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Cover by William Giese

About a year ago there was a rash of new computer product introductions. Within a few days I managed to get to the introduction of a Sony micro, two from Wang, and four from Digital Electronics Corp. (DEC). Each expressed extravagant ideas about their expected market share, yet when I tried to discuss marketing plans with their marketing people 1 found them surprisingly vague. Well, here we are a good deal later and not very much has happened.

The DEC people, when asked why they were so late with their personal computers, said (1) they weren't late and (2) they'd been too busy with other things. The president went on to say that half of the home computers were in the closet unused. Hmmm. DEC was thinking in terms of quickly producing 100,000 of their personal computers and said they expected to get 20 percent of the market. They were very enthusiastic about getting distribution through the Computerland stores, Hamilton Avnet, and the DEC stores.

All of these computers, introduced with considerable hoopla, and all with high hopes on the part of the manufacturers, have remained almost invisible in the desktop computer field. I doubt if any of them have even come close to 1 percent of the market, much less 20 percent. Now what kind of an industry are we in where giant firms such as Sony, Wang, and DEC are unable to make a dent after a year?

Well, with all due respect to both the desktop industry and to these large firms, the main problem, I suspect, was one of marketing. These big firms had good, experienced marketing people. . but not people with experience in the desktop field. Adam Osborne, who grew up with the micro industry, understood the marketing of micros and quickly got his sales into the millions of dollars. If the marketing managers of these firms had brought in a consultant familiar with the micro field, they might have made an impression. But instead they tried to go ahead with marketing systems geared to minicomputers, not micros.

When these large, well-endowed firms brought out their microcomputers, I suspect there was a good deal of dung around the halls of the Tandy Towers, shaking off of alarmed cowboy boots. It was bad enough when IBM threw their Stetson into the ring, but


## Mini makers can't sell their micros

with DEC in there too... and with a rapidly growing rash of DEC stores in malls. . . can little ole \$2B-sales Tandy keep afloat?

Fortunately for Tandy... and the rest of the microcomputer industry. . .the moguls at DEC, Wang, and Sony (among a lot of others) stuck firmly to traditional marketing strat-egies-traditional for the minicomputer field in the case of DEC and Wang, which meant lots of advertising in the magazines being read by data processing professionals. Talk about wasting money! Running ads where they are going to be glimpsed and avoided like the plague by the group most fighting micros has to come under the heading of self-destruction. For the most part, DP managers have thought of micros as toys and have held them in disdain, refusing to give them more than a lip curl and sneer. The more adventurous executives have been sneaking their
micros onto their desks at work, but they're not tied in with the company data-processing network.

The DP-oriented magazines have been getting the brunt of the ad campaign, with the rest going to Business Week and so on. Yet when we look at surveys of this new industry, we find that DP professionals are not the big buyers of micros. What we find is that most people who go out and buy a micro have checked with a friend who has one first, not with their MIS manager.

And where do these friends get their information that they pass along to help guide purchases? You know as well as I that micro users are reading the micro magazines, not Computerworld, Computer Decisions, and so on. They're reading Personal Computing, Creative Computing, Microcomputing, 80 Mi cro, and inCider (to name a few.) So, while Apple and Tandy have been racking up ever-growing sales, DEC has been closing its stores and looking sadly at Hamilton Avnet to see what went wrong.

You're a micro user. Tell me, does a day go by when someone doesn't ask you for your advice on what micro they should buy? I know I'm asked a dozen times a day. Having never touched a DEC micro, it is unlikely that I am going to be an enthusiastic booster. And having read virtually nothing about the DEC systems in the micro magazines, I'm likely to pass any thoughts about getting DEC micros off as a serious judgment error. Aren't these systems really just intelligent terminals designed to augment the larger DEC computers? No offense DEC, but your products are as invisible to me as they are to most of the readers of my magazines.

When you multiply the expected 100,000 computer sales times the cost per system, you're looking at some $\$ 500$ million in lost sales. With those kinds of numbers at stake, one would think that DEC could have eked out just a tad for a consultant to help them enter this new field. It isn't as if they hadn't seen what happened to the mainframe firms when they ignored the minicomputer firms a few years ago. Ah, history repeated.

You know, when you consider the difference in cost of advertising in magazines such as Time and the microcomputer magazines (one ad in Time costs more than ads in almost all of the micro magazines combined and will probably

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controllers for $51_{4}^{\prime \prime}$ and $8^{\prime \prime}$ floppy disks (single/double sided, single/double density, up to 4.5 Megabytes capacity), the LNW80 2 also gives you the unique ability to read and write diskettes from greater variety of other popular computers than does any other microcomputer. So regardless of how big you grow, you will never end up with thumb-twiddling down time while you expand to a more powerful system. The LNW80 2 will always have enough muscle to handle your biggest and toughest jobs.

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The LNW80 2 was deveioped to anticipate the needs of both expansion and compatibility. So the computer was designed with enough built-in features to keep you from having to spend a small fortune as you move down the road to higher levels of user sophistication. Standard features include high and low resolution graphics in both color and black-and-white, an asynchronous serial communication channel, and a wide variety of tape, printer, monitor and hardware expansion ports. In addition, the LNW80 2 contains an array of quality construction features that fully justify its remarkable one-year limited warranty
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result in a tiny fraction of the sales), the businessman who makes a computerbuying decision on the basis of an ad in Time is an idiot . . and there is a shortage of idiots with enough money to buy computers.
Not that minicomputer firms have a patent on throwing advertising money into the wrong corners. Old timers in the field may remember the wild advertising attack by something called The Last One. This was a program that was heralded as the last program one would ever have to buy. The outfit said they had $\$ 1$ million to invest in ads. . . and judging from the splash in Time, Newsweek, and so on, they probably did indeed spend their $\$ 1$ million. I wonder if they had any more success than Bridge Computer, who spent $\$ 50,000$ in Byte and, as a result, sold three computers? One would guess that they didn't, if one were to judge from the visibility of the firm today...two years later. It would appear that the only winner there was the advertising agency that orchestrated the media attack.

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[^0]Igot pretty excited when 80 Micro asked me to write Proof Notes, since Rodney and Mercedes hog the Gamer's Cafe. Then I found out that it was for the games issue. Hey-I know something about serious stuff, too. I even won a prize in high school for my paper, "The Cicada-Nature's Little Time Capsule."

Of course, games can be pretty serious business. Who among us has not feit the massive wave of depression that comes from missing a scoreboard by 10 points, the blind rage from a sneak attack by some sleazy little alien with no sense of morals or even etiquette? And what about when you shoot a ship swooping down on you and it doesn't die? AND WHAT ABOUT WHEN THE MACHINE LOCKS UP JUST AS-

Well. Suffice it to say that games are not all fun and games.

But let's get philosophical for a moment. What's so great about TRS-80 games anyway? I mean, why would anyone want to play some stupid space shoot-em-up on a dinky black-andwhite monitor with lousy graphics to boot when he could be cruising along on a sleek new Apple IIe or Atari 800?

Yes, I wondered that myself once, when all my friends sneered at me and I only dared to play Galaxy Invasion in the bathroom after 3 a.m. But no more! I'm proud to be a TRS-80 gamer!! AND I'LL TAKE ON ANY MAN WHO-

But no point in getting worked up here. I've made peace with my games. No longer am I ashamed of them. For in TRS-80 games I have found simplicity, and in that simplicity I have found the essence of computer gaming.

Who needs all those splashy colors? What's so great about realistic highresolution graphics? Why bother with state-of-the-art voice synthesis? These are but frilly trappings that obfuscate the basic (some might even say primordial) confrontation between man and machine.

# Mad Max on the meaning of games 

No matter what we call those objects on the screen, no matter what planet we're on or mythical foe we're fighting, are we doing anything more than trying to zap a bunch of phosphor blobs the computer is tossing at us? Isn't that what it's really all about?

The TRS-80 gamer is a minimalist and a purist. He lets his imagination fill the blanks between the few broad strokes the computer paints with its luminescent brush. And in doing so, he becomes one with the game; in fact, he becomes the game, another ball on a binary billiard table that sits in an ephemeral pool hall on an ephemeral side street somewhere in a city that lies next to a river of dreams on a vibrational plane that cuts sharply through a region of time known only to-

Hmmm. I've probably said enough (Mercedes thinks I've said enough when I say "Good morning"). Except to add that the games in this issue have been given the Gamer's Cafe Seal of Approval, and we highly recommend them to you. (And not simply because the editors at 80 Micro have threatened to ax the Cafe if we don't.) Just remember the words of John Godfrey Saxe:
In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love, it is ever the same; In the struggle for power, or the scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto-Rely on yourself!
For, whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The victor is he who can go it alone!
Whatever pelf is.
-Mad Max

## AN IMPROVED VERSION of the WINNER of THREE 80 MICRO READERS' CHOICE AWARDS The NEW AIDS-III ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ <br> 

by SofTrends, Inc.

1. TRUSTWORTHY. A bad diskette or an undependable machine can ruin your whole day. The NEW AIDS-III checks itself. If something's wrong, it tells you, instead of turning on you like a mad dog.
2. GENEROUS. The NEW AIDS-III doesn't use BASIC. But it does use the memory BASIC uses. And to make the most out of that extra memory, it selectively compresses bytes into tiny bits. It all adds up to more usable data records. Up to 3 times as many.*
3. THOUGHTFUL. The NEW AIDS-III never treats you harshly. If one keystroke will do, it won't ask for two. The NEW AIDS-III remembers things like report formats, search strategies and file names. So you don't have to. It even reminds you, gently, to save your important data.
4. INTELLIGENT. The NEW AIDS-III is smart. It doesn't waste your time with questions about record sizes, field counts and other technical mumble-jumble. A new system can be created, or an old one modified, in a couple of minutes. Even if your name isn't Albert Einstein.
5. KIND. The NEW AIDS-III is always ready to help. It says so, on every screen display. HINTS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ (Help INdexed To Screen) tells you on which page in the NEW AIDS-III manual to look for more information. The manual is easy to understand and easy on the eyes.
6. QUIET. If you hit the wrong key, you won't hear any annoying buzzes, clicks or chirps. Instead, FLAWS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ (FLash-Annunciated Warning System) will create a striking visual effect. But only for an instant. And without affecting any of the text on the screen. Guaranteed to catch the eye of the fastest touch-typist.
7. ALERT. If the NEW AIDS-III is left alone, it lets you know it missed you. It worries about your important data. After several minutes of no activity, the NEW AIDS-III creates a striking visual display to get your attention. Touch any key to let it know you're still there, and it stops. For a little while, anyway.
8. LEAN.There's no fat in the NEW AIDS-III. That's because it uses SofTrends' proprietary PMX ${ }^{\text {M }}$ system architecture. Small, lightning-fast, reliable. Lean? Yes. Mean? Definitely not.
9. FAST. Searches and sorts hundreds of records in seconds. Screens are displayed in the blink of an eye. Disk access rates approach one-thousand characters per second. No waiting for "garbage collection". The NEW AIDS-III lives fast. Up to 10 times as fast.*
10. REASONABLE.Use AIDS III Version 2.0 to help make your choice. If you've got a TRS 80 Modell I or III, send us $\$ 79.95$ and we'll send you a copy of AIDS III to use free for 30 days. Then if you find it isn't right for you, send it back and we'll refund your money, no questions asked.

- As compared to MTC AIDS-Ill, Version 1.0

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## NEWDOS/80 Verson 2.0

## Model I and Model III

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NEWSCRIPT is the versatile TRS-80 word processing program. It supports "smart" printers like the Epson, Okidata, NEC, C.Iton. Spinwriter, centronics 739 and more NEWSCRIPT
$\$ 109.95$

If you own Apparat's
NEWDOS/80-Version 2.0 you need

## BREVI-T ${ }^{T M}$

by SofTrends, Inc.
If you have trouble remembering command formats, want to simplify use of DOS, do a lot of program development of just want to be more effective with your TRS.80'm, then BREVI-T is for you. Abbreviations can be defined for both DOS and BASIC. These are automatically expanded as part of the command line processor. Optionally, parameters may be defined as part of an abbreviation. For example. "F 1" might be used to FORMAT drive 1. Change the might be used to FORMAT drive 1. Change the
1 to a 2 and FORMAT drive 2. It's that simple. Complete with easy-10-10llow instructions, examples and a sample abbreviation file.
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## by David Stambaugh

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## Corvus Absolved

NEWDOS80 2.0 for the Model III does work in concert with the Corvus hard disk environment and the Radio Shack accounting software（ 80 Micro， May 1983，p．18）．

Model III accounting packages are written in Basic．When you load and list the programs，you see that the authors have assigned drive numbers to the var－ ious file names used throughout each program disk．

Simply edit and change the drive numbers to the slot number on which you plan to mount the program and data files．Then save the programs with the correct file names．

## $640 I=1: M L=0: C L=32: C H=L U$

$1260 \mathrm{Q}=578+\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{NF} \$(\mathrm{SF})): \mathrm{FL=FNLF}(\mathrm{SF}): M L=1: F V \$=\boldsymbol{m}: \mathrm{RJ}=(F L(S F)>0): N E$
＝NOT RJ： $\mathrm{FD}=\mathrm{FD}(\mathrm{SF}): \mathrm{CL}=32: \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{LU}: \mathrm{GOSUB} 120: \mathrm{SV}=\mathrm{FV} \$$
1930 ：CHECK MODEL TYPE \＆DO SETUP FOR LOWERCASE USE
1935 IF PEEK（4）$=48$ THEN PORE 16412，1：PORE 16419，95：LU＝122 ELSE LU＝PEEK（15360）：POKE 15360，120：IF PEEK（15360）＜＞120 THEN POKE 1 $5360, \mathrm{LU}: \mathrm{LU}=90$ ELSE POKE 15360，LU： $\mathrm{LU}=122$

Program Listing 1．AIDS－III
$3840 \mathrm{Q}=578+\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{NF} \$(\mathrm{SF})): F \mathrm{FL}=\mathrm{FNLF}(\mathrm{SF}): \mathrm{ML}=1: \mathrm{FVS}={ }^{m \pi}: \mathrm{RJ}=(\mathrm{FL}(\mathrm{SF})>0): \mathrm{NE}$ $=$ NOT RJ：FD＝FD（SF）：CL＝52：CH＝LU：GOSUB8D日：SV\＄＝FV
$9515 \mathrm{Q}=768: \mathrm{FL}=\mathrm{HS}-1: \mathrm{ML}=0: \mathrm{FV}={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{m}: \mathrm{CL}=32: \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{LU}: \mathrm{GOSUB} 800$
13500＇CHECR MODEL TYPE \＆DO SETUP FOR LOWERCASE USE
13510 IF PEEK（4）$=48$ THEN PORE 16412，1：POKE $16419,95:$ LU＝122 ELS
E LU＝PEEK（15360）：POKE 15360，120：IF PEER（15360）＜ 120 THEN POKE
15360．LU：LU＝9日 ELSE POKE 15360，LU：LU＝122
Program Listing 2．MAPS－III
$13500^{\prime}$ CHECK MODEL TYPE \＆DO SETUP FOR LOWERCASE USE
13510 IF PEEK（4）$=48$ THEN PORE 16412，1：POKE 16419，95：LU＝122 ELS
E LU＝PEEK（15360）：POKE 1536区，120：IF PEEK（15360）＜＞120 THEN POKE
15369，LU：LU＝90 ELSE PORE 15360 ，LU：LU＝122
 GOTO 15200，15275，14500，16000，15200
$15282 \mathrm{Q}=723: \mathrm{FL}=\mathrm{NS}+5: \mathrm{ML}=\mathrm{O}: \mathrm{CL}=32: \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{LU}: \mathrm{FV} \$ \mathrm{FNF}(25)$ ：GOSUB8日日：ON IC GOTO $15270,15285,14500,16000,15200$
$15292 \mathrm{Q}=787: \mathrm{FL}=\mathrm{NS}+5: \mathrm{ML}=0: \mathrm{CL}=32: \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{LU}: \mathrm{FV} \$=\mathrm{NF}(26): \mathrm{GOSUB} 800$ ：ON IC GOTO 15280，15295，14500，16090，15200
$15310 \mathrm{Q}=896: \mathrm{FL}=\mathrm{HS}-1: \mathrm{ML}=0: \mathrm{FV} \$=\mathrm{LEFT}(\mathrm{PT} \$, \mathrm{FL}): \mathrm{CL}=32: \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{LU}: \mathrm{GOSUB} 80 \mathrm{\theta}$
 $=N O T$ RJ：FD＝FD（SF）：CL＝32：CH＝LU：GOSUB800：SV\＄＝FVS

Program Listing 3．CALCS－III

```
10072 ' CHECK MODEL TYPE & DO SETUP
10074 IF PEEK(4)=48 THEN PORE 16412,1: POKE 16419,95:' =MOD 3
```

Program Listing 4．MERGE－III

## NEWCLOCK80

MODELI

## MODEL III



Wouldn't it be nice if your computer could always boot up with the right time and date and then stay accurate. New-clock-80 will enhance your Model I or III system with powerful clock/calendar/timer functions.

Using LSI (large scale integration) and custom circuits, Newclock-80 provides MO/DATE/YR, HR:MN:SEC plus AM/PM and day of week and even takes care of leap years! It continues to keep time and date with quartz accuracy when the computer is turned off or experiences a power failure. A single battery lasts over 2 years.

Compatibillty: Newclock-80 is compatible with any operating system, including DOSPLUS, NEWDOS, LDOS, With its fully decoded circuitry it will work with any other hardware you may own. Bus expanders are available.

Installation is very simple, no tools, no disassembly, no soldering. Just plug it in, that's all. There is no power supply or messy cable. Newclock-80 plugs into the rear of the keyboard 3 or side of the Exp. Int. ©. Model III Newciock fits the 50 pin card edge (underneath) (1)

The Software: Newclock-80 is as easy to use as it is to install. . "SET", a Basic program, is used only once to set the time and date and select 12 or 24 hour format. "TIMESTR", also in Basic, patches your computer "TIME\$" function to read Newclock-80. It also adds "TIME\$" to keyboard-only systems, a short routine is simply "poked" into low memory.

Newclock-80 uses 12 ports ( 176 to 188): 6 for the time, 6 for the date. The data is conveniently stored in decimal form, no conversion is needed You can read or modify any digit using simple Basic "INP" and "OUT" statements.

No risk trial. Order your Newclock-80 today, see how easy it is to install and operate then decide within 30 days if you want to keep it. If for any reason you are not delighted with its quality and performance, you may return it for a prompt and courteous refund.

Your unit will come complete (4) with software on tape, detailed instructions, handy reference card, and a 90 day warranty. Specify Model I or III. Software is also available on disk: add $\$ 5$. Lithium battery (not included) available from RADIO-SHACK (*23-162) or add $\$ 1.50$ to your order.
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## INPUT

that run within the 51 by 24 screen limitations. Contact Data-Comp for further information.

Steve Odneal<br>8609 East 73rd St.<br>Kansas City, MO 64133

## PowerSoft Support

Hooray for PowerSoft. They said it all. They said it well. And it needed to be said ( 80 Micro, April 1983, p. 24).

The freeloaders of the world deny creative people their right to make a buck. PowerSoft's superb defense of copy protection should put this matter to rest once and for all.

Frank J. Rosato
12 Blueberry Lane
Lexington, MA 02173

## VCMOD Mod

Arne Rohde's VCMOD program ( 80 Micro, April 1983, p. 210) contains one bug that occurs if you use the exponential function (shifted @) in an equation.

The correction requires adding three lines to the Assembly-language program before assembling (or, if you're a byte zapper, adding 6 bytes to the object code in the middle of the program, which could mean retyping the last half). Between lines 1850 and 1860 of the original program, add:

| 1852 | CP | $5 B H$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1854 | JR | $\mathrm{NZ}, \$+4$ |
| 1856 | ADD | $\mathrm{A}, 05 \mathrm{H}$ |

If you must work at the byte level, add the bytes starting at address FF5C hexadecimal (hex) using Mr. Rohde's ORG location of FE 00 hex for a 48 K Model I machine:

| Location | Byles |
| :--- | :--- |
| FFSC | FE5B |
| FFSE | 2002 |
| FF60 | C605 |

You must increase all subsequent locations by six.

To run VCMOD, assemble it and name it VCMOD/CMD. Then save it on the same disk that contains VC/CMD. To run VisiCalc, type in VCMOD/CMD or VCMOD (or use autostart with AUTO VCMOD) rather than entering $\mathrm{VC} / \mathrm{CMD}$ or VC (or AUTO VC).

The VCMOD program starts by loading in VC/CMD (or whatever you've named the original VisiCalc pro-gram-don't forget to modify line 0480 if you change the name), then modifies the VisiCalc code and runs it.

> L.S. Wilkins
> 4000 Capitol Drive
> Fort Collins, CO 80526

## Copyrights and Conversions

We are in the software business and have gone to great lengths to copyright our programs. Admittedly, the copyright only stops honest people from stealing a program, but comments like yours (80 Micro, April 1983, p. 16) give thousands of people the idea that they are honest if they use a copyrighted program for their "personal use."

I'm sure you meant well by your comments, but the term "personal use" is simply too broad. Too many wellmeaning readers will take this as a subtle license to copy any and all programs. We provide our source code at no extra cost to our customers, but we do not want them to give it to their friends for "personal use."

> Eddie Waren, President
> The Software Terminal 223 Fairway Drive
> Fayetteville, NC 28305

You're right-"personal use" is a bit vague. What we meant is that the consumer has a right to duplicate or modify commercial software as long as he or she doesn't sell or give away copies of that software to other users. - Eds.

## WittSoft and Copy Protection

l'd like to respond to some of PowerSoft's statements directed at WittSoft (80 Micro, April 1983, p. 24).

PowerSoft says, ". . .due to the fact that some magazines, companies, and individuals are making it possible for nonregistered users (read pirates) to use our software, supporting registered owners has been hampered."

The Super Utility Plus manual says registration has always been a requirement for support; section 3.2 states, "We will do our best to assist and support all REGISTERED OWNERS, so be sure and include your SERIAL number."

The card that customers sign and return to PowerSoft to receive support is a legal agreement that binds the user to conditions not revealed prior to the purchase. Refusing to sign and return such an agreement doesn't make one a pirate.

On SU + as a CMD file, PowerSoft says, ". . . if you are using single density, you don't have much room left for anything else. This makes it impractical to have SU+ as a CMD file." There's no reason the CMD file can't be kept on a data disk when space is a problem, and many users have double-density, double-sided, or 80 -track drives.

When the program is in CMD format, users can store it on any medium they like. PowerSoft distributes the $\$ 500$ Special Edition in CMD format on a single-density data disk, and makes that the number one selling point in their S/E ad (80 Micro, Anniversary Issue 1983, p. 153).

The PowerSoft response might lead one to think that Super Duper is a "1-byte patch (with directions)." It is not. It is a 500 -plus byte machine-language program provided on disk with a 16-page manual.

Regarding Scripsit back-up patch authors, PowerSoft says, ". . . they are looking to make a quick buck and deny good programmers the royalties they are due. . . . The guy who wrote Scripsit deserves to be paid for every copy out there that is being used...."

Apparently the concern for the author of Scripsit is newly acquired. The PowerSoft ad for Scriplus ( 80 Micro, January 1983, p. 249) says, "Allows MOD III versions to be BACKED UP for your protection."

Concerning utilities to back up SU + 2.2z, PowerSoft says, "If you bought one, send it back. Only these pirates have a need for it now." Only after WittSoft released a utility to back up version $2.2 z$ did PowerSoft find enough concern for their customers to release CMD back-up instructions.

Those who buy Super Duper receive a program that performs as advertised. PowerSoft specifically exempts version 3.0 from their offer, whereas we've agreed to provide an upgrade when the new version is available.

Regarding the back-up disk included with the program, PowerSoft says, ". . . it is doubtful that you will be without $\mathrm{SU}+$. Of course, that wasn't good enough for WittSoft. ..."

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## INPUT

We feel that every program requires at least four copies (original, virgin back-up, working version, and working version back-up). When any of these crashes, the user should have a way to generate a replacement. The issue is not whether one would be without $\mathrm{SU}+$; it's having to pay for back-up disks over and over again.

About WittSoft, PowerSoft says, "Perhaps they should be made aware that every back-up and/or CMD file of $\mathrm{SU}+$ contains the serial number of the purchaser." We do know about it and could have erased it if we'd wanted to. Like PowerSoft, we don't want to be included in categories where we don't belong.

Our letter in the February 1983 issue of 80 Micro (p.14) was an edited version of the introduction to the Super Duper manual. One passage removed read, "Use Super Duper only to back up your legally obtained copy of $\mathrm{SU}+\ldots$ Kim Watt deserves to be paid for his work."

PowerSoft says, "We challenge you to show us one ad that brags about backing up protected disks." The January 1982 issue of 80 Micro (p. 153) contains a full-page ad for $\mathrm{SU}+$. Under the heading "Disk Copy" appears, "The Special Disk Copy enables the user to make a back-up of most TRS-80 readable disks that are presently on the market, regardless of any efforts that have been made to protect them."

The response also says, "It was intended to copy garbled disks.... It was not designed to be a game-disk copier. . . although you perhaps bought it for that purpose." The same ad continues with "This program's only intended use is for you to make back-ups of your legally purchased programs."

PowerSoft says, "We have never highlighted our special copy function in $\mathrm{SU}+$." However, similar text appears on the back cover and in section 1.3 of the version 2.2 z manual.

Last, PowerSoft says, "Magazines must take a stand somewhere and stick to it." Magazines (and all forms of media) have a responsibility to serve the public in article, editorial, and advertising content. If they limit any copy utility, they should limit all copy utili-ties-including Super Utility Plus.

80 Micro raised an important issue and gave all parties a chance to air their opinions. This isn't an indication of "ambivalence," but evidence of the magazine allowing a free exchange of ideas and an unbiased marketplace for computer products.

Jean Witt
WittSoft
1302-41st St.
Oriando, FL 32805

## Page Program

In "Moving Window" (80 Micro, April 1983, p. 296), Ken M. Williams resorts to a complicated string manipulation procedure to extract the pattern of bits corresponding to the binary equivalent of the page number.

A simpler technique for displaying a desired page takes advantage of the logical AND operation to extract bits. To extract the ith-order bit from an integer $X$, use the statement $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{SGN}(\mathrm{N}$ AND X ), where N equals the ith power of two. The subroutine in Program Listing 5 illustrates the technique; the desired page number (zero to 127) stored in the variable PG calls the routine.

The display for $\mathrm{PG}>31$ is hardware

```
100 'Subroutine to display a memory page (0-127) given by
PG
110 N = 1
    Nwill equal
    1,2,4,8,16,32,64 for bits
    0-6
120 FOR M=&HFPC6 to &HFPD2 STEP 2 7 address pairs in
130 B = SGN(N AND PG)
140 PORE M+B,0
150 N = 2 * N
Extract a bit from PG
    register
    Get ready for next higher
    bit
```

160 NEXT N
170 RETURN
dependent. If you have a 16 K machine, or 32 K via piggybacking 16 K chips, pages 32-63, corresponding to addresses $4000-7 \mathrm{FFF}$ hexadecimal (hex), will not produce a stable display without special hardware modifications. RAM does not go higher than 3FFF hex in a 16 K machine in any case. Pages 64 127 will be a repeat of pageszero to 63 .

If you have a stock 32 K machine containing 64 K chips that are only half used, pages zero to 127 will be stable and distinct.

Arthur J. Flexser<br>11111 N. Kendall Drive<br>Miami, FL 33176

## Tandy Technology

As an advocate of computer technology, I cringe every time I enter a Radio Shack store. I fail to understand why Tandy is trying to sell computer technology at one end of their store, while they use a manual cash register.

It seems worthwhile for Tandy to use their computers in their check-out process, if for no other reason than to exhibit a working computer.

The stores I've visited would turn off any small-business owner that might be interested in using a computer when he sees that Tandy cannot even develop a system for its own use.

Charles E. Austin Route One, Box 105 B
Flat Rock, AL 35966

## Scripsit for LDOS

To patch Scripsit for use under LDOS Double Density, implement the following patches:

PATCH SCRIPSIT/LC (D13,E5 = 2D 40)
PATCH SCRIPSIT/LC (D06,4F = "LDOS")

The first patch changes the exit address from a reset causing a reboot to the LDOS Ready mode. The second patch changes the version from "VER 1.0 " to "VER.LDOS". This is an optional cosmetic change.

Do not use high-memory routines with Scripsit under LDOS.

Terry I. Major
7614 N. 48th Ave.
Glendale, AZ 85301

## NOW MODEL I AND MODEL II

Now Model III users can take advantage of the ALPHA I/O system too. Our new MOD III/I BUS CONVERTER allows most port based Model I accessories (such as our ANALOG-80, INTERFACER 2 and INTERFACER-80) to connect to the Model III bus. MOD III/I BUS CONVERTER, complete with all connectors; only $\mathbf{\$ 3 9 . 9 5}$.


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ANALOU-80: A WORLD OF NEW APPLICATIONS POSSIBLE. 8 DIGITAL MULTIMETERS PLUGGED INTO YOUR TRS-80 Measure Temperature. Voliage Curfent Light. Pressure erc Very casy to use lor example let 5 read inpul chantel *4 10 $A=\operatorname{NP}(0)$ Puls the result in variabie converstion 20 $A=$ INP(0) Puls the resulp in valiable A Volla Specrications Input lange 0.5 V to 0.500 V Each channei can be set to a dufferent scale
Resolution 20 mV (on 5 V range) Accuracy B Dus ( $5 \%$ ) Port Address funbeer seiectable flugs into keyboard bus or En iscreen princer poril Assembled and tested 90 day warranty
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## GREEN SCREEN WARNING

IBM and all the "orggies" are using green screen monitors Its advantages are now widely adverlised we lieel that every TRS.80 user should enfoy the beneftrs I provides Bul Wahning: all Green Screens are not created equal here is What we found

- Several are lust a flat prece ol standard colored Lucite The green the was not made for this purpose and is juoged by many to be 100 dark Increasing the brightiess control with result in a tuzzy cisplay
- Some are simply a plece of invin plastic tilm taped onto a cardboard frame the color is satisfactiony but the wobly film gives it a poor appearance
-One "optical filter" is in fact plain acrylic sheeting -False ciam A tew pretend to "reduce giafe" In tact then Fife ano shiny surfaces (both limm and Luche lype) ADO lther own reflections 10 the screen
-A tew laughs One ad claims to "reduce screen contrasi" Sorry gentleman but tis fust the oppostre one of the Green Screen's major Denetits is 10 increasp the comrast between the text and the background
-Dirawbacks. Most are using adnesive strips to lasten tren screen to the monitor this method makes 11 awkward to remove for necessary periodical cleaning All (except ours) are tiat Light pens will not wark relably because of the bug gap between the screen and the lube
Many companies have been manulaclurng, video filters for years. We are not the first (some thank they abe), but we have oone our homework and we think we manulacture the best Green Screen Here is why
elt fits right onto the picture qube like a skin because it is the Only CURVED screen MOLDED exacily to the picture ?ube curvature it is Cut precisely to cover the exposed area of the picture tube. The tit is such that the stanic etectricty is sutficient to keep it in placel We also include some invisible reusable tape tor a more secure tastening
-The tifiter material lhat we use is just tight. not too dark nor $100 \mathrm{ligm1}$ The result is a really yeye pleasing display. We are so sure thal you will never take your Green screen off that we offer an unconolional money-back guaraniy try out Green Screen for 14 days If for any reason you are not delighted with is. return it for a prompt felund A last word We think that companves !like durs. who are selling mainly by matil should elist their street addressmave a phone number (tor questions and orderswaccept CODs. not every one likes to send checks to apo bowolter the convenience of charging therr purchase to major credt cards How conte we are the only oreen screen people dong it? Order your ALPHA GREEN SCREEN today $\$ 12.50$


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## Xenix and the Model 16

In reply to your request for information on the latest applications for the Model 16, Delker Electronics Inc. has been keeping on top of the Model 16/Xenix system. We have accounting, inventory, and language development software from Radio Shack available and currently installed at several customer sites.
With the aid of the Model 16 MultiUser Cobol Development System and MBasic, we have converted Model II programs to the Model 16 with relative ease.
One of the best applications we have found for the Xenix system is the flexibility to upload and download files generated on other systems, such as the new Model 100.
We encourage your increased support for articles involving the Xenix operating system and information on non-Radio Shack software compatible with it.

## Thomas M. Delker, President Delker Electronics Inc. Sam Davis Road Smyrna, TN 37167

## Model III Jet Bomber

I typed in Thomas H. Rogers' great screen scrolling game, "Jet Bomber" (80 Micro, May 1983, p. 298). On my Model III, the Model I graphics looked strange, indeed.
To take advantage of the special character set on the Model III, and even provide rockets to bomb, you must make three changes. At the end of line 400 , change 91 to 255 . In line 470 , change $\operatorname{OR} \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{PP})=91$ to OR $\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{PP})=255$, and change POKE PP,94 to POKE PP,27. (Or experiment with the special character set until you get a jet you like.)
Finally, change IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(\operatorname{PP})=91$ in line 500 to IF PEEK (PP) $=255$.

Errol Ford
P.O. Box 397

Bridgeport, NE 69336

## More on PowerSoft

In a recent letter concerning copy protection, I asked why software ven-
dors do not mention such protection in their ads. I am certainly not alone in thinking that they should be required to do so.

PowerSoft's lengthy reply did not once address my simple and relevant question. Instead, they raised a storm of falsehoods and misdirection, culminating in a personal attack on me. This is the standard vendor response on this subject. Allow me to correct a few of PowerSoft's statements.

They say that Super Utility has not been promoted for its ability to copy protected disks. Here's a quotation from an early ad (80 Micro, December 1980, p. 115): "The special disk copy allows the user to make a backup of ANY (that's right, I said ANY) TRS-80 readable disk...regardiess of any efforts that have been made to protect the disk. ..."

A later ad backed off from the "any" claim (80 Micro, September 1981, p. 248): "Special copy (to back up most protected disks...)...go to the heart of your protected disks and read and/or modify data. ..."

The current SU + manual goes on in a similar vein. Perhaps this is how people got the idea that SU + would copy protected disks! More subtle deception is in many of PowerSoft's other arguments. For example, they explain in great detail why a CMD file format is impractical. OK, but that doesn't mean the disk has to be protected.

Also, they attribute to me the desire to give my software away, and then criticize me for expecting the same from them. I never said either of these things!
I have attempted to offer my software on a "share the cost" basis, where the original purchaser is allowed to make a fixed number of copies for others-thus bringing the individual cost to an affordable level. This makes a lot more sales than it loses, and is better for everyone. A new market might need new marketing ideas.

Finally, I am a villain, apparently because my Trakcess program will, among other things, copy some protected disks, as will SU +. I am not embarrassed by this fact. PowerSoft is, but they'll still take the sales and have for years now.
In fact, Mr. Watt told me that he had learned a lot about special copy from Trakcess, and subsequently improved the abilities of his own routine. He approved my publishing a copy procedure
for SU, saying that all controversy over their protected disk was a publicity bonanza, as it is. Now he pretends to be upset, for more publicity.

I would happily see all protection disappear, and many of the sales of Trakcess with it. Every customer could back up, move around, examine, and modify the code he bought, just the way it used to be. This might even happen before my "one-man crusade" (for what?) "wins" (how?) "by forcing away every good programmer we have left."
Obviously, PowerSoft is doing OK. So are Med Systems, Sublogic, Acorn, SFINKS, and all the others to whom I repeat my original, simple question: Is there any reason other than a desire to make every possible sale in any manner that you do not mention your software protection in those big, fancy ads?

Before the industry collapses completely (as vendors like these have predicted since Day One), thanks to 80 Micro for allowing a second point of view, and for allowing those of us who hold it to advertise, too.
To the many, many people who have written me with questions and comments on disk protection, I can't reply to them all, but I think you'll see some detailed information published on this subject. Send your thoughts in to 80 Micro instead, where they can have a real effect.

> Roxton Baker
> Box 8272
> APO San Francisco, CA 96555

## TRS-80 in Business

If you look at Radio Shack's recent market introductions, such as the Model 12, the Xenix packages for multi-user capability, and the portable computer, 1 think you'll agree that Radio Shack is going the small business computer route and getting away from the fun-and-games home market.

As the owner of two Model IIs, both with hard disks, I have only the highest praise for Radio Shack, their software packages for small businesses, and their entire attitude.
Their computer centers are a place where a businessman can get a serious discussion about what he needs in com-


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Lauren R. Januz<br>26940 North Longwood Road Lake Forest, IL 60045

## Model III at Bat

I've received a number of letters from readers who want to know why "Batter Up!" (80 Micro, April 1983, p. 130) will not run on their disk-based Model III.

Their operating system takes up space in memory needed for the program. This is true even if the system is larger than 16 K because the program restricts memory size and blocks automatic expansion in a larger system.

Program Listing 6 allows the program to run on a Model III with 48 K .

> Harold A. Kime 252 East Clay St. Lancaster, PA 17602

## Supply and Demand

The many letters about software protection and piracy have interested and amused me. An important element is missing in the remarks of those who present production and marketing costs
as justification for software protection and high selling prices.

A long-standing free market axiom states that the cost to produce an item does not determine its value; the utility (no pun intended) provided to the consumer establishes value.

I purchase those products that meet my needs at the lowest possible cost. My needs are simple-good documentation and support services, the right to protect my investment with back-up procedures, and a program that meets my objectives.

I will not purchase a program sight unseen, but will purchase one even though I have a free copy if I'm convinced that good support services are available.

> R. Keith Richard 7608 Stoneridge Place New Orleans, LA 70126

## More Graphics Software

The Graphics Software Buyer's Guide (80 Micro, May 1983, p. 146) omitted our Auto-Graph, a 16 K Level II program on cassette for the Models I and III.

It graphs equations on the screen and

[^1]Program Listing 6
printer, automatically scales axes for the highest resolution, and is menu driven. It sells for $\$ 24.95$.

N.J. Modney, President<br>Modtec, Software Division 4144 N. Via Villas<br>Tucson, AZ 85719

602-293-5186

## Editor/Assembler NODOS

I've received many inquiries from readers about keying in my program NODOS 80 ( 80 Micro, Anniversary Issue 1983, p. 96) using the new Radio Shack Series 1 Editor/Assembler for cassette.

Although Program Listing 3, the renumbering utility in the article, loads into memory using this new assembler, 16 K is insufficient room to assemble the program.

Radio Shack's newer Editor/Assembler for cassette takes about 1500 more bytes of memory than the original version. I programmed NODOS 80 using the original version with a modification for the Model III.

Other than to increase memory, the only solution is to split Listing 3 into two parts with the same technique used in the article to split the program into its four listings. Use Equates to refer to Labels that must pass between the two parts. You will now have to load NODOS 80 as five programs.

Thomas L. Quindry 6237 Windward Drive

Burke, VA 22015

## User's Group Update

80 Micro frequently receives information about user's groups from all parts of the country. The list below contains current information about the groups; it is arranged in alphabetical order by state.

## Dust Byter's User's Group

c/o Burt Haberman
6557-A East Calle La Paz
Tucson, AZ 85715
602-298-7888 or 297-2179

## Cabrillo Computer Club (formerly Ventura County TRS-80 Computer Club)

c/o Rick Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer
P.O. Box 3032

Camarillo, CA 93011


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SBUG TRS－80 CP／M User Special Interest Group
P．O．Box 60116
Sunnyvale，CA 94088
Please describe your equipment and send a SASE for membership infor－ mation．

Solano Microcomputer User＇s
Group－TRS－80
c／o Tom Burnett
840 Bollard Court
Vacaville，CA 95688
707－448－6702
Tandy Business Computer User＇s

## Group

c／o Ira O．Tolmich
The Coca－Cola Co．
P．O．Box 1734
Atlanta，GA 30301
Central Illinois TRS－80 Computer
Club
1418 So．Douglas Ave．
Springfield，IL 62704
New England Color Computer User＇s Group
c／o Chris Sweet
P．O．Box 255
Harvard，MA 01451
617－456－8291
Central Oregon Color Computer Club c／o Paul Bellemore，President
3947 N．W．21st
Redmond，OR 97756
MCTRUG or DALTRUG
c／o D．D．Freeman
334 Fieldside Drive
Garland，TX 75043
214－270－0625 or 637－4510
CoCo－MUG
c／o Tom Fandre
2420 Misty Lane
Waukesha，WI 53186
414－542－0600

## ${ }^{\text {ETHOR }}$

In＂40K Color Basic＂（80 Micro， May 1983，p．212），a line of text is missing between p． 212 and p． 214. The transitional sentence should read，＂You could install a switch in line with diode CR2．＂


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## A Cry from "Down Under"

Are there any teachers willing to exchange software programs suitable for elementary students with us, and perhaps a few administrative utilities as well? We would also like to establish some form of pen pal communication with other schools.

Phillip Walsh
Holy Family School 410 Pacific Highway

Lindfield, 2070
Australia

## Fiji and the Genie

Is there a CP/M program available for the Genie 3 that can mix and read different drive formats, such as the PDRIVE command on NEWDOS80? Also, is there an incremental-spacing, letter-quality printer on the market that I can use with Electric Pencil to make a typesetting unit? I would like to hear from other Genie 3 and Color Genie 4 owners.

E. John Handley<br>Box 2280<br>Suva, Fiji Islands

## Character I.D.

I've written a program that analyzes our business bills. The only problem with it is that it takes too long to manually enter all the information from each month's bills. Is there any type of character recognition system or device that will work with my Model III?

> Thomas R. Andrews
> Box 422
> Angola, IN 46703

## Model I Stereo System

I would like to use my Model I as an audio frequency analyzer for my stereo system. Does anyone know where I can obtain the necessary hardware and software to do this? Also, is it possible to run $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ on the Model I without any hardware modifications?

Ronald Hughes
PSC Box 3893
APO NY 09057

## Foreign Language

A potential use for our school's computers is to teach the students Ukrai-

label printing. Can someone come to my rescue?

George Veazey, III 11622 North Nebraska Ave. Tampa, FL 33612

## Lowercase Help

Our library was recently given an RS Centronics 779 printer to use for catalog card production. Can someone help us find a lowercase modification kit compatible with this printer?

Rick Richmond
Sublette County Library
Pinedale, WY 82941

## Printer Driver Needed

I need an Epson MX-80 printer driver for Radio Shack's Model III Business Graphics Analysis Pack. Does anyone have any suggestions?

Lee C. Rice
Philosophy Department
Marquette University
Milwaukee, WI 53233

## Checkbook Subroutine

Does anyone know if there's a Basic subroutine for the Model III that automatically updates the running balance in a checkbook program after current withdrawals and deposits are entered?

Gladys Crede
1812 Hickman Road
Des Moines, IA 50314

## Screen Display Problem

The display on my Model I has moved up so that it's difficult to read the top line. The Langley-St. Clair Soft View CRT I bought doesn't correct this problem. Does anyone have a solution?

Frank Deignan
44 Old Mill Road
Shrewsbury, MA 01545

## Needs Pilot Info

Can someone tell me where I can get documentation for the Pilot 3.0 from Mad Hatter Software? I bought a copy at a store sale and would like to be able to use it.

Lynn Miner
North 5617 Elgin
Spokane, WA 99208

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* With all of these advantages, CP/M is simply the most powerful and cost-effective product you can add to your TRS $-80 . \mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ conversion easily pays for itself in time and monev saved.


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* save Later-To help our customers afford the CP/M software they require, Omikron has formed cougar, our official users group. With cougar, Omikron can arrange to purchase CP/M software products at high volume discounts. This allows us to offer our customers surprising discounts on top quality software products. Over a year's time, many of our cougar members save hundreds of additional dollars on software purchases.
* Cougar prodacts and priceṣ are available only to Omikron hardware purchasers


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New Products: (available 2na quarter. 1983 )

- $8^{\prime \prime}$ drives for the Model III
- $24 \times 80$ screen for the Model III


## DEBUg

## Program Addition

There is a problem with my 'MiniMicro Text Editor" program listing as published in the May 1983 issue (p. 290). To make the program work add the following two lines:

## 1000 PRINT ' 'SINGLE OR DOUBLE

 SPACING? (I OR 2)";1010 INPUT $X: X=X-1:$ IF $X<>0$ AND $X<>1$ THEN 1010 ELSE POKE 17210, $X$ : $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USR}(0)$

Jasper Kump
Box 108
Pyatt, AR 72672

## Frustrations Resolved

In "Build an EPROM Programmer"

apologies for these frustrating mis-takes.-Eds.

## A Bomber Mistake

I found a rather simple mistake in Thomas Rogers' "Jet Bomber" program (May 1983, p. 298). On p. 303 in the text concerning the Model Il Debug program, you need to change DUMP HSCROLL? CMD[START = H000, END = F054] to DUMP HSCROLL/CMD START $=$ F000, END $=$ F054.

Pat Palmer
510 10th St. SE
Hampton, IA 50441



## MTTHT PTEPOSM GFTHCK

Continuous, single part for RS Program \#26-1504

| RS Product 72.105 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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## MULII PURPOSE FORM

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| :---: | :---: |
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| 2,000 | $\$ 195.00$ |
| 4,000 | Not Offered |
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Prices per Radio Shack catalog RSC-8CC

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| NEBS Product 9002-1 |  | SATIN |
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| 500 | \$ 38.95 | 25\% |
| 1,000 | \$ 49.95 | 50\% |
| 2,000 | \$ 74.50 | 60\% |
| 4,000 6,000 | $\$ 125.00$ $\$ 169.95$ |  |
| 6,000 | \$169.95 |  |

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| NEBS Product $9050-1$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Prices per NCF Catalog CF33 |  |  |  |



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## Sailplane Flies Again

There are several errors in my＂Fly Like an Eagle＂program listing（1983 Anniversary Issue，p．306）．Make the following changes to correct the bugs． －Change line 150 to：
$150 \mathrm{Z}=$ VARPTR（V）$): \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+65536^{*}$
$(Z>32767): Y=\operatorname{PEEK}(Z+1)+\operatorname{PEEK}(Z+2)^{*} X$ ： Z $>$ INT（Y／X）：POKE16527，Z：POKE16526，
$\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{Z}^{*} \mathrm{X}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+65536^{*}(\mathrm{Y}>32767): \mathrm{FC}=\mathrm{INT}$ （1E4／L）：DC $=\mathrm{L} / 29: \mathrm{POKEY}+6, \mathrm{FC} / \mathrm{X}$ ：
POKEY＋5，FC－INT（FC／X）＊X：POKEY +3 ， DC／X：POKEY＋2，DC－INT（DC／X）＊X：Z＝ USR（0）：RETURN
－Change line 590 to：
$590 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{NA}+1)=0: \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{NA}+1)=$ $0: D(N A)=D S-D: T(N A)=T: H(N A)=$ H GOSUB 1900：PRINT＂COMMAND？＂； －Insert line 1495：

Program Listing

```
10 REM MASTER DISK DIRECTORY
20 CLEAR 5006
30 DIM L (70), P1\$(30),N1\$(30), M1\$(30),F1\$(30), Ll\$(30),PPS(250),V(
250)
\(40 \mathrm{AA} \$=\) " \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \%
```



```
60 CLS:PRINT" MASTER DISK DIRECTORY":PRINT
70 PRINT"FOLLOWING OPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE: 〈A〉DD DIRECTORY FOR A
    DISK"
89 PRINT" <D>ELETE DIRECTORY FOR DISK <F>IND SPECIFIC PROGR
AM"
90 PRINT" <P>RINT MASTER DIRECTORY <U>PDATE DIRECTORY FO
R DISK"
100 PRINT" <E>XIT PROGRAM": PRINT
118 PRINT" PLEASE REY IN YOUR OPTION"
\(120 \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{INK} \mathrm{E}\) Y:IEXS="" THEN 120
130 ON INSTR("FADPUE", X\$) GOTO \(160,280,500,620,780,150\)
140 GOTO 60
150 END
160 CLS:PRINT"TO FIND A SPECFIC PROGRAM ENTER NAME":PRINT
170 LINE INPUT" PROGRAM NAME ";Y\$:Y=LEN(Y\$)
180 IF \(Y>8\) THEN PRINT"TOO LONG, ONLY ENTER 8 LETTERS": GOTO 270
190 gosub 1000
\(200 \mathrm{~K}=1: \mathrm{J}=1\)
210 CLS:PRINT"DISK NAME EXT FORMAT GRANULES"
220 IF K>LOF(1) THEN CLOSE \(1:\) GOTO 270
230 GET\#1,R:GOSUB 1040:NN\$=LEFT\$(N1\$,Y)
240 IF Y><>NNS THEN \(K=K+1:\) GOTO 220
250 PRINT USING AB\$;Pl\$;N1\$;M1\$;FI\$;LI\$:J=J+1:IF J<14 THEN K=K+1
: GOTO 220
260 LINE INPUT"KEY 〈ENTER〉 TO CONTINUE"; \(2 \$: K=K+1: J=1: C L S: G O T O ~ 21\)
\(\square\)
270 LINE INPUT"TASK COMPLETE, KEY 〈ENTER〉 TO RETURN":\&S:GOTO 6
0
280 CLS:PRINT"TO ADD THE DIRECTORY FOR A DISK THE PROGRAM WILL P
ROMPT WHEN TO"
290 PRINT"INSERT THE DISK":PRINT:SOUND128,16
300 PRINT"REMOVE MASTER DISK AND INSERT SUBJECT DISK"
310 LINE INPUT"KEY 〈ENTER〉 TO CONTINUE": \(2 \$: I F\) X\$="U" THEN 340
326 LINE INPUT"INPUT DISK NAME, USE CODE LIKE A0,A1,ETC.";P2\$
330 IF LEN \((P 2 \$)<>2\) THEN PRINT" JUST TWO CHARACTERS, REENTER":GOT
0320
340 GOSUB 1080:PRINT"REMOVE DISK AND PUT IN MASTER DISK":SOUND
128.10
350 LINE INPUT"KEY 〈ENTER〉 WHEN DONE": \(2 \$: G O S U B\) 1000:N=LOr(1)
360 FOR K=1 TO M
370 GOSUB 1060:PUT\#1,K+N:NEXTK
380 CLOSE1: GOSUB 1000:K=1
390 IF K>LOF(1) THEN CLOSE1:GOTO 410
400 GET \(1, K: \mathrm{PP} \$(\mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{N} \$+\mathrm{P} \$: \mathrm{V}(\mathrm{K})=\mathrm{K}: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+1\) : GOTO 390
410 FOR P=1 TO K-2
\(420 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{P}\)
430 IF PPS(V(J))<=PPS(V(J+1)) THEN 450
\(440 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{J}): V(\mathrm{~J})=V(\mathrm{~J}+1): V(\mathrm{~J}+1)=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{J}-1: I F \mathrm{~J}\langle>\) 日 THEN 430
450 NEXTP
460 GOSUB1000:GOSUB1020
478 FOR J=1 TO LOF (1)
480 GET\#1, V(J):GOSUB 1040:GOSUB 1050:PUT*2,J
490 NEXTJ:CLOSE:KILL"DIR/DAT"RENAME "TEMP/DAT" TO "DIR/DAT":GOTO
60
50@ CLS:PRINT"TO DELETE A DISK DIRECTORY EROM MASTER FILE ENTER
DISK CODE"
```


## $1495 \mathrm{CN} \$=\mathrm{NA} \$(\mathrm{NA})$

－Change line 1780 to：
1780 IF CC $\$=$＂$A$＂THEN FOR $Z=0$ TO
$\mathrm{NA}: C N=Z: Z=Z-(N A-Z)^{*}(C N \$=N A \$$
（Z）： NEXT Z：NA§（CN）＝NA $\$(\mathrm{NA}): \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{CN})=$
$\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{NA}): \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{CN})=\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{NA}): \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{CN})=\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{NA})$ ：
$\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{CN})=\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{NA}): \mathrm{NA} \$(\mathrm{NA})=\mathrm{CN} \$:$
GOSUB 1880：GOTO 1500
Ian Cohn
I Manor St．
Brighton， 3186
Victoria，Australia

## ：＇s Revealed

When printing the program for Ger－ ald Sprouse＇s＂Color Disk Directory＂ （April 1983，p．285）we inadvertently left out the color disk commands．The accompanying program listing is correct and complete．We apologize for any in－ convenience this may have caused you．－Eds．

## A Model III Update

As is，the program listing for my ＂Graphics on the Line Printer VII＂ar－ ticle（April 1983，p．306）will not work on the Model III．To update the pro－ gram，change line 8370 to：OUT （0F8H），A ；PRINT，To enter the object code，use the following patch on the same line：B2B7 D3F8C9 8370.

Tom Tinsley
I721 Horton Drive
Orange Park，FL 32073

## For Once，No Problem！

The correction to Richard Ramella＇s ＂Dreidel＂program（May 1983，p．26） lets the game continue when a player is broke．The program is correct as pub－ lished in our December 1982 Fun House column（p．421）．－Eds．

## No More LISP Problems

There is a typographical error in Ran－ dy Beer＇s＂LISP：Basically Speaking－ Part II＇＇article（April 1983，p．254）．The description of a recursive way to look at finding the factorial as found on p． 258 should be changed as follows：

```
if n=0: factorial(n)=1
if n>0; factorial(n) = n*factorial(n-1)
```


## Listing conlunued

## 510 INPUTP 3 \$

520 IF LEN(P3\$) <>2 THEN PRINT"REENTER WITH JUST TWO CHARACTERS": GOTO 510
530 GOSUB 1000: GOSUB 1020:I=1
540 FOR J=1 TO LOF (1)
550 GET\#1, J:GOSUB 1040:IF P3\$く>P1\$ THEN 570
560 GOTO 580
570 GOSUB 1050:PUT\# $2, I: I=I+1$
580 NEXTJ
590 CLOSE:KILL"DIR/DAT"RENAME!"TEMP/DAT" TO "DIR/DAT"

610 GOTO 60
620 CLS:PRINT"TO PRINT A DIRECTORY TWO OPTIONSARE AVAILABLE:"
630 PRINT:PRINT" <A>LL ENTRIES IN MASTER DIRECTORY"
640 PRINT" <S>PECIFIC DISK ONLY":PRINT:PRINT"KEY IN CHOICE"
650 W\$=INKEY\$: IFW\$=m ${ }^{\circ}$ THEN 650
660 IF W\$="A" THEN P6\$="XX": GOTO 690
670 IFW\$ $=$ "S" THEN LINE INPUT"DISK CODE?":P6\$
680 IF LEN (P6\$) <>2 THEN PRINT"JUST TWO LETTERS": GOTO 670
690 PRINT 1 -2," MASTER DIRECTORY":PRINT\#-2, ${ }^{n}{ }^{n}$
700 PRINT*-2," DISK NAME EXTENSION FORMAT GRANULES":GOSUB
1000
710 FOR $\mathrm{K}=1$ TO LOF (1)
720 GET\#l,K:GOSUB 1040
730 IF $\mathrm{P} 6 \${ }^{\text {² }} \mathrm{XX}$ " THEN 750
740 IE P1\$く>P6\$ THEN 760
750 PRINTH-2,USING AAS;P1\$;N1\$;M1\$;FlS;LI\$
760 NEXTK
770 CLOSE:GOTO 60
780 CLS:PRINT"TO UPDATE DIRECTORY FOR DISK FIRST ENTER DISK C ODE"
790 GOTO 510
800 P2\$=P3\$:GOTO 290
1000 OPEN"D", \#1,"DIR/DAT", 20
1010 FIELD\#1, 2ASP\$, BASNS,3ASM\$,3ASF\$,4ASLS: RETURN
1020 OPEN"D",\#2,"TEMP/DAT",20
1030 FIELD* $2,2 A S \not 52 \$, 8 A S N 2 \$, 3 A S M 2 S, 3 A S F 2 S, 4 A S L 2 \$: R E T U R N$
$1040 \mathrm{Pl} \$=\mathrm{P} \$: \mathrm{N} 1 \$=\mathrm{N} \$: \mathrm{Ml} \$=\mathrm{M} \$: \mathrm{Fl}$ \$=F $\$: L 1 \$=\mathrm{L} \$:$ RETURN
1050 LSETP $2 \$=\mathrm{F} 1 \$:$ LSETN $2 \$=\mathrm{N} 1 \$:$ LSETM $2 \$=\mathrm{M} 1 \$:$ LSETE $2 \$=\mathrm{F} 1 \$$ :LSETL $2 \$=\mathrm{L} 1 \$$ : RETURN
$1060 \operatorname{LSETP} \$=P 1 \$(K): L S E T N \$=N 1 \$(K): L S E T M \$=M 1 \$(K): L S E T F \$=F 1 \$(K): L S E$
TLS=L1\$(K)
1076 RETURN
1080 DSKI\$ 0,17,2,AS,BS
1090 FOR $I=1$ TO 68
$1100 \mathrm{~L} 2 \$=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$, I, 1): L(I-1)=A S C(L 2 \$): N E X T I$
$1110 \mathrm{M}=0$
1120 FOR $X=3$ TO 11
1130 DSKI $0.17, X, C \$, D \$$
1140 ES=C $+\operatorname{LEFT} \$(D \$, 127): N \$(0)=\operatorname{LEFT}(E S, 8)$
$1150 \mathrm{M} \$(B)=\operatorname{MDS}(E \$, 9,3): F \$(D)=M \operatorname{ID}(E \$, 13,1)$
$1160 \mathrm{~L} \$(0)=\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{E} \$ 14,1): \operatorname{LL}(0)=\operatorname{ASC}(\mathrm{L} \$(0))$
1170 FOR K=1 TO 7
$1180 \mathrm{~N} \$(\mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{E}, 1+\mathrm{K} * 32,8): M \$(K)=M I D \$(E \$, 9+K * 32,3)$

- 

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FOR THE
FULL STORY,
SEE PAGE 41

TThe earliest microcomputers had a single input device: a row of toggle switches on the front of a cabinet. They had no cassette ports, no disk drives, no modem, and no keyboard. To input data, you had to set a series of switches representing the individual bits of a single byte or address.

On the TRS-80, the keyboard is the most important input device, but it is still nothing more than a collection of on/off switches. Many computers have an ASCII-encoded keyboard. Whenever a key is pressed, the ASCII value of that key is sent to the computer for processing.

However, the TRS-80 keyboard is


## Programming the keyboard

not encoded. It is merely a matrix of switches that operate like the keyboard of an inexpensive calculator. Each time you press a key, a connection is made between one of eight columns and one of eight rows. Though the Model III keyboard has only 53 keys ( 52 on a Model I), it is mapped to 1 K of memory between 3800 H and 3 BFFH .

To see the keyboard in action, run Program Listing 1. Experiment by pushing different keys and combinations of keys. With every keystroke, half the keyboard memory changes value. Listing 1 merely transfers the keyboard memory to the video memory while adding 30 H (48D) to each position to show a blank keyboard as all zeros (the source code is shown in Program Listing 2).

After experimenting with the key-board-to-video program, you should notice that:

- the upper-left position (equivalent to $3800 \mathrm{H})$ never changes; it remains a zero.
- when you press a key, the lower right position ( 38 FFH ) has a non-zero value. - different keys affect different portions of the screen, but several keys affect the same portions.
- different keys produce different values, but several keys produce the same values.
- pressing more than one key creates new values and new patterns of positions.

Most keyboard maps look something like Fig. 1. The address for each row is the lowest memory address the keys in that row affect, and it is the one address without interference from keys in other rows. If you wish to write a program that checks for a combination of two keys, you can either have the program check both rows (the most common method) or check a position that both keys will change.

In Basic, the INKEY\$ function is a slow way of checking for a particular keystroke. Your program reacts to the keyboard much more quickly by PEEKing the key's address and then acting appropriately. As an example, use the arrow keys to sketch a picture on the screen with Program Listing 3. The same technique speeds up many Basic games.

If you are a hardware hacker, you probably noticed some holes in the ma-

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## 10 CLS

$20 \mathrm{Kq}=\mathrm{PEEK}(14400) \quad$ 'REM $14400=3840 \mathrm{H}$
30 IF K\% AND 8 PRINT CHR\$(27)
40 IF K\% AND 16 PRINT CHR $(26)$;
50 IF R\% AND 32 PRINT CHRS (24);
60 IF K\% AND 64 PRINT CHRS(25);
70 PRINT CHR\$(191);CHR\$(24);: GOTO 2
Program Listing 3
trix in Fig. 1. You can easily add 11 or 12 more keys to your TRS-80, and give special functions to each. In fact, the control key required for Electric Pencil 1.0 was simply a key added to the matrix in the Shift row. To add extra keys, wire each to the appropriate row and column of your keyboard. You can
also add a second, remote keyboard in the same manner. (See The Custom TRS-80 and Other Mysteries by Dennis Bathory Kitsz, IJG Inc., Upland, CA, 1982, for detailed instructions.)

Because the TRS-80 keyboard is not encoded, the meaning of each key must be determined by software. If you wish
to change key definitions for a few keys or the entire keyboard, all you need do is write new software. The Model I and Model III store the address of the keyboard driver-the routine that scans and decodes the keyboard-at 4016 H and 4017 H . If you put the address of a different routine in those bytes, that new routine becomes the keyboard driver.

Basic calls the keyboard driver at the end of every instruction, looking for either a Break command or a SHIFT@ command. Because the driver is called so often, newly defined key combinations react instantly (except when Basic enters its string space garbage collection routine).

The keyboard driver is allowed to use registers $\mathrm{AF}, \mathrm{BC}, \mathrm{DE}$, and HL and must return the value of the key pressed in the A register. If no key is pressed, the driver loads the $\mathbf{A}$ register with zero and sets the $Z$ flag. With these restrictions in mind, you can write a short program to modify the normal driver flow and define any new keys or key combinations you wish.

For example, Program Listing 4 runs with any long and involved program. You might want a page of instructions available at all times. Although you could implement a screen swap routine by continually checking with INKEY\$, defining a new key combination streamlines the program's design.

For this implementation, pressing the shift and clear keys halts all other program operations and displays a Help screen. The original screen and the program in progress continue after another

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bits: } \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3801 H | G | F | E | D | C | B | A | 0 |
| 3802H | 0 | N | M | L | K | J | I | H |
| 3804H | W | V | U | T | S | R | Q | P |
| 3808 H |  |  |  |  |  | Z | Y | X |
| 3810 H | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 3820 H | 1 | . | - | , | ; | : | 9 | 8 |
| 3840 H | SPACE | RT ARW | LT ARW | DN ARW | UP ARW | BREAK | CLEAR | ENTER |
| 3880 H |  |  |  |  |  |  | * | SHIFT* |

[^2]Fig. I. Map of the Keyboard

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## keystroke.

This driver routine has to stay in a specific place in memory after the pointer at 4016 H is set-if it were relocatable and moved around, Basic would never be able to find it and the computer would hang up or reset. Therefore,
don't load the routine into a string or integer array.

Instead, pick a spot for it in memory (high or low) and assemble it to that location. Be sure to record three addresses from the symbol table; you will later need to know the location of


Setup, Unset, and Swap to use the routine from Basic.

Listing 4 contains many interesting features. First, the Setup routine, which saves the current driver address and puts the address of Test in its place, checks to be sure the routine is not initialized. Without this check, a second call to Setup causes the keyboard driver to enter an endless loop because the Return address would be set to Test.

Also, note that a machine-language routine must call Setup, not Basic. Changing the driver address from Basic requires two POKEs. However, Basic scans the keyboard for a Break command or a SHIFT @ command after the first POKE, and uses the current (just changed) keyboard driver address. But the driver address is incorrect until after the second POKE, which probably won't be executed because the computer is lost in RAM, looking for a nonexistent driver.

The Unset routine restores the original keyboard driver to the system. It is wise to include the routine before the end of the Basic program, or else the new driver routine remains active until a reset. If you should later load a new program over the driver, you face another potential hair-pulling disaster.

The third section, Test, checks for the necessary Shift-Clear command that invokes the swap routine. The program checks for a Shift command first, then a Clear command. Notice that the check for a Shift command only considers a non-zero value in that row, ignoring the difference between the two Model III shift keys. If you have other special keys wired into the shift row, the check must be made more particular. If the shift and clear keys aren't pressed, control passes to the original driver through the address stored at Return.

The fourth section of the routine, starting with line 480 , is the screen swap driver. This routine is only reached when the shift and clear keys are pressed. First, the Swap routine is called (Swap is written as a subroutine so you can also call it from Basic during initialization). Then continuous calls are made to the Key routine until all keys are released. Third, a time delay routine is called to avoid key bounce during the key release.

Next, the Key routine is again called continuously until you press any key to signal that you want to return to Basic. The screen is swapped back to its original state, and, as soon as you release

## ACT I

## Scene One:

(Lights up. JOHN DOE sits in front of his computer reading a thick book. A sledge hammer is embedded in the 34 -column printer to his left. PETE SMITH enters STAGE RIGHT.)

```
PETE: Hi, John, what's new?
```

PETE: Hi, John, what's new?
JOHN: (Without looking) Hi, Pete. Just choosing a new
JOHN: (Without looking) Hi, Pete. Just choosing a new printer.
PETE: What's wrong with the old one?
JOHN: Can't seem to get the daisy wheel past the sledge hammer.
PETE: Sledge hammer? What's thit me new computer term?
JOHN: (Looking at Pete for the first time) Pb, rour glasses on, Pete. (Pete does so and sees the sledge a ammer)
PETE: Wowl. . (Crosses to printer) Boy, you que did a number on it! How many swings did it takel
JOHN: Just one.
PETE: One?! That's pretty impressive.
JOHN: Yeah, well I've had a lot of practice. Took me two or three swings to get the others.
PETE: Others? How many have there been?
JOHN: (Staring off into space) Let's see. . . two printers, three modems, one joystick and a couple of cassettes.
PETE: That's a lot of money down the tubes.
JOHN: I know. That's why I'm making sure I get my money's worth this time.
PETE: How?
JOHN -With this. (He holds up the book)

```

PETE: (Reading cover) The 80 MICRO Review Guide?
JOHN: Brand new. Over 500 reviews of hardware, software and books. All encapsulated from the pages of 80 MICRO, and all with this quick-comparison 5 -star rating system. I can compare printers, modems, joysticks, games, word processing programs, business programs, books on language and programming-
PETE: Must have cost you a pretty penny.
JOHN: Nope. Just \$7.95.
PETE: That's all? How can I get one?
JOHN: You got the latest issue of 80 MICROP (PETE nods) Just use the order card or the coupon in there. Or call toll free 1-800-258-5473 and use your MasterCard, VISA, or American Express.
PETE: Sounds easy enough.
JOHN: It is. And this Review Guide is great. I already saved more than the cost of the book when I used it to get that disk drive unit over there. Hey, where are you going?
PETE: To order my 80 MICRO Review Guide.
JOHN: But, Pete-
PETE: Don't worry. I'll bring the sledge hammer back as soon as I'm done with it.
(Lights fade as Pete exits STAGE RIGHT)
\(\square\) Yes, I want to order the 80 MICRO Review Guide.
Please send me Review Guides at \(\$ 7.95\) each. (Please add \(\$ 1.50\) per book shipping and handling)
\(\square\) Check enclosed \(\square \mathrm{MO} \square \mathrm{MC} \square \mathrm{VISA} \square \mathrm{AE}\)
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the key, control returns to Basic.
The key checks could call the ROM routine at 002 BH , which scans the keyboard and returns the value of any pressed key in the A register; pressing the shift and clear keys a second time, however, makes the program double back on itself because it's still in the keyboard driver line. Therefore, the program checks the keyboard by scanning byte 3 BFFH , the only byte that is always non-zero with a key pressed. The final delay routine sets the \(A\) register to zero and triggers the Z flag. No other manipulation of these two registers is necessary to notify Basic that no key is pressed. Basic continues on its way without knowing the routine was invoked.

Though the machine language portion of the routine uses only 97 bytes, the entire routine requires 1,121 bytes because of the necessary buffer for the save screen. Despite its relatively large memory requirement, such a routine probably saves memory space compared to other forms of self-documentation.

The process for using the swap driver in a program is straightforward if you record the three addresses from the symbol table during assembly. First, print the Help screen and then, with the USR command, call the Swap section of the routine. This stores your Help screen in the buffer and also transfers whatever garbage happens to be in the buffer to the video screen. Clear the
screen and call Setup to initialize the Help feature. Sometime before the program ends, call Unset to clear Test from the keyboard driver chain. Program Listing 5 shows how to use the program.

You could invent many other types of auxiliary keyboard drivers for special purposes. For some applications, you might want to call the regular keyboard scan first and have your program take some action if a certain key or group of keys is pressed. For example, you could easily develop a routine that allows direct input of graphics or special characters from the keyboard.

Also, you could redefine some of the unused control code characters. Pressing the shift key, the down-arrow key, and any key from \(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{Z}\) simultaneously produces the ASCII codes from 1-26, At least half of these codes have no \(1-\) fect during telecommunications, A program could call the regular friver and take various actions based on which control code is pressed.

If you writewin unusual auxiliary driver you thak others might enjoy, send it tratise. If 1 consider it to be of genertil interest, and if it works on the Model I and LII, I'll include it in a future article so we can all experiment with it.

Write to Hardin Brothers at 280 North Campus Ave., Upland, CA 91786, or contact him through CompuServe. His e-mail address is \(72165,735\).
```

10
1* *
** SWAP Demonstration Program *
1* *
|*************************************
'
NOTES -- Load SWAP routine before running this program.
See Table 1 to modify lines 160, 190, and 270
for your system.
,
CLS
FOR I= 1 TO 10
PRINT TAB(I*3):"This is the Help Screen"
NEXT I
FOR I=1 TO 200: NEXT
PRINT: PRINT TAB(36);"Press any key to return."
DEFUSR=\&H7FEl 'Call SWAP routine
A=USR(0)
CLS
DEFUSR=\&H7B9F 'Call SETUP routine
A=USR(0)
FOR I=1 TO 100
K=K+2
IF K>30 THEN K=Ø
PRINT TAB(K),"Press <SHIFT> <CLEAR> for help."
FOR J=1 TO 50: NEXT J
NEXT I
270 DEFUSR=\&H7BBO 'Call UNSET routine
280 A=USR(0)

```

Program Listing 5

\title{
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Are you confused by all the versions of TRSDOS? Should you use version \(1.0,1.1,1.2,1.3,2.0 \mathrm{a}, 2.0 \mathrm{~b}, \mathrm{II}\), HD, 4.1, 4.2, or 16 ?

The original Model Il TRSDOS was version 1.0. Later improvements and fixes yielded versions 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3. The only time you'll see these versions is if you purchase software originally designed for the Model II. Should you buy a program on such a disk, leave it there. The program was written and debugged on that version and you can be sure it functions correctly.

The newest Model II version is TRSDOS 2.0. A letter suffix indicates whether it will run on the Model II, 12, or 16. TRSDOS 2.0a is for the Model II, although 2.0 b also runs on it. But 2.0 b must be in control if the disk is used on the Model 12 or 16 .
To convert a 2.0 a disk into a 2.0 b , simply type DO THINLINE from the TRSDOS Ready mode. Then reset and the version number changes right on the screen.

Model 12 and 16 disk drives shut off if they are not addressed within 20 seconds of the last access. The idea is to save wear and tear on the disk and the drive mechanism. However, if disk input or output is required, the motor turns on and the disks must be brought up to speed before the system accesses them.


\section*{Versions \\ of TRSDOS}

TRSDOS 2.0 b instructs the computer to wait \(8 / 10\) second. If operating time is a factor on your Model II, though, you should use version 2.0a. This speeds up disk I/O since there is no delay in accessing the disk. To convert 2.0 b to 2.0 a , type DO UNTHIN from the TRSDOS Ready mode.

One final note: Version 2.0 does not support double-sided disks.

When Radio Shack brought their first hard disk out on the market, they needed an operating system to control it. Thus, TRSDOS HD was born.

The latest Model 12 and 16 disk operating system is version 4.2. TRSDOS

HD is extinct. The hard-disk operating system is built into version 4.2. As you might have guessed, version 4.2 replaces version 4.1, which made its debut when the Model 16 came out last year. The Model 16 owner's manual sometimes refers to TRSDOS 4.2 as TRSDOS II.

Version 4.2 uses disk space most efficiently of any TRSDOS to date. It supports double-sided disks.

You cannot use just any disk to record data on both of its sides. The indexing sector hole on the disk appears at different locations on single- and dou-ble-sided disks. If the computer detects a double-sided disk, it automatically writes to the other side when side 1 is full.

TRSDOS 16 , which is part of the version 4.2 disk, controls the MC 68000 mi croprocessor in the Model 16, II/16, and \(12 / 16\) machines.

In summary, if you have a Model II, you should be using TRSDOS 2.0a. If you have a Model 12 or 16 , use version 4.2 (TRSDOS II). Versions 2.0 and 4.2 address the \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) microprocessor. Use TRSDOS 16 when dealing with the MC68000.

TRSDOS 2.0 and 4.2 format disks differently-version 4.2 uses disk space more efficiently. However, you can transfer programs and files between the two with the command FCOPY.

Cominues on \(p, 42\)

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\author{
-Dennis Kitsz, 80 Microcomputing: 12/82
}

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\title{
Assembly-Language Corner
}

Photo 1 shows the MC68000 board used in the Model 16, \(1 / / 16\), and \(12 / 16\). The arrow points out the microprocessor. Physically, it is a very big chip compared to typical integrated circuits. The sheer number of input and output connections accounts for its large size.

The 68000 offers an abundance of general-purpose registers, named A0-A7 and D0-D7. Each register can store up to 4 bytes of data.

The term "addressing mode" refers to the microprocessor's instructions and the syntax needed to address the MPU (microprocessor unit) registers.

The MC68000 instruction set is similar to those of most other microprocessors. However, there is one new factor. Instructions need a suffix that tells the computer how many bytes of the register are to be acted upon. These suffixes are labeled B to represent a byte operation, W for 2 bytes (a word), and L for a long word or 4 bytes.

The statement LDW .A0, \(\# 5\) acts on 2 bytes (a word). Address register A0 is loaded directly with the decimal number 5 . Since the suffix is \(W\), the upper byte of the word is filled with a zero. You cannot be sure of the values stored in the other 2 bytes of the register, however. If you want to be certain that the register's 4 bytes contain only a value of 5 , specify LDL instead of LDW.

In keeping with Z 80 load format, the operand of the LD statement contains the destination register and source value (or source register) separated by a comma. The source appears to the right of the comma in parallel with Z 80 programming. This is true for all MC68000 op codes with one exception, STore. Like the load instruction, it places values in registers. The syntax for STore is ST source, destination. You must use B, W, or L to indicate the number of bytes affected by the operation.

In the LD example, a pound sign (\#) tells the processor to treat the following entity as a number. Otherwise, it is a memory location.

Finally, the period in front of register A0 indicates direct register addressing while an @ sign denotes direct addressing. Direct addressing means to place the value from the source directly into the register specified in the destination position of the operand.

LD is used for direct register addressing, and the op code MOV (for MOVe) is for indirect operations. For instance, LDA .A0,STORAGE AREA loads the memory address location of this section of the program given the identifying label STORAGE AREA. LDA is a complete instruction to load an address location into a register. Since memory addresses are 4 bytes long, the instruction always works on the entire register and requires no B ,

W, or \(L\) suffix.
Let's go one step further and load the decimal number 5 into the memory address whose location was defined with the label STORAGE AREA. The address was loaded into register A0 using the instruction LDA .A0,STORAGE AREA. Now the program must load the number 5 into the memory location to the address indicated by the value stored in A0. In other words, A0 points to the destination. The register itself is not to receive the 5. Because the @ sign represents the indirect addressing mode, the routine might look like this:
LDA \(\quad\) A0,STORAGE AREA
MOVW @A0,45

It is standard practice to use the suffix \(\mathbf{W}\) on loads and moves even when you are loading only 1 byte. A W forces a zero into the second upper byte of the register. Most op codes work on a word, in contrast to 8-bit MPU's which handle l-byte instructions.

The MC68000 places all instructions in even memory address locations. A good reason for defining a word instead of a byte when setting aside memory as storage areas for text or numeric data is to ensure even placement of instructions that appear later.



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I'd like to tie this edition of The Color Key into the games theme of the August issue. This presents certain problems: I'm not much of a game player.

I do have a soft spot for Pac Attack and Doodle Bug. I've even taken on Zaxxon or Defense to satisfy some primitive blood lust, but I yield to the kids where any claim to dexterity is concerned.

And forget adventure games. I've already spent too long stumbling around one isolated sector of Aardvark's Circleworld, and that's my most successful encounter with the type! I have a tough time getting interested in screen after screen of text when I know what else the CoCo can do.

All of which gives me the structure for this column: a little on games, much more on the graphics that give them their appeal.

\section*{A Radar Routine}

1 might not be too big on games, but simulations are for grownups. My lifelong enthusiasm for aircraft, and so for flight simulators of all types, sets me to thinking about CoCo graphics as applied to war games (I mean tactical and strategic simulations).

I've been flirting with the idea of writing a complex simulation of the Battle of Britain. The setting of Batlbrit (I already have the file name) will be the RAF (Royal Air Force) War Room, with the computer providing a real-time radar display of the battle area: much of England's southern Channel coast, including cities and airfields.

British radar picks up the incoming Luftwaffe formations, and the player has to allocate fighter resources to intercept them. This provides possibilities for strategic considerations and the use of historical data.

I plan to use the short routine in the Program Listing as the basis of the radar display. It needs some polishing; the array that stores the formation could be defined more efficiently, that's clearly not the English coast on the screen, and eventually I'll have multiple aircraft formations present at any given time.

Perhaps the game writers among you can see other uses for the routine even now. It's based on combining Extended


> Graphics, games, and the Color Computer

Color Basic's Get and Put commands for simulating motion with periodic screen clearing to provide a satisfactory radar effect. A given return stays fixed on the screen until the next sweep of the beam, then you see its new position.

The listing defines the fictitious coastline as a string variable, CL\$, so you can use it in multiple Draw statements without a lot of retyping.

The M, or Move, subcommand within the definition of CL\$ allows you to draw lines at practically any angle; otherwise, oblique lines would be restricted to the 45 -degree positions of the E, F, G, and \(H\) subcommands.

The little routine between lines 130 and 160 is useful for constructing a fuzzy radar return for the incoming aircraft. Line 150 defines the fuzziness. Use numbers less than 0.9 to fill more of the array.

Line 240 sets the speed and direction for the radar signal's movement across the screen. I included the random term in the expression for DY to make it harder to predict where the incoming formation would cross the coast.

At this stage of the full-blown game, computer-generated Luftwaffe strategy inserts predefined course changes for the bomber fleets.

Lines 240-320 draw successive radar scans. The PCLS blink in line 250 adds realism. If you find it bothersome, you can delete lines 250 and 260, and blank out the old radar return by putting a blank rectangle on top of it before writ-
ing the updated signal onto the screen.
Line 270 allows the coastline to show up before the aircraft do; I now think the display looks better without this effect, and might get rid of the line in future work. Line 500 is an endless loop to freeze the final display.

It's taken longer to describe the routine than to write it. If these techniques still leave you cold, I recommend a couple of good references.

Color Computer Graphics, by William Barden, Jr., is available for \(\$ 5.95\) at Radio Shack Computer Centers. The book is for the Basic programmer. Barden's usual style comes through; he might succeed in making Video Display Generator (VDG) and Synchronous Address Multiplexer (SAM) programming comprehensible.

Assembly Language Graphics for the TRS-80 Color Computer, by Don and Kurt Inman, is from Reston Publishing Co., Reston, VA, for \$14.95. It's much headier stuff. The Inmans use sound and graphics as the most attractive vehicles for teaching Assembly language. Much of the book discusses putting text on the screen when using a graphics display mode, which leads me neatly to my next topic.

\section*{Using the Keyboard with Graphics}

In many games, the player wants to enter keyboard commands while retaining a high-resolution graphics display. That's how the RAF commander will direct his forces in my Battle of Britain simulation. A normal input command won't work, since it causes the machine to revert to the text display mode.

In last month's column, I discussed Arizin Inc.'s Colorkit utility (P.O. Box 8825, Scottsdale, AZ 85252). The .TXOF command defeats the reversion to text display when an input is encountered.

To use this in Batlbrit, I could have the display freeze as a signal for keyboard input. Hitting enter restarts the display, while the program parses the input string and takes appropriate action.

Handy as these utilities are, it's unrealistic to expect prospective game players to rush out and buy Colorkit; besides, it takes up about 5 K of RAM that might not be available. Finally, you'd have to make the keyboard en-

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\section*{THE COLOR KEY}
tries blind; Colorkit doesn't have a way of echoing them to the high-resolution screen.

However, you can still use the INKEY\$ function to interpret keyboard input one character at a time, even when a graphics display is up. A screen echo is also easy to arrange. Have the program draw a high-resolution graphics representation of the character whose key you just pressed. I've published one such character set ( 80 Micro, Anniversary Issue 1983, p. 469).

You can also retain use of the enter key for command termination. If \(\operatorname{PEEK}(338)=191\), that's enter. If \(\operatorname{PEEK}(339)=191\), you've pressed clear. That might be handy to rectify a typing error; if the machine detects a clear, it should ignore everything entered up to that point and start over.

Information of this sort is readily available from the many CoCo keyboard maps produced over the past few years. The first one in my files appeared in "The Color Computer" by Philip Martel and Robert Nicholas (80 Microcomputing, June 1981, p. 206).

\section*{Some Graphics Editors}

One of my first projects after adding joysticks to my computer was writing a paintbrush program to create low-resolution graphics without squinting at graph paper or sweating out a mass of Pset commands. I even added a routine to save the video RAM data as an ASCII tape file.

However, it's possible to do much more, and nowadays most software vendors have some sort of graphics editor in their portfolio. These vary from programs that let you create individual figures for incorporation into a game, to full-screen editors that do for graphics what a good word processor does for text.

Larry Ashmun's Color Graphics Editor (CGE) from Soft Sector Marketing ( 6250 Middlebelt, Garden City, MI 48135) gives you a small screen area in which to build a figure for use in a larger program.

The disk version stores the graphics data as an ASCII file of Basic data statements, or as a file of Form Double Byte (FDB) directives for an Assembly language program. You even have a limited capability to check out animation effects before committing your creation to disk.

A powerful feature of most graphics
```

10 ' "RADAR SCREEN" ROUTINE
20
30
40 ' SETUP \& DRAW "COASTLINE"
50 PMODE 4,1: PCLS: SCREEN 1,0
60 CL$="D41F10D5M-15,35L13D25Gl2U4M+6,-8U4L23M-40,79"
DRAW "BM128,0;XCL$;"
I
90
00 : RESERVE ARRAY, CONSTRUCT
110 " RANDOM "RADAR SIGNAL"
120 DIM R(10,10)
130 FOR X=246 TO 255
140 FOR Y=0 TO 9
IF RND (0)>0.9 THEN PSET(X,Y,1)
NEXT Y,X
|
'
' MOVE "RADAR SIGNAL" ACROSS

