOTC
4 DATA38,253,174,32,212,225,32,2
5 33,174,32,139,179,32,247,183,103
6 ,30,72,185,21
7 DATA72,32,253,174,32,139,173,3
8 ,247,183,188,20,104,21,104,133,
9 252,104,133
0 DATA261,103,231,72,55,225,255

```

P.A.Eves

Extended Basic For The Commodore Plus/4

Although printers and disk drives are optional, they are necessary if full use is to be made of the existing Basic.

This program adds an extra 38 commands to the existing Basic. Some commands are intended for disk access only and some are intended for printer access only (primarily MPE800 access but those commands may be compatible with other printers i.e. MPE600). The other commands are intended to add basic programming, i.e. an old command which when executed will require a "newed" program.

The program sits from \$1000 to \$1100 with Basic starting at \$200. The graphic screen can still be used, as the program will automatically relocate itself to \$4000 when you turn on the graphic screen for the first time. The program, once relocated to \$4000 by the initialization of the hi-res screen, will automatically relocate itself back to \$1000 once graphics has been activated.

The program uses \$0600 to \$0640 for the relocating routine and the zero page is used by some of the commands.

Typing It In

Type in listing one and save it to disk or tape, run the program and if any disk errors are detected the program will automatically list the line in which the error occurred. Thereby editing can be carried out to correct the line.

The program can then be re-saved

and re-executed. Once the data has been read into memory the computer will prompt you with the device (tape or disk). If you are using fast loader from February's issue or a different device number for the disk device, you will need to change the device number to the corresponding device in line 93.

When the device has been entered the computer will then save the machine-code program produced to the chosen device under the name "Extended Basic". If you are using the fast loader program, delete line 88 in listing one before saving it and type in the following basic line—
POKE 44, 64: POKE 43, POKEDIC
(*4000, 0: NEW

Load in the "fast loader" program, adding the lines for relocating it from August's issue. Run the program and relocate fast loader to \$1000 (remember delete line 185 in the fast loader relocate program first), type new and load in listing one and add the following line—
93:IF\$E="T"THEN\$YSDECN(*2000)

Execute The Program

Listings two to six are demo programs and therefore need not be entered unless you want a demonstration of the commands at work (N.B. the extended Basic must be executed before the demo programs are entered. The demo programs must be

entered in order, and saved before the next one is entered. If you haven't a disk drive you need not type in listing six.) When the demo programs have been entered and saved listing two can then be loaded by using the chain command.

Commands Summary and Format

COMMAND: APPEND
FORMAT: APPEND("FILENAME"),
[DEVICE]
Abbreviated to: A[SHIFT]P
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None
MODES: Direct and Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct
PURPOSE: To append a program from tape or disk to the end of the current program in memory.

COMMAND: BSAVE
FORMAT: BSAVE("FILENAME"),
[DEVICE], [OF FLAG], START,
FINISH
Abbreviated to: B[SHIFT]S
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None
MODES: Direct and program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Either
PURPOSE: To save a block of memory to tape or disk. The start address defaults to the start of the basic and the end address defaults to the end of the current

basic program. The **BUT** flag is the same as for the basic **SAVE** command.

COMMAND: CGOSUB

FORMAT: CGOSUB Variable Expression
 Abbreviated to CGOSHIFT6
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: None
MODES: Direct and Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Either
PURPOSE: To GOSUB a line number evaluated from the variable expression.

COMMAND: CGOTO

FORMAT: CGOTO Variable Expression.
 Abbreviated to CGOSHIFTG
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: None
MODES: Direct and Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Either
PURPOSE: To GOTO a line number evaluated from the variable expression.

COMMAND: CHAIN

FORMAT: CHAIN "FILENAME".L
 DEVICE, RELOCATE FLAG#
 Abbreviated to COSHIFTM
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: CH# -> CHOSHIFTM
MODES: Direct and Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct
PURPOSE: To load in a program whilst keeping the current variables intact.

COMMAND: DISK

FORMAT: DISK STRING1,
 DEVICE#:#
 Abbreviated to DISHIFTM
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: DM
MODES: Direct and Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Either
PURPOSE: To send a command to the disk drive.

COMMAND: DPOKE

FORMAT: DPOKE ADDRESS,
 VALUE(0-65535)
 Abbreviated to DISHIFTD
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: None
MODES: Direct and Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Either
PURPOSE: To POKE a 16 bit number in (DPOKE) to a location address AND address +1.

COMMAND: DMERGE

FORMAT: DMERGE "FILENAME".C,
 DEVICE#(8-10)
 Abbreviated to DSHIFTM
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: None
MODES: Direct and Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct
PURPOSE: To merge a program from disk to the one currently in memory.

COMMAND: DPROC

FORMAT: DPROC NAME#
 (VARIABLE#)
 Abbreviated to DSHIFTP
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: None
MODES: Direct and Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Program
PURPOSE: To define a procedure under the name-NAME.

COMMAND: DUMP

FORMAT: DUMP FLAG # OR #
 Abbreviated to DISHIFTA
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: None
MODES: Direct and Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Either
PURPOSE: To dump the Hi-res or Lo-res screen to printer. If flag equals 0/0 then the Lo-res screen will be dumped else the Hi-res screen will be dumped to printer.

COMMAND: ENTER

FORMAT: ENTER X CO-ORDINATE,
 Y CO-ORDINATE(STRING)
 Abbreviated to ESHIFTM
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: END
MODES: Program
PURPOSE: To input variables at a specific location on the screen.

COMMAND: EPROC

FORMAT: EPROC
 Abbreviated to ESHIFTP
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: None
MODES: DIRECT AND PROGRAM
RECOMMENDED MODE: Program
PURPOSE: To return from a procedure. If this is not executed in a proc routine then a RETURN WITHOUT GOSUB ERROR will occur.

COMMAND: FAST

FORMAT: FAST
 Abbreviated to FSHIFTA
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Either
PURPOSE: To switch out the screen and therefore speed up basic by approximately 30%.

COMMAND: FIND

FORMAT: FINDTEXT#
 Abbreviated to FSHIFTM
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: None
MODES: Direct
PURPOSE: To list the lines where the text occurs

COMMAND: HINMEM

FORMAT: HINMEM ADDRESS
 Abbreviated to HSHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: None
MODES: Direct or Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Either
PURPOSE: To set the bottom of memory to the address specified.

COMMAND: LOMEM

FORMAT: LOMEM ADDRESS
 Abbreviated to LSHIFTG
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: LOM# -> LESHIFTA
MODES: Direct or Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct
PURPOSE: To set the bottom of memory to the address specified. This will perform a NEW at the new location when executed.

COMMAND: MERGE

FORMAT: MERGE "FILENAME".L
 DEVICE#
 Abbreviated to MESHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: None
MODES: Direct or Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct
PURPOSE: To merge a program from disk or tape to the one currently in memory.

COMMAND: OLD

FORMAT: OLD
 Abbreviated to OSHIFTM
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: None
MODES: Direct or Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: DIRECT
PURPOSE: To regain back a NEW ed program.

COMMAND: PLIST

FORMAT: PLISTFIRST LINE [—]
LAST LINE []

ABBREVIATED TO PLSHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either
PURPOSE: To list a program from
memory to printer.

COMMAND: PLAT

FORMAT: PLATX CO-ORDINATE, Y
CO-ORDINATE

ABBREVIATED TO PSHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either
PURPOSE: To position the cursor in the
Lo-Hi screen at the specified
co-ordinates.

COMMAND: POP

FORMAT: POP
ABBREVIATED TO PSHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
POKE → POSHIFT#K

MODES: Program
PURPOSE: To enable you to RETURN
from a GOSUB, CGOSUB or PROC
routine as it takes the GOSUB
parameters off the stack, i.e. it performs a RETURN
without returning to the original location.
If this is not used in a CGOSUB, GOSUB
or PROC routine then a RETURN
WITHOUT GOSUB ERROR will occur.

COMMAND: PROC

FORMAT: PROC NAME
(PARAMETERS)

ABBREVIATED TO PSHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
PRINT → PPSHIFT#

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Program
PURPOSE: To GOSUB a defined pro-
cedure under the name NAME.

The parameters will just into the variable
names in the OPROC command.

COMMAND: QUIT

FORMAT: QUIT
ABBREVIATED TO QSHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct
PURPOSE: To return to Basic.

COMMAND: RECORD

FORMAT: RECORD FILE
RECORD - OFFSET

ABBREVIATED TO RSHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
RED → RSHIFT#A

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Program
PURPOSE: To position the record
pointer to the record number of the file
number with offset—OFFSET for a rela-
tive file. The equivalent disk command
is—

```
PRINT+@:P"'+CHR$(FILE +56)+  
CHR$(RECORD LO-BYTE)+CHR$(  
RECORD HI-BYTE)+CHR$(OFF-  
SET); where B is the file opened for the  
command channel.
```

NOTE: The command channel must be
opened beforehand.

COMMAND: SLOW

FORMAT: SLOW
ABBREVIATED TO SSHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either
PURPOSE: To restore the screen back to
normal and hence the speed of basic after
a FAST command has been executed.

COMMAND: VARLIST

FORMAT: VARLIST
ABBREVIATED TO VSHIFT#A
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct

PURPOSE: To print all variables (except
arrays and functions) from memory to the
current output device.

COMMAND: WINDOW

FORMAT: WINDOW TOP, LEFT,
RIGHT, BOTTOM

ABBREVIATED TO WSHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either
PURPOSE: To set the window size.

COMMAND: WRITE

FORMAT: WRITEX CO-ORDINATE,
Y CO-ORDINATE PRINTLIST
ABBREVIATED TO WSHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either
PURPOSE: To print at the specified co-
ordinates on the screen.

Functions

FUNCTION: ACS

FORMAT: ACS(X)
ABBREVIATED TO ASHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None
PURPOSE: To return the ARCTAN of X,
where $-1 < X < 1$

FUNCTION: ASN

FORMAT: ASN(X)
ABBREVIATED TO ASHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
ASC
PURPOSE: To return the ARCSIN of X,
where $-1 < X < 1$

FUNCTION: BIN

FORMAT: BIN(X)
ABBREVIATED TO BSHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

PURPOSE: To return as a string the
binary equivalent of X, where X is an
integer such that $0 < X < 65535$.

FUNCTION: BIGH

FORMAT: BIGH(X)
ABBREVIATED TO BSHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

PURPOSE: To return as a string the deci-
mal value of the binary expression
given by X

FUNCTION: DEGR

FORMAT: DEGR(X)
ABBREVIATED TO DSHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
DEG FN → DSHIFT#F

PURPOSE: To return a sixteen bit
number stored as Lo-Hi format in the
addresses X and X+1.

FUNCTION: DEG

FORMAT: DEG(X)
PURPOSE: To convert radians to degrees
where X is the number to be converted.

FUNCTION: EVAL

FORMAT: EVAL(X)
ABBREVIATED TO ESHIFT#
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

HLU64 UTILITY

```

00 WRITECI,10'DO YOU OWN A PHONE
01 ');,00=0076 LOGOFF(1)LOG'*****
02 *****PRINTPS
03 WRITECI,10'DO YOU OWN A CLOCK
04 '? ,;00=0076 LOGOFF(1)LOG'*****
05 *****/
06 PRINT'PROGRAM'
07 'LISTENED'*****);,1';;; FROM'*****
08 *****PRINTPS*****
09 FOR POSITION,10, POSITION30,10, POSITION
10,1,END
    
```

PROGRAM: 40 EX BASIC 0

```

10 GRAPHICI,1
11 END LISTINGS
12 DIFFERENTIALS=DIFFERENTIALS-DIFFERENTIALS
13 1-100-1-100-1-100-1-100-1-100
14 *****,1,0,*****
15 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110
16 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120
17 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130
18 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140
19 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150
20 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160
21 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170
22 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180
23 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190
24 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
25 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210
26 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220
27 230 230 230 230 230 230 230 230 230
28 240 240 240 240 240 240 240 240 240
29 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250
30 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260
31 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270
32 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280
33 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290
34 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300
35 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310
36 320 320 320 320 320 320 320 320 320
37 330 330 330 330 330 330 330 330 330
38 340 340 340 340 340 340 340 340 340
39 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350
40 360 360 360 360 360 360 360 360 360
41 370 370 370 370 370 370 370 370 370
42 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380
43 390 390 390 390 390 390 390 390 390
44 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400
45 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410
46 420 420 420 420 420 420 420 420 420
47 430 430 430 430 430 430 430 430 430
48 440 440 440 440 440 440 440 440 440
49 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 450
50 460 460 460 460 460 460 460 460 460
51 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 470 470
52 480 480 480 480 480 480 480 480 480
53 490 490 490 490 490 490 490 490 490
54 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500
55 510 510 510 510 510 510 510 510 510
56 520 520 520 520 520 520 520 520 520
57 530 530 530 530 530 530 530 530 530
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67 630 630 630 630 630 630 630 630 630
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71 670 670 670 670 670 670 670 670 670
72 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680
73 690 690 690 690 690 690 690 690 690
74 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700
75 710 710 710 710 710 710 710 710 710
76 720 720 720 720 720 720 720 720 720
77 730 730 730 730 730 730 730 730 730
78 740 740 740 740 740 740 740 740 740
79 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750
80 760 760 760 760 760 760 760 760 760
81 770 770 770 770 770 770 770 770 770
82 780 780 780 780 780 780 780 780 780
83 790 790 790 790 790 790 790 790 790
84 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800
85 810 810 810 810 810 810 810 810 810
86 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820
87 830 830 830 830 830 830 830 830 830
88 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840
89 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 850
90 860 860 860 860 860 860 860 860 860
91 870 870 870 870 870 870 870 870 870
92 880 880 880 880 880 880 880 880 880
93 890 890 890 890 890 890 890 890 890
94 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900
95 910 910 910 910 910 910 910 910 910
96 920 920 920 920 920 920 920 920 920
97 930 930 930 930 930 930 930 930 930
98 940 940 940 940 940 940 940 940 940
99 950 950 950 950 950 950 950 950 950
100 960 960 960 960 960 960 960 960 960
101 970 970 970 970 970 970 970 970 970
102 980 980 980 980 980 980 980 980 980
103 990 990 990 990 990 990 990 990 990
104 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
    
```

PROGRAM: 40 EX BASIC 0

```

00 REPT LISTINGS
01 CLEAR SCREEN
02 PAUSE INPUT
03 PRINT'*****'
04 *****
05 *****
06 *****
07 *****
08 *****
09 *****
10 *****
11 *****
12 *****
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14 *****
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98 *****
99 *****
100 *****
    
```

PROGRAM: 40 EX BASIC 0

```

00 WRITECI,10'DO YOU OWN A PHONE
01 ');,00=0076 LOGOFF(1)LOG'*****
02 *****PRINTPS
03 WRITECI,10'DO YOU OWN A CLOCK
04 '? ,;00=0076 LOGOFF(1)LOG'*****
05 *****/
06 PRINT'PROGRAM'
07 'LISTENED'*****);,1';;; FROM'*****
08 *****PRINTPS*****
09 FOR POSITION,10, POSITION30,10, POSITION
10,1,END
    
```

```

00 WRITECI,10'DO YOU OWN A PHONE
01 ');,00=0076 LOGOFF(1)LOG'*****
02 *****PRINTPS
03 WRITECI,10'DO YOU OWN A CLOCK
04 '? ,;00=0076 LOGOFF(1)LOG'*****
05 *****/
06 PRINT'PROGRAM'
07 'LISTENED'*****);,1';;; FROM'*****
08 *****PRINTPS*****
09 FOR POSITION,10, POSITION30,10, POSITION
10,1,END
    
```

```

00 WRITECI,10'DO YOU OWN A PHONE
01 ');,00=0076 LOGOFF(1)LOG'*****
02 *****PRINTPS
03 WRITECI,10'DO YOU OWN A CLOCK
04 '? ,;00=0076 LOGOFF(1)LOG'*****
05 *****/
06 PRINT'PROGRAM'
07 'LISTENED'*****);,1';;; FROM'*****
08 *****PRINTPS*****
09 FOR POSITION,10, POSITION30,10, POSITION
10,1,END
    
```

PROGRAM: 40 EX BASIC 0

```

00 REPT LISTINGS
01 CLEAR SCREEN
02 PAUSE INPUT
03 PRINT'*****'
04 *****
05 *****
06 *****
07 *****
08 *****
09 *****
10 *****
11 *****
12 *****
13 *****
14 *****
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96 *****
97 *****
98 *****
99 *****
100 *****
    
```

PROGRAM: 40 EX BASIC 0

```

0
001 *****
002 *****
003 *****
004 *****
005 *****
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007 *****
008 *****
009 *****
010 *****
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094 *****
095 *****
096 *****
097 *****
098 *****
099 *****
100 *****
    
```

PROGRAM: 40 EX BASIC 0

```

00 REPT LISTINGS
01 CLEAR SCREEN
02 PAUSE INPUT
03 PRINT'*****'
04 *****
05 *****
06 *****
07 *****
08 *****
09 *****
10 *****
11 *****
12 *****
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96 *****
97 *****
98 *****
99 *****
100 *****
    
