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COMMODORE FORMAT

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Geopaint
and
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Blitz 2000 reviewed!

The classic shooter has been
dusted down and revamped -
but can it still cut it?



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Tape
to disk
SMART!
Page 40 p.2

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SSHH! LISTEN



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Nothing causes as many arguments as the relative merits of demos... or the question really is will you agree with any of these selections?



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11 Geopaint

After last month's introduction to GPOW, we look at the art module of the integrated system...



5 ON THE POWERPACK...

Mind Maze

This is a puzzle to make your gray matter, your brain explode and your shikhi-wrapped TV screen spontaneously combust! With 37 levels of frantic action, this one'll keep you going for months.

Darkest Road

The first year of this two-part text adventure sees you stumbling through marches.

wigging your toes in magic shoes and smugging a mermaid.

You also have to save the land from the evil ravages of the Black Wanderer with the magical power of the Black Ring...

Bee 52 demo

As the name suggests, this is a rather bizarre shoot-'em-up. You play a bundle bee who's trying to collect enough pollen to fill his honey pot while avoiding a variety of hostile insect life.

Artris demo

Ray helps to Poland's answer to Yaris. Artris is fast, smooth and has the added bonus of rewarding your successes with a pizza.



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Discover the secret of sound on your C64 with our guide to everything from sampling to S&S.

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This month we continue our series on American hardware with a report about the speed-enhancing qualities of JiffyDOS.

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Letters answered by a mass of grey jelly.

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Please give these unfortunate magazines a home.

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A bring-and-buy sale full of like-minded souls.



THE MIGHTY BRAIN

After retrieving *The Mighty Brain* from the bottom of an algae-encrusted fish tank (he works part-time as an aquarium hygienist), we sent him to work through this month's post.

Biology lessons?

Dear TMB,
Why don't you put some educational stuff on the PowerPack? It would make a change from the comic games, and instead of killing crits (and it would be money fun).
Mike Perry, Westwood, Ohio

Interesting idea, but how many do you make brain-rot? Well, educational software is certainly worth thinking about. Oh, and by the way - is that name of yours a pseudonym or what? TMB

CF tapesine?

Dear TMB,
Seeing as you seem to be in the process of moving Commodore and Turbo Tapes on to the PowerPack, why don't you convert the whole magazine to tape or disk (like the old CF magazines used to do)?
Jim Bray, Bristol

While it's doubtful that the whole magazine will become a disk or tape drive, Tapan has been looking into ways of getting more "editorial" pages on to the



Microdrive back at the Commodore Annual office. It's worth remembering exactly what a brain can do. Thinking is, like haven't had much experience in the old brain (and department) yet!

Powerpack, indeed. Your letter used to run a feature on its coverage - we could possibly do the same sort of thing, but don't expect any changes for a few months yet.

Is there no end to human ingenuity? Well, yes, there is actually, but seeing as I'm in a good mood I'd pretend to be impressed. TMB

THE 64 SOAPBOX MAKE YOURSELF HEARD

If you've got something to say, then TMB is your page to be the place to get your opinions heard. Write to: *The Mighty Brain*, Commodore Format, Future Publishing, 10 Watlington Street, Bath, Avon BA1 1RN. All letters sent to Commodore Format will also be forwarded to the publishing. We also are pleased to offer your views for reasons of length, grammar and punctuation.

Parallel lines

Dear TMB,
First of all thanks for covering the opening of my new PC library. Parallel/ops is issue 30 of Commodore Format. The PC/DO info alone that was sent to you (and) the PC/DO's catalogue could've obtained by sending an SASE to us here. That's no longer correct, because I have now decided to create the catalogue of this month's, so on 1st January, you may receive a free copy of the catalogue by sending a diskette with an AHA card (SASE) to us here at PC/DO.

Anyone who wishes the micro-library to be expanded (CF - checkouts available in *Playboy*) will also receive a disk copy of the disk catalogue. Finally, I've also decided to continue sending my reports to inform you of the library will around Britain. Please send me your information or to your readers? Philip Payne, Phoenix Logic PC, 40 Windsor Ave, 6th Floor, Ireland BT2 8RL.

Certainly. After all, these misunderstandings are only to be expected among humans. TMB

Simply the best!

Dear TMB,
In CF44, you printed the feature "How to Build Your Own 2047" disk. You were right. I spent about £60.00 on tapes and disks and an Action Replay. But when I made my PC computer I spent over £100 and never more on the tapes. So I was satisfied with the 2047 disk you gave. It's the best!
Mr M Wood, Gainsville Derby

I couldn't agree more. Well, I could, but that would take too much mental energy. TMB

Ad it up!

Dear Commodore, I may be dead, but I can help - and, by your definition of gender, anyway - TMB. The back cover of CF should be reserved for PowerPack only (see CF43) and not wasted with adverts for comic magazines. It's only a editorial way of saying, "Why don't you do it and see a couple of more positive approaches would be to consider the people who are now supporting the CF scene in the UK and consider them in advertising in CF regularly. These include Phoenix, Apple, Playdisk, MSF and

BITS 'N' PIECES

Dear TMB,
If you've reviewed magazines, how much do it get, how Commodore reviews floppy magazines for the BEBES and give a 24% of Com's blood, how often?

Magazines was reviewed very before Commodore Format was founded, so we have never officially reviewed it. However, if we had, I would have got about 20%. TMB

Dear TMB,
Put a free gift on the cover sometimes. Something like a CD or disk.
David Connolly, Woodstock
PS Ring the bug in a dream!

No, TMB

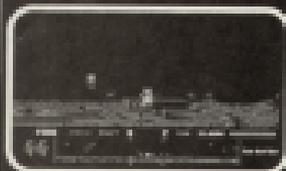
Dear TMB,
Skip the bug was great. Neil Grayson, Scarborough

Different stripes for different folks, eh? TMB

Dear TMB,
Do you ever make up the letters? David Baker, Westwood-on-Wycombe

Never. But I have been known to make up the occasional answer. TMB

Always send the bulky letter graphics with any enclosed disks game, mail work etc.



the Electric Blue. The colors of the 80s are at their height, and it's these people that the designers want to read about.

Art Harrow, Manchester

As the 80s color palette is prepared to pay more for their ads. While quite happy to give IBM-related companies free coverage, which also means they can concentrate their resources on their software rather than advertising. TMS

Tip of the Iceberg

Dear TMS,

It's seems to have lost the complete maps and playing guides in Commodore's 1 found them more useful than just tips.

Mark Hammond, Dartmouth

Of course you found them more useful than just tips. A complete solution is, by its very nature, found to be more useful than a couple of tips. But fear not, Andy Williams will get by supplying the full complete solution or two. TMS

Dumb!

Dear TMS,

On issue 47 a bit of a little in place a caption read. This Commodore have said? Have alphabets got wings?

Theoretically, it is possible

Dear TMS,

We all know how fast the C64 is, but did you know that in the 26th Century, long after the death of Sagan, Starbuck and even the mighty IBM, the 64 hardware is still at work? It's doing his capitalist on the Commodore's limited capabilities to create the ultimate known as Universal Commodore Data.

Unfortunately, he seems highly susceptible to alien forces and computer viruses. We're wondering whether this is a fault with the hardware, or whether the software hasn't been bugged. Can you help? **Lee Roberts, 24th Century Sea Frontage**

Have you checked the manual transmitter for the positions etc - that phase pattern may be out of alignment. TMS

And here is the rather handsome Lieutenant Commodore Data, Mass No 3538 C64 computer chips

My dictionary gave

the definition of

wing as, one of the

parts of a bird's

limbs, or more

generally, "An air- or

water-borne, or in

general, any of

the parts of a

structure that

protrudes from

the surface of a

solid, and is not

attached to it

by its base." So

the question is

whether the letters

of the alphabet

are "attached" to

the paper. I

thought not. TMS

Rigel Maddy, Brighton

Quid?!!? Well, never get a job at a private detective. But hey, this is the real world and Quid is just one of those cute little silly words. TMS



PS OF THE MONTH

PS Q, How can you tell if you've placed a single character from the Commodore 64?

A, The letter 'd' was it?

Quote Commodore Guide manufacturer and Antonio, Planet Brummy

So this is what you happen call "wordwrap" feature? TMS

Wow, Dumb! How can it say? "Wordwrap" has a few wings of light and that means alphabets do have wings. So, according to the logic, Commodore has been told.



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POWER PACK

Karen Level guides you through the packed byways of covertape levelness to a

land of gameplaying joy...

Mind Maze

Written in 1983, Mind Maze is one of those puzzle games that look obviously easy but manages to confound you long before you reach the final level. To start off, stick your joystick in either port one or two, load the game, then get ready to hit the fire button.

The idea of Mind Maze is to solve all the blocks from the screen within a pre-determined, and very short, time scale. To reach your objective, you need to move the floating cursor over the block you want to remove and press fire. Now, this will make the chosen block and those immediately left, right, above and below it disappear.

Unfortunately, if the block you choose has an empty space next to it, pressing the fire will make a new block appear in that space. But it's a case planning ahead, which isn't easy when you're up against the clock. Then, just as you're getting into the swing of things, the controls change so that either the top or bottom or spaces immediately adjacent to your chosen block (changing the step to the top left, top right, bottom left and bottom right) are affected.



Good one, this level's as easy as it looks - the toughest (24) is the corner to evidence of that!

Darkest Road (Part 1)

The Darkest Road, which originally started to surf on the old Spectrum, is a huge test adventure in which you must defeat the evil Black Wanderer with the magic of the Silver Gong. But, before you can do that, you must travel through levels that are as long as a normal and generally avoid any of the unpleasant traps that await you.

The game is well presented and follows all the usual adventure rules. There are four different floors to choose from, and you can select these using the F1 button. There are several different items, which you can toggle between with F3 and F5, and if you're playing in the dead of night, you can turn the music off with F7.

The game is in two parts, and we'll be pulling the first part of this book late in CDROM Power Pack.



The first part of The Darkest Road offers you plenty of puzzles and entertainment.

NO LOAD ZONE

If you're having trouble loading this month's Power Pack then please call our helpline in a jiffy and help us to help you! Call, and it up and ready to go! **4PCS Tape Replacement** made by **4PCS Tape Replacement** Inc., **4PCS Audio Video Ltd.**



Bee 52

In this number 52 your job in the game is to collect as much pollen from the flowers as possible and then return to your hive without bumping into any of the insects or creatures that are out to make your life as difficult as a commercially possible.