- SCREEN
GET (246,0)-(255,9),R,G
X=246: Y=0
DX=2: DY=1+RND(\varnothing)
PCLS
DRAW "BM128,0;XCL\$;"
FOR T=1 TO 100: NEXT T
X=X-DX: Y=Y+DY
IF X<=\emptyset OR Y>=181 THEN 500
PUT(X,Y)-(X+9,Y+9),R,PSET
FOR T=1 TO 750:NEXT T
GOTO 240
GOTO 500

```

Program Listing. Routine to Simulate a Radar Screen
editors is the ability to program the VDG and SAM chips in nonstandard ways. If you've delved into CoCo graphics programming at the Assembly language level, you know that the Microsoft interpreter accesses only certain setups, the four PMODEs of Extended Color Basic.
Other graphics and semigraphics modes exist, and some nice effects are possible if you're willing to get involved with some of the details. How about the equivalent of PMODE 4 with three colors on a black background?
CGE gets you started in the right direction, although the Basic programmer still has a lot of work to do.
After loading the program, you have a choice of four modes, each with two color sets. In resolution, these correspond to PMODEs 1, 3, and 4, plus a 128-by-64-element mode designated as \(2 C\). You then enter the edit mode, in which you create a shape for later use.
The display gives you a rectangular graphics work area, plus a table of four two-digit columns. Each digit will later contain the hexadecimal (hex) representation of the data stored in 1 byte, or four dots, of video memory. Each pair
of bits controls the color of one dot. Thus, the first line of digits represents the first video line, and so on.

There are two shape creation modes. In Dot/Draw, you move a flashing cursor within the work area and press number keys to create color dots. (I could use it to create the aircraft formations in Batlbrit, for instance.) The numbers in the table change as you lay down dots.

Hex/Direct Entry lets you write hex numbers directly into the table. This can be faster if you know the hex representations of the colored dot patterns you want.

However, I've found an effect similar to keybounce that limits the speed with which I can enter data in this mode. I suspect that this results from an insufficient delay time in the keyboard scanning routine, and should be amenable to a software fix.

CGE gives the programmer tools for filling the work area box with a solid background color, Exclusive ORing the box's contents with another color to change background and figure, and moving the figure within the box.
You can use this to simulate animation when combined with the four buf-


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fers CGE sets aside for storing the current contents of the box. You can sequentially rotate the buffers' contents in and out of the work area, so you can see the effects of storing slightly different versions in each.

Unfortunately, while CGE does make shape creation simple, incorporating the shapes into a Basic program is awkward. The Basic output option of disk CGE generates an ASCII file of data statements (line numbers 100, 110, and so on) that you must renumber and merge with the rest of your program.

Then it's up to you to read the data into an array and use POKE or Get/Put to get it onto the screen. The tape version of the program can't even generate the file for you; you have to copy the data table by hand.

There is no easy road to arcade-quality animation for Basic programmers. If you want high speed, you have to use Assembly language.

CGE author Ashmun doesn't duck this issue; he does provide an Assembly format option. I just think it's important to keep your expectations within
bounds when considering the purchase of a software tool.

Bob Crispen's Foxygraf (Computerware, Box 668, 4403 Manchester Ave., Encinitas, CA 92024; \(\$ 29.95\) tape, \(\$ 34.95\) disk) takes another tack. This is quite a comprehensive package, with a manual that features an excellent treatment of graphics in general and CoCo programming in particular.

Few people have done a better job of describing the interactions between the three determinants of a CoCo display: page, the address of the top left corner of the screen; VDG mode, the vertical size of the screen and the vertical separation between bytes; and color set, which controls page width and pixels per byte.

With Foxygraf, you can create images on part or all of the screen, using the arrow keys and space bar to control a cursor of variable size. You can save the images to tape (with the cassette version of the program, anyway) and subsequently recall them. You can also interface them to Extended Color Basic programs.

Foxygraf gives the user an unusual degree of control over VDG and SAM programming, It has its own shorthand commands for drawing lines and ellipses, and for painting rectangular portions of a screen.

You can define the cursor as a graphics block or any alphanumeric character received from the keyboard. This makes it possible to mix text with graphics in semigraphics modes. With practice you can get unusual effects, although it might not be possible to maintain them when recalling an image with Basic.

Foxygraf also supplies complete realtime information about the parameters of the mode and screen in use. A query command lets you leave the graphics screen to examine and possibly change parameters without destroying your work.

The program also keeps track of the cursor's position in two coordinate systems: graphics screen rows and columns, and RAM addresses. This is handy for defining the portion of the screen you want to record.

Images are recorded as binary files,
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retrievable with CLOADM commands. They are not exactly the same as the files that Color Basic's CSAVEM pro-duces-there are extra bits in the header to set the graphics parameters-but they are readable.

The task isn't completely trivial, since you must note and clear the required part of memory to avoid clobbering a program with the imagery. Foxygraf's thorough record-keeping seems to give the programmer the best possible chance of getting things right.

The manual includes a tutorial and command summary, details of memory utilization, subroutine addresses, and other miscellany of interest to the experimenter.

I've recently been using Computerware's other graphics editor, 3-D Drawing Board ( 16 K tape, \(\$ 24.95\); 32 K disk, \(\$ 29.95\) ). This is a very different animal: a tool for constructing wire frame drawings of three-dimensional objects, with the ability to view an object from different points in space.

This amounts to a hands-on introduction to the world of computer-aided design, and it's a marvelous demonstration of the Color Computer's powers. Of course, it's important to keep the program's limitations in mind (I almost said in the proper perspective).
An object's shape is defined by a series of cross sections, called \(z\)-cuts because they are taken perpendicular to the \(z\)-axis of a Cartesian coordinate system. You must make each \(z\)-cut up of straight line segments.

The computer's limited memory results in limitations on the complexity of objects. In a 32 K systern, you can have no more than nine 2 -cuts, and the outline on each \(z\)-cut can have no more than 20 nodes (corners, to be imprecise).

The program, which I'll call 3-D from now on, is capable of connecting corresponding nodes on different \(z\)-cuts to give the finished image its wire frame appearance. Again, memory size rears its ugly head; you can have no more than 300 connections in a figure.

You also have a limit on the number of nonprismatic connections, i.e., link-
program. If you have the data, you can specify z-cut outlines by the coordinates of their nodes. If you don't have the data, you can draw the z-cuts with a joystick-controlled cursor in what looks like PMODE 4.
> ". . . the subsequent use of files is a weak spot for many graphics editors."

You can also mix the two input modes. If your object has a constant cross section, you can replicate z-cuts with a few keystrokes instead of redrawing the figure.

3-D shines in its ability to create different views of an imaginary object. Once you've defined an object by z-cuts, you can use the CoCo's joysticks to conduct an imaginary flyaround.

The right stick controls your viewpoint's horizontal and vertical position, while the left governs viewing distance and object rotation about the line of sight (equivalent to cocking your head
to one side).
You don't see continuous motion on the screen. In practice, you generate one view of your object, move the joysticks by a likely amount, and press the right stick's button to command a drawing from your new vantage point. If only the CoCo could use high-resolution light pen techniques. .

You can store objects constructed with 3D on tape or disk as ASCII files. In principle, other programs can read and manipulate these, although your math had better be good to do so. In fact, the subsequent use of files is a weak spot for many graphics editors.
3-D still puts on quite a show. You wouldn't use it to design a space shuttle, or even next year's Chevy, but it can do wonders for a mind jaded by too many alien invaders. It's marvelous what you can do with a little trigonometry.

Scott Norman welcomes reader response to The Color Key. Write c/o 80 Micro, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

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- Illustrated manual included. Friendly software with easy instaliation and sample data file. Quick and efficient.
ages between dissimilar shapes. An example of a nonprismatic connection is that between the eaves of a house (a rectangular shape) and the ridge of the roof (a straight line). 3-D is limited to ten connecting lines in each such connection.

Within these limitations, it's a terrific
- 11 Disk, TRSDOS 2.0 format.

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\section*{by John Ratzlaff}

TThe Prometheus 5 Hard Disk System is a relatively low-cost, massstorage Model III system based on Winchester technology. Its manufacturer, World Wide Data Systems Inc., is the parent company of Computex, which has been selling disk drive kits and other Model III add-ons for several years.

I purchased a Prometheus 5, a 5megabyte drive, for my Model III. The drive included DOSPLUS 4.0 , the harddrive operating system by Micro-Systems Software. Fortunately, DOSPLUS is my top choice among all available TRS-80 operating systems.

\section*{Preparing the System}

Installing the Prometheus drive is simple. Plug a ribbon cable into the back of the drive and into the input/ output ( \(\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}\) ) connector on the bottom of the Model III. Then plug the power cord into the wall.

The manual accompanying the hard disk (mine was a preliminary version) did not indicate which way to plug the cable into the drive (exiting to the left or right). I was wrong the first time, but when the computer didn't work, 1 reversed the cable and it worked properly.
The cable should exit to the right when viewed from the back. The manual indicates no harm is done if you plug it in backward.

Installing the operating system is not so simple. First, use the CONFIG command to set the various parameters for the hard drive, then format the drive using the HFORMAT utility. Transfer the system files using SYSGEN, then the rest of the files using Transfer. Finally, use CONFIG again to signal DOSPLUS that the system now resides on the hard disk.

Once you format the hard drive, it is ready to store files, even before you transfer the system files. Since I was so excited to use my new hard drive, 1 saved a Basic program onto the newly formatted drive to see if it worked. And it did work!

Unfortunately, when I proceeded with SYSGEN, it aborted with an error message. Figuring that I should use SYSGEN without any files on the drive, I killed the file I had saved and tried it again.

This time it seemed to work, but when everything was finished I couldn't boot up from the hard drive. An "unknown error code" message appeared and the program booted from the floppy disk.

Neither the Prometheus nor the DOSPLUS manual provided pertinent suggestions, so I called Micro-Systems for advice. They suggested I reformat the disk and try again, because even a

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Our reviewers use a five-star rating system. One star represents the low end of this spectrum, while five stars represent she spectacular and high end of the spectrum.
killed file can cause problems with SYSGEN.

It makes sense to me now: The system expects system files to occupy certain places in the directory. Since a killed file still occupies a directory slot, one of the system files is forced to an improper slot. Anyway, everything worked fine after that.
The Prometheus manual describes all the settings you use in configuring and formatting the hard drive. However, DOSPLUS 4.0 has tremendous flexibility: You can configure the hard drive any way you want, within some limitations.
The Prometheus 5 hard drive has one platter with 32 sectors per track, and 320 cylinders on that platter. Other models in the Prometheus series have the same specifications, but they have more platters. The Prometheus 10 has two platters, for instance.

The manual directs you to specify 32 sectors per granule, or two granules per cylinder. Since the platter has two sides, each cylinder has two tracks, or 64 sectors.

If you recall that a granule is the smallest unit of disk space you can allocate to a file, you will realize that it's a very large minimum file size. If you store a small Basic program on the disk,


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it uses 8 K of disk space.
After some calculations, I decided that I wanted my granule size to be eight sectors, so I set GS \(=8\). This makes the minimum file size 2 K . However, a smaller minimum file size allows more files on the disk, so I set the directory size to 32 sectors ( 22 sectors was the suggested size). This allows a maximum of 240 files in the directory.

DOSPLUS imposes several minor limitations. You can have no more than eight granules per cylinder, so my granule size had to be eight or more. The directory cannot exceed the length of one track, which limits it to 32 sectors on the Prometheus.

Incidentally, the DOSPLUS manual stresses that ideally the directory size should be one granule. I could find no reason for that, and allocating four granules for the directory has worked fine for me.

Another important feature of DOSPLUS is the ability to partition the hard drive into two or more pseudo drives. The Prometheus has 320 cylinders, so you must partition DOSPLUS because it accommodates no more than 200 cylinders per drive.

I decided to have my first drive (drive 4) contain 120 cylinders, and the second drive contain 200 cylinders. I could create as many as three drives, as long as each drive had 100-200 cylinders.

You partition the drive by specifying the base address in the CONFIG command. The base address refers to the cylinder on which the pseudo drive begins. In my configuration, drive 4 has a base address of zero, while drive 5 has a base address of 120 .

When you've formatted the drive, specify how many cylinders to format for that drive. It is possible to create overlapping pseudo drives by using improper values with CONFIG and HFORMAT. The DOSPLUS manual warns you against such actions.

\section*{The New World of Hard Drives}

Once you configure, format, and SYSGEN the hard drive, it's ready to act as the system drive. The Model III still tries to boot from the floppy disk in drive zero, so you must have a system disk in drive zero when you turn on the computer.

When the operating system has read in enough of the system files from the floppy disk, its base of operations transfers to the hard drive (if so con-
figured). All subsequent actions originate from the hard drive, so library commands and utilities execute much faster, and you can remove the system disk from drive zero.

Using the Master parameter in CONFIG, you can also specify that all disk searches must begin with the hard drive or any drive you want. You can have the system consider drive 4 the default drive for DIR and other commands, and the starting point when searching for a file with an unspecified drive number.

This speeds searches considerably, since the hard drive's response time is much shorter than that of floppy disk drives. However, if a search starts at drive 4, the system searches only the hard drives. If you want a file from drive zero or 1 , you must specify the drive number.

The hard disk's speed is impressive for two reasons. The disk is always rotating, eliminating the delay while it gets up to speed, and the disk rotates at 3,600 revolutions per minute (rpm), allowing a much faster data transfer rate.

However, track-to-track access time is not that much faster ( 3 milliseconds), so a lot of head travel results in a noticeable delay. For instance, during the search for a file, the head moves from the drive 4 directory (cylinder 60) to the drive 5 directory (cylinder 220). This travel over 160 tracks (and back again, if necessary) causes a delay of between one and two seconds.

Such a delay also occurs during access to files on drive 5. The operating system usually consults one of the system files on drive 4 near the directory track, so the head travels back and forth between pseudo drives 4 and 5 .

This takes a bit longer than it does on floppy drives since the operating system would simply access another drive, reducing the necessary head travel.

As the DOSPLUS manual states, "the name of the game" is minimizing head travel. A hard drive with more platters and fewer cylinders is faster than a drive with one platter and many cylinders (such as the Prometheus), all other things being equal.

A hard drive with two platters and 160 cylinders has the same capacity as the Prometheus drive, with only half the head travel. The difference is quite small, however, and is insignificant under most circumstances.

Head travel aside, the fact is that a
file loads from a hard disk much faster than from a floppy disk, typically in 40-50 percent less time. It's not instantaneous, but it is quicker.

Space is the other main advantage of hard disks. Even after transferring nearly all my files to the hard drive, I still have over 4 megabytes of available memory.

The drive accepts huge files as well as many files. It easily accommodates a monstrous data-base file that you would have to break into several parts and place on several disks with a floppy disk system. This makes the data base much easier to use.

Back-up of the hard drive has traditionally been a problem. Although the hard drive is much more reliable and not subject to the same physical abuses as floppy disks, it is still wise to back up your files periodically.

DOSPLUS 4.0 does not provide a means of backing up the entire contents of the hard disk to floppy disks in one step. Two utilities, Transfer and HCOPY, back up files on the hard drives.

Transfer copies all the files from one drive to another. Since the destination disk (a floppy) is obviously too small to hold them all, it lets you specify a class of files using wildcard file specs.

For instance, "TRANSFER/BAS:4 :1" transfers all the files ending with BAS (assuming they would all fit on the destination disk). If you can break down the set of files on the hard drive into subsets small enough to fit on floppy drives, you can back them all up.

Since the hard drive handles large files that wouldn't fit on a single floppy disk, the HCOPY utility breaks a file into pieces and saves each portion on a separate disk. It also reads those pieces back onto the hard drive and reassembles them into the original file.

The floppy disks must be formatted and ready before HCOPY is run. When using HCOPY to read the file back in from floppy disks, enter the disk containing the last portion of the file last. Otherwise, you can present the disks to HCOPY in any order.

The HZAP utility duplicates the functions of DISKZAP, a useful DOSPLUS disk-view-and-modify utility, except that it operates on the hard drive. Because of the many different hard drive systems available, you must use hard drive parameters that HZAP uses. It does not go by the settings in CON-


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REVIEWS

FIG. Tell it the number of platters, number of cylinders, sectors per track, track access time, and write pre-comp track each time you use it.

That latter parameter is not adequately explained in either manual, so I use the default setting. It would be nice to change the defaults so you would not have to specify the settings each time, but no provision is made for that.

A more serious problem with HZAP is that it does not go higher than cylinder 255 , so you can't use it on the top 64 cylinders of the Prometheus drive. Other drive brands that don't have more than 255 cylinders present no problem.

DOSPLUS 4.0 provides a new directory command, ACAT, for alphabetical file catalog. DOSPLUS 3.4 and 4.0 are otherwise identical except for the hard disk support. ACAT has an alphabetically sorted catalog that makes it easier to find a specific file among the hundreds that could be in the directory.

ACAT also accepts wildcard specifications, displaying only the files that meet specified criteria. "ACAT A?/DAT" alphabetically displays all the files on the default drive that have file names beginning with \(A\) and ending with the extension DAT.
-The sort is extremely quick, with practically no delay while sorting. This is an extremely useful function, although you cannot reliably call it from Basic because of the room required to do the sort.

When the hard drive is turned on, the LED on the front panel flashes until the drive is up to speed and ready. Wait until the hard drive is ready before attempting to boot from it. This usually takes less than 15 seconds.

The hard drive case has a small cooling fan which, along with the constantly
rotating disk, produces a low whir. You can easily adjust to the noise and to the barely audible click as the head steps from track to track. The hard drive's overall sound is preferable to the intermittent whirring and clicking of a floppy drive.

\section*{Round-up}

The Prometheus 5 hard drive and DOSPLUS 4.0 make an excellent team, with only a few ninor drawbacks. DOSPLUS is slightly harder to install than other hard-disk operating systems, precisely because it is more flexible.

The Prometheus hard drive might be better off with two platters and fewer cylinders, but it is a terrific value considering that it includes an excellent operating system at no extra cost, and it is priced much lower than most hard disk systems.

Several competing hard-disk systems cost as much as \(\$ 1,000\) more and have no significant additional features. The Prometheus 10 , with twice the capacity, costs only \(\$ 200\) inore-an even better value!

The only serious deficiency of DOSPLUS 4.0 is the need for a true back-up utility to copy all the files on the hard drive onto as many floppy disks as necessary.

Micro-Systems has recently announced their latest operating system, DOSPLUS 3.5, which should be available by the time you read this. They will no longer have a separate version for hard drives, but will provide add-on drivers to DOSPLUS 3.5 for hard-drive support.

One important change is MicroSystems' merging HZAP into DISKZAP, so the same program operates on both floppies and hard disks.
\(\star \star \star \star 1 / 2\)

\section*{Color Caterpillar}

Soft Sector Marketing Inc.
P.O. Box 340

Garden City, MI 48135
Color Computer
\(\$ 21.95\) cassette
by Carlos Calle

Cvolor Caterpillar is an entertaining and fairly complicated game written in machine language for a Color

Computer with at least 16 K .
The program begins with a short introductory display of the title characters, accompanied by sound effects that add to the overall pleasant presentation of the game. Armed with a gun controlled by the right joystick, you become the sole defendant of a valley under attack from menacing insects with uncanny reproductive abilities.

You must shoot and destroy an advancing caterpillar through the surrounding mushrooms. If you succeed,


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the insect's remaining parts continue living and advance towards you.

If you kill the monster before it gets to you, another one advances rapidly. The second caterpillar has a nasty assistant, a deadly beetle, that attacks you from unexpected directions. While you're busy staying alive, a tarantula joins your enemies in an attempt to devour you.

Two players can use different joysticks to take turns for each round of a game. You score points by completely destroying a mushroom or by hitting a caterpillar segment, a beetle, or the ta-

\section*{\(\star \star \star \star\)}

POWER! (Version 3.03, erroneously advertised as 3.3)
COMPUTING!
2519 Greenwich St.
San Francisco, CA 94123
\(\$ 149\)
by Charles R. Perelman

POWER! is pure joy. It tames your CP/M until it's downright friendly, speeds up CP/M operations, reduces file name entry errors, and gives you a bushel of worthwhile utilities at a reasonable price.
You'll put this 16 K of software on all your system disks and wonder how you got along without it. Its flexibility and 50 separate routines are a bargain. POWER!'s new version 3.03 improves an already fine package with greater finesse, more features, and enhanced documentation.

Using POWER! as a wraparound for CP/M gives added protection from nasty BDOS errors, even permitting removal of the system disk after booting. If you change disks and forget to hit control-C before writing to a disk, POWER! politely informs you to mend your ways without crashing the system.

\section*{Commands}

POWER! supports most CP/M
rantula. After you reach a score of 10,000, you receive a bonus of one extra round.
Magic mushrooms allow the caterpillar to quickly dive towards you. Killer mushrooms break the caterpillar into segments that head down the screen. Regular mushrooms cause the caterpillar to turn away in the opposite direction.

This is one of the most entertaining Color Computer games available. It combines exciting play, attractive graphics, and realistic sound effects in a professional product.
commands. Copy is a notable substitution for the inscrutable Pip. You can use normal CP/M format, but POWER! syntax is usually shorter and faster.

You'll feel comfortable with POWER! in no time at all, but to get maximum performance you must carefully review the manual and work with it, which is a pleasure compared to bare-bones \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\). Wildcards are similar to CP/M usage but easier, friendlier, quicker, and more talented. Escape or control-C returns to POWER!, not CP/M.

POWER! does most of the things you've always yearned for with \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\). Individual utilities available from CPMUG can't compare to the convenience of this error-trapped, documented, and coordinated composite system.

For openers, DIR alphabetizes your files, shows all system and read-only files appropriately marked, and pauses to let you review a portion of the screen when the directory exceeds your terminal display area.

Convenient wildcard functions display directories by type or with the same initial letters. You can list all user areas or show directories for drives you've previously accessed, or for all aser areas on all drives in your system.

Sort lets you change the display so that DIR and other commands involving file lists show system files last, sorted by file extension and alphabetically; by file type, with system files last;

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\section*{REVIEWS}
or unsorted. Such flexibility forces you to consider which alternative best serves your purposes.

POWER! shines in day-to-day repetitive operations. To Copy, Erase, Type, SETSYS (make a system file), or SETRO (make file read only), start with a menu of files sorted alphabetically with assigned sequential numbers. Choose the numbers or ranges you want, press the enter key, and you get multiple processing of all selected files. This adds tremendous speed to your operations.

You can choose whether to review each file in turn or continue automatically. You can even abort the operation in the middle of a file since the program keeps you informed of the file on which it's working.

When you copy a file and a second file with the same name exists, you must decide whether to overwrite, skip, or make the destination disk file a BAK file.

Other commands in which you select a file for operation use the numbered directory approach as well. You work more rapidly and make fewer mistakes when you type a number and not the entire file name.

Like its CP/M counterpart, Type reviews files on the screen, but it stops to let you read each screen of text rather than testing your reflexes in hitting the hold key as the data flies by. Set Type for continuous scroll and you can increase or decrease scrolling speed by pressing a number.

But wait, there's more. Press the space bar to scroll a line at a time, or to pause and use control-P for printing a specific section of a file. Besides standard Type, TypeA lists text files without formatting commands in 16-character lines, TypeH displays COM files in hexadecimal (hex), and TypeX is DDT (dynamic debugging tool) style with printable ASCII characters at the right side.

If you're not sure which of several files has the data you need, select a group of likely candidates. Start reviewing the first file with Type. As soon as you know you haven't found the right file, break out with control-K to immediately call up the next file in the queue.

Erase a file by mistake? Reclaim displays names of erased files and offers you the chance to revive them if you haven't written over the sectors. Recovered files are set to read-only status; you must reset to read/write to alter the
contents.
Help is only a question mark away when entered from the command prompt. It saves flipping through the manual for proper entry if you forget a command name or mnemonic and get syntax errors. Help doesn't give you any clues to function operation, however.

Run by itself produces a numbered menu of all executable COM files on a disk. You then choose any program. Follow Run with the program name or other parameters, and it works fine with WordStar or a spelling program. Ignore the \(\$ \$ \$ . S U B\) file in the WordStar directory; POWER! created it to return to the program shell after you finish editing.

When going back to POWER!, don't hit any keys until the sign-on prompt appears or you'll abort the submit file and wind up in \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\). The alternative form can also directly call CBasic or MBasic and a user program, even if they are on another disk.

POWER! segregates bad blocks with Test, generates checksums with Check to see if two files are exactly the same, and provides file size information in sectors and kilobytes with Size. Log controls a host of display and other options and tells you where POWER! is located in memory.

User and Xuser commands access user areas other than zero. Added capabilities include 32 user areas instead of 16 , file copy and move capabilities from one user area to another, and restricted access to programs in user areas \(16-31\) with the Password command.

Another practical tidbit is a unique customizing command: Pwretool. With a few keystrokes, you can change the name of any command. More important, you can delete or password-protect any command from your customized version of POWER!. This helps prevent hitting the wrong keys and inadvertently making file changes or getting into a filealtering mode.

Pwretool and Pass are separate from Power.COM. They run as COM files rather than within POWER!, and take up an additional 2 K each. Excluding these programs from a protected disk prevents a snoopy user from altering protection levels.

The Assembly language monitor routines are a hacker's delight. Rather than struggle with DDT, use CM to compare two Assembly language programs and
list the bytes that differ. DS displays one memory address at a time in both hex and decimal, and lets you change any byte within approximately 120 locations before or after your entry point.

Search, which has wildcard functions, lists addresses of ASCII, hex, or combination groups of characters that match your key. POWER! lets you read from or write to any memory location, fill blocks of memory, move programs around in memory, duplicate blocks, and more.

Do you want to add a few favorite routines of your own? User functions (UR1 to UR4) allow you to jump within POWER! to your own utilities.

\section*{Documentation}

The new spiral binding on the \(81 / 2\)-by- 11 -inch manual makes it easy to read from a typing stand. Generous margins and spacing make it easy to scan or study. Besides a table of contents and an index titled "Function Index," the manual has an additional alphabetized summary of all commands.

Following a helpful introduction covering manual organization, backing up, and similar start-up information, the manual has a general outline of program function, format, syntax, and scroll controls.

Except for Password and Pwretool, each POWER! command is listed in alphabetical order. Explanations include sample screens, descriptions of function use and syntax, and step by step instructions. Some of the Assembly language commentary is a little terse and needs some expanding, but generally the information is sufficiently detailed.

A couple of pages contain suggestions for correcting problems that cause common error messages. You'll appreciate hints on applying POWER! to save crashed programs, glitched directories, and files with bad blocks. You'll also have customization details for altering keyboard, video, and program operation, commands, and responses.

The manual contains a wealth of information in plain English, particularly for the more advanced programmer. This is truly exceptional documentation for such a program.

I'm enthusiastic about POWER! and recommend it to any \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) user without reservation. COMPUTING! guarantees to refund your money if you're unhappy with the software. I think their money is safe.

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GAUMTLT:


\section*{\(\star\)}

Microcomputers in Large
Organizations
by Thomas Madron
Prentice-Hall Inc.
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07362
Softcover, 181 pp.
\(\$ 12.95\)

\section*{by Timothy Daniel}

Afriend of mine who handles the care and feeding of a large company's mainframe computer used to note gleefully that the managers in his organization had to sneak microcomputers in the back door. Otherwise, they might incur the wrath of higher-ups for bringing toys to work.

Times have changed; big business and government are taking the micro seriously. Microcomputers in Large Organizations, by Thomas Madron,
builds on this new legitimacy.
This book should have a special place in the hearts of TRS-80 owners. The author makes a strong case for using Model IIIs as executive work stations. He even includes a lengthy Basic program that acts as a master menu and appointments calendar. Great stuff for the home hacker, but not necessarily the direction of tomorrow's automated office!

Microcomputers in Large Organizations seems to be based on thorough but somewhat dated research in hobby and trade literature. In his introduction, the author highlights the problems encountered when micros supplement or replace traditional work methods. Topics include planning for change, networking, and micro-mainframe communication.

Once you get beyond the "Gee, aren't micros great"' section, the book's lack of substance might disappoint
you. Madron presents only two real-life cases. Each takes about two pages and neither is truly representative of micro integration into a large organization.

The strongest selling point of this book is its unintentional but effective humor. I didn't know whether I should laugh or cry over the following statement about the IBM PC: "Although IBM announced some software for the system, substantial amounts of off-theshelf software is not expected until the mid 1980's. ..." You can get information of equal integrity from a fortune cookie or Ouija board.

The publisher's back-cover claim that Microcomputers in Large Organizations is "the book that explains everything you need to know to use microcomputers in your business..." is one more rib tickler. But the joke's on you if you spend \(\$ 12.95\) to find out the punch line.
> 'In Sneak Thief, each player is a guard whose duty is to protect his gold from the thief."

If the guard shoots the fugitive, your gold returns and you score points. You cannot capture the fugitive, and running into him brings fatal results.

Sometimes a protector appears who tries to keep you from shooting or capturing the thieves and fugitives. You score points by shooting the protector, but he destroys you if he runs into you.

Another function of the protector is to attempt a jailbreak. If he gets to the brig, the protector removes one prison-
er at a time and each one becomes a thief. For his own protection, it's imperative that the guard shoot the protector as soon as possible.

When the total number of intruders (thieves, fugitives, and protectors) captured or shot equals 20 , you've completed a so-called wave. You receive bonus points for all captured thieves, who then disappear from the brig. For each successive wave, the number of bonus points increases for each captured thief.

After ten waves, the bonus points have doubled and you will receive no more increases in the bonus value. You can still score bonus points, however.

If you complete a wave without shooting any intruders (by capturing 20 thieves), you get back all your stolen gold. That's quite a feat, since protectors are releasing prisoners as you capture them. I doubt that a released prisoner is deducted from your 20 count.

As in most arcade games, Sneak Thief's complications increase as you score more points. More intruders enter at once, and protectors try to release prisoners or attack the guard more frequently. The guard has his hands full.

One feature I like is that you must press any key to resume action after you've lost one of your guards. This avoids marathon playing and allows you to leave the game for dinner or whatever.

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The disk version is unique in that it boots on a 40 - or 80 -track Model I or III. It should also boot in a 35track disk.

My main objection to the disk medium is that it's practically impossible to save as a command file on a system disk, even with the proper utility program. I used a utility program to examine the disk and learned that the disk input/output ( \(1 / \mathrm{O}\) ) routines are not file oriented but are track and sector oriented.

The program saves the scores on a single-density track 16 , sector zero that would conflict with TRSDOS 1.3 and other Model III DOSes, because it requires single-density tracks and conflicts with some of the DOS as it is stored. The data for the talking voice is also stored in single-density format. All this makes the program unavailable as a command file.

In spite of this inconvenience in the disk version, Sneak Thief is an entertaining game sure to be popular with arcade fans.
\(\star \star \star \star\)

\section*{Early Games}

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\section*{by Don Stauffer}

Early Games is a delightful disk of nine educational games for preschool children.

Although the program is essentially self-documenting, a brief but wellwritten manual accompanies the disk or cassette to explain loading procedures and present a one-paragraph summary of each game. The instructions do not mention the games' sound feature, but it is important.

The menu is educational and appealing in itself. It flashes a typical scene from each game on the screen for a few seconds, in a repeating pattern. The child depresses any key while the frame indicating the game he wants to play is on screen and the game loads. Your child does not need to read to operate the menu.

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At any time, the child can return to the menu by pressing enter. He can operate the system by himself once the program is running.

Each game might not hold a child's
attention for long. However, the variety of games and the menu's friendliness allow him to operate the program for a long time without help.

The first program is a matching num-

bers game. A single, large numeral appears on the screen, and the child must press the corresponding key, If he presses the correct key, a happy tune plays and a new letter appears.

Pressing the wrong key results in a sad pair of notes; the character remains for another try. Since the screen display doesn't change until after the happy tune, the positive audio feedback is important to the child. Sound should accompany this game whenever possible.

Next is a counting game. Anywhere from one to five blocks appear on the screen, and the child must press the correct number key. Again, the sound provides immediate feedback for a correct choice. The use of numbers between one and five is important for the preschool audience.
An addition game follows. Two groups of blocks appear with a plus sign between them. The child must choose the key corresponding to the sum of the numbers in the blocks. Again, the total does not exceed five.

A subtraction game has the same for-

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mat. A minus sign separates the two groups, and the child must respond with the difference. This game is much harder, since subtraction is a more difficult concept than addition. However, I was impressed with how quickly a child who had never been exposed to subtraction could grasp the concept using this game.

Two alphabet games are similar to the number games. The first is a recognition game, except it displays large alphabetical characters. The second teaches the order of the alphabet. The child presses the key for the letter that follows the one displayed on the screen.

Names is a simple spelling game using the child's name, which the parent enters. The cursor advances after the child types in each correct letter. As in the previous games, sound provides immediate feedback.

The shape comparison game is the highlight of the program. Four shapes appear on the screen, three identical and one different. The shapes are simple ones: blocks with markings, triangles, and hourglasses. This discrimination
between like and unlike forms is crucial to the intellectual skills a young child must master for reading and math readiness.

The last game, a drawing program, is a favorite of children who tried this collection. The child moves the dot with keys, but not the normal arrow key arrangement. Keys on the keyboard's left move the cursor left, keys on the top center move it up, keys on the upper left move it diagonally left and up, and so on.

Even with experience, you might not be sure which key does what. I'm not convinced that this is better than using the arrow keys, and it's the main criticism I have of the program. However, children do not seem to mind the inconvenience of the dot occasionally going where they don't want it to.

Another slight problem is that the cursor always draws a line behind it or erases a previously drawn line. This makes the game easier to handle without a separate menu, but it also creates some frustration.

Aside from math and reading skills, this program teaches computer literacy by increasing the child's familiarity with key positions and with the computer itself.

Other than the criticisms I mentioned in the drawing game, I found few flaws in the program. I'd suggest that a change in the screen display following a correct choice would provide more immediate feedback for models without sound.

This is the most effective educational program l've seen for preschoolers. Three-year-olds could handle many of the games with some adult help, while four- and five-year-olds can spend hours alone with the games.

The ease of operation is truly impressive. Model I and III disk versions are even auto run, so the child can bring up the system by himself if you trust operation of the disk drive to him. If you bought your system with the idea of using educational software to help your children, this is one program you don't want to miss.

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\author{
Standard Pascal \\ User Reference Manual \\ Doug Cooper \\ W.W. Norton \& Company \\ 500 Fifth Ave. \\ New York, NY 10110 \\ Softcover, 176 pp. \\ \(\$ 12.95\)
}

\author{
by John B. Harrell, III
}

Snce its inception by Kathleen Jensen and Niklaus Wirth, Pascal has been one of the most controversial of languages. Doug Cooper has written a concise and clear manual to explain all aspects of Pascal as the International Standards Organization (ISO) has defined them.

This is truly a reference document. Standard Pascal User Reference Manual attempts to clarify the stilted, terse language definitions in the ISO standard.
Mr. Cooper's Standard Pascal is easy to read. He develops the notation of Backus-Naur Formalism (BNF) to describe the productions that precisely specify the language's syntax.

He also develops and uses syntax charts (railroad charts) to amplify his explanation of the constructions. This provides clear, visual representation of the BNF forms, which might be confusing even to the experienced reader. Syntax charts are somewhat simplified and the language's complete definition still comes from the BNF productions.

Standard Pascal User Reference Manual has 12 chapters that fully describe the ISO standard definition's implementation of the language. In addition, several appendices address a quick introduction to Pascal, a cross-reference of the BNF forms to the textual material, and syntax charts for the BNF descriptions.

After explaining the notation and defining the basic element of programs as tokens, Mr. Cooper thoroughly discusses the groups of tokens allowed in Pascal. He discusses each group of tokens using the BNF form to describe allowed syntax and gives examples of proper and improper constructions.

Next, he presents each statement that the ISO standard recognizes. Mr. Cooper discusses each Pascal control statement. Here lies the strength of Pascal: The richness of the control state-
ments allows complete structuring and proper control of programs without the confusing GOTO statement so prevalent in Basic and similar programming languages.

Mr. Cooper describes each valid construction allowed for Pascal statements by giving the BNF production that governs it and a syntax chart to explain the BNF form. Myriad examples illustrate the constructions.

The following chapter launches into a discussion of the ordinary data representations in Pascal and the required functions. The initial discussion centers around the simple types the Standard requires.

The BNF description and several examples of right and wrong constructions explicate each simple type. Data

> 'Pascal is a strongly typed language; you must define items prior to use."
type operators (such as addition and multiplication) are first described with their respective ordinary types.

Next, Mr. Cooper presents the required functions of the language. These have four types: arithmetic functions, transfer functions, ordinal functions, and Boolean functions.

Arithmetic functions provide certain mathematic functions expected in each language. Transfer functions don't have common mathematical analogies. These transfer type real data to and from integer data types. The ordinal functions allow manipulation of the ordering relationships.

After the discussion of the language's simple types, operators, and functions, you are ready for the syntax descriptions of simple expressions. Mr. Cooper presents the operations needed in these expressions with a complete discussion of their function on the operands and the precedence of evaluation. Charts provide a complete understanding of each operator's symbol, the operation performed, the operands' data type, and the result's data type.

A program is worthless if the programmer cannot communicate with it
via some form of input and output. This is often the most difficult part of the program's definition: specifying input and output format so the data makes sense to the user. The simplest form of communication with a program written in Pascal is text.

To allow a reader to understand the program segments more clearly, Mr. Cooper provides an early introductory section on text file input and output. This gives you a basic understanding of input and output in Pascal programs, but by no means presents the intricacies of file manipulation (one of Pascal's strong features).

Pascal is a strongly typed language; you must define items prior to use. This definition creates a data item and a data type that remains associated with the item throughout the activation of the block containing each item. You can think of activation as the execution of a particular block of code.

For example, the procedure block "carddeal" defines several variables for use during its execution, but these variables do not exist outside this procedure and have no space in the computer's memory until it executes this procedure.

The last part of the book discusses the complex data typing that sets Pascal off from other languages and makes it strong. As described before, several ways to represent data exist in Pascal programs. You can combine these data types into very complex and powerful data structures by using Pascal's language features.

In addition to the simple data types, the book describes several other types. The enumerated ordinal type allows the programmer to name values to use as constants. For example,

TYPE cardtype \(=(\) spade, heart, diamond, club \()\);
might be the definition of type for the variable "card." Then you can assign card any of the four alternatives specified, and test for any of these selections.

To accomplish this in Basic, you would have to use integer values to represent the cards and then make the assignments. Constants of this type (spade, heart, and so on) do not have any external representation. They are self-sufficient as written and you cannot transmit them to text files for input and output.

Subrange types allow the definition of a variable or type over a preselected

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Continued from p. 64
subrange of the spectrum of allowed values. Both types aid Pascal programs in self-documentation. They cause the information that must otherwise appear in comments to become an integral part of the programs.

The next chapter describes structuring these data types into complex types you can use to store more than one value in a single variable. These are the building blocks used in Pascal to form complex data structures. Mr. Cooper thoroughly describes the major constructions: record and array.

The remainder of this chapter discusses file type. All previously discussed data types are limited to the working size of the computer's store, while type file is limited only to the external storage device's capacity.

The last chapter describes the use of pointer variables. You allocate memory space for all the variables in a procedure block each time you activate it, and deallocate memory space on termination of the procedure. Once defined, however, the variable structure (activation record) is fixed during the procedure's execution.

Pointers allow truly dynamic data structures that you can create and alter during execution of the program or any procedure contained in it. These structures can remain active even though the procedure that created them has terminated.

Mr. Cooper has provided a valuable tool to programmers using Pascal and those attempting to establish a working Pascal system on computers. He pre-
sents a difficult topic-the standard definition of the language-in clear, concise terms.

His many examples are extremely helpful in understanding the concepts of BNF productions as a tool to language description. You don't need an education in computer science to read Mr . Cooper's reference text.

The material in Standard Pascal User Reference Manual is beneficial to anyone who wishes to increase his working knowledge of Pascal. Due to the complexity of the language description, I do not recommend this as a text for the beginner.

It's a text for the Pascal programmer to enhance his fluency in the language and I heartily recommend this book to him.

\section*{Structured Assembler and Linker Blackbeard Associates \\ 13534 Preston Road \\ Suite 443 \\ Dallas, TX 75240 \\ Models I, II, and III \\ \$149}

\section*{by Bruce Powel Douglass}

Sttructured Assembler and Linker (SALC) is a new concept in assemblers ior the microcomputer. It allows structured statements in your Assem-bly-language programs. Conditional branches and loops are easy to write and understand with the English-like struc-

tured control statements. These include If . . .Then. . . Else, While, Repeat, and Case. It minimally supports procedures and functions as well.

SALC also supports unstructured Assembly language so you needn't rewrite all the routines and programs you've already written. SALC allows you to create multiple relocatable As-sembly-language modules larger than your computer's memory.

The linker links these separately compiled pieces together into a complete program. The programmer can build subroutine libraries with external declarations to use from other Assembly-
language routines.
The assembler is not field sensitive; it recognizes a label or an instruction no matter where it occurs. Thus, you can indent your programs to more clearly show control construct nesting (as is common in Pascal and other structured high-level languages).

SALC allows long labels, and the first 16 characters are significant. Labels can include upper- and lowercase letters, and three special characters: the underline, the at sign, and the colon.

\section*{Constructs and Options}

The use of structured constructs makes Assembly-language programming much easier to read and write. Consider Program Listing 1. Normally, this takes the form of Program Listing 2.

Which is easier to read? Which do you think is easier to write? The closer the language is to how people think, the higher its level. Defined this way, SALC is a middle-level language. You're still speaking the computer's language, but its IQ is a little higher.

Consider a routine that performs different tasks on the basis of a returned result. In Z 80 mnemonics, this involves a series of tests (CP) followed by jumps (JP). SALC simply performs the routine with the Case construct (see Program Listing 3).

The assembled program contains the CP and JP instructions necessary to implement the Case statement, since Case

\section*{ARE YOU TIRED OF BLASTING ALIENS?}

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\end{abstract}

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and for those of you Who are not tired of arcade games EXTERMINATE!
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We constantly examine and update our software offerings in order to make sure that they all live up to our current high standards of quality, and sometimes we remove a program from our line-up. This recently happened to our batlle-simulation program, The BATTLE of ZEIGHTY. So now we have stopped producing it, but we still have a pile of them stocked up in our inventory. To get nd of them, we've cut the price IN HALF! (Previous purchasers have been compensated.) With this special offer there will be no warranty other than the Media Guarantee. (There will be no updates or retums.)
This is not to say that The BATTLE of ZEIGHTY isn't a good program; if is a well-made one player game. It allows you to set up a small army to your own specifications, and then you must use it to try to take over the fictional Zeighty Pass. You give each of your army divisions specific orders, while the computer plays the defending army. The display is satisfactory, consisting of a "Map" that shows the position of the army divisions. Land features (terrain) are not taken in to account, but you'll have enough to keep you busy. The program contains a wide set of commands and options (such as mines, artiltery, 4 different division types, and more). It also has a built-in "HELP" function.
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is not a Z80 command. However, it takes care of some of the details that make Assembly-language programming a chore.
SALC minimally supports Procedure and Function constructs, used as subroutines in high-level languages. No parameters are explicitly passed in either of these constructs. This means
no local variables and no recursion. Well, you do have recursion in your subprogram, but you must manipulate the stack yourself.

It would be nice to specify the registers to save on stack directly in the procedure or function statements. The program could then assemble the procedure calls as a set of Pushes followed

CALL GetInputChar CASE

A,EQ, '1' THEN
;THIS CODE EXECUTED ONLY IF
. . ;THE A REGISTER HOLDS A ' 1 '
END
A,EQ, '2' THEN
;THIS CODE EXECUTED ONLY IF ;THE A REGISTER HOLDS A ' 2 '
END
A,EQ, '3' THEN
;THIS CODE EXECUTED ONLY IF ;THE A REGISTER HOLDS A ' 3 ' END
END
;END CASE STATEMENT
Program Listing 3

\section*{PROCEDURE DivideHLby8}

LD B,3
XOR A ;clear carry and zero A
WHILE B,NZERO DO
SRL H ;shift right logic into carry
RR L ;rotate carry into L
RR A ;rotate carry into A
DEC B ;three times
END ; end WHILE
; NOW HL IS DIVIDED BY 8
; AND A HAS THE REMAINDER
END
by a Call.
The Procedure and Function constructs improve reading the source code. They are essentially ignored except they provide a label for the subprogram. If your procedure is the one in Program Listing 4, you would execute it with a Call statement, such as:

\section*{CALL'DivideHLby8}

The Procedure and Function constructs are assembled identically. Nor-

\section*{; end DivideHLby8}


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mally, a function is a subprogram that returns a simple value, but this is not a high-level language so no difference exists between them. Their function is to better document the programs. You can call the subprograms that return values (called functions) as well as those that do not (called procedures).

Besides the structured Assembly-language constructs, SALC supports a number of options, including assembler directives. Some assembler directives include a title for your assembly listing, page ejection, and the Include directive.

The Include directive lets you insert another source assembly file anywhere within a source program being assembled. When the program reads the Include statement, it loads and assembles the specified file name, You cannot nest Included files. This allows a method of linking program segments together besides using the linking loader.

SALC has a multipass assembler. You have several options available during assembly and linking. You specify these with a X (where X is a letter de-
noting an option) on the command line.
Options include outputting an indented source file, specifying whether or not to be case-blind (a is the same as A), outputting the error messages to a log file or the screen, and waiting for disk change.

Another useful option is creating a Microsoft compatible relocatable object file. You can link these files with the Microsoft linking loader to compiled Basic, Fortran, or any M80-compatible compiled language.

\section*{Summary}

On the negative side, SALC does not provide an editor. It takes standard ASCII file format. I use my NewScript word processor to create my SALC files.

A more serious problem is that currently SALC only runs with TRSDOS and LDOS. Programmers who prefer MULTIDOS, NEWDOS80, or DOSPLUS must sit this one out. SALC might work with some of these operating systems, but it doesn't specifically support any besides TRSDOS and LDOS.

The manual is a bit terse for my tastes. It describes all the structured constructs, and presents some brief examples to show syntax. The end of the manual contains a rather large calculator program (provided on disk as well). The manual could use some middlelevel examples.
SALC comes with assemblers and linkers for both Z80 code and 8080 code. The 8080 version is primarily for \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) folks, I suspect. But if you prefer 8080 programming to Z 80 , it has a separate assembler. The calculator program is in source, absolute object, and relocatable object code format, in both 8080 and Z80 mnemonics.
My opinion of SALC is quite high. There are a few drawbacks, but the only serious one is that the assembler does not support all DOSes. It works well, but you'll take a while to get used to the structured language constructs. However, considering the time and effort using them saves, the work is insignificant compared to the benefits.

\section*{Gold Plug - 80}

Ahithh, instant relief! At last there is a permanent cure for contact oxidation on Model I edge connectors. Many TRS-80 users are familiar with the symptoms: unlimely resets, spontaneous reboots, or the inability to get the computer started at all without a frustrating session with a pink eraser.

The Gold Plug 80 is a well made device consisting of an edge-card plug with gold plated contacts, available with either 34 or 40 contacts. The rear of the plug has ter-

TRS - \(80+\) MOD I, MOD III, COCO
minal tabs which fit exactly over the existing foil fingers on the TRS-80's connectors. After installation, the original plugs have been extended about a half inch, meaning that the plastic door covers no longer fit. This did not trouble me, but you should take it into consideration. E.A.P.'s advertising leaflet, by the way, cautions you about the doors, which is refreshing. They also have the excellent policy of permitting you to return any plugs ordered for a refund if alter seeing them you are un-


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willing to undertake the installation.
An excelient set of instructions accom. pany the plugs, and they are shipped promplly. 1 ordered mine by mall on a Monday and received my set of plugs by first class mail on Tuesday of the next week.

\section*{Installation}

Installation requires a soldering tron (I use a 40-watt Weller), Rosin-core solder, a Phillips screwdriver, and your last Pink Pearl. The keyboard and Expansion Interface have to be disassembled to get at the connectors, which are then cleaned-the eraser's last lling. The Gold Plug 80 is fitted over the existing plug with the contacts centered, and then soldered to the board. I have some soldering experience, but it proved to be an easy, sate job. The contact is heated, a very small amount of solder applied, and then you go on to the next contact. It look about an hour 10 do all six piugs.
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\section*{by Dan Robinson}

Lazy Writer has grown a bit in recent months. AlphaBit Communications, the original manufacturer of Lazy Writer, has added a number of extensions to the popular word processing program.

Various extensions display text format, align tables by decimal point and produce totals, incorporate illustrations in your documents, and construct Do files to set up your word processing session. Another extension provides fill-in-the-blank capability.

A "quick" version of Lazy Writer is also available, as well as Electric Webster's new option for automatic hyphenation.

\section*{Formatter}

Formatter displays the location of line and page breaks as an aid to hyphenation, header changes, and footnoting. When you press the clear and enter keys, the Formatter module searches through the text and clears the screen to present the word, byte, and character count, as well as the number of the last page.

If you return to edit from this point, you'll see a large bar across the screen at page breaks, and centered text is indeed centered on the screen. The text does not appear indented or justified, but the lines terminate at exactly the character displayed. The module does not show headers and footers, but it accounts for them.

The Formatter enhancement is particularly valuable in making certain that a heading isn't cut off from its text, or that tables aren't broken in the middle. Knowing the page breaks, you can insert footnotes in the proper place or change headers and footers.

Another option from the Formatter menu is hyphenation. You select the minimum number of characters to add to each line, and your text appears line by line. The cursor blinks at the last opportunity to hyphenate, and you can move it to the word break.

When you press the hyphen key, For-
matter breaks the word, inserts a hyphen, and adjusts line lengths. Lazy Writer moves on to the next hyphenation opportunity. If you want, you can put soft hyphens in the text rather than hard ones, so printed text breaks at that point only if necessary.

Formatter also error-checks for any goofs you might have made with control codes. It flashes an error message and places the cursor over your mistake. You must deformat text prior to printing.

Formatter is now standard on new

> 'Formatter. . . is particularly valuable in making certain that a heading isn't cut off from its text. .."
copies of Lazy Writer, and is a \(\$ 25\) upgrade for current owners.

\section*{Lazy Calc}

Lazy Calc performs the four basic math functions on figures in your text file and inserts the result in printed copy.

It specifies the number of columns to be used in a nonprinting comment line, and identifies the location of the answer using \# signs equal to the number of its digits.

Addition is the default function, so the standard mathematical sign (,- , or \(\cap\) must precede the number if you want other functions. Then the program places block move markers from the first number to be calculated to the last digit in the total. You call Lazy Calc from the Lazy Writer directory to perform the math and insert the answers in the text file.

You can pass information to Lazy Calc in comment lines, and mark numerical data (such as dates or check numbers) so it does not become a part of the result. Lazy Calc also functions with alternating credit/debit columns like those used in a balance sheet.

The printed result will be much like Basic's Print Using statement, with a
specified number of digits behind the decimal point, and commas and dollar signs in place. If you make an error, the program returns to your text with the cursor over the mistake.

The program doesn't pretend to compete with spreadsheets, and you'll find that totaling short columns is faster if done manually. Longer columns make the formatting worthwhile, but any number-editing requires repeating the whole process.

The price of Lazy Calc is \(\$ 29.95\).

\section*{Lazy Tab}

Lazy Tab lets you set or reset tab positions. Place the location of desired tab settings in a nonprinting comment line, and call Lazy Tab from the Lazy Writer directory. All tabs change to the new specifications.

Lazy Tab also includes a decimal align command to neatly stack your figures one above another, and is compatible with Lazy Calc. Lazy Tab sells for \(\$ 15\).

\section*{Lazy Draw and Lazy Do}

Lazy Draw is a separate command file that lets you create illustrations. You can include these in your text file and print them as TRS-80 block graphics.

Draw pictures with the arrow keys, and erase errors by holding the clear key while moving the cursor. You can type text into the picture, and save the result to disk. The screen is saved in ASCII code with an optional offset for printers like the MX-80.

You can load the completed file together with text files and print it as you would any other document. It might require a bit of experimentation to get the desired result, since the Lazy Draw could misinterpret the graphics codes and alter format counters.
The program works only with printers that respond to ASCII codes to print block graphics. The MX-80, for example, prints block graphics as it does with Graftrax 80, but it doesn't function with Graftrax Plus.

Lazy Do is very similar to a DOS Do command or chain file. The program holds a series of instructions to load Lazy Writer, bring up a given document, call a menu, set desired parameters, or perform a given task.

Lazy Draw and Lazy Do come as a pair for \(\$ 19.95\), or you can order the

\section*{We can't keep it secret any longer}

Lazy Stuff quartet (Lazy Calc, Lazy Tab, Lazy Draw, and Lazy Do) as a package for \(\$ 39.95\).

\section*{Lazy Doc}

Lazy Doc is a utility that permits keyboard input to replace data in a coded text file. When Lazy Doc reaches a fill-in-the-blank location, a request for the data appears on the screen and all references to that data are replaced in the file.
Name, address, and the like can come from the operator to match a lengthy standard file without manually editing the text. Line lengths adjust as necessary to fit the variable input length.

Lazy Doc also supports standard or boilerplate paragraphs that you can call from disk and insert in the current text file.

Lazy Doc takes most of the work out of repetitive typing for similar documents. Lazy Doc takes Lazy Writer out of the home and puts it in the office where it can compete with higher priced business software.

Lazy Doc costs \$59.95.

\section*{Q Version}

David Welsh prepared a quick version of Lazy Writer with the print module in memory. This edition offers greater speed since you don't need to load the print and edit modules; it ends the thumb twiddling users once endured.
Q Version is useful for those who must process a number of short letters, but the code's presence is at the expense of the text buffer. Use the standard version for longer documents or chain them for printing.

Unless you're writing the great American novel, you'll find plenty of space to accommodate your text, and the added speed is a definite plus. The Q version is available to registered owners for \(\$ 20\).

In the mill are Lazy Merge, which inserts material from a data file into text to produce form letters, and Lazy Font, which supports customized fonts for printers such as the MX-80 with Graftrax.

Lazy Writer has long been highly regarded, and it started with more features than any other TRS-80 word processing program. Its author continues to add features, printer drivers, data sheets, and newsletters that make it the best supported word processing program available for the TRS-80.
the programs, but most choose to contract with a publisher who sells the software through an established organization.

Most of them have two things in common-they cannot find a lawyer skilled in computer law, and couldn't afford his advice anyway. Legal Care For Your Software is for them.
The first few chapters of the book contain detailed discussions of the two common ways to protect software: trade secret and copyright.
Basically, you accomplish trade secret protection by making sure everyone who gets your program has signed a contract promising not to give it to anyone else. Remer provides tear-out forms to use for this purpose, and lucidly explains the advantages and disadvantages of relying on trade secret protection.
For example, if you absent-mindedly leave a copy of your program lying in the street, someone who has not signed your contract might pick it up and use it. You will be powerless to stop them.

Copyright protection, as Remer describes, is easy to get and easy to keep under the 1976 Copyright Act and 1980 revision. He explains the copyright office forms line by line, and tells how and where on the program to put a proper copyright notice.
The new act and its revision brought computer software securely under the wing of copyright protection, and removed most of the pitfalls for the unwary. Before 1976, for example, if you released even a copy or two of your program to the public without a copyright notice, you ran the risk of losing all rights to the program.
Under the new law, you can often save most of your rights, as long as you don't take too long to affix notices to all the copies.
Remer devotes five well-written chapters to the contracts all software writers negotiate sooner or later. After

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spelling out what is and what isn't required in a valid agreement, he discusses the many issues likely to come up, gives suggestions on how to negotiate them, and points out the areas where a lawyer's help is useful or necessary.

In these chapters, Legal Care stands out from many other books in the field. Chapter eight, for instance, discusses areas where the programmer and publisher are likely to clash during negotiation. For example, the parties must decide the term of the contract and arrive at a formula to divide up the sales proceeds.

The natural tendency is to find a particular percentage-of-sales royalty rate and a fixed term. Assuming the publisher offers what seems like a low royalty rate, the programmer might want a short term of license. He assumes that if the program is a success he can renegotiate a higher royalty rate later.

Yet the publisher might not promote the software vigorously unless assured of a long-term agreement within which the promotional investment might be repaid. An impasse follows.
To quote Remer: ". . . instead of limiting the length of the license, allow the publisher as much time as he wants to sell the program. Then you can motivate him to really push your program by including a clause in the royalties section (of the contract) that guarantees you a minimum royalty level. A publisher who doesn't quite manage to meet an agreed-upon sales quota is faced with the choice of making up the monetary difference (in the hope of selling more programs next quarter) or returning the license to the programmer."

Through examples like this, Remer points out ways in which situations that appear to be adversarial can become cooperative. These range from a variety of negotiation methods to imaginative contract terms decribed in the text and appearing in the pull-out licenses at the end of the book.
Patent and trademark are the next subjects. As Remer explains, the United States patent laws are of little help to programmers, at least given recent court interpretations.
While copyright registration usually does not require the assistance of a lawyer, applying for a patent almost always does. When you seek a software patent, the patent office is likely to reject the application. Even if they grant the patent, a court will probably find it
invalid if it later becomes the subject of litigation.

Since all granted patents are public records (the word patent means open for all to see), a patented program cannot be kept as a trade secret. Anyone who wants to learn about the program can order a copy from the patent office.

Trademarks, like patents, generally require the help of a lawyer. Fortunately, it is not essential that a program have a trademark. The chapter on trademark discusses the many steps you have to take to get one, as well as the benefits gained.
> ''Remer spells out the relatively few areas requiring a lawyer's advice, and discusses the remaining topics in plain language. . ."

Even if you have no trademarks, you must avoid infringing the trademarks and service marks of others. Remer explains the footnotes that should appear in any advertisement or manual that refers to someone else's trademark.

No book on software publishing law is complete without a chapter on warranties, and Remer's thorough discussion is recommended reading for everyone, including end users. If a program is published with no mention of a warranty, for example, state and federal laws provide one.

The various pull-out forms let a publisher tailor the warranty for the level of coverage, ranging from lifetime support to Radio Shack's "as is" non-warranty.
A complete index also serves as a glossary by pointing to definitions within the text.

Legal Care For Your Software gives sound, understandable legal advice. Remer spells out the relatively few areas requiring a lawyer's advice, and discusses the remaining topics in plain language with a minimum of legalese.

Clear examples supplement the important concepts, and humorous, explanatory cartoons occasionally break up the text.

\section*{The Dilemma}

Bruce Brickman's Solving the Computer Contract Dilemma-A How-To Book for Decision Makers is hard reading, and is more likely to put you to sleep than teach you anything about computer contracts.
The cover claims that Computer Contract Dilemma is for "business executives, data processing managers, and lawyers," but even lawyers specializing in commercial contract law will find the book difficult to understand.
Furthermore, a majority of the court cases discussed are from New Jersey, and have only limited applicability to the rest of the United States. A partial explanation for this lies in the book's apparent origin-the New Jersey Institute for Continuing Legal Education.
Only the first two and final chapters are accessible to laymen. They introduce the book's subject, negotiation of contracts for computer acquisition and leasing, and discuss a variety of bargaining techniques.
None of the negotiation meth-ods-good guy/bad guy, controlled anger, and bargaining solely with the ultimate decisionmaker-is unique to the computer field, but they deserve repetition if only because your opponents will eventually use them all.

Some chapters appear to be transcriptions of lectures. For example, the third chapter, "Computer Contract Basics," starts out: "Litigation with its coincident evidentiary issues forms the prism through which the attorney perceives his client's situation in order to prepare a document able to survive the ultimate litmus of drafting skill."
The punctuation and spelling errors that crop up about every fourth page are what you'd expect from unedited lecture transcripts.

Six of the eleven chapters contain extremely dry top-to-bottom coverage of the Uniform Commercial Code, a body of law that has been enacted, more or less, in each of the fifty states. The chapters discuss sections of the code and actual court cases interpreting them.

Lawyers who read these chapters will be disappointed to find that, despite the 1982 press date, none of the cases cited is more recent than 1979. Also, the case citations are often sloppy in form, and sometimes incorrect.
These chapters are hard going for laymen, partly because they use

technical legal terms, such as "parol evidence" and "tolling a statute of limitations," yet define them nowhere in the text. Neither a glossary nor an index helps the reader or indicates definitions that do appear in the text.

The analysis of court cases, though usually legally sound, is often cloaked
in impenetrable prose. However, the clarity of writing style varies greatly over the many chapters.
lt's also regrettable that only nine pages consider the fast-growing subjects of copyrightability and patentability of software.

As a final comment on the book, the use of the word dilemma in the title is somewhat misleading. The reader who gets through all eleven chapters finds that no particular dilemma (a difficult choice between two equally distasteful alternatives) is ever identified, let alone solved.
\(\star \star \star 1 / 2\)
ProTrade-The Professional Tool for Stock and Option Trading
Nevins Microsystems Inc.
210 Fifth Ave.
New York, NY 10010
Model I or III
\(\$ 350\)
\$35 for manual and demonstration disk

\section*{by Frederic S. Goldstein}

ProTrade is designed specifically for an investor familiar with the securities markets in general and the listed option market in particular. It provides two types of information: realized and unrealized profit and loss on groups of transactions, and theoretical values of options based on the BlackScholes model.

To calculate an option's correct theoretical values, you must provide the program with specific, up-to-date information concerning both the stock and the option. You need to know the underlying stock's volatility, the anticipated amounts of the next several dividends along with their ex-dividend dates and the risk-free interest rate for alternate investments. You also need the option's strike price, conversion ratio, and its expiration date or dates.

The program is menu-driven and the 98 -page manual explains each of the 12 menu items. However, the documentation does not contain a good system overview, so I had to work with it awhile.

You execute the program by typing PROTRADE. A message asks if you want to change the usual start-up. If you hit the enter key, or type N and then hit the enter key, the system uses its regular data files. Otherwise, enter the file names you wish to use. This feature allows you to use the same set of disks to work with different data files.

Next, enter the date in the MM/

DD/YY format. If you don't, the system rejects your input.

The main menu gives you 12 choices in two categories. Items 1-4 are called Information Displays and items 5-12 are called Data Bank Changes.

To run any of the information displays, first enter data through the data bank changes. Your first choice should be number 5: Add or Change Security. This lets you enter or correct relevant data on a security.

For stocks, ProTrade prompts you for volatility and the next four exdividend dates along with the appropriate amounts. For options, it prompts
> ''ProTrade evaluates completed trades based on their closing prices and marks open trades to market. . ."

you for the underlying security, the option strike price, its expiration date, and the conversion ratio. Menu item 6 allows you to delete a security. You must enter every security, stock, or option with which you work.

Item 8, Buy or Sell, lets you accumulate a series of trades into a strategy. The program as a whole allows up to ten different strategies. Item 7 allows you to set a current market price for a security subsequent to its entry into a strategy.

Menu item 1 calculates a net realized and unrealized profit or loss based on an analysis of all the trades in a strategy. ProTrade evaluates completed trades based on their closing prices and marks open trades to market using item 7 .

For example, suppose you purchase stock in a company and write a call against that position. Then you close the position by buying back the call and
write a new call against the position. The program calculates the realized gain or loss on the position you just closed, an unrealized gain or loss on positions that are still open, and a net of the two.

Item 11 sets the cost of money. The profit and loss routine uses this figure to indicate how much it would cost if you had borrowed the entire amount of funds committed to the strategy. The bottom line of the profit and loss screen reflects the strategy's daily cost.
It's interesting to see a strategy's gross trading profits reduced by a theoretical amount allocated as an interest charge. Unfortunately, the program does not take into account any dividends you might have earned over the period the position was open. The program developers indicated to me that they would correct this oversight in the program's next version.
ProTrade's most valuable feature is its ability to calculate theoretical values for options. You invoke this procedure by selecting item 2. However, you first must select item 10 and enter the interest rate for risk-free money.
If you forget, the option valuation routine tells you to hit the enter key to continue. At this point you'll probably realize that you forgot to enter the necessary number.

The program calculates theoretical option prices in two ways. If you ask for a stock's option prices, the program calculates theoretical values and hedge ratios for calls and puts for the nearest strike below the current price, as well as the next two above the current price.

Unfortunately, since the computations are complex they are also timeconsuming. It takes about five minutes to complete the analysis for one company. Furthermore, the break key is disabled. If you want to abandon a set of computations before the program is complete, you either have to reboot or wait until the program finishes.

Also, the routine assumes that op-

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MODEL 16 TRS-80


MODEL 4 TRS-80 COMPUTER

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tions expire on the fifteenth of the month. In reality, options expire at noon on the Saturday following the third Friday of the month.

You can also ask the program for a specific option's valuation. This approach is much faster because ProTrade makes only one set of computations. This approach is also more accurate because you provide the computer with the exact expiration date back in item 5.

Other menu items let you display transactions in a strategy or securities in the data bank. You also can cancel a trade or security by using a special program called Propurge.

To check for accuracy, I made a series of runs that compared ProTrade with one of the services providing data to option market makers on the floor of the stock exchange. For calls and hedge ratios, the numbers were in complete
agreement to at least two places of accuracy.

However, there were significant differences with respect to puts. The system is high by about \(1 / 4\) to \(1 / 2\) point. This was not particularly surprising, since there are a number of ways to evaluate puts and the investment community itself is not in agreement on this subject.

Is this program useful for an investor? The answer is a qualified yes. Although the call prices agreed with my other model, both were different from the prices published in the newspaper. Unless you can get accurate volatility readings and an appropriate interest rate, you will have trouble getting meaningful numbers out of the program.

However, it is helpful in spotting options that are greatly over or under priced. It also can help a call writer by indicating what kind of spread to expect when rolling an option from one period
and series to another.
One of ProTrade's weaknesses is that it prints out only lists of securities or trades, but not a chart of the theoretical values for options. You can overcome this limitation on the Model IIl by using DUAL ON to route the screen display to the printer. Unfortunately, the Model I doesn't have a comparable feature and you must copy by hand any figures you wish to retain.

According to Nevins, all registered owners will receive complete software updates and enhancements for at least two years. Enhancements to the Model I/III versions are scheduled for later in the year. A CP/M version is also in process.

Remember that option trading can be risky. Should you decide to purchase this program, follow its results on paper before committing any funds based on its results.

TRS-80 Model I, III, and Color
Computer Interfacing Projects
William Barden, Jr.
Howard W. Sams \& Co. Inc.
4300 West 62 nd St.
Indianapolis, IN 46268
Softcover, 272 pp.
\(\$ 14.95\)
by Gary Shade

\(T\)RS-80 Model I, III, and Color Computer Interfacing Projects does an excellent job of demonstrating and explaining how you can interface custom circuitry to these Tandy computers.
For the most part, the circuitry is simple to implement. Most projects require three or fewer integrated circuits and a couple of resistors and capacitors. Design examples cover interfacing the circuitry to the Model I's and III's expansion or input/output (I/O) bus, cassette port, and RS-232 port.

The book presents similar designs for the Color Computer. Mr. Barden uses the CoCo's RS-232, joystick, and ROM cartridge ports to interface to his projects. Each computer receives equal treatment from the author.

This is what makes the book unique. It covers information on three of Tandy's computers in one publication.

Each chapter is devoted to different projects or concepts. The projects also provide the software required to test, calibrate, and drive each of the circuits. Most of the hardware projects require software drivers written in Assembly language.
> ". . . you get information on three computers, the author's knowledge, and some nifty projects. . ."

You need not be an expert on Assembly language, or even own an editor/assembler, to get the programs to run. The author provides you with loader programs in Basic that POKE the required code into memory. This allows even the most inexperienced experimenter to get up and running with minimum difficulty.

The projects cover analog to digital (A/D) converters, a joystick interface for the Models I and III, and RS-232 communications. Mr. Barden includes an excellent description of the Western Digital TR1602B UART used in the Models I and III. He also describes how
to sense and drive switches, transducers, and light-emitting diodes (LEDs) from each system.
One of the projects is a device to digitize a speaker's voice, store it in the CoCo, and play it back through the speaker in your television set. There are several other Color Computer projects in the book, including a half-year clock.
Mr. Barden discusses the circuitry contained in the three computers, and examines the Model III's I/O bus, the Model I's expansion interface bus, and the CoCo's ROM cartridge port in great detail. He also covers the differences between the Z80 and 6809E CPUs.

Mr. Barden wrote several articles for various publications on interface projects for these computers. Some of the information appears to be reprinted from these articles, although I could only verify one chapter as coming from a magazine.
This by no means detracts from the book's usefulness. The material is coherently organized and provides the reader with a valuable reference.

About the only complaint I have with the book is the length of its title! Considering you get information on three computers, the author's knowledge, and some nifty projects, the book is a bargain at \(\$ 14.95\).

I highly recommend it to the novice or to anyone interested in learning more about his Tandy computer.

CHROMAtrs, South Shore Computer Concepts, 1590 Broadway, Hewlett, NY 11557, Model I or III, \(\$ 99 \mathrm{kit}, \$ 169\) assembled.
"CHROMAtrs is another attempt to add color to the uncolorful TRS-80 Models I and III.
"...CHROMAtrs does give a Model I or III an added 15 -color display, assuming that you have a color TV or monitor attached.
". . . it offers the devout hobbyist a new toy at an attractive price. I don't see it becoming popular enough to attract any high-level programmers. . . .However, for users who like to roll their own, it offers an incredible price-to-performance ratio, especially if built from a kit." 80-U.S. Journal, June, p. 103.

Word Processing Buyer's Guide, Arthur Naiman, McGraw-Hill Inc., New York, NY, 325 pp., \$15.95.
"(The author) sets up a 100 -point scale for his evaluation of word processors, and tells you why each of the points is awarded or, in some cases, deducted. . . . whether you're a novice or a hacker, you'll find this book informative and fun. (The) style is conversational, yet clear and succinct. The book covers the wordprocessor field better than most works of this type..." Personal Computing, June, p. 148.

Milestone, Digital Marketing for Organic Software, 2670 Cherry Lane, Walnut Creek, CA 94596, Model I or III with CP/M and Model 4, \$295.
'Milestone is a project management program...intended to complement critical-path analysis. Specifically, it provides information on project completion, project cost, schedule performance and rescheduling impact.
"Considering the complexity of the subject, it is convenient and even easy to use. This is the result of a well-thought-out, menu-driven program. . . . This software does require a video-personalization package. The process of customization. . . can be difficult. .. .You should check out the installation procedure in advance to make sure it serves your purposes." InfoWorld, May 30, p. 41.

Daisy, Med Systems Software, P.O. Box 3558, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, Model I or III, Model I Scripsit, \$74.95.
"Daisy is a carefully written program that enhances Scripsit in many practical ways. ...If you have a need to prepare highly technical documents, or just long, nontechnical ones, Daisy supplies just about everything you could need. ...If you are looking for a program that will expand Scripsit...and you don't care about right-justified proportional print, then buy Daisy." Creative Computing, June, p. 86.

Writing in the Computer Age, Andrew Fluegelman and Jeremy Joan Hewes, Anchor Press/Doubleday \& Co., Garden City, NY, 254 pp., \(\$ 10.95\).
"If you write at all, either professionally or as a casual correspondent, Writing in the Computer Age will be useful to you. .. . If you have absolutely no experience with word processors, some chapters may be a little daunting, but they're worth reading and digesting before taking the plunge into electronic wordsmithing.
". . . the authors discuss becoming comfortable with a word processor, the mechanics of editing on paper and on the screen, proofreading, producing elegant manuscripts, organizing research and files, and using computer communications." Personal Computing, June, p. 150.

The Works, Omikron Systems, Berkeley, CA, Model I or III, \$299.
"...The Works...has been bundled with software such as WordStar, MBasic and CBasic that are individually worth a great deal more than the hardware modification alone.
". . .The Works can be installed by any neophyte following instructions included with the package. . . I have been using my CP/M conversion for six months. ...The Mapper I has never caused any problems, nor interfered with the normal non-CP/M functioning of the computer.
". . . The Works does work, and represents an excellent value. The user must decide whether the tradeoffs involved in switching to \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) are worth giving up some of the features of newer operating systems." Interface Age, June, p. 67.

Sprinter II, Holmes Engineering, 3555 South 3200 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84119, Model I or III, \$99.
"Sprinter II. . . is the fastest speedup modification for the TRS-80 Model I and III currently available. It is also the easiest to install and one of the least expensive. The Sprinter II gives you 16 different speeds from which to choose, all integer multiples or dividends of the standard 1.77 MHz clock speed.
". . I I have used the modification without any problems whatsoever on any programs, including database management programs, compilers, statistical and other mathematical analysis programs, and programs to load neurological data from an external A/D converter connected to electrodes stuck in my pet leeches." Creative Computing, June, p. 161.


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\title{
Armageddon
}


Flaming meteors plummet into the heart of Madison, WI, obliterating city blocks. Your mission is to man a mis-sile-firing rocket and save the Fauerback brewery, the Capitol building, the Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Unitarian church, and the University of Wisconsin's Sterling Hall from destruction.

Your rocket has 10 missiles that you fire right or left. When your ammunition runs low, reload from the Sterling Hall rooftop deck before another meteorite smashes Madison. If ten meteorites reach the city, or if a meteor hits your rocket, you've failed your mission and the game is over.

\section*{Playing Armageddon}

The space bar shoots missiles singly or in rapid fire. Missiles are effective only at short range. Your rocket is controlled by either a joystick or by keys on the keypad. The number 4 key moves the rocket left, the 5 key moves it up,

\section*{Tou need speed and dexterity if you are to save Madison, WI, from certain destruction.}
the 6 key moves it right, and the 2 key moves it down.

Armageddon has four skill levels, but you cannot advance to the next level unless you've earned it with spectacular bombing raids.

\section*{Armageddon's Program}

The 16 K Model III action is fast because the main control loop directs program action, and branches to other routines. Four loops perpetuate themselves whenever your rocket goes right, left, up, or down. As many character
\begin{tabular}{|ll|}
\hline & \\
NMS & Player's Name \\
SC & Score \\
SH & High Score \\
B & Location of Rocket \\
G & Location of Meteorite \\
J & Location of Missile \\
F & Location of Landscape \\
LS & Skill Level \\
DI\$ & Direction Missile Fires \\
WL & Location of Missiles (*) on Screen \\
W & Number of Missiles \\
H & Counter to Increment Frequency of Meteorites \\
U & Level of Flight (For The Array) \\
& \\
& \\
& \\
\end{tabular}
strings and math functions as possible perform outside the loops.

\section*{Program Changes}

If you don't have a joystick, delete lines 2400-2555, 3090, 3140, and 3190. Change line 2260 to
\(2260 \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(14400)=128\) GOTO 2270 ELSE 2570

If skill level 4 proves too difficult, delete it by changing line 4030 to

4030 IF SC \(>9999\) LS \(=2:\) IF \(S C>19999\) LS \(=3\)
and deleting lines 4040 and 4050 . If you can't reach skill level 4 with bombing tactics, but want to try it, change line 110 so \(\mathrm{LS}=4\), and delete line 4030 .

Change the delay between meteorites by altering the reset value of \(\mathbf{H}\) from \(\mathrm{H}=10\). The higher the number you assign H , the faster the meteorite drops.

To fly around the sides of the screen, delete lines \(10-90\) and change lines 3210 and 3310 to:
\(3210 \mathrm{E}=225-\operatorname{INP}(0):\) IF \(\mathrm{B}>828\) THEN
\(B=B-2\)
\(3310 \mathrm{E}=255-\mathrm{INP}(0):\) IF \(\mathrm{B}<132\) THEN
\(B=B+2\)

\section*{The Key Box}

\author{
Model III \\ 16K RAM \\ Cassette Basic \\ Joysticks Optional
}

While these program changes alter playing strategies, the big question re-mains-can you prevent Armageddon in Madison?

Tom Alar is employed by Hostess. You can write to him at 959 Lawrence St., Madison, WI 53715.

Program Listing
10 REM BUILD THE ARRAY
20 RGT=132:LFT=188:Y=1:DIM A(12,3):CLStPRINT \(0404, " \mathrm{~A}\) R M A G E D D O N";
30 FOR \(X=1\) TO 11
\(40 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{RGT}\)
56 RGT \(=\) RGT+64
60 NEXT X
\(70 \mathrm{Y}=2\) : \(\mathrm{FOR} X=1\) TO 11
\(80 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{LET}\)
\(85 \mathrm{LFT}=\mathrm{LFT}+64\)
90 NEXT X
160 REM INITIALIZE ARMAGEDDON SYMBOLS AND PREPARE GAME
 : DI \(\$=\) " U ": \(\mathrm{RUP} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(176)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(191)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(176): \operatorname{RRT} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(191)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\) \(140)+\) CHR \(\$(140): M \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(153)+C H R \$(166): W L=75: W=10\)
126 DEFDBL R-T:DEFINT E
130 CLS
140 GOSUB 910 'INSTRUCTIONS
150 CLS: GOSUB 1610 'DRAW LANDSCAPE
160 GOTO 2210 'GO TO THE MAIN LOOR
176 GOTO 5010 CONCLUDE THE GAME
600 RESTORE:GOTO 110
900 REM INSTRUCTIONS
910 CLS
92 INPUT "DO YOU WANT INSTRUCTIONS (Y OR N)"; G\$
930 IF G\$="Y" GOTO 1010
940 IF G\$="N" RETURN
958 GOTO 920
1010 PRINT @86,"A RMAGEDDON";
1020 PRINT @261,"FLAMING METEORITES ARE FALLING TO EARTH. PROTE CT THE CITY BY DISINTEGRATING THE METEORITES. YOUR SHIP TAKES O FF FROM A"
1030 PRINT 0384, "ROOFTOP BASE. YOU CAN RELOAD BY LANDING ON THE SAME BASE. YOUR"
1640 PRINT @448,"FIRING RANGE IS LIMITED SO YOU MUST FLY TO BE W ITHIN RANGE."
1650 PRINT \(0512, "\) PRESS SPACEBAR FOR INSTRUCTIONS."
\(1060 \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(14400)=128\) GOTO 1100
1670 GOTO 1060
1100 CLS: PRINT @86,"ARMAGEDDON";
1110 PRINT @26l,"USE THE KEYPAD OR JOYSTICK TO FLY. PRESSING '4 'MOVES LEFT. PRESSING '5' MOVES UPWARDS. PRESSING' 6 ' MOVES RIG HT. PRESSING '2' MOVES DOWNWARD. PRESSING THE SPACEBAR fires the missiles.
1120 PRINT @458,"THE GAME CONTINUES UNTIL 10 meteorites have hit THE CITY, UNLESS A METEORITE HITS THE ROCKET FIRST. GOOD LUC K."

1130 PRINT @581," (SUGGESTION: USE YOUR LEFT HAND ON THE SPACEBAR TO FIRE. KEEP YOUR RIGHT HAND ON THE KEYPAD AND USE YOUR INDE \(X\) FINGER FOR LEFT, YOUR RING FINGER FOR RIGHT, AND YOUR MIDDL E FINGER FORUE AND DOWN).
1140 PRINT © \(837, "\) PRESS SPACEBAR TO BEGIN PLAY";
1150 IF PEEK ( 14400 ) \(=128\) RETURN ELSE 1150
1600 REM DRAW LANDSCAPE
1610 FOR X=1 TO 28:READ DTA:F=F+1:PRINT @F,CHRS(DTA);:NEXT
1620 DATAL76,176,176,176,176,176,176,176,176,128,128,128,128,128
, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 166, 128, 128,128
1630 FOR \(\mathrm{X}=1\) TO 28:READ DTB:F=F+1:PRINT @F, CHRS(DTB);:NEXT'
1640 DATA128,128,128,128,128,160,188,189,180,128,128,128,128,128
, 128,128,128,128,128,128,128,128,128,128,128,149,149,149
1650 F=F+8
1660 FOR \(\mathrm{X}=1\) TO 3l:READ DTC:F=F+1:PRINT @F,CHR\$(DTC);:NEXT
1670 DATA191,191,191,191,191,191,191,159,129,128,128,128,128,191
.191.191.191.191.191.191.128.128.188.188.191.189.128.188.188.128 , 128
1680 FOR \(X=1\) TO 31:READ DTD:F=F+1:PRINT @F,CHR\$(DTD);:NEXT
1690 DATA128,128,151,151,151,151,149,128,128,128,188,188,188,128 ,128,178,128,128,128,128,128,128,149,149,149,128,128,128,176,128 , 176
\(1706 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{F}+2\)
1719 FOR \(\mathrm{X}=1\) TO 31:READ DTE:F=F+1:PRINT @F,CHR\$(DTE) ;:NEXT
1720 DATAl91,191,191,191,191,191,191,128,128,160,188,148,128,191
,191,191,191,191,191,191,168,188,191,191,191,191,191,191,191,128 , 188
1730 FOR X=1 TO 31:READ DTF:F=F+1:PRINT @E,CHR\$(DTF);:NEXT
1740 DATAL88,191,191,191,191,191,191,189,188,148,191,191,191,191
,191,191,191,128,191,191,191,191,191,191,191,191,191,128,191,191 ,191,191
1750 PRINT @B-1,RUPS;

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> Thanks again
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> \(A P O, N Y\)

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[This] letter [is] to thank you for putting together a really great addition to the Radio Shack Model II.

I had unsuccessfully tried two different kinds of antiglare products prior to the purchasing of your anti-glare Green Phosphor CRT.

Not being an electronics expert I was hesitant to try the installation myself. But, after reading the instructions that were supplied with the CRT, I decided to try it. The instructions were so outstanding that the whole process was accomplished without any problem or question....

We hope you will develop some other additions or improvements for the Model II. We can be counted as an enthusiastic supporter.

\section*{Cordially,}
B.T.

Gregory, Michigan


> Langley-St.Clair
> Instrumentation Systems, Inc., 462
> 132 West 24th St., NY, NY 10011 1-800-221-7070


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Listing continued
1800 PRINT eWL，＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
1810 PRINT＠64，＂MISSILES：\({ }^{18}\)
1820 PRINT 454 ，＂SKILL；＂ ＂LS；

1840 PRINT＠22，＂HIGH SCORE：＂ NM ： SH ；
1850 PRINT（ 86, ＂A R M A G E D D O N＂
1860 RETURN
2000 REM MAIN ACTION CONTROL LOOP
2200 REM KEYPAD COMPATABILITY
\(2210 \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(14352)=0\) GOTO 2260
2220 IF \(\operatorname{PEEK}(14352)=32\) GOSUB 3010
2230 IF PEEK \((14352)=4\) GOSUB 3110
2240 IF \(\operatorname{PEEK}(14352)=16\) GOSUB 3310
\(2250 \mathrm{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(14352)=64\) GOSUB 3210
2260 IF PEEK \((14400)=128\) GOTO 2270 ELSE 2410
2270 IF DI \(\$=" J^{*}\) GOSUB 3610
2280 IF DI \(\$={ }^{\prime \prime} R^{*}\) GOSUB 3510
2290 IE DI \(={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{L} "\) GOSUB 3410
2400 REM JOYSTICK COMPATABILITY
2410 OUT 236，16
\(2420 \mathrm{E}=255-\mathrm{INP}\)（0）
2430 IF E＝0 GOTO 2560
2500 IF E＝1 THEN GOSUB 3010
2510 IF E＝2 THEN GOSUB 3110
2520 IF \(E=4\) GOSUB 3310
2530 IF \(E=8\) GOSUB 3210
2540 IF E＝16 GOTO 2545 ELSE 2560
2545 IF DI \(\$={ }^{*} \mathrm{Un}^{\prime \prime}\) GOSUB 3610
2550 IF DI \(\$={ }^{\prime \prime} R^{n}\) GOSUB 3510
2555 IF DI \(\$=^{\prime \prime} L^{\prime \prime}\) GOSUB 3410
2560 IF \(\mathrm{B}=834\) GOSUB 3910
\(2570 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{L} S+\mathrm{I}\)
2580 IF H＞L GOSUB 3710
2590 GOTO 2210
3000 REM MOVE ROCKET UP SUBROUTINE
\(3010 E=255-I N P(D): I F B<192\) GOTO 3020 ELSE 3030
\(3020 \quad \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+64 \div \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{V}+1: \mathrm{GOTO} 3060\)
3030 PRINT QB－1，RUPS；
3040 PRINT＠B－1，STRINGS \((3,128)\) ；
3050 PRINT＠B－1，STRING\＄（3，131）；：PRINT＠B－64，CHR\＄（188）；
3060 PRINT \(@ \mathrm{~B}-1, S T R I N G \$(3,128): \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}-64: \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{U}-1\)
3070 PRINT＠B－1，RUPS：
\(3080 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{LS}+\mathrm{I}: I \mathrm{H} H \mathrm{~L}\) GOSUB 3710
3685 DI \(\$={ }^{n} U^{n}\)
3090 IF E＝1 GOTO 3010
3095 IF PEEK \((14352)=32\) GOTO 3010 ELSE RETURN
3100 REM MOVE ROCKET DOWN SUBROUTINE
\(3110 \mathrm{E}=255-\mathrm{INP}(0): I F^{2}\) B＞756 GOTO 3120 ELSE 3150
\(3120 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}-64: \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{U}-1: \mathrm{GOTO} 3160\)
3150 PRINT \((B+63, \operatorname{STRING}(3,131) ; \operatorname{PRINT} \Theta B, C H R \$(188) ;\)
3160 PRINT \(\square \mathrm{B}=1\) ，STRINGS \((3,128):: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+64: \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{J}+1\)
3170 PRINT＠B－1，RUP\＄：
3180 IF \(B=784\) GOSUB \(3910: H=H+L S: I F H>L\) GOSUB 3710
\(3185 \mathrm{DI} \$=^{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{U}^{\mathrm{m}}\)
\(3187 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{LS}+\mathrm{I}: I F \mathrm{H}>\mathrm{L}\) GOSUB 3710
3190 IF E＝2 GOTO 3110
3195 IF PEEK \((14352)=4\) GOTO 3110 ELSE RETURN
3200 REM MOVE ROCKET RIGHT SUBROUTINE
\(3210 \mathrm{E}=255-\mathrm{INP}(0): I F \quad B>A(\mathrm{U}, 2)\) THEN \(\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}-2\)
3220 PRINT \(a B-1, S T R I N G \$(2,128) ;: B=B+2\)
3230 PRINT＠B－1，RRT\＄：
\(3240 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{LS}+\mathrm{I}: I \mathrm{IF}>\mathrm{LGOSUB} 3710\)
3250 IF \(B=784\) GOTO 3260 ELSE 3270
3260 GOSUB \(3910:\) PRINT OB－1，RRT\＄；
3270 DI \(\$={ }^{*} R^{n}\)
3280 IF \(\mathrm{E}=8\) GOTO 3210
3290 IF PEEK \((14352)=64\) GOTO 3210 ELSE RETURN
3300 REM MOVE ROCKET LEFT SUBROUTINE
\(3310 \mathrm{E}=255-\mathrm{INP}(0): \operatorname{IFB}(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{U}, 1) \mathrm{THENB}=\mathrm{B}+2\)
3320 PRINT＠B，STRING\＄ 2,128\() ;: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}-2\)
3330 PRINT＠B＋1，CHRS（191）；：PRINT＠B－1，STRINGS（2，140）；
\(3340 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{LS}+\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{IEH}>\mathrm{LGOSUB} 3710\)
3350 IF \(B=784\) GOTO 3360 ELSE 3376
3360 GOSUB \(3910:\) PRINT＠B＋1，CHRS（191）：：PRINT（BB－1，STRING\＄（2，140）；
3370 DI \(\$={ }^{\text {w }} L^{n}\)
3380 IF \(\mathrm{E}=4\) GOTO 3310
3390 TF PEEK \((14352)=16\) GOTO 3310 ELSE RETURN
3400 REM FIRE MISSILES LEFT
\(3410 \mathrm{C}=19: \mathrm{X}=0: \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{B}-2: \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{J} / 64)\)
3420 W＝W－1：PRINT＠WL，＂＂：：WL＝WL＋1：IF Wくも GOTO 3430 ELSE 3440
3430 WL＝WL－1：RETURN
\(3440 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{J} / 64: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{INT}((\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{M}) * 64): I F \quad \mathrm{~A}<\mathrm{C}\) THEN \(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{A}\)
3450 PRINT \(\operatorname{aJ}-C\), STRINGS（C，140）；
3460 PRINT＠JーC，STRING\＄（C，128）
3470．IF G＜J GOTO 3480 ELSE 3485
3480 IF G＞J－C GOTO \(4010: I F \quad G=J-C \quad G O T O ~ 4010\)
\(3485 \mathrm{C}=20: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{L} \mathrm{S}+\mathrm{I}: I F \mathrm{H}>\mathrm{L} \mathrm{GOTO} 3710\)
3490 RETURN

3500 REM PIRE MISSILES RIGHT
\(3510 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{B}+2: \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{J} / 64)\)
\(3520 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{W}-\mathrm{I}:\) PRINT eWL，＂＂：\(:\) WL＝WL＋1：IF W＜0 GOTO 3530 ELSE 3540
\(3530 \mathrm{WL}=\mathrm{WL}-1\) ：RETURN
\(3540 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{J} / 64: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{INT}((\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{M}) * 64): \mathrm{A}=64-\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{A}<\mathrm{C}\) THEN \(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{A}\)
3545 IF K＝M RETURN
3550 PRINT aJ．STRING \(\$(C, 140)\) ；
3560 PRINT＠J，STRING\＄（C，128）：
\(3565 \mathrm{C}=26\)
3570 IF G＞J－1 GOTO 3580 ELSE 3585
3580 IF \(G<J+C\) GOTO \(4010: I F \quad G=J+C\) GOTO 4010
\(3585 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{LS}+\mathrm{I}:\) IF H＞L GOTO 3710
3590 RETURN
3600 REM FIRE MISSILES UP
\(3610 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{B}-64: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{J}: \mathrm{K}=3\)
3620 W＝W－1：PRINT＠WL，＂＂；：WL＝WL＋1：IF Wく0 GOTO 3630 ELSE 3640
3630 WL工WL－1：RETURN
3640 IF J＜192 GOTO 3690
3650 FOR \(X=3\) TO \(\mathrm{U}: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}-64\) ：PRINT＠P，CHR\＄（191）；：NEXT X
3660 FOR \(X=3\) TO U：PRINT＠P，CHR \(\$(128) ;: P=P+64:\) NEXT X
\(3680 \operatorname{IF}(\mathrm{~J} / 64)-\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{J} / 64)=\mathrm{G} / 64-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{G} / 64)\) THEN GOTO 4010
\(3685 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{LS}+\mathrm{I}: I \mathrm{~F}\) H \(>\mathrm{L}\) GOTO 3710
3690 RETURN
3708 REM DROP METEORITES
3710 PRINT \(\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{G}}, \operatorname{STRING}(2,128)\) ；
\(3720 \mathrm{H}=0: \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}+64: I F \quad \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{B}\) GOTO 3810
3730 IF G＝B－2 GOTO 3810
3740 PRINT \(\mathrm{QG}_{\mathrm{G}}, \mathrm{MS}\) ：
3750 IF G＞958 GOTO 3760 ELSE 3790
\(3760 \mathrm{H}=-10: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+1: \mathrm{IF}\) T＞9 GOTO 170
\(3770 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{RND}(30): \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G} * 2: \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}+128: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{G}=144\) GOTO 3770
3780 IFG＝142 GOTO 3770
3790 RETURN
3800 REM METEORITE HITS THE ROCKET
\(3810 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{g}\)
3820 PRINT＠B－1，STRING \((3,128)\) ：
3830 PRINT \(98-1, \operatorname{STRING}(3,191)\) ；
3840 PRINT＠B－1，STRINGS \((3,128)\) ；
\(3850 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:\) IF \(\mathrm{X}<12\) GOTO 3820
\(3860 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}+64:\) GOSUB 3740
3870 FOR X＝1 TO 100：NEXT X
3880 GOTO 5010
3900 REM ARM THE ROCKET
3910 PRINT＠B＋63，STRING\＄ 3,131 ）；：PRINT＠B，CHR\＄（188）
3920 PRINT QB－1，STRING\＄（3，128）；：B＝B＋64
3930 PRINT＠B－1，RUP\＄
\(3940 \mathrm{WL}=75:\) PRINT QWL，＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
\(3950 \mathrm{~W}=10:\) FOR X＝1 TO 25：NEXT X
3960 PRINT＠B－1，STRING \(\$(3,140):: \operatorname{PRINT}\)＠B，CHRS（143）：：PRINT＠B－64，
CHRS（176）；
3970 PRINT＠B－1，STRING\＄（3，131）：：PRINT BB－64，CHR\＄（188）；
3975 PRINT＠B－1，STRINGS \((3,128):: B=B-64\)
3980 PRINT＠B－1，RUPS：
3990 RETURN
4000 REM SCORING ROUTINE
\(4010 \quad \mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{SC}+500\)
4020 PRINT 07, SC
4030 IF SC＞9999 LS＝2：IF SC＞19999 LS＝3：IFSC＞49999 GOTO 4050
4040 GOTO 4060
\(4050 \mathrm{I}=6: \mathrm{LS}=4\)
4060 PRINT \(260, L S\) ；
4160 REM METEORITE EXPLOSION
\(4165 \mathrm{M}=1\)
4110 PRINT＠G；STRINGS \((2,128)\) ；
4120 PRINT＠G．STRINGS \((2,140)\)
4130 PRINT＠G，STRING\＄\((2,128)\) ；
4140 PRINT（GG，STRING\＄\((2,191)\) ：
4150 PRINT＠G，STRING\＄（2，128）：
\(4160 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}+1: I F \mathrm{M}\langle 3\) GOTO 4110
\(4170 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{RND}(30): \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G} * 2: \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}+128: \mathrm{H}=-10\)
4175 IF G＝142 GOTO 4170
4180 IF G＝144 GOTO 4170
4190 RETURN
5000 REM CONCLUDE THE GAME
5010 IF SH＜SC THEN GOTO 5020 ELSE 5060
5020 CLS：PRINT 0日，＂SCORE：＂；：PRINT A7，SC；
5030 PRINT＠329，＂C ONGRATULATIONS 1！！＂
5040 INPUT YYOUR SCORE IS THE HIGHEST SO FAR，ENTER YOUR INITIAL S＂；NM \＄
5050 SH＝SC：IF LEN（NM\＄）\(>4\) GOTO 5020
5060 PRINT 9960 ，＂DO YOU WISH TO PLAY AGAIN（Y OR N）＂：INPUT ANS
5070 IF AN\＄＝＂Y＂GOTO 6000
5075 IF ANSE＂N＂GOTO 5090
5080 GOTO 5076
5696 END
6000 GOTO 600
6100 REM THIS IS AN ORIGINAL PROGRAM BY TOM ALAR
6110 REM 959 LAWRENCE MADISON，WISCONSIN， 53715
6120 REM DATE WRITTEN： \(12,19,1982\)

\section*{Langley－St．Clair Gets Mail}

From unsolicited letters of testimonial I have just received one of your SOFT－VIEW CRT＇s and I wanted to write you to tell you that I am impressed．I ordered the CRT by phone on Wednes－ day afternoon，and I received it this morning（Friday）by UPS．When the UPS truck pulled up，I commented that it would be weird if that was the CRT，figuring that it would show up in about a week．That was the fastest shipment from a telephone order l＇ve ever got！

I should also mention that I was pleased to find that the people I talked to on the phone were very nice and friendly，a quality lacking in many com－ panies I have dealt with by phone．．．

I have installed RAM chips and two disk drives on my Model III and many times in doing so I could have used directions as good and ade－ quate as I got with the CRT．I congratulate the writer of the instructions for doing a very good job．The directions were intelligent，well－written and described the operation very well without becoming dull or technical．．．．
．．．．By the way，this is the first letter l＇ve written to a supplier of computer hardware that was in praise．I have told a few off by mail，but this is the first time I have been this pleased with a company sup－ plying hardware for my com－ puter．I only hope that your at－ titude is contagious．

Sincerely，
W．B．
Albemarle，NC

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\title{
Lost On the Great Barrier Reef
}

\author{
by Tom Johnstone and Mike Matthews
}

Finally, the summer holidays! You decide to go fishing in your new speedboat. Leaving Australia's Sydney Harbour you head northeast across the Pacific Ocean to a well-known fishing spot off the Great Barrier Reef.

Arriving there, you start to lay down your nets around a deserted island when your engine suddenly fails. Hurriedly, you examine the fuel tank and find it empty. Before you drift too far, you drop your anchor and look at the isle before you. You are hopelessly stranded and your only hope lies in what might be on this seemingly desolate landscape.

You hop into your lifeboat and head for the island. Unfortunately, you have no survival equipment and must exist on what you can find on the island.

You must find fuel for your speedboat before dark so you can reach the safety of the Australian mainland. But many secrets and intriguing puzzles await you.

Move about the island and manipulate objects using two-word commands (a verb followed by a noun). Since the program recognizes over 50 words, you should have no problem finding the correct word for each situation.

One program feature lets you enter just the first three letters of each command. Also, the directions north, south, east, and west can stand alone and don't require the verb "go."

One aggravating aspect of many adventures is that they can't be logically

> T \({ }^{\text {hile fishing Down Un- }}\) der, your boat runs out of gas. How will you get back to the mainland?

mapped; Lost on the Great Barrier Reef can be mapped.

\section*{The Program}

This game was written for a TRS-80 Model I or III with at least 16 K of memory (see Program Listing). The program is numbered in multiples of 10 to make it possible to use the Auto command when typing it in. Some features of the program, such as scroll protection, are apparent only on a Model III.

A main control loop at lines 250-500 branches off to the separate routines for different commands, located in lines \(510-2560\). The end of the program lists the instructions, descriptions of all the locations, and a number of data statements containing the different verbs and the island map.

The main control loop is an important part of the program since it identifies the different two-word commands. The computer automatically identifies the first three letters of the
verb. It then searches the input for a space and, upon finding one, assumes the next three characters denote a noun.

Then the program processes the verb and noun and checks them against a number of flags. If they match, the program branches out to the separate routines that handle them. If they don't match, the computer scans through the data statements containing the different verbs and compares these with the input verb. If this verb doesn't match any of the program verbs, it prompts the user for another input. When a verb does match, the program branches out by means of an ON...GOTO statement to a separate routine that handles that verb.

The routines that process the different commands are set up so the program compares the input noun to a number of nouns that apply to the verb. If the noun doesn't apply to the situation, an appropriate message is displayed and the program prompts for another input. If the noun does apply, the correct process is performed.

\section*{The Key Box}

\author{
Model I and III 16K RAM \\ Cassette or Disk Basic
}

On the data map, each location is represented by five numbers contained in a data statement. The first is the location number. The remaining four numbers correspond to the directions north, south, east, or west, respectively. A zero in any of these four numbers means that the player cannot go in that direction.

Before you run the game for a friend, we suggest that you type in the following lines:

5 POKE 16396,175:POKE16397,201 3320 NEW

The first change traps the break key, preventing him from looking at the listing. The second erases the program from memory when he is finished playing.

Tom Johnstone can be reached at 75 Buntine Road, Wembly Downs, Western Australia 6019, Australia.

Mike Matthews can be reached at 7 Benson Court, Bunbury, Western Australia 6230, Australia.

Program Listing



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\section*{Listing continued}

570 IFLEFT \(\$(\mathrm{OB}\)（LC，E），3）\(=\) NN \(\$\) THEN610
580 NEXHE
TF NNS＝＂LIF＂THEN610
00 PRINT＂I DUN＇t SEE IT HERE＂．GOTO270

＂TRU＂
0270
20 IFNNS＝＂KEY＂ANDLC＝6PRINT＂I CAN＇T REACH THE KEY＂：GOTO27
630 IN \(\$(D)=O B \$(L C, E): O B \$\{L C, E\}=\)＂＂\(:\) PRINT：\(G O T O 210\)
640 REM－－…－．－－－DROP－－
65 FORD \(=1\) TOl 0
660 IFUE \(\$(L C, D)=\)＂＂THEN7 20
G日 NEXINT＂THIS AREA IS PILED HIGH WITH JUNK AND I DON＇t HAVE ANY ROOM TO＊
690 PRINT＂PUT ANYTHING．
709 PRINT
710 GUTO270
120 FORE＝1TO6
\(730 \operatorname{IFLEFTS}(\operatorname{INS}(E), 3)=\) NNSTHEN 780
740 NEXIE
750 PRINT＂YUU AREN＇t CARRYING ANY \(:\) ：NNS
760 PRINT
770 GOTO270
780 PRINT
790 OBS（LC，D）\(=I N \$(E)\)
\(800 \operatorname{INS}(E)=\)
810 GOTO210

83 g RESTORE
840 FORI \(=1\) TO2
850 READDT \(\$\)
860 NEXII
87 I IFLC \(=6\) THENSS \(=0\)
880 IFLC＝4ANDCN＝DAND（DATS＝＂SOU＂ORDATS＝＂WES＂）THENPRINT＂BANG！！！！Y OU ARE BLOWN TO SMITHERINES！！！＂：GOTO3250
890 FORI＝1TOL
90 READKL， \(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{W}\)
910 NEX＇I＇I
920 IFDATS＝＂NOR＂\({ }^{\text {ANUN }}>0\) THENLC＝N：GOTO210
930 IFDAT \(\$={ }^{\prime}\) SOU＂AND \(5>0\) THENLC \(=S: G O T O 210\)
940 IFDAT \(\$=" E A S\)＂ANDE \(>0\) THENLC \(=E: G O T O 216\)
950 IFDAT \(\$=" W E S " A N U W>0 T H E N L C=W: G O T O 210\)
960 PRINT＂I CAN＇T GU IN THAT DIRECTION．＂：GOTO27
970 REM－－
980 IFNN\＄〈＞＂WAT＂PRINT＂IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DRINK THAT＂：GOTO270 990 IFLC＝9PRINT＂UGGHHH！THIS RIVER WATER IS TERRIBLE！I THINK I＇ VE BeEN POISONED＂：GOTO3250
1000 IFLL \(=20\) PRINT＂I CAN＇T SEE ANY WATER HERE．＂：GOTO270
1010 IFLC \(=60 \mathrm{RLC}=70 \mathrm{RLC}=190 \mathrm{RLC}=110 \mathrm{RLC}=120 \mathrm{RLC}=150 \mathrm{RLC}=160 \mathrm{RLC}=170 \mathrm{RLC}=\) ORRL＝22PRTNTMUGGHH！THIS SWAMP WATER TS STAGNANT！I THTNK IIV BEEN POISONED＂：GOTO 3250
1020 PRINT \({ }^{\circ}\) IT TASTES RATHER SALTY．
1030 GUTO27
040 REM－－－－－－－－－DIG－－
1050 IFLL＜＞1ANDLCく＞20PRINT：PRINT＂I FUUND NOTHING．＂：GOTO27
1060 PRINT＂THE GROUND HERE IS TOO HARD TO DIG IN．
1070 GOTO270
08 REM－－－ー－ー－ー－ー－CLTMB
1090 IELCく＜11ANDLCく＜16ANDLCく＞3THENPRINT＂THERE IS NOTHING HERE TO CL \(\perp \mathrm{MB}^{\text {＂}}\) ：GOTO27 \(\emptyset\)

1100 IFNNSく＞＂tHI＂ANDNNSく＞＂TRENTHENPRINT＂I CANNOT CLTMB SUCH A TH ING＂：GOTO270
 1120 IFNN \(\$=" T R E " T H E N P R I N T " A R R G G H H!!A ~ C O C O N U T\) HAS FALLEN ON MY H EAD AND KNOCKED ME OUT！＂：TM＝TM－50：FORI＝1TO1000：NEXT：PRINT＂TIME＝ ＂；TM：GOTO270
1130 IFLC＝3THENPRINT＂I CANNOT SEE ANY THICKET．＂：GOTO270
1140 PRINT＂WHOOPS！I FELL．＂
115 IFLC \(=11\) THENLC \(=16\) ELSELC \(=11\)
1160 FORI \(=1 T 0500\)
1176 NEX \(\perp \mathrm{I}\)
1180 GUTO210
120 REM－＝－－－－－－－－－EAT－－ T SUCH A THING＊：GOTO27B
1210 FORI＝1TO6
1220 IFIN \((\mathrm{I})=\)＂DEAD EISH＂THEN 260
1230 NEXTI
1240 PRINTTYUU DU NOT HAVE A DEAD FISH
1250 GUTO270
126
1270 GOTO 3250
1280 REM－－－－－－－－－－－－－READ
1290 IFLLく＜＞1日ANDLCくく＞13THENPRINT＂THERE IS NOTHING HERE TO READ．＂ GOTO270
1300 IENNSく＞＂SIG＂THENPRINT＂I CAN＇T READ THAT．＂：GOTO27
1310 IFLC＝10PRINT＂CARNIVORES DEVOUR MANY INTERESTING ITEMS！＂ELSE PRINT＂TRY TO DIG UP AS MANY CLUES AS POSSIBLE！＂
1320 GUTO276
1330 REM－－－－－－－－－－－－－－EXAMINE－ NT＂I SEE NOTHING SPECIAL＂：GOTO270
1350 IFNN \(\$=\)＂CHA＂ANDLC＝20PRINT＂THERE IS A CRACK IN THE LUG＂：GOTO2 70
1360 IFNN \(\$=\)＂TRU＂ANLLC \(=11\) PRINT＂INSIDE THERE IS A LARGE CAN OF GAS OLINE＂：GOTO276
1370 IFNN \(=\)＂LIN＂THENFORI＝1T06：IFIN\＄（I）〈〉＂LINE＂THENNEXTELSERRINT＂ IT HAS A HOOK ON THE END＂：GOTO270
1380 IFnNS＝＂CAN＂ANDLC＝4PRINT＂IT IS A SWIVEL MOUNTED ARTILLERY GU N＂：GOTO270
1390 PRINT＂I CAN＇T SEE THAT HERE＂
1400 GUTO270
1410 REM－－－－－－－－－－－－－GO－－
1420 TFNN \(=\)＂LIF＂ORNN\＄＝＂DIN＂ORNN\＄＝＂RUB＂ORNN\＄＝＂RAF＂THEN1470
1430 IFNNS＝＂EAS＂ORNN\＄＝＂WES＂ORNN\＄＝＂NOR＂ORNN\＄＝＂SOU＂THENDAT\＄＝NN\＄：GO T0830
1440 IFNN \(\$=\)＂BUI＂\(A N D L C=15 A N D M H=1 T H E N L C=20: G O T O 210 E L S E I F N N \$=" B U I " T\) GENPRINT＂I FIND IT HARD TO DO THAT AT THE MOMENT＂：GOTO27ロ
450 PRINT＂HOW IS IT POSSIBLE TO ENTER SUCH A THING！
1460 GOTO270
1470 IFNN\＄＝＂RUB＂ORNN\＄＝＂DIN＂THEN1496
1480 GOTO1540
1490 FORI＝1TO10
1500 IFOHS（LC，I）＝＂RUBBER DINGY＂THEN1600
1510 NEXTI
1520 PRINT＂I CAN＇T SEE A DINGY
1530 GOTO27
540 IF（NN\＄＝＂RAF＂ORNN\＄＝＂LIF＂）ANDLF＝6THEN1560
1550 GOTO1580
1560 IFLC＝1THENLC＝4：GOTO210


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System Expansion II and built-in \(\rightarrow\) 家 comes with a full 32 K of 200 ns RAM-1.: RS232c 20 MA current loop serial interface. That's for starters. Next, consider our heavy gauge steel case, power indicator lamp, gold-plated connectors, FR-2 glass epoxy circuit board with solder mask and silk screen legends. Then there is the parallel printer port, screen printer port, real time clock, and extra heavy duty onboard power supply with over current protection, over voltage protection and thermal shutdown. If that's not enough then there is the floppy disk controller, guaranteed operation at a 4 MHz CPU speed and our 6 month warranty. Every one of these features is STANDARD. This is true system expansion. You get every 'expensive' feature without spending more.

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```

Lusting continued
1570 IFLC=4THENLC=1:GOTO210
580 PRINT"THE LIFEBOAT WAS PREVIOUSLY DESTROYED"
1590 GUTO270
1600 IFLC=1THENLC=4:GOTO1620
1610 IFLC=4THENLC=
1620 IFLL=1THENOBS (4,I) = "n:GOTO164
1630 GUTO1700
1640 FORI=1TO10
1650 IFOB$(1,I) =""THEN168
    660 NEXTI
    1670 GOTO1780
    1680 OBS(I,I)="RUBBER DINGY"
    1690 GOTO210
    1700 IFLC=4THENOB$(1,I)=m":E'ORI=1TOI0:IFUB$(4,I)<>"mTHENNEXTIELS
    OBS$(4,I)="RUBBER DINGY"
1710 IFLC<<>4ANDLC<<>1THENPRINT"NOTHING HAPPENS":GOTO270
1720 GuTO210
1730 REM ----------.--- HELP! ----------------
1740 ONRND (5) GOTO1750,1780,1810,1840,1870
1750 PRINT"OPEN YOUR EYES!"
1760 PRINT
1770 GOTO270
780 PRINT"I'M SORRY, BUT I CANNOT HELP YOU HERE"
1790 PRINT
1800 GOTO27
810 PRINT"I'M NOT IN A HELPFUL MOOD!
820 PRINT
1830 GUTO270
840 PRINT"YUU COULD EXAMINE THE LISTING!"
1850 PRINT
1800 GOTO270
18,0 PRINT"YUU"RE NOT GUING TO DIG ANY INFORMATION OUT OF MEI*
1888 PRINT
1890 GOTO270
900 REM ---------- OPEN ----------
1910 IFNN$= DOO" ANDMH<<1ANDLC=15ANUCK=1THENFORI=1TO6:IFIN$(I)<>"
KEY"THENNEXTELSE1980
1920 IFNN$="DUO"ANULC=15ANUCK=0THENPRINT"THE CROCODILE TEARS YOU
    10 PIECESI":GOTO325
    1930 IFNN$="TRU"ANULC=1IANDFC<>1THENFORI=1TO6:IFINS(I)<>"HAIR PI
N"THENNEX'LELSE2000
1940 IFNN$="DUO"ANULC=15ANUMH=1PRINT"IT'S ALREADY OPENED":GOTO27
    0
    1950 IFNNS="TRU"ANULC=11ANDFC=1PRINT"IT IS ALREADY OPENED":GOTO2
    70
    1960 PRINT"I CAN'T OPEN SUCH A THING*
    1 9 7 0 \text { GOTO278}
    980 MH=1
    990 GOTO21
    200 FORI=1TOl0
    2010 IFU|$(LC,I)<>""THENNEXTELSEOB$(LC,I)="FUEL CAN":EC=1:GOTO21
    0
    2020 REM --------------------------------------------
    2030 IFNN$<>"しRO"PRINT"IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO FEED A NON-LIVING T
ING" GOTO270
2040 IFLu<>15PRINT" I CAN'T SEE A CROCODILE":GOTO270
050 FORI=1TO6:IFIN\$(I)<>"DEAD FISH THENNEXTIELSE2070
060 PRINT"YUU AREN'T CARRYING ANTHING TO FEED IT WITH":GOTO27B
070 CK=1:INS(I)="n:PRINT"THE CROCODILE GORGES HIMSELF ON THE FI
SH":GOTO27-