```

PROGRAM: 40 EX BASIC 0

SKI WRITER/Mastertronic

Mastertronic's imported Ski Writer includes only the briefest of manuals (three pages of a metric leaflet) and consists of four main functions that are accessed through a main menu.

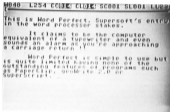
The Edit option allows you to type and edit your document and format it, using Easy Script style commands to set margins, page numbers, headers and text justification. The Preview mode interprets these commands and displays the text as it would appear on paper. Your document can then be saved, loaded or merged from disks with the file option that can also format blank disks before printing on any defined printer and paper type.

MASTER WORD/Argus Press Software

As part of the Lead 'N Go series of cheap and cheerful disk programs Master Word has the distinction of being the only word processor that is supplied with no instructions at all!

If this complete lack of documentation hasn't put you off you'll find pages and pages of help screens to get you going as well as files of sample letters which include nine different business letters, nine letters home, five four line notes, two, 'the reverse is' over and one, 'a never really began' letter for the one you hate!

• *Get A Piece*



• *Word Perfect*

If you don't expect too much from Master Word you won't be disappointed.

WORD PERFECT/Supersoft

Word Perfect is an easy to use program but has its limitations including a 254 line limit to documents. This is just over four A4 pages and so limits its applications to short notes, letters and memos. Longer articles such as this one just wouldn't be possible.

If you stay within this limitation you'll be able to enter and edit text using simple commands that try to mimic a typewriter. You even hear a bell when

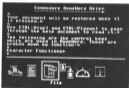
you're hearing a carriage return although you can let the program automatically wrap to a new line.

CUT & PASTE/Artisoft (Electronic Arts)

Many word processors claim to be easy to use but this one actually is so much so that you can load in a sample document, edit it, add in your own words of wisdom and save it without looking at the often voluminous manual!

Some word processors include a command bar; Cut & Paste has one! At

• *Microsoft*



the top of the screen you get a menu of files on disk and at the bottom a checklist of commands but to load and save these files and format blank disks.

Once you're actually editing text, whether it's one of the supplied formatted letters (to Mavis asking for money!), resume or minutes of all your own work, then cut and paste is the name of the game. Any word, sentence or block of text can be defined and cut from the document and then pasted in another part of it.

This means you can move and copy text as well as remove deleted words that you really wanted (as long as you haven't cut anything else, or even out a general introduction that can then be pasted onto a whole series of different documents).

HOMEWORD®Green valley

HomeWord (also sold as Master Writer) is the only icon controlled word processor in this collection. It has a picture of a filing cabinet for its load, merge and save options as well as a printer, a page of text for move, copy, erase and find and replace edit options, a layout icon to set text justification and a disk to catalog and create files.

Selecting any icon leads to another set of icons and so on until you find the option you need. As with Cut and Paste, the manual is almost redundant as it's always clear through icons and screen prompts, what you're doing, how you got there and how to get out of it without losing all your work.

To help you further a display, at the bottom of the text entry screen shows the current page, a bar illustrates the remaining memory and a bit pattern representation of your page is shown.

TEAM-MATE/Tri Micro

Team-Mate is in fact the C64 version of the programmes supplied with Plus4 and features an integrated package of a word processor, spreadsheet, database and graphics package (that produces bar and pie charts).

The word processing part of the package is undoubtedly limited with each file restricted to only 99 lines. However, more than one file can be linked together to form longer documents that can use the output from graphics and spreadsheet packages in its documents. It doesn't compare with the full word processors but is a useful addition to a package.

TRI WORD/

Tri Word is part of the Triangle (word processor/spreadsheet and file handler package) and is less limited than its Team-Mate competitor with up to 400 lines in a file. However data cannot be mixed between the programmes, and files can't be linked together. However you shouldn't need to as the files should be big enough. One thing that remains a mystery is why FI moves the page down and FF moves it up?

MINI OFFICE II/Database

The Mini Office II word processor is probably the best word processor supplied in an integrated package.

From a single menu you can edit and create your text, preview it, search and replace common spelling errors and load and save your work. Meanwhile a bar at the top of the screen keeps track of the various modes you are in, the time it has taken you to create the document and an extremely useful word count. In fact everything you'd expect from an ordinary word processor which you get with a spreadsheet, database, graphics package, label printer and communications package!

GEOWRITE 2.0/First Analytical

GeoWrite 2.0 is just part of the Writer's Workshop package that runs with the pull-down menus and pointers of the Mac like GEOS operating system.

A version of geoWrite was included with the GEOS master disk but this was little more than a text handler and has been replaced by a full word processor featuring headers and footers, left, right and centre justification, plain, bold, italic, outline, subscript and superscript text as well as a choice of fonts in a variety of point sizes and the incredibly powerful text grabber.

The text grabber can convert any C64 word processor document into

• Tri Word



• Mini Office II





• Coverfile

goWrite format which can then be edited by goWrite and improved by adding different fonts and goFont graphics.

PAPERCLIP/ariolasoft (Batteries Included)

I used Paperclip to write this article because I found it the easiest machine to use. I needed a word processor that didn't have any complicated control codes, that you could accept, type directly onto the screen and could easily correct mistakes as you go. Also which had a spell checker to remove any spelling mistakes before being word to click, for direct entry into a typesetting machine.

I didn't want to be restricted to a small number of lines but I needed to know how many words I had used. (The Spellchecker is only available in the special Paperclip with Spell Checker pack which is definitely worth the extra five.)

The spell checker is the secret of Paperclip's success as it compares third words with its (5,000) word dictionary and prompts you to alter any it can't find or understand. Therefore it can spot typing errors, spelling mistakes and words not together through missed spaces, while giving you a report of the total number of words used and their average length.

This time I didn't need any of its other features such as transferring text between different documents, writing capabilities, editing data from databases and spreadsheets or the ability to create form letters. But I did use the special commands to construct the comparison table. (Table 2).

Paperclip with the added spell checker is more expensive than the others but you do get more for your money. Great value and a must for journalists with deadlines!



• Superscript

SUPERSCRIPT/Precision

I may prefer Paperclip but there are others such as *View* Commodore's *Illustration Editor* who prefer Superscript to create his words of wisdom.

Superscript is undoubtedly an incredibly powerful word processor that's equal to Paperclip in the features it offers including a spell-checker and mail-merge facility.

If there's any difference then it's how the commands are accessed. In Paperclip these are through conversational two-key commands, whereas Superscript employs a series of nested checkboard menus. For example, selecting Document from the



• Superscript

main menu leads to a sub-menu that includes options to load, save, directory and spell. Select spell and you're led to another menu and options to check spelling, save or print the user dictionary and display a word count.

Comparing Superscript and Paperclip is like the comparison between a Ferrari and a Porsche. They are both equally impressive but different to drive.

The following table compares the tested word processors with eight factors that are important to a buyer. The final two factors are an opinion of the programmers themselves and their manuals, and take into account, friendliness and general ease of use.

	Easy Script	Sci Writer	Master Word	Word Perfect	Can & Paste	Home-Word
Headings	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Footers	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Line Spacing	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Search/Replace	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Help Function	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Spell Checker	No	No	No	No	No	No
Word Count	No	No	No	No	No	No
Price		14.99		119.94		
Program	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good
Manual	Poor	Poor	None	Fair	Good	Good

	Exam Mate	Tri Word	Mini Office	Gen-Write 2	Paper Clip	Super Script
Headings	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Footers	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Line Spacing	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Search/Replace	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Help Function	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Spell Checker	No	No	No	No	No	No
Word Count	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Price			119.95	137.93	144.95	139.95
Program	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Great	Great
Manual	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good

Everyman's Guide to Graphics

Graphics are a fascinating application for the C64. In this comprehensive guide, we point the way to better understanding and use of this facility.

By Allen Webb

In my view, the crucial part of any piece of software is the graphics. There are very few items which need no attention to graphics, with even a text only package being impressed by a redesigned font.

In this article, I want to give a detailed run down of the C64's graphics capability and how you can use it. Where it simplifies life, I will give listings of helpful routines.

Vic Chip

First, let us consider the driving force behind graphics, the VIC-II chip. This chip controls the graphics system which can in turn be altered via a number of registers. These registers are memory mapped allowing you to change them easily. Table I lists the most useful registers.

That's a pretty meagre lump of information and it's only provided as reference material. The rest of this piece will show you how the more important registers are used.

If you want to use your 64 efficiently, an appreciation of how it handles its memory is necessary. Figure 1 gives a simple memory map. The memory map can be considered to consist of two layers. The bottom layer is a block of 64K of RAM. On top of

this are superimposed two areas of ROM and other chips. Since different

devices occupy the same addresses, a register at address one is used to decide

Table I

Register	Function
\$D000-\$D003 (\$D048-\$D053) \$D004 (\$D083)	Sprite positions
	8b
	3
	6
	8
	Extended colour mode
	8
	Hi map mode
	4
	Blank screen
	3
	24/32 row text
	3
	Smooth scroll Y direction
	2-0
	Raster Read/write
	Light Pen registers
\$D002 (\$D066) \$D003-\$D004 (\$D071-\$D074) \$D005 (\$D076)	4
	2
	3
	2-0
	Multi colour mode
	8b/80 column text
	Smooth scroll X direction
	Y expand register
	Memory Control Register
	screen matrix
	2-0
	Character table
	Interrupt register
	IRQ mask register
	Sprite priority register
	Sprite colour mode register
	X expand register
	Sprite to sprite collision register
	Sprite to background collision register
	Screen border colour
	Background colour registers
\$D009 (\$D073) \$D01A (\$D074) \$D01B (\$D075) \$D01C (\$D076) \$D 01D (\$D077) \$D01E (\$D078) \$D01F (\$D079) \$D020 (\$D080) \$D021-\$D024 (\$D261-\$D264) \$D025-\$D028 (\$D285-\$D288) \$D029-\$D02E (\$D289-\$D296)	7-0
	3-1
	Character table
	Interrupt register
	IRQ mask register
	Sprite priority register
	Sprite colour mode register
	X expand register
	Sprite to sprite collision register
	Sprite to background collision register
	Screen border colour
	Background colour registers
	Sprite multi colour registers
	Sprite colour registers

which are switched in. In normal use, the RAM under the ROMs is unavailable to Basic but it can be used for graphics.

The 64 treats the block of RAM as four banks of 16k:

Bank 0-8000-83FFF (0 to 16383)
Bank 1-8400-87FFF (16384 to 32767)
Bank 2-8800-8BFFF (32768 to 49151)
Bank 3-8C00-8FFFF (49152 to 65535)

Bank 0 is the default bank. The bank in use is specified in bits 0 and 1 of location \$D000.

The VIC can only address one bank at a time and it appears to find an area of screen memory and a character set within the bank. This approach offers almost unlimited flexibility but also makes the use of graphics in the default bank restricted.

Since the CPU and the VIC chip operate independently, the CPU doesn't care which bank is used for graphics. We can therefore reconfigure the machine from Basic very easily.

Let us consider how to reconfigure the memory map.

Changing the BANK

This is achieved easily by changing the register at \$D000.

```
10 POKE 5678, PEEK(5678) OR 3
20 POKE 5679, (PEEK(5679) AND
32) OR (3 AND)
```

Line 10 prepares the ground and line 20 switches to BANK number 03.

The VIC chip ignores the absolute address of the bank and uses only the relative addresses within the bank, i.e. each bank ranges from 8000 to 8FFF.

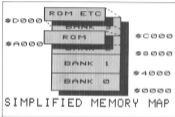
Moving the Character Set

The register at \$3272 tells the VIC chip where to get its character data. In fact, bit one to three hold this information.

This information is changed by:

```
POKE 3272, (PEEK(3272)
AND 04) OR X
```

X is equal to the start address of the character data divided by 324. With



only three bits used, only eight character sets are possible (i.e. $x = 0,1,4,8,9,10,12,14$).

Since the machine powers up with a character set, there must be default information somewhere. In fact, the default character set is held in ROM. This data is mapped to banks 0 and 2 and is found at the following addresses:

```
$1000-$1FFF (Lower case set  $N=0$ )
$3000-$3FFF (Upper case set  $N=0$ )
```

Clearly, it is possible to have a number of different sets of characters in a bank and simply switch between them as needed.

Moving the Screen

The screen comprises of 1600 bytes of contiguous memory which usually resides between locations 3024 and 3024. This position is specified in bytes 4 to 7 in location \$3272. These bytes actually specify the position of the screen in any bank of memory, and can be changed by:

```
POKE 3272, (PEEK(3272) AND (5)
OR Y
```

Y is equal to the start address of the screen divided by 64. This time we have four bits in the register allowing 16 possible screen positions with Y

ranging from 0 to 240 in increments of 16. Unfortunately, you cannot use all RAM areas for the screen. If you use the areas mapped by the character ROMs, you will get garbage on the screen.

In addition to changing the VIC register, you must also tell the operating system where the screen is. This is done with:

```
POKE 648, SCREEN / 256
```

where SCREEN is the start address of the screen area.

The screen colour matrix cannot be moved and, in fact, presents no difficulties.

Listing 1 allows you to reconfigure your 64. The first part asks you to specify where the screen and character set are to go. These values are checked to ensure that they are in the same bank and are not at the same address. It doesn't check any further so beware. Line 80 to 89 calculate the register values. Line 90 checks to see if you need to copy down the character set and lines 100 to 150 do this job if required. Lines 160 to 190 reconfigure the machine.

Listing 1: Reconfigure

```
80 10 PRINT:CHAR(17): " 14947 190
81 2000 POSITION: " ; SCREEN
82 30 INPUT "CHARACTER SET ADDR:
83 300" ; CADDR
```

Table 2

Pixel one	Pixel two	Colour Register
clear	clear	53281
ink	ink	53282
ink	clear	53283
ink	ink	colour matrix.

this mode, any given cell may contain only two colours; the background or paper colour and the foreground or ink colour. Any set pixel will have the ink colour and any unset pixel will have the paper colour.

In character mode, the paper colour is held in VIC register 53281 and the ink colour is held in the colour matrix.

This mode allows the greatest detail, albeit at the most limited colour range.

2. Multi-colour Mode

In this mode, pairs of pixels are used to define dots of colour. Since there are four possible arrangements for two pixels, four colours are allowed in any given character cell (Table 3).

This mode is a lot coarser but allows greater colour flexibility.

Extended Background

This mode uses high resolution but offers four different paper colours in addition to the usual ink colours. The paper colour is determined by the POKE value of the character used and hence you to 64 different characters (Table 3).

Redefined characters

C64, we're done the spade work, let's now look at the use of user defined characters.

You will have realised that the shape of characters is held in a table of data. Exactly how is of course. Consider Figure 2. This shows a character design. The design comprises of eight lines of data. Imagine that each set pixel is a 1 and each clear pixel is 0. That being so, the top line becomes 00111000. The decimal equivalent of this binary number is 80. Similarly, each line can be converted to a data value. The character table comprises of a sequence of data values for each character. The first eight data values in

storage down to 1025. Since we've moved the screen we can use the normal screen area for Basic.

3) You can use the memory behind the Kernel ROM (8000 to 81FFF) and the remaining memory between the ROMs (82000 to 823FF) for sprites.

Machine code users don't have such a tough time since they aren't constrained by where they have to put their programs. It is, nevertheless, useful to reconfigure the machine.

Graphics Modes

Before we launch forth into graphics handling, we must consider the graphics modes available to us. The screen occupies 1000 bytes and is divided into 64000 addressable pixels or pixels. There are two graphics modes allowing manipulation of the screen.

1. Character Mode

In this default mode, the screen uses 800 characters, each occupying an 8x8 pixel cell.

2. Bit mapped Mode

In this mode, the screen uses a 320 by 200 array of pixels. Using this mode it is possible to create pictures and other images.

The fundamental difference between these modes is that character mode is supported by the operating system whereas bit map mode has no software to drive it. Both modes use 8x8 cells to control the colours used.

In addition to the graphics modes, there are three colour modes.

1. High resolution Mode

This is the default graphics mode. In

```

10 30 IF SCREEN = 0 THEN PRINT "IN
11  "TERMINAL COMMANDS AND SCREEN AT
12  "BASE ADDRESS" : GOTO 100000
13  40 IF INT(SCREEN/1024) > 15 THEN
14  (SCREEN-1024)/1024
15  50 IF (SCREEN - 1024) > 1024 THEN
16  (SCREEN - 1024) / 1024 AND 255
17  60 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
18  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
19  70 3-INT(SCREEN/1024)
20  80 IF (SCREEN - 0) > 1024 THEN
21  90 (SCREEN - 0) / 1024 / 255
22  100 IF (SCREEN AND 255) > 15 THEN
23  110 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
24  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
25  120 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
26  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
27  130 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
28  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
29  140 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
30  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
31  150 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
32  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
33  160 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
34  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
35  170 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
36  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
37  180 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
38  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
39  190 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
40  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
41  200 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
42  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
43  210 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
44  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
45  220 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
46  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
47  230 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
48  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
49  240 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
50  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
51  250 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
52  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
53  260 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
54  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
55  270 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
56  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
57  280 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
58  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
59  290 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
60  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
61  300 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
62  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
63  310 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
64  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
65  320 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
66  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
67  330 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
68  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
69  340 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
70  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
71  350 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
72  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
73  360 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
74  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
75  370 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
76  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
77  380 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
78  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
79  390 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
80  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
81  400 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
82  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
83  410 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
84  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
85  420 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
86  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
87  430 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
88  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
89  440 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
90  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
91  450 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
92  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
93  460 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
94  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
95  470 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
96  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
97  480 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
98  " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
99  490 PRINT "SCREEN ADDRESS AND SIZE
100 " IN HEX IN BASE HEX" : GOTO 100
    
```

is my view, the crucial part of any pixel.

Now listing 1 putting the screen at 50176 and the character table at 53280 and then enter the line:

POKE 44; POKE 824; 0; NEW

You will have a machine offering 20053 bytes for Basic and 144 sprites. That's a lot more than you get on switch on! This extra capacity is achieved by:

- 1) Using BANK 3 and moving the screen and character set to a handy block of RAM between the ROMs.
- 2) Moving the start of Basic program

Listing 2

```

10 DATA 60, 34, 34, 60, 34, 34, 60, 0
20 G=4: FOR I=0 TO 7: READ X
30 POKE 51208+I*CH+LX
40 NEXT
    
```

POKE CODE
0-63
64-127
128-191
192-255

COLOR REGISTER
53281
53282
53283
53284

the table is used by the character normally used by @. The second block of eight is used by the character A. And so on. For any given character CH, its data values start at:

TABLE ADDRESS + CH*8

As an experiment, run Listing 1 as before putting the character table at 51200. Then type in and run Listing 2.

Note what happens to the letter D. Using this approach is rather slow. Listing 3 gives a machine code alternative.

This code lives at 45C000 allowing you to use a relocated screen and character set as outline. The code has



two routines. The first copies the 8000 characters to a specified address, rather like lines 110 to 150 here. You call the routine with the command:

800 4915, ADDRESS

Listing 3

```

77 8000 00000000,0,100,70,100,100
78 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
79 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
80 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
81 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
82 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
83 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
84 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
85 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
86 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
87 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
88 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
89 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
90 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
91 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
92 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
93 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
94 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
95 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100

```

```

76 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
77 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
78 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
79 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
80 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
81 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
82 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
83 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
84 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
85 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
86 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
87 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
88 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
89 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
90 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
91 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
92 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
93 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
94 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100
95 0000 000000,0,100,70,100,100

```

Where ADDRESS is the start of the character table. The routine also remembers where the character table is so always call it first in your program before trying to use the second routine.

The second routine redoesigns a specified character and has the form:

575 4915,CH,B1,B2,B3,B4,B5,B6,
B7,B8

Where CH is the character number and B1 to B8 are the bytes defining the character. To redefine D as B as done earlier, the command is

575 4915,4,B0,34,60,34,34,800

For a bit of a laugh try this one:

```

105 4915,51,200
110 FOR I=0 TO 999: POKE
111 50176+I,0: NEXT I
115 FOR I=0 TO 7: A(I)=RND(1)
120: NEXT I
40 575 4915, 0,A(0),A(1),A(2),A(3),
A(4),A(5),A(6),A(7)
50 GOTO 20

```

Listing 3 works equally well in multicolour and extended background modes. To turn on multicolour character mode you must use:

POKE 53270,PEEK(53270)OR16

To turn it off, use

POKE 53270,PEEK(53270)AND239

To turn on extended background mode, you must use

POKE 53265,PEEK(53265)OR64

To turn it off, use

POKE 53265,PEEK(53265)AND191

80 Mapped Mode

This mode is a bit of a paradox. While on one hand it offers the greatest scope for artistic creativity, it is also memory hungry. In essence, it uses two or three blocks of memory.

1. The bit map

This is an area of 64000 pixels arranged in 308 lines of 128. This occupies 8K of RAM.

2. The colour array

This holds the colour information and comprises of 1000 character cells.

3. The color matrix

Multicolour mode uses this area to hold one of the colours:-

The concepts discussed earlier with respect to talking the VIC chip where the bit map has also apply here. Register 53272 holds the details of the bit map area (bits 1 to 5) and the colour array (bits 4 to 7). In other words the bit map occupies the character set area and the colour array occupies the screen memory.

To turn on the bit map, you must turn on bit 5 of register 53265:

POKE 53265,PEEK(53265)OR32

Register 53270 decides whether multicolour or high resolution mode is used:

Multicolour on: POKE 53270, PEEK(53270)OR16

Multicolour off: POKE 53270, PEEK(53270)AND239

So how do we select the colours? In high resolution mode, the colour array

holds this information. Each character cell value holds the paper colour in bit 0 to 3 and the ink colour in bits 4 to 7.

In multicolour, colours 1 and 2 are held in the colour array with colour 0 in bits 4 to 7 and colour 2 in bits 0 to 3. Colour 0 is held in register \$1281 and colour 3 is held in the colour matrix. The colours are displayed by the bit combinations:

Colour 0...0 0

Colour 1...0 1

Colour 2...1 0

Colour 3...1 1

Since two pixels form a dot in multicolour mode, the horizontal resolution is limited to 160 points.

Any given pixel in the bit map is turned on with the following sequence. Assuming that the pixel coordinates are X and Y and the bit map starts at the address BASE.

```

ROW = INT(Y/8)
CHAR = INT(X/8)
LINE = Y AND 7
BIT = 3 AND X AND 7
BYTE = BASE + ROW * 120 +
CHAR * 8 + LINE
POKE BYTE, PEEK(BYTE) OR
2 * BIT
  
```

Using bit mapped mode from Basic is slow and over complex. Listing 4 gives a machine code package for handling bit mapped mode.