The idea here is to collect enough pollen to fill your honey pot, but be careful, you can only carry three flowers' worth of pollen at a time, and if you get hit, you lose the lot. Controls:

Directions joystick (good first)
Fire pollen pot fire button
Sleep Space bar
Items B
Pause Pause/Freeze
Quit (when passed) Q

You don't have to be a genius to guess where the pollen is.



TAPE TO DISK

This month's Power Pack is also available on disk. To get the disk version simply cut out the label on the right, insert it into your name and full address on a separate sheet of paper, slip the label in an envelope, affix a stamp in your order, made out to Atlas Audio Video Ltd, PO Box 40, Green Appleway, Green Lane, St. Albans, Herts. SG8 5JF, and return it to us. Only Tape To Disk, Atlas Audio Video Ltd, Harlow Road, Harlow, Essex, SS17 4QJ.

Artris demo

This Tape demo leads from the early processes of Palatral. It uses the idea of a 10 white and 10 black falling blocks together to form complete lines at the base of the pit, unlike the traditional game, however, Artris offers you an incentive in the form of a picture. As every time you complete the task, just (whether you have to complete a single line or a complete designated number) you receive a line of the picture.

The game is controlled with a joystick or port

two. Press fire on the title screen to start the game. Inside the game is a 10 line or respond to the command to be performed. Following the disk left and right moves the block accordingly, holding down screen will fall the block, while fire crosses the block.





STEG THE SLUG

(Power pack 11)

Thanks to Warren Pilkington, you now have all of the passwords for this entertaining little-foot-wrangler.

Alternatively, enter

POSH MOTOR as a password to activate the cheat mode. Near TV can be

used to skip levels.

LEVEL 2 - WINDMILLBOY
LEVEL 3 - BOOGLINGBOOGL
LEVEL 4 - HAPPYFLYDUM
LEVEL 5 - GORGONSLUG
LEVEL 6 - MURDER PRINCE
LEVEL 7 - LILCOONCORN
LEVEL 8 - NEEDS LIVES
LEVEL 9 - ZEPHYRUS V
LEVEL 10 - NIGHTHOLE

And just in case you don't know where the secret houses levels are, Richard Barker is on hand to reveal their locations...



Now you can cheat your way through this, the biggest slug wrap-up of all time!

Trapping the slugs behind these ponds will allow you to drive, but it won't stop you!

proceeding. Surprisingly, the honey isn't that difficult to collect - unless you get chased by a slug. But if you don't have any honey handy, you'll need to keep a good head to survive.

Stage 7

Another new bug appears here, namely, the dragonfly. It passes or hovers whatsoever, unless it gets hit by a sticky ball, whereas it will give chase (on most the same way as the wasps). If you're unlucky enough to hit a dragonfly or get chased by a wasp, you can say goodbye to both berries! The berries are the biggest problem, and it's best to avoid rather than rush through the level.

Stage 8

You won't be surprised to learn that feet-overting gets in your way. The dragonflies are more aggressive than before. They move much faster, and they now fly faster too. Collecting the honey isn't so difficult, but it does take a long time as the flowers are a bit misaligned. Watch out for the swarms of flies in those ever-to-appear ponds.

ONE • DROP NEEDLE

Meeting the guardian

GO SOUTH • WEST • SOUTH • WEST • SOUTH (the Guardian won't let you in unless you've killed the monster) • GET BASK • BEAMING BASK • HOLD BASK • NORTH • EAST (if you've killed the Mermaid the Guardian gets you, and if you've tried to fight or hit anyone else, you won't be allowed into his cavern) • SOUTH • EAST • SOUTH • SOUTH • SOUTH • EAST • EAST • EAST (make sure you've got the map and have read it) • WEAR MASK • NORTH (you still do if you've got wearing the mask) • NORTH • NORTH • MOVE ROCK • GET WEST (if you got north how here you will die of sadness) • SOUTH • EAST • SOUTH • SOUTH • WEST • BEAMING MASK • DROP MASK • DROP MASK • DROP MASK (you had two maps, remember?)

Window on the world

GO WEST • WEST • NORTH • NORTH • NORTH • NORTH • GET ONE • GET NEEDLE •

Captain Fizz

(Physique)

This is a nice old, boring, repetitive, monotonous, sluggish, tedious and downright enjoyable Gauntlet clone (Glen didn't mean your words, Andy, let us know what you really think - Karen! lol). If you really want to see the statue-and-sequel, by the way, to find the infinite energy if you dare. Action/Space games can use POSE 2885, ITS and POKE 4004, ITS for the same effect.

0 FROM CAPTAIN FIZZ CHEAT BY WAZ
1 FOR KUSTO TO CHEAT READ YICUZY POKE
3 Y NEST
2 IF CUSTO TO CHEAT "DATA ERROR" END
3 POKE 157, 258, 259, 273

10 DATA 052,096,265,169,852,541,271,882
11 DATA 169,001,140,270,882,076,147,882
12 DATA 882,038,007,076,882,064,149,884
13 DATA 141,076,064,169,881,541,264,884
14 DATA 881,169,174,264,261,066,260,882
15 DATA 882,038,007,076,251,064,169,251
16 DATA 141,076,064,169,264,141,264,264
17 DATA 169,261,181,260,276,169,145,261
18 DATA 264,076,076,260,264,169,173,61
19 DATA 055,071,141,181,270,076,000,268

Rampart

(Gems)

Rampart is a rather playable conversion of the extremely playable arcade machine (which has consumed quite a bit of my money during frequent trips to Southend station). You're in the lobby and PLUS it, you can then press RUNSTOP followed by FIRE during the 'bust' and 'cut' sections for extra time as and when required.

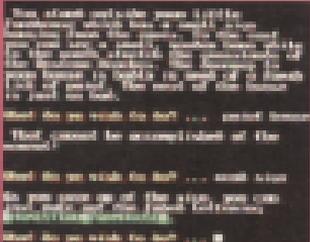
0 FROM RAMPART CHEAT BY WAZ
1 FOR KUSTO TO CHEAT READ YICUZY POKE
3 Y NEST
2 IF CUSTO TO CHEAT "DATA ERROR" END
3 POKE 157, 258, 259, 273
10 DATA 052,096,265,169,852,541,271,882
11 DATA 169,001,140,270,882,076,147,882
12 DATA 882,038,007,076,882,064,149,884
13 DATA 141,076,064,169,881,541,264,884
14 DATA 881,169,174,264,261,066,260,882
15 DATA 882,038,007,076,251,064,169,251
16 DATA 141,076,064,169,264,141,264,264
17 DATA 169,261,181,260,276,169,145,261
18 DATA 264,076,076,260,264,169,173,61
19 DATA 055,071,141,181,270,076,000,268

Through the Trapdoor

(Alternation)

Worried by the marbling fish, think you a number of people are having problems with this rather fun-sounding sequel, including Gary Thompson, Andrew Banks, Brian Downing, Al Man, Tom Barkins and Steve Savage. First up, here's a splendid listing POKE to take away those game over screens.

0 FROM TRAPDOOR 3 CHEAT BY WAZ



It seems you offer to do a spot of BIT some improvement and what happens? You have to go out spinning instead! Thanks guys.

EAST • EAST • CLIMB WINDOW (you will get a message telling it's too high) • STAMP ON COPS • CLIMB WINDOW • GET MASK (that's a lot for get one of The Darker (read, but we'll be contributing our solution to 2755, which is also where you'll also be getting the second part of the coverage) game.



1 FOR 6-080 TO 6-READ I/O C/P F/POKE
2 V/REST
3 IF C=080 THEN PRINT "Get a SWORD!" END
4 POKE 163, 128:V/S 250
5 DATA 222,288,288,188,222,141,240,222
6 DATA 188,221,141,230,220,175,114,222
7 DATA 227,225,225,228,228,228,228,222
8 DATA 228,188,228,141,148,102,188,278
9 DATA 147,223,228,188,172,141,224,228
0 DATA 188,228,141,225,228,228

DEADLINE

(Players: 1)

This latest game from Deadline may have a slightly familiar concept (compared to, say, *Dragon*), but it demands more than a bit of simple thinking. Here are a few tips if you're stuck on the demo level.

- Your craft will automatically drop to the bottom of the screen if left unattended, so keep jiggling the joystick upwards to stay in the same spot.
- Unless the world is destroyed or a nuclear holocaust or you have to go downstairs for tea, keep your finger firmly on the fire button at all times.
- As soon as you've collected a scientist, move



— or, make it that on it both, a grey sphere, a blue globe, a green diamond and some *Overlander* wire ball(s).



When all else fails, just move fast to the floor and let fire it out of there. Why? See, question?

The most likely reason for the curious behavior here is the well-known 'locking' bug caused by *DeadLine* about 10

quickly (along the top of the screen) to the telephone — it's green with a large arrow on the side.

- The level map scrolls around, so it doesn't matter which direction you fly in. Sooner or later you'll reach the right point.
- Having said that, I should point out that there are several aliens moving in the same direction, you should be aware. Why? Basically, you'll shoot at the same speed as them and thus collect the amount of new aliens that can fly on to the screen (and pass it on) to you this.

Make a friend used to help you out — you can keep an eye on the alien while he/she looks out for the scientist; it's virtually impossible doing it by yourself — ever.

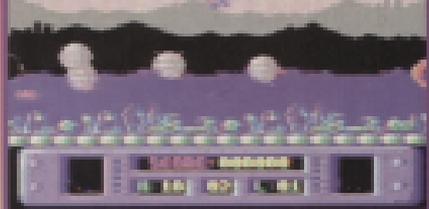
Goodbye, the camera are picking up a big black blob off the port screen...

SHARK

(Players: 1)

And no, before you start to make star-cards about sharks (that play the solo), this particular game is a *Cyberman* style shoot-'em-up. It's also a tight little, so this listing for infinite lives, money, bonuses, bonuses, bonuses, and credits should come in pretty useful.