```

1570 1FLし＝4．
1590 GUTO270

4 THENLC＝1
1630 GUTOI700
1640 FORI \(=1\) TO10
1650 IFOBS \((1, I)=\)＂\({ }^{\prime}\) THEN168
670 GOTOI700
1680 OB \(\$(1, I)=\) RUBBER DINGY＂
1700 IFLC \(=4\) THENOB \((1, I)=\)
1710 IFLCく＞4ANDLCく＜＞1THENPRINT＂NOTHING HAPRENS＂：GOTO270
1720 GUTO210
HBLP．
（5）

1760 DRIN
1780 PRINT＂I＇M SORRY，BUT I CANNOT HELP YOU HERE＂
790 PRIN
1810 PRINT＂I＇M NOT IN A HELPFUL MOOD！
1826 PRINT
1840 PRINT＂YUU COULD EXAMINE THE LISTING！＂
1850 PRINT
8，0 PRINT＂YUU＂RE NOT GUING TO DIG ANY INFORMATION OUT OF ME！＊
PRIN


920 IFNN \(=\)＂DUO＂ANULC \(=15\) ANUCK \(=0\) THENPRINT＂THE CROCODILE TEARS YOU E．GOMO32

THENNEX＇LELSE2日0日
IF
IFNNS＝＂DUO＂ANULC \(=15\) ANUMH＝1PRINT＂IT＇S ALREADY OPENED＂：GOTO27 0 70
1960 PRINT＂I CAN＇T OPEN SUCH A THING＊
1978 －
990 GOTO210
000 FORI \(=1 T 010\)
2010 IFU® \(\$(L C, I)<>"\)＂THENNEXTELSEOB（LC，I）＝FFUEL CAN＂：FC＝1：GOTO21
2020 REM
\(>^{\prime}\) LRO＂PRINT＂\(^{2}\)
埕

ING＂：GOTO270
（I）
66 PRINT＂YUU AREN＇T CARRYING ANTHING TO FEED IT WITH＂：GOTO270 SH＂：GOTO270

2080 REM \(\qquad\) KILL \(\qquad\)
269 IFNN\＄く＞＂CRO＂ORLCく＞15PRINT＂THAT ISN＇T POSSIBLE＂：GOTO270 2100 PRINT＂KILL A CROCODILE？IT RIPS YOU TO TINY SHREDS AND KNAM S YUU TO THE BUNE－GOTO325
2128 POKE16916，0
2130 POKE16419，176
2140 END
2150 REM－．．．．－．．．－BREAK \(\qquad\)
2160 IFNNS〈＞＂LHA＂PRINT＂I AM NOT ABLE TO DO THAT＂：GOTO27
2170 IFOBS（LC，1）＝＂CHAIR＂THEN2186ELSEPRINT＂I CAN＇T SEE ANY CHAIR＂ ：GOTO270
2180 PRINT＂IT SPLITS APART AND SOMETHING FALLS OUT＂：OB \(\$(20,1)={ }^{\text {＂}} \mathrm{H}\)
AIR PIN＂： \(\mathrm{FURI}=1 \mathrm{TOL} 000:\) NEXTI：GOTO210

2200 PRINT＂YOU ARE CARRYING THE FOLLOWING ：－＂
2210 FOR \(D=1\) TO 6
2220 IFINS（D）＜＞n \({ }^{n}\) THENPRINT n \({ }^{n}\) ；INS（D）
2230 NEX※ D
2240 PRINT：GOTO 270
2250 REM－－－－－HOOK
2260 FORI \(=1 T O 10\)
227 IFOB（LLC，I）\(=\) NN \＄THEN2300ELSENEXT
2280 PRINT＂I CAN＇T SEE THAT HERE＂
2290 G0TO27日
2300 IFNN\＄く＞＂KEY＂THENPRINT＂IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO HOOR SUCH A THI NG＂：GOTO270
2310 FORD＝1TO6：IFINS（D）＜＂＇LINE＂THENNEXTELSE2330
2320 PRINT＇YOU HAVE NOTHING TO HOOK IT WITH \({ }^{\text {TO }}\) ：GOTO270
 ：PRINT＂OKAY＂：GOTO210
2340 PRINT＂I AM CARRYING TOO MUCH：GOTO270
2350 PRINT：PRINTNNS：PRINT：GOTO270

2370 IFNN\＄く＞＂LAN＂THENPRINT＂I CANNOT TURN ONE OF THOSE＂：GOTO276
2380 IFLC \(\langle>4\) THENPRINT＂I CANNOT SEE THAT HERE＂：GOTO270
2390 IFCN \(=1\) THENPRINT＂NOTHING SEEMS TO HAPPEN＂：GOTO270
\(2400 \mathrm{CN}=1\)
2410 PRINT：PRINT＂OH NOI THE CANNON HAS BLOWN UP YOUR LIFEBOAT！＂ \(2420 \mathrm{LF}=1\)
\(2430 \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TO} 100\)
2440 NEXI＇I
2450 GOTO210

2470 FORI \(=1\) TO6
2480 IFLEFT \(\$\)（IN\＄（I），3）＜ 2 NN\＄THENNEXTELSE2510
2490 PRINT＂YOU AREN＇T CARRYING IT＂
250 GOTO270
2510 IFNN\＄く＞＂SHE＂PRINT＂I CANNOT HERE A THING＂：GOTO270
252 PRINT＂THERE MAY BE MORE THAN ONE KEY TO SOLVING THIS ADVENT URE＂
2530 GOTO27

2550 PRINTTM＊TURNS LEFT UNTIL IT GETS DARK＂
2560 GUTO270

2580 TELF \(=\) GAND（LC＝10RLC＝4）PRINT＂THERE IS A LIFEBOAT HERE．＂ELSEP 2590 PRINT＂VISIBLE ITEMS ：－＂
2600 FORD \(=1\) TO10

\section*{In the center ring ...}


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\section*{Lustrge continued}

2626 NEXT D
2630 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"POSSIBLE EXITS:- m.
2640 RESTORE
2650 FORI \(=1\) TO2
2660 READD
260 FORI
2680 FORI = 1 TOLC
2690 READKL,N,S,E,W
2706 NEXIII
270
2720 IFN \(>\) QPRINTT \({ }^{(1)}\) NORTH \({ }^{\text {n }}\)
2730 IFS>OPRINT"SOUTH ";
2750 IFW>OPRINT"WESTM.
2760 PRINT@344,STRINGS \((64,140\)
2770 POKE16916.7
2700 RETURN
2790 REM ------- INSTRUCTIONS
27 Y0 REM --------- INSTRUCTIONS --------
2800 PRINT" WELCOME TO LOST ISLAND, A MOST CHALLENGING
2810 PRINT"WRITTEN BY TOM JOHNSTONE AND MIKE MATTHEWS . IN THIS ADVENTURE" \({ }^{\text {™ }}\) ADVENTURE*
2820 PRINT"YOU WILL TRAVEL THROUGH A MYSTERIOUS, ABANUONED WOR
2830 PRINT"NAVAL BASE ON A DESERTED TROPICAL ISLAND IN THE PACIF
 IC HOPING \({ }^{\text {n }}\)
2840 PRINT" TO FIND A WAY TO GET OFF THE ISLAND AND BACK HOME SAF 2850 PRINT"PLAYING THIS GAME YOU MAY USE VARIOUS TWO-WORD COMMAN DS TO MOVE
2800 PRINT"AND PERFORM ACTIONS. THESE COMMANDS MUST CONSIST OF A VERB AND" D TOGETHER" \({ }^{\text {2 }}\) ( NOUN ( IN THAT ORDER ) OVER EIETY WORDS CAN BE USE 2880 PRINT"IN ANY COMBINATION, SO IF YOU GET STUCK FOR A WORD T 2890 PRINT"WITH A SIMILAR MEANING. SOME WORDS WHICH CAN BE USED ARE DKOP "" 2900 PRINT"GET, ENTER AND INVENTORY. IT MAY ALSO BE A GOOD IDEA TO MAKE A"
2910 PRINT"MAP AS YOU GO ALONG. REMEMBER, YOU ONLY HAVE A LIMI 2929 PRINT OF TIME BEFORE IT GETS DARK, AND ALL SORTS OF CREATUR ES ROAM IN" \({ }^{\text { }}\) 2930 PRINT'THE DARK, DON' \(\mathrm{I}^{\prime}\) THEY? ( TO FIND OUT HOW MUCH TIME IS LEFT ENTER"
2940 PRINT"THE COMMAND 'TIME')."
2950 INPUT"
PRESS <ENTE
R>";A\$ \(\qquad\) --
2970 DES(1)="YOU ARE IN A MOTOR BOAT ANCHORED OFF A PACIFIC ISLA 2970 DE \(\$(1)=\) "YOU ARE IN A MOTOR BOAT ANCHORED OFF A PACIFIC ISLA
ND. ":UES \((4)=\) "YOU ARE STANDING ON A STRETCH OF DESOLATE, SANDY BE ND. ": UES ( 4 ) ="YOU ARE STANDING ON A STRETCH OF DESOLATE, SANDY BE
ACH. \(:\) DES(3)="YOU ARE ON A STRETCH OF COMPLETELY DESERTED BEACH ON AN ATOLL."
2980 DES \((4)=\) "THIS IS A LARGE AND ROTTING LANDING PLATFORM FOR LA 2980 DES \((4)=" T H I S\) IS A LARGE AND ROTTING LANDING PLATFORM FOR LA
RGE SHIPS. \(=\) :UES \((5)={ }^{-1}\) A GRASSED AREA STRETCHES AWAY TO EITHER SIDE RGE SHIPS. : \(V E S(5)={ }^{-1}\) ARASSED AREA STRETCHES AWAY TO EITHER SIDE
OF YUU ALONG THE SEA.":DES \((6)={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{OH}\) NO! YOU ARE SLOWLY SINKING

INTO SINKING SAND IN A LARGE BOG. \({ }^{\pi}\)
2990 DE \(\$(7)=\) MUU ARE STANDING AT THE EDGE OF A SWAMP WITH LOW SC RUB TO THE NORTH.":DES(8)="YOUR FEET SINK UP TO THEIR KNEES AS YOU STEP INTO A SHALLOW ROCKPOOL": DES \((9)={ }^{"}\) TH \(\perp\) S AREA IS A SANDY BEACH WITH A SMALL STREAM TRICKLING INTO THE SEA.
TO TO TO THE WEST. ":DES(11)="YOU ARE STANDING TO THE NORTH OF A THICKE T IN THE SWAMP.":DE\$(12)="YOU ARE AT THE RIM OF A LARGE BAD SMEL LING SWAMP."
3010 DES(13)="YUU ARE ON A LARGE STRETCH OF WHITE, SANDY BEACH O N AN ISLAND-: \(\because E S(14)=\) "THIS AREA IS A GRASSED AREA BORDERING A L ARGE TROPICAL OCEAN,":DES(15)="YOU ARE STANUING IN A SWAMP, SOUT H IS A BUILDING WITH A DOOR.
3020 DES(16) \(=\) "YOU ARE WADING IN THE STINKING HEART OF A SWAMP SU RROUNDED BY REEDS": DE\$(17)=DE\$(16):DE\$(18)="YOU ARE STANDING O N A WIDE EXPANSE Or WHITE SANDY BEACH.":DES(20)="YOU ARE IN A RU NDUWN, ABANDONNED, NAval MESS HALL."
3030 DE \(\$(19)=\) "YUU ARE STANDING ON A GRASSY BEACH TO THE WEST OF A BUILDING. " \(: \cup E(\angle 1)=\) "YOU ARE STANDING IN A DISMAL SWAMP TO THE AS A BUILDNG.
3040 DES \((22)=D E S(16): \operatorname{DES}(23)=\operatorname{DE}(18): \operatorname{DE} \$(24)={ }^{\text {" }}\) YOU ARE STANDING 0 N THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF A TROPICAL ISLAND." \({ }^{\text {: DE }}\) (25)="YOU ARE S TANUING ON A SANUY BEACH SOUTH OF A BUILDING. \(\cdot \operatorname{DES}(26)=D E S(23): D\) \(\operatorname{ES}(\angle 7)=\mathrm{DE} \$(\angle 3)\)
3050 DES \((\angle 8)=\) "YOU ARE STANDING ON AN EXPOSED REEF AT THE SOUTHEA ST CORNER Or THE ISLAND."
3060 RETURN
3080 DATA"GET", "DRO", "SOU", "WES", "EAS", "NOR", "DRI", "DIG", "CLI","

 , "INV", "HOO", "SAY", "TUR", "GO ", "LIS", "TTAK", "PUT", "TIM"
3090 REM \(\qquad\) dATA MAP
3100 DATA1,0,0, \(0,6, \angle, 0,2,3,0\)
3110 DATA3, \(1,6,4,2,4,0,7,0,3\)
3120 DALAS,2,9,6,0,6,3,10,7,5
3130 DAKAF, \(4,11,8,6,8,0,12,0,7\)
3140 DALA, \(5,14,1,9,10,6,15,11,9\)
3160 DAFA13 \(18012140,19,150\)
3170 DANA15 10,20,16,14,16, \(21,17,15\)
3180 DATA15,16,20,16,14,16,0,21,17,15
310 DATA1, \(12,22,18,16,10,10,23,10\)
3190 DATA19: \(14,24,0^{\prime}, 20,15,0,0\)
320, DATAZ,16,26,22,0,22,17,27,23,21
3210 DATA23,18,28,0,22,24,19,0,25,
3220 DATA25, \(0,26,24,26,21,0,27,25\)
3230 DATA2, 3240 PRINT:PRINT"CONGRATUL
HE DESERTED ISLAND!"
HE DESERTED
3260 NEXI'I
3270 POKE16916,0
3280 CLS
3290 INPUT"DO YOU WANT TO TRY THIS ADVENTURE AGAIN \({ }^{\circ}\).TR\$
3300 IFLEFIS (TR\$, 1) = "Y - THEN 3330
3310 POKとil6916, 0
3320 END
3330 CLEAR \(=\) GOTO6

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\title{
Once More, With Feeling
}

\author{
by G. Michael Vose
}

> T andy has come a long way since the days of the Model I. Just look at the Model 4, with 64 K , 4 MHz , and \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) potential, for only \(\$ 1,999\).
\(\rightarrow * *\)
Model 4
Tandy/Radio Shack
Fort Worth, TX 76102
\(\$ 1,999\)

In the microcomputer game, the byword of late seems to be, "Anything you can do, I can do better." If it's not a price reduction or a smaller disk drive, it's a computer with a lower chip count.

Denser VLSI chips with low power
consumption not only bring us exciting new products like Tandy's portable Model 100, they also make possible second- and third-generation spinoffs of existing machines.

For Apple, new chip technology provided the Apple IIe earlier this year. Similar advances now bring us the TRS-80 Model 4, an improved version of the computer that started life as the Model I.

If you own a Radio Shack computer, your mailbox brought the news of this new computer in late April. You proba-


Pholo 1. The Model 4. (All photographs in this article by Jeff DeTray.)
bly remember the basics- 4 MHz Z80 CPU, 64 K of memory expandable to 128 K , and an 80 -column screen display, plus a new version of TRSDOS and the prospect of CP/M. Now it's time to find out what all the hoopla is about.

\section*{A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing}

The Model 4 comes in three standard configurations: a 16 K cassette-based system selling for \(\$ 999\), a 64 K one-drive system without an RS-232 communications port for \(\$ 1,699\), and a 64 K twodrive system with RS-232 port for \(\$ 1,999\). All this is packaged in a textured, off-white cabinet similar to that on the Model III.

Like the Apple IIe, however, it's what's inside that makes the Model 4 different. Using advances in chip design and packaging, Radio Shack reduced the number of components required to build the Model 4's circuits.

This component reduction provides increased computing power and lower cost. Radio Shack passed these savings along to consumers and simultaneously beefed up the Model 4 with additional features in a machine priced less than a 1982 Model III.

For example, using new video circuitry, the Model 4 provides an 80 -column by 24 -line high-resolution video display of excellent quality. An on-board speaker generates sound, and a reworked keyboard is easier to use.

I'll examine these features in detail below and tell you how Radio Shack put it all together. I think the Model 4's new hardware makes this machine as powerful as any \(Z 80\) computer available today, particularly at its price.

With computers, however, "hardware doth not a workable solution make," as the Bard might have quipped. The \$64,000 question is always, "What


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I've tinkered with it right along, improving it constantly. My accounting systems now work for CP/M, TRSDOS and MS/DOS (the IBM PC). It's a natural outgrowth of my support. Talk to a few thousand users on the phone, and you get a few new ideas.

Early on, I resolved that none of my customers would suffer if they bought a system before I improved it. So I've made this offer ever since I started over four years ago:

No matter when you bought, I'll upgrade any of my accounting systems to its latest capability on the same machine for \(\$ 25\). If you've upgraded your machine, I'll give you a replacement system for either \(\$ 25\) or the difference between what you paid for your software originally and the price of the new
software. If you've gone from a TRS-80 Model I to a Model II/16 or an IBM PC, say, you get a full credit for whatever you paid me for your Model I systems. Just send me your old disks and I'll send you the new ones.

It's this simple. If you ever buy any of my software, you'll never lose your investment.

I wish the whole world were that simple.

\section*{Taranto \\ \& ASSOCIATES. INC}
\(-70\)

\footnotetext{
Model I, Model III and Model 4 systems: Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, General Ledger, Inventory Control, Invoicing, Payroll. Model II, Model II/12/16, CP/M and IBM PC syytems: General Ledger, Accounts Payable/Purchase Order, Accounts Receivable (Open Item or Balance Forward), Payroll/Job Costing, Inventory Control.
Post Office Box 6216, 121 Paul Drive, San Rafael CA 94903. Outside California, toll free (800) 227-2868. In California, (415) 472-2670.
}

The Instant Assembler is a powerful assembly language development system for the TRS-80, and our new version is better than ever. lf you are already an assembly language programmer, its unique design will greatly increase your productivity. If you're just getting started, there is no better assembler to help you learn machine language programming. Our new version includes the following features:
- Immediate assembly which detects syntax errors as source is entered.
- Compact source format that allows you to write programs nearly three times as large as other assemblers in the same amount of memory.
- Produces relocatable code modules that can be saved on disk or tape and linked together in memory for large or modular assemblies
- Assembles to disk, tape, or directly to memory for immediate debugging with the built-in debugger.
- The bult-in debugger will step though your programs one instruction at a time, showing each disassembled instruction and its effect on the registers and memory.
- The debugger can use the symbols in your source code when stepping or disassembling.
- Input and output of conventional source or condensed INTASM source.
- Assembly and disassembly of undocumented Z-80 instructions.
- Comprehensive 65 page instruction manual with many examples.

The Instant Assembler package includes six separate programs. The assembler itself includes the editor and built-in debugger. The Linking Loader is included in several versions for different memory sizes. A stand-alone version of the debugger (MicroMind) is also included. MicroMind can be relocated in memory and has commands to single-step, set breakpoints, display or alter registers or memory, find bytes or words, disassemble to screen or printer, convert between hex and decimal numbers, and write SYSTEM tapes.

INTASM 2.1 is \(\$ 39.95\) for the tape version and \(\$ 49.95\) for disk (specify Model I or Model [II). The instruction manual only is \(\$ 5\), refundable with purchase of the program. Include \(\$ 2\) postage, and California residents add \(6 \%\) sales tax. VISA, MASTERCARD, and COD orders are accepted. Satisfaction is guaranteed or a full refund will be made.

\section*{MUMFORD MICRO SYSTEMS \\ Box 400-A, Summerland, CA 93067 (805) 969.4557}

Quality software since 1978
software will it run?" Let's first look at the Model 4 from the software angle.

\section*{The Software}

Earlier, Radio Shack tried to maintain software compatibility between the Model I and III; they followed this tradition with the Model 4. The machine has a Model III mode-much like the

> ". . . you can run virtually any Radio Shack software that runs on a Model III. ..."

Model 16 has a Model II mode-so it runs Model III software.
In the Model III mode, however, you only get a 64 by 16 display and 2 MHz CPU operation, and you can only use a Model III operating system and Basic. It's a bit like putting a Volkswagen engine in a Cadillac.

In this Model III mode, you can run virtually any Radio Shack software that runs on a Model III-including Model I software that runs on a Model III. Model III software manufactured by companies other than Radio Shack might not run on the Model 4, however.
For example, certain game programs that feature special loaders (designed to foil attempts to copy the disks the games are shipped on) might fool the Model 4's bootstrap loader, since this loader is different from the Model III's; these programs can't be loaded so they can't be run in either mode.
Some people will be uncomfortable with the Model 4 in Model III mode because the video display looks slightly squashed. The letters appear to have the same width as they do on a Model III screen, but they look more squat. The Model 4's characters in Model III mode actually have better resolution than the characters on a Model III screen but they take a while to get used to.
What software does the Model 4 run as a Model 4? For the time being, the only Model 4 software available is an operating system, TRSDOS 6.0, and the latest version of Microsoft Basic, version 5.0. In the next few months, Radio Shack is expected to announce SuperScripsit, VisiCalc, and other applications packages for the Model 4.
At the official debut of the Model 4-the general meeting of the prestigious Boston Computer Society on

April 27 , chosen partly to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Tandy's acquisition of Radio Shack-Jon Shirley claimed that "lots of software never offered for the Model III will be available for the Model 4, taking advantage of its 80 -column display and 128 K memory."

The biggest news is that CP/M 3.0 will be available for the Model 4 in midsummer, opening up another dimension of software possibilities from WordStar to Supercalc, dBASEII to PerfectWriter. You can expect to see dozens of ads from companies selling \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) software converted to the Model 4's disk format in these pages in the near future.

While there have been no official announcements, you can also expect the Model 4 to support the UCSD p-system, along with several good Pascal compilers. Eventually, you might be able to run C and Ada compilers on the Model 4.

\section*{A New Version of Basic}

For now, however, you must be content with TRSDOS 6.0 and Basic. This certainly poses no limitation as both these software constructs are as powerful as any Radio Shack has ever offered.
Microsoft Basic 5.0 (identified on the Model 4 screen as "BASIC 01.00 .00 for TRSDOS Version 6 " and in the manual as "TRSDOS 6 Basic") is the same Basic that runs on the IBM Personal Computer, the NEC PC8000, the Victor 9000 , and several other major microcomputers.
This version of Basic supports all Level II Basic commands except CSAVE, CLOAD, Clock, CMD, POSn, Rename, and Verify. The Model 4 does not support cassette-based operations from Basic.

Basic 5.0 adds these new keywords: Chain, Common, ERR\$, OCT\$, Option Base, RENUM, Row, SPACE\$, SPC, Swap, Wait, While . . .Wend, and WRITE\#. Table 1 summarizes the functions of these new keywords.

There are some significant differences in the new Basic and Level II Basic. One that takes some getting used to is the new Basic's requirement that all reserved words be delimited by spaces. You cannot write FORX \(=1\) TO10, for example, or DEFUSR. Instead, you must write FOR X = 1 TO 10 and DEF USR.
This is no small task when you start converting Level II Basic programs to run on the Model 4. Since you can copy Level II programs onto Model 4 disks and subsequently load them into TRSDOS 6.0 Basic, you will have to convert programs before you run them.
A feature of TRSDOS 6.0 Basic that
is easy to get used to is its ability to use variable names of up to 40 characters in length-with all 40 characters significant. This lets you use descriptive variable names, including multiple word names like first.counter. Meaningful variable names enhance program readability.

TRSDOS 6.0 Basic rounds numbers rather than truncates them in converting real numbers to integers. Since the Model 4 uses an 80 -column display, its internal print zones are 20 spaces apart rather than the 16 spaces in the Model I and III. As discussed under hardware, the Model 4 is a RAM-based machine, so there are no ROM routines to access from Basic.
TRSDOS 6.0 Basic dynamically allocates string space, making Clear statements unnecessary. Division-by-zero errors are not fatal and Then is optional in If. . .Then . . . Else statements.

These features make TRSDOS 6.0 Basic a more powerful language, but there are a few "gotcha's."
The first gotcha is the amount of memory available for Basic programs. With the operating system and the entire Basic interpreter residing in user memory, only 29,424 bytes of program space are available. The Model III, with
much of the interpreter in ROM, gives you 38,202 .
Second, with spaces necessary to delimit key words and with long variable names possible, TRSDOS 6.0 Basic programs eat up memory more quickly.
Conspicuous by its absence in TRSDOS 6.0 Basic are the key words Sound and Play, used by other computers to access the machine's sound capability. In fact, the Model 4 manual says very little about the unit's sound capability.

\section*{TRSDOS 6.0}

The Model 4 operating system is called TRSDOS 6.0, and is an upgrade of Logical Systems Inc., 's LDOS 5.x.x. It was christened version number 6.0 to distinguish it from previous versions of TRSDOS and from previous versions of LDOS.

LDOS has been reviewed extensively in these pages; it is a powerful operating system offering job control language, device control, software filters, and numerous utilities. I call LDOS a programmer's operating system, due both to its power and (another gotcha) its complexity.

The main criticism l'll level at Radio Shack regarding the Model 4 is this
operating system—not because it lacks power, but because it is hard to use.

I've used LDOS extensively and know my way around it pretty well. I've also used DOSPLUS and MULTIDOS extensively, in addition to TRSDOS \(2 . x\) and 1.x. Of all these operating systems, LDOS is the most difficult to use. TRSDOS 6.0, unfortunately, features all of LDOS's obscurity.

For experienced computerists or semiprofessional and professional programmers writing applications software for the Model 4, LDOS presents no problems. But many newcomers to computing, buying a Model 4 as their first machine, might find TRSDOS 6.0 a difficult introduction.

Radio Shack would better serve the vast new audience the Model 4 will attract (since it can double as a \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) computer) by writing a shell to insulate the average user from the operating system. This shell could present a menu offering major choices such as formatting and backing up a disk, loading a program, copying a program, and exiting to the operating system. Such a shell could make operating system blues a thing of the past.

Part of the problem with LDOS and TRSDOS 6.0 is the documentation.

\section*{BODEX CORP.}

\begin{tabular}{lr} 
24K Model 100 & \(\$ 799\) \\
Model 1280K 2 Drive & 3250 \\
Model 16 128 K 2 Drive & 4699 \\
Color Computer & Call \\
Modem I D.C. & 125 \\
Modem II D.C. & 195 \\
Modem D.C. 1200 & 599
\end{tabular}

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\(\qquad\)

\section*{MODEL 4 \$162900} 64K 2 Disk RS232

Model 4 Upgrade Kit. Converts TRS-80 Model Ill computers (except for cabinet and disk drives). Includes new keyboard, 64K RAM, sound, TRSDOS and Disk BASIC. \(\# 26-1123, \$ 699^{\circ 0}\)

\section*{PRINTERS:}
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
DMP-100 & \(\$ 299\) \\
DMP-200 & 590 \\
DMP-400 & 999 \\
DMP-500 & 1499 \\
Microline 80 & 315 \\
Microline 82A & 395 \\
Microline 92 & 499 \\
Microline 93 & 855 \\
P.C. Plotter Printer & 199 \\
GEMINI 10 & 320 \\
GEMINI 15 & 450
\end{tabular}

TR5-80 is s trademark of Tindy Corporation.


NEW SYSTEM MAKES TRS-80 III A TOTAL CASH REGISTER \& POINT-OF-SALE COMPUTER

While the manual is well organized and reasonably well-written, it seldom tells you all you need to know to accomplish a task.

For example, TRSDOS 6.0 comes with a filter file called CLICK/FLT. This software filter is used to produce an audible click when you strike the Model 4's keys. To engage the filter, you must set the keyboard.

In Appendix A, where you are directed by looking in the index for the entry CLICK/FLT, the manual offers this syntax for engaging the filter:

SET devspec CLICK/FLT
FILTER *KI devspec
The accompanying text states, "In order to use the click filter, you must SET it to this filter program, and activate it with the FILTER command." If you follow these instructions an error message appears stating that the device (the keyboard) is already set.

A lot of additional reading indicates that you must first set the physical device equal to a phantom device before you activate the filter. The information is there, but not in one place, a drawback typical of the manual.

When you're working with a complex program, it's impossible to provide concise instructions. But I believe that it can be done more effectively than it has been with the Model 4 TRSDOS manual.
(By the way, here is the syntax needed for the CLICK/FLT filter:

\section*{SET *PD TO CLICK/FLT}

FILTER *KI *PD
This sequence sets a phantom device (PD) to the filter file and then filters the keyboard through the phantom device, which in turn invokes the filter file. All this to make your keys click!)

In spite of its complexity and inadequate documentation, TRSDOS 6.0 is the best operating system offered by Radio Shack for one of its computers (Xenix and CP/M 3.0 were not available for inspection at this writing).

Of major importance is the conversion (CONV) utility, which lets you copy files from TRSDOS 1.2- and 1.3-formatted disks to TRSDOS 6.0 . Therefore, Model III owners who buy the Model 4 upgrade kit (see Hardware, below) can easily convert Basic programs to the Model 4, as can anyone with Model III programs on disk.

The only Model III disk the Model 4 won't copy is a copy-protected Scripsit or VisiCalc disk, or a disk with a nonstandard format.

You can even convert machine-language programs. But they might not run on the Model 4 (remember, there are no ROM routines). I immediately copied Scripsit and VisiCalc from an LDOS 5.1 disk to a TRSDOS 6.0 disk (TRSDOS 6.0 reads LDOS disks without the need for CONV) only to discover that the programs did not execute in the Model 4 environment.

Another major utility is the communications (COMM) program, a terminal program that lets you use your Model 4 to talk to other computers via the RS-232 communications line. COMM even allows you to obtain information from another computer and send it directly to a printer attached to your machine.

Two other interesting utilities are the TAPE100/CMD file, which allows the Model 4 to read Model 100 tapes, and the MEMDISK/DCT file, which allows a disk drive to be simulated in RAM if you have a full 128 K . ( 80 Micro will present separate articles about these capabilities of the Model 4 in upcoming issues.)

TRSDOS 6.0 supports hard-disk

\footnotetext{
Chain Chains one program to another and initiates a run of the last program chained.

Common
ERRS
OCTS
Option Base
RENUM
Row
SPACES
SPC
Swap
Wait Suspends program execution until an input/output port receives a value.
While... Wend
WRITE\#
Reserves space for variables so they can be passed to a chained program. Returns a system error number and message.
Converts a decimal number to octal.
Resets the minimum value for an array subscript.
Renumbers a program.
Returns the row position of the cursor.
Prints a string with zero- 255 spaces.
Prints a line with between zero-255 spaces.
Exchanges the values of two variables. Executes a loop as long as the entry condition is true.
Writes data to a sequential-access disk file (replaces PRINT\#).
}

Table 1. New TRSDOS 6.0 Basic keywords

104 - 80 Micro, August 1983

\title{
EXTRRAORDINARY
} Valules

\section*{\(\$ 449\). DISK III KIT W/DRIVE}

\(\$ 559\).
SMITH CORONA TP I

\(\square\)

\section*{DISK III for MOD III}

Disk III kit dual drives \(\$ \mathbf{6 9 9 . 0 0}\)
Disk III kit no drives
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80 track or 2 sided \(\$ 319.00\)
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Power supply \& enclosure only \(\$ 54.59\)
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\(\$ 229.00\)

MODEL III
COMMUNICATIONS VR-RS232

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\section*{SPECIAL BUYS ON C.O.D. \& PREPAID MAIL ORDERS ONLY:}
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C. Itoh F10-40CPS Serial
C. Itoh Tractor MX-80 Ribbons
MX-100 Ribbons
C. Itoh \& Diablo Ribbons

Nec Ribbons (min. 6)
Epson Graftrax
Paper \(91 / 2 \times 11\) (fanfold)
\(\$ 489.00\)
599.00
1395.00
1395.00
225.00
9.95
19.95
7.50
4.95 (ea.)
75.00
29.95
29.95
\(\begin{array}{lr}\text { Paper 14\%/8 x } 11 \text { (green bar) } & \$ 39.95 \\ \text { Printer cables } & 25.00 \\ \text { Okidata Microline 82A } & 429.00 \\ \text { Okidata Microline 83A } & 699.00 \\ \text { Okidata Tractor } & 55.00 \\ \text { Percom Doubler II } & 169.00 \\ \text { Percom Data Separator } & 29.95 \\ \text { DOS-plus Operating System } & 149.00 \\ \text { Verbatim 525-01 } & 26.90 \\ \text { D.C. Hayes Micro Modem II } & 529.00 \\ \text { D.C. Hayes Smartmodem 300 } 229.00\end{array}\)
\(\$ 39.95\)
25.00
429.00
699.00
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Amdek \(12^{\prime \prime}\) Green Monitor (Apple)
149.00
369.00
189.00

Amdek \(12^{\prime \prime}\) Green Monitor (IBM)
149.00
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Anchor Baby Blue CP/M Card } & 529.00 \\ \text { Xedex }\end{array}\)
Internal TM100-2 Drives \(\quad 365.00\)
TRSDOS \& Manual \(\quad 21.90\)
LNW research (full line) CALL

\section*{D If You Don't See It Advertised Call Us \& Ask For It.}

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\section*{Call Toll-Free 800-345-8102}


Photo 2. The Model 4's Keyboard.
operation, although the Model 4 manual contains virtually no information about this. The occasional reference to hard disks refers the reader to the Radio Shack hard-disk manual for information.

\section*{The Hardware}

Now that you have an idea of what

\section*{PEL-TEK Announces EXTRAORDINARY VALUES for the TRS-80 MOD I/III} PelTek's Word Machine Version 2.0
A full featured line oriented word processor in machine language... now better than ever with these features: - Block graphics (for printers that support it) - Embedded printer controls - helo screen - Lower case support for unmodified Mod I's
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- Scroll upldown text - Savellaad disk files
- Insertidelele charactersllines - String search
- Printer independent - Simplified commands
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Easy to learn, easier to use, now compatible with Aspen's RANDOM HOUSE proof reader.
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\section*{The Random House Proof Reader} From Aspen Software, the best price/performance speling checker on the market today. Based on the Random House Dictionary:
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\section*{PEL-TEK}
P.O. Box 1026 - Southempton, PA 18966 TOLL FREE ORDER LINE 800.523-2445 in Ponnsphanio Call (215) 947 -2334
- Check or Money Order - Visa, MasterCard accepted - Add \(\$ 2.00\) per order for postage and handling - PA residents add 6\% sales tax
the Model 4 can and cannot do from a software standpoint, let's look inside the cabinet to discover what hardware goodies make up this affordable new machine.

But before we go inside, let's look at the outside. The primary difference is a new paint job and a modified keyboard. There isn't much to say about the paint-it's off-white-but the keyboard has some nice new keys (see Photo 2).

The first thing you notice is that where the Model III has three white keys, the Model 4 has 15 . In addition to the enter keys, the four cursor control
keys, the shift keys, and the break and clear keys are white. Also white are five new keys-control, caps, and three function keys (labelled F1, F2, and F3).

Besides the keyboard and cabinet color, you'll find that only the nameplate and the RAM-size emblem differ from those on the Model III.

The Model 4 uses the same disk drives as the Model III-single-sided, double-density drives with 160 K capac-ity-and supports a maximum of four drives.

Disk operation is a bit different with the Model 4. A small, on-board ROM turns on the disk drive when you first turn on or reset the machine. This ROM reads the first track on the disk in drive zero and determines whether the disk is a Model III or Model 4 (or, ultimately, a CP/M) disk.

If the disk is for a Model III, a hardware multiplexer switches out the first 16 K of RAM and switches in 14 K of ROM, plus 2 K of system RAM, and emulates a Model III. When a Model 4 (or CP/M) disk is decoded, the full 64 K of RAM is used and the entire operating system loads into RAM from the disk.

\section*{The CPU Board}

The main reason for the Model 4's increased processing power and lower cost is a lower chip count. Overall, the 64 K Model 4, with 84 chips, has 23 fewer chips than a 48 K Model III (with 107 chips).

The Model 4 uses NEC \(64 \mathrm{~K} \times 1\) dy-

\section*{Semi-Custom Logic Circuits}

The Model 4 makes use of new, VLSI (very large-scale integra-tion-over 1,000 transistors on a chip) semi-custom logic chips. These chips are also called programmable gate array logic chips.

Essentially, a semi-custom logic chip contains a large number of standard circuits, called gates, for hardware implementation of Boolean logic functions-ANDs, ORs, NORs, and NANDs. These circuits are not connected to each other until the chip is programmed, a process similar to encoding ROM chips.

A gate is simply a circuit with two or more inputs and one output. A gate array is a geometric pattern of gates that can be combined during manufacture (or when programmed, as in the newest generation of pro-
grammable gate arrays) to perform a complex function.
The logic circuits on the chip are combined to produce multiplexing circuits, flip-flops, address decoding circuits, bus control logic, and the like. Once the design of the circuits is fixed, many chips (in Tandy's case, hundreds of thousands) are programmed.

Semi-custom chips have several advantages. Because they are already fabricated, economies of scale keep their cost down. They allow circuit designers to build boards with empty sockets while all the other circuits on the board are built-the designer can design around this "hole" and come back later to install the customized IC once the overall design is complete.
-GMV

\section*{Ammicro introduces the first letter quality printer for \(\mathbf{\$ 6 8 0}\) that can also be used as a typewriter.}


\section*{The MICROWRITER" Daisy wheel printer.}

There was a need for a low cost letter quality machine that would be suitable for use as an office typewriter, and as a computer printer. Ammicro met that need by combining the Microwriter parallel interface and the traditional Olivetti craftsmanship that was available in their Praxis machine.

With the Microwriter you can have the best of both worlds a letter quality printer, and a high quality office typewriter all in one machine, that sells for less than the cost of a good dot matrix printer!

It's not just printer or a typewriter that comes complete with a deluxe carrying case, but a feature-packed, lightweight machine that doubles as an office typewriter. This printer is a simple, low cost, reliable unit which can be utilized with word processing systems, microcomputers, personal computers. and small business systems. The Microwriter's low noise level and slim modern styling allow it to blend with any decor:

The Microwriter's print quality is identical to the finest office typewriters on the market. This machine is not only perfect for letters and manuscripts, but with it s 165 character, 12 inch print width, the machine is perfect for letter quality budget spread sheets, price lists, data sheets, and forms.

The Microwriter can tab, rule single lines both vertical and horizontally, underline and print at 10,12 , or 15 characters per inch (switch selectable)! Its ten character memory for automatic error correction, lift off correction ribbon, and fixed or programmable page formats are a few of the many features that make it a perfect office typewriter. Microwriter not only handles letter and legal size sheet paper in widths up to 12 inches wide, but also handles fanfold paper.

There's a wide selection of 21 interchangeable daisy wheels available. And ribbon cassettes that just drop in.

It s operation as a computer printer is simple. Just load it up with paper and you are ready to go. Centronics compatible parallel output cables are currently available from stock for the following computers: IBM PERSONAL COMPUTERTM, OSBORNE \(1^{T M}\), ZENITH Z-100TM, BURROUGHS B-20TM, Convergent Technologies models IWS \& AWS \({ }^{\text {TM }}\). TRS-80 MODEL I, II, III \({ }^{T M}\), APPLE IITM . . custom cables also available by special order.

This machine creates a new standard by which all current low cost letter quality printers will follow. Ammicro's Microwriter is truly designed for the lifestyles of the 80 's and for decades to come.

Why settle for just any printer when you can have a MICROWRITER....a fine letter quality typewriter for you and your computer.

The Microwriter is the only daisy wheel printer on the market for \(\$ 680\). For more information, see your local computer dealer or contact Ammicro directly. corp
122 East 42 Street, Suite 1700, New York, N. Y. 10168


Photo 3. Model III CPU Board.
namic RAM chips rated at 100 nanoseconds versus the Model III's 16 K x l's. This alone reduces the chip count for 64 K from 24 to eight chips.

Much of the bus control logic circuitry and address decoding circuitry is consolidated onto programmable gate array logic chips (see accompanying box), further reducing the chip count.

Finally, the video control circuitry is replaced by a custom video chip to reduce the chip count even further, while providing better resolution plus two character sets-one for the 64 by 16 (Model III mode) display, the other for the 80 by 24 or 40 by 24 display.

The microprocessor is the workhorse Z80A running at a fast 4 MHz . The increased speed of the processor accommodates the extra decoding hardware and software necessary to bank-select an extra 64 K of RAM. (It'll also sort your mailing list faster.)

The Model 4's power supply is consolidated onto one board, replacing the two-board power supply in the Model III, giving the machine a much cleaner look (see Photos 3 and 4). The disk drive housing is better shielded than the Model III's.
The Model 4 I reviewed carried the serial number 0026691 (the model number is \(26-1069\) ). This machine's CPU board has a substantial number of reworked and rewired circuits; in fact, one IC has a pin bent up away from the socket it normally occupies and an attached wire leading to another circuit.

It thus appears that some early models were altered in the latter stages of production. (An American folk tale says never buy a new model car until
they've made a few thousand; does this wisdom apply to computers, too?)

The Model 4 video display offers substantially higher resolution than the Model III. It looks like the Model II/12/16 display, with the same 80 -column character set. Preproduction rumors claimed the Model 4's display would be green-they were wrong; it's white-on-black. The display does support reverse video, however, and a highresolution graphics board is offered as a \(\$ 249.95\) option.

Model III owners can upgrade their machine to a Model 4 for \(\$ 799\). The upgrade includes a new CPU board and keyboard installed in your existing Model III cabinet (installation charges
are extra). A Model 4 upgrade also provides the new operating system and Basic.

The 64 K memory expansion for the Model 4 costs \(\$ 149\). The CPU board has eight empty sockets for the extra chips needed for this upgrade.

The 50 -pin expansion bus on the Model 4 is identical to that of the Model III, as is the RS- 232 circuitry.

Little information is available at this time about the machine's sound capability. As mentioned previously, Basic does not offer any sound commands (in spite of advertising claims) and the only sound I generated in my review was a faint clicking noise from a tiny speaker under the keyboard. 80 Micro will hasten to uncover more about this mysterious sound facility.

\section*{Evaluation}

My opinion of the Model 4 is positive. With the exception of the new Osborne Executive and one or two other portable computers, the Model 4 is the least expensive \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) machine on the market today.

With CP/M and TRSDOS capability, it has the potential to address a massive market. A big market means outstanding software support, new peripherals, and hundreds of great articles in 80 Micro about a powerful machine.

The recent shift by Tandy away from proprietary system software bodes well for the future of the TRS- 80 line. If you're like me, you'll applaud this trend and look forward to other new computer products both from Radio Shack and the companies that support the TRS-80s.


Photo 4. Model 4 CPU Board.

\section*{THE CLITTING EDGE}

\section*{THE CONCEDPT}

A series of computer games in which plavers leceome characters of their onvin design, characters whom mast grow in skill and wisdom to survive the challenges presednted them. Characters developed in the simpler of the games would be transferrable to the nowre diflicult as their abilities increase. Rather than offering dine fined goal in one set maze, the software would have to contain thousands of potential goals and thousands of possible pitfalls, for thousimels of hours of amusement. 'The conceppt, in short, was far the creation of a series of games unlike auy available in the microcomputer market.

\section*{THE GAMIXS}
demininded hy such a concept would be malike common software. They would require machine-language sjeed, and dumgeon-master complexity. Graphics would have to be an integral part of the ardventure, rather than pretty but staticpictures with no real-time comnection to action. Thes would have both a game-same and character-save feature. And, on whatever mathine they were implemented, the software would have to have the same great graphics, the same speed of command interpretation, the same complexity and mind-bending challenge.

A stiff challenge. But ScreenPlay'v found an author up to it.

\section*{THE SERIES}

Called The Wartior of RAS. The programs in the series are DUNZAIIN, WYTDDE, KAIV and ZICGURAT. DUNZAHIN is the simplest of the series, and gives the beginning warrior a chance to learn the techniques necessary for success in the others. DVNZHIN is set in a massive dungeon. WYLDE takes place in a trackless wildermess. Subterranean adventures are presented in KAIV, and ZACGURAT takes place in a giant pyramid, with an adventure so complex and challenging even the author wonders if he can ever complete it.
The Warrior of RAS series. From Randall Don Masteller and ScreenPlay \({ }^{\prime \prime \prime}\).
The choice is simple. You can play the Warrior of RAS games, or something not quite as good.

\footnotetext{
DINVZIHIN . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S29.95
KıIIV . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S29.9.9
WYIIHI . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\boldsymbol{\$ 2 9 . 9 5 ~}\)
ZICitilR AT' . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S29.9.
Antilable in cusscette wrsions for Atari 400 800), Rerrlio Shack Moxdel I/III, and Commorlore fil.
Avilable in diskette ixrssions for Altari 4(0) 800, Rulio Shuck Model IIII, Apple II + ITe, IBM IRrsomul Computer; anul Commoxlorce 64.
}

All wrsions require 48 K .


\section*{by Richard Uglum}

> You're a slimy rat. And you're stuck-in a 3-D Color Computer maze straight out of the twilight zone. Escape if you can!

Have you ever wondered what it's like to be a laboratory rat? Consuming mass quantities of cancer-causing food and drink, being injected, dissected, and molested? And those crazy mazes!

This Color Computer game simulates the life of an experimental rat. It gives you a rat's-eye view of a maze you must
successfully negotiate. The game is based on a two-dimensional maze, but gives you a three-dimensional view as you travel through it.

\section*{The Maze}

The maze comprises a 20 - by 20-element array (DIM \(\mathbf{A}(20,20)\) ) of

\section*{\(\mathbf{A}(20,20)\) array that holds the maze}
\(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}\) the current coordinates of the rat
XS,YS the starting coordinates of the maze
XE, YE the exit coordinates of the maze
XT,YT temporary coordinates for the rat's position
XF, YF position immediately in front of the temporary rat position
\(\mathrm{XR}, \mathrm{YR}\) position immediately right of the temporary rat position
XL,YL position immediately left of the temporary rat position
XA,YA values used to increment the range of view
\(F\) value of array in front of rat ( \(F=A(X F, Y F)\) )
\(L\) value of array to the left of the rat
\(R\) value of array to the right of the rat
D direction the rat is facing
A\$ command input variable
Table 1. Variables List
ones and zeros. The ones represent the walls, the zeros corridors. The maze's starting location is the value two, and the exit is the value three. The walls form the boundaries and cannot be traversed

The screen display is divided in half to create the rat's-eye view. Each half is divided into three ranges: the current location of the rat and the two locations immediately in front of the rat.

There are four possible corridor combinations for each area on each side of the screen. For example, at range zero (the rat's current coordinates), the following combinations of corridors and walls exist for the left side of the screen:
- corridor to the left, corridor to the front.
- corridor to the left, wall to the front.
- wall to the left, corridor to the front.
- wall to the left, wall to the front.

This scheme produces 24 combinations that have to be checked to print the entire screen. The program keeps track of your direction and accordingly

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prints \(N, S, E\), or \(W\) at the top of the screen. Use the appropriate letter keys to change the rat's direction during play. The \(L\) and \(R\) keys change the way the rat faces. The F key moves the rat forward. See Table 1 for a complete list of program variables.

\section*{The Program}

Before running the game, use the POKE 65495,0 command to increase program execution speed unless it

\section*{Program Listing I}

10 REM THIS PROGRAM SIMULATES A 20 REM RAT MAZE AT EYE LEVEL 30 REM BY R.D. UGLUM 6/82 40 CLS
50 PRINT "THIS IS THE RAT MAZE"
60 PRINT "YOU HAVE THE FOLLOWING"
78 PRINT "OPTION KEYS ... GOOD LUCK"
80 PRINT
90 PRINT " \(\quad \mathrm{N}=\) NORTH"
100 PRINT " \(\mathrm{S}=\) = SOUTH \(^{n}\)
110 PRINT " \(W=\) WEST"
120 PRINT " \(E=\) EAST"
130 PRINT * \(F=\) FORWARD"
140 PRINT " \(\quad\) = LEFT"
150 PRINT " \(\quad\) R \(=\) RIGHT"
160 PRINT " \(\quad Q=\) QUIT" \({ }^{*}\)
170 PRINT
180 PRINT "ENTER 'C' to CONTINUE"
190 PRINT " \({ }^{(W A I T} 15\) SEC)"
200 2\$=INKEY\$

\section*{10-30 Program comment header.}

40-210 Print header and command options.
220-560 Set up graphics mode and array that holds the maze. A value of one is a wall and a value of zero is an open passage. A value of two is the starting location and a value of three is the exit location.
570-590 Set initial direction and start accepting commands.
600-640 Check quit condition and output of location at end.
650-800 Set direction to desired value.
810-900 If command is an " \(F\) " then check for open space and update coordinates.
910-980 Check for termination condition. If not at end of maze then print view from current location and continue.
990-1010 Start of view subroutine. This subroutine prints the vjew from the current location and direction by determining the locations to the left, front, and right of the current location. This is repeated for two locations beyond the current location.
1020-1080 Determine \(\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{R}\), and F based upon direction. Begin range zero.
1090-1140 Left open, front open.
1150-1170 Left open, front closed.
Table 2 conimues
\(\qquad\)
```

210 IF 2\$<>"C" THEN 200
220 PCLEAR 4
230 DIM A (20.20)
240 PMODE 4,1
250 PCLS
260 DATA 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
270 DATA 1,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,2,1
280 DATA 1,1,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1
290 DATA 1,0,1,0,0,0,1,1,0,1,1,1,0,1,1,1,0,1,1,1
300 DATA 1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1
310 DATA 1,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1
320 DATA 1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1
330 DATA 1,1,1,0,1,0,1,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,1,1

```

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\section*{Disk-80 Expansion Interface}

A. 5 featured in Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar Byte Magazine, March 1981

Reviewed in March -82 "80 Microcomputing"
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DSK05 Printer/Power Supply Circuit Board.

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Reviewing Disk-80 is almost incongruous. because any comments can be summarized with the sentence, "It works." Dennis Bathory Kitsz, 80 Microcomputing, March 1982.

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Comm-80


As featured in Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar Byte Magazine, May and June 1980

The COMM-80 is the only interface you need to turn your TRS-80 Model 1 into a time sharing terminal with provisions for a printer. The COMM. 80 combines the most used features of the RS expansion interface in a low cost unit containing a built-in RS-232-C interface, a full 8 -bit parallel port and a 40 pin bus connector for future expanstion. Terminal software is included at no extra cost.
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- Centronics compatible parallel printer por (34 pin)
- 40 pin card edge connector for bus expansion
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CMO1 COMM-80 Serial/Paralie 1/0 interface A8T
\(\$ 150.00\)
TRS-BO is a trademark of Tandy Corp.

1180-1200 Left closed, front open.
1210-1260 Left closed, front closed.
1270-1320 Right open, front open.
1330-1350 Right open, front closed.
1360-1380 Right closed, front open.
1390-1440 Right closed, front closed.
1450-1490 Check for termination of view at wall. If no termination then extend range forward one. Redetermine \(\mathbf{L}, \mathrm{R}\), and F .
1500-1560 Left open, front open.
1570-1600 Left open, front closed.
1610-1630 Left closed, front open.
1640-1690 Left closed, front closed.
1700-1760 Right open, front open.
1770-1800 Right open, front closed.
1810-1830 Right closed, front open.
1840-1890 Right closed, front closed.
1900-1940 Check for termination of view at wall. If no termination then extend range forward one. Redetermine L, R, and F.
1950-2010 Left open, front open.
2020-2050 Left open, front closed.
2060-2080 Left closed, front open.
2090-2140 Left closed, front closed.
2150-2210 Right open, front open.
2220-2250 Right open, front closed.
2260-2280 Right closed, front open.
2290-2350 Right closed, front closed. End of routine.
2360-2390 This routine prints the letter " \(N\) ".
\(2400-2450\) This routine prints the letter " S ".
2460-2500 This routine prints the letter " \(E\) ".
2510-2550 This routine prints the letter "W".
causes problems.
The line commands in the program (see Table 2) draw the maze so that the line-end coordinates are obvious for converting this program to other machines. Try converting the program to draw commands; it requires some extra effort, but it might make the program execute faster.

\section*{Version Two}

The object of the second version of Rat Maze is similar to the first, but the maze is smaller and the rat slower. In addition, an invisible exit is included in the maze at a randomly chosen juncture. A tone increases in pitch as the rat nears this exit.

The most significant change, however, is the addition of five rat-eating cats to the maze. The cats, represented by circles, try to corner the rat. Three of the cats produce increasingly shrill noises as they get near the rat. The other two cats are silent. If you try to avoid the cats, you'll never find the exit.

Use POKE 65495,0 to make this version playable.

Write to Richard Uglum at 1117A E. Potter Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53207.