```

LISTING 4
00 0000 000000000000000000000000
01 0000 000000000000000000000000
02 0010 000000110000000000000000
03 0000 000000000000000000000000
04 0000 000000000000000000000000
05 0000 000000000000000000000000
06 0000 000000000000000000000000
07 0000 000000000000000000000000
08 0000 000000000000000000000000
09 0000 000000000000000000000000
10 0000 000000000000000000000000
11 0000 000000000000000000000000
12 0000 000000000000000000000000
13 0000 000000000000000000000000
14 0000 000000000000000000000000
15 0000 000000000000000000000000
16 0000 000000000000000000000000
17 0000 000000000000000000000000
18 0000 000000000000000000000000
19 0000 000000000000000000000000
  
```

```

20 0000 000000000000000000000000
21 0000 000000000000000000000000
22 0000 000000000000000000000000
23 0000 000000000000000000000000
24 0000 000000000000000000000000
25 0000 000000000000000000000000
26 0000 000000000000000000000000
27 0000 000000000000000000000000
28 0000 000000000000000000000000
29 0000 000000000000000000000000
30 0000 000000000000000000000000
31 0000 000000000000000000000000
32 0000 000000000000000000000000
33 0000 000000000000000000000000
34 0000 000000000000000000000000
35 0000 000000000000000000000000
36 0000 000000000000000000000000
37 0000 000000000000000000000000
38 0000 000000000000000000000000
39 0000 000000000000000000000000
40 0000 000000000000000000000000
41 0000 000000000000000000000000
42 0000 000000000000000000000000
43 0000 000000000000000000000000
44 0000 000000000000000000000000
45 0000 000000000000000000000000
46 0000 000000000000000000000000
47 0000 000000000000000000000000
48 0000 000000000000000000000000
49 0000 000000000000000000000000
50 0000 000000000000000000000000
51 0000 000000000000000000000000
52 0000 000000000000000000000000
53 0000 000000000000000000000000
54 0000 000000000000000000000000
55 0000 000000000000000000000000
56 0000 000000000000000000000000
57 0000 000000000000000000000000
58 0000 000000000000000000000000
59 0000 000000000000000000000000
60 0000 000000000000000000000000
61 0000 000000000000000000000000
62 0000 000000000000000000000000
63 0000 000000000000000000000000
64 0000 000000000000000000000000
65 0000 000000000000000000000000
66 0000 000000000000000000000000
67 0000 000000000000000000000000
68 0000 000000000000000000000000
69 0000 000000000000000000000000
70 0000 000000000000000000000000
71 0000 000000000000000000000000
72 0000 000000000000000000000000
73 0000 000000000000000000000000
74 0000 000000000000000000000000
75 0000 000000000000000000000000
76 0000 000000000000000000000000
77 0000 000000000000000000000000
78 0000 000000000000000000000000
79 0000 000000000000000000000000
80 0000 000000000000000000000000
81 0000 000000000000000000000000
82 0000 000000000000000000000000
83 0000 000000000000000000000000
84 0000 000000000000000000000000
85 0000 000000000000000000000000
86 0000 000000000000000000000000
87 0000 000000000000000000000000
88 0000 000000000000000000000000
89 0000 000000000000000000000000
90 0000 000000000000000000000000
91 0000 000000000000000000000000
92 0000 000000000000000000000000
93 0000 000000000000000000000000
94 0000 000000000000000000000000
95 0000 000000000000000000000000
96 0000 000000000000000000000000
97 0000 000000000000000000000000
98 0000 000000000000000000000000
99 0000 000000000000000000000000
  
```

```

00 0000 000000000000000000000000
01 0000 000000000000000000000000
02 0000 000000000000000000000000
03 0000 000000000000000000000000
04 0000 000000000000000000000000
05 0000 000000000000000000000000
06 0000 000000000000000000000000
07 0000 000000000000000000000000
08 0000 000000000000000000000000
09 0000 000000000000000000000000
10 0000 000000000000000000000000
11 0000 000000000000000000000000
12 0000 000000000000000000000000
13 0000 000000000000000000000000
14 0000 000000000000000000000000
15 0000 000000000000000000000000
16 0000 000000000000000000000000
17 0000 000000000000000000000000
18 0000 000000000000000000000000
19 0000 000000000000000000000000
20 0000 000000000000000000000000
21 0000 000000000000000000000000
22 0000 000000000000000000000000
23 0000 000000000000000000000000
24 0000 000000000000000000000000
25 0000 000000000000000000000000
26 0000 000000000000000000000000
27 0000 000000000000000000000000
28 0000 000000000000000000000000
29 0000 000000000000000000000000
30 0000 000000000000000000000000
31 0000 000000000000000000000000
32 0000 000000000000000000000000
33 0000 000000000000000000000000
34 0000 000000000000000000000000
35 0000 000000000000000000000000
36 0000 000000000000000000000000
37 0000 000000000000000000000000
38 0000 000000000000000000000000
39 0000 000000000000000000000000
40 0000 000000000000000000000000
41 0000 000000000000000000000000
42 0000 000000000000000000000000
43 0000 000000000000000000000000
44 0000 000000000000000000000000
45 0000 000000000000000000000000
46 0000 000000000000000000000000
47 0000 000000000000000000000000
48 0000 000000000000000000000000
49 0000 000000000000000000000000
50 0000 000000000000000000000000
51 0000 000000000000000000000000
52 0000 000000000000000000000000
53 0000 000000000000000000000000
54 0000 000000000000000000000000
55 0000 000000000000000000000000
56 0000 000000000000000000000000
57 0000 000000000000000000000000
58 0000 000000000000000000000000
59 0000 000000000000000000000000
60 0000 000000000000000000000000
61 0000 000000000000000000000000
62 0000 000000000000000000000000
63 0000 000000000000000000000000
64 0000 000000000000000000000000
65 0000 000000000000000000000000
66 0000 000000000000000000000000
67 0000 000000000000000000000000
68 0000 000000000000000000000000
69 0000 000000000000000000000000
70 0000 000000000000000000000000
71 0000 000000000000000000000000
72 0000 000000000000000000000000
73 0000 000000000000000000000000
74 0000 000000000000000000000000
75 0000 000000000000000000000000
76 0000 000000000000000000000000
77 0000 000000000000000000000000
78 0000 000000000000000000000000
79 0000 000000000000000000000000
80 0000 000000000000000000000000
81 0000 000000000000000000000000
82 0000 000000000000000000000000
83 0000 000000000000000000000000
84 0000 000000000000000000000000
85 0000 000000000000000000000000
86 0000 000000000000000000000000
87 0000 000000000000000000000000
88 0000 000000000000000000000000
89 0000 000000000000000000000000
90 0000 000000000000000000000000
91 0000 000000000000000000000000
92 0000 000000000000000000000000
93 0000 000000000000000000000000
94 0000 000000000000000000000000
95 0000 000000000000000000000000
96 0000 000000000000000000000000
97 0000 000000000000000000000000
98 0000 000000000000000000000000
99 0000 000000000000000000000000
  
```

This code starts at 49152 and has three routines.

1. Activate bit map

This clears the bit maps, sets up the colours and turns on bit map mode. It has two forms:

High resolution mode: SYS 49152,0,C1,C2
Low resolution mode: SYS 49152,0,C1,C2

C1 = paper colour, C2 = ink colour.

Multicolour mode: SYS 49152,0,C1,C2,C3
 C0 = paper colour

2. Return to text mode

This returns you to the normal text screen at its normal position, SYS 49152.

3. Draw point

This draws the point at X,Y with the specified pen: SYS 49158,X,Y,PEN

PEN = 0 draws the point in paper

colour, i.e. it crosses the point.

PEN = 1 draws the point in ink 1.

PEN = 2 draws the point in ink 2.

PEN = 3 draws the point in ink 3.

In high resolution mode, X must be in the range 0 to 319. In multicolour mode, X must be in the range from 199. In either mode, Y must be in the range 0 to 199.

In order to keep the routine as short as possible, I have omitted any range checking of the co-ordinates. If you use values outside the allowed range, a crash may occur.

4. Turn on bit map.

Without clearing it, SYS 49161, MODE: MODE = 0, high resolution, MODE = 1, multicolour.

So that you don't lose any memory for Basic, the bit map is placed behind the Kernel ROM and interface chip.

Listing 3 is a simple demonstration.

LISTING 3

```

10 10 DRAWPATTERN
20 20 BYE SP,1,19,11,19,0
30 30 CO=0:YI=0:SI=0:SI=0:YI=0:CO=0
40 40 CO=0:YI=0:SI=0:SI=0:YI=0:CO=0
50 50 CO=0:YI=0:SI=0:SI=0:YI=0:CO=0
60 60 CO=0:YI=0:SI=0:SI=0:YI=0:CO=0
70 70 BYE DRAW,CO,0,0,0,0:YI,SI,SI,CO,0
80 80 CO=0:YI=0:SI=0:SI=0:YI=0:CO=0
90 90 END
100 1000 POK Y-YI:YI=0
110 1100 POK X-XI:XI=0
120 1200 GOTO 80,8,0,0,0,0
130 1300 GOTO 0,0,0,0,0,0
140 1400 GOTO 0,0,0,0,0,0
150 1500 GOTO 0,0,0,0,0,0
160 1600 GOTO 0,0,0,0,0,0

```

Sprites

Sprites are probably the thing which makes games writer's lives complex. To those of you who don't know, a sprite is a movable block of 204 pixels arranged in a block of 21 rows of 24. The design is stored in a similar way to characters in that each row can be represented by 3 bytes with the whole design occupying 63 bytes. These designs are stored as a sequence of blocks in any given bank. The address of any given sprite block is given by:

$$\text{ADDRESS} = (\text{BANK} * 16384) + \text{BLOCK NO} * 64$$

Specifying a sprite design

The next step is to tell the VIC which pattern block is to be used. A maximum of eight sprites are possible and each has a pointer. These pointers are located above the screen memory and can be found by:

$$\text{POINTER ADDRESS} = \text{SCREEN ADDRESS} + 104 + \text{SPRITE NO}$$

where SPRITE NO is from 0 to 7

A pointer for sprite 3 is at $0324+104+3$ or 2843. To tell the VIC which pattern to use, you simply POKE the block number into the pointer, eg to set sprite 1 to pattern 43:

```
POKE 2841, 43
```

Turning on a Sprite

Whether or not a sprite is visible is determined by VIC register 53269. Each bit of this register controls a sprite. To activate sprite SP use:

```
POKE 53269, PEEK(53269) OR (2 * SP)
```

To turn off sprite SN use:

```
POKE 53269, PEEK(53269) AND (255-2 * SP)
```

Expanded Sprites

Sprites can be expanded in both directions to give four possible sizes. These are controlled by two registers. To expand sprite SP in the X direction use:

```
POKE 53277, PEEK(53277) OR (2 * SP)
```

To reduce it again use:

```
POKE 53277, PEEK(53277) AND (255-2 * SP)
```

To expand sprite SP in the Y direction use:

```
POKE 53271, PEEK(53271) OR (2 * SP)
```

To reduce it again use:

```
POKE 53271, PEEK(53271) AND (255-2 * SP)
```

Colours

Each sprite has a colour register. This is given by:

$$\text{REGISTER} = 53287 + \text{SPRITE NO}$$

This is used to specify the colour of high resolution sprites.

In multicolour sprites the colours are selected by the usual bit pairs, see Table 3.

The right bits in register 53276 control the colour mode.

To set a sprite SP to multicolour mode use:

```
POKE 53276, PEEK(53276) OR (2 * SP)
```

To set sprite SP to high resolution mode use:

```
POKE 53276, PEEK(53276) AND (255-2 * SP)
```

Positioning a Sprite

The positioning of any given sprite on the screen is defined by its X,Y co-ordinates. The X co-ordinate can range from 0 to 512 and Y co-ordinate from 0 to 199. Each sprite has a dedicated pair of registers. The first holds part of the X position and the other holds the Y coordinates. They can be found from:

$$\text{X Register} = 53248 + 8 * SP$$

and the Y register is found from:

$$\text{Y Register} = 53249 + 8 * SP$$

The X position is defined in two parts:

Most significant byte (msb) = $\text{INT}(X/68)+256$

Least significant byte (lsb) = $\text{NPOS} - \text{msb} * 256$

Register 53264 holds the msb details, one bit per sprite.

So to position a sprite you use:

```
POKE XREG,LSB
POKE YREG,Y
```

If msb=1 then POKE 53264, PEEK(53264) OR 2 * SP.

If msb=0 then POKE 53264, PEEK(53264) AND (255-2 * SP).

Table 4

HIT PAIR	COLOR SOURCE
00	Screen colour
0-1	Register 53275
1-0	Colour register
11	Register 53286

Selecting Colour Mode

Priorities

Each sprite has a priority which decides whether it appears in front of or behind the characters on the screen. Register 53275 decides this, one bit per sprite.

To put sprite SP behind the characters use:

```
POKE 53275,PEEK(53275) OR 12 'SP)
```

To put sprite SP in front of the characters use:

```
POKE 53275,PEEK(53275) AND 1255-1 'SP)
```

That's quite a mouthful and hardly conducive to simple programming. Listing 8 gives the obligatory machine code package.

This code has four routines.

Setup Sprite

```
SYS 48408,SP,TYPE,COLOR,
EXP,PRIORITY,COLOR1,
COLOR2)
```

where SP=sprite number (0-97),
 TYPE=0=High resolution, 1=Multi-
 colour,
 COLOR=High resolution colour,
 EXP=1=X direction, 0=don't
 expand X direction,
 YEXP=1=expand Y direction,
 0=don't expand Y direction,
 PRIORITY=behind background,
 0=in front of background,
 COLOR1=Multicolour 1, only
 needed if TYPE=1,
 COLOR2=Multicolour 2, only

needed if TYPE=1.

Switch on

```
SYS 48411,SP,FLAG where:
```

FLAG=1=turn on sprite SP,
 FLAG=0=turn off sprite SP.

Sprite position

SYS 48414,SP,X,Y where:
 SP=sprite number,
 X=X position,
 Y=Y position.

Pattern

```
SYS 48417,SP,DESIGN, BLOCK
```

The routine is quite smart in that it sorts out which bank you are using and where the sprite pointers are. I therefore recommend that you use the configuration used earlier (even at 5075 and characters at 5208). This allows you a block of 128 sprites from design block 128 to 255.

In Summary

In all, this has been a hefty slab of information and I must apologise for not giving more detail. If you want to really get into graphics you must invest in the Programmer Reference Guide or something similar. Having said that, I believe that the routines I've given will be useful tools.

50	8000	F081-00330-C0-0-0300-00	14,808,241,28,008,26,51,1,0	80	8000	0101,0000	100,00,30,100,10
		000,0000,000,000,000,000-	70,19,1687			000,0000,000,00,30,100,10	9,100,0,141,141,3,20,30,100,
		L*18-3,0,00110	2130,004010,133,3,100,00,10			170,100,1000	000,0000,000,000,000,100,0
80	8010	8000A-1144A-C010000197	0,120,3,1,000			0,000,000,000,000,000,100,0	0,000,0,100,100,3,70,70,100,
		00000 16,11007,0000-C0,100-0	0,141,00,000,00,30,100,100,0	80	8010	0000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	00,100,0000
		100	00,00,41,1770			000,00000,000,10,100,100,10	00,010,000,100,101,10,010,10
00	8020	00010,000	0150,0000,000,00,100,100,0	80	8020	0000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
01	8030	00010,000	200,00,100,00,00,000,100,00			000,00000,100,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
02	8040	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00	80	8040	0000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
03	8050	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00			000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
04	8060	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00	80	8060	0000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
05	8070	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00			000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
06	8080	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00	80	8080	0000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
07	8090	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00			000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
08	8100	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00	80	8100	0000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
09	8110	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00			000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
10	8120	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00	80	8120	0000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
11	8130	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00			000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
12	8140	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00	80	8140	0000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
13	8150	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00			000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
14	8160	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00	80	8160	0000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
15	8170	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00			000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
16	8180	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00	80	8180	0000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
17	8190	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00			000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
18	8200	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00	80	8200	0000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
19	8210	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00			000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0
20	8220	00010,000	000,00,100,00,00,000,100,00	80	8220	0000,0000,000,00,100,100,10	0,100,100,100,100,100,100,0

Swapper 64

Use part of your C64's memory as a RAM disk for storing Basic programs.

Swapper 64 is a utility which allows a Basic program resident in memory to be stored in RAM for recall later, rather like a RAM-DISK. Commands are available for storing and recalling a program. Swapping the program in Basic memory for that in storage, and storing part of a program (line number to line number).

The program can be used either in direct mode or in program mode, the latter being especially useful for utilizing two programs held concurrently in memory — one in basic memory and one in storage. These can be rapidly interchanged when desired via the swap command.

Using the program

Upon initializing the program, the top of Basic memory is reserved to prevent a program overwriting the storage area. This leaves the user with 9K of Basic RAM which should be enough for most programs.

Swapper 64 has five commands which are activated by the syntax:

`SYS 4952,command number`
(1-5),condition 1, condition 2

The commands are as follows:

1 — Initialize

SYS 4952,1

This lowers the top of Basic memory to \$5400 to prevent overwriting the storage area. This should always be the first command executed when Swapper 64 is to be used.

2 — Store

SYS 4952,2

This command stores the resident Basic program into memory; this can be recalled using command three or swapped with another program using command four.

3 — Recall

SYS 4952,3 — recall program

SYS 4952,3,1 — recall program and auto-run

This function recalls a program in storage, overwriting any program currently in basic memory. If a one is added to the SYS statement, the recalled program will auto-RUN. Make sure that there is a program in storage before you call this command.

Once recalled the storage area is NOT cleared. This means that a program can be recalled more than once if accidently NEEDED.

4 — Swap

SYS 4952,4 — swap Basic program with stored program

SYS 4952,4,1 swap Basic program with stored program and auto-run.

Using this command swaps the program in basic memory with a program stored in RAM. As in command three, if a one is added to the SYS instruction, the recalled program will auto-run. Again, ensure that there is a program in stored memory before calling this instruction.

5 — Store part of a program

SYS 4952, beginning line, end line.

This stores only the part of the program specified by the beginning line and end line numbers stated in the SYS statement. This command's main use is for when two programs are to be set up in memory to utilize the swap command. The programmer can skip the initial lines of the first program stored (these are the lines that LOGS in the next part) so that they are not re-run every time this program is re-called from memory.

For example the first program LOGged would have initial lines something like those in Figure 1. The lines have the following function:

011 wrapper has been LOADED then skip lines 20 and 30

20 Set A to show that SWAPPER will have been LOADED

30 LOAD SWAPPER into memory

40 Initialize memory

50 SAVE the part of PROG1 that is wanted

60 LOAD next program

```

10 IF A=1 THEN A0
20 A=1
30 LOAD "SWAPPER64".:1 (or ".0" for disk) :1
40 SYS 49152:1
50 SYS 49152:5:70:end line of program
60 LOAD "PROG2":1 (or ".0" for disk)
70 REM *START OF PROGRAM 1*

```

Figure 1

PROGRAM SWAPPER LOG

```

00 20 BL=50:LR=70:(R=49152)
01 30 FOR L=0 TO LR:CO=0:POW 0
  4 70 IS
02 50 READ G:IF L=0:G=0:PRINT
  MESSAGES TO L&R:IF L=0:G=0:G
  TOP
03 40 CO=CO+G:POW 0&L+G+0.1
  NEXT G
04 60 READ A:IF A=0:CO=0:PRINT
  "SWAP IS L&R:LR=L+R:LR=RT
  OP
05 40 NEXT L:END
06 70 DATA 31.250,174.32,136.17
  7.0,31.377,185.185,21.059,46.1
  48,30.240,2127
07 80 DATA 40.281,6.179,38.203,
  1.248,25.281,3.240,13.200,3.
  049,1904
08 90 DATA 51.291,6.240,14.221,
  3.240,13.078,62.192,76.87,4
  81,1815
09 100 DATA 76.71,182.76,89.159
  78,228,293,262,31.76,25.054
  152,118,2804
10 110 DATA 182.183,6.177,202.3
  45,273.78,148,290,183,0,181,
  419,177,29,3139
11 120 DATA 185.202,204,14,286,
  268,86,32,38,193,32,185,192,
  32,138,192,2123
12 130 DATA 148,6.177,202,248,2.
  14,74,186,182,182,0,189,78,3
  92,149,49,2999
13 140 DATA 202,204,04,286,246,
  46,148,6.177,202,268,6,185,2
  82,148,46,2340
14 150 DATA 192,38,185,185,46,1
  40,46,195,192,0,133,203,149,
  84,193,294,8187
15 160 DATA 85,289,281,268,2,23
  0,282,289,279,289,2,239,284,
  183,282,2025,2898
16 170 DATA 48,195,248,3,76,67,
  142,148,281,208,39,186,190,3
  79,67,2994
17 180 DATA 182,76,74,182,282,3
  51,286,2,289,182,133,203,289
  1,239,284,2999
18 190 DATA 182,289,46,148,
  248,3,76,76,273,273,273,273,
  39,185,240,2241
19 200 DATA 3.76,88,182,185,46,

```

```

180,181,182,44,183,282,32,22
  179,179,2994
01 200 DATA 5,195,6,149,261,74,
  28,293,138,273,198,3,284,282
  289,293,2340
02 210 DATA 308,3,238,284,285,2,
  52,201,84,248,3,76,137,183,3,
  2,182,182,2373
03 220 DATA 148,43,233,285,148,
  44,135,282,32,21,186,180,0,1
  69,0,148,1908
04 230 DATA 251,78,59,185,189,4,
  4,248,8,209,233,248,8,259,8,
  142,27,1878
05 240 DATA 185,44,32,283,194,9,
  3,236,175,32,247,183,185,21,
  287,189,268,273,287,185,287,21
  33,58,98,1944
06 250 DATA 32,38,193,189,0,132
  1,285,148,8,132,282,148,8,132
  1,285,148,2684
07 260 DATA 84,133,264,78,128,1,
  70,182,6,189,45,141,46,189,5
  88,99,189,2873
08 270 DATA 148,43,173,41,188,1,
  27,29,189,282,284,14,268,398,
  86,180,0,2380
09 280 DATA 248,28,185,140,34,6,
  46,148,34,185,177,281,141,40,
  1,696,177,282,2340
10 290 DATA 145,285,200,6,208,1,
  1,173,74,195,208,6,198,38,19
  2,76,284,2149
11 300 DATA 283,248,28,185,172,
  43,288,248,282,173,28,185,28,
  1,2,248,21,2338
12 310 DATA 185,292,507,46,208,
  12,202,271,187,45,268,8,76,3
  12,373,76,2312
13 320 DATA 283,283,76,282,182,
  188,1,141,74,279,2,286,96,185,
  173,36,148,2388
14 330 DATA 261,2,240,238,36,17,
  6,182,278,38,195,175,56,149,
  281,2,240,2439
15 340 DATA 121,78,184,183,31,3
  83,274,32,138,173,32,247,183
  148,33,148,2378
16 350 DATA 42,185,148,21,142,6
  3,185,31,258,174,62,188,173,
  22,247,183,2385

```