ORIGI SHARK CHART BY WAZ
1 FOR 6-028 TO 6-77 READ Y/D 0+Y POKE
2 V/REST
3 IF C=080 THEN PRINT "DATA
SWORD" END
4 POKE 164 TO 6-READ AS PRINT "W/WT
5 AS PRINT 250
6 IF 480/Y THEN FOR 6-084 TO 070 TO
055:Y/D POKE 0:Y/D 140 Y/D
7 AS SET 160:V/S 250:V/S 228
8 DATA 188,228,141,240,220,188,222,141
9 DATA 147,223,228,228,228,141,148,102
10 DATA 222,288,288,188,172,141,240,222
11 DATA 147,234,225,141,188,221,141,124
12 DATA 128,141,113,228,141,124,227,228
13 DATA 228,228,175,228,228,228,188,228
14 DATA 188,228,141,225,228,228



SMASH TV

(Players: 1)

It may be a little after the old side, but plenty of people are still willing to bet tips and credits, such as Lulu Simpson from Aberdeen. We don't have room to print a listing, so satisfy yourself with these tips.

- The single joystick control method is the key to long-term survival; the double joystick method will just confuse you.
- Don't walk around the screen — your weapons are more effective when you're standing still.
- Never put yourself at risk for the sake of bonus (such as gold, silver and so on).
- Taking the shortest possible route isn't always the best idea — if you're on a live, you'll have to go to a bonus room.
- Bonus lives don't appear very often, so when they do, use them.
- Extra points is especially useful on level two, although it tends to happen on all other levels.
- Don't waste time looking up the wall — they're traps, wires, and complex obstacles and the *PanicStation* doesn't even exist!
- Muted Maniacs about the screen banging its bats on the floor, which causes the whole arena to shake violently. The best approach is to shoot his left arm first (until it disappears), then repeat the process on his right arm. Then, staying on either the left or right of the screen, repeatedly shoot until he's completely dead. Don't be tempted to shoot him from above or below — it's too hazardous.
- Scorefire is, strangely enough, the hardest of the three bosses. The only way to kill them is to lead every single segment of his surrounding shell until only a crater remains. The bottom segments are difficult to shoot, because he moves around too quickly. It takes days to keep moving at all times — the timing machine are fairly accurate, it's a miracle even appears, grab it.
- Eat My Dustball is much the same as the Muted Man, apart from being a little faster on his capacitor tank. It will take a few more shots than before, but again shoot his left arm, then his right, then stay on one side of the screen and shoot until the fighter is no more.

The National Lottery?

Yes, simply by sending in your final 804, 4800, 4800, 4800, solutions and general game-solving information, you could be in with a chance of winning the national prize (that's right, a whole pot) of pounds. If you know an expert, let us know about the opportunity to a special room, or how to protect the final question or level 10, let us know. Thank your sponsor in an envelope, then post it to: Andy Palmer

Knowledge, Commodore Format, 38 Moorhouse Lane, Bath, Avon, BA1 2BA. Don't forget to include your full name and address, along with some sturdy stamps.

TRUE ROM-ANTICS

This month Jason Finch starts a romantic trek through the jungle of information that lies at the heart of real coding power - exciting, isn't it?

Unless you haven't been playing around, you should at least have a working idea of what a ROM routine does. Not to ease your load, stepping in your shoes at the base of the class, it's good to understand that everyone should be able to understand. Excuse me, that's it, who has read and clearly understood the recent issue Machine Code news. You want to write a game or do something useful? You need to read this first.

So what is it?

ROM is an abbreviation for Read Only Memory. This means you can only read from that area of memory; you can't write to it. In computer terms, this means you can READ, but you can't WRITE. It's the CD-R equivalent of that famous line "you can look but you better not touch".

When you switch on, the CD-R knows that it has some ROM, and it knows where to find it. The ROM logged checks, the low that work

focus on in this series, are at \$A000-\$FFFF and \$E000-\$FFFF. If you haven't quite grasped hexadecimal yet - you really should, you know - that's \$0000-\$000F and \$3000-\$300F. The first of these are chunks of memory in the Motorola ROM and the second is the Game ROM.

Basically, the Motorola deals with basic, and the interpretation of commands that you give to it, and the Game deals with input, output and memory management. The Game is really just a big table of machine code instructions that tells the computer to call some other routine somewhere in memory. Unlike the bit set known as long tables.

Did you know that ROM routines interpret the bit flow from your controller? See, so that's

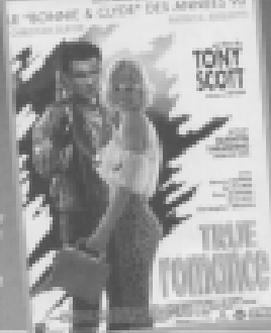
But how do they do that?

The ROM routines do that by simply passing the appropriate ROM instruction from your routine to the appropriate program. With some you receive get other routines to make to get from existing memory. For example, if you want to position the cursor at some particular point on the screen, there is a ROM routine that will do it for you. But it needs to know the horizontal and vertical position of where to put the cursor. Such values are called parameters, and the act of passing the ROM routine what values to use is termed passing the parameters.

Another example is saving a file. Again, there is a ROM routine to do it for you, but you need to tell it what part of memory to save, which device to save it to, and where to find the filename in memory. There is a ROM routine to do practically everything - from clearing the screen to changing and displaying what help is being presented, and from opening a file of type to saving a program or disk.

NEXT MONTH

But the big question remains, how do you do that? Well, stay tuned because this issue will reveal all. Next month we show you how ROM routines read keyboard characters, store them in memory and display them on screen.



The big list

The following is a complete list of known ROM addresses to call in order to perform certain actions. The most common of these addresses

will be explained in full during this series, and there'll be plenty of examples for you to work through, too. In this box, which isn't strictly

entitled 'The big list', is only here as a reference for future issues. Enjoy, and we'll explain more next month!

| Name | Address | Function | CLRCHN | SPCC | Clear all input and output channels |
|--------|---------|--|----------|--------|--|
| | | Address | Function | | |
| TALK | \$FF84 | Command a device to start transmitting | STOP | \$FF83 | Check if the STOP key is pressed |
| TRSA | \$FF96 | Send the secondary address for TALK | SCRKET | \$FF8F | Scan the keyboard |
| SRGT | \$FFA8 | Output a byte to the serial port | GETN | \$FF8A | Get a character from the keyboard queue |
| SRXL | \$FFB8 | Command all devices to stop transmitting | | | |
| LRSTN | \$FF81 | Command a device to start receiving | RMTAS | \$FF87 | Perform RAM test |
| SRCOND | \$FF90 | Send the secondary address for LRSTN | RRSTOR | \$FF80 | Manage RAM vectors |
| SRPTN | \$FF86 | Input a byte from the serial port | INT | \$FF81 | Initiate the screen editor |
| SRLSA | \$FFA0 | Command all devices to stop receiving | ICNT | \$FF84 | Initiate input and output devices |
| SETLPS | \$FF8A | Set up a logical file | NRSTN | \$FF8A | Restart default system and interrupt vectors |
| SETNAM | \$FF80 | Set up a filename | ICDABE | \$FF8C | Define input and output memory page |
| OPEN | \$FF8C | Open a logical file | MEMCOP | \$FF8C | Set the bottom of memory |
| CLOSE | \$FF8C | Close a logical file | MEMTOP | \$FF8C | Set the top of memory |
| LOAD | \$FF8C | Load RAM from a device | UPDM | \$FF8A | Update the system clock |
| SAVE | \$FF8C | Save RAM to a device | RDPM | \$FF8C | Read the system clock |
| CHIN | \$FF8E | Open a channel for input | SETDM | \$FF8A | Set the system clock |
| CHOUT | \$FF8F | Input a character from a channel | | | |
| CHOUTC | \$FF8F | Open a channel for output | PLDT | \$FF8E | Set or read the cursor location |
| CHOUTC | \$FF8F | Output a character to a channel | PRACRT | \$FF87 | Read the device status register |
| | | | SETROG | \$FF80 | Control output of system managers |
| | | | SRREST | \$FF80 | Return the screen format |
| | | | SETTMO | \$FF8A | Set ESR bus card timeout flag |
| CLALL | \$FF87 | Close all channels and files | | | |

MAKING 10TH DAN

PART 9

Prepare to be stunned, amazed and completely baffled by this month's game diary, as Jon Wells attempts to explain the difference between a sprite and character editor. Higher maths, anyone?

The editor's progressively busy and at the moment, the busy button on the toolbar (or should that be character's editor) just for 10th Dan - although I find plenty of problems to work through to get there. The Loading/Introduction and 2nd sequence boxes are also ready, so there's been some progress on the music front too.

But before I get into that, though, you might be interested to know that you're able to edit from 10th Dan's shaping up for yourself in the near future. If it goes according to plan, there'll be a demo of the game on the CD-ROM pack before the general release in the spring.

Anyway, enough of the waffle. As you already said, the sprite editor's finished, although it's now an official sprite/character editor. Why? Well, I tested various sprite and character drawing/undrawing methods, and found that the fastest was horizontal-column, character-to-sprite conversion, so this is what I'll be using in 10th Dan.

Getting into character

The problem with a normal sprite editor is that you need to provide a conversion routine at the data intro stage. To remedy this, I decided to turn the sprite editor into a sprite/character editor as well, but only use the usual 16 colours to go with, but there's also no need for a multiplexer for the sprite character pair. When you're drawing graphics in the editor, the data as though you're drawing sprite graphics - the character set will exactly same as before (16 colours), but the sprites are stored into the Character Set memory bank!

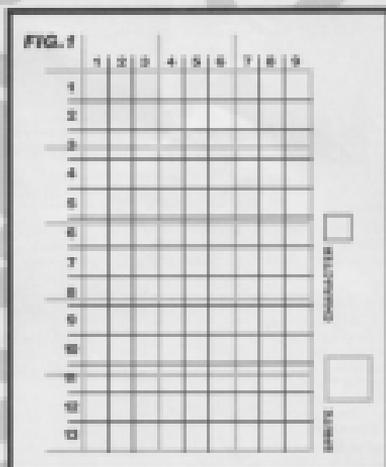
There are a total of 13 character columns, each of which is 8 lines across wide. There are 16 lines for some sprite sets of 16, with each character in memory 16 lines in height, while each character is 16 lines high by 8 pixels wide (16x8 = 128 bytes).

Each character/character column has its own independent memory location. This method also has the added benefit of enabling me to call in character sets and point any column in any of the 13 character columns within the 16-sprite bank that holds each sprite. This is getting a bit complicated now, isn't it? Well, it should be, because I don't understand it either!

Seriously, though, to understand it properly here's a butcher's of a fig. (See the 13 columns of 0-characters and the 16 sprites that makes up the whole fig.)

