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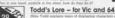
News

up to date with what's going on.

Christmas Presents

"Christmas comes but once a year" - now there's a novelty. An even bigger novelty is buying your computer a present. ge Reader, J D Collins, surveys a selection of metal and plastic to put inside

ir computer's digital stocking. Screen Scene



The Cheapest Vic Printer? longer need envy ZX-81 and Spectrum owners for their eap printers as the ZX printer can now be used with the Vic and

Extending those Basic Commands

The Commodore 64 is noted for good sound and graphics but it has no built-in facilities for handling them. So Mike Todd has sked at two Basic enhancement packages, the well-known Simons' Basic and the



Fun Page Can you face another Really Difficult crossword? Can you write a

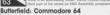
Compilers Reviewed espeed 64 and DTL-Basic 64, two compilers for the Commodore 64, to see if they

Foxed by Word Processing?

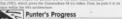
Chris Durham continues his round-up of word processing programs with a look at cartridge-based Quick Brown Fox on the

Book Look tis Vic Revealed. Does his latest offering warrant a place under

Assembly for Beginners - Part 3 What is an addressing mode? David Pinless explains all in the



Video - part 1



Average Reader I D Collins does Punter's hat and takes up strategic position at Vic-desk. Precariously poised. onfronts the Dark Powers unleashed by Commodore disk drive and assorted

Tommy's Tips

Tommy's been delving into his bulging mailbag again, surfacing with another batch of probing answers to your epistular queries This time he's dealing with memory ... and more.















News, vendors, tone-ups, news, shortag

Return to Vendor

Wigmore Street looks a Harmless enough little shop. But it recently caused a whole heap of ill-feeling in the microcomputer software business. Why? It runs a Buy'n'Try ncheme

Most of the software houses who were incensed by fears of illegal copying have now stopped sharpening their weapons: but a few like Imagine and Bug Byte - are still

chewing away at sour grapes. The brains behind the schem belong to Bill Cannings, a bloke who's been up and down in the computer business for years. He shot to short-lived fame and fortune with the Byte Shop Group - only to come numbling down (losing a rumoured £86,000 on the way) before Comart bought it up three years ago. Now he's back wearing a different hat that of the friendly neighbourhood software salesman with a soft spot for the punter. "We're trying to inspire customer confidence", he asserts.

His Buy'n'Try scheme lets you exchange any software you've bought if you're not satisfied with it or it doesn't do what you'd expected. You don't get your money back, though. The Software Centre will buy it back off you for 80 per cent of the price you paid: and it's not real money - you've got to put it against another purchase of equivalent or greater value.

You don't get stung with rubhishy software, at least. But what's stopping you from copying the hetter games and then exchanging thom? Wall not yeary much really

and that's what all the fuss is about. Bill Cannings is not unaware of this and his shop does try to do something about 'piracy'. Before you can buy anything on the scheme, you fill out a form giving your name and address and sign a declaration not to do any copying. The tape is also given a registration

If this isn't enough to make the ardent copier quiver, read on: you sign yet another declaration that you haven't copied anything when you return the tape. All this information is stored on a computer at the back of the shop (Bill Cannings designed the system himself, naturally)

David Cannings, the shop's manager and Bill's (lighterweight and sartorially less committed) brother. reckons that computer is not just cosmetic: "Twe stopped people coming into the shop if their name

SOFTWARE CENTRE



or they return tapes so quickly that they couldn't possibly have tried the return time to within four weeks incidentally.

Imagine's disapproving financial director. Ian Hetherington, insists that Buy'n Try is "commercial nonsense". But whatever you could accuse Bill Cannings of, you couldn't accuse him of not having a nose for business - his shops are doing very well thank you. He reckons the total will be ten by the end of

The controversy with software houses came to a head a few months ago when Ouicksilva entered into a court action with the shop over not wanting to supply it. The case was eventually withdrawn, though; and as Cannings oints out, no damage was done -They've now become one of our

better suppliers. Not so with Rur Rute and Imagine, who are still blacklisting the shop. Cannings isn't heartbroken by this; with his diverse business connections (you need both hands to count them) he can get supplies by less direct routes. "It doesn't particularly bother me whether they supply me or not, they're the losers in the long run. Software houses have had it too good for too long, putting out glossy adverts when the software itself is rubbish. There's just too much rubbish around.

And he believes the whole affair has now been blown up through ignorance and a general hysteria about piracy. "One or two comnames didn't bother to find out what we were doing and got the wrong ideas. If we were renting, like some people say, or encouraging copying, we'd be broke by now.

Imagine's Ian Hetherington reckons Cannings' makes his money from returned tapes and that for every tane sold about five illegal copies are made by the customer This may be difficult to prove: but the same goes for Cannings' assertion that "the number of our returns is well below five per cent and is only a very small part of the business. In any case, we're probably taking more steps to stop copying than the software houses. We're the only software seller that keeps detailed statistics of who we sell to

We're not operating to turn tapes around because it means a lot of work feeding information into the computer. With mail-order customers we could actually be losing money on returns". And that would never do, would it?

es, top dogs news.

On the ball

Commodore Business Machines has committed £70,000 to sponsor the English Basketball Association for a further two years. Their decision following what it calls "the company's successful involvement" with the competition

during the 1982 season.

Commodere wrote a program for the EBRA which enables information about players, team performance and scoring details to appear instantly on screen during the Channel 4 transmission of games each Monday nicht until 5 March 1984. March 1984.

Commodore's involvement in British sport sponsorship began in 1980 with the World Water Sid. Championships; it's also done an indoor cricket tournament, marathon events, and the judging of the World Disco Dance ChamFilter Fan: Commodore has told dealers and software houses that because of the variations in SID chips it is not advisable to include the filter in the sound of commercial software. Doing so may result in 'sounds' that are unexpected or not audible on some 64s'. There is of course, no problem in setting the filter in software you write to run on your own

Disk switch: If you use an uprated 1540 disk drive or the 1541 with he Vic, it may need to be switched from 64 to Vic speed. This is most easily done at the start of a program when the command channel is opened with

opened with OPEN 15,8,15,"UI-"





Turn on, tone up

Can you afford to pass up this offer? Our photograph shows Ms Denise Katnich in a characteristic pose: Ms Katnich is a "fitness personality", "a former nationally prominent gymnast" and "a specialist on employee fitness, stress management and aerobics" who was commissioned by floppy disc manufacturer Verbatim to produce 20 exercises for

people who use computers.

"They can be done at an automated work station (and elsewhere too, including in front of your TV, in a matter of minutes and require no special skills or athletic abilities."

The result? You'll be more

special skills or athletic abilities."
The result? You'll be more relaxed ("a relaxed person works and thinks more efficiently"), you'll have better circulation, your brain cells will get the nutrients they need (that's what it says here), and you'll

be less tense.

Of course, for best results you should supplement the exercises with "a balanced programme of regular cardiovascular conditioning, muscular flexibility, strength training and sound nutrition."

training and sound nutrition".

Our other photograph shows a man with his head inside a silencer cabinet for printers.



readers a totally over indulged, merry and generally far out Xmas. A seasonal hic from us all. Any dinner invitations to DJ



£ijs.5; though our own mailorder Deals for Readers catalogue has it at a special readers-only price of £i7.85. That's because Kuma has taken up the product and will be putting it into carridge formputting it into carridge formbase features, but it will whop the price up to something over £40. Our review concludes that it would still be a better buy right now than SIMONS £ASIC



Caught short

It looks as though Commodore (and people who buy Commodore's computers) will be suffering acute shortages of its cassette recorders for the Vic and Commodore 64 this Christmas.

The buyers may be "" miffed: but is Commodore "The buyers may be "".

The buyers may be occured at such a lucrative furious that this has Well no not really the difficulty has occsales of Vics and 64s have far exceeded must be sweet nows for Comm. odore which was reportedly expecting to scrap the Vic at the end of 1982 perish the

John Baxter, Cotod us that from July 250,000 Vics and 150,000 between 4th syear and 150,000 between 4th syear and 150,000 between 500 Vics and 150,000 between 500 Vics and 500,000 between 500 Vics and 500,000 between 500 Vics and 500,000 between 500 Vics and 500

But Commodore had only 200,000 cassette machines in stock (most of them have been flown in from the US, Canada, Germany and the Far East). So there surely won't be enough to go in everyone's Christmas stocking?

Maybe not, but Commodore has thought up a way round that – for the 64 anyway. Baster asserts that most of Commodore's marketing effort is now going into the 64. "We're doing a special offer on disk drives for the 64", he enthuses. So many 64 buyers won't (or shouldn't) be interested in the cassette unit.

The special offer means that you'll be able to buy a disk drive for s199 intered of the regular £230. Plus, you get the Easyscript word processing package £275 for fee – as well as six games, all on floppy disk, naturally. Looks like a neat way of getting people to spend £150 more than they originally intended; or, to take a less cyrical view, it's a nice come-on to persuade us to use the 64 as a 'real' computer.

Independent option

There are alternatives to buying the Commodore cassette machine, anyhow. You could buy an interface that adapts an ordinary cassette recorder for use with the Vico of 4.0 ne of these is the Tapeman Interface from Swanley Electronics in Kent, and we've been checking it

It's a rather ugly piece of work, a bare circuit board which plugs into the computer's cassette port and has two leads going to the microphone and earpiece sockets of an ordinary tape deck or portable cassette player.

At just under £10, if a cheap encogh. But there is one significant disadvantage: it doesn't control the Datasette's motor. \$410. Yec Edwards of Swanley to the that are to control the motor if you machine's got a ferror or control the motor if you machine's got a ferror or cleek, and there ill be an LED indicator for correct volume enting. "That counts like a sensible idea; getting the level right is a very tricome job, and your tapes might not save and load until the level is snot-on."

Edwards doesn't see his Tapeman as a true alternative to Commodore's machine, though. If you've got the money, buy Commodore. The Tapeman was developed in the first place because the Commodore machine is so expensive." Despite his modesty, demand for his little device is building up.

Other people do this kind of adapter too. Another one we've come across is Tri-Mark Electronics in Bedfordshire with the same kind of device at £15.99. Swanley is on 0322 64851, Tri-Mark's number is 0525 376800.

Print shortage

That's not the end of the Commodore shortage sags. If you were considering burying somebody one of the very neat little 1300 four-colour printer-plotters to add to a Vic or Commodore 64 this Christmas you may well be disappointed. Commodore dealers are reporting shortages of the Commodore 1300 as well; that's a shame, since it's probably the only machine of its type and price a valiable at the moment.

London dealer Chromasonic has been waiting for supplies for some time and suspected to us that demand is to high for Commodor's resources. But the 'shortage syndrome' is striking other people too - one of the alternatives to the 1820, the Least 200 printer! plotter, should have been available from Computers For All stores alse September and still harn's arrived. The company alments that the thing won't be making the trip from Hong Kong until after Christmas.

The machine is said to interface easily with the Vic and as the blurb points out, "all you have to do is to plug it in".

According to their respective blurbs, the two machines have remarkably similar features: both sell at around 15%, both use 4.5m stallly-rolls of paper and both draw a straight line at 52mm per second. The Laser's blath included details on resolution and quotes a figure of 0.2mm. This means that you can fill in coloured areas almost solsitiv.

Commodore falls to mention this important consideration in its blarb. But if you can get the manual (they're like gold dustly you'll find the same 0.2mm figure as the Laser. They don't actually look the same the 150s is much neater. lighter and physically smaller in all dismensions. It's made by ALP, the same people who produce Commodore's disk drives.

We're reviewing the 1820 right now and we'll try to get our hands on the Laser PP40 when they're available (Computers For All is on 2058 418414, incidentally). But there looks to be very little differences between the two—including the fact that, at present, you can only dream of getting one.

Big stick: The wrath of Commodore has been unlesshed! The heavy mob has been mobilised in the form of an injunction against General Hardware on of several people who sell programs than can take a copy of a cartriscle. It seems a bit aggressive to single Treatment, but se've been expecting something like this to happen.

Printerface option: As a footbook to our generally soften printerface and adaptive that lets you run a cheep Sinclair ZZ Printerface a land adaptive that lets you run a cheep Sinclair ZZ Printer on a Vic or 640 we've have the soft of the soft of



Commodore has been given the world brand leadership for home computers conting under \$1,000, to the computers conting under \$1,000, to the computer has the commodore has 43 per cent share of the home computer market, which for machines conting under 1,000 is estimated year. (The personal computer industry as a whole — excluding software — in forcast to be worth \$30 billion by 1900 in each of the continuation of the continu

\$20 billion by 1868, regard to home computer ownership. By the end of 1862, \$57 per cent of the population owned a computer computer, compared to \$1 per cent in the USA and less than 1 per cent in France and Germany. Dataquest reckons 1.2 million home computers were around in British at the end of 1962, which sounds about pright to use the computer were around in British at the end of 1962, which sounds about pright to us.



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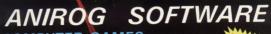
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Christmas Presents

by J D Collins

Tis the season to be jolly. And to spend lots of money. Computer buffs will no doubt want to include their favourite lump of metal and plastic in the merry round. So what do you get your computer for Christmas?

The immediate answer of course is more hardware so you can run more and better software, but which bit of additional metal and plastic is going to be of most use to you at a price you can afford? Average Reader I D Collins surveys

the field.

For a start, the answer to that question will depend on what you use your computer for now and what you hope to do with it in the future. Since I have acmired a fair hit of hardware in the past year I thought my opinions on each might be of help, but first I'd better say what I use my Vic for so that you'll understand my personal perspective.

Mostly I play games: and I'm not ashamed to admit it either! Then I use it to help me struggle through the ins and outs of programming: but I must also confess that I am not the world's best programmer. and I spend most of my time entering games and such from Commodore User and other magazines

My one Great Project is to use my Vic 20 as a database system to keep my Sci-Fi library and record collection in some kind of order. Regular readers will know my progress on that line is not all it should be; but now my disk drive has returned from the pit, maybe the life style will finally come together! So let's start with the two big ones.

The Disk Drive

If you want to do your stamp collection or monitor the royalties from the games you've sold or control your corner shop, you can't get away from it: you have to have a disk drive

You will also have to have one if you've the gift for programming: I think the delay while your baby saves and verifys and loads again will eventually do serious damage to your sanity. So far the only option is

Commodore's own 1541 disk unit at £229. If you can't make it tax-deductable - and that's not impossible: we've an article coming up soon on this subject - get working on the family now: any excuse will do so long as it seems serious and



But be warned it is essential that you buy from a helpful retailer since the manual has been written backwards and is an incomplete translation from the original Hebrew. If you get stuck. Commodore's telephone number is 0732 7111 - ask for technical enquiries.

Once you get one you will

Editor's Addition: Partial alternative - the Stack highspeed cassette load and save gismo. It works (five to seven times acceleration() and costs

The Printer

Again if you run a business you will need one, indeed you probably have one already And again if you are heavily into programming you will have to have one too; in fact, if you write any programs at all you can't beat hard copy (which is what computer people call 'paper').

If you just need program printouts then you're in luck as there are at least two printers about £100 that will do the trick; scan the computer magazines for adverts for the Amber 2400 (Lethaby Numbering Systems) or the Impact Printer from Computer Add Ons, 7-9 Thane Works, Thane Villas, London N7

There used to be a rather smart little printer. Commo dore-approved, made by Dean Electronics at about £150: it sold in vast numbers at a computer show I went to last year, but I have not seen any sign of it since Still it may be worth checking out. It is called the Alphacom 42.

I suppose that if you want a better-quality print and easy attachment you will have to go for one of the two official Commodore products now selling for about £228. This will satisfy most people (except the Editor of Commodore User, and is the one I have set my sights on if I can only think of a good excuse for my bank manager. Suggestions on a postcard please.

Editor's Expansion: See our piece in the November issue for a survey of the problems of printer attachment and what you can do about it. Chris Durham's article in October 1983 included reivews of three converter tools that should help you plug in just about any printer.

Two other printers of note: cheapest possible option is probably the Softex Printerface (includes a Sinclair ZX printer at around £72, or buy your own Sinclair for £50 and pay Softex £21.95 or so for the adapter). This is enthusiastically reviewed in this issue.

Or pay DRG £200+ for a straight Commodore lookalike: instant connection, maybe better availability.

Why do I prefer typewriting? Because the Commodore 1515 mon't do the 'deconders those bits on letters that drop below the line. So our typesetters think the 'y' and 'p' and suchlike are capital letters. Lotsa hassle for all!

Memory Expansion

More memory means you can have longer and better programs. You can't expand a 64 but you will eventually move your Vic up to at least 16K of extra RAM. But if you (or the person for whom you are shopping) has only just started. double the number of programs you can use at very

The next stage up is an 8K RAM pack: but I honestly don't well go straight for the 16K RAM - the price differential isn't great. If you have to go through the 8K RAM stage be beyond 16K you may have to mess about with switches inside the RAM pack and not all non-Commodore RAM packs have the right switches. I own experience with non Commodore RAM packs has not been entirely happy; it seems there may be something lacking which can show up with certain peripherals like a Commodore printer. The only one I know that

seems to be all right so far is the 16K RAM from Stonechip (£22.50!) because I have seen it working. I am sure the other manufacturers will be most unless Commodore User can offer some reassurance on this point I would stick to Commodore's own RAM packs unless money is really short. The price is starting to drop now so it's not too bad.

Editor's Reassurance: No. reassurance is possible. In general, the cheapest big-RAM packs are built down to a price - witness the abrupt departure of supplier Startech.

Commodore RAMS are indeed recommended, and the price cuts are welcome (eq. 16K for £32). And not before

For Your Computer

less conviction because we haven't flogged it really hard in our tests) RAM Electronics - 16K for 627.95 Vixen also looks good and is fully switchable at £34.95 for 16K.



Programmers Aids

These really help your program-writing, making it easier to key in the thing in the first place and to debug it subsequently. Some give you Commodore User has already done a review of some of these (June 1983) for the Vic. and I have tried another one myself too They were the tape-based Minikit from Audiogenic cheap and cheerful (£7.95). good for a starter. Vickit 1 from Stack is also pretty cheap and fairly cheerful (£23) with more commands but not fully comprehensive. Audiogenic's BUTI cartridge at £40 is pretty clever, has some helpful extras (IINNEW hex-decimal-binary

But the one that topped the lune 'best buy' evaluation is also the one I recommend: the Commodore Programmers Aid Cartridge is pricey at £30 documented - and it had the one feature I wanted most, a As a casual programmer I

would say that the option of assigning commands to the Function keys is wasted space as the Vic or 64's own abbreviations are good enough (for me. at least). So if you too are a casual programmer, try to without this feature. If you are a frequent programmer, on the other hand this ability to assign commands to the function keys will be a real

The one thing that I didn't like about the Commodore product was the inability to use it at the same time as the Super Expander: if you are keen I'd have thought you would want both in operation together.

There's no doubt though that whichever one you get your life will suddenly become a whole lot easier. The pleasure of release from those dreary searches through a listing is pure bliss...

Rest books for 64

Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide

The Working Commodore 64

Commodore 64 Exposed

Commodore 64: getting the most from it

by dozens of people: published by Commodore with Prentice-Hall.

59.95 Patchy but still good. by David Lawrence: published by Sunshine Books, £5.95 Good collection of routines and

programs. by Bruce Bayley: published by Melbourne House, £6.95 Terse, packed but compact collection of Useful Facts. Ok till something more

intelligibly presented comes along ... by Tim Onosko: published by Prentice-Hall, £7.95

Again, the best single all book currently available on the subject that we've found ... which is why we're



Another selection of our own reviews and preferences. Vic.20 64 Programmer's Reference Guide

Mastering the Vic 20

Vic Graphics

by dozens of people: published by 69.95 Essential reference.

by A J Jones, E A Coley, D G Cole: published by Wiley, £5.95 Pot-pourni of advanced Vic ideas and explanation. Nice style, lots of meat. by Nick Hampshire: published by Duckworths, £6.95

Best of Nick Hampshire's output to date, though its origins in a similar Sinclair book are clumsily disquised. Editor's Addendum: Hearty endorsement for Minikit and Commodore options depending on finances.

Why are there no pro grammer's aids for the 64 vet? Nearest we get to it are the extras in Simon's Basic, which we can't yet recommend because of the bugs.