```

01 260 DATA 185,29,148,44,185,1
  48,31,141,46,139,139,43,185,1
  209,48,188,1888
02 270 DATA 248,28,278,24,189,4,
  3,133,285,185,44,133,282,182
  0,181,43,2047
03 280 DATA 187,38,189,233,204,
  5,208,248,76,87,284,273,42,1
  85,282,44,2889
04 290 DATA 185,185,3,76,39,184
  78,87,182,173,42,199,141,48
  188,173,1824
05 300 DATA 43,189,141,48,189,3,
  8,213,104,32,22,188,32,22,19,
  2,30,65,2949
06 310 DATA 185,185,281,141,98,
  289,289,282,141,29,289,4
  8,289,289,282,141,29,289,4
  8,289,289,282,141,29,289,4
07 320 DATA 183,47,185,183,282,
  173,48,185,141,46,185,175,45
  189,141,48,2349
08 330 DATA 188,21,287,184,173,
  48,148,133,282,173,47,188,13
  3,281,188,281,2483
09 340 DATA 148,188,188,188,282,
  241,28,187,187,289,148,87,18
  2,189,0,192,2895
10 350 DATA 251,32,13,289,273,3
  52,138,289,2332
11 360 DATA 273,38,188,188,43,1
  73,39,195,135,44,185,281,133
  45,185,282,2177
12 370 DATA 233,46,31,62,182,18
  2,0,189,280,199,40,280,63
  8,8,288,1823
13 380 DATA 248,173,88,189,282,
  281,173,88,2884,133,282,180,8
  173,87,188,2447
14 390 DATA 182,281,280,173,58,
  185,148,282,89,182,0,177,281
  1,261,48,188,2484
15 400 DATA 32,185,185,177,281,2
  46,141,141,47,188,32,58,182,1
  73,87,188,2994
16 410 DATA 48,289,208,36,32,38
  185,177,281,282,48,189,288,
  4,84,78,2988
17 420 DATA 97,192,173,46,185,1
  33,24,173,47,189,233,282,76
  289,184,238,2848
18 430 DATA 281,208,2,238,282,9
  8,284,281,184,281,224,28
  3,208,3,189,2879
19 440 DATA 289,289,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
  0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

```


128 Disk Utility

Create auto boot disks and much more with this powerful utility.

How many times have you wanted to load a program from the directory and been frustrated to see the SYNTAX ERROR message appear when you press RETURN? The reason for this is that the letters PRG still existed on the command line when you pressed the RETURN key. It is very annoying and is the main reason that I decided to write the C128 Disk Utility.

If you wish to LOAD a program directly from the directory listing you must either remove the three characters (usually PRG) representing the filetype, from the line or you could place a colon before them before pressing return. In effect your command line would look like this:

```
LOAD "program name" : PRG
```

This is a valid command. This program will modify any file you wish, to enable you to simply type LOAD before the file name in the directory listing. It does this by modifying the disk directory and placing a colon outside the quotes but before the filetype flag so that each directory entry will look like the above.

C128 Disk Utility has many other functions as well but the per colour after Eloquent format is probably the most useful. It is well worth the trouble of obtaining a copy of C128 Disk Utility simply to have it available.

Other Options

C128 Disk Utility also offers the user the following functions:

```

RENAME FILES
INITIALIZE THE DISK DRIVE
DISPLAY DIRECTORY OF DISK
MAKE A BOOT DISK
PRINT DIRECTORY IN DETAIL
DELETE FILES ON DISK
FORMAT A DISK
CLEAN UP A DISK
LOCK A FILE AGAINST SCRATCH
  
```

```

UNLOCK THE FILE AGAIN
PERFORM A QUICK SCAN AND
DELETE
RECOVER A SCRATCHED FILE
QUIT THE PROGRAM
CHANGE SCREEN COLOURS
  
```

As you can see, C128 Disk Utility is a very valuable addition to your program library.

Each function of the program is described below.

RUNNING THE PROGRAM.

C128 Disk Utility is written completely in Basic VTO, so it is simply LOADED, SAVEd and RUN as any other Basic program. There will be a short delay while the program initializes variables and strings.

RENAMING FILES.

This is selected from the main menu as are the rest of the functions available.

To select from the menu, move the pointer at the right of the menu block up and down using the cursor up/down keys, until it points to the function that you want.

After you make your selection press RETURN to indicate to the computer that you want to accept the function the arrow is pointing to.

Selecting RENAME FILES will gain entry to a sub-menu. This menu works in exactly the same way as the main menu. You may select from PLACE COLON AFTER FILENAME, RENAME FILES, or GO TO MAIN MENU. Couldn't be simpler right? Should you select the PLACE COLON AFTER FILENAME option you will be asked if you want to perform the operation on all the files on the disk or by selection from the directory. Select the former and the machine will carry out its operation on all the files providing there is sufficient room after the filename for

the necessary change to the directory.

Any errors will be reported and the program always defaults back to the main menu after an error occurs.

If you elect to choose files to be altered there will be a short delay while the program memorizes the directory and you will then be offered the files on the disk one after another and asked if you wish to alter them. You will be able to select one of three possible replies to the prompt, these are "Y" for yes, "N" for no, or "C" for cancel everything and go back to the menu. This holds true for virtually all modes in C128 Disk Utility.

INITIALIZE DRIVE

This will clear the error channel on the drive and perform a format.

DISPLAY DIRECTORY

Selecting this mode will print the directory on the screen. You may slow the display down by pressing the COMMAND-DORE key, or pause the display by pressing the NO scroll key. Follow the prompt on the screen to return to the main menu.

MAKE A BOOT DISK

As the name suggests, this allows you to make a disk which is BOOTABLE on the C128 computer. A BOOTABLE disk is one which will load a nominated program, either by pressing the reset button, entering the command BOOT (RETURN), or switching the computer on with the disk in the drive. Your C128 manual will explain this further. To create a BOOT disk with C128 Disk Utility you should follow the procedure below.

Select the disk you wish to BOOT. It may have been used before or not. If not it will have to be formatted first. This is therefore the first question you will be asked, FORMAT DISK? (Y/N). Select

the appropriate answer. See the part of this article pertaining to formatting disks for information about this.

You now should have formatted in the drive either with or without any programs on it. CDS Disk Utility will now perform a check of track one to ensure that there is no chance of writing over any data on the disk. The program will report if it is safe to proceed, at the same time asking for your assurance that you want to continue. If you reply NO there will be no harm done to the disk and you will be returned to the main menu, however, if you wish to continue you will be asked for the name of the program to be BOOTed. Upon answering this question you are asked if the program is a Basic program if you reply NO then the boot will be a non-relocatable boot, otherwise the boot will be for a Basic program.

The BOOT sector will now be written to the disk and you may SAVE the program you wish to boot if it is not already there.

When you wish to LOAD and RUN the program simply BOOT the disk (see your Commodore manual for more details) and it will come up RUNNING.

PRINT DIRECTORY

This function prints out a detailed directory onto the printer or the screen. To terminate the screen, switch the printer off and the program will default to the screen.

Only one question needs to be answered in this mode and that is whether or not to show files in the directory which have been scratched. This can be handy if you are looking for a deleted file on a disk which you may be able to recover using CDS Disk Utility.

The printout of the directory will show the following information:

```
DISK NAME
DISK ID
DISK FORMAT (usually 20)
FILETYPE OF PROGRAM
TRACK WHERE IT LIVES
SECTOR ON THAT TRACK
FILENAME OF PROGRAM
NUMBER OF BLOCKS USED
START LOCATION IN CDS
BLOCKS FREE ON DISK
```

DELETE FILES

This mode works exactly the same as **RENAME** except it deletes the file rather than renaming it. You are still given the option of which programs to scratch from the disk. If you make a mistake don't panic! CDS Disk Utility can recover the program, so read on.

FORMAT A DISK

Any disk to be used on a Commodore CDS must first be formatted. Most of you will have formatted this already, but if not please refer to the manual which came with your computer for details.

This section of the program allows you to format a disk without the need to know the necessary syntax. All you have to know is whether you want the disk in 1571 double sided format or 1541 single sided format, and what name you would like to give the disk.

CDS Disk Utility takes care of things from now on. If you wish you can even forget about the disk name and ID as the program will give the disk one for you. Any errors occurring during the preparation of the new disk will be reported, and eventually you will be passed back to the main menu.

If you elect not to give a name and ID for the disk and the disk has been used before, the program will do a fat directory clear out on the disk, which only takes a few seconds. Please note that you cannot recover any programs from the disk with CDS Disk Utility once a format has been carried out, so be careful.

COLLECT

Collect is the same as the **COLLECT** command in Basic V70. Disks in use should be **COLLECT**ed periodically to ensure that they have a valid RAM (Block Allocation Map) and that they are using up disk space efficiently. A **COLLECT** should always be done after you recover any scratched file using this program.

LOCK/UNLOCK A FILE

It is not commonly known that it is

possible to put a security lock flag on a file to prevent that file from inadvertently being scratched. This function does just that. When you select this part of the program, you will be passed to the **FILETYPE EDITOR** part of CDS Disk Utility. Simply follow the prompts on the screen and you won't go wrong.

If you elect to place a lock on a program, it will appear in the directory as a **l** symbol beside the filetype.

By selecting unlock (simply press U when you are offered the program you wish to unlock) you can remove the lock.

QUICK DELETE/RECOVER FILES

Once a program or file has been scratched from the disk it is still possible to recover it providing the area on the disk which the program occupies has not been over written by a subsequent write to the disk. If it is at all possible to recover the file this feature of CDS Disk Utility will do it. Select it when the program you wish to recover appears on the screen.

You will now be asked which type of file to recover, and your options are:

- 0=COLLECTED (not normally used)
- 1=SEQUENTIAL (usually first)
- 2=PROGRAM (usually this one)
- 3=USER (special user design)
- 4=RELOCATED (usually a database)

Select the number corresponding to the filetype you require and the program will be recovered as that type of file. It is always wise to carry out a **COLLECT** of the disk after this is done.

Quick Delete is a much faster way to delete a selected file than the previous Delete function. This is because it doesn't have to read the whole directory before it commences, it also does not clear up the RAM after it is finished.

Should you press the return key at the prompt in the PreType field then no change will occur on the disk and you will be offered the next file in the directory.

QUIT

Quit does just that. It restores the default Commodore colours and returns control to BASIC.

CHANGE COLOURS

This has been added to the program just in case you don't like my colour selection. Enter a number between one and sixteen and you will be asked if it is correct. Answer YES or NO and press RETURN. If you selected yes the colour will be transferred to the screen and you will then be asked to select a new border and then a new character colour.

If you answer NO when asked if your selection is correct you will be asked again to enter a new colour.

I hope you find the CLUB Disk Utility useful in maintaining your disk files.

PROGRAM: USE DISK UTIL

```

1 RUN *****
*****
2 RUN * TO USE SIMPLY RUN THE
  * PROGRAM - IT WILL GIVE THE OPT
  * ON OF
3 RUN * EITHER CONVERTING ALL
  * FILES ON DISK OR SELECTING EXT
  * ACT FILES
4 RUN * THE FILES WILL THEN BE
  * REQUESTED TO ALLOW CHANGES TO BE
  * MADE IN
5 RUN * FROM AT THEIR NAME &
  * IN THE DIRECTORY LISTING WITHOUT
  * THE
6 RUN * ADVANCEANCE OF MOVING &
  * INSERT A COLOR AFTER THE FILE
  * NAME IS
7 RUN * CHANGING ONE OR MORE OF
  * OF THE LINE ON THE SCREEN.
8 RUN *
9 RUN *
10 RUN * A GOOD DISK CAN BE ONE
  * RUN BY SIMPLY SELECTING "MAKE A
  * NEW DISK"
11 RUN * ON THE MENU AND THEN A
  
```

MOVING THE PROMPTED QUESTIONS.

```

12 RUN *
13 RUN *
14 RUN * PROGRAMS CAN BE MOVED
  * OR DELETED ON THE DISK IN THE
  * DRIVE BY
15 RUN * SELECTING THE CORRECT
  * COMMAND FROM THE MENU & ANSWERIN
  * G THE PROMPTS.
16 RUN *
17 RUN * LOCK/UNLOCK WILL ALLOW
  * YOU TO LOCK A FILE SO THAT IT C
  * ANNOT BE
18 RUN * SCANNED OR UNLOCK IT
  * AGAIN IF YOU WANT. RESTORE RECOVER
  * SECTIONS
19 RUN * FILES. NOTE: IT IS NOT
  * TO BE USED TO THE MAX AFTER LOCK
  * IS USED.
20 RUN *
21 RUN * SELECT "PRINT DIRECTORY"
  * IF YOU WANT TO PRINT DIRECTORY WILL
  * BE LISTED ON
22 RUN * THE PRINTER. "COLLECT"
  * WILL CLEAR UP THE MENU ON THE DI
  * SK.
23 RUN *****
*****
24 RUN *
25 RUN * COLUMN 1: COLOR
  * 2: PREFIX
26 RUN *
27 RUN *
28 RUN *
29 RUN *
30 RUN *
31 RUN *
32 RUN *
33 RUN *
34 RUN *
35 RUN *
36 RUN *
37 RUN *
38 RUN *
39 RUN *
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100 RUN *
  
```

```

101 RUN *
102 RUN *
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193 RUN *
194 RUN *
195 RUN *
196 RUN *
197 RUN *
198 RUN *
199 RUN *
200 RUN *
  
```

```

10 GO TO FORMAT
11 OPEN(5,8,1,0) WRITE(8,1) " * * * * * "
12 CLOSE(8)
13 IF (N=0) THEN PRINT PRINT "END OF PROGRAM"
14 PRINT " * * * * * "
15 PRINT " * * * * * "
16 PRINT " * * * * * "
17 PRINT " * * * * * "
18 PRINT " * * * * * "
19 PRINT " * * * * * "
20 PRINT " * * * * * "
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<pre> PFI-WINDOW SW PRINT "ENTER IN BASIC QUIT" 1) INPUT "DELETE FILE(S) (Y/N)?" 2) GOTO 1,END 3) IF (PFI) THEN GOTO 3,END 4) SW 5) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 6) IF (PFI) THEN GOTO 6,END 7) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 8) IF (PFI) THEN GOTO 8,END 9) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 10) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 11) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 12) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 13) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 14) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 15) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 16) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 17) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 18) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 19) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 20) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 21) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 22) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 23) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 24) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 25) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 26) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 27) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 28) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 29) PRINT "ENTER FILE(S) TO PRINT" 30) PRINT 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LIFESAVERS	C64	BASIC PROTECTOR	1/1
These short Basic and machine code routines will enable a Basic program to be protected against prying eyes trying to LIST it.		20 *-B070A	
They work by changing the LIST vector to point to a place in memory where a message is stored. The routine is situated at \$B310 (B070A) and is called by SYS \$B310.		30 : lo byte of new pointer	
To use the program so its full effectiveness, the routine should be incorporated in to a short auto-run loader program.		40 LDA #B070A	
P.A.Eves		50 : hi byte of new pointer	
		60 LDA #B070A	
		70 : put into lo byte of LIST vector	
		80 STA B070B	
		90 : put into hi byte of LIST vector	
		100 STR B070F	
		110 STC	
		120 : lo byte of start of message	
		130 NOP#V1 LDA #B310	
		140 : hi byte of start of message	
		150 LDA #B310	
		160 : print the message	
		170 JSR #B070	
		180 : back to Basic	
		190 JMP #B074	
		200 TEXT .BYT #03,#43,#4C,#4C,	
		#4D,#4F,#51,#5C,#5D,#5E,#5F,#60	
		#61,#62,#63	
		210 .BYT #02,#02,#00	
		220 .END	
10 : program start address			

New Characters on the MPS 801/3

Feed up with your MPS 801/3 character set? Now you can design your own characters.

When I bought my MPS 801 printer, I was very disappointed with the print quality, no true descenders and no chance of having Near Letter Quality (NLQ).

To overcome the most annoying problem of the two, no true descenders, I could think of two ways:

One, to print each line of text with two passes of the print head, the first to print the top part of the letters, the second to print the descenders.

Two, to re-define the character set so it's a little more squashed but has true descenders.

I chose the latter, partly because it would be quicker to print the text, and partly because I could design lots of different character sets more easily and they would take up less memory.

Presented here is that program, with a few extra bells. It is not very difficult to use, is as fast as it can be, because the printer is operating in bit image mode, and also uses up very little memory.

The character sets take up 3000 (3K) bytes and can be stored anywhere in memory (except from 3000-3080 (208K), obviously!), including under the ROMs.

Getting it in

The program is presented here as a Basic listing called **PRINTER DRIVER**. Type this in using our **SYNTAX CHECKER** program that can be found with the **SYNTAX** article. Make sure that you **SAVE** the program to tape or disk before you **RUN** it.

If the program finds any errors when

you **RUN** it it will indicate the line where the error has occurred. When you've got everything going O.K., type:

SYS 5160

to initiate it, or

SYS 5160

to switch it off, which I doubt will be necessary. If you use **RUN STOP/RESTORE**, you'll have to re-initiate it. Nothing should appear to have happened after initialisation. You can now use the printer as normal, but everything will be printed through the driver.

There are a few more things that you may need to know:

OPEN X,Y - will print in UPPER CASE/lower case, as normal.

OPEN X,Y - will print in UPPER CASE only (capital letters will be printed in lower case.)

CHARACTERSET - selects the character set, where set is the most significant byte of the start address of the set i.e. if the start address of the character set is 8FC0 (8432), the most significant byte is 8432/256=32.

CHAR00 - will print in inverse characters until you de-select it with **CHAR040**

CHAR08 - will print in bit image mode until you de-select it with **CHAR12**

CHAR14 - will print in retained characters until you de-select it with **CHAR18**

All of the above **CHAR** codes must be printed after a **PRINT%N,X** instruction, where X is the logical file number (see printer manual), and Y is the device number (normally 4).

Printing Rubbish

If you have typed in the Driver and initialised it, don't be surprised when you get a whole load of garbage printed out. This is because you have to do more work; you have to type in a character set. There are five sets that I have designed included here, choose which you think will be the most useful, and type it in, or better still, type them all in. Again use the **SYNTAX CHECKER** to check your typing. The default character set that the driver software will print starts at 645E. If you wish to print from another set use:

PRINT%N,X,CHARS127(CHARSstart address(256)

The character sets can be relocated to any position in memory. I have positioned them under the **KERNAL ROMs** provided that the start address divided by 256 gives a whole number.

On your own

If you plan to design your own character sets, you'll find the following information useful:

When designing the characters, each number in the list of data stands for one

now which is printed. The format in which the information is stored is shown in Figure 1.

The important thing about the above is that it is different from when you define normal U-DATA (for games etc.). For the printer, the rows are VERTICAL, instead of horizontal.

The MPS 800 can only print 7 dots vertically, so in each byte there is one bit not used. I've used this bit to tell the driver whether to print that row or not; if bit 7 is SET, then that row will be printed, if it's NOT, then it won't be. This makes it possible to define character sets of different widths, or even a proportional set. The maximum width of a character is 8 rows, the normal MPS800 character width is just 6 rows.

Now let me try to clarify what I've just said: Look at Figure 1, from that you can see that because bit 7 is SET, row 0 will be printed. In fact, if you look carefully at it, you can see that nothing will be printed, but the print head will move one row to the right, so that all the letters aren't jammed together. Now look at row 7, bit 7 is NOT set, so that line will not be sent to the printer.

The line of data for the letter 'M' I have designed would be:

DATA 128,96,00,90,90,90

NLIQ?

I have thought of one way of producing a form of NLIQ (??? (this printer))

First, print out your text, scrambling exactly how far up and across the paper you.

Now, put the paper back into the same position as last time, and print the text again. If you do this just slightly wrong, you'll get double images of every letter, extremely annoying, but, if it is right, and you have a kind of NLIQ on the MPS 800.

Important Note

This program should work with most Commodore printers that will print in Bit Image Mode, e.g. the MPS 800 but we haven't been able to test it with them all. The program is not designed to work together with commercial software. If you want to try it go ahead, but, we can't guarantee what the results will be.

Figure 1

Bit	Value	Row:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
0.....	1	.....	0 * 0 0 0 * 0 0 This
1.....	2	.....	0 * * 0 * * 0 0 example
2.....	4	.....	0 * * * 0 * * 0 0 shown
3.....	8	.....	0 * 0 * 0 * 0 0 'M'
4.....	16	.....	0 * 0 0 0 0 * 0 0 from
5.....	32	0 * 0 0 0 0 * 0 0 the
6.....	64	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 December
7.....	128	0 * * * * 0 0 set.