Well, that's how the new memory is set out with each figure's graphic bank! The whole point here is

that you can use the existing columns to build other information frames, which will save more memory! When a figure is making, for instance, its head (or so), so only the lower part of the body moves.



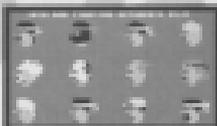
A moving discovery

I've already started developing the sprite and editing in the game. At first I had to draw the frame of the head from a standing position to a crouching position. The general difficulty - for now, that is - was repeated line editing. The trouble is getting the last few frames correct, if you go up for edit the last few frames it doesn't link properly and the animation looks like a jumpy mess. Well, the I came up with a better method, whereby you draw the last frame first - after all, the standing frame is already present.

This approach is much easier to follow - it can be done where the frames are heading and correct them accordingly.

Only a few are complex, so far, but you'll see more in just a sec. If you look at the screenshot below you should see a picture of 12 opponents, there's still work to be done on the colour, and some of the figures will be modified to work directly before the first version appears.

Well, that's about all for this month. In part two you'll be looking at the moves used in the game, how the control system works, the problems that appear as a result and how they're solved. Don't miss it!



So, what's facing the hero?

This diagram represents the different data memory layout of the sprite and character editors.

Order, gentlemen, order!

If you've been wondering how you can get hold of a copy of 10th Dan, you'll be pleased to hear that you can receive your copy now! You don't need to send any money - just return your name, address, two stamps (10p or 20p each) and details of the game you're after. (Remember, it's a wide range, about 20 previous CPs for details) in an envelope and

send the whole lot to: **10th Dan, 9 De Grey Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 4BN.**

That way, as soon as the game's ready, we can let you know and you can send your cheque or postal order accordingly. (Remember, we desperately need your support, without it, it won't be able to continue producing progress for the 10.

GEO PAINT

Last month Russ Michaels, the boss of Electric Boys Software, waxed lyrical about the benefits of GEOS and its word processing proggy Geowrite. This month he returns to talk you into buying Geopaint – not that he's biased or anything...

Geopaint is the second main application that comes with the GEOS/2.0 package. It's a high-resolution art package with a difference. Unlike most art packages, Geopaint has an area covering about six screens of visibility (3-level), which represents the true size of an art page.

What happens when you print a picture from your local art package, such as Art Studio, is that the picture is enlarged and is stuck to the page. The effect makes it look like two pictures, and the fact that the actual image only creates a window of a portion of the page in its true size means the size of your drawings can extend from the rest.

Geopaint's difference is whether you fit to fill up, down, left and right to any part of the screen so you can design your picture according to their top dimensions. Take a look at the Statue of Liberty screenshot – in a standard art package this would be all you would see, but with Geopaint you can fit in the whole statue, and print it out exactly as it looks on screen.

All the usual graphic utilities are included: box, line, circle, M, ellipse and spiral. You can also include text that shows up at the font, style and size available in the Geowrite program. You also have access to the main desktop's resources of the Photo Manager and Gloop, so you can cut out and copy any

part of your picture and place it in a Photo Album for later use. Any of your pictures in a montage type of window, you can even copy it to another part of the screen, or just delete it.

Objects from the Photo Album

can be copied into the Gloop and placed on any picture at any time. They can also be re-sized, either up or down, to fit in a user-defined window (the Statue of Liberty got was originally too screen-wide), and if you end up with jagged edges after enlarging the image, just activate the automatic smoothing function and they'll be smoothed out.

This is Geopaint's extra feature to help artists. Using this, you can allow your image print to print.

Any objects cut from a Geopaint file can be pasted into Geowrite documents, which is handy if you want to design your own logos and messages to give your documents that professional edge.

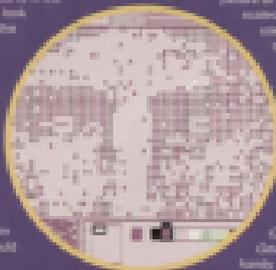
Geopaint also has an interesting useful zoom mode for doing those extra fine details. Not only can you view the zoomed part of the screen, but you can also view it in the original size at the same time, which means you can judge the general impact of any detailed changes as you make them – a bit only that

Geopaint is a three package, which means you can only use one colour per 8 by 8 pixel block. However, the size of the editing area makes it easy to separate different colour objects, and considering Geopaint is intended for designing artwork for subsequent printing, and that most people haven't got the luxury of colour printers, you must argue that it is as profitable to multicolour anyway.

You can also design images to make your own stickers, (Oh yes, I'm in art school)



Geopaint is capable of handling highly detailed images like the one shown here. It also has a wide range of features available for budding artists.



Of course, you need to get hold of the GEOS package if you want Geopaint.

PAINT THE TOWN!

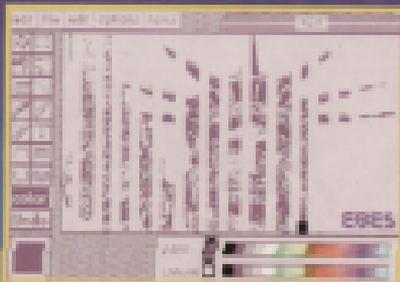
Geopaint comes with the main GEOS package which also

includes Geowrite, Gloop and other tools.

Start at £29.99. It's the

most money into, good thing

at the boys' latest product guide for sending your name, address and five £10 notes change to: EBS, 1478 Northlight Road, Parry, Surrey GU26 0JH.





SSHH! LISTEN

Have you ever wondered how programmers manage to achieve all these wonderful sound effects? Well, we convinced 10th Dan diary writer, Jon Wells, to let us into his secrets...

THE Commodore 64 has many sound effects machines when it comes to its sound. If you're a fan, the big mainboard has a variety of

single and two-voice filtered oscillators and their voices and sound effects can be varied. They're got the most beautiful 10-bit DAC and 24 bit-rate bit stream for 180. To use samples for all musical and sound accessories would require 25.4 complete words of 18-bit data and memory. It's not the

18-bit DAC and memory, but the 18-bit DAC. It's got 180 steps, which is not a lot for a DAC. It's got 180 steps, which is not a lot for a DAC. It's got 180 steps, which is not a lot for a DAC. It's got 180 steps, which is not a lot for a DAC. It's got 180 steps, which is not a lot for a DAC.

The only music with a DAC for the Commodore 64 is the 18-bit DAC. It's got 180 steps, which is not a lot for a DAC. It's got 180 steps, which is not a lot for a DAC. It's got 180 steps, which is not a lot for a DAC. It's got 180 steps, which is not a lot for a DAC.

other sounds, usually generated normally as low frequency, or mixed reading out of the DAC. It's a bit like you're just producing a square wave for you!

The sample question

When it comes to sampling, the best bit to know is the sample rate. However, you've probably understood the way other computers handle sounds internally, through sampling. Sampling is where real sounds are digitised into bytes for the computer to use. On the C64, you can sample at 25,000 samples per second, or at a more normal 5,000. Do you want to know how?

It's really simple with the DAC. You can use the DAC to read the DAC's output. You can use the DAC to read the DAC's output. You can use the DAC to read the DAC's output. You can use the DAC to read the DAC's output.

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Effects Install

Change the FS number to that of the new sound-effects routine on page 12 for the number of sound effects you wish to install. Each sound effect consists of eight different spline numbers, which is why each DATA line in the installation program has six more than that sign. The eight DATA numbers in each line represent the following in this order...

- 1 - Effect PITCH
- 2 - PULSE WAVESHAPED PITCH from 0 to 25 only
- 3 - WAVEFORM CONTROL
- 4 - ATTACK (ORGAN) CONTROL CYCLE
- 5 - SUSTAIN (RELEASE) CONTROL CYCLE
- 6 - EFFECT PLAYED SPEED
- 7 - FILTER ON/OFF 1 to 10 or 0 is off

8 - VIBRATO LEVEL

The vibrato level slowly scales the effect from the PITCH up to the PITCH amount and back down to the PITCH, where the whole process begins all over again in a continuous loop. Changing the speed will affect the way the VIBRATO operates. The SPEED can range from 0 (normal) to 107 (jammed), but setting 100 to the SPEED number reverses the process, that the range spans from 108 (normal) to 255 (jammed).

To incorporate different voices together add two to the WAVEFORM CONTROL number = 1017+2 = 1019 for triangle wave. This produces a more lively sound, which was used for the more voice test effect.

and the ability to be sampled and used by other games. It's like a game of musical chairs, only using programs, the more you sample, the more you have to dance to! Don't forget to bring up some new tunes, eh?

Call SID

There are now ways to produce music on the Commodore that the author has not mentioned earlier in the book. These are a touch:

• **Sample.** This involves sampling sounds from other programs and using the Commodore's own SSI routines to convert them to a form that the SID can use. So far, this has been done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of sampling a sound!

• **Pulse.** This involves taking a single tone of a fixed frequency and pulse-width, and using it as a carrier wave. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of pulse modulation!

• **Filter.** This involves filtering a signal to produce a higher quality sound.

• **Effect.** This involves applying an effect to a sound, such as reverb or delay, to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of an effect!

• **Envelope.** This involves applying an envelope to a sound, such as a fade in or out, to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of an envelope!

• **Volume.** This involves adjusting the volume of a sound, such as a fade in or out, to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a volume adjustment!

• **Phase.** This involves adjusting the phase of a sound, such as a fade in or out, to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a phase adjustment!

• **Pitch.** This involves adjusting the pitch of a sound, such as a fade in or out, to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a pitch adjustment!

• **Tempo.** This involves adjusting the tempo of a sound, such as a fade in or out, to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a tempo adjustment!

• **Timbre.** This involves adjusting the timbre of a sound, such as a fade in or out, to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a timbre adjustment!

• **Harmony.** This involves playing multiple sounds at the same time to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a harmony adjustment!

• **Rhythm.** This involves playing sounds in a specific pattern to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a rhythm adjustment!

• **Instrumentation.** This involves using different instruments to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of an instrumentation adjustment!

• **Mixing.** This involves combining multiple sounds to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a mixing adjustment!

• **Equalization.** This involves adjusting the frequency response of a sound to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of an equalization adjustment!

• **Compression.** This involves adjusting the dynamic range of a sound to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a compression adjustment!

• **Reverb.** This involves adding an artificial reverb effect to a sound to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a reverb adjustment!

• **Delay.** This involves adding an artificial delay effect to a sound to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a delay adjustment!