340 DATA \(1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1\)
350 DATA \(1,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1\)
360 DATA 1，0，1，0，0，0，1，0，1，0，0，1，0，1，1，0，1，1，0，1
370 DATA 1， \(0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1\)
380 DATA \(1,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,1,1,1\)
390 DATA 1，0，0，0，0，1，0，1，0，0，0，0，0，0，1，0，0，0，0，1
400 DATA \(1,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,1\)
410 DATA \(1,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1\)
420 DATA \(1,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1\)
430 DATA \(1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1\)
440 DATA \(1,1,1,1,3,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1\)
450 DATA \(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1\)
\(460 \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{J}=1\) TO 20
470 FOR I＝1 TO 20
480 READ A（I，J）
490 IF \(A(I, J)<>2\) THEN 520
500 XS＝I：\(Y S=J: X=I: Y=J\)
\(510 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=0\)
520 IF \(A(I, J)<>3\) THEN 550
\(530 \mathrm{XE}=\mathrm{I}: ~ Y \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{J}\) ：
\(540 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=0\)
550 NEXT I
560 NEXT J
570 D＝1：GOSUB 990
580 AS＝INKEY
590 IF ASE＂＂THEN 580
60 IF AS＜＞＂O＂THEN 650
610 CLS
\(62^{\circ}\) PRINT＂RATS FOILED AGAIN＂
630 PRINT＂\(X={ }^{\prime \prime} ; X^{\prime \prime} Y={ }^{\prime} ; Y\)
640 STOP
65月 IF \(A \$={ }^{"} \mathrm{~N}^{\prime \prime}\) THEN \(\mathrm{D}=1\)
660 IF \(A S={ }^{n} S^{n}\) THEN \(D=2\)
670 IF \(A \$=" E "\) THEN \(D=3\)
680 IF \(A \$=" W "\) THEN \(D=4\)
690 IE A\＄く〉＂L＂THEN 750
700 ON D GOTO 710，720．730，740
\(710 \mathrm{D}=4\) ：GOTO 750
\(720 \mathrm{D}=3\) ：GOTO 750
\(730 \mathrm{D}=1\) ：GOTO 75月
\(740 \mathrm{D}=2\) ：GOTO 750
750 IF A\＄く＞＂R＂THEN GOTO 810
760 ON D GOTO \(770,780,790,800\)
\(770 \mathrm{D}=3\) ：GOTO 810
\(780 \mathrm{D}=4:\) GOTO 810
790 D＝2：GOTO 810
\(800 \mathrm{D}=1\) ：GOTO 810
810 IF AS＜＞＂F＂THEN 910
820 ON D GOTO 830，850，870，890
830 IF \(A(X, Y-1)=0\) THEN \(Y=Y-1\)
840 GOTO 910
850 IF \(A(X, Y+1)=0\) THEN \(Y=Y+1\)
860 GOTO 910
870 IF \(A(X+1, X)=0\) THEN \(X=X+1\)
880 GOTO 910
890 IF \(A(X-1, Y)=0\) THEN \(X=X-1\)
900 GOTO 910
910 IF \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XE}\) AND \(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{YE}\) THEN 940
920 GOSUB 990
930 GOTO 580
940 CLS
950 SCRFEN 0,1
960 PRINT＂CONG＇RATS＇YOU HAVE＂
970 PRINT＂FOUND THE EXIT＂
980 END
\(990 \mathrm{XT}=\mathrm{X:} \mathrm{YT=Y:}\)
1000 PCLS
1010 SCRFEN 1,1
1020 ON D GOTO 1030，1050，1060．1070
1030 YA＝－1：YL＝YT：YR＝YT：YF＝YT－1：\(X A=0: X L=X T-1: X R=X T+1: X F=X T\) ：
i040 GOSUB 2360：GOTO 1080
1050 \(Y A=1: Y L=Y T: ~ Y R=Y T: ~ Y F=Y T+1: ~ X A=0: ~ X L=X T+1: ~ X R=X T-1: ~ X F=X T: ~\) GOSUB 2400：GOTO 1080
\(1060 \mathrm{YA}=0\) ：\(Y \mathrm{~L}=Y \mathrm{~T}-1: \quad \mathrm{YR}=Y \mathrm{~T}+1: \quad \mathrm{YF}=\mathrm{YT}: \quad \mathrm{XA}=1: \mathrm{XL}=\mathrm{XT}: X R=\mathrm{XT}: X F=X T+1:\) GOSUB 2460：GOTO 1080
\(1070 \quad \mathrm{YA}=\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{YL=YT+1:} \mathrm{YR=YT-1;} \mathrm{YF=YT:} \mathrm{XA=-1:} \mathrm{XL=XT:} \mathrm{XR=XT:} \mathrm{XF=XT-1}\) ：GOSUB 2510：GOTO 1080
\(1080 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{A}(X L, Y \mathrm{~L}): R=A(X R, Y R): E=A(X F, Y F)\)
1990 IF Lく〉日 OR \(\mathrm{F}\langle>\) THEN 1150
\(1100 \operatorname{LINE}(4,24)-(36,24), \operatorname{PSET}\)
1110 LINE \(-(36,184)\) ，PSET
1120 LINE－\((4,184)\) ，PSET
1130 LINE \((36,24)-(68,56)\) ，PSET
\(1140 \operatorname{LINE}(36,184)-(68,152)\) ，PSET
1156 IF Lく＞Q OR \(\mathrm{F}<>1\) THEN 1180
\(1160 \operatorname{LINE}(4,24)-(116,24), P S E T\)
\(1170 \operatorname{LINE}(4,184)-(116,184), \operatorname{PSET}\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1180 & IF L L O O F \(\mathrm{F}\langle>\) THEN 1216 \\
\hline 1190 & LINE（ 2 月，8）－\((68,56)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1206 & LINE（ 28,191 ）－（68，152），PSET \\
\hline 1210 & IF L＜＞1 OR F＜＞1 THEN 1270 \\
\hline 1220 & \(\operatorname{LINE}(20,8)-(32,24) \cdot \operatorname{PSET}\) \\
\hline 1230 & LINE－ 32,184\()\) ．PSET \\
\hline 1240 & LINE－ 28,191\()\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1250 & LINE（32，24）－（116，24）．PSET \\
\hline 1260 & LINE（32，184）－（116，184）PPSET \\
\hline 1270 & IF \(R<>0\) OR \(F<\gg\) THEN 1330 \\
\hline 1280 & LINE（ 278,24 ）－（196，24），PSET \\
\hline 1290 & LINE－ 196,184 ）．PSET \\
\hline 1300 & LINE \(-(228,184)\) ．PSET \\
\hline 1310 & LINE \((196,24)-(164,56)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1329 & LINE（196，184）－（164，152）．PSET \\
\hline 1330 & IF \(R<>0\) OR \(\mathrm{F}<>1 \mathrm{THEN} 1360\) \\
\hline 1340 & LINE（116，24）－（228，24），PSET \\
\hline 1350 & LINE（116，184）－（228，184），PSET \\
\hline 1360 & IF \(\mathrm{R}<>1\) OR \(\mathrm{F}<>0\) THEN 1390 \\
\hline 1370 & LINE（ 212,8\()-(164,56)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1380 & LINE（ 294,191\()-(164,152)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1390 & IF \(\mathrm{R}\langle>1\) OR \(\mathrm{F}<>1\) THEN 1450 \\
\hline 1400 & LINE（212，8）－（200，24）．PSET \\
\hline 1410 & LINE－ 2006,184\().\) PSET \\
\hline 1420 & LINE－ 206,191 ）．PSET \\
\hline 1430 & LINE（116，24）－（200，24），PSET \\
\hline 1440 & LINE（116，184）－（200，184）．PSET \\
\hline 1450 & IE \(\mathrm{F}=1\) THEN 2350 \\
\hline 1460 & \(X F=X F+X A: Y F=Y F+Y A\) \\
\hline 1479 & \(X R=X R+X A: \quad Y R=Y R+Y A\) \\
\hline 148 g & \(X L=X L+X A: Y L=Y L+Y A\) \\
\hline 1490 & \(\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{XL}, \mathrm{YL}): \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{XR}, \mathrm{YR}): \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{XF}, \Psi \mathrm{F})\) \\
\hline 1509 & IE L＜＞0 OR \(\mathrm{E}<>0\) THEN 1570 \\
\hline 1510 & LINE \((68,56)-(68,152)\). PSET \\
\hline 1520 & LINE（68，72）－（84，72）．PSET \\
\hline 1530 & LINE－\((84,136)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1540 & LINE－\((68,136)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1550 & \(\operatorname{LINE}(84,72)-(100,88), \operatorname{PSET}\) \\
\hline 1560 & LINE（84，136）－（190，120）．PSET \\
\hline 1570 & IF L＜＜＞0 OR F＜＞1 THEN 1610 \\
\hline 1580 & LINE（68，56）－（68，152）．PSET \\
\hline 1590 & \(\operatorname{LINE}(68,72)-(116,72)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1600 & LINE（68，136）－（116，136）．PSET \\
\hline 1616 & IF L＜＞l OR F＜＞0 THEN 1640 \\
\hline 1620 & LINE \((68,56)-(160,88)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1630 & LINE（ 68,152\()-(106,120)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1640 & IF Lく＞1 OR \(\mathrm{F}<>1\) THEN 1700 \\
\hline 1650 & LINE \((68,56)-(84,72)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1660 & LINE \(-(84,136)\) ．PSET \\
\hline 1670 & LINE－ 68,152\().\) PSET \\
\hline 1680 & \(\operatorname{LINE}(84,72)-(116,72), \operatorname{PSET}\) \\
\hline 1690 & LINE \((84,136)-(116,136)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1700 & IF \(\mathrm{R}\langle>0\) OR \(\mathrm{F}<>8\) THEN 1770 \\
\hline 1710 & LINE \((164,56)-(164,152)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1720 & LINE（164，72）－（148，72）．PSET \\
\hline 1730 & LINE－ 148,136\()\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1740 & LINE－ 164,136\()\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1750 & LINE \((148,72)-(132,88)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1760 & \(\operatorname{LINE}(148,136)-(132,126)\) ：PSET \\
\hline 1770 & IF \(\mathrm{R}\langle>0\) OR \(\mathrm{E}<>1\) THEN 1810 \\
\hline 1780 & LINE \((164,56)-(164,152)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1790 & \(\operatorname{LINE}(96,72)-(164,72)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1800 & LINE \((96,136)-(164,136)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1810 & IF \(R<>1\) OR \(F<>0\) THEN 1840 \\
\hline 1820 & LINE \((164,56)-(132,88)\) ．PSET \\
\hline 1830 & LINE（ 164,152\()-(132,120)\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1840 & IF \(R<>1\) OR \(E<>1\) THEN 1900 \\
\hline 1850 & \(\operatorname{LINE}(164,56)-(148,72) \cdot P S E T\) \\
\hline 1860 & LINE－ 1488,136\()\) ，PSET \\
\hline 1870 & LINE－ 164,152\()\) ．PSET \\
\hline 1880 & LINE（148，72）－（116，72），PSET \\
\hline 1890 & LINE（ 148,136 －\((116,136)\) ．PSET \\
\hline 1900 & IF \(\mathrm{F}=1\) THEN 2350 \\
\hline 1910 & \(X F=X F+X A: \quad Y F=Y F+Y A\) \\
\hline 1920 & \(X R=X R+X A: \quad Y R=Y R+Y A\) \\
\hline 1930 & \(X L=X L+X A: ~ Y L=Y L+Y A\) \\
\hline 1946 & \(L=A(X L, Y L): R=A(X R, Y R): E=A(X F, Y F)\) \\
\hline 1950 & IF \(L<>0\) OR \(\mathrm{F}<>0\) THEN 2020 \\
\hline 1960 & LINE（ 100,88 －\(-100,120)\) ．PSET \\
\hline 1970 & LINE（100，96）－（108，96），PSET \\
\hline 1980 & LINE－ 108,112 ．PSET \\
\hline 1990 & LINE－（100，112）．PSET \\
\hline 2000 & LINE（108，96）－（116，104）．PSET \\
\hline 2010 & \(\operatorname{LINE}(108,112)-(116,104)\) ．PSET \\
\hline 2020 & IF L \(4<0\) OR \(\mathrm{F}<>1\) THEN 2060 \\
\hline 2030 & LINE（100，88）－（100，120）．PSET \\
\hline 2040 & LINE（100，96）－（116，96），PSET \\
\hline 2050 & LINE（100，112）－（116，112）．PSET \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1180 IF L〈＞1 OR \(\mathrm{F}\langle>\mathrm{THEN} 1216\)
\(1200 \operatorname{LINE}(28,191)-(68,152)\) ．PSET
1210 IF Lく＞1 OR Fく〉1 THEN 1270
1230 LINE－ 32.184\().\) PSET
1240 LINE \(-(28,191)\), PSET
1250 LINE \((32,24)-(116,24)\) ．PSET
LINE \((32,184)-(116,184)\) PPSE
127 IF \(R<>0\) OR \(F<0\) THEN 1330
184）：PSET
1310 LINE（ 196,24 ）－（164，56），PSET
1329 LINE（196，184）－（164，152）．PSET
IF Rく＞0 OR Fく（164 15 1368
\(1350 \operatorname{LINE}(116,184)-(228,184)\) ，PSET
1360 IF \(R<>1\) OR \(F<>0\) THEN 1390
LINE \((212,8)-(164,56)\) PSSET
1380 LINE（294，191）－（164，152），PSET
1400 LINE \((212,8)-(200,24)\) ．PSET
1410 LINE－（200，184）．PSET
1420 LINE－\((206,191)\), PSET
LNE（116．24）－（200．24），PSET
1450 IE \(F=1\) THEN 2350
\(1460 X F=X F+X A: \quad Y F=Y F+Y A\)
\(1470 \mathrm{XR}=\mathrm{XR}+X A: Y R=Y R+Y A\)
\(1490 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{XL}, \mathrm{YL}): \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{XR}, \mathrm{YR}): \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{XF}, \mathrm{YF})\)
150月 IF L＜＞0 OR Eく＞0 THEN 1570
LINE \((68,56)-(68,152)\) ．PSET
1520 LINE \((68,72)-(84,72) \cdot \operatorname{PSET}\)
1540 LINE－\((68,136)\) PSET
\(1550 \operatorname{LINE}(84,72)-(100,88)\), PSET
1560 LINE \((84,136)-(190,120)\) ．PSET
150 LF L＜＞6 OR F＜＞1 THEN 1610
150 LNE 68,56\()-(68,152)\) ．PSE
1600 LINE \((68,136)-(116,136)\) ，PSET
161 IF L＜＜l OR F＜＜THEN 1640
1620 LINE \((68,56)-(100,88)\) ．PSET
\(1630 \operatorname{LINE}(68,152)-(106,120)\), PSET
1640 U
1660 LINE \(-(84,136)\), PSET
167日 LINE－\((68,152)\) ．PSET
\(1680 \operatorname{LINE}(84,72)-(116,72)\), PSEX
LINE \((84,136)-(116,136)\) ，PSET
1700 IF \(R<>0\) OR \(F \ll \theta\) THEN 1770
172 ITNE（164，72）－（148，72）PSET
1730 LINE－\((148,136)\) ，PSET
1740 LINE－（164，136），PSET
LINE \((148,72)-(132,88)\) ，PSET
760 LINE \((148,136)-(132,126)\) PSET
1770 IF R＜＞0 OR \(\mathrm{F}\langle>1\) THEN 1810
（164，56）－（164，152），
\(1800 \operatorname{LINE}(96,136)-(164,136)\) ，PSET
181 IF \(R<>1\) OR Fく〉0 THEN 1840
1920 LNE 164,56\()-(132,88)\) ASE
LINE（164，152）－（132，120）．PSET
1840 IF R \(\rangle 1\) OR \(\mathrm{F}\langle>1\) THEN 1900
1860 LINE－\((148,136)\), PSET
1870 LINE－（164，152）．PSET
\(1880 \operatorname{LINE}(148,72)-(116,72)\) ，PSET
（136）－（16，136）．PSE
1900 IF \(F=1\) THEN 2350
\(1910 \mathrm{XF}=\mathrm{XF}+\mathrm{XA}: \quad Y \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{YF}+\mathrm{YA}\)
\(1930 \mathrm{XL}=X L+X A\) ．YI \(=Y L+Y A\)
\(1940 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{XL}, \mathrm{YL}): \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{XR}, \mathrm{YR}): \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{XF}, Y \mathrm{~F})\)
190 1F
1970 （10） 06 （108 06 ）PSET
1980 LINE－（108，112）．PSET
1990 LINE－（100，112）．PSET
200 LINE（108，96）－（116，104）．PSET
\(2010 \operatorname{LINE}(108,112)-(116,104)\). PSET
2020 IF L \(\langle>0\) OR \(F \ll 1\) THEN 2060
\(2030 \operatorname{LINE}(100,88)-(100,120)\) ．PSET
2050 LINE（100．112）－（116．112）．PSET

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Listing / continued
2660 IF L \(<>1\) OR \(F<>0\) THEN 2090
2070 LINE (100,88) \(-(116,104)\). PSET
2080 LTNE \((100,120)-(116,104) . P S E T\)
2090 IF \(L_{\ll>1}\) OR \(\mathrm{F}<>1\) THEN 2150
2100 LINE (100,88) - (108,96), PSET
2116 LINE \(-(198,112)\). PSET
2120 LINE - (100,120). PSET
2130 LINE (108,96)-(116,96), PSET
2140 LINE \((108,112)-(116,112)\), PSET
2150 IF \(R<>0\) OR \(E<>0\) THEN 2220
2160 LINE \((132,88)-(132,120)\). PSET
2170 LINE \((132,96)-(124,96)\), PSET
2180 LINE \(-(124,112)\).PSET
2199 LINE \(-(172,112)\),PSET
2200 LINE \((124,96)=(116,104)\). PSET
2210 LINE \(-(124,112)\) PSET
2220 IF \(R<>0\) OR \(F<>1\) THEN 2260
\(2230 \operatorname{LINE}(132,88)-(132,126)\). PSET
2240 LINE \((116,96)-(132,96)\), PSET
\(2250 \operatorname{LINE}(116,112)-(132,112)\). PSET
2260 IF \(R<>1\) OR \(\mathrm{F}\langle>0\) THEN 2290
227 LINE ( 132,88 ) \(-(116,104)\).PSET
\(2280 \operatorname{LINE}(132,129)-(116,104)\). PSET
2290 IF \(R<>1\) OR \(F<>1\) THEN 2350
\(2300 \operatorname{LINE}(132,88)-(124,96), P S E T\)
2310 LINE \(-(124,112)\).PSEP
2320 LINE \(-(172,120), \mathrm{PSET}\)
2330 LINE ( 124,96 ) \(-(116,96)\), PSET
2346 LINE (124,112)-(116,112),PSET
2350 RETURN
2360 LTNE (112,16)-(112,10), PSET
2370 LINE \(-(120,16)\),PSET
2380 LINE \(-(120,10)\).PSET
2390 RETURN
2400 LINE (112,16)-(120,16), PSET
2410 LINE \(-(120,13)\), PSET
2420 LINE \(-(112,13)\),PSET
2430 LINE - (112,10). PSET
2440 LINE \(-(120,10)\).PSET
2450 RETURN
2460 LINE \((120,16)-(112,16)\). PSET
2470 LINE \(-(112,10) \cdot P S E T\)
2480 LINE \(-(120,10)\) PSET
2490 LINE \((112,13)-(120,13)\).PSET
2500 RETURN
2510 LINE \((112,10)-(112,16), \operatorname{PSET}\)
2520 LINE \(-(120,16)\). PSET
2530 LINE \(-(120,10)\), PSET
2540 LINE (116,10)-(116.16),PSET
2556 RETURN
- Disassemble from disk/memory
- Disassemble to disk/printer/video
- Automatic output partitioning
- Full label generation
- Data area screeninggenerates DB, DW

\section*{- \$40 + \$2 S\&H}

\section*{Program Listing 2}

10 REM THIS PROGRAM SIMULATES A
20 REM RAT MAZE AT EYE LEVEL
30 REM BY R.D. UGLUM 6/82
40 CLS
50 PRINT "THIS IS THE RAT MAZE"
66 PRINT YOU HAVE THE FOLLOWING"
70 PRINT OOPTION KEYS ... GOOD LUCK"
80 PRINT
90 PRINT " \(N=\) NORTH"
100 PRINT " \(\quad \mathrm{S}=\) SOUTH \(^{n}\)
110 PRINT " \(W=\) WEST*
120 PRINT " \(\quad E=E A S T T^{4}\)
130 PRINT " \(F=\) FORWARD"
140 PRINT " \(\quad=L^{\prime \prime}=r^{\prime \prime}\)
150 PRINT " \(\quad\) R \(=\) RIGHT"
160 PRINT " \(Q=Q U \perp T^{\prime \prime}\)
176 PRINT
180 PRINT "ENTER \({ }^{1} \mathrm{C}\) ' TO CONTINUE"
190 PRINT "(WAIT 15 SEC)"
\(200 \mathrm{Z} \$=\) INKEY
210 IF \(\mathrm{Z} \$\left\rangle^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.\) " THEN 200
220 PCLEAR 4
\(230 \operatorname{DIMA}(15,15), X C(5), Y C(5), S 2(5)\)
240 PMODE 4.1
250 PCLS
260 REM SCORE
\(270 \mathrm{SC}=100\)
280 DATA \(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1\)
290 DATA \(1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1\)
300 DATA \(1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1\)

\section*{Listing 2 contintued}

310 DATA \(1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1\) 320 DATA \(1,0,1,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,1,0,1\) 330 DATA \(1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1\) 340 DATA \(1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1\) 350 DATA \(1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1\) 360 DATA \(1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1\) 370 DATA \(1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1\) 380 DATA \(1,0,1,1,0,1,0,1,0,2,0,1,1,0,1\) 390 DATA \(1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1\) 400 DATA \(1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1\) 410 DATA \(1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1\) 420 DATA \(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1\) 430 DATA \(1,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,2,1\)
440 FOR \(J=1\) TO 15
450 FOR \(I=1\) TO 15
460 READ A（I，J）
470 NEXT I
480 NEXU J
490 XS＝8：Ys＝2
500 X＝XS：\(Y=Y S\)
\(510 \mathrm{XE}=\mathrm{RND}(15): \mathrm{YE}=\mathrm{RND}(15): \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{A}(\mathrm{XE}, \mathrm{YE})=1\) THEN 510 520 FOR I＝1 TO 5
\(530 \mathrm{XC}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{RN} \perp(15): \mathrm{YC}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{RND}(15)\)
540 IF \(A(X C(I), Y C(I))=1\) THEN 530
550 NEX＇I I
\(560 \mathrm{D}=1\) ：GOSUB 1240
570 AS＝INKEYY
575 IF A\＄＝＂\({ }^{2}\) THEN 570
580 FOR I＝1 TO 5
\(590 \quad \mathrm{CX}=\mathrm{RN} \cup(3): C Y=\mathrm{RNU}(3)\)
\(600 \quad C X=C X-2: C Y=C Y-2\)
\(610 \mathrm{CX}=\mathrm{CX}+\mathrm{XC}(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{CY}=\mathrm{CY}+\mathrm{YC}(\mathrm{I})\)
620 IF \(A(C X, C Y)=1\) THEN 640
\(630 \mathrm{YC}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{CY}: X C(I)=C X\)
640 NEXT I
650 REM GOTO HERE
670 IF AS〈〉＂O＂THEN 720
680 CLS
690 PRINT＂RATS FOILED AGAIN＂
700 PRINT \({ }^{m} X={ }^{*} ; X^{m} Y={ }^{m}: Y\)
710 STOP
720 IF \(A \${ }^{\text {＂}} \mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{D}}\) THEN \(\mathrm{D}=1\)
730 IF ASm＂S＂THEN D＝2
740 IF A\＄＂\({ }^{\text {E }}\)＂THEN D＝3
750 IF ASE＂W＂THEN D＝4
760 IF ASく〉＂L＂THEN 820
770 ON D GOTO 780，790，800，810
\(780 \mathrm{D}=4\) ：GOTO 820
790 D＝3：GOTO 820
\(800 \mathrm{D}=1\) ：GOTO 820
810 \(\mathrm{D}=2\) ：GOTO 820
820 IF A§＜＞＂R＂THEN GOTO 880
830 ON D GOTO \(840,850,860,870\)
\(840 \mathrm{D}=3\) ：GOTO 880
\(850 \mathrm{D}=4\) ：GOTO 880
\(860 \mathrm{D}=2\) ：GOTO 880
\(870 \mathrm{D}=1\) ：GOTO 880
880 IF ASく》 \({ }^{\boldsymbol{n}} \mathrm{F}^{\boldsymbol{n}}\) THEN 980
890 ON D GOTO \(900,920,940,960\)
900 IF \(A(X, Y-1)=0\) THEN \(Y=Y-1\)
910 GOTO 980
920 IF \(A(X, Y+1)=6\) THEN \(Y=Y+1\)
930 GOTO 980
940 IF \(A(X+1, Y)=0\) THEN \(X=X+1\)
950 GOTO 980
960 IF \(A(X-1, Y)=0\) THEN \(X=X-1\)
976 GOTO 980
\(980 S 1=S Q R\left((X E-X)^{\wedge} 2+(Y E-Y)^{\wedge} 2\right)\)
996 Sl＝255－S1＊15
1000 FOR \(I=1\) TO 5
\(1010 \mathrm{~S} 2(I)=\operatorname{SQR}\left((X C(I)-X)^{\wedge} 2+(Y C(I)-Y)^{\wedge} 2\right)\)
\(1020 \mathrm{~S} 2(\mathrm{I})=255-\mathrm{S} 2(\mathrm{I}) * 15\)
1030 NEXT I
1040 IF \(S 2(1)>=S 2(2)\) AND \(S 2(1)>=S 2(3)\) THEN \(S 4=S 2(1)\)
1050 IF \(\mathrm{S} 2(2)>S 2(1)\) ANU \(\mathrm{S} 2(2)>=S 2(3)\) THEN \(\mathrm{S} 4=\mathrm{S} 2(2)\)
1060 IF \(S 2(3)>S 2(1)\) AND \(S 2(3)>52(2)\) THEN \(S 4=S 2(3)\)
1070 IF S4＜S1 THEN S4＝S1
1089 SOUND S4，1
1090 SC＝SC－1
1100 FOR \(I=1\) TO 5
1110 IF \(X<>X C(I)\) OR \(Y<>Y C(I)\) THEN 1140
1120 CLS：PRINT＂TO BAD，THE CAT GOT YOU＂
1130 GUTO 1130
1140 NEXT I
1150 IF \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XE}\) AND \(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{YE}\) THEN 1189
1160 GUSUB 1240
1170 GOTO 570
1180 CLS
```

Lsting 2 cominued
1190 SCREEN 0.1
1200 PRINT "CONG'RATS' YOU HAVE"
1210 PRINT *FOUND THE EXIT"
1220 PRINT "YUUR SCORE = ";SC
1230 END
1240 XT=X: YT=Y:
1250 PCLS
1260 SCREEN 1,1
1270 ON D GOTO 1280,1300,1310,1320
1280 YA=-1: YL=YT: YR=YT: YF=YT-1: XA=0: XL=XT-1: XR=XT+1: XF=XT

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1290 GOSUB 2700: GOTO 1330
1300 YA=1: YL=YT: YR=YT: YF=YT+1: XA=0: XL=XT+1: XR=XT-1: XF=XT:
GOSUB 2/40: GOTO 1330
1310 YA=0: YL=YT-1: YR=YT+1: YF=YT: XA=1: XL=XT: XR=XT: XF=XT+1:
GOSUB 2800: GOTO 1330
1320 YA=0: YL=YT+1: YR=YT-1: YF=YT: XA=-1: XL=XT: XR=XT: XF=XT-1
: GOSUB 2850: GOTO 1330
1330 L=A(XL,YL): R=A (XR,YR): F=A(XF,YF)
1340 FOR I=1 TO 5
1350 IF XF=XC(I) ANU YF=YC(I) THEN CIRCLE(116,104),28
1360 NEXT I
1370 IF L<>O OR F<>O THEN 1430
1380 LINE(4,24)-(36,24),PSET
1390 LINE - (36,184),FSET
1400 LINE - (4,184),PSET
1416 LINE ( 36,24)-{68,56),PSET
1420 LINE(36,184)-(68,152),PSET
1430 IF L<>0 OR F<<1 THEN 1460
1440 LINE (4,24)-(116,24),PSET
1450 LINE(4,184)-(116,184),PSET
1460 IF L<>l OR F<>O THEN 1490
1470 LINE (20,8)-(68,56),PSET
1480 LINE (28,191)-(68,152),PSET
1490 IF L<>1 OR F<>I THEN 1550
1500 LINE (20,8)-(32,24),PSET
1510 LINE - (32,184),PSET
1520 LINE - (28,191),PSET
1530 LINE(32,24)-(116,24),PSET
1546 LINE (32,184)-(116,184),PSET
1550 IF R<>0 OR F<>@ THEN 1610
1560 LINE (228,24)-(196, 24),PSET
1570 LINE - (196,184),PSET
1580 LINE - (228,184),PSET
1590 LINE(196,24)-(164,56),PSET
1600 LINE(196,184)-(164,152),PSET
1610 IF R<>0 OR F<>1 THEN 1640
1620 LINE (116,24)-(228,24),PSET
1630 LINE (116,184)-(228,184),PSET
1640 IF R<>1 OR F<>D THEN 1670
1650 LINE (212,8)-(164,56),PSET
1660 LINE(204,191)-(164,152),PSET
1670 IF R<>1 OR F<>1 THEN 1730
1680 LINE(212,8)-(200, 24),PSET
1690 LLNE - (200,184),PSET
1700 LINE - (206,191),PSET
1710 LINE(116,24)-(260,24),PSET
1720 LINE (116,184)-(200,184),PSET
1730 IF F=1 THEN 2690
1740 XF=XF+XA: YF=YF+YA
1750 XR=XR+XA: YR=YR+YA
1760 XL=XL+XA: YL=YL+YA
1770 L=A(XL,YL): R=A(XR,YR): F=A(XF,YF)
1780 FOR I=1 TO 5
1790 IF XF=XC(I) AND YF=YC(I) THEN CIRCLE
1800 NEXT I
1810 IF L<>O OR F<>0 THEN 1880
1820 LINE (68,56)-(68,152),PSET
1839 LINE (68,72)-(84,72),PSET
1848 LINE = (84,136),PSET
1850 LINE - (68,136),PSET
1800 LINE (B4,72)-(100,88),PSET
18/0 LINE (84,136)-(100,120),PSET
1880 IF L<>0 OR F<>1 THEN 1920
1890 LINE(68,56)-(68,152),PSET
1900 LINE (68,72)-(116,72),PSET
1910 LINE (68,136)-(116,136),PSET
1920 IF L<<l OR F<>日 THEN 1950
1930 LINE (68,56)-(100,88),PSET
1940 LINE (68,152)-(100,120),PSET
1950 IF L<>1 OR F<>1 THEN 2010
1960 LINE (68,56)-(84,72),PSET
1970 LINE - (84,136),PSET
1980 LINE - (68,152),PSET
1990 LINE (84,72)-(116,72),PSET
2000 LINE (84,136)-(116,136),PSET
2010 IF R<>6 OR F<>O THEN 2980
2020 LINE(164,56)-(164,152),PSET

```
\(2030 \operatorname{LINE}(164,72)-(148,72)\) ，PSET
2640 LINE \(-(148,136)\) ，PSET
2050 LINE－（164，136），PSET
\(2060 \operatorname{LINE}(148,72)-(132,88)\) ，PSET
\(2970 \operatorname{LINE}(148,136)-(132,128)\) ，PSET
2080 IF \(R<>8\) OR \(F<>1\) THEN 2120
2690 LINE \((164,56)-(164,152)\) ，PSET
\(2100 \operatorname{LINE}(46,72)-(164,72)\) ，PSET
2110 LINE \((96,136)-(164,136)\) ，PSET
2126 IF \(R<>1\) OR \(F<>\) THEN 2150
2130 LINE \((164,56)-(132,88)\) ．PSET
\(2140 \operatorname{LINE}(164,152)-(132,126)\) ，PSET
2150 IF \(R<>1\) OR \(F<>1\) THEN 2210
\(2160 \operatorname{LINE}(164,56)-(148,72)\) ，PSET
2178 LINE－\((148,136)\) ，PSET
2180 LINE－\((164,152)\) ，PSET
2190 LINE（148，72；－（116，72），PSET
\(2209 \operatorname{LINE}(148,136)-(116,136)\) ，PSET
2210 IF F＝1 THEN 2690
\(2226 \mathrm{XF}=\mathrm{XF}+\mathrm{XA:} \mathrm{YF=YF+YA}\)
\(2230 \mathrm{XR}=\mathrm{XR}+\mathrm{XA}: \quad \mathrm{YR}=\mathrm{YR}+\mathrm{YA}\)
\(2240 \mathrm{XL}=\mathrm{XL}+\mathrm{XA}: \quad \mathrm{YL}=\mathrm{YL}+\mathrm{YA}\)
\(2250 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{XL}, \mathrm{YL}): \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{XR}, \mathrm{YR}): \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{XF}, \mathrm{YF})\)
2260 POR I＝1 TO 5
2270 IF XF＝XC（I）AND YF＝YC（I）THEN CIRCLE（1
2280 NEXT I
2290 IF Lく〉＠OR Fく＞0 THEN 2360
\(2300 \operatorname{LINE}(100,88)-(100,120)\), PSET
\(2310 \operatorname{LINE}(100,96)-(108,96)\) ，PSET
2320 LINE－\((108,112)\) ，PSET
233 LINE－（100，112），PSET
\(2340 \operatorname{LINE}(108,96)-(116,104)\) ，PSET
2350 LINE \((108,112)-(116,104)\) ，PSET
2360 IF Lく＞0 OR Fく＞1 THEN 2400
\(2370 \operatorname{LINE}(100,88)-(108,128)\) ，PSET
\(2380 \operatorname{LINE}(100,96)-(116,96)\), PSET
\(2390 \operatorname{LINE}\{100,112\}-(116,112)\), PSET
2400 IF L＜＞1 OR Fく＞傮 THEN 2436
2410 LINE \((100,88)-(116,104)\) ，PSET
\(2420 \operatorname{LINE}(100,120)-(116,104)\) ，PSET
2430 IF L＜＞1 OR \(F<>1\) THEN 2490
2440 LINE \((100,88)-(108,96)\) ，PSET
2450 LINE－\((108,112)\) ，PSET
2460 LINE－ 100 ，120），PSET
2470 LINE（108，46）－\｛116，96），PSET
\(2480 \operatorname{LINE}(188,112)-(116,112)\), PSET
2490 IF Rく＞日 OR Fく＞0 THEN 2560
2506 LINE \((132,88)-(132,129)\) ，PSET
\(2510 \operatorname{IINE}(132,96)-(124,96)\) ，RSET
2520 LINE－（124．112），PSET
2530 LINE \(-(132,112)\) ，PSET
2540 LINE \((124,96)-(116,104)\), PSET
2550 LINE－\((124,112)\), PSET
2560 IF R＜＞0 OR F＜＞1 THEN 2600
257 LINE \(\operatorname{LI} 132,88)-(132,120)\) ，PSET
2586 LINE \((116,96)-(132,96)\) ．PSET
2590 LINE（116，112）－（132，112），PSET
2600 IF Rく＞1 OR Fく〉O THEN 2630
2610 LINE \((132,88)-(116,164)\), PSET
2620 LINE \((132,120)-(116,104)\) ，PSET
2630 IF R＜＞1 OR F《＞1 THEN 2690
2640 LINE \((132,8 B)-(124,96)\) ，PSET
2650 LINE－\((124,112)\), PSET
2660 LINE－\((132,120)\) ，PSET
2670 LINE \((124, y 6)-(116,96)\), PSET
2680 LINE（124，112）－（116，112），PSET
2690 RETURN
\(2700 \mathrm{LINE}(112,16)-(112,10)\) ，PSET
2710 LINE－\((120,16)\) ，PSET
2720 LINE－（120，10），PSET
2736 RETURN
2740 LINE（112，16）－\((120,16)\) ，PSET
2750 LINE－（120，13），PSET
2760 LINE－\((112,13)\) ，PSET
2776 LINE－（112，10），PSET
2780 LINE－（120，10），PSET
2790 RETURN
2800 LINE \((120,16)-(112,16)\), PSET
2810 LINE－\((112,19)\) ，PSET
2820 LINE－（120，10），PSET
\(2830 \operatorname{L} \perp \mathrm{NE}(112,13)-(125,13)\) ，PSET
2840 RETURN
2850 LINE（112，10）－（112，16），PSET
2860 LINE－\((120,16)\) ，PSET
2870 LINE－\((120,10)\), PSET
2880 LINE（116，10）－（116，16）．PSET
2890 RETURN
2900 SCREEN 1,1
2910 GOTO 2910

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DEALER INQUIRIES WELCOME!


\title{
Muddy Pig Simulator
}

\author{
by Mike Conforti
}

\section*{et ready for your next big muddy pig compe－ tition with this snazzy simulation in which its your job to round up two escaped pigs．}

10 CLEAR500：CLS：PRINT＠464，＂＂： 1 IFPEEK（275）\(\langle>50 \mathrm{~V}=253: \mathrm{K}=214: \mathrm{L}=195: \mathrm{W}\) \(=222: S=254: N=196:\) GOTO160ELSEV＝120：K＝42：L＝43：W＝89：N＝35：S＝111：GOTO 160
20 CLS：PRINT＠467，＂n；：INPUT＂LEVEL（D－HARD／15－EASY）＂；LV：IFLVくOORL V＞15THENGOTO20ELSECLS：PRINT＠65，STRINGS（11，131）：：PRINT＠O，STRING\＄（ 64，176）：：FURI＝1TO14：POKE15360＋I＊64，191：POKE15423＋I＊64，191：NEXTI
30 PRINT＠Ø，NM\＄：＂．．．＂；HS\＄：：PRINTE960，STRING\＄ 63,131\()::\) POKE16383，1
 EXII：J＝1：POKE16919，0：POKE16920，0
\(40 \mathrm{H}=(\operatorname{RND}(3)-2) * 64: I F H=0 \mathrm{GOTO} 46 \mathrm{ELSEA}=15424+(\operatorname{RND}(12)) * 64:\) FORI \(=1 \mathrm{TOR}\) ND（18）\(+8:\) POKEA＋I，L：IEI＝6ORI＝7POREA \(I\) ， 32 ：NEXTIELSENEXTI：\(A=A+I-1: F\) ORI＝1TO13：\(A=A+H: \operatorname{IFPEEK}(A)=32\) POKEA，L：NEXTIELSENEXTI
\(50 \mathrm{FORI}=1 T O 2: B(I)=15420+\operatorname{RND}(900): \operatorname{IFPEEK}(B(I))\langle>32 \operatorname{GOTO} 0 \mathrm{BELSENEXTI}\) 60 FORI＝1TORND \(\left(L V^{\star} 20\right)+10: A=15420+\) RND \((900): \operatorname{IFPEEK}(A)\langle>32 N E X T I E L S E\) POKEA，W：NEXTI：FORI \(=1\) TORND（ \(5 * \operatorname{LV}\) ）\(+5: A=15420+\) RND \((900): \operatorname{IFPEEK}(A)\langle>32\) ，NEX＇IELSEPOKEA，K：NEXTI
70 FORF \(=1 T O 2: H=B(F): Z=R N D(4): I F Z=1 B(F)=H+64 E L S E I F Z=2 B(F)=H-64 E L S\) \(\operatorname{EIF} Z=3 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{~F})=\mathrm{H}+1 \operatorname{ELSEB}(\mathrm{~F})=\mathrm{H}-1\)
\(80 \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{F})=\mathrm{H}:\) NEXTH：PRINTE28，RIGHTS（TIMES，5）： \(\mathrm{HO}=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{J}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{PEEK}(14400):\) IFX＝1ดGOTO9＠ELSEIFX＝64P（J）＝P（J）＋1：GOTO9gELSEIFX＝32P（J）＝P（J）－1：GOT O90ELSEIFX \(=16 \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{J})=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{J})+64: \operatorname{GOTO90ELSEIEX}=8 \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{J})=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{J})-64: \operatorname{GOTO90ELSE}\) IFX＝1：28POKEP（J），V：J \(=\mathrm{J}+1: I F J=11 \mathrm{~J}=1: \mathrm{PO}=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{J}): E L S E P O=P(J)\)
90 \(\operatorname{FORI}=1\) TO2： \(\operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{I}))\rangle 32 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{I}) ; \mathrm{NN}=\mathrm{NN}+1: \operatorname{POKEB}(\mathrm{I})\) ，N：NEXTIE LSEPOKLits（I），N：POnEH（I），32：NN＝：NEXTI
\(100 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(P(J))<>32 P(J)=P O: \operatorname{POKEP}(J), \operatorname{SELSEPOKEP}(J), S: P O K E P O, 32\) 110 IFNN＜50GOTO70ELSEES＝RI（HHT\＄（TIME\＄，5）
\(120 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{LEFT}(\mathrm{ES}, 2)): I F G M>A, T=2 E L S E I F H M=A A N D H S>V A L(R I G H T S(E \$\), 2） \(\mathrm{T}=2 \mathrm{ELSET}=1\)
\(130 \mathrm{~J} \$=I N K E \cup \$: H=0: A=V A L(L E F T \$(E \$, 2)): B=V A L(L E F T \$(E \$, 2)): I F H M<A O R\) HM＝AANDHS \(\langle B\) ，GOTOI50ELSEPRINTO464，＂YOU HAVE BEATEN THE HIGHSCORE＂


 M\＄＋I\＄：GOTO150ELSENM\＄＝NMS＋I\＄：PRINT＠604＋H，I\＄；：GOTO140
150 PRINT＠980，＂PRESS 〈SPACE〉 BAR TO RUN＂：：IFINKEY\＄\(=n\)＂，GUTO20 ELSEGUTO150
160 CLS：PRINTE28，＂CORRAL＂；：PRINT＠87，＂BY MIKE CONFORTI＂：PRINT＠150 ，STRING \((18,131)\) ；PRINT：PRINTTAB（5）＂GUIDING YOUR CREW，TRY TO CA PTURE 2 PIGS WHO ESCAPED＂：PRINTTAB（5）STRING\＄（52，131）；：FORI＝1TO10 ：PUKヒ1570日 I ，V：NEXTI
170 PRINT＠352，＂\(==\) THE CREW＂：POKE15766，N：POKE15773，N：PRINT＠416，＂ \(<==\) THE W1LD PIGS＂；：FORI \(=2\) TOI \(\mathrm{SSTEP}^{2}\) ：POKE15827＋I，K：NEXTI：PRINT＠48
 CACTI＂；：ドORI＝1TOI ：POKE15956＋I，L：NEXTI：PRINT＠608，＂＜＝＝FENCE＂； 180 POKヒ16022，V：POKE16150，V：POKE16085，V：POKE16087，V：POKE16086，N： POKどl6028，L：POnti 6092，K：POKE16156，W：POKEl6093，N：POKE16094，V：POKE 16029，V：POKE16157，V：PRINT＠736，＂＜＝＝A CAPTUREn；HS＝59：HM＝59：NM\＄＝＂ ＊＊＊＂：HS \(\$=\)＂ \(59: 59^{n}\) ：GOTO150

Airplane pilots have all the fun．When they＇re not out flying，they can boot up Flight Simulator on a Model III．

But suppose your avocation is cap－ turing muddy pigs．How can you prac－ tice your skills if you don＇t have any swine handy？

This may be the piece of software you＇re looking for－a muddy pig simulator．

\section*{How It Works}

The corral fence is broken and two pigs have escaped．It＇s up to you and your crew to capture the pigs in as little time as possible．

This task isn＇t easy．The pigs are very muddy，and you must surround them on all sides to capture them．Guide your crew to strategic positions and use ob－ stacles and corners to your advantage． Use the arrow keys to move players and the space bar to change which player you control．

The upper left corrier holds the high scorer＇s initials and time．In the upper middle is your present time．

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Fast . . . Reliable . . . Flexible . . . Easy To Use A Full Featured Letter Processor:
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\title{
My Foe Flicker
}

\author{
by Joseph Dlhopolsky
}

\section*{E liminate the flickering that plagues your animation routines. This technique alerts your Z80 when the electron gun's aim is on target.}

Does your Model III animation program exhibit jerky, flickering screen movement, instead of the smooth motion you see on a television, movie, or arcade screen? It's a common problem in machine-language animation programs. Here are some tips on how to eliminate that annoying screen flicker.

Microcomputer CRTs operate on the same principle as black and white televi sion sets: The electron gun that excites (and lights) screen phosphors aims a beam of electrons in a sequential pattern over the screen's surface. In a television, the information displayed on the screen is a picture. In the Model III, and other computers, the information consists of ASCII and graphics characters.

The computer's electron beam scans the entire screen starting at the top left. The beam moves to the right to finish the top line, then executes a horizontal retrace to return the beam to the screen's leftmost point. It jumps down to the second line and traverses it from left to right. After 192 lines (for a TRS-80), the beam executes a vertical retrace and starts at the top again. The entire process operates at a frequency of 60 Hz (cycles per second) in the United

\section*{The Key Box}

\section*{Model III \\ 16K RAM}

Basic, Assembly Language
Editor/Assembler

States ( 50 Hz in Europe and other countries), refreshing the video screen every 16.667 milliseconds ( ms ).

The 17 -ms interval is important in animation. Most human beings detect no flicker in a display updated at 60 Hz . This frequency is the minimum at which most people physiologically fuse a flickering display into one that appears to be solid-called critical flicker frequency or CFF. If you reduce the frequency, more and more people detect flicker. Animators must keep this in mind. A good animation program is written in machine language to make screen changes every 17 ms ; a program written in Basic is much too slow for animation.

Sometimes, even machine language is too slow. To display movement of an object on the screen, an animation routine must erase the old material from the screen before, or as, the new material appears. A complex animation program can take longer than 17 ms to determine the new position of the screen's contents. So, a certain amount of jumping can occur as the video frame frequency falls below the critical flicker frequency. This can be written off as a practical limitation of the system, although a clever programmer might be able to speed up the routines to reduce the problem.

There is another flicker problem not associated with a limitation of the ma-chine-language program. Rather, it is a characteristic of how the microcomputer displays information on the video
screen. Many programmers are not aware of the design attributes that influence the quality of their visual displays.

For instance, Sublogic's T80-FS1 Flight Simulator program for the Model III, which lets the user "fly" a Sopwith Camel, is a very complex ma-chine-language program that updates the video screen three to six times per second. This rate is well below the critical fusion frequency, so considerable screen flicker and jumping is apparent.

These video irregularities result from display design problems. When the ma-chine-language routines update screen data, the update information is immediately loaded into video RAM. The results of some routines alter video RAM already changed by other routines. The changes in video RAM occur more often than the \(3-\) to \(6-\mathrm{Hz}\) rate of the screen. As a result, material appears and disappears from the screen randomly. Moreover, noticeable flicker occurs when entire material is momentarily erased from the screen, only to be replaced a split second later.

The psychological experimentation I do requires precise, non-flickering video displays of visual stimuli. It is often necessary to know exactly when a stimulus appears on the screen so that the experimental subject's reaction time is precisely measured. In the process of my experimentation, I realized the stimulus does not merrily appear on the screen precisely when the Z80 tells it to. It appears when the electron beam gets around to it in its \(60-\mathrm{Hz}\) cyclic journey across the screen. Video screen scanning occurs independently of the intentions of the Z 80 or of the program designer.

The TRS-80's video display is mem-ory-mapped. There are 1,024 locations in random-access memory (RAM) for each character location on the video
screen (RAM addresses 3C00-3FFF hexadecimal, 15360-16383 decimal). Most TRS-80 progranmers are aware that whenever the TRS-80 is instructed to load a value into a video RAM location, the corresponding ASCII or graphics character appears on the video screen in the assigned location. However, the \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) has not carried out the act of drawing the stimulus on the screen.
Rather, it has loaded a byte code into a video RAM address. The video RAM, then, serves as a base from which the video circuitry, operating independently of the Z 80 , reads and translates data to control the intensity of the electron beam as it scans the screen.

Since the Z80 does not actively draw material on the screen, a major problem exists for animators. Suppose, for example, you have a machine-language program that prints very large letters on the screen. It takes 17 ms for each 16 -line letter to appear on the screen, even though the Z 80 loads data into video RAM in a fraction of a millisecond.

Suppose your program draws the letter A, waits three seconds and then draws the letter \(\mathbf{B}\). The \(\mathbf{Z} 80\) has no idea where the electron beam is pointing when it loads the letter data into video RAM. Ideally, the beam should be at the top of the screen. But, if the beam is in the middle of the screen, you could see the top half of the letter \(\mathbf{A}\) and the bottom half of the letter B for an instant.

This nonsensical figure lasts only for an instant. For an alphabet display, the problem might not be acute. But if you're trying to navigate your Sopwith F. 1 Camel, bomb a fuel depot without crashing into the mountains, and avoid being shot down by five German fighters on your tail, you don't want any distractions and you want clear screen displays.

What might resolve Flight Simulator's problems? Ideally, all intended screen updates should be carried out on an invisible page dedicated to video memory. Once an update is complete, the \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) should wait until the electron beam is at the top of the screen or at an invisible location (more on this later). Then a block load instruction should be executed, transferring the invisible page to active video RAM just ahead of the electron beam. The resulting program retains the original jumpiness, but it is flicker-free. However, the TRS-80 display generator is not precisely timed nor is it designed to provide flicker-free, steady animation.

I wanted the Z 80 to determine the electron beam's location at any given moment, a feature not included as a
hardware option. Mike Berger, a design engineer for the Model III, helped me develop a routine, written in Z80 machine language, that uses the Model III's real-time clock (RTC). The RTC is software driven through an RTC interrupt operating at 30 Hz .

When an RTC interrupt occurs, the Z80 finishes the current machine-language instruction. Then processing shunts to an interrupt-handling address containing the RTC interrupt-handling routine.

A normal RTC routine increments a counter at RAM address 4216 hexadecimal ( 16918 decimal). This counter, therefore, increments every 33.3 ms . Every 30 incrementations, one second is added to the RTC's second counter. After the RTC is updated, the Z 80 returns from the interrupt and continues its previous task. In short, the interrupt causes the Z 80 to suspend its current processing for a fraction of a millisecond every 33.3 ms to update the clock.

The interrupt's 30 Hz operating frequency derives from the 60 Hz video scan frequency. The video circuitry produces a signal after every second screen page (every 33.3 ms ). The \(Z 80\) interprets this signal as a maskable in-
terrupt. Video synchronization is achieved because the electron beam's screen location is known when the interrupt occurs.

The programmer steals the interrupt from the real-time clock. The clock stops keeping accurate time (or stops altogether, depending on how you work it) but you don't have to tell time to produce a good animation.

RTC interrupt normally vectors the Z80 to RAM address 4046 hex ( 16454 decimal). This address and the following two addresses contain codes for an Assembly-language jump instruction, JP 2935 H . This instruction tells the Z80 where to jump to in RAM to update the RTC. Normally, the address is 2935 hex (13609 decimal).

To use the RTC interrupt for video synchronization, the programmer must change the 2-byte address in 4047 and 4048 hex from the RTC interrupt-handling address to the address of the machine-language routine coordinating the Z 80 's screen printing.

Program Listing 1 is a machine-language routine that uses the RTC interrupt to move a 16 -line vertical bar from the left side of the screen to the right side. The program assembles with any TRS-80 editor/assembler and loads

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Program Listing 1
from disk. Alternatively, the object code (see Table 1) can be POKEd into RAM as part of a Basic program. Regardless of the technique used to get the program in RAM, it must begin at location FE00 hex ( 65024 decimal). If running the program as a USR call from Basic, be sure to answer less than 65024 to the Memory Size query.

Before delving into the details of Listing 1, you may want to run a simple Basic program that moves a vertical bar across the screen in a fashion similar to Listing 1. An example appears in Program Listing 2 that demonstrates the fatiguing flicker. While a machine-language routine might perform the task more quickly and efficiently, without video synchronization the program shows no great improvement in flicker.

Listing 1 revectors the RTC interrupt, waits for the interrupt, draws the first line, waits for 16.667 ms to pass, then erases the line and simultaneously draws the next line. When the vertical line moves to the right edge of the screen, the RTC interrupt returns to normal.

Line 140 locates the Delay ROM address so the program can call it when a delay is desired.

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Line 150 disables all maskable interrupts, including the RTC interrupt. This avoids the possibility of an interrupt occurring while the vector is being changed.

Lines 160 and 170 change the RTC interrupt vector to the RAM address of the Start routine (beginning at line 220).
Line 180 enables the interrupts so the new vector will operate.

Lines 190 and 200 execute a \(50-\mathrm{ms}\) pause during which the Z 80 waits for the interrupt to occur. Once it does, 100 microseconds pass and the Z80 then begins processing the instructions in the Start routine. The RETI instruction in line 480 returns the 280 to line 200 to complete the 50 ms pause.

Line 210 executes a return to Basic or to the machine-language program that called the routine.

Line 220 begins the interrupt-handling routine. It first disables all maskable interrupts because the routine takes longer than 33.3 ms to complete. If the interrupts are not disabled, the RTC interrupt would restart the routine every 33.3 ms and it would never be completed.

Lines 230 and 240 load the starting address (the top left location on the
```

```
16 BASIC MOVING BAR
```

```
16 BASIC MOVING BAR
        By Joseph G. Dlhopolsky, Ph.D.
        By Joseph G. Dlhopolsky, Ph.D.
        St. Johr's University
        St. Johr's University
        Staten Island, New York 10301
        Staten Island, New York 10301
20: Revised 8208.21
20: Revised 8208.21
990 DEFSTRA-H:DEFINTI-N
990 DEFSTRA-H:DEFINTI-N
1000 B0=:^:A=CHR$(191)+CHR$(24)+CHR$(26)
1000 B0=:^:A=CHR$(191)+CHR$(24)+CHR$(26)
1001 FORJ=1TO15:B0=B0+A:NEXT
1001 FORJ=1TO15:B0=B0+A:NEXT
1002 B0=B0+CHR$(191)
1002 B0=B0+CHR$(191)
1005 Bl="N:A=CHR$(128)+CHR$(24) +CHR$ (26)
1005 Bl="N:A=CHR$(128)+CHR$(24) +CHR$ (26)
1006 FORJ=1TO15:Bl=Bl+A:NEXT
1006 FORJ=1TO15:Bl=Bl+A:NEXT
1007 Bl=Bl+CHR$(128)
1007 Bl=Bl+CHR$(128)
1009 FORJ=1TO10
1009 FORJ=1TO10
1016 FORJ0=0T064
1016 FORJ0=0T064
1012 PRINT@JO,B0;
1012 PRINT@JO,B0;
1012 PRINT@J0,B0;
1012 PRINT@J0,B0;
1016 NEXT
1016 NEXT
1020 NEXT:GOSUB9200:CLS:END
1020 NEXT:GOSUB9200:CLS:END
9200 A=INKEY$
9200 A=INKEY$
9210 PRINTM962,"(PRESS ANY KEY TOONONTI
9210 PRINTM962,"(PRESS ANY KEY TOONONTI
N U E)";
N U E)";
9220 A=INREY$
9220 A=INREY$
9230 IFA=" 'THEN9220ELSERETURN
```

```
9230 IFA=" 'THEN9220ELSERETURN
```

```

Program Listing 2
screen) of the first bar into RAM addresses FFFC (LSB) and FFFD (MSB) hex ( 65532 and 65533 decimal). This value is incremented as the bar appears in new locations.

Line 280 loads 3F hex ( 63 decimal) into the DE register for adding to the IY register. The IY register points to the
current video address for printing one of the 16 portions of each bar.

Lines 310-360 erase an old bar and draw a new one in the video location immediately to the right.

Lines 380 and 390 time the remainder of the \(16.7-\mathrm{ms}\) duration of the screen page. This assures that the electron
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Hex Address & Code & Dec Address & Code & & & & \\
\hline FE00 & F3 & 65024 & 243 & & & & \\
\hline FE01 & 21 & 65025 & 33 & FE25 & BF & 65061 & 191 \\
\hline FE02 & OF & 65026 & 15 & FE26 & FD & 65062 & 253 \\
\hline FE03 & FE & 65027 & 254 & FE27 & 23 & 65063 & 35 \\
\hline FE04 & 22 & 65028 & 34 & FE28 & FD & 65064 & 253 \\
\hline FE05 & 47 & 65029 & 71 & FE29 & 77 & 65065 & 119 \\
\hline FE06 & 40 & 65030 & 64 & FE2A & 00 & 65066 & 0 \\
\hline FE07 & FB & 65031 & 251 & FE2B & FD & 65067 & 253 \\
\hline FE08 & 01 & 65032 & 1 & FE2C & 19 & 65068 & 25 \\
\hline FE09 & 32 & 65033 & 50 & FE2D & 10 & 65069 & 16 \\
\hline FEOA & 0D & 65034 & 13 & FE2E & F0 & 65070 & 240 \\
\hline FEOB & \(C D\) & 65035 & 205 & FE2F & ED & 65071 & 237 \\
\hline FEOC & 60 & 65036 & 96 & FE30 & 4B & 65072 & 75 \\
\hline FEOD & 00 & 65037 & 0 & FE31 & DB & 65073 & 219 \\
\hline FEOE & C9 & 65038 & 201 & FE32 & FF & 65074 & 255 \\
\hline FEOF & F3 & 65039 & 243 & FE33 & CD & 65075 & 205 \\
\hline FE10 & 21 & 65040 & 33 & FE34 & 60 & 65076 & 96 \\
\hline FE11 & 00 & 65041 & 0 & FE35 & 00 & 65077 & 0 \\
\hline FE12 & 3 C & 65042 & 60 & FE36 & 21 & 65078 & 33 \\
\hline FE13 & 22 & 65043 & 34 & FE37 & FC & 65079 & 252 \\
\hline FE14 & FC & 65044 & 252 & FE38 & FF & 65080 & 255 \\
\hline FEIS & FF & 65045 & 255 & FE39 & 34 & 65081 & 52 \\
\hline FE16 & 11 & 65046 & 17 & FE3A & 3E & 65082 & 62 \\
\hline FE17 & 3 F & 65047 & 63 & FE3B & 3F & 65083 & 63 \\
\hline FE18 & 00 & 65048 & 0 & FE3C & AE & 65084 & 174 \\
\hline FE19 & 06 & 65049 & 6 & FE3D & C2 & 65085 & 194 \\
\hline FEIA & 10 & 65050 & 16 & FE3E & 19 & 65086 & 25 \\
\hline FEIB & FD & 65051 & 253 & FE3F & FE & 65087 & 254 \\
\hline FEIC & 2A & 65052 & 42 & FE40 & 21 & 65088 & 33 \\
\hline FEID & FC & 65053 & 252 & FE41 & 29 & 65089 & 41 \\
\hline FEIE & FF & 65054 & 255 & FE42 & 35 & 65090 & 53 \\
\hline FElf & 3 E & 65055 & 62 & FE43 & 22 & 65091 & 34 \\
\hline FE20 & 80 & 65056 & 128 & FE44 & 47 & 65092 & 71 \\
\hline FE21 & FD & 65057 & 253 & FE45 & 40 & 65093 & 64 \\
\hline FE22 & 77 & 65058 & 119 & FE46 & FB & 65094 & 251 \\
\hline FE23 & 00 & 65059 & 0 & FE47 & ED & 65095 & 237 \\
\hline FE24 & 3 E & 65060 & 62 & FE48 & 4D & 65096 & 77 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 1. Object Code for 17 Millisecond Moving Bar (Program Listing 1)
```

10, VIDEO SYNC MOVING BAR
48 K DISK MODEL III TRS-80
By Joseph G. Dlhopolsky, Ph.D.
St. John's Unlversity
Staten Island, New York 10301
20 ' Eevised 8206.11
100 CLEAR500:CLS
110 DEFSTRA-H:DEFINTI-J
120 CMD"亡","MOVEBAR/CMD":DEFUSR|=\&HEEOO
200 CLS:INPUT"How many passes";JA
270 P0=50000/3-882.5:'Removes bar draw \& erase time from 17 msec
272OA=(P0-2.46)/14.8:'Gets EC value for DELAY call
274 GOSUB9000: 'Rounding
276 JD=INT (OA)
280 J0=JDAND255:J1=(-256AND.3D)/256:IFJ1<0THENJ1=-1-J1
282 JI=(-256ANDJD)/256:IFJl<BTHENJI=-1-J1: 'Gets MSB
290 POKE\&HFFDB,J0:POKE\&HFFDC,J1:'LSB \& MSB EOr rest of 17 msec
300 GOSUB9200:CLS
400 FORJ=1TOJA: 'Start flash sequence loop
410 J0=USRO(0):'Calls 17 msec HOVING BAR
4 3 0 ~ N E X T : ' N e x t ~ p a s s ~
440 GOSUB9200:GOTO200: 'Wait for response then start over
9000 IFOA-INT(OA)<.49999THENOA=INT(OA) ELSEOA=INT (OA+1)
9010 RETURN
9200 A=INKEYS
9210 PRINTR962,"( PRESS ANY KEY TOOCONTI
NUE)!;
9220 A=INKEY\$
9230 IFA=""THEN9220ELSERETURN

```

Program Listing 3

\title{
the \\ "Phoenix"
}

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of 12 scan lines. The electron stream travels from left to right as it draws each of the 12 lines in each character (actually, alphanumeric characters use only the top eight scan lines). It travels back from right to left before it starts the next scan line. This is called horizontal retrace and the beam is blanked during this interval. For convenience, it is said that the horizontal retrace really consists of 16 non-displayed characters that are tagged on at the end of the 64 character line; the TRS-80 thinks it is printing 80 character lines.

After the electron beam completes the last scan line on video line 16, it travels up to line 1 to begin the process anew. Just as 16 extra characters are figuratively added to the horizontal lines to accommodate the time it takes to make a horizontal retrace, six extra lines are added to the last line to accommodate the time it takes to complete a vertical retrace.

During vertical retrace, the electron beam is once again blanked. The result is that we have six video lines- 17 through 22-that are not displayed. This would seem to be the ideal time to load data into video RAM because the changes wouldn't appear until the electron beam returned to the first scan line on the top of the screen. Even more advantageous, the RTC interrupt occurs at the beginning of invisible line 17 !

Listing 1 uses this to accomplish all the changes in video RAM before the electron beam completes its vertical retrace to return to the top scan line: The Start routine begins 100 ms after the interrupt, and the changes in video RAM are completed 882.5 microseconds later.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline LINE NUMBER & VISIBLE PORTION OF VIDEO LINE (64 CHARACTERS) & 16 INVISIBLE CHARACTERS \\
\hline 1 & 4.54 msec from Real Time Clock interrupt & - - - - - - - \\
\hline 2 & 5.30 meec & * . . . . - . \\
\hline 3 & 6.66 msec & - . . . . . . \\
\hline 4 & 6.82 mbec & - Devated to. \\
\hline 5 & 7.58 msec & . .retrace. \\
\hline b & 8. 33 msec &  \\
\hline 7 & 9.09 mmec & - . - . - - \\
\hline 8 & 9.85 mexc & - - - \\
\hline 9 & 10.61 msec & - - - - - - \\
\hline 10 & 11.36 msec & - - - - - \\
\hline 11 & 12.12 mapt & .......... \\
\hline 12 & 12.88 mッw &  \\
\hline 13 & 13.64 msec & - - - - . \(\cdot\). \\
\hline 14 & 14.39 msec &  \\
\hline 15 & 15.15 msec &  \\
\hline 16 & 15.91 msec & -. - . . . - \\
\hline 17 & Fieal Time Clock Interrupt occurs at begannang & 17. \\
\hline 18 & 6. 757 msec from Real T1me Clock interrupt. & . \(\cdot . . . .-{ }^{-}\) \\
\hline 19 & 1.52 msec & - \\
\hline 20 & \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular} &  \\
\hline 21 & 3.03 msec.........................-vertical retr & . . . . . . . . . . \\
\hline 23 & 3.79 mber. & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Fig. 1. Video configuration in the Model III. The visible portion of the video screen is the 16 dark horizontal lines. Each 64-character video line has 16 non-displayed characters at the end, shown here as dots. These characters describe the time it takes for the electron beam to complete a horizontal retrace. Lines 17 through 22 are non-displayed. These describe the time it takes for the electron beam to complete a vertical retruce. The Real Time Clock interrupt occurs at the beginning of line 17.

As to timing requirements, simple arithmetic tells you how much time you have to work. Twenty two lines are drawn in 16.7 ms . Each line, therefore, is drawn in 757.57 microseconds (including horizontal retrace). If the RTC
interrupt arrives at zero microseconds, line 1 is printed \(757.57 \times 6\) microseconds, or 4.54 ms , later. If your ma-chine-language routines are completed in under 4.5 ms , it is possible to update video RAM before the electron beam


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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Hex Address & Code & Dec Address & Code & & & & \\
\hline FE00 & F3 & 65024 & 243 & FE24 & 00 & 65060 & 0 \\
\hline FEO1 & 21 & 65025 & 33 & FE25 & FD & 65061 & 253 \\
\hline FE02 & OF & 65026 & 15 & FE26 & 19 & 65062 & 25 \\
\hline FE03 & FE & 65027 & 254 & FE27 & 10 & 65063 & 16 \\
\hline FE04 & 22 & 65028 & 34 & FE28 & F9 & 65064 & 249 \\
\hline FE05 & 47 & 65029 & 71 & FE29 & ED & 65065 & 237 \\
\hline FE06 & 40 & 65030 & 64 & FE2A & 4B & 65066 & 75 \\
\hline FE07 & FB & 65031 & 251 & FE2B & DB & 65067 & 219 \\
\hline FE08 & 01 & 65032 & 1 & FE2C & FF & 65068 & 255 \\
\hline FE09 & 32 & 65033 & 50 & FE2D & CD & 65069 & 205 \\
\hline FE0A & OD & 65034 & 13 & FE2E & 60 & 65070 & 96 \\
\hline FE0B & CD & 65035 & 205 & FE2F & 00 & 65071 & 0 \\
\hline FEOC & 60 & 65036 & 96 & FE30 & 06 & 65072 & 6 \\
\hline FEOD & 00 & 65037 & 0 & FE31 & 10 & 65073 & 16 \\
\hline FEOE & C9 & 65038 & 201 & FE32 & 3E & 65074 & 62 \\
\hline FEOF & F3 & 65039 & 243 & FE33 & 80 & 65075 & 128 \\
\hline FEIO & ED & 65040 & 237 & FE34 & FD & 65076 & 253 \\
\hline FEII & 4B & 65041 & 75 & FE35 & 21 & 65077 & 33 \\
\hline FE12 & EO & 65042 & 224 & FE36 & 20 & 65078 & 32 \\
\hline FE13 & FF & 65043 & 255 & FE37 & 3 C & 65079 & 60 \\
\hline FEI4 & CD & 65044 & 205 & FE38 & FD & 65080 & 253 \\
\hline FE15 & 60 & 65045 & 96 & FE39 & 77 & 65081 & 119 \\
\hline FE16 & 00 & 65046 & 0 & FE3A & 00 & 65082 & 0 \\
\hline FE17 & 11 & 65047 & 17 & FE3B & FD & 65083 & 253 \\
\hline FEI8 & 40 & 65048 & 64 & FE3C & 19 & 65084 & 25 \\
\hline FEI9 & 00 & 65049 & 0 & FE3D & 10 & 65085 & 16 \\
\hline FE1A & 06 & 65050 & 6 & FE3E & F9 & 65086 & 249 \\
\hline FEIB & 10 & 65051 & 16 & FE3F & 21 & 65087 & 33 \\
\hline FEIC & FD & 65052 & 253 & FE40 & 29 & 65088 & 41 \\
\hline FEID & 21 & 65053 & 33 & FE41 & 35 & 65089 & 53 \\
\hline FEIE & 20 & 65054 & 32 & FE42 & 22 & 65090 & 34 \\
\hline FE1F & 3 C & 65055 & 60 & FE43 & 47 & 65091 & 71 \\
\hline FE20 & 3E & 65056 & 62 & FE44 & 40 & 65092 & 64 \\
\hline FE21 & BF & 65057 & 191 & FE45 & FB & 65093 & 251 \\
\hline FE22 & FD & 65058 & 253 & FE46 & ED & 65094 & 237 \\
\hline FE23 & 77 & 65059 & 119 & FE47 & 4D & 65095 & 77 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Table 2. Object Code for Beam Calibration (Program Listing 4)

00100 : BEAM CALIBRATION
00110 ; By Joseph G. Dlhopolsky, Ph.D. 00120
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FEDO & & 00130 & & ORG & OFEDOH ; RAM of routine \\
\hline 0060 & & 00140 & DELAY & EQU & 0060 H ; Delay ROM \\
\hline FEOD & F3 & 00150 & & DI & ;Disable interrupts \\
\hline FE01 & 210 FFE & 00160 & & LD & HL, START; New RTC int address \\
\hline FEO4 & 224740 & 00170 & & LD & (4047H), HL; New RTC int vect \\
\hline FE07 & F'B & 00180 & & EI & Erable interrupts \\
\hline FE08 & 01320D & 00190 & & LD & \(\mathrm{BC}, 3378\); 50 msec delay \\
\hline FEOB & CD6000 & 00200 & & CALL & DELAy \\
\hline FEOE & C9 & 00210 & & RET & ; Return to BASIC \\
\hline EEOF & F3 & 00220 & START & DI & ;DRAW BAR ROUTINE \\
\hline EEl & EDABEDFF & 00230 & & LD & BC, (0FFEDH) ; Pause \\
\hline FE14 & CD6000 & 00240 & & CALL & DELAY \\
\hline FE17 & 114000 & 00250 & & LD & DE, 40 H \\
\hline FE1A & 0610 & 00260 & & L. \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & B,10H ; Counts lines \\
\hline FelC & FD21203C & 00270 & & LD & IY; 3C20H; Video RAM \\
\hline FE20 & 3EBF & 00280 & & LD & A,191 :Print bar CHRS \\
\hline FE22 & ED7700 & 00290 & LOOPA & LD & (IY), A \\
\hline FE25 & FD19 & 00300 & & ADD & IY, DE : Skip to next line \\
\hline FE27 & 10 F 9 & 00310 & & DJNZ & LOOPA \\
\hline EE29 & ED4BDBFF & 00320 & & LD & BC, (0FEDBH) : Finish 16.7 msec \\
\hline FE2D & CD6000 & 00330 & & CALL & DELAY \\
\hline FE30 & 0610 & 00340 & & LD & B,10H ; Sets counter \\
\hline FE32 & 3EBO & 00350 & & LD & A,128 ; Blank character \\
\hline FE34 & FD21203C & 00360 & & ID & IY, 3C20H: Points video RAM \\
\hline EE38 & FD7700 & 00370 & LOOPB & LD & (IY).A ;Draws blank \\
\hline FE3B & FD19 & 00380 & & ADD & IY, DE : Jump to next line \\
\hline FE3D & 10 F 9 & 00390 & & D.JNZ & LOOPB \\
\hline FE3F & 212935 & 00400 & & LD & HL, 3529H;Normal RTC int \\
\hline FE42 & 224740 & 00410 & & L. \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & (4647H), HL \\
\hline FE45 & FB & 00420 & & EI & \\
\hline FE46 & ED4D & 00430 & & RETI & \\
\hline FEOO & & 00440 & & END & OFEOOH \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Program Listing 4
}
begins to print the updated information. Hence, no flicker is apparent.

Program Listing 4 shows the source code for a machine-language routine that prints a vertical bar in the center of the screen. The decimal conversions for the object code appear in Table 2. Program Listing 5 is a Basic program that allows the user to enter a microsecond pause that Listing 4 takes before it draws the bar. If you select a microsecond pause within the \(16.7-\mathrm{ms}\) range, you can demonstrate the location of the electron beam at various times from the RTC interrupt. Listing 4, therefore, can calibrate the electron beam's location at different times.

The machine-language program reassigns the RTC interrupt to the Start address and then waits for the interrupt. RAM addresses FFE0 and FFE1 hex ( 65504 and 65505 decimal) contain the LSB and MSB codes for the user-selected delay. During this time, the elec-
tron beam completes its vertical retrace and starts to scan the visible lines. When the pause ends, the Z80 loads 191 s into the video RAM addresses for a single vertical bar in the middle of the screen. It takes 380 microseconds to complete this loading. So, in effect, the bar data is loaded into video RAM just ahead of the electron beam.

Once the bar is drawn, the program pauses (lines 320 and 330). The codes in addresses FFDB and FFDC hex (65499 and 65500 decimal) create a pause for the remainder of the 16.7 ms from the beginning of the Start routine. Then the code for a blank graphics character (128) is loaded into each of the 16 video RAM locations for the segments of the bar. With the next pass of the electron beam 17 ms from the RTC interrupt, the bar is erased.

For example, if you selected a \(10-\mathrm{ms}\) pause from the RTC interrupt before the data is stored in video RAM, the

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electron beam is located within line 8 (see Fig. 2). The video data loads just in front of the beam. The Z80 then waits for the rest of the 16.7 ms from the RTC interrupt before it loads blank codes into video RAM. As a result, the top portion of the bar never appears. All you see is a bar starting somewhere within line 8 , ending at the bottom of the screen, and lasting 17 ms .

When you run Listing 5, you must reserve high memory above address 65000 . The object code for the machinelanguage routine should be in a disk file called BEAMCAL/CMD, as indicated in line 120. For non-disk users, POKE the object code decimal values starting in the address listed in Table 2.

Listing 5 asks the user to set two parameters. The first question, "How

(a)
many flashes?", allows you to call the machine-language routine a number of times in succession. Each time the routine is called, the bar is displayed for 17 ms, so multiple flashes are helpful. The second question, "Length of pause before drawing line?", lets you select the initial microsecond pause that the ma-chine-language routine takes.

When you select a pause, 40 microseconds are subtracted in line 240 of Listing 5. This is because those sections of the machine-language routine that precede drawing the bar take 40 microseconds to carry out. If you wish to use the values in Fig. 1 for each video line, be sure to subtract 100 microseconds, the time required for the Z 80 to trigger the Start routine after the interrupt.

Upon answering the computer's que-

ries, you can implement the demonstration by pressing any key. The program POKEs the correct values in RAM locations used by the machine-language routine and draws a screen display that helps to locate and interpret the length of the \(17-\mathrm{ms}\) bar (see Fig. 2). For calibration purposes, the short horizontal lines indicate the general location of each video line. About \(2 / 3\) of the video line (seven scan lines) is located above the horizontal line, \(1 / 3\) below it (four scan lines). All alphanumeric characters appear in the space above the horizontal line; some graphics characters span both above and below the horizontal line.

I tested Listings 4 and 5 on my Model III and found a lack of agreement between the initial pause and the expected location of the electron beam. For example, a 10 ms pause should show a complete bar from the middle of line 8 down to the bottom of the screen. The actual line displayed, however, only started at line 9 , an error on the order of some 500 microseconds.

The pattern of errors indicates that Listing 4 is either pausing 38 microseconds for each visible line or that the visible lines are drawn 38 microseconds sooner than the 757 microseconds supplied by Radio Shack. The 100 -microsecond delay from the interrupt to the beginning of the Start routine appears to be accurate. But the microsecond values given for each line in Fig. 1 are not accurate. I found that the top of the bar appears in the expected location if the pause is adjusted based on the following equation:

MEASURED TIME \(=\) PREDICTED TIME (LINE NUMBER \(\times 38\) microseconds)

From this value, you also have to subtract the 100 microseconds overhead from the RTC interrupt. Table 3 lists the results.

I am not certain where the error lies. It may be that the video circuitry of my unit isn't operating at the intended 60 Hz , or my system clock is off, but I somehow doubt this. I may have incorrectly timed the duration of the ma-chine-language instructions. For this, I used Rodnay Zak's book, How to Program the Z80. And I double-checked my calculations.

Another problem might be in the Delay subroutine in the Model III's ROM. The user's manual gives instructions that imply a microsecond accuracy for this delay call. But if the Delay subroutine is the problem then it underestimates the time with a 5 percent error ( 38 microseconds per 757-microsecond line). However, 1 find it difficult to
Fig. 2. Two sample screen displays produced by Program Listing 5 for electron beam calibration. The short horizontal lines are produced by CHR\$(95) which appears as a short line about \(2 / 3\) of the way down the video line. When displayed, alphanumeric characters appear in the space above this character. The central grey bar depicts the vertical bar displayed by Program Listing 4. In (a), the entire bar appears. This would be the display if no pause were executed after the RTC interrupt. A \(10-m s\) pause would give a result similar to (b). The entire bar is loaded into video RAM, but the top portions are erased before the electron beam can get to them.


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believe that this rather large error might have gone undetected by the Model III designers.
If you use Listings 4 and 5 on your own computer and enter the values in the third column of Table 3, the top of the bar should be located about \(1 / 3\) of the way down from the horizontal line. For each of the pauses listed, the corresponding video line should be lighted; that is, if you entered 8,005 microseconds, the bar should begin at the top of line 6. It would be interesting if there were some variation between different computers. This would mean that the error is due to a hardware inconsistency. If, on the other hand, the 38 microsecond-per-line error is constant from one unit to another, it reinforces our faith in the precision of TRS-80 hardware, but still causes us to wonder why the error is there.
While the existence of an error is apparent, the strength of Listing 4 is that it facilitates detecting and correcting the error in the programmer's own routines. As an experimental psychologist, I was unaware of the error until I designed and tested Listing 4. Now I can use this program to calibrate other machine-language routines that require
the precise timing characteristic of psychological experimentation.
Animation techniques are not likely to be as demanding as psychological research, but it's nice to know that the video screen operation is predictable. I hope that software designers find the
technique I described here to be useful in developing improved animation routines.

Joseph Dlhopolsky is employed by St. John's University, Staten Island, NY. Write to him at 27 Wilson St., Port Jefferson Station, NY 11776.
\begin{tabular}{|cccc|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{c} 
Line \\
Number
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Predicted Time \\
From RTC \((\mathbf{m s})\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Measured Time \\
From RTC \((\mathbf{m s})\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Difference \\
(us-100)
\end{tabular} \\
1 & 4.545 & 4.407 & 38 \\
2 & 5.303 & 5.127 & 76 \\
3 & 6.061 & 5.847 & 114 \\
4 & 6.818 & 6.566 & 152 \\
5 & 7.576 & 7.286 & 190 \\
6 & 8.333 & 8.005 & 228 \\
7 & 9.091 & 8.725 & 266 \\
8 & 9.848 & 9.444 & 304 \\
9 & 10.606 & 10.164 & 342 \\
10 & 11.364 & 10.884 & 380 \\
11 & 12.121 & 11.603 & 418 \\
12 & 12.879 & 12.323 & 456 \\
13 & 13.636 & 13.042 & 494 \\
14 & 14.394 & 13.762 & 532 \\
15 & 15.152 & 14.481 & 571 \\
16 & 15.909 & 15.201 & 608 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 3. Predicted millisecond pauses for beam calibration at each video line (column 2) do not show the electron beam to be in the expected position. When the values in column 3 are entered in Program Listing 5, the electron beam appears at the beginning of each video line. Column 4 lists the differences, in microseconds, bet ween the predicted and measured pauses for each line. If you divide the value by the line number, you get a constant of 38 microseconds.

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\title{
Model II/12/16 Games
}

\begin{abstract}
You might expect Color Computer and Model I/III game players, used to sitting out CLOADs or seeing ads for 32 K games that won't fit their 16 K machines, to be jealous of the Models II/12/16. A Model II disk can hold 416 K ; a Model 12 disk, over a megabyte. Someday, someone's going to use one to write the War and Peace of adventures.

In the meantime, however, Tandy's business machines seem stuck in the 9-to-5 grind. Comparatively few
\end{abstract}
companies make games for the II/12/16; most answered 80 Micro's questionnaire, while data on others was gleaned from ads. Even so, this is one of 80 's skimpier Buyer's Guides.

The following programs run under TRSDOS on 64 K or larger Z80 machines. No one yet makes games for the 68000 or the Model 16's multi-user Xenix system, though workers blasting each others' starships from remote terminals is a lovely idea.

Advanced Data Design Inc., 184-08 Tudor Road, Jamaica Estates, NY 11432, 212-380-0124.

Two multi-game disks, with a modified Basic interpreter that allows finer graphic detail. Game Pack I (\$50) features the two-player games Intercept (block your opponent's line while directing your own to avoid obstacles) and Reversem (Othello), and the ar-cade-style Lunar Lander and Sink the Battleship.

Game Pack II (\$70) contains the above four, plus Eat'Um (control a growing snake at 10 levels of play) and Reversem II (you against the computer).

Adventure International, Box 3435, Longwood, FL 32750, 305-862-6917.

Scott Adams' Adventures 1-12from Adventureland and Pirate Adventure through Ghost Town and Golden Voyage-on one TRSDOS 2.0 disk, for \(\$ 129.95\) (Florida residents add 5 percent tax).
B.O.S.S. Computer Group Ltd., 4136 Burke St., Burnaby, B.C., Canada V5H 1B1, 604-430-4612.

A TRSDOS 2.0/2.0a/2.0b/4.2 disk for \(\$ 82.95\) (Canadian), with 20 programs. The first 11 are "logic-oriented games," ranging from Biorhythm and Tic-Tac-Toe to Guillotine (you are a French aristocrat trying to talk the peasants out of beheading you) and Joseph (you have been sold to the Egyptians by your brothers and must prepare for the coming drought).

The other nine are graphics games: Extendapede, Parachutist, Satellite, Volleyball, and others like Farmyard
(Farmer Brown chasing a chicken) and Subway (a Russian spy evading a Western agent).

\section*{Eberhard Engineering, P.C., 27 Pine Ridge Drive, Smithtown, NY 11787, 516-543-7777.}

To quote the press release, Above Intelligence is a collection of "over 25 sophisticated games, brain teasers, and nude printer graphics" (if you have a Daisy Wheel II or line printer). The disk lets you check your I.Q. or biorhythm, rate the men and women in your life, play Hangman and Casino, and print the ever-popular Snoopy calendar as well as pictures of naked ladies.
"Targeted for use by the sophisticated executive," not to mention "ideal for children," the package "promotes interest by computer-fearing staffs, and dramatically reduces the mystique and apprehension associated with computers." All this for \(\$ 49.95\).

Kuzel Computer Services, 8654 W. Berwyn Ave. \#3S, Chicago, IL 60656, 312-399-0273.

Programmer Kenneth Kuzel offers a Star Trek game called The Wrath of Ken, as well as 10 other programs. Munchman, Galactic Invaders, Meteors (an Asteroids game), and Bustout are familiar arcade adaptations. Wormy obliges you to control a ravenous, growing worm; Racer X involves dodging cars and potholes. In Quest for Adventure, you "recruit an army of adventurers and chart an unknown land." Traditional gamers can try Othello, Chess, or Computer Casino (blackjack and slots).

Each Kuzel game sells for \$19.95; any two are available for \(\$ 29.95\).

Maryland Model II Games, 3304 Carlton Ave., Temple Hills, MD 20748, 301-894-1274.

Skydiver, Star Battle, The Wall, Space Swarm, and Mayhem-five ar-cade-style games for \(\$ 29.95\) (Maryland residents add \(\$ 1.50\) sales tax).

Rizzo Data Systems Corp., 577 Burlington Road, P.O. Box 458, Bridgeton, NJ 08302, 609-451-7979.

By day a small-business-systems dealer, Rizzo doubles as a distributor for Al's Adventures 1-12 (\$132.95) and Interactive Fiction (\$52.95) and the two ADD Game Packs (\$53 and \$73).

In addition, the firm offers Ricochet, Star Trek, and Biorhythms (\$28 each), as well as Lance Micklus' \(\$ 78\) game disk (checkers, Starflight, Concentration, Treasure Hunt, Banko, and the Dog Star Adventure).

Tycoon (\$38) is a Monopoly-like game, and Starship/I (\$42) lets you save the galaxy in real time. Finally, Electro Casino (\$78) includes blackjack, fivecard stud, roulette, and horse racing, and Handicapping (\$103) classifies and ranks thoroughbreds.

Wilson Software Division, 539 Springhouse Lane, Camp Hill, PA 17011.

More gamblers' software: Draw5 ( \(\$ 23.50\) ) is five-card draw poker and Stud5 (\$18.50) is five-card stud. Spread80 (\$25) computes pro football winners; Pool80 ( \(\$ 20\) ) operates and maintains an office football pool; and Tout 3 ( \(\$ 22.50\) ) handicaps horse races.

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\title{
Maxi Mail
}

\author{
by Jim Heid
}

\section*{Taxi Mail provides its own DOS to help your Model III manage a mailing list, but this is a system that requires time and patience.}


Maxi Mail
The Business Division
P.O. Box 3435

Longwood, FL 32750
48K Model III
Two disk drives, printer
\(\$ 99.95\)

No, Maxi Mail is not the misspelled name of a new body-building magazine. It's a mailing list management system for the Model III, offered by the business software arm of Adventure International. Maxi Mail is an easy-to-use, well-documented system, but some of its functions take maxi-time.

\section*{System Components}

The Maxi Mail software is a combination of machine-language programs and Basic programs with machinelanguage subroutines. The system comes on one double-density disk, packaged with a 50 -page manual in a 7 by 9 -inch binder.
The software includes a disk operating system (DOS), a scaled-down version of DOSPLUS called TDOS. It includes Format and Back-up utilities, and supports the seven library commands listed in Table 1. (A library is a list of commands that lets you control the DOS and manipulate your disk files.)

The DOSPLUS people mysteriously
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Maxi Mail Main Menu} \\
\hline Code & Function \\
\hline & - Add New Records \\
\hline & - Edit Existing Records \\
\hline & - Print Options \\
\hline & - Text Merge \\
\hline & - Create New Mailing List \\
\hline & - End Program \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Enter the function code desired
Fig. I. Maxi Mail's Main Menu
chose the word Cat (for catalog) as the command to display the directory. Most TRS-80 users are used to typing Dir for a directory display. The Cat command displays file names only; if you need more information, such as free disk space or file size, you must read the directory with a DOSPLUS 3.3 or 3.4 system disk.

Because DOSPLUS is a reliable, time-tested operating system, most users will be content with its scaleddown version. If you strongly prefer another DOS, you're on your own.

The manual provides no information on interfacing Maxi Mail with other operating systems. In fact, it states, ". . .there is no need to transfer Maxi Mail to another DOS." Owners of souped-up TRS-80s with nonstandard disk drives might disagree.

The manual says nothing about highspeed CPU support or about the types of drives TDOS supports. If you have a modified CPU machine or nonstandard drives ( 8 -inch, for example), check with The Business Division before buying Maxi Mail.

\section*{Using Maxi Mail}

Maxi Mail executes automatically when you press reset. A title page appears while the program loads, and the main menu appears after a few seconds (see Fig. 1). Before you can enter names and addresses, you must initialize a data disk by selecting option 5, "Create New Mailing List."

This option creates a series of data disk files that hold your mailing list. It also initializes a few data files on the system disk. You have several opportunities to abort the initialization process
if, for example, you insert a disk you don't want to use.

Maxi Mail requires a separate system disk for each of your mailing lists. If you want to keep three separate listsone for past customers, one for present customers, and one for prospective cus-tomers-you must have three system disks, one for each list.

This doubles the number of back-up disks required, since you have to dupli-
cate each system disk. To back up the three lists above, you need six blank disks-one for each data disk and one for each system disk. This can cost you a lot of blank disks.

The same requirement also invites disaster if you mistakenly use a system disk in combination with the wrong data disk. To see what would happen, I set up a mailing list and entered 55 sample records. (A record contains name

\section*{Field Information}

Thirteen fields per record; names and lengths as follows:
Last name: 28
First name: 28
Address: 26
City: 15
State/Country: 6
Zip code: 9
Telephone area code: 3
Telephone exchange: 3
Telephone number: 4
Numeric code \#1 \(1: 4\)
Numeric code H2: 4
Numeric code \#3: 4
Alpha code: 3
The user cannot change field lengths. He can change "Last name" and
"First name" fields to "Company name" and "Attention," respectively. Other field names are permanent.

\section*{Sorting}

Records are kept in zip code order, and in alphabetical order within zip code. No other sorting is possible.

\section*{Data File Specifications}

Maximum size limited only by free disk space.
Holds approximately 1,000 records per disk.
Separate system disk required for each mailing list.

\section*{Label Printing}

Capable of printing up to four labels across.
Multiple search criteria allowed.
Label size is user-definable.
Capable of printing summaries.

\section*{Form Letter Generation}

Lets you supply data from keyboard during printing session. Printing parameters are user definable.
Multiple search criteria allowed.
Separate word processor required that can save in ASCIl format.

\section*{DOS Overview}

TDOS (scaled-down version of DOSPLUS).
Supports S-inch, single- or double-density, 35-96 track drives.
Utilities include Back-up and Format.

\section*{Description of Library Commands}

Auto-activates/deactivates program loading upon reset.
Cat-displays disk contents.
Contig-sets track-to-track stepping rate \((6,12,20,30\), or 40 milliseconds).
Copy-duplicates files from one disk to another.
Kill-deletes files.
Rename-changes a file's name.
Verify-enables read-after-write feature to verify accuracy of disk writes.

Table 1. Maxi Mail Specifications
and address information for one per-son-like one card in a Rolodex file.)

Using the same system disk, I set up another list and entered eight sample records. Everything worked properly. When I went back to add names to the first list, however, the system forgot there were 55 records. It stored only nine records, and sent the other 46 into magnetic oblivion.

Maxi Mail needs a test to warn you if you try to use a bad disk combination. Careful users will label their disks explicitly.

\section*{Adding Records}

Adding records to your list is easy. When you select option 1, "Add New Records," the screen clears and a dataentry form appears (see Fig. 2). The program also displays the total number of records stored in your list.
Each record contains 13 fields. A field is comparable to a single line on the Rolodex card; each field contains a line of data pertaining to the record. The first two fields are "Last Name" and "First Name." You can replace these labels with "Company Name" and "Attention" by typing @ and pressing enter.
"Telephone Number" actually comprises three fields: area code, exchange, and number. The telephone number fields accept numbers only. This is a minor inconvenience if you refer to telephone exchanges by letter (such as KL5-1212). Maxi Mail does not let you type letters or other characters into the three numeric-code fields either.
Maxi Mail's code fields hold only three alphanumeric characters and 12 numeric characters. If you need to store more data with each record, or if you prefer to spell out data rather than code it into numeric fields, you might want a mailing list system that allows larger code fields or a data-base manager that lets you create the format to store your information.
The periods in each field represent possible characters. Enter your data one field at a time; the field you are working on is highlighted with small graphics squares instead of periods. To leave a field blank, simply press enter.
When you've entered a complete record, the program asks you if it's correct. If you answer no, it asks you for the number of the incorrect field. After you correct that field, Maxi Mail again asks you if the record is correct. By answering no and providing another field number, you can correct any incorrect data.

This method of field correction is common in Basic mailing list programs.

It＇s not as easy to use as a screen editor with a movable cursor，but it＇s adequate．

Once your record is correct，the pro－ gram stores it on the system disk，clears the screen，and displays another data－ entry form．As you type in the informa－ tion for each field，the bottom of the screen displays your entry for that field in the last record．

By pressing clear，you can assign the data at the bottom of the screen to the current field without retyping it．

Assume you typed the last name Kel－ ly into the first record．You are now at the＂Last Name＂field of the next
record．The bottom of the screen displays the message＂Press CLEAR if LAST NAME：KELLY＂．If you press clear，the name Kelly appears in the new ＂Last Name＂field．This feature is valuable when many of your records share the same data．

When you finish a data－entry session， Maxi Mail begins the file insertion routine，a lengthy process in which the program sorts and transfers your data from the system disk to the data disk．It takes the system almost four minutes to transfer about 25 records．If you＇ve added only one name＇，storing still takes

Data Entry Function

1．LAST NAME：
2．FIRST NAME：
3．ADDRESS：
4．CITY：
5．STATE／COUNTRY：
6．ZIP CODE：
7．TELEPHONE NUMBER；
10．NUMERIC CODE \＃I：
11．NUMERIC CODE H2：
12．NUMERIC CODE \＃3：
13．ALPHA CODE：

Total Records Filed \(=11\)

Fik．2．Data－entry Form
almost a minute．It might be more con－ venient to wait until you have a number of records to add．

\section*{Editing}

Maxi Mail＇s editing features are not as flexible as some other mailing lists． To edit or delete a record，you must supply the last name and the zip code under which you stored the record．

You can search for up to 100 dif－ ferent names and zips at a time，but the program does not permit other search criteria．You cannot search for a record by state，phone number，or any other field，for instance．

If you do not know a record＇s zip code，you must go to a different part of the program to display an abbreviated record listing of your mailing list，then go back to edit to search for the records． This is a significant restriction，especial－ ly if you have a large mailing list．

It would be easier to locate a record by searching any field you wanted．It would also be convenient to browse through your mailing list one record at a time，but Maxi Mail doesn＇t let you．

Once you supply a last name and zip code，the system searches your data disk for the record．If Maxi Mail doesn＇t find the record，it simply returns to its

\section*{}


\section*{＊＊LEUEL IU MEANS FOUR LEUELS OF EXCELLENCE＊＊ \(\checkmark\) DURLITY \(\checkmark\) VALUE \(\sqrt{ }\) SERVICE \(\sqrt{ }\) SUPPIRT}


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main menu. Some kind of "record not found" message would be helpful, especially to novice users.

If the program finds the record, it appears on the screen and you have the opportunity to delete it, edit it, display the next matching record, or search for the next name and zip you entered. If you delete the record, Maxi Mail manipulates its data files for a few seconds, then returns to the main menu.

If you choose to edit the record, the program asks which line you want to change. The field correction procedure is identical to that in the "Add New Names" section. A screen editor with movable cursor would be easier to use, but the line-oriented method serves its purpose.

The edit mode is also slow. It took about a minute for Maxi Mail to search through my 55 -record mailing list. If you enter a name or zip code incorrectly, you have to wait while the system searches in vain for it. Pressing break stops the program and puts you in Basic's command mode, with nothing but open files and a "Break in line XXX" message to comfort you.

If you change the last name or the zip code of a record, the file insertion routine forces you to wait even longer. I changed the last name of one entry and had to wait over a minute. And the delays get longer as your mailing list grows.

\section*{Printing Your List}

Maxi Mail performs well when printing. You can print up to four labels per line, and you can change the default values for margins and number of blank lines between labels. If you change the default values, the program stores the new values on the system disk, eliminat-
ing the need to change them in the future.

Maxi Mail supports printers with up to 132 columns. The system does not let you send control codes to the printer. This is a limitation if you have a dotmatrix printer with several print options.

You can print labels for your entire mailing list, or only for those records that match certain criteria. If you select the latter option, you must tell Maxi Mail which fields to search, and what to search for.

You can specify up to ten search fields, designating each search as exclusive or nonexclusive. An exclusive search looks for and prints records that match every parameter you specify; a nonexclusive search prints records that meet one or more of the parameters.

Telling Maxi Mail what to look for is easy. Type in the number next to the name of the field you want to search. Maxi Mail then asks if the search is to be exclusive or nonexclusive.

After you answer, a data-entry line of the appropriate length appears, and the system asks you for the search's beginning and ending range. If you want to print labels for all zip codes starting with zero, for example, you specify 00000 as the beginning range, and 10000 as the ending range.

Version A. 0 contains a bug in its record search routine that crashes the program if you try to search by the area code or the area code and exchange fields. The crash results in no data loss, but it does rob you of two valuable search options.

Another search routine bug prohibits you from typing more than 11 characters when searching by the city field, which is 15 characters long. You can't search for a city with a name longer
than \(\$ 1\) characters.
The Business Division is aware of these bugs, and future versions of Maxi Mail will not contain them. If you've already bought version A. 0 , list the program called PRINT/BAS. If its version number is A .1 , return your copy of Maxi Mail for a corrected version.

\section*{Summaries and Form Letters}

Maxi Mail also prints your mailing list in summary form (column form instead of mailing-label format). You can print a complete record listing (see Fig. 3), or an abbreviated record listing (see Fig. 4). You can also display the abbreviated record listing on the screen.

Maxi Mail's best feature, text merge, lets you print "personal" form letters. First, you write a letter that contains code words called field labels. These tell Maxi Mail that you want to insert something from your mailing list at that point in the letter.

Your letter can also contain keyboard variables that let you supply data from the keyboard during a printing session. Using field labels and keyboard variables, you can print what looks like a personal letter for each entry in your mailing list, or for only those entries that meet your search criteria,

Maxi Mail has a more cumbersome text merge feature than some other systems. Printing letters for all records (no search criteria) requires that you follow this maze of steps and prompts:
- clear file area (by selecting an option from a menu)
- load the file that contains your letter - compile the file (Maxi Mail checks your letter and makes sure all field labels are spelled correctly)
- specify permanent (stays the same for each letter) or temporary (changes from


Fig. 3. Complete Record Listing

AMD ISK-11!
3* MICRO-FLOPPYDISK
DRIVE SYSTEM

\(Q\)

\section*{THE NEW AMDISK-III}

\section*{MODEL III ADO-ON DRIVE}

The AMDISK-III Micro-floppy disk system is an engineering breakthrough in disk size, storage capacity, media protection and user convenience. It's fully compatible with your TRS-80 Model-III* © Enjoy a full \(736 \mathrm{KByte} \dagger\) (formatted) storage capability and the extra convenience of the new \(3^{\prime \prime}\) hard-plastic encased diskettes. They fit into a shirt pocket and are easy to mail, too.

The AMDISK-III drive system is ruggedly constructed for years of trouble-free operation and is backed with our 90 day warranty on parts and labor.

Just circle the reader service number to receive full technical details.
*TRS. 80 and TRS-DOS are registered trademarks of Tandy Corporation.
\(\dagger\) Requires recording on both sides.
page to page) keyboard variable - start printing, or change printing parameters if desired.

All these steps are probably necessary to support Maxi Mail's flexible text merge features. If your form letter requirements are relatively simple, however, they might be too much trouble.

\section*{Documentation and Support}

The biggest error in Maxi Mail's documentation was its instruction to press shift and clear simultaneously to print whatever is on the screen. The proper key sequence is shift, down arrow, and asterisk. Otherwise, the documentation has no major errors or omissions.

The writing style is clear, and many sample screens guide the inexperienced
user. The manual is attractively designed and printed on thick, durable stock. It's divided into eight tabbed sections, with an index and a two-page table of contents. Nine appendices cover such subjects as disk formatting and back-up, text formatting commands, and disk operating system use.

The Business Division prefers that you write them with your troubles, but according to the manual, they take phone calls "if you really get desperate." (I'm not sure how they can tell if you're desperate. Maybe they measure the quiver in your voice.)