128 128 128 0
128 128 128 0

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PROGRAM - DECEMBER 128
80 1000 DATA 0 DRIVER CANNOT BE B 80 1000 DATA 0 141,103,208,140,
81 01000 * 152,208,76,128,208,201,18,20
82 110 04,02000 80 1000 DATA 208,0,243,228,208,
83 120 000,0100-0101,0100,040 76,128,208,201,148,208,0,108
84 04,000000,0,0,0000,040 0
85 1000 DATA 208,0,243,228,208,
86 130 010,000000,0101-DATA ERRO 76,128,208,201,18,208,0,108
87 0 18 11000-01000,0101+0100,040+
88 200 1000 DATA 76,51,208,188,0,14 208,00,040,103,208,140,10
89 01000 DATA 050,208,243,228,20 208,00,201,20,144,25,201,18
90 1000 DATA 141,228,208,76,128 80
91 1000 DATA 94,178,0,208,228,20 76,128,208,133,201,180,180,1
92 1000 DATA 18,200,224,178,0,8 8,233,128,76,24,208,189,1808
93 1000 DATA 15,20,188,208,184, 76,148,208,133,201,180,180,1
94 1000 DATA 88,178,148,208,140 201,180,180,180,180,180,180,180
95 1000 DATA 94,178,148,208,140 201,180,180,180,180,180,180,180
96 1000 DATA 184,184,184,24,84,8 178,148,208,201,13,208,0,108
97 1000 DATA 148,0,141,132,208, 184,184,184,76,248,208,173,1
98 1000 DATA 148,208,148,188,20 8,248,228,248,24,240,208,
99 1000 DATA 208,188,208,208,20 8,76,128,208,173,148,208,208,
100 1000 DATA 8,208,0,141,173,20 8,76,148,208,208,14,208,173
101 1000 DATA 4,141,128,208,76,1 188,208,208,95,208,13,248,228
102 1000 DATA 148,208,148,188,20 8,248,228,248,24,240,208,208,
103 1000 DATA 24,84,184,1,73,7,1 23,1,99,0,0,0,0,0,0
104 1000 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 200,240,0,0,0,0,0
105 1000 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

```


PROGRAM: DESCENDER SET

70 1000 DATA 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000

80 1000 DATA 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000

90 1000 DATA 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000

PROGRAM: PROCESS SET

00 100 DATA 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000

PROGRAM: ITALIC INT

71	1699	1000 DATA 569 595 594 0 1200	85	1679 DATA 128 143 150 164 58	63	160	IBM * ITALIC *		
		549 548 536 534 530 528 0 15		8 148 143 0 128 555 577 589			120 5642676		
		81		571			120 107 97 807 CODE FOR INT *		
75	1698 DATA 128 179 175 169 14		76	1678 DATA 548 555 553 0 128			CODE 1271 CODE 154 254 7		
		5 165 164 0 128 164 161 169		128 548 555 553 128 128 0 17			23	138 0 0 128 0 0 128 0 0 0	
		3876		87				24	138 0 0 128 0 0 128 0 0 0
79	1697 DATA 148 148 148 0 128		83	1680 DATA 128 160 164 171 15					
		128 128 128 128 128 128 0 15		8 171 163 0 128 128 163 269					
		80		1683					
83	1693 DATA 128 169 164 169 59		41	1682 DATA 225 128 128 0 128					
		8 173 163 0 128 168 168 167		8 162 203 203 128 128 0 14					
		1782		58					
85	1694 DATA 385 370 128 0 128		88	1684 DATA 136 136 136 136 18					
		128 128 128 128 128 128 0 14		8 126 128 0 0 0 0 232 2389					
		84		89					
89	1696 DATA 128 128 128 128 128		90	1685 DATA 128 370 385 369 17					
		0 128 128 0 128 128 128 169		3 370 384 0 128 184 181 181					
		1638		3887					
97	1698 DATA 595 595 128 0 128		98	1686 DATA 161 163 179 0 128					
		148 148 148 148 148 128 0 22		184 181 181 182 184 189 0 18					
		83		77					
94	1690 DATA 128 128 128 128 128		98	1687 DATA 128 184 181 171 14					
		8 143 138 0 128 530 528 527		8 160 160 0 128 184 181 189					
		5790		1814					
80	1694 DATA 217 208 243 0 128		40	1684 DATA 187 187 188 0 128					
		228 243 273 273 269 243 0 18		184 188 184 184 184 188 0 28					
		84		7					
42	1694 DATA 128 184 181 137 13		84	1686 DATA 328 304 370 304 13					
		7 128 181 0 128 181 189 169		8 340 304 0 128 328 304 304					
		7848		5787					
05	1696 DATA 171 175 184 0 128		80	1689 DATA 151 128 128 0 128					
		184 181 161 161 143 179 0 18		384 184 180 181 131 128 0 14					
		87		7					
75	1690 DATA 128 184 181 181 25		98	1692 DATA 128 184 181 136 14					
		2 184 184 0 128 184 181 128		0 184 180 0 128 184 181 180					
		5880		7560					
67	1690 DATA 385 388 388 0 128		98	1693 DATA 160 178 178 0 128					
		184 181 128 127 127 128 0 18		8 180 181 189 180 180 180 0 28					
		40		87					
79	1693 DATA 128 184 180 181 18		84	1694 DATA 128 184 180 128 12					
		1 181 180 0 128 184 181 128		8 120 180 0 128 184 181 181					
		1808		7847					
00	1694 DATA 128 148 141 0 128		74	1688 DATA 343 343 371 0 128					
		128 184 180 128 128 128 0 24		384 181 127 127 128 143 0 18					
		80		74					
60	1694 DATA 128 184 184 164 59		83	1698 DATA 128 184 181 181 18					
		5 173 178 0 128 184 180 128		8 147 170 0 128 184 181 127					
		5780		7780					
09	1698 DATA 180 184 180 0 128		47	1694 DATA 128 171 143 0 128					
		184 181 180 180 178 178 0 14		144 144 148 148 187 187 0 16					
		84		187					
99	1698 DATA 128 184 181 128 14		17	1122 DATA 548 528 580 580 13					
		8 128 181 0 128 184 180 128		8 520 520 8 528 584 580 580					
		1520		1687					
07	1695 DATA 128 131 140 0 128		81	1698 DATA 548 543 570 0 128					
		128 128 144 144 543 543 0 24		570 181 180 543 547 543 0 12					
		80		87					
75	1694 DATA 128 384 384 307 13		88	1124 DATA 128 384 381 340 18					
		7 328 343 0 128 384 381 341		8 143 181 0 128 386 387 140					
		5750		1832					
83	1696 DATA 385 347 375 0 128		90	1698 DATA 140 128 176 0 128					
		384 391 397 383 171 143 0 12		14 150 188 188 140 143 0 18					
		88		14					
88	1698 DATA 128 144 180 180 18		00	1122 DATA 528 543 577 580 18					
		8 187 187 0 128 128 128 144		8 543 543 8 528 528 548 508					
		1780		1894					
87	1679 DATA 128 131 131 0 128		00	1123 DATA 593 528 528 0 128					
		184 181 180 180 143 141 0 28		543 584 381 388 171 543 0 28					
		88		7847					
81	1679 DATA 128 128 128 168 59		00	1124 DATA 128 128 128 0 128					
		8 147 143 0 128 128 128 128		8 128 128 0 128 128 128 128					
		5784		7847					
00	1674 DATA 128 128 128 0 128		88	1675 DATA 128 128 128 0 128					
		128 128 128 128 128 128 0 18		128 128 128 128 128 128 0 18					
		384		384					

CGA UTILITY

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76 1073 DATA 128,132,142,150,17
  8,180,190,192,128,130,139,17
  8,1814
78 1074 DATA 150,170,180,186,14
  8,182,182,150,150,182,142,15
  2,1822
84 1075 DATA 128,130,174,202,20
  8,240,192,128,128,129,129,20
  8,2017
92 1076 DATA 190,188,149,128,22
  8,128,275,255,199,199,128,22
  8,2028
17 1080 DATA 128,208,201,294,12
  1,200,202,240,128,128,191,19
  1,2128
79 1081 DATA 210,220,228,128,12
  8,151,124,259,259,124,121,12
  8,2084
89 1082 DATA 128,140,150,191,14
  8,190,192,190,128,128,128,12
  8,1778
90 1083 DATA 182,182,182,182,12
  8,192,180,180,140,202,180,14
  8,2034
70 1084 DATA 190,200,181,173,18
  8,129,120,120,120,190,199,17
  7,1889
96 1085 DATA 200,181,140,128,12
  8,182,181,192,140,192,191,25
  8,2037
98 1086 DATA 180,180,140,128,20
  8,129,181,128,128,192,208,20
  8,2130
74 1087 DATA 192,127,127,127,12
  8,188,120,192,121,204,179,12
  8,2123
94 1088 DATA 128,190,190,191,13
  3,174,170,190,128,180,140,19
  8,2040
24 1089 DATA 191,190,120,120,12
  8,140,120,180,200,190,190,12
  8,1880
84 1090 DATA 128,180,200,120,18
  1,120,204,140,140,192,202,18
  8,2215
10 1092 DATA 207,204,192,128,20
  2,190,121,190,128,190,199,18
  8,2230
104 1094 DATA 180,181,181,128,20
  8,181,190,128,128,192,194,20
  1,2020
98 1096 DATA 201,187,189,129,22
  8,188,181,181,140,140,140,12
  8,2011
108 1098 DATA 128,180,190,140,20
  8,220,210,192,192,190,140,18
  8,2029
47 1100 DATA 127,180,128,128,20
  2,202,200,200,190,190,192,12
  8,2129
70 1102 DATA 128,178,129,197,18
  1,197,187,129,129,189,129,18
  8,2071
20 1104 DATA 190,184,181,128,12
  8,122,120,181,124,258,180,18
  8,2077
88 1106 DATA 120,120,181,190,18
  8,120,182,181,128,182,217,21
  8,2099
103 1108 DATA 141,200,245,207,12
  8,129,181,204,209,217,200,14
  8,2120
89 1120 DATA 128,180,210,200,27
  8,191,187,184,140,140,140,25
  8,2114
24 1122 DATA 200,140,140,140,24

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8,140,170,170,120,120,120,12
  8,2025
80 1124 DATA 120,120,120,200,25
  2,120,120,120,140,140,170,17
  8,2090
38 1126 DATA 140,140,170,170,12
  8,204,203,179,220,194,120,17
  8,-1

```

PROGRAM COMPILED SET

```

81 100 REM * COMPILED *
82 100 END-OF-FILE
40 100 PRINT "END OF SET -
  COMPILED"
25 100 S=0:P=0:R=0:G=0:Y=0:
  +:P=0:G=0:Y=0:R=0:G=0:Y=0:
  S=0:P=0:R=0:G=0:Y=0
04 100 IF G=0 THEN DATA 1000
  W (S LINE)P=0:R=0:G=0:Y=0:
  200
80 1000 DATA 128,128,128,128,8
  8,8,8,128,128,128,128,128
37 1001 DATA 8,8,8,8,128,128,128
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
27 1004 DATA 255,140,255,128,8
  8,8,8,174,120,200,128,180
20 1006 DATA 8,8,8,8,180,128,18
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
9 1008 DATA 255,217,244,208,8
  8,8,8,128,190,128,128,128
41 1009 DATA 8,8,8,8,180,180,18
  1,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
78 1012 DATA 190,180,170,120,8
  8,8,8,170,120,170,180,180
77 1014 DATA 8,8,8,8,120,180,18
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
8 1016 DATA 182,240,170,120,8
  8,8,8,182,180,180,128,128
04 1018 DATA 8,8,8,8,120,174,17
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
99 1020 DATA 170,140,181,180,8
  8,8,8,181,181,181,128,180
26 1022 DATA 8,8,8,8,184,181,18
  8,128,181,8,184
36 1024 DATA 177,180,180,128,8
  8,8,8,180,180,180,128,8
40 1026 DATA 8,8,8,8,140,120,10
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
70 1028 DATA 207,200,200,128,8
  8,8,8,208,208,200,128,128
39 1030 DATA 8,8,8,8,128,177,24
  1,212,19,8,8,8,8,8
90 1032 DATA 191,189,191,128,8
  8,8,8,188,120,140,189,184
43 1034 DATA 8,8,8,8,180,140,14
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
07 1036 DATA 180,182,180,128,8
  8,8,8,180,140,182,180,180
63 1038 DATA 8,8,8,8,140,140,14
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
73 1040 DATA 182,140,128,128,8
  8,8,8,182,217,180,128,128
30 1042 DATA 8,8,8,8,180,207,21
  7,212,8,8,8,8,8,8
18 1044 DATA 180,178,190,180,8
  8,8,8,182,182,182,128,128
46 1046 DATA 8,8,8,8,180,180,18
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
99 1048 DATA 140,142,140,128,8
  8,8,8,140,174,174,128,128
41 1050 DATA 8,8,8,8,200,180,18
  7,128,8,8,8,8,8,8

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84 1052 DATA 221,210,204,120,8
  8,8,8,181,180,180,128,128
78 1054 DATA 8,8,8,8,180,180,18
  8,128,180,8,8,8,8,8,8
73 1056 DATA 180,187,200,128,8
  8,8,8,181,180,180,128,128
90 1058 DATA 8,8,8,8,181,181,18
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
90 1060 DATA 180,180,180,128,8
  8,8,8,180,180,180,128,128
94 1062 DATA 8,8,8,8,180,182,18
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
28 1064 DATA 184,182,184,128,8
  8,8,8,180,182,184,128,128
09 1066 DATA 8,8,8,8,180,180,18
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
44 1068 DATA 184,178,180,128,8
  8,8,8,180,181,182,128,128
13 1070 DATA 8,8,8,8,180,180,18
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
08 1072 DATA 180,180,180,128,8
  8,8,8,180,120,180,180,184
20 1074 DATA 8,8,8,8,200,128,20
  9,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
27 1076 DATA 232,208,204,128,8
  8,8,8,178,170,140,128,128
21 1078 DATA 8,8,8,8,250,183,12
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
70 1080 DATA 204,190,197,128,8
  8,8,8,128,180,200,180,180
36 1082 DATA 8,8,8,8,182,181,18
  8,8,8,180,180,128,128,128
30 1084 DATA 180,180,120,120,8
  8,8,8,180,180,128,128,128
08 1086 DATA 8,8,8,8,181,183,18
  1,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
42 1088 DATA 181,180,187,128,8
  8,8,8,181,181,181,128,128
18 1090 DATA 180,180,181,181,12
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
28 1092 DATA 181,187,180,128,8
  8,8,8,181,120,120,128,128
40 1094 DATA 8,8,8,8,181,181,18
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
76 1096 DATA 181,120,181,128,8
  8,8,8,181,181,181,128,128
08 1098 DATA 8,8,8,8,178,182,20
  1,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
82 1100 DATA 180,120,180,128,8
  8,8,8,180,180,128,128,128
92 1102 DATA 8,8,8,8,190,184,20
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
24 1104 DATA 190,120,190,128,8
  8,8,8,180,120,128,128,128
14 1106 DATA 8,8,8,8,181,127,24
  1,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
90 1108 DATA 180,181,200,182,8
  8,8,8,181,187,180,128,184
87 1110 DATA 8,8,8,8,187,180,18
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
80 1112 DATA 120,181,128,128,8
  8,8,8,180,180,181,128,128
75 1114 DATA 8,8,8,8,180,180,18
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
88 1116 DATA 181,182,181,128,8
  8,8,8,187,180,187,128,128
30 1118 DATA 8,8,8,8,180,180,18
  8,128,8,8,8,8,8,8
46 1120 DATA 180,180,128,128,8
  8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8
08 1122 DATA 8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8
  8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8
03 1124 DATA 8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8
  8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8

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YC WRITER

Sell your typewriter and get into serious wordprocessing with YC Writer, an 80 column wordprocessor.

People who know nothing of the joys and tribulations of programming a computer and who are not interested in arcade games often ask, rather cynically, "What good are computers anyhow?"

Of course, they do not question the use of the kind of computer the gas board, for example, employs. The usefulness of this becomes clear every quarter when they get their gas bill. But what good is a home computer?

Well, I believe there is one good, solid reason why nearly everyone should invest in a home computer: wordprocessing. Everybody who has to do any writing at all, be it for work or for pleasure, can benefit tremendously from using a wordprocessor. Even if all you want to do is write some letters, you will not know how easy and enjoyable it can be until you have done it on a wordprocessor.

A wordprocessor is more than just a snap-up typewriter or even an

electronic typewriter. It should really be called a "text processor", because a good wordprocessing program goes far beyond letting you enter mere "words". It allows you to build up a piece of text and then restructure it in any way you like. And all this without wasting a single sheet of paper.

No more second, third and fourth drafts! You start by writing from the top of your head and correct the text as you go along. A wordprocessor allows you to develop a letter, an article or even a novel from its inception to its final form all in one go without wasting time on rewriting manuscript pages which have come to look like battlefields. The savings in time and material are tremendous!

Getting Started

There is no better way to find out about wordprocessing than doing it. This is

what I have written YC Writer for, to give you a very real taste of it.

The first thing you will notice when the program has started is that the letters are much smaller than the ordinary C-64 letters. This is because YC Writer uses a sort of microprint which is printed on the high-resolution screen and gives you 80 characters per screen row.

This is of course the number of characters you get on any of the Commodore printers. So the main advantage of YC Writer is that you'll get on paper exactly what you see on screen.

This kind of microprint may take a while to get used to, depending on the kind of TV set you've got. If you are unhappy with the way things are and find it an excessive strain on your eyes, do a bit of experimenting with different colours and also with different brightness and contrast settings on your TV.

To experiment with different

background and foreground colours hold down the CTRL-key and press "M". Now you will be prompted to enter the border, paper and ink colours you prefer. Type the number of the colour you want (e.g. 6 for blue - see your Commodore manual) and the colour will be changed immediately. Finally, if you are satisfied with your settings, press "Y" to return to the text, if not, press "M" and the process will be repeated.

Entering Commands

Most commands to the program are given with the CTRL-key held down and a single letter being entered, e.g. CTRL+L for "LOAD textfile", CTRL+S for "SAVE textfile" and so on.

Help

If you press function key 1 you will be presented with the first of the two help pages which the program incorporates. The RETURN key gets you the second help page and lets you toggle between the two pages. Function key 1 returns you to the text.

Remember, all of the letters given with functions are to be entered with CTRL held down!

Information On Screen

The first three lines at the top are reserved for information. First you get the number of the line and the number of the column the cursor is on at any moment. Enter a few words and you'll see what I mean.

Next to it you get the number of words you have written so far. This number is updated as you write. Later on when you start editing text it seems gets out of date. So, to get the exact wordcount press CTRL+U. This will update the number of words contained in the whole of the textfile.

Next to the number of words in the top line you see a "W", a "J" and a space in between four stars. These letters tell you which text entry mode is switched on. "W" stands for "word wrap" and "J" stands for "right hand justification". Move about this and the space next to it as a minute.

The line below gives you the name of the document you are writing. When you enter the program this has the default

name "no name". You can change this to a 80-letter name of your own choice by pressing CTRL+N. Now the cursor will move into the right position, ready for you to enter the document name.

There is a practical reason for this. This name will also be the filename used later on when you want to SAVE your document onto disk or tape.

The Tabulator

The third line at the top of the screen also has a practical reason beyond mere cosmetics. It shows you the tab position on each line.

To start with there is a tab point every 5 characters. Press function key 5 and the cursor will jump forward to the next tab position. Press function key 6 and the cursor will jump backwards to the former tab position.

You can install your own tab-position anywhere on the line by pressing CTRL+E. A "T" appears on the tab-line at the top of the screen where the new tab is. Press CTRL+T again, and the "T" vanishes.

If you want a completely different set-up of tab-positions than the one given press CTRL+R. Now all the tab-points are erased and, with CTRL+T you can make up your own tab-spacings. Press CTRL+F again and the default tab-positions are restored.

Entry Modes

There are really two sides to wordprocessing, you want to enter text and you want to edit it in the most convenient manner possible.

For this "W" Writer has three entry modes: word wrap, right hand justification and insert.

Word wrap means that you can write your text as if you had one long continuous line. That is, you can ignore the end of a line and the computer does the rest. If you start a word at the end of the line it will automatically be moved onto the new line while you are writing.

For this to work there is an extra keystroke at the beginning of each line: If you enter a letter at the beginning of a new line the computer will know that this is part of a word started on the previous line and will move the whole word onto the new line. If you enter a

space, the cursor won't move on, because the computer knows that the characters on the end of the line above form a complete word and are not to be moved (or "word wrapped") into the new line. All this works of course only if you have the word wrap mode switched on. When the program starts, you will find it is on, but you can switch it on or off by pressing CTRL+W.

Right Justification

The next important entry feature is right hand justification. This always works in combination with word wrap and means that the line is spaced out in such a way that it is flush with the right hand side. Like word wrap it works automatically as you write.

Again, you can turn right hand justification on or off by pressing CTRL+I. But note: You can have word wrap without justification to get the "typewriter look", but you can't have justification without word wrap.

Insert Mode

The third entry mode is most useful when you want to add the text you have written and add additional words or whole sentences.

For this mode the cursor onto the paragraph into which you want to insert something. Then press CTRL+I.

Now the paragraph is reformatted by the computer, that is, it is "un-justified" so that there is at least one space at the end of each line. This is necessary for insert to work properly. Don't worry about this restructuring of the paragraph! After you have done your insert and switched insert off again (as you should every time!) the whole paragraph will automatically be word wrapped and justified again!

Once in the insert mode you can enter text, but it will not overwrite other text. Instead the text to the right will be pushed along by the cursor. If there isn't enough space at the end of the paragraph it will automatically insert an empty line. So you can insert as much as you like.

Do remember to switch insert off after you have finished! Otherwise it will go on wherever you put the cursor.

If you want an empty line anywhere, you can insert one by pressing CTRL+L.

This will move the rest of the textfile down by one line.

Erasing

Conceivably, you can erase the line the cursor is on by pressing CTRL+H. This moves the rest of the textfile into the line you want to be erased.

If you want simply to erase one or two characters use the delete key as normal.

If you want to erase a whole block of text quickly and efficiently there is a powerful block erase facility. For this you first have to tell the computer the first line of the block you want to be erased and then the last line.

This is called marking out a block, and I mention it especially because the same procedure will also be used for marking out a block which you want to be moved or copied. It works like this:

Block-set

Move the cursor onto the first line of the block you want to mark out. Press CTRL+G. You will notice that in the information header at the top of the screen a remark has appeared, for example: "BK -start- 4". This is to remind you that you have marked out the beginning of a block starting at line 4.

Next move the cursor to the last line of the block you want to mark out and press again CTRL+G. Now the message "BK -end- 10" will appear at the top of the screen.

You have now set a block starting at line 4 and ending at line 10, inclusive. This is now the "current block". This a block always goes from the beginning of one line to the end of another.

If for any reason you are not happy with the parameters you have given press CTRL+G again and the info at the top of the screen will be erased so that you can start again.

To erase the block you have marked out, simply press CTRL+K.

If you want to get rid of the whole textfile and start afresh press CTRL+E. Since this is a pretty final command there is a safety-check built into it. You will be asked if you are sure about erasing everything. If you are not, press "N" and no harm will be done. If you are certain, press "Y" and not only will the whole

of the textfile be erased but the program will reset as if you just have started it off.

Moving and Copying

If you want to move the current block to somewhere else in the textfile, move the cursor to the line above the one you want the block moved to and press CTRL+L.

Similarly, if you want to copy the block, bring the cursor to the line you want and press CTRL+H.

You will notice that after block erasure and block move the messages at the top of the screen will vanish. Not so after block-copy! This is so that you can copy the block you have chosen as many times as you wish, but this only works of course, as long as you don't do any more editing. If you do, the position of the block may have changed so that you will get something different copied out!

Formatting Text

At any given time you can reformat a paragraph to have it right hand justified or not. CTRL+C on—justifies the paragraph the cursor is on, while CTRL+D justifies it.

For all this, and the insert mode, to work properly the computer has to know where a paragraph starts and ends. So there is an important rule: A paragraph has to be started with an indent of at least two spaces!

Other wordprocessors use formatting characters to mark out the beginning or the end of a paragraph. With TC Writer I wanted to have no-distracting formatting characters on screen. For this to work, you have to obey the above rule. A small price to pay, don't you agree?

Margins

Impressive at 80—columns-on screen and on paper are, with most Commodore printers it looks rather cramped because it fills nearly the whole width of an A4 sheet. This doesn't look very good if you are writing a letter you want to create a good impression.

For this reason I was determined to include a margin setting facility in TC Writer. It only works on fresh textfile before you have entered any text. You have to stick with the margins you have chosen throughout the textfile and can't change

them afterwards.

Let's say you want a left hand margin of 10 characters. Put the cursor into the right position (2 tab—positions with F5) and press CTRL+X.

The margin is demonstrated graphically by the space on the left being filled and by the cursor position becoming column 0.

If you now want to set a margin of 10 characters to the right, again place the cursor at the appropriate position and press CTRL+Y. A similar thing will happen.

For technical reasons there is a rule (more rules!) to all this: The left margin has to be set on an even numbered column, while the right margin has to be set on an odd numbered column!

Saving and Loading

Once you have written your document the first thing you want to do is SAVE it on disk or tape.

It is a good idea to do this at regular intervals. However, however brief, are not an unknown thing and it takes only a few cycles of no electricity and hours of your work may be down the drain!

Saving a document is very straight forward. After you have given it the name you want as I have already described. Press CTRL+S.

In order to make the program work for tape as well as disk, so you don't always have to answer the annoying question: "Tape or Disk?", you can switch the program into the tape or disk mode by FORKING location 800 from Basic and then saving that version.

As a matter of fact, you only have to do this FORK if you are using tape. Simply FORK 800H. If, for any reason, you want to revert to disk, FORK 800H.

The disk version of the program includes a replace facility. You can use this if you have already saved a certain document and want merely to replace it with a changed version.

Since there is a lot of discussion going on in the C-64 community about the safety of the replace facility and I seem to belong to the 2 percent of disk-drive owners where it isn't safe to use, I have circumnavigated this world area by doing the replace in TC Writer with a combination of scratch and SAVE. Better safe than sorry!

Printout

Finally, you will naturally want your document printed out.

This is very easy with VC Writer. Simply get your printer connected on and ready and then press CTRL+P. The whole of your document will be sent to the printer as it appears on screen.

Many wordprocessors have additional print options, like page numbers, footers, headers and so on. I didn't have enough time in developing this program to give you anything but a straight forward printout. I also thought that this is a nice little programming job you could easily do yourself in Basic.

Incidentally, you can quit the program at any given moment by pressing function key 3. And you can re-enter it by entering SYS 8000.

This is a nice fit of memory capacity for your own programs. The twelve starts in memory at location 16020.

There's a little limitation to 160 lines. Not quite enough for "War and Peace", but remember Tobey's test file was limited to one sheet of landscape and just think of all his corrections!

Getting it all in

Entering the programs.

- 1) Type in each of the programs presented here separately using the SYSTEM CHECKER found on the LISTINGS page.
- 2) If using cassette tapes WRITER.BOOT on a separate cassette to the other programs.
- 3) LOAD and RUN VC WRITER A & B when I have finished it will BUILD a new program out. If using tape this should be BUILD after WRITER.BOOT.
- 4) LOAD and RUN VC WRITER C via SC WRITER 0. When finished a second program will be BUILD. If using tape this should be BUILD after the program runs.
- 5) TO RUN the program simply LOAD and RUN WRITER.BOOT. This will LOAD the other two parts and start the program.

PROGRAM: VC WRITER A

```
10 REM *****  
20 DIM A$(100), B$(100), C$(100)  
30 FOR I=1 TO 10: B$(I)=" " : C$(I)=" " : NEXT I  
40 OPEN "C:\VCWRITER.A" FOR OUTPUT  
50 FOR I=1 TO 10: A$(I)=" " : B$(I)=" " : C$(I)=" " : NEXT I  
60 PRINT "VC WRITER A: 10 LINES" : PRINT  
70 FOR I=1 TO 10: PRINT A$(I) : PRINT B$(I) : PRINT C$(I) : NEXT I  
80 CLOSE : PRINT "*****"  
90 END
```

```
9000  
9100  
9200  
9300  
9400  
9500  
9600  
9700  
9800  
9900  
0000  
0100  
0200  
0300  
0400  
0500  
0600  
0700  
0800  
0900  
1000  
1100  
1200  
1300  
1400  
1500  
1600  
1700  
1800  
1900  
2000  
2100  
2200  
2300  
2400  
2500  
2600  
2700  
2800  
2900  
3000  
3100  
3200  
3300  
3400  
3500  
3600  
3700  
3800  
3900  
4000  
4100  
4200  
4300  
4400  
4500  
4600  
4700  
4800  
4900  
5000  
5100  
5200  
5300  
5400  
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5600  
5700  
5800  
5900  
6000  
6100  
6200  
6300  
6400  
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6600  
6700  
6800  
6900  
7000  
7100  
7200  
7300  
7400  
7500  
7600  
7700  
7800  
7900  
8000  
8100  
8200  
8300  
8400  
8500  
8600  
8700  
8800  
8900  
9000  
9100  
9200  
9300  
9400  
9500  
9600  
9700  
9800  
9900
```

PROGRAM: VC WRITER B

```
10 REM *****  
20 DIM A$(100), B$(100), C$(100)  
30 FOR I=1 TO 10: B$(I)=" " : C$(I)=" " : NEXT I  
40 OPEN "C:\VCWRITER.B" FOR OUTPUT  
50 FOR I=1 TO 10: A$(I)=" " : B$(I)=" " : C$(I)=" " : NEXT I  
60 PRINT "VC WRITER B: 10 LINES" : PRINT  
70 FOR I=1 TO 10: PRINT A$(I) : PRINT B$(I) : PRINT C$(I) : NEXT I  
80 CLOSE : PRINT "*****"  
90 END
```


66	0000 0000 0000	67	107 107 107 107 107 107	68	00 00 0000 000000000000
69	74 0000 00 00 0000 0000 0000 00	70	000 0000 107 107 107 107 107	71	000 0000 00 100 000 100 100
72	00 0000 0000 00 1 174 000 100	73	00 0000 107 1000 000 00 0000 00	74	00 0000 100 1000 000 000 000
75	00 0000 100 1000 000 000 000	76	000 0000 000 000 000 100 100	77	000 0000 000 000 000 100 00
78	000 0000 000 000 000 100 00	79	100 0000 000 100 000 000 100	80	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100
81	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100	82	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100	83	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100
84	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100	85	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100	86	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100
87	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100	88	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100	89	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100
90	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100	91	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100	92	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100
93	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100	94	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100	95	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100
96	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100	97	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100	98	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100
99	000 0000 000 100 000 000 100				

PROPERTY NO WRITER D

24 22 600 (A)-60 (SA-0500)
 58 00 FOR 1-8 30 30 3000 FOR 80

0,00,70,00,00,101,00,00,173,100
 03 000 0070 100,0000,101,100,0,1
 70,0,000,100,0,173,100,0,000
 00,100,0000
 04 000 0070 100,0,100,0,000,070
 0,000,100,100,00,70,100,00,
 000,0,0000
 05 000 0070 141,0000,0,00,00,00,
 00,101,00,00,100,00,100,0,1
 00,00,1000
 06 010 0070 100,100,0,0,00,70,00,
 0,100,000,000,000,70,100,00,
 000,0,0000
 07 000 0070 000,0,00,173,000,0,
 000,000,0,00,100,00,00,00,0,
 0,000,0000
 08 000 0070 0,0,0,170,0,70,0,0,
 00,000,1,0000,000,00,00,00,00,
 0000
 09 000 0070 101,00,00,100,00,10
 0,00,100,00,00,010,000,000,
 00,000,00,0000
 0A 000 0070 100,000,101,100,00,10
 0,0,000,100,00,100,100,000,
 00,000,00,0000
 0B 000 0070 100,00,00,000,000,0,
 00,000,00,000,000,000,00,00,
 00,000,00,0000
 0C 000 0070 100,000,000,000,000,0,
 00,0,00,00,000,000,000,000,0,
 00,000,0000
 0D 000 0070 100,000,000,000,000,0,
 00,0,00,00,000,000,000,000,0,
 00,000,0000
 0E 000 0070 100,000,000,000,000,0,
 00,0,00,00,000,000,000,000,0,
 00,000,0000
 0F 000 0070 100,000,000,000,000,0,
 00,0,00,00,000,000,000,000,0,
 00,000,0000

173,000,0,100,000,000,00,000
 0,000,0000
 73 000 0070 00,173,000,0,100,00,
 173,000,0,100,00,00,000,00,
 000,00,0000
 74 000 0070 1,100,000,000,000,00
 0,000,0,100,000,00,173,00,01,
 0000,00,0000
 75 000 0070 100,70,173,00,00,00,
 0,000,0,70,100,00,00,173,00,0,
 1,000,1000
 76 000 0070 00,100,00,173,00,01,
 000,00,100,00,00,100,00,0000
 100,100,0000
 77 000 0070 70,100,00,000,100,0,
 0,70,100,0,100,001,100,00,000,
 1000,100,0000
 78 000 0070 00,00,0,00,00,00,173,0,
 0,00,000,000,0,100,70,100,00,
 00,0000
 79 000 0070 000,000,0,0,70,100,
 0,000,000,0,100,000,0,0,0,0,
 00,0,0000
 7A 000 0070 101,00,0,0,00,00,00,
 00,173,00,0,000,000,100,70,
 000,00,0000
 7B 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 7C 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 7D 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 7E 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 7F 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 80 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 81 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 82 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 83 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 84 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 85 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 86 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 87 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 88 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 89 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000
 8A 000 0070 01,170,00,01,000,10,
 000,00,0000

0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
 000
 8B 000 0070 00,000,00,00,00,0000
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 8C 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 8D 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 8E 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 8F 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 90 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 91 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 92 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 93 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 94 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 95 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 96 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 97 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 98 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000
 99 000 0070 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
 00,0000

PROGRAM: YES WRITER 0

8C 00 00-00 100-00 000-0000
 8D 00 00 1-00 00 00-00-0000 0-
 00 10-0000 0-0000-0000
 00-0000-00-0000 0
 8E 00 0000 0 10 0-00 00000000
 000000 00 100000 10-0000 00 00
 8F 00 0000 1 0000
 8G 0000 1000 100 100 00 00 00
 100 100 100 100 00 00 100
 8H 00 0070 00 000 000 000 00 00
 0 00 00 100 0 000 000 00 000
 000 00 000 000 000 000 000
 8I 00 0070 100 100 000 000 00 00
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8J 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8K 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8L 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8M 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8N 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8O 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8P 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8Q 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8R 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8S 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8T 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8U 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8V 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8W 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8X 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8Y 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 8Z 00 0070 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000

C64 UTILITY

PROGRAM: NO WRITER 1

```

22 18 BL+61 120+50 100+1000
88 88 FOR L40 TO BL-C64+R FOR C0
C TO 15:READ A:(C0+C64) POKE
C0+A16+0,A:NEXT C
40 80 READ 4:IF SERVICE INTERRUPT
TERMIN 15 L1607:15+1400:G0
60 88 NEXT L:END
70 88 DATA 75,75,75,75,81,75,5
0,88,78,100,87,111,107,0,100
,09,1079
87 88 DATA 141,100,0,100,3,70,1
00,0,100,100,741,170,0,100,
0,141,1079
88 88 DATA 179,0,100,170,0,0,0
0,0,7,1,100,170,100,1,000,0,1
00,170,1000
89 88 DATA 30,100,100,100,170,0
00,0,100,170,0,1,10,170,7,1
00,30,0,100,1700
90 88 DATA 210,750,200,0,200,10
0,175,0,100,30,30,010,000,0
0,03,00,1079
91 110 8000 10,30,00,0,000,70,
102,107,0,100,100,141,100,0,1
00,0,1000
92 110 8000 10,03,00,00,107,107
107,107,107,107,107,107,107
107,107,107,107,107,107,107
70 110 DATA 107,107,107,107,107
107,107,107,107,107,107,107,
107,107,107,107,107,107,107
80 110 8000 0700,0700,0700,0700,0700
,0700,0700,0700,0700,0700
,0700,0700,0700,0700,0700
,0700,0700,0700,0700,0700
,0700,0700,0700,0700,0700
94 170 8000 0700,0700,0700,0700,0700
,0700,0700,0700,70,100,70,70,0
1,70,70,0,1,0799
100 8000 70,80,100,0,70,0,100
100,100,07,01,100,100,170,0
,020,100,1700
101 100 8000 0700,01,100,0,000,0
0,0,000,000,00,100,171,107
,0,100,007,0799
102 8000 DATA 141,100,0,100,100,0
,1,100,0,100,00,141,170,0,1
00,01,0,0,0000
103 810 8000 170,07,170,107,0,100
00,07,107,0,170,100,0,100,1
,141,1000
104 810 8000 100,0,170,100,0,1
100,0,00,0,07,0,170,100,1
70,0,1000
105 810 8000 000,000,000,000,0,1
0,171,0,00,100,0,0,01,0,079
9,079,079
106 8000 DATA 00,170,70,30,00,00,
30,100,00,170,03,01,000,00,1
73,07,1000
107 8000 DATA 31,000,00,000,00,1
0,170,00,11,71,079,0,170,10
0,0,100,1000
108 8000 DATA 0,000,100,0,000,3,0
00,100,0,000,100,0,000,3,000

```

```

,170,1000
89 8700 DATA 0,000,000,000,00,10
0,0,177,100,100,70,30,70,70
,100,73,10000
90 890 8000 000,000,07,31,000,0
0,1,07,07,000,000,1007,1007,1007
,107,1007,1007,0000
91 890 8000 107,107,107,107,107
107,107,107,107,107,107,1000
,170,000,11,100,010
92 900 8000 070,000,0,200,170,0
00,3,70,100,30,100,170,07,31
,000,170,1000
93 900 8000 100,170,100,100,100
100,107,100,00,0101
94 900 8000 107,100,000,00,0000
,0,1000,000,000,000,0,177,10
0,170,00,0070
95 910 8000 000,100,170,000,070
100,107,100,00,00,100,100,00
0,0,170,100,0000
96 910 8000 170,0,100,100,100,1
71,100,00,00,100,00,100,000,
000,0,100,0107
97 920 8000 107,100,100,100,107
170,170,100,000,000,000,00,0
03,100,0000
98 920 DATA 000,000,000,000,00,0
000,00,70,00,07,170,00,01,10
0,00,100,0100
99 930 8000 007,000,00,31,100
00,040,0,1
000 8000 000,00,170,00,31,100
007,100,07,31,100,00,040,0,1
000,040,0,1
001 8000 000,00,100,100,000,00,0
,000,000,0000
002 8000 000,100,100,107,100,0000
,000,000,000,100,000,000,0
00,0,100,00,0701
003 710 8000 170,100,000,000,07
,3,000,010,00,100,00,00,100,
007,100,000,0000
004 800 DATA 00,100,100,000,170,
100,100,170,0,100,100,00,100
100,100,00,0100
005 910 8000 00,01,050,100,1000
,070,070,01,0,0701,170,1,000,000
171,170,0000
006 920 DATA 01,30,030,00,00,100,
000,00,100,100,100,107,0,100,
070,171,1700
007 930 8000 100,0,100,000,070,70
0,0,100,000,701,170,0,070,100
170,070,0000
008 940 DATA 03,31,100,70,100,17
0,0,100,0,070,0,100,0,170,07
0,0,0700
009 710 8000 170,000,07,07,170,1
07,0,000,00,141,107,0,170,0
00,070,1700
010 800 8000 0,000,100,0,000,0,0
00,170,0,000,000,051,100,73
,100,0,0100
011 900 8000 00,000,100,000,0,100
0,70,70,100,07,100,07,107,07,0
70,30,1000
012 910 8000 010,000,00,00,00,70
0,00,31,00,100,70,00,00,000,
00,100,1000
013 920 DATA 30,100,71,30,000,000
,100,070,100,07,30,30,171,10
0,0,100,1070
014 930 DATA 011,100,00,100,00,0
0,00,170,30,000,000,070,070,1

```

```

000,70,000,0700
61 940 8000 7,201,000,000,070,70
,110,30,70,107,30,00,00,0,
0,00,1000
62 940 8000 30,00,70,30,00,00,0
0,00,00,00,07,00,70,70,00,00
,1000
63 940 8000 00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0
0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
,000
64 950 8000 00,30,00,00,70,00,30
0,00,00,00,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

```

PROGRAM: NO WRITER 2

```

31 18 BL+60 120+50 100+1000
88 88 FOR L40 TO BL-C64+R FOR C0
C TO 15:READ A:(C0+C64) POKE
C0+A16+0,A:NEXT C
40 80 READ 4:IF SERVICE INTERRUPT
TERMIN 15 L1607:15+1400:G0
60 88 NEXT L:END
70 88 DATA 75,75,75,75,81,75,5
0,88,78,100,87,111,107,0,100
,09,1079
87 88 DATA 141,100,0,100,3,70,1
00,0,100,100,741,170,0,100,
0,141,1079
88 88 DATA 179,0,100,170,0,0,0
0,0,7,1,100,170,100,1,000,0,1
00,170,1000
89 88 DATA 30,100,100,100,170,0
00,0,100,170,0,1,10,170,7,1
00,30,0,100,1700
90 88 DATA 210,750,200,0,200,10
0,175,0,100,30,30,010,000,0
0,03,00,1079
91 110 8000 10,30,00,0,000,70,
102,107,0,100,100,141,100,0,1
00,0,1000
92 110 8000 10,03,00,00,107,107
107,107,107,107,107,107,107
107,107,107,107,107,107,107
70 110 DATA 107,107,107,107,107
107,107,107,107,107,107,107,
107,107,107,107,107,107,107
80 110 8000 0700,0700,0700,0700,0700
,0700,0700,0700,0700,0700
,0700,0700,0700,0700,0700
,0700,0700,0700,0700,0700
,0700,0700,0700,0700,0700
94 170 8000 0700,0700,0700,0700,0700
,0700,0700,0700,70,100,70,70,0
1,70,70,0,1,0799
100 8000 DATA 141,100,0,100,100,0
,1,100,0,100,00,141,170,0,1
00,01,0,0,0000
101 100 8000 0700,01,100,0,000,0
0,0,000,000,00,100,171,107
,0,100,007,0799
102 8000 DATA 141,100,0,100,100,0
,1,100,0,100,00,141,170,0,1
00,01,0,0,0000
103 810 8000 170,07,170,107,0,100
00,07,107,0,170,100,0,100,1
,141,1000
104 810 8000 100,0,170,100,0,1
100,0,00,0,07,0,170,100,1
70,0,100,0701
105 810 8000 000,00,100,0,100,100
,1,100,0,100,00,141,170,0,1
00,01,0,0,0000
106 8000 DATA 00,170,70,30,00,00,
30,100,00,170,03,01,000,00,1
73,07,1000
107 8000 DATA 31,000,00,000,00,1
0,170,00,11,71,079,0,170,10
0,0,100,1000
108 8000 DATA 0,000,100,0,000,3,0
00,100,0,000,100,0,000,3,000

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```

85 100 DATA 011,1000,1000,1000,01
  00,00,171,00,0000,0000,0000,00
  000,70,0000,0000
86 DATA 0,0,00,00,00,0000,00,00
  00,000,172,70,00,000,0,000,0
  1,000,0000
87 100 DATA 000,000,0,00,1,0,00,
  1700,70,01,1000,000,000,00,00
  0,1,000,1000
88 DATA 0,1,000,000,000,0,000
  0000,000,0,173,00,00,100,000
  0000,173,0000
89 DATA 00,01,100,001,0000,1
  700,00,01,100,001,0000,000,00
  00,173,00,00,0000
90 DATA 0000,0000,170,00,00,100,0
  00,0000,170,00,01,100,000,0000
  170,00,01,0000
91 100 DATA 200,001,1000,00,170,
  170,100,0,100,170,000,00,0000
  1000,00,00,0000
92 DATA 000,00,00,000,000,000,
  100,100,00,000,00,00,000,000,
  100,0,170,0000
93 100 DATA 70,00,000,000,00,10
  0,000,1000,001,170,00,10,170,
  00,00,000,0000
94 100 DATA 000,1,000,00,001,00
  0,173,70,000,0,1,000,0,00,1
  00,00,0000
95 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
  0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

```

PROGRAM: VC WRITER 0

```

74 100 00-00 100000 00010000
96 FOR I=0 TO 10:GOTO 97:FOR J=0
  TO 10:PRINT B:PRINT B:PRINT B:PRINT
  B:PRINT B:PRINT B
97 NEXT J:PRINT I:GOTO 96
98 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
99 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
100 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
101 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
102 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
103 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
104 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
105 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
106 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
107 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
108 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
109 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
110 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00

```

```

78 100 DATA 000,000,000,0,100,001,
  00,100,000,00,00,00,171,00,0
  00,000,000,0000
79 100 DATA 000,000,000,0,173,00,00
  0,100,00,00,00,000,000,00,10
  0,000,00,0000
80 100 DATA 000,000,000,000,00,000,
  100,01,100,00,0000,100,00,173
  0,000,000,0000
81 100 DATA 000,000,000,000,000,001
  000,10,0000,00,000,000,000,100
  000,1,100,0000
82 100 DATA 000,000,000,000,000,000
  000,100,00,00,100,00,00,000,
  00,100,0,100,000,00,100,00,00,
  00,1000
83 100 DATA 00,000,100,000,010,
  100,01,101,00,000,000,00,101
  0,0000,000,0000
84 100 DATA 00,000,000,0,000,00,
  000,000,000,000,000,000,100,
  000,000,000,000,000,000
85 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  100,01,101,00,000,000,00,101
  0,0000,000,0000
86 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  100,000,00,100,00,00,000,000
  000,000,0000
87 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  00,100,0,100,000,00,100,00,00,
  00,1000
88 100 DATA 00,000,100,000,100,000,010,
  100,01,101,00,000,000,00,101
  0,0000,000,0000
89 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  100,000,00,100,00,00,000,000
  000,000,0000
90 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  00,100,0,100,000,00,100,00,00,
  00,1000
91 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  100,01,101,00,000,000,00,101
  0,0000,000,0000
92 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  100,000,00,100,00,00,000,000
  000,000,0000
93 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  00,100,0,100,000,00,100,00,00,
  00,1000
94 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  100,01,101,00,000,000,00,101
  0,0000,000,0000
95 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  100,000,00,100,00,00,000,000
  000,000,0000
96 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  00,100,0,100,000,00,100,00,00,
  00,1000
97 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  100,01,101,00,000,000,00,101
  0,0000,000,0000
98 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  100,000,00,100,00,00,000,000
  000,000,0000
99 100 DATA 00,000,000,000,000,000,
  00,100,0,100,000,00,100,00,00,
  00,1000

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```

85 100 DATA 100,0,100,00,000,00
  0,000,00,000,100,100,00,100,
  00,100,0,000
86 100 DATA 100,00,00,00,00,00,000
  000,100,00,00,00,00,00,0,
  0,00,0000
87 100 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,
  0,00,00,0,00,00,100,00,000,00,0,
  0,00
88 100 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,
  0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,
  0,00
89 100 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
  0,00,00,00,00,00,00,10,000
90 100 DATA 10,0,0,0,10,1,10,10,0,
  0,00,00,00,00,00,0,00,10,000
91 100 DATA 0,10,10,10,00,00,00,0,
  0,00,00,00,00,0,00,00,00,00,0,
  0,00
92 100 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,
  0,00,00,00,00,00,00,10,00,0,
  0,00
93 100 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,
  0,00,00,00,00,00,00,10,00,0,
  0,00
94 100 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,
  0,00,00,00,00,00,00,10,00,0,
  0,00
95 100 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,
  0,00,00,00,00,00,00,10,00,0,
  0,00
96 100 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,
  0,00,00,00,00,00,00,10,00,0,
  0,00
97 100 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,
  0,00,00,00,00,00,00,10,00,0,
  0,00
98 100 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,
  0,00,00,00,00,00,00,10,00,0,
  0,00
99 100 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,
  0,00,00,00,00,00,00,10,00,0,
  0,00

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PROGRAM: VC WRITER 0

```

15 100 00-00 100000 00010000
78 FOR I=0 TO 10:GOTO 79:FOR J=0
  TO 10:PRINT B:PRINT B:PRINT B:PRINT
  B:PRINT B:PRINT B
79 NEXT J:PRINT I:GOTO 78
80 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
81 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
82 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
83 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
84 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
85 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
86 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
87 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
88 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
89 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
90 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
91 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
92 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
93 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
94 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
95 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
96 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
97 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
98 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
99 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
  00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00

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Technical Information

All you ever wanted to know about your Commodore but were afraid to ask.

Most programmers spend a lot of their time sifting through piles of technical books looking for the address of a certain routine or trying to find the POKE to perform a certain function.

Now you can throw away your books, as on the following pages you will find a wealth of information about all of the popular Commodore computers.

Advanced programmers will find the memory maps

invaluable while both beginners and old hands alike will find the Hex converter, the hints and tips and much more, to their liking.

Most of the information provided here is useful by itself. Some information, such as the addresses of routines within the ROMs, will be of more use when used together with a ROM disassembler.

COMMODORE MEMORY MAP	
HEX ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF ROUTINE
0000	System control
0001	System reset
0002	System reset (Power)
0003	System control
0004	System control (Interrupt)
0005	System control (Interrupt)
0006	System control (Interrupt)
0007	System control (Interrupt)
0008	System control (Interrupt)
0009	System control (Interrupt)
000A	System control (Interrupt)
000B	System control (Interrupt)
000C	System control (Interrupt)
000D	System control (Interrupt)
000E	System control (Interrupt)
000F	System control (Interrupt)
0010	System control (Interrupt)
0011	System control (Interrupt)
0012	System control (Interrupt)
0013	System control (Interrupt)
0014	System control (Interrupt)
0015	System control (Interrupt)
0016	System control (Interrupt)
0017	System control (Interrupt)
0018	System control (Interrupt)
0019	System control (Interrupt)
001A	System control (Interrupt)
001B	System control (Interrupt)
001C	System control (Interrupt)
001D	System control (Interrupt)
001E	System control (Interrupt)
001F	System control (Interrupt)
0020	System control (Interrupt)
0021	System control (Interrupt)
0022	System control (Interrupt)
0023	System control (Interrupt)
0024	System control (Interrupt)
0025	System control (Interrupt)
0026	System control (Interrupt)
0027	System control (Interrupt)
0028	System control (Interrupt)
0029	System control (Interrupt)
002A	System control (Interrupt)
002B	System control (Interrupt)
002C	System control (Interrupt)
002D	System control (Interrupt)
002E	System control (Interrupt)
002F	System control (Interrupt)
0030	System control (Interrupt)
0031	System control (Interrupt)
0032	System control (Interrupt)
0033	System control (Interrupt)
0034	System control (Interrupt)
0035	System control (Interrupt)
0036	System control (Interrupt)
0037	System control (Interrupt)
0038	System control (Interrupt)
0039	System control (Interrupt)
003A	System control (Interrupt)
003B	System control (Interrupt)
003C	System control (Interrupt)
003D	System control (Interrupt)
003E	System control (Interrupt)
003F	System control (Interrupt)
0040	System control (Interrupt)
0041	System control (Interrupt)
0042	System control (Interrupt)
0043	System control (Interrupt)
0044	System control (Interrupt)
0045	System control (Interrupt)
0046	System control (Interrupt)
0047	System control (Interrupt)
0048	System control (Interrupt)
0049	System control (Interrupt)
004A	System control (Interrupt)
004B	System control (Interrupt)
004C	System control (Interrupt)
004D	System control (Interrupt)
004E	System control (Interrupt)
004F	System control (Interrupt)
0050	System control (Interrupt)
0051	System control (Interrupt)
0052	System control (Interrupt)
0053	System control (Interrupt)
0054	System control (Interrupt)
0055	System control (Interrupt)
0056	System control (Interrupt)
0057	System control (Interrupt)
0058	System control (Interrupt)
0059	System control (Interrupt)
005A	System control (Interrupt)
005B	System control (Interrupt)
005C	System control (Interrupt)
005D	System control (Interrupt)
005E	System control (Interrupt)
005F	System control (Interrupt)
0060	System control (Interrupt)
0061	System control (Interrupt)
0062	System control (Interrupt)
0063	System control (Interrupt)
0064	System control (Interrupt)
0065	System control (Interrupt)
0066	System control (Interrupt)
0067	System control (Interrupt)
0068	System control (Interrupt)
0069	System control (Interrupt)
006A	System control (Interrupt)
006B	System control (Interrupt)
006C	System control (Interrupt)
006D	System control (Interrupt)
006E	System control (Interrupt)
006F	System control (Interrupt)
0070	System control (Interrupt)
0071	System control (Interrupt)
0072	System control (Interrupt)
0073	System control (Interrupt)
0074	System control (Interrupt)
0075	System control (Interrupt)
0076	System control (Interrupt)
0077	System control (Interrupt)
0078	System control (Interrupt)
0079	System control (Interrupt)
007A	System control (Interrupt)
007B	System control (Interrupt)
007C	System control (Interrupt)
007D	System control (Interrupt)
007E	System control (Interrupt)
007F	System control (Interrupt)
0080	System control (Interrupt)
0081	System control (Interrupt)
0082	System control (Interrupt)
0083	System control (Interrupt)
0084	System control (Interrupt)
0085	System control (Interrupt)
0086	System control (Interrupt)
0087	System control (Interrupt)
0088	System control (Interrupt)
0089	System control (Interrupt)
008A	System control (Interrupt)
008B	System control (Interrupt)
008C	System control (Interrupt)
008D	System control (Interrupt)
008E	System control (Interrupt)
008F	System control (Interrupt)
0090	System control (Interrupt)
0091	System control (Interrupt)
0092	System control (Interrupt)
0093	System control (Interrupt)
0094	System control (Interrupt)
0095	System control (Interrupt)
0096	System control (Interrupt)
0097	System control (Interrupt)
0098	System control (Interrupt)
0099	System control (Interrupt)
009A	System control (Interrupt)
009B	System control (Interrupt)
009C	System control (Interrupt)
009D	System control (Interrupt)
009E	System control (Interrupt)
009F	System control (Interrupt)
00A0	System control (Interrupt)
00A1	System control (Interrupt)
00A2	System control (Interrupt)
00A3	System control (Interrupt)
00A4	System control (Interrupt)
00A5	System control (Interrupt)
00A6	System control (Interrupt)
00A7	System control (Interrupt)
00A8	System control (Interrupt)
00A9	System control (Interrupt)
00AA	System control (Interrupt)
00AB	System control (Interrupt)
00AC	System control (Interrupt)
00AD	System control (Interrupt)
00AE	System control (Interrupt)
00AF	System control (Interrupt)
00B0	System control (Interrupt)
00B1	System control (Interrupt)
00B2	System control (Interrupt)
00B3	System control (Interrupt)
00B4	System control (Interrupt)
00B5	System control (Interrupt)
00B6	System control (Interrupt)
00B7	System control (Interrupt)
00B8	System control (Interrupt)
00B9	System control (Interrupt)
00BA	System control (Interrupt)
00BB	System control (Interrupt)
00BC	System control (Interrupt)
00BD	System control (Interrupt)
00BE	System control (Interrupt)
00BF	System control (Interrupt)
00C0	System control (Interrupt)
00C1	System control (Interrupt)
00C2	System control (Interrupt)
00C3	System control (Interrupt)
00C4	System control (Interrupt)
00C5	System control (Interrupt)
00C6	System control (Interrupt)
00C7	System control (Interrupt)
00C8	System control (Interrupt)
00C9	System control (Interrupt)
00CA	System control (Interrupt)
00CB	System control (Interrupt)
00CC	System control (Interrupt)
00CD	System control (Interrupt)
00CE	System control (Interrupt)
00CF	System control (Interrupt)
00D0	System control (Interrupt)
00D1	System control (Interrupt)
00D2	System control (Interrupt)
00D3	System control (Interrupt)
00D4	System control (Interrupt)
00D5	System control (Interrupt)
00D6	System control (Interrupt)
00D7	System control (Interrupt)
00D8	System control (Interrupt)
00D9	System control (Interrupt)
00DA	System control (Interrupt)
00DB	System control (Interrupt)
00DC	System control (Interrupt)
00DD	System control (Interrupt)
00DE	System control (Interrupt)
00DF	System control (Interrupt)
00E0	System control (Interrupt)
00E1	System control (Interrupt)
00E2	System control (Interrupt)
00E3	System control (Interrupt)
00E4	System control (Interrupt)
00E5	System control (Interrupt)
00E6	System control (Interrupt)
00E7	System control (Interrupt)
00E8	System control (Interrupt)
00E9	System control (Interrupt)
00EA	System control (Interrupt)
00EB	System control (Interrupt)
00EC	System control (Interrupt)
00ED	System control (Interrupt)
00EE	System control (Interrupt)
00EF	System control (Interrupt)
00F0	System control (Interrupt)
00F1	System control (Interrupt)
00F2	System control (Interrupt)
00F3	System control (Interrupt)
00F4	System control (Interrupt)
00F5	System control (Interrupt)
00F6	System control (Interrupt)
00F7	System control (Interrupt)
00F8	System control (Interrupt)
00F9	System control (Interrupt)
00FA	System control (Interrupt)
00FB	System control (Interrupt)
00FC	System control (Interrupt)
00FD	System control (Interrupt)
00FE	System control (Interrupt)
00FF	System control (Interrupt)

8000	START	START	START
8001	START	START	START
8002	START	START	START
8003	START	START	START
8004	START	START	START
8005	START	START	START
8006	START	START	START
8007	START	START	START
8008	START	START	START
8009	START	START	START
8010	START	START	START
8011	START	START	START
8012	START	START	START
8013	START	START	START
8014	START	START	START
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8019	START	START	START
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8094	START	START	START
8095	START	START	START
8096	START	START	START
8097	START	START	START
8098	START	START	START
8099	START	START	START
8100	START	START	START

0000	Send receiving address for 1200
0001	Send receiving address for 1200
0002	Send address
0003	Send address
0004	Send address
0005	Send address
0006	Send address
0007	Send address
0008	Send address
0009	Send address
0010	Send address
0011	Send address
0012	Send address
0013	Send address
0014	Send address
0015	Send address
0016	Send address
0017	Send address
0018	Send address
0019	Send address
0020	Send address
0021	Send address
0022	Send address
0023	Send address
0024	Send address
0025	Send address
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0027	Send address
0028	Send address
0029	Send address
0030	Send address
0031	Send address
0032	Send address
0033	Send address
0034	Send address
0035	Send address
0036	Send address
0037	Send address
0038	Send address
0039	Send address
0040	Send address
0041	Send address
0042	Send address
0043	Send address
0044	Send address
0045	Send address
0046	Send address
0047	Send address
0048	Send address
0049	Send address
0050	Send address
0051	Send address
0052	Send address
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0055	Send address
0056	Send address
0057	Send address
0058	Send address
0059	Send address
0060	Send address
0061	Send address
0062	Send address
0063	Send address
0064	Send address
0065	Send address
0066	Send address
0067	Send address
0068	Send address
0069	Send address
0070	Send address
0071	Send address
0072	Send address
0073	Send address
0074	Send address
0075	Send address
0076	Send address
0077	Send address
0078	Send address
0079	Send address
0080	Send address
0081	Send address
0082	Send address
0083	Send address
0084	Send address
0085	Send address
0086	Send address
0087	Send address
0088	Send address
0089	Send address
0090	Send address
0091	Send address
0092	Send address
0093	Send address
0094	Send address
0095	Send address
0096	Send address
0097	Send address
0098	Send address
0099	Send address

TOP PAGE ADDRESS

TOP ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF ROUTINE
0000	TOP 0000
0001	TOP 0001
0002	TOP 0002
0003	TOP 0003
0004	TOP 0004
0005	TOP 0005
0006	TOP 0006
0007	TOP 0007
0008	TOP 0008
0009	TOP 0009
0010	TOP 0010
0011	TOP 0011
0012	TOP 0012
0013	TOP 0013
0014	TOP 0014
0015	TOP 0015
0016	TOP 0016
0017	TOP 0017
0018	TOP 0018
0019	TOP 0019
0020	TOP 0020
0021	TOP 0021
0022	TOP 0022
0023	TOP 0023
0024	TOP 0024
0025	TOP 0025
0026	TOP 0026
0027	TOP 0027
0028	TOP 0028
0029	TOP 0029
0030	TOP 0030
0031	TOP 0031
0032	TOP 0032
0033	TOP 0033
0034	TOP 0034
0035	TOP 0035
0036	TOP 0036
0037	TOP 0037
0038	TOP 0038
0039	TOP 0039
0040	TOP 0040
0041	TOP 0041
0042	TOP 0042
0043	TOP 0043
0044	TOP 0044
0045	TOP 0045
0046	TOP 0046
0047	TOP 0047
0048	TOP 0048
0049	TOP 0049
0050	TOP 0050
0051	TOP 0051
0052	TOP 0052
0053	TOP 0053
0054	TOP 0054
0055	TOP 0055
0056	TOP 0056
0057	TOP 0057
0058	TOP 0058
0059	TOP 0059
0060	TOP 0060
0061	TOP 0061
0062	TOP 0062
0063	TOP 0063
0064	TOP 0064
0065	TOP 0065
0066	TOP 0066
0067	TOP 0067
0068	TOP 0068
0069	TOP 0069
0070	TOP 0070
0071	TOP 0071
0072	TOP 0072
0073	TOP 0073
0074	TOP 0074
0075	TOP 0075
0076	TOP 0076
0077	TOP 0077
0078	TOP 0078
0079	TOP 0079
0080	TOP 0080
0081	TOP 0081
0082	TOP 0082
0083	TOP 0083
0084	TOP 0084
0085	TOP 0085
0086	TOP 0086
0087	TOP 0087
0088	TOP 0088
0089	TOP 0089
0090	TOP 0090
0091	TOP 0091
0092	TOP 0092
0093	TOP 0093
0094	TOP 0094
0095	TOP 0095
0096	TOP 0096
0097	TOP 0097
0098	TOP 0098
0099	TOP 0099

TOP ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF ROUTINE
0100	TOP 0100
0101	TOP 0101
0102	TOP 0102
0103	TOP 0103
0104	TOP 0104
0105	TOP 0105
0106	TOP 0106
0107	TOP 0107
0108	TOP 0108
0109	TOP 0109
0110	TOP 0110
0111	TOP 0111
0112	TOP 0112
0113	TOP 0113
0114	TOP 0114
0115	TOP 0115
0116	TOP 0116
0117	TOP 0117
0118	TOP 0118
0119	TOP 0119
0120	TOP 0120
0121	TOP 0121
0122	TOP 0122
0123	TOP 0123
0124	TOP 0124
0125	TOP 0125
0126	TOP 0126
0127	TOP 0127
0128	TOP 0128
0129	TOP 0129
0130	TOP 0130
0131	TOP 0131
0132	TOP 0132
0133	TOP 0133
0134	TOP 0134
0135	TOP 0135
0136	TOP 0136
0137	TOP 0137
0138	TOP 0138
0139	TOP 0139
0140	TOP 0140
0141	TOP 0141
0142	TOP 0142
0143	TOP 0143
0144	TOP 0144
0145	TOP 0145
0146	TOP 0146
0147	TOP 0147
0148	TOP 0148
0149	TOP 0149
0150	TOP 0150
0151	TOP 0151
0152	TOP 0152
0153	TOP 0153
0154	TOP 0154
0155	TOP 0155
0156	TOP 0156
0157	TOP 0157
0158	TOP 0158
0159	TOP 0159
0160	TOP 0160
0161	TOP 0161
0162	TOP 0162
0163	TOP 0163
0164	TOP 0164
0165	TOP 0165
0166	TOP 0166
0167	TOP 0167
0168	TOP 0168
0169	TOP 0169
0170	TOP 0170
0171	TOP 0171
0172	TOP 0172
0173	TOP 0173
0174	TOP 0174
0175	TOP 0175
0176	TOP 0176
0177	TOP 0177
0178	TOP 0178
0179	TOP 0179
0180	TOP 0180
0181	TOP 0181
0182	TOP 0182
0183	TOP 0183
0184	TOP 0184
0185	TOP 0185
0186	TOP 0186
0187	TOP 0187
0188	TOP 0188
0189	TOP 0189
0190	TOP 0190
0191	TOP 0191
0192	TOP 0192
0193	TOP 0193
0194	TOP 0194
0195	TOP 0195
0196	TOP 0196
0197	TOP 0197
0198	TOP 0198
0199	TOP 0199

Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code
0000	0001	0002	0003	0004	0005
0006	0007	0008	0009	0010	0011
0012	0013	0014	0015	0016	0017
0018	0019	0020	0021	0022	0023
0024	0025	0026	0027	0028	0029
0030	0031	0032	0033	0034	0035
0036	0037	0038	0039	0040	0041
0042	0043	0044	0045	0046	0047
0048	0049	0050	0051	0052	0053
0054	0055	0056	0057	0058	0059
0060	0061	0062	0063	0064	0065
0066	0067	0068	0069	0070	0071
0072	0073	0074	0075	0076	0077
0078	0079	0080	0081	0082	0083
0084	0085	0086	0087	0088	0089
0090	0091	0092	0093	0094	0095
0096	0097	0098	0099		

THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code
0100	0101	0102	0103	0104	0105
0106	0107	0108	0109	0110	0111
0112	0113	0114	0115	0116	0117
0118	0119	0120	0121	0122	0123
0124	0125	0126	0127	0128	0129
0130	0131	0132	0133	0134	0135
0136	0137	0138	0139	0140	0141
0142	0143	0144	0145	0146	0147
0148	0149	0150	0151	0152	0153
0154	0155	0156	0157	0158	0159
0160	0161	0162	0163	0164	0165
0166	0167	0168	0169	0170	0171
0172	0173	0174	0175	0176	0177
0178	0179	0180	0181	0182	0183
0184	0185	0186	0187	0188	0189
0190	0191	0192	0193	0194	0195
0196	0197	0198	0199		

THE FOLLOWING TABLE IS LISTED IN

Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code
0200	0201	0202	0203	0204	0205
0206	0207	0208	0209	0210	0211
0212	0213	0214	0215	0216	0217
0218	0219	0220	0221	0222	0223
0224	0225	0226	0227	0228	0229
0230	0231	0232	0233	0234	0235
0236	0237	0238	0239	0240	0241
0242	0243	0244	0245	0246	0247
0248	0249	0250	0251	0252	0253
0254	0255	0256	0257	0258	0259
0260	0261	0262	0263	0264	0265
0266	0267	0268	0269	0270	0271
0272	0273	0274	0275	0276	0277
0278	0279	0280	0281	0282	0283
0284	0285	0286	0287	0288	0289
0290	0291	0292	0293	0294	0295
0296	0297	0298	0299		

THE FOLLOWING TABLE IS LISTED IN

Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code
0300	0301	0302	0303	0304	0305
0306	0307	0308	0309	0310	0311
0312	0313	0314	0315	0316	0317
0318	0319	0320	0321	0322	0323
0324	0325	0326	0327	0328	0329
0330	0331	0332	0333	0334	0335
0336	0337	0338	0339	0340	0341
0342	0343	0344	0345	0346	0347
0348	0349	0350	0351	0352	0353
0354	0355	0356	0357	0358	0359
0360	0361	0362	0363	0364	0365
0366	0367	0368	0369	0370	0371
0372	0373	0374	0375	0376	0377
0378	0379	0380	0381	0382	0383
0384	0385	0386	0387	0388	0389
0390	0391	0392	0393	0394	0395
0396	0397	0398	0399		

Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code
0400	0401	0402	0403	0404	0405
0406	0407	0408	0409	0410	0411
0412	0413	0414	0415	0416	0417
0418	0419	0420	0421	0422	0423
0424	0425	0426	0427	0428	0429
0430	0431	0432	0433	0434	0435
0436	0437	0438	0439	0440	0441
0442	0443	0444	0445	0446	0447
0448	0449	0450	0451	0452	0453
0454	0455	0456	0457	0458	0459
0460	0461	0462	0463	0464	0465
0466	0467	0468	0469	0470	0471
0472	0473	0474	0475	0476	0477
0478	0479	0480	0481	0482	0483
0484	0485	0486	0487	0488	0489
0490	0491	0492	0493	0494	0495
0496	0497	0498	0499		

THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code
0500	0501	0502	0503	0504	0505
0506	0507	0508	0509	0510	0511
0512	0513	0514	0515	0516	0517
0518	0519	0520	0521	0522	0523
0524	0525	0526	0527	0528	0529
0530	0531	0532	0533	0534	0535
0536	0537	0538	0539	0540	0541
0542	0543	0544	0545	0546	0547
0548	0549	0550	0551	0552	0553
0554	0555	0556	0557	0558	0559
0560	0561	0562	0563	0564	0565
0566	0567	0568	0569	0570	0571
0572	0573	0574	0575	0576	0577
0578	0579	0580	0581	0582	0583
0584	0585	0586	0587	0588	0589
0590	0591	0592	0593	0594	0595
0596	0597	0598	0599		

Foreign Formats

In theory, the C128 has the valuable ability to read a wide range of CP/M disk formats. In practice, it isn't so easy. Your Commodore shows you how to do it.

One of the most interesting features of the C-128's CP/M mode is its ability to read a wide number of MFM disk formats created on other CP/M systems. The feature was only provided so that the 128 owner would have ready access to the full range of CP/M applications without having to rely on companies to copy programs on to the non-standard Commodore format diskette. By contrast owners of, for example, Amstrad machines are in the main limited to a selection of the most popular CP/M packages.

While this in itself is a major benefit, provision of the facility also provides some less well-publicised advantages. Of course it means that you can now create your own programs and datasets for use on other CP/M machines. What, however will be of interest to a greater number of 128 owners is that the disk drives work faster with MFM disks than with the standard GCR format. The main reason for this is almost certainly, because the physical track/sector layout of Commodore disks does not fit very well with CP/M's internal logical representation of a disk. Additionally, the new disk ROM routines for handling MFM disks are the only file sections within the disk ROMs.

Horror movie

At the point it would be very easy to digress into a discussion of CP/M internals and the horror movie lurking within your disk drive. For readers interested in these topics I have suggested books on both topics at the end of this

article and we will just consider the most immediate problem of creating an MFM format disk.

Further investigations have revealed that while Commodore originally intended at one time to provide an MFM formatting facility from within CP/M, it is now extremely difficult to do so. Fortunately, however, it is relatively simple to do this using BASIC 70.

In order to implement CP/M, the new disk drives support a set of instructions called *Basic Commands*. These account for the slight improvement in disk performance that is always obtained in CP/M mode by using faster data transfers. The main functions in this group are for fast read and write of 128 byte CP/M logical records and a special fast program LOAD command. Also included within the set is a general purpose MFM formatting command. The information on this is found on page 84 of the 128 Disk Drive Users Guide. It isn't too hard to use *Basic Commands* — I successfully formatted a disk to RAWFPO II format at the second attempt.

Straightforward

Everything seemed quite straightforward, so I was somewhat surprised when every other format I attempted to create was greeted by CP/M with the response MISSING. This is shorthand for: "I have searched through my internal tables, oh master, and cannot find an entry that matches this format". Clearly another gem from the Commodore School of Techni-

cal Authorship. The disk manual seems to be accurate, but gives no details on the actual formats supported. They are given in the CP/M sections of the main manual, but this does not tell you how the sectors are numbered, which you need to identify.

There is one place where you can find this information and you will only have it if you have bought the CP/M utilities and documentation pack. This package also contains a disk of CP/M sources and at the end of the BIOS file CNDISK.ASM you will find Disk Parameter Block (DPB) Table. The DPB Table holds precise information for a range of different file formats, but is modifiable by the user.

After the DPB entries for the Commodore formats and the MFM formats there are a number of blank entries and two unimplemented ones used on Morrow machines. This means it is possible to insert new entries without having to discard any of the existing ones. The easiest way to modify this file is to use a word processor, otherwise you will have to struggle with the infamous ED editor.

The DPB table is unique to Commodore, a most CP/M machines have only a single DPB. This is required by the operating system in order to convert from the logical structure of the disk used in the BIOS section and the physical structure of tracks and sectors on the disk. Logically, CP/M considers a disk to contain a number of 128 byte records, which are organised into blocks of between 14 and 164 bytes in length. For the C128 the block size is 16 for single-sided disks and 24 for double-sided disks.

This is an important parameter as it defines the minimum size of a CP/M disk file, regardless of how little data it may contain.

The parameters in the DSK are used to calculate the numbers of the sectors on a particular track that correspond to a logical block. For formatting purposes the only parameters of interest are the sector size, the number of sectors per track and the number allocated to the first sector on a track. The other parameters concern the order in which the disk drive senses sectors on the disk. These parameters can be specified in the format command, but they should not be required.

The demonstration program shown in Listing 1 will create two of the most useful formats. The KATPRO II format packs more data than normal on a disk and the IBM-8 formats are very widely used. Using the table of parameters for other formats provided in Table 1, it would of course be possible to extend the program to allow the creation of all the supported formats. However, unless you are planning to provide a CP/M disk copying service, it is probably better to limit the formats you are using.

Further reading

As mentioned earlier, here are a couple of book recommendations for readers who would like to pursue these subjects further. A very good introduction to this subject is provided by CP/M The Software Bus. This is a programmer's companion written by Andrew Clarke, Mike Haines and David Pincus Lybbe and published by Sigma Technical Press. This book scores high on readability and follows a sensible progression from the very basics through editors, assemblers and compilers to the operating system internals.

I have only two reservations in recommending this to C-DK users. The first is that the book concentrates on CP/M rather than CP/M Plus which is used on the DS. While the differences are fully covered but not in great detail. Secondly in my copy at least (several years old) the chapter on CP/M programming languages badly needs updating and does not even mention some of the best compilers available. In all other respects this book should suit all but

MFPM Formatting Parameters Table

No.	Format	Sides	Sct size (B)	Sct/Trk (B)	1st Sct (B)
1	Epson QSK	2	1	16	128
2	Epson QK	2	2	10	128
3	IBM-8 SK	1	2	8	128
4	IBM-8 DS	2	2	8	128
5	KATPRO IV	2	2	10	128
6	KATPRO II	1	2	10	128
7	Osborne DS	2	3	5	128
8	Osborne SD	1	3	5	128
9	Epson Euro	2	1	16	128

Formats 10-16 are available for user definition.

PROGRAM: MFPM FORMATER

```

10 REM ***** MFPM DISK FORMATER *****
11 PWR, SDRFIELD
12 SCALAR CMM 1,30,3,"MFPM DISK
FORMATER"
13 DSK 1,30,4,
-----
14 DSK 1,10,7,"1, KATPRO II"
15 DSK 1,10,5,"2, IBM-8 SK"
16 DSK 1,10,11,"FLANGE (Epson 80
SERIES) FORMER"
17 DSK 1,30,11,"** INPUT P,IF P=
0 OR P=1 THEN GO
18 DSK 1,10,10,"**FORMAT DISK AND
ENTER DEVICE NUMBER (0-11) :
-----
19 DSK 1,30,10,"** INPUT P,IF P=
0 OR P=1 THEN GO
20 IF P=0 THEN GO=0:GOTO 10:GO=0:
GOTO 19
21 IF P=0 THEN GO=0:GOTO 10:GO=0:
GOTO 19
22 DSK 1,30,10,"**FORMAT DISK AND
ENTER DEVICE NUMBER (0-11) :
-----
23 SCALAR
24 DSK PWR PWR PWRMAC ERROR - "
DERR " " DERR - " (B) (B)
25 DSK PWR PWRMAC DSK CMM - "
-----
26 INPUT YB,IF YB="" OR YB="N
10 THEN DSK 1,10,10,"
***** 100 B)
-----
27 SCALAR
28 DSK PWR PWR SDR SDR SDR TO DSK:GOTO
10 LINE 110

```

the most dedicated hackers and is quite reasonably priced.

By contrast the DS/70 disk drives are still too new to have had many books written about them yet. I know of only 3, which are in fact editions of the same book in German, American and English. The English version is entitled *The Anatomy of the DS/70 Disk Drive* and is published by First Publishing. If this book had appeared a little later the German original has been available almost as long as the drives) it would probably have been excellent. As it is it is simply very good. The main weakness is that in places they have had to anticipate what information users would require and so have not included everything that Commodore forgot. All the disk housekeeping commands, file types, and special user commands are fully covered, although the inexperienced programmer would probably have appreciated more example programs.

This is not, however, a book aimed at the novice and over half of it is BC/M listings. In this case the authors have done a really fine class job of adding comments to these and they are genuinely useful. Despite this it is still difficult to follow some commands from inception to completion, which is hardly the fault of the authors, but is inherent in the byzantine structure of the BC/Ms. There is great potential for getting these DS/70 disk drives to perform better than intended and this is the type of book you need if you want to try.

Print Master

Having problems designing sprites, characters and screens? Use this program to print grids to help you.

If you are designing a game, a business program or a utility you will no doubt at some time be required to design a screen, sprite and even user defined characters. Print Master will help you with your designs by printing out on an MPS 801 or compatible printer a range of four grids. The grids are as follows:

- 1) A Character Designer Grid (see of sheet);
- 2) Sprite Designer Grid;
- 3) Small Screen Grid and
- 4) Large Screen Matrix.

Getting it in

The program is presented as a Basic listing. You should use the SYNTAX CHECKER program found on the LISTINGS page of this magazine to check each of your lines as you enter the

program. Read the LISTINGS page for more information on how to do this.

When RUN the program will prompt you for the type of grid that you require and the number of copies of the GRID that you require.

After you have been using the grids for a while they will no doubt become an invaluable aid to your programming. Why not photocopy a number of grids to save wear on your printer ribbon.

PROGRAM: PRINTMASTER				
01	50 REM=CHAR(147); REM=CHAR(126)	48	200 GOTO50	
02	55 REM="DOWNWARDS"; REM="RIGHT"	49	201 REM=*****	
	60	50 REM=CHAR(124); REM=CHAR(95)	50	202 REM=CHARACTER MATRIX END
03	100 PRINTM;"171"; REM=CHAR(129)	51	203 REM=*****	
	110 PRINTM;"124"; REM=CHAR(128)	52	3000 PRINTM;LEFTM;S;LEFT	
04	120 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	53	3005 PRINT;LEFTM;ROUTINE W	
	130 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	54	310 PRINT;OUT;COPYER"	
05	140 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	55	3205 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	150 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	56	3305 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
06	160 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	57	3405 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	170 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	58	3505 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
07	180 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	59	3605 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	190 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	60	3705 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
10	200 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	61	3805 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	210 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	62	3905 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
11	220 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	63	4005 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	230 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	64	4105 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
12	240 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	65	4205 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	250 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	66	4305 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
13	260 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	67	4405 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	270 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	68	4505 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
14	280 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	69	4605 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	290 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	70	4705 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
15	300 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	71	4805 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	310 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	72	4905 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
16	320 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	73	5005 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	330 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	74	5105 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
17	340 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	75	5205 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	350 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	76	5305 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
18	360 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	77	5405 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	370 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	78	5505 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
19	380 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	79	5605 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	390 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	80	5705 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
20	400 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	81	5805 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	410 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	82	5905 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
21	420 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	83	6005 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	430 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	84	6105 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
22	440 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	85	6205 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	450 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	86	6305 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
23	460 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	87	6405 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	470 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	88	6505 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
24	480 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	89	6605 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	490 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	90	6705 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
25	500 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	91	6805 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	510 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	92	6905 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
26	520 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	93	7005 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	530 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	94	7105 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
27	540 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	95	7205 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	550 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	96	7305 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
28	560 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	97	7405 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	570 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	98	7505 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
29	580 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	99	7605 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
	590 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)	100	7705 PRINT;"RIGHTM;A CHAR	
30	600 PRINTM;"120"; REM=CHAR(127); REM=CHAR(126)			

Program Lock

Are you keen to keep prying eyes off your beautiful Basic coding? This utility will help you to keep a few secrets.

Here is a program to make it very difficult for prying eyes to look at your Basic programs without your permission. PROG-LOCK is a 'hidden' program which sits below your own program, so that when the program is loaded and listed, the result will be the message '0 SYS200' which is far from informative.

To see the Basic program, you must RUN the program, which will then ask you for a password, which if entered correctly will allow you to run or list the Basic program. If you don't give the correct password, the machine resets itself.

Getting Going

Type in the program and SAVE it as LOCK before RUNNING it. If all the data is correct, PROG-LOCK is SAFE to type on disk, as you require.

Now to keep out the nosy parkers.

Turn the computer on and off, then LOAD PROG-LOCK back in. Type:

```
FORK43,124
```

Followed by RETURN.

Now LOAD in the BASIC program you want to protect, and type:

```
FORK43,1
```

Followed by RETURN.

The default password is set as ELEPHANT, but you change it by typing:

```
SYS200
```

Followed by RETURN, and you can then type in a new password of up to 20

characters (counting RETURN at the end as one character).

That's it! The program is now protected, and just needs to be SAFE'd.

Note that PROG-LOCK doesn't copy - protect your programs, and would be rapidly detected by an experienced hacker, but it will make the casual program thief think twice, not to mention the cache it will give to your programs!

PROGRAM: PROG LOCK	
00 10 P=3000-T=0-B=0	70 1010 DATA 0,0,147,8,148,20,20
01 20 READA:IFA--STR\$#0	80 0,45,83,83
02 30 FORK4,2,T=T+3,B=B+1,C=C+1	90 1020 DATA 97,79,83,48,31,43,
03 40 IF C=100 THEN PRINT "DATA	0,189,13,258
04 50 IF B=1125 THEN PRINT "DATA 80	10 1030 DATA 8,33,30,171,168,8,
05 60 PRINT "IT'S APE OF 10:100 5"	20,207,228,120
06 70 GOTO 8700:/"T"=B*100:/"B"	30 1040 DATA 84,3,200,201,13,20
07 80 FORK43,1,IFA="T"=B*100:	40 8,248,160,0,183
08 90 FORK44,1,IFA="T"=B*100:	50 1050 DATA 84,8,168,0,185,84,
09 100 FORK45,1,IFA="T"=B*100:	60 3,240,11,317
10 110 FORK46,1,IFA="T"=B*100:	70 1060 DATA 83,8,240,3,78,238,
11 120 FORK47,1,IFA="T"=B*100:	80 231,230,78,83
12 130 FORK48,1,IFA="T"=B*100:	90 1070 DATA 8,168,124,133,43,3
13 140 FORK49,1,IFA="T"=B*100:	00 8,133,44,84
14 150 FORK50,1,IFA="T"=B*100:	10 1080 DATA 88,78,88,80,70,85,
15 160 FORK51,1,IFA="T"=B*100:	20 78,84,13,8
16 170 FORK52,1,IFA="T"=B*100:	30 1090 DATA 123,34,71,48,78,78
17 180 FORK53,1,IFA="T"=B*100:	40 78,34,8,328
18 190 FORK54,1,IFA="T"=B*100:	50 1100 DATA 0,169,13,160,8,32,
19 200 DATA 13,8,33,0,158,30,4	60 30,171,168,8
0,33,34,0	70 1110 DATA 32,307,338,338,81,
	80 8,330,281,13,308
	90 1120 DATA 245,78,0,0,0,-1

Want to use the programmes in this publication?

Typing in long programs can be a pretty daunting task. Once you've entered the program there will no doubt be typing errors that need to be corrected. Why not save yourself time and trouble by buying a disk or cassette of the programme from this publication. All of the programmes that are presented here are on the cassette or disk at a bargain price of £8.00 for disk or £4.00 for cassette.

The disk and cassette are only available mail order from the address on the order form. A cheque payable to ASP Ltd for the correct amount should be included with the order. Overseas customers should add £1.00 for postage.

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