• **Distortion.** This involves adding an artificial distortion effect to a sound to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a distortion adjustment!

• **Envelope Following Filter (EFF).** This involves filtering a signal based on its envelope to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of an EFF adjustment!

• **Ring Modulation.** This involves combining two signals to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a ring modulation adjustment!

• **Amplitude Modulation (AM).** This involves modulating the amplitude of a signal to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of an AM adjustment!

• **Phase Modulation (PM).** This involves modulating the phase of a signal to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a PM adjustment!

• **Frequency Modulation (FM).** This involves modulating the frequency of a signal to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of an FM adjustment!

• **Waveform Shaping.** This involves modifying the waveform of a signal to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a waveform shaping adjustment!

• **Sample and Hold.** This involves sampling a signal and holding its value for a period of time to produce a different sound. This can be done in a number of ways, but none do quite what the author is aiming at. I would like to see an example of a sample and hold adjustment!

SID specs

| VOICE 1 | VOICE 2 | VOICE 3 | TYPE |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| \$B400-\$B47F | \$B400-\$B47F | \$D400-\$D47F | Pitch low byte |
| \$B480-\$B4FF | \$D480-\$D4FF | \$E400-\$E47F | Pitch high byte |
| \$B400-\$B47F | \$B480-\$B4FF | \$D400-\$D47F | Pulse waveform low byte |
| \$B480-\$B4FF | \$D480-\$D4FF | \$E400-\$E47F | Pulse waveform high byte (bits 8 to 15 only) |
| \$B400-\$B47F | \$D480-\$D4FF | \$E400-\$E47F | Waveform control |
| \$B400-\$B47F | \$D480-\$D4FF | \$E400-\$E47F | Arbitrary control cycle |
| \$B400-\$B47F | \$D480-\$D4FF | \$E400-\$E47F | Subharmonic control cycle |

KEYWORD TYPES

\$2 = Triangle

\$3 = Sine/cos

\$4 = Pulse (PULSE the pulse waveform)

High/low bytes to four (see effects!)

\$8 = Random noise

\$0417-\$0426 = Filter voice control

\$0426-\$042E = Volume control / Filter mode

\$4 = 10 = Low pass

\$8 = \$3 = Band pass

\$1 = \$4 = High pass

\$0416-\$0425 = Filter pitch low nibble (bits 0 to 7 only)

\$0415-\$0424 = Filter pitch high byte

\$0414-\$0423 = Filter pitch low nibble (bits 0 to 7 only)

\$0413-\$0422 = Filter pitch high byte

\$0412-\$0421 = Filter pitch low nibble (bits 0 to 7 only)

\$0411-\$0420 = Filter pitch high byte

\$0410-\$041F = Filter pitch low nibble (bits 0 to 7 only)

\$0409-\$0418 = Filter pitch high byte

\$0408-\$040F = Filter pitch low nibble (bits 0 to 7 only)

\$0407-\$040E = Filter pitch high byte

\$0406-\$040F = Filter pitch low nibble (bits 0 to 7 only)

\$0405-\$040E = Filter pitch high byte

\$0404-\$040F = Filter pitch low nibble (bits 0 to 7 only)

\$0403-\$040E = Filter pitch high byte

\$0402-\$040F = Filter pitch low nibble (bits 0 to 7 only)

\$0401-\$040E = Filter pitch high byte

\$0400-\$040F = Filter pitch low nibble (bits 0 to 7 only)

\$0400-\$040F = Filter pitch high byte

\$0400-\$040F = Filter pitch low nibble (bits 0 to 7 only)

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\$0400-\$040F = Filter pitch high byte

\$0400-\$040F = Filter pitch low nibble (bits 0 to 7 only)

\$0400-\$040F = Filter pitch high byte

\$0400-\$040F = Filter pitch low nibble (bits 0 to 7 only)

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\$0400-\$040F = Filter pitch high byte

to clear all 3 voices at once, the 255 value is used.

• **Control.** This involves controlling the SID chip's control signals, such as the clock and reset signals.

• **Initialization.** This involves initializing the SID chip's registers and control signals.

• **Testing.** This involves testing the SID chip's functionality and performance.

• **Debugging.** This involves debugging the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Optimization.** This involves optimizing the SID chip's code for better performance.

• **Documentation.** This involves documenting the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Support.** This involves providing support for the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Marketing.** This involves marketing the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Distribution.** This involves distributing the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Production.** This involves producing the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Installation.** This involves installing the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Usage.** This involves using the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Configuration.** This involves configuring the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Performance.** This involves measuring the SID chip's performance.

• **Reliability.** This involves testing the SID chip's reliability.

• **Compatibility.** This involves testing the SID chip's compatibility.

• **Interoperability.** This involves testing the SID chip's interoperability.

• **Integration.** This involves integrating the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Deployment.** This involves deploying the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Update.** This involves updating the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Backup.** This involves backing up the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Restore.** This involves restoring the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Transfer.** This involves transferring the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Migration.** This involves migrating the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Conversion.** This involves converting the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Export.** This involves exporting the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Import.** This involves importing the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Copy.** This involves copying the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Paste.** This involves pasting the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Delete.** This involves deleting the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Undo.** This involves undoing the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Redo.** This involves redoing the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Print.** This involves printing the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Print Range.** This involves printing a range of the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Print Page(s).** This involves printing one or more pages of the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Print Range and Page(s).** This involves printing a range of pages of the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Print All.** This involves printing all of the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Print Selection.** This involves printing the selected content of the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Print Selection Range.** This involves printing a range of the selected content of the SID chip's code and hardware.

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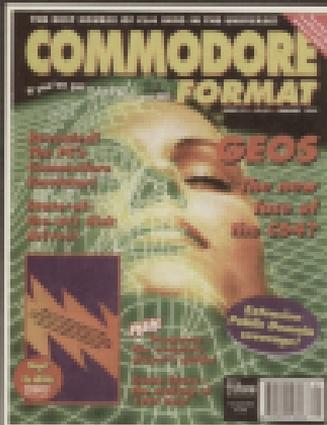
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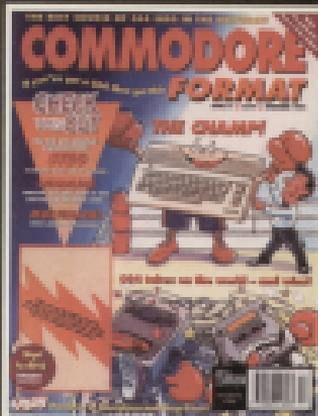
• **Print Selection Page(s).** This involves printing one or more pages of the selected content of the SID chip's code and hardware.

• **Print Selection Range and Page(s).** This involves printing a range of pages of the selected content of the SID chip's code and hardware.



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Amstrad CPC664 games, colour monitors, printers etc/MSX. Also ZX4000 console, game and tape. The lot for £65.

Phone: **Julian on 064 73718**
04-keyboard desktops, printers and games. All for £150. Will also consider expanding Comsol Vicky Waterside, 26 Oakton Road, South Droyles, Sursex CB2 7NS.

C84 game 10m-30p tapes for £1.50 each. Will also mail. Also for sale, a 95 95 with diskettes - but no power pack in games. £5. Small £60 for complete set. Contact: 17 Arlington Ave, Northampton, Northamptonshire NN1 4BY.

Master System 2 with Neo Trend Package, Synthesia Box, Mousework and Alan Synthesia. One computer, £30 only.

Phone: **Neil on 0495 393 (after 5pm)**
Commodore 64 good condition. Keyboard, diskette, one joystick worth £20. You can have the 4000 £10,000 worth extra charge. Also 20 games. Contact: **Simon, 48 Hadden Ave, Hutton, Northamptonshire NN1 1BY**.

Original 04 disk and tape games, you have them. For £45 (all sold on GAE) in Mike J Woodside College, Highwood, Elmtondale, Essex SS16 8BD.

16k tape games from 5p to £1.50. Budget to completion. All boxed. Plus C84 tape and tapes. Plus books. £40 for set. 17 Lane Green, Exeter, Devonshire DH1. 3 branch store with software, diskette, printer, books. Cheap tape and tapes. Games on cassette/mini-computer, including Turbine and SCI. Offers? £99 only.

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Phone: **0795 507150**
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For details phone: **0423 636665**
C84 cassette originals from 199c, including **Delaware**, **Off Crown** and others. For a complete list send an SAE to **Mark Hamilton, The Harcourt, Gatehouse Road, Worthing, Sussex BN7 7AA**.

12800 for sale £75 with games in box and disc. Games like **Smiley**, **Clash**, **Lightner** and tape also included with the monitor and books.

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Phone: **0405 659106 (Sunday)**
Approximately 40 C84 games plus Commodore Format FloppyDisk £10-47. £40 + 150 mouse. FS, Action Replay, joystick (boxed), C20, Plus more.

Phone: **Paul on 0783 846077**
Commodore 64 games for sale. Very cheap.

Phone: **0223 649750** for complete list.
Top sale, the disc drive, two diskettes (new opening), two joysticks, leads, software (280-), magazines and tapes (700-) and books. Offer? **Contact Mike Summers, 11 Cambrian House, Warwick Street, Periton, Leam P6 1EA**.

Software discs for sale. First customer free disc. For more details, send an SAE to the Marlow, 24 Riverside Ave, Periton, Southend SS16 8SL.
Games order - 15, 16 budget games - £10. 7m-15k price-games - £75. Light pen or games - £10. Homefun - £5. Party Programs - £10.

Phone: **0423 710200**
Start Master Set Program: the amazing tape start game. Start a master tape & flip in a blank tape. SAE & 20p. Also, free data and update-down-site programs. Contact: **Brian Messing, Snolly College, Worthing, Sussex, Southend SS16 0SR**.

Commodore 64 with 1041 5M2 disk drive, disk controller, 18 disks, joystick, mouse, mouse mat and holder. Based as new. 99 only. **Don't ask.**
 Phone: **0445 850655**.

Who's Who, Tiger Football, Rompage, Ghoulie 'n' Gummi, Nighters, Kilo Six Man - £1 each. Osta on tape - £1.00. Contact: **Richard Hetherington, 21 Cherry Orchard, W-2-S, Shouster SS04 1DT**.