Although the manual doesn't say so, The Business Division will replace a damaged master disk at no cost, provided you're a registered owner and you

Abbreviated Record Listing Total Records \(=5\) Disk No 1 Page 1 Zip Code *Company Name/Last Name Atten/First Name St/Ctry Cditl Cdit2 Cd\#3 Alpha
\begin{tabular}{llllrrrl}
09876 & Johnson & Sam & NH & 3 & 351 & 3 & def \\
12345 & Smith & Sam & PA & 3 & 351 & 3 & ABC \\
34232 & Kelly & Maryellen & GA & 33 & 0 & 1 & bug \\
34333 & Howard & Curly & AK & 1 & 0 & 0 & ag \\
34992 & Johnson & Amy & FL & 32 & 2 & 2267 & ga
\end{tabular}

Fig. 4. Abbreviated Record Listing
send in the original disk. The company replaces any bug-containing programs to registered owners free of charge.

\section*{Pros and Cons}

Maxi Mail is a solid, reliable mailing list manager. Inexperienced users should have little trouble with it, although the complex text merge procedure might frighten some.
The system's letter-printing capabilities are very powerful and its search routines are flexible enough for most mailing applications. Its documentation is clear. Adventure International is a reputable company that has been in business for several years.

Maxi Mail is, however, painfully slow at times. Its editing features are inconvenient, partly because editing is done line by line instead of with a screen editor, but mostly because you have to supply the zip code with the last name of the record you want to edit.
As mailing list managers go, Maxi Mail is in the middle ground. For most applications, you could do worse, but you could also do better.

Jim Heid is a technical editor for Wayne Green Books Inc. Contact him c/o 80 Micro.


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\title{
Model II Casino
}

\author{
by Byron Lott
}

\section*{When you want to use your Model II for something other than business applications, try these \(\mathbf{1 0}\) Las Vegas casino-style games.}

Most Model II game articles begin with lines like: "So you think the Model II is all business and no play?" Actually, not only does the Il like a little relaxation now and then, it even has a wild side. Witness these 10 programs, ready for anything from a charity Las Vegas Night to the seediest gam-
bling den.
The programs, One-Armed Bandit, Craps, Big Six, Blackjack, Roulette, Keno, Draw Poker, Faro, Baccarat, and Four-Card Monte, run under Model II Disk Basic. They use the limited graphics capability of the Model II, along with simple subroutines, to
\begin{tabular}{|ll|}
\hline Line & Function \\
\(10-90\) & Introduction \\
\(100-270\) & Game rules \\
\(280-290\) & Slot machine graphics \\
\(300-330\) & Start play \\
\(340-540\) & Wheel random selection display and scoring \\
\(550-600\) & Wheel graphics selection subroutines \\
\(610-650\) & Play termination \\
\(660-680\) & Machine outline graphics subroutine \\
690 & Wheel outline subroutine \\
700 & Wheel rotation subroutine \\
710 & Handles operate subroutine \\
720 & Graphics blanking subroutine \\
& \\
& \\
& \\
& \\
& \\
&
\end{tabular}
provide casino-style play and scoring.

\section*{One-Armed Bandit}

This program provides an interesting application of Model II graphics to simulate the typical casino slot machine.

The random display of the 20 -sided wheel is a little unusual. It is the result of the R1, R2, and R3 statements in line 340. These are evaluated in lines 550-600 for display and scoring input. Scoring occurs in lines 380-470.

\section*{Roulette}

In this roulette program, bet selection (in line 240) requires entry of a letter to identify the desired bet. This letter enters and posts the bet on the playing board display, just as a stack of chips would be placed.

When you've placed all the bets, press enter to start the wheel spinning and

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ball rolling. Then the results appear on the screen. The random winning number selection and simple graphics-to slow the ball down gradually before it drops into the pocket-start on line 1390.

PRINT@ statements produce both graphics and text. The program presents a challenge to improve with each simulation, Machine language would be faster, but Basic works because speed is not that critical here.

\section*{Craps}

Craps in standard Disk Basic provides an interesting simulation of the conventional game. Betting is based on the casino rules of play and most, but not all, types of bets are accepted.

The standard graphics capability of
\begin{tabular}{|lll}
\hline Line & Function \\
\(10-90\) & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Program variable and array definition and \\
introduction
\end{tabular} \\
& \(100-190\) & Rules of roulette \\
\(200-210\) & Playing layout graphics \\
\(220-250\) & Bet amount and type selection \\
\(260-350\) & Line bet entry and posting \\
\(360-480\) & Square bet entry and posting \\
\(490-780\) & Split bet entry and posting \\
\(790-930\) & Straight bet entry and poting \\
\(940-1040\) & Street bet entry and posting \\
\(1050-1110\) & Column bet entry and posting \\
\(1120-1180\) & Dozen bet entry and posting \\
\(1190-1240\) & High/low bet entry and posting \\
\(1250-1300\) & Odd/even bet entry and posting \\
\(1310-1360\) & Black/red bet entry and posting \\
1370 & Partial screen clear subroutine \\
\(1380-1460\) & Play number selection and graphics \\
\(1470-1530\) & Game scoring and result display \\
\(1540-1570\) & Game conclusion \\
\(1580-1620\) & Layout graphics subroutine \\
& \(1630-1660\) & Layout graphics numbering subroutine \\
\(1670-1700\) & Graphics support subroutine
\end{tabular}

Table 2. Roulette

\section*{Line}

10-130
140-440
450-460
470-510
520-570
580-600
610-660
670-720
730-800
810
820-890
900-1080
1090-1140
1150
1200
1210
1220
1230
1240

1160-1190 Card suit determination subroutine

\section*{Function}

Game introduction and array loading
Game rules
Layout graphics
Opening bet
First card dealing and scoring
First score posting
Continuing bet selection
Enter double bet
Enter insurance bet
Forced card draw subroutine
Continuing bet selection
Scoring and results posting
Game conclusion

Card value printing subroutine
Card outline printing subroutine
Card back pattern subroutine
Card content clear subroutine
Card printing subroutine

Table 4. Blackjack

140-330 Faro playing rules
340-380 Playing layout graphics
390-410 First card draw (soda) and display
420-550 Bet selection and placement on the layout
560-600 Drawing of cards to lose and to win
610-660 Evaluation of bet(s) and scoring
670-850 Evaluation of last three cards in box and placement of appropriate bets
860-890 Game conclusion and results
\(900 \quad\) Card suit determine subroutine
\(910 \quad\) Graphics clearing subroutine
\(920 \quad\) Card outline graphics subroutine
930 Layout graphics subroutine
\(940 \quad\) Card printing subroutine
950 Turn counter and display subroutine
\(960 \quad\) Card box graphics subroutine
970-980 Losing card evaluation subroutine
990-1000 Winning card evaluation subroutine
Table 5. Faro

\section*{Function}

10-110
120-260
270-280
290-340
350-430
440-470
480-610
620-640
650-660
670-710
720
730
Game rules

Bet placement

Program introduction
Layout graphics
Start of play with bet selection
Random winning number selection
Game scoring and posting
Game conclusion
Layout graphics subroutine
Wheel rotation graphics subroutine
Rotation angular rate counter subroutine
Layout graphics subroutine
Table 6. Wheel of Fortune



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the Model II prevents elaborate board layout and three－dimensional views． I＇ve used a simplified table and dice－like structures．

The game starts on line 220；the pro－ gram resets the appropriate variables and the graphics layout appears．After
you make the initial bet（type and amount）in lines 230－300，the first toss of the dice takes place in lines \(310-340\) ． Lines 350－400 evaluate the results．

At this point，the player chooses and enters the remaining types of bets．You can skip each one and make no bet by

\section*{Program Listing 1．One－Armed Bandit}

10 REM 02－JAN－83＊BDL MODEL II＊
20 REM BANDIT／BAS
30 CLS：PRINTTAB（24）＂PLAYING ONE－ARM BANDIT＂：PRINT：PRINT
 \(\mathrm{R} \$(131): \operatorname{GC} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(129): \operatorname{GD} \$=C H R \$(130): \operatorname{GXS}=\operatorname{CHR} \$(134): \operatorname{GS} \$=C H R \$(158): G 0 \$=\)
50 PRINT＂THIS PROGRAM SIMULATES THE MECHANICAL THREE－WHEEL ONE－ARM BANDIT SLOTS \({ }^{*}\) © PRINT＂AS PLAYED IN THE CASINOS IN NEVADA．＂：PRINT
70 PRINT＂INSTRUCTIONS REQUIRED（Y／N）
80 IS＝INKEYS：IFI§＝＂TREN80ELSEIFIS＝＂Y＂THEN1B0ELSEIPIS＝＂N＂THEN280ELSE日G
98 FORZ＝1TO800：NEXTZ：GOTO288
100 CLS：PRINT 23 ，＂CASINO SLOTS INSTRUCTIONS＂：PRINT：PRINT
110 PRINT＂THE SCORING FOR THIS SIMULATION IS AS FOLLOWS：＊．PRINT
120 PRINTTAB（11）＂BELL＂：TAB（26）＂BELL＂；TAB（41）＂BELL＂；TAB（53）＂PAYS 50



 170 PRINTTAB（11）＂L OGO＂：TAB（26）＂LO GO＂：TAB（41）＂LO GO＂：TAB（53）＂PAYS 30


 200 PRINTTAB



 \(29^{\circ}\)
 250 PRINT：PRINT＂EACH COIN INSERTED IS WORTH \＄I．＂：PRINT
260 PRINT GOOD－LUCK ！1！1！＂
276 PRINT：INPUT＂WHEN READY，DEPRESS 〈ENTER〉＂\(\%\) OS

 PRINTCHRS（1）：
301 PRINTQ215，mNSERT COINS（ \(1-5)^{\text {n }}\)

320 PRINTE1213．＂B E T ：M
330 PRINTCHR \(\$(2)\) ；：GOSuB 720：GOSUB716：PRINTCHRS（1）
\(340 \mathrm{GN}=0\) ： \(\mathrm{RE}=\emptyset: \operatorname{RANDOM}: R 1=\operatorname{RND}(20): R 2=\operatorname{RND}(20): R 3=R N D(20)\)
\(350 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R1}\) ：ONRGOSUB \(550,560,560,570,570,580,580,580,580,590,590,590,590,590,604,600\) ，600，600，600，600：W1 \＄＝W\＄：R1 \＄＝R\＄
\(360 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R} 2\) ：ONRGOSUB \(550,550,550,550,550,550,550,550,550,560,570,580,599,590,590,590\) \(590,590,590,600: W 2 \$ w \$: R 2 S=R S\)
\(370 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R} 3\) ：ONRGOSUB \(550,560,570,580,580,580,580,580,500,580,580,589,580,590,590,590\) \(600,600,600,600: \omega 3 S=W s, 83 S=8 S\)


400 IFRI \(\${ }^{*}{ }^{*}\) BL \({ }^{\circ}\) THENGW \(=100\) ：GOTO47



 450 IFRI \(\$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CH}{ }^{\prime}\)＇THENIFR2
46 IFR1 \(\$\) 玉＂\(^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)
470 \(\mathrm{L}=65 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{GW}\) ：GOSUB700：PRINT6656，W1\＄
\(49 \mathrm{~L}=674\) ：GOSUB70 PRINTA6，W2


TS：＂RE＝－M
20 PRINTQ160，XSUSINGUS：RE
530 TWFTW＋RE：GC＝19890－TW：COSUB650
540 COTO610

560 WS＝\(B\) B R \(\quad\) ：RSE＂BA＂：RETURN
570 W\＄＝＂LO GO ：RS＝＂LO＂gRETURM



610 PRINTR1213，TO PLAY AGAIN，DEPRESS 〈ENTER〉：TO EXIT DEPRESS 〈X＞＊
 630 CLS：PRINT＠496，\({ }^{*}\) ONE＝ARM BANDIT SAYS GOOD－BYE．．．．．COME AGAIN1II＂
640 PRINT：PRINT：END
650 PRINTQ1760，SPACES\｛B日）；：PRINTQ1760，＂M A CH I N E H A 5 ：＂USINGUS：GC：PRINTE 1800 ，＂TM T A L W I N N I N G S＂VJSINGUS：TW：RETURN
660 PRINTE331，GAS：PRINTE332，STRING \((56,156)\) ：PRINTQ388，GC\＄：PRINTM967，GAS：PRINTE96
 1672，GD\＄
676 FORI \(=1\) TO7：PRINT（3331＋I＊80，VS：NEXT：PRINTE971，GX\＄：PORI＝1TO7，PRINTE38B＋I＊80，VS：N
 ：NEXT
680 L \(=494\) ：GOSUB 690 ：L－512：GOSUB690：L＝539：GOSUB690：RETYRN

 INT自 \(+15+\mathrm{I} * 80\) ，V\＄：NEXT：RETURN
 NTCHRS（2）：RETURN
710 PRINTG1352，CHRS（135）：PRINTE1353，GS\＄：PRINTR1354，GS\＄：PRINTe794，GSS：PRINTE874，G SS：FORI \(=1\) TO5：PRINT \(2874+I * 89\) ，V\＄：NEXT：RETURN
720 PRINTE794，GQS：PRINTS874，GOS：FORI＝1TO5：PRINTG874＋I＊80，GQS：NEXT：RETURM

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\section*{:CRMPUTRANEES:}
pressing enter.
If you require a second roll of the dice, line 610 performs the toss with
accompanying graphics. Lines 640-750 evaluate the second toss and post the betting results.
\begin{tabular}{|ll|}
\hline Line & Function \\
\(10-80\) & Introduction \\
\(90-100\) & Display field graphics \\
\(110-160\) & Select numbers to bet \\
\(170-210\) & Random selection of 20 numbers to win \\
\(220-380\) & Game scoring \\
\(390-430\) & Game conclusion \\
\(440-460\) & Display field graphics subroutine \\
\(470-480\) & Name ID subroutine \\
490 & Graphics subroutine \\
500 & Graphics subroutine \\
\(510-580\) & Display hi-lite subroutine \\
590 & Number ID subroutine \\
600 & Game ID subroutine \\
\(610-690\) & Game playing instructions \\
& \\
& \\
& \\
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|ll|}
\hline Line & Function \\
\(10-110\) & Introduction \\
\(120-130\) & Produce screen graphics \\
\(140-170\) & Betting input \\
\(180-270\) & Random card selection \\
280 & Layout subroutine \\
\(290-320\) & Card suit subroutine \\
330 & Card content subroutine \\
340 & Card outline subroutine \\
\(350-400\) & Calculation and conclusion \\
410 & Card back graphics subroutine \\
420 & Card content clear subroutine \\
\(430-510\) & Scoring subroutine \\
\(520-670\) & Scoring subroutine \\
\(680-760\) & Scoring subroutine \\
\(770-840\) & Condensed set of rules for game \\
& Table 8. Baccarat \\
& \\
& \\
&
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|ll|}
\hline Line & Function \\
\(10-100\) & Program introduction \\
\(110-150\) & Playing screen graphics and prompt for entering bet \\
\(160-170\) & Bet amount evaluation and display \\
180 & Start deal of first hand \\
\(190-250\) & Clear card contents of graphics pattern \\
\(260-300\) & Random selection of card values for original hand \\
\(310-340\) & Instructions for holding selected cards in original \\
& hand \\
350 & Hold blanking for cancel selection \\
\(360-500\) & Selection of cards to replace those not retained in \\
& original hand \\
\(510-900\) & Program hand evaluation logic \\
\(910-1000\) & Display and scoring logic \\
\(1010-1060\) & Game conclusion \\
\(1070-1110\) & Card graphics location subroutines \\
\(1120-1150\) & Card graphics outline subroutine \\
\(1160-1200\) & Card graphics pattern subroutines \\
1210 & Card value print subroutine \\
1220 & Card suit determination subroutine \\
\(1230-1440\) & Garne instruction and scoring information \\
& Table 9. Draw Poker \\
& \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 9. Draw Poker

\section*{Blackjack}

Try your luck against the house in this game of blackjack using casinostyle rules. The program uses four decks of cards, and the simulation includes dealing from a card shoe.

Starting at line 450, you reset the control variables and construct the layout graphics using subroutine 1150 and PRINT@ statements. Place bets using single INKEY statements (lines 480500 ) for the number of chips and their color (value).

Lines 520-560 control card draws and display, with the results posted on the screen. If the game doesn't end at this point, betting continues with the prompts in lines 610-660. Betting for the choices available to the player is in line blocks 670-720, 730-800, and 830-890.

Final scoring and posting of the results on the screen occurs in lines 900-1080.

Subroutines using only a few of the characters available on the Model II call layout graphics and card-format graphics. Graphics in Basic can be slow, but their use is a straightforward approach in this type of program.

\section*{Faro}

Faro is a card game often played in the casinos and saloons of the old West. It's not played much these days because the payoff to the house is not as favorable as in other games.

Using appropriate subroutines to minimize complexity, lines \(350-380\) construct and identify the playing layout. Then the first card is selected from the deck and displayed (line 390). This card is called "soda" and does not enter into the betting.

Placing bets on the 13 card values starts with line 420 . It prompts the player for number of chips, played on which rank, and to win or lose.

Lines 560 and 570 randomly determine the cards drawn by the dealer: RL to lose and RW to win. Several lines of logic analyze and evaluate the cards drawn. Arrays score the plays: \(\mathrm{B}(52)\) to win, \(\mathrm{H}(52)\) to lose, \(\mathrm{C}(52)\) for cards drawn, and \(L(13)\) for printing locations. Logical statements compare array contents and calculate results.

After you've played 24 regular turns, the remaining three cards are revealed, but not their order (lines 670-710). The final betting (last turn) is made on these cards (line 740).

\section*{Wheel of Fortune}

If you don't have time to attend a carnival or county fair, you can try your

\title{
FOR TRS-80 MODELS I, II \& 111 \& the IBM PC
}

\title{
IS YOUR COMPUTER WORKING CORRECTLY: ARE YOU SURE? \\ Tests every component of your TRS-80 for proper operation.
}


ROM: Checksum test
RAM: Four separate tests including every address and data value

CASSETTE
s94.95
Video Display: Character generator, video RAM, and video signal tests
Keyboard: Every key contact tested
Line Printer: Character test
Cassette Recorder: Read/write/verify dala
RS-232-C Interface: Read sense switches (Model I), connector fault, data transmission, framing, data loop, baud rate generator
Disk Drives: Disk controller, drive select and restore, track seek and verify read, read/write/verify all tracks and sectors, formatting, disk drive timer, disk head cleaner
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Model 3: single or double density, 35, 40 or 80 track drives
single or double sided drives
--- One program adapts to any system configuration and hardware.
.-. Individual tests of each device with operator monitoring and intervention.
-.- Continuous system tesls run continually for hours, with diagnostic reports optionally written on line printer.
--- Complete instructions and documentation.

\author{
SPECIFY TRS-é MODEL I OR MODEL II
}

\section*{SMART TERMINAL}

Enables your TRS-80 to be used as a data communications lerminal to a time-sharing system, computer bulletin board, or another computer, vid the RS-232-C interface.
- MEMORY BUFFER holds dala for Iransmission or data received from other computer.
- CASSETTE or DISK may be used to load or save data from memory.
- AUYOMATIC TRANSMISSION of data from memory.
- AUTOMATIC STORAGE of incoming data at user's option.
- TRANSMIT or RECEIVE WITH VERIFICATION options included for communication between two TRS-80s using Smart Terminal.
- Full CONTROL KEYS, including control key mapping into any ASCII character. True BREAK key. Lower case supported on Model I.
- Buffered LINE PRINTER ECHO for incoming data.
- Disk and cassette files fully compatible with ELECTRIC PENCIL" and SCRIPSIT": programs.
- BAUD RATE and RS-232-C CHARACTERISTICS can be reset from within the program.
- SAVE PROGRAM option creates "personalized" back-up copy of program with all options set as specified by user.
- ONE PROGRAM supporis both cassette and disk systems. Program is compatible with PMC-80 and other TRS-80 "work alike" compulers. Model I or III Version supplied on cassette \(\$ 69.95\) supplied on diskette \(\$ 74.95\)
Model II (CP/M) Version \(\$ 79.95\)

\section*{MON-3 and MON-5}

Monitor Programs \(\# 3\) and \({ }^{2} 5\) are powerful utility programs whic hendhle you to interact direcily with the TRS-80 in machine language. They are useful both for beginners and for advanced programmers.
- beginners can learn to use machine language.
- COMPLETE instruction manual.
- SIMPLE commands, easy lo use.

Both MON-3 and MON-5 conlain the following features:
- DISPLAY memory in ASCII and hexadecimal form.
- DISASSEM8LE memory to see mathine language commands.
- MOVE and COMPARE blocks.
- SEARCH through memory to lind specifir valura.
- MODIFY memory in different ways.
- RELOCATE object programs.
- READ and WRITE object lapes in SYSTEM format.
- UNLOAD programs in low RAM on disk.
- CREATE SYMEOLIC CASSETTES of disassembled oulpul for use as inpul to EDTASM program (MON- 3 only).
- PRINT output optionally on video display or line printer.

Monitor \({ }^{4} 5\) adds the following features:
- SAVE and LOAD disk files.
- INPUT and OUTPUT of disk seclors, bypassing dish operaling syslem.
- RS-232-C COMMANDS for lerminal mode, send and receive dala.
- COMPLETE DEBUGGINGPACKAGE including setling and displaying registers, single stepping, selting breakpoints and executing machine instructions.
Available for Modelil and IIl Level it computers (16K, 32K and 48K). Specify TRS-80' Model I or III
\[
\text { MON- } 3 \text { (for cassette systems) } \$ 39.95
\] MON-S (for disk systems) \(\$ 59.95\)

\section*{MAILING LIST}

Maintains mailing lists of up to 1326 names (48K version). Add, change, delete, or find names. Machine language sort according to information in ANY field (first or last name, address, city, state, zip code). Three or four line labels printed in 1, 2,3, or 4 columns, in master list, or on video display.

TRS-80 Model \(1 / 3\) Disk Version \(\$ 69.95\)
IBM PC Disk Version \(\$ 79.95\)

\section*{HOME BUDGET}

Keeps track of your monthly and year-to-date income and expenses. Income and expenses classified by code numbers for identification of categories. Data includes date, code number, amounts and check number (optional). Computes monthly and year-to-date summaries showing income tax deductions. All output printed on video display or line printer at user's option. Complete instructions for customizing to suit your own budget.

TRS-80 Model I/3 Cansette Veriion \(\$ 29.95\)
TRS-80 Model \(1 / 3\) Disk Version \(\$ 49.95\)
IBM PC Disk Version \(\$ 59.95\)

\section*{SMALL BUSINESS ACCOUNTING}

Based on Dome Bookkeeping Record 612 , this program keeps track of income, expenditures, and payroll for a small business. Receipts and expenditures can be entered on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. Program computes monthly, through last month, and year to date summaries. Payroll section (included in disk version only) keeps record of employees and paychecks with up to six categories of payroll deductions. Computes employee payroll records and year-to-date payroll totals. Complete instructions for customizing to suit your own business.

TRS-80 Model \(1 / 3\) Cassette Version \(\$ 29.95\)
TRS-80 Model \(1 / 3\) Disk Vercion \(\$ 59.95\)
IBM PC Disk Version \$6e.95


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luck at a simulated wheel of fortune． You only need to enter 73 Basic pro－ gram lines．

The screen clears and the control var－ iables reset starting on line 270．Line 280 provides the layout graphics using
keyed subroutines that permit more compact programs．

Start betting on line 290，using fast INKEY inputs．To simplify the INKEY use，the number of accepted chips is limited to nine．If you wish，you can

\section*{Line}

10－110
120－250
260－270
280－310
320－620
630－670
680－740
750
760
770
780
790
800
810

\section*{Function}

Introduction，define variables，arrays，load card ID arrays
Rules for game
Start of game and layout graphics
Card draw selection and display
Placing of bets
Drawing the gate，scoring，and display of results
Game conclusion
Layout graphics subroutine
Card outline subroutine
Card value printing subroutine
Card content clearing subroutine
Card suit determination subroutine
Card graphics pattern subroutine
Play counter subroutine
Table 10．Four－Card Monte

\section*{Program Listing 2．Roulette}

18 REM 22－JAN－83 BDLL MODEL II＊
30 CLS：PRINTE20，＂ROULETTE SIMULATION PROGRAM＂：PRINT：PRENT
40 CLEAR28E：DIML（38），S（38），P（38），R（38），T（38），C（38），D（38），\(H(38), O(38), B(38): V S=C H\)


50 PRINT ROULETTE IS THE GAME THAT MOST PEOPLE ENVISION WHEN THINKING ABOUT THE
EMMOUS＊：PRINT＊CASINOS AT MONTE CARLO AND OTHER WORLD LOCATIONS．：PRINT
60 PRINT＂THE GAME IS EASY TO PLAY，ALL THAT IS REOUIRED IS A KNOWLEDGE OF THE BE TTING＂PRINTEOPTIONS AND THE PLAYING LAYOUT．＂：PRINT
70 PRINT INSTRUCTIONS REOUIRED \((Y / N){ }^{\prime \prime}\) ；

90 DIMMS（52）：GAS＝CERS（128）：GB\＄＊CHRS\｛129）：CC\＄＝CHRS\｛130\}:GD\$=CHR\$\{131):GE\$=CHR\$\{14 8）：GF\＄＝CHRS（150）
109 CLS：PRINTE2月，＂R U L E S OF R OU \＆E T T E＂：PRINT：PRINT
110 PRYNT＂THE WHEEL ITSELF IS A VERY CAREPULIM MADE，VERY DELICATELY BALANCED ST RUCTURE ：PRINT＂WHICH IS DIVIDED INTO THIRTY－EIGHT EVEN COMPAR＂MENTS，OR＇POCKETS R．：PRINT＂THIRTY－SIX OF THESE POCKETS ARE NUHBERED INDIVIDUALLY FROM ONE TO THIR TY－SIX＂
120 PRINT AND ARE COLORED EITHER RED OR BLAACK．THERE ARE EIGHTEEN OF EACH COLOR －THE ：PRINT＂REMAINING TWO POCKETS ARE COLORED GREEN AND ARE NUMBERED ZERO AND

DOUBLE 2ERO．\({ }^{\text {a PRINT }}\) 13世 PRINT＂TO ALLOW YOU TO PLACE BETS，THE CASINO PROVIDES A PLAYING LAYOUT WITH ZERO＂：PRINT＇AND DOUBLE \(Z E R O\) MARKED IN GREEN，AND THE THIRTY－SIX NUMBERS MARKED I ZERO ：PRI
140 PRINT＂RESPECTIVE COLORS，IN THREE COLUMNS OF TWELVE NUMBERS EACH．BETS ON HIS AREA BRINTHARE CALLED INSIDET BETS．THERE IS AN AREA OUTSIDE THE THIRTY－E HIS AREA＂\({ }^{\text {PRINT }}\)
IGHT NUMBERED＂
IGHT NUMBERED＊
15 P PRINT＂BOXES WHICH ALLOWS FOR BETTING ON ODD（ALI，THE ODD NUMBERS），EVEN（ALL THE ：PRINT＊EVEN NUMBERS）．RED OR BLACK（ALL THE RED，OR ALL THE BLACK NUMBERS）．

169 PRINT：PRIMT THERE IS ALSO AN AREA HOR BETTING ON THE PIRST，THE SECOND，OR T HE THIRD＂\({ }^{\prime 2}\) PRINT \({ }^{-}\)SET OF TWELVE NUMBERS（ 1 THRU 12 ， 13 THRU 24，OR 25 THRU 36 ）\％TH E FIRST OR＊
176 PRINT＂SECOND SET OF EIGHTEEN NUMEERS（ 1 THRU 18 ，OR 19 THRU 36）；AND EVEN AN AREA＂：PRINT＇FOR BETTING ON COMPLETE COLUMNS．BETS ON THESE AREAS ARE CALLED＇O UTSIDE＇BETS．＂
180 PRINT＂RACH CHIP OF YOUR COLOR CHOOSING IS WORTH \(\$ 1 . " P R I N T\)
199 INPUT＂WHEN READY TO PLAY，DEPAESS ，ENTER＂：OS

INO ROULEET TE＂：PRINTM65F＂GAME：＂：K＝K＋1：PRINTP75，K
21 PRINTCHRS（2）：GOSUB1590：PRINTCHRS（26）；GOSUB1630：PRINTCHRS（25）：PRINTCHR\＄（1）

（1－9），〈ENTER〉 TO PLAY＂
 CBRS（13）THENI380ELSE230
 TT， \(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{COL}, \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{DOZ}, \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{O} / \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{R})\) ．
25 IS＝INKEYS：IFIS＝＊＊THEN250ELSEIFIS＝＂L＂THEN26BELSEIFIS＝＊S＊THEN36BELSEIFIS＝＂P＊TH






290 IPTA＝1THENL \((38)=5 * B: L(37)=5 * B: L(1)=5 * B: L(2)=5 * B: L(3)=5 * B: P R I N T E 244, U S I N G P \$ B\) ELSEIFTA＝2TGENL（1）＝5＊B：L（2）＝5＊B：L（3）＝5＊B：L（4）＝5＊B：L（6）＝5＊B：PRINTE248；USINGPS；BEL SEIFTA－3TEENL \((4)=5 * B: L(5)=5 * B: L(6)=5 * B: L(7)=5 * B: L(8)=5 * B: L(9)=5 * B:\) PRINTE252：USIN

Listing 2 continues
substitute a double INKEY；then a stack of up to 99 chips is possible．If you make the change，the first decade of in－ puts is 01,02 ，and so on．

When the program prompts you，type in a number from one to nine to indicate

\section*{＇＇These winning numbers appear on lighted flashboards located throughout the casino area．＂}
the number of chips you wish to stack on a given location on the layout（\＄1， \(\$ 2, \$ 5\) ，A for \(\$ 10\) ，B for \(\$ 20\) ，J for Joker，L for Logo）that you will specify shortly．

For the color prompt，type in W （white）for \(\$ 1\) chips， O （orange）for \(\$ 2\) chips， R （red）for \(\$ 5\) chips， G （green）for \(\$ 25\) chips，or B（black）for \(\$ 100\) chips． Next，specify the location on the layout where you want the chip or stack of chips placed as your bet．

If you intend to place only one bet， press enter to start the wheel spinning． If you wish to place additional bets， repeat the number of chips，value of each chip，and location of stack for each bet prior to starting the wheel with enter．

Wheel rotation comprises two parts． Line 440 selects one of three lines：450， 460 ，or 470 ．You need a random selec－ tion of 54 ，and this divides the function into three groups of 18 for convenience．
You can try individual modifications if the simulated wheel rotation（in－ cluding slowing）in subroutines 670 and 720 is too simplified．

\section*{Keno}

This Model II version of keno uses Disk Basic and the powerful PRINT＠ statements to produce a wide range of graphics displays．The larger screen area available with the 1,920 discrete loca－ tions allows sufficient placement of both text and graphics．If．．．Then．．． Else statements form the conditional re－ quirement for scoring．

The game starts on line 110 when it prompts the player to mark the spots desired．At a casino，you would mark from one to 15 of your favorite num－ bers on a keno ticket（in our case，the video screen）and present this along with the amount you wish to bet（line

\section*{:CLMPUTRINAES:}

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BUSINESS 100 PROGRAM LIST

NAME
1 RULET8
2. ANNUI

3 DATE
4 DAMEAR
5 LEASERTT 6 BREAKEVN
7 DEPRSL
8 DEPRSY
9 DEPRDB
10 DEPRDDE
11 TAXDEP
12 CHECK2
13 СНЕСКВКІ
14 MORTGAGE/A
15 MCLTMON
16 Salvage
17 RRVARIN
18 RRCONST
19 EFFECT
20 FVAL
21 PVAL
22 LOANPAY
23 REGWTH
24 SMPDISK
25 DATEVAL
26 ANINUDEF
27 MARKLP
28 SIMKFIMD
29 BONDVAL
30 DEPLETE
31 BLACKSH
32 STOCVAL
33 WARVAL
34 BONDVAL2
35 EPSEST
36 BETAALPH
37 SHARPEI
38 OPTWRTE
39 RTVAL.
40 EXPVAL
41 BAYES 42 VALPRINF 43 VALADINF 44 UTUTY 45 SIMPLEX
46 TRANS
47 EOD
48 QUEUE
49 CV
50 CONDPROF
51 OPTLOSS
52 FOUOQ
53 FOEOWSH
54 FQEOCPB 55 QUEUECB 56 NCFANAL 57 PROFIND 58 CAP1

\section*{DESCRIPTION}

Interest Apportionment by Rule of the 78's
Amnuity computation program
Time between dates
Day of year a particular dete falls on
Interest rate on lease
Breakeven analysis Straightine depreciation
Sum of the digits depreciation
Declining balance depreciation
Double declining balance depreciation Cash flow vs. depreciation tables
Prints NEBS checks along with dally register
Checkbook maintenance program
Mortgage amortization table
Computes time needed for money to double, triple, etc.
Determines salvage value of an investment Rate of retum on investment with variable inflows Rate of return on investrnent with constark inflows Effective interest rate of a loan
Future value of an investment (compound interest) Present value of a future amount
Amount of payment on a loan
Equai withdrawals from investment to leove 0 over Simple discount analysis
Equivalent \& nonequivalent dated values for oblig.
Present value of deferred annuities
* Markup analysis for iterns

Sinloing fund amortization program
Value of a bond
Depletion analysis
Black Scholes options analysis
Expected retum on stock via discourts dividends Value of a warrant
Value of a bond
Estimate of future earnings per share for company Computes alpha and beta variables for stock Portiolio selection model-i.e. what stocks to hold Option writing computations Value of a night
Expected value analysis
Boyesian decisions
Value of perfect information Value of additional information Derives urility function
Linear programming solution by simplex method Transportation method for linear programming Economic order quantity inventory model Single server queveing (waiting line) model Cosvolumeprofit analysis
Conditional profk tables
Opportunity loss tables
Fixed quantity economic order quantity model As above bul with shortages permitted As above but with quantity price breaks Cost-benefit waiting line analysis Net cash-flow analysis for simple investment Profitability index of a project Cap. Asset Pr. Model analysis of project

59 WACC 60 COMPBAL 61 DISCBAL 62 MERCANAL.
63 FINRAT 64 MPV 65 PRIMDLAS 66 PRIMDPA 67 SEASIND 67 SEASIND 68 TMETR
69 TMEMOV
70 FUPRINF
71 MAILPAC
72 LETWFT
73 SORT3
74 LABEL1
74 LABEI1
75 LABEL2
76 BUSBUD
78 ACCTPAY
79 INYOICE
80 INVENT2
81 TEIDR
82 TMUSAN
83 ASSIGN
84 ACCTREC
85 TERMSPAY
86 PAYNET
87 SEUPR
88 ARBCOMP 89 DEPRSF 99 UPSRONE 90 UPSZONE 92 AUTOEXP 93 INSFILE 94 PAYROLL2 95 DILANAL 96 LOANAFFD
97 REMTPRCH
98 SALELEAS
99 RRCONVBD
100 PORTVALS
Weighted averege cost of capital
True rate on loan with compenseating bal. required
True rate on discounted loan
Merger analysis computations
Financial retios for a firm
Net present value of project
Laspeyres price index
Pasche price index
Constructs seasonal quantity indices for company
Time series analysis linear trend
Time series analysis moving average trend
Future price estimation whth inflation Mailing list system
Letter writing systemnlinke with MAILPAC
Sorts list of names
Shipping label maker
Name label maker
DOME business bookkeeping system
Computes weeks total hours from timeclock info In memriory accounts payable system-storage permited Generate invoice on screen and print on primter In memory inventory control system Computerized telephone directory Time use analysis (lse of assignment algorithm for optimal job assign. In memory accounts receivable system-storage of Compares 3 methods of repayment of loans Computes gross pay required for given net Computes selling price for given affer tax amount Abbitrage computations Sinding fund depreciation
Finds UPS zones from zip code
Finds UPS zones from zip code
Types envelope inchuding return address
Automobile expense analysis
ensurance policy file
In memory payroll syatern
Dilution analysis
Loan amount a borrower can afford
Purchase price for rental property
Saleleaseback analysis
Investor's rate of return on convertable bond
Stock market porfolio storegevaluation program


GP\＄；
300 IFTA \(=4\) THENL \((7)=5 * B: L(8)=5 * B: L(9)=5 * B: L(10)=5 * B: L(11)=5 \omega \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{L}(12)=5 * \mathrm{~B}:\) PRINTe256 ，USINGPS；BELSEIFTA＝5THENL（10）＝5＊B：L（11）＝5＊g：L（12）＝5＊B：L（13）＝5＊B：1；（14）＝5＊B；L（15）＊
 264，USINGPS；BELSEIFTA＝7THENL \((16)=5 * B: \mathrm{L}(17)=5 * B: L(18)=5 * B: L(19)=5 * B ; L(20)=5 * B: 4(2\) 1）\(=5\)＊B：PRINTA268，USINGPS；B
320 IFTA \(=8 \mathrm{THENL}(19)=5 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{L}(20)=5 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{L}(21)=5 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{L}(22)=5 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{L}(23)=5 * \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{L},(24)=5 * \mathrm{E}:\) FRINTP 272 ，USINGPS；BELSEIETA＝9THENG \((22)=5 * B \div L(23)=5 * B: \mathrm{L}(24)=5 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{L}(25)=5 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{L}(26)=5 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{L}(2\) 7）\(=5\)＊B：PRINT＠276，USINGPS； 8
336 IFTA \(=10\) THENL \((25)=5 * B: L(26)=5 * B: L(27)=5 * B: L(20)=5 * B: L(29)=5 * B: L(30)=5 * B: P R I N T\) 0280．USINGES，BELSEIFTA＝11 TMENL \((28)=5 * B: L(29)=5 * B ; L(30)=5 * B: L(31)=5 * B: L(32)=5 * B: L\) （33）\(=5\)＊B：PRINT 9284 ，USINGP5：B
340 IFTA \(=12 \mathrm{THENL}(31)=5 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{L}\{32\}=5 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{L}(33)=5 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{L}(34)=5 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{L}\{35\}=5 * \mathrm{~F}: \mathrm{L}(36\}=5 * \mathrm{~B}:\) PRINT 0288，USIMGPS：B
350 GOSUB1370；GOHO22日



 1－33：35 22－32：34m
390 PRINTB1418，\({ }^{\circ}\) SELECTION \((1-22)\) ：INPUTTB：IFTB＜1ORTB＞22THEN390ELSE4日0
400 IFTB＝1THENS \((3)=8 * B ; S(6)=8 * B ; S(2)=8 * B ; S(5)=8 * B ;\) PRINTP64B，USINGPS，BELSEIPTBF2T HENS \((6)=8 * B: S(9)=B^{*} B ; S(5)=8 * B ; S(8)=B \wedge B:\) PRINTE652，USINGPS；BELSEIFTB＝3THENS \((9)=8 * B\) \(: S(12)=8-\mathrm{B}: S(8)=8 * B: S(11)=8 * 8:\) PRINTE656，USINGPS：B
410 IETB \(=4\) THENS \((12)=8 * 8: S(15)=8 * \mathrm{~B}: S(11)=8 * B: S(14)=8 * B\) ：PRINTE66B，USINGPS；BELSEIPT
 \(S(18)=8 * B ; S(21)=8 * B ; S(17)=8 * B ; 5(20)=8 * B: P R I N T A 668\) ，USINGPS；B
420 IFTE \(=7 T H E N S(21)=8 * B: S(24)=8 * B ; S(2 日)=8 * B: S(23)=B * B ;\) PRINTE672，USINGPS；BELSEIPT \(\mathrm{B}=8 \mathrm{THENS}(24)=8 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{S}(27) \pi 8 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{S}(23)=8 * \mathrm{~B}: 5(26)=8 * \mathrm{~B}\) ；PRINTP676，USTNGP\＄；BELSEIFTB＝9THEN \(S(27)=8 * B: S(38)=B * B: S(26)=8 * B: S(29)=8 * B:\) PRINTR660，USINGP \(\$\) ；\(B\)
430 IPTR \(=10\) THENS \((30)=8 * B: S(33)=8 * B: S(29)=8{ }^{*} \mathrm{~B} ; \mathrm{S}(32\}=8 * \mathrm{~B}\) ；PRINTM684，USINGPS，BELLSETP \(T B=11\) THENS \((33)=8 * B: S(36)=8 \star B: S\{32\}=8 \star B: S(35)=8 \star B:\) PRINTE688，USINGPS，BELSEIPTB＝12T





 8THENS \((29)=8 * B: S(23)=B * B: S(19) * B * B: S(22)=B * B:\) PRINTP1072，USINGRS；B
 \(\mathrm{ETB}=20 \mathrm{THENS}(26)=8 * B: S(29)=8 * B: S(25)=8 * B: S(28)=B * B ;\) FRINTe168日，US INGPS； B

 480 GOSUB1370：GOTO220




 4：23＂，PRINTE698， \(5-12: 15\) 21－27：26＂：PRINTR778，＂6－15：18 22－30：29＊

 540 PRINTE1418，＂14－6：5 30－14：17＂：PRINTE1498，＂15～9：8 31－17：20＂：PRINTE 1578；\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) 16－12：11 32－20：23＂
550 PRTNTM1738，＂SELECTION \((1-32)\)＂：INPUTTC：IFTCく1ORTC＞32THEN550ELSE56日
560 1F＇TC＝1THENP \((38)=17 * B: P(3)=17 * 8:\) PRINTE484，USINGPS；BELSETFTC＝2THENP \((3)=17 * B: P\)
 ELSEIFTC＝4THENP（9）＝17＊B：P（12）＝17＊B4PRINTE496，USTNGPS；8
570 IPTC＝5THENP（12）＝17＊B：P（15）＝17．B：PRINTE500，USINGPS：B
580 IFTC＝6THENP（15）＝17＊B；P（18）＝17＊B；PRINTE5B4；USINGPS；BELSEIETC＝7THENP（18）＝17＊B：



 SINGPS；BELSEIPTC＝13THENP \((3)=17 * 8 ; P(2)=17 * B: P R I N T(646 ; U S I N G P \$ ; 8\)



610 IFTC＝18THENP \((18)=17 * B: P(17)=17 * B: P H I N\) 等 666 ，USINGPS；BELSEIFTC＝19THENP \((21)=17 *\)
 SINGP\＄；BELSEIFTC＝21THENP \((27)=17 \# B: P(26)=17 * B ;\) PRINTE678，USINGPS；B




 \＄\＆BELSEIFTCm29THENP（11）＝17＊B：P（14）＝17＊B：PRINT0960，USINGPS；B

 SINGPS：B
659 GOSUB1370：GOTO220




 28：31＂
 228＂
690 PRINTE165日，\({ }^{\text {GELECTION }(33-62)^{\circ}: \text { INPUTIC：IFTC }\langle 330 R T C>62 T H E N 690 E L S E 700 ~}\)

 SINGP\＄；BELSEIFTC＝36THENP（32）\(=17 *\) B：P（35）\(=17\)＊B：PRINT8928，USINGPS；B



729 IPTC＝ 41 THENP \((8)=17\)＊ \(\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{P}(7)=17\)＊B；PRINTRI日54，USINGPS；BELSEIFTC＝42THENP \((11)=17\)＊B
 USINGPS，EELSEIFTC -44 THENP \((17)=17 * B: P(16)=17 * 8: P R I N T R 1966 ; B\)
 ＊B： \(\mathrm{P}(22)=17 * \mathrm{~B}\) ：PRINTE1074，USINGPS；BELSEIFTC＝47THENP \((26)=17 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{P}(25)=17\)＊B：PRINTE107 8，USINGPS，BELSEIFTC＝48THENP \((29)=17 * B \# P(28)=17 * B:\) PRINTM1982，USINGPS；B

 ，USINGP\＄，B

Lisfing 2 continues

150）at the keno counter．
There a writer marks a receipted copy on numbered paper that is good only for that game．At some casinos，a keno runner places your bet and returns your ticket copy to you．

In this simulation，you type in the number and hit enter to mark selected spots．The input is range－protected so that only numbers in the \(1-80\) range are accepted．If you make a mistake，type in C followed by enter；your current ticket is discarded and a new ticket appears， ready for a fresh start．

When you＇ve made all one to 15 choices，type B and enter to place the amount of the bet（line 150）．The func－ tion Clear，Bet is protected，so only one of these two letters is accepted．

When the＂Place bet＂prompt ap－ pears，you can type in the amount up to a maximum of \(\$ 99,999.99\)（although the highest amount normally accepted at a casino is \(\$ 25\) ）．This value is not range－ protected．

After you enter the bet， 20 winning numbers are selected．At the casino，air pressure mixes the 80 numbered balls （line 190）in the keno bowl．The 20 win－ ning balls are ejected from the bowl at random（Basic＇s random function）．

These winning numbers appear on lighted flashboards located throughout the casino area（lines 170－210）．For this program，a graphics cross displays the winning numbers \(\mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(140)\) from line 40 ，which defines them，to line 200 ，which prints them．

Scoring occurs in lines 220－380 and is based on the payoff for the number of spots marked and the amount of the bet．Line 150 also displays the total num－ ber of spots marked during selection．

Various colors refer to the games． These are loaded into array \(G \$(16)\) from the data stored in line 600.

\section*{Baccarat}

In this version of baccarat，line 40 clears string space and defines the string variables．An array containing the value of each card in the eight decks used to play the game is dimensioned in M\＄（416）．Lines 50，60，and 80 load the contents of this array．To minimize the tedium of waiting，I＇ve added text be－ tween the lines when a large array is loading（line 70）．

This program requires one INKEY statement for single－character data，and two INKEY statements for two－charac－ ter input．INKEY is a string input，so if the data is numeric you must use VAL（\＄）to obtain the numeric equiva－ lent．You can use the alphanumeric value in the program directly．

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86. ROULETTE GAME
87. ONE ARMED BANDIT
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88. HIT THE TARGET
89. WALKING DRUNK

91 TIC.TAC.TOE
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750 IFTC－52THENP（ 1 ）＝17＊B：P（4）＝17＊B：PRINTQ1288，USINGPS：BELSEIFTC＝53TERNP（4）＝17＊B：
 NGPS，SELSEIPTC \(=55\) THENP \((18)=17 * B: P(13)=17 * \mathrm{~B}:\) PRINT 1300 ，USINGPS：B
768 IPTC \(=56\) THENP \((13)=17\) EB：P \((16)=17\) EB：PRINTE1384，USINGPS；BELSETPTC＝57THENP \((16)=17\) ＊B：P（19）＝17＊B；PRINTE13＠8，USINGPS；BELSEIFTC＝58THENP（19）＝17＊B：P（22）＝17＊g：PRINTE131 2，USINGP\＄\({ }^{\text {BRELSEIFTC }}=59\) THENP \((22)=17 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{P}(25)=17 \mathrm{BB}\) ：PRINTE1316，USINGPS：B
770 IPTC＝6®THENP \((25)=17 * B: P(28)=17 *\) B：PRINTE1320，USINGPS；BELSETETC＝61THENP \((28) \approx 17\)
 ，OSINGP\＄：B
780 GOSUB1370：GOTO220
98 PRINTR16日，SPACE \((80):\) ：CD＝CD + B：PRINTO3日1．＂＊＊STRAIGHT＊＊＊





830 PRINTG1578，SELECTION \((1-38)\) ：INPUTTD：IFTD＜IORTD 3 3GTHEN83EELSE84B
B40 IFTD＝1THENR（1）＝35＊タ：PRINTE1125，USINGPS；BELSEIFTD＝2THENR（2）＝15＊B：PRINTA725，US INGPS，BELSEIPTD＝3THENR\｛3）＝35＊B；PRINTE325，USINGP5；BELSEIFTD＝4THENR（4）－35＊B：PRINTE \＄129，USINGPS：AELSEIFTD＝5THENR（5）＝35＊B：PRINTE729，USINGPS；B
 INGPS；BELSEIFTD＝8THENR \((8)=35 * B: P R I N T E 733\) ，USINGPS；BELSEIPTD＝9THENR \((9)=35 * B ; P R I N T E\)

Q60 IFTD－11THENR（11）＝35＊B：PRINTQ737，USINGR\＄；BELSEIPTD＝12THENR（12）－35 Bi PRINTE337 －USINGPS；BELSEIFTD＝13THENR（13）e35＊B：PRINTQ1142，USINGPS；BELSEIPTD＊14THENR（14） 35 ＊ B：PRINTE741，USINGPS；BELSEIFTD＝15THENR（15）＝354 EPRINTR341，USINGPS，B
870 IPTD＝16THENR（16）＝35＊B：PRINTE1145，USINGPS；日ELSEIFTD＝17THENR（17）－ 35 ＊B：PRINTE74
 B：PRINTE1149，USINGP\＄；BELSEIFTD＝20THENR（20） 235 ＊B：PRINTM749，USINGP\＄， 8
 3，USINGYS；BELSEIFTD＝23THENR（23）＝35＊B：PRINTP753，USINGP\＄1BELSEIFTD＝24THENR（24）＝35＊ B：PRINTe353，USIMGPS：8
898 IPTD＝25THENR（25）w35＊B：PRINTG1157，USTNGP\＄；BELLSEIPTD＝26THENR（26）＝35＊B：PRIRTQ75 7．USINGP\＄；BELSEIFTD＝27THENR（27）\(=35^{*} \mathrm{~B}:\) PRINTe357，USINGP\＄；BELSEIFTD＝2BTHENR（28）＝35＊ B：PRINTE1161．USINGP\＄：B
 USINGPS，EELSEIPTD＝31THENR（31）＝35＊B：PRINTE1165，USINGP\＄；BELSEIPTD＝32THENR（32）＝35＊ 6：PRINTB765．USINGPS；B
 9，US：NGPS；BELSEIFTD＝35THENR（35）＝35＊B：PRINTQ769，OSINGP\＄，BELSEIFTD＝36THENR（36）＝35＊ ：PRINTE369，USINGPS；BELSEIFTD＝37THEHR（37）＝35＊B：PRINTP96I，USINGPS，B

920 LFTD \(=387 H E N R(38)=\)
930 GOSUB \(1370: G O T O 220\)



 \(-313233^{\circ}\) ：PRINTP1338，＂12－34 35 36＂

980 IPTE＝1THENT \((1)=11 * B: T(2)=11 * B: T(3)=11 * B:\) PRINTA246，USINGP§；BELSEIPTE＝2THENT（4 －1148：T（5）－11＊官：T（6）＝11＊8：PRINT（250，USINGPS；B
991 IPTE＝3THENT（7）\(-11 * B: T(B)=11 * B: T(9)=114 B ;\) PRINTE 254 ，USINGPS；BELSEIFTE＝4THENT（1

 NT \((16)=11 * B: T(27)=12 * B ; T(18)=11 * B:\) PRINT 266 ，USINGPS；\(B\)
 \(\mathrm{NT}(22)=11 * 8: T(23)=11 * B: T(24)=11 * B:\) PRINTE274，USINGPS；B
 ENT \((28)=11 * B: T(29)=11 * B: T(36)=11 * B:\) PRINTE 282 ，USLNGPS：B


1040 GOSUB1370：GOTO220



108 IFTF \(=1\) TRENC \((1)=2 * B: C(4)=2 * B: C(7)=2 * B: C(10)=2 * B: C(13)=2 * B ; C(16)=2 * B: C(19)=2 *\)
\(\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{C}(22)=2 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{C}(25)=2 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{C}(28)=2 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{C}(31)=2 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{C}(34)=2 * \mathrm{~B}:\) PRINTEL175，USINGP \(\$ 1 \mathrm{~B}\)
1890 IPTF \(=2\) THENC \((2)=2 * B: C(5)=2 * B: C(8)=2 * B: C(11)=2 * B: C(14) * 2 * B: C(17)=2 * B: C(20)=2 q\) \(\mathrm{C}\{23)=2 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{C}(26\}-2 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{C}(29)=2 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{C}(32)=2 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{C}(35)=2 * \mathrm{~B}:\) PRINT（375，USINGP\＄，B
110 IFTF＝ 3 THENC \((3)=2 * B: C(6)=2 * B: C(9)=2 * B: C(12)=2 * B: C(15)=2 * B: C(18)=2 * B: C(21)=2 *\)

111．GOSUB1370：GOTO22



1150 1FTG＝1THENFORI \(=1\) TO12：D \((I)=2 * B: N E X T:\) PRINTE1525，USINGP\＄：B
1160 IPTG \(=2 T H E N F O R I=1 T O 12: D(I+12)=2 * B: N E X T\) PRINTE1541，USINGPS；
1178 IFTG \(=3\) THENFORI \(=1\) TO12：D \((I+24)=2 * B: N E X T\) PRINTE1557，USINGPS，B
118 GOSUB1370：GOTO226
1198 PRINTe160，SPACE \(\$(89) ; \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}+\mathrm{B}:\) PRINTE298．＊＊＊HIGH／LOW＊＊＊＊
120 PRINTE458，\({ }^{2}\)－HIGH＂：PRINTE618， \(2_{2}\)－LOW＂
1210 PRINTA778，＂SELECTION（1，2）＂，INPUTTH：IFTH＜1ORTH＞2THEN121 EELSE122
1220 IPTH \(=1\) THENFORI \(=1\) TO18：\((1+18)=1 * B: N E X T ;\) PRINTe1725，USINGPS；\(B\)
123 TFTH \(=2 T H E N F O R I=1 T O 18: H(I)=1 * B\) \＆NEXT\＆PRINT 16165 ，USINGPS；\(B\)
1241 GOSUB1378：GOTO228

126 PRINTe458，＂1－ODD＊：PRINTe618，＂ 2 －EVEN＊

1280 IFTI＝1THENPORI \(=17035 S T E P 2: O(I)=1 * B: N E X T\) PRINTR1717，USINGPS， 8
1298 IPTI＝2THENPORI＝2TO36STEP2：O（I）＝1＊B：NEXT：PRINTG1693，USINGP\＄8B
1301 GOSUB1370：GOTO22

132 PRINTE458，＂1－BLACK＂\(\frac{1}{2}\) PRINTR618，＊2－RED＊

1346 IPTJ＝1THENB \((2)=1 * B: B(4)=1 * B: B(6)=1 * B: 8(8)=1 * B s B(10)=1 * B \& B(11)=1 * B 8 B(13)=1 * B\) \(: B(15)=1 * B ; B(17)=1 * B: B(29) * 1 * B: B(22)=1 * B: B(24)=1 * B ; B(26)=1 * B ; B(28)=1 * B: B(29)=1: B\) （31）\(=1 * B ; B(33)=1 * B: B(35)=1 * B\) ：PRINTE1769，USINGPS；\(B\)
 \(B(16)=1 * B: B(18)=1 * B: B(19)=1 * B ; B(21)=1 * B: B(23)=1 * B: B(25)=1 * B ; B(27)=1 * B: B(30)=1 * B:\)
\(\mathrm{B}(32)=1 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{B}(34)=1 * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{B}(36)=1\)＊B：RRINTQ1701，USINGPS；B
136 GOSUB137日：GOTO22
1376 PORI＝1TO2日\＆PRINTG217＋I＊8日，SPACES（23）\％\＆AEXTsRETURN
1380 TT \(=C A+C B+C C+C D+C E+C F+C G+C B+C I+C J\)
1390 RANDOM：\(R=R N D(3 B): G W=R(R)+S(R)+P(R)+R(R)+T(R)+C(R)+D(R)+B(R)+0(R)+B(R)\)
149 REM WHEEL SPIN

Lusting 2 continues

Line 110 uses INKEY as a direct al－ phanumeric，whereas line 160 uses input to obtain the amount（value）of the bet directly as a numeric．You could enter the bet using multiple INKEY state－ ments，but it would be difficult with both integer（dollar）and decimal（cents） values．

In this game simulation，you must de－ termine the way the hands should be played．Make this selection in line 140 （player，bank，or a tie）．The bet amount is acceptable up to a limit of \(\$ 999.99\) （line 160）．

Six characters，including the decimal point，are allowed for the bet．This number is limited by the spacing be－ tween the locaters on the screen（line 150 ，locations for the \(L \$\) and \(R \$\) ），and your desire to limit losses should you lose．

After you finish betting，card value selection starts on line 180 ，with dealing from the preshuffled eight decks in the shoe．You cannot select an individual card more than once．This is the pur－ pose of the loopback statements in lines 190，210，220，230，and 250 （R1 through R6）．

Line 280 contains the simplified graphics for the playing layout using the vertical string graphics character \(\mathrm{V} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(148)\) and horizontal char－ acter＂ 150 ＂．To write and erase loca－ tions on the screen for text and graphics，use PRINT＠with appropri－ ate locations and data type to preclude erasing the complete screen and rewriting the contents．

Line 410 contains the subroutine to provide the artistic pattern for the card back．Line 420 blanks out the card out－ line front or back，while line 330 pro－ vides the subroutine to display the card value．The subroutine in lines 290－320 determines the selected card suit during the random function operation．

Scoring of the player and house hands occurs in lines 430－760．These are structed as subroutines for conven－ ience．The rules and scoring begin with line 770.

\section*{Draw Poker}

This program simulates the latest in draw poker gaming machines．The col－ or is missing，but the action is the same．

The graphics start on line 110 with initialization of certain scoring variables and printing of screen playing layout to the format used in the casino game．The machine accepts only quarters，and you can play from one to five quarters for each hand（lines 150－170）．
Inserting the chosen number of coins brings you to line 180 ，where you start

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Although random access file handing is a matter of some complexity, the subject has been treated in a simple and down-to-earth fashion, so that anyone with some small familiarity with programming in Microsoft BASIC will be able to cope with the material. Each stage of learning uses a sample program as a starting point. The programs grow in capability and complexity as the books progress into all of the various aspects of file handling and record manipulation. An extensive effort has been made to keep the material coherent and every program line is explained in detail.

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- fecordos mar be retrieved sequentially in sorted oroer
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Continued from p． 160
the first deal．The border outlines（lines \(210-250\) ）and the random selection of the five cards occurs in lines \(260-300\) ， variables R1 through R5．The face values of the cards are within the border outlines（subroutine 1220 for suit，and subroutine 1210 for printing location）．

At this point，you must decide whether to play the hand as it stands or to hold specific cards and replace the others．This is accomplished in lines \(310-500\) ．Press the numeric keyboard keys 1－5 to hold cards one through five．If you make a mistake，press \(C\) to start over．

For the cards held，the original vari－ ables RI through R5 are active and de－ termine the card value．New variables RA through RE replace RI through R5 in printing and scoring the card value．

Next，press D（for draw）to replace your cards and start the automatic scor－ ing process．This begins on line 510 ．The numeric array \(\mathrm{M}(52)\) consists of the 13 cards in each suit from ace to king．Set at 1 to score each of the appropriate cards in the final hand．

When line 40 dimensions the array， all locations are set to zero．This array determines the value of the hand．Start－ ing on line 520，the array is tested for a royal flush．If it passes，the program jumps to line 910 where the type of hand is printed on the screen at location 160 （line 1020），and the value of vari－ able GW（game winnings）is determined from the amount of the bet＂\(M\)＂and the odds（ 250 ）．Then the game conclu－ sion starts on line 1010.

If the hand does not contain a royal flush，further analysis of the M（52）ar－ ray contents determines if it meets any of the tests for hands of lesser value down to none．

The next test determines if all the cards are in the same suit（lines 540－570 for hearts，diamonds，clubs，and spades－HX，DX，CX，and SX，respec－ tively）．If so，the hand might be a straight flush（lines 600－630）．If this test fails，the sequence falls through to line 640，which then indicates only a flush （GOTO line 950 for winnings and display）．

If line 580 determines that all the cards are not in the same suit，evalua－ tion continues at line 650 ．The array contents are tested for a straight（lines 650－720），four of a kind（line 730），three of a kind（lines 740－770），two of a kind （lines 780－830），and whether the three of a kind and two of a kind are related for a full house（line 840）or stand－alone for three of a kind（line 840 fall－through）， or two pair（line 850）．

Lines \(860-890\) test your hand for a

1．Asting 2 conrinued
942，A\＄；PRINTE1028，AS：PRINTE955，AS：PRINTR87日，A\＄8 PRINTR719，A\＄：PRINTR558，AS：PRINTR4 75，A\＄：PRINTE708，CHRS（143）
\(1420 \mathrm{~L}=388\) ：GOSUB1690： \(\mathrm{L}=462:\) GOSUB \(1690: \mathrm{L}=539:\) GOSUB \(16902 \mathrm{~L}=698: \operatorname{GOSUB} 1690: \mathrm{L}=859:\) GOSUB \(1698: L=942\) ：GOSUB1690：L＝1028：GOSUB1698：L＝955：GOSUB1690：L＝878：GOSUB1690： \(\mathrm{L}=719:\) GOSU B169月 \(\mathrm{L}=558\) ：GOSUB 1698 ： \(\mathrm{L}=475\) ：GOSUB169日
143 IPN \(>56\) THENI44 EELSE1426
1440 IPR＝38THENPRINTE387，＂80＂ 2 PRINTR133B，＂WINNING NUMBER：08＂：GOTO1470
1450 IPR＝37THENPRINTe380，＂g＂：PRINTE1338，＂WINNING NUMBER：D＂：GOTO1478
146 PRINTE387，R：PRINTE1338，＂WINNING NUMBER：＂R
\(1470 \mathrm{TX}=\mathrm{L}(R) / 5+S(R) / 8+\mathrm{R}(R) / 17+R(R) / 35+T(R) / 11+C(R) / 2+B(R)+0(R)+B(R)\)
1480 TW TW T GW－TT＋TX：HH＝50日0－TW



 GOTOL54E
 GOTO15＊
153 PRINTR160，SRACES（8B）：PRINTE160，＂YOU ARE EVEN．．．＂
1540 PRINTE218，＂PLAY AGAIN（Y／N）＂，

156 ERASEL，\(S, F, R, T, C, D, H, O, B, D I M L(38), S(38), P(38), R(38), T(38), C(38), D(38), H(38)\) （O（38），B（38）：G0TO29日
1570 CLS：PRINTA485，TH A NK Y O U F F O R P Y A Y I NG R O U L E T T E
 50）：PRINTE 246, STRING \((56,156)\) ：PRINTE 644, STRING \((52,158)\) ；PRINTQ1644，STRING\＄\((52, r)\) 150）：L＝240：GOSUB1670：L＝248：GOSUB167日：L＝252：GOSOB1678：L＝256：GOSUB1670： \(\mathrm{L}=264: G O S U B\) 1670

 ：GOSUB1680：L＝276：GOSUB1680：L＝292：GOSUB1680
1690 PRINTE248，GAS：PRINTE1444，GB\＄sPRINTE1764，GB\＄：PRINTM296，GC\＄：PRINTQ1496，GD\＄：PR INTO1812，GD\＄
1610 FORI＝1TO13：PRINTR240＋I＊4，GU\＄：NEXT：PRINTM1448，GL\＄；PRINTQ1452，GL\＄：PRINTE1456，
 RINTP1488，GL\＄：PRINTS178日，GL\＄：PRINTR1796，GL\＄
1620 PRINTE1692，V\＄：PRINT＠1708，V\＄：PRINTe1724，V\＄：PRINTR1612，GU\＄：PRINTQ1772，GLS：PRI












 1726，\({ }^{-19-36^{\circ}}\) ：RETURN

168 FORI 1 ITOIB：PRINTEL＋I＊8\％，VS\＆NEXT；RETURN
1690 PRINTCL，S\＄：GOSUB1790：PRINTQL，A\＄：GOSUB1700：RETURN
\(1709 \mathrm{NzN}+2\) ： \(\mathrm{FORI}=1\) TON：NEXT：RETURN

Program Listing 3．Craps
10 REM 12－JAN－B3＊BDL MODEL II＊
2．REM－PROGRAM CRARS／BAS


40 PRINTE20，＂CRAPS SIMULATION PROGRAM：PRINT：PRINT
50 PRINT＂CRAPS IS PROBABLY THE MOST WIDELY PLAYED CASINO GAME IN THE UNITED STAT ES．＂PRINT：PRINT＂IT PROVIDES THE FASTEST OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY，AS DECISIONS OH MANY BETS
60 PRINT＂ARE MADE IN SECONDS WITH EVERY TOSS OF THE DICEI＂：PRINT
7 P PRINT＇INSTRUCTIONS REQUIRED（ \(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}\) ）\({ }^{\prime \prime}\)

99 CLS：PRINTA25，＊＊＊RULESS OF CRAPS＊＊＊：PRINT
1月0 PRINT＂YOU CAN BET＂WITH＂THE SHOOTER OR＇AGAINST＇THE SHOOTER．＂gPRINT
110 PRINT年 7 OR 11 ON THE FIRST TOSS WITH－WINS，AGAINST－LOSES．＊
120 PRINT：PRINT YOU CAN ALSO WITH－WIN，AGAINST－IOSE，BY TOSSING A 4，5，6，8，9，OR 1
6 AND MATCKING＂PRINT＂IT BEFORE TOSSING A 7．＂PRINT
\(13{ }^{2}\) PRINT IF A 2,3 ，OR 12 COMES UP ON TEE FIRST TOSS，YOU WITH－LOSE，AGAINST－WIN，
149 ERINTEAUKOMATICALLY，＊
150 PRINT：PRINT＂WEITE（W）CHIPS ARE WORTH SL．BE＂：PRINTTAB（4＊）ORANGE（O）CHIPS ARE WORTE \(\$ 2.06^{*}\)


 18G PRINT，PRINT RULES FOR COME，PLACE，AND FIELD BETS ARE CONVENTIONAL．WINNIMG

190 PRINTPONLY ONE STACR OF A SINGLE VALUE（COLOR）CHIP CAN BE USED FOR A SINGLE 190 ERINT ONL
2BET PRINTFFOR CONE，PLACE，AND FIELD BETS：W＝WIN，L＝LOSE，N＝NO SCORE，S＝STANDOPF． －：PRINT
210 PRINT＝GOOD－LUCR．．．ENJOY PLAYINGI－g INPUT＊WHEN READY TO PLAY，DERRE SS＜ENTER＞＂OS



 －THENPL＝1：PRINTE684，AS：GOTO251 ELSE24日



 90ELSEIFIS＝＂R＂THENB＝5：GOTO290ELSEIFIS＝＂G＂THENB＝25：GOTO29日ELSEIFI\＄＝＂B＂TBENB＝100：G OTO290ELISEPRINTQ32月，＂USE VALID CHIPS ONLY，PLEASE．．．＂；：GOTO289
\(290 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{BN} * \mathrm{~B}\) ：PRINTe320，STRING\＄（4日，＊）
366 IFPL＝日THENPRINTE556，USINGWS，BELSEPRINTE716，USIWGNS，
Listing 5 continues

31月 RANDOH：D1＝RND（6）：02＝RND（6）：D3＝01＋D2
320 PRINTG160，STRIMG\＄（60，＂）：PRINT 160 ，COME－OUT TOSS．．．．．＂：PRINTCHRS（2）
\(330 \mathrm{~L}=727\) ：GOSUB819：ONDIGOSUB \(830,840,850,860,870,880\)
\(340 \mathrm{~L}=748: G 0 S U B 810\) ：OND2GOSUB \(830,846,850,860,870,880:\) PRINTCAR \(\$(1)\) ）
35月 IPD3＝70RD3－11THEN386
368 IFD \(3=20 R D 3=30 R D 3=12 \mathrm{TH}\) EN 390
378 PRINTR 32 ，THE POINT IS＂D3：GOTO40
 THENPRINTE332，＂YOU LOSE1＂：B＝－B：GOTO750 31 THENPRTNTO 32 MYOU WTN
4ga CL＝0：RANDOM：D4＝RND（6）：D5＝RND（6）：D6＝D4＋D5
410 PRINTR16日，SELECT TYPE OF BET（C COME／D DON＇T COME），（ENTER）TO SKIP＂
42 TSEIHR －THENCLE1：PRINTSIOB4，AS：GOTO43GELSEIFI\＄WCHRS（13）THEN499ELSE420
430 CS＝1：PRINTR160，STRINGS（60，＂）：PRIHTE160，ENTER NUMBER OF CHIPS（1－9）
 450 PRINTE160，STRING\＄（60，＂）：PRINTE160，ENTER VALUE（COLOR）OF CHIPS＂；

 02047 ELSEPRTNTE32日，＂USE VALID CHIPS ONLY，PLEASE．．．＂；：GOTO450
\(470 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{MN} * \mathrm{M}\) ；PRINTE320，STRING\＄（40，＂＂）
480 IFCL \(=9 T H E N P R I N T Q 876\) ，USINGW\＄，MELSEPRINTO1036，USINGWS；M
490 PRINTG16日，STRINGS（60，＂＂）：PRINTR160，＂ENTER NUMBER OF PLACE BET CHIPS（1－9） ＜ENTER〉 10 SKIP
 ＝CHRS（13）THEN560ELSESE
510 PSEl：PRINTE1164，A\＄：PRINTC16B，STRINGS（60，＂＂）：PRINTC16日，＂ENTER VALUE（COLOR） OP CHIPS－

 OTOS30ELSEPRINTe320，USE VALID CRIPS ONLY，PLEASE．．．＂． 1 GOTOS 10
 NUMBER DESIRED（4－6，8－9，A POR 10）
 ）ELSELFI \(\${ }^{*}{ }^{*}{ }^{\circ}\) THENCZ＝16ELSES 48
554 PRINTQ1176，USINGW\＄；C2；PRINTe320，STRINGS（40，＊）
566 PRINTQ169，STRING \(\$(60, "=): P R I N T E 160, " E N T E R\) NUMBER OF FIELD BET CHIPS（1－9）， （ENTER）TO SKIP＂
 ＝VAL（I \＄）：GOTO5B0ELSE570
 F CHIPS \(\quad\) ．

 SEPRINTE320，USE VALID CHIPS ONLY，PLEASE．．．＂：GOTO580


\(620 \mathrm{~L}=727\) ：GOSUBB18；OND 4 GOSUB \(830,846,850,860,870,880\)

64 IPDGOD3TREN650ELSE660



660 PRINTe32e，STRING\＄（30，＂）：PRINT＠320，＂POINT NOT MADE＂：IECL＝0THENPRINTC 334 ，＂ SORRY，\(P / L\) LOSES＂：BE－B：DL＂I：PRINTEB42．＂L＂ELSEPRINTE334，＂，P／L WINS BY MRTCHING ：PRINTR1BO2．＂W＂
679 IFDL＝1TBENIFCL＝1THENIFD6＝12THENM＝0：PRINTQ1002，＂S＂ELSEM＝－M：PRINTR1002，＂L＂
680 IPCZ＝D6THEN69日ELSEPRINTO1162，＂L＂：GOTO710
 700 IPD6＝4ORD6＊1BTHENPT＝9＊P／5：PRINTQ1162，＂W＂ELSEIFD6＝50RD6＝9THENPT＝7＊P／5：PRINTQ． 162，WEELSEIFD6＝60RD6＝BTHENPT＝7＊P／6：PRINT＠1162，W
710 IPD6＝50RD6＝60RD6＝70RD6＝8THENFT＝－F：PRINTR1322，＂L＂ELSEPTEF：PRINTE1322，＂W＂
72 IFCS＝BTHENPRINTe842．S\＄：PRINTE1B02，S
73 IFPS＝8THENPRINTP1162，S\＄
74 IPRS \(=0 T H E N P R I N T 1322, S \$\)
750 TW \(=T W+B+M+P T+F T: H H=50 日 0-T W\)
 N G S ：USINGUSJTW
778 PRINTEL528，＂DO YOU WANT TO PLAY AGAIN（Y OR N）＊
780 ISmINREYS：IFIS＝＂WTHENTB日ELSEIFIS工＂Y＂THEN220ELSEIFISm＂N＂THEN79月ELSE78日
790 CLS；PRINTEA18，＂CRAPS SAYS GOOD－BYE．．．．．．．COME AGAINIII
89 PRINT：PRINT：END
810 PRINTQL，GAS，PRINTRL＋1，STRING\＄（7，150）：PRINTEL＋B，GCS：PRINTEL＋320，GBS：PRINTEL＋ 21．STRINGS（7．150）：PRINTEL＋328，GDS：FORI＝1TO3：PRINTGL＋I由8G，VS：NEXT：FORI＝1TO3：PRINT OL \(+8+\mathrm{I}\)＊ \(8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{V}\) ；：NEXT：RETURN
820 FORI＝1TO5：PRINTEL－8日＋1＊80，SPACES（22）：：NEXT：RETURN
G30 PRINTEL +164 PAS：RETURN
840 PRINTPL＋82，AS：PRINTRL＋246，AS：RETURN
850 PRINTML＋82，A\＄；PRINTOL＋164，AS：PRINTGL＋246，AS：RETURN
860 PRINTRI＋82，＂＊＊＊：PRINTRL＋242，＊＊＊＊RETURN

880 PRINTML＋82，＊＊＊＊：PRINTAL＋162，＊＊＊＊：PRINTEG＋242＊＊：RETUPN

 INTE5164I＊89，V\＄2NEXT

 ＂DONTTCOME
 RETURN

\section*{Program Listing 4．Bluckjack}

10 REM 13－JAN－83 BDL MODEL II
20 REM－PROGRAM BLACKJAR／BAS
30 CLS：CLEAR5日G：PRINTO2g，BLACKJACK SIMULATION PROGRAM＂：PRINT：PRINT





60 FORI \(=2 T O 10: M(I)=I ; M S(I)=S T R \$(I): N E X T: P O R I=15 \pi 023: M(I)=I-13: H S(I)=S T R \$(I-13) ; N\) EXT：FORI \(=28 T 036: M(I)=I-26: W \$(I)=S T R S(I-26): N E X T: F O R I=41 T 049: M(I)=I-39: M S(I)=S T R \$\)


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pair of jacks or better．If the array con－ tents fail all the tests，line 900 directs the jump to the fate of all unsuccessful players：line 1000 with the bad news that you＇ve lost．

Line 1050 gives you a chance to play again．The \(M(52)\) scoring array is erased and then redimensioned prior to the jump to line 110 for a new start．

\section*{Four－Card Monte}

Four－card monte is a card game played in the gambling halls of the old West．Its rules are simple，and no real skill is required．

The program＇s first prompt asks if you need instructions．Persons unfamil－ jar with monte should read the rules for help in placing bets and understanding scoring．

Your first choice is whether to place a bet on the bottom layout，top layout，or both（line 320）．If you choose the bot－ tom layout by entering B，line 340 indi－ cates this selection by placing the group ＜＊＊＊＞below the bottom layout cards and prompting you to fill in the amount of your bet．

Line 360 asks for the number of chips you wish to bet．After you enter the number（from one to nine），line 380 asks for the value of each chip．

The bottom line of the screen displays the value of each chip by color（string variable CV\＄，line 320 ）．The value ap－ pears below the chosen layout：The dollar value of the bet replaces the asterisks．

Next，the program jumps to line 550 to ask if you will also make a bet on the top layout by entering \(T\) ，or draw the gate card and play only the one bet by pressing enter．You can bet on either or both layouts in either order．

The RND（52）statement in line 630 selects the gate card，and line 650 starts the scoring evaluation．The four cards for the two layouts are selected in lines 280－310 using array \(\mathbf{M} \$(52)\) for card identification and array \(M(52)\) for card usage．

In line 70，setting any card location equal to 1 precludes selection in the ran－ dom selection program statements（lines \(280,290,300,310\) ，and 630）．This ex－ cludes \(8 \mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{~s}\) ，and 10 s．

After scoring the first pair of layouts， line 680 and the play counter subroutine （line 810）allow another pair of layouts and betting until the card deck is depleted．Each pack contains 40 cards and five cards are used per play，so there are eight plays．I

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Listing \(\$\) continued
（I－39）：NEXT
70 PRINT \({ }^{\circ}\) BLACKJACR USUALLY HAS MORE TABLE SPACE ALLOCATED TO IT THAN ANY OTRER G AME ：PRINT＂IN THE CASINO．
g PRINT：PRINT＂THE MODERN GAME HAS DEVELOPED FROM THE ANCIENT GAME OF＇ 21 ＂．＂：PRI WT
90 PRINT＂STANDBY．．＂THE CROUPIER IS NOW SHUFFLING THE CARDS AND LOADING TEE＇SHOE －＊PRINT
\(100^{\circ} M(1)=11: M(14)=11: M(27)=11: M(40)=11: M(11)=16: M(24)=10: M(37)=10: M(58)=10: K(12)\)
\(=10: M(25)=101 M(38)=10: M(51)=10: M(13)=10: M(26)=10 \leq M(39)=10: M(52)=10\)

120 PRINT＂INSTRUCTIONS REQUIRED（Y／N）

146 CLS：PRINTE25＊＊＊＊RULES OF BLACKJACR＊＊＊＊：PRINT：PRINT
150 PRINT＂The computer，as the Dealer，deals two cards to itself and two cards \(t\) －the＂
160 PRINTM Player．＂
17 PRINT
189 PRINTM The Player＇s two cards are shown face up，while only one of the Dealer ＇s cards＂
190 PRINT＂is shown．
200 PRINT
210 PRINT＂Both the Dealer and the Player may draw addytional cards．
220 PRINT＂The Player＇s goal is to reach 21 or less，but be closer to 21 than the
Dealer＇g hand．＂
230 PRINT：PRINT＂If the Player＇s or the Dealers hand totals greater than 21 ，eith er is BUSTEDI＂
248 PRINT＂Face cards all count as 10 points．＂
25 PRINT：PRINT＂All other cards，except the ACE，count as thelr face value．＂
260 PRINT：PRINTMThe ACE counte as 11 unless this would cause the hand to be over 21．＂
270 PRIMT＂in this case the ACs counts as 1.
280 PRINT \({ }^{\circ}\) If both the dealer and the player get BLACKJACR，（21），neither wing， 1 t \(18^{\text {＂}}\)
290 PRINT＂PUSH1
3 en PRINT：INPUT＂When ready to continue，depress 〈ENTER〉＂：OS
310 PRINT：PRINT＂If the Dealer＇s hand is below or equal to 16 ，Dealer must DRAW； after 17 Dealer must STAND．
32 PRINT＂To receive a card you want a HIT．
33 PRINT：PRINT To stop where you are，you STAND．＂
34 PRINT：PRINT＂A＂Double－down＂bet is normally twice the original bet．An＂Ins urance bet＇＂PRINT＂is normally half the value of the orlginal bet and pays 2 for 1 if the Dealer＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) PRINT＂has a BLACKJACK and you lose your original bet．＂PRINT 350 PRINT＂Should you choose to＇Surrender＇，you return your cards and lose half
360 PRINT：PRINT＂W日ITE（W）CHIPS are worth \(\$ 1.00{ }^{\circ}\)
37 PRINT＊ORANGE（O）CHIPS are worth \(\$ 2.00^{\circ}\)
380 PRINT RED（R）CHIPS are worth \(\$ 5.00\) ．
39 PRINT＊GREEN（G）CHIPS are worth \(\$ 25.0{ }^{\text {m }}\)
4018 PRINT＂BLACR（B）CBIPS are worth \(\$ 180.0\) en
41 PRINT：PRINT＂Minimum bet 15 \＄1． \(60^{\circ}\)
128 PRINT：PRINT
430 PRINT＂＊＊＊GOOD－LUCR．．．．．．EMJOX THE GAMEL！1！1＊＊＊＂
440 PRINT：INPUTFWen ready to play depress＜ENTER＞\({ }^{4}\) OS



470 PRINTCHRS（1）：PRINTE16日，PLACE YOUR BET．．ENTER NUMBER OF CHIPS（1－9）
480 I \(\$=I N K E Y \$: I F I \$=* * T H E N 48 B E L S E I P I \$\rangle\)－\({ }^{*}\) ．ANDI \(\$\left\langle=^{*} 9^{*}\right.\) THENBN＝VAL（IS）：GOTO490ELSE4B6
490 PRINTQ16B，STRING \(\$(60,32)\) ：PRINTQ168，＂ENTER VALUE（COLOR）OF CHIPS＊：

 OTO516ELSEPRINTE2UR，USE VALID CHIPS ONLY，PLEASE．．．＂：GOTO5BE

520 RANDOM：\(R 1=\operatorname{RND}(208): L=562: T \$=M \$(R 1): R X=R 1: G O S U B 116 B: G O S U B 1216: L=643: G O S U B 1206\)

540 R2＝RND（208）：IPR2＝R1ORR2＝R6THEN540ELSEL＝571：TS＝MS（R2）：RX＝R2：GOSUB1160：GOSUB12 10：\(L=652\) ：GOSUB1 280
\(55: R 7=R N D(208): I P R 7=R 1 O R R 7=R 6 O R R 7=R 2 T H E N 550 E L S E L=611\) ：\(T \$=M \$(R 7): R X=R 7: G O S U B 1161\) ： GOSUB1210： \(\mathrm{L}=692:\) GOSUB1 2 98
560 PRINTMA STRINGS \((29,32): \operatorname{PRINTCHR}(2):=I F(M(R 1)+M(R 2))=2 I A N D(M(R 6)+M(R 7))<>21 T\)
 9
59 GOHO60日


598 PRINTM168，P U S
690 IPM（RT）\(=33\) THEN630
680 IRM（R7） 618 PRINTE160，GRLECT：C－CONTINUE，D－DOUBLE DOWN，S－SURRENDER＂

 EN7B6ELSE620
630 PRINTG160，＂SBLECT：C－CONTINUE，D－DOUBLE DOWN，I＝INSURANCE，S－SURRENDER＂，
 EN730ELSEIPIS＝＂S＂THEN78日ELSE649

 LSE650
670 PRINTE160，SPACE \((80) ;\) PRRINTE160，＂PLACE YOUR DOUBLE BET．．．ENTER NUMBER OR CHI PS（1－9）

69 PRINTE169，STRINGS（60．32）：PRINTRI6B．ENTER VALUE（COLOR）OF CHIPS＂，

 100：GOTOT1UELSEPRINTA 200，UUSE VALID CHIPS ONLY，PLEASE．＊＂1：GOTO700
710 DK＝1：DB＝DN＊DB：PRINTR1141，＂D BET：＂：PRINTE1149，USINGU\＄，DB；PRINTR160，SPACES（86）
729 GOMO65
730 PRINTQ160，SEACES（日0）：PRINTO160，＂PLACE YOUR INSURANCE BET．．ERNTER NUMBER OF CHIPS（1－9）



 190：GOTOT7 ELSEPRINTR20日，＂USE VALID CHIPS ONLY，PLEASE．．．＂： 6070760

788 PRINTE160，＂PIAYER CARDS ARE RETURNED．．．HNLF OF BET IS PORFEIT＂ \(8 \mathrm{GW=-B/2}\) ：GOSUB 124




```

LSEL=621:TS=M\$(R8):RX=R8:GOSUB1160:GOSUB121日:L=7日2:GOSUB120日: RETURN
820 IFDK=1 THEN890
830 PRINTE168, SPACES(80): :PRINTA160, "SELECT H-HIT OR S-STAND"

```

```

850 RANDOM: R4=RND (208) : $I F R 4=R 10 R R 4=R 20 R R 4=R 60 R R 4=R 7 T H E N 850 E L S E L=590: T \$=M \$(R 4): R X$
-R4:GOSUB1160:GOSUB1210:L=671:GOSUB1200
860 PRINTE16B,SPACES(BQ) : FRRINTE16日, "SELECT H-HIT OR S-STAND",

```

```

B89 RANDOM:RS=RND (208):IFR5=R1ORR5=R2ORR5=R30RR5=R6ORR5=R7THEN8BOELSEL=1642:TS=M
$\$(R 5): R X=R 5: \operatorname{GOSUB} 1160: G O S U B 1210: L=1123: G O S U B 1200$
$890 \mathrm{PS=M}(R 1)+M(R 2)+M(R 3)+M(R 4)+M(R 5): I P P S<=21 T H E N 950$
96 IPH (R1) =11THENM (R1) =1:GOTO89
$910 \operatorname{IFM}(R 2)=11$ THENM $(R 2)=1: G O T O 890$
$920 \operatorname{IPM}($ R3 $3=11$ THENM $(R 3)=1,6070893$
938 IFM (R4) $=11$ THENM (R4) $=1:$ GOTOB90
940 IPM (R5) $=11$ THENM (R5) 14 GOTO 690
$950 \quad D S=M(R 6)+M(R 7)+M(R 8)+M(R 9)$ - 1 FDS $\langle=21$ THEN1000
960 IPM $(R 6)=11$ THENM $(R 6)=1: G O T O 956$
70 IFM (RT) $=112$ EENM (R7) $=13$ GOTO95
98 IFH (R8) $=11$ THENM (R8) $=1:$ GOTO95
990 IFM(R9) m11THENM (R9) =1 4 GOTO950
1060 IFPS>21THENIFDS< $221 T H E N B=-B: D B=-D B: P R I N T @ 160, S T R I N G S(60,32): P R I N T E 160$, YOU
ARE BUSTED!*:GOTOIR6
1010 IFDS $>21$ TAENPRINTE160,STRING\$ $(60,32):$ PRINTG160,"DEALER BUSTED. . ": GOTOI06B

```

```

E WON... ": GOTO1068
103
.
148 IF $21-P S)<(21-D S)$ THENPRINTR160, STRINGS $(60,32):$ PRINTE160, YOU HAVE WON. .