The Super Expander

To increase the power of your Vic's graphics you can get either the Commodore Super Expander cartridge or the Vickit 3 from Stack Both give you a range of extra commands and have been reviewed in more detail by Commodore

User (October issue). In a word, the Stack version at £23 seems to give you slightly better graphics and is slightly cheaper: the dearer but gives you sound commands as well - and this cartridge also has the extra 3K RAM it needs to work, the Stack version doesn't. Well,

you pays your money and you takes your choice.

I got the Commodore cartridge thinking mostly that I might want to play with the Vic's sound capabilities a bit more. Although I haven't yet got down to it properly I think I should say that if you are a keen programmer then this type of thing really puts the Vic into top gear; but if like me you are still struggling through Introduction to BASIC Part 1 maybe you should get something else instead

I hate saying that. But what made me do so is that there are no programs readily available for the Super Expander commands; if only the software houses would publish just one or two games for this product it would be a big incentive to buy one. I suppose it is the old chickenand-egg connundrum. Now that know where I can get programs for it? Editors Contribution: No idea.

Personal aside - super documentation on the Commodore product; brilliant helpful for joystick, less good for sound. But it still takes some getting into - after a year's use we're still not completely on top of it.

大林

Best games

Rescue troops

copter: great

A personal selection culled from our own reviews and our reviewers' preferences You can assume that all these imply keyboard control unless it's stated: most are available by mail order or from the larger Commodore-oriented computer shops.

Arcadia

unexpanded Vic: Imagine, tape £5.50. Fantastic action advanced Space Invaders



Gridrunner

Hobbis

Howver

Boyver

64: Llamasoft. joystick, tape £6. good, especially

> House, tape adventure game

unexpanded Vic

iovstick, tape £6. borrow irate lawnmower). Good dog

Vic with 8K: joystick, tape £6. control in zapping aliens - very difficult very clever



Multitron

unexpanded tape £7.95. Good Space Invaders especially for sound and graphics in

Commodore.

cartridge £24.95.

Zap aliens from

your (highly

ship. Despite

addictive.

one or two

being very 2D

Commodore 64

cartridge £9.95

graphics, good

realism - great!

joystick or keys

tape £6.

brilliant and

highly detailed

Omega Race

Tomb of

addictive game - again despite its basic (but Vic with 16K Audiogenic. tape £12.95.

Vic: Imagine,

great value.

tape £5.50. Novel

Wacky Waiters Expansion Boards

If you've got more than one cartridge on your Vic. like a memory pack and a game and a Super Expander and a Programmer's Aid, you'll need something that plugs into the expansion slot to have them all instantly available. An

expansion board is the answer. But this one is a hit more complicated as there are so many to choose from Even though Commodore is now offering its own (formerly overpriced) Motherboard for £59.95 I still can't see why the extra power supply is needed unless you have the full 32K (actually only 29 and a bit) RAM expansion and a very special program that uses say same time - and as far as I know there ain't no such heast I am told the Vic itself will supply enough power for 32K and most clever programs only need 16K plus the disk drive. If anyone knows why I should Motherboard will you please speak up now before I do my

In the meantime I will cut through the cloud of indecision and recommend the Expansion Board from Stonechip Electronics It has four

cartridge slots and a ROM socket: and the new version is partly switchable, all for £31.95. option because I had already cartridge RAM and their product came in a pleasantly coloured plastic case; if I am going to have bits of plastic all over the place, it may as well

very pleased with it If money is tight you can go for the bare board types, and unless you spend all your time slamming your RAM packs in and out

option and that is to go for the Stack Storeboard into which you can fix the RAM chips yourself (though it comes already with 8K on board and Stack's Vickit 3 - graphics commands plus some programmer's aid facilities - at £39). But if like me you are all thumbs then you're probably safer with the cartridge RAM type.

Editors Option: Personal preference - the Stack Four Slot Motherboard. Used to need a 3K RAM from Stack just to get it to fit the slot, but no longer - goes in by itself now. Four slots, all switchable. pretty robust, cheap at £24.

Adventure Land

Commodore

cartridge £9.96 Good intro to gaming.

Adventure Blitz

Choplifter

Audiogenic cartridge £19.95. Scramble, example of genre. unexpanded Vic

64: Audiogenic, iovstick. cartridge £24.98.

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Light Pens

Great fun and quite useful too as an ontion to the keyboard. especially if you're writing 'multiple-choice' programs There are several versions coming on to the market now: so again I will just tell you about the one I got from Stack At the time I bought it I could have chosen from several companies at the Commodore Show this year, but I settled on the Stack model because the girls on the Stack stall let me look with my fingers - gives you confidence if you can look inside the wrappings before

You get a free game with the light pen plus an explanation of how to calibrate the pen to your TV set and how to incorporate the light pen into your own programs. I thought been a bit more detailed: but if you are a half way competent



programmer you won't have

If you can't tell a PEEK from a POKE, don't worry because

Stack also sell a range of games programs to go with its little magic wand - very cheap at £5.00 a game.

Stack's light pen will set you back £25, much the same price as all the others

While a light pen is a real fun piece of technology and looks ever so impressive when you are showing off to friends they do have one little catch: if you prefer your TV set's brightness turned down, you may find a light pen will not detect the pixels properly and you'll have to turn it up a bit.

Editor's Illumination: Stack definitely. Good alternative at more money - Alphatronic

Interesting alternative for games players - the Stack Light Rifle for £29.95. See November news pages: you can stand 12ft from the screen and bang away at targets. Three free games, Stack has others at £5.00 each.

Lots of games use joysticks.

and they're more fun than Commodore joystick at £7.50. isn't a bad buy, but you get a better 'feel' and the promise of improved reliability from some independent suppliers.

The one being hammered in the Commodore Heer office right now is from Spectravision costs \$12.95 We also like the look of the impressively cheap (£5.95) offering from Voltmace and the engagingly obscenelooking but very clever £20 one-handed stick from

Editor's Explanation: I wrote

The Best Thing Since Sliced Bread

And it isn't even batteryoperated I hope the makers are still in business because I give this

thing a Gold Star award: the Easireader from Bugbear up there in South Shields. The Easireader is two pieces of smoky perspex which slot together and support your

book or magazine when you are entering a program listing. A sliding 'cursor' keeps your place in the listing thus leaving both hands and eyes free to concentrate on your keyboard. I got mine last year for about £18: and I whisper a little blessing every time I use it.

honest. It will be equally useful to the Micro Freak working through that book on machine code or to someone trying out their first listing, maybe even

Editorial Butter: This one really is cheap. If in difficulty, you can buy similar things from office equipment shops - but they tend to be designed for single sheets (they're for typists). And Newscope has a lightweight clip-on book/paper stand for

Alternatively, make one yourself. Buy a scrap piece of clear plastic or perspex from a DIY shop (or try under 'Plastics' in the Yellow Pages) and bend it to shape carefully! - over a bar of heated iron. Ok. not everyone has a har of heated iron handy: so check your local skip or tip. You want to start with a sheet about 3 ft long by lift wide and end up with this



Suppliers

Most of the products we mention are available by mail order or from the larger Commodore-oriented computer shops. If in doubt, contact the supplier direct.

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LIILD A POTENTIOMETER JOYSTICK

Do it yourself for less than £10

by Ken Ryder

The games ports on the side of the Vic and Commodore 64 are versatile. They can be connected to five switches and two potentiometers: the proprietory type joystick uses the five switches, the Commodore paddles use two switches and the potentiometers.

A switch-type joystick can only be used to specify motion laterally, vertically and at 45 degrees. But as the June issue of Vic Computing showed, a potentiometer joystick can be used for true proportional control. A small movement of the stick causes a small slow movement of a cursor (or gunsight, or spaceship); and a large movement can cause a hefty, rapid movement of the object. In other words a potentiometer type joystick can move an object in any direction and by a distance proportional to the movement of the stick. This does depend upon the software driving the stick, of course,

All the large potentiometer joysticks on the market seem to cost around £25. This prompted Ken Ryder to design and build his own, and it shouldn't cost more than £10 to CODV.

I tried to use readily available parts where possible, and to make the construction simple without using any special tools. The main components are two 2M ohm linear potentiometers. The Vic and 64 only use the first 100K ohm of the pots, representing about 60° rotation of the shaft - which is all that is needed for joystick control. A list of all the other parts required is given in the

The first item required for the joystick is a suitable box to house it. The box should be about 41/2 in square and at least 21/sin deep. I used an Addis Freezer Box: it is made out of a rigid but easily workable polythene (Tupperware is too

Remove the lid and cut out a 1/sin thick piece of plywood to fit tightly inside the mouth of the box. Mark out two centrelines across the ply to locate its centre. Take one of the standard woodwork brackets; drill two of the holes in one leg and the hole in the end of the other leg to 1/4in diameter. Screw the bracket to a block of wood (Figure 1).

Drill a 1/4 in hole through the bracket as a guide, and drill a 3/32in hole to intersect it as shown. Position the Eracket on one of the centre-lines of the plywood base half an inch om the centre of the base (Figure 1).

Mark out the two holes on the wood to the centre of the not X

base and drill through with a holes with a ¾in drill to half the thickness of the base and with two 3/16in diameter holts so that the heads are recessed in the counterbore (Figure 2). Stick one of the four rubber feet in each corner of the base to prevent any scratches to

Take the second angle bracket. Drill out the hole in the end of one leg to 3/sin, and between the holes in the other leg (Figure 3). Saw a end of each potentiometer spindle; mark one pot 'X' and the other 'Y Fit pot X into the hole in the

end of the bracket, and pot 1 the bracket (Figure 4). Take care not to let the contacts on the pots touch the angle bracket. Push the spindle of pot Y into the block of wood

screwed to the other bracket (as shown in Figure 5). Measure the distance from the back of the block of wood to the centre of the plywood: and then measure the distance from the back of the block of

shaft. Subtract the first measurement from the second; this represents an offset measurement (OFF)

which will be needed later The main handle assembly consists of another block of wood 5%x3/x13/in drilled as shown in Figure 6, Cut a 21/2 in hexagonal-type ballpoint per and remove a small section at the bottom (figure 7). Push-fit the Biro into hole 'A' of the block with the removed

section facing hole 'C For the top of the handle use the handgrip from Black & Decker electric drill. Enlarge handle to 5/16in wide to a depth of about 5/16in and push it on to the end of the Biro (Figure 8). Push the whole assembly on to the shaft of pol X (Figure 9): and screw a sixconnector to the base in the position shown in Figure 1.

The main cost is the nine-pin plug and cable required to connect the stick to the computer. I used a D-plug and cover (available from Maplin and elsewhere) and a one metre length of ten-strand ribbon cable (only nine of the

Figure 1









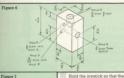




Figure 10



Figure 11



Solder the cable to the plug

(as shown in Figure 10) and fit

the cover. At the other end of

the cable separate the ribbon

length of about eight inches.

ensure that sufficient slack is

into individual strands for a

capacitors as in Figure 11:

acrewdriver slots in the end of the potentiometers, adjust the resistance until the values displayed are fairly steady around 128; screw small self-tapping screws into the 3/32in diameter holes in the wood blocks to hold the shafts firmly. Be careful not to an overlighten the screws and overlighten the screws are overlighten the screws wood. Discontect the ribbon cable from the chocolate block, Put

handle is vertical. Using the

from the chocolate block. Put two strips of masking tape across the approximate centreline of the freezer box, and mark out the exact centre lines in pencil on the tape to locate the centre of the box.

locate the centre of the box.
On one of the lines mark a
point at a distance equal to
OFF from the centre. Mark out
a two-inch square centred on
this point and carefully cut it
out with a Stanley knife. Drill a
%in hole as shown, and fit a
rubber grommet into it (Figure
12).

Fold and push the ribbon cable through the grommet into the box. Lower the base over the handle, reconnect the wiring, and fit the box on to the base. Secure it to the base with four small self-tappers in each side of the box.

Plug the joystick into the port and RUN program 1 again. Hold the box as in Figure 13 and push the stick forward: the value of pot Y should be 0. Pull the stick back and the value should be 255; move the stick fully left and the X value should be 0, with X = 255 when it is moved fully right.

it is moved fully right.

If these values cannot be reached, trim the hole in the box accordingly. If the values are reversed, reconnect the wires to the free terminal left on the potentiometer.

The switches

The next section deals with
the five switches that can be

used by the port.

One obvious position for a switch is on the top of the handle. Position one of the red switches in the centre of the top of a pill box — the one that I used was a tight push-fit on to the top of the handle (Figure

8).
The other four switches are positioned on the top left hand side of the box (Figure 13).
Again use a piece of masking tape along the approximate centreline of the switches.
Mark the exact centre 1/4in from the left-hand edge of the

Figure 12

square hole; drill and fit each switch at the positions shown in Figure 13. Connect the wiring as in Figure 14. Leave enough spare length on the common ground so that the

cover can easily be removed.
Thread two wires from the switch in the handle through the handle, the Biro and the block of wood: again leave enough slack to allow for movement of the joystick.

enough slack to allow for movement of the joystick. The more observant will realise that there is still a twoinch square hole open to the elements — enter the balloon. Take the lid off again and

Sellotape around the square hole on the inside of the box. Blow the balloon up and let it down again — this stretches it — then blow the balloon up again to about 3in diameter. Position it so that the mouth-piece is in the centre of the square hole, and push the balloon firmly against the stickly tape. Deflate the balloon slightly and push it around so slightly and push it around so

that it contacts all the tape.

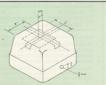
Now let the balloon down completely, trim around the edge with a Stanley knife, and remove the inner skin of the balloon. The mouthpiece of the balloon should now be in

moving parts such as the potentiometers themselve. Start typing

Now you can type in the programs. If you have a 64, enter Program 1: if it's a Vic, use Program 2. Plug the joystick into port I, then RUN the program.





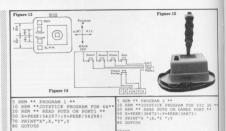




the centre of the square hole, surrounded by a taut skin of rubber.

Remove the Black & Decker handgrip, switch and wiring from the Biro stem; and stand the Biro vertically. Lower the cover over the assembly so that the Biro fits through the mouthpiece of the balloon. Replace the B&D handle. reconnect all the wiring and screw the box to the base. Stretch the mouthpiece of the the handle to make a tight dustproof joint (Figure 15). The tends to act like a spring return to keep the stick upright when not in use.

(I must admit — although it grieves me to do so — that the balloon was not my idea: it was the inspiration of Max Dutton, a colleague at work, and I promised him a mention for this stroke of genius.)



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l metre	Cable	.60
1	Black & Decker handle	.00
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	Total	£10.31

The stick is now finished Enter Program 3 into your 64 or Program 4 into a Vic to test out the action of the stick and

the switches. You will notice that the value of the notentiometer litters

stationary: this is because of and temperature effects. A way of overcoming this is to use a machine-code routine to read the potentiometer registers instead of Basic, but that requires another article!

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Screen scene

Our regular round-up of games reviews

We get to see a lot of games here at Commodore User, so many in fact that we can't handle all the reviewing ourselves – we farm out some of them, which is why our reviews have someone's initials at the end of them. We look at everything we get, but we don't necessarily print all the reviews we write: instead, we tend to stick with (a) all the best games we come across and (b) those games that you're most likely to find in the shops or the mail order ads.

How do we assess them? Well, basically we just play the games. Which may sound obvious, except that all the reviewers have seen so many games that they can apply

a bit of comparitive experience to the evaluation.

We rate games out of five for each of four criteria. Presentation means how well the thing is packaged and how good it looks on the screen: dull graphics and poor sound get marked down here. Skill level refers to how much skill (of whatever kind) is required to play the game – so if pure chance is involved, the game gets a low mark. (But don't dismiss it on that: some 'chance' games are great fun.) Interest is an answer to how well the game did at maintaining the reviewer's interest in it. And Value for Money is obvious enough: it's our overall conclusion about how it compares with other games and whether we'd buy it ourselves.



ADVENTURE LANI Commodore cartridge keyboard Price 59 95

If you have hesitated before, now use the time to rash out and buy your first Soot Adams adventure carintidge at the new low price. Try to pick one nearest to your own fartaties so you feel at home to startain told that Mission Impossible is just that so maybe if you're a novice you should avoid that one, Arching with Deapons in it is right and the property of the property of the same of the property of the proside of the property of the proside of the property of the proside of the property of the proting of th

All Controllers adventure and adventure and expensive and sealing states have a some game facility so will have plenty of time to work on whether it is better to let steep-ing Dragons lie or to try the rusty margic sword in the hope that a dead Dragon will give up a reasistate of the states of t

Don't forget the large sheet of paper for your map ____ JDC

Presentation:
Skill level:
Interest:
Value for money:

AVENGER Commodore cartridge: joystick or keyboard Price £99.95 Commodore's cartridges are now

a much bether boy as the price has bull minested to what I call a reasonable level — though I notice some shops are still asking a much higher price. Avenger is a classic to distinguish it from other versions unless you happen to take a liking to the shapes of Avenger's abend to the shapes of Avenger's abend to the shapes of Avenger's place and always give the brightness control on your TV set a twist.

As always with Commodore products the packaging is superior and I can't fault the strength of the program itself, it does everything you would expect. If you must have an invaders style game on a silicon chip then at this price you can't grumble.

Presentation: Skill level: Skill level: Interest: Walue for money: State of the skill level in the skill lev

BATTLE OF BRITAIN 16K+ Vic: keyboard only Price £9.50

I am not sure how you describe this type of game. It's a cross between a non-graphic Adventure and a 'war game'. A simulation? Maybe. Anyway you are the British War Minister in charge of the nation's

production of war materials and also air defences; so you have to decide how to distribute your limited number of squadrons to defend your cities, and you must also decide how to make the best use of your production of steel and planes and such.

You can set your own level of difficulty by choosing how many German bombers and fighters there are in each game.

I have to confess that I found the

World War II scenario totally horing so you mast judge my comments accordingly II you like to set up historic bardies with model soldiers, or if you hanker after a Junkers or a Spiffier, or if the spirite, or if the spirite spirite spirite spirite, or if the spirite spirit

hard to get into was that the instructions on the cassette sleeve didn't seem to correspond to what happened on occasion, but that could have been me being stupid. JDC

Maincomp Ltd, 1-2 Cambridge Gate, London NW1 4IN.

Presentation: Skill level: Skil

FRANTIC Any Vic: Joystick or keyboard Price £5.50 (but see review)

This too arrived without instructions and the game was too compiex to work out without holp, but knowing how friendly Imagine are I gave them a call to ask for the cassette cover. I was told that they are withdrawing Frantic from sale because of their policy of only had a a few games on sale at one time. This being the case I suggest you scout around to see if you can find a copy gathering dust on a shelf a copy gathering dust on a shelf or copy the control of Comment of the control of the down User to set this review copy

You are a lone Space Miner drifting down the gravity well of the quant planet Spectrum (pardon?) hoping to get at the precious minerals in the core of the planet and its moons. You have only your laser and antigravity pack to help you. The local life forms naturally resent your presence and are prone to zoom into attack.

back

The display of course is up to Imagine's usual excellent and highly original standards; movement through space is simulated by a kind of moving texture gradient which is so effective it nearly gave me motion sickness. Your position and that of your targets is shown by a horizontal and vertical radar display, and the laser raps and such really smack the retire.

Be warned though, it is a very hard game to play for high scores. Imagine Software, 5 Sir Thomas St. Liverpool, Li SBW.

Presentation: Skill level: Interest: Value for money:

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POWER 64 is for the adventurous programmer. A series of programming aid tools make use of the hill power of the Commodore 64 POWER 64 contains fourteen commands to ease and speed up program writing. Additionally, the program disk also contains MOREPOWER which has an additional thirteen commands which make disk operations much more convenient. Some of these com-

AUTO: DEL: DUMP: FIX and PT: OFF: RENUM: TRACE: SHY: EXEC.
TEST: BACK:
MOREPOWER contains many fancy disk commands such as:
PEVICE: DISC: FRE: LIST: MERGE: BIIN: LOAD: START: SIZE: TEXT:

UNDO: HEX: KEY:

The built-in function keys on the 64 are given special definitions when used with MOREPOWER. If gives a disk directory, 14 prints the disk error channel and 85 prints the LOAD keyword and the return. The 85 key puts on AUTO mode after reading the bottom line number of the

PAL

PAL stands for Personal Assembly Language. It is a program that takes a program written in symbolic format and converts it to machine code that the 6500 microprocessor in the Commodore 64 or 8000 can

Execute: language programs are more compact than BASIC programs Machine language programs are more compact than BASIC programs with the BASIC environment that Commodore owners know so well with the BASIC environment that Commodore owners know so well because of this, new assembler programmers should be able to use PAL to move more easily into the world of assembler programming from BASIC Many of the operations involved with using PAL are the

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GRIDRUNNER Unexpanded Vic: Iovstick Price \$5.00

Every now and then our crafty Editor tries to catch me out by giving me a game with no instructions it without any need for mere words. I resisted giving it top marks because I had to save something for

its big brother reviewed later on Grid which has been invaded by tinny centinedal Droids and their cronies the Zappers which project mutating Pods onto the intersections of your Grid. You the lone Gridrunner, must laser the Droids and the Pods whilst avoiding the projection beams of the Zappers. before the Droids finally zip their way down the Grid and destroy

Not an easy task. I can tell you. You can move your Gridrunner horizontally: and halfway vertically, too, but no higher. Extremely graphics which become really wild as the game hots up. The way the graphics move makes it a visual treat even for a beginner. I found the sonics had a creepy metallic quality which all true aliens must

Llamasoft, 49 Mount Pleasant, Tadlev. Hants. RG26 6BN.

... Skill level:

----.... Value for money:



IACKPOT Vic. keyboard Unexpanded only

Price £5.50

best of the programs I got from Mr. Chip. The graphics are very clear and realistic and the overall screen presentation very interesting. It thing, such as Hold, Nudge, Respin.

I blend it amount for two things I found the white background a bit hard on the eyes after half an hour or so, and I thought the instructions were not as clear as they should have been; a novice at the game could waste a lot of time working out how all the features are operated. No problems if was play this sort of thing regularly though. IDC Mr. Chip. 1 Neville Place, Llandudno LL303BL

-Skill level: Interest: BBB Value for money:



KWAZY KWAKS Unexpanded Vic: Joystick

Price £5.50 scenario, loads in two parts so I thought it was a rather messy loader - Like to run off and freehen itself! The sonics are only moderate, and you get a fairground tune reneated through the game - but you can switch it off and just listen to the shooting noises. The

graphics are clear (but not very clever); the scoring is also clearly My opinion? Not as imaginative

IDC Mr. Chip, 1 Neville Place, Llan-

dudno, LL30 3BL Presentation: Skill level: ### Interest: Value for money:

MINI ROULETTE/PON-TOON/IACKPOT Unexpanded Vic: keyboard

only Price \$5.50

incorporated in one program.

The rules of each game are explained in the first part of the program. The three games are all guessing games with playing cards (even Mini Roulette). The graphic display of the cards is very clear but not very clever, and I found the whole set a bit uninspiring. You could add spice by playing for real money; but I gambling and anyway playing these rather simple games with a

computer is just not very exciting Mr. Chip, 1 Neville Place.

Llandudno, LL30 3BI Presentation: ---Skill level: ##DDD Interest: BODDS Value for money: ##DDD



LAZERZONE 8K+ Vic: joystick only Price £6.00

ture! You are the Zone Gunner protecting the Laserzone from attack by those ever present Aliens, your only defence being two plasma cannons which move along the horizontal and vertical axis. You can also fire diagonally, but this is a tricky skill to perfect.

A training mode is thoughtfully provided; I strongly advise you to use it before getting into the main game. Controlling your Plasma Cannon properly is a real art!

The black background may cause a lack of definition on some T.V. sets but the graphic complexity as the game hots up is brilliant. Aliens and Plasma bolts and space debris go flying all over the show, great! The sonics too are just right, having the sinister metallic sound that only Llamasoft seems to be able to reproduce. This is what your 16K RAM is for. 31 levels of difficulty? I can't cope. IDC

Llamasoft, 49 Mount Pleasant, Tadley, Hants, RG26BN.

Presentation: Skill level: BEREE Interest: Value for money: sesse

PACMANIA 3K Vic. keyboard only Price £5.50

Although for keyboard only, this program cleverly allows you to select your own keys to play by: what a good idea! The main strength of this version of the classic lies not in a wealth of exotic fruits and suchlike normally found within these walls, but in the way you can make life incredibly diffi cult for yourself by choosing skill level speed size of maze visible or invisible walls, and moving or stationary power pills. Graphics are clear but in no way unusual and the sonics are only average I didn't like the stark white background either, but that's just my

If you are a Pacman freak then you might try your skills against all I think it will prove a bit unexciting visually, however hard it is to play. Mr. Chip. 1 Neville Place, Llandudno LL303RL

MMC Skill level: Interest: Value for money:



PINBALL WIZARD Unexpanded Vic: keyboard only Price \$7.95

didn't seem such an exciting game. I was surprised to discover I had been playing the thing for ages and I only came up for air when my flipper finger needed an Elastoplast. This caused me to re-evalute my thoughts and work out why I kept on playing. I think it is the frustration of watching the ball slide smugly down the hole leaving you determined to have

just one more go! Details. You get a superblypackaged cassette and a clear but not very complicated display of a pinball table. The good part



is that the motion of the hall is so cunningly recreated that its speed and deflection about the board need careful judgement to get the timing of the flipper right. The ball moves as if under the influence of gravity thus slowing down and speeding up in a very

tricky manner The more I played the more I liked it. I especially liked the way you could enjoy it at a beginners level or as an expert. The 'hook' never looses its bite seeing your ball roll past your IDC: furious flipper.

Terminal Software 28 Church Lane, Prestwich, Manchester.

M25 5AJ.	
Presentation:	****
Skill level:	****
Interest:	
Value for money	

SUPER SCREEN 8K+ Vic (leaves 5K free)

Price \$9.95

viewed already in Commodore User (November 1983) but a second opinion helps. It converts the Vic 20 to a 40-column screen thus unleashing the power of your Vic for pages and pages of tiny words just like grown-up computers.

Excuse my ecenticism 1 confees Lactually prefer the size of the Vic's lettering; and I positively dislike the clarity of those 40-column let. ters - some are very hard to read and certain combinations look like completely before I could read the screen, but as you might see for yourself this won't make much difference. For the extra columns you lose the ability to POKE to the screen and colour memories, and this probably explains why I could not use my word processor program with this program in operation. You also lose out on some of the Commodore Programmer's Aid cartridge facilities such as SCROLL STEP and TRACE at

Still, if you're an ace program, mer you could still make use of the extra columns. Well, maybe. JDC Audiogenic, P.O. Box 88, Reading.

> Dragantation: Skill level: n/a

Interest: ### Value for money: ##000





VIC TAPE BACK UP Any Vic Price £7.95

as we know them. Well, not really I had the odd pang of conscience as I loaded this program; but I decided to reveal all, mainly because it is not so brilliant that you can forget about ever buying any soft-

ing your favourite program or fear the playful attentions of the family cat amongst your cassettes, you will no doubt get one of these whatever I say. But you can forget about going into the software piracy has

For a start it is cruite fiddly to use in, out, shake it all about. I becan to lose track of what I was conving on to which cassette and whether I had done it already. That is an exaggeration, but you (probably) know what I mean. It gets a bit much if you are trying to cony a program that loads in more than one stage. Maybe my irritation arose from trying it out on too many programs at one go, but I didn't have all the year to test it so I worked through nearly all my cas-

settes at one go. This brings out another sad fact. Sod's Law applies here: the very programs you most wish to preserve are going to be the very ones that this program cannot copy. It won't copy on to disk either, so that meant that I couldn't make any time savings on my 16K programs which take so long to load from cassette. My advice? Spend your schekels on something else unless this is ah Level Software Ltd, P.O. Box 55.

Shirley, Solihull, B90 4SL Presentation: ### Skill level: n/a Interest: n/a Value for money:

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Todd's Lore

These delightful characters

There are three ways of getting characters on to the screen of the Vic-20 or Commodore 64. You can print them as character strings, you can print the CHR\$ values of the characters, or you can POKE the character straight into the screen memory (not forgetting to POKE the colour memory at the same time.)

There are also two modes of display, graphics mode and text mode. The Vic powers up in graphics mode with capital letters being produced unless the shift key is used, in which case we get graphics characters.

we get graphics characters. In text mode, the normal character is the lower case letter and shift produces the capital, just like a typewriter. But, whether you are in text or graphics mode, the characters in the screen memory remain the same, it is the character generator that is switched.

switched.
Although Basic normally uses capital letters in programs, it is actually unshifted letters which must be used – which explains why, in text mode, capital letters (which are shifted) do not work.

For this month's Lore I have produced these four tables of characters for your delight, delectation and reference.

The first two tables show the complete character sets and their screen POKE values in both modes. The small numbers under the characters show the actual decimal POKE values; the column row numbers could be used to find the hex codes if needed.

The other two tables show the same character sets as they appear when used with the CHR\$ command - thus PRINT CHR\$(84) produces the figure "6".

Reversed characters

There are no reverse-field equivalents in the CHR\$ character set, as these are obtained using the RVS ON key (which is CHR\$(1B), as it

This is one of a (theoretical) maximum of 64 special control characters which when PRINTed don't normally generate a visible character but instead perform some screen control function. For instance, CHRS(IT) is the same as the cursor down key. So PRINT CHRS(IT) has the same as pressing CRSR down.

Controls

All the Vic control characters are listed in the CHR\$ tables, and I've also included the C64 control characters too. Note that the Vic doesn't have CHR\$(139); nor does it have CHR\$(149) to CHR\$(155).

The ASCII value of any key pressed (found using the ASC function following a GET command) will be the same character values shown, which is why the function keys are also listed.

Most of the control codes are self-explanatory, although the LOCK and UNILOCK commands may be unfamiliar. They simply lock the computer into its current display mode (graphics or text) such that a user cannot after them with the C&MSHET key combination.

When a key is pressed with the CTRL key, the appropriate control code is generated and the appropriate action taken. The exception is when an odd number of inverted case, to help identify these codes (some help!) the computer generates a reverse-field character; for control codes in columns 0 and 1 these are the same characters as those in columns 4 and 5, but in reverse. And for the shifted control characters in columns 8 and 9, they appear as the reversed version of the corresponding characters in columns C and D.

Tricks with control characters

This means that control codes which can't be produced directly by pressing a key can be generated in two ways - by using their CHRS values or by fooling the computer into thinking that the character embedded in a string is a control character's

If we are in graphics mode, and want to include a TEXT control character, the simplest way would be to PRINT CHES(14). But the TEXT control could be incorpo-

rated in a character string, say A\$. First type:

A\$="

(Note the double quotest). Then use the DEL key to delete the second of these two quotes. After the first quote the computer goes into programmed cursor mode, the second causes it to revert to direct mode.

Now select reverse field (press RVS ON) and type the appropriate letter, in this case "N". Cancel the reverse field mode (RVS OFF), type the closing quotes and press RETURN. The TEXT control character is now part of AS, and "PRINT AS" should fit be display into

acter is now part of AS, and "PRINT AS" should flip the display into TEXT mode. Volla! This technique can be extended to include nearly all control characters. But be wary of trying to use CHRS(0) or CHRS(13): these will

Listing control characters

cause problems

When a program with control codes is LISTed, most will appear in their normal reverse field form.
But those which have to be actioned regardless of the quotes mode (such as DEL) will actually

So the technique of Yorcuny a control character such as J.E. tuning RVS. "I) means that character such as J.E. tuning RVS. "I) means that characters on a Basic line on the deleted during listing. This could be useful for hiding passwords or quit as sweez, and it's worth experiment may with a hidhough don't place too much reliance on this method of security as it is very easily broken by someone with a bit of inside knowledge.

A note for Pets

In the CHR\$ tables columns 6 and 7 are a repeat of C and D, and E and F are repeats of A and B. This is slightly different to the way that the Commodors Pet computers handle CHR\$ values. But with the exception of columns 6 and 7, some of the control characters, and the pound sign CHR\$(92), these lists also apply to Pets.



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Minter

The Cheapest Vic Printer?

Softex Printerface put through its paces by Chris Durham

From time to time some owners of a Vic or a 64 may have cast slightly envious eyes at those of their friends who own a ZX-81 or a Spectrum. Not because the computers are better: but because they can plug in a printer for under £50 and get hard copy printouts of their programs. How many of you wish that someone would come up with a similarly-priced printer for the Commodore computers? Well, now some come by with a wind you will be the computer of the computer

The cheapest Vic printer in the world! That's how Softex Computers of Bournemouth describes the combination of a ZX-Printer and its Vic-XX Printerface. At £71.95 (including p&p) it gives everything you need to obtain hard copy from your Vic: that certainly seems like A Good Thing. But does it really work?

The 7Y-Printer

Those of you who've seen the Sinclair ZX-Printer in operation will know that it works by sending a stylus across a metallized paper, burning off the silvery metal coating to reveal the black underneath.

For such a small printer the print quality is not too had, though you have to be careful not to fold or scratch the paper too much. And the paper is only four inches wide, so printing on that is normally limited to 32 columns.

The characters are built up rather like the method a CRT uses to create a TV picture, the stylus scens across the paper building up the characters one line of dots at a time. To priet a character seven dots high therefore takes seven scans across the paper. To prevent the stylus having to return to the start position each time there are actually two stylis on a continuous belt travelling in the same

This contrasts completely with the way the normal dot-matrix printers operate, units such as the Vic-1918. They print in columns of dots across the page, printing each character completely before going on to the next. So just how does the ZX-Printerface get round this problem?

The ZX-Printerface

The ZX-Printerface consists of a cassette, a cable with appropriate connectors and some instruction sheets. The cassette contains the really with part since this is the program which does all the conversion and send the correct signals to the ZX-Printer. It is in machine code, with a small Basic program to put information on the screen when it is first run.

There are in fact two programs on the cassette, but I will come to the second one later.)

The cable plugs into the ZX-Printer connector at one end and





the User Port on the Vic at the other. There is also a small twin cable with a plag which connects to the Sinclair power supply for the printer—the printer cannot work whout this since the Vic cannot supply the power required.

supply the power required.

The instructions are duplicated on A4 paper in rather small type and some of the program listings in particular were a little difficult to read; this cannot detract from the fact that all the information you need is there, including several

example programs.

The first program on the tape is loaded and run immediately after switching on all the power

switching on all the power supplies. A short 512-byte machine-code program is loaded into the top of the memory; and the Basic sets the 'base' address and tells you how much free memory is left – it doesn't matter whether you have expansion RAM connected, the program will always relocate itself correctly and tell you how

Once activated the program remains working even after typing NEW or loading and running other programs. The one thing you should avoid doing is pressing RUN/STOP and RESTORE, since this will disable the interface and it will no longer work. You can restart it without reloading, but it's

a bit laborious. The nice thing about Printerface is that you use all the normal Vic printing commands, you don't have to learn a new set of instructions. Program I shows that the normal OPEN, PRINT and CLOSE all work without change. This is printed in the normal 35 column mode and the printout from that program is shown in Example 1.

10 OPEN4,4 20 FOR A=1 TO 10 30 PRINT#4,"THIS SHOWS A FULL 32 COLUMN LINE"; 40 NEXT A

58 PRINT#4:PRINT#4:PRINT#4 68 CLOSE 4:END READY,

Program 1



1				7000	100		- almen
ı						COLUMN	
						COLUMN	
						COLUMN	
	THIS	SHOWS	A	FULL	32	COLUMN	LINE
	THIS	SHOWS	A	FULL	32	COLUMN	LINE
	THIS	SHOWS	A	FULL	32	COLUMN	LINE
	THIS	SHOWS	A	FULL	32	COLUMN	LINE
	THIS	SHOWS	A	FULL	32	COLUMN	LINE
	THIS	SHOWS	A	FULL	32	COLUMN	LINE
	THIS	SHOWS	A	FULL	32	COLUMN	LINE

Example 1

```
This is to be a 43 column line when printed This is to be a 43 column line when printed This is to be a 43 column line when printed This is to be a 43 column line when printed This is to be a 43 column line when printed This is to be a 43 column line when printed This is to be a 43 column line when printed This is to be a 43 column line when printed This is to be a 43 column line when printed This is to be a 43 column line when printed This is to be a 43 column line when printed This is to be a 43 column line when printed This is to be a 43 column line when printed the second that the second t
```

Example 2



Example 3



Example 4

Most people might have been content to leave it at that, but not soften; they went even further with the Printerface, and up to 43 columns can be printed. This is where the second program on the cassette comes in. By loading and running it after the first one, you have the option of having 37 or 43 columns of printing — with full unper and leaver case.

Extras

This program takes a slightly larger chunk of memory, a further ISS6 bytes in fact. It even looks to see if you have enough memory heft, and if you don't, it cuts down on the facilities! The program actually redefines the character set to be as in the 32 column mode. In spite of this the characters are still put of this the characters are still put or this the characters are still put or disk the characters are sti

It is when you come to read the sample programs that you realise that Softex really has come up with something useful Many of you will be aware that the Sinclair computers have a screen-copy command, enabling the contents of the screen to be cast for all time into hard copy. Well, Softex has included a program in Basic to do just that on the Vic. You can either incorporate it in your own programs (evidence of your highest score at Pagman, for instance?); or you can use the routine as printed, to write all over the screen and then save it to paper. Examples 3 and 4 show that you can mix graphics and text quite

you can mix graphics and text quite freely and still get a faithful copy. There is also a high-ree dump mode for printing pretty pictures, examples of plotting stine-waves, and even a routine to print out the contents of DATA statements in neat lines with no wraparound. You're also shown ways of changing the number of characters per line – and even the speed of the printer. A good and useful

A CBM version

Although it would not be too difficult to covere this of from the Vict to run on the 64, the hard work has already been done for you in fact a version of Printerface for the 64 in available from Softex at the same price as the Vic-20 version. Presumably the screen-copy program will work for over 40 coolumns, in which case you can draw even prettier pictures than with the Vic-20 version. Program of the version you require when ordering!

Summary

Given the limitations of the Sinclair Printer, Softex has come up with an answer for producing cheap hard copy from a 'Vic or a 64. The facilities which have been included in the package are all extremely useful, and the author has tried to get as much as possible out of the system. You combination that are not possible with the 'official' printer, the Vici515.

All is all think Softes is to be congrantiated, for those of you who really need hard copy listings of your programs, bet pist can't afford the £200 pins for a dot-martix printer, this could be the answer. Any limitations of the system are dos more to the system are dos more to the system are dos more to the chance of a good second-hand chance of a good second-hand course) them the £2.0.9 for the £2.4 for

And even buying a new printer

good value. My verdict? Nice

still makes this combination

one, Softex!

ction of extras.	
nder review	

Description:	Runs a Sinclair ZX-Printer from Vic or 64
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Summary: Very good – and good value too.



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Two extended Basic packages for the 64

Simons' Basic vs BC-Basic

by Mike Todd

The Commodore 64 is noted for sophisticated graphics and good sound but has no inbuilt facilities for handling them. So when a schoolbov. David Simons. produced a new Basic enhancement package that substantially extends its range of commands, Commodore jumped at the chance to cover its oversight. and marketed his Simons' Basic worldwide as a cartridge.

David Simons had got his 64 remarkably early; so did Brian Candler, another schoolboy. He's done the same thing, calling his version B-C Basic. Simons' Basic is now well known; B-C Basic is cheaper. So how do they compare?

A glimpse through the list of commands available shows that Simons' Basic (SB from now on) has more commands than BC-BASIC (BCB). And since the mostused commands are likely to be in the area of graphics and sound. that is where we will start looking.

Graphics

There are two basic graphics modes on the 64. The normal highresolution mode gives 320 horizontal points and 200 vertical: but there's a limit of only one colour in each 8 x 8 cell on the colour mode which reduces the horizontal definition to 160 but allows more colours.

SB changes the co-ordinate range to match the mode being used, BCB retains the same range regardless. There are arguments in favour of both methods: the former is more logical, but the latter does at least allow a histor program to be changed to multicolour with ease. The normal text display has a

second mode in which each character can have a different background colour (this is known as the extended background mode). BCB uses MODE n to select the appropriate graphics mode: SB uses commands such as HIRES, MULTI and BCKGNDS, with NRM returning to text mode -the plotting colours are set as

parameters to these commands. Because BCB doesn't set colours as part of the mode selection, such as SETCOL, GCOL

BORDER, PAPER and INK for that. SB has colour selection commands for setting border and screen colours and to amend the graphics colours once they have

Plotting points and lines are the minimum capability of any graphics system. Both packages provide for these, although they differ in their co-ordinate systems.

Most graphic plotting assumes that the origin (x=0,y=0) is at the bottom left of the screen, which it is in BCB but is SB it is at the top left which means an additional Basic calculation to turn it up the right way.

Table I: the extra commands you get

INPUT/OUTPUT COMMANDS				
JOY JOYX JOYY PADDLE PORT KEY KEY\$	JOY POT PENX PENY FETCH INKEY KEY DISPLAY ONKEY_GOTO DISABLE RESUME			
ADITHMET	IC FUNCTIONS			

% (binary)	% (binary)
\$(hex)	\$(hex)
BINS	MOD
@ (convert to	DIV
hex)	
(2 byte PEEK/	FRAC
POKE)	EXOR
1(4 byte PEEK/	

STRING MANIPULATION INSTR

INCERT INST CENTRE

There are several ways that a point can be plotted. The simplest is to put it at the given coordinates in the currently defined colour: but it may be necessary to invert

the point, clear it or set it in some other way. And of course there STRUCTURED

PROGRAMMING see text] ENDPROC CALL EXEC LOCAL GLOBAL. REPEAT. REPEAT. IINTII. IINTII. IF THEN ELSE IF THEN ELSE RCOMP LOOP IF ENDLOOP

RESTORE

RESET PROGRAMMING AIDS

TRACE FIND DITME SECURE AITTO RENUMBER PAUSE OLD MERGE OPTION DELAY

DIR'S

ON ERROR:

NOERROR

COTO

DISK

OUT

ERRLN

are the different multicolours to be selected. All of these are catered. for in both packages

Beyond the point

Points are not the only things that may be plotted - there are lines. circles, parts of circles, boxes and text. SB provides them all, together with BLOCK (which is a filled-in box) and ANGL (which draws an angled line, defined as the radius of a circle) SR also provides an 'area fill' command and a DRAW command for generating shapes set up as

BCB provides only for text and simple line drawing, but at least it remembers the last point plotted: and it has a DRAW TO command.

something which SR lacks It is possible to have two sore areas available for graphics work on the 64. BCB provides an easy way of selecting either of the two and because the screen is cleared only by the CLG command, it is possible to set up two screens of graphics data and flip between

Changing the character

Both packages allow the character set to be transferred into RAM so that it can be altered: SB does this with one simple MEM command. BCB provides two commands -CHARSET, which tells the 64 that the character set (and screen if you want it to) has moved, and a COPY command which then copies some or all of the ROM character set into RAM.

Once this has been done characters can be redefined. SB uses the DESIGN2 command followed by the RAM start address of the character to be

defined. This is followed by eight consecutive program lines of character definition using decimal points as blanks and 'B' for dots.

This is awkward and could make for a very long program if a complete character set needs to be set up. BCB adopts a rather different and more versatile approach, with a DEFUSR approach, was taken the character code (so there is no need to calculate RAM addresses) and the row number, followed by the binary image of the row. Because this image is a number it can be in decimal, binary or hex; and the data could be read from DATA statements or from disk or cassette.

Programming sprites Sprites (or Moveable Object

Rlocks - MOBs - as Commodore prefers to call them) are one of the great graphic attractions of the 64 and both packages provide a good range of sprite commands In fact, sprites are cruite

complicated things to set up: there are several parameters required to handle them. There is theoretically space for 256 sprite definitions, but only eight 'active' sprites are allowed at a time. This specification has been set up in one of the 256 definition blocks. each active sprite needs to be assigned one of these definitions By doing this, the 64 allows a single sprite to have its definition change very rapidly simply by altering the pointer to the defini-

As well as the definition block. each sprite needs to be assigned a colour, a priority over the normal screen characters (that is, whether it should go in front of or behind any normal screen data). and a sprite type (high-resolution or multi-colour).

SB sets all these parameters in the MOBSET command, which also turns the sprite on -MOBOFF turns the sprite off, BCB has individual commands for these functions.

Moving and positioning

Although multicolour sprites can be set up as normal sprites, with pairs of dots being used to define the colours, it is extremely laborious to do. One advantage of SB is that multicolour sprites are extremely easy to set up; the letters B. C and D are used in the grid (which for a multicolour sprite is only 12 dots wide) to

CATEGORY OF FUNCTIONS	BC BASIC				SIMONS' BASIC			
	Range	Ease	Use	Reliability	Range	Ease	Use	Reliability
Graphics set up	****	****	****	****	****	***	***	****
Plotting commands	**	****	***	*****	*****	****	****	****
Misc screen commands	***	****	***	*****	****	****	***	****
Sprite set-up	*****	****	****	****	***	****	****	****
Sprite programming	****	****	****	*****	****	****	**	****
Keyboard input	*	****	**	****	****	***	****	***
Misc input/output functions	****	*****	****	****	**	**	*	****
Sound set-up	*****	*****	****	****	***	****	****	****
Sound programming	*	***	****	****	***	**	***	***
String commands	*	****	****	*****	****	***	****	*
Arithmetic commands	****	****	****	*****	**	**	***	**
Structured programming	***	****	****	*****	****	****	****	****
Programmer aids	none	none	none	none	*****	****	**	***
Total points	37	49	47	59	47	43	42	47
Overall total	192				129			
Price	£19.95 inc P&P				£50			
Value for money	9.62				3.64			
Availability	BC Computers 31A Grosvenor Avenue, Long Eaton,				Commodore dealers			

Table 2: Summary of performance. The 'value for money' line is basically an 'asterisks per pound' indicator, so the higher the result the better.

Notts NG10 3FQ

determine which colour should be

Both packages allow sprites to be positioned on the screen. But this can be a little tricky when sprites are being moved off the screen as a glance at the user manual will show. BCB has looked. after all these problems and even accounts for the difference between machines on either side of the Atlantic, where the necessary calculations will be dif-

Moving sprites in Basic is extremely slow, and so both allow sprites to be moved as part of a single command. SB only allows one to be moved at a time, and pauses in the program until this is complete. BCB allows all sprites on the screen to be moved; and because this is done under interrupt control the program can continue execution while they are moving.

Of course there's probably not a lot of use in moving sprites unless you can detect if they collide with anything; and both BCB and SB provide fairly easy methods of doing this. Unfortunately, the way that the 64 decides whether a collision has occured makes detecting them rather difficult: neither package has provided any way of getting over the problems.

Sound assistance

Both packages allow waveforms to be chosen, the envelope shape to be set and ring modulation or sync modes to be selected. SB does it rather clumsily, though and the WAVE command is really only another way of POKEing the appropriate control register: so it recruires a binary image of this to he set un

If the pulse waveform is selected, the pulse width value must be set up with a POKE on SB. Unlike BCB, there is no command for this

Each voice on the 64 must be individually turned on and off in order to generate the sound. envelope. SB can only do this by setting and clearing a bit in the WAVE command, and this is extremely messy. But BCB by entrast has ATTACK and RELEASE commands available.

BCB also has individual commands for setting all of the sound parameters quickly and simply, and there's a PITCH command too. Rather surprisingly. SB does not provide these instead it uses strings to genera sounds. These are set up with the MUSIC command and then played (on the voice) with a PLAY

Structured programming

Structured programming has become the trendy watchword for personal computer users. although professional programmers have been using it for quite some time. In essence it just means abandoning GOTO and GOSUB so that subroutines are known as 'procedures' and called by name rather than line number. These should have the facility of

having data passed to and from them, and the ability to use Omowm as "LOCAL' variables) so they do not affect similar named variables being used outside the procedure ('GLOBAL' variables). CB has the ability to get up

procedures and define LOCAL and GLOBAL variables. The (apparently preliminary) version of BCB that I have does not support these, although the next release will reportedly have them available.

Helping input Reading joysticks and paddles is

provided for with both packages but SB only caters for one joystick and one paddle pair - BCB can read both pairs of paddles. SB has commands for accessing the lightpen input, while BCB

allows the user port to be

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accessed very simply and officiently.

Input comes from the keyboard as well of course; and there SB has a range of commands for reading the function keys and assigning strings to them, and for limiting the number and type of characters that can be accepted

The only specialised input feature in BCB is a simple KEY ommand which will retrieve the ASCII value or character of the key which is currently being pressed

String manipulation

BCB provides only an INSTR function allowing a string to be searched for another and returning the position where it was found. SB has a variety of string commands that allow one string to be inserted into another. strings to be duplicated many times, and a PLACE string command similar to INSTR

Programmers' Aids

A unique feature of SR is that it has a range of programmers aids available which are there to assist during the programming phase These include the usual 'toolkit' facilities - like AUTO to produce RENUMBER which renumbers the lines (but regretably doesn't renumber GOTO or GOSUB references in the program). TRACE which shows on the screen the line numbers as they are being executed, FIND for searching a program for specified characters, and MERGE which reads a program from disk or assette and sticks it on to the end of the program currently in memory (which is really an APPEND command and is of limited use).

There are a couple of other commands for controlling listings on the screen within SB. For instance the number of lines. displayed can be limited, thereby effectively 'paging' the listing and making it easier to read (except that you cannot abort this and must list to the end of the program before making any changes). Disk access is available too,

using DISK to send commands to the disk and DIR"\$" to read back the directory. There are no commands though to read the error channel, nor for direct loading or saving to disk Finally, SR has an ON ERROR facility. This will jump to a specified program line as soon as an error occurs; and once there.

can be identified. That can be extremely useful for tranning unexpected errors during program execution although it does not allow the RUN/STOP key to be tranned

Buas and blunders

Looking first at Simons' Basic. I would probably need an article at least as hig as this one to describe all the bugs and problems discovered to date. I will not attempt to list them all, but will mention a few general drawbacks

For one, in many of the emmands which use strings there appears to be no consideration of the case when the strings contain no characters (that is, they are null strings). And rather unpleasant things can

R

G

м

DRAW

HPRINT

CDDCTD

SPRINK

SPRPOINT

SPRPAPER

SPRGCOL

SPREXP

SPRON

SPROS

SPRY

SPRY

CDBCDB

Little attention has been paid to the case when the screen moves and any commands which write directly to the screen (of which TRACE is an example) just will not work in this instance. In fact TRACE continues to put its line numbers into the memory where it thinks the screen should be - and this could trample all over anything you may have there which could be your program

some machine code, or other data Range-checking on most of the SB commands is fairly poor, and the DUP command will allow you to make a string which is larger than the maximum 255 characters (it ends up as some odd length).

Simons' Basic keywords mu not appear in any strings in DATA statements unless they have quotes around them, otherwise they will be turned into tokens. This actually applies to one of the example programs in the handbook: it gives a DATA line containing the word 'STARLING' and that includes the SB keyword LIN - so it will not read back as expected

There are many other bugs and problems. The result? A package which, although superficially exciting, is actually of very limited

In addition, many of the commands are rather badly presented and could have their syntax significantly improved to make them easier to use. Even the handbook is riddled with errors example programs which will overwrite themselves with sprite data, some commands not described and many errors of fact (including a list of colour des which are actually for the Vic-20 and not the 64!).

Commodore admits that "early versions" of the Simons Basic cartridge contain some known bugs. They are as fol-

- RLOCK and REC do not work with LOW COL

TEST

LINE DRAW TO

PAINT

DRAW

DESIGN

CMOB

RLOC

MOBOFF

DETECT

CHECK

SPRITE COMMANDS

PEC

- ONKEY may iam the keyboard if another key is pressed while the GOTO part of the command is processed
 - DISABLE does not work with ONKEY
- DATA STATEMENTS containing Simons' Basic keywords will print those words as graphics symbols. (This may be

An errarta sheet for the Manual has also proved necessary Copies are available from the Commodore Information centre.

"These bugs will be corrected in subsequent cartridges" says Commodore ...

CBASIC	SIMONS'	MISC SCRE	EN FUNCTIONS
	BASIC	MSAV	SCRSV
GRAPHICS C	COMMANDS	PRINT AT	SCRLD PRINT AT
IODE LG MODE	HIRES MULTI NRM BCKGNDS CSET	0000	USE CSET FLASH BFLASH FILL FCHR
ORDER APER EK ETCOL COL	COLOUR LOWCOL HICOL		FCOL INV MOVE LEFT RIGHT COPY HRDCPY

SOUND FI	UNCTIONS
ADSR WAVEFORM PITCH PWM VOLUME ATTACK RELEASE FILITER CUTOFF FMODE RESONANCE RINGMOD SYNC CH3 ENV3	ENVELOPE WAVE MUSIC PLAY VOL

On the other hand, BC Basic is a little more limited in its range of commands. The lack of any programmers' aids tools, for instance, is rather a shame. But BC Basic is very robust and I have been unable to find any bugs or problems with it.

Not only that, but the commands are well thought out; and while they are occasionally a little more complex than some in Simons' Basic, commands in BC Basic are much more versatile and useful in



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A Doctor Writes

Each successive generation of mankind has suffered the 'disease of the day' – from the black plague to consumption, from Tyranosaurus gouges to Concorde Ear. Today it's the coldsore, combined with a new group of related diseases or 'micro-diseases', that is taking its toll of humanity.

Each of these horrendous maladies, without exception, can afflict the unsuspecting home computer user. But the 'dedicated buff' is acutely vulnerable.

An intrepid and specially coordinated Disease Team has been assembled by Commodore User at no little expense. The Team Members have experienced a wide variety of these maladles; and in the interests of science and its shares in Gotham Bank Inc.; it has made available its vast experiences of causes and symptoms (for an undisclosed

practitioner and part-time florist.
The information below is the culmination of massive research. Don't miss this opportunity for a healthier life and healthier com-

Froager Syndrome

Frogger Syndrome, or Squashed Body', was entirely unknown until recently. Now, Frogger Syndrome is escalating to epidemic proportions. Its symptoms are plain and easy for the trained physician to recognise: lack of care in crossing major roads, an inscouciance towards care, buses, and heavy forries, an antitude of contempt towards follipsop men

and rivers.

Early symptoms can be alleviated either by a timely dose of the Highway Code or by a course of Substitution Therapy.

The latter usually involves replacing the malignant Frogger by the ameliorative Purple

On no account however should you attempt to administer the Green Cross Code, since this tends to encourage the related

Android Attack' syndrome.
In more severe cases, subjects
may find themselves making
long-term use of NRS resources
(SUPA participants excluded).
They will also experience
extensive stiffness of the limbs.
This may be due to large
quantities of plaster covering
them. Terminal cases may involve
premature use by someone else
of life insurance policy.

Frogger Syndrome is without doubt a killer. But it seems to affect only humans – experiments with frogs have proved unproductive due to their lack of facility with a joystick (they tend to fall off).

* Dr Parkinson adds that if the Purple Turtles' substitution option is attempted, care must be taken to ensure that the patient can swim.



As a doctor I am often asked to explain this malady. To put it simply, Aids (or artificially Induced Debugger Syndrome) is an almost insurmountable urge to

an almost insurmountable urge to fiddle with one's pride and joy. The so-called 'Programmer's Aid' is the most severe manifestation of this ubiquitous

manifestation of this ubiquitous disease; in this variation it tends to affect 'buffs' exhibiting an unwholesome urge towards complex programming and the use of peripherals.

Aids is a 'transmitted' disease and this is where the problem bles. Doctors investigating the spread of Programming Aids are usually confronted by patients relating the following experience T skipped round to my friend Dorian's to borrow his Commodore Programmer's Aid cartridge. In ever guessed it

could have been in any way contaminated. "I know I should have checked for clean contacts before insertion, but it never cocurred to me that Dorian neglected his personal hygiene. I haven't been





the same since – it's ruined my MERGEs."

Beware, Programming Aids can be extremely dangerous not only to you but to your friends. There is no known cure at present. Although massive research is being done on (to put it politely) 'cleaning up one's code, there are still too many bugs to contend with.

Tapeous Tanglitis

This critical disease invariably necessitates drastic surgery as it involves the removal of an offending data-carrying organ, usually known as the tape (or sometimes the sodding tape).

sometimes the sodding tape).

The operation itself is harmless for normal healthy people. But for 'buffs', surgery can be particularly painful, especially for the subgroup of individuals who can be classified AM (Absent-

The operation can be undertaken successfully in the home environment. But it does require manual desterity and specialised equipment that may not be readily available, such as eyebrow tweeters and Cramie's excessor. The patient but, in severe cases, will require local manesthesia or an effective substitute such as the Vic User Manual.

After removal, Tangled Tape can be substituted by new or blank tape. Due to shortages of tape-donors, certain ad hoc measures have recently been taken, such as dashing down to the car and smatching dad's Frank Sinatra Live in Bulawayo from the caseste player.

The patient will probably find any the patient will probably find any the patient will be patient with the patient will be patient with the pa

* Two simple tests for AM programming: (1) Does the subject habitually forget to make back-ups of his/her work? (2) Is it lunchtime yet?



A related syndrome, this mild but deep-seated disorder is a peculiar variety of the commonor-garden 'sore throat' – but one that appears confined to mothers of 'milt's.

It generally occurs the morning following the arrival of a new copy of Commodore User magazine; and at first glance the physician would be inclined to believe that the sufferer had spent several hours reading a foreign language out aloud in a

continual monotone.

The problem is that patients deny they would ever consider doing anything so daft. Until further research suggests a cause, this mid but irritating disability will remain one of the

Joystick Hand

(Known popularly as Penter's Palar' — see note'.) Sufferers are characterised by their inability to thate hands to pick up anyling other than small image (without contents), and their apparent insatiable urge to press any buttons that happen to be at hand. Other symptomy include a wildeyed eagerness to finger rigid upright objects (eg unripe bananasa).

It is important not to be misled by this ailment – appearances to the contrary, the sufferer is not continually giving you the thumbs-up.

Treatment notes from the Come Friendly Bombs Rest Home for Incurable Buffs indicate a good response to several hours of the Carpenters played through nonremoveable headphones in a darkened room.

Reports that Ronald Reagan has succumbed to this affliction are being strongly denied by the Whitehouse. Meanwhile, all arcade games have been removed from RAF Greenham

Joyanck Hand should not be missaken for Clenched Flat which arises from a variety of other sources including 'syntax error' and 'tile not found' disorders. Formately Cameric is assily distinguished by brussing on the side of the hand, often with splinters embedded there that appear to come from a dining room table, and it is normally accompanied by patishy hair loss, the hair the soften side of the tile of the side of the patients of the side of the hand, often with splinters and it is normally accompanied by patishy hair loss, the hair the soften side at night.

Screen's Disease

Specialists in Screen's Disease have isolated certain viruses which are invariably present when the disease reaches fever pitch. These have now been found to include the strains of Dallas' and 'Coronation Street'.

During their presence, the Vi

or Commodore 94 is disconnected (sometimes roughly) and the screen jumps from depiction of alien environments to the even more arbitary and intimidating environs of South Fork or The Rover's Re-

turn.
The malady generally affects younger members of the family but has been known to occur in adults. Sadly, it is disruptive to the family's well-being and may result



in sudden outbursts of uncontrolled anger, particularly from the 'parent'. Junior' usually finds his or her Vici64 hidden behind the sofa ('confiscated', in medical parlance) and may sometimes witness a ringing sound in his or her ears.

sound in his or her ears.
Pleas of, "Why can't we have
another telly, dad" are usually
ignored or may result in more
acute ringing sounds. (This is
likely to be the TV detector van
men at the front door.)

Buffinitis

The most widespread disorder of the Computer Generation, Buffinitis is a longstanding malady the presence of which has surprisingly yet to be recognised by some of the leading medical au-

R is often concealed however behind other symptoms, notably the so-called 'hacker' effect. Butterfold, whose unparalleled work in the general field has not received the acclaim it deserves, has accurately described the symptoms in a patient of just 16 years.

"He appeared one morning in my surgery, and twa immediately struck by his appearance – bags under the eyes, bags all over his faded corduroy trousers, large desert-style shows, flexics or deal of the size of milliocoloured biros in the top pocket, a shapeless and uncombed sweater of indeterminate age (all of which also applied to his bart). There was something odd about him – he was wearing a Commodore was

"He first requested a fresh piece of sticking plaster to reconnect the nose-piece of his speciacles and then introduced himself as The belief yearnessed (deep breath) mynum asysl' vegotrogetsomesleepsocan youtellimehowtoachieve (deep breath) smootherofilingonanun expanded Vicwithout (deep breath) smootherofilingonanun expanded Vicwithout (deep breath) simpmachinecode ..."

Dr Buttertodd relates how the interview proceeded with much sneering from the patients about their relative scores on Attack of

the Mutant Liamas, and how the usual treatments (immersion in cold water, social events involving members of the opposite sex, visits to Charlton Athletic) seemed contra-indicated.

The sufferer, who incidentally

gladly espoused the semi-joking self-description of buff or 'computer enthusiast', apparently adjusted quite well to normality after his first visit to the Job Centre some months subsequently.

Peripheral's Foot

This interesting complement to Peripheral's Vision (seeing a printer) and Afthée's Foot (tradename for a new Taiwanese product that allows an individual to enter a three-legged race) is caused by a heavy device like a disk drive falling on the patient's foot

There is no simple cure for this alment. Many specialists prefer the prophylactic approach, urging the patient (the 'buff') to wear protective covering - such as Dr Martins. Alternatives include Pleading, a tricky psychological technique exemplified by this actual reported interview:

Doctor: Why don't you remove

the peripherals from the rickety trestle table your Uncle Dennis built last year out of orange boxes? Patient: They're not orange

boxes, they're dark brown.

Peripheral's foot has many side-

Tape ache

This syndrome covers a set of related symptoms ranging from the appearance of small roots to complete petrification, invariable accompanied by a glazed expression and a slack iaw.

In the early stages of the disorder the patient is continually rising from his/her seat in order to check that the tape counter is really going round, more advanced peeplies behaviour includes suspiciously peering into the cassette deck and applying an ear to fit in a vain attempt to reassure oneself that the unit is indeed operational.

Subsequently a trance-like immobility akin to catatonia may be exhibited, leading in more that one case to the subject's nearly research has produced a useful side-effect in reducing raging bulls to docile, befuddled pets by showing them how to load programs from a Commodore cassette unit. The last drawbáck to this potential breakthrough in

now receiving the attention it needs: but as yet, it is still difficult to persuade the bull to hold down the shift key while pressing RUNSTOP.



RAMnesia

RAMnesia in its common form can have an unpredictable and random effects. Occasionally it appears in the form of shrieking, often of incoherent phrases like "arraph it's died on me again" (in which event it will typically be once again accompanied by the hair-tearing syndrome).

Frequently it appears in expanded Vic owners who wander the house with sporadic and garbled muttering such as "Where the """ did I put the RAM pack".

RAMnesia can be distasterous for the buff. He or she may be unable to use a computer for long periods of time. Close observation of the patient will reveal a severely wrinkled brow, a glazed and puzzled expression and a generally nervous disposiand a generally nervous disposi-

These are sure signs of RAMnesia. Fortunately, there are remedies: constant application of money is usually indicated, as with many disorders of the Commodore buff

The Blues

Once a term applied to popular music, this set of symptoms is now coming into medical parlance with reference to a puzzling condition where the patient continually insists that his or her field of vision is surrounded by a large bibe

surrounded by a large ober rectangular border. The only treatments immediately available have immediately available have tended at best to be partial in their effects. In general the patient does stop complaining about the presence of a substantial blue border, only to express a conviction that the border is now some offer colour. So far a total of eight colours have been reported by subjects to the researchers.

researchers.

Buttertodd did experiment v
one radical treatment - excisic
of an offending Vic and
substitution with a 64 - but this
apparently resulted in patients
reporting a blue effect over all
their vision.

Conclusions

Make no missake about it, home computing can be wholesome fins. But even the most resilient buff can be brought down by a luxim gmalady. The expert advice given above goes only a short way to offset the horrors awarising the unsuspecting. Disease and affliction can strike at any time and in any place, whether you've at the keyboard, the joystick, the printer, or The Aroma Tandoori.

Take care, home computing

Take care, home computing can seriously damage your health - careless programming costs lives.

The researchers at the Come Friendly Bombs Rest Home for Incurable Buffs welcome any contributions to this important work. Readers of this magazine are exhorted to watch out for possible and actual afflictions and to report them in writing to the editorial offices (address on page 1). If the submissions merit it, an update to the present report will be published early in 1984; and all successful submissions will receive a reward of one Vicwear swe shirt.



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Instant Competition

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Nothing better to do with your time - or your computer? OK then: get stuck in. Here's a neat competition that should exercise you after an overdose of turkey: more sweatshirts on offer. And a cartoon or two. Think you can do

better? Send us any and all suggestions ...

No real restrictions, though we do ask for original offerings and do use the form below! But you can assume any memory size and/or the Super Expander if you want.

If you want to submit more than one entry, you're welcome to do so: at least one of them must be on the form, the others should be on a separate sheet with your name and address

The five best entrants, those with programs that do as much as possible in a single line, get Fame, Exposure, Success, and a that don't use the Super Expander, two for those that do, and one for the best of the rest (which means 'At the Editor's Discretion' so there)

Use the form below. Remember, you can use Basic abbreviations in your 88-characters-per-line maximum. And if you call it line '1', that saves one whole character _

Crossword

You've got a competition instead this time! However, it will be back next issue. You'll also have to wait till then to find out if you are one of the lucky winners.

Size: S M L XL





Dunno! couldn't get the disk out of the sleeve."

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46





Speed up your Basic

Two Basic Compilers reviewed by Chris Durham



Most advertisements for games programs these days have eye-catching slogans like '100 per cent machine code' or 'fast m/c action' or 'm/c for superfast graphics'. The implication is that Basic is really too slow for such programs. And it's a sad fact that interpreted Basic just cannot compete when moving graphics or very complex programs are required.

Before you reach for your 'machine-code for beginners', however, there is a way of speeding up your programs without altering a single line of code. Chris Durham looks at two Basic compilers for the Commodore 64 to see if they live up to their claims

The CBM 64, like most microcomputers, uses interpreted Basic as its primary programming language. An interpreted language is one which is decoded by the computer one line at a time in the order of the program logic. Addresses for GOTO and GOSUB jumps are not stored, but worked out each time the instruction is found: so a COSTR within a loop will have to be worked out the same way every time the loop is performed. Since the interpreter searches

for specific line numbers one line at a time, this can cause a considerable overhead in a large program. Complex calculations can also slow down a program if worked out from scratch each time they are

What is a compiler?

A compiler, by contrast, converts the original language of the program into a more efficient form; and it will work out things like jump addresses in advance so that much less processing is needed when the program is non.

A true compiler will actually produce a machine-code version of the program, thus ensuring a substantial increase in speed. Unfortunately, true compilers tend to be rather large and expensive; so for microcomputers we tend to get 'pseudo-compilers'. They do make the program more efficient, but they stop short of actually converting it into machine code

These compilers work by making one or more passes through the code of the original program, commonly called the 'source' code; and in doing that they restructure it by removing all unnecessary lines and REMarks and working out as many processes in advance as possible. The compiled program, known as the 'object code', is then run in the same way as the original Basic program: but it now nine much fac-

The two compilers under review. Oxford Computer Systems' PETSPEED 64 and Dataview's DTL-BASIC 64, claim speed increases of up to 40 times and 25 times re-

As the review results show these claims are somewhat exact erated: speed increases of between two and ten times are much more realistic. Still, that's better than a poke in the eve with a Jerusalem artichoko

Compilers are also claimed to reduce the size of the program. This varied according to the size of the original source code and which compiler you use: but in some cases the object code was over 30 times larger! Time for a truckload of salt with which to take the vendors' claime

PETSPEED 64

PETSPEED has been around for a long time, originally being marketed for the Pet by Oxford Com-

puter Systems at £240. When PETSPEED 64 was first introduced it was priced at £125, but is now available from Commodore at a much more realistic (and much more affordable) 650

This is a very easy product to use, reflected by the fact that the manual consists of a printed card with only three pages of instructions. In spite of that, it still covers all the major points needed to run the system includes the additional options available, and even gives a memory map of how PETSPEED fits into the system. Also provided with the system disk (yes, you do need disk) is a security 'podule' which fits into one of the control

The first thing that has to be done is to create the backup and working copies of the system disk. There are a total of 16 programs on the system disk and you need four extra disks on which to copy them.

Using a single 1541 disk-drive for all that copying is rather a laborious process; it takes the best part of an hour, and waiting for the disk to stop before swopping them over again gets very tedious in-

The copying is done using a program called Backup'. This has a nasty habit of flashing a very imperious message when telling you to insert the next disk. More than once I found myself opening the drive door before the disk had actually stopped (it runs on for two or three seconds after the message appears). If you do open the door too early you may corrupt the disk: you then have to start the copying procedure all over again, so be

warned But don't be tempted to skip this copying, however laborious, because the CBM Disk Operating System is notoriously unreliable. And if you corrupt the system disk you will have to pay to get it re-

The compiler gives you the option of using either a single 1541, two 1541s or a CBM dual-drive system. The PETSPEED files themselves take up over 65K of disk space: the size of the programs that can be compiled on a single disk is therefore somewhat reduced. This is because several large working files are generated and stored on the same disk

By using a second 1541 drive or a dual-disk system all the work files

RUN TIME (secs)								
	1.5	9.8	18.0	20.0	21.6	32.0	50.6	116.6
PETSPEED 64	0.5	0.9	6.5	7.2	7.5	9.5	11.8	94.3
DTL-BASIC 64	1.2	2.9	8.8	10.1	10.3	16.0	23.7	105.2

x increase in speed	BM1	BM2	BM3	BM4	BM5	BM6	BM7	BWB	10k prog	Sprites
PETSPEED 64	3.0	10.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.4	4.3	1.2	5.2	2.3
DTL-BASIC 64	1.2	3.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.7

Address

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Review

are put on the same disk, giving an extra 65K of workspace.

DOS Problems

Unfortunately the CBM DOS does not appear to be reliable enough to mr two separate drives virtually continuously for the time needed to compile a large program. Each time I tried, the system hung up after about 12 minutes. With smaller programs there is no problem provided they take less than 12 minutes to compiles.

This can be a major drawback since you really only need two disk drives for the larger programs. The same problem occurs if you specify that you only want to use one disk, but have the second one councied. (The problem should not occur if you have a dual-drive interfaced through Oxford's IN-TERPOD.)

TEMPOD.)

Note that you cannot use PETSPEED with an IEEE interface that
connects to the expansion port. According to Oxford Computer Systems, PETSPEED can only access
devices that are connected via the
serial port.

Having loaded the source code on to the relevant disk and plugged the security podule into control port 2, you're ready to run the compiler. This is extremely simple; just load the initial PETSPEED program and run.

The compiler asks which disk configuration is being used and then requests the name of your source code. Once the information has been entered, the program beavers away happily with much grunting and groaning from the disk drive(s); a few minutes later the compiled program is sitting in memory waiting to be run. Provided you have debugged the source code beforehand (and avoided the very minor Basic exceptions that PETSPEED cannot cope with), your programs will compile without any other changes being

Under way

The compiler will of course pick up most Basic errors at compile time if it finds any, but this gets very time consuming if you keep having to re-compile each time; it is much better to debug your program using the interpreter and then compile the final version.

PETSPEED is a four-pass compiler - which means it has to go through the whole program four times. This is a fairly long process, taking about 15 minutes for a 10K program; even small programs



take four or five minutes. The compiler indicates its progress on the screen, showing the line numbers for each pass in turn.

Once the compiler has finished, the workfiles are deleted from the disk. You are left with the object code in a file that will have the same name as the source code, but with 'WOW appended to it. This can be IOADed, RIM and SAVED just like a normal Basic prooram.

The security podule is only required during compilation, by the way; it is not needed when running compiled programs. So there's no restriction on selling or giving away the compiled version of your program. It has the added advantage that your program cannot be listed or altered, thus ensuring your

own protection code stays hidden About the only Basic facility has PETSFEED cannot accept is dynamic acrays, like 100 IDM AgO for example. Space is allocated for both arrays and variables at compiler most to know how much space to allocate. If it finds a dynamic array declaration it gets round the problem rather tonestly by storyphing the complation during stopping the complation during Pass I and asking for the array size. Only the problem of the prob

On the plus side there are a mamber of extra programming facilities which can be added to your Basic program before it is compiled. You may define missed string and numeric hundrons in such such as the property of the prop

the STOP key may be enabled or disabled with a simple command.

On the other hand ... It is when you come to use a

It is when you come to use a machine-code routine called from Basic that problems occur. PET-SPEED works by creating an intermediate code called 'speedcode'; it then runs this code using its own interpreter.

interprete.

The renal is that variables are stored completely differently from Basic, and the PETSPED Interprete training the page sero locations for its own use, PETSPED will not comple any program that contains machine code, and machine code and machine code and machine code ables will no longer work. Quite a locate effort is needed to alter program that completely the program of the progra

PETSPEED cannot cope with extensions to Basic like Simons' Basic, either. In this case there is only one way around the problem: you will have to rewrite the routines in Basic 2.0.

As far as increasing the speed of programs, PETSPEED did fairly well: the standard benchmarks produced the results in Tables 1 and 2. You'll note that the speed gains varied from less than 2 for BMS to over 10 for BMS.

Benchmarks may be a standard method of comparing speeds of execution, but they are usually very small programs, they're not typical of the sort of thing the average user wants to compile. I therefore did tests on two further programs – a IOK game which included music and a lot of GOSUBs, and a gual sprite graphics program. These were standard Basic programs unabered in any way. The results are also shown in Table 2 and give the average speed increase of sechcompiler over the interpreted version. Again, the results indicate that speed increases of 40 times are just not realistic. As far as reducing program size

is concerned, PETSPEED has the disadvantage that the run-time in-terpreter loaded with the program adds an 8K overhead; any program which starts of smaller than about 17K is going to end up larger rather than smaller. And the benchmark than smaller is not of which are only about 200 bytes in size, ended up at nearly 9K bytes after compliation.

Even the 10K program grew to over 17K, indicating that few ordinary user programs are going to find a size reduction.

PETSPEED in summary

Although speed gains of between 2 and 10 may not seem large, they are in fact quite significant. The user will see a considerable difference in a program which runs only five times faster than normal. PETSPEED 64 is very easy to use, and it requires little or no amendments to the Basic program to get useful speed gains.

Unless you have a lot of Basic mixed with machine code, or you write your programs using an extended Basic, PETSPEED 64 will prove a useful tool. At 550 it is sensibly priced (especially compared to E125 when it was first introduced).

DTL-BASIC 64

Dataview also had a compiler for Pet systems prior to the introduction of a version for the CBM-64. The 64 version costs £114.42, and I must admit I expected something rather special for this. So bear that in mind as you read on.

Dealt that is mind as you read on. The manual is a loose-leaf Ad binder containing 42 pages and it accurately seems to cover all the average of the second o

Under review:	PETSPEED 64			
Description:	converts Basic programs into compiled code			
Supplier:	Oxford Computer Systems The Old Signal Box Hensington Road Woodstock Oxon OX7 IJR			
Price:	£50			
Summary:	it works - and the price is good			

Dataview also produces a tap version of the compiler, although this was not tested.

Backing up the system disk, which contains only four programs, took only 15 minutes to create a master and a working copy (do not be tempted to use the CBM COPY/ ALL utility program if you have two drives. The programs appear to

copy correctly, but will not run). Compiling a program is very simple. When you load and run the initial compiler program you are presented with a number of options on the screen. You type the source code filename and the object code filename; and then you can select whether or not to have the source code listed on the printer and whether or not to have the errors and statistics printed out as well

In addition, various command are allocated to the function keys; these are also displayed on the screen Pressing F3 will start the

The security key has to be inserted in the cassette port before compiling - otherwise the system resets to the power-on state. Unfortunately, if you leave the tape recorder plugged in by mistake the system doesn't reset; it just crashes.

Pass on by

DTL-BASIC is only a two-pass comniler and is consequently slightly faster than PETSPEED when compiling - about 20 per cent quicker, on average. When the compilation is complete the screen displays the sizes of the source program, the object program and the object file (the object file includes the object code plus the list of variables) these statistics revealed that even with small programs (under 1K bytes) the size of the object code was between 68 and 80 per cent of the original source code

You can now run the program which has just been compiled or you can go on to compile another. There's a facility to create a 'control file' containing the names of all the programs you wish to compile; the compiler will then go through the file compiling each program in turn without any further user interven-

I was really getting guite impreseed by this stage. But then I ran the compiled programs. Even a cursory clance at Tables 1 and 2 will show that the DTL-BASIC compiler was harely able to exceed a speed main of 2. In only one test (BM2) was a speed improvement appreciably greater than 2 achieved - and that was against a gain of over 10 by

It fared no better with the game or the sprite program - despite the fact that the manual takes pains to noint out that "special attention" has been paid to making sprite control as fast as possible

When running the 10K program it was the stopwatch rather than the actual effects which told me that the program was running faster (normally the reverse is true; you think the program is running faster than it actually is).

Plus points

To be fair. DTL-BASIC has a number of options which can be embedded within a user program; these will hopefully enable the compiler to do a slightly better job and make the object program run a little faster. Most of these demand a detailed knowledge of the source program, however, and they generally require amendments to be made to the source code.

For instance you can nominate which variables should be changed from floating to integer. and you can specify a 'special poke' mode which uses a base adess plus an integer value when POKEing or PEEKing to an address reater than 32767.

Some of the sneed thus gained could however be obtained just by rewriting the Basic program itself and incorporating integer arithmetic wherever possible. If this was done and the interpreted and comniled versions run again, I suspect that the speed gain would not be much greater

There is also an option to disable and enable the STOP key as in PETSPEED, plus the ability to link files and allow variables to be overlaid between programs; these latter facilities could be quite useful. I was unable to test the ability of

the compiler to include programs that included machine code or extensions to Basic, but the instructions concerning these are quite clear and in most cases little change would be needed to compile such programs. There is a warning message generated each time an extension 'keyword' is discovered, just in case the word was a normal keyword misspelt! As such, this greatly extends the range of programs that could be com piled.

DTL in summary

I think that calling DTI-BASIC 64 a compiler is stretching the imagination a little. 'Optimiser' would be a better term for it, but I suppose the suppliers think 'comniler' sounds better

either the speed increase claims or the price tag. Speed increases of up to 1.6 can often be obtained by rewriting a Basic program more efficiently - tricks like putting common routines near the start of the program, declaring variables in order of most use. and using integer variables wherever possible. A program would have to be written very

badly indeed to get the speed inreases of the sort claimed by DTL-BASIC. Even the ability to compile a program containing machine code and extensions to Basic is often of little consequence unless the speed advantage It certainly does not justify is worth having.

> By spending some time going through both the manual and your program it should be possible to achieve increases in speed greater than those shown in these tests, but this detracts from the advantage of having a compiler which is otherwise extremely easy to use.

Under review:	DTL-BASIC 64		
Description:	converts Basic programs into compiled code		
Supplier:	Dataview Radix House East Street Colchester Essex CO1 2XB		
Price:	£114.42		
Summary:	Doesn't match up to claims or price		

Overall conclusions

The claims that compilers are capable of increasing speeds by anything up to 25 or 40 times must be taken with a large bag of salt. While I could write a program that would demonstrate such an increase, it would be so inefficient and run so slowly in interpreted Basic that it would have little practical value.

When compiling a reasonably well-written program in Basic you can however expect a significant and worthwhile increase of anything up to 10 times without having to rewrite the program.

The advantage of compiling programs is that the source code is easier to follow since REMarks can be left in, subroutines can be placed in a logical sequence rather than in run-time priority, and the program can be generally 'structured without incurring speed penalties.

Under these conditions PET-SPEED 64 scores heavily over DTL-BASIC 64 in most areas. It is faster over every single test, over three times as fast in some. And making some of the changes to the source code recommends by the DTL-BASIC manual would also result in faster code on PETSPEED: these tend to cancel each other out therefore in any

Only where machine-code routines, linked files with overlays or extensions to Basic are used does DTL-BASIC score over PET-SPEED. Against that must be weighed the possible speed increases and a price more than double that of its rival. Unless you cannot do without the extra facilities I can see little reason for paying more to get less.

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by Chris Durham

For the third in this series of reviews of word processing packages, Chris Durham looks at SPT's Quick Brown Fox.

Quick Brown Fox is a cartridge program: and, as you would expect, it gives you more memory to play with as a result. There are \$17.886 characters free when you start, equivalent to almost sight pages full of Atex. But while you can energe files in memory, there does not appear to be any way of linking them to be printed as one document; this means that any document longer than eight pages must be printed in two (or more) parts. In practicel doubt this will be a great problem, however.

Functions available

The first thing that strikes you when running this program is that it containly warm's written specially for the 64. Those of you that remember using a Telestype will feel quickly at home with this system. (And for the rest of you, a Teletype wasfie an old, slow clunky computer terminal like a teletypewriter – hence the name – with a keyboard and a printer.

When you switch on the 64 you merely get the line 'Quick Brown Fox'. Pressing the space bar then brings up the menu; and very utilitarian it is too).

All the facilities are there, though. Selecting CLERK brings up a sub-menu available for disk commands such as load, save and directory access. Pressing T puts you in typing mode and here you can bash out your words as with most other programs.

ossi ota yotu worsa sa wini mosi oner programs.
The big mag comes when you make a mistake, You can use the left and right cursor keys to go back and overwrite something, but neither the DELETE key nor the INSERT key have any effect (actually that's not strictly true—the DELETE key acts as a second cursor-left key!).

To do any editing you have to return to the main menn, using the left arrow key (QBF calls it BSC) and select L (line edit). You are then sided whene you wish to start editing from. Having prod a hopefully unique string of characters, a line appears with the word or phrase bracketed and the question ("Nr or FSC?"; typing N causes the program to search for the next occurrence of the string. If you type Y you got to eld you line.

You might be forgiven for thinking that you can now use the INEXEXT and DELETE keys, but you would be wrong. Suppose you wish to insert two letters in a word. First you move the cursor to the character is a the position for the insert, then type I. You are now given a feed line on which to type you two characters. After typing them you yourse EOC again and find yourself with yet another new line -still in line out motion, but this time with the new characters inserted into the

Deleting characters is little better; you position the cursor in the same way and type **D**. At least this takes place on the same line. You



can also type dw to delete a whole word, ds to delete a whole sentence, and dp for a whole paragraph.

If you merely wish to overtype you must type r which then allows overtyping only.

You want to move up the document rather than down? QBF does this by printing the text lines in reverse order; now that really is confusing!

A glance at the mean options will show that this is quite a sophisticated package in all other respects. For instance it has global edit, text move, a preview option to check out your document on the screen prior to priming, the ability to seen and an receive documents from other computers, and boilerplates' (which is a fancy American way of saying that text can be inserted in a standard letter from a disk file).

saying that text can be inserted in a standard letter from a disk file). The Global Edit function is very good, allowing selective editing of the required string by asking the usual, YTM or ESCP, each time if India an occurrence of the string. Move is a little more difficult; you have to go through the process of

specifying the start of the string, then the end of the string, then the end of the string you wish it placed after—each time getting the first occurrence of the string and answering the inevitable question. It works, but can be rather confusing unless you are very careful when you specify the string of characters it is to look for.

One thing that is a little dangerous is that you can happily Zap the memory without any warning that you haven't saved the text to disk.

On the other hand you do you want in several use each of use.

On the other hand you do you are writing if you to you overwrite as fire on disk this may will be on you insend but if you choose the name of a file that already exists by the then you have the chance to stop and rename you life. Pyping D for the hand to stop with the chance to stop and rename you life. Pyping D with the property of the chance to stop and rename you life. Pyping D with the property and display it on the screen ap use passible to swap pure between tape and dislot, and even different dalk driver; this could be quite useful.





Ouick Brown Fox supports a number of different printers, including Centronics-parallel printers from the User Port. Unfortunately it doesn't automatically support the modern printer attributes like underlining and emphasising type - a result of trying to be too generalised? The program can only deliver these extra functions if the printer has a backspace facility. The result is that everything is done by backspacing; a time-consuming, noisy and inherently wasteful process that doesn't do a particularly neat job on most printers anyway. There is a way of sending ESC codes to a printer to allow you to use its facilities more fully, but they don't always work and can send the screen funny as well.

Most of the printer options in QBF come up as questions after you select P on the main menu. You just have to answer the questions it asks about your printer; there are no presets apart from a normal Commodore printer. The program does allow proportional spacing. unusual in a program at this price - but of course this is only useful if your printer is compatible with it.

The formatting takes the form of embedded commands in the text. These are fairly easy to use and take the form #X where X is the command 'string'. Examples are #C to centre text, #P to start a new paragraph and #U to start underlining. In most cases an identical symbol must appear at the end of the string in question to turn off the function again

There are a wide range of these commands as you can see from the list. They do enable a very sophisticated document to be constructed. although it takes a little bit of practice to get them right; your first few attempts will look rather weird!

As I mentioned earlier, there is a preview facility, but this suffers from a couple of drawbacks. The text is formatted to the print width before appearing on the screen, but you get wrapround rather than scrolling. The result is that the text is, if anything, even more difficult to read than in the unformatted state.

The preview does help to spot a few of the more obvious errors. however; and since you are asked whether you wish to do an edit every few lines it does have its uses. On the other hand this breaking up does make it rather difficult though to view the document as a

Other facilities

One of the big plus points for QBF is that SPT Electronics produces an expansion unit for the 64 giving an 80-column screen and the OBF word processor all in one unit; you switch in the facilities you require before powering up.

This does indeed open up possibilities, since the advantage of 80 columns 'on screen' cannot be over-stressed. The disadvantage is that you need a monitor to view it; there is no UHF output even if your TV would support 80-column working.

Some of the criticisms of QBF would disappear using this approach, which together with proportional spacing could produce very professional documents indeed. It would not overcome the awful editing. however, so you would have to offset this against the benefits of 80-column working: and the price of the combined unit failed to work with any of the monitors I tried, anyhow: so perhaps a separate short review may be in order once we get a working unit .

65 **OUICK BROWN FOX COMMANDS**

az

Main menu

Type Add to text

05 .5

Display text (preview facility) View

Print Print text Show Boilerplate B.View

G Fdit Global edit (search & replace)

L.Edit Line edit

Move/Copy text Move

Delete Delete text Clear workspace (delete whole document) Zap

Send Send text via modem

Receive text via modem Receive Clerk select file operations

Clerk sub-menu

Directory Save Retrieve Merge Erase

List file names

Save document to disk or tape

Load file from disk or tape Load file and add to existing text

Delete a file

General typing

ESC RETURN fl CRSR R CRSR L

DEL.

ds

dp

t

left arrow key - return to main menu force line feed

insert tab character start of boilerplate

end of boilerplate cursor right

cursor left delete

Line Edit commands

SPACE space CRSR R cursor right

CRSR L cursor left replace text (overwrite mode)

display next line (scroll down the document) RETURN

up-arrow - display previous line (scroll up the ŧ document) ď

delete character delete word dw delete sentence delete paragraph

insert text

add new text line edit from another place

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The manual

The manual is a masterpieco of work for the complete beginner. It assumes no prior knowledge and leads you through the various assumes no prior knowledge and leads you through the various exercises, gradually building up to a full dummy run using all the major features. Because it is laid out in increasing order of difficulty you can stop at any stage once you have achieved the required standard.

All this is great, but I rather wish they could have done it without the Americanised treacle approach – that jolly but slightly nauseating style of writing that gets American publications a bed name. To give you are example, you get this at the start of one of the sections: "You'll

be there soon! Doesn't it make you breathless?" No, it doesn't. I do wish that companies would Anglicize their US documentation a little

note, particularly because the QRF manual at in all other respects quite good.

There is no index as such failbough the Contents page at the front is a very useful for inhear at the back quiting all the form of the most good of the content of the

In summary - nice manual, shame about the treacle.

Limitations

By working through the manual even a beginner could learn how to use the system in a reasonable length of time. And as a general WP package Quick Brown Fox has some good facilities. Apart from a lack of footers and page numbering, all the facilities are there to produce some professional results:

Informately they are not far removed from the way in which the 64 normally works that they really don't lend thermaleves to this matchine. There are no facilities to aims because or text colours no use has been made of any of the available been rade of any of the available to see exception that F3 operates the TAB function; and the use of ordinary text length are defined party depending on the mode coan containing—pressing of sometimes Fye the letter of an operation are seen the letter under the cursor.

Conclusions

All in all, when compared to the potential of the 64 as a word processor, copin back to the Telestyp method of line editing as QBF does its frustrating to say the least. This system say be all right for those micros which don't have full screen editing facilities, but it grates so horribly when used on the 64 that one wonders why they bothered!

It seems a shame that the effort to standardise the program over a wide range of machines has meant that the program fails to take advantage of most the of the good points of the 64.

At £69, Quick Brown Fox is in direct competition with several word

processors written specifically for the 64. As a result, it fares badly in a direct comparison. This is not to say that it does not have its good points; the 80-column option may well appeal to those whose typing ensures they have little

correction to do!

Unless there are good reasons for using it, such as compatibility with other machines, this one really doesn't do the 64 justice.

wan other macranes, this one really doesn't do the 64 justice.

Next month I shall be looking at Wordcraft 40 and Vizawrite.

The competition starts hotting up!

In-text commands

(all preceded by the hash (shift 3 jsymbol)

Ban add bollerplate in
C centre text until next occurrence
Dan dotted tab to column in
F form feed (new page)
H turn on heavy print until next occurrence

Inn nn lines per inch

J right justification on/off

K+

K+ allows keyboard entry at this point in a form
letter left margin to nnn
Nnnn send ASCII character was

Nana send ASCII character nm o O oversthiking on off P start new paragraph set right margin to nun set line spacing to nn Tana set lab to column nnn U set underlining on off Wan set character per inch to m X set proportional spacing on of

Quick Brown Fox on balance

For

- Comprehensive range of editing facilities including Global edit and block commands
- 80-column facility available (at a price)
- SU-column facility available (at a price)
 Range of disk control commands
- Exellent manual for beginners (if you ignore the treacle)
 Mail-merge and document assembly (boilerplates)
 Supports proportional spacing

Against

- Text does not appear on the screen as it will be printed
- Very laborious method of line editing
 Little use made of function or control keys
- No use made of colour facilities
 No automatic page numbering

. Compatible with Vic-20 version

review:	Quick Brown Fox		
Supplier	SPT Electronics Tollesbury Essex CM9 8SE		
Summary	Good WP facilities, badly flawed by inefficient use of 64's features.		

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- C&VG. Sept 83

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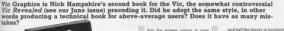
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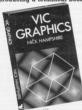
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Son of 'Vic Revealed'? Vic Graphics' Paris

by Kevin Smart





Vic Graphics is a 192-page paperback at the not unreasonable price of £6.96. Bookshop browsers should have little trouble spotting it, for it sports a eve-catching COVET Impulse buyers beware, though, because placed right at the back on the outside cover is a blue sticker which declares Commodore Super Expander cartridge is required to run the programmes (sic) in this book".

OK you do have the cartridge. So what about the book? The back cover states enthusiastic-"This book provides the reader with an introduction to programming techniques used to generate graphic displays" and "Vic Graphics is a must for every Vic user". The emphasised words suggest it is suitable for novices - which is not the Vic

Incide

thing your eyes meet after the contents page is, reasonably enough, the 'overview'. Here the author whets our appetite for more with such things as simulations, computer games (nearly everyone jumps for joy!), computer art and computer-aided design. As it happens, these are hardly mentioned in the book or not even covered at all.

What do you get in terms of the actual contents? The book is divided into seven sections each consisting of several programs (invariably spelt 'programmes') on a specific topic. Accompanying text describes the program. how to run it, and the program structure: and sometimes there's a picture of what you get.

The programs, you will be pleased to hear, do actually work (makes a change!) and have been wisely dumped straight on The opening section is titled 'colour plotting' and starts with a description of how to control colour in high resolution and multicolour modes (incidentally this is an edited version of pages 137 to 142 of Vic Revealed: fortunately most of the errors have been corrected). The first program we encoun-

ter is 'random colours'. It is not worth typing in: all it does is place large colour blocks on the screen (Vic manual standard!). The program in my opinion does "generate effects" as promised.

But the second program is slightly better. It POKEs a crude map of North America on to the Vic's normal screen. Unfortunately the good impression is spoiled by the accompanying narrative: for example, the description of lines 100 to 140 say that the screen colour is cvan when in fact it is blue.

Ah well. There is also a very curious comment that reads "make sure that the paper colour is identical to that of the background colour already plotted". Very odd, because this sounds so much like it is referring to the Spectrum . . . and it's not just a coincidence, as you'll soon find

'Rainbow' is really the first program to use any main Super Expander commands. It illustrates the limitations of the highresolution colour display by drawing a rainbow out of semi-

Improving

It gets better, too. 'Fan' is quite a nice program (yes, I can dispense praise as well).

There is another mistake in the text however - we are told this is the last program in the colour section, when in fact another one follows it!

That is called 'Colours', and it was probably not worth the bother anyway. It simply draws a circle and paints it in with an entered colour: nothing spectacular at all - especially since it could be done on a single line and nor the 65 lines that this program takes. You want proof?

10 SCNCLR: INPUTC: REGION C: GRAPHIC 2: CIRCLE 2, 512. 475, 245, 350: PAINT 2, 512,

This program marks the end of the colour section. You'll notice there's no use at all of multicolour mode (one of the Vic's best features). This is an incredible oversight on the author's part.

high-resolution graphics. The first 14 of its 58 pages describe the theory behind hi-res and have been taken from Vic Revealed: nothing wrong with that - after all, Nick Hampshire wrote Vic Revealed but this time the errors are not corrected! We come face to face with such a monstrosity as: IF A-"*" THEN 30

answer

for those people who did not observe the blue sticker at the back of the book: a Basic lineplotting program that allows you to alter the spacing between dots - unlike the Super Expander DRAW command (although the drawn line's coordinates do not strictly agree with those

On the other hand

Wait until you read the text. though. For example, take this sinister line: "Foremost of these drawbacks [referring to the DRAW command) is that it uses relative coordinates" Now relative coordinates." Now, relative coordinates are certainly not what the Vic uses: it uses abso-Jute coordinates with a fixed origin. Relative coordinates are the distances away in X and Y directions from a variable origin. Which computer uses relative coordinates? Why, it's the Spectrum. Funny, the Spectrum seems to be appearing quite a lot.

'Arc 1' was the program which revealed all. As I've said the Spectrum has been indirectly featured in the book; but I couldn't conclude anything until I found real proof. This came on page 71. How about this piece of text referring to the DRAW command? "Whether we use it in conjunction with the third parameter, namely the angle through

This is absolute rubbish! The Vic's DRAW command cannot directly draw arcs: neither does it always "start off from the last point plotted". What does? Why. the Spectrum of course. The Spectrum command has three parameters - DRAW X offset, Y offset. Angle

After this, I was not surprised subsequently to come across a book titled 'Spectrum Graphics' by one Nick Hampshire which includes the same pictures and the same programs in Spectrum

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iect" (but which books?)

Moving on

The first program in the 'Rotating and Moving' section is called 'Rotate'. We are told that the program rotates a cross around a central point. Actually the cross does not rotate around the central point simply because it always remains parallel to the axes. It is not true rotation around a point, merely a circular movement of the cross

On the other hand, 'Rotate 2' does perform true rotation around a point. This time a line is rotated and we can see that all the lines would pass through one point. 'Rotate 3' is an excellent the user to alter the shape, central coordinates and angle of rotation. Definitely of use as a teaching aid.

And now to the last exciting section on '3D Displays.' They are not true 3D display programs objects in two dimensions (your TV screen). The programs use some very complicated mathematics - but thankfully this time the author refers us to a textbook

Last words

My conclusion? Vic Graphics is a rehash of Spectrum Graphics to the point that in places the text has been modified only to read 'Vic' instead of 'Spectrum'. Mr Hampshire, this is not good enough!

What's worse, this means that the programs do not use the Vic's maximum graphics display potential: and as a result there are not many outstanding programs in the

It also leads to inefficient programming. This is the main cause of most of the errors in the text

I cannot dismiss the fact though that all the programs work; and to most people this is of primary importance. The book is not an introduction to techniques but a demonstration of them - though many useful routines can be salvaged from the programs such as the input routine.

All in all, Vic Graphics is not an introduction to techniques but a demonstration of them though many useful routines can be salvaged from the programs such as the input rou-

At last - a real gem

'Interpolate' is an excellent program and probably the most useful in the book. Data is entered on two program lines; the program very cleverly scales it to fit the screen area and interpolates between a certain number of points by drawing the lines between them. It is quite fast, too; and what's more, there are hardly any mistakes in the text

The next section is titled 'Using the Video memory'. A slightly strange title, to be sure. since only one of the programs in it does directly access the video

'Hi-res cursor' allows the user to move a small cross around the screen. The key choice (5.67.8) was a bit mysterious until realised that these correspond to the cursor arrows on the Spectrum keyboard! 'Hi-Res Cursor 2' is similar, except it does not erase the background.

'Character building' allows you to create your own characters very easily on a grid and then adds handy DATA statements to the end of the program. Nice and very useful. It is one of the few programs in the book which have been written specifically for the Vic.

The text says that the program will not run with the Super Expander cartridge in place (what about the blue sticker?). The reason is that memory pointers are changed to accommodate the function key definitions. But there are solutions. Simply type

POKE 642,4: POKE 643,0: POKE 644,30:POKE 648,30: SYS 64824

_ and the program should work with any memory configuration and without removing the Super

The next section is on scaling and stretching. 'Scale 1' allows you to specify the scaling factor of a shape and the Vic will then draw the new shape: a useful enough demonstration of dilation (that's what they call it in school). I suppose the piece of text which reads 'S'\(\frac{1}{2}\)' should read 'S-1'. 'Scale 2' is similar to 'Scale 1' except the centre of dilatation is at the centre of the shape. Again, useful in the class-

"Stretch 1" only allows the user to stretch the shape parallel to the X and Y axes while 'Stretch 2' allows you to stretch the shape plicated program; and the author tells us "many excellent books



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The Complete Beginner's Guide to Assembly Language Part 3

by David Pinless

The 6502 microprocessor inside the Vic understands 56 different instructions, many of which have more than one addressing mode. What's an addressing mode? Well, it's a means of specifying, by the code of an instruction, the location of the operand on which the opcode is to operate!

Implied

If we learn a few assembly language instructions, and examine their addressing modes, all will be-

come clear. First, let's consider TAX (no, don't clutch your waller) -it means Transfer the contents of the Accumulator into the X register. This is a one-byte instruction specifying an internal transfer between two registers within the 6502 itself. The instruction has a hax code of AA (decimal 170) and uses the implied addressing mode only -there is no operand, because the locations of operand, because the locations.

the data is implicit in the opcode.

A similar addressing mode, not used by TAX is called 'accumulator addressing' and operates exclusively on the contents of the ac-

Immediate

Now, assembly language instructions come in two parts - the opcode and the operand. The opcode is the instruction itself, the operand is either a number or an address. You will probably never write an

assembly language program without using LDA (Load the Accumulator), but what do you load the accumulator with? Well, suppose you wished to load it with the number 46. The instruction is ...

LDA #\$2E

and it occupies two bytes, the first of which contains hex A9. That is the opcode for LDA using immediate addressing, where the operand is a constant (0 to 255) that immediately follows: in and the sec.

operand is a constant (0 to 255) that immediately follows it; and the second byte is the operand 2E, the hexequivalent of 46 decimal. '#' means number and \$ means the number is hex.

Absolutely!

If you want to load the accumulator with the contents of an address -65534, say - the instruction is ... LDA SFFFE

and occupies three bytes. Byte one contains her AD, the opcode for LDA using absolute addressing (where the operand is the full address at which the data is to be found). The second two are the address with low-order byte specified first. So the full sequence of bottes is:

(hex AD · FE · FF)

The 6502 requires all addresses to be formatted this way; VICMON lets you type the address the proper way round and assembles it for the 6502 as above.

You can see that one instruction will have different codes depending on the addressing mode. Your assembler will know which addressing mode you intend when you type LDA, by the way you express the operand (#\$ZE or \$TYXYY).

To continue our journey through the addressing modes, there is another called zero page (remember what a page is?) which is like the absolute mode – but only two bytes are required. That's because the operand can be specified with one byte only; it's an address between locations 0 and 258 in page sero. For example:

LDA \$3A (hex A5: 3A)

This will load the accumulator with

the contents of memory location 58. Zero page addressing is more efficient in terms of speed than absolute, since it uses two bytes instead of three; but beware—your Basic interpreter likes most of page zero for itself and will not take kindly to your interference.

Indexed

STA is another assembly language instruction. It STores the contents of the Accumulator, and again has more than one addressing mode. We'll use it to demonstrate two of

them, indexed absolute X and indexed absolute Y. Both are similar to absolute, but the address where the data is to be found is computed by summing the absolute address the operand) and the contents of the X or Y index register. For example, this lot...

STA \$01FF,X (hex 9D:FF:01)

STA \$01FF,Y (hex 99:FF:01)

... will cause the contents of the accumulator to be copied into memory at locations 01FF plass the contents of the X and Y index register as appropriate. This addressing mode is useful for storing data in a table of successive memory locations.

It probably won't surprise you to learn of two more addressing modes, indexed zero page X and indexed zero page Y which require only two bytes; indexed zero page T though, is zarely used as it is only available for a couple of in-structions.

You must be beginning to think we have exhausted addressing modes, but there are more on the way. We've just learned the easy ones; before reading about the next few, I strongly recommend you have a bottle of whisky or aspirin at hand (but not both, the editor will not accept liability...)

Very Indirect

The first isn't too bad; it's called indirect addressing. Here the operand is an address, as with ab-



Illustration of 6802 Indirect Addressing Moder



solute addressing; but instead of that address containing the data, it contains the address of where the data is to be found itself. For exam-

JMP (\$FFAA) (hex 6C : AA : FF)

JMP means (you guessed it) JuMP, and is the only instruction that use this addressing mode. In the example, the program will jump to a location whose low-order byte is the contents of FFAA and whose high-order byte is holding the contents of FFAB Diagram I illustrates the principle of this and the next two addressing modes.

Indexed indirect addressing makes use of the X index register

\$01F6 502

\$01F7 503

\$01F8 504 XX

MIP9

\$01FB 507

\$01FC 508

\$01FD 509

\$01FE 510

\$01FF 511

XBor

\$01F6 502

\$01F7 503

\$01F8 504

\$01F9 505 1A ACC

\$01FA 506

\$01FB 507

\$01FC 508

\$01FD 809 XX

\$01FE 510

\$01FF 511 XX

\$01FA - 806 XX

806

XX F9

XX

m

PHA

and page zero. An instruction using this mode looks like this ...

(HEX A1 : A9) and it means:

- Add A9 and the contents of the X register, say 04
- Go to this address, 00AD, and note the contents, say 32
- Note the contents of the adjacent address, 00AE, say 1C
- Now load the accumulator with the contents of address 1C32

 Indirect indexed addressing makes use of the Y index register and page zero. An instruction using

this mode is ... LDA (\$A9),Y (hex B1 : A9)

Diagram 2

Illustration of PHA and PLA and the Stack

1A

1A

F8

- ... which executes as follows:
- Go to address 00A9 and note its contents, say 50
 Note the contents of the adjac-
- ent address, 00AA, say 2E
 Form the address 2E50 and add the contents of the Y index
- register, say 05
 Load the accumulator with the contents of address 2ESS

n

1.8

XX

XX

n

1A ACC

TT

XX F9

TT

YY

TY

PLA

XX

XX F8

1A

SP.

Whew! Diagram 1 should help you to understand this apparently complex addressing mode. It doesn't exist to make life unnocessarily difficult, but so that we can use pointers (the indirect access) to refer to tables of data. So if the pointer is changed, another table is accessing the contract of the pointer is considered to the contract of the pointer is accessing the contract of the pointer in the pointer is accessed.

Relatively Speaking

Don't give up - there's only one more: relative addressing. It's only used by branch instructions such as BNE (Branch if Not Equal to zero) and the instruction says that the program is to branch to a new address which is computed as the sum of the address next but one forwards from the BNE instruction and its one-byte operand. Bits 0-6 of the operand represent the macvirude of the displacement, bit 7 gives the sign (0 = phis, 1 = minus). The RNF instruction tests the zero flact in the status register to decide whether the branch is to take place or not

or not.

To sum up, we've just covered all thirteen addressing modes of the

Implied
Accumulator
Immediate
Absolute
Zero page
Absolute X
Absolute Y
Zero page Y
Indirect
Indexed indirect
Indirect indexed

The Stack

And now for something completely different. Did you ever wonder different to you ever wonder with your Basic days, how the Vic remembered from where in your program you called a subroutine with GOSUB, so that when the ETURN statement was encountered the program returned to the correct place? I didn't either, but it's achieved by having a temporal storage area in memory called the stack.

In the case of the 6502 this storage area occupies all of page oneie locations 256 to 511 - and is arranged on a LIFO (bast in, first out) basis. This means that the data last placed on the stack will be the first to be removed. The stack is implemented from the bottom up; the first location to be used will be 511, then 510, and so on. If you fill up the

stack when using Basic an ?OUT OF MEMORY error message will appear, even though you might have many free bytes left.

There is a special register inside the 6802 called the stack pointer whose contents are the next available location in the stack. The register is effectively nine bits wide, the most significant bit being permanently set to I so that the contents always point to a page-one location.

To see how this works, we'll examine two assembly language instructions: PHA (PasH the contents of the Accumulator onto the stack) and PLA (PulL the contents of the stack onto the Accumulator).

Look at diagram 2 - the stack althe stack pointer inside the 6802 is pointing to the next available location, 01F9. When the instruction PHA is encountered, the contents of the accumulator are conied on to the stack at location 01F9 and the stack pointer is decremented to point to the next available location When a PLA is executed, the stack pointer is the first incremented to 01F9 and the contents of this loca tion are copied into the accumulator. Location 01F9 is now the next available location, and the stack pointer already points to it.

Mnemonics

Assembly-language programming is all about mnemonics. Since I always have trouble remembering the order of the Bags in the status register, I decided to invent a mnemonic of my own to help me.

The flags are:

Negative

- NegativeoVerflow
- Break
- Interrupt

you then.

Zero Carry

(The Z caused me problems, but how about Naughty Vampires Undress Before Digging Into Zer Chents. Oh well, better solutions on a postcard blease.)

Finally, when writing your programs, did you know that you can incorporate some of the machine-code subroutines already hardwired into your ROMT When you're ending a session with your Vic and you're in the hands of the Basic interpreter, type \$7554502 and see what happens. In the next issue of Casady pull-out of all the \$502 in structions and their codes, so see structions and their codes, so see

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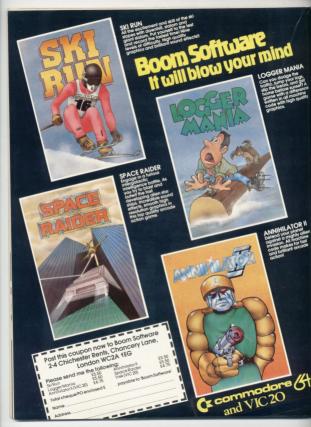






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Commodore 64 Video a guided tour: part 1

We're about to embark on a guided tour of the 6566 chip, which gives the Commodore 64 its video. It's called the VIC, for Video Interface Chip, that's the same name used for the 6560 used for the VIC computer, but the 6566 is a whole new story.

Before setting off on our expedition, we need to establish a few landmarks which will place the chip within the Commodore 64 architecture.



The 6866 chip relates to memory in two ways. First, the chip's control registers are accessible in addresses 53248 to 53294 - or if you'd rather hexadecimal D000 to DOZE. We'll change these registers if we want to change the behaviour of the chip.

The chip itself looks directly isto memory as it generates video. It is usually looking for at least two things: what characters to display, and how to display

It finds what characters to display in an area called 'screen memory' or, more formally, the video matrix'. It finds out how to display the characters by looking at the 'character generator' table, or the 'character base'

Since the chip generates a lot of video, it looks at memory a great deal. Most of the time it can the processor's use of memory: but every 500 microseconds or so, it needs to stop the processor briefly in order to get extra infor-

This doesn't hurt anything: the pause is so short that we don't lose much processing time. But occasionally the microprocessor is engaged in timing a critical event and does not want to be interrupted. In this case, it shuts off the 6866 chip until the delicate work is over. Ever wondered why the screen blanks when you read or write cassette tape? To give the computer an extra edge while timing tape, that's why,

Charting the 64

When the video chip goes to memory for its information, it has a special problem: it can only

reach 16K of memory. That's OK for most work.

For example, the screen (or video matrix) is usually located at 1024 to 2023 (hex 0400 to 07E7). so we'll use it there. But if we wanted to move screen memory to a new location, say 33792, we would need to work out some details since the chip would not normally be able to reach addresses so high in memory.

We are given some help in doing this by the 64 architecture itself. There are two control lines called VA15 and VA14 which allow us to select which block of 16K memory we want the video chip to use. Note that once we've selected a block, the chip must get all its information from that block: we can't mix and match.

The control lines are available in address 56876 (hex DD00) as the two low order bits. The memory maps you get are

• POKE \$6576,4 ... the chip sees RAM from 49182 to 68535 There's no character generator, you'll have to make your own. • POKE 56576,5 ... the chip sees RAM from 32768 to 36863 and from 40960 to 49151. The ROM character generator is in the slot from 36864 to 40969.

• POKE 56576.6 ... the chip sees RAM from 16384 to 32767. No

● POKE S6S76,7...the chip sees RAM from 0 to 4096, and from 8192 to 16383. The ROM character generator is in the slot from 4096 to 8191. This is the normal Commodore 64 setup.

Note that the chip never has access to RAM at addresses 4096 to 8191 and 36864 to 40969. You will not be able to put screen memory or sprites there.

Be careful with these. If you move the chip's memory area. you'd better be sure to move the screen. For example, try the following

POKE 648,132: POKE 56576,5

You'll find yourself transferred to a new, alternate, screen. The new screen will be 'dirty' - it hasn't been cleaned up. Typing a screen clear will make things look nest and you may then play around with an apparently normal machine. When you're finished, turn the power off for a moment to restore your machine to the standard configuration.

The Chip: Video Control Now for the 6866 chip itself. We'll go through the registers, but not in strict numeric order

Location 53265 (hex D011) is an important control location. It contains many functions; its normal Values from 24 to 31 control the

vertical positioning of the characters on the screen. Try this: FOR I-24 TO 31: POKE 53265

I: NEXT I You'll see the screen move verti-

cally, leaving an empty spot near the top. POKE 53268 back to 27 If we subtract 8 from the value in the 6566 the screen will lose a line: instead of 25 lines we'll have only 24. The best way to see this is to clear the screen; write TOP on the top line, BOTTOM on the line (don't press RETURNI): then move the cursor



Buttafield

to about the middle of the screen ::: and type...

DONE 53965 19

You'll see the top and bottom trimmed to half a line each. Think about using these two features together. If we have a screen full of information, we would normally scroll when we wanted to write more - the characters would jump up a line. But if we can switch to 24 lines, slide the characters up gently, and then switch back to 25 lines, we'd have a smo-o-o-oth scroll.

If we subtract 16 from this location, we'll blank the screen. We mentioned this before: it will give the processor a little more

accuracy in timing In fact, this POKE is the key to allowing us to LOAD a program from an old-style 1540 disk unit. If the disk hasn't been modified, it will deliver bits slightly too fast for the computer ... but we can bridge the gap with POKE \$3265.11:LOAD . . . and the loading will take place successfully. When the load is complete. we can get the screen back with POKE 53265,27.

High Resolution

The next control bit - value 32 switches the display to pure bits.

No more characters: the screen will be purely pixels as we switch to high-resolution mode. We'll use a lot of memory for this one: memory to feed the screen will be 8,000 bytes.

High resolution needs to be carefully set up, but let's pluninto it. Type POKE 53265.59 and you'll see an into ate pattern on the screen. What you are looking at now is a bit map of RAM memory addresses 0 to 4096, plus the character gen-

erator area. The top of the screen will twinkle a little: those are the page zero values changing things like the real time clock and interrupt values are con-

stantly in motion. In the bottom half of the screen, we'll see the character generator itself. Oddly enough. the characters are readable That's because of the way highresolution bit mapping works: each sequence of eight consecutive bytes maps into a character space, not across the screen as

you might think We're going to play around a little. First, clear the screen. Surprise! It doesn't clear, but the colours change. That's because screen memory, into which we

are typing, holds colour information for the high resolution Now we'll clean out a band of

hi-res data by typing in a Basic 6566 Video - Sprite Registers

Sprite Sprite Sprite Sprite 0 D000 D00E 53248 53262 Position 53249 53263 D001 DOOF D027 D02E Colour 53287 53294

Sprite bit positions

	7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0				
D010	X-position high	53264			
D015	Sprite enable	53269			
D017	Y-expand				
D01B	Background priority	53275			
D01C	Multicolour				
D01D	X-expand				
D01E	Interrupt: sprite collision	53276			
D01F	Interrupt: sprite/background collision	53279			

line. We must do this blind: the screen won't help us. Type: FOR 1-3200 TO 3519- POKE J.O: NEXT I

If you've typed correctly, you'll see a blank band across the screen Don't worry about the colour change as you type. Now

we'll enter (blind again): FOR I-3204 TO 3519 STEP 8: POKE I. 255: NEXT I

You should see a high-resolution line drawn across the screen.

That's all the high resolution fun we're going to have this session, but you may be starting to get an idea of what's going on. Turn off the power, and let's look at other things.

Extended Colour

If we add 64 to the contents of 53265, we'll invoke the extended colour mode. This will allow us to choose both background and foreground colours for each character Normally, we may only choose the foreground: the background stays the same throughout the screen. You lose some colours, but get better

Try POKE 35265,91. Nothing happens, except that the cursor disappears...or at becomes less visible. Why? We've traded the screen reverse

Extend Bit

Colour Map Enable Select

D011

D012

D013

feature for a new background

Try typing characters in reverse font, and see what happens. Try choosing some of the specilalized colours - the ones you generate with the Commodore key rather than CTRL See how you like the effect Think how you might be able to use it

Extended colour is purely a POKE 35265,27 will bring all the to their normal appearance.

The High Bit

There's one more bit in location 53265, the one we would get if we added 128. Don't do this now: this bit is part of a value we'll discuss later, the 'raster value', You won't use this one out of Basic but it can be handy at machinelanguage speeds.

Tune In Again We've done a lot of things so far ... using only one control

location. There are more locations, and we'll discuss some of them next time. It's a big chip. It will take a lot of time to digest all its pos-

Y-scroll

53266

53267

sibilities. It's fun, and it can create remarkable effects.

6566 Video - Control and Misc. Registers Display Row Raster register

Light Pen input

D014					Υ				
D016	x	Reset		Column		X-scrol	oll		
D018		n (Video M			racter E		x		
D019	IRQ	IRQ se	nse	LP	SSC	SBC	RST		
IRQ en		able	Light	Colli		Rastr			
				Pen	Sprite	Back			
			Colour	Register	rs	Back			
, D020			Colour	Register	rs erior				
D021			Colour	Register Extr Bac	rs erior kgroun	id no. 0			
D021 D022			Colour	Register Ext Bac Bac	rs erior kgroun	id no. 0			
D021 D022 D023	-		Colour	Register Extr Bac Bac	rs erior :kgroun :kgroun	id no. 0 id no. 1 id no. 2			
D021 D022 D023 D024			Colour	Register Ext Bac Bac Bac	rs erior kgroun kgroun kgroun	id no. 0 id no. 1 id no. 2 id no. 3			
D021 D022 D023			Colour	Register Ext Bac Bac Bac	rs erior :kgroun :kgroun	id no. 0 id no. 1 id no. 2 id no. 3	no.0		

(milespool)

The story so far: tanned from a quick stopover to advise Peter de Savery and a noontime exchange of Ugandan confidences with M-W- in Mustique following the biennial visit to his extensive llama ranch outside Ulan Bator, the oil wells he's selling in Texas and the line miles of Cannes sea-front onto which he's just franchised MacDonalds. Average Reader J D Collins gives a sly knowing smile as he seats himself in front of the Vic and presses the ON switch one more time.

Progress so far seems to have been three steps forward and two steps back, but with some yet untilifilled promises of great things afoot. As a result of an unspeakable part 1890 disk drive recently manifested itself upon my Vic-desk (and dischool typing desk, with drawers, and rising desk levels: Ells, beat that!).

Gakking with glee I prepared to cacking with glee I prepared to unleash the full power of the Vic. bot like all demonic pacts mise had a sting in the tail ... it distributes the same of the same of the same in the same in

THINGS will happen! First ensure that you buy from a dealer you can get to within half a day's travel; then make sure he demonstrates all the essential functions and commands, and the demonstration disk routines, and can supply cruefix and garite cloves if necessary before you part with your talkinanas. You may find a bonth or two of holy water will be sulten the nerves once you turn on

Unprotected as I was, all my conurations failed to make the beast perform and it was only when I communed with the powers at Commodore User that the lovely Annabel interceded for me and performed the required genuflect-

But not for long. My spare room must have been the focus of making cosmic forces because a few days later it stopped again. It tied several kinds of rimal offering (did you know it only likes certain kinds of diskle?) to no effect. When it spat out a hellishly expensive disk I had bought in desperation, and starting emiling truly selful noises. I finally gave up. My colored of a not fessional and starting emiling truly and the colored of a not fessional account.

Unskilled as I am in the arcane arts (our Editor will confirm my dreadful spelling) (true = £0f. I did consult certain Earthly powers during these events – though Commodore Towers is almost as hard to contact as the Nether



Regions - and eventually spoke to a very friendly chap in Commodores' Technical Enquiries Dept.

Pay attention!

At the time I didn't have any of these sordid unofficial things anyway so I didn't pay much attention: it was after all the proper disk drive.

I was soon to recall this little tobit.

No sooner had the disk drive

No sooner had the disk drive been banished than another little cursing in disquise materialised... a non-standard RAM pack! Now, I shall mention names here because I think it is important to others who are, like me, seeking an inexpensive route through the hardware jungle to a productive home computer system. To be fair I will instantly report developments. The pack I speak of was the I6K RAM from Starton.

you mught expect from a pact with Dark Powers, in mat black plastic. Whoopy! I hought Word Processing Databases, devilishly (Hal) complex games would all be at my command. Trembling with excitement I loaded my specially acquired. Audiogenic Grand Master chees program and settled down for the evening. Lack a day! A few seconds after Lack a day! A few seconds after

Lack a day! A few seconds after if started it crashed. Then it crashed again. Third time unlucky if still crashed.

Now I know what you're thinking, but you're wrong: I tried it on a borrowed Commodore 16K RAM pack and the one from Stonechip Electronics. So I know Grand Master works (it is really very good—I'll tell more another time). The interesting thing is that with

the Startech RAM it didn't just crashif crashed with a rather pretty graphic display. Or were those squiggles a message from the Twilight Zone? Experiments with other programs produced varying results; Trader and Subspace Striker from Quicksilva worked fine, but Starship Escape from Sumlock and 8K Kosmic Kamikasi from Audiogenic both crashed with the same obscure screen display after a few seconds of play.

Again, use with the other RAM packs I had borrowed produced no problems. The ghostly words of Commodore's engineer echoed through the gathering gloom as I packed off the RAM pack back to Startech.

All right, so I got a rogue RAM. But a snatch of gossip from a certain well-known Vis: 20 peripheral manufacturer at the last Commodore Show makes me wonder. It seems that independent manufacturers have a tough time wringing technical details out of Commodore; so maybe those secretchiplets were to blame after all?

I do not like this idea If Commodore really is so unhelpful, it is we customers that get the problems. It is such a shame when the Vic has so many good things going for it.

It can be a bit embarrassing too, as some of my colleagues at work as some of my colleagues at which are thinking of buyings computer for their kids and I get asked my opinion on which one agree I am not really experienced enough to qualify as competent to gualify as competent to gualify as competent buying by the with the best. It is hard to enthuse though when your system has gone kaput.

Having said that I have talked Having said that. I have talked

owners of some of the Vic's rivals and the tales of sorrow I've heard would bring tears to your eyes. Heh heh. So, any comments from Commodore User's technical folk??

On the other hand...

All is not gloom and despondency, however. My Good Fairy has done her best against the Lords of Chaos and produced some goodies to cheer me up. The first of these was my own Magic Wand – the Stack Larbt Pee.

It is rather a fun thing to impress the gang with, makes you look really professional as you point your wand and make things go. You get the pen and a game and further comment for a later date.

ridge - a pricey bit of silicon, but

be unnecessary, like the use of the commands available on this product. On balance I think it's worth it maybe I'll say more

Last but not least, the Super Expander has entered my life. Now hit of extra RAM) this puts the VIC

Assessor the Samer Emender is a haven't really had time to get to Kaleidoscope program from Vic Computing August 82 - and Kraftwerk LPs, much to the annov With all this lot you'd think my

cup runneth over. Well, yes it does: but I'll have to get some of the slops cleared up before I can get down to something useful like cataloguing my Sci Fi books. for the few hours my disk drive was in operation I really did feel as if things were happening, the sneed and canacity are most impressive! Yar boo suks to Sinclair's Micro Drive!



For MICROTAN



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TERMINAL SOFTWARE

commodore of games cassettes

SUPER SKRAMBLE!

Personal Computer News (15-21 Sept '83) gave SUPER SKRAMBLE! an overall rating of NINETEEN OUT OF TWENTY and described it as: "Well implemented

with beautifully smooth scrolling and very nice graphics'



SUPER GRIDDER

"... a compelling piece of frivolity that could give hours of fun." was the verdict of Personal

Computer News (22-28 Sept '83).



SUPER SKRAMBLE!

"An excellent game" saidCo Video Games magazine (Sen



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TERMINAL







TOMMY'S TIPS



Congratulations to Mr. F. L. Fills for spotting my mistake in the August 1983 column. To test if A and B differ by less than one millionth I suggested ...

IF ABS (A+B) > 10E-6

Of course I should have said TF ARS (A-R) > 1E-6

Just shows that not even Tommy is perfect. Well not all the time

Dear Tommy I have been trying to write an educational program to find r items from n and put the result into alphabetical order. For instance. I've tried to find a way of getting eight letters from A to J and put them into alphabetical order. Are there any books giving mathematical programs rather than games? I mean things like evaluating a determinant, multiplying matrices etc. Some of these are not too difficult but others are mite beyond the likes of me.

Your first problem has two parts: selecting the items from the list. and then arranging them in order. (a process which is usually called sorting). I cannot help with the first. because you do not explain how you want the elements to be choeen - whether at random selected from the keyboard, or by some other method.

As for the sorting, here is a routine for the simplest (and slowest) of all sorts - the Rubble items to sort, in an array A\$(), from A\$(1) to A\$(R): 100 N - P 110 J = 0

120 FOR I = 1 TO N 130 IF AS(I) > AS(I+1) THEN 25 = AS(R): AS(R) = AS(R+1): AS(R+1) = ZS: I = 1

140 NEXT 150 IF I-1 THEN N-N-1: GOTO 110

Briefly this is how it works: N is originally set to R. the number of items to be sorted. The loop from lines 120 to 140 actually carries out the sort. I is 0 at the start of each loop, and it's set to one if two items are examped over - so if I still equals 0 at the end of the loop, all

the items are in the correct order. Line 130 compares two adjacent items. If the first one is larger, it swans them over and sets I to 1 This means that the largest item in the array will rise up the list like a bubble in a glass of lemonade

(hence the name of the sort). At the end of the first 'pass' the largest item in the list will be at the top of the list, so we only need to check N-1 items next time. That means we decrement N by one

after each pass. This sort is quite good for small mbers of items (less than 100. say), but it gets very slow for large nbers of items

As for your mathematical problems, Commodore User is coincidentally reviewing a book called Rasic Subroutines for Commodore Computers by Eddie Adams, published by Wiley Press. It includes a wealth of programs from simple conversions to matrix operations and statistics. Our report will be out soon, but it does look rather good.

Don't forget that if you can solve your problems using a pen and paper, you should be able to write the same equations into the comnuter: but of course it does involve some work. Computer scientists enend yest amounts of time trying problems faster, but all you want is a simple program which works unless your determinant is 5000 × 5000 elements, in which case you will need a bigger computer than a Vic!

Dear Tommy, with Chris Durham's adaption (December 1982) to the Arfon Expander in place, does one have to switch off the Arfon itself or just the slot when inserting or removing the cartridges? And, when switching the cartridges on or off, is it necessary to

switch the Arfon off?

When cartridges are inserted or removed, the mains switch on the Arfon unit should always be turned off. The reason is that while cartridges could be switched off while the Vic-20 was still on the computer would have no way of knowing that the cartridge was no longer present. In order to allow the computer to reorganise itself correctly the main power supply should always be switched off when changing anything on the expansion

One word of warning; although switching a cartridge on and off without turning off the main power will not harm the cartridge, under no circumstances should cartridges be removed or inserted with the power on as this could

damage them irrepairably Dear Tommy. I've got a question concerning a couple of the Vic's Kernal routines. namely LOAD and SAVE, I can't get the Vic to do a relocated LOAD from a machine-code program. I am confused by the fact that in the

Programmer's Reference Guide it first says that for a relocated load the secondary address used to OPEN the file should be 0. It then says that if the

secondary address is 0, 1 or 2 the memory will be loaded

back where it came from! By the way, on a totally different subject, when the magazine says it will accept programs etc. on an "all rights" basis, what exactly does that mean?

Before calling the LOAD routine you have to call SETLPS with the XR containing the file number, the YR containing the secondary address and the AC containing the device number. If the secondary address is zero you are all set for a relocating load; if it is non-zero, the program will load back into the same piece of memory from which it was

For a relocating load, you specify the address where the program is to load by means of the XR (LSE) and YR (MSE) when you call

"All rights" means we can use it again and again as often as we like. and can change it without asking sour permission (A bit house) perhaps, but otherwise we'd never be able to tweak or edit anything Editor)

Dear Tommy, I have used file reading and writing with great success, but have noted the following. Take the program: 10 OPEN 1,1,0,"DATA" 20 INPUT #1.A.B.C

30 CLOSE 1 If I type 'GOTO 10' I get: PRESS PLAY ON TAPE

OK SEARCHING FOR DATA FOUND DATE READY If I type 'RUN I' get:

PRESS PLAY ON TAPE OK READY

Both methods read the file

Many people who have fitted memory expansions are still writing to me about downgrading their Vics to allow them to run games intended for a Vic with a 3K expansion. This can be a little tricky, because if you add 3K, the start of memory moves from 1024 to location 4095, and the start of the Basic program goes from 4096 to 1024 to take advantage of the

If you expand to say 16K, the extra memory starts from 8192 and the Basic program is stored from 4608 upwards, with the screen memory running from 4096 to 4607 ... which means that the area from 1024 to 4095 is only used in a 3K expansion.

The problem is that if you try to downgrade to +3K, and your expansion does not have any memory between 1024 and 4095, the system will crash - regardless of how much memory you have from 8192 upwards. Memories with the extra 3K may be called '19K 72 expansion or '16+3K expansion', but without it you cannot downgrade to +3K

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successfully, but it seems strange that the RUN command suppresses the system messages. Is there a way to retain the messages from a RUN program?

Location 157 (on the Vic or the 64) contains 128 when Basic is in direct mode and 0 when in deferred mode. After a COTO, location 157 is left with 126; after a RUN it is set to 0. We can therefore get Basic to print out the messages after a RUN by haying a line which says.

120 POKE 157,128

How's that for a nice simple solu-

Dear Tommy, I have recently been programming on my Vic-20 when I struck a problem in saving. The computer saved the program, but when I asked for a VERIFY it acted as though I had a blank cassette. I got the SEARCHING message and the cassette just runs on to the end Can you help?

The most common form of this problem is what we doctors call finger trouble! Commodore computers do not check whether you have pressed the RECORD button, just that the tape deck motor is muning. It is very easy just to press PLAY, so that nothing is recorded -1 know, because I have done it myself, and I'm sure that most other

It's also possible that you had a faulty tape. This is why it is best with a tape always to rewind the tape after saving a program, and venify it. If you then find a problem you can always try again with another LOAD command.

Of course, if you find that you cannot save any programs at all, your computer or your tape deck is failty and you should consult your

1 Chang



The Games Charts The Top 20 Bestsellers

The Top 20 Bestsellers for Commodore computers

These are our first Top 20 Charts for Vic and 64 programs. It's not a statistically valid exercise, of course; and (unlike some other computer magazines who do league tables) we wouldn't claim too much for it. But (a) it's interesting and (b) it is a fair indicator of what's selling well.

Why isn't it reliable? Because there are too many suppliers selling their games in too many different ways — mail order, chainstores, single department stores, through agents and distributors. . . What's more, no manufacturer is going to tell anyone exactly how many they've sold: why should they?

So what we did was to set up a panel of some two dozen retailers who stock a wide range of games and who are located around the country. So we think they're a pretty representative bunch. And we then called them all just before we went to press to ask for their own Top 20 list of bestsellers in the preceding month.

Putting those rankings together gives this list.

Sky Hawk

Quicksilva

The Vic Chart



The 64 Chart

Stellar Wars

Commodore

-	7	(1	15		•
4	7.5			00	ŧ.
	Г.	-	и,	~	
	1.	-	12	1	

Position	Title	Supplier	Position	Title	Supplier	
1.	Sargon Chess	Commodore	1.	Gridrunner	Llamasoft	
2.	Catcher	Imagine	2.	Renaissance	Audiogenic	
	Snatcher		2.	Panic 64	Interceptor	
3.	Lazer Zone	Llamasoft	4.	Sprite Man 64	Interceptor	
4.	Escape	Rabbit	5.	Souper Fruit	Commodore	
5.	Blitz	Commodore	6.	Lazer Zone	Llamasoft	
6.	Choplifter	Audiogenic	7.	Crazy Kong 64	Interceptor	
7.	Super Lander	Commodore	8.	Hovver Bovver	Llamasoft	
8.	Alien	Commodore	9.	Frogrun	(Aimvog)	
9.	Tomb of	Commodore			Interceptor	
	Drewan		10.	Tornado	Quicksilva	
10.	Mini Kong	Anirog	11.	Depth Charge	Commodore	
11.	Creepers	Virgin	12.	Falcon Patrol	Virgin	
12.	Amok	Audiogenic	13.	Motor Mania	Audiogenic	
13.	Alien Blitz	Audiogenic	14.	Labyrinth	Commodore	
14.	Gridrunner	Llamasoft	15.	Attack of	Llamasoft	
15.	Kactus	Audiogenic		Mutant Camels		
16.	Matrix	Llamasoft	16.	Escape	Rabbit	
17.	Wizard &	Melborne House	17.	The Fabulous	Games Machine	
	Princess			Wanda		
18.	Pirate Cove	Commodore	18.	Grand Master	Audiogenic	
19.	Cosmic	Commodroe	19.	Super Blitz	Commodore	
	Crunchers		20.	Matrix	Llamasoft	
20.	Wacky Waiters	Imagine				
			Hovering:	Choplifter	Audiogenic	
Hovering	Arcadia	Imagine		Padar Patraca	Commodore	



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Write away



This is your page: normally we write for you, but here we listen. Feel free to let us know what you think - about the magazine, about Commodore, about suppliers, about life, art. the meaning of existence or whatever. We don't print everything we receive of course: but anything that might be of specific relevance or general interest will make it to these

Technical matters get passed to Tommy for eventual emergence on the Tommy's Tips pages. But anything else ends up here. Address your comments, complaints, gueries and congratulations to The Editor. Commodore User.



Whose magazine?

I have had a Vic-20 for 11/2 years now, and seem to fall between two types of groups. The first: 'novice'. which I now feel I have passed level to which many of your articles

I must be one of hundreds that first started out with the Vic-20. sever having used a computer be-

fore, gradually working through So why am I writing? Well what's in your mag for me, and the others

The technical stuff assumes you're at one with your machine. something we look to to expand our knowledge, but in gradual

It's made worse now by the 64. We have to sort through the magazine to see which articles are

I bet you lose a lot of your Vic readers now, including me. May I suggest with respect

Label each article clearly Victhrough before discovering it's for

Take us perhaps on a Beginner's Page' through different secstage and explain what results to expect (eg DIM statements ON

You may say these are covered in the manuals, but they are not examples (not your problem, maybe, but we look to you for

c) You could start a file on routines for games, to be collected as a reference quide. Eq bounce a ball, fire routine, move a bat, and

It's not difficult stuff as far as you are concerned when you are surrounded with the likes of Todd (if he's not telling us we can't configure to an extra 3K again!). Butterfield, Tommy and, no doubt, many

Unless I get more help I'll be saving for a BBC Micro...

S.I. Poulter, 85 Farm Close, Ricester Oxon



Obviously this letter worries us here. It may well be that we've been losing sight of one of our original objectives, which was indeed to provide some handholding for relative beginners; in the early days of Vic Computingwe always used to include at least a couple of articles along those lines, but editorially it's years easy to assume that he cause something was printed two years ago to attack the same subject again would be unnecessary repetition. Clearly there are many readers who wouldn't have seen the original articles. We have to rely on feedback from readers, but it's usually the advanced enthusiasts who write to So we're taking this letter to

heart. There are a number of ways in which the points you raise can be met by the magazine. One is a reprint of the previous low-end material, and as it happens there's a 'Best of Vic Computing' paperback on the stocks already which includes most of it. This we should be able to put out through the mag at a pretty modest price. The suggestion about basic

routines for games is good, and we are looking for someone to write a series of them Would anyone out there like to volunteer? And how about some of you putting down on paper a list of ALL the things you've wanted do do vourselves to give us a start-

ing point? We're also attracted by your suggestion of detailed intros to Basic commands. As it happens we have already commissioned a series of some of them - DIM, SPC and TAB, and others. But that we can easily extend

And from this issue we'll certainly be flagging articles more obviously as Vic or 64 information. A lot of what we print is of course applicable to both machines, but maybe that point

too should be made clearly. Part of our problem though is entirely practical: more subscribers means more money to nay for larger and fatter issues of the magazine. And at present, we're running as many pages as we can afford. What's more, no magazine can make money without advertisers; and our existence is predicated on a (more or less) 50/50 balance between ads and editorial in each issue. When there aren't enough ads, we can't run enough editorial pages to provide the range of coverage that we'd like. More advertising and more subscribers mean more editorial; that's a fact of magazine publishing life, I'm af-But we're going on to the

bookstalls in February, and that should attract both more readers and more advertisers - so during 1984 we should be producing larger issues. Large enough, hopefully, to cover all (or at least more) of the subjects that we want to include and the readers'

Thanks for writing, anyhow. We don't get enough constructive criticism - most of our post consists of individual gueries. and it's difficult to get any idea a all of how the magazine is per forming unless we hear from readers. So keep writing: we need all the critics and all the ideas we can get!

On the other hand ...

Congratulations on Issue 1 of the new Commodore User magazine It displayed much evidence of I am sure that the new format will appeal to Pet. Vic-20 and 64 enthusiaste alika

May I be permitted to comment on the Punters Progress review of two of my programs by J.D. Collins. The comments and four-star rating for Home Office was, in the main, very fair and well presented. However, I feel that Mr. Collins was a trifle unfair on "the limitation of cassette as opposed to disk for this kind of application". Both VICPRO and VICDATA have full Vic-1540/ 41 disk handling routines within the programs - including Disk Directory and the facility to overwrite an existing file. The fact that the two programs

as a cassette tape holds the price down to a reasonable level - ie £12.95. They are 'open' programs and not protected by any secret gaining access to the listing. They may easily be saved to disk, with the consequent advantage of quick loading and instant access to files

One final comment Mr Collins' recommendation that Home Office would be good - "for letters to pen friends or thank-you notes to Aunties ... lots of uses - but at a domestic level" Mr. Collins kindly pointed out that this was not meant as a put-down: but you may be interested to note that as a professional writer I have been using VICPRO for writing BBC television scripts for over a year



False promises? Marche But

Rip-offs?

I am writing to you in connection

that it was rather familiar so I checked the March 1980 edition on

had published a Sheepdog Trial

"In pastures phosphor green". In

the article I had given full details of

ten for the Pet 2001, and hints of

It is obvious that the program

for the Vic, a little simplified to

allow for the memory available and

the different screen size. Neverthe-

less, large areas of the program are

virtually unchanged save for differ.

In publishing a program in a

magazine I am obviously en-

couraging all home computer

users to adapt it to their own

machines. I do not object to these

other users. But I do object to such

conversions being passed off as

include in their articles some ac-

accompanied them. Where there is

an even closer relationship to

another person's work, it must

ent screen POKE locations

converting it for other machines.

Commodore User. When I saw this program I felt



Bob Merry, 6 Birkdale Close. Bramhall, Stockport Cheshire SK72LN

We'll give the 'author' of Sheepdog the benefit of the doubt - we haven't been able to contact him before we went to press - and restrict our comment to this. Crir. DHE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT WHEN YOU SHOULD. OK?

Competition

"Supersoft reckons it's first with a 6802/6510 assembler for the 64" Stack claims the prize for being the first with two assembler/disassemblers for the 64!

ARROW PLUS, features not only a full symbolic two pass assembler, but also machine code monitor. toolkit commands, high speed saving and loading to cassette all together on cartridge, plus a disas. sembler supplied free on cassette. ARROW PLUS costs only £39 plus

SUPER HELP is already being acclaimed as one of the best products available for the 64. Designed for disk-based systems, it again offers a full symbolic twopass assembler, a disassembler. machine code monitor toolkit commands, and a disc operating system support. All this on one cartridge for £35 plus VAT. I hope we take the prize

N. Cornes, Dealer Sales, Stack Computer Services Ltd. 290-298 Derby Road, Bootle, Liverpool



two of the games I have published. I based ideas directly or indirectly on proprietary board games. The source of my inspiration was fully acknowledged in the articles that

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Please do not send listings: we only accept programs in cassette form.

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The Commodore 64 version of 33 natively try the ads - candidates Home Office, with an integral Ceninclude Stack, Chromasonic, Alphatronic and others is due out about now. It too has full not from me

Bob Saunders, Navajo Productions, 26 Strathmore Drive Charvil, Reading, Berks. RG109QT.



And again (sort of)

I see that Vic Computing has been replaced by Commodore User. As the owner of a Vic-20 I wonder what use Commodore User will be to me. There seems to be little of relevance to me in your first issue.

Please tell me where I can write to obtain a catalogue of software ramme for learning to type programs on the Vic. I also hoped to obtain a dust cover but have no idea where to write.

It begins to feel like a big mistake not having bought a 64 excent that at the time (last Christmas) we delivered

Mrs. Gilchrist, Alpele, Broomfields, Hatfield Heath, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. CM22 7EH.

Nothing for Vic? That issue divided almost equally in terms of editorial articles between items specific to the Vic, stuff specific to the 64, and 'common' material which applies equally to the two.

Software for the Vic? Well, many of our advertisers do extensive catalogues - the biggest is probably Audiogenic's, but most of the program vendors do mail order lists. Apart from that, there's Commodore's own offerings - and its Vicsoft catalogue (call 0752 74111 for a copy). And the Vio'64 dealers stock software; the bigger the dealer, of course, the wider the range.

Programmes for programs? Presumably this means a 'teach yourself course, in which case the best one we've seen for the Vic is undoubtedly Commodore's own Introduction to Basic Part 1 (to be followed when interest and

finances permit by Part 2). Dust covers? Well, you could but ours (see the IN STORE catalogue in this issue). Or alter-

Ad Index

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