WANTED

Tape and/or disk contacts wanted. Can I send my game to: Contact: **Gavin Stephenson, Eglwyston, Cymeth, Dyfed, Wales SA44 3AB**. Urgently wanted: **Starburst** from Progress. Printer disk version, but will accept tape. Who? I need the entrepreneur's game, not the fighting game.

game. Contact: **Tony, 4 Huttons, Henmore, Burn, Shropshire ST3 8LF**. Wanted by private collector: software for the Commodore C14 and Plus 4 computer. Anything considered? Phone: **Pete on 0444 436617**. Very cheap 1541 5M2 disk drive (last in good condition). 900 pps for postage. Please write to: **Brainstation, Moughles, Elm**.

BUCK with manual on tape in disk. Whips maximum price. Contact: **Richard Rich, 57 Johnson Road, St Johns, Worcester WR10 4LE**. Wanted: A sound/lighter on tape - no pen/it is under. Contact: **Roger Palmer, 13 Southfield Road, Searley, Bromley, South Kenton DA9 7PS**.

Multi player Soccer Manager by Cal on tape - will sell for 100 pps. Contact: **Stephen Whitegate, 11 The Chestnuts, Stone, Cheshire CW11 6AA**.

C84 tape of **Pillmory and Pupkin**, £95 per up to £150 only. Contact: **B Alan Cline, Oxford, East NN4 5AB**.

Disc drive Commodore 64. Great Game Series. Plus instructions for Discs and Paper's Virus in 2 Booklets (used). Price: **South 5491 196**. Wanted on tape: **Worshipper (Meteorship), Spellbound (Astroship) and (Swordship (Ultimate))**. 999 pp-£1 for each original game. Write to: **Asta Ojama, Wägnäsplan 37, 40075 Vasa, Finland**.

Big Bro 2 wanted urgently on cassette. Please phone: **0975 65860 after 5pm**.

PIB PALE

Have programming the C84? Want a pen pal? Then please write to me stating your name, address, age and sex. Contact: **Damon Oak, 3 Craythall Road, Welton, Shropshire WV9 9BB**.

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WELL 'ARD ROM CHIPS

The US has long been famous for its hardware experts - jets, missile launchers and now JiffyDOS, a new ROM replacement chip for the C64. Russ Michaels gives you his best arms dealing pitch...

JiffyDOS is a replacement chip set for your computer's ROM and your drive's DOS ROM. It gives you 104 of 128 the bit access speed you've always wanted, plus a whole new range of DOS wedge commands to make using your disk drive completely fast.

There have been a number of speed enhancement ROM replacements over the years, such as Disk Doctor, Speed DOS, Duplex DOS and a few others, but none have combined the best of bits and bytes like JiffyDOS. The ones that may have been faster, probably fast even, but fast only because they avoided the waiting and error-checking procedures that ensure your data and files are uncorrupted. Besides, at up to 15 times faster than standard ROM chips, JiffyDOS is more than adequate.

Permanent boost!

JiffyDOS should not be confused with hardware upgrades, such as the Action Replay, which have

inherent disadvantages. Because JiffyDOS is an integral part of your system the speed increase it produces is permanent, permanent.

On the other hand, are deactivated by the software and then reactivated is only effective for the time for you load, so multi-task games would continue loading extra levels at the usual slow, cumbersome speed. Where a cartridge becomes ineffective, JiffyDOS keeps on going. It doesn't just work with PRG files either - it speeds up all forms of disk access, PBL, DOS and DOS files and those programs that incorporate them, such as games, word processors and databases are all enhanced.

Fastwaking a lot for the only benefit, though JiffyDOS also includes you with a whole new set of DOS wedge commands that make using your computer easier and more enjoyable. The built-in commands enable you to perform extremely fast functions without having to type in long commands.

Instructions. You can format disks fast, save, verify, delete and remove files with just a few simple keystrokes. In addition, a standard 31-commander feature menu brings you easier. These include: directory listing, either your screen or printer, function key definitions, scrolling, a built-in file

viewer and much more.

Plus, for the individual, is a comprehensive help guide that lists all commands, what they do and how to use them.



Multiple drives

JiffyDOS is the only system that offers multiple drive support for operating up to 4, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 24's HD and FD drives. Drive with your 24's, 25's, 30's, 40's and 42's in both 54 and 128 modes. A C128 with 15, 17 or 19 drives is 128 mode because you faster than with their already need, built-in built-in.

The two-drive option enables you to copy files of any format between two different drives, including HD, FD, Floppy and Commodore PBLs. The current device number can also be toggled for a multi-task system.

Quick and easy

JiffyDOS is so easy to install, nearly anyone can install it. A complete, easy-to-read instruction guide tells you step-by-step through the installation of the new chips for both computer and drive. Even those who've never seen the inside of a computer before should be able to install JiffyDOS either on their own. Installing JiffyDOS also gives you an extra switch on both your computer and drive, which you can use to turn JiffyDOS off if needed - just a little matter of bits, better a couple of screws and off you go. And for those of you who aren't quite confident enough to attempt the installation, the Western Design company is willing to do the work for you. So, what are you waiting for? Get your orders in now - the sooner you do, the sooner the bit will be in the counts.

**WHERE
TO
GET
IT**

JiffyDOS uses Western DOS and DOS depending on the type of drive you have. If you want more details, then grab a copy of the JiffyDOS manual printed by downloading your name, address and two first class stamps to: Western Design, 2270 Brighton Road, Torrey, Surrey GU8 2JH.

Take command!

Okay, so what are all these new wedge commands? Well, below we take you through some of the shortcut keystrokes that JiffyDOS offers you. So you can save yourself a bit.

Built-in DOS wedge commands

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| 01 | Display error channel | 04 | Copy custom files |
| 02 | Initialize drive | 05 | File (format) disk |
| 03 | Remove file | 06 | Format (initialize) file |
| 08 | Reset drive | 07 | Verify file |
| 09 or F1 | Directory | 08 | Set default device number |
| 10 or F2 | Load a BASIC program | 09 | Save a BASIC program |
| 11 or F3 | Load an ML program | 10 or F5 | Save a BASIC program |
| 12 or F4 | | 11 or F6 | |

Additional wedge commands

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 00 | Disable 1541 floppy head | 02 or F0 | List BASIC PRG from disk |
| 07 | Disable JiffyDOS F keys | 03 | Set sector interface |
| 05 | Load/Unload file | 04 | Unsave BASIC program |
| 06 | Toggle printer's own output | 05 or F4 | List text file from disk |
| 04 | Set destination drive | 06 | Copy file |
| CTRL W | Mark/Unmark one file | CTRL A | Mark/Unmark all files to copy |
| · | Verify program | · | Load and execute ML PRG |
| CTRL D | Toggle default drive | SHIFT/UNSTOP | Load and run first file on disk |

BLITZ 2000

Mankind is boldly going where no-one has gone before, and, true to form, it's kicking every grubby little alien ass it comes across on the way. Rod Lawton leads the offensive...

Imagine you're piloting a night sophisticated spacecraft. Imagine it won't go up or down. Imagine you don't have much fuel. And imagine you're the only person standing between the universe as you know it and other universes.

The fuel gods are called Oons, and they keep building these incredibly rotating space colonies all over the moon. Another only chance you have of saving the Earth is to wipe them all out with your not terribly powerful spacecraft.

Actually, although it won't go up and down, it will go from side to side. And you can drop bombs on the colonies to destroy them. This is a pretty smart idea, because even though the moon doesn't have much gravity, it does have some, and unless you can knock down some of these buildings, you'll be dragged to the surface and turned into meat paste (meat and spaghetti paste, actually).

Since there are 20 colonies to be destroyed, there are 20 levels to the game. And, not surprisingly, each one is harder than the last. To begin with the earliest one is bit tame. They just sit in their houses, making out of the windows (and, I would bet I'm not alone, waiting for you to come through to take their and again they know off a purpose-to-an-minute, but you can tell they're not quality research aimed at you). Once you're reasonably confident a colony you get a jet on the back and another level of fuel.

Then it's on to the next mission... until you die. But if you get good-enough, of course, you will eventually finish the game.

Nothing doesn't die yet, there are some vulnerable items, like diamonds and pearls. Very useful, yes? No, they don't give you immortality or extra weapons or anything like that, but they're a great target against inflation. Do avoid the markets, though, because they're not too hot on the Equity market right now, and they'll wipe your spacecraft out, but then 2000 won't challenge your grey matter too much. You probably won't even need any, actually. It's all a predictable, unchallenging puff, and while it's pretty enough in its own way, it's rather like going back ten years to play some of the really early C&A stuff. The gameplay is dead simple, and the graphics are crude but effective. It's later fun translates to poor up and another ten minutes to get down again. Not of a new breed game really.

69%



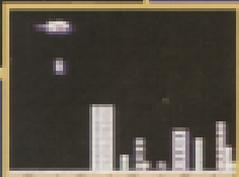
These Oons are at it again. Don't they realize that if they don't build these colonies, I suppose there's no keep blowing them up?



And if you get bored at all the constant repetition that you're following on the moon, Oons, you can blow on the jet for all the rudimentary weapons, missiles, and paste.



I'll just practice my few remaining maneuvering skills for a sec...



... Right, now that I can pilot this thing, I'll just practice dropping bombs on some unsuspecting aliens and their pretty skyscrapers.



Well, just look at this colourful moon colony. I think I'll just pilot a bomb down here. That sounds so nice.



All you have to do is press fire to play, but remember it's a good idea to avoid markets... unless you're bored of being dead.

WHERE TO GET IT

Blitz 2000 is available from Videotext for £7.99. The web site to send your request to is: Dr Steve French, King's Lynn, Norfolk, PE30 3PL. Or you can phone: 0953 760013.



PD FORMAT

Megademos need to be a bit special to gain a place in the annals of history. Andy Roberts reveals the top ten demos of all time...



Part 4 of the Europe demo boasts an impressive array of concentric circle motion.

Europe

Tough

This demo consists of 12 different parts, each one created by a programmer/development team from one of the 12 different European countries – a very clever concept indeed. After the intro section, which features the standard yellow-stair-on-blue-backdrop

logo, here's what you get...

Part 11 This section features a remarkable Apple effect, in which concentric circles of different colours spin out from the center of the screen. This is an effect seen in dozens of different Amiga demos, but this is its first incarnation on the humble C64. Very, very impressive.

Part 12 It may look unimpressive to the uninitiated, but the opponents come incredibly close to work for the programmer. Over a backdrop of music and

The Top Ten PD Demos

1

Dutch Breeze

(Blackmail)

This is an increasingly popular demo, both here and throughout Europe, and it's one of our personal favourites. It boasts several innovative and polished sections, along with some stunning sounds. Perhaps the most memorable section is the 'tribute' to various C64 artists, which features artwork taken from several classic loadingscreen screens.



2

Top Priority

(Comix)

The legendary Cyberburner produced several demos for the C64, but this was by far the best.

For those of you who aren't familiar with Mr C, he

specialised solely in quality samples – good quality samples, particularly. While the demo has only four sections, none of which are stunning, the music and synchronization effects make this a quality piece of software.



3

Electric Cafe

(Lack and Dore)

The writers of Disaster Monday and

Terminal City were legends in the computer scene (which was, incidentally, the starting point for the entire 'demo' scene). They also found time to produce several demos, including this one. It boasts some amazing spinning heads, accompanied by Kraftwerk-esque samples. Nothing amazing, but ground breaking in its day. They also created Digital A&E, which sadly escaped inclusion in this top ten list.



4

Wild at Heart

(Panasonic Design)

Another of our favourite demos.

In fact, we think it's the 10th best to one of the best ever on the C64. Programmer's demos always had a strange effect – in fact, you can't believe what to expect when loading one for the first time. This production has some funny, innovative and downright bizarre effects, complemented by slick programming and superb music.



5

The Equaliser

(Panic! Graphics)

This is another demo that first appeared on

CompuLink nearly seven years ago, where it caused quite a stir. It's basically the C64 version of the TV show's title sequence, and the Electroband music is almost spot-on. Nowadays the quality is a little lacking, but a classic nevertheless.



More power for your Pack!

Not content with turbo-charging the recent PowerPacks with logos, pictures, and loading screens, Electronic Arts has also developed a new utility especially for disk owners who are fed up with the slow loading times of the older

PowerPack versions. The *TransferPack* Transfer system enables anyone with a disk drive to transfer software from the EP PowerPacks directly on to disk. The whole thing is incredibly simple to use. The only drawback is that it only

works with the loading system used on issues 18 to 49's tapes, so not every PowerPack can be transferred. Still, it's a valuable and time-saving utility that no disk-based CP track should ignore. For more info contact Electronic Arts PD.



writing messages, too different logos stretch and/or scroll up and down the screen.

Part 2: Another piece of technical wizardry.

This part starts off with a colourful bitmap picture, along with some very rotating logos and an 'on to on-screen' scrolling message. After a short time, the picture begins to jitter around at incredible speeds. Quite simply awesome.

Part 3: Remember that old test 'em up called

Don't Remember the reflected sun that rippled across

Part 2 features this impressive image being moved the screen at staggering speeds.



Wife grows, less and is broken to contain

action on part 4 of the *Evangelion* demo.

The surface of the logos? Well, the built-in editor has a full-screen operation of the same effect - and why not it is too. It also loads a familiar tune: *Domino Demography* the Pat (Shag Boy) track should keep your Fresh happy, at least.

Part 5: This section, which falls from *Beignis*, is probably the longest part, aside from the rather funny loading screen. A rotating globe made up from a mere 256 multicoloured pixel sources

There are literally hundreds and hundreds of demos available for the C64. Some are just static pictures, some simple music compilations, but some are interactive and creative masterpieces. A megademo

doesn't have to have millions of colours or flashy effects to be considered a classic, but it does need to be memorable and set standards for others to follow. Here's what we came up with...

6

Ducks

(C64)

Buddies is an accomplished (and somewhat limited)

Amiga coding team, which has produced several renowned demos and adventures. One of its accomplishments was the legendary *Circle Fun* series, which was the inspiration for this particular production. It has a humorous, almost *Chit-in-a-Chat* quality, and some very impressive samples.



9

Graphixmania 2

(C64)

This is yet another classic megademo that set new standards for animation and push-button fun. In fact, its most impressive quality is the way in which the sound and images get together perfectly, particularly on the *Lost* section. One of the joys was to watch a megademo, comprising of several different classic tunes. It must be megademo treats.



7

That's The Way It Is

(C64)

Charles Demers, aka TBC, was one of the creative behind the legendary *Members of Herbie* team (see the interview with Jeremy Teo in CP68). Not only did he write the music (played and danced off by his band), but he also produced a number of demos (including *Knuckle One*, another one of our favourites). This demo set several standards in the industry, namely, polish, slickness, and enjoyability.



10

Thrust Concert

(C64) and (Amiga)

Bob Hubbard was a legend in the C64 world, pushing up credibility with each successive issue (he also started out, like many accomplished programmers, on *CompuLink*). His music for the *Finalist* game, *Thrust*, was good enough to make *Steez* a *Top Computer* reader, believe it or not! With this demo, which features a band playing the music, it's simple, but enjoyable.



8

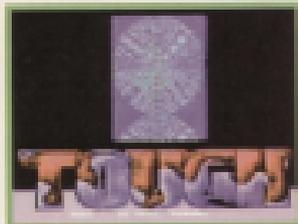
Terminus

(Amiga Footpad)

Quite often always seem to retain their entertainment value, even though some of them are laughably old. This demo is based on *John Carpenter's* space-burn epic *Dark Star*, and re-creates the sequence when a bomb is dropped on to a planet. It has a unique music quality, enhanced by the quick scene changes and suitable sound effects.



So there you have it - the top ten demos of all time... maybe. Perhaps you don't agree with our choices, in which case let us know. In fact, why don't you jot down your top ten demos on a postcard and send them in to us at PD Forum, Commodore Forum, Future Publishing, 20 Housworth Street, Bath, Avon BA1 3BW. And just as an extra incentive, the first letter pulled out of the office hat will win some free software. All the usual rules apply and Karen's decision is final.



See how to the data Master of Europe's screen - all it needs now is the grey wall!

around the screen like something out of an Amiga game. Indeed, it bears a striking resemblance to a *Flowerman* magazine - see a couple of years ago. Part 2: Add what would you expect to follow the most exciting section of the demo? That's right, the least exciting section. The part includes interesting scientific notes that produce useless (though effective, and) to be feared, I couldn't have pressed the space bar any quicker.

Part 3: Another simple section, consisting of a colourful logo and some rather funny DTP movement. It, and that's about it.

Part 4: Plasma is an effect that seems to be appearing in more and more CG-demos, and this demo has it's own version too. This particular section utilizes extended background colour mode to produce some funny character-based effects, along with the usual music and scrolling message.

Part 5: Another technically-impressive section, which has five different colour splits on every resolution. It may seem close to the average CG-demon, but gives three colour splits on both 640 and 320x200 at the best of these. Again this is merely a split-screen, and you might be marvel at the sheer talent (or madness) of the programmer.



Part 6 features the latest plasma effect to keep the eye-browed spectators...

Mayhem gets taped

Remember the Mayhem in Masterland Demo that we mentioned way back in DFWT? You don't think you just a little annoyed that the compilation was restricted to disk owners only? You were? Well, you'll now be able to enjoy that long-misunderstanding, graceless from your home, because the entire *Masterland* is now available on cassette, which should please more than a few of the old and evil *Discworld* fans.

Once again, the compilation includes three enormous playable levels (which are actually run-down versions taken directly from the finished game), a number of bonus extra demos, and even the ever-popular MC Mayhem music videos.

If you've been Mayhem for good let's face it, who isn't? With a tape deck, give this hulking garbage a try. For more info contact Binary Zone PD.



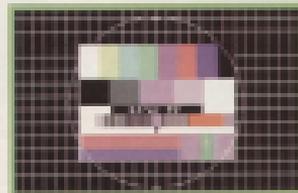
Part 10: This part is both innovative and fun to watch even though it's incredibly hard to read. It's basically a circular scrolling message, which bounces smoothly around the contours of the screen. Heck, you may not be able to read it, but boy does it look good.

If you expect really hard you might just be able to make out the circular message in part 10 of this demo.

Part 11: Another simple section, consisting of the huge **TOUCH** logo that moves up and down the screen. And the relatively simple effects you'll find some very clever things at work. Another section for the technically-minded to gaze at.

Part 12: The final section is, well, basically a test card (the standard BBC early on a Sunday morning)? Well, this is the sort of thing that you'd expect to see, along with the appropriate sound effect. Except in an impressive demo, and even considerably in terms of quality and simplicity. The whole production is extremely well put together, and includes some very nice music to accompany the effects. It's a very good example of an ambition and programming fan, and is an absolute must for any self-respecting demo-collector.

85%



Part 13 comes in the form of this TV testcard - which is pretty handy for checking your colours.

More PD games!

Since the 'Top 50 PD Games' feature in DFW2 Binary Zone has been translated with orders, it responds to such an overwhelming demand for low-cost software, Jason 'Kam' Blackmore is already making plans for a second Public Domain games compilation, which should be

available some time this month.

Binary Zone's software label, *Pygmalion*, has recently received plenty of games, which may also be suitable for inclusion on the compilation, along with several other classics. Watch this space.

PD Format Directory

It would be heaven, order, and overnight receipt to recommend any one particular library - PD software is free, and most libraries will have the latest software in stock. Their only aim is to spread the network and produce the PD Format directory.

If you're more oriented PD software before, write to a few libraries (including an IBM) and see for an up-to-date catalogue. Some libraries only stock disk-based software, so it might also be a good idea to mention whether or not you have a disk drive. To make the search, we may specially mention the companies above (some PD or disk CD) due to the complexity of their... (or I should read)

If you can't find a library and can't find your company listed here, write to us at: PD Format, Commodore Point, 80 Bonhill Street, 2nd, June 8 1992. And if you're a programmer or PD library manager, that's also the address to which you should send your hard copies.

Binary Zone PD / The Guild (T & G)
24 Portland Road, Dorking, Surrey GU10 1NR

Electric Boys PD (E)
178 Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey CR8 3BP

Box PD (B)
4 Burton Avenue, Gower Green, Wigan, Wigan W6A

KBPD (K & B)
1 Rutland Place, Glasgow, Scotland G4 8EA

Kingsley PD (K)
21 Glasgow Road, Bradford WF10 9PR

MS PD (M)
1 Walsden Close, Burnley Park, Northern North Devon EX20 1NR

Pygmalion PD (T & B)
21 Todd House Lane, Portsmouth, Bletchley Hill, West Midlands B91 3AL

FLPD (F)
c/o Wrexham Amateur, Whitehall, County Antrim, Northern Ireland BT12 8XA

Stonewall Plus (S)
Pulborough Centre, 84 High Street, Farnham, Hampshire GU10 2JG

Once again, Jason Finch pulls his undies on over his lights and dashes to the rescue of some Commodore users in distress.