```



```

BLACRJACK. . INSURANCE BET WINS ELSEIB=-IB: PRINTE16月, "STRINGS(60,32):PRINTE160,"
OEALIER HAS BLACKJACR
1060 GN=B+DB+I
16 GOSUB 1240
$188 \mathrm{CW}=\mathrm{TW}+\mathrm{GW}: H \mathrm{H}=5109-\mathrm{TW}$
109 PRINTE1381,"GAME":PRINT@1461,"TOTAL: "USINGUUS;GW
1100 PRINTR1760, "H O USE \&AS "USINGUUS;HHIPRINTE180日, "TO TAE WI N N
I N G S : "USINGUUS; TW
1110 PRINTG1482, "Do You want to play again (Y/N)"

```

```

1130 CLS: PRINTE495, BLACKJACK says GOOD-BYE.....COME AGAIN111"
1148 PRINT:PRINT: END

```


```

,150) : PRINT01600, STRING\$ (80, 150) \& RETURN

```

```

TS", RETURN
1176 IFRX>13ANDRX<270RRX>65ANDRX<790RRX>217ANDRX<1310RRX>169ANDRX<183THENB\$= DIM
NDS" : RETURN
1180 IFRX>26ANDRX<400RRX>78ANDRX<920RRX>130ANDRX<1440RRX>182ANDRX<196THENB $\$=$ "CLU
BS*: RETURN
$1190 \mathrm{~B} \$={ }^{\text {F SPADES* }}$ : RETURN

```


```

GB\$:PRINTRL+7,GCS:FORI=1TO3:PRINTELT+I*80,V\$:NEXT:PRINTOL+327,GD\$:PRINTRL+1,STR
ING $(6,156):$ PRINTCL +321 ,STRING $\$(6,150):$ PRINTCHRS(1): :RETURN

```

```

NTCHRS(1): 1 RETURM
1230 PRINTCHR\$(2)::PRINTGL"" ":PRINTCL+80," *:PRINTRL+16日," *PRI

```

\section*{Program Listing 5．Faro}

16 REM 12－FEB－83＊BDL MODEL II
20 REM PROGRAM FARO／BAS
30 CLS：PRINTE24，＂PARO SIMULATION PROGRAM＂：PRINT：PRINT


50 DIMMS（S2），C（52），B（52）， \(\mathrm{B}(52), \mathrm{L}(13): C \$={ }^{\text {（5PADES }}\)

 9） ＂\(^{*} K^{\circ}\) ：MS \((52)=K^{*}\)
79 FORI＝2T01G：MS（I）＝STRS（I）：NEXT：PORI＝15T023：MS（I）＝STRS（I－13）：NEXT：FORI＝28T036：M \(\$(I)=S T R \$(I-26): N E X T: P O R I=41 T 049: M \$(I)=S T R \$(I-39): N E X T\)
80 PORI \(=1\) TOI 3 ：READL（I）：NEXT
90 DATA \(779,770,761,752,743,734,965,1214,1223,1232,1241,1250,1259\)
1日：PRINT＊FARO AND ITS VARIANTS GAVE BEEN THE MOST POPULAR OF GAMBLING GAMES POR －：PRINT＂CENTURIES AND WERE SEEN IN MOST SALOONS AND＇GAMING PALACES＇IN THE OLD WEST．\(:\) PRINT
11B PRINT＂BY THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY，OTHER GAMES，MORE PRORITABLE TO THE＂GPRINT＂CASINOS，HAD SUPPLANTED FARO WHICH IS SEEN TODAY ONLY IN A FEW PLACES THE GPRI
120 PRINT INSTRUCTIONS REQUIRED（ \(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}\) ）－

149 CLS\＆PRINTE17，RULES POR CASINO FARO＂：PRINT：PRINT
150 PRINT THE FARO LAYOUT，ON WHICH THE GAME IS PLAYED，CONSISTS OP A FELT CLOTH ON＂：PRINT＂WHICH THE THIRTEEN＇CARDS＇ARE PRINTED，USUALLY WITH ENAMEL．SUTTS A RE IGNORED＂PRINTEIN THE GAME，HOWEVER BY TRADITION TEE LAYOUT IS MARKED WITE SE NDES．\({ }^{\text {I PRINT }}\)
160 PRINT＂PLAYERS MAY BET ON A＇RANK＇EITHER TO WIN OR TO LOSE BY PLACING AN IND IVIDUAL ：PRINT＂COLOR CHIP OR CHIPS ON THE CARD DISPLAYED ON THE LAYOUT．A BET P LACED TO＂
17日 PRINT＂LOSE IS SO INDICATED BY PLACING A COPPER TOREN（OR PENNY）ON THE CHIP（ 5）．THIS＂：PRINT＇IS CALLED＇COPPERING THE STARE＇．IN THIS SIMULATION，EACH CHIP USED TO BET＂：PRINT＂IS WORTH \＄1：：PRINT
180 PRINT＂TO PLAY，ONE DECK OP 52 CARDS IS SUUPPLED，THEN PLACED PACE－UP IN AN 0 PEN＂：PRINT＂＇DEALING BOX＂．THE PIRST CARD，CALLED＇SODA＂．IS NOT USED IN THE BET TING．＇：PRINT＂AFTER THE BETS ARE PLACED，THE DEALER DRAWS＇＇SODA＇OUT OF THE BOX A ND PLACES IT＂
\(190^{\prime \prime}\) PRINT＂FACE－UP BESIDE THE BOX TO START THE PILE OF CARDS THAT＇WIN＇．TEE SEC OND CARD＂：PRINT＂WITHDRAWN IS ALSO PLACED PACE－UP BESIDE THE BOX TO START TRE PIL

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asting 5 contunued
E OP CARDS THAT＊
280 PRINT＂LOSE．THE THIRD CARD，EXPOSED IN THE BOX，IS ACTUALLY TGE CARD THAT W INS．
220 PRINT：PRINT＂AT THIS POINT，TWO RANKS OF CARDS ARE INVOLVED－ONE TO＇WIN＂AN D ONE TO＇LOSE＇．
229 PRINT，INPUT＂FZEN READY TO CONTINUE，DEPRESS＜ENTER〉＂OS：CES
230 PRINT＂THE DEALER IMMEDIATELY SETTLES ALL BETS，IF ANY＇THAT BAPPEN TO HAVE B EEN＂
240 PRINT＂PLACED ON TGESE TWO RANKS．BETS PLACED ON OTHER RANKS REMAIN ON TEE L AYOUT AND＂PRINTARE NOT ACTED UPON UNTIL THE FIRST CARD OF A PARTICULAR RANK AP PEARS．APTER A＊
250 PRINT＂PAUSE FOR THE POSSIBLE PLACEMENT OF ADDITYONAL BETS，THE DEALER CONTIN UES TO＂：PRINT THE SECOND TURN．DRAWING THE OLD WIN＇CARD FROM THE BOX AND PLACI NG IT ON THE
260 PRINT＂WIN PILE，A NEW＂LOSE＂CARD WHICH IS PLACED ON THE LOSE PIEE，AND THUS EXPOSES ：PRINT THE NEW＇WIN＇CARD FACE－UR IN THE BOX＂ 5 PRLNT
276 PRINT PLAY CONTINUES IN THIS SAME MANNER UNTIL ONLY FOUR CARDS RBMAIN IN THE BOX．＂：PRINT＂TAESE ARE THE 24TH＂WIN＂CARD AND 3 KNOWN CARDS IN UNKNOWN ORDER．（ AN ASSISTANT＂；PRINT＂HAS LISTED THE CARDS PLAYED DURIHG TGE GAME © © PRINT
288 PRINT＇FOR THIS＇LAST TURN＇，BETS MAY BE PLACED ON THE ORDER OF THE LAST THRE E UNSEEN：PRINTMCARDS．AS THE RANR OF THE 3 IS KNONN，IF ALL 3 ARE ALIKE TGERE IS＇MO ACTION＂．＂
298 PRINT＂IF TWO ARE OF MHE SAME RANR，IT IS A＇CAT－HOP＇AND BETS MAY BE PLACED．
390 PRINT＂FOR THE THREE－CARD SEQUENCE，SELECT AS FOLLOWS：＂：PRIWT＂ \(1=1,2.3\) 2＝1，3， \(23=2,2,3 \quad 4=2,3,1 \quad 5=3,1,2 \quad 6=3,2,1 *\) PRINT
310 PRINT＂BETS ARE PAID AT TRUE ODDS（EVEN MONEY）ON ANY SELECTED RANR TO WIN OR TO LOSE＂：PRINT＂EXCEPT POR A＂SPLIT＂－TWO CARDS OR THE SAME RANK APPEARING BOTH 70 ＂WIN＇AND
32 PRINT＇TO＇LOSE＇ON THE SAME TURN．SHOULD THIS OCCUR，THE HOUSE TAKES HALF OF THE BETS＂：PRINT＂（ON THE PARTICULAR RANK ONLY）AND RETURNS THE OTHER HALE TO THE PLAYER．＂
339 PRINT：INPUT＂WHEN READY TO PLAY，DEPRESS＜ENTER＞＂：OS
 G A M E ：： \(\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+1:\) PRINTE72， K
 SUB92日：\(L=51\) B：GOSUB920：\(L=527\) ；GOSUB920：\(L=536 ;\) GOSUB \(920: L=971:\) GOSUB920：\(L=980\) ；GOSUB92




 \＄＝＂K＊：GOSU8948

920：L＝1427：GOSUB960
 INTCRRS（1）：
4튭 IPCL \(=1\) THE ENGOSUB978
416 IFCW＝1TRE ENCOSUB990
429 PRINTE16Q，＂PLACE YOUR BET．．．ENTER NUMBER OF CRIPS（1－9），＜ENTER＞TO PLAY＂，
 mCHRS（13）THEN529ELSE430
 （J． \(0, \mathrm{~K})=\)



－\({ }^{3}\)



49 IFIS＝＂W＊THEN5日GELSE510
 0，STRING\＄（60，32）：GOTO4QA

\((\mathrm{L}+39)=\mathrm{B}:\) PRINTE160，STRING \((6 \mathrm{~B}, 32):\) GOTO4g日
529 PRINTCHR \(\$(2)\) ；\(L=1029:\) GOSUB910：GOSUB 940
530 IPCL \(=1\) THENGOSUB 970
54 IFCW＝1THENGOSUB990
\(550 \mathrm{CL}=\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{CW}=8\)
 GOSUB910：cosur94
 ：GOSUB910：GOSUB946：PRIKTCERS（1）：
58 IFP（RL）＜ RRL \(=R W+260 R R L=R W+39 T A E N 64 B\)
598 IPH（RL）＜＞BANDC（RL）＜ 3 STHENCL＝1：GOTO63

610 PRINTM160，STRING \((70,32)\) ：PRINTE16日，＊NO WINNER．．．PLACE NEW BET（Y／N）＂
 TO40BELSEIFI\＄－\({ }^{-1} N^{*}\) THENGOSUB950：GOTO526ELSE620
 YOU HAVE WON：＂2 PRINTE174；BX：GOTO650
 LIT．．．YOU LOSE：\({ }^{2}\) ：PRINTO178，BT
650 PRINTE2日E，©RLACE NEW BET \((Y / \mathrm{N}){ }^{\text {m }}\)
 8958：GOTO52日ELSE660
670 \(V=1:\) PORI＝1TO52：IEC \((I)=\) 日THENJ \((V)=I: V=V+1: N E X T E L S E N E X T\)


\(780 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{J}(3): \operatorname{GOSUB} 900: N \$=M \$(J(3)): C C S=N S+{ }^{*}+\mathrm{DS}\)
710 PRINTR1620，LAST 3 CARDS ARE：\({ }^{\circ}\) ：PRINTA1638，CAS：PRINTE164B，CBS：PRINTE1658，CC\＄
\(720 \operatorname{TEJ}(1)=J(2)+130 R J(1)=J(2)+260 R T(1)=J(2)+39\) THENAB \(=1: G 0 T O 796 E L S E I E J(2)=J(3)+13\) ORJ \(\langle 2\rangle=J(3)+260 R J(2)=J(3)+39\) THENBC \(=1: \operatorname{GOTO} 99\) ELSEIFJ \((3)=J(1)+130 R J(3)=J\langle 1)+260 R J\)（ ORI \((2)=J(3)+260 R J(2)=J(3)+1\)
3） \(730 \mathrm{IPJ}(1)=J(3)+130 \mathrm{RJ}(1)=J(3)+260 \mathrm{RJ}(1)=J(3)+39 \mathrm{THENAC}=1: \operatorname{GOTO} 99 \operatorname{MELSEIPJ}(2)=J(1)+13\) ORJ \((2)=J(1)+260 R J(2)=J \quad(1)+39 \mathrm{PHENBA}=1 \mathrm{GOTO} \operatorname{GOELSETEJ}(3)=J(2)+130 \mathrm{RJ}(3)=J(2)+260 \mathrm{RJ}(\) ORJ \((2)=J(1)+260 R J(2)=J J(1)+3\)
\(3)=J(2)+39 T H E N C B=1: G O T O 798\)


 （1－9）＂
 \(780 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{RND}(6)\) ：\(I P B=R T H E N B D=B N * 4\) GW＝GN＋BDELSRGWmGN－EN：COMO868
790 IFAB＝1ANDAC \(=10 R B A=1 A N D B C=10 R C A=1 A N D C B=1 T A E N B 5 Q R L S E I F R B=1 A N D B C=10 R A B=1 A N D B A=1\) ORAB \(=1\) ANDCA \(=10 R A B=1\) NNDCB \(=1\) TYEN85


82：PRINTO1760，STRINGS（60，32）IPRINTQ1769，＂PLACE YOUR BET．．．ENTER NUMBER OP CHIPS （1－9）＂；

Listing I contimues
 \(840 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{RND}(2)\) ：IPB＝RTH ENBD＝BN：GW＝GW＋BDELSEGW＝GW－BN
850 PRINTOL760，＂CARDS ARE ALIRE．．．NO ACTION＂
 US：GW
 AL WINNINGS：＂PRINTG1616，USINGUUS；TW：PRINTEA648，＂PLAY AGAIN（Y／N）＊
 340ELSEIFIS＝＂N＂THENB90ELSE880
890 CLS：PRINTE644，GOOD B Y E ：T HANRS FOR PLAYING PA R O J＂：PRINTR99日，＂C O M E A G A I N ．．＂：PRINT：PRINT：PRINT：END
90日 1PD＞BANDD＜14THEND\＄＊＂HEARTS＂：RETURNELSEIFD＞13ANDD＜27THEND\＄＝＂DIMOND＊：RETURNELS

910 PRINTAL＋81，SPACE（6）：：PRINTEL＋161，SPACES（6）；：PRINTEL＋241，SPACES（6）；：RETURN

 \＄：PRINTRL＋327，GCS：RETURN

 545，GCS：PRINTR1446，GD\＄：RETURN
948 PRINTCL＋81，N\＄：PRINTQL＋161，X\＄：RETURN
 10，T；RETURN
 G\＄（10，150）：PRINTQL＋481，STRING（10，150）；FORI＝1TO5：PRINTQL＋I＊80，V\＄：NEXT：FORI＝1TOS G\＄（10，150）：PRINT解＋481，STRINGS（16
：PRINTRL＋11＋I＊8B，V\＄：NEXT：RETURN
970 IFRL \(>39\) THENRL＝RL－39ELSEIFRL \(>26\) THENRL \(=\) RL－ 26 ELSEIFRL \(>13\) THENRL＝RL－13
\(988 \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{RL})=\mathrm{g}: \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{RL}+13)=0: \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{RL}+26)=0: \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{RL}+39)=0\) ：PRINTEL\((\mathrm{RL})-2\) ，SPACES（6）；：RETURN

1QBP \(B(R W)=B: B(R W+13)=0: B(R W+26)=0: B(R W+39)=8: P R I N T E L(R W)-2, S P A C E \$(6) \mid: R E T U R N\)

\section*{Program Listing 6．Wheel of Fortune}

10 REM 2g－JAN－83 BDL MODEL II＊
36 CLS：CLEAR200：PRINT 20 ，＂BIG－SIX WHEEL SIMULATION PROGRAM＂：PRINT：PRINT


 50 ASm
60 PRINT＂THE BIG－SIX WHEEL，ALSO CALLED THE＇WHEEL OF FORTUNE＇，HAS BEEN SEEN AT －PRINT＂FAIRS AND PUND－RAISING FUNCTIONS FOR MANY YEARS．＂PRINT
7 TR PRTNTMTHE NHEEL IS OPEPATED MANCAC 78 PRINT＂THE WHEEL IS OPERATED MANUALLY BY A DEALER，WHO，
ENGTH，\({ }^{\circ}\) PRINT＂PULLS THE WHEEL．TO START IT SPINNING．\({ }^{\circ}\) ：PRINT
89 PRINTPERICTION CAUSED BY RUBBER EINGER＇BANGING AGAINST THE 1 SmOPG \(t\) ELVES FT ERICTION，CAUSED BY A RUBBER EINGER BANGING
90 PRINT＇WHEREVER THE RUBEER＇FINGER＇CONBS TO REST IS THE WINNTNG POSITION
100 PRINT：PRINT＂INSTRUCTIONS REQUIRED（ \(\mathrm{X} / \mathrm{N}\) ）\({ }^{\text {\％}}\)
100 PRINT：PRINT INSTRUCTIONS REQUIRED（X／N）\({ }^{*}\)
110 IS－INREYS：IFIS＝＂THENILGELSEIFIS＝＂Y＂THEN12日ELSEIFIS＝＂N＂THEN27BELSEIIG
120 CLS：PRINTP16，＂R ULES FOR BIG S S I X WHEEEL：PRINT
130 PRINT＂DIRECTLY IN PRONT OF THE DEALER IS A GLASS COVERED TABLE UNDER THE \(G\) LASE＊：PRINT \({ }^{-1}\) ARE VARIOUS PIECES OF MONEY，YOU WILL FIND \(\$ 1, \$ 2, \$ 5, \$ 10\), AND \(\$ 20\) BILLS．＇PRINT \({ }^{\text {P }}\) THERE WILL ALSO EE AN AREA MARKED WITH A JORER AND A LOGO，TO COR RESPOND \({ }^{-}\)
14 PRINT＂WITH THE TWO EXTRA STOPS ON THE WHEEL．＊\＆PRINT
150 PRINT TO BET ON THIS GAME，YOU SIMPLY PLACE YOUR BET ONTO THE FACE OF THE BI LL＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) PRINT＂THAT YOU THINR WILL WIN．SHOULD IT WIN，YOU WIN THAT BILL＇S VALUE TI MES＂：PRINT YOUR BET．A \(\$ 5\) CHIF ON THE \(\$ 1\) BILL ON THE TARLE，IF IT WINS，WILL RE TURM＂
160 PRINT＂AN ADDITIONAL \(\$ 5\) BACK AS WINNINGS．THAT SAME \(\$ 5\) CAIP PLACED ON THE \(\$ 5\) BILL＂：PRINT ON THE TABLE，IF IT WINS，WILL RETURN \＄25 AS WINNINGS．＂PRINT
170 PRINT＂THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE BETS，CHANCES，AND PAYOEFS：
180 PRINTTAB（1日）＂FACE＂；TAB（20）＂NO．OF FACES＂；TAB（40）＂FAYOFF＂







260 FRINT：PRINT＂ENJOY THE GAME．．．．WHEN READY TO PLAY，DEPRESS 〈ENTER＞＂；：INPUTOS


280 PRINTCHRS（2）；：GOSUB650：L＝373：L\＄＝A\＄：GOSUB73B：L＝387：L\＄＝BS：GOSUB730：L＝773：L\＄＝C
 －：L
290 PRINTE16D，PLACE YOUR BET．．．．ENTER NUMBER OF CHIPS（1－9），〈ENTER＞TO PLAY＂，
 ＝CHRS（13）THEN4208LSE300
310 PRINTE16日，STRING \(\$(76,32)\) ：PRINTQ160，＂ENTER VALUE（COLOR）OF CHIPS \({ }^{-1}\)

 OTO33日ELSEPRINTE290，USE VALID CAIPS ONLY，PLEASE．：GOTO32R
330 EnBN＊B：PRINTQ160，STRTNGS（70，32）：PRINTQ160，＂SELECT BET LOCATION（1，2，5，A＝1 0，gw 20，J＝JORER，L＝LOGO）；
340 I\＄＝INKEYS：IFIS＝＂＂THEN340ELSEIFI\＄＝＊1＂THEN350ELSEIFIS＝＂2＊THEN36日ELSEIFIS＝＊5＂TH EN370RLSEIFI\＄＝＂A＊THEN38GELSEIFI\＄＝＂B＂THEN39日ELSEIFIS＝＂J＂THEN400ELSEIFIS＝＂L＂THEN41 OELSEJ48
350 PRINTe450，USINGOS； \(\mathrm{B}:\) Tl \(=\mathrm{B}\) ：GOTO290
360 PRINTe464，US INGO\＄；B：T2＝B：GOTO290
370 PRINTe850，USINGO\＄；B：T3＝B：GOTO290
380 PRINTE864，USINGOS；B：T4FB：GOTO290
390 PRINTE125日，USINGOS：B：T5＝B：GOTO290
400 PRINTE1264，USINGO\＄； \(\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{T} 6=\mathrm{B}\) ： GOTO 296
410 PRINTE1577，USINGOS；B：T7＝B：GOTO290
\(420 \mathrm{~N}=2\) 2GOSUB676：PRINTCHR（1）：
\(430 \mathrm{TT}=\mathrm{T} 1+\mathrm{T} 2+\mathrm{T} 3+\mathrm{T} 4+\mathrm{T} 5+\mathrm{T} 6+\mathrm{T} 7\)
44 RANDOM：\(S=R N D\)（3）：ONSGOTO450，466，470
\(450 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{RND}(18):\) ONRGOTO510， \(506,490,500,490,480,480,490,490,520,480,490,510,480,480\) ，536，490，480
\(460 \quad R=R N D(18):\) ONRGOTO \(506,480,490,480,490,510,480,490,480,490,560,490,490,480,486\) ， \(506,480,540\)
478 R \(\operatorname{RRND}(18):\) ONRGOTO \(480,580,480,490,480,490,480,480,490,480,518,480,490,520,590\) ，480，500，480

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\hline & & Cartridge & Loop \\
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\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Okidata Microline 80．82， 83 （spool）} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{R．S．DW II（1449）} & T8A & 208 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{R．S．DMP 200 （1483）} & TBA & 2.93 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{R．S DMP 400．（1418）} & 5.50 & 1.68 \\
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\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{R．S．LP6，LP8（1418）} & 5.50 & 1.68 \\
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\hline STOCK\＃ & SIDE／DEN & SECTORS PRIL & ICE／BOX \\
\hline 54974 & SS／DD & SOFT & 2920 \\
\hline 54976 & SS／DD & 10 & 29.20 \\
\hline 54978 & SS／DD & 16 & 29.20 \\
\hline 54980 & DS／DD & SOFT & 40.50 \\
\hline 54982 & DS／DD & 10 & 40.50 \\
\hline 54984 & DS／DD & 16 & 40.50 \\
\hline 54986 & SS／QUAD & SOFT & 42.20 \\
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\section*{Listing 6 contmued}



\(510 \mathrm{GW}=\mathrm{T} 4 \mathrm{~A} 10\) ；WB＝T4：W\＄wDS：L＂868：P\＄＝＂10＂：GOTO550
\(520 \mathrm{GW}=\mathrm{TS}=20:\) WB＝T5：WS＝ES：L＝1254：PS＝－20：GOTO550


550 PRINTP424，X\＄：PRINTE423，P\＄
560 PRINTCHR \((26)\) ；：PRINTEL，FS：PRINTCHRS（25）
 WB－TT
596 IF（TT－GW）＞0THENPRINTQ160，SORRY．．．．YOU HAVE LOST－TT－（GW＋WB）
599 IPTI＝GFTHENPRINTC168．＂AT LEAST．．．．YOU BROKE EVEN＂


N G S ：USINGUSITW
626 PRINTE284，＂DO YOU WANT TO PLAY AGAIN（Y／N）＂：

30
640 CLS：PRINTQ492，＂THE BIG－SIX WHEEL SAYS GOOD－BYE．．．．．COME AGAIMI！＂：ERINT：PRIN T：PRINT：END
 TQ1371，S\＄：PRINTQ1544，S\＄；PRINT＠1397，S\＄：PRINT＠10日1，S\＄：PRINTQS97，S\＄
 40，S\＄：PRINTE760，S5：PRINTE513，S\＄：RETURN
670 PRINTR424，X\＄：PRINTE967，X\＄：PRINTR1544，X\＄：PRINTE1061，X \(5:\) GOSUB720：PRINTB424，S \(\$:\) PRINTA967，S\＄：PRINTQ1544，S\＄：PRINTE1601，SS：GOSUB720
68：PRINTE495，XS：PRINTE1208，XS：PRINTE1473，XS：PRINTE766，XS：GOSU8720：PRINTR495，SS： PRINTE1248，S\＄：PRINTe1473，S5：PRINTP760，S\＄：GOSUB720
 PRINTR1371，SS：PRINTQ1397，SS：PRINTQ597，S\＄：GOSUB72日
709 PRINTQ728，XS：PRINTE1455，XS：PRINTE1240，X\＄：PRINT＠513，XS：COSUB720：PRINTE728，S \(\$:\) PRINTS1455，5\＄：PRINTR1240，S\＄：PRINT＠S13，S\＄：GOSUB720
716 1PN 789 THENRETURNELSE676
\(726 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}+2\) ：FORI＝1TON：NEXT：RETURN
730 PRINTRL，GAS：PRINTPL＋80，V\＄：PRINTAL＋160，GBS：PRINTCL＋7，GCS：PRINTEL487，V\＄：PRINTR
 RN

\section*{Program Listing 7．Keno}

10 REM 04－JAN－83＊BDL＊
23 REM－PROGRAM KENO／BAS
30 CLS：CLEAR50日：DEFDBLG，T：PRINTE 20，＂KENO SIMLLATION PROGRAM＂：PRINT：PRINT


50 FORI＝1MO16：READGS（I）：NEXT
68 PRINT＂＇THIS PROGRAM SIMULATES THE RENO GAMES AS PLAYED IN THE CASINOS IN NEVAD A．＂\({ }^{\circ}\) PRINT
78 PRINT＂INSTRUCTIONS REQULRED（Y／N）


190 GOSUB448：GOSUB510：GOSUB470：FRINTCHR\＄（1）

124 IFCT＞14THENQ \(\${ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{*}\) B＇\(^{*}\) ：GOTO14日ELSEIFQ＞80THEN11日
130 IFQ \(=1\) ANDQ \(<81 T H E N B L=M(Q): C 2=C T+1: S(O)=1:\) PRINTRBL－3，AS：PRINTCBL \(+2, A S\)

 NTE210，＂PLACE BET＂；INPUTM
160 IFCT＞10THENIFM＜2THEN150
170 WS \(=0: G W=0\)
189 FORI＝1TO2日
200 IPW \((R(I))=1 T H E N 190 E L S E W(R(I))=1: \operatorname{PRINT\& M}(R(I))-2, D S: P R I N T M(R(I))+1, D \$: N E X T I\)
210 FORI＝1TO8日\＆IFW（I）ANDS（I）＝lTHENWS＝WS＋1 ：NEXTRLSENEXT
220 IPCT＝1THENIFWS＜1THENGW＝0ELSEIFWS＝1THENGW＝3 \({ }^{*} M\)
230 IFCTz 2 THENIFWSく2 THENGW＝0ELSEITHS \(=2 T H E N G W=12 * M\)
240 IFCT＝ 3 THENIFWS＜ 2 THENGW \(=0\) ELSEIFWS＝2THENGW＝MELSEGW \(=42\)＊
250 IPCT＝4THENIPNSく2THENGW＝0ELSEIFWS＝2THENGW＝MELSETFWSw3THENGW＝4＊MELSECW＝113＊M 260 IPCT＝5THENIEWS \(\langle 3 T H E N G W=\) EELSEIFWS \(=37 H E N G W=M E L S E I F W S=4 T H E N G W=11\)＊MELSEGW＝756＊M 276 IFCT＝6THENIFWSく3THENGW＝日ELSEIFWS＝3THENGW＝MELSEIFWS＝4THENGW＝3＊NELSEIFNS＝5THEN 276 IFCT＝6THENIFWS 3 T
2 BO IPCT＝ \(7 \mathrm{HHENIFWS}<4 \mathrm{TH}\)
 NGW
（20 THENGW＝1480＊MELSEGW＝19800＊M
360 IFCT－9THENIFWS＜5THENGH＝日ELSEIFWS＝5THENGW＝3＊MELSEIFWS \(=6 T 1\) ENGW＝45＊MELSEIFWS＝7T EENGW＝335＊MELSEIFWS \(=8\) THENGW＝4700＊MELSEGW \(=18500\)＊M
 THENGW＝142＊MELSEIPWS＝BTHENGW＝1000＊MELSEIFWS＝9THENGW＝4500＊MELSEGWa19000＊M
320 IFCT－ 11 THENIFWS＜6THENGW＝ \(12 E L S E I F W S=6 T H E N G W=20 * M E L S E I F W S=7 T H E N G W=150\)＊MELSEIFWS
 330 IFCTW 12 THENIFWS＜6THENGW＝日ELSEIEWS＝6THENGW＝124MELSEIFWS＝7THENGW＝56＊MELSEIFWS＝
 008＊MELSEGW＝5000日＊M
\(34 \theta\) IPCTm 13 THENIFWS \(<6 T H E N G W=0 E L S E I F W S=6 T H E N G W=4 * M E L S E I F W S=7\) THENGWm \(32 * M E L S E I F W S=8\) THENGW＝156＊MELSEIFWS＝9THENGW＝1406＊MELSEIFWS＝10THENGW＝7208＊MELSEIFWS＝11THENGW＊186 BinMELSEGW＝5008g＊M
 THENGH＝64＊MELSEIFWS＝9THENGH＝60日＊HELSEIFWS＝16THENGW＝160日＊MELSEIFWS＝11THENGW＝5000＊ MELSEIFWS＝12THENGW＝24000＊MELSEGW＝5000g＊M
368 IFCT＝15T\＆ENIFWS＜6THENGW＝gELSEIFWS＝6THENGW＝4＊MELSEIFWS＝7THENGW＝16＊MELSEIFWS＝8 THENGW－42＊MELSEIFWS \(=9\) THENGHョ156＊MELSEIFWS＝10THENGWF480＊MELSEIFWS＝11THENGW＝4800＊M ELSEIFWS＝12THENGW－16000＊MELSEGWm \(50000 * M\)
370 IFGW＝ 0 TH ENDL \(=\) MRLSEDL \(=0\)
380 TW＝TW＋GN－DL

W I N N I N G S 5 ©USINGUUS；TW
49 g PRINTQ 160 ，SPACES（86）：PRINT016日，TO PLAY AGAIN，DEPRESS 〈ENTER〉，TO EXIT THE PROGRAM DEPRESS 〈E〉＊

420 CT－日：RANDOM：IFK＞16THENRESTORE：GOTO9日ELSE90

\(43 B\) CLS：P＊
 80：GOSUB490：L＝960：GOSUB490：L＝1220：GOSUB490：L＝1280：GOSUB490：L＝144B：GOSUB490：L＝160

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Listing 7 continued
E：GOSUB499
 \(=292\) ；GOSUB 580：L＝199：GOSUB50
 －235：GOSUB506：L＝239：GOSUB5日9：RETURN


486 PRINTQ347，＂R＂：PRINTE557，＂E＂：PRINTE717，＂N＂：PRINTE877，＂O＂：PRINT＠1117，＂K＂：PRINT Q1277，＂E＂；PRINTR1437，＂N＂：PRINTB1597，＂O＂：RETURN
490 PRINTQL，STRING \(\$(80,158)\) ：RETURN
500 FORI \(=1\) TO18：PRINTEL \(+1 * 80\) ，VS：NEXT：RETURN
\(510 \mathrm{Lw} 328: \mathrm{N}=1\) ： \(\operatorname{GOSUB} 590: \mathrm{L}=364: \mathrm{N}=6:\) GOSUB590
\(528 \mathrm{~L}=488: \mathrm{N}=11: \operatorname{GOSUB} 590: \mathrm{L}=524: \mathrm{N}=16: \operatorname{GOSUB} 996\)
536 \(L=648: N=21:\) GOSUB5 \(90: L=684: N=26:\) GOSUB5 90
\(540 \mathrm{~L}=808: \mathrm{N}=31\) ： \(\operatorname{GOSUB} 590\) ：La \(844: \mathrm{N}=36\) ：GOSUB590
\(550 \mathrm{~L}=1048: \mathrm{N}=41\) ： \(\operatorname{GOSUB} 590: \mathrm{L}=1084: \mathrm{N}=46\) ：GOSUB590
\(560 \mathrm{~L}=1208: \mathrm{N}=51\) ： \(\operatorname{GOSUB} 590: \mathrm{L}=1244: \mathrm{N}=56\) ：GOSUB590
\(570 \mathrm{~L}=1368: \mathrm{N}=61:\) GOSUB \(590: \mathrm{L}=1404: \mathrm{N}=66: \operatorname{COSUB} 590\)
589 Lm 1528：N＝71：GOSUB590：L＝1564：N＝76：GOSUB590：RETURN
590 FORI＝1TO5；PRINTML－1，USINGUS；N；\(\ddagger M(N)=L: L=L+7\) ：\(N=N+1\) \＆NEXT：RETURN
 ＂VIOLET＂，＂ROSE＂，＂BROHZE＂，＂LT BLUE＇，＂COPPER＂，＂TAN＂，＂WHITE＂
610 CLS：PRINTE2日，＂R U L E S F O R K EN＇O＂：PRINT
620 PRINT＂RENO IS AN EXCITING，SUSPENSEFUL GAME THAT PAYS HIGH ODDSI＂：PRINT
63 PRINT＂RENO IS AN EXCITING，SUSPENSEFUL GANE THAT PAYS HIGH ODDSI ：PRINT
630 PRINT＂TO PLAY KENO，FROM 1 TO 15 NUMBERS ARE SELECTED FRON TGE RANGE OF ：PRI NT＇TO BA AVAILABLE ON THE TITCRET．＂PRINT
640 PRINT＂TO MARK THE SELECTED NUMBERS，ENTER THE NUMBER AND TEEN DEPRESS＜ENTER ＞FOR AS＂：PRINTMMANY NUMBERS（MAX OF 15）AS YOU DESIRE．AS THE NUMBERS ARE＇MAR KED＇，＂PRINT＂TWO ASTERISKS WILL APPEAR IN THE BOX SPACE WITH THE NUMBER．＂
650 PRINT：PRINT＂TO BEGIN OVER（WITH A NEW TICKET），ENTER C AND DEPRESS（ENTER〉．
TO PLACE A＂：PRINT＂BET，ENTER B AND DEPRESS＜ENTER〉＂：PRINT
660 PRINT WHEN THE GAME BEGINS，THENTY NUMBERS ARE SELECTED AT RANDOM EROM THE ： PRINTHTOTAL OF EIGHTY AVAILABLE，THESE WINNING NUMBERS ARE INDICATED BY ：PRINT＂ THE GRAPH LC＇CROSS＇ADJACENT TO EACH NUMBER．：PRINT
679 PRINT THE WINNINGS FOR EACH GAME IS COMPUTED FROM STAMDARD TARLES BASED ON T HE＂PRINT NUMBER OF SHOTS MARKED AND THE AMOUNT OF THE BET．＂：PRINT
680 PRINT GOOD LUCK，AND HAVE FUNI11＂：PRINT
690 INPUT＂WHEN READY TO PLAY，DEPRESS 〈ENTER〉＂； \(0 \$\) ：GOTO90

\section*{Program Listing 8．Baccarat}

10 REM 97－JAN－83＊BDL MODEL II＊
3 REM－PROGRAM BACCARAT／BAS
30 CLS：CLEAR100日：DEFDBLG，T：PRINTE20，＂BACARRAT GIMULATION PROGRAN＂：PRINT：PRINT
（0）DIMM \((416): V \$=C H R \$(148): G A \$=C H R \$(128): G B \$=C H R \$(131): G C \$=C H R \$(129): G D \$=C H R \$(13\)


 ）\(=\)＂R \(^{*}{ }^{2} M \$(52)={ }^{*} K^{*}\)
 \(\$(I)=S T R \$(I-26): N E X T: F O R I=41 T O 49: M \$(I)=S T R \$(I-39): N E X T\)
Tg PRINT TME ANCIENT GAME OF BACCARAT IS PLAYED WITH 8 COMPLETE DECKS OF CARDS．＊ PRINT：PRINT＂THE CARDS ARE BEING SHUFFLED BY THE CROUPIER AT THIS TIME．．．．．＂：PRIN T
80 PORI \(=1 T 07:\) FORJ \(=1 T O 52: \mathrm{M} \$\{I * 52+J\}=M \$(J): N E X T: N E X T\)
90 PRINT＂THIS PROGRAM SIMULATES THE BACCARAT GAMES AS PLAYED IN THE CASINOS＂：PRI NTMIN NEVADA．＂：PRINT
Ig 0 PRINT INSTRUCTIONS REQUIRED（Y／N）＊

 120

 L＝695：GOSUB34E： \(5=777\) ：GOSUB410：PRINTCHR\＄（1）
149 SE＝G：PRINTG240，＂PLACE BET（P－PLAYER，B－BANR，T－TIE）＂；
150 IS＝INKEYSITFIS＝＂ IFIS＝＂B＂THENSE＝3：PRINTE1497，LS：PRINTQ1504，R\＄ELSEIPI\＄＝＂T＂THENSE＝2：PRINTC1476，L\＄：P

RINTQI483，RS：PRINTE1477，＂PRNTE290，＂ENTER AMOUNT OF BET＂；：INPUTM：IFM＜QORM＞999．99 160 PRIN



 190
30
200
200 GOSUB430：IFFG＝万THEN 220ELSEL \(=667:\) GOSUB34B
 ：GOSUB 330
220 R4＝RND（416）：IFR4mR1ORR4mR2ORR4＝R3 THEN220ELSEL＝765：TS＝M\＄（R4）：RX＝R4：GOSUB296：G OSUB 420 ：GOSUB 330
 UB296：GOSUB426：GOSUB336

 ＝R6：GOSUB299：GOSUB426：GOSUB338
260 cosub 68
270 GOTO 35

 150）：PRINTE1600，STRING \(\$(80,150)\) ：RETURN



 319 IFRX \(>26\) ANDRX＜46ORRX＞7BANDRX＜920RRX \(>130\) ANDRX＜1440RRX＞182ANDRX＜196ORRX \(>234\) ANDR 310 TFRX＞26ANDRX＜4GORRX＞7BANDRX＜92ORRX＞130ANDRX＜144ORRX＞182ANDRX＜196ORR X＜2480RRX＞286ANDRX＜3080
329 BSE＂SPADES＂：RETNTR 3 PRINTRL，TS：PRINTER RETURN

 RINTQL， 641 ，STRING \(\$(9,150)\) ：RETURN
350 TW＝TW＋GW－DL

H I N NI N G S ：＂USINGUUS：TH


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\section*{Listing 8 continued．}

388
 \(396 \mathrm{R} 3=0: \mathrm{R} 6=0:\) RANDOM ：GOTOL 20
 A G A I N＊：：PRINT：PRINT：PRINT：END
 ＊＊＂PRINTQL＋32日，＊＊＊＊＊＊PRINTQL＋400，＂＊＊＊＊＂PRINTGL＋480，＊＊＊＊＊＊：RETURN

30 FG＝0：FX＝B：V1＝VAL（MS（R1））：V2＝VAL（M\＄（R2））
40 IFM \((\mathrm{Rl})=\mathrm{A}^{(1)}\) THENVI \(=1\)
45 IFMS（R2）\({ }^{\mathbf{F}} \mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{E}}\) THENV2 \(=1\)
460 IFVIm10THENVI \(=0\)
70 工FV2 \(=10 \mathrm{THERV} 2=0\)
\(480 \mathrm{~V} 3=\mathrm{V} 1+\mathrm{V} 2\)
490 IFV3＞\(=0\) ANDV \(3<6\) THENFG \(=1\)
590 IFV3 \(>5\) ANDV 3 く \(8 T \mathrm{AENEG}=0\)
510 IPV 3 ）7ANDV3＜ 1 बTHENFX 1 ：RETURN
520 F 2 m ： \(\mathrm{VP}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{M} \$(\mathrm{R} 3)): V \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{VP}: V 4=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{MS}(\mathrm{R} 4)): V 5=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{MS}(\mathrm{R} 5))\)
530 IFM \(\$(\) R3 \()={ }^{\text {F }} \mathrm{A}^{\text {T THENVP }}=1\)
540 IEMS（R4）\(={ }^{*} A^{-1}\) THENV \(4=1\)
55 IFM \(\$(R 5)={ }^{*} A^{\text {T}}\) TEENV5 \(=1\)
560 IFVP \(=1\) OTHENVX \(=0\)
570 IFV \(4=10\) THENV \(4=0\)
580 IFV5 \(=1\) बTHENV \(5=0\)
590 Vriev4＋V5
600 IFVT＝3THENIFVP＞日ANDVPく11THENFZ \(=1\)
610 IFVT \(=4\) THENIFVP \(>1\) ANDVP \(<8\) THENF \(2=1\)
620 IFVT \(=5\) THENIFVP \(>3\) ANDVP \(\langle 8 T H E N F Z=1\)
630 IFVT \(=6\) THENTFVP \(>5\) ANDVP \(\langle 8 T H E N F Z=1\)
640 IFVI \(=7\) THENF \(\mathrm{T}=0\)
550 TFVTく3THENFZ \(=1\)
660 IPFX＝1 THENFZ \(=0\)
676 RETURN

690 IPV6 \(=10 T H E N V 6=9\)
\(70 \mathrm{DP}=\mathrm{V} 3+\mathrm{VX}: \mathrm{DB}=\mathrm{VT}+\mathrm{V} 6\)

720 IFSE＝2THENIFDPMDBTHENGW＝M＊9：WS＝＂PLAYER（TIE）＂：GOTO750ELSE740
730 IFSE＊ 3 THENIPDB＞DPTHENGW＝M＊． \(95:\) WS＝PLAYER＂\(:\) GOTO750
740 GW＝0：WS＝＂HOUSE
750 IFGW \(=\) OTHENDL \(=\mathrm{MELSEDL}=0\)
760 RETURN
770 CLS：PRINTQ20，＂R U L E S FOR B A C C A R A T＂：PRINT：PRINT
780 PRINT＂THE OBJECT OF THE GAME IS TO WAGER ON THE HAND（BANK OR PLAYER）WHICH THE＂：\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) RINT＂PLAYER FEELS WLLL BE CLOSEST TO 9．THE HIGHEST HAND IN BACCARAT IS 9 ＊：PRINT THE LONEST IS O．THE CLOSEST HAND TO 9 IS THE HINNER．\(\because\) PRINT
790 PRINT＂PACE CARDS，TENS，AND ANY COMBINATION OF CARDS TOTALING TEN，HAVE＂ZER O＂：PRINT＂VALUE．THE ACE IS WORTM 1．＂：PRINT
800 PRINT＂IN BACCARAT THERE ARE ONLY TWO NORMAL WAYS TO BET，THE PLAYER＇S HAND O R THE ：PRINT＂BANK＇S HAND．EACH HAND IS DEALT TWO CARDS FROM THE DECRS WHICB ARE ＂：PRINT＂PLACED IN A BOX CALLED THE＇SHOE＇．THE PLAYER＇S HAND IS ACTED UPON PIRS Tin
810
Bí PRINT＂THEN THE BANK＇S HAND．THE PLAYER＇S HAND IS EVALUATED FIRST AND IF THE RULES＂：PRINT＂CALL FOR A THIRD CARD IT IS DEALT．＂：PRINT
82D PRINT＂THERE ARE NO OPTIONAL CARDS IN BACCARAT．PLAYERS MAY BET ON A＂TIE＂H AND，＂：PRINT＂TIE BETS ARE DECLARED AT THE START OF BETTING AND PAY 9 FOR \(1 .{ }^{*}\) ：PRIN T
B30 PRINT＂THE HOUSE COLLECTS A \(5 \%\) COMMISSION ON ALL WINNING BETS ON THE BANK GAN
840 PRINT：INPUT＂WHEN READY TO PLAY，DEPRESS 〈ENTER＞＂： \(0 \$\) ：GOTO120

\section*{Program Listing 9．Draw Poker}

0．REM \(25-F E B-83\)＊BDL MODEL II＊
REM PROGRAM DKWPOKER／BAS
30 CLS：CLEARSO日
40 DIMM（52），M（52）：GAS＝CHR\＄（128）：GB\＄＝CHR\＄（129）：GC\＄＝CHRS（130）：GD\＄＝CHRS（131）：GE\＄＝C HR \(\$(148): G F \$=C H R \$\{150\}\)



 \(\$(I)=S T R S(I-26):\) NEXT \(:\) PORI \(=41\) TO4 \(9: M S(I)=S T R \$(I-39):\) NEXT
70 PRINTR20，＂DRAW－POKER SIMULATION PROGRAM＂；PRINT；PRINT
BO PRINT THIS PROGRAM IS PATTERNED AETER THE ELECTRONIC GAMING MACHINES FOUND＂：F RINT＂AT THE CASINOS IN NEVADA．＂：PRINT
90 PRINT＂NEED INSTRUCTIONS（Y／N）\({ }^{\prime \prime}\)


120 PRINTE348，＂－GOOD LUCK－＂
130 GOSUB1070：GOSUB1160：GOSUB1080：GOSUB1170：GOSUB1090：GOSUB1186：GOSUB1100：GOSUB1 190：GOSUB1110：GOSUB1200



180 PRINTQ1760，TO DEAL，DEPRESS 〈ENTER〉＂；INPUTOS：
190 PRINTE1760，STRING\＄\((32,24)\)
200 GOSUB210：GOSUB220：GOSUB230：GOSUB240：GOSUB250：GOTO260
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 210 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { PRINTE722," } \\
n_{i}: \operatorname{PRINTOL042,"}
\end{gathered}
\]} & ＂；：PRINTE803， & －：PRINTe882，＂ & ＊：PRINT1963， \\
\hline \({ }^{\circ}\) & & ，＂＂：PRINTG1123．＂ & ＂\({ }^{\text {m }}\) ：PRINTO12日2．＂ & －：RETU \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{RN} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{220} & PRINTET39，＊＂； & ＂；：PRINTE820，＂＊ & ；：PRINT＠899，＂ & \％：PRINTC980， \\
\hline & ＂；PRINT＠1059．＂ & ＊＊：PRINT＠1140，＂ & ＂ \(3:\) PRINT01219＊＊ & －RETUR \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{N} \\
\hline 230 & PRINT＠756， & ＊：PRINTC837，n & ＂；：PRINT8916．＂ & ＊：PRINT0997， \\
\hline \({ }^{\circ}\) & ＂；：PRINTR1076；＂ & ；＂\({ }^{\text {\％}}\) ：PRINT＠1157，＊ &  & ＂：RETU \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{RN} \\
\hline 249 & PRINT＠73，\({ }^{\text {m }}\) &  & ＊；PREINR9933，＊ & ＊： P PRINT＠1014 \\
\hline \％＇ & ＂；：PRINTQ1893， & \(3 . \times 1\)＂；PRINTG1174． & 4．＂\({ }^{\text {\％}}\) ：PRINTel253， & ＂＂：RET \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{URN} \\
\hline 250 & PRINTE790，＊ & ＊；PRINTE871，＊ & ＂：\(:\) PRINTE950，\({ }^{\text {c }}\) & ：PRRINTQ1031 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\ddot{U R N}
\]} & ＊：PRINTE2119，＊ & Ø，＂＊：PRINTE1191， & ，＊＊：PRINTQ1270， & ＊＂\({ }^{\text {\％RET }}\) \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\section*{Listing 9 coninued}
\(260 \mathrm{RL}=\mathrm{RND}(52): L=722 ; T \$=M \$(\mathrm{Rl}): \mathrm{RX}=\mathrm{R} 1: \operatorname{GOSUB1220}: \operatorname{GOSUB} 1210\)
270 R2＝RND \(\{52\) ）：IFR2＝R1THEN270ELSEL＝739：T\＄＝M\＄（R2）：RX＝R2：GOSUB1220：GOSUB1210
\(280 \mathrm{R} 3=\mathrm{RND}(52):\) IFR3＝R1ORR3＝R2THEN280ELSEL＝756：T\＄＝M\＄（R3）：RX＝R3：GOSUB1220：GOSUB121 0
\(290 \mathrm{R} 4=\mathrm{RND}(52):\) IFR4＝R1ORR4＝R2ORR4＝R3THEN290ELSEL＝773：T\＄＝M\＄（R4）：RX＝R4：GOSUB1220：G OSUBE210
309 R5＝RND（52）：IFR5＝R1ORR5＝R2ORR5＝R30RR5＝R4THEN30日ELSEL＝79月：T\＄mM（R5）：RX＝R5：GOSU
B1220：GOSUB1210
310 PRINTQ1760，\({ }^{\text {TO }}\) TO HOLD CARDS，USE KEYS 1－5：TO CANCEL USE 〈C〉：TO DRAW USE〈D＞＂



 \({ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}\)


＊：PRINT \(630^{\circ}\) ，
：RETURN
360 IFK \(=0 T H E N G O S U B 210:\) GOTO370ELSE380
370 RA \(=\) RND（52）：IFRA＝R1ORRA＝R2ORRA＝R30RRA＝R40RRA＝R5THEN370ELSEL＝722：TS＝MS（RA）：RX＝ RA：GOSUB1220：GOSUB1210
380 IEK \(2=1\) THENGOSUB220：GOTO390ELSE400
\(390 \mathrm{RB}=\mathrm{RND}(52)\) ：IFRB＝R1ORRB＝R20RRB＝R30RRB＝R4ORRB＝R50RRB＝RATHEN390ELSEL＝739：TS＝1S（ \(R B\) ）：\(R X=R B\) ：GOSUB1220：GOSTBB1210
4B0 TFK 3 w 1 THENGOSUB 230 ：GOTO41 DELSE 420
410 RC＝RND（52）：IFRC＝R1ORRC＝R2ORRC＝R30RRC＝R4ORRC＝R5ORRC＝RAORRC＝RBTHEN410ELSEL＝756 ：IS＝MS（RC）：RX＝RC：GOSUB1220：GOSUB1210
420 TFK \(4=1 T H E N G O S U B 249: G O T O 430 E L S E 446\)
430 RDM RND（ 52 ）：IFRD＝R1ORRD＝R2ORRD＝R3ORPD＝R4ORRD＝R5ORRD＝RAORRD＝RBORRD＝RCTHEN43日EL SEL＝\％ \(73: T \$=M \$(R D): R X=R D: G O S U B 1220\) ；GOSUB 1210
440 IFK \(5=\)＝THENGOSUB250：GOTO450ELSE460
450 RE＝RND（52）：IFRE＝R10RRE＝R20RRE＝R30RRE＝R40RRE＝R50RRE＝RAORRE＝RBORRE＝RCORRE＝RDTH EN450ELSEL＝790：T\＄＝M\＄（RE）；RX＝RE：GOSUB1220：GOSUB1210
\(460 \operatorname{IPK} 1=0\) THENM（RA）\(=1 \operatorname{ELSEM}(\mathrm{R} 1)=1\)
470 \(\operatorname{IFK} 2=4 T H E N M(R B)=1 E L S E M(R 2)=1\)
480 IFR3 \(=\) UTHENM \((\) RC \()=1 \operatorname{ELSEM}(R 3)=1\)
490 IPK \(4=4 T H E N M(R D)=1 E L S E M(R 4)=1\)
50．IER5 5 － 4 TGENM（RE）\(=1\) ELSEM（R5）\(=1\)
510 PRINT 169 ．＂STANDBY．．．．．EEVALUATING HAND！＂
\(520 \operatorname{IFM}(10)=1 \operatorname{ANDM}(11)=1 \mathrm{ANDM}(12)=1 \operatorname{ANDM}(13)=1 \mathrm{ANDM}(1)=1 \operatorname{THEN} 910 E L S E I F M(23)=1 \operatorname{ANDM}(24)\)
\(=1\) ANDM（25）\(=1\) ANOM（26）\(=1\) ANDM（ 14 ）\(=1\) THEN 910
\(530 \operatorname{IFM}(36)=1\) ANDM \((37)=1\) ANDM \((38)=1\) ANDM \((39)=1\) ANDM \((27)=1\) THEN \(910 E L S E I F M(49)=1\) ANDM（ 50 \()=\perp \operatorname{ANDM}(51)=\perp \operatorname{ANLM}(52)=\operatorname{lANDM}(40)=1 \mathrm{THEN} 910\)
540 FORI \(=1\) TO13：IFM \((I)=0\) THENHX＝1：NEXTELSEHX＝0：GOTO550
550 FORI \(=14\) TO26：IFM \((I)=0\) THENDX \(=1:\) NEXTELSEDX \(=0: G O T O 560\)
560 FORI \(=27\) TO39：IFM（I）\(=\) OTAENCX \(=1\) ：NEXTELSECX \(=0\) ：GOTO570
570 FORI \(=40 \operatorname{TO} 52: \operatorname{IFM}(\mathrm{I})=0\) THENSX -1 ： \(\mathrm{NEXTELSESX}=0\)
580 I \(\mathrm{FHX}=1\) ANDDK \(=1\) ANDCX \(=1\) THEN6DOELSEIFHX \(=1\) ANDDX \(=1\) ANDSX \(=1\) THEN600ELSEIFHX＝1ANDCX＝1A NDSX \(=1\) THEN 6 GEESEI FDX \(=1\) ANDCX \(=1\) ANDSX \(=1\) THEN \(60 \theta\)
590 GOT0650
 EXT：IFCT＝5THEN 920
 ：NEXT：IFCT＝5THEN920
 ：NEXT：IFCT＝5THEN920
\(630 \mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{B}:\) IFSX \(=1 \mathrm{ATE}\) ENFORI \(=40 \mathrm{TO} 48:\) FORJ \(=0 \mathrm{TO} 4: \mathrm{IFM}(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{J})=1 \mathrm{THENCT}=\mathrm{CT}+1:\) NEXTELSENEXT： \(\mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{B}\) ：NEXT：IFCT＝5THEN92日
640 GOT0950
\(650 \mathrm{CT}=0:\) FORI \(=1\) TO9： \(\mathrm{FORJ}=0 \mathrm{TO} 4: I F M(I+J)=10 \mathrm{RM}(I+13+J)=10 \mathrm{RM}(I+26+J)=10 \mathrm{RM}(I+39+J)=1 \mathrm{TH}\) ENCT＝CT＋1：NEXTELSENEXT
660 IFCT \(=5\) THEN 960 ELSECT \(=0:\) NEXT
67 T T1＝0：T2＝0：T3＝0：T4＝0；T5＝0：IFM（10）＝10RM（23）＝10RM（36）＝10RM（49）＝1THENT1＝1
\(680 \operatorname{IFM}(11)=10 \mathrm{RM}(24)=10 \mathrm{RM}(37)=10 \mathrm{RM}(50)=1 \mathrm{THENT} 2=1\)
\(690 \operatorname{IFM}(12)=10 \mathrm{RM}(25)=10 \mathrm{RM}(38)=10 \mathrm{RM}(51)=1\) THENT \(3=\)
\(700 \operatorname{IFM}(13)=10 \mathrm{RM}(26)=10 \mathrm{RM}(39)=10 \mathrm{RM}(52)=1 \mathrm{THENT} 4=\)
710 \(\operatorname{IPM}(1)=10 \mathrm{RM}(14)=10 \mathrm{RM}(27)=10 \mathrm{RM}(40)=1 \mathrm{THENT} 5=1\)
720 IFTl＝1ANDT2＝1ANDT3＝1ANDT4 \(=1\) ANDT5 \(=1\) THEN 960
730 FORI \(=1\) TOI3；IFM \((I)\) IANDM \((I+13)=1\) ANDM \((I+26)=1\) ANDM \((I+39)=1\) THEN \(930 E L S E N E X T\)
748 BD＝g： \(\operatorname{FORI=1TO13:IFM(I)=1ANDM(I+13)=1\text {ANDM}(I+26)=1THENBD=1:GOTO780ELSENEXT}\)
750 FORI＝1 TOI 3：IFM（I）＝1ANDM（I＋13）＝1ANDM（I＋39）＝1THENBD＝1：GOTO78日ELSENEXT
760 FORI \(=1 \mathrm{TOL} 3: \operatorname{IFM}(I+13)=1\) ANDM \((I+26)=1\) ANDM \((I+39)=1\) THENBD \(=1\) ：GOTOT8OELSENEXT
770 FORI \(=1\) TO13：IFM（I）＝1ANDM \((I+26)=1\) ANDM \((I+39)=1\) THENED＝1：GOTO78OELSENEXT
\(786 \mathrm{BX}=0\) ： \(\operatorname{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TOI} 3: \operatorname{IFM}(\mathrm{I})=1 \mathrm{ANDM}(\mathrm{I}+13)=1 \mathrm{ANDM}(\mathrm{I}+26)=\) GANDM \((\mathrm{I}+39)=0 \mathrm{THENBX}=\mathrm{BX}+1\) ：NEXT
ELSENEXT
\(796 \operatorname{FORI}=1 \operatorname{TOL} 3: \operatorname{IFM}(I)=1 \operatorname{ANDM}(I+26)=1 \operatorname{ANDM}(I+13)=\operatorname{ANDM}(I+39)=0 \mathrm{THENBX}=\mathrm{BX}+1: \operatorname{NEXTELSEN}\) EXT
 810 FORI＝1TO13：IFM（I）\(=1\) ANDM \((I+39)=1\) ANDM \((I+13)=0\) ANDN \((I+26)=0 T H E N B X=B X+1: N E X T E L S E N\)
EXT \(\operatorname{FORI=1TO13:IFM(I+26)=1\operatorname {ANDM}(I+39)=1\operatorname {ANDM}(I)=\emptyset ANDM(I+13)=\text {TTHENBX}=BX+1:NEXTELSEN~}\)
839 FORI \(=1\) TO13： \(\operatorname{IFN}(I+13)=1\) ANDM \((I+39)=1\) ANDM \((I)=9\) ANDM \((I+26)=0 T H E N B X=B X+1 ; N E X T E L S E N\)
84V IFBD＝1ANDBX）OTHEN940ELSEIFED＝1THEN970
840 IPBD \(=1\) ANDBX \(>09\)
850 IFBX＞1THEN980
\(860 \operatorname{IFM}(11)=1\) ANDM \((24)=10 \operatorname{RM}(11)=1\) ANDM \((37)=10 \operatorname{RM}(11)=1 \operatorname{ANDM}(50)=1 \operatorname{THEN} 990 \operatorname{ELSEIFM}(24)=\) \(1 \operatorname{ANDM}(37)=10 \mathrm{RM}(24)=1\) ANDM \((50)=10\) RM \((37)=1\) ANDM \((50)=1 T H E N 990\)
\(870 \operatorname{IFM}(12)=1\) ANDM \((25)=10 R M(12)=1\) ANDM \((38)=10 R M(12)=1\) ANDM \((51)=1\) THEN990ELSSEIEM \((25)=\) \(1 \operatorname{ANDM}(38)=10 \mathrm{RM}(25)=1 \mathrm{ANDN}(51)=10 \mathrm{RM}(38)=1\) ANDM \((51)=1\) THEN 990

\(1 \operatorname{ANDM}(39)=10 \mathrm{RM}(26)=1\) ANDM \((52)=10 \mathrm{RM}(39)=1 \mathrm{ANDM}(52)=1\) THEN 990
\(890 \operatorname{IFM}(1)=1 \mathrm{ANDM}(14)=10 \mathrm{RM}(1)=1 \mathrm{ANDM}(27)=10 \mathrm{RM}(1)=1 \mathrm{ANDM}(40)=1\) THEN 990 ELSEIFM \((14)=1 \mathrm{AN}\)
\(\mathrm{DM}(27)=10 \mathrm{RM}(14)=1 \mathrm{ANDM}(40)=10 \mathrm{RM}(27)=1 \mathrm{ANDM}(4 \theta)=1 \operatorname{THEN} 990\)
900 GOTOLOD日

\(920 \mathrm{WS}={ }^{\text {T }}\) STRAIGHT FLUSH＂\(: G M=M * 50: 2=0: G O T O L 010\)
\(936 \mathrm{~W} \$=^{m}\) FOUR OF A KIND＂： \(\mathrm{GN}=\mathrm{M} * 25: 2=0: G 0 T 01010\)
940 WS＝＂FULL HOUSE＂：GW＝M＊8： \(2=0:\) COTO1010
\(950 \mathrm{~W} \$={ }^{*}\) FLUSH＂ I GW＝M＊5： \(\mathrm{Z}=0:\) GOTOL 010
960 W \(\$={ }^{*}\) STRAIGHT＂：GW：M＊4：Z \(=0: G O \pi O 1010\)



1000 W\＄＝＂SORRY．．．YOU LOST＂：GW＝0：2mM
1010 PRINT＠1760，SPACES（80）；PRINT＠1760，＂GAME OVE R＂
1026 PRINTG1488，STRINGS（32，32）：PRINT＠160，STRINGS（40，32）：PRINTCHRS（1）：PRINT＠160，W 103
\(\$\)
\(1039 \mathrm{TW}=\mathrm{TW}+(\mathrm{GW}-2) / 4\)
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\section*{tisting 9 continue}


1050 PRINTR480，＂TO PLAY AGAIN DEPRESS 〈ENTER〉．TO END GAME DEPRESS 《E〉＂

 T\＆PRINT：PRINT：ENDELSE1060
1070 GA＝640：GB＝651：GC＝1280：GD＝1291：GOSUB1120：RETURN
108D GA＝657： \(\mathrm{GB}=66 \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{GC}=1297: \mathrm{GD}=1308: \mathrm{GOSUB} 1120: \mathrm{RETURN}\)
\(1090 \mathrm{GA}=674: \mathrm{GB}=685: \mathrm{GC}=1314: \mathrm{GD}=1325: \mathrm{GOSUB} 1120: \mathrm{RETJRN}\)
\(1100 \mathrm{GA}=641: \mathrm{GB}=702: \mathrm{GC}=1331: \mathrm{GD}=1342\) ： GOSUB 1120 ：RETURN
1110 \(\mathrm{GA}=7 \mathrm{~F} 8: \mathrm{GB}=719: \mathrm{GC}=1348: \mathrm{GD}=1359: \mathrm{COSUB} 1120: R E T U R N\)
1120 PRINT＠GA，GA\＄：FORI \(=1 T 08\) ：PRINTQGA \(+1 * 80\) ，GES：NEXT：PRINTeGC，GDS
1130 PRINTGGB，GB\＄：FORI \(=1 T 08\) ：PRINTMGB＋I＊BG，GE\＄：NEXT：PRINTGGD，GCS
1140 FORI＝1TOIQ：PRINTQGA＋1＊I，GFS：NEXT
1150 FORI＝1TO10：PRINT＠GC＋1＊I，GFS：NEXT：RETURN







 \(\stackrel{N}{\mathrm{~N}} 12 \mathrm{~B}\)
 1210 PRINTRL，T\＄：PRINTEL＋16日，BS：RETURN
 TURNELSEIFRX＞26ANDRXく46THENB\＄＝＂CLUBS＂：RETURNELSEB\＄＝＂SPADES＂；RETURN
1230 CLS：PRINT＠24，＂RULES FOR DRAW POKER＂：PRINT：PRINT
1240 PRINT 1 ．THIS MACHINE ACCEPTS ONCY QUARTERS．DEPOSIT FROM I TO \(5 . \mathrm{M}:\) PRINT 1250 PRINT＂\({ }^{2}\) ．THE HOUSE WILL DEAL YOU 5 CARDS，FACE UP．IF YOU WISH TO KEEP AN \(D^{\prime \prime}\) PRINT＂PLAY ANY OF THE 5 CARDS，＂HOLD＂EACS BY DEPRESSING THE NUMBER KEYS 1 TO 5．＂：PRINT＂ANY CARD NOP SO PROTECTED WILL BE REPLACED AS YOU－DRAW－．＂
1260 PRINT＂
INT TO RESELEET THE＇HOLD＇CARDS YOU MAY－CANCEY－AND START OVRR \({ }^{\circ}\) ：PR
INT
270 PRINTF3．THE PROGRAM WILI EVALYATE THE FINAL HAND ACCORDING TO STANDARD RU

 －TAB（50）＂1250＂
308 PRINT＂
STRAIGHT FLUSH＂；TAB（30）＂50＂；TAB（34）＂100＂；TAB（39）＂150＂；TAB（45）＂200


m40＂
1330 PRINT＂




1370 PRINT：INPUT＂WHEN READY TO CONTINUE，DEPRESS 〈ENTER〉＂；QS
1380 CLS：FORI＝1TO7：PRTNT：NEXT
1390 PRINT：PRINT＂ 4 ．A PAIR OF JACKS OR HIGHER RETURNS THE BET．＂：PRINT
1490 PRINT＂5．FOR A HAND WITH NO POINT VALUE，＇SORRY．．．．YOU LOST＇WILL BE DISPL
AYED．＂：PRINT
1410 PRINT＂ 6 ．THE DECK CONSISTS OF 52 CARDS（NO JOKER）．＂：PRINT
1420 PRINT＂ 7 ．CHOOSE YOUR CARDS CAREFULLY，AND ENJOY THE GAME！＂：PRINT
1430 FORI＝1TO6：PRINTINEXT
1440 PRINT：INPUT＂WHEN READY TO PLAY，DEPRESS 〈ENTER＞＂：O\＄：GOTOI10

\section*{Program Listing 10．Four－Card Monte}

10 REM 01－MAR－83＊BDL MODEL II＊ 20 REM PROGRAM MONTE／BAS
36 CLS：PRINTPI8，＂FOUR－CARD－MONTE SIMULATION PROGRAM＂：PRINT：PRINT
40 CLEAR \(200: V \$=C A R \$(148): D \$=C H R \$(124): C A \$=C A R S(128): C B \$=C H R \$(129): C C \$=C H R \$(130)\) \(\mathrm{CD} \$=\mathrm{CHRS}(13 \lambda): \mathrm{CV} \$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CH}\) IR VALUES：（W）HITE＝\＄1，（O）RANGE＝\＄2，（R）ED＝\＄5；（G）REEN＝\＄25， （B） \(\mathrm{LACK}=\$ 100\)




7 F FORI \(=2 T O 10: M \$(I)=S T R S(I): N E X T: F O R I=15 T 023: M S(I)=S T R S(I-13)\) ：NEXT：FORI＝28TO36：M \(\$(T)=S T R \$(I-26): N E X T: F O R I=41 T 049: M \$(I)=S T R \$(I-39): N E X T: M(B)=1: M\{21)=1: M(34\}=1 ; M(\) \(47)=1: M(9)=1: \mathcal{K}(22)=1: M(35)=1: M(48)=1: M(10)=1: M(23)=1: M(36)=1: M(49)=1\)
80 PRINTMTGIS GAME IS CNE OF THE NORE FAMOUS OF THE MANY VARIATIONS PLAYED IN TH E＂：PRINT＂GAMBLTNG HALLS AND SALOONS IN THE OLD NEST．
90 PRINT：PRINT＂IN THIS SIMULATION，A SINGLE PERSON PLAYS AGAINST THE ROUSE，USLN G THE＂：PRINT RULES FROM YEARS GONE BY． \(\mathrm{H}^{*}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\prime \prime}\)
100 PRINT：PRINT＂INSTRUCTIONS REQUIRED（Y／N）＂

120 CLS：PRINTA14，R U LE S FOR FOUR C CARD MONTE：PRINTIRRINT 130 PRINT＂THE DECK OF CARDS USED FOR＇FOUR－CARD MONTE＇ ALSO CALLED THE＇PACK＇ CONSISTS＂：PRINT＂OF A STANDARD DECK OF 52 WITH THE 85，9S，AND \(10 S\) REMOVED POR A TOTAL OF 4日．＂：PRINT
140 PRINTMAFTER SEUPFLING AND CUTTING THE DECR HAVE BEEN COMPLETED，THE DEALER D RAWS TWO ：PRINT＂CARDS FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PACR AND PLACES THEM FACE－UP ON THE TABLE．THESE＂
50 PRINT＂TFO ARE CALLED THE＇BOTTOM LAYOUT＇．STILL HOLDING THE PACK PACE－DOWN， TGE＂：PRINT＂DEALER DRAWS TWO CARDS FROM THE TOP OF THE PACK AND PLACES THESE FAC E－UP ON THE＂：PRLNT＂TABLE POR THEE＂TOP LAYOUT＂．\({ }^{\circ}\) PRINT
160 PRINT＂THE PLAYER（S）BET ON EITHER LAYOUT BY PLACING CHIPS NEXT TO THE CARD P AIRS．THE＂：PRINT＂REMAINDER OF THE PACK IS THEN TURNED PACEUUP AND THE CARD VISIB LE IS＂
170 PRINT＂CALLED THE＇GATE＇．IF THE GATE IS THE SANE SUITE AS EITHER OF TGE CARD \(S^{\prime}\) IN TEE＂：PRINT＂BOTTOM LAYOUT，THE DEALER PAYS THE BET．IF THE GATE IS THE SAME SUTTE AS ETTHER
180 PRINT＂OF THE CARDS IN THE TOP LAYOUT，THE DEALER ALSO PAYS THE BET．THE HOUS E WINS：PRINT＂ALL BETS ON A LAYOUT WHICH HAS NO CARD OF THE SAME SUITE AS THE GA TE．＊：PRINT

Listing 10 cominues

Listing to continued
198 INPUT＂WHEN READY TO CONTINUE，DEPRESS（ENTER）＂OS
20色 CLS：FORI＝ITO6：PRINT：NEXT
20月 CLS：FORI＝ITO6：PRINT：NEXT 218 PRINT世AFTER THE BETS ARE SETTLED，TAE FOUR CARDS FROH THE WAYOUTS ARE COLLEC TED AND＂：PRINT SET ASIDE，THE PACK IS TURNED FACE－DOWN，THE OLD GATE CARD SET AS IDE，AND FOUR
220 PRINT＂CARDS FOR TWO NEW LAYOUTS ARE DRANN AND DISPLAYED．THE PACR IS TGEN TU RNED FACE＂：PRINT＂UP TO SHOW THE NEW GATE，AND NEW BETS ARE MADE．THIS SEQUENCE I S CONTINUED＂
230 PRINT＂UNTIL ALL CARDS RENAINING IN THE PRCK ARE USED．＂』PRINT
240 PRINT ENJOX THE GAME AND GOOD－LUCK \(11^{\circ}\) ：PRINT
250 INPUT＂WHEU READY TO PLAY，DERRESS＜ENTER＞＂：QS
 PRINTE65，＂G A M E ：＂ \(\mathrm{KwK+1:PRINTP75,K}\)
270 PRINTCHRS（2）：：GOSUB759：L＝565：GOSUB760：L＝646：GOSUB806：PRINTE327，＂P A C K＂：PRI

280 RG＝RND（52）：IFM（RG）＝1THEN289ELSEM（RG）\(=1: E=R G: G O S U B 790: T \$=H \$(R G): B \$=E \$: S 1 \$=E \$:\) L＝583：GOSUB768：L＝665：COSUB776
 L＝597：GOSUB750：L＝679：GOSUB770
 L＝612：GOSUB760：\(工=694\) ：GOSUB776
 Lw 626 ：GOSUB7 68：L＝788：GOSUB779
320 GOSUB810：PRINTQ1760，CVS：PRINTCHRS（1）；：PRINTQ160，SPACES（B6）：：PRINTQ160，＂PLACE BET ON BOTTOM－LAYOUT OR TOP－LAYOUT（B／T）〈ENTER＞TO PLAY \({ }^{(1)}\)
 OTO 35 ELSEIFIS＝CHRS（13）THEN630ELSE330
346 PRINTE1312．＂〈＂：PRINTE1314，A\＄：PRINTQ1318，＂）＂：GOTO36

369 PRINTE160，SPACES（80）；FRINTQ160，＂ENTER NUMEER OF CRIPS（1－9）＂，

380 PRINTQ160，SPACES（80）：PRINTR16解，＂ENTER VALUE（COLOR）OF CHIPS（ \(W\) ，\(O, R, G, O\) \begin{tabular}{c}
8 \\
\(B)\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

 OTO40日ELSEPRINTR2日B，USE VALID CHIPS ONLX．．．．PLEASEI：GOTO39
\(406 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}^{*} \mathrm{BN}\) ：PRINTe1314，USINGP\＄；B：GOTO460
410 PRINTQ160，SPACES（BQ）：：PRINTQ160，＂PLACE YOUR BET．．．ENTER NUMBER OF CHIPS（1－9

 R B）＂

 OTO456ELSEPRINTe208，USE VALID CHIPS ONLY．．．．．PLEASEI＂ GOTO446
450 TचT＊TN：PRINTR1343，USINGPS＇T
460 LFS§＝＂T－THEN47日RLSE550
470 PRINT包 \(60, S P A C E S(89)\) ；PRINTQ16B，＂PLACE BET ON BOTTOM－LAYOUT 〈B＞OR 〈ENTER〉T 0 play



510 1 520 PRINT 260 ，SPACES（80）；PRINT包 60 ，＂ENTER VALUE（COLOR）OF CHIPS（W，O，R，G， 0 R \(\mathrm{B}^{\prime \prime}\)＂

 OTO 4 GELSEPRINTE208，＂USE VALID CHIPS ONLY．．．．．PLEASEJ＂：GOTO53
\(540 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}\)＊BN：PRINTR1314，USINGPS；B：GOTO636
 LAY＂？


580 PRINTE16日，SPACE \(\$(88)\) ；PRINT＠160 ENTER NUMBER DF CRIPS（1－9）＂
 600 PRINTQ160，SPACES（80）：PRINTQ160，＂ENTER VALUE（COLOR）OF CHIPS（ \(W\) ，\(O, R, G, 0\) R B）
 20ELSEIFIS＝＂R＂THENT＂5：GOTO620ELSEIFIS＝＂G＂THENT＝25：GOTO620ELSEIFIS＝＂B＂THENT＂10日： OTO62日ELSEPRINTQ2日8，WSE VALID CHIPS ONLY．．．．．PLEASE1＂：GOTO616
626 T＝T＊TN：PRINTO1343，USINGP\＄；T
 ）： \(\mathrm{BS}=\mathrm{E} \$: \mathrm{L}=647:\) GOSUR 770：PRINTE327，＂G A T E＂
648 PRINT＠160，SPACES（8园）：：I PB＝0THEN660
 \(=\) GW－B：PRINTE160，（B／L）YOU HAVE LOST＂：PRINTR180，B
660 IFT＝ 5 THEN 680
 ＝GW－T：PRINTE21P，（T／L）YOU HAVE LOST＂：PRINTC230．T
680 \(\mathrm{IFH}=9 \mathrm{THEN710}\)
690 PRINT（1760，SPACES（80）；：PRINTE1760，＂WHEN READY TO CONTINUE，DEPRESS 《ENTER）＂：

 \(\mathrm{G} \$(36,32): \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{B}:\) ： 0 OTO280
 PRINTG1620，USINGUUS；HH：PRINTQ176月，SPACES（BQ）：PRINTE1760，GA ME WI N NI N
 832，USINGUUS；T
\({ }^{\mathrm{H} \%}\)
720 PRINTE1640，PLAY AGAIN（Y／N）
738 I\＄＝INKEYS：IPI\＄＊＂THEN73GELSEIFI\＄＝＂Y THENERASEM：DIMM（52）：GW＝0：GOTO260ELSEIPI\＄ ＂N＂THEN740ELSE730
 NTE E \({ }^{\circ}\) ：PRINTe906，C O M E A G A N＊＂＇PRINT：PRINT：PRINT：END

 519，CCS；PRINTM1440，CDS：RETURN

 CD\＄：PRINTRL＋570，CC\＄：RETURN
770 PRINTEL，TS：PRINTEL＋80，BS：RETURN

 ：RETURN
790 IFE＞日ANDE 14 THENES＝＂HEARTS＂：RETURNELSEIFE＞13ANDE＜27THENES＝＂DIAMONDS＂；RETURNE




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gy J. Weaver

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\title{
Micro-Melodies
}

\author{
by Jef Bell
}

Micro-Melodies is a matching game based on the games Concentration and Memory. Instead of matching prizes or picture parts, however, Micro-Melodies uses the sound capability of a Model I or III to match the opening notes from familiar songs.

\section*{The Game}

The Micro-Melodies display features a four-by-six-block grid (see Program Listing 1). Each of the 24 blocks contains a letter. Two players alternate turns. The first player chooses a letter and listens to the music played. Then, either by luck or by memory, that player chooses a second letter and another song plays.

If two songs match, the player receives points and the blocks, taken out of play, display "MATCH." If the songs
\begin{tabular}{ll}
10001 & Happy Birthday \\
10002 & Yankee Doodlie \\
10003 & Row, Row, Row Your Boat \\
10004 & Mary Had a Little Lamb \\
10005 & Fifth of Beethoven \\
10006 & National Anthem \\
10007 & Sound of Silence \\
10008 & Silent Night \\
10009 & Big Ben (Westminster chimes) \\
10010 & Funeral dirge \\
10011 & Charge!! \\
10012 & Entertainer
\end{tabular}

Table 1. Song titles and their corresponding line numbers.

\section*{The Key Box}

Model I \& III
16K RAM
Basic

\section*{icro-Melodies is a Concentration-style game that tests your recall in a unique way-you have to match tunes instead of pictures.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline A & Used to read data for songs. \\
\hline B & For reading data to scramble squares. \\
\hline C 1 & Your choice. \\
\hline C1\$ & INKEY\$ for choices. \\
\hline CC & Storage for first choice. \\
\hline CP & Cursor position for inputting names. \\
\hline DD(1-30) & Holds scrambled data for the squares, later the point value of each square. \\
\hline DI & Helps in determining Print at position of squares. \\
\hline EG & Number of matched squares. \\
\hline FL & Flag set if not first game. \\
\hline 1 & Loop variable. \\
\hline INS & Used for INKEY\$. \\
\hline J & Timer loop variable. \\
\hline MAS & The "MATCH" square. \\
\hline N\$ & Name of player (used to input names). \\
\hline NIS & Player one's name. \\
\hline N2\$ & Player two's name. \\
\hline NOS & The note (graphics characters). \\
\hline PA & Print at position of chosen square. \\
\hline PL & Loop (1 to 2) for player one or player two. \\
\hline PP & Temporary storage of PA of the first choice. \\
\hline R & Random number for scrambling. \\
\hline S1 & Score of player one. \\
\hline S2 & Score of player two. \\
\hline SC(1-24) & The song numbers (1-12) for each of the 24 squares. \\
\hline \(\mathrm{SO}(1-12,1-12,1-2)\) & Data for the 12 songs. \\
\hline SQ\$ & The squares. \\
\hline TU & Loop (1 to 2) for each turn. \\
\hline TU\$ & "1st" or "2nd." \\
\hline Ws & Name of the winner. \\
\hline X & Dummy variable for counting. \\
\hline XX & Used to call sound routine: \\
\hline XX\$ & Stores the sound routine. \\
\hline YN\$ & INKEYS for yes/no questions. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 2. Variables List.

"NO YOU'RE NOT SEEING THINGS, THAT'S FOUR INTERNAL DRIVES IN A MODEL 4 WITH UP TO 4 MEG. DISK STORAGE AVAILABLE NOW, ONLY FROM DISPLAYED VIDEO!!"

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\[
\text { PLUG IT IN AND GO . . . . } \$ 2,299.00
\]
\begin{tabular}{ll|ll}
10 & General Housekeeping. & \(610-630\) & \begin{tabular}{l} 
More processing of choice. \\
\(20-60\)
\end{tabular} \\
Instructions. & \(1000-1070\) & Name input subroutine. \\
\(100-120\) & Variable initialization. & \(2000-2010\) & Plays songs. \\
\(130-140\) & Machine language routine initialization. & \(3000-3020\) & Process routine for matches. \\
\(150-170\) & Data reading for songs. & \(4000-4020\) & End of game. \\
\(180-230\) & Scrambling the board. & \(4030-4060\) & Winner. \\
\(240-250\) & Name input. & \(4070-4080\) & Scores. \\
\(260-310\) & Screen set up for game. & \(4090-4130\) & Play again. \\
\(500-540\) & Choice input. & 10000 & Data for sound routine. \\
\(550-590\) & Process choice. & \(10001-10012\) & Data for songs. \\
600 & Check for finish. & 10013 & Data for scrambling the board.
\end{tabular}

Table 3. Micro-Melodies line descriptions.
don't match, the blocks revert to letters and the turn passes to the next player. The player with the most points wins.

Micro-Melodies has an unusual scoring system. Each square is worth five
points at the beginning of the game. Once a player chooses a square, its value decreases by one point, and continues decreasing each time that square is selected. The minimum value of a

Program Listing 1. Micro-Melodies


10 CLS:CLEAR1000:DIMSO \((12,12,2), S C(24), D D(30)\)
20 PRINTTAB(19):"MICRO-MELODIES: BY JEF BELL":PRINT" THIS G AME IS MUCH LIKE THE POPULAR ";CHR\$(34); "CONCENTRATION";CHR\$(34 );"GAME. " PRINT"THE PLAYING BOARD CONSISTS OF 24 SQUARES, BEHIN D WHICH LIE \(12^{\text { }}\)
30 PRINT PAIRS OF MATCHES THE TWO PLAYERS TAKE TURNS UNCOVERIN G TWO \({ }^{\text {W }}\) : PRINT" SQUARES AT A TIME. THE BASIC IDEA OF THE GAME IS T O REVEAL MORE PAIRS THAN YOUR OPPONENT REVEALS. ":PRINT
40 PRINT" THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MICRO-MELODIES AND OTHER GA MES OF : PRINT"THIS NATURE IS THAT THERE ARE NO WORDS OR OBJECTS BEHIND THE":PRINT"SQUARES. INSTEAD, EACH SQUARE HOUSES A SHORT MUSICAL TUNE."
50 PRINT:PRINT \({ }^{*}\) EVERY SQUARE IS GIVEN THE VALUE OF 5 AT THE BEGINNING OF" : PRINT THE GAME WHENEVER A SQUARE IS UNCOVERED, ITS VALUE DECREASES" \({ }^{*}\) PRINT"BY 1, WITH A MINIMUM VALUE OF 1 POINT BECAUSE OF THIS, EACH"
6 PRINT MATCH MADE WILL HAVE A VALUE FROM TWO POINTS TO TEN POI NTS. ": PRINTTAB (12) " 12 LEASE WAIT A FEW MOMENTS WHILE I SET UP."; 100 SQ \(=\) CHRS \((191)+\operatorname{STRING} \$(7,131)+\) CHRS \((191)+\) CHR \(\$(26)+\operatorname{STRING} \$(9,24\) \(1+\mathrm{CHRS}(191)+\cdots \quad{ }^{\text {m }}\) +CHR\$(191) +CHR\$(26)+STRING\$(9,24)+CHR\$(143)
+ STRING \(\$(7.140)+\) CHRS(143)
110 NOS \(=^{m} \quad{ }^{m}+\operatorname{CHRS}(157)+\operatorname{CHRS}(144)+^{n} \quad n+C H R \$(26)+S T R I N G \$(9.24\)


 STRING\$ \((9,24)+m * * * * * * * * * m\)
\(130 \mathrm{XX} \$ \mathrm{~F}^{\mathrm{m}}: \mathrm{FORI=1TO29:READA:XXS=XX} \mathrm{\$+CHR} \mathrm{\$(A):NEXTI}\)
140 POKE16782,201:IPPEEK \((16396)=201\) THENPOKE16526, PEEK (VARPTR (XXS
) +1 ) : POKE16527. PEEK (VARPTR \((X X \$)+2)\) ELSEDEFUSR=PEEK (VARPTR (XX \(\$\) ) +1 )
+PEEK (VARPTR (XXS) + 2) * \(256+65536 *(P E E K(V A R P T R(X X \$)+2)>127): C M D " T^{"}\)
150 FORI \(=1\) TO12: \(X=1\)
160 READA, B:IFA= \(12 A N D B=0 T H E N N E X T I: G O T O 180\)
\(170 \operatorname{SO}(I, X, 1)=A: \operatorname{SO}(I, X, 2)=B: X=X+1: G O T O 160\)
\(180 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{RND}(30): \operatorname{IFDD}(\mathrm{R})>0 \mathrm{THEN1} 80\)
190 READA: IEA<13, DD (R) \(=A ; G O T O 180\)
\(200 \mathrm{X}=1: \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TO} 30: \operatorname{IFDD}(\mathrm{I})=0 \mathrm{NEXTIELSESC}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{DD}(\mathrm{I}): X=X+1: \mathrm{NEXTI}\)
210 FORI = 1TO24: DD (I) =6:NEXTI:IFFL=1THEN240
220 PRINT@971,"******* PRESS 〈ENTER> TO BEGIN ******* *;
230 IEPEEK ( 14400 ) \(\langle>1\) THEN 230
240 CLS:PRINTCHR\$(23):PRINTAの,STRING\$(32,191);:PRINTE896,STRINGS \((32,191):\) FORI \(=64\) TO832STEP64: PRINT@I, CHRS (191): :PRINT@I+62,CHR\$( 191) ;: NEXT
 §:NS=**:PRINT@598," \(\quad\) : PRRINT@262, "WHAT IS PLAYER \#2'S NA ME? \({ }^{*}\) : GOSUB1000: N2 S=NS:CLS
\(269 \mathrm{~S} 1=0: S 2=0\)
270 CLS: PRINT@20, \({ }^{m * * *}\) MICRO-MELODIES *****
\(280 \mathrm{FORI}=66 \mathrm{TOL16STEP10:PRINT@I,SQS:} \mathrm{PRINTOI+192,SQS:} \mathrm{:PRINT@I+384}\)
Listing I conninues
square is one point.
Players' strategy is not only to make matches, but to match the squares with the greatest number of points remaining. The point value of a match ranges between a high of 10 and a low of two.

\section*{The Program}

The songs for Micro-Melodies come from Program Listing 2, Music Maker, adapted from sound routines in "Pow-Bang-Zap-Crash" ( 80 Microcomputing, November 1980, p. 230). Plug the Model I or III gray AUX cord into an amplifier to hear the Micro-Melodies songs.

The first mode of Music Maker, create tones, enters frequency ( 1 is the highest, 255 the lowest) and duration (1 is the shortest, 255 the longest) for each note. The second mode, edit tones, displays all frequencies and durations, and allows you to change them. The final mode, play tones, does just that, displaying frequencies and durations as it goes along.

Since I am no musical expert, some notes may be flat. To modify a note, type in the note number, then the new frequency and new duration you desire. Hit the enter key to return to the menu from the edit mode.

To modify the songs in Micro-Melodies, change the data in lines 1000110012. Each line has the data for the songs. The data alternates frequency and duration to produce a melody. Refer to Table 1 for data on specific songs.

Refer to the variable chart (Table 2) and the brief program description (Table 3) to understand the code more clearly.

Both Micro-Melodies and Music Maker make beautiful music on any Model I or III with 16 K or more of memory.

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\section*{Listing i continued}

SQS：\(:\) PRINT的 \(+576, \mathrm{SOS} ;\) ：NEXTI
290 X＝65：FORI＝134TOIB4STEPI0；PRINT＠I，CHR\＄（X）：：PRINTEI＋192，CHR\＄（X \(+6)::\) PRINT＠I +384 ，CHR \(\$(X+12) ;:\) PRINT＠I +576 ，CHRS \((X+18):: X=X+1:\) NEXTI 300 PRINT＠897，N1\＄；＂：\({ }^{n} ;\) PRINT＠954－LEN（N2\＄），N2\＄；＂：＂；
310 PRINT＠898＋LEN（N1\＄），S1：：PRINTR955，S2；
500 FORPL \(=1 \mathrm{TO} 2:\) IFPL \(=1 \mathrm{~N} \$=\mathrm{N} 1 \$ E L S E N \$=\mathrm{N} 2 \$\)
516 FOR TU＝1TO2：IFTU＝1TUS＝＂1ST＂ELSETUS＝＂ \(2 \mathrm{ND}^{"}\)
520 PRINT \(9975, \operatorname{STRING}(34,32): \pm \operatorname{PRINT} 9960+((64-(26+\operatorname{LEN}(N \$))) / 2)\) ，N ；＂，WHAT IS YOUR＂：TUS；＂CHOICE？＂：
\(530 \mathrm{CI} \$=\) INKEY \(\$:\) IFCI \(\$==\) THEN530ELSEIPASC \((\mathrm{Cl} \$\) ）＜650RASC \((\mathrm{Cl} \$)>88 \mathrm{THEN}\) 530
\(540 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{Cl}\) \＄）－64：IFSC（Cl）\(=0\) THEN530
550 IFTU＝2ANDCC＝CITHEN530
560 IFCl \(<7 \mathrm{PA}=66: \mathrm{DI}=0 \mathrm{ELSEIFCl}<13 \mathrm{PA}=258: \mathrm{DI}=6 \mathrm{ELSEIFCl}<19 \mathrm{PA}=450: \mathrm{DI}=1\) 2ELSEPA＝642：DI＝18
\(570 \mathrm{PA}=\mathrm{PA}+(\mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{DI}) * 10-10: \mathrm{PRINT}(2 \mathrm{PA}-1, \mathrm{NO} ;: \mathrm{DD}(\mathrm{Cl})=\mathrm{DD}(\mathrm{Cl})-1=1 \mathrm{IFDD}(\mathrm{Cl})\) \(=6, \mathrm{DD}(\mathrm{Cl})=1\)
\(580 \mathrm{GOSUB} 2000: \mathrm{IFTU}=1 \mathrm{CC}=\mathrm{Cl}: \mathrm{PP}=\mathrm{PA}\)
590 NEXTTU：IFSC（CC）\(=\) SC（Cl）GOSUB3000
\(600 \mathrm{EG}=0: \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TO} 24: \mathrm{EG}=\mathrm{EG}+\mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{NEXTI}: \mathrm{IFEG}=6 \mathrm{FHEN} 4006\)
610 IFSC（CC）\(=\mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{Cl})\) THENIFPL＝1THEN \(500 \mathrm{ELSEIFPL}=2\) THEN518
620 PRINT＠PA，SQS；：PRINT＠PA＋68，CHRS（Cl＋64）：：PRINT＠PP，SQS；：PRINT＠P \(\mathrm{P}+68\) ， \(\mathrm{CHR}(\mathrm{CC}+64\) ）：
630 NEXTPL：GOTO 0 0
1000 FORI＝1TO10：IN\＄＝INKEY\＄：NEXT：CP＝598
1010 PRINT＠CP，CHR\＄（143）：：FORI＝1TO10：IN\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFIN\＄く〉＂＊THEN1030 ELSENEXT
 XT：GOTO1010
1030 IFIN\＄＝CHR\＄（8）ANDCPく＞598TRENPRINT＠CP，＂\(\quad ; \mathbf{C P}=C P-2 ; N \$=L E F T \$(N\) \＄，LEN（N\＄）－1）：GOTOI 10
1040 IFIN\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THENRETURN
1050 PRINT＠CP，INS：：CP＝CP \(+2: I F C P=616 \mathrm{CP}=614\)
1060 IFLEN（NS）\(<8 N S=N \$+I N \$\)
1070 GOTO1010
\(2000 \mathrm{X}=1: \operatorname{IFSO}(\mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{Cl}), \mathrm{X}, 1)=0 \mathrm{RETURN}\)
2910 POKE16783，SO（SC（C1），X，2）：POKE16784，SO（SC（C1），X，1）：XX＝USR（8） \(: X=X+1=\operatorname{IFSO}(S C(C 1), X, 1)>0 T H E N 2010 E L S E R E T U R N\)
\(30 \emptyset 0 \mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{CC})=\emptyset: S C(C 1)=0: I F P L=1, S 1=S 1+D D(C 1)+D D(C C) E L S E S 2=S 2+D D(C 1\) ）+DD （CC）
3010 PRINT＠PA，MAS；：PRINT＠PP，MA\＄；：PRINT＠898＋LEN（N1\＄）．S1；：PRINT＠95 5，S2；
3020 RETURN
4000 PRINT＠975，STRING\＄（34，32）；：FORI＝1TO1006：NEXTI：CLS
4010 IFS1＞S2，W\＄＝N1\＄ELSEIFS2＞S1，W\＄＝N2SELSEW\＄＝＂NO ONE ！？＂


4030 PRINT＠326，＂AND THE WINNER IS＂；：X＝362：FORI＝1TO5：PRINTEX，＂＊＂ ：FORJ＝1TO200：NEXTJ： \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+2\) ：NEXTI

4050 POKE16783，50：FORI＝255T05STEP－5：POKE16784，I：XX＝USR（D）：NEXT：C LS：IFS1＜＞S2THEN4080
4066 PRINT＠71，＂WE＇RE SORRY，BUT THROUGH A BIZZARE TWIST OF FATE，
＂：\(:\) PRINT＠146，＂THE GAME HAS ENDED IN A TIE．＂；
4070 PRINT 0192, STRING \((64,140)\) ；
4080 PRINT＠345，＂S C ORES ；＂：PRINT＠409，N1S；＂－m；S1；：PRINT＠473

4096 PRINTE720，＂WOULD YOU LIKE TO PLAY AGAIN（Y／N）？＂：
4100 YNS＝INKEYS：IFYNS〈＞＂Y＂ANDYASく＞＂N＂§THEN410
4110 IFYN \(\$=\)＂N＂THENCLS：END
4126 PRINTQ856，＂JUST ONE MOMENT．＂：：RESTORE：FORI＝1TO241：READX：NEX TI
\(4130 \mathrm{FL}=1: \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TO} 0: \mathrm{DD}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{NEXTI}: \operatorname{GOTO180}\)
1000 DATA \(221,33,143,65,221,78,0,221,76,1,62,1,211,255,16,254,22\) \(1,70,1,62,2,211,255,16,254,13,32,235,201\)
10010 DATA150，120，150，120，130，255，150，200，110，255，120，240，0，0
10020 DATA150，120，150，120，130，150，120，120，150，130，120，120，130，20 \(0,0,0\)
10030 DATA150， \(240,150,240,150,100,130,130,120,255,120,100,130,80\) ，120，120，110，120，100，205，0，0
10040 DATA120，180，130，140，150，140，130，140，120，140，120，140，120，20 \(0,0,0\)
10050 DATA110，100，110，100，110，100，140，255，125，100，125，100，125，10 0，145，255，0，0
10060 DATA110，2010，130，100，165，170，130，150，110，150，80，255，0，0
10070 DATA160， \(90,160,90,125,100,125,100,105,120,105,120,115,255\) ， 0,0
10080 DATA130， \(250,115,110,130,200,160,255,1,255,130,250,115,110\), 130，200，160，255，0，0
10090 DATA100， \(255,125,200,110,200,125,255,1,255,165,170,110,200\) ， \(100,200,125,255,0,0\)
10100 DATA200， \(255,200,200,200,100,200,250,165,250,175,120,175,20\) \(0,200,100,200,200,210,120,200,255,0,0\)
10110 DATA220，70，165，80，130，110，110，220，130，100，110，200，0，0
10120 DATA160，100，160，100，150，100，110，250，150，100，110，250，150，10 \(0,110,250,0,0\)
16130 DATA1，1，2，2，3，3，4，4，5，5，6，6，7，7，8，8，9，9，10，10，11，11，12，12， 13
- REM MUSIC MAKER PROGRAM BY JEF BELL

1 REM USED TO WRITE SONGS FOR "MICRO MELODIES" BY JEF BELL 5 CLEAR200:GOSUBI000:DIMF (20), D(20): \(\mathrm{X}=1\)
10 CLS:PRINT" MENU
1) CREATE TONES
2) EDIT TONES
3) PLAY TONES

YOUR CHOICE?"
 T030,40,70
 \(\operatorname{INPUTD}(X): \operatorname{IFF}(X)=\emptyset A N D D(X)=0 T H E N 10 E L S E X=X+1: G O T O 30\)
40 FORI=1TOX-1:PRINT"FREQUENCY \#"; I;"="; F(I), "DURATION \#":I;"="; D(I): NEXTI
50 INPUT"NUMBER, FREQUENCY, DURATION"; N,FR,DU
60 IFN=0ANDFR=GANDDU= THENI日ELSEF (N)=FR:D(N)=DU:GOTO4@
 POKE16784,F(I): XX=USR(0):NEXT:GOTO16
 EEK (16396) =201THENPOKEl6526, PEEK (VARPTR(P\$) +1): POKE16527,PEEK(VA \(\operatorname{RPTR}(\mathrm{P} \$)+2) \operatorname{ELSEDEFUSR}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\operatorname{VARPTR}(P \$)+1)+\operatorname{PEEK}(\operatorname{VARPTR}(P \$)+2) \star 256+\) 65536* (PEEK (VARPTR (P\$) + 2) >127) :CMD"T"
1010 RETURN
1020 DATA221,33,143,65,221,78,0,221,70,1,62,1,211,255,16,254,221 \(, 70,1,62,2,211,255,16,254,13,32,235,201\)

Program Listing 2. Music Maker


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\title{
ARCDOS for ARCNET
}

\author{
by Joseph E. Trojak
}

\section*{Tf the networking possibilities for your Model II, 12, or 16 have always tempted you, read this overview of ARCNET and Tandy's ARCDOS.}
\(\star \star \star \star\)
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In March 1983 Tandy released ARCDOS, its local network operating system for TRS-80 Models II, 12, and 16. ARCDOS uses ARCNET, Datapoint's local area network.

First, I want to describe three network operating systems that use ARCNET: Datapoint's ARC and RMS, and Tandy's ARCDOS. Then I'll explain the ARCNET protocol and the hardware necessary to implement the system.

\section*{Networks and ARCNET}

A local area network (LAN) is a system that transfers digital information among computer resources within a relatively small geographic area. It's a system of interconnected computers (processors) that share resources (disk drives, printers, and so on), programs, and possibly data.

Coaxial cable is the most common transmission medium, although networks also use copper wire and fiberoptic cable. All LANs require a local network operating system (LNOS) to allocate resources among users. The design of an LNOS depends on the processors, peripheral resources, and net-
work structure.
In 1977 Datapoint introduced the hardware to implement the ARCNET networking protocol, but the implementation required much more than ARCNET. A sophisticated network operating system was necessary to control interaction between processors and allocate resources in the system.

Datapoint has developed two systems that use ARCNET. The first, ARC (Attached Resource Computer), is an extension of the disk operating system (DOS) used on stand-alone Datapoint equipment.

The second, RMS (Resource Management System), is a much more sophisticated system that provides multitasking (several programs running on one processor at the same time), has a hierarchical file structure, and allows sharing nondisk resources by all network members. Tandy's ARCDOS network operating system is an extension of TRSDOS and is very similar to Datapoint's ARC.

\section*{ARC}

The basic philosophy behind the ARC network operating system is the dedication of one or more processors to disk file management, thus allowing other processors in the network access to disk files without attaching each computer directly to a disk drive. Also, multiple computers can share common files.

Computers in an ARC system are either file processors (FPs) or applications processors (APs). A file processor is attached to ARCNET, has mass storage disk drives, and runs a special program (ARC/FP) that allows applications processors to gain access to disk files.

A file processor is functionally dedicated to data management, buffers data, optimizes use of its disks, coordinates data-base updating, provides security, services incoming requests, and is not capable of performing any other task while it is executing the ARC/FP program.

An applications processor is any computer attached to ARCNET capable of executing program tasks. The two types of applications processors include those with peripheral disk storage units (or with the capability of having attached disk drives) and those that you cannot attach to peripheral disk drives.

The latter APs have firmware that downloads the ARC system program into the processor. APs with locally attached disk drives can load the operating system from the local disk or also download the system from a file processor.

A simple ARC system consists of one file processor ( \(\mathrm{FP}_{1}\) ) and five applications processors (see Fig. 1). Applications processors \(A P_{1}, A P_{3}, A P_{4}\), and \(\mathrm{AP}_{s}\) do not have disk drives and must obtain the operating system instructions and application programs from the file processor disk files.

When you turn on applications processor \(\mathrm{AP}_{1}\), a small ROM program requests that you download the operating system from the disk of \(\mathrm{FP}_{1}\). The ARC/FP program first requests the


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\(\mathrm{AP}_{1}\) user's identity and code word, then downloads the operating system into \(A P_{1}\).

If the user wants to run a Basic program or edit a letter, the FP loads the appropriate program from disk to \(\mathrm{AP}_{1}\). A user at \(\mathrm{AP}_{3}\) can sign on to the ARC system similarly, have the operating system downloaded, and begin word processing, data processing, or using a system utility.

If the AP, user wants to create a file on drive 1 called "TEXT/TXT" and the \(\mathrm{AP}_{3}\) user wants to create a file with the same name on drive 1, a conflict arises. Assigning each user a different disk subdirectory resolves this problem.

A subdirectory is a logical division of a disk that allows multiple users to have files with the same name on the same disk. When a user signs on at an AP, he enters a name and code word that determine which subdirectory he uses.

In addition to individual user subdirectories, each disk has two subdirectories called System and Main. The System subdirectory contains disk system files shared by all the users and might also have programs and data files that every user can share. The Main subdirectory has information about the name and code word of each subdirectory on the disk. For security reasons, the information contained in Main is not available to AP users.

Peripheral devices attached to an AP can only be used by that processor. Only AP, can use the printer attached to \(A P_{1}\), and only \(A P_{5}\), can use the magnetic tape drive attached to \(\mathrm{AP}_{s}\). ARC solves the printer problem by dedicating one or more APs to manage the printer.

If the \(A P\), user wants to print a file he has just edited, he first stores the document in a print file format on FP, 's disk drive using a print spooler that \(A P_{1}\) ex-
ecutes. \(\mathrm{AP}_{4}\) runs a program called the unspooler. As print files are created, a queue forms to indicate the printing priority, printer type, and printer parameters for each print job. The unspooler then prints each file.
With this system, several APs can use a common printer. However, at least one AP must be dedicated to the task of printing. You can use the unspooler AP for other applications, but when it is not executing the unspooler program, print files accumulate and other users must wait for the AP to start its task of unspooling before they can receive printouts.
> ". . . heavy disk traffic can inundate a lone FP and result in poor system performance."

No similar mechanism exists for APs to share other peripheral devices. If a user at \(\mathrm{AP}_{2}\) wants to read a magnetic tape file from \(\mathrm{AP}_{s}\), he must use \(\mathrm{AP}_{5}\) to dump the tape file onto a disk file and then access the disk file from \(\mathrm{AP}_{2}\).

As the number of APs in a system grows, users can add additional disk drives to a single FP or additional FPs to the system. In a network with many APs and a single FP, all file transactions must go through the one FP.

In systems with very large, infrequently accessed files, adding disk drives to a single FP is sufficient. However, heavy disk traffic can inundate a lone FP and result in poor system per-

Figure 1
formance. In such cases, it's best to distribute the file transactions among several file processors.

In Fig. 1, adding \(\mathrm{FP}_{2}\) to the system would increase system storage and speed. \(\mathrm{AP}_{2}\) and \(\mathrm{AP}_{4}\) can access a data file from drive 1 on FP , and a utility program from drive 2 on \(\mathrm{FP}_{2}\). The ARC/FP program provides both APs with access to the common data file and prevents the simultaneous addition or updating of information to the file.

For example, if the data file is an inventory list and the user at \(\mathrm{AP}_{2}\) has just removed an item, the user at \(\mathrm{AP}_{5}\) should be denied access to the inventory count until the program on \(\mathrm{AP}_{2}\) has properly adjusted it.

Datapoint currently has two distinct and incompatible ARC systems. One runs under DOS.G (Disk Operating System version G) and is designed for minicomputers. The other runs under DOS.H for use with the Datapoint 1560 processor, a Z80-based microcomputer.

\section*{RMS}

ARC's limitations include the requirement for dedicated FPs and unspooling APs, and the inability to share other common resources. After ARC had been on the market for several years, Datapoint released RMS (Resource Management System), a sophisticated software system that allows almost complete sharing of processor resources within a network.

Although RMS is currently implemented as an LAN, it can cover very large distances. The same processors that utilize ARC work in an RMS installation.

Under RMS, each participating processor devotes a certain amount of its memory and cycle time to the system. The remainder of each processor's memory and cycle time is available for multiple tasks. Software configuration determines the extent to which a processor participates in an RMS system. In Fig. 2, two processors have attached disk drives, two have no peripheral devices, and one has a printer.

Under RMS, file processors perform other tasks in addition to file management and are called Data Resource Processors (DRPs). A portion of DRP,'s memory performs file management for the system. The additional memory is used for multiple tasks accessed by the processor's console and keyboard and three work stations connected by copper wire.

Each work station is a video display terminal that utilizes DRP, 's memory. \(\mathrm{AP}_{2}\) has an attached disk drive, but the


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\section*{ARCDOS}

ARCDOS is Tandy's local area network operating system for the Model II, 12 , and 16. Each processor must have 64 K of memory and an ARCNET board to participate in the network, Model II processors also require a 16 K expansion board.

TRS-80 processors can only participate in ARCDOS while running in Model II mode, using the Z80 CPU and associated memory boards. Currently the Model 16 's MC68000 CPU cannot
use ARCNET.
ARCDOS is similar to Datapoint's ARC. Each network is limited to 255 processors and must have at least one file processor dedicated to file management. Unlike ARC, each FP can have one attached printer and any AP can use the printer. Like the Datapoint system, ARCDOS has two types of applications processors: those with disk drives (or the capability for attached disk drives) and those with no disk drives that use firmware to download the operating system.

Calling up ARCDOS is simple. The file processor first boots TRSDOS, and then executes the program ARC80FP to start ARCDOS. Once ARCDOS is running, the file processor cannot run other programs. While the FP is running ARCDOS, you can use the command SHOWVOL to show which volumes (disks) are on line.

Applications processors can access up to 10 logical disk drives, local (connected to the AP by the parallel input/output bus) or remote, attached to


Figure 2.


Figure 3.
an FP. You initially access remote volumes by name using the Mount command. For example, to access a remote disk volume named Account, you would sign on, then type MOUNT ACCOUNT:5.

After a remote volume is logically mounted on an AP, further reference to it is by the disk drive number that Mount assigns. In our example, any disk read or write to drive 5 accesses volume Accounts on the file processor. When the user is finished, he Dismounts the remote volume and signs off the ARC system.

Since ARCDOS operates under TRSDOS, it doesn't have subdirectories like Datapoint's ARC. Each user must take care that his files on any particular FP disk have unique names.

For example, a user at one AP writes a Basic program and saves it on FP disk drive 1 as PROG01. Later another user writes a different program in Fortran and saves it on FP disk drive 1 as PROG01. The latter user's file will overwrite the first and the Basic program is lost. The first user could protect his file by assigning it a password, and the second user has to choose another file name.

\section*{ARCDOS Application}

As an example of how an ARCDOS network works, consider its application in a large automobile dealership (Fig. 3). FP, manages files dealing with new car inventory and sales. \(\mathrm{FP}_{2}\) manages files for mechanic scheduling and parts inventory.

AP, has its own disk drives that store sensitive accounting and personnel data. \(\mathrm{AP}_{2}\) is used in the showroom to match inventory to customer needs, enter sales, and place requests for specially equipped cars. \(\mathrm{AP}_{3}\) is used in the general manager's office as a back-up for \(A P_{1}\) or \(A P_{2}\).
\(A P_{4}\) is used in the garage to schedule customer service and request parts from the stockroom. In the parts stockroom, employees enter all parts sales on \(\mathrm{AP}_{5}\) to facilitate inventory control and accounting procedures. Should FP, or \(\mathrm{FP}_{2}\) fail, AP \(\mathrm{A}_{2}\) can quickly substitute and return the system to normal function with a minimum delay.

\section*{ARC-ARCDOS Incompatibilities}

You cannot use TRS-80 processors in ARC systems or Datapoint processors in ARCDOS systems because of the difference in the architecture of Datapoint and Tandy computers. ARC DOS.G processors are minicomputers that use a different instruction set from the Z 80

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chip in TRS-80s.
Although the Datapoint 1560 processor is a Z80-based microcomputer, it has other hardware ( ROM , disk drive interface, video display, and keyboard units) that is different from TRS-80 microcomputers. A TRS-80 with appropriately designed software could participate in a Datapoint ARC system and vice versa, but I doubt that either manufacturer has an incentive to develop the necessary software. It is likely that other software vendors will develop such programs.

The most limiting feature of ARCDOS is that, as an extension of TRSDOS, it doesn't have multitasking capabilities. It seems inevitable that Tandy will develop an LNOS based on Xenix, the multitasking operating system for the Model 16's 68000 CPU. Such a system would have many features of Datapoint's RMS: multitasking at individual processors, hierarchical file structure, and complete sharing of peripheral resources among the system's processors.

\section*{Local Networking Concepts}

Two transmission techniques are in general use for local networks: baseband and broadband methods. In base-
band transmission, information is encoded and transmitted directly. Only one message is on the system at a time. Baseband systems can usually support up to several hundred users.

Broadband transmission allows multiple simultaneous signals on the line. Coaxial and fiberoptic cables are the most suitable media for this type of
> "Baseband systems can usually support up to several hundred users.'

transmission. Broadband systems can handle thousands of users, and support audio and video signals. However, the initial costs of bidirectional signal amplifiers and the expense of maintenance are great.

Two LAN communication protocols are common: CSMA/CD and token passing. With the Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection (CSMA/ CD) methods, each unit that needs to transmit first checks to see if any message is being distributed. If a message is present, the unit waits until the line is clear.

All units have the capability of detecting transmission collision (the transmission of messages over the line by two or more units at the same time). If a collision occurs, all units pause for a predetermined amount of time, then each unit waits an additional, randomly determined interval before transmitting.

In the token passing protocols, each unit assumes the role of master controller, transmits if necessary, then passes control to the next unit. Figuratively, a token passes from the current master unit to the one that will assume the role of master unit. When all units have had a chance to transmit, the process begins again.

\section*{ARCNET}

ARCNET is a token passing localarea network system in which each node (ARCNET interface and computer) has a unique address and shares control of the system. The node that currently controls the system is called the master node.

The master node sends information, then passes control to the node with the next higher address. If that node does not accept the attempt to pass control, the master node checks for activity. If activity is present, the master node relinquishes control; otherwise it waits,

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then repeats the attempt to pass control to the node with the next higher address.

Each node remembers the address of the node to which it last passed control. This avoids polling of nonexistent nodes and enhances the speed of the system. The master node enquires whether the receiving node has a free buffer to hold the packet of information to be transmitted before it actually sends the packet.

This avoids sending information to a node that cannot accept the message. If the receiving node is not able to receive, the master node passes control to the next node and repeats the attempt to send the message when it again gains control of the system.

\section*{ARCNET Hardware}

ARCNET uses baseband transmission hardware that transmits over RG62 coaxial cable at 2.5 megabaud. Nodes are attached as collections of stars: Coaxial cable connects each node to an ARCNET hub. Coaxial cable can connect each hub in turn to other hubs.

The two types of hubs are passive and active. A passive hub is a connector attached to the coaxial cables from up to four nodes. It requires no power and
sells for \(\$ 79\) at Radio Shack (a high price for a small 2 by 2 by 4 -inch connector box). You cannot attach passive hubs to other passive hubs, and the combined lengths of the longest two coaxial cables attached to a hub must be less than 200 feet.
> '. . . the maximum distance between the two nodes farthest apart should be four or less miles."

Active hubs have separate power supplies and transceivers to condition the ARCNET signal for improved reliability. They sell for \(\$ 799\) at Radio Shack. You can attach up to eight (16 as an option on Datapoint hubs) nodes to an active hub and use up to 2,000 feet of coaxial cable between an active hub and a directly connected node.

To increase the number of nodes in a system or increase the distance the network covers, you can connect two active hubs with up to 2,000 feet of cable. All nodes must be close enough so the maximum time delay between a message
being sent and received is 31 microseconds ( \(\mu s\) ). In practice, the maximum distance between the two nodes farthest apart should be four or less miles. You cannot attach passive hubs to active hubs.

The ARCNET interface between the coaxial cable and processor is called a RIM (Resource Interface Module) or ARCNET board. It consists of a parallel interface to the processor, a variable number of 256 -byte memory buffers, a controller, a transmitter, a receiver, and a line interface. You can make data transfers to or from the processor at any time, whether or not the transmitter is busy.

The RIM handles all ARCNET protocol procedures. You do not need to involve the attached processor in the details of token passing or data transfer among RIMs. Each RIM in the network has a unique address ranging from 1 to 255 .

\section*{ARCNET Protocol}

ARCNET is a serial, asynchronous system. A 200 nanosecond (ns) dipulse (a 100 ns positive pulse followed by a 100 ns negative pulse) is transmitted as a mark, and no pulse is transmitted as a space. Information transmits through 11 bit units at 2.5 megabaud.


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The line idles with no signal present. A transmission starts with an alert burst of six unit-intervals of mark. Data is transmitted as 8 bit characters preceded by two unit-intervals of mark and one unit-interval of space. The five types of transmission include:
- Invitations To Transmit (ITT) is an alert burst followed by one EOT (end of transmission) and two DID (destination identification) characters. This transmission passes control of the line from one unit to another.
- Free buffer enquiry (FBE) is one alert burst followed by one ENQ (enquiry) and two DID characters. It determines whether a unit is ready to receive a transmission.
- Packet is one alert burst followed by one SOH (start of header), one SID (source identification), two DIDs, the character Count (number of characters in packet: 1-253) and two CRCs (cyclical redundancy checks). It contains data transmitted from one node to another.
- Acknowledgement is one alert burst followed by one ACK (acknowledgement). It acknowledges reception of packet or free buffer enquiry.
- Negative Acknowledgement is one alert burst followed by one NAK (neg-
ative acknowledgement) character.
When you first turn on ARCNET, system reconfiguration occurs. When any node determines that no token is circulating (the line is idle for \(78 \mu \mathrm{~s}\) ), it begins a time-out sequence equal to 146 \(\times(255-I D) \mu\) where ID is the identification number of the unit (1-255). When the time-out is complete, the unit begins to send invitations to transmit unless there is activity on the line.

The node with the highest ID begins sending invitations to transmit first. After sending an invitation to transmit, the node waits for the receiving node to respond with an FBE, packet, or ITT. If there is no line activity for \(78 \mu \mathrm{~s}\), the node increments NID by one and sends an ITT.

When a new node joins an active network, it is bypassed repeatedly (since each active node remembers the next highest ID and passes the token to that node), without the following network entering protocol. The new node (or a node that has not received the token for more than 840 ms ) enters the network by destroying the token and causing reconfiguration. A reconfiguration burst (consisting of eight marks and one space repeated 765 times) is longer than any other transmission and interface
with the master node's invitation to transmit. Since the reconfiguration burst is activity on the line, the master node relinquishes control. The line then remains quiet for \(78 \mu\) s before system reconfiguration occurs.

When a node leaves the system, there is no need for network reconfiguration. The node that had been passing the token to the now silent node does not receive a response to its ITT, so it increments NID and sends another ITT. This process continues until the master node's NID corresponds to the ID of the next highest node.

\section*{Summary}

ARCNET has been an efficient token passing local-area network in over five years of use in Datapoint systems. Its application to TRS-80 based networks is straightforward and ARCNET provides a reliable network at a relatively low cost. Extension to 68000 based processors such as the Model 16 should help Tandy keep ahead of the competition in the business microcomputer market.

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Tests were conducted on AEROCOMP'S "DDC", Percom's "Doubler A"* and "Doubler II" * and LNW'S "LNDoubler"** using a Radio Shack TRS80***Modell, Level 2, 48 K with TRS80 Expansion Interface and a Percom TFD100* disk drive (Siemens Model 82). Diskette was Memorex 3401 . The test diskette chosen was a well used piece of media to determine performance under adverse conditions. The various double density adapters were installed sequentially in the expansion interface.
The test consisted of formatting 40 tracks on the diskette and writing a 6DB6 diata pattern on all tracks. The 6DB6 pattern was chosen because it is recommended as a "worst case" test by manufacturers of drives and diskettes. An attempt was then made to read each sector on the disk once - no retrys. Operating system was Newdos/80, version 1.0, with Double Zap, Version 2.0. Unreadable sectors were totalled and recorded. The test was run ten times with each double density controller and the data averaged, Test results are shown in the table.

\section*{\(\star\) Features}

TRS80 Model I owners who are ready for reliable double density operation will get (1) \(80 \%\) more storage per diskette, (2) single and double density data separation with far fewer disk \(1 / 0\) errors, (3) single density compatibility and (4) simple plug-in installation. Compatible with all existing double density software.
```

* Value
\$119.95

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for the Best DD Controller on the market.

\section*{SPRING SPECIAL}
"DDC" and LDOS
\$169.95
\$149.95 for "ODC" with DOSPLUS 3.3D (limited quantity)
* TEST RESULTS *
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|}
\hline MFR \& PRODUCT & SECTORS LOCKED OUT (AVG) \\
\hline AEROCOMP "DDC" & 0 \\
\hline PERCOM "DOUBLER II" & 18 \\
\hline PERCOM "DOUBLER A" & 250 \\
\hline LNW "LNDOUBLER" & 202 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note: test results avallable upon written request. All tests conducted prior to 8-25-81
Aerocomp's 14 day money back guarantee applies to hardware only \(\psi_{T}\) Specials will be prorated. Shipping \(\$ 2.00\) in Cont. US. See opposite page for details.

\section*{Data Separators}

The advances that make the "DDC" great are incorporated in the new AEROCOMP Single Density Data Separator ("SDS') and Double Density Data Separator ("DDS').

\section*{\(\star\) Has your original manufacturer left you holding the bag? \\ If you already own a Percom "Doutbler A", "Doubler II" or LNW "LNDoubler" or Superbrain, the AEROCOMP "DDS" will make it right. Look at the test results:}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ MFR. \& PRODUCT } & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ SECTORS LOCKED OUT } \\
\cline { 2 - 3 } & WITHOUT "DDS" & WITH "DDS" \\
\hline PERCOM "DOUBLER II" & 18 & 1 \\
\hline PERCOM "DOUBLER A" & 250 & 0 \\
\hline LNW "LNDOUBLER" & 202 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

troller!
* "DDS" with disk controller
chip included
\(\star\) Disk controller chip \(\$ 34.95\)
(Shipping \(\$ 2.00\) cont. US - see opposite page for detalls)

Note: Same test procedures as "DOC"
- Trademark of Percom Data Co.
** Trademark of LNW

\section*{Plugs directly into your existing Double Density Controller.}

\section*{Do you need a Single Density Data Separator?}

The internal data separator in the WD1771 chip (R/S Expansion interfacel is Not recommended by WD for retiable data transfer. Do you have any of these problems: Lost data, tracks IOcked Out. CRC errors, disk retry? YOU
NEED ONE! NEED ONE
* "SDS"
(For Mod. li, shlpping \$2.00)

\section*{See opposite page (}


Aerocomp leads the way to the BEST value in disk drives on the market Quality, performance, reliability, warranty, service plus free trial that's what you get from the leader.

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Two complete drives in the space of one. Complete with power supply \& enclosure.
\[
\star \text { Two } 40 \text { track SS . . . . . . . . . } \$ 389
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* Two 80 track SS . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 419\)
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TRS80 Mod. I \& III, IBM PC \& TI 99/4A. Power supply \& enclosure. Specify silver or almond. MPI or Tandon 5.25 in.
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* 40 track SS "Flippy". . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 239\)
* 40 track Dual Head . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 279\)
* 80 track SS......................... \(\$ 299\)
* 80 track SS "Flippy" . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 329\)
\& 80 track Dual Head . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 379\)
\(\star\) APPLE compatible w/cable (Shugart). . . \$279
\(\star\) APPLE compatible disk controller. . . . . . \(\$ 89\)
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* 80 track Dual Head . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 339\)
(add \(\$ 30\) for "Flippy" modification)
* 8 inch Single Side Thinline.
\(\$ 399\)
* 8 inch Dual Head Thinline \(\$ 499\)
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\text { Shipping \& Handling } \$ 4.00 \text { Per Drive }
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\section*{MODEL III DRIVES}

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\author{
TRS80 Color Computer Drives First Drive .................... \(\$ 399\) Includes controller, cable (2-D) and Book \\ Additional Drives......... \(\$ 199\)
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\title{
Five Portable Programs
}

\section*{Foxfighter}

\section*{by Brad Dixon \\ 80 Micro Technical Editor}

The Model 100 is fast proving itself a powerful computer with great potential in business and home environments. However, there are times when the drudgery of computing must be replaced with some fast-paced entertainment. Foxfighter (Program Listing 1) is a Model 100 game that uses a meager 3 K of memory, yet provides plenty of action.

At the game's start you're given the option of receiving flight instructions or moving directly to your mission. The instructions are provided in lines 390 - 440. As pilot of a Foxfighter aircraft, your mission is to clear the sky of deadly airmines over an enemy city. To operate the Foxfighter, use the O key to move your aircraft up, the P key to move down, and the space bar to fire the fighter's laser cannon. An INKEY function in line 80 scans the keyboard for these flight instructions. Upward flight is performed in line 90 while downward flight and laser fire are controlled in lines 110 and 190, respectively.

Foxfighter's position is guided by the PRINT@ values produced by the loop in line 70. Once in flight, the fighter moves to the beginning of the next line on the screen when it reaches the end of the previous line. When the fighter reaches number 198 in the loop, it is recycled back to the top left corner of the screen.

If you have little interest in guiding the fighter, but would rather obtain a high score, this feature pilots the craft while you sit back and fire at the appropriate time.

This feature produces an interesting characteristic during laser fire called "wrap around, zap around." If you fire the laser cannon within eight spaces of the end of a row, part of the laser fire wraps around to the beginning of the next row. In effect, you are able to shoot around corners.

Another feature makes the game even more challenging. If an airmine is brushed by the nose or tail of your Foxfighter, the airmine becomes invisible on the screen. Don't let this fool

\section*{The Key Box}

Foxfighter and Intel require 4K RAM, The Year in Review needs 8K RAM, and Subterra and Renumber 100 take 24K RAM.

Program Listing 1. Foxfighter.
```

10 DIM X(6):V=3:SCR=Ø:CLS:PRINT@92,"<<
FOXFIGHTER >>":PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"DO YOU
NEED INSTRUCTIONS (Y OR N )";AS:IF AS="Y
"THEN390 ELSE20
20 DATA 45,79,115,95,102,124,19,83,58,23
,150,128,51,73,140,113,102,31,16,118,88,
67,81,75,100,12,68,95,64,28,116,147,159,
48,95,114,149,140,119,57,107,30
30 FORM=1TO6:READX (M):IFX(M)=30THENRESTO
RE20ELSENEXT
40 P=0:CLS
50 GOSUB220
60 2$=CHR$ (237) +CHR\$ (232)+CHR\$ (254)
70 FORB=7TO198:FORM=1TO6:IFB<198ANDB<>X(
M) THENNEXTELSEIFB=198THEN180ELSEIFB=X(M)
THEN380
80 C$=INKEY$:IFC$="nTHEN120ELSEIFC$=CHR\$
(32) THEN190ELSEIFC$="O"THEN90ELSEIFC$="P
"THENIIOELSEl20
90 PRINT@(B-1)," ":B=B-39:IFB<0THENB=B
+40ELSEl20
100 GOTO120
110 PRINT@(B-1)," ":B=B+41:IFB>198THEN
B=B-40
12ø PRINT@B,Z\$
130 SOUND12538,I
140 IFB=0THEN170ELSEC=B-1
150 IFSCR=5000RSCR=10000RSCR=2000THENPRI
NT@g,V+1
160 PRINT@C," "
170 NEXTB
180 PRINT@(B-1)," ":GOTO70
190 PRINT@(B-1), Z$:PRINT@(B+2),".........
":FORT=1TO8:SOUND1479,1:NEXT:PRINT@(B+2)
*
200 FORM=1TO6:IFX (M)>(B+2) ANDX (M)<<(B+10)
THEN370ELSENEXT
210 GOTO140
220 PRINT@200,CHR$(237):PRINT@203,CHRS(2
39): PRINT@208,CHR\$ (234) +CHR\$ (233) +CHR$(2
28)+CHR$ (233)+CHR\$ (228)
230 PRINT@216,CHR$(234):PRINT@225,CHR$(2
32)+CHR\$ (233) +CHR$(238)+CHR$ (238)+CHR$(2
39) +CHR$ (239)
240 PRINT@233,CHR$(233)+CHR$(238):PRINT@
238,CHR$(237)
250 PRINT@240,CHR$ (239):PRINTE242,CHR$(2
27) +CHR$ (239) +CHR\$ (227):PRINT@248,CHR$(2
39) +CHR$ (239) +CHR\$ (239)
260 PRINT@251, CHR$(237) +CHR$(238):PRINT@

```
you. The airmine is still there and will destroy you if you crash into it. Airmines also disappear if the sensor field around each is disturbed by laser fire aimed at nearby airmines.

Crashes and airmine hits provide similar explosions with flashing asterisks and sounds. In each case, the scoreboard is updated in the upper left corner of the screen. When you exhaust all your fighters, the screen clears and your final score is posted. You can play again or exit the program. Each airmine is worth 10 points and additional fighters are awarded at 500 , 1000 , and 2000 points.

\section*{Enhancements}

The cityscape in the program is more for visual effect than for increasing the game's difficulty. Crashes into buildings are
```

Lisfing I continued
254,CHR$(238):PRINT@ 256,CHR$(239):PRINT@
260, CHRS(238)+CHR$(239)
    270 PRINT@262,CHRS(237) +CHR$ (232):PRINT@
265,CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (2
39) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (239)
280 PRINT@27I,CHR$(232)+CHR$(238) +CHR$(2
    39) +CHR$ (239) +CHR\$ (232) +CHR\$ (232) +CHR\$ (2
32) +CHR\$ (239)
290 PRINTe280, CHR$(239) +CHR$(239) +CHR$(2
    39) +CHR$ (239) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ ( }
39) +CHRS(239) +CHR$(239):
    300 PRINT@288,CHRS(239)+CHR$(239) +CHR$(2
    39) +CHR$ (239) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (2
39) +CHR$(239) +CHRS (239);:
    310 PRINT@297,CHRS(239)+CHR$(239)+CHR$(2
    39) +CHR$ (239) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (2
39)+CHR\$ (239) +CHR$(239);
    320 PRINT@306, CHR$(239) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (2
39) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (2
39) +CHR\$ (239) +CHR\$ (239);
330 PRINT@315.CHRS(239) +CHR$(239) +CHRS(2
    39)+CHR$(239);
340 FORM=1TO6:PRINT@X(M),CHR\$(169):NEXT
350 PRINTED,V":":PRINT@3,SCR
360 RETURN
370 FORT=1TO5:PRINT@X(M),"***" : SOUND9394
,2:NEXTT:PRINT@X(M)," ":SCR=SCR+10:PRI
NT@3,SCR: P=P+1:IFP=6THEN 30ELSEX (M) =290:G
OTO140
380 FORT=1TO5:PRINT@(B-1),"**** : SOUND995
2,2:NEXTT:V=V-1:PRINT@日,V:IFV=0THEN450EL
SE30
390 CLS:PRINT@52,"FOXFIGHTER":PRINT"YOUR
MISSION IS TO DESTROY THE AIRMINE":PRINT
"FIELDS ABOVE THE ENEMY CAPITOL."
400 PRINT"YOUR FIGHTERS ARE GUIDED USING
THE 'O' KEY TO GO UP AND THE 'P' KEY TO
GO DOWN.THE SPACEBAR FIRES THE FIGHTER'S
LASER CANNON."
410 FORT=1TO4000:NEXTT
420 CLS:PRINT@52,"*** WARNING ***":PRINT
:PRINT"IF LASER FIRE OR PART OF YOUR FIG
HTER":PRINT"BRUSHES THE SENSOR FIELD ARO
UND"
430 PRINT"EACH AIRMINE, IT WILL BECOME I
NVISIBLE YET REMAINS ARMED. GOOD LUCK!"

```

\section*{440 FORT=1T04000:NEXT:GOTO20}
```

450 CLS: PRINT@82, ${ }^{\text {TOU }}$ YOUVE RUN OUT OF FI GHTERS!!":PRINT@122,"YOUR FINAL SCORE IS ";SCR:PRINT:V=3:SCR=0:INPUT"PLAY AGAIN ( Y OR N) ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ :AS:IF ASく>" $\mathrm{Y}^{\text {" }}$ THENENDELSE20

```
not difficult to add, but in Basic the checks for crashes might inhibit fast game play. Moving targets or anti-aircraft missiles from the surface would also add to the excitement of the game, but, again, the limitations of Basic programming make such refinements impractical.

The available RAM in the Model 100 limits the level of game modification. One nice addition that doesn't sacrifice speed is incorporating a time limit on the game so that a player has to shoot all the airmines within a specified time. If this is not accomplished, points are deducted from the player's score.

I think you'll find Foxfighter a fast and challenging game that's a nice alternative to the Model 100 's more serious applications.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Variable & Description \\
V & Number of Foxfighters \\
SCR & Score \\
B & Foxfighter screen position \\
P & Score counter \\
ZS & Foxfighter graphics
\end{tabular}

Table 1. Foxfighter variables list.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Line & Description \\
10 & Initialization and title page \\
\(20-30\) & Data for airmine placements \\
\(60-70\) & Foxfighter setup and screen definitions \\
\(80-130\) & INKEY routine to check steering and laser fire \\
150 & Check score for extra fighter \\
\(190-200\) & Firing routine and check for airmine hits \\
\(220-350\) & City graphics and scoreboard \\
370 & Airmine hit routine and scoreboard update \\
380 & Crash routine and fighter count update \\
\(390-440\) & Instructions for play \\
450 & Final score and replay option
\end{tabular}

Table 2. Foxfighter line descriptions.

Intel

\section*{Conversion by Beve Woodbury 80 Micro Technical Editor}
"4K Intelligence," a game by William M. Lopez, (80 Micro, March 1980, p. 55) was designed so that a computer would "learn" from its mistakes; when it is defeated, it doesn't repeat its last move again. Thus the first few games are easy to win, but as play continues, the computer becomes unbeatable.
" 4 K Intelligence" is played with chess pawns on a 3 - by 3-block matrix. Pawns can move one space forward to an empty space, or diagonally to capture an opponent. That player whose pawn reaches the opposite side first, or who blocks his opponent from moving, wins.

When you start the game, you are given the opportunity to see the game instructions. Type and enter a \(Y\) for instructions,
or an N to begin the game. Before the game starts, there is a brief pause while arrays are set up.

You always get the first move. Move a pawn forward one space to a blank space, or diagonally to an occupied space to capture the opponent's pawn. When the screen prompts FROM, choose the pawn to be moved, type the pawn location and press the enter key. When the screen prompts TO, type the desired destination and press enter. If you make an invalid move (move forward to occupied space, move diagonally to unoccupied space, skip a space), the computer is unforgiving. You lose the game!

\section*{The Program}

Program Listing 2 sets up four arrays. Array M contains values for each board configuration. When a move results in a loss, that move is changed to zero, so that the next time the configuration comes up, the computer uses the next possible move. A 15 appears on the display if the computer cannot make a move. If the computer loses in that way, it changes its previous move to zero. If all three possible moves become zero, column 2 changes to 15 so that next time around the previous move is changed.

Array B contains all possible computer block configura-tions-those with which the computer has won by blocking all your possible moves.

Array C contains the possible computer moves using the matrix locations. Column 1 has the FROM matrix location and column 2 has the TO matrix location.

Array \(G\) contains a summary of the game matrix. The screen location for the pawn is in column 0 , the matrix location of the computer pawn in column 1, and your pawn in column 3. A 1 indicates a pawn in that location and zero indicates an empty space. Column 2 contains specific values for the corresponding matrix location for computer pawns, and column 4 has the values for your pawns.

The program occupies almost 4 K and contains several REM statements for program clarity. If you have limited memory space, remove all remark lines.

\section*{Arrays}

B() Computer block configurations
C() Possible computer moves
G() Game matrix summary
M() Board configurations and possible moves

General
A
BL
C
F
H
I
J
K
1.
w

LC Column number of previous computer move
LR Row number of previous computer move
M Computer move
N\$ ? Play again?
\(X\) Value to check for inva
Y \$ ? Instructions wanted?
Row location of computer move
Human blocked if 1
Computer configuration value
Matrix location to move computer pawn from
Human configuration value
For . . . Next loop counter
Matrix location to move human pawn from
Matrix location to move human pawn to
Number of human losses

Matrix location to move computer pawn to Number of human wins

Table 3. " 4 K Intelligence" variables list.
\(10 \operatorname{DIMG}(8,4), \mathrm{M}(38,4), \mathrm{C}(15,1), \mathrm{B}(14,1)\)
20 CLS:PRINT@12,"INTEL":PRINT:W= \(0: L=\emptyset\)
30 INPUT"DO YOU WANT INSTRUCTIONS? Y/ N"; Y
40 IFY \$="Y"THEN1170ELSEIFY \(\$=\) "N"THEN7 0 50 GOTO30
60 'set up possible moves
70 DATA \(4,3,7,5,4,1,2,1,0,6,8,2,11,7,3\)
80 DATA7, \(6,2,5,4,3,11,10,5,6,5,0,9,8,0\)
90 DATA3, \(2,0,5,4,3,7,6,0,7,6,0,7,0,0\)
100 DATA11, \(8,0,2,0,0,8,5,0,3,14,0,8,11,0\)
110 DATA15, \(0,0,15,0,0,11,14,0,8,7,6\)
120 DATA3,11,0,5,11,0,2,8,0,6,14,0,2,0,0
130 DATA1, \(2,6,15,0,0,15,0,0,6,0,0,6,7,0\)
140 DATA7, \(0,0,1,0,0,1,2,14,14,0,0,11,5,0\)
150 FORI \(=\) ПTO38: \(\operatorname{READM}(I, 2), M(I, 3), M(I, 4)\) :NEXT
160 'set up computer model table
170 DATA3 \(92,7,224,7,336,7,272,13,264,22\)
180 DATA152,5,296,3,96,22,112,14,160,13
190 DATA \(280,35,104,6,144,6,80,6,136,5\)
200 DATA \(32,28,56,1,48,10,24,34,32,25\)
210 DATA \(40,5,136,17,8,52,16,12,8,18\)
220 DATA16,10,8,5,16,36,24,1,176,5
230 DATA1 \(6,2,168,21,56,4,272,6,264,5\)
240 DATA \(96,5,80,37,136,37,32,18\)
250 FORI \(=0\) TO \(38: \operatorname{READM}(I, \varnothing), M(I, 1): N E X T\)
260 'blocked human move table
270 DATA1, \(8,2,16,4,32,8,64,16,128\)
280 DATA1 \(2,96,33,264,32,256,5,40\)
290 DATA40,320,21,168,17,136,20,160
300 DATA34,272,9,80
\(310 \mathrm{FORI}=0 \mathrm{TOl} 4: \operatorname{READB}(I, 0), \mathrm{B}(I, I): N E X T\)
320 'possible computer moves
330 DATA0, 3, \(0,4,1,3,1,4,1,5,2,4,2,5\)
340 DATA3, \(6,3,7,4,6,4,7,4,8,5,7,5,8\)
350 FORI=1TO14:READC \((I, D), C(I, I): N E X T\)
360 ' set up graphic array
370 DATA67,1,1,0,0,72,1,2,0,0
380 DATA \(77,1,4,0,0,147,0,8,0,8\)
390 DATA152,0,16, \(0,16,157,0,32,0,32\)
400 DATA227, \(0,0,1,64,232,0,0,1,128\)
410 DATA \(237,0,0,1,256\)
420 FORI=øTO8:READ \(G(I, \theta), G(I, 1), G(I, 2), G\) (I, 3), G(I, 4): NEXT
430 CLS \(\quad\) ' setup board graphic
\(446 \operatorname{LINE}(146,4)-(234,50), 1, B: \operatorname{LINE}(145,3)-\)
\((235,51), 1, B\)
\(450 \operatorname{LINE}(174,5)-(174,50): \operatorname{LINE}(205,5)-1\) 205,50)
\(460 \operatorname{LINE}(147,20)-(233,20): \operatorname{LINE}(147,35)-(\)
233,35 )
470 PRINT@65, "Ø": PRINT@67,CHR\$(128)
480 PRINT@70,"1":PRINT@72,CHR\$(128)
490 PRINT@75,"2":PRINT@77,CHR\$(128)
500 PRINT@145,"3": PRINT@150,"4"
: PRINT@155, \({ }^{\circ \prime \prime}\)
510 PRINT@225,"6":PRINT@227,CHRS(148)
520 PRINTe230, "7":PRINT@232,CHR\$(148)
530 PRINT@235, " \(8^{\prime \prime}:\) PRINT@237,CHRS(148)
540 '
get human move
550 GOSUB1300
560 GOSUB750
570 ' get model table value.
580 IFH=历THEN970
590 FORI=0TO14
\(60 \mathrm{IFC}=\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{I}, 6)\) AND \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{I}, 1)\) THENBL=1
610 NEXT
620 IFBL=1THENPRINT@200, "BLOCKED! I
WIN!": BL=0:GOTO990
630 PRINT@200,"YOUR MOVE HUMAN!"
```

Listing 2 continued
640 INPUT"FROM";J : PRINT@250, "TO"; : INPUTK
650 X=J-K
660 IFX<2ORX>4THEN1090
670 IFX=3ANDG(K,I)=1THENI090
680 IFX=4ANDG (K,1)=0THEN1090
690 IFX=2ANDG (K,1)=0THEN1090
700G(K,3)=1:G(K,1)=0:G(J,3)=0
710 PRINT@G(K,0),CHR$(148):PRINT@G(J,0),"
720 IFK<3THEN1120
730 GOSUB740:GOTO810
740 'get array values for comp. move
750 C=0:H=0
760 FORI=0TO8
770IFG(I,1)=1THENC=C+G(I,2)
780 IFG(I,3)=1THENH=H+G(I,4)
790 NEXT
800 RETURN
810 I get computer move #
820 FORI=0TO38
830IFH=M(I,G)ANDC=M(I, 1)THENA=I:GOTO860
840 NEXT
850 get and make computer move
860 FORI=2TO4
870 IFM (A,I)>0THENM=M (A,I):GOTO900
880 NEXT
890 IFM=0THENM (A, 2)=15
900 IFM=15THEN1140
910 F=C (M, D):T=C (M,1)
920 G(F,1)=0:G(T,3)=0:G(T,1)=1
930 PRINT@G(F,\emptyset),"*:PRINT@G(T, 片,CHR$(
128)
940 IFT>5THEN980
950 LR=A:LC=I
960 GOTO550
9 7 0 ~ ' ~ c o m p u t e r ~ w i n ~ r o u t i n e
980 GOSUB1300:PRINT@200, "I WIN, HUMAN1"
990 ' ending routine
1000 L=L+1
1010 PRINT"YOU'VE WON";W; "AND LOST";L

```
1020 INPUT"DO YOU WANT TO PLAY AGAIN? (Y/
N)"; NS
1030 FORI \(=0 \mathrm{TO} 2: \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{I}, 1)=1: \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{I}, 3)=0: \mathrm{NEXTI}\)
1040 FORI=3TO5:G(I, 1)=0:G(I, 3)=0:NEXTI
1050 FORI \(=6 \mathrm{TO}: \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{I}, 1)=0: \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{I}, 3)=1: \mathrm{NEXTI}\)
\(1060 \mathrm{M}=0: \mathrm{IFN} \$={ }^{\text {T }} \mathrm{Y}^{\text {TH }}\) THEN 436
1070 END
1980 ' invalid move routine
1090 GOSUB1300:PRINT@200,"INVALID MOVE!
I WINI"
1100 GOTO990
1110 human win routine
1120 PRINT@206,"YOU'VE WON, HUMAN!"
\(1130 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{W}+1: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B})=0:\) GOTOL 1010
1140 PRINT@200, "YOU'VE WON, HUMAN!"
\(1150 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{W}+1: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{LR}, \mathrm{LC})=0:\) GOTO1 010
1160 ' game instructions
1170 CLS:PRINT:PRINT"INTEL IS PLAYED ON A
3 BY 3 MATRIX."
1189 PRINT"THE PAWNS ARE MOVED ONE SPACE
FORWARD"
1190 PRINT"OR ONE SPACE DIAGONALLY TO
CAPTURE."
1200 PRINT"MY PAWNS ARE " \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) CHR (128);"
YOURS ARE \({ }^{n}\); CHRS(148)
1210 INPUT Y\$:CLS:PRINT
1220 PRINT"WIN OCCURS WHEN YOU REACH THE
OPPOSITE"
1230 PRINT"SIDE OF THE BOARD OR"
1240 PRINT"WHEN ALL OPPONENTS PAWNS ARE
BLOCKED."
1250 PRINT"AN INVALID MOVE RESULTS IN A
LOSS."
1260 PRINT"TO MAKE A MOVE, ENTER PRESENT
PAWN"
\(127 \emptyset\) PRINT"POSITION, THEN ENTER NEW PAWN
POSITION."
1280 INPUT Y\$:GOTO7日
1290 blank screen text
1300 FORI=0TO16:PRINT@(200+I)," ": PRINT@(
240+I)," n:NEXT: RETURN

Subterra

\section*{Conversion by Mare-Anne Jarvela 80 Micro Technical Editor}

Subterra, an adventure game by Richard Ramella, first appeared in our Fun House column ( 80 Micro, November 1982, p. 488 ). It requires a 24 K Model 100 .
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Variable & Description \\
A\$ & Data from data statements \\
B & Array counter \\
T & For....Next counter \\
X \(\$ 1\) & Input variable \\
C \(\$\) & Input variable \\
K \(\$\) & Input variable \\
I & For.... Next counter \\
Z & Random number \\
M & Random number \\
K & Found key flag \\
H & Going in or out flag \\
P & Mile counter
\end{tabular}

Table 4. Subterra variables list.

\section*{Program Listing 3. Subterra.}

\section*{10 REM SUBTERRA}

20 CLS
30 DATA NORTH, SOUTH, EAST,WEST,KEY,NOTE-S OMETIMES EMPTY
40 DATA DESERT, HOME,LOCATION,DO YOU WALK INTO WALLS A LOT?
50 DATA WALL, CAVE ENTRANCE,TUNNEL OF MIC A,CRAWL SPACE,VESTIBULE OF EVIL
60 DATA TRIANGLE TUNNEL, ENDLESS PASSAGE, GROTTO OF GRIEF, DRAGON, WELL
70 DATA FOUR CORNERS, TROLL WAY, ROCK TUNN EL,THREE CORNERS, ECHO CAVERN
\(8 \emptyset\) DATA RIVER,THREE DOORWAYS, SULPHUR LAN E,WATERY ELBOW,DARKLING WAY
90 DATA COBWEBBED HALLWAY,CIRCLE CHAMBER ,WHITE WATER,RIVER ROCK,ABYSMAL WATERFAL L
100 DATA SACRIFICIAL ALTAR,SHORT HALL,SN
ARE CITY, POISON HALL, RAT CHAMBER
110 DATA IT'S ENDLESS SO GO BACK 11
129 DATA I'M SORRY.. YOU WILL NEVER RETU RN.
130 DATA HER FIERY BREATH DRIVES YOU BAC K,A DOORWAY,RIVER BANK
140 DATA LIMBO JAUNT, CAVE-IN NOW BLOCKS ENTRANCE, A ROUND PORTAL

Listing 3 continues

In Subterra, you must traverse underground caves and passages in search of a precious idol. Travel in any direction, but tread cautiously-many hidden traps await you. And don't assume you're through when you find the idol-you are in danger until you and the idol are safely above ground.

Pictures add to the fun, and show off some of the Model 100 's graphics. I used CHR (27); ' \(p\) " to make the background dark and CHR\$(27); "q" to make it light. Lines 2230-2730 contain all the graphics. (See Program Listing 3.)

Subterra produces sound in conjunction with the graphics.

Change line 2310 to compose a different tune for the key, line 2390 for the doors, line 2500 for the dragon, line 2620 for the well, and line 2700 for the idol.

The Model 100's random function (RND) gives you numbers between zero and one. I used INT(10*RND(1)) for an integer between zero and nine. RND always gives the same order of random numbers; to avoid that, I used the clock to pick up a different sequence each time (see p. 175 of the Model 100 manual).

Enjoy Subterra-but don't get lost.
```

Listing 3 continued
150 CLEAR 500
160 DIM AS(48)
170 FOR B=1 TO 48
180 READ AS(B)
190 NEXT B
200 PRINT@50,"HAVE FUN FINDING THE IDOL!
1!"
210 PRINT@90,"HOLD YOUR EYES OPEN FOR...
..":FOR T=1 TO 1200:NEXT T:CLS
220 GOSUB 2350: CLS: GOSUB 2240: CLS: GO
SUB 2420: CLS: GOSUB 2530: CLS: GOSUB 26
40: CLS
230 REM CAVE
240 L=12: N=7: W=7: S=8: E=13
250 GOSUB 2000
260 IF X$="N" OR XS="W" THEN PRINT "LOST
...NEVER HEARD OF AGAIN.":END
270 IF XS="S" THEN PRINT "WENT HOME AND
DIDN'T EVEN TRY.":END
280 IF X$="E" GOTO 300
296 REM TUNNEL OE MICA
300 L=13: N=11: W=13: S=14: E=13
310 GOSUB 2000
320 IF X$="N" THEN PRINT A$(10):GOTO300
330 IF X$="W" THEN PRINT A$(47):GOTO300
340 IF X$="S" GOTO 370
350 IE X$="E" GOTO 480
360 REM VESTIBULE OF EVIL
370 L=15: N=14: W=11: S=11: E=16
380 SEC = VAL(RIGHT$(TIME$,2))
390 FOR I=1 TO SEC
400 Z=INT(10*RND(1))
4 1 0 ~ N E X T ~ I ~
420 IF Z<6 THEN GOSUB 2100
430 GOSUB 2000
440 IF X$="W" OR X$="S" THEN PRINT A$\10
):GOTO 370
450 IF XS="N" GOTO 300
460 IF X$="E" GOTO 600
470 REM GROTTO OF GRIEF
480 L=18: W=13: S=22: E=20
490 IF H=2 THEN N=14 ELSE N=19
500 GOSUB 2000
510 IF X\$="W"THEN GOTO 300
520 IF X $="E" THEN GOTO 770
530 IF X$= "S"GOTO 600
540 IF X\$="N" AND H<>2 THEN GOSUB 2420:C
LS
550 IF X $="N" AND H<>2 THEN SEC=VAL(RIGH
T$(TIMES,2)):FOR I=1 TO SEC:Z=INT(I|*RND
(1)):NEXT I
560 IF X$="N" AND H=2 THEN PRINT "YOU EX
IT TO SUNLIGHT. THE IDOL IS YOURS":END
570 IF Z<6 THEN PRINT AS(42): END
580 IF Z>5 THEN PRINT A$(43): Z=0: GOTO
480

```
```

590 REM FOUR CORNERS
600 L=21: N=22: W=16: S=17: E=23
610 GOSUB 2000
620 IF X $="N" GOTO 480
630 IF X$="W" GOTO 370
640 IF X $="E" GOTO 1170
650 IF XS="S" GOTO 660
660 P=2
670 REM ENDLESS PASSAGE
680 L=17: W=11: S=17: E=11
690 GOSUB 2000
700 IF P=2 AND X$="N" THEN PRINT "YOU LE
AVE ";AS(17): P=0:GOTO600
710 IF XS="S" THEN P=P+2
720 IF X $="N" THEN P=P-2
730 IF P=10 THEN GOSUB 2100
740 PRINT "DISTANCE INTO ";AS(17);":";P;
"MILES"
750 GOTO 680
760 REM WELL
770 GOSUB2530:CLS
780 L=20: N=11: W=11: S=11: E=11
790 GOSUB 2000
800 IF X$="N" OR X$="S"THEN PRINT"YOU CA
N'T GET OUT!l!":END
810 IF XS="W"THEN PRINT"THAT HURTI":FOR
T=1 TO 500:NEXT T:GOTO 770
820 IF X$="E"THEN PRINT"A WALL AGAIN ?":
FOR T=1 TO 500:NEXT T:GOTO 770
830 N=11:W=11: S=25: E=11
840 IF Z=1 THEN L=38
850 IF Z=2 THEN L=39
860 IF Z=3 THEN L=40: E=37
870 SEC = VAL(RIGHT$(TIME$,2))
880 FOR I=1 TO SEC
890 M=INT(10*RND(1))
900 NEXT I
910 IF M<6 THEN PRINT"FOUND-CHEST WITH A
*;
920 IF M>5 GOTO 1000
930 SEC = VAL(RIGHT$(TIME$,2))
940 FOR I=1 TO SEC
950 M=INT(16*RND(2))
960 NEXT I
970 IF M<6 THEN PRINT A$(5):FOR T=1 TO 5
00:NEXT T:GOSUB 2230:CLS
980 IF M>5 THEN PRINT A$(6)
990 IF M<6 THEN K=1
1000 GOSUB 2000
1010 IF X$="N" OR XS="W" GOTO 1000
1020 IF X$="E" AND Z=3 GOTO 1450
1030 IF XS="E" GOTO 1000
1040 IF X\$="S" GOTO 1060
1650 REM ECHO CAVERN
1060 L=25: N=27: W=20: S=28: E=44
1070 GOSUB 2000
1080 IF XS="W" GOTO 770

```

Listing 3 continued
1098 IF X\＄＝＂S＂GOTO 1170
110日 IF XS＝＂E＂AND Kく＞1 THEN PRINT＂NO＂ ；A\＄（5）：GOTO 1060
 ；＂DOESN＂T WORK．＂：GOTO 1060
1120 GOSUB2350
1130 PRINT＠42，WHICH DOOR－ 1,2 OR \(3^{\prime \prime}\) ： INPUT Z：CLS
1140 IF \(\mathrm{Z}\langle>1\) AND Z＜＞2 AND \(\mathrm{Z}\langle>3\) GOTO 1130 1150 GOTO 830
1160 REM RIVER BANK
\(1170 \mathrm{~L}=45: \mathrm{N}=28\) ：\(W=23: \mathrm{S}=11: \mathrm{E}=26\)
1180 GOSUB 2000
1190 IF X \(\$={ }^{\circ} N^{\omega}\) GOTO 1060
1200 IF \(X \$={ }^{m} W^{"}\) GOTO 600
1210 IF \(X \$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}^{\mathrm{m}}\) THEN PRINT \({ }^{\text {MHURT YOUR HEA }}\)
D？\({ }^{\text {º }}\) ：GOTO 1170
1220 REM WATERY ELBOW
\(1230 \mathrm{~L}=29: \mathrm{N}=26: \mathrm{W}=26: \mathrm{S}=46: \mathrm{E}=11\)
1240 GOSUB 2000
1250 IF XSE＂N＂GOTO 1390
126 IF X\＄＝＂W＂GOTO 1170
1270 IF X\＄＝＂E＂THEN PRINT＂OOPS，ANOTHER
WALL EH？：GOTO 1230
1280 REM LIMBO JAUNT
\(1296 \mathrm{~L}=46: \mathrm{N}=29: \mathrm{W}=11: \mathrm{S}=46\) ： \(\mathrm{E}=11\)
1306 PRINT＂DISTANCE IN：＂；P；＂MILES＂
1310 GOSUB 2000
1320 IF \(X \${ }^{\text {® }} \mathrm{S}^{\mathrm{M}}\) THEN \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+2\)
1330 IF X \(\$={ }^{m} N^{m}\) THEN \(P=P-2\)
1340 IF \(\mathrm{P}<2\) THEN PRINT＂YOU＇RE OUT＂：GOTO 1230
1350 IF \(P=16\) THEN PRINT AS（41）
1360 IF \(\mathrm{P}=12\) THEN RRINT TOO LATE ．LOST
IN THE DARK．THAT＇S ALL＂：END
1370 GOTO 1290
1380 REM RIVER ROCK
\(1390 \mathrm{~L}=34: \mathrm{N}=33: \mathrm{W}=44: \mathrm{S}=26: \mathrm{E}=31\)
1400 GOSUB2000
1410 IE X\＄＝＂W GOTO 1060
1420 IF \(X \$={ }^{\circ} S^{"}\) GOTO 1230
1430 IF X \(\$={ }^{\text {T}}{ }^{\text {T }}\) GOTO 1610
1440 REM SACRIFICIAL ALTAR
\(1450 \mathrm{~L}=36: \mathrm{N}=35: \mathrm{W}=40: \mathrm{S}=33: \mathrm{E}=11\)
1460 GOSUB 2000
1470 IE XS＝＂W＂THEN \(Z=3:\) GOTO 830
1480 IF X\＄＝＂S＂GOTO 1390

＂GOTO 1450

AN＂；AS（35）；＂IS AND STILL WANT TO GO？＂
1510 INPUT＂ANSWER YES OR NO＂；X\＄

153 IF X \(\$=\)＂NO＂GOTO 1450
1540 PRINT
1550 PRINT＂NOW YOU FALL FOREVER＂：GOTO 1590
1560 PRINT＂AND EVER＂
1570 FOR T＝1 TO 200
1580 NEXT T
1590 GOTO 1560
1600 REM COBWEBBED HALLWAY
1610 \(L=31: N=11: W=34\) ； \(\mathrm{S}=11: \mathrm{E}=48\)
1620 PRINT YOU STAND AT＂AS（48）
1630 IF K＜＞1 THEN PRINT＂NO＊A\＄（5）；＂TO ENTER＂：GOTO 1390
1640 IF K＝1 THEN PRINT＂YOUR＊A\＄（5）＂WO
RKS \({ }^{*}\)
1650 GOSUB 2000
1660 PRINT YOU NOW ENTER THE＂；AS（32）
1670 FOR T＝1 TO 500
1680 NEXT T
1690 PRINT DO YOU RECALL THE MAGIC DIRE

\section*{CTION？＂}

1760 PRINT \({ }^{\text {IF }}\) IF YOU DON＇T KNOW，GUESS QUI CKLY！＂
1710 PRINT＂THE CEILING WILL START TO LOW
ER．．．＂
1720 FOR T＝1 TO 1000
1730 NEXT T
1740 PRINT＂PRESS ANY KEY IF YOU KNOW．＂
1750 PRINT
1760 FOR T＝1 TO 500
1770 NEXT T
1780 FOR \(\mathrm{M}=10\) TO 1 STEP－1
1790 CLS
1890 PRINT M；＂SECONDS TO GO＂
\(1810 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{INKEY}\)
1820 IF C \(\$\left\langle>\right.\)＂\({ }^{\text {GOTO }} 1860\)
1830 FOR \(T=1\) TO 200
1840 NEXT T
1850 NEXT M
1860 PRINT＂THE MAGIC DIRECTION IS \({ }^{*}\)
1870 INPUT＂（NORTH－EAST－SOUTH－WEST）＂；C
1880 IF C \(\$=\mathrm{K} \$ \mathrm{GOTO} 1900\)
1890 PRINT＂BAD GUESSING，A CRUSHING DEF
EAT，EH？\({ }^{\text {：}}\) END
1900 CLS：GOSUB 2640：CLS
1916 PRINT＂YOU FOUND THE GOLDEN IDOL IN
TIME．＂
1920 PRINT＂YOUR WORRIES ARE OVER．．．＂
1936 PRINT＂EXCEPT YOU HAVE TO FIND YOUR WAY OUT．＂
1940 PRINT＂YOU EXIT WITH TREASURE IN HAN D．＂
\(195 \mathrm{H}=2\)
1960 FOR T＝1 TO 1500
1970 NEXT T
1980 CLS
1990 GOTO 1390
2009 PRINT AS（9）；\({ }^{n}: n^{n} ; A \$(L)\)
2010 PRINT AS（1）；＂：＂；AS（N）
2020 PRINT AS（4）；＂：＂；AS（W）
2030 PRINT AS（2）；＂：＂；AS（S）
2040 PRINT AS（3）；＂：＂；A\＄（E）
2050 PRINT＂DIRECTION－（N－W－S－E）\({ }^{\text { }}\) ；
2060 INPUT X\＄
2070 IF \(\mathrm{X} \$\left\langle>{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}^{\prime \prime}\right.\) AND \(\mathrm{X}\left\langle\left\rangle\right.\right.\)＂W＂AND \(\mathrm{X} \$\left\rangle\right.\)＂ \(\mathrm{S}^{\prime \prime}\)
AND X\＄く＞＂E＂GOTO 2050
2080 CLS
2090 RETURN
2100 IF K\＄〈〉＂\({ }^{2}\) THEN RETURN
2110 SEC \(=\) VAL（RIGHTS（TIMES，2））
2120 FOR I＝1 TO SEC
\(2136 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{INT}(10 * \operatorname{RND}(1)\) ）
2140 NEXT I
2150 IF \(Z<3\) AND \(2>0\) THEN \(K \$=A \$(1):\) GOTO 2 190
2160 IF \(\mathrm{Z}<5\) THEN \(\mathrm{K} \$=\mathrm{A} \$(2):\) GOTO 2190
2170 IF \(Z<8\) THEN \(K \$=A \$(3):\) GOTO 2190
2180 IF \(2<10\) THEN \(\mathrm{K} \$=\mathrm{A} \$(4)\)
\(2190 \mathrm{Z}=0\)
2200 PRINT A WALL OPENS．A MESSAGE SCRO LL APPEARS：＂
2210 PRINT＂REMEMBER THE MAGIC DIRECTION ：＂；K\＄；＂m
2220 RETURN
2230 REM KEY
2240 PRINT（959，CHR\＄（230）：CHR\＄（231）；CHRS（2
31）： \(\mathrm{CHR} \$(229)\)
2250 PRINT 299 ，CHR（229）；CHR（232）：CHR\＄（2
32）： \(\operatorname{CHR} \$(230)\)
2260 PRINT＠141，CHR\＄（233）
2270 PRINT＠181，CHRS（233）
2280 PRINT＠220，CHRS（232）；CHR\＄（233）
2290 PRINT＠259，CHR\＄（232）；CHR\＄（232）；CHR\＄（
```

Listing 3 consinued
233)
2300 PRINT@301,CHRS(225)
2310 SOUND 2348,25: SOUND 1864,25: SOUND
7456,25: SOUNDIl172,25
2320 FOR T=1 TO 500:NEXT T
2330 RETURN
2340 REM DOORS
2350 PRINT@282,CHRS(234);" *:CHR$(233);"
    ";CHR$(234);"'m;CHR$(233);" ";CHR$(234
):" ";CHR$(233)
2360 PRINTR242,CHR$(233);"1";CHR$(234);"
    ";CHR$(233);"2";CHR$(234);" "CHR$(233
):"3";CHRS(234)
2370 PRINT@292,CHR$(233);" ";CHRS(234);"
    ";CHR$(233);" ";CHR$(234);" ";CHR${23
3):" ":CHR$(234)
2380 PRINT@162,CHR$(235);CHR$(231);CHR$(
236);" ";CHR$(235);CHRS(231);CHRS (236);
" ";CHR$(235);CHR$(231);CHRS(236)
2390 SOUND 3134,25: SOUND 12538,25: SOUN
D 2348,25: SOUND 9394,25: SOUND 1660,25:
    SOUND 6642,25
2400 FOR T=1 TO 500:NEXT T
2410 RETURN
2420 REM DRAGON
2430 PRINT@59,CHR$(229);" ";CHR$(230)
2440 PRINTQ100,CHR$(229);CHR$(228);CHR$(
227):CHR$(230)
2450 PRINTQ139,CHR$(228);CHR$(238);CHR$(
239):CHRS (239); CHR\$ (237);CHR\$ (227)
2460 PRINTQ178,CHR$(228);CHRS(238);CHR$\
232):CHR\$ (239); CHRS(239);CHR$(232);CHR$(
237):CHR$(227)
2470 PRINT@218,CHR$(239);CHR$(239);CHR$(
239};}\textrm{CHRS (254);CHR$(252);CHR$(239);CHR\$ (
239);}\textrm{CHRS(239)
2480 PRINT@258,CHR$(236);CHR$(167);CHR$(
167);CHR$(167);CHR$(167);CHR$(167);CHR$(
167);CHR$(235)
2490 PRINT@299,CHR$(229);CHR$(232);CHR$(
232); CHR$(232);CHR$(232);CHR$(230)
2500 SOUND 15000,50: SOUND 16383,50: SOU
ND 15000,50

```

2516 FOR T=1 TO 50日:NEXT T
2520 RETURN
2530 REM WELL
2540 PRINTR59,CHRS(252):CHR\$(239);CHR\$(2 39) ; CHRS (239); CHRS (239); CHR\$ (239); CHR\$ (2 39) ; CHR\$ (254)

2550 PRINT@100,CHR\$(233):" ";CHRS(234 )
2560 PRINTE140,CHR\$(237):CHR\$(232):CHR\$( 232) : CHRS (232); CHR\$(232):CHR\$(238);CHR\$( 238)

2570 PRINT@180,CHRS(235):CHR\$(231):CHRS( 231); CHR (231); CHRS (231); CHRS (236)

2580 PRINT@219, CHRS(239); CHR\$(255); CHR\$( 239) ; CHR (255) ; CHR (239) ; CHR\$ (255) ; CHR\$( 239):CHR\$(255)

2590 PRINT@259, CHRS (255) ; CHR \(\$(239)\); CHRS ( 255) ; CHR (239) ; CHRS (255) ; CHR\$ (239);CHR\$( 255) : CHR \(\$(239)\)

260 PRINT@299, CHRS (239); CHR\$(255);CHR\$(
239) : CHR ( 255 ) ; CHR\$ (239) ; CHR\$ (255) ; CHRS ( 239): CHR\$(255)

2610 FOR T=1 TO 500:NEXT T
2620 SOUND 1567,25: SOUND 3134,20: SOUND 6269,25: SOUND 12538,25
2630 RETURN
2640 REM IDOL
2650 PRINT@99, CHR\$(252) :CHR\$(239):CHR\$(2 39) : CHR\$ (239) : CHR (239) ; CHR \$ (239) ; CHR\$ (2 39): CHRS (254)

2660 PRINT@139, CHR\$(253);CHR\$(239);CHR\$( 27): "p"; CHR\$(92);CHRS(245);CHR\$(245):CHR \$(47);CHRS (27);"q";CHR\$(239);CHRS(251) 2670 PRINT@180, CHR\$(253);CHR\$(239);CHR\$( 27) ; "p"; CHRS(92):CHRS(47);CHRS(27);"q"; C HR\$ (239); CHR\$(251)
2680 PRINT@221, CHR (253);CHR\$(27):"p";CH R\$(92); CHR\$(47);CHR\$(27); "q"; CHR\$(251) 2690 PRINT@262,CHR\$(253);CHR\$(251)
2700 SOUND 932,25: SOUND 2793,50: SOUND 7456.25: SOUND 1174,25

2710 FOR T=1 TO 500:NEXT T
2720 RETURN
2730 END

\section*{Renumber 100}

\section*{by Beve Woodbury \\ 80 Micro Technical Editor}

Running out of room to insert additional line numbers in a program is frustrating. This renumber utility solves that problem. It lets you choose line increments and then renumbers the entire program, including all GOTO, GOSUB, Then, and Else lines. (See Program Listing 4.)
The program first reads a Do file (ASCII), then writes a file (NWNUMB.DO) with the corrected line numbers. Because of these file requirements, the number of bytes available to renumber a program must at least equal the number of bytes in the Do file plus 500 bytes for string space and 4 bytes for each line (array). I can renumber a file of approximately 7,000 bytes on a 24 K Model 100 with no other files.
When you run the program, it requests the name of the file you want renumbered. Enter the file name, including the .DO extension. The computer pauses while it determines the number of lines in the file and dimensions an array to store the old and new program line numbers.

The program then requests the desired line increments. After you enter this figure, there is another pause while the
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Line & Description \\
10 & Clear \(\$\) space for old and renumbered line \\
20 & Title \\
30 & Get name of file to renumber \\
\(40-70\) & Read file to count lines and dimension array \\
\(80-120\) & Set up array of old and new line numbers \\
\(130-140\) & Open files for input and output \\
\(150-190\) & Read old line and replace line number \\
\(200-230\) & Search for GOTO in line \\
\(240-270\) & Search for GOSUB in line \\
\(280-310\) & Search for THEN followed by line number in line \\
\(320-360\) & Search for ELSE followed by line number in line \\
370 & Get next line \\
\(380-390\) & Sound "beep" and end program \\
\(400-520\) & Replace old line number reference with new
\end{tabular}

Table 5. Renumber line descriptions.
old/new line-number array is set up.
When the program starts to number lines, "Processing, Please Wait" appears on the screen each time a new line is read. If the program is quite long and a line has several line
references, the processing notice remains steady while all the line changes are checked through the array.

It took approximately one minute to renumber the 7,000 -byte program mentioned above. This is a long time by computer standards, but it beats renumbering manually. When the program finishes writing the renumber file, it beeps.
```

10 CLEAR500
20 CLS:PRINT@50,"RENUMBER UTILITY":
PRINT
30 INPUT"NAME OF FILE TO RENUMBER: ";F\$
40 FFS="RAM:"+F$:OPENFF$FORINPUTASl
50 IF EOF (1) THENCLOSE:GOTO70
60 LINEINPUT\#1,AS:D=D+1:GOTO50
70 D=D-1:DIMT(D,1)
80 OPENFF$FORINPUTASI:PRINT
90 INPUT" LINE INCREMENT DESIRED: ";I
100 FORK=0TOD:LINEINPUT#1,AS:N=N+I
l10 V=VAL(LEFT\(A$,5)):T(K,g)=V:T(K,1)=N
120 NEXT
130 CLOSE:OPENFF$FORINPUTASI
140 OPEN"RAM:NWNUMB.DO"FOROUTPUTAS2
150 FORK=\emptysetTOD:CLS
160 PRINTQ125,"PROCESSING, PLEASE WAIT"
170 LINEINPUT#1,A$:V=VAL(LEFT$(A$,5))
180 Y=LEN(A$):H=LEN(STR$(V))
190 AS=STR$(T(K,1))+MIDS(A$,H)
200 X=1
210 X=INSTR(X,AS,"GOTO")
220 IFX>0THENGOSUB410ELSE240
230 GOTO210
240 X=1
250 X=INSTR(X,AS,"GOSUB")
260 IFX>ØTHENGOSUB400ELSE280
270 GOTO250
280 X=1
290 X=INSTR(X,AS,"THEN"):IFX=0THEN320
300 IFVAL(MID$(AS,X+4))>
0THENGOSUB416ELSEX=X+4
310 GOTO290
320 X=1
330 X=INSTR(X,AS,"ELSE"):IFX=0THEN360
340 IFVAL(MID$(AS,X+4))>
0THENGOSUB410ELSEX=X+4
350 GOTO330
360 PRINT\#2,AS
370 NEXT
380 CLOSE:SOUND
4697,75:IFUD=1THENPRINT"UNLISTED LINE
390 END
4 0 0 ~ X = X + 1
410 X=X+3:Y=Y+1
420 M=VAL(MIDS(AS,X+1))
430 R=-1
440 R=R+1
450 IFR>DTHENP$=" *****:UD=1:GOTO480
460 IFM=T(R,\varnothing) THENPP$=STR$(T(R,1))
:P$=MID$(PP$,2):GOTO480
4 7 0 ~ G O T O 4 4 0
480 IFY<X+4THEN520
490 C $=RIGHT$(STR$(M),2):LC=LEN(C$)
:Q=INSTR(X,A\$,C $):C=Q+LC
500 AS=LEFT$(AS,X)+P$+MID$(AS,C)
510 RETURN
520 A$=LEFT$(AS,X)+P\$
530 RETURN

```

Program Listing 4. Renumber utility.

This lets you do other tasks while your program is renumbered.

If there is an undefined line number ("Line number is not in program'') referenced in a line, the number is replaced with asterisks.

When the program ends, "Unlisted Line"' appears on the screen.

The renumbered file is in NWNUMB.DO. The original file is unchanged.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Variable & Description \\
A\$ & Old file line input \\
C & Location to put remainder of line \\
C \(\$\) & Remainder of line \\
D & Number of lines in program \\
FS & Name of file to renumber \\
FF\$ & Proper file name format to open file \\
H & Length of new line number \\
1 & Increment amount \\
J & Length of old line number reference \\
K & Loop counter \\
LC & Length of remainder of line \\
M & Vaiue of MID\$ \\
N & New line number \\
\(\mathrm{PP} \$\) & New line number reference \\
PS & Formatted new line number \\
QS & Location of remainder of line \\
R & Array row number \\
T() & Table (array) of old and new line numbers \\
UD & Indicate presence of undefined line number \\
V & Value of old line number \\
X & Location in line \\
Y & Length of old line \\
ZS & New file line output
\end{tabular}

Table 6. Renumber variables list.

\section*{The Year in Review}

\section*{by Richard Ramella}

This program produces a bar graph that displays data for a 12 -month period on the X axis and accommodates up to 10 million units on the Y axis. It requires an 8 K Model 100 . The display fits comfortably on the screen.

\section*{The Program}

When you run the program, you'll see the prompt "Enter title in 40 or fewer characters." It can be anything: 1983 Births at Enloe Hospital, Sales of the South Pacific, and so on. If you exceed the 40 -character limit, you're told so and given another try.
Then you are asked to enter data for each month, from January to December. For each prompt in this section, type the number of units for that month and hit the enter key to see the next prompt. If you enter a number higher than 10 million, the program politely ends its participation in your scheme.

After you enter the December figure, the screen blanks and the program draws the bar graph.

At the left of the screen the prompt "Month?" appears. Answer it by typing the first three letters of any month in low-
ercase and the program displays the number for that month. To see a figure for another month, press the enter key. The screen goes blank and another prompt appears.

The strange letter groupings in lines 370-390 of Program Listing 5 turn into three-letter month abbreviations displayed vertically. The bar for each month builds upward to the right of the month.

The Y axis has 10 divisions on it. At the bottom left of the screen is a notation telling you what each of these 10 increments represents. The abbreviation "incr." is followed by either "tens," "hundreds," "thousands," "10 thous," "100
thous.," or "millions."
The program notes the largest number you enter and then scales down all the other numbers so the bars displayed are in proportion to each other.

I arbitrarily set a limit of 10 million units. If you have more than 10 million of something in any one month, you might represent your figures with decimals, for example, 300.200000 representing three hundred million, two hundred thousand.

Write to Richard Ramella at 1493 Mountain View Ave., Chico, CA 95926.

Program Listing 5. The Year in Review.
```

100 REM * Bar Graph * TRS-80 Model 100
8K * Richard Ramella
110 CLS
120 CLEAR 200
130 DIM B(12).B$(12)
140 DATA Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May.,
June., July., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.,
Dec.
150 FOR A=1 TO 12
160 READ B$(A)
17g NEXT A
180 MS=
"janfebmaraprmayjunjulaugsepoctnovdec"
190 PRINT "Enter title in 40 or fewer
characters"
200 INPUT AS
210 IF LEN(A$)>40 THEN PRINT "Title"LEN(
A$)-40"character too long. Try again?":
GOTO 190
220 CLS
230 FOR A=1 TO 12
240 PRINT B$(A)" figure";
250 INPUT B(A)
260 IF B(A)>10000000 THEN PRINT "I'm
sorry. I only accept numbers up to lo
million (10000000)...": END
270 IF B (A)>Z THEN Z=B(A)
280 NEXT A
290 CLS
300 IF z>1000000 THEN G=200000:
z$="millions": ELSE IF Z>100000 THEN
G=20000: z\$="100 thous." ELSE IF z>10000
THEN G=2000: z $="l0 thous." ELSE IF Z>
1000 THEN G=200: Z$="thousands" ELSE IF
z>10\emptyset THEN G=20: Z$="hundreds" ELSE G=2:
Z$="tens"
310 FOR A=1 TO 12
320 B(A)=B(A)/G
330 NEXT A
340 PRINT @ 240,"incr:"Z\$;

```
```

350 C=1
360 PRINT @ O.A\$
370 PRINT @ 216,"j fmamj j a son d
";
380 PRINT @ 256,"a e a p a u u u e c o e
n;
390 PRINT @ 296,"n b r r y n l g p t v c
";
400 T=92
410 F=13
420 FOR W=92 TO 238 STEP 2
430 PSET(W,F)
440 NEXT W
450 FOR W=13 TO 63
460 PSET(T,W)
470 IF L=\emptyset OR L/5=INT(L/5) THEN FOR Q=T
TO T-3 STEP -1: PSET(Q,W): NEXT Q
480 L=L+1
4 9 0 ~ N E X T ~ W ~
500 C=1
510 FOR A=102 TO 242 STEP 12
520 FOR B=63 TO 63-B(C) STEP -1
530 FOR D=A TO A+4
540 PSET(D,B)
550 NEXT D
560 NEXT B
570 C=C+1
5 8 0 ~ N E X T ~ A ~ A
590 PRINT @ 80,SPACE$(14):
600 PRINT @ 80,n";
610 PRINT "month..."
620 L=0
6 3 0 ~ I N P U T ~ R S ~ \$
640 PRINT @ 80,SPACE$(14);
600 PRINT @ 120,SPACES(14):
660 FOR A=1 TO 34 STEP 3
6 7 0 ~ L = L + 1
680 IF R$=MID$(M$,A,3) THEN PRINT &
80,R$;: PRINT @ 120,B(L)*G;: GOTO 700
690 NEXT A
700 IF INKEY$<>"n THEN PRINT © 80,SPACES
(14);: PRINT @ 120,SPACE$(14);: GOTO 590
ELSE 700
7 1 0 ~ E N D

```


\title{
Nothing's Perfect
}

\section*{by Ken Barbier}

Ah, the benefits of the Model 100: optional 24 K bytes of battery back-up RAM, RS-232 serial port, built-in text editor, built-in modern, ability to upload into a larger computer, fullsize keyboard, and so easy to carry. But does the computer have any flaws?

\section*{Run Speed}

I keyed a little benchmark program calculating the cosine of one 240 times (Program Listing 6) into the 100, and got what I thought was a dead computer. It wasn't dead, but it was slow. It took 28 seconds to run a benchmark that takes less than four seconds on my 4 MHz Z 80 homebuilt computer, and seven seconds on a TRS-80 Model I.
The 100 Basic computer functions in 14-digit double-precision calculations, and while that provides precise answers, it does not provide speed. Patching the benchmark program to force the variable \(\mathbf{X}\) to single precision, and the counter I to integer produced a result 28 seconds later with six digits, not 14 .

\section*{Manual Oversights}

I spotted a couple of weaknesses in the generally excelient 100 user's manual. The Call statements in the sample programs on pp. 149, 199, and 201 reference machine-language subroutines contained in the Model 100 PROM. Call is documented, but PROM isn't.
The manual doesn't mention that the maximum number of files is limited to the 20 files displayed at sign-on. If you ask Text to create a twenty-first file, you get a beep and another "File to Edit?" prompt, not a warning that the directory is full.
The sample program on p. 199 uses the Basic PRINT@ function without fully explaining it. The inference you must draw is that PRINT 40 causes the next display to start 40 positions from the screen's first character spot.
The Basic initial program load function (IPL) lets you preset the computer to load and execute a program the next time you turn on the computer. But if you don't have Basic loaded when you turn the computer off, it powers up the menu instead of your IPL program.

If you ever turn the microcomputer off during the execution

\footnotetext{
10 PRINT "Rickard Cosine Benchmark"
20 PRINT "START";TIMES
30 BEEP
40 FOR I=1 TO 240
\(50 \mathrm{X}=\operatorname{Cos}(1.0)\)
60 NEXT
70 BEEP
80 PRINT "STOP ";TIMES
90 PRINT X
100 INPUT AS
110 MENU
}

Program Listing 6. Benchmark program.
of a program, the program resumes once you restore power. This is handy if you use the 100 with an unattended controller of data-acquisition device powered from the optional ac adapter, but the user's manual unfortunately doesn't ever tell you this happens.

\section*{Terminal Hang-ups}

Don't use shortcuts with Telecom in the TERM mode. If you try to step through the procedures for calling another computer on the telephone without actually connecting the modem cable to the phone, you end up in limbo as soon as you press the TERM mode key. The computer is waiting to hear the modem tone from the other end of the phone link before it updates the function key display to that shown on p. 81 of the manual.

Try a dry run before you call another computer. Switch your Model 100 from ORIG to ANS (find the switch on the left) before stepping through the TERM procedures. This makes your computer act like the called machine instead of the caller, and you hear the modem tone as soon as you enter TERM. The computer hangs up at this point, since it's waiting for a call.

Use STAT to change from the modem operation to the RS-232 port to make a dry run all the way through the TERM mode. Enter STAT and key in 88NID. You can then fake an upload of a file from your computer through the serial port, even though there's nothing at the other end.

The computer remembers the STAT assignment, and won't revert to the modem port the next time you power up. Use STAT and the manual's table on p. 85 to restore modem operation.

\section*{The RS-232 Port}

You can't connect a standard RS-232 data cable to the 100 because the cutout in the computer's case is too small to accommodate the connector shell. Worse, the serial port doesn't conform to RS-232 standard.

A table on p. 205 of the documentation implies that the Model 100 serial port uses the data send and receive signals on pins 2 and 3, and the handshaking signals on RS-232 connector pins \(4,5,6\), and 20 . Unfortunately, the computer ignores the handshaking signals.

The Model 100 is configured as a terminal device (DTE) to be connected to a communications device (DCE). A DTE should assert the handshake line Data Terminal Ready (DTR, pin 20) when it is powered up, and Ready To Send (RTS, pin 4) when it wants to talk to the DCE.

Similarly, the communications device on the other end of the RS- 232 cable (such as a modem), asserts Data Set Ready (DSR, pin 6) when the machine is turned on, and Clear To Send (CTS, pin 5) when it is ready to accept data. The DTE (Model 100, in this case), should stop sending data if the DCE is not ready (DSR, Not True), or is busy (CTS, Not Ready). The Model 100, however, ignores both DSR and CTS.

The 100 always asserts DTR when in the TERM mode, and does not use RTS at all. When the computer is used to upload
files to, or to download files from, another computer at higher baud rates, data can be lost.
I can connect the serial port to my big computer and upload text files to it at 9600 baud (see Sidebar: "Uploading Text to WordStar"), or I can use the Model 100 as a full duplex terminal on the other computer if I don't exceed a 300 baud rate. If I run at higher data rates, the Model 100 screen scroll takes too long, and data from my big computer to Model 100-asterminal is lost.

If I hook up my Olympia daisy wheel typewriter/printer to the serial port of the Model 100 to use it as a 300 baud letterquality printer, the 100 ignores the DSR signal, and sends data faster than the printer can print, garbaging the printout.

\section*{The Up-Side}

The Model 100 is perfect for remote sites: programmers working in any language can use the 100 to key in, edit, and store their source programs wherever they are. The 14 digits of double-precision accuracy top the accuracy of the singleprecision functions of other computers.

If you live in an area with power interruptions, you can avoid computer glitching by keying in text with the 100 running on batteries. The built-in calendar clock and modem provide numerous remote controller possibilities.

Ken Barbier can be reached at P.O. Box 1253, Borrego Springs, CA 92004.

\section*{Uploading Text to WordStar}

The TRS-80 Model 100 built-in text editor, Text, stores data in document files (.DO) in a format incompatible with larger microcomputers running WordStar under \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\). I had to find a simple method to upload Text files to WordStar.

If the Model 100 Telcom facility is used to upload files, it demands that you tell it how long a text line should be, and inserts hard carriage return (CR) characters into the text at the end of each line as the data is uploaded to the target computer (or modem, or printer).

WordStar, on the other hand, inserts soft end-of-lines consisting of a carriage return character ( 0 DH in hexadecimal) with the eighth bit set on ( 8 DH ), followed by a line feed (LF) character (OAH). Only paragraph ends are marked with standard CR, LF (0DH, OAH) sequences in WordStar.

Since WordStar gets confused by plain text with a CR at the end of each line, but no LF, it can't be used to reformat such files. Therefore, the Model 100 Telcom program can't upload files to WordStar. To upload text from the Model 100 to my WordStar-CP/M system, I had to write UPLOAD.BA, shown in Program Listing 7.

This program takes a Text document file named by the operator and sends it out through the serial port to a host computer without inserting CRs at line ends. Paragraph breaks are sent as they exist within a Text file, with a CR and LF, which is already WordStar-compatible. The end of the text file is signaled to the host com-
```

    10 PRINT "TRS-80 Model 100 TEXT to WordStar"
    20 MAXFILES =2
    30 EFS = CHRS(20)
    40 INPUT "File to send:";FIS
    50 OPEN FIS FOR INPUT AS I
    60 OPEN "COM:88N2D" FOR OUTPUT AS 2
    100 AS = INPUT$(1,1)
    110 PRINT #2,AS;
    120 IF EOF(1) THEN GOTO 1000
    130 GOTO 100
    1000 PRINT #2,EF$
    1010 MENU
    ```

Program Listing 7. This program permits uploading Model 100 Text files to a host computer running WordStar under \(C P / M\).
puter by the CTRL Z character (1AH).
This last special character is defined in the program (see Listing 7) in line 30. Line 40 prompts the operator for the name of the file to send, which should be entered in the form FILE.DO without quotation marks. Line 50 then opens this file as input.

Output to the serial port is established in line 60 with the baud rate set at 9600,8 data bits, no parity, 2 stop bits, and XON/XOFF disabled (see the manual for details on setting up the serial port).

The document file is then transmitted character by character by the program loop starting at line 100 . When the end of the document file is reached, a CP/M-compatible terminator (EF\$, \(1 \mathrm{AH}, \mathrm{CTRL} \mathrm{Z}\) ) is sent to the host computer, and the Model 100 returns to the menu display.

For this output to be properly received by a CP/M computer, the Model 100 serial port has to be connected to the host computer reader device (RDR:) serial port. Since no serial port handshaking signals are recognized by the Model 100, the text has to be sent in a continuous block.

To receive an uninterruptible input through the RDR:, the host computer inputs and buffers the text from the start to the end-of-file character, before writing it to the disk. This is accomplished under CP/M by instructing the Peripheral Interchange Program (PIP) to create a disk file consisting of reader device input buffered in memory until the end-of-file is received:

PIP TEXT,DOC = RDR:[B]
Once Text.DOC (or whatever file name you chose on the receive end) has been written to the disk by PIP, WordStar can then reformat the file and insert its own soft end-of-line characters. Invoke WordStar, select Text.DOC as a document file, and execute the WordStar global reformat with the command sequence:

CTRL Q, Q, CTRL B
What started as a Model 100 Text file is now a Word-Star-compatible document file.

A similar technique can be used to upload Text files to other word processors running under other operating systems.


\title{
Collegiate Capers
}

\author{
by Christopher Skapura
}

\section*{Tif you miss your undergraduate days, buy some new notebooks and dust off your mortarboardhere's your chance to go back to college.}
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Variable & Function \\
AB & Psychology lab flag \\
AL & Amount of alcohol in system \\
BA & Check if given psychology magazine \\
BO & Paid tuition flag \\
CM & Chemistry pass/fail check \\
CT & Count of items carried \\
C2 & Item sort counter \\
DH & Frat house check \\
DN & College dean's mood \\
EX & Exchange book for I.D. \\
EN & English pass/fail check \\
E2 & Exchange I.D. for book \\
FA & Financial aid flag \\
FM & Financial aid form complete \\
GT & Grade transcript check \\
IB & Inkblot check \\
MF & Manila folder/dean check \\
MN & Amount of money left \\
NM\$ & Character's name \\
NU & Concatenated input \\
PE & Phys. ed. pass/fail check \\
RR\$(37) & Items in university \\
P\$(26) & Location \\
PL & Location flag \\
P1\$(26) & Obvious exits \\
PR & Opponent \\
Q & For...Next counter \\
QQ & Temporary variable \\
QS & Temporary variable \\
RE\$ & Input response \\
RG & Registration table flag \\
RS\%(37,26) & Item, place array \\
SC & Present score \\
S1 & Registered student flag \\
ST & Equipment theft check \\
TR\$(8) & Array of items \\
TT & Specific item flag \\
U & For...Next counter \\
YN & Yes/No response \\
&
\end{tabular}

Table 1. Variables List

Are your college memories fading? Have you forgotten about freshman orientation, good frat parties, and English pop quizzes?
This Model I/III adventure game takes you back. Beginning as an innocent freshman, you battle the administration, professors, and other students for four years. A bachelor's degree is your goal-good luck!

\section*{Playing Instructions}

Commands in the form of short sentences are accepted. You can enter "Get I.D.," or "Throw biology book," or simply type a direction of you want to walk ( N , for example, moves you north).

Type "Look around" to get a description of your surroundings. "Inventory" or "Inv" produces a list of your supplies, and tells you if you're a freshman, sophomore, junior, or senior.
A few red herrings are included in the game. As in life, not everything is important to your goals.

\section*{How It Works}

A 37 - by 26 -element array manipulates objects in the program. Specifically, 37 objects are spread out over 26 locations. If you get an object in location \(10(\mathrm{PL}=10)\) and drop it in location 12 ( \(\mathrm{PL}=12\) ), the array is changed to make the elements \(\operatorname{RS}(36,10)\) equal zero

The Key Box

Model I or III
48K RAM
Disk Basic

\section*{DATA-TIMER}

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DATA SELECTION BY JOB OR CLIENT

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\hline
\end{tabular}

OSURSITPUT"DO YOU WANT DIRECTIONS?*;RES: IFLEFTS (RES,I)="Y"THENG
1 CLS:PRINT" INTITIALIZING ...":CLEAR (250):RANDOM:CT=1:DIMRR\$ (37)
\(, \mathrm{P} \$(26), \mathrm{Pl} \$(26), \mathrm{P} 2 \$(26), \mathrm{RS}\) ( 37,26 ), \(\mathrm{TR} \$(8): \mathrm{PL}=1: \mathrm{GOTO} 32\)
2 FORQ=1TO750:NEXT:RETURN
3 FORQ=1TO1500:NEXT:RETURN
6 GEN = RND ( 6 ) + RND ( 6 ) +RND ( 6 ) : RETURN
32 FORQ=1TO2:RS\& \((0,2)=1: N E X T: F O R Q=3 T 05: R S \%(Q, 3)=1: N E X T: F O R Q=5 T 06\)
 \(5)=1: \operatorname{RS}(6,18)=1: \operatorname{RS}(6,21)=1: \operatorname{RS}(6,24)=1: \operatorname{RS}(7,7)=1: \operatorname{RS}(8,8)=1\)
33 FORO=9TO11:RS\% \((Q, 11)=1: N E X T: F O R Q=12 T O 14: R S *(Q, 12)=1: N E X T: R S \%(\) \(15,131 \approx 1\)
34 RS\% \((34,17)=1: \operatorname{RS} \%(26,23)=1: F O R Q=16 T O 18 ; R S \%(Q, 16)=1: \operatorname{NEXTQ}: R S\{(1\) \(9,17)=1:\) FORO \(=20 T 022: \operatorname{RS\% }(0,19)=1: \operatorname{NEXTQ}: \operatorname{RS}(23,26)=1: \operatorname{RS}(24,22)=1\) : \(\operatorname{RS}(25,23)=1: \operatorname{RS}(27,25)=1: \operatorname{RS}(28,25)=1 ; \operatorname{FORQ}=29 T 031: \operatorname{RS}(0,26)=1: \mathrm{N}\) EXTQ
36 FORQ \(=1\) TO37:READRRS (Q):NEXTQ
37 DATAI.D. CARD TABLE,REGISTRATION TABLE,HAM SANDWICH,BUTCHER K NIFE,NAPKIN,NOTHING,SECRETARY,BURSAR,ODDBALL PSYCHOLOGIST,MANILL A FOLDER,INKBLOT PAPER,ROOMFULL OF STUDENTS,DESKS AND CHAIRS,CLA SS PROCTOR,TOILET
SINK, RECEPTIONIST
38 DATADESK,BOOK,LIBRARIAN,ENGLISH PROPESSOR,CHALK,EXAM BOORLET, TRASH CONTAINER,RECORDS REEPER,COLLEGE DEAN,SHEEP SRIN,PHYS ED I NSTRUCTOR, TRACR FOR JOGGING, BLUTO, BOTTLE OF GRAIN ALCOHOL, PLEDGE PIN, I.D. CARD, BURSAR'S RECEIPT
39 DATAPSYCHOLOGY TODAY,PAPER,GRADE TRANSCRIPT,TRANSCRIPT RECEIP T
40 FORQ=1TO26:READPS(Q):READPIS(Q):NEXTQ
56 DATAEDGE OF FOREST,N S,REGISTRATION GALL,N W E,CAFETERIA,W
55 DATASTAIRWELL,UP DOWN E,STAIRWELL,DOWN E,HALLWAY,N S W,FINANC IAL AID OFFICE,W, BURSAR'S OFFICE,N,STAIRWELL,E UP DOWN,HALLWAY,N E S W,PSYCHOLOGY LAB,S
60 DATACHEMESTRY LAB,N,LAVATORY,S,STAIRWELL,E UP DOWN
65 DATAHALLWAY, N E S W, STUDENT UNION ROOM,S,LIBRARY,N,HALLWAY,N W S, ENGLISH CLASSROOM,S,STAIRWELL, UP DOWN E
70 DATAHALLWAY,W E S,RECORDS OFFICE,N,COLLEGE DEAN'S OFFICE,W,ST

Listung conrinues

\section*{Don't Leave Your Good FORTRAN Up To Chance}

and \(\operatorname{RS}(36,12)\) equal one. The one indicates that object 36 is present in location 10, and the zero indicates object 36 is not present at location 10 .

The subroutine in lines \(500-510\) checks what is or is not in each location. Lines 32-34 set up the initial objects and locations throughout the university.

The workhorse of the program begins at line 5700 . Starting here, execution goes to a subroutine at line 3000 to check certain flags, returns to line 5700 , makes sure that the values of certain variables are zero, and then prompts you for a two-word command.

Depending upon the input, your location in the program, and the value of variables that you set as you proceed through the game, the program branches outward.
A list of variables is included in Table 1. Because of the program's length, I used no remark statements, and included many multi-statement lines.

Contact Christopher Skapura at 3105 Oak St., Murrysville, PA 15668.


AIRWELL，UP E，GYMNASIUM，W，FRAT HOUSE，N
80 GOSUB522B：GOTOS720
106 PRINT：PRINT PLACE：：PRINT：PRINTPS（PL）：PRINT：PRINTMOBVIOUS EXITS：P1S（PL）：PRINT：PRINT YOU CAN SEE：：GOSUB506：RETURN 119 FORO＝1TOCT－1：IFTR \((Q)=R R \$(33)\) THENTT＝11：NEXT：RETURNELSENEXT：\(R\) ETURN
120 PORQ＝1TOCT－1：IFTRS（Q）＝RRS（35）THENTT＝7
121 NEXT：RETURN
122 FORQ \(=1\) TOCT－1： \(\operatorname{IFTRS}(\mathrm{Q})=R R S(37)\) THENTT \(=8\)
123 NEXT：RETURN
124 FORQ \(=1\) TOCT－1：IFTRS（Q）\(=\) RR \(\$(36)\) THENTT \(=9\) ：RETURNELSENEXT：RETURN
125 FORQ＝1TOCT－1：IFPR\＄（Q）＝＂I．D．CARD＂THENTT＝1
126 NEXTQ：RETURN
127 FORQ＝1TOCT－1：IFTRS（Q）＝RRS（10）THENTT＝2
130 NEXTO：RETURN
132 FORQ＝1TOCT－1：IFTR\＄（Q）＝RRS（34）THENTT＝3
133 NEXT：RETURN
135 FORQ＝1TOCT－1：IFTR\＄（Q）＝RRS（18）THENTT＂ 4
136 NEXT：RETURN
137 FORQ＝1TOCT－1：IFTRS（Q）＝RRS（31）THENTT＝5
138 NEXT：RETURN
\(139 \mathrm{FORQ}=1 \mathrm{TOCT}-1: \operatorname{IFTR}(\mathrm{Q})=\mathrm{RR}(30) \mathrm{THENTH}=6:\) NEXT：RETURNELSENEXT：RE TURN
140 PRINT \({ }^{\text {m }}\) DON \({ }^{\prime} T\) BE RIDICULOUS！＂：GOTO5760
200 IFSI＜－100THENRG＝1：RETURNELSERG＝2：RETURN
290 IFPL＝28THENQ＝1：RETURNELSERETURN
400 PRINT：PRINT＂THE／RRS（PR）；SEES THAT YOU DON＇T HAVE STUDENT IDENTLFICATION！：GOSUB2：PRINT＂YOU ARE FIRMLY LED OUTSIDE OF THE UNIVERSITY＂GOTO3日E00
 T OF THE UNIVERSITY1＂：PRINT YOU LOSEI \(1^{\circ}\) ：GOTO36060
509 IPPL \(=1\) PRINT THE UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE IS TO THE SOUTH AND THE FOREST TO NORTH＊RETURN
501 IPPL＝17ANDAB＝6THENPORQ＝1TO33：IPRS\％（Q，PL）＝1THENPRINTRR\＄（Q）：NE XTELSENEXT
502 IPPL＜＞17THENPORQ＝1T037：IPRS\＆（Q，PL）＝1THENPRINTRRS（Q）：NEXTELSE NEXT
503 IFPL＝17ANDAB＝0THENFORQ＝35TO37：IFRS\＆（Q，PL）\(=1 T H E N P R I N T R R S(Q): N\) EXTELSENEXT
505 IFPL＝12ANDCM＝OPRINT：PRINT＂THE PROCTER RUSHES UP TO YOU AS YO U ENTER THE ROOM AND＂：PRINT＂SAYS＇HURRY，HURRY』 THE CHEMISTRY TE ST IS ABOUT TO START！＂：PRINT＂QUICRLY TAKE A SEAT！＇m
567 IFPL＝19ANDEN＝OPRINT：PRINT＂THE＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) RRS（2G）；＂TELLS YOU TO SIT＂： PRINT＂DOWN AND PREPARE FOR THE ENGLISH TEST．＂
508 IFPL＝26ANDAL＝2PRINT BLUTO SAYS，IF YOU TAKE JUST ONE MORE S LUG OF THAT ALCOHOL，＂：PRINT＂MAYBE I CAN GIVE YOU SOMETHING．．．＊＊ 510 RETURN
666 IPCM \(\langle>1\) G日PRINT：PRINTWYOU OPEN UP THE TEST BOOKLET AND BEGIN THE TEST．．．GOSUB3
665 IPCM＝10日PRINT＂YOU HAVE ALREADY TAREN THE TEST，＊NMS：GOTO570 0
610 IFCM \(\langle>10\) OTHENCM \(=100\) ：IFDH \(=1\) GGTHENPRINT＂WITH THE HELP OF THE C HEAT SHEET，YOU BREEZE THROUGH THE＂：PRINT＂TEST WITH NO PROBLEMS： ：CA＝160：PRINT＊YOU TURN IN YOUR TEST FORM AND RECEIVE AN＂A＋＂ON IT \({ }^{\text {T }}:\) SC＝SC＋16：GOT05706
626 IFDH＜＞19日PRINTWTHE ENTIRE TEST APPEARS TO BE WRITTEN IN A FO RIEGN LANGUAGE！＂：GOSUB3：PRINT＂YOU SPEND THE ALOTTED TIME ON THE TEST BUT CAN＇T＂：PRINT＂ANSWER EVEN ONE OUESTION！YOU FAIL MISERAB LY：＂GOSUB3：PRINT＂YOU ARE EXPELLED FROM THE UNIVERSITYI＂：GOTO30G 00
 O HOLD YOUR STUDENT IDENTIFICATION IN EXCHANGE FOR THE BOOK．＂：GO T05706
710 IFBO＜＞1日QPRINT＂THE ；RRS（16）；＂SAYS YOU MUST＂：PRTNT＂BE A REG ISTERED STUDENT BEFORE SHE CAN HELP YOU．＂：GOTO5760
720 IFEX \(=10\) OANDBO＝1GGANDRS\％\((18,16)=1 T H E N P R I N T " T H E *\) RRS（16）：＂LE TS YOU TAKE THE BOOR．＂GOTOI1036
730 IFBO＝10日ANDEX＜＞106ANDRS\％\((32,16)=1 T H E N R E \$=R R \$(32): G O T O 11030\)
735 IEE2＝6ANDRESmRRS（32）THENPRINT＂THE＂；RRS（16）\％SAYS SHE WILL

746 IFE2＝10＠ANDRES＝RRS（32）PRINT＂THE ；RRS（16）；＂GIVES YOU YOUR＊

806 IFPL＝2PRINT＂YOU COMPLETE THE FORM．WHEN YOU HAND IT BACK \(: P R\) INTMTO THE RECEPTIONIST，SHE SLIDES A PLASTIC CARD WITH STRANGE＂ ：PRINT NUMBERS ON IT AT YOU．：FM＝1：GOTO5700
805 RES＝RIGHTS（RES，NU）：GOSUB9000：IFPL＝7ANDPA＝0AND（RES＝FORMS \({ }^{\text {m }}\) ORR ES＝＂FORM＂\({ }^{\text {＂}}\) THENPRINT＂IT TAKES A WHILE＂：GOSUB2：PRINT＂BUT YOU COMPL ETE THEMJ＂：PRINT＂THE ；RRS（7）；＂GIVES YOU 2100 DOLLARS FOR YOUR TUITION！＂：MN＝MN＋2160：PA＝169：GOTO5726
 OTO5720
810 IFPL＝12ANDRE\＄＝TEST THEN606
899 PRINT \({ }^{\text {W }}\) NO RESPONSE \({ }^{\text {T }}\) ：GOTO5720
900 IFAL＝OPRINT＂AS YOU REACH FOR THE ；RRS（31）；＂，BLUTO DROPS HI \(S\) HAND＂：PRINT＊OVER IT AND SAYS，NOT SO PAST1 WE DON＇T LET JUST ANYONE PLEDGE ：PRINT＂DELTA HOUSE \({ }^{* *}\) ：PRINT：GOSUB3：PRINT＂\(E I R S T\) YO

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\section*{Listing continued}

U HAVE TO PROVE YOU＇VE GOT WHAT IT TAKES \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ：GOSUB3
910 IFAL＝GPRINT：PRINT＂BLUTO POINTS AT THE＂；RR\＄（30）；＂AND＂：PRINT
＂SAYS．＇CHUG IT．＂＂：GOTO5700
920 IFAL＝IPRINT＂BLUTO SAYS，＇YOU CAN DO BETTER THAN THAT，CAN＇T YA？＂：PRINT＂DRINK SOME MORE＂：GOTO570日
930 IFAL \(=>2\) PRINT＂＇THATS THE SPIRIT，＇BLUTO SAYS．＇GO AHEAD AND T
AKE THE PLEDGE＂：PRINT＂PIN！＂＂：RES＝RR（31）：GOSUB3：GOTO11030
999 PRINT＂GET WHAT？＂GOTO5709
1000 GOSUB9000：RE \(=\) RIGHT\＄（RE\＄，NU）
1005 IFPL＝2ANDFM＜＞16日ANDRES＝＂FORM＂PRINT＂THE FORM IS TITLED＇STUD ENT I．D．APPLICATION FORM＂：PRINT＂AND ASKS POR YOUR NAME，SEX AND AGE．＂：GOTO5700
1010 IFRES＝RRS（10）THENGOSUB127：IFTT＝2PRINT＂INSIDE THE＂；RR（10）；
＂IS A ANALYSIS OF THE COLLEGE DEAN1＂：PRINT：PRINT＂THE REPORT CON CLUDES THAT＇THE SUBJECT＂：PRINT＂HAS STRONG DELUSIONS OF GRANDEUR AND EXHIBITS＂：PRINT＂SCHIZOPHRENIC TENDENCIES．＂
1012 IFRE \(\$\) ㅍRR（10）ANDTT＝2PRINT：PRINT＂HE ALSO HAS DISPLAYED TO TH IS PSYCHOLOGIST A HIGHLY＂：PRINT＂IRRATIONAL FEAR OF THESE CONCLUS IONS BEING MADE PUBLIC．：GOTO5700
1015 IFRE \(\$=\) RR \(\$(10)\) THENGOSUB127：IFTTく〉2THENPRINT＂YOU HAVE TO GET
THE＂；RRS（10）：＂BEFORE＂：PRINT＂YOU CAN READ IT．＂：GOTO5700
1020 IFRE \(\$=R R \$(34)\) THENGOSUB132：IFTT＝3THENPRINT＂THE＂；RE\＄；＂IS FI LLED WITH＂：PRINT＂INCOMPREHENSIBLE，PSUEDO－SCIENTIFIC JARGON，＂：GO TO570 0

1030 IFRE \(\$=\) RR \(\$(18\) ）GOSUB135：IFTT＝4THENPRINT：PRINT＂THE BOOK IS ENT ITLED＂THE ROAD TO COMMENCEMENT＂：GOSUB3：PRINT＂IT LISTS THE FOLL OWING STEPS TO ACHIEVE A＂：PRINT＂LEVEL OF POWER TERMED＇GRADUATIO N．＂：GOSUB3：PRINTTAB（10）＂I．GET I．D．CARD AND REGISTER FOR CLASSE S．＂
1035 IFRE\＄＊RR\＄（18）ANDTT＝4PRINTTAB（10）＂2．PAX TUITION．＂：PRINTIAB（ 10）＂3．ACHIEVE PASSING GRADE IN ENGLISH，CHEMISTRY AND＂：PRINITAB （14）＂PHYSCICAL EDUCATION．＂：PRINTTAB（10）＂4．GET GRADE TRANSCRIPT＂ ＂：PRINTTAB（10）＂5．TAKE PAPERWORX TO COLLEGE DEAN．＂
1040 IFRE \(\$=\) RR \(\$(18)\) ANDTVT＝4PRINTTAB（10）＂6．HOPE COLLEGE DEAN IS I N GOOD MOOD．＂：GOSUB3：GOTO5700
1042 IFRE \(\$=\) RR \(\$(18)\) GOSUB135：IFTTく〉4PRINT＂MAYBE YOU SHOULD GET IT FIRST＂\({ }^{\text {：GOTO570日 }}\)
1045 IFRE \(\$=R R \$(35)\) GOSUB120：IFTT \(=7\) THENPRINT＂THE PAPER IS A CHEAT－ SHEET WITH＂：PRINT＂ALL THE ANSWERS TO THE CHEMISTRY TEST ON ITI＂： GOTO5700
1099 PRINT＂THERE＇S NOTHING HERE TO READ，＂；NMS；＂．＂：GOTO5700
1500 PRINT＂YOU＇VE ALREADY COMPLETED YOUR BUSINESS THERE！MOVE AL ONGI＂：GOTO5720
1525 GOSUB 9000
1530 RES＝RIGHTS（RES，NUM）：IFPL＝2AND（RES＝＂PLASTIC CARD＂ORRES＝＂CARD ＂ORRE \(\$=\)＝I．D．CARD＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) THENGOSUB125：IFTTI＝1THENPRINT＂THE CLERK GLANCE S AT THE＂；RES；＂，WRITES，＂：PRINT＂YOUR NAME DOWN ON A SHEET AND S AYS＇REGISTRATION COMPLETE！＂：SI＝－1000：GOTO5720ELSEGOTO2900
1532 IFPL＝11GOSUB125：IFTT＜＜1PRINT＂YOU DON＇T HAVE A＂；RR\＄（32）：GOT 05700
1534 IFRES＝RR\＄（32）GOSUB125：IFTT＜＞1PRINT＂YOU DON＇T HAVE A＂；RR\＄（3 2）：GOTO 700
1535 IFPL＝11ANDOBく〉1ØDPRINT＂THE＂；RRS（9）；＂CHECRS HIS RECORDS＂：\(F\) RINT＂AND SAYS＇I＇M SORRY，YOU MUST PAY YOUR TUITION BEFORE I CAN ＂：PRINT＂HELP YOU！＂：GOTO578』
1540 IFPL＝7AND（RE\＄＝＂CARD＂ORRE\＄＝＂PLASTIC CARD＂ORRES＝RR\＄（32））THENG OSUB125：IFTT＝1PRINT＂THE＂；RRS（7）；＂CROSS－REFERENCES YOUR CARD WI TH HER RECORDS．＂ELSEPR＝7：GOTO400
1545 IFPLロ7ANDSI＜－100PRINT＂THE＊；RR\＄（7）；＂SLIDES A THICK STACK O F FORMS TO YOU．＂：GOTO5700ELSEIFPL＝7ANDSI \(>=-100 P R I N T " T H E\)＂；RRS（7） ；＂SAYS THAT YOU ARE NOT A REGISTERED STUDENT1＊：PR＝7：GOTO405
1550 IFPL＝23ANDRES＝RR\＄（32）PRINT＂THE＂；RRS（25）；＂SAYS；＂THATS NOT ＂：PRINT＂GOOD ENOUGH，CHUMP！＂：GOSUB2：PRINT＂GIVE IT TO ME！＂：GOTO57 00
1555 IFPL＝23ANDRES＝RRS（33）PRINT＂THE＂\(/\) RRS（25）：＂＇S HAND SHOOTS OU T＂：PRINT＂AND HE SAYS＇LET ME SEE THATI＂：GOTO5700
1557 IFPL＝23ANDRE \(\$=\) RR \(\$(37)\) THENPRINT＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) GIVE IT TO ME，CHUMP！＇＂：GOT 05700
1560 IFPL＝23ANDRES＝RR（10）THENGOSUB127：IFTT＝2PRINT＂THE＂；RRS（25） ；＂＇S FACE TURNS PALE！＂：GOSUB3：PRINT＂HE SAYS ：＇LOOK，I WILL BE F AIR WITH YOU：IF ALL OF＂：PRINT＂YOUR RECORDS ARE STRAIGHT，YOU CA N HAVE THE DIPLOMA！\({ }^{\circ}: \mathrm{MF}=100\) ：GOTO5700
1599 PRINT＂YOU SHOW IT BUT NOTHING HAPPENS．＂：GOTO5700
1600 IFPL \(\langle>2\) THEN PRINT＂NO RESPONSE＂：GOTO5700
2200 FORQ＝1TOCT：IFTR\＄（Q）\(=\) RR \(\$(34)\) THENAB \(=100: N E X T E L S E N E X T\)
2202 IFPL＝11ANDBA \(=500 \mathrm{THENRE} \$=R R \$(10): S C=S C+5: G O T O 11030\)
2205 IFAB＜＞10日PRINT＂THE＂；RR\＄（9）；＂STOPS YOU AS YOU＂：PRINT＂REACH
FOR THE＂；RRS（1Ø）；＂AND SAYS，＂：PRINT＂THAT IS A CONFIDENTIAL FIL
E！I CAN＇T LET YOU SEE IT＂：GOSUB2：PRINT＂UNLESS ．．．＂：GOSUB2：PRINT
＂YOU BRING ME A COPY OF THE MAGAZINE＇PSYCHOLOGY TODAY＂
2210 IFPL＝11ANDAB \(\langle>100 T H E N 5706\)
2230 IFPL \(=11\) ANDAB＝10GANDBAく＞500PRINT＂THE＂；RR\＄（9）；＂SAYS＂FIRST G IVE ME THE MAGAZINE！＂：GOTO5700
2246 IFPL \(=11\) ANDBA \(=500 \mathrm{THENRE}=R \mathrm{R} \$(10): \mathrm{SC}=S C+5:\) GOTO11030
2500 GOSUB9000：RES＝RIGHTS（RES，NU）：IFPL＝7ANDLEFT\＄（RES，I）＝＂Y THEN2 550

\section*{Lising continued}

2505 IFPL＝7THEN10050
2516 IFPL＝8THEN10075
2515 IPPLE11ANDIB＝1PRINT＂THE PSYCHOLOGIST MUMBLES APPROVINGLY AT YOUR RESPONSE ：PRINT＂AND HE SHOWS YOU ANOTHER INBLOT，＂AND THIS ONE？＇\(:\) IB＝2：GOTO5700
2517 IFPL＝11ANDIB＝2PRINT＂＇INTERESTING，INTERESTING．aND WHAT DO YOU THINR OF THIS ONE？\({ }^{\circ}: I B=3: G O T O 5700\)
2526 IFPL＝11ANDIB＝3PRINT＂IHE＂／RRS（9）：＂EROWNS DISAPPOINTEDLY AN D SAYS，＂ALAS，＂：PRINT＂YOU APPEAR RELATIVELY NORMAL．YOU HAVE NO NEED FOR THERAPY．＇：IB＝4：GOTO5706
2549 PRINT＂NO RESPONSE：GOTO5720
255 （ PRINT＂THE＂；RRS（7）；＂NODS HAPPILY AND ASKS TO SEE＂：PRINT＂YO UR STUDENT IDENTIFICATION，＂：PR＝7：GOSUB125：IPTT＝1THEN570日ELSE400 2606 PRINT＂THE＊：RR\＄（7）；＂GIVES YOU A THICK STACK OF FORMS TO CO MPLETE＂：GOTO5700
2619 GOSUB90日6：RES＝RIGHT\＄（RE\＄，NU）：IFPL＝8ANDMN＞＝2000ANDRE\＄＝＂TUITI ON＂ANDBO＜＞106THENMN＝MN－2060：PRINT＂THE＂；RRS（8）；＂TARES YOUR MONE Y AND SLIDES YOU A RECIEPT．＂：RS\＆\((33,8)=1: B 0=100:\) GOTO5700
2615 IFPL＝22ANDMN＞＝10THENGOTO270®ELSEIFPL＝22ANDMN \(<1\) OPRINT＂YOU DO N＇T HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO DO THATI＂：GOTO5700
2620 GOSUB3300：IFYN＝100THEN5706ELSEIFPL＝8AND（RE\＄＂10 DOLLARS＂ORR
 36）ORRE \(=\)＂TRANSCRIPT FEE＂）THENPRINT＂THE BURSAR SLIDES YOU A RECE IPT：＂：RSt \((37,8)=1: M N=M N-10: G T=1: S C=S C+7: G 0 T O 5706\)
2625 PRINT＂PAY WHAT；＂NM\＄；\({ }^{\prime \prime}\)
2630 GOTO5720
2700 PRINT＂THE＂；RR\＄（24）；＂SHAKES HER HEAD AND＂：PRINT＂SAYS＇YOU
HAVE TO PAY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT AT THE BURSAR＇S＂：PRINT＂OFFICE．GE T A transcript receipt FOR IT AND BRING IT BACK HERE＂PRINT＂AND THEN I CAN LET YOU HAVE THE ERRS（36）：GOTO5700
2900 IFSI＞IPRINT＂THE CLERK YELLS，＂THIS PERSON IS NOT COOPERATIN G1 EXPEL HIM！＂GOTO13800ELSEGOTO5706
2975 C2＝1： \(\mathrm{FORQ}=1 \mathrm{TOCT}-1\)
\(2980 \operatorname{IFTR} \$(Q)={ }^{-1}\) THENC2 \(2=\) C2ELSETR \(\$(C 2)=T R \$(Q): C 2=C 2+1\)

3006 STm：IFAL＝0RETURN
3005 FORQ＝1TOCT－1：IFTRS（Q）＝RRS（35）THENDH＝100：NEXTELSENEXT
3010 IFAL \(720=\) RND（10）：IFO＝3CLS：PRINTCHRS（23）＊YOU PASS OUT
FROM TOO
MUCH ALCOHOL \(11^{n}\) ：GOSUB3：CLS：\(A L=1: Q=R N D(C T-1): I P Q=0 T H E N 5700 E L S E R E\) \(\$=T R \$(0): T R S(Q)={ }^{=\pi} ; F O R U=1 T 037: I F R E S=R R \$(U) T H E N Q Q=U: G O T O 3090 E L S E N\) EXT
3026 IFST＝1PRINT＂WHEN YOU AWAKEN，YOU DISCOVER THAT SOME OF YOUR ＂：PRINT＂EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN STOLEN！＂：GOSUB3：ALs \(1: S T=0: S C=S C+3: R E T\) URN
3050 RETURN
3089 PRINT＂GLITCH．＂：GOTO5706
\(3090 \mathrm{TFOQ}=6 \mathrm{THEN} 5700\)
\(3095 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{RND}(26): \mathrm{QH}=\mathrm{Q}: \mathrm{RS}(\mathrm{QQ}, \mathrm{Q})=1: \mathrm{ST}=1: \operatorname{GOTO} 3020\)
3100 IFBO＜＞100PRINT＂YOU HAVE TO PAY YOUR TUITION FIRSTI＂：GOTO570 6
 HE ENTIRE CURRICULA FIRST！＂：GOTO5700
3110 IFGT＝OPRINT＂THE＂；RRS（24）：＂SAYS＂THAT COSTS＂：PRINT＂10 DOLL ARS FOR THATI＇M：GOTO570日
3115 IPGT〈〉10日PRINT＂THE＂\(;\) RRS（24）：＂SAYS＇GIVE ME THE \(\quad\) ；RRS（37）： GOTO5700
3120 IFGT＝100PRINT＊THE＂／RR\＄（24）；＂GIVES YOU THE m；RRS（36）：RS每（3 \(6,22)=1: \operatorname{RE} \$=\operatorname{RR}(36): G T=500: S C=S C+3: G O T O 11630\)
3149 PRINT＂GET WHAT？\({ }^{*}\) ：GOTO5700
\(330 \emptyset\) IFMN 1010 ANDPL＝8AND（RES＝＂ 10 DOLLARS＂ORRES＝＂FOR GRADE TRANSCRI PT＂ORRE \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)＂FOR GRADE TRANSCRIPTS＂ORRES＝RR\＄（36）ORRE\＄＝＂TRANSCRIPT＂） PRINT＂YOU DON＇T RAVE THAT MUCH MONEY1＂：GOSUB2：YN＝100
3305 IFGTm 1 PRINT＂YOU ALREADY DID THAT！＂：YN＝109：RETURN
3310 RETURN
3400 IFCT＞5PRINT＂DROP SOMETHING FIRST！！！＂：QQ＝100
3410 RETURN
3590 IFDN＝0THENPRINT＂THE＂；RR\＄（25）；＂CHUCKLES．＂HEH HEHI＂：PRINT＂ YOU DIDN＇T THINK IT＇D BE THAT EASY，DIDJA？＇＂：GOSUB3
3505 IFBO＜＞1 0 日PRINT＂YOU HAVEN＇T EVEN PAID YOUR TUITION YETI＂\＆GOT 05700
3510 GOSUB3：PRINT：IFCM＝16GANDEN \(>=3\) ANDPE \(=100\) THEN \(3526 E L S E P R I N T * Y O U\) HAVEN＇T EVEN GONE THROUGH THE CURRICULA YET！！！＂：GOTO57日®
3520 IFDN＝0PRINT＂\({ }^{\text {EIRST }}\) OF ALL，LET ME SEE YOUR STUDENT IDENTIFI CATION！：GOTO5700
353日 IFDN\＃1PRINT＊NOW GIVE ME YOUR GRADE TRANSCRIPTI＂：GOTO5700
3540 IFDN＝2PRINT＂AGAIN THE DEAN STANDS IN YOUR WAY！＂：GOSUB3：PRIN T：：PRINT＂＇HMM．．．WE SEEM TO HAVE TEMPORARILLY LOST YOUR RECORDS！＂ ：GOSUB3：PRINT＂DO YOU HAVE ANY PROOF THAT YOU PAID YOUR TUITION？＂ ：G0T05700
3550 IFDN＞2ANDMF＝OPRINT＂THE＊：RR（25）；＂FROWNS DISGUSTEDLY．＂：GOS UB3：PRINT＂HE SAYS＇I DON＇T LIRE YOUR PACE！＂：PRINT：GOSUB2：PRINT＂Y OU＇VE GOT ALL THE PAPERWORK，BUT I＇M NOT GOING＂：PRINT＂TO GIVE YO U THE DIPLOMA！：GOSUB3；PRINT TOUGH LUCK，KIDDO！HEH，HEH＂：GOTOS7 60
3555 IFDN \(>2\) ANDMF \(=106\) PRINT＂MUMBLING ANGRILY，THE＂；RRS（25）：PRINT＂ STANDS ASIDE AND SAYS，＂TAKE IT，THEN1＂＇：RES＝RRS（26）：PRINT＂＇YOU HAVE WON ．．．＂：SC＝SC＋50：GOTO11030

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\section*{\({ }^{\text {m }}\) TRS80 color}

From the January 1981 issue of the CSRA Computer

\section*{Club newsietter}

There was some amusement at the Novem－ ber meeting when the Radio Shack repre－ sentatives stated that the software in the ROM cartridges could not be copied．This month＇s 68 Micro dournal reported they had disassembled the programs on ROM by covering some of the connector pins with tape．They promise details next month．Never tell a hobbyist something can＇t be done！This magazine seems to be the only source so far of technical infomations on the TRS－80 color computer＇＂．Devoted to SS－50 6800 and 6809 machines up to now， 68 Micro Journal plans to include the TRS－60 6809 unit in future issues．

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\section*{Listing contimued}

3599 PRINT＂GET WHAT？＂：GOTO5700
3600 CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂YOU MOVE AWAY FROM THE UNIVERSITY！＂
3605 FORQ \(=1\) TOCT－1：IFTR \((Q)=\) RR \(\$(26)\) PRINT：PRINT＂YOU HAVE GOTTEN TH
E TREASURED DIPLOMA！！＂：PRINT：PRINT＂YOU WINI！！＂：PRINT：PRINT＂WOULD
YOU LIIKE TO TRY AGAIN？＂：GOTO 365 ELSENEXT
3610 PRINT：PRINT＂BUT YOU DON＇T HAVE THE DIPLOMA！＂：PRINT：PRINT＂YO U LOSE！＂：PRINT：PRINT＂WOULD YOU LIKE TO TRY AGAIN？＂
3650 CHS＝INKEY\＄：IFCHS＝＂Y＂ORCH\＄＝＂N＂THEN3660ELSE3650
3666 IFCHS＝＂Y＂THENRUNELSEEND
522ø CLS：PRINT®79，＂CHARACTER＇S ATTRIBUTES＂：GOTO523日
523 PRINT：PRINT＂STATUS ：＂；：IFSCくI6THENPRINT＂INCOMING FRESHMAN＂E
LSEIFSC＞＝10ANDSC＜2GPRINT＂SOPHOMORE＂ELSEIFSC＞＝2日ANDSC＜30PRINT＂JUN IOR＂ELSEIFSC＞＝3日ANDSC＜40PRINT＂JUNIOR＂ELSEIFSC＞＝40ANDSC＜50PRINT＂S TUCK－UP SENIOR＂ELSEIFSC＞79PRINT＂GRADUATE！＂
5235 PRINT：PRINT＂PLACE ：ANYSTATE UNIVERSITY＂：PRINT
5245 PRINT＂TOTAL DOLLARS－\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) MN
5246 PRINT®577，＂EQUIPMENT：＂；IFCT＝1PRINT＠769，＂NOTHING＂ELSEFORQ＝ 1TOCT：PRINTTR（ 0 ），：NEXT
5247 IFNMS＝＂＂THEN5250ELSEPRINTQ512，＂CHARACTER＇S NAME－＂；NM\＄
5248 PRINT＠577，＂EQUIPMENT ：＂，：IFCT＝1PRINT＠769，＂NOTHING＂ELSEFORQ＝ 1TOCT：PRINTTR\＄（Q），：NEXTQ：GOSUB2：RETURN
5249 GOSUB 3 ：RETURN
5250 PRINTC833，＂WHAT DO YOU NAME THIS CHARACTER？＂
5251 INPUT NM\＄：IFLEN（NM\＄）＞12PRINT＂MAXIMUM OF 12 CHARACTERS，PLEA SEI＂：GOTO5251ELSEGOTO5247
5298 \(\operatorname{GEN}=\operatorname{RND}(6)+\operatorname{RND}(6)+\operatorname{RND}(6): \operatorname{IFGEN}=18\) THENGEN＝GEN＋RND（6）ELSEGEN＝ GEN：RETURN
5500 GOTO5720
 E\＄：GOTO5900ELSEGOTO5900
 ＂COMMAND ？＂：INPUTRES\＄
5730 GOTO5900
5750 IFPL＝1AND（RES＝＂S＂ORRES＝＂N＂）THEN5855
5755 IFPL＝2AND（RES＝＂N＂ORRES＝＂W＂ORRES＝＂E＂）THEN5857
5769 IFPL＝3ANDRE \(\${ }^{*}\)＂W＂THENPL＝PL－1：GOTO572g
 HEN5 861
5768 IFPL＝5AND（RES＝＂E＂ORRES＝＂D＂ORRES＝＂DOWN＂）THEN5863
5770 IPPL＝6AND（RES＝＂N＂ORRES＝＂S＂ORRES＝＂W＂）THEN5868
5772 IFPL＝7ANDRES＝＂W＂THENPL＝10：GOTO5720
5774 IFPL＝8ANDRES＝＂N＂THENPL＝6：GOTO5726

878
5778 IFPL＝16AND（RE\＄＝＂N＂ORRE\＄＝＂S＂ORRE \(\$=" W " O R R E \$=" E ")\) THEN5872
5780 IFPL＝11ANDRES＝＂S＂THENPL＝10：GOT05720
5782 IFPL \(=12\) ANDRE \(\$={ }^{*}\) N＂\({ }^{\text {THENPL }}=10:\) GOTO5720
5784 IFPL＝13ANDRES＂＂S＂THENPL＝6：GOTO5729
5786 IFPL＝14AND（RES＝＂E＂ORLEFT\＄（RE\＄，1）＝＂U＂ORLEFT\＄（RES，1）＝＂D＂）THEN
5874
5788 IPPL＝15AND（RES＝＂N＂ORRES＝＂S＂ORRES＝＂E＂ORRES＝＂W＂）THEN5876
5790 ITPL＝17ANDRES＝＂N＂THENPL＝15：GOTO5720
5792 IFPL＝16ANDRE \(\$=\)＂S＂THENPL＝15：GOTO5720
5794 IFPL＝18AND（RES＝＂N＂ORRE \(\$=\)＂W＂ORRE \(\$=" S "\) ）THEN5878
5796 TPPL＝19ANDRE\＄＝＂S＂THENPL＝18：GOTO5728
5798 TFPL＝20AND（LEFT\＄（RE\＄，1）＝＂U＂ORLEFT\＄（RE\＄，1）＝＂D＂ORRES＝＂E＂）THEN
5880
580 ITPL＝21AND（ RES＝＂S＂ORRES＝＂W＂ORRES＝＂E＂）THEN5882
5862 IFPL＝22ANDRE \(\$={ }^{-N}{ }^{N}\)＂THENPL＝21：GOTO5720
5864 IFPL＝23ANDRE \(\$=\)＂W＂THENPL＝21：GOTO572

5808 IFPL＝24ANDRE \(\$=\)＂E＂THENPL＝25：GOTO5720
5810 IFPL＝25ANDRE \(\$=\)＂W＂THENPL \(=24\) ：GOTO5720
5812 IFRL＝26ANDRES＝＂N＂THENPL＝18：GOTO5720
5856 PRINT：PRINT＂YOU CANNOT GO THAT DIRECTIONI＂：GOTO572日

5857 IFRE \(\$={ }^{-N " T H E N P L=P L} 1\)－\(:\) GOTO5720ELSEIFRES＝＂E＂THENPL＝PL＋1：GOTO5 720ELSEPL＝PL＋2：GOTO5720
5859 IFRE \(\$=\)＂W＂THENPL \(=1\) ：GOTO5720ELSEIFRE \(\$=\)＂U＂THENPL \(=5\) ：GOTO5720ELS EPL＝9：GOTO572日
5861 IFPL＝4AND（RES＝＂U＂ORRE \(\$=\)＝＂UP＂）THENPL＝5：GOTO5720ELSEIFRE \(\$=\)＂D＂ 0
RRE \(\$=\)＂DOWN＂ANDPL＝4THENPL＝9：GOTO5720ELSEIFRE\＄＝＂E＂ANDPL＝4THENPL＝2： GOTO5720
5863 IFLEFT \(\$(\) RES， 1\()=\)＂D＂THENPL＝4：GOTO5720ELSEIFLEFT \(\$(R E S, 1)=" E " T H\) ENPL＝6：GOTO5720
5868 1FRES＝＂N＂ANDPL＝6THENPL＝13：GOT05720ELSEIFRES＝＂S＂ANDPL＝6THENP \(\mathrm{L}=8\) ：GOTO5720ELSEIFRE \(\$=\)＂W＂ANDPL＝6THENPL＝5：GOTO5720
587日 IFLEFT \((\) RE \(\$, 1)=\)＂U＂ANDPL＝9THENPL＝4：GOTO572日ELSEIFPL＝9ANDLEFT
\＄（RES，1）＝＂D＂THENPL＝14：GOTO572日ELSEIFPL＝9ANDRES＝＂E＂THENPL＝10：GOTO 5720
 NPL＝12：GOTO5720ELSEIFPL＝19ANDRE \(\$=\)＂W＂THENPL \(=9:\) GOTO5720ELSEIFPL＝10 ANDRE \(=\)＝＂E＂THENPL＝7：GOTO5720
5874 IFPL＝14AND（LEFTS（RES，1）＝＂U＂）THENPL＝9：GOTO572＠ELSEIFPL＝14AND
 15：GOTO5720
5876 IFPL＝15ANDRE \(\$=\)＂\(N\)＂THENPL＝16：GOTO572日ELSEIFPL＝15ANDRES＝＂S＂THE NPL＝17：GOTO5720ELSEIFPL＝15ANDRE \(\$=\)＂W＂THENPL＝14：GOTO5720ELSETPPL＝1

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\section*{Lisring comanued}

5ANDRES＝＂E＂THENPL＝18：GOTO572B
5878 IFPL＝18ANDRE\＄＝＂N＂THENPL＝19：GOTO5720ELSEIFPL＝18ANDRE\＄＝＂W＂THE

5880 IFPL＝20ANDLEFTS（RES， 1 ）\(=\)＂U＂THENPL \(=14\) ： \(\operatorname{GOTO5720ELSEIFPL=20ANDL~}\) EFTS（RES，1）＝＂D＂THENPL＝24：GOTO5720ELSEIFPL＝20ANDRE\＄＂E＂THENPL＝21： GOTO5720
5882 IFPL＝21ANDRE \(\$=\)＂S＂THENPL＝22：GOT05720ELSEIFPL＝21ANDRE \(\$=\)＂W＂THE NPL＝20：GOTO5720ELSEIFPL＝21ANDRE\＄＝＂E＂THENPL＝23：GOTO5720
5899 PRINT＂YOU CAN＇T GO IN THAT DIRECTIONI＂：GOTO5720
5900 IFRES＝＂N＂ORRES＝＂S＂ORRES＝＂W＂ORRES＝＂E＂ORRES＝＂UP＂ORRES＝＂DOWN＂O RRES＝＂U＂ORRES＝＂D＂THEN5750
5910 IFLEFTS（RE\＄，4）＝＂SHOW＂THENNU＝LEN（RE\＄）－5：GOTO1525ELSEIFLEFTS（ RES，7）＝＂PRODUCE＂THENNU＝LEN（RE\＄）－8：GOTO1525
5920 IFRES＝＂LOOK＂ORRE \(\$=\)＂LOOK AROUND＂THEN5720
5930 IFLEFT \(\$(\) RES， 4\()=\) DROP＂THENNU \(=\) LEN \((\) RES \()-5:\) GOTO16000

5945 IFLEFTS（RES，3）\(=\)＂SAY＂THENNU＝LEN（RES）－4：GOT02500
5950 IFLEFT \((\) RE \(\$, 3)=\)＂PAY＂THENNU \(=\) LEN（RES \()-4\) ：GOTO2610
5955 IFLEFT \((\) RE \(\$\) ，4）\(=\)＂GIVE＂THENNU \(=\) LEN（RE \(\$\) ）-5 ：GOTO20500
5960 IFLEFTS（RES，3）＝＂SIT＂THENNU＝LEN（RE\＄）－4：GOTO20000
5965 IPLEFTS（RES，4）＝＂OPEN＂THENNU＝NU－5：GOTO21600
5978 IFRE \(\$=\)＂RAISE HAND＂THENGOTO 22 日6®
5975 IFLEFT\＄（RES，4）＝＂CHUG＂THENNU＝LEN（RE\＄）－5：GOTO2250日ELSEIFLEFT\＄ （RE\＄，5）\(=\)＂DRINK＂THENNU \(=\) LEN（RES）\(-6:\) GOTO22509

 IFLEFTS（RES \(\$, 4\) ）\(=\)＂GOTO＂THENNUM＝LEN（RES \(\$\) ）-5 ：GOTOI日000ELSEIFLEFT（R ES \(\$, 5)=\)＂GO TO＂\(T H E N N U M=L E N(R E S \$)-6: G O T O 10006 E L S E I F L E F T S(R E S \$, 7)="\)


 ＞100THEN80日
6006 IFLEFT\＄（RE\＄，8）＝＂FILL OUT＂ORLEFT\＄（RE\＄，8）＝＂COMPLETE＂THENNU＝LE N（RES）－9：GOTO805
6010 IFLEFT\＄（RES\＄，7）＝＂PICK UP＂THENNUM＝LEN（RES\＄）－9：GOTO11000ELSEI FLEFT \(\$(\) RES \(\$, 3)=\) CGET＂THENNUM＝LEN（RES \(\$\) ）\(-4:\) GOTO11000
6015 IFLEFTS（RE\＄，4）＝＂READ＂THENNUM＝LEN（RE\＄）-5 ：GOTO1000
662 IFRES＝＂FLUSH TOILET＂ANDPL＝13THENPRINT＂THE TOILET FLUSHES＂：\(G\) OTO570®
6625 IFRES \(=\)＂STAND UP＂THENPRINT＂YOU＇RE STANDING．＂：GOTO5700

（ \(\mathrm{RE} \$, 5\) ）\(=\)＂BEGIN＂ \(\operatorname{THENNU}=\operatorname{LEN}(\) RE \(\$)-6:\) GOTO21500
6150 IFRES \(\$=\)＂INVENTORY＂ORRES \(\$=\)＂INV＂ORRES \(\$=\)＂INUEN＂THENGOSUB5220：\(G\) OT05726
6160 IFLEFT（RES，5）＝＂THROW＂THENNU＝LEN（RES）－6：GOTO31006
6999 PRINT：PRINT＂I DON＇T KNOW HOW TO＂；RES：GOTO57日0PRINT＂：GOTO57 20
9ø日® IFNUMく＝øGOTO5720
9010 RETURN
10000 GOSUB9000
10010 RES \(\$=\) RIGHT（RE2 \(\$\) ，NUM）
10015 IF（PL＝2ANDRES＝RR\＄（1）ANDFM＜＞100）PRINT＂YOU REACH THE＂；RR\＄（1 ）＂\({ }^{\text {AND }}\) A＂：PRINT＂BORED LOORING RECEPTIONIST SLIDES A FORM AND A＂ ：PRINT＂PENCIL AT YOU．＂：GOTO570の

16025 IFPL＝2ANDSI \(>1\) THEN 2900 ELSEIPPL＝2ANDRES＝RRS（2）ANDSI \(>=\) ØTHENPR INT＂THE CLERK BEHIND THE DESK DEMANDS TO SEE YOUR＂：PRINT＂STUDEN T IDENTIFICATIONI＂： \(\mathrm{SI}=\mathrm{SI}+1:\) GOTO570
10630 IFPL＝2ANDRE \(\$=\) RRS（2）ANDSI \(<-100 T H E N P R I N T\) YOU HAVE COMPLETED YOUR BUSINESS THERE！MOVE ALONG！＂：GOTO572』
16050 IFPL＝7PRINT＂THE＂；RRS（7）；＂ASKS IF YOU＂：PRINT＂WANT FINANCI AL AID．\({ }^{\text {：GOTO }}\) ： 100
16075 IFPL＝8ANDBO＜＞100PRINT＂THE＂；RRS（8）；＂GLANCES UP AT YOU AND
＂：PRINT＂SAYS＇YOU OWE US 2日00 DOLLARS FOR THIS TERM＇S TUITION！＂：
 T YOU DO NOT HAVE THE MONEY！＂：PR＝8：GOTO405
10180 IPPL＝8ANDBO＜＞100THENGOSUB125：IFTT＜＞1THENPRINT＂THE＂；RR（8） ；ASSKS FOR YOUR STUDENT IDENTIFICATIONI＂：GOSUB3：PR＝8：GOTO40』
\(16085 \mathrm{IFPL}^{2}=8 \mathrm{ANDB} 0=16 \operatorname{CTHENPRINT}^{-1}\) NOW THAT YOU VE PAID YOUR TUITION ，THE BURSAR HAS＂：PRINT＂LOST INTEREST IN YOU．＂：GOTO5720
10100 IFPL＝11AND（RE\＄＝RR\＄（9）ORRE \(\$=\)＂PSYCHOLOGIST＂ORRE \(\$=R R \$(11)\) ）AND BO＝10日PRINT＂THE＂；RRS（9）：＂ASKS YOU TOO HAVE A SEAT．＂：IB＝1：GOTO 700
10102 IFPL＝11ANDBO＜＞100PRINT＂THE＂；RR\＄（9）；＂ASKS TO SEE YOUR STU DENT IDENTIFICATION！＂：GOSUB125：IFTT＝1THENGOTOI535ELSEPRINT＂THE＂ ；RRS（9）；＂SAYS THAT YOU MUST HAVE IDENTIFICATION＂：PRINT＂BEFORE H E CAN HELP YOU＂：GOTO570
10105 IFPL＝11ANDRE \(\$=R R \$(10)\) ANDAB＜＞100PRINT＂THE \(=\) ；RRS（9）；＂BLOCRS
YOUR PATHI＂：PRINT＂AND YOU CANNOT GET TO IT．＂：GOTO579日
10125 IFPL＝12ANDBO＜＞10日THENPRINT＂THE MAN CHECKS HIS CLASS＂：PRINT ＂ROSTER AND SAYS＇YOU MUST PAY YOUR TUITION BEFORE I CAN＂：PRINT＂ ADMIT YOU TO CLASS 1＂：GOTO570日
\(1613 \boxminus 1 F P L=12\) AND（ \(R E \$=R R \$(12)\) ORRE \(\$=R R \$(13)\) ）THENGOTO140ELSEIFPL＝12 ANDRE\＄＝RR（14）TEENPRINT＂THE＂；RR\＄（14）；＂ASKS YOU TO SIT DOWN1＂：G OTO5700
16150 IFPL＝13ANDRES＝＂TOILET＂THENPRINT＂SCRATCHED ON THE WALL BY T HE TOILET IS INDECIPHERABLE MESSAGE ：＂：GOSUB3：PRINT：PRINT＂

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TheN wHAT is tHE oPPos ItE OF PROGRESS？＂：PRINT：GOTO5700
10155 IPPL＝13ANDRE \(\$={ }^{\prime \prime}\) SINK＂THENPRINT＂THE SINK APPEARS TO BE NORMA L．＂：GOTO5700
10175 IFPL＝26ANDRE \(\$=\) RRS（29）PRINTRR\＄（29）：＂SAYS，YOU KNOW WHAT I AM．．．\(?^{\prime \prime}:\) GOSUB3：PRINT＂＇．．．A ZITII！＇m：PRINT＂AND HE SPITS HALF－CH EWED FOOD ALL OVER YOU1＂：GOTO5700
10180 IFPL＝26ANDRES＝RR\＄（30）PRINT＂BLUTO SAYS，＇THATS GOOD STUFF！＇ ＂：GOTO5700
16185 IFPL＝26ANDRE \(\$=R R \$(31)\) PRINT＂THE－\(/\) RRS（31）；＂HAS THE INITIAL S＇DH＇ON IT．＂：GOTO5700
10200 IFPL＝25ANDRE\＄＝RR\＄（27）ANDPE〈＞100PRINT＂THE＂；RR（27）；＂LOOKS
AT YOU AND＂：PRINT＂SAYS，＇ANOTHER WIMP！＇＂：GOSUB2：PRINT：PRINT＂＇TO PASS PHYS ED，YOU GOTTA JOG 40 LAPS AROUND THE TRACK．＂：GOSUB2： PRINT＂THAT＇S 5 MILES．IF YA CAN＇T DO IT，YA DON＇T PASS．\({ }^{\prime \prime}:\) ：GOTO57 00
10210 IFPL＝25ANDRES＝RR\＄（27）ANDPE＝100PRINT＂＇GET LOST，KID！YOU＇VE ALREADY PASSED PHYS EDI＇＊：GOTO5700
10225 IFPL＝22ANDRE \(\$=R R \$(24)\) THENPRINT＂THE＂；RRS（24）；＂LOOKS AT YO U EXPECTANTLY．＊GOTO570 0
16236 IFPL＝17ANDRE\＄＝RR\＄（19）PRINT＂THE＂；RRS（19）；＂IGNORES YOU．＂：G \(0 T 05760\)
10235 IFPL＝16ANDRE \(\$=\) RR（16）PRINT＂THE＂；RRS（16）：＂LOOKS AT YOU EX PECTANTLY．＂：GOTO5700
10246 IFPL＝16ANDRE \(\$=\) RR \(\$(17)\) PRINT＂THE＂；RR\＄（17）；＂LOOKS LIKE A NO RMAL＂：RRS（17）：GOTO5700
10245 IFPL＝16ANDRES＝RRS（18）PRINT＂THE＂；RRS（18）；＂SITS FACE DOWN ON THE＂；RR\＄（17）：GOTO5700
10256 IFPL＝25ANDRE \(\$=\) RR \(\$(28)\) PRINT＂YOU ARE AT THE＂；RR\＄（28）；GOTO57 00
10255 IFPL＝23ANDRES＝RRS（25）PRINT＂THE＂；RR\＄（25）；＂LOORS AT YOU WI TH DISGUST．＂GOTO57日0
1026 IFPL＝23AND（RE \(=\)＝＂DIPLOMA＂ORRES＝RRS（26））PRINT＂YOU APPROACH T HE M RR\＄（26）：GOTO5700
10275 IFRE \(\$=\) RR \(\$(23)\) PRINT＂THE＂；RR\＄（23）；＂IS OVERELOWING WITH GAR BAGE．＂：GOTO5700
10280 IFRE \(\$=R R \$(20)\) ANDPL＝19PRINT＂TRE＂；RR\＄（20）；＂SAYS＇SIT DOWN！ －＂：GOTO5700
10285 IFRE \(\$=\) RR \(\$(21)\) ORRE \(\$=R R \$(23)\) ANDPL＝190RRE \(\$=R R \$(22)\) ANDPL＝19PRI NT＂YOU APPROACH THE＂；RE\＄：GOTO5706
10290 IFRE \(=\)＝RR（13）PRINT＂YOU APPROACH THE＂；RRS（13）：GOTO5760
10295 IFRE \(\$=R R \$(3)\) ANDPL＝30RRE \(\$=R R \$\)（4）ANDPL＝30RRE \(\$=R R \$(5)\) ANDPL \(=3 P\) RINT＂YOU APPROACH THE＂；RES：GOTO5700
10999 GOTO19999
11900 GOSUB9000：GOSUB2975
11010 RE2\＄＝RIGHT\＄（RE2\＄，NUM）
 0
11016 IFPL＝11ANDRE\＄＝RR\＄（11）THENPRINT＂THE＂；RR\＄（9）\％＂GRABS THE＂ RR\＄（11）：PRINT＂AWAY FROM YOU AND SAYS，＇THESE ARE MINE．＇＂：GOTO57＠ 0
11017 IFPL＝11ANDRES＝RRS（10）THEN22日日ELSEIFPL＝12ANDRE\＄＝＂TEST＂THEN PRINT＂YOU CANNOT TAKE A TEST FORM OUT OF THE CLASSROOM！＂：GOTO570 0
11020 IFRE \(\$=R R \$(1) O R R E \$={ }^{\prime \prime}\) TOILET＂ORRE \(\$=\)＂SINK＂ORRES＝RR\＄（16）ORRE\＄＝R RS（17）ORRES＝RRS（14）ORRES＝RRS（13）ORRES＝RRS（12）ORRE \(\$=R R \$(7) O R R E S=R\) R\＄（ \(\theta\) ）ORRE \(\$=R R \$(9)\) ORRE \(\$=R R \$(2)\) ORRE \(\$=R R \$(6) 0 R R E \$=R R \$(19)\) ORRE \(\$=R R \$(\) 20）ORRE \(=\) RR \(\$(24)\) ORRE \(\$=R R \$(25)\) ORRE \(\$=R R \$(27) T H E N G O T O 140\)
11021 IFRES＝RR\＄（28）ORRES＝RR\＄（29）THEN140
11022 IFPL＝16ANDRES＝RRS（18）THEN700ELSEIFPL＝16ANDRES＝RR\＄（32）THEN7 30
11023 IFPL＝26ANDRES＝RR（31）THEN906
11025 IFPL \(=22\) ANDRE \(\$=\) RR \(\$(36)\) ANDGT \(\langle>500\) THEN310 0

11028 IFPL＝8ANDGT＜＞1ANDRES＝RR\＄（37）THENPRINT＂THE BURSAR SAYS THA T WILL BE 10 DOLLARS，PLEASE．＂：GOTO5700
11030 GOSUB3406：IFQQ＝100THEN570日ELSEYN＝0：FORQ＝1TO37：IFRE \(\$=\) RR \(\$(Q)\) ANDRS \((Q, P L)=1 T H E N Y N=1: Q 5=0: Q=37\)
11035 NEXTQ：IFYN＝1THEN18500ELSEPRINT＂WHERE DO YOU SEE TEAT？＂：GOT 05720
11999 GOTO19999
13890 PRINT＂YOU ARE ESCORTED OUT OF THE UNIVERSITY！＂：GOTO30000 15499 GOTO19999
15500 GOSUB 9000 ：RES＝RIGHTS（RES；NU）
15505 YN＝0：IFRES＝RR\＄（3）THENFORQ＝1TOCT：IFTRS（Q）＝RRS（3）THENPRINT＂Y OU HAVE EATEN THE HAM SANDWICH．＂：TR \(\$(0)={ }^{\circ \prime \prime}:\) GOSUB2975：0：CT＋1：NEXT Q：GOTO5720ELSENEXTQ：PRINT＂MAYBE YOU SHOULD GET IT FIRST．＊GOTOI4 0

15999 GOTO19999
16000 GOSUB9000：RES＝RIGHTS（RES，NU）：GOSUB2975
\(16010 \mathrm{YN}=0\) ； \(\mathrm{FORQ}=1\) TOCT：IFRE \(S=T \mathrm{R} S(Q)\) THENYN \(=1: Q 4=Q: Q=C T+1\)
16020 NEXTQ：IFYN＝1THENFORQ＝1TO37：IFRE \(\$=R R \$(Q)\) THENPRINT＂YOU DROP
THE＂；RE\＄：RS名（Q，PL）＝1：TRS（04）＝＂＂：GOTO5720ELSENEXTQ

18499 GOTO19999
18500 GOSUB3400：IFQQ＝100THEN570日ELSEPRINT：PRINT＂THE MOST YOU CAN CARRY AT ANY TIME IS 5 ITEMS＂：PRINT：PRINT＂YOU ARE PRESENTLY CAR

\section*{Lisling continued}

RYING＂：CT－1；＂ITEMS．＂：PRINT：PRINT＂DO YOU CARRY THE＂：RES；＂WITH YOU？＂
\(18505 \mathrm{CH} \$=\) INKEY \(\$\) ：IFCH \(\$={ }^{\text {＂}}\) Y＂ORCH \(\$=\)＂N＂THEN18510ELSE18505
18507 IFQS \(>0\) THEN18600
18510 IFCH\＄＝\({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{*}}\) THENGOTO5720
 \(=C T+1:\) GOSUB5220： \(\mathrm{FM}=100:\) GOTO5720
18520 IFRES＝RRS（3）THENTR \(\$(C T)=R R \$(3): C T=C T+1: R S \&(3, P L)=0: G O S U B 52\) 20：GOTO5720ELSEIFRES＝RRS（4）THENTRS（CT）＝RRS（4）：RS\％（4，PL）＝9：CT＝CT＋ 1：GOSUB5220：GOTO5720ELSEIFRES＝RR\＄（5）THENTRS（CT）＝RR\＄（5）：RS\％（5，PL） ＝0：CT＝CT＋1：GOSUB522日：GOTO572日
18600 RS\％\((Q 5, \mathrm{PL})=0\) ：TRS（CT）\(=\mathrm{RR} \$(\mathrm{Q} 5): \mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{CT}+1: \operatorname{GOSUB} 5220: 05=0: \mathrm{Q4}=0: \mathrm{G}\) 0 TO5720
18999 GOTOL9999
19999 PRINT：PRINT＂I DON＇T SEE A＂；RES＂HEREI＂：GOTO5720
20000 GOSUB9000：RESERIGHT§（RES，NU）：IFPL＝11ANDAB＜＞100PRINT＂THE＊ RR\＄（9）；＂SHOVES THE＂；RRS（11）：PRINT＂AT YOU AND ASKS＇WHAT DOES T HIS SUGGEST TO YOU？＂：IB＝1：GOTO5700
20010 IF（PL＝120RPL \(=19\) ）ANDBO＜＞100PRINT＂WHILE YOU FIND A CHAIR，TH E MAN CHECKS HIS＂；PRINT＂CLASS ROSTER，HE SAYS＇YOU MUST PAY YOUR
TUITION BEFORE I＂：PRINT＂CAN ADMIT YOU TO CLASS！＂：GOTO57＠0
20015 IPPL＝12ANDBO \(=100 P R I N T\)＂THE \(\quad\) RRS（14）：＂SAYS YOU MAY BEGIN＂： PRINT＂THE TEST WHEN YOU＇RE READY．：GOTO5760
20020 IFPL＝19ANDBO＝10GERINT＂THE＂；RRS（20）；＂SAYS＂RAISE YOUR HAN D WHEN＂：PRINT＂YOU＇RE READY TO BEGIN．：GOTO570®
20499 PRINT＂YOU SIT DOWN．＂：GOTO5790
20500 GOSUB9000：RES＝RIGHTS（RES，NU）：IFPL，\(=11\) THENFORQ＝1TOCT：IFTRS（Q

20505 IFPL＝11ANDAB＝100ANDRES＝RRS（34）THENPRINT＂THE＊RRS（9）：＂GRE EDILY GRABS THE MAGAZINE AND SAYS ：PRINT＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) THANK YOU！THE FOLDER IS YOURS IF YOU WANT IT．\({ }^{*}:\) GOTO5706
20510 IFPL＝16ANDRE \(\$=\operatorname{RR} \$(32)\) THENFORQ \(=1\) TOCT－1：IFTR \(\$(0)=R R \$(32) T H E N\) EX＝100： \(\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{CT}+1: S \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{SC}+3:\) PRINT＂THE＂；RR\＄（16）；＂TARES YOUR＂；RRS（32） ：RE\＄＝RRS（32）：NEXT：GOTO16010ELSENEXT
26515 IPPL＝16ANDRE \(\$=R R \$(18) T H E N F O R Q=1 T O C T-1: I F T R \$(Q)=R R S(18) T H E N\) E2 \(=100: 0=C T+1:\) PRINT＂THE＂\(\quad\) RRS（16）；＂TAKES BACK THE BOOR．＂：RE\＄＝RR \＄（18）：NEXT：GOTO16010ELSENEXT
20520 IFRL＝22THENGOSUB122：IFTT＝8THENGT＝100；PRINT＂THE＂；RRS（24）；
 NEXT：GT＝1010：GOTO5700ELSENEXT：GT＝100：GOTO5700
26525 IFPL \(=23\) ANDRE \(\$=R R \$\)（32）ANDDN＝＠THENGOSUB125：IFTT＝1PRINT＂THE－ ；RRS（25）；＂TAKES YOUR＂／RRS（32）：PRINT＂AND CASUALLY POCRETS IT．H E GRINS AT YOU．＂：DN＝1：FORQ＝1TOCT－1：IFTR\＄（Q）＝RR\＄（32）THENTR（Q）＝＂＂ ：NEXT：GOTO5708ELSENEXT：GOTO5790
20536 IFPL＝23ANDRES＝RR§（36）ANDDN＝1THENGOSUB124：IFTT＝9PRINT＂THE＂ ；RR\＄（25）；TAKES YOUR＂；RRS（36）；＂＂：PRINT＂CRUMPLES IT INTO A TIG HT BALL AND EATS IT！＂：DN＝2：FORQ＝1TOCT－1：IFTR \(\$(0)=R R \$(36) T H E N T R \$(\) Q）\(=\mathrm{mH}\) ：NEXT ：GOTO5700ELSENEXT ：GOTO5700
20535 IFPL＝23ANDRE \(\$=\) RR（33）ANDDN＝2THENGOSUB119：IFTT＝11PRINT＂THE ＂；RRS（25）；＂SWEARS ANGRILY AND TEARS＂：PRINT＂THE \({ }^{*}\) ；RRS（33）；＂INTO TINY PIECES \(!^{*}: D N=3: F O R Q=1 T O C T-1: I F T R \$(Q)=R R \$(33) T H E N T R \$(Q)={ }^{* \prime *}: Q=\) CTH 1 ：NEXT：GOTO5700ELSENEXT：GOTO5700
20540 IPPL＝23ANDRES＝RR\＄（10）THEN1546
20599 PRINT＂GIVE WHAT？＂：GOTO5700
21000 GOSUB9000：RE \(=\) RIGHT\＄（RES，NU）：IFRE\＄＝RR\＄（34）THENI010
21010 IFRE \(=\) RRS（18）THEN1010
21499 PRINT＂READ WHAT？＂：GOTO5700

21999 PRINT＂TARE WHAT＂＂NMS；＂？＂：GOTO576日
 20
22003 IFPL〈 \(\langle 19\) THENPRINT＂YOUR 日AND IS RAISED＂：GOTO5700
22005 CLS：PRINT＂THE＂；RRS（20）；＂SAYS＂THERE WILL BE NO＂：PRINT＂IN TERRUPTIONS DURING THE COURSE OF THIS TEST．＂：GOSUB3：PRINT：PRINT＂ THE TEST CONSISTS OF 5 QUESTIONS．YOU MAY ANSWER 2 OF＂：PRINT＂THE M INCORRECTLY AND STILL PASS．OTHERWISE，YOU FAIL AND WILL＂
22010 PRINT＂BE EXPELLED FROM THE UNIVERSITY．＂：PRINT：PRINT＂QUESTI ON NUMBER 1 ：＂：PRINTTAB（3）＂enter THE ADJECTIVE IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE？＂：PRINT：PRINT＂The water was perfectly transparent．＂：PRI NT：INPUTRES
22915 IFRES＝＂TRANSPARENT＂ORRE \({ }^{\circ}={ }^{\text {T}}\) transparent＂THENEN＝EN＋1
22020 CLS：PRINT＂QUESTION NUMBER 2 ：＂PRINT：PRINT＂THIS IS MULTIP LE CHOICE．INPUT THE number OF THE CORRECT ANSWER．：GOSUB3：PRINT ：PRINT＂WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF SHAKESPEARE＇S Taming of the Shrew？： PRINT
22025 PRINTTAB（10）＂1．CHARLES DICRENS＂：PRINTTAB（10）＂2．JOHN STEI NBECK＂：PRINTTAB（10）＂3．HENRY DAVID THOREAU＂：PRINTTAB（10）＂4．ISAA C ASIMOV＂：PRINTTAB（10）＂5．NONE OF THE ABOVE＂
22030 INPUTRE：IFRE＜1ORRE＞5THEN22030
22035 IFRE＝5THENEN＝EN＋1
22040 CLS：PRINT＂＇QUESTION NUMBER 3：＂：PRINT：PRINT＂ANSWER TRUE OR FALSE．＂：GOSUB3：PRINT：PRINT＂A COMPLEMENT IS THE OPPOSITE OF AN IN SULT．
22045 PRINT＊＊＊

22055 IPCH\＄＝\({ }^{\text {F }}{ }^{\text {W }}\) THENEN \(=E N+1\)
22060 CLS：PRINT＂QUESTION NUMBER 4 ：＂：PRINT：PRINT＂ENTER THE WORD

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THAT IS SPELLED INCORRECTLLY．＂：PRINT：PRINTTAB（10）＂OCTOPUS＂：PRINT TAB（10）＂SKEPTICISM＂：PRINTTAB（10）＂RECIPROCAL＂：PRINTTAB（10）＂CLANDE STINE＂：PRINTTAB（10）＂PRECURSOR＂
22065 INPUTRES：IFRE\＄＝＂INCORRECTLLY＂THENEN＝EN＋1
22070 CLS：PRINT＂AND FINALLY，BY number，RESPOND TO THIS QUESTION
TRUTHFULLY ：＂：GOSUB3：PRINT：PRINT＂WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE＂；RRS （20）：＂？＂：PRINT：PRINTTAB（10）＂1．HE＇S GREATII！＂：PRINTTAB（10）＂2．HE ＇S AVERAGE．＂：PRINTTAB（10）＂3．DEFINITELY INFERIOR．＂
22075 INPUTRE：IFRE 3 ORRE \(\langle 1\) THEN 22075
22080 IFRE \(=1\) THENEN \(=\) EN +1
22085 IFRE＝3THENEN＝EN－1
2210日 CLS：PRINT＂THE＂：RR\＄（20）；＂TABULATES YOUR SCORE WHILE YOU W AIT．＂：GOSUB3
22105 GOSUB137：IFTT＝5THENPRINT＊THE＂；RR（20）；＂NOTICES YOUR＂；RR \＄（31）：PRINT＂AS HE CORRECTS YOUR PAPER AND ARBITRARILY LOWERS YOU R GRADE BY ONE．＂
22110 IFEN＝5PRINT＂YOU ANSWERED EVERY QUESTION CORRECTLYI＂：SC＝SC＋ 10：GOTO5709
22115 IFEN＜5PRINT＂YOU ANSWERED＂；EN；＂OUT OF 5 QUESTIONS CORRECT LY．＂
22120 IFEN \(=>3\) PRINT＂YOU PASS！＂：GOSUB3：SC＝SC＋10：GOTO5709ELSEPRINT＂ YOU＇VE FAILED！＂：GOSUB3：PRINT＂YOU ARE EXPELLEDI＂：GOTO30000
22499 GOTO5706
22500 GOSUB9000：RE\＄＝RIGHT\＄（RES，NU）：IFRES＝＂ALCOHOL＂ORRES＝＂GRAIN A LCOHOL＂ORRE \(\$=\) RRS（30）THENYN＝19：GOSUBI39：IFTT＝6THEN22510ELSEPRINT＂ MAYBE YOU SHOULD GET THE＂；RR\＄（3日）；＂BEFORE YOU DRINK IT．＂：GOTO5 700
22510 IFYN＝18ANDTT＝6ANDAL＝ETHENAL＝1：PRINT＂YOU PUT THE＂；RR（38）； ＂TO＂：PRINT＂YOUR MOUTE AND DRINK．＂sPRINT：GOSUB2：PRINT＂IT BURNS I TS WAY INTO YOUR STOMACHI＂：GOTO570
22526 IFYN＝10ANDTT＝6ANDAL＝1THENAL＝2：PRINT＂YOU SLOSH DOWN ANOTHER GULP OF THE ALCOHOL AND HICCOUGH＂：PRINT＂VIOLENTLYI＂：GOSUB2：PRIN T＂YOU＇RE BEGINNING TO FEEL VERY LIGBT－HEADED．＂：GOTO5700
22530 IFYN＝10ANDTT \(=6\) ANDAL \(=2\) THENAL＝3：PRINT＂YOU CHUG DOWN ANOTHER hUGE DRAFT OF THE HELLISH LIOUID＂：PRINT＂AND BEGIN TO FEEL NAUSEA TED 1＂：GOSUB3：IFPL＝26PRINT＂BLUTO GRINS AND SLIDES A PIECE OF GRUB BY LOOKING＂：PRINT＂PAPER AT YOU．＂：RS\％\((35,26)=1:\) GOSUB3：GOTO5700 22540 IFYN＝10ANDTT＝6ANDAL＝3THENAL＝4：PRINT＂YOU EMPTY THE BOTTLE1＂ ：PRINT＂YOU ARE COMPLETELY AND TOTALLY DRUNKI＂：PRINT＂THE ROOM SWI RLS CHAOTICALLY AROUND YOU1＂：FORQ＝1TOCT－1：IFTRS（ 0 ）＝RRS（30）THENTR \＄（Q）＝＊＂：NEXT：GOTO5700ELSENEXT：GOTO5700
22999 PRINT＂DRINK WHAT，＂；NM\＄；＂？＂：GOTO5700
2300日 IFPLくて 25 THEN140
23095 IFPE＝100PRINT＂YOU HAVE ALREADY PASSED PHYS ED！＂：GOTO5700 23010 PRINT＂YOU BEGIN JOGGING．．．＂：GOSUB3：FORQQ＝6TO30STEP5：PRINTQ Q；＂LAPS ．．．＂：GOSUB2：NEXT：IFAL＞＠PRINT＂THE ALCOHOL YOU DRANK HAS TAKEN TOO MUCH OUT OF YOU！＂：GOSUB2：PRINT＂YOU COLLAPSE，EXHAUSTED 1＊：GOTO30060
23020 IFAL＝9PRINT＂ 35 LAPS．．．＂：GOSUB2：PRINT＂40 LAPS！1！＂：PRINT：PRI NT＂YOU MADE IT！1！＂：PE＝100：SC＝SC＋5：GOTO570
30日日e PRINT：PRINT＂YOU LOSE！＂
30050 PRINT＂WOULD YOU LIKE ANOTHER GAME？＂：INPUTRS：IFLEFT\＄（R\＄，1）＝ ＂Y＂Theno
30068 IFRS＝＂N＂END
30076 GOTO30050
31000 GOSUB9000：RES＝RIGHTS（RES，NU）
31010 FORQ \(=1\) TOCT－1： \(\operatorname{IFRE} \$=T R \$(Q) T H E N Y N=1: Q 4=Q\)
31915 NEXTQ
31026 IFYN＝1THENPRINT＂YOU THROW THE＂\(\quad\) RES：GOSUB2：PRINT＂IT BOUNCE S HARMLESSLY ACROSS THE FLOOR．＂：FORQ＝1TO37：FFRES＝RRS（Q）THENRSZ（Q

31030 IFYN＝øPRINT＂YOU DON＇T HAVE A＂；RES：GOTO5700
40000 YN＝1：GOTO40030
4001 PRINT＠933，＂PRESS ：／＇TO CONTINUE＂
40020 CH\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFCHS＝＂／＂THENRETURNELSE4日B26
40030 CLS：PRINTCHR（23）＂
PAPER CHASE
A LESSON IN
FRUSTRATION
BY CARIS SRAPURA＂：FORQ＝1TO250D：NEXT：CLS
40040 CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂THE PLACE ：ANYSTATE UNIVERSITY，U．S．A．＂：P RINT：PRINT＂THE TIME ：THE NOT SO UNREAL FUTURE．＂：PRINT＂（IT MIGHT EVEN BE TODAY）＂
40850 PRINT：PRINT＊THE SCENARIO ：YOU ARE ABOUT TO ENTER A STRANG E AND SOMETIMES＂：PRINT＂UNBELIEVABLE ENVIRONMENT．AS AN INCOMING
FRESHMAN TO THE＂：PRINT＂PRESTIGIOUS ANYSTATE U．，YOU HAVE BUT ONE GOAL ．．．＇
40060 GOSUB40010：CLS：PRINT：PRINT：PRINT＂．．．YOU MUST SEEK OUT，DI SCOVER AND ATTAIN THAT LEGENDARY＂：PRINT＂ARTIFACT，THE college di plomal＂：PRINT：PRINT＂AND AS AN INCOMING FRESHMAN，YOU KNOW NOTHIN G ABOUT THE＂：PRINT＂UNIVERSITY SAVE WHAT YOU DISCOVER INSIDE OF I TS＂
49070 PRINT＂CONFINES＂：PRINT：PRINT：PRINT＂HBAT YOU DO KNOW A LITTL E ABOUT IS YOURSELF ．．．＂：GOSUB40010：CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂YOU ARE THE TYPICAL COLLEGE FRESHMAN．YOUR NOT THE THE TYPICAL＂：PRINT＂COLLEG e football player．as such，you are porced

40080 PRINT"TO RELY ON YOUR BRAINS, AND NOT YOUR BRAWN.":PRINT:P RINT: PRINT"BRUTE FORCE IS SELDOM, IF EVER, AