

COMMODORE

SERIOUS USERS GUIDE 1988

THE ULTIMATE PROGRAM
COLLECTION FOR
C64 AND C128 OWNERS

INCLUDING:

DISK OPERATING SYSTEM

PROGRAM COMPACTER

128 FONT EDITOR

MESSAGE CONSTRUCTION KIT

GTX COMPILER

DISK CATALOGUE

MOUSE MANAGER



TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR THE C64 AND C128

LIFESAVERS 1	C64	DISK/TAPE DEFAULT	1/1
<p>This handy routine allows you to set the default device number to tape or disk for all loading and saving operations. Once it is set, you can then just type in LOAD "filename" - you don't even need the final quotes.</p> <p>If a machine code program is to be saved or loaded then the reset(SYS 720) and normal syntax will have to be used (eg ,8,1).</p> <p>The program works by redirecting the load and save vectors at 814 and 818 to this new routine at 879. To set the default to disk, use SYS 879 and to reset it to tape use SYS 708.</p>	<pre> 10 REM***** 10 REM* DEVICE SET * 10 REM***** 40 REM * SYS 879 :- DEFAULT TO DISK * 50 REM * SYS 708 :- DEFAULT TO TAPE * 60 REM * SYS 720 :- RESET TO NORMAL * 70 REM***** 80 FOR L=679 TO 758:READ A:POKE L,A:G=D+A:NEXT 90 IF D=>8969 THEN PRINT "DATA ERROR":END 100 DATA 169,8,141,230,2,141,241, 2,169,239,141,48,3,169,240,141 110 DATA 50,3,169,2,141,49,3,169, 2,141,51,3,96,32,179,3 120 DATA 169,1,141,230,2,141, 241,3,96,169,165,141,48,3,169,244 130 DATA 141,49,3,169,237,141,50, 3,169,249,141,51,3,96,169,8 140 DATA 133,166,169,0,133,10,76, 169,244,169,8,133,166,76,237,245 </pre>		

LIFESAVERS 2	C64	LISTING PAUSE	1/1
<p>The problem with the Commodore 64 operating system is that a listed program shoots up the screen too quickly to read. This leaves the user having to laboriously list lines in groups of about ten.</p> <p>This program solves the problem by allowing the user to pause the scrolling program by pressing the spacebar. The routine is placed high in the 49152 block of memory at 53290 and therefore leaves plenty of scope for using programs which call up other code routines in this area.</p> <p>Type in the program and save it. When you think you may wish to use it, load it in before doing anything else with the computer and RUN. It will automatically execute itself so all you then have to do is to remember to press the spacebar.</p>	<pre> 10 C=0:REM LIST STOP BY STEPHEN ELMER 20 FOR I=53200 TO 53245:READ A:C=C+A:POKE I,A:NEXT 30 IF C=>6879 THEN PRINT"ERROR IN DATA":END 40 SYS 53200 50 DATA 169,239,141,38,3,169,207, 141 60 DATA 39,3,96,73,169,204,201,1 70 DATA 208,24,169,197,201,60, 208,18 80 DATA 201,60,208,259,165,197, 201,60 90 DATA 240,256,194,76,202,141 </pre>		

THE COMMODORE SERIOUS USERS GUIDE 1986

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Within these pages you will find information to help any serious C64 or C128 user to get the best from their computer. Utilities for programmers and other computer users are backed-up by an informative technical section and an extensive hints and tips guide.

If your forte is Basic programming, the GTX Compiler can convert a program to run at over 30 times its normal speed.

A program also needs style if it is going to impress anyone and the 128 Font Editor and the Message Construction Kit for the C64 provide easy routes to adding a "designer look" to your routines.

Instead of attaching a printer or disk drive to the serial port, using it to link through to another C64, C128, Plus 4 or C16 can add a new dimension to games playing. With the Bus Route 64 program you possess a key

which opens up the world of interactive, two-player games.

On the technical side there are memory maps of the C128, C64 and 1541 disk drive with detailed tables of many more vital statistics in a quick reference format.

The Year Commodore Serious Users Guide is more than a magazine, it's a reference guide that deserves a place beside every Commodore 64 or 128.

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Listings

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

You may have noticed that our listings are free of those horrible little black-blinks 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 example, 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, as mnemonic, is always contained in square brackets and you'll soon learn to decipher their meanings.

For example, [SA] would mean type in a Shifted A, or an acc-of-spaces in layman's terms, and [SA18] would mean a row of ten of those 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 realize 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, [SSPC4]. 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|LEFT|BLUE, FLG]

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:

[SS] [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 quote mode. Hold down CTRL and press the number nine key (RYSON), type the relevant number of reversed T's and then hold down CTRL and press zero (RYSOFF). 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=[PI]*2

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

PROGRAMS LISTINGS CONTINUED

















5. 800 BYTES CHECKER - 1800 BYTES

















```

10 :PRINT "*****"
20 FOR L=0 TO 10 :PRINT L
30 NEXT L
40 :PRINT "*****"
50 :PRINT "*****"
60 :PRINT "*****"
70 :PRINT "*****"
80 :PRINT "*****"
90 :PRINT "*****"
100 :PRINT "*****"
110 :PRINT "*****"
120 :PRINT "*****"
130 :PRINT "*****"
140 :PRINT "*****"
150 :PRINT "*****"
160 :PRINT "*****"
170 :PRINT "*****"
180 :PRINT "*****"
190 :PRINT "*****"
200 :PRINT "*****"
210 :PRINT "*****"
220 :PRINT "*****"
230 :PRINT "*****"
240 :PRINT "*****"
250 :PRINT "*****"
260 :PRINT "*****"
270 :PRINT "*****"
280 :PRINT "*****"
290 :PRINT "*****"
300 :PRINT "*****"
310 :PRINT "*****"
320 :PRINT "*****"
330 :PRINT "*****"
340 :PRINT "*****"
350 :PRINT "*****"
360 :PRINT "*****"
370 :PRINT "*****"
380 :PRINT "*****"
390 :PRINT "*****"
400 :PRINT "*****"
410 :PRINT "*****"
420 :PRINT "*****"
430 :PRINT "*****"
440 :PRINT "*****"
450 :PRINT "*****"
460 :PRINT "*****"
470 :PRINT "*****"
480 :PRINT "*****"
490 :PRINT "*****"
500 :PRINT "*****"

```

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 & 5
[RVSOFF]		CTRL & 6

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]		£
[LARROW]		←
[UPARROW]		↑
[FN]		SHIFT & ↑
[INST]		SHIFT & INST/DEL
[REV T]		see text
[Cursor]		CBM + letter
[Slater]		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've not made any mistakes and save it to tape or disk

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

At the start of each programming section, load Checksum and run it. The screen will now show 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 SYS4903 and the screen will return to the familiar blue colour. 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!



Mouse



Type-in this listing for C64 mice and see how they run!

by W J Sellers

The Nros mouse included in the Commodore Connosieur's Collection is extremely good at its job. It has two operating modes and can act as a joystick simulator to make it widely compatible with commercial software, or in its standard mode, which allows much smoother control. The main drawback is the weak documentation explaining how the mouse can be incorporated in your own programs. The following routine enables you to read the position of the mouse from Basic.

How It Works

The mouse transmits its movement as an X and Y displacement. The program is a machine-code routine which receives the movement and assigns the values automatically to two Basic variables, DX and DY.

The status of the left-hand button is returned in the variable FR. These variable names are created within the routine, so they don't need to be previously assigned.

To use the mouse, switch off the normal function of the keyboard and call the mouse set-up routine at decimal 30803. The mouse-read routine at decimal 30900 must be called each time its position needs to be updated. DX and DY contain the distance moved in the X and Y direction since the last time the read routine was called.

For machine-code users, the sub-routine that performs the mouse read is at \$C3A3 to \$C42C with the X and Y displacements and button status stored from \$C42D to \$C43F. The rest of the program is concerned with assigning the values to the Basic variables.

In Use

The program is in the form of a simple demonstration with the mouse used to move a sprig round the screen. Lines 470-920 form a subroutine that creates the machine-code routine and it's this bit that needs to be incorporated into other programs.

You need to insert the mouse after the program has been started because the keyboard produces nonsense with the mouse in place. Save a copy of the program before running it in case there are any revisitors that might lead to a crash. The RUN/STOP key is disabled by the program so that the program can only be stopped by RUN/STOP and RESTORE being pressed simultaneously.

LINE NO.	HEX	ASCII	LINE	LINE NO.	HEX	ASCII	LINE
10	0000		1000	0000			
20	0000		1100	0000			
30	0000		1200	0000			
40	0000		1300	0000			
50	0000		1400	0000			
60	0000		1500	0000			
70	0000		1600	0000			
80	0000		1700	0000			
90	0000		1800	0000			
100	0000		1900	0000			
110	0000		2000	0000			
120	0000		2100	0000			
130	0000		2200	0000			
140	0000		2300	0000			
150	0000		2400	0000			
160	0000		2500	0000			
170	0000		2600	0000			
180	0000		2700	0000			
190	0000		2800	0000			
200	0000		2900	0000			
210	0000		3000	0000			
220	0000		3100	0000			
230	0000		3200	0000			
240	0000		3300	0000			
250	0000		3400	0000			
260	0000		3500	0000			
270	0000		3600	0000			
280	0000		3700	0000			
290	0000		3800	0000			
300	0000		3900	0000			
310	0000		4000	0000			
320	0000		4100	0000			
330	0000		4200	0000			
340	0000		4300	0000			
350	0000		4400	0000			
360	0000		4500	0000			
370	0000		4600	0000			
380	0000		4700	0000			
390	0000		4800	0000			
400	0000		4900	0000			
410	0000		5000	0000			
420	0000		5100	0000			
430	0000		5200	0000			
440	0000		5300	0000			
450	0000		5400	0000			
460	0000		5500	0000			
470	0000		5600	0000			
480	0000		5700	0000			
490	0000		5800	0000			
500	0000		5900	0000			
510	0000		6000	0000			
520	0000		6100	0000			
530	0000		6200	0000			
540	0000		6300	0000			
550	0000		6400	0000			
560	0000		6500	0000			
570	0000		6600	0000			
580	0000		6700	0000			
590	0000		6800	0000			
600	0000		6900	0000			
610	0000		7000	0000			
620	0000		7100	0000			
630	0000		7200	0000			
640	0000		7300	0000			
650	0000		7400	0000			
660	0000		7500	0000			
670	0000		7600	0000			
680	0000		7700	0000			
690	0000		7800	0000			
700	0000		7900	0000			
710	0000		8000	0000			
720	0000		8100	0000			
730	0000		8200	0000			
740	0000		8300	0000			
750	0000		8400	0000			
760	0000		8500	0000			
770	0000		8600	0000			
780	0000		8700	0000			
790	0000		8800	0000			
800	0000		8900	0000			
810	0000		9000	0000			
820	0000		9100	0000			
830	0000		9200	0000			
840	0000		9300	0000			
850	0000		9400	0000			
860	0000		9500	0000			
870	0000		9600	0000			
880	0000		9700	0000			
890	0000		9800	0000			
900	0000		9900	0000			
910	0000						
920	0000						

Sticky Cursors



Here's an interrupt which gives a superior method of cursor control

This is a utility to allow a joystick, plugged into Port 2, to emulate the cursor keys. The program is interrupt-driven and resides in an unused area of memory. It works by checking the status of port 2 every so often and when it finds that the joystick is not centered, the appropriate control code is inserted into the keyboard buffer queue.

The joystick will perform the following functions:

POSITION	FUNCTION
Control	Nothing
Up	Move cursor up a line at a time
Down	Move cursor down a line at a time
Left	Move cursor left (with wrap-around)

Right	Move cursor right (with wrap-around)
Fire and up	Cancel insert and quote mode (C128 only)
Fire and down	Clear from cursor to end of screen (C128 only)
Fire and left	Clear from cursor to start of line (C128 only)
Fire and right	Clear from cursor to end of line (C128 only)

PROGRAM: STICKY CURSOR - C128

```

10 FOR P = 1000 TO 1010
20 : READ C
30 : POKE P,001000
40 END

100 DATA 78,80,00,00,74,03,00,1
110 82,10,00,00,00,00,00,13,00,00,0
120 00,00,13,00,10,00,01,00,00,13,
00,00,00
1300 DATA 08,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
0,00,13,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
00,13,00
1400 DATA 00,13,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
0,00,00,00,13,00,00,00,13,00,00,00,
00,00,01
1500 DATA 00,00,00,13,00,00,13,00,
00,00,00,00,00,00,00,13,00,00,
00,13,00
1600 DATA 00,00,00,00,11,10,00,0
0,13,00,00,13,00,00,00,00,00,00,
00,00,00

```

PROGRAM: STICKY CURSOR - C64

```

30 10 FOR P = 10000 TO 10000
40 : READ C
50 : POKE P,C
60 : READ J
70 : POKE P,00000
80 100 DATA 100,100,171,110,00,0,
0,100,100
90 100 DATA 141,01,3,00,100,170,
100,00
100 100 DATA 100,100,100,00,00,0
0,00,100,100
110 100 DATA 270,3,70,10,00,100,
3,170
120 100 DATA 00,100,170,0,000,1
00,000,100
130 100 DATA 11,10,000,0,70,00,0
0

```

Installing the C128 interrupt

Type in the Basic program (C128 version), save and then run it. The program will then be installed. Save the machine-code from 4864 to 3123 as a binary file.

Type SYS 4864 to run the program and the joystick will emulate the cursor keys. In future when you need the utility it can be loaded directly into memory from the binary file and run by typing SYS 4864.

Installing the C64 interrupt

Type in the Basic program (C64 version), save and run it. The program will then be installed. Type SYS 40854 to run the program and the joystick will emulate the cursor keys. The extra functions available on the C128 version are not catered for because they are not included in the operating system. The program resides from 40854 to 40919, so the top of Basic memory will be lowered when the program runs.

64 Tips for the 64

by Eric Doyle

A host of useful suggestions to improve your programming prowess

The Commodore 64 harbors many secrets deep inside its memory banks. Here are 64 of the best but drive around and you may find many more. All the hints were revealed by poking and peering around the memory. Some are old, some are new but all will improve programs and programming beyond your wildest dreams.

Although these tips are principally for the Commodore 64, the technical section will help you to convert many of them for the C128.

1 High and low bytes in decimal

The low byte is derived from the high byte calculation:

```
HIBYTE = INT(location/256)
LOWBYTE = location - (HIBYTE
* 256)
```

2 DEC to HEX conversion

```
10 INPUT "NUMBER IN DECIMAL:";A
```

```
11 GOTO 20
20 F=ABS(A/256)
21 D=DEC(F)
22 D=D*16
23 D=D+A/256
24 D=INT(D)
25 PRINT "HEX"
26 GOTO 20
```

3 HEX to DEC conversion

```
10 INPUT "NUMBER IN HEX:";A
20 L=LEN(A)
30 IF LEFT$(A,L-1)="" THEN GOTO
40 NEXT L=L-1
40 D=L*16
50 IF L=1 THEN D=A
60 FOR I=1 TO L-1
70 D=D*16+VAL(MID$(A,I,1))
80 NEXT I
90 PRINT D
```

4 Using ROM routines

Locations 780 to 783 represent the A, X, Y and status registers respec-

tively. By poking suitable values in the relevant location, the registers can be set before ROM routines are called.

5 Double byte HEX to DEC

```
10 INPUT "LOW BYTE LOCATION IN DECIMAL:";LOC
20 POKE(LOC,PEEK(LOC))
30 FOR I=0 TO 255
40 PRINT I;PEEK(LOC+I);
50 NEXT I
60 PRINT "END"
```

6 Sub routine 45589

This is where the LIST routine goes to convert line numbers to decimal. It then prints the value to the screen. Use it for datareader programs or for any routine where a decimal number has to be printed in ASCII characters. The A-register carries the high byte value and the X-register carries the low byte.

7 Simulated PRINT@ command

```
10 PRINT "CLR?"
20 ROW=10: COLUMN=10
30 POKE 210,ROW
40 POKE 211,COLUMN
50 INPUT@32
60 PRINT@31 TAB(30) "
```

8 Alternative PRINT@ command

```
20 PRINT "CLR?"
30 ROW=10: COLUMN=10
40 POKE 201,ROW : REM 1000
50 POKE 202,COLUMN: REM 1000
60 INPUT@32
70 POKE 203,PEEK(200)+ROW : REM 1000
80 INPUT@32
90 PRINT@31 TAB(30) "
```

9 Finding the cursor

A similar routine can also locate the cursor:

```
10 PRINT "CLR, CURSOR, RIGHT?"
20 REM 0: CURSOR AND 0: CUR
30 POKE 201,PEEK(200)+1
40 INPUT@32
50 ROW=PEEK(201)
60 COLUMN=PEEK(202)
70 PRINT@30,COLUMN
```

10 Code space

Machine code routines are faster if they access zero page locations but the Basic operating system leaves very few possibilities. Locations \$02 and \$FA to \$FE (250-254) are normally unused but take care when using cartridges because they sometimes use these bytes.

Location \$FF can also be used but it is best to use this for transient values.

Also in low memory, \$02A7 to \$02FF (879-767) can be used for small coded programs and disk users can access the cassette buffer at \$0234 to \$02FF (820-1023). Cassette users can only use \$0234 to \$023B (820-827) and \$02FC to \$02FF (1023-1023).

\$C000 to \$CFFF (40932-53147) is the coder's paradise, four kilobytes of protected memory which doesn't exist as far as the C64's operating system is concerned.

11 Room at the top

Extra protected space can be created by lowering the top of memory:

```
POKE 53,0:POKE 54,128:CLR
```

Location 54 holds the high byte and 53 takes the low byte value. In

the example this gives decimal 32768 (hex 8000).

12 Raising Basic

In a similar way the bottom of Basic can be raised:

```
POKE 43,1:POKE 44,16:POKE 4094,0:CLR
```

The location is the new start of Basic+1 or 4097 (31001). Location 4094 (\$1000) must contain a zero otherwise a system error will occur when the RUN command is used.

13 Memory SAVE

Once a machine code program has been poked into memory this routine will save it:

```
10 REM FILENAME
15 FL="0:LE-0:HE-10:LE-0:HE-10:LE"
20 POKE 100,FL
30 POKE 101,PEEK(10)+0:POKE 100,PEEK(11)
40 POKE 102,10:POKE 101,00
50 POKE 103,10:POKE 102,HE+1
60 POKE 104,0:REM 0 FOR 3100
70 POKE 105,0:REM NECESSARY AND 0:REM
80 INPUT@32
```

The actual filename for the save should be stored where "filename" appears and FL is the number of characters in the name. LE, HE, LE and HE are the high and low bytes of the code block's start and end locations.

14 Adding programs together

Frequently used subroutines can be added to a program in memory. First of all, PEEK locations 43 and 44, noting down the values (usually one and eight), POKE 43, PEEK(45), and POKE 44, PEEK(46), to set the start of Basic to the end of the program in memory and then enter NEW. Now, load the subroutine as normal using ,D:(number) then ,D,1, where D is the device number. Finally, the original values can be poked back into 43 and 44.

One word of warning, the line numbers of the appended subroutine must start at a higher value than the program in memory. Failing this, use a remember routine on the program taking care with GOSUB, GOTO and ON commands.

15 Directory tricks

LOAD "33",1 only loads the header and 'tree blocks' lines.

LOAD "3A",1 will only load programs starting with the letter before the asterisk.

LOAD "3"-5" will load only the SEQ files. Similarly with P, U, R substituted for S, PRG, USR or REL files can be selected.

16 Scratching around

To scratch all the files on a disk within a particular category (PRG, SEQ, REL, USR) use the form:

```
OPEN 1,8,15,"SD"-"S"-P:
CLOSE1
```

17 Which device?

To automatically sense, from within a program, the device which is currently in use, DEV=PEEK(180) will store the number of the last device used as a variable for use in file operations.

18 Closing files

To make sure all files are closed use the CLALL call in the Kernal with SYS 65511. This closes all open files but be careful if CMD has been used. Sometimes a mere CLOSE command leaves the screen editor in a confused state. To exit safely use the format:

```
PRINT@4:CLOSE4
```

19 Selecting a bank

To point the VIC chip at a different block of memory:

```
POKE 36578,PEEK(36578)
OR 3
```

```
POKE 36578,(PEEK(36578)
AND 252)OR 6
```

Where 'a' is 1 for the normal (default) bank from the start of memory to 16383, 2 for 16384 to 32767, 3 for 32768 to 49151 or 0 for 49152 upwards.

20 Moving the screen

Relocate the screen position within a bank with:

```
POKE 53272,(PEEK(53272)
AND 15)OR b
```

Where 'b' takes a value from Table 1 and the actual location is the bank location plus the 'b' value.

TABLE 1 - Basic location values

Start Location		End Location	
B	D	B	D
04	0424	144	8192
08	0428	144	8192
0C	0432	144	8192
10	0436	144	8192
14	0440	144	8192
18	0444	144	8192
1C	0448	144	8192
20	0452	144	8192
24	0456	144	8192
28	0460	144	8192
2C	0464	144	8192
30	0468	144	8192
34	0472	144	8192
38	0476	144	8192
3C	0480	144	8192
40	0484	144	8192
44	0488	144	8192
48	0492	144	8192
4C	0496	144	8192
50	0500	144	8192
54	0504	144	8192
58	0508	144	8192
5C	0512	144	8192
60	0516	144	8192
64	0520	144	8192
68	0524	144	8192
6C	0528	144	8192
70	0532	144	8192
74	0536	144	8192
78	0540	144	8192
7C	0544	144	8192
80	0548	144	8192
84	0552	144	8192
88	0556	144	8192
8C	0560	144	8192
90	0564	144	8192
94	0568	144	8192
98	0572	144	8192
9C	0576	144	8192
A0	0580	144	8192
A4	0584	144	8192
A8	0588	144	8192
AC	0592	144	8192
B0	0596	144	8192
B4	0600	144	8192
B8	0604	144	8192
BC	0608	144	8192
C0	0612	144	8192
C4	0616	144	8192
C8	0620	144	8192
CC	0624	144	8192
D0	0628	144	8192
D4	0632	144	8192
D8	0636	144	8192
DC	0640	144	8192
E0	0644	144	8192
E4	0648	144	8192
E8	0652	144	8192
EC	0656	144	8192
F0	0660	144	8192
F4	0664	144	8192
F8	0668	144	8192
FC	0672	144	8192

21 Moving the character

To relocate the BK area from which RAM character information is taken:

```
POKE 53212,(PEEK(53212)) AND 240) OR C
```

Where 'C' has a value from Table 2.

TABLE 2 - Character relocation table

Start Location		End Location	
B	D	B	D
0	1000	0	1000
4	4000	4	4000
8	8000	8	8000
C	C000	C	C000
10	A000	10	A000
14	1000	14	1000
18	1000	18	1000

22 Relocating character data

```
10 POKE 56376,PEEK(56376) AND 2
20
30 POKE 1,PEEK(1) AND 255
40 POKE 47000,47
50 POKE 70000,40,PEEK(53212) OR C
60
70 POKE 1,PEEK(1) AND 2
80 POKE 56376,PEEK(56376) AND 2
```

This routine cannot be stopped because the keyboard is disabled in line 10. Substitute a value derived from Table 2 for 'newloc'.

23 GET with cursor

```
10 GET AS:POKE 204,0:IF
AS="" THEN 10
```

24 Display controls in PRINT

```
POKE 212,1:PRINT"[CLR]
HELLO"
```

25 Best hi-res location

Set the VIC chip to Bank 4 and the screen to location 87344 (8E000). The ROM doesn't have to be

switched out because the screen 'locks' through it. A routine is needed to switch out the ROM if the screen needs to be PEEKed but POKEs can be performed with the ROM in place.

26 Easy INPUT

```
10 INPUT"DO YOU WANT
TO SAY YES(RIGHT)?\
(LEFT)?"A$
```

27 Position in colour RAM

```
PRINT PEEK(243)+256*
PEEK(224)
```

28 Position in screen RAM

```
PRINT PEEK(289)+256*
PEEK(210)+PEEK(211)
```

29 Switch screen off/on

```
OFF: POKE 53265,
PEEK(53265) AND 255 *
ON: POKE 53265,
PEEK(53265) OR 16
```

30 Supervision

When using screen routines use base addresses for the screen and colour RAM. CO=55296;SC=1024. This means that a POKE to the video can be colour co-ordinated.

```
POKE SC+40,character:POKE
CO+50,colour
```

31 Key detection

PEEK location 653 to see if the SHIFT (value 1), CBM (2) or CTRL (4) keys have been pressed. If two keys are held down at the same time the value found in 653 is the sum of the key values. For example, a value of five means that the CBM and CTRL keys are down.

32 Clearing the key buffer

Before detecting a keypress, make sure that the key buffer is empty by POKE 198,0.

33 Filling the key buffer

Loading from inside a program has its drawbacks. A better way is to place the loading sequence in the key buffer so that the next program load as though the commands have been typed in.

The buffer queue is located at 631 and continues through the following nine bytes. This means that

only ten characters can be stored here as ASCII codes. A routine such as this would suffice:

```
10 PRINT"[CLR]HELLO!"<CHR$(70)+
"ZULU"<CHR$(70)+",0,123456789":
PRINT"BLA"
20 PEEK(631),15,PEEK(632),13:POKE
23,13
30 PEEK(630,0
```

This would appear at the end of the first program and would load a program called ZULU. To save on buffer space, the commands are written to a cleared screen. They have to be correctly spaced to allow for the on-screen messages that the LOAD must so display.

The buffer is poked with a HOME command to place the cursor on the top screen line and this is followed by two returns. Location 198 has to be told that these three characters are waiting in the buffer.

When the program ends the first return automatically executes the LOAD command and then the loaded program automatically runs.

A modified version of this could load a series of machine code routines and execute a SYS command at the end. With a ten character buffer there could be 9 returns stored; that requires nine commands executed after the first program ends.

34 List protect 1

To protect a program from prying eyes use POKE 775,200. This prevents listing and can be restored by poking the original value of 187 back again.

35 List protect 2

Another protection method is to use a REM statement which contains a shifted L. When the program is listed it produces a syntax error after the statement. This is easily overridden by listing the program and pressing the return key on the listed line. Using this method in conjunction with the next method can improve this command.

36 List protect 3

A REM statement with a few delta symbols (inverted T) can create havoc with the LIST command.

To insert a delete symbol, type REM and then two pairs of inverted commas, delete the second pair of quotes. After the remaining set of quotes, press the insert key (shifted INSTDEL key) once for each character of the current line which you want to hide. Next press the delete key the same number of times. When the program is LISTed and deleted will each erase a character which lies to their left. For example:

```
10 SYS49132:REM["DEL"]
REM[5L]
```

would pull the second REM over the SYS command, making the line look and behave like a REM with a shifted L.

37 Key repeat

The only keys which will repeat when held down are the cursor keys and spacebar. Poking a value of 128 to location 490 makes all keys repeat but poking 64 instead will prevent any of the keys from repeating.

38 Repeat delay

If all keys are set to repeat, the gap between the first character appearing and the row of repeats can be altered by poking different values to location 491. The maximum delay is given when the poked value is 255, causing a delay of around four seconds.

39 UnNEW

Accidentally NEWing a program before it is saved does not mean that the program is lost forever. The easiest way to recover is to reset the line link vector, rechain the program and restore the end of program pointer.

One way to do this is to start a program at the top of memory. Enter the following line:

```
POKE 431:POKE
-44,159:POKE 48,178:POKE
40704,0:NEW
```

This sets the start of Basic at 40704 (\$9900). The following UNNEW program can not be typed in and saved with "dev.1" where dev is 1 or 8 for tape or disk.

```
10 POKE40704:NEW
80 0000:END
```

```
20 NEW:179-40704:NEW:END
30 40151:10-255:10-8-40700:3
40 POKE42,0:POKE48,4
50 POKE79,0:POKE88,159:POKE
98,1:POKE98,POKE100:POKE99,PE
100:END:CLR:END
50 177:POKE10-255:POKE10-15-255
100:POKE10-40:POKE100,40:END
70 0000:END
```

The program will always load at 40704 as long as the "1" is added.

When a program is to be restored after NEW, enter the line of pokes mentioned at the beginning of this section and load the UNNEW program.

The program can now be RUN but it may take a while before the READY prompt appears again. When it does, the program will have been restored.

40 Extending Basic

When a Basic program is decoded by the operating system, it calls in the Basic lines for analysis in the input buffer starting at \$0300 (\$312). Part of the decoding routine lies in RAM and this is where an extra routine can be wedged in.

This routine is stored at \$0679 and looks like this:

```
$0673:INC $7A
$0675:BNL $0679
$0677:INC $7B
$0679:LDN $0100
$067C:CMF #51A
$067E:RCS $008A
$0680:CMF #510
$0682:BEQ $0675
$0684:SEC
$0685:SNL #430
$0687:SEC
$0688:SNL #410
$068A:RTS
```

A suitable break point can be created by moving CMF #520 to \$067C and BEQ \$0673 to \$067E. Location \$0680 can now point to the new decoding routine (eg. JMP \$C900).

The routine grabs a byte from the buffer and attempts to decode it. By using a prefix on all of the new commands, decoding becomes easier. The "at" symbol located next to the asterisk on the keyboard is a good prefix so the new routine could look like this:

```
$C000:CMF #540
$C002:BEQ $C012
```

```
$C004:CMF #518
$C006:RCC $C008
$C008:JMP $C011
$C00B:SEC
$C00C:SNL #530
$C00E:SEC
$C00F:SNL #510
$C011:RTS
$C012:DECODE ROUTINE
```

The decode routine can call extra bytes from the buffer with JSR \$0073 until a colon is detected. After execution of the command the new routine should hand back control to the normal operating system with JMP \$0073.

41 Setting up interrupts

Once written, an interrupt routine can be called by:

```
SEI
LDA #51F
STA $DC0D
STA $DD0D
LDA $DC0D
LDA $DD0D
LDA $DD0D
LDA #low byte
STA $0314
LDA #high byte
STA $0315
LDA #500
STA $D00A
CLI
RTS
```

The high and low bytes refer to the location of the new interrupt routine. Somewhere in the new routine three extra lines should be included. The first two are:

```
LDA #500
STA $D009
```

This can be located anywhere in the new code but the third extra line should be used instead of RTS:

```
JMP $E420
```

This checks the keyboard to see if an input has occurred. If the keyboard check isn't necessary the routine should end with:

```
PLA
TAY
PLA
PLA
TAX
PLA
RTI
```

42 WAIT problems

The WAIT command is probably the best used and most misunderstood Basic term. Its use is princi-

fully for IO actions because it has to use a memory location that can be changed externally.

The most common applications are to test for a datasette or keyboard keypress:

```
WAIT 132.02
WAIT 197.8
```

The first key is the datasette sensor which waits until bit 5 of location 1 is set by pressing any of the motor keys.

The second command peeks into the keyboard register. Any key decode value which sets bit 3 will terminate the pause, so 'A' (value 10) will be accepted but 'R' (17) would have no effect.

Another use is to detect the pressing of the CTRL, CRAM or SHIFT keys through location 603. WAIT 603.1 will detect the SHIFT key, WAIT 603.2 finds the CRAM key and WAIT 603.4 is the CTRL command. Alternatively, WAIT 603.6 will detect either the CTRL or CRAM key.

43 Wait a jiffy

One internal use of WAIT is to create a time delay when used with the TB register.

```
TB="000000" WAIT 161.1
give a 4 second pause.
```

44 Unofficial pause

The pause routine called by the tape loading routines can be used as an alternative to the usual 'press any key' pause. SYS 58352 followed by POKE198.0 will give an infinite pause and forget which key was pressed. The key must be one of those to the left of the keyboard.

45 Colour change

Character colours can be changed through control codes in PRINT statements but a better way for certain functions is to poke the colour value direct to location 646.

46 Flash data

It can be very boring waiting for a program to read in data. Sometimes it can take so long that you start to wonder if the computer has hung up. One way to reassure the user is to add an extra POKE command to flash the border. The nice thing

about this location is that it will accept any value up to 255 without a memory even though there are only sixteen colours to choose from.

For numerical data POKE 6328(A) will create a border flash if A is the data value which has just been read in. If the data is greater than 255, a small division routine to keep the numbers down to acceptable values can be included.

With string data a modified version can be used taking ASCII(A) as the value.

47 Screen shake

One less serious function of location 63270 can be shown with this line:

```
FOR A = 0 TO 155:POKE
  63270,A:NEXT
```

The screen shakes as though a violent earthquake was stirring inside the 64. For added effect, poking A to 63261 will really blow your mind.

48 Keyst prevention

The RUNSTOP with RESTORE reset can be prevented by POKE 808,225. The function can be re-enabled by POKE 808,247.

49 Cold restart

When a program has been altering the start of basic and various other parameters, the easiest way to get the C64 back to normal is by using SYS 64718 instead of the END command.

50 Scrolling screens

An upwards screen scroll can be forced at any time by SYS 99626.

51 Making spaces

SYS 99748 will open up a screen line beneath the current cursor position, effectively scrolling the screen downwards.

Combining this routine with the normal scroll, a routine can be devised to give quite stunning effects.

```
10 PRINT"COUNT, HELLO, SPIN, CTI
  ":POKE111,255
20 FOR% =0 TO 9:PRINT%:NEXT
30 FOR% =0 TO 1000:PRINT
  %:NEXT
40 PRINT"COUNT, HELLO, SPIN, CTI
  ":POKE111,255
50 PRINT%:NEXT
60 GOTO10
```

52 Screen flipping

Location 648 directs the operating system to the current screen area.

```
10 PRINT"CLEARING IS SCREEN 1
```

```
20 PRINT"PRESS ANY KEY"
```

```
30 WAIT100.1
```

```
40 POKE648,%:POKE1568,%:PRINT%
```

```
50 GOTO1000
```

```
60 PRINT"CLEARING IS SCREEN 2
  (25600)"
```

```
70 INPUT"TYPE ANYTHING IN"(%
  80 GOTO60000
```

```
90 PRINT"COUNT, HELLO, SPIN, CTI
  ":NEXT
```

```
130 FOR% =1 TO 10:PRINT
```

```
140 GOTO1000
```

```
150 NEXT:END
```

```
160 POKE648,130
```

```
170 POKE6678,(PEEK(66678)+6668)
  521081
```

```
180 POKE6678,(PEEK(66678)+6668)
  520081
```

```
190 RETURN
```

```
200 POKE6678,7
```

```
210 POKE6678,(PEEK(66678)+6668)
  521081
```

```
220 RETURN
```

53 Open files

With complex programs, it's best to keep track of the number of open files. PEEK1520 will reveal the current number of active files.

54 Motor kill

To stop the datasette motor at any time, SYS 82604.

55 String grabbing

Strings can be pulled out of memory by using the ROM routine at 43806. The string must end with a quotation mark or a zero and the start address is stored in the accumulator (T80) and Y register (Y82) in low byte/high byte format:

```
10 GET% "480:STOLE THE BYTES?"
```

```
20 "
```

```
30 POKE788,116:POKE792,809:SYS
  43806
```

```
40 POKE788,80:POKE792,809:SYS
  30000
```

```
50 PRINT:PRINT
```

```
60 POKE788,0:POKE792,0:SYS30000
```

```
70 "
```

56 Last filename

The name of the last file to be loaded into the computer can be found from a ROM routine which the

computer uses to print the 'searching for' message: SYS 62813.

57 Faster Basic

Maintaining the screen is a time consuming job for the 64. Complex calculations can be speeded up by five percent if the screen is blanked out first:

```
POKE 16325,PEEK(16325)
AND 139
```

To get the screen back again the command becomes:

```
POKE 16325,PEEK(16325) OR
16
```

58 Memory configuration

Switching ROMs in and out of the 64 memory is controlled by the first three bits of location 1.

Bit 0 controls the Basic ROM at 40960 (\$A000)

Bit 1 switches the Kernel ROM at 57344 (\$E000)

Bit 2 is responsible for the character ROM at 31248 (\$D000)

59 One-line clear

A partial screen clear can be achieved by using part of the in-built screen clear command. The row to be cleared is poked into the X register (780). Remember that the numbering starts with line 0.

```
10 FOR A=1024 TO 1023:
POKE A, 1: NEXT
20 FOR A=3 TO 20:POKE
781, A
30 SYS 59903
40 NEXT
```

60 Line ungrabbing

The screen routines can also be used for line grabbing.

Location 59833 is the start of a routine which will copy a line from anywhere in memory and place it on the screen. The only thing to remember is that the data must be written in screen poke values and be 40 characters long.

The low/high byte information for the start of the line is poked into locations 172/173.

```
POKE 172,0:POKE 173,8:SYS
59833
```

The line is printed at the current cursor position which should be set before the routine is called (see tip 7).

Used with imagination, this routine can be used to create special effects such as screen rotation or a one line scroll.

61 Wait, no query

Sometimes a question mark seems odd when an input is required. Not all inputs are questions so why should there be a question mark?

POKE 19,1 before using INPUT will cure the problem.

62 Tape headers

The cassette buffer is a minormem, it is actually the tape header buffer. When the header is FOUND switch off the dataste and press RUN/STOP. Run the following program to find out what's in the buffer.

```
10 CD=800
20 S=PEEK(CD)
30 LA=PEEK(CD+1)+PEEK(CD+2)*256
40 SA=PEEK(CD+3)+PEEK(CD+4)*256
50 FOR W=CD+5 TO CD+99
60 PB=PB+CHR$(PEEK(W))-NEXT
70 FOR W=CD+61 TO 615:IF PEEK(W)=
80:PRINT W
90 NEXT W
100 PRINT"FILE, OWNER, SPECIALTY"
110:
120 PRINT"FILE",SA,""
130 PRINT"OWNER",CHR$(LA) AND
8000 "-"
140 PRINT"ID",W+102400 ADDRESS
SPCS="":LA
150 PRINT"OWNER",CHR$(LA) AND
8000 "-"
160 IF PEEK(W)=1:"CONTINUED"
ELSE:PRINT"END OF RECORD"
```

63 Controlled Print

It's no secret that control codes can be used for changing the print colour but have you tried non-colour control characters. After typing PRINT, open quotes, hold down CTRL, and a letter and see what happens when the program runs.

CTRL M can't be used because it does an automatic shifted return and erases the rest of the line that you're trying to enter. CTRL N automatically switches the computer into lower case.

64 FAC facts

Floating point is difficult to understand but can easily be used by machine code routines.

The conversion of the numbers is performed by the routine at \$B09E. It takes a number stored in the Y/A registers in low/high byte format and stores it in a special register known as FAC#1 (Floating point Accumulator). If two numbers are to be operated on they must be transferred in the correct order to FAC#1 and FAC#2.

To transfer a number from FAC#1 to FAC#2 the routine at \$BC0F is used. This is shown in the example routine which divides 1000 by 4 in hex.

```
LDA #000
LDY #000
JSR $B09E
JSR $BC0F
LDA #000
LDY #004
JSR $B09E
JSR $B09E
JSR $B09E
LDY #005
* LDA $0100,Y
STA $00FF,Y
DEY
BNE *
RTS
```

To convert the result in FAC#1 into a usable form, \$BDD0 returns the result in ASCII to \$0100 from which it can be stored and used, in this case from location \$FA.

Other useful routines are available:

```
$B8FC transfer FAC#2 to FAC#1
$B86F add FAC#1 to FAC#2
$B853 subtract FAC#1 from
FAC#2 the result is stored
in FAC#1
$BA30 multiply FAC#1 by
FAC#2 and store the result
in FAC#1
$B812 divide FAC#2 by FAC#1
and store the result in
FAC#1
$B878 raise FAC#1 to the power
FAC#2 and store the result
in FAC#1
$B8F7 calculate the square root of
FAC#1 and store the result
in FAC#1
```

If you discover an interesting routine for the Commodore 64, why not let everyone in on the secret and send it to: Tips for the Serious User, Year Commodore, ASP Ltd, 1 Golden Square, London W1R 3AB.

LIFESAVERS 1	C128	TEXT SCREEN DUMP	1/1
<p>This utility will dump the current text screen from inside a Basic program. It reads the location where the screen is stored and translates them into ASCII code values ready for printing.</p> <p>Place the program inside a listing and the command GOTO 10 will set the process in motion.</p>		<pre> 10 REM TEXT SCREEN DUMP 20 REM BY ANDREW GORRIE 30 FAST : P\$=CHR\$(16) : A\$="" : OPEN#4,4,7 40 AA=1024:FOR P=0 TO 24 50 FOR N=AA TO AA+39 : GOSUB 60 : NEXT : AA=AA+40 : PRINT#4,P\$ "15" A\$: NEXT P : SLOW : END 60 IF PEEK(N)=63 AND PEEK(N)<91 THEN Q=12 70 IF PEEK(N)>128 THEN Q=-128 80 IF PEEK(N)<24 THEN Q=64 90 A\$=A\$+CHR\$(PEEK(N)+Q) : Q=0 : RETURN </pre>	

LIFESAVERS 4	C64	RESTORE BORDER CHANGE	1/1
<p>Running this program means that the border can be changed by pressing the RESTORE key. The colour cycles through to a new value for each press of the key.</p> <p>The program works by resetting the STOP routine vector at 808-9. By altering these you can point the restore key to any routine you like. The border change routine has been chosen to highlight a side effect of this method. When a program is loaded or saved, the border changes as the ROM routines call on the STOP routine while performing their tasks.</p>		<p>Pressing RUN/STOP with restore will deactivate the border routine and POKE 808,0:POKE 809,192 will activate it.</p> <pre> 10 REM RESTORE KEY BORDER CHANGE 20 C=0:FOR I=0 TO 5: READ A:POKE 49192+I,A:C=C+A:NEXT 30 IF C>1037 THEN PRINT"ERROR IN LINE 40":END 40 DATA 239,12,108,76,237,146 50 POKE 808,0:POKE 809,192 60 PRINT"PRESS RESTORE" </pre>	

A Bit More

Turn your C64 into a hi-res machine with a bitmap, 16 sprites, a redefinable character set, 8K of storage plus 21 commands - but retaining 36K for Basic!

This utility combines two ideas in the one program. Firstly, the memory map is reconfigured so that the screen, character set, and bitmap are in Bank 3 (from 49152 to 65536) and, secondly, an arsenal of 21 machine-code commands is loaded into the area of memory once used by the screen (from 1020 to 3794), the start of Basic being moved up to 3795 to protect it. If you have a look at the memory map provided you will see that almost the whole of the memory is now usable. The exceptions being the BD area from 53248 to 56344 and the area from 0 to 1494, which still leaves some 37945 bytes free.

The program is in two parts. The first, called MCLoad, is stored from 680 to 762 and forms a machine-code loader which sets the start of Basic memory to 3795 and then loads in the main program, called MCFILE, and calls the reconfigure command (SYS1020), finally ending with NEW to set the Basic pointers correctly.

MCFILE is the program containing the machine-code commands and consists of a jump table (from 1020 to 1085) for the command routines, followed by the routines themselves between 1086 and 3794.

The following is a detailed list of all the new commands available.

RECONFIGURE - SYS1020

This is the command that sets up the

new memory configuration and can be used at any time. The screen, sprite pointers, sprite and bitmap maintain their relative positions but move up into Bank 3.

The screen is at 1024+49152=50176, the first sprite pointer is at 1040+49152=51192, sprites 0-15 are at 0*64+49152=49152 to 15*64+49152=50112 and the bitmap is at 8192+49152=57344.

The character set is now in RAM at 51200 to 52048 and consists of the first 256 characters of the normal set but it can be redefined at any time.

RASTER ON - SYS1021

The raster interrupt routine is turned on with this command and can be used for both split-screen graphics and sound as detailed later.

It is not recommended that you leave the raster interrupt routine running when using the LOAD and SAVE or the MEMORY MOVE and MEMORY FILL commands.

RASTER OFF - SYS1022

This command is obviously to turn off the interrupt routine.

SPLIT-SCREEN - SYS1023,

<0 or 1-200>

This command is used in conjunction with the RASTER ON com-

mand to set up a split-screen where the top part is bitmapped while the rest is the normal screen display. It requires one parameter which sets the split to a screen line between 1 and 200. A value of zero turns the split-screen off.

BITMAP ON - SYS1024

This turns on the full screen bitmap. If a full bitmap and an interrupt are required at the same time for running the sound routine, then the SPLIT-SCREEN command SYS1023,200 should be used rather than this one. If at any time this command does not appear to be working, check that the raster routine has been switched off first because they won't work together.

BITMAP OFF - SYS1025

Turns off the bitmap. The same rules apply to these interrupts as those detailed in the BITMAP ON command.

CLEAR BITMAP - SYS1026

This command clears the complete bitmap. If you want to clear only parts of a bitmap see the MEMORY FILL command and Example 3 in the DEMO program.

COLOUR BITMAP - SYS1027

The complete bitmap is filled with



the current colour stored in 254, this is set with the SET CURRENT COLOUR command.

SET CURRENT COLOUR -
SYS1044,<0-15>,<0-15>
Use this command to set the display colour. It requires two parameters, the first is the plot or drawing colour using the standard colour codes and the second is the background colour.

PLOT POINT ON BITMAP -
SYS1047,<0-319>,<0-199>,<0-1-1>

Points on the bitmap screen will be plotted in the current colour. Three parameters are required - the first is the X co-ordinate between 0 and 319, the second is the Y co-ordinate between 0 and 199, the third is the mode which can be zero to unplot or erase a point, one to plot a point or two to test if a pixel is on or off. If the pixel is off then location 3 will contain a zero, if the pixel is on then it will contain the number 100.

DRAW LINE -

SYS1050,
<0-319>,<0-199>,<0-319>,<0-199>,<0-1>

To draw lines on a bitmap, this command can be used with its five parameters. The first two are the starting X and Y co-ordinates of the line, the next two are the end of line X and Y co-ordinates, the last is the mode, which can be either zero to erase or one to plot.

DRAW CIRCLE -

SYS1053,
<0-319>,<0-199>,<0-128>,<0-1>

Here is the command which draws circles from four parameters. The first two are the X and Y co-ordinates of the centre of the circle, the next is the radius of the circle. The smallest circle that can be drawn has a radius of one and the largest has radius 129. The last parameter is once again the mode, either zero or one for erasing or plotting.

FILL BITMAP -

SYS1054,
<0-319>,<0-199>,<0-1>

This is the command that fills selected areas of the bitmap and it requires three parameters. The first two are the X and Y co-ordinates for the starting point of the fill, the third

is again the mode of either zero or one. The starting point of the fill is important as the routine is not the smartest around. Try the following example and you will see what I mean.

Set up a bitmap using the following commands in either program or immediate mode

```
SYS1044,2,10      - set colour to red on
                  - light red
SYS1038-SYS1041  - clear and colour the
                  - bitmap
SYS1032           - turn on
                  - the
                  - bitmap
SYS1053,160,100,30,1 - draw
                  - circle
```

Next try SYS1056,140,100,1 and you will see that the circle is not properly filled. Erase the above with SYS1056,140,100,0 and draw the circle again (name as before) and then use SYS1056,160,100,1. The circle will now be filled correctly. Have a look at Example 6 in the demo program and you will see some of the limitations of the fill commands. The two fill routines are reasonably fast and compact in code so you can't expect miracles.

FILL WITH CHARACTER -

SYS1058,<0-319>,<0-199>,<0-1>,<0-255>

This routine works in the same way as the ordinary fill routine but it has an extra parameter. This is a character from the character set, numbered 0 to 255, and is used to specify the fill pattern. You can fill or erase any area of the screen or even the whole screen with this character and, since the character set is redefinable, there are hundreds of possible fill patterns available. The limitations of the fill routine also apply to this command.

SET SOUND -

SYS1062,<1-3>,<0-15>,<0-185>,<0-255>,<0-255>,<0-255>,<0-255>,<0-15>,<0-255>,<0-255>

The sound command can be used in two ways and needs ten parameters to work. In order, these are the voice, volume, low frequency, high frequency, attack/decay, sustain/release, low pulse, high pulse, wave-

form and the duration of a note. All but one of these operate in the normal way, the exception being the duration.

If the interrupt is not turned on, then the duration is simply a set-up command and the particular voice used will have to be gated off in the normal way. If, however, the interrupt is on, then the duration parameter comes into effect. The length of the note is calculated by:

Duration = time in seconds * 50
eg. a five second note gives a parameter of 5 * 50 = 250

All three voices can be used at once under interrupt control and you can have split-screen graphics and innosync controlled sound at the same time.

To check if a voice has finished processing, or requires more data, a PEER to the voice control register is needed. For the three voices, the registers are located at 1228, 1129 and 1130 respectively. If the Voice 1 register at 1128 contains 199 then the voice is still on. If it contains zero then the voice has been gated off. The other two voice registers operate in the same way.

SET SPRITE -

SYS1065,<0-7>,<0-1>,<0-255>,<0-15>,<0-255>,<0-255>,<0-1>,<0-1>,<0-15>,<0-15>

This command allows sprites to be set up with only one instruction but it has eleven parameters which need to be specified. These are: sprite number, sprite off/on, sprite pointer (remember data should be somewhere in bank 3 is for a pointer set to 13 the data should be at 13*64+49152=49984 onwards), sprite colour, X position, Y position, X expand (0-ordinary, 1-expanded), Y expand, multicolour off/on, multicolour 1, multicolour 2. These all operate in the normal way. To turn off any sprite you only need to specify its number followed by zero (eg. to turn sprite 7 off use SYS1065,7,0).

MOVE MEMORY -

SYS1068,
<0-65535>,<0-65535>,<0-32767>

Use of this command will move any

block of memory to any address as specified by the three parameters. The first is the block's destination address, the second is the starting address of the block to be moved, and the third is its length which is limited to a maximum of 32K.

MOVE MEMORY has access to all of the RAM, including that under the Basic and Kernel ROMs, except for the RAM under the VIC, SID, and the I/O ROMs.

As was mentioned earlier, it is not advisable to use this command with the interrupt running. If you need to have a split-screen and to move or fill large areas of memory as well, then simply switch off the interrupt before calling this routine and switch it back on immediately afterwards. This will cause the screen to flicker or speed sound timings but it is simply a consequence of not being able to have interrupts running while maintaining access to the RAM under ROMs at the same time.

FILL MEMORY -

SY\$1071,

<B-65535>,<B-31967>,<B-255>

You can fill any area of memory up to a block size of 32K with a number between 0 and 255 using this command. The parameters required form the starting address of the memory block to be filled, the length of the block (up to 32K), and the number with which the block is filled.

This command uses part of the MOVE MEMORY routine and the interrupt restrictions also apply. There are no restrictions concerning which part of memory you are filling so be careful that you don't overwrite something important, such as the operating system and program areas.

SAVE MEMORY -

SY\$1074,<file

name>,<B1 or 08-11>,<00>,<B-65535>,<B-65535>

This is a machine code SAVE routine and can be used either in immediate mode or as part of a program. The parameters required are the filename (usual restrictions apply eg. name length of 38 characters), device number, the number zero,

the starting address of the block to be saved, the end address+1 of the block to be saved.

LOAD MEMORY -

SY\$1073,

<file name>,<B1 or 08-11>,<00>,<B-65535>

The LOAD command can be used in either immediate mode or within a program and requires the following parameters. Firstly the filename, then the device, the number zero (this is essential), and finally the load address.

SET CURSOR POSITION -

SY\$1080,<B-24>,<B-29>

This is the last command, and it is used to print text to a specific row and column on the screen, eg. SY\$1080,10,14 followed by PRINT <text message> will print the message on row 10, column 14.

These are all the new commands that are available and if you have a look at the DEMO program provided it should give you some idea of how to make use of them. The best way to find out what can and cannot be achieved is to experiment as much as possible and see what happens.

If for any reason you press the RUN/STOP and RESTORE keys,

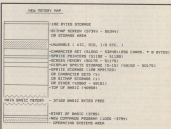
you should put the disk that contains the MCFILE program into the drive, and type SY\$696. This will get everything back to normal without losing any Basic programs that may be in memory. Do not use SY\$680 as this contains the NEW command and any Basic program will be lost.

Split loyalties

The problems that prevent using the memory move or fill commands with a master interrupt running relate to the operating system ROMs.

In set the scene, the raster interrupt comes into operation at the specified screen line, either turning on or off the bitmap as necessary. The routine then exits via the normal interrupt routine handler at \$EA31 to ensure correct Basic operation with keyscan. So far so good.

The MEMORY MOVE command requires access to the RAM under the Basic and Kernel ROMs, so these are both switched-out. Interrupts cannot now be allowed to occur since the Basic interpreter is no longer in memory. If the MEMORY MOVE command is running, the interrupt flag is set so, if the routine runs for longer than 1/200th of a second (the time it takes



For the raster to scan a complete screen, the raster interrupt will be held up. When the MEMORY MOVE command is finished the interrupt flag is cleared and the raster interrupt can now occur. Unfortunately, the raster display will be frozen during the MEMORY MOVE interrupt giving a full high resolution screen or a full normal

screen. Either way the result is a mess!

The only way round this problem is to avoid using the two commands together or simply switch the raster off before using the MEMORY MOVE command and switch it back on again afterwards using the routines provided.

All the above also applies to the

MEMORY FILL command because memory has been saved by using some of the subroutines of the MEMORY MOVE command.

Finally, if you want to load the program without the menu system, type LOAD("MENU",A) and then SYS680. To get the demo program type LOAD("DEMO",S) then RUN.



PROGRAM: FLODIS

```

30 10 REM FLODIS
31 20 KEY THIS PROGRAM LOADS AN
    0 NUMBER ONE FLODIS FILE
32 30 KEY TYPE THIS IN AND SAVE
    IT TO TAPE OR DISK AND HOLD
    DELAY
33 40 KEY INSERT YOUR MASTER TA
    PE OR DISK AND RUN FLODIS.BA
    S
  
```

```

87 50 REM THE SCREEN WILL FLASH
    AND THEN THE DRIVE WILL OCCU
    R AUTOMATICALLY
88 60 0
89 70 :
90 80 0-4,10-80,0FF80
91 90 FOR I=0 TO 8:CO=CO+4:FOR O=
    0 TO 15
92 100 READ A,CO=CO+4:FOR S=0=
    10:0,A=POKE800,A:NEXT O
93 110 READ A:IF A=0:0:TRIMPRINT
    "***** IN LINE",I+1:11:0:0:0:0
    0:0
94 120 NEXT I:FOR A=POKE780,A:0
    READ:FOR I=0
95 130 DATA 30,174,0,78,010,0,1
    05,0,180,0,180,1,30,180,000,
    180,180
96 140 DATA 0,180,004,000,0,0,0
  
```

```

000,000,180,0,30,010,000,180
001,180,000
97 150 DATA 10,180,14,180,00,10
    0,0,171,000,00,00,0,000,1
    0,00,180
98 160 DATA 010,000,00,180,0,10
    0,180,180,00,00,180,0,180,0
    0,181,180,0000
99 170 DATA 0,000,00,181,181,0,
    180,10,141,180,0,00,00,00,00
    0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
100 180 DATA 78,00,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
    0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
101 190 POKE180,180:POKE184,0:PO
    KE188,0:POKE192,0
102 200 POKE187,0:POKE186,0:POKE
    185,0:POKE184,0:KEY POKE 180
    ,1 FOR CHARACTE
103 210 POKE180,0:SYSTEM
  
```

PROGRAM: TCFILE

```

30 10 REM TYPE IN THIS PROGRAM
    AND MAKE AN 8" SQUARE TAPE OR
    DISK AS "TCFILE.BAS"
31 20 KEY BEFORE RUNNING PLACE
    THE DISK OR CASSETTE WITH TC
    FILE INTO THE TAPE DEVICE
32 30 KEY IF USING CASSETTE, ON
    TAPE IT IS SET TO THE END OF
    FLODIS
33 40 KEY WHEN MAKE SURE THAT LI
    NE 50 HAS BEEN CHANGED
34 50 REM RUN TCFILE.BAS
35 60 0:10:1:0-80:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0
    0
36 70 FOR I=0 TO 8:CO=CO+4:FOR O=
    0 TO 15:READ A,CO=CO+4
37 80 POKE800,A:POKE 84+C*16+
    O,A:NEXT O
38 90 READ A:IF A=0:0:TRIMPRINT
    "***** IN LINE",I+1:11:11:0:0:0:0
    0:0
39 100 NEXT I:KEY IF USING CASSE
    TETTE, INSERT POKE 80078,1:0
    0
40 110 SYSTEM
41 120 DATA 78,00,0,78,00,0,78,
    00,0,78,180,10,78,174,0,78,1
    80
42 130 DATA 181,14,78,000,0,78,
    0,0,78,180,10,78,174,0,78,18
    0,180
43 140 DATA 7,78,101,0,78,174,0
    0,78,117,10,78,180,0,78,000,
    10,180
44 150 DATA 78,00,0,78,180,10,
  
```

```

    00,174,0,78,00,14,78,174,0,
    00,180
45 160 DATA 00,00,180,173,10,00
    0,78,000,173,14,000,173,17,0
    00,00,100,180
46 170 DATA 141,17,000,180,0,17
    0,00,000,174,141,00,0,18
    0,0,171,180
47 180 DATA 01,0,070,00,000,0,1
    070,00,000,00,00,0,0,0,0,0,0
    0
48 190 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,000,1,0
    0,00,000,00,01,173,113,0,00
    0
49 200 DATA 001,0,000,0,78,170,
    1,78,174,0,173,00,000,0,1,14
    1,180
  
```



```

50 210 DATA 00,000,78,00,004,18
    0,0,04,00,000,000,00,173,17,
    000,0,180
51 220 DATA 30,140,17,000,000,0
    0,00,01,000,173,140,0,140,1,
    0,000,78,180
52 230 DATA 104,0,173,17,000,01
    000,171,17,000,180,180,004,
    180,0,180,180
53 240 DATA 18,141,00,000,180,0
    0,00,18,000,00,113,0,78,104,
    0,00,180
54 250 DATA 01,0,180,00,000,01,
  
```

```

001,001,173,1,78,70,173,0,1
002,00,000
55 260 DATA 180,00,141,130,0,00
    0,000,171,113,0,00,180,0,141
    113,0,180
56 270 DATA 141,113,0,00,180,00
    100,007,180,000,180,0,130,0
    01,180,000,000
57 280 DATA 001,000,000,001,000
    000,000,000,000,00,180,0,18
    0,180,130,000,000
58 290 DATA 180,0,100,001,180,0
    00,000,173,000,000,000,0,0,0
    00,000,000,000
59 300 DATA 000,000,000,173,0,00
    1,0,0,170,0,001,173,0,001,00
    000,180
60 310 DATA 0,0,781,0,001,180,1
    0,140,04,000,180,180,141,130
    0,180,174
61 320 DATA 0,130,000,000,000,1
    00,000,180,0,130,000,180,000
    1,130,000,180,000
62 330 DATA 0,01,000,180,1,180,
    0,177,000,000,001,000,000,00
    0,001,180,000
63 340 DATA 001,000,000,000,000,
    000,000,180,000,001,010,000
    000,180,1,0,0180
64 350 DATA 0,130,1,800,00,173,1
    04,0,000,18,173,100,0,000,10
    0,000,1000
65 360 DATA 0,141,0,010,171,100
    1,78,100,0,000,004,0,173,10
    0,0,180
66 370 DATA 000,00,00,173,000,000
    0,01,180,0,141,130,000,141,00
    0,0,78,180
  
```


LISTING

```

1C 1800 DATA 81,8,99,899,13,18,
1E,34,30,159,879,30,81,8,30,
829,1299
01 1800 DATA 23,89,109,999,139,
899,89,179,17,899,8,99,979,1
7,999,109,8998
02 1800 DATA 89,141,99,898,89,1
73,17,898,41,899,141,17,999,
189,99,199,999
03 1800 DATA 89,899,89,30,81,8
189,81,898,89,899,89,99,89,
179,18,1499
04 1800 DATA 76,30,81,8,829,179
399,80,898,8,189,80,189,40,
179,3,1479
05 1800 DATA 78,890,898,78,78,1
79,0,189,0,123,890,188,999,1
33,891,189,8998

```

```

86 1800 DATA 859,109,179,139,39
3,189,3,123,179,139,199,189,
189,123,899,189,8998
90 1800 DATA 199,139,899,189,0,
179,899,179,179,899,899,898

```



```

EC 0,820,891,899,8997
8879 DATA 179,899,3,979,179,
999,999,199,899,899,899,189,
979,199,899,899,8998
92 1800 DATA 899,899,179,139,89
7,189,189,139,189,189,8,139,
999,189,0,139,8998
99 2800 DATA 189,189,0,99,179,0

```

```

99,189,8,79,81,189,899,898,8
44,89,89,8178
99 1800 DATA 209,899,899,899,18
999,8,891,89,899,899,41,18,1
39,189,79,8998
97 1910 DATA 239,979,109,17,87,
73,79,899,89,89,30,89,89,89,7
3,87,1488
97 2800 DATA 89,89,78,89,77,89,
89,89,13,17,87,89,89,89,41,78,3
9,898
99 2000 DATA 47,39,89,73,89,79,
89,39,89,89,79,89,89,87,98,7
9,898
01 2910 DATA 89,0,77,87,78,78,0
898,0,0,0,0,9,8,0,0,899
90 1900 DATA 0,8,899,899,898,89
9,899,0,8,0,0,0,0,0,0,1478

```

PROGRAM: DEMO

```

9A 00 RUN ** EXAMPLE **
9B 00 PRINT"CLR;DIMS MOVE FROM CHARACTER SET"
9C 00 PRINT" STARTING AT 50000
(BLOCK) TO 100"
9D 00 PRINT" BITMAP SCREEN AT 5
THRU 65535"
9E 00 PRINT" 15 BLOCKS OF 8, 15
.11 CHARACTER"
9F 00 PRINT" THEN FILL REMAINING
8 SCREENS WITH"
9G 00 PRINT" CHARACTER NO. 127."
9H 00 SCREENS:REM SET ANY KEY
TO CONTINUE
9I 00 SYSKEYS:8,10,REM SET COLS
180 FOR 0 TO 1:END
9J 00 SYSKEYS:SPACES:REM CLR
8 AND COLS BITMAP

```



```

02 010 SCREEN:REM BITMAP ON
03 180 SCREEN:808,008,89
04 019 FROM"=DRAWING"
05 040 FOR 0 TO 65535:GOTO
06 060 REM:GOTO"ROW"SCREEN"COL
"81:REM POSITION ON BITMAP
07 060 REM:"DRAWING,C,13,CLEAR:AS
CLICK"
08 079 FROM"=DRAWING"CHAR"
81:REM:CHARACT:RECT"
09 019 FROM"=DRAWING"CHAR"
81:REM TO 0:REM:COLP:
10 000 FROM"=DRAWING"CHAR:REM
100 CHARACTER TO PRINT
11 060 FROM"898,08,08,8,REM:REM
0:RENDER FROM CHARACTER SET
TO BITMAP
12 010 CLR"COL"1:REM1
13 010 OR"BITMAP"
14 010 SYSKEYS:89,130,1,147:REM
1508,300,180,1,187:REM:FULL
BITMAP
16 010 REM:IPAR"="DRAWING"
17 010 SYSKEYS:REM:BITMAP OFF

```

```

08 080 PRINT"CLER";GOTO080
09 070 FOR 81 TO 830
10 060 SYSKEYS:8:REM SCREEN SPL
11
00 000 NEXT
01 000 FROM"=0:0 TO 1487:1
02 010 SYSKEYS:8
03 000 NEXT
04 000 SCREENS
05 000 REM ** EXAMPLE **
06 000 PRINT"=DRAWING LINE:RENDER
FILL:COMPARE TO COLCLR"
07 000 PRINT" PARTS OF BITMAP:4
80:REM:USE IT"
08 070 PRINT" TO CLEAR PART OF
THE SCREEN,"
09 060 PRINT" PRESSED ANY KEY"
"TO SET NEXT PROC"
10 000 PRINT" 00 DEMO."
11 000 COLCLR:
12 010 SYSKEYS:REM:COLCLR:BITMAP
P
13 010 SCREEN:REM:BITMAP:ON
14 010 REM:IPAR"="DRAWING
15 010 FROM"=DRAWING:8:REM:REM:COLS
180
16 010 REM:"DRAWING:REM:REM:80
TO 0
REM CURRENT:COLCLR
17 000 SCREEN"=0:0:REM:180:180
"REM:SCREEN:898:898:898:898
3 * 8 LINES:898
18 070 FOR 0 TO 65535:REM:NO:NUMBER
0:0
P LINES" 40 CHARACTER TO 0
REM LINE

```

```

08 080 PRINT"CLER";GOTO080
09 070 FOR 81 TO 830
10 060 SYSKEYS:8:REM SCREEN SPL
11
00 000 NEXT
01 000 FROM"=0:0 TO 1487:1
02 010 SYSKEYS:8
03 000 NEXT
04 000 SCREENS
05 000 REM ** EXAMPLE **
06 000 PRINT"=DRAWING LINE:RENDER
FILL:COMPARE TO COLCLR"
07 000 PRINT" PARTS OF BITMAP:4
80:REM:USE IT"
08 070 PRINT" TO CLEAR PART OF
THE SCREEN,"
09 060 PRINT" PRESSED ANY KEY"
"TO SET NEXT PROC"
10 000 PRINT" 00 DEMO."
11 000 COLCLR:
12 010 SYSKEYS:REM:COLCLR:BITMAP
P
13 010 SCREEN:REM:BITMAP:ON
14 010 REM:IPAR"="DRAWING
15 010 FROM"=DRAWING:8:REM:REM:COLS
180
16 010 REM:"DRAWING:REM:REM:80
TO 0
REM CURRENT:COLCLR
17 000 SCREEN"=0:0:REM:180:180
"REM:SCREEN:898:898:898:898
3 * 8 LINES:898
18 070 FOR 0 TO 65535:REM:NO:NUMBER
0:0
P LINES" 40 CHARACTER TO 0
REM LINE

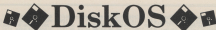
```



```

90 080 SYSKEYS:SCREEN:NO,0
91 080 REM:IPAR"="DRAWING
92 080 SCREEN:REM:BITMAP OFF
93 080 FROM"COLCLR"
94 000 REM ** EXAMPLE **
95 080 PRINT"DRAWING MOVE FROM
0 LINE:DRAWING:898"

```

DiskOS

Accessing the disk drive is child's play through the square window

DiskOS is an operating system which employs windows to ease communications with a disk drive. Its ingenious routines interrupt without interrupting! After calling up DiskOS, programs can resume as though nothing had happened.

Whenever you need to use one of the functions of DiskOS just press the CBM key with the CTRL key and a menu will appear at the top of the screen. This may be done when running Basic or machine-code programs and should be compatible with most of them because it does not use the IRQ interrupt.

When selecting options use the first capital letter of the menu name or option. After a command is complete, press the spacebar to get back to the opening menu.

The QUIT option on all the menus will return you to the start-up menu at the top of the screen.

Menu 1 - Info

Press T for info and the menu will appear. Just one item is contained on this one - a short note about the program.

Menu 2 - Disk

This allows access to the disk commands.

DIR displays the directory which, unlike LOAD"@"&, does not overwrite a Basic program.

ERRRQ reads the disk status (if the red LED flashes).

INIT reads in the disk information after a disk change.

VAL is the validate command which cleans up the disk, and should always be used after SCRATCHING files.

FORMAT is the same as the usual Basic command OPEN 1,8,15,"NEW TEST DISK.64": CLOSE 1.

RENAME will change a file name to another name, just type NEW NAME-OLD NAME and press RETURN.

COPY will copy a file from one disk to another and will ask for the "source" disk which holds the original and the "destination" disk onto which the copy is made.

Menu 3 - Misc

KILL. This returns the C64 to normal and disables the use of

CTRL-CBM. SYS 49152 will restore it.

EXIT will let the computer carry on from where you interrupted it by pressing CTRL-CBM.

Menu 4 - Screen

COLOURS allows you to change the screen colours and the new setting will be maintained until changed again or SYS 49152 is called to restore the default values.

DUMP4 will dump the text screen at \$0400 to the printer. If you design a screen using the cursor keys in Basic and go to the screen menu you can then print it out with this facility.

PROGRAM: DISKOS.BAS	
00	30 REM DISKOS
00	80 REM TYPE IN THIS PROGRAM
00	90 (NAME) IF ON 4 SPACE TAPE
00	OR CASSETTE
00	30 REM WHEN YOU RUN IT MAKE
00	SURE YOU HAVE LINED UP THE ON
00	PE-1100 FOR MAINTENANCE DISKOS
00	40 REM WHEN USING DISKOS, LO
00	AD 49150 :B,1 AND TYPE NEW
00	80 REM TYPE THE NUMBER TO GET
00	THE DISKOS MENU
00	40 BL=0% :L=0% :OFF=0% :C
00	70 FOR L=0 TO BL-C-0:FOR C=
00	0 TO 15:READ A:GOTOA
00	80 FORI=0%:A=FORI:ON L=1:R
00	D,A:PRINT 0
00	80 REM A-IF A=0:PRINT
00	ERRRQ:IN LINE"LN-C1"001:G
00	00
00	40 NEXT L
00	110 DATA 0%:0%:0%:0%:0%:0%
00	30:0%:0%:0%:0%:0%:0%:0%:0%
00	0%:0%:0%:0%:0%:0%:0%:0%
00	0%:0%:0%:0%:0%:0%:0%:0%
00	70
00	130 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	70
00	140 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	150 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	160 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	170 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	180 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	190 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	200 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	210 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	220 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	230 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	240 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	250 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	260 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	270 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	280 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	290 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	300 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	310 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	320 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	330 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	340 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	350 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	360 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	370 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	380 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	390 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	400 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	410 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	420 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	430 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	440 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	450 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	460 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	470 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	480 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	490 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00
00	500 DATA 0,001,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,00,0,000,00,0,000,0,00,0
00	0,000,0,000
00	00

LISTING

48 800 DATA 020.070.070.070.070.070
070.180.020.021.0.000.020.0
0.180.0.180.0000

49 000 DATA 0.177.000.000.001.0
00.000.070.070.070.070.070.1
00.000.001.0.0000

50 070 DATA 000.000.000.1.00.10
1.107.10.170.100.100.100.100
100.100.170.0000

51 000 DATA 100.100.100.100.100.100
100.170.100.100.100.100.100
100.170.100.100.0000

52 000 DATA 100.100.100.100.100.100
100.170.10.10.001.00.001.70
70.70.00.0000

53 000 DATA 001.00.000.70.00.70
00.001.00.000.70.00.00.00.0
01.00.10.70

54 310 DATA 001.00.00.00.00.00
00.000.10.10.170.300.100.100
100.100.0000

55 000 DATA 100.177.100.100.100
100.100.100.077.0000

56 100 DATA 100.100.100.100.100
100.100.100.100.100.100.100
100.100.100.0000

57 300 DATA 00.171.70.171.000.1
1.17.17.10.171.100.100.100.1
10.100.100.0000

58 300 DATA 020.10.10.001.100.0
0.70.00.00.00.001.10.10.170
170.100.00.0000

59 200 DATA 100.100.100.100.100
100.100.100.100.100.100.100
100.100.100.0000

60 070 DATA 000.70.000.000.100
100.70.100.100.0.100.100.100
10.000.000.0000

61 000 DATA 040.001.001.000.000
000.70.100.100.000.000.100.0
100.000.0000

62 000 DATA 00.171.00.070.107.0
0.10.100.10.17.07.17.17.17.
17.17.1000

63 000 DATA 07.07.00.00.00.07.0
100.100.100.100.100.100.100
100.100.100.0000

64 000 DATA 100.100.100.100.100
100.100.100.100.100.100.100
100.100.100.0000

65 000 DATA 00.000.00.00.00.00.00
0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.0000

66 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.0000

67 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.0000

68 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.0000

69 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.0000

70 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.0000

71 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.0000

72 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.0000

73 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.0000

74 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.00.0000

010.10.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.00.1000

83 000 DATA 100.70.00.00.00.00.
00.10.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
00.0000

84 000 DATA 001.000.00.00.70.00.
00.001.10.00.00.00.00.00.00
00.0000

85 000 DATA 00.001.001.70.70.00.
00.00.001.10.00.00.00.00.00
00.0000

86 000 DATA 00.00.001.010.00.70
00.00.00.001.10.00.00.00.00
00.0000

87 000 DATA 00.00.10.001.011.07
00.00.00.10.001.010.00.00.00
00.0000

88 000 DATA 00.00.10.001.100
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.10.0000

89 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.10.0000

90 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0000

91 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0000

92 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0000

93 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0000

94 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0000

95 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0000

96 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0000

97 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0000

98 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0000

99 000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0000

000 DATA 00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0000

000 DATA 00.000
070 DATA 100.0.00.010.000.00.
000.70.000.070.000.10.101.0
0.000.100.0000

001 DATA 0.101.00.000.100.01
101.00.000.000.0.00.000.0000

002 DATA 000.100.100.100.100
100.00.00.100.100.100.100.100
0.00.00.100.100.100.001.10
0.001.100.0000

003 DATA 100.0.100.100.100.1
100.100.100.0.100.100.100.0
0.100.100.0000

004 000 DATA 000.010.070.000.100
00.100.000.100.100.00.100.00
0.000.0.100.0000

005 000 DATA 100.100.100.100.0
0.100.100.100.100.100.100.0
001.1.100.0000

006 000 DATA 000.100.100.000.00
00.100.000.000.100.000.100.0
0.100.100.000.0000

007 000 DATA 000.100.000.00.000
100.100.00.00.000.000.00.000
100.100.000.0000

008 000 DATA 000.10.100.000.00
000.000.00.10.100.000.0.00
0.010.000.0000

009 000 DATA 100.0.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

010 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

011 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

012 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

013 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

014 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

015 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

016 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

017 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

018 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

019 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

020 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

021 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

022 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

023 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

024 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

025 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

026 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

027 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

028 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

029 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

030 000 DATA 000.10.100.100.100
100.100.000.100.100.100.100.1
00.100.000.0000

Mailing List 128

Address your Christmas cards in plenty of time with our useful address database

Mailing List 128 uses the 40 column screen in 128 mode and produces a handy database of names and addresses on cassette or disk. When you have entered all the addresses in the file, they can be printed out onto labels that should be available from your local computer dealer.

Your address file doesn't have to be printed, you can use it just to keep all of your friends' addresses together in one place. When you enter the addresses you will be asked for a telephone number which can be entered if you're using them for reference but if you wish to have your addresses printed out, you can either enter part of the address in this space or leave it blank. When you're entering addresses it isn't necessary to put in commas and full stops because these are all automatically inserted.

Enter

There are five lines of data that can be entered including the name and telephone number (if required). Up to 1000 addresses can be held in one disk or cassette file and the number of each address is displayed at the

top of the screen along with the maximum number of addresses.

Read

All of the addresses can be viewed on the screen in order of entry or, if your looking for a particular person's address, you can just enter a name and the relevant address will be shown.

As you scan through the file, the current address number and total number of addresses in memory are shown at the top of the screen.

Print

When you are ready to print your addresses, position the printer head about 5mm from the top of the first label and press F1. All of the addresses will then be printed in order of entry.

Erase

When you wish to erase an address you can either scan through the addresses and erase them as you go along, or you can use the MATCH NAME option where you just enter the name and the entry will be erased.

Load and save

All your addresses are stored into a sequential file named 128 MAIL.LIST. If you are using a disk drive, the disk status is shown in the form of OK,ERROR, MESSAGE,00. All of the error types are explained in the Technical Information section of this Guide.

Change

If an address or telephone number changes, the file can be updated by scanning through the addresses and changing them as they appear on the screen by using the MATCH option.

You can easily change any line of the address by entering the line number and typing in the new information. As you change the address its new form is shown at the top of the screen.

Exit

When this option is selected you are asked whether you have saved your new addresses. If not, type N and you will be taken back to the main menu.

PROGRAM: MAILING LIST 128	128 KEYS: "1"=MENU, "0"=EXIT, "F" =LIST, "P" 128 KEYS: "1"=MENU, "0"=EXIT, "F" =LIST, "P"	128 BY: 007, 077, 0001, 128, 04, 004 1771, 0001, 0, 0, 017, 000
20 MEN *****	128 KEYS: "1"=MENU, "0"=EXIT, "F" =LIST, "P"	128 COM1:10,4," " 128 " 1
30 MEN * MAILING LIST 1	128 AT:0001:00000000,00001,00001 1,00001,00000000	090 COM1:3,0," "0 - ENTER"
40 * BY JOHN BOWDEN	140 COLOR1:0,COLOR1,0,COLOR1,1 128 PRINT:0001:01,000001,1	010 COM1:3,10," "0 - READ"
50 MEN *****	160 COLOR1:3,PRINT:0001,10,0, " MAILING LIST " 1	020 COM1:3,10," "0 - LONG"
*****	170 MENU, 00, 00, 128, 128, 0001, 17 177, 127, 007, 0001, 17, 77, 174, 004 000, 0001, 128, 128, 077, 128, 0001,	030 COM1:3,10," "0 - SAVE"
128 MEN ** MAILING LIST PROGRAM		040 COM1:01,10," "0 - PRINT"
1 *		050 COM1:01,10," "0 - CHANGE"
		070 COM1:01,10," "0 - ERASE"
		080 COM1:01,10," "0 - EXIT"
		090 COM1:00,0," "0"
		020 COM1:00,0," "004 BOWDEN"

LISTING

```
320 GETKEY/C
318 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
316 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
314 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
312 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
310 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
308 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
306 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
304 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
302 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
300 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
398 GETKEY/C
396 KEY ** ERASE **
310 GRAPHICS,1
394 IPDB="3"TRM CDL RETURN
312 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - CONTINUE"
310 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
308 GETKEY/C
306 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
304 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
302 GETKEY/C
300 KEY **
300 SCROLL
312 CHNL,S,B,"PAGE NUMBER AND
ADDRESS"
310 PRINT,PRINT"ENTER #,"N,"OF
",X-1
308 INPUT NAME,"NAME"
306 LETCHNL=CHNL+S+","
304 INPUT ADDRESS 1,"ADDRESS"
302 LETADDRESS=ADDRESS+","
300 INPUT ADDRESS 2,"ADDRESS"
398 LETADDRESS=ADDRESS+","
396 LETADDRESS=ADDRESS+","
394 LETADDRESS=ADDRESS+","
392 INPUT ADDRESS 2,"ADDRESS"
390 LETADDRESS=ADDRESS+","
388 LETADDRESS=ADDRESS+","
386 LETADDRESS=ADDRESS+","
384 IPFCON="***TRMCDL64000***"
382 IPFCON="***TRMCDL64000***"
380 PRINT,PRINTCDL64000"WRITE
R ENTRY IS,N"
378 GETKEY/C
376 IPDB="3"TRM CDL RETURN
374 IPCB="3"TRM CDL **
372 GETKEY/C
370 KEY **
368 KEY ** ERASE **
366 GRAPHICS,1
364 IPDB="3"TRM CDL RETURN
362 CHNL,S,B,"PAGE NUMBER AND
ADDRESS"
360 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
358 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - ERASE NAME"
356 GETKEY/C
354 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
352 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
350 GETKEY/C
348 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
346 IPCB="3"TRMCDL64000
344 GETKEY/C
342 PRINT,PRINT"ENTER NO.,"I,"
OF",N
340 PRINT,PRINT" NAME. ",N
301
398 PRINT" ADDRESS 1,"ADDRESS
ADDRESS,1
396 PRINT" ADDRESS 2,"ADDRESS
394 PRINT" ADDRESS 3,"ADDRESS
392 PRINT" TEL NO. - ",PHONE
390 PRINT,PRINTCDL64000"PRESS
ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"CDL64000
388 GETKEY/C
386 NEXT
384 RETURN
382 SCROLL
358 PRINT" ADDRESS 1,"ADDRESS
356 PRINT" ADDRESS 2,"ADDRESS
354 PRINT" ADDRESS 3,"ADDRESS
352 PRINT" TEL NO. - ",PHONE
350 PRINT,PRINTCDL64000"PRESS
ANY KEY TO RETURN TO THIS MEN
CDL64000"
348 GETKEY/C
346 RETURN
344 GETKEY/C
342 PRINT" ADDRESS 1,"ADDRESS
340 PRINT" ADDRESS 2,"ADDRESS
338 PRINT" ADDRESS 3,"ADDRESS
336 PRINT" TEL NO. - ",PHONE
334 PRINT,PRINTCDL64000"PRESS
ANY KEY TO RETURN TO THIS MEN
CDL64000"
332 GETKEY/C
330 RETURN
328 SCROLL
326 GETKEY/C
324 CHNL,S,B,"PAGE NUMBER AND
ADDRESS"
322 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
320 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
318 GETKEY/C
316 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
314 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
312 GETKEY/C
310 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
308 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
306 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
304 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
302 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
300 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
298 GETKEY/C
296 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
294 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
292 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
290 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
288 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
286 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
284 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
282 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
280 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
278 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
276 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
274 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
272 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
270 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
268 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
266 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
264 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
262 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
260 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
258 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
256 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
254 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
252 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
250 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
248 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
246 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
244 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
242 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
240 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
238 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
236 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
234 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
232 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
230 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
228 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
226 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
224 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
222 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
220 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
218 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
216 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
214 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
212 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
210 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
208 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
206 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
204 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
202 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
200 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
198 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
196 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
194 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
192 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
190 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
188 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
186 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
184 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
182 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
180 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
178 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
176 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
174 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
172 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
170 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
168 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
166 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
164 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
162 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
160 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
158 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
156 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
154 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
152 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
150 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
148 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
146 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
144 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
142 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
140 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
138 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
136 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
134 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
132 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
130 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
128 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
126 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
124 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
122 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
120 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
118 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
116 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
114 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
112 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
110 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
108 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
106 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
104 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
102 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
100 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
98 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
96 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
94 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
92 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
90 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
88 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
86 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
84 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
82 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
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80 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
78 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
76 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
74 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
72 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
70 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
68 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
66 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
64 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
62 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
60 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
58 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
56 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
54 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
52 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
50 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
48 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
46 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
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44 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
42 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
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40 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
38 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
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36 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
34 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
32 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
30 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
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28 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
26 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
24 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
22 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
20 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
18 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
16 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
14 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
12 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
10 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
8 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
6 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
4 CHNL,S,B,"F1 - ERASE ALL"
2 CHNL,S,B,"F3 - RETURN TO
MENU"
0
```

```

8100 LETR=1:FOR=1:DO "
8110 INPUT A:GOTO 1
8120 LET A=1-A:GOTO 1:G
8130 INPUT P:GOTO 1
8140 NEXT I
8150 GOTO 1
8160 OPEN "1" FOR PRINT:PRINT:
PRINT " END STATUS - END BLUE
P
8170 RETURN
8180 PRINT " ",OPEN,1,0," END
OF LIST"
8190 GOTO 8000
8200 KEY ** NAME **
8210 IF=THEN RETURN
8220 GOTO 1
8230 CHAR,0,0,"P1 - CONTINUE"
8240 CHAR,0,0,"P2 - RETURN TO
TEAM"
8250 RETURN
8260 FOR=1:TRIM=0
8270 FOR=2:THEN RETURN
8280 GOTO 1
8290 CHAR,
8300 CHAR,0,0,"P3 - CHANGE IN C
TRY "
8310 CHAR,0,0,"P4 - SAVE TO I
MP"
8320 RETURN
8330 FOR=1:TRIM=0
8340 FOR=2:TRIM=0
8350 FOR=3:TRIM=0
8360 FOR=4:TRIM=0
8370 OPEN,0,0
8380 PRINT," END OF MAIL LIST"
8390 GOTO 1
8400 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8410 PRINT:GOTO 1
8420 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8430 PRINT:GOTO 1
8440 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8450 PRINT:GOTO 1
8460 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8470 PRINT:GOTO 1
8480 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8490 PRINT:GOTO 1
8500 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8510 PRINT:GOTO 1
8520 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8530 PRINT:GOTO 1
8540 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8550 PRINT:GOTO 1
8560 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8570 PRINT:GOTO 1
8580 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8590 PRINT:GOTO 1
8600 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8610 PRINT:GOTO 1
8620 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8630 PRINT:GOTO 1
8640 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8650 PRINT:GOTO 1
8660 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8670 PRINT:GOTO 1
8680 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8690 PRINT:GOTO 1
8700 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8710 PRINT:GOTO 1
8720 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8730 PRINT:GOTO 1
8740 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8750 PRINT:GOTO 1
8760 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8770 PRINT:GOTO 1
8780 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
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8790 PRINT:GOTO 1
8800 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
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8810 PRINT:GOTO 1
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8830 PRINT:GOTO 1
8840 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
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8850 PRINT:GOTO 1
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8940 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
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8950 PRINT:GOTO 1
8960 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8970 PRINT:GOTO 1
8980 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
8990 PRINT:GOTO 1
9000 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9010 PRINT:GOTO 1
9020 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9030 PRINT:GOTO 1
9040 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9050 PRINT:GOTO 1
9060 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9070 PRINT:GOTO 1
9080 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9090 PRINT:GOTO 1
9100 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
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9110 PRINT:GOTO 1
9120 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
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9130 PRINT:GOTO 1
9140 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9150 PRINT:GOTO 1
9160 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9170 PRINT:GOTO 1
9180 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9190 PRINT:GOTO 1
9200 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9210 PRINT:GOTO 1
9220 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9230 PRINT:GOTO 1
9240 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9250 PRINT:GOTO 1
9260 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9270 PRINT:GOTO 1
9280 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9290 PRINT:GOTO 1
9300 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
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9310 PRINT:GOTO 1
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9360 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
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9370 PRINT:GOTO 1
9380 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
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9390 PRINT:GOTO 1
9400 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
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9690 PRINT:GOTO 1
9700 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
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9730 PRINT:GOTO 1
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9790 PRINT:GOTO 1
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9880 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
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9890 PRINT:GOTO 1
9900 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9910 PRINT:GOTO 1
9920 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9930 PRINT:GOTO 1
9940 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9950 PRINT:GOTO 1
9960 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9970 PRINT:GOTO 1
9980 OPEN,0,0," END OF MAIL LI
ST"
9990 PRINT:GOTO 1

```



Binders

Organise and protect your disk with Commodore Disk User disk binders and data disks.

Why not keep your Commodore Disk User program collection alongside your magazines in a stylish Disk User disk binder? The binder comes complete with 10 disk sleeves to organise and protect your program disks. Why not buy a disk binder to house all of your data disks? We can even supply Commodore Disk User data disks. The Commodore Disk User logo immediately identifies your disks and there's room to side them and document the disks details. Send for your disks and binders now!

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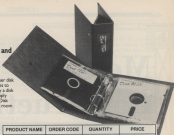
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Message Construction Kit

Produce customised scrolling displays with a suite of editor programs

The Message Construction Kit is a useful package which can add a pleasing, dual-line banner effect to most programs. It can scroll credits across the screen or add wrap-around instructions. As long as there's room for an interrupt, MCK can help.

Although the messages are referred to as text, they can include user-defined pictures. In fact, the whole text is redefinable to suit your own particular needs.

By raising the start of Basic to \$3000 (12288), there is room for a character set from \$2000 (8192) upwards and a message can be stored in the space from \$0800 to \$1FFFF (2048-8191) giving room for a string of 6144 characters. The routine which forms the interrupt engine is stored from \$C000 to \$C766 (4912-49510).

The three MCK editors control text, characters and storage accessed via a menu menu which leads to sub-menus for each option.

Text Editor (T)

There are six options within the text editor.

T - selects the 'text edit' facility which allows the scrolling text to be typed in. At first, the program asks for a starting point which should lie somewhere in the text storage range

of 2048 to 8191. Entering text is then simply a case of typing in the words, using the DEL key to correct any errors. Pressing RETURN recalls the option menu.

V - the View Text option is used to display the text from a given point in memory. While the text is being displayed it can be passed with the F7 key or terminated by pressing the spacebar.

This function also allows you to check the text length which can then be stored by entering the value through the 'M' option from the text menu. This tells the program where the text ends and the wrap-around begins.

S - reveals the main scrolling demo where the results of your labours can be viewed. Press the key and the demo is displayed in fully defined characters across the top two screen lines. Pressing the spacebar may cause a panic at first because a warm reset occurs. This is normal and entering RUN will restore the program without losing any character or text information.

R - if text has been omitted, it can be inserted using the option. On entry, the program asks for a start and end address of the block of text to be moved, the destination address must then be entered. For the end address you have to know how many characters need to be inserted, this

can then be added to the start address to give the end value.

This facility can also be used to repeat blocks of text. The limitation is that only 2000 characters can be moved at a time.

M - As mentioned before, this is the 'set message length' option that tells the system where the loop starts and ends. This can be any value from 256 to 6144 in blocks of 256 characters. The number of characters is increased with the '+' key and decreased using '-'.
X - Exits from the text menu to the main menu.

Character Editor (C)

Up to 128 double height characters can be designed and manipulated to create the building blocks for a scrolling message. The screen displays a 16 x 8 grid, a menu of options and a full character set. The screen layout can be seen in Diagram 1.

The functions can be selected by pressing the specially allocated keys displayed alongside the menu bar, by pressing the spacebar, the options can be highlighted with a joystick and the option will be executed when the fire button is pressed.

The space character (ASCII 32) is not included in the redefinable set so that the screen does not fill up

with rubbish. This also means that spaces can easily be inserted in the text editor by pressing the spacebar as normal.

When the editing process is complete, the X option will return the program to Basic, but the program can be re-run without losing the defined characters from memory.

SELECT CHARACTER - This option moves the cursor to the character set at the bottom of the screen. The character to be edited can be selected by moving the cursor onto the relevant character and then pressing fire.

CLEAR CHARACTER - When this option is selected, the current character is erased ready for redefining.

REVERSE CHARACTER - All of the on pixels are turned off and vice versa when this option is chosen for the character being edited.

FIRE MODE PLOT - The fire

now used to erase a pixel.

COPY CHARACTER - If you want to make a slightly altered version of another character from the set, this option allows you to copy it. First, the program asks for the character to be copied and this is selected on the lower display using the joystick. Next, the character position to which the copy is made is selected in the same way.

GET CHARACTER - After selecting a character for display, this function transfers the information to the editing grid.

PRINT CHARACTER - A permanent pixel map can be printed out using this facility.

MIRROR X - After selection, the character to be mirrored is laterally reversed.

MIRROR Y - This is the same as mirroring in the X direction but the character is inverted instead.

SCHAR PAINT - Five consecu-

tively this display is the fire mode (1 or 0) and the pixel values of the characters displayed. The first character must have a screen pixel value of less than 123.

The five character fringe can now be created using the '+' and '-' keys to select the fire mode. When finished, the characters are transferred to the computer's memory by pressing the spacebar. FT displays the characters on the screen as they will appear in the text and, if they look alright, the main editing screen can be re-entered by pressing 'X'.

Storage (8)

The options available from the storage menu relate to saving and loading routines.

CHANGE DEVICE - The system is initially set for tape operations but this function will toggle from tape to disk.

SAVE CHARACTERS - The current character set will be saved under a filename of your own choice.

SAVE TEXT - This saves the current text message on to the storage device.

SAVE MACHINE CODE - As the scrolling message is modified through the text editor, the machine code is automatically tailored to run the program. This option saves the current routine to drive the current characters and message.

LOAD - Can be used to load any of the three file types saved with the preceding three options.

Program creation

To use the files with your own program, first enter the following:

```
POKE 43,0:POKE 44,48:POKE 12287,0:NEW
```

Now the character set, text message and machine code can be loaded in. Before loading your own routine type NEW again.

The following commands will kickstart the scroller:

```
POKE 899,0:POKE 900,199:POKE 49324,0:SYS 49152
```

The code routine occupies the locations from 49152 to 49510.

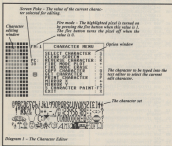


Diagram 1 - The Character Editor

mode (FM) is set to unit value and a pixel is set when the fire button is pressed.

FIRE MODE ERASE - This is like the last option but the FM value is set to zero and the fire button is

five characters can be designed simultaneously on a special 40 x 16 grid. After the first character of the sequence has been selected from the character set display, the screen changes to reveal the new grid. Be-

Disk Cat

Keep track of all your files with this simple but essential cataloguing system

This double program consists of Disk Cat, which creates a file and File Editor, which allows you to make any changes to it.

With Disk Cat you can create a sequential file on disk containing a program title and a disk number, such as PACMAN 27A. You will be able to print out an alphabetical double-column master list or small notebook size pages to cut out and keep in a ring file.

You will see from your list that PACMAN is on disk number 27, side A. If you do not double your disks then the A or B need not be included in the disk number.

Before using Disk Cat, I use a directory logging program to make a printout of all my program titles and allocate a number to each disk.

When running Disk Cat you will be asked to wait while the sort routine is poked into memory. When prompted, press the space bar and you will be processed with a name.

If you are creating a new file select option A. The screen will clear

and an instruction box will appear at the top of the display. This tells you how to close a file - the only program title you can't use is 'END', on disk number '0'.

Now enter the title (16 characters maximum), press return and enter the disk number (four characters maximum). When you have entered all the titles and disk numbers, simply type END, press the return key, type 0 for the disk number, press return again and the file will be properly closed.

Selecting option B will allow you to extend an existing file. The drive will run for a few seconds as it places the read/write head at the end of the file. This process is in option A.

Option C will read your file into memory and automatically sort it into alphabetical order and then you will be presented with a new menu.

When you choose option D the screen will clear and you'll be asked to enter the date. You should have your printer switched on at this stage. The date should be entered in the form DD/MM/YY. Press return

and in a few moments you will have a double column, alphabetical master list of all your program titles and disk numbers. Disk Cat has been tested on the MPS 801,802 and MPS 1000.

Option E will display a submenu, select P for printer or S for screen. You will then be asked to enter a category. If you enter C, every title beginning with C will be listed either to the screen or the printer. If you enter two letters, eg. CL, then only the titles beginning with CL will be listed.

If you originally selected P the output will be sent to the printer and this will give you a 113x90mm page which can be cut out and put into a small ring file.

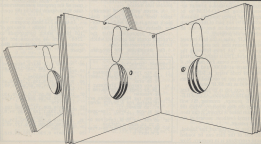
If you make a mistake entering a title or disk number don't panic, you can use File Editor to make any corrections, changes or deletions. It will then scratch the old file from disk and replace it with the update. File Editor has on-screen instructions and you should find it simple to follow.

PROGRAM - DISK CAT	
07	10 POKER@, 0
08	00 PRINT "TITLE", POKER@000, 10
09	POKER@000, 10, PRINT@A11100
10	000, 00, 0A, 0010, 000
11	00 PRINT@A11100 "BUBON, 0- 00
12	017, 0-2"
13	00 PRINT@A11100 "BUBON, 0- 00
14	0101000, 0000000, 0-0"
15	00 PRINT@A11100 "BUBON, 0- 00
16	017, 0-2"
17	00 PRINT@A11100 "BUBON, 0- 00
18	0101000, 0000000, 0-2"
19	00 PRINT@A11100 "BUBON, 0- 00
20	017, 0-2"
21	000 PRINT@A11100 "BUBON, 0- 0
22	010, 000"
00	110 00+10, 000, 00001000, 0000
01	0000
02	100 010000100000, 100+ "BUBON, C
03	0, 000, 0000, 00+ "BUBON, 000000
04	0, 0000000, 00, 00+ "BUBON, 00, 000
05	0, 0000, 0000, 00000000
06	100 0000+ "000000"
07	100 0000+ "000000"
08	100 0000+ "TITLE", 0000+ "00000",
09	0000+ "MASTER LIST", 0000+ "DISK
10	000"
11	100 0-0, 0000+ "000000000000"
12	100 00000, 00000, 0-0+000 NEXT
13	100 0000+ "00000000000000000000"
14	0 00 00000", 000
15	100 000000000, 000000, 10-0
16	0000, 0-0, 000000000 0000+ "00000
17	000000"
18	100 00+10, 000, 0000010000
19	000 PRINT "BUBON, 0A, 0001, 000
20	010 PRINT@A1100 "BUBON, 0- 00
21	000, 0-2"
22	000 PRINT@A1100 "BUBON, 0- 010
23	000 PRINT@A1100 "BUBON, 0- 00
24	010, 00000000, 0000000000000000
25	000, 0A, 0010, 000"
26	000 PRINT@A1100 "BUBON, 0- 10
27	0000, 0100000-00"
28	000 PRINT@A1100 "BUBON, 0- 0
29	11, 00, 0000000000000, 10000
30	000"


```

87 8000 80-18-PRINTABC17C-BUSON
   CA,8-17,C80"
88 8111 PRINTABC18C-18000N,8-180
   180 8180,818000-8"
89 820 PRINTABC19C-19000N,C8,8"
   19,C81"
90 830 80-19-PRINTABC19C-BUSON,8-19
   190 8380,838000-19
91 841 PRINTABC20C-20000N,C8,8"
   20,C81"
92 850 80-20-PRINTABC20C-BUSON,8-20
   200 8580,858000-20
93 861 PRINTABC21C-21000N,C8,8"
   21,C81"
94 870 80-21-PRINTABC21C-BUSON,8-21
   210 8780,878000-21
95 880 80-22-PRINTABC22C-BUSON,8-22
   220 8880,888000-22
96 890 80-23-PRINTABC23C-BUSON,8-23
   230 8980,898000-23
97 900 80-24-PRINTABC24C-BUSON,8-24
   240 9080,908000-24
98 910 80-25-PRINTABC25C-BUSON,8-25
   250 9180,918000-25
99 920 80-26-PRINTABC26C-BUSON,8-26
   260 9280,928000-26
100 930 80-27-PRINTABC27C-BUSON,8-27
   270 9380,938000-27
101 940 80-28-PRINTABC28C-BUSON,8-28
   280 9480,948000-28
102 950 80-29-PRINTABC29C-BUSON,8-29
   290 9580,958000-29
103 960 80-30-PRINTABC30C-BUSON,8-30
   300 9680,968000-30
104 970 80-31-PRINTABC31C-BUSON,8-31
   310 9780,978000-31
105 980 80-32-PRINTABC32C-BUSON,8-32
   320 9880,988000-32
106 990 80-33-PRINTABC33C-BUSON,8-33
   330 9980,998000-33
107 1000 80-34-PRINTABC34C-BUSON,8-34
   340 10080,1008000-34
108 1010 80-35-PRINTABC35C-BUSON,8-35
   350 10180,1018000-35
109 1020 80-36-PRINTABC36C-BUSON,8-36
   360 10280,1028000-36
110 1030 80-37-PRINTABC37C-BUSON,8-37
   370 10380,1038000-37
111 1040 80-38-PRINTABC38C-BUSON,8-38
   380 10480,1048000-38
112 1050 80-39-PRINTABC39C-BUSON,8-39
   390 10580,1058000-39
113 1060 80-40-PRINTABC40C-BUSON,8-40
   400 10680,1068000-40
114 1070 80-41-PRINTABC41C-BUSON,8-41
   410 10780,1078000-41
115 1080 80-42-PRINTABC42C-BUSON,8-42
   420 10880,1088000-42
116 1090 80-43-PRINTABC43C-BUSON,8-43
   430 10980,1098000-43
117 1100 80-44-PRINTABC44C-BUSON,8-44
   440 11080,1108000-44
118 1110 80-45-PRINTABC45C-BUSON,8-45
   450 11180,1118000-45
119 1120 80-46-PRINTABC46C-BUSON,8-46
   460 11280,1128000-46
120 1130 80-47-PRINTABC47C-BUSON,8-47
   470 11380,1138000-47
121 1140 80-48-PRINTABC48C-BUSON,8-48
   480 11480,1148000-48
122 1150 80-49-PRINTABC49C-BUSON,8-49
   490 11580,1158000-49
123 1160 80-50-PRINTABC50C-BUSON,8-50
   500 11680,1168000-50
124 1170 80-51-PRINTABC51C-BUSON,8-51
   510 11780,1178000-51
125 1180 80-52-PRINTABC52C-BUSON,8-52
   520 11880,1188000-52
126 1190 80-53-PRINTABC53C-BUSON,8-53
   530 11980,1198000-53
127 1200 80-54-PRINTABC54C-BUSON,8-54
   540 12080,1208000-54
128 1210 80-55-PRINTABC55C-BUSON,8-55
   550 12180,1218000-55
129 1220 80-56-PRINTABC56C-BUSON,8-56
   560 12280,1228000-56
130 1230 80-57-PRINTABC57C-BUSON,8-57
   570 12380,1238000-57
131 1240 80-58-PRINTABC58C-BUSON,8-58
   580 12480,1248000-58
132 1250 80-59-PRINTABC59C-BUSON,8-59
   590 12580,1258000-59
133 1260 80-60-PRINTABC60C-BUSON,8-60
   600 12680,1268000-60
134 1270 80-61-PRINTABC61C-BUSON,8-61
   610 12780,1278000-61
135 1280 80-62-PRINTABC62C-BUSON,8-62
   620 12880,1288000-62
136 1290 80-63-PRINTABC63C-BUSON,8-63
   630 12980,1298000-63
137 1300 80-64-PRINTABC64C-BUSON,8-64
   640 13080,1308000-64
138 1310 80-65-PRINTABC65C-BUSON,8-65
   650 13180,1318000-65
139 1320 80-66-PRINTABC66C-BUSON,8-66
   660 13280,1328000-66
140 1330 80-67-PRINTABC67C-BUSON,8-67
   670 13380,1338000-67
141 1340 80-68-PRINTABC68C-BUSON,8-68
   680 13480,1348000-68
142 1350 80-69-PRINTABC69C-BUSON,8-69
   690 13580,1358000-69
143 1360 80-70-PRINTABC70C-BUSON,8-70
   700 13680,1368000-70
144 1370 80-71-PRINTABC71C-BUSON,8-71
   710 13780,1378000-71
145 1380 80-72-PRINTABC72C-BUSON,8-72
   720 13880,1388000-72
146 1390 80-73-PRINTABC73C-BUSON,8-73
   730 13980,1398000-73
147 1400 80-74-PRINTABC74C-BUSON,8-74
   740 14080,1408000-74
148 1410 80-75-PRINTABC75C-BUSON,8-75
   750 14180,1418000-75
149 1420 80-76-PRINTABC76C-BUSON,8-76
   760 14280,1428000-76
150 1430 80-77-PRINTABC77C-BUSON,8-77
   770 14380,1438000-77
151 1440 80-78-PRINTABC78C-BUSON,8-78
   780 14480,1448000-78
152 1450 80-79-PRINTABC79C-BUSON,8-79
   790 14580,1458000-79
153 1460 80-80-PRINTABC80C-BUSON,8-80
   800 14680,1468000-80
154 1470 80-81-PRINTABC81C-BUSON,8-81
   810 14780,1478000-81
155 1480 80-82-PRINTABC82C-BUSON,8-82
   820 14880,1488000-82
156 1490 80-83-PRINTABC83C-BUSON,8-83
   830 14980,1498000-83
157 1500 80-84-PRINTABC84C-BUSON,8-84
   840 15080,1508000-84
158 1510 80-85-PRINTABC85C-BUSON,8-85
   850 15180,1518000-85
159 1520 80-86-PRINTABC86C-BUSON,8-86
   860 15280,1528000-86
160 1530 80-87-PRINTABC87C-BUSON,8-87
   870 15380,1538000-87
161 1540 80-88-PRINTABC88C-BUSON,8-88
   880 15480,1548000-88
162 1550 80-89-PRINTABC89C-BUSON,8-89
   890 15580,1558000-89
163 1560 80-90-PRINTABC90C-BUSON,8-90
   900 15680,1568000-90
164 1570 80-91-PRINTABC91C-BUSON,8-91
   910 15780,1578000-91
165 1580 80-92-PRINTABC92C-BUSON,8-92
   920 15880,1588000-92
166 1590 80-93-PRINTABC93C-BUSON,8-93
   930 15980,1598000-93
167 1600 80-94-PRINTABC94C-BUSON,8-94
   940 16080,1608000-94
168 1610 80-95-PRINTABC95C-BUSON,8-95
   950 16180,1618000-95
169 1620 80-96-PRINTABC96C-BUSON,8-96
   960 16280,1628000-96
170 1630 80-97-PRINTABC97C-BUSON,8-97
   970 16380,1638000-97
171 1640 80-98-PRINTABC98C-BUSON,8-98
   980 16480,1648000-98
172 1650 80-99-PRINTABC99C-BUSON,8-99
   990 16580,1658000-99
173 1660 80-100-PRINTABC100C-BUSON,8-100
   1000 16680,1668000-100

```



Program Compactor

Reduce long files and link up your programs to save on disk space

After a game has been written there are normally several chunks of code which are spread about in the computer's memory. The Program Compactor will help to tie these routines together and then crunch them down into a neat little file.

The program will not work on Basic programs but it will happily attack anything lying between \$0000 to \$FFFF. Any number of files can be linked as long as the total area covered does not exceed 134 disk blocks.

When the program runs, it fills up the program memory with zero bytes to help the cruncher to do its work. When finished a prompt appears asking for LD-MEM to be input. The lowest memory location occupied by any part of the program code is entered in hex, as are all inputs in the program.

A SKIP value is the next request which means that the cruncher will ignore the 168 bytes following the input value. This is useful in skirting around screen areas. For example, if code starts at \$0000 and another piece of code starts at \$0800, the screen area can be omitted by entering \$0400 at the SKIP prompt.

The next job is to load the first file into the computer. At the FILE-NAME prompt, entering 'T' will display the disk directory. When the program name is known, it can then be entered (without quotes) at the name prompt.

When the program has loaded, the rest of the files can be loaded until everything is in memory. Now



it's crunch time and entering 'Y' instead of a filename will set the process into motion.

A screen printout of memory space used and the current disk block rating is given while the border flashes to indicate that the crunch is proceeding. After the cruncher comes the spinner which further compresses the data.

On completion, the program

prints the new memory usage and block count details before asking for the hex base location for the coded program. Next a filename for the saved program is needed and this is the last point at which disks can be changed. Enter the new filename, press return and the job's complete.

Another copy can now be saved with a new filename, if necessary, or pressing the return key without entering anything will reset the program ready for a new compacting session.

If anything goes wrong at any point the program can be restored by pressing RESTORE. This will reset all the program parameters and take the program back to the opening screen.

In tests a 232 block program was reduced to 131 blocks—a saving of 101 blocks which corresponds to 25687 bytes! As you can see the compactor really does save on disk space.

PROGRAM COMPACTOR.BAS

```

01 LD MEM TYPE IN THE PROGRAM &
02 MEM (1) 24 & SPACE CASSETT
03 CR CLS
04 GO MEM PREPARE A DIFFERENT 0
05 OR 08 CASSETTE FOR SAVING T
06 PR PROMPT
07 GO MEM ONE PROGRAM SAVED AFT
08 ER ASKING FOR A DEVICE NUMBER
09 . 30 BEEP:!!!
10 GO 0L-000 .LAP*0 .04*000
11 ?
12 GO FOR L=0 TO 0L-0+0 FOR 0-
13 0 TO 10:REM #.000000
14 GO FORL=000.0+FOR# 00+010-
15 0+NEXT 0

```

```

00 GO READ #LIF #0000 INTRINSIC
01 #0000 IN LINE ".LAP*01+01.00
02 00
03 GO NEXT L-REVERSE000
04 GO 0000 00.0.100 7.100.00.10
05 .00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
06 0000
07 GO 000 0000 00.00.0.0.0.170.170
08 1.70.170.00.00.0000.000.10.10
09 1.00.1000
10 00
11 010 0000 000.100.00.000.000.
12 000.00.100.1.1000.0.000.00.0.
13 100.00.1700
14 100 0000 0.000.10.000.100.10
15 0.0.100.00.000.00.0.077.00.1
16 00.0.1000
17 100 0000 0.000.1.100.00.000.

```


LISTING

66	1000 DATA 17,100,00,100,100,000 1,000,000	67	1000 DATA 20,200,00,200,000,000 2,000,000	68	1000 DATA 25,250,00,250,000,000 2,500,000	69	1000 DATA 30,300,00,300,000,000 3,000,000	70	1000 DATA 35,350,00,350,000,000 3,500,000	71	1000 DATA 40,400,00,400,000,000 4,000,000	72	1000 DATA 45,450,00,450,000,000 4,500,000	73	1000 DATA 50,500,00,500,000,000 5,000,000	74	1000 DATA 55,550,00,550,000,000 5,500,000	75	1000 DATA 60,600,00,600,000,000 6,000,000	76	1000 DATA 65,650,00,650,000,000 6,500,000	77	1000 DATA 70,700,00,700,000,000 7,000,000	78	1000 DATA 75,750,00,750,000,000 7,500,000	79	1000 DATA 80,800,00,800,000,000 8,000,000	80	1000 DATA 85,850,00,850,000,000 8,500,000	81	1000 DATA 90,900,00,900,000,000 9,000,000	82	1000 DATA 95,950,00,950,000,000 9,500,000	83	1000 DATA 100,1,000,000,1,000,000,000 10,000,000	84	1000 DATA 105,1,050,000,1,050,000,000 10,500,000	85	1000 DATA 110,1,100,000,1,100,000,000 11,000,000	86	1000 DATA 115,1,150,000,1,150,000,000 11,500,000	87	1000 DATA 120,1,200,000,1,200,000,000 12,000,000	88	1000 DATA 125,1,250,000,1,250,000,000 12,500,000	89	1000 DATA 130,1,300,000,1,300,000,000 13,000,000	90	1000 DATA 135,1,350,000,1,350,000,000 13,500,000	91	1000 DATA 140,1,400,000,1,400,000,000 14,000,000	92	1000 DATA 145,1,450,000,1,450,000,000 14,500,000	93	1000 DATA 150,1,500,000,1,500,000,000 15,000,000	94	1000 DATA 155,1,550,000,1,550,000,000 15,500,000	95	1000 DATA 160,1,600,000,1,600,000,000 16,000,000	96	1000 DATA 165,1,650,000,1,650,000,000 16,500,000	97	1000 DATA 170,1,700,000,1,700,000,000 17,000,000	98	1000 DATA 175,1,750,000,1,750,000,000 17,500,000	99	1000 DATA 180,1,800,000,1,800,000,000 18,000,000	100	1000 DATA 185,1,850,000,1,850,000,000 18,500,000
----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	-----	---

LISTING

- 9 2500 2028 8948 88 38 85 15 30
1027 14 18388
- 91 2050 2074 173 193 14 8920 88
821 4 2028 8948 182 3 30 100 3
8 78 38 18388
- 92 1850 2074 221 18 170 104 1688
107 38 38 118 14 8920 18 88 1
88 1 133 188 18388
- 93 2050 2074 38 118 20 8 82 88
2050 2074 38 118 20 8 82 88
205 7 18388
- 94 1850 2074 11 25 88 188 174 3
80 187 88 88 187 78 84 88 88
38 812 1718
- 95 2050 2074 213 290 10 183 188
210 58 32 38 0 187 78 84 88
88 38 17388
- 96 1870 2074 204 267 213 73 200
180 205 58 38 38 0 13 204 7
3 78 78 18388
- 97 2050 2074 68 88 58 87 38 38
38 48 38 188 73 88 71 38 38
38 312
- 98 1850 2074 38 48 188 88 88 78
87 78 38 48 13 13 0 188 38
88 11388
- 99 1750 2074 78 87 38 78 78 78 7
88 88 38 0 188 78 78 88 78 8
3 11388
- 100 1750 2074 77 88 88 38 0 814
78 73 88 38 38 8 78 88 3 188
1187
- 101 1750 2074 88 88 188 0 188 8
38 187 88 3 888 204 188 208
894 78 18388
- 102 1750 2074 88 3 208 818 88 38
88 38 188 188 18 78 810 208 81
1 88 88 18388
- 103 1750 2074 78 78 71 88 78 88
808 13 0 188 78 188 71 88 3
8 18 18388
- 104 1750 2074 173 8 8 133 188 88
173 8 8 888 18 188 137 188
138 38 18388
- 105 1750 2074 208 288 188 88 188
173 88 38 18 288 1 188 187 8
48 18 18388
- 106 1750 2074 87 288 138 233 883
133 138 188 137 883 0 188 1
37 288 88 187 888
- 107 1750 2074 173 188 0 38 888 1
88 188 38 188 17 78 88 15 13
888 88 18388
- 108 1380 2074 78 71 88 88 77 38
78 88 78 71 88 78 88 38 0 38
878
- 109 1820 2074 178 88 88 88 88 88 8
0 38 187 78 78 77 88 88 48
13 2878
- 110 1810 2074 13 8 1880 0 133 188
38 88 188 288 0 142 148 74
188 8 18388
- 111 1820 2074 138 187 188 0 0 8 8
0 13 888 171 208 71 884 18 8
80 3 288 18388
- 112 1820 2074 147 148 74 187 188
74 888 871 173 888 14 88 88
78 38 38 18388
- 113 1820 2074 88 83 88 88 88 87
48 48 88 88 87 88 71 38 88 8
88 1813
- 114 2050 2074 288 8 170 188 88 3
8 188 888 188 8 188 88 188 8



- 9 38 188 1777
- 91 1880 2074 298 38 188 288 38
891 288 188 8 188 0 178 88 1
88 888 173 888
- 92 1870 2074 178 71 188 188 188
178 88 188 288 38 188 888 18
8 78 38 188 8884
- 93 1880 2074 888 8 38 14 38 88
88 133 888 38 74 18 188 188
88 788 1888
- 94 2050 2074 88 888 188 288 38
38 810 288 38 14 28 888 8 38
1818 888 18887
- 95 1820 2074 208 898 188 13 38
810 208 288 213 78 88 18 38
887 288 178 2888
- 96 2050 2074 188 894 888 8 188
88 88 888 888 188 8 178 38 1
88 888 88 81888
- 97 1820 2074 881 888 188 188 38
88 188 87 88 888 188 8
88 888 188 13 8888
- 98 2050 2074 78 888 888 78 88 1

- 99 88 188 88 188 8 177 88 88
8 8 38 18388
- 100 1820 2074 810 888 888 888 88
8 88 38 88 18 88 187 74 178
178 17 888 8888
- 101 1820 2074 881 881 4 888 288 1
88 1 38 188 15 78 38 181 18
178 888 18388
- 102 1820 2074 188 84 88 38 188 1
8 888 38 88 188 188 88 38 11
8 18 8 18388
- 103 1870 2074 88 88 188 148 14 0
38 888 88 148 8 888 7 71 18
88 188 178
- 104 1880 2074 174 288 187 88 88
187 78 88 88 88 88 888 213 8
38 48 188 8888
- 105 1880 2074 188 818 88 38 38 0
187 78 88 88 88 88 888 288
818 48 17888
- 106 2050 2074 888 188 888 88 88
38 0 13 888 78 78 78 88 88 8
8 13 18388
- 107 2010 2074 88 88 288 88 38 188
78 88 78 38 38 38 38 88 188
88 1881
- 108 2020 2074 88 78 87 78 38 48
18 13 0 188 888 88 78 87 78 7
3 18388
- 109 2020 2074 78 71 38 88 38 0 1
88 78 78 88 78 88 77 88 188 8
8 18388
- 110 2020 2074 8 281 78 71 88 38
38 0 78 88 3 888 78 188 0 188
8 18388
- 111 2020 2074 8 18 187 88 3 888
884 188 888 884 78 88 0 0 8
884 1313
- 112 2020 2074 884 0 888 8 8 0 0
0 188 8 188 888 188 178 188
881 1888
- 113 2020 2074 188 1 188 174 188
188 188 8 288 178 188 188 18
8 88 188 888 8888
- 114 2020 2074 288 188 188 188 18
8 0 177 888 148 178 888 888
888 8 888 884 8888
- 115 2020 2074 288 174 888 8 888
178 188 888 187 888 888 888
888 881 187 888 8888
- 116 2100 2074 208 188 188 888 13
0 887 188 188 188 188 188 8
188 188 188 0 8878
- 117 2100 2074 188 188 188 0 188
188 188 888 8 38 810 888 888
888 888 88 8888
- 118 2100 2074 288 888 888 888 88
1 78 888 4 881 88 48 888 71
88 188 188 8888
- 119 2100 2074 78 888 888 187 17
17 78 78 88 88 88 78 88 88 8
8 78 18388
- 120 2070 2074 87 88 38 78 88 77
88 88 88 13 17 87 88 88 88 1
8 8888
- 121 2080 2074 88 77 38 88 78 88
78 88 38 88 88 78 88 88 87 8
8 8888
- 122 2080 2074 78 88 0 87 78 77 8
0 888 87 88 78 88 0 0 0 0 188
- 123 2170 2074 8 0 0 0 288 288 888
888 888 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2888

Super Index

Dig out those old magazines and get them organized with this super database



Have you ever spent fruitless hours sifting through a mountain of back-dated magazines, searching for a particular article, sub-section or program? Now with Super Index and a little typing skill on your part, all this searching through pages can be a thing of the past.

This database will enable you to select a subject from a cursor-driven menu and then tell you immediately the titles and page numbers where the subject is branched in your pile of magazines. Press the 'R' key, and you are returned instantly to the subject list, ready to make another enquiry.

This high speed shuttling between subjects and magazine titles is possible because the database is committed to memory only once before you actually use the program. The system is designed this way so that the READ statement is not required to re-search the database or arrays. The resultant speed means that information comes to you as fast as Basic can print it on the screen.

The program begins by defining two user-defined variables. The print limit (PL) is concerned with the size of the selection list displayed on the screen. With PL set to 20 you get the maximum display of 20 items. If you wish, this can be reduced.

The next variable involves the alphabetical sort (AS), and is simply the memory location for the machine-code sort. Though you may relocate the sort, you certainly can't omit it.

The main task of determining the size and shape of the database is solved by reading all the data statements and concluding with values for DM (Dimension) and CL (Column).

What may have caught your eye in the listing, is the isolated data statements that lie between the pro-

gram and data information. Lines 1760 to 1790 serve to format your screen displays:

TLR0)-1760 DATA C/MAGS 30MAY88	Title of the data base
TLR1)-1770 DATA "MACL"	Headings for the information lists
TLR2)-1780 DATA "PAGE"	An end marker
TLR3)-1790 DATA "	

What is so important about these particular data statements? Well, the entire usable database is structured on two parallel arrays. The first is isolated and contains the various subjects on file and is known as the AS() array.

The second, which is two-dimensional, contains the information you're looking for and is known as the BR(-) array. Its structure relies on the format defined by the above

data statements (lines 1760 to 1790). The aim of this particular database is to locate the exact edition of the magazine plus the page number against any subject you have chosen from the subject list. For example, an article entitled MODEMS can be found in the March 1988 edition of Year Commodore page 98. That precise information is written down as:

1860 DATA MODEMS,YOUR COMMODORE MAR 88,98
↑
AS()
↓
BR(-)

The beauty of a system using a two dimensional array is its sheer flexibility, consider adding the following line:

1763 DATA "VOLUME"

You could now go on to create an extra element in your database, and line 1860 could now look like this:

1860 DATA MODEMS,4,YOUR COMMODORE MAR 88,98

So if you store your magazines in folders or volumes, you could easily grab Volume 4, in this case, whip out the mag and flick through to the correct page.

If you really wish to impress your friends, you can use the program for other purposes. Car performance figures could be yours at the touch of a button. Try these lines:

1760 DATA CAR PERFORMANCE
1765 DATA "0-60"
1770 DATA "ECONOMY"
1775 DATA "POWER"
1780 DATA "SERVICE"
1785 DATA "MAX SPEED"
1790 DATA "

The title of your new database

Six statements to control six elements of the database

DON'T FORGET THE END MARKER

And a typical example for your database would be:

```
1880 DATA FORD FIESTA,
16,1 SECS,41 MPG,
40HP,6000 MILES,80 MPH
```

The only thing to remember is that your formatting statements (lines 1760 to 1790) must end with an asterisk (*), and that your database statements must contain the appropriate number of elements - a total of three in the case of Super Index, and six in the Car Performance example.

With the database sized up and about to be committed to memory, it would seem appropriate to prepare a list directly for the screen, to print AR(). But first think about the disadvantages this may have. Such a simple list would be chronological, in other words, in the order that it's read, not alphabetical. Perhaps you would consider an alphabetical-sort to be a bit of a luxury, and I would agree if the database was small but, with anything larger than 80 to 100 items, luxury takes on a new meaning.

The second problem would be the lack of a condensed list. It would be far better if the list routine examined itself for multiple entries and formed single entries in their place. For example, modems are a very popular subject and occur three times in the database I've provided. However, if "Modem" is to be listed on the screen it need only appear once, any more would be unnecessary.

The third problem is making a single item list seem intelligent. Each subject in the list needs to keep track of where it came from in the array and then it can instantly reveal the corresponding information. Select MODEMS and you will be told that articles on this subject can be found in three separate magazines.

Now is all this achieved? The first trick is to reconfigure the AS() array so that each element includes its own subscript. For example, the flavour of the month, MODEMS, occurs at positions 1, 20 and 30 in the array, and what you have at this point is:

```
AS(1) = "MODEMS"
AS(20) = "MODEMS"
```

```
AS(30) = "MODEMS"
```

```
What you need is:
AS(1) = "MODEMS1"
AS(20) = "MODEMS20"
AS(30) = "MODEMS30"
```

The method I've chosen involves printing to and reading off the screen. Notice the OPEN L3 in line 130. To see what's involved, examine lines 540 to 640 and you will notice that I've formatted the printing on screen so that the variable (1) always begins four spaces from the end of each printed string, and that a colon(:) appears at the end of each string to minimise the string length to be read. In this example I've used a "-" to illustrate spacing.

```
MODEMS
Changes to: MODEMS-20-
Which becomes: MODEMS-20-
```

All this can be observed as it actually happens by changing the value of POKE 33281 in line 130 to POKE 33281,1 (ie change the colour of the screen).

Now that the AS() array has been rewritten, a quick examination through the lens of machine code (SYS AS,4 in line 680) is all that you need to retrain the array nicely sorted and ready for final processing before appearing on the screen. If you follow the simplified block diagram (Fig. 1) and read what is to follow, this last process will become clear.

The overall task of the routine (lines 700 to 830) is to extract the stored information held by the AS() array, and totally reconfigure and condense that information and present it as the L5() array (the list array). This takes place while the AR() array is progressively modified in order to save memory. The resulting L5() array eventually consists of an alternating series of words and numbers, hence the double dimension requirement expressed in line 470.

The relationship between the L5() lines is very important. Consider the following:

```
L5(28) = "MODEMS"
L5(30) = "1-20-30-"
```

Take the 1, 20 and 30 from L5(30) and apply them to the BR(-) array:

```
BR(0,1) = "YOUR COMMODORE MAR 88" BR(1,1) = "88"
BR(0,20) = "YOUR COMMODORE APR 88" BR(1,20) = "88"
BR(0,30) = "YOUR COMMODORE DEC 87" BR(1,30) = "88"
```

As you can see, L5(30) holds the key to the whereabouts of the corresponding information in the BR(-) array for L5(28). Each of the numbers held by L5 is designated three spaces in the string, so the carrying capacity is the maximum string length divided by three (approximately 85 locations). In our modems example you would need more than 85 articles entitled MODEMS before the program crashes with a 'string too long' error.

If you've checked the program listing (lines 700 to 830) against the block diagram (Fig. 1), you will see that I've had to tell a few white lies in order to save space in the diagram. Remember that the diagram serves only to show the essence of what is occurring when the program is running; the real details are in the program itself. You'll also notice that my first step (at line 700) is to reindex AS(). In fact, when the AS() array is sorted, AS() is kept out of the alphabetical order because it is normally regarded by the sort-routine as a reserved string (usually a title string identifying the array). As you can see, I've reserved my titles elsewhere in a separate array, TL3(), choosing to begin AS() as part of my database. The overall result does not suffer in any way and the procedures are easier to follow with the database titles separated off.

All list you're on to the screen. Lines 880 to 1020 deal with the subject list and, if you've paid attention, you'll realise that only the odd numbered subscripts are printed to the screen - L5(1), L5(3), L5(5) and so on. The variable T is the fundamental counter at this point and the mathematics involved is pretty straightforward. Check lines 890 to 910. All the user has to do is to select the required page (SPACE or SHIFT/SPACE), press RETURN, move the arrow cursor alongside the appropriate subject, press RETURN again, and the information (the magazine title and page number) are printed on the screen immediately.

Why is this process so speedy? Well, if you've selected MODEMS, it is displayed as number 15 in the subject list, and if you take 15 and

multiply it by two you get 30. If you then take LB(30), you should get the string "1-20-30". Take the three values (1,20, and 30 - the variable 'Z' in line 1090) and apply them to the DIM=> array and the process is complete. The value of 'Z' is obtained by taking a look at the numbers in the appropriate L&I string in jumps of three (P=P+3 in line 1090) and, in this way, three digit values can be entered for. Press

the 'R' key and you are returned, without delay, to the subject list ready for another go. The business of darting from one screen to another uses no memory, so you can play around without fear of crashing the program.

Before you start key bashing, a few bits of information and advice. The program lines containing the colons only are purely decorative and are there to separate the various

routines throughout the program. By contrast, the full stops in the DATA statements act as shorthand repeater statements, steady the DATA statements carefully to understand what is going on. As to the capacity, I've tested the existing database to approximately 600 lines, without any problems - and that's more than ten items per monthly magazine for five years.

PROGRAM SEVEN INDEX				
03	10	END	*****	
04	20	END	*** SUPER INDEX ***	
05	30	END	***	
06	40	END	*** WRITING ON ***	
07	50	END	***	
08	60	END	*** S. PART ***	
09	70	END	*****	
10	80	END	*****	
11	100	END	*** END NEW INDEX ***	
12	110	END	*****	
13	120	END	*****	
14	140	PL=80	END PRINT LIMIT	
15	END			
16	100	DO=80000	END ALPHABETICAL	
17	110	DO=800	END SORT	
18	END			
19	END			
20	END			
21	END			
22	END			
23	END			
24	END			
25	END			
26	END			
27	END			
28	END			
29	END			
30	END			
31	END			
32	END			
33	END			
34	END			
35	END			
36	END			
37	END			
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89	END			
90	END			
91	END			
92	END			
93	END			
94	END			
95	END			
96	END			
97	END			
98	END			
99	END			
100	END			

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 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 lists 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.

Memory Map of the C64				Address	Value	Description
Label	Hex	Description				
0000	0000	0		0000-0003	10-14	Keycodes - see table on p. 15
0004	0000	1		0000-0005	10-14	3 character name BASIC
0006	0000	2		0000	17	disk drive name
0007	0000-0009	3-5		0000-0003	10-13	disk drive format
000A	0000	6		0000-000A	10-1A	disk drive controller
000B	0000	7		0000	1B	disk drive status
000C	0000	8		0000	1C	disk drive control
000D	0000	9		0000	1D	disk drive control
000E	0000	10		0000	1E	disk drive control
000F	0000	11		0000	1F	disk drive control
0010	0000	12		0000	20	disk drive control
0011	0000	13		0000	21	disk drive control
0012	0000	14		0000	22	disk drive control
0013	0000	15		0000	23	disk drive control
0014	0000	16		0000	24	disk drive control
0015	0000	17		0000	25	disk drive control
0016	0000	18		0000	26	disk drive control
0017	0000	19		0000	27	disk drive control
0018	0000	20		0000	28	disk drive control
0019	0000	21		0000	29	disk drive control
001A	0000	22		0000	2A	disk drive control
001B	0000	23		0000	2B	disk drive control
001C	0000	24		0000	2C	disk drive control
001D	0000	25		0000	2D	disk drive control
001E	0000	26		0000	2E	disk drive control
001F	0000	27		0000	2F	disk drive control
0020	0000	28		0000	30	disk drive control
0021	0000	29		0000	31	disk drive control
0022	0000	30		0000	32	disk drive control
0023	0000	31		0000	33	disk drive control
0024	0000	32		0000	34	disk drive control
0025	0000	33		0000	35	disk drive control
0026	0000	34		0000	36	disk drive control
0027	0000	35		0000	37	disk drive control
0028	0000	36		0000	38	disk drive control
0029	0000	37		0000	39	disk drive control
002A	0000	38		0000	3A	disk drive control
002B	0000	39		0000	3B	disk drive control
002C	0000	40		0000	3C	disk drive control
002D	0000	41		0000	3D	disk drive control
002E	0000	42		0000	3E	disk drive control
002F	0000	43		0000	3F	disk drive control
0030	0000	44		0000	40	disk drive control
0031	0000	45		0000	41	disk drive control
0032	0000	46		0000	42	disk drive control
0033	0000	47		0000	43	disk drive control
0034	0000	48		0000	44	disk drive control
0035	0000	49		0000	45	disk drive control
0036	0000	50		0000	46	disk drive control
0037	0000	51		0000	47	disk drive control
0038	0000	52		0000	48	disk drive control
0039	0000	53		0000	49	disk drive control
003A	0000	54		0000	4A	disk drive control
003B	0000	55		0000	4B	disk drive control
003C	0000	56		0000	4C	disk drive control
003D	0000	57		0000	4D	disk drive control
003E	0000	58		0000	4E	disk drive control
003F	0000	59		0000	4F	disk drive control
0040	0000	60		0000	50	disk drive control

THE DATA ERROR MESSAGE
AND THE ERROR

The following table contains the error messages recognized by the DOS user.
Note that 11 and 20 denote Track and Sector respectively.

ERROR NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

- 00,00,00,00 The last data operation was error free so no error action has been taken since the last error message was read.
- 00,00,00,00 The header of a block was not found. It is usually the result of a defective disk. It may be found if the disk is rotated so that the error occurred.
Remedy: Change the disk.
- 01,00,00,00 The DOS number of a block was not found. The cause may be an unformatted disk, or it may be the result of the error just about to occur by a read speed read to the head.
Remedy: Rotate several disks and format if necessary, or track the head carriage.
- 02,00,00,00 A defective sector has occurred at the header of a data block, which has not been found by the computer during a search or rough tracking of the disk.
- 03,00,00,00 A data block was read into the disk buffer but a checksum error has occurred. One or more data bytes was corrupted.
Remedy: Read the same file on another disk another time.
- 04,00,00,00 This error also results from a checksum error in the data block as in the preceding error. However, a byte error has occurred. Remedy: Same as for error 03.
- 05,00,00,00 Data in a particular sector is being copied into the disk buffer. The error is produced if the data was not formatted.
Remedy: Format the cylinder that caused the error. If that does not work, the error is usually caused by a bad sector. This error may be corrected by the following disk file format command.
- 06,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 An attempt was made to write to a disk with a full cylinder. See the Remedy below the list.
- 07,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 A checksum error has occurred in the header of a data block.
Remedy: Repeat command or format disk.
- 08,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 Error writing a data block. The DOS characteristics of the disk data block were not found.
Remedy: Repeat the disk again, or exchange it.
- 09,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 The 10 of the DOS number does not agree with the 10 of the track. This is an error which occurred at the end of a track in the header of a data block.
Remedy: Reformat the disk.
- 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 The DOS number characterizes the cylinder. It is usually wrong.
Remedy: Format the cylinder.
- 11,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 A command was not recognized by the DOS.
Remedy: Do not use the command.
- 12,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 The command was not used in the correct way.
Remedy: Check the command.
- 13,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 A command, other than the one used in the DOS or DOS command, was used.
Remedy: Review the command.
- 14,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 The DOS number file was formatted in a cylinder. The cause may be a corrupted sector when the disk was formatted.
Remedy: Format the cylinder.

- 15,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 User program failed and was found for automatic execution.
Remedy: Check the program.
- 16,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 A file operation failed and was recognized as a failure in a file. This is usually a result of a corrupted disk. It may be found if the disk is rotated so that the error occurred.
Remedy: Change the disk.
- 17,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 The number of characters with which a file is created is not the same as the number that the record length. The error character was ignored.
- 18,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 The record number given in the header of a file is the same as the file number.
Remedy: None.
- 19,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 An attempt was made to open a file that was not previously been closed before calling.
Remedy: Close the file or attempt to read the file.
- 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 Access was attempted to a file that has not been opened.
Remedy: Open the file or check the filename.
- 21,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 An attempt was made to open a program or open a file that does not exist on the disk.
Remedy: Check the filename.
- 22,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 An attempt was made to establish a new file in the same name as an already on the disk.
Remedy: Use a different name or use 00.
- 23,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 The file type code of the disk command does not agree with the file type on the cylinder.
Remedy: Correct the filename.
- 24,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 This message is given in a command which has the number of cylinders command when the command block is no longer found. In this case the DOS characteristically returns a file free count with a program sector number. This number will point to the sector in the track and sector number in the error message. If no file is in a program number in a track, the error will be given.
- 25,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 An attempt has been made to access a non-existent disk using the disk number.
- 26,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 The track-sector combination of a file operation does not exist on the disk.
Remedy: None.
- 27,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 An attempt has been made to reformat a disk cylinder that was already a DOS cylinder. This error is usually caused by a corrupted disk. It may be found if the disk is rotated so that the error occurred.
Remedy: Change the disk or format the cylinder.
- 28,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 The number of data blocks in the DOS message does not agree with the track. This is an error which occurs when the disk was formatted.
Remedy: If the disk has been formatted, the disk is OK.
- 29,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 Found data block cylinder was free on the disk on the same cylinder of a cylinder, but it was not found.
Remedy: Check the disk or try reformatting the disk by using the disk number.
- 30,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 The message in the header characterizes the DOS. It contains an error message when a command is used in a way that is not correct. This error is usually caused by the user's error.
- 31,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 The device does not have a disk inserted.
- 32,00,00,00,00,00,00,00 This error only occurs on the DOS DOS.

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128 Font Editor

A character designer to turn your C128 into the definitive machine

User-defined characters can turn a text screen into a work of art but their creation involves the programmer in hours of preparatory work. Font Editor makes the C128's brain take the strain by providing an environment which is easy to master and can be expanded as the user's needs dictate.

Font Editor is a machine code program located between \$3000 and \$4000 (12288-16384), with two character sets stored at \$2000 (\$184) and \$2800 (10240). These locations are normally reserved for the screen in graphic modes 1, 2, 3 and 4, which means that the Font Editor can't be used alongside these four modes.

Before the editor is used, it is important to understand how the C128 character sets are normally used. The two sets are categorised as upper case with graphics, and upper case with lower case. Only one set can be used at a time and they can be swapped by holding down the SHIFT key and pressing the CIRM key.

The character shapes are copied from a table in ROM but it is possible, by pointing the operating system towards an area of RAM, to load in two user-defined character sets. The 128 Font Editor has been written to help with the design of these alternative sets.

Controlling the editor

The Font Editor screen is divided

into several windows, or areas, which control all of the functions necessary for redefining the characters. By using a joystick in Port 2, the screen pointer can be moved from area to area and, when the desired mode is highlighted, the fire button is pressed to select the new mode.

The function of each window is shown in Diagram 1.

The options

The 20 option menus allow complex operations, like mirroring and rotation of characters, to be performed at the touch of a button. Tables 1 and 2 show the variety of the functions available through these menus. The load and save operations only operate on the current character set, so the set has to be selected from the menu before these options are executed.

These tables only show the standard features but complex manipulations can be achieved by using two or more options in sequence. Any character can be flipped in the diagonal plane by first rotating the character through 90 or 270 degrees and then by flipping the character in the horizontal plane.

The best way to execute these special operations is through user-defined routines written in Basic or code. To execute such a function, select the End Editor option and the computer will return to the mode it was in when the editor was entered.

For example, if the editor was called from within a program by a line such as:

```
10 BOOT="FONT EDITOR"
```

it will return to program control at the next program line. If it was entered from direct mode then the READY prompt will appear.

When the defined routine has been executed, the Font Editor can be re-entered with SYS DEC ("182F") as long as the option screen has not been corrupted by the new routine.

By using calls to the editor's code, it is possible to add extremely complex functions to the editor whenever your needs dictate.

Defining new options

There are several things to bear in mind when defining an option. The editor code and character-definition areas must not be corrupted by the new routine, but the input window (Area 4) can be used. To facilitate extended options, the function keys can be used when the program is in input mode but Area 4 should always be cleared before re-entering the editor.

The RUN/STOP and RESTORE functions is not disabled by the program but, if the program is interrupted by using these keys, it can be restarted by SYS 12288. If, however, the screen has been corrupted, the editor will have to be rebooted before this system call.

Always, remember that the cur-

rent character set remains operative when the End Editor option is used. This also applies to whether the set is taken from ROM or RAM.

The following breakdown of the Font Editor memory map will help when defining your own routines.

- 3042C The lower address indicates the current cursor of the character set.
 3042D-3042F (RAM for ROM set 1)
 3042D-3042E (RAM for ROM set 2)
 3042E-3042F (RAM for ROM set 1)
 3042F-30430 (RAM for ROM set 2)
- 30430-30431 State of the selected character window for marking the cursor around the screen. It appears here in several problems if the program screen is entered.
- 30432 The X position of the pointer when the flow function was last pressed.
- 30433 The Y position corresponding to 30432.
- 30434 Register for the currently selected menu option in Area 3. No option is selected if the value is 0FF.
- 30435 Flag to indicate that the flow function has been pressed. This is reset from 1 to 0 if the signal is acknowledged.
- 30436 BIT control for a valid signal only after BITWRITE and BITWRITE have been pressed at the same time.
- 30437 Status when the signal window, Area 4.
- 30438 Status Area 5 to display the current character held in the accumulator. It also updates Areas 3, 4, 5 and 7

accordingly. From Basic this is called by

```
DEF FNDC("ROM")_LAP
```

where *n* is the screen bank value for the character to be displayed.

- 30439 This points the pixel of the location specified by the screen-bank window and the X register (see). From Basic
- ```
DEF FNDC("ROM")_LAP
```
- 30440 This screen bank window and the X register hold variables and update the range over to screen.
- 30441 This screen bank window and the X register hold the ROM characters with the ROM set.
- 30442 ROM 0-255. This is the call for operating the editor when entering Area 3, a user-defined option. Before calling this address consider to reset any variables that may have been used, especially Area 4.

The following commands only affect the character indicated by Area 3. Any other characters which need to be altered must first be called to the screen by the routine at 303036.

- 30443 Clear the character in Area 3.  
 30444 Invert the screen character.  
 30445 Inverts the bottom half of the current character into the top area.  
 30446 Inverts the top of the current character into the bottom half.  
 30447 Flip the character in the horizontal plane.  
 30448 Rotate the character by 90 degrees.  
 30449 Inverts the right half of the character

over the left side.

- 3044E Mirrors the left side of the character over the right half.  
 3044F Flips the character in the vertical plane.  
 30450 Copies one character from ROM into the current ROM slot.

When the End Editor option is used, the pointer remains operative and can be used in the user-defined function.

Redefining characters can be enjoyable and satisfying, the 128 Font Editor can increase the enjoyment if it is used wisely.

Table 3: The Function Menu

| COMMAND | FUNCTION                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3044E   | Loads a flow from disk after allowing its name to be typed up Area 3. The flow is placed into the ROM locations for the currently selected character set.                   |
| 3044F   | The current character set is used to allow after the flow is input through Area 4. This routine will of the current ROM characters with a copy of the corresponding ROM set |
| 30450   | Loads a flow from disk after allowing its name to be typed up Area 3. The flow is placed into the ROM locations for the currently selected character set.                   |
| 3044E   | The current character set is used to allow after the flow is input through Area 4. This routine will of the current ROM characters with a copy of the corresponding ROM set |

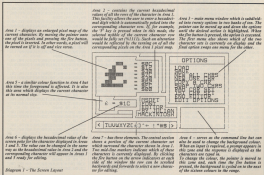


Diagram 1 - The Screen Layout

# LISTING

|                          |                                                                                                                     |                                      |                                                                        |                     |                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>NEW ONE</b>           | The character corresponding to the cursor will character is transferred from <b>EDIT</b> .                          | <b>Alt/End CUR SET</b>               | Toggles between the first and second character sets.                   | <b>NUMBERS LEFT</b> | Removes and copies them from the left four columns.                                                                   |
| <b>COPY CUR</b>          | Replaces the current character with the one whose cursor position value is specified in the input window.           | <b>END EDITOFF</b>                   | Returns control to the Basic mode from which the cursor was moved.     | <b>FLIP VIEW</b>    | The current character is internally reversed.                                                                         |
| <b>SWAP CUR</b>          | Replaces in a similar way to <b>COPY CUR</b> but the two character stages are swapped.                              | <b>OTHER OPTIONS</b>                 | Selects the second set of menu options.                                | <b>FLIP IMAGE</b>   | Reverses the current character.                                                                                       |
| <b>ROW/BLANK CUR SET</b> | The character is used to form the active screen display if supported between the <b>ROW</b> and the <b>BLK</b> key. | <b>Table 3: The Manipulator Keys</b> |                                                                        | <b>ROWAVE</b>       | Reverses the current character through 90 degrees. Repeatedly after this option is shown through 180 and 270 degrees. |
|                          |                                                                                                                     | <b>COMMAND</b>                       |                                                                        | <b>INVERT</b>       | Each pixel is reversed out in that way as pixels are turned off and the screen.                                       |
|                          |                                                                                                                     | <b>FUNCTION</b>                      |                                                                        | <b>CLEAR</b>        | The current character is erased.                                                                                      |
|                          |                                                                                                                     | <b>MIRROR UP</b>                     | Reverses the bottom four lines of the character in the top four lines. | <b>MAIN MENU</b>    | Selects the function menu.                                                                                            |
|                          |                                                                                                                     | <b>MIRROR DOWN</b>                   | The reverse procedure of the <b>MIRROR UP</b> function.                |                     |                                                                                                                       |
|                          |                                                                                                                     | <b>MIRROR RIGHT</b>                  | Takes a mirror image of the four right-hand characters                 |                     |                                                                                                                       |

### PROGRAM, LINE FROM EDITOR

```

5 GRAPH1,1,000 FIVE BASIC AB
6 P.LCODE
7 GRAPH(0,1)
8 DATA 0000
9 DATA 12,01,59,59,04,09,03,0
10 3,39,59,59,04,09,03,03,3,0
11 0,00,00,0000
12 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
13 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
14 0,00,00,0000
15 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
16 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
17 0,00,00,0000
18 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
19 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
20 0,00,00,0000
21 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
22 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
23 0,00,00,0000
24 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
25 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
26 0,00,00,0000
27 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
28 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
29 0,00,00,0000
30 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
31 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
32 0,00,00,0000
33 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
34 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
35 0,00,00,0000
36 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
37 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
38 0,00,00,0000
39 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
40 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
41 0,00,00,0000
42 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
43 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
44 0,00,00,0000
45 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
46 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
47 0,00,00,0000
48 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
49 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
50 0,00,00,0000
51 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
52 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
53 0,00,00,0000
54 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
55 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
56 0,00,00,0000
57 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
58 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
59 0,00,00,0000
60 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
61 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
62 0,00,00,0000
63 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
64 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
65 0,00,00,0000
66 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
67 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
68 0,00,00,0000
69 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
70 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
71 0,00,00,0000
72 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
73 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
74 0,00,00,0000
75 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
76 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
77 0,00,00,0000
78 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
79 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
80 0,00,00,0000
81 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
82 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
83 0,00,00,0000
84 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
85 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
86 0,00,00,0000
87 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
88 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
89 0,00,00,0000
90 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
91 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
92 0,00,00,0000
93 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
94 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
95 0,00,00,0000
96 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
97 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
98 0,00,00,0000
99 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
100 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
101 0,00,00,0000

```

```

99 00,01,0000
102 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
103 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
104 0,00,00,0000
105 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
106 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
107 0,00,00,0000
108 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
109 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
110 0,00,00,0000
111 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
112 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
113 0,00,00,0000
114 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
115 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
116 0,00,00,0000
117 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
118 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
119 0,00,00,0000
120 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
121 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
122 0,00,00,0000
123 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
124 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
125 0,00,00,0000
126 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
127 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
128 0,00,00,0000
129 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
130 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
131 0,00,00,0000
132 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
133 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
134 0,00,00,0000
135 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
136 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
137 0,00,00,0000
138 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
139 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
140 0,00,00,0000
141 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
142 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
143 0,00,00,0000
144 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
145 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
146 0,00,00,0000
147 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
148 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
149 0,00,00,0000
150 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
151 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
152 0,00,00,0000
153 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
154 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
155 0,00,00,0000
156 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
157 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
158 0,00,00,0000
159 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
160 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
161 0,00,00,0000
162 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
163 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
164 0,00,00,0000
165 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
166 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
167 0,00,00,0000
168 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
169 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
170 0,00,00,0000
171 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
172 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
173 0,00,00,0000
174 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
175 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
176 0,00,00,0000
177 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
178 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
179 0,00,00,0000
180 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
181 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
182 0,00,00,0000
183 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
184 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
185 0,00,00,0000
186 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
187 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
188 0,00,00,0000
189 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
190 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
191 0,00,00,0000
192 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
193 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
194 0,00,00,0000
195 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
196 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
197 0,00,00,0000
198 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
199 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
200 0,00,00,0000

```

```

201 DATA 00,00,0000
202 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
203 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
204 0,00,00,0000
205 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
206 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
207 0,00,00,0000
208 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
209 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
210 0,00,00,0000
211 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
212 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
213 0,00,00,0000
214 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
215 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
216 0,00,00,0000
217 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
218 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
219 0,00,00,0000
220 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
221 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
222 0,00,00,0000
223 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
224 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
225 0,00,00,0000
226 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
227 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
228 0,00,00,0000
229 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
230 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
231 0,00,00,0000
232 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
233 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
234 0,00,00,0000
235 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
236 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
237 0,00,00,0000
238 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
239 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
240 0,00,00,0000
241 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
242 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
243 0,00,00,0000
244 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
245 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
246 0,00,00,0000
247 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
248 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
249 0,00,00,0000
250 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
251 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
252 0,00,00,0000
253 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
254 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
255 0,00,00,0000
256 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
257 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
258 0,00,00,0000
259 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
260 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
261 0,00,00,0000
262 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
263 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
264 0,00,00,0000
265 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
266 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
267 0,00,00,0000
268 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
269 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
270 0,00,00,0000
271 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
272 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
273 0,00,00,0000
274 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
275 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
276 0,00,00,0000
277 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
278 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
279 0,00,00,0000
280 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
281 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
282 0,00,00,0000
283 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
284 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
285 0,00,00,0000
286 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
287 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
288 0,00,00,0000
289 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
290 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
291 0,00,00,0000
292 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
293 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
294 0,00,00,0000
295 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
296 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
297 0,00,00,0000
298 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
299 0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0
300 0,00,00,0000

```









# GTX Compiler



*Supercharge your Basic programs by converting them to pure machine code*

**T**he GTX Compiler is designed to convert a Commodore 64 program written in Basic into high speed, machine code. This code makes calls to standard functions stored in memory, called the run-time library which means that the compiled program is shorter because frequently-used routines such as add or subtract can be stored as subroutines.

Before using GTX, the program to be compiled must already be saved on tape or disk. When the compiler runs, the title page will appear and three prompts for inputs given in sequence.

The **SOURCE NAME** is the name of the Basic program to be compiled. If using tape, press RETURN to load the program.

The **OBJECT NAME** is the name that the compiled program will be saved under. If using tape, RETURN will cause the program to be saved without a name.

**SIGN SPACE** refers to the printing of numbers. In Basic a number is preceded by a sign space and ended with a space. Pressing RETURN will print numbers in this way. Altering the Y to N will print numbers with neither of the two spaces.

The program specified by the source name will then be loaded and compiling will begin. There are two parts to this process:

#### PASS 1

Each command is deciphered and

the corresponding machine code is produced. The current Basic program line number is printed along with the present length of the compiled program but, if any errors occur, the compiler stops and the error message is printed. The Basic program must then be re-loaded and modified if it is to be compiled successfully.

Apart from errors, any number of warnings may be given. These do not stop the compiler since the program can still be compiled but the results obtained with the original, Basic version will differ from those in the compiled version. Again, the original program must be modified if the results are to tally.

#### PASS 2

All jumps such as GOTO and GOSUB have the correct addresses inserted and any DATA is transferred within the program.

If compiling succeeds, then the Basic program length and the compiled program length are printed along with the following options:

- R Run the compiled program
- S Save the compiled program
- O Output the run-time library
- C Compile another program
- E exit

It is advised that the program is saved before running (option S) in case there is a problem. If using tape, a copy of the run-time library must

be saved directly after the compiled program (option O). If using disk, a single copy of the run-time library will serve all the programs on the disk. Finally, the compiled program can be run using option R.

#### Acceptable Basic

The compiler does not accept the full set of commands available in Basic. Those that can be compiled are:

```
PRINT (including . and)
POKE
PEEK
IF/THEN
READ/DATA/RESTORE
FOR/NEXT
GOSUB/RETURN
GOTO
CLR
SYS
REM
AND
OR
END
STOP
```

There are also restrictions placed on these commands but, although all this seems rather daunting, most programs require very little attention before they can be successfully compiled.

All numbers are 16 bit unsigned integers

This obviously means that GTX can not be used for complex programs

that require floating point numbers but the main concept for GTX is to transform relatively simple Basic programs, such as games, to fast machine code programs. This type of program usually only requires integer numbers so this limitation is not a major one. The lack of negative numbers can cause problems in converting a program that was not specifically written to be compiled. However, this limitation can normally be solved by changing the style of programming to incorporate numbers between 0 and 65535.

For example, part of a normal Basic program consists of the following:

```
10 PRINT"CLSF"
20 P=10*40+1024+10:D=1
30 A=P-P-P+D
40 IF P>=10*40+1024+39
 THEN D=D
50 IF P<=10*40+1024
 THEN D=D
60 FOR B=1 TO 50:NEXT
70 POKE B,PE:POKE A,12:
 GOTO 30
```

As it stands this would not compile because of the negation of D in lines 40 and 50. The possible values for D are 1 and -1, the latter being out of range on GTX. Therefore, before the program could be compiled, a few simple modifications would need to be made.

Lines 30 to 50 must be changed to the following:

```
30 A=P-P-P-1:D=1
 THEN P=P+2
40 IF P>=10*40+1024+39
 THEN D=1-D
50 IF P<=10*40+1024
 THEN D=1-D
```

Now the program could be compiled. In fact, when it was compiled it ran 36 times faster than the original.

**Variables can only be single letters.** This can cause problems if the original has a large number of variables. To assist with this problem there is a single array available, Z, which is pre-dimensioned to 64 elements, ie. Z(0) to Z(63). The DIM in the original program is not required by GTX, but if included it will be

skipped. Any further dimensioned arrays will cause an error to be flagged.

**Expressions are evaluated from left to right.**

In Basic expressions are calculated in a set order, not from left to right. Brackets take top priority, next come indices, followed by division and multiplication, then addition and subtraction, with Boolean expressions (AND, OR, NOT) taking lowest priority. For example,

$A=3+5*2$

In Basic this expression would evaluate A as being equal to 13:  $5*2=10$  and  $10+3=13$ . If compiled A would be calculated as being equal to 18:  $3+5=8$  and  $8*2=16$ . To ensure the compiled program and the Basic program obtain the same value the expression would need to be changed to:

$A=5*2+3$

This can cause problems when a program was written without compiling in mind. By checking the order of all expressions and changing this where necessary, the compiled program should obtain the same results as the Basic version. During Pass 1 of compiling the order of expressions are checked and, if discrepancies are likely to occur, a warning is given. The indicated expressions should be re-ordered to ensure the program will operate correctly.

**Brackets are not valid expressions**

Brackets are only allowed with a PEEK command. Any other brackets must be removed before the program can be compiled. Usually a number of dummy variables are required to achieve this. An expression such as

$A=3+(5*X)-8/7-T(4*Y-2)$

would have to be changed to:

$A=3*X-8/7+3(B=4*Y-1):B=T(B):A=A-B$

**Only one PEEK per expression**

An expression such as this:

$A=PEEK(45)+PEEK(46)*256$   
(under problem anyway)

would have to be changed to:

$A=PEEK(46)*256:A=A+PEEK(45)$

before it could be compiled by GTX. This means the original Basic program is not as neat and will run a little slower but, thanks to the speed increase given by GTX, this is insignificant when compiled.

**No strings**

Strings are not incorporated at all. The use of strings in the type of program intended to be compiled is usually very infrequent. Their only use is usually connected with a GET. There are a number of methods of emulating GET with the commands available, this is discussed later.

**AND and OR can not be used in IF/THEN comparisons**

A program line which takes the form

10 IF A=1 OR B=6 THEN 1000

would have to be split into two separate lines before it could be compiled:

```
10 IF A=1 THEN 1000
11 IF A=6 THEN 1000
```

The AND statement must also be changed when used in the context:

10 IF A=4 AND B=7 THEN 1000

This would become:

10 IF A=4 THEN IF B=7 THEN 1000

AND and OR are included in the list of available commands but are only legal when acting as arithmetic operators. Take the situation where it is necessary to strip off the five most significant bits from the contents of location 197.

$B=PEEK(197):AND7$

In this case, the AND is not operating as a logic comparator so the expression can be compiled. If AND or OR are used in an IF/THEN statement their operation would still be treated as arithmetic and the Basic program would not operate in the same way as the compiled version.

FOR/NEXT loops can not use STEP. The STEP function can be emulated by adding another statement into the FOR/NEXT loop.

```
10 FORA=0TO940STEP40:POKE
1024+A,102:NEXT
```

would have to be changed to:

```
10 FORA=0TO940:POKE1024+
A,102:A=A+50:NEXT
```

before it could be compiled. Note that A is only increased by 50 because the NEXT statement automatically increments it by 1, resulting in a step of 40 for each loop.

If the STEP is negative, it creates more of a problem.

```
10 FORA=30TO0STEP-2:
PRINTA:NEXT
```

would have to be changed to:

```
10 FORB=0TO30:A=30-B
---PRINTA:B=B+1:NEXT
```

Either of the above cases could be solved by a conditional GOTO loop. Taking another example:

```
10 FOREA=92TO40STEP-40:
POKE1024+A,160:NEXT
could be changed to:
```

```
9 A=920
10 FOREA=24+A,160:A=A-40:
IFA=>=40THEN10
```

#### READ/DATA

This is almost the same as Basic except that the numbers stored in the DATA statements can only be eight bits (0 to 255 decimal). This is not a serious limitation in games because most DATA statements are used for storing user-defined characters or sprite data, where the values are only eight bits anyway.

RESTORE is exactly the same as in Basic.

The Z() array is restricted.

This array must always be used through another variable.

```
10 POKE Z(A),44
```

must be changed to:

```
10 B=Z(A):POKEB,44
```

#### Missing commands

The missing commands are rarely

used and can often be forgotten or emulated using the legal commands.

GET can be emulated in two ways. The first, and simplest, involves reading the keyboard directly using a PEEK. The values returned for each key are non-standard but for inputting only a few keys this is not a problem. The second method allows the keys to be read in ASCII and actually uses the same Kernel ROM routine as GET.

```
10 GETA:IFA=>"A"THEN100
can be changed to either:
```

```
10 IFPEEK(197)=10THEN100
```

or

```
10 SYS63908:IFPEEK(760)=
65THEN100
```

In the first case, a value is returned for as long as the key is held down, unlike the second case where the value is returned only once for each key press.

RND can be emulated by reading certain memory locations that change frequently. Two of the best locations to use are the raster register (53248) and the CIA timer A (56324).

```
10 A=INT(RND(1)*10)
```

would have to be changed to:

```
10 A=PEEK(56324)AND15:
IFA=>9THEN10
```

A different type of random statement would be:

```
10 IFRND(1)<.1THENPRINT
"HELLO"
```

Such a statement has a 10% probability of printing "HELLO". The best way to achieve this with the compiler is to change it to:

```
10 IFPEEK(56324)<25THEN
PRINT"HELLO"
```

This also gives a 10% probability because there are 256 possible values for location 56324. The statement only reacts to 25 of those values, so the probability calculation becomes  $(25/256)*100$ , which equals 10.

CHK\$ statements can usually be changed to a direct PRINT. If it is not possible to do this in your

program then this alternative may be used:

```
10 PRINT CHR$(A*9)
```

can be emulated by:

```
10 POKETHEA*9-SYS63490:
PRINT
```

The extra PRINT is required because the character is printed without a carriage return.

#### Typing it in

If you are using a disk then the programs can be entered and saved in any order. With a tape they must be saved in the correct order.

First, enter Program 1, the loader that changes the address at which the compiler is loaded. GTX must always be loaded at this new location or it will be overwritten by the program to be compiled. Save this program at the start of the tape.

Next, enter Program 2, the actual compiler. Do not run it yet because it must be loaded at the new address. It can be typed in at its run-location by entering the following direct command before starting.

```
POKE44,100:POKE43,1:POKE
25480,8:NEW
```

When the program has been entered, save it using the filename "GTX COMPILER", following on directly from Program 1.

Ensure that the computer has been reset before typing in Program 3, the run-time library. Before running, save this program on a spare tape or disk in case of fatal errors. Run the program and insert the original tape or disk, taking care not to erase the other two programs. The run-time library will be saved with the filename "RTL". The run-time library must always be saved with this name even when working with a cassette tape.

You should now have a complete Basic compiler.

#### Testing the compiler

The compiler is now ready to be tested. Enter Program 4, the test program, and save it. Load and run GTX and compile the program. If

any errors are detected, correct your test program and try again. Run the compiled program using option 'R' and you should see GTA COMPILER filling the screen.

If you run the program in Basic first, you will notice the speed increase, typically 43 times. Pressing 'R' will re-start and 'E' will exit back to Basic.

### Memory requirements

The compiler uses the following locations which should not be altered by the compiled program. If they are, crashes will inevitably occur.

**\$C000-\$C2FF (49152-49919)**  
These locations contain the compiler run-time library. This must always be present whenever the compiler itself or a compiled program is used. In both cases, it will be loaded automatically by the program. If it can't be found, the program will crash.

**\$CFF0-\$CFFF (82992-83247)**  
The compiled program's variables are stored here. This location can be changed, if required, by altering the value of VA in line 11 of the compiler.

A compiled program also uses a few page zero locations which, again, must not be altered by the compiled program:

\$02 (2)  
\$14-\$15 (20-21)  
\$38-\$3C (33-60)  
\$3F-\$42 (63-66)  
\$FB-\$FE (251-254)

### Program Description

#### Line numbers

30-890 Prints current line number and length. Declares next command and jumps to corresponding part of the program.  
9000-9500 Evaluates expression.  
9600-9800 GOTO and GOSUB  
9900-9999 IF/THEN  
4000-4800 PRINT  
5000-5030 POKE  
5100-5160 FOR  
5200-5260 NEXT

5300-5310 REM  
5400-5420 DIM  
5500-5570 SYS  
5600-5670 DATA  
5700-5770 READ  
8000-8030 Prints 'insert tape', or disk, depending on current device and then waits for a key to be pressed.  
9000-9070 Opening title page. Inputs source name, object name and sign space.  
9100-9120 Loads program specified by the source name from the current device to \$0801 (2049 decimal).  
9300-9305 Relocates program to run at \$0820 (2080 decimal).  
9310-9370 Prints original length and compiled length along with the total number of warnings. The options are also printed.  
9580-9650 Input selected option.  
9700-9730 Checks if run-time library is present, if not it is loaded off the current device to \$C000 (49152 decimal).  
9800-9830 Saves the compiled program to current device.  
10000-10199 Inserts the correct addresses for all GOTOS and GOSUBs.  
10200-10220 Copies all DATA from its temporary store, starting at \$C700 (50944 decimal), to its correct place in the compiled program.  
20000-20590 Copies the machine code out of the run-time library to its correct place in the compiled program.  
25000-28050 Simplifies the machine code, if possible.  
30000-32000 Error messages.

#### Variables

PR Pointer to the next byte of the Basic program.  
LN() Line numbers of the Basic program.  
A%() Start address of the machine code for each Basic line.  
J%() Address of each jump, such as GOTO and GOSUB.  
TN() Address of each THEN.  
N% Number of Basic lines encountered so far.  
CMB% Current Basic token being processed.  
VA Start address of compiled program's variables.  
JP Number of GOTOS and GOSUBs so far.  
TH Number of THENs encountered so far.  
DD Start of temporary store for DATA (\$C700, 50944 decimal).  
EN End address of program being compiled.  
DA Start address of machine code.  
AD Address to store next byte of machine code.  
AJ Adjust value to relocate program to \$0820 (2080 decimal).  
DV Current I/O device (1=tape and 8=disk).



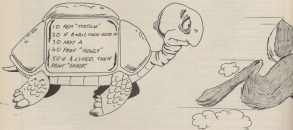


LISTING

|        |                  |     |                             |        |                       |
|--------|------------------|-----|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 73  | 10000 NEXT                  | 919999 | FOR=ST03, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 74  | 10000 IF=ST03, FOR=0        | 920000 | RETURN                |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 75  | 10000 FOR=ST07-1            | 920001 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 76  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920002 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 77  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920003 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 78  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920004 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 79  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920005 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 80  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920006 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 81  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920007 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 82  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920008 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 83  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920009 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 84  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920010 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 85  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920011 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 86  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920012 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 87  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920013 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 88  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920014 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 89  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920015 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 90  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920016 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 91  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920017 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 92  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920018 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 93  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920019 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 94  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920020 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 95  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920021 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 96  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920022 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 97  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920023 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 98  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920024 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 99  | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920025 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |
| 000000 | PRINT**PRINTS, 8 | 100 | 10000 FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= | 920026 | FOR=ST07, FOR=0+ (L1= |

LISTING

|    |                                                                            |     |                                                                               |     |                                                                               |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 71 | 00000 FOR=0000,POK0A0+U,PEE<br>010000+U,NEXT:AD=00+U,C1-3<br>0,RETURN      | 83  | 00000 RETURN                                                                  | 95  | 00000 PRINT"00,00,00,001/03<br>0,00,00,00,003 WITH NO NUMBER<br>0",;GOTO00000 |
| 76 | 00000 FOR=0000,POK0A0+U,PEE<br>010000+U,NEXT:AD=00+U,C1-3<br>0,RETURN      | 88  | 00000 GFI=1100001+00000000-<br>AD=00,POK0A0-0,00,POK0A0-1,00<br>111000,RETURN | 98  | 00000 PRINT"00,LINE NUMBER 0<br>0000+0 0000",;GOTO00000                       |
| 74 | 00000 FOR=0000,POK0A0+U,PEE<br>010000+U,NEXT:AD=00+U,C1-3<br>0,RETURN      | 90  | 00000 GFI=0000001+00000000<br>00                                              | 100 | 00000 PRINT"001,003-001,00,0<br>0,003" WITH NO EXPRESSION";;G<br>OTO00000     |
| 87 | 00000 FOR=0000,POK0A0+U,PEE<br>010000+U,NEXT:AD=00+U,C1-3<br>0,RETURN      | 92  | 00000 GFI=1000001+00000000-<br>AD=00,POK0A0-0,00,POK0A0-1,00<br>111000,RETURN | 102 | 00000 PRINT"001,003 WITH NO<br>001,00,00,003";;GOTO00000                      |
| 13 | 00000 FOR=0000,POK0A0+U,PEE<br>010000+U,NEXT:AD=00+U,C1-3<br>0,RETURN      | 94  | 00000 00+00-10,POK0A0-00,POK<br>0A0+U,POK0A0-0+U,NEXT                         | 104 | 00000 PRINT"001,003-100,00,0<br>0,000 000000";;GOTO00000                      |
| 30 | 00000 FOR=0000,POK0A0+U,PEE<br>010000+U,NEXT:AD=00+U,C1-3<br>0,RETURN      | 96  | 00000 00+00-10,POK0A0-00,POK<br>0A0+U,POK0A0-0+U,NEXT                         | 106 | 00000 PRINT"00,00,001-000,0<br>0,00,003 000000";;GOTO00000                    |
| 42 | 00000 FOR=0000,POK0A0+U,PEE<br>010000+U,NEXT                               | 97  | 00000 00+00-10,POK0A0-00,POK<br>0A0+U,POK0A0-0+U,NEXT                         | 108 | 00000 PRINT"000,00,00,001-00<br>0,00,003 000000";;GOTO00000                   |
| 46 | 00000 POK0A0+U,10,POK0A0-0,0<br>0,0000+U,C1=00,RETURN                      | 98  | 00000 00+00-10,POK0A0-00,POK<br>0A0+U,POK0A0-0+U,NEXT                         | 110 | 00000 PRINT"MEMORY EXHAUSTED<br>";;GOTO00000                                  |
| 18 | 00000 FOR=0000,POK0A0+U,PEE<br>010000+U,NEXT:AD=00+U,C1-3<br>0,RETURN      | 99  | 00000 POK0A0-1,000,POK0A0+U,<br>POK0A0-00+U,01-00,RETURN                      | 112 | 00000 PRINT"CLASSER TOO LA<br>000";;GOTO00000                                 |
| 30 | 00000 FOR=0000,POK0A0+U,PEE<br>010000+U,NEXT:AD=00+U,C1-3<br>0,RETURN      | 100 | 00000 PRINT"100,00,00,001-000,<br>0,00,003 000000";;GOTO00000                 |     |                                                                               |
| 61 | 00000 GFI=1000001+00000000-<br>00,POK0A0-0,00,POK0A0-1,00,1<br>1-00,RETURN | 102 | 00000 PRINT"100,00,00,000 00<br>0000";;GOTO00000                              |     |                                                                               |
| 70 | 00000 GFI=000001+00000000-<br>00,POK0A0-0,00,POK0A0-1,00,1<br>1-00,RETURN  | 104 | 00000 PRINT"100,00,00,000 00<br>0000";;GOTO00000                              |     |                                                                               |
| 84 | 00000 GFI=000001+100000000<br>0                                            | 106 | 00000 PRINT"100,00,00,000 00<br>0000";;GOTO00000                              |     |                                                                               |
| 91 | 00000 GFI=000001+00000000-<br>00,POK0A0-0,00,POK0A0-1,00,                  | 108 | 00000 PRINT"100,00,00,000 00<br>0000";;GOTO00000                              |     |                                                                               |





# Bus Route 64

*Connect two Commodore 64 computers through their serial ports or link in to the C16 and Plus 4*

**T**here are many ways of connecting one Commodore computer to another but most methods require custom-made cables and complex software. This routine simply uses the serial bus which already has a cheap and easily available connector in the form of the disk drive/prINTER cable.

The serial bus has two lines which are capable of input and output on both computers: the CLK and DATA lines. There is also the ATN (attention) line that is used to interrupt external devices, but unfortunately it cannot accept a data signal. There is a line designated IRQ IN (serial request in) on the C64 but this has been deleted on the C16 and Plus4 microcomputers.

The IRQ IN line allows external devices to interrupt the C64 and can only be used as an input. The CLK and DATA lines are so called because of their use in the Commodore Kernel ROM during communication with serial bus devices. It is the CLK line that governs which bits are valid on the DATA line and in a sense it "clocks" the bits going out.

Recently a few dual-player games have appeared on the market where two Commodore computers are connected together and a game is loaded into both. This routine has possibilities in such environments, requiring very little modification to the actual code.

Two copies must be made to get the routine up and running, one per computer, with a slight modification at the beginning of the routine 'INT-YAR' in each version. Where it has LDA #XX, the XX must be 00 in one and 01 in the other. This is in order to condition TLERPLOC (TLERK

```

1000 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1001 C64
1002 C64)
1003 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1004 C16, Plus4)
1005 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1006 C16, Plus4)
1007 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1008 C64)
1009 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1010 C64)
1011 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1012 C64)
1013 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1014 C64)
1015 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1016 C64)
1017 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1018 C64)
1019 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1020 C64)
1021 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1022 C64)
1023 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1024 C64)
1025 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1026 C64)
1027 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
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1069 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1070 C64)
1071 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1072 C64)
1073 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1074 C64)
1075 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1076 C64)
1077 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1078 C64)
1079 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1080 C64)
1081 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1082 C64)
1083 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1084 C64)
1085 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1086 C64)
1087 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1088 C64)
1089 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1090 C64)
1091 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1092 C64)
1093 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1094 C64)
1095 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1096 C64)
1097 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1098 C64)
1099 (SERIAL BUS COMMUNICATI OOM
1100 C64)

```

FLAG) so that one computer has the initial talk priority. This is toggled after every byte of the return key.

When converting the routine to

work with other Commodore computers which have a serial bus, the following table of registers/bit numbers may be useful

| COMPUTER   | CLK-IN   | CLK-OUT  | DAT-IN   | DAT-OUT  |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| C16, Plus4 | \$000106 | \$000111 | \$000117 | \$000110 |
| VIC 20     | \$911F70 | \$912C03 | \$911F71 | \$912C07 |
| C64/128    | \$DD0006 | \$DD0004 | \$DD0007 | \$DD0005 |



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I enclose  cheque  cash  card  other \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cheque number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Card number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose  cheque  cash  card  other \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cheque number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Card number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose  cheque  cash  card  other \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cheque number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Card number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