Life can be demanding when you can't see out your blocks or heads.

TECHIE TIPS

Blockhead?

Dear Techie Tip,

I've recently purchased a used 1MB disk drive for my C64 and have been having trouble formatting disks. Whether I use the 'Disk' function from DOS or the format on the Action Replay II cartridge, most of the time I get only 60 blocks free.

Occasionally, I've been able to format several disks properly, but then it returns to 60 blocks instead of 80. The problem is I'm not sure whether I've a disk fault or whether the C64 is to blame. I have done what the IBM 1 is recommended, i.e. I step the drive head north adjusting and if so, at the same to do it.

OS Lord, Pigeon

Before you start working in costly programs, you should check out the disks that you're using. It could be that they're of low quality. You should be using 5 1/4-inch disks of 100% buckram (not grade ones), like 4071's, not cheapo 5 1/4-inch formats with the 'Max' However, if that's not the case, it's probably a problem with the head alignment of the disk drive itself. Realignment is quite easy if you know what you're doing, but then again, it's quite risky if you aren't. So, if you don't get any joy from the high-quality disks, send a tip for repair. Jason

Mister Sprites

Dear Techie Tip,

1. How do you change the shape of a sprite?
2. Can you have a picture on the screen looking with a 256*7 command while you're still moving a sprite with a joystick?

3. I'll only ask and can you sprites with color?
James Masterson, Oxford

1. Sprites, definitions, as they're called, are controlled by locations 2048 (the sprite used to 2047) (the sprite screen), 0. For example, you put the sprite data to location 200, you would do POKE 2048,0200A. The block is 64 because each sprite block uses 64 bytes of information, the last of which is ignored.

If you have a lot of sprites, you can put the data to locations 80-10000. Then you would do POKE 2048,10000 and so on. Basically, the command is POKE 2048+Sprite where 0 is the sprite number. 7) Sprites in the location of the data will read the data more easily by 64. If you have lots of sprites you may have to start considering bank switching, which we discussed in an earlier issue.

2. If the sprite moved is done through a machine code interrupt, then yes. But it's done through BASIC then, no, because no other BASIC commands can be

executed while a new I command is holding.

3. No-one has a cheat yet, you know! Jason

On reflection

Dear Techie Tip,

I have written a program with a lot of different modules that do different things depending on the value of the variable X. At the moment the program works out when I do with my finger the first

```
100 REM DISCO 0407 10:00
101 IF X=7 THEN 1000
102 IF X=7 THEN 1000
103 IF X=7 THEN 1000
104 IF X=7 THEN 1000
```

```
150 IF X=5 THEN 2000
160 GOTO 10
```

Is there an easier way to do the same thing? I've tried using ON X GOTO but I can't get enough the numbers on the 60-character line. Help would be greatly appreciated on this one!

Fred Smith, Birmingham

The ON command is definitely what you need, but the key lies in getting it up to what you only have, say, eight numbers on each line. Each consecutive line starts with either the ON X GOTO, and ON X TO GOTO, and so forth. If you're still unsure, try the snippet below. Jason

100 REM DISCO WHAT TO DO

```
101 ON X GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000
102 ON X, 1 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000
103 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000
104 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000
105 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000
106 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000
```

107 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

108 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

109 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

110 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

111 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

112 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

113 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

114 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

115 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

116 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

117 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

118 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

119 ON X, 1-8 GOTO 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000



Want him to beat your Squinties? Here's how to get the best of a second word processor!

Lights, camera... word processor?

Dear Techie Tip,

I'm an amateur film photography writer and I'm working on my first book using my trusty C1280. I can't shake the thought of having to use a PC if I'm currently using the Rapidly word processor, which is pretty good with fast and easy editing. However, I could do with a better word processor, particularly one with instant editing. Does anyone, anywhere, know of a better word processor for the C64? One which is geared to the fast production and editing of large quantities of text? I have already used IBM Office, EasyWord, Microsoft, and Interword, none of which is the best. Also, is there a spell-checker program available anywhere? Lynnette Coleman, Chichester

I've always found that the best word-processing package for the C64/128 is SuperWord. The fact is that it's a word-processor which is also very good. SuperWord 1.0 runs in 80 or 96 column mode on the C128—in C1280, of course—and can handle over 500 of text. You can work on two documents simultaneously and can set up macros in handy at



minutes of operation quickly. It includes a spell-checker that, best of all, has the "Go to Spell-checkers" when putting your life's work in their less-than-usable hands.

I have a spelling checker, it came with my PC. I rarely make for my most talented I cannot see. I'm not this young thing it. I'm sure your plans but do it later parked in its weight. My choice: what do you say?

As to where you would get hold of a copy of the software, I'm not entirely sure I went out of distribution many months ago, but you may pick a copy up in Buenos Aires. (Especially if you aren't a licensed act, what will be for, of course - licensed in your local free-press paper. Jason

Up the creek!

Dear Techno Tip,

Repeat though a sort of foreign loss of CD-ROM info and included an audio cassette. They plug into the system ports, but I don't seem to have any games that use them - and I haven't got a clue how they

work. Could you tell me please, and also give me a 36002 code for locating them? Thanks.

Paul Murphy, Peterborough

A few of the early games released for the CD30 worked with patches. A lot of them were on cassette for some reason or other. Let me get familiar with some technical details. A patch is connected to 3602 Complex Interface Adapter 1 and to the 3601 360 chip through the 36004 ports, with its value being read from locations 3601B and 3601A. You really ought to read them through machine code rather than BASIC. However, if you use the 3602 command and the 3602B the appropriate locations, you can use the following list of code to work out what the patches are up to: Jason

```
36 0000 PADDLE 000000 000000 000000
10 0100 0-0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
40 0100 0 00 00 0 0
30 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
140 0100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

```
170 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
180 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
190 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

```
320 0000 0000 0000
240 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
260 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
280 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
300 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
320 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
340 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
360 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

```
380 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
400 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
420 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
440 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
460 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
480 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
500 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

Short and sweet

Dear Techno Tip,

Remember that it isn't possible to abbreviate the 36002 supports as you don't have to type the whole lot in and can fit more on to one 36002 program line. How is this done?

Jeremy Heywood, Manchester

Well, I'm not sure where you fit your abbreviation to your group like that, but it's certainly true. The technique enables you to put more commands on a line by abbreviating, say, four letter commands to two characters. However, you should be careful when using abbreviated commands. If you can't remember with a line that goes over 80 characters in length, you won't be able to do the line when the command words are expanded again - and so all those nightmares that can lead to.

To obtain the abbreviations, you need to key in the first one or two letters, then, holding down the

36002 key, type in the rest and the prefixes a

prefix system.

The 36002

is connected to

the system. You

can abbreviate

the 36002 to

press G, release it, then hold down the 36002 key while you tap G. But for 36002 you would press G, release it, press G, release it, then hold down 36002 while you tap G.

Commands requiring just the first letter before the 36002 separator are: ABS, AND, ASC, ATN, CHR, CLP, COS, COUNT, DATA, DEF, DIM, END, EXP, FOR, FWD, GET, GOTD, INPUT, LET, LIST, LOAD, MOVE, NEXT, NOP, OPEN, PEEK, POKE, PRINT, READ, RIGHTS, RND, RNDI, SAVE, SUB, SUB SPCL, SUB, SUBP, SYS, TAB, THEN, UNL, HAL, VERIFY and WAIT.

Commands requiring the first two letters to be typed are: CIRCLE, GOSUB, LEFTS, RESTORE, RETURN, STOP and STRL.

And that's it, all other commands have no abbreviations. Jason

QUICK SHOTS

■ I was going through my collection of old magazines the other day when I found the "Double" issue. I was wondering if it's still going and if it is, how can I join?
Chris Neville, Manchester

LOGIT only managed to produce seven issues before it ceased publishing, and unfortunately no back issues remain. Jason

■ Is it possible to get hold of a CD-ROM drive for the 360?
Ian Marshall, Glasgow

Not that I know of. The Electric Bytes Software company is looking into the possibilities of importing hard drives from America through, and don't forget its existing offer of getting hold of a 1041 disk drive for a penny short of seventy quid. And that's definitely something worth writing up for. Jason

No CD-ROM, but these American 36002 drives (Electric Bytes Software is planning to launch) are capable of storing 10MB. Pretty hot stuff!

■ Your section is brilliant but why not why can't I do the pages long?
Patrick Kelly, Bedford

Because that wouldn't leave room for much else. Jason



The 36002 to 36002

A. For example, to abbreviate 36002 you would

press G, release it, then hold

down the 36002 key while you tap G. But for 36002 you would press G, release it, press G, release it,

then hold down 36002 while you tap G.

Commands requiring just the first letter before the 36002 separator are: ABS, AND, ASC, ATN, CHR, CLP, COS, COUNT, DATA, DEF, DIM, END, EXP, FOR, FWD, GET, GOTD, INPUT, LET, LIST, LOAD, MOVE, NEXT, NOP, OPEN, PEEK, POKE, PRINT, READ, RIGHTS, RND, RNDI, SAVE, SUB, SUB SPCL, SUB, SUBP, SYS, TAB, THEN, UNL, HAL, VERIFY and WAIT.

Commands requiring the first two letters to be typed are: CIRCLE, GOSUB, LEFTS, RESTORE, RETURN, STOP and STRL.

And that's it, all other commands have no abbreviations. Jason

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Full 64K Program Monitor - examines ALL memory. Interrupts, traps, I/O errors and registers. A full memory dump listed for disassemblers will be fast!

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Trace the Sprites and view the screen with the joystick - customize your game - set sprite colours.

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Now you can erase your old word processing programs from memory. Simply erase the action and save to tape or disk to avoid all super fast speed - no more waiting for programs to load.

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Easy to use double disk. **Double Disk Copy** from conventional methods. **Best for backing up!**

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This feature will load Turbo Basic and programs that you need to tape - no user knowledge required!

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Forward on any tape disk or disk II seconds - no more waiting about **PRINTER CLUMP**

Now set your frozen screen to printer - MPH 500, 600, Epson, Star etc. - very versatile.

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For parallel printers, Star, Epson, etc. Print out labels with graphics characters etc. (Cable required for parallel)

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Now you can print out your pictures in FULL COLOUR!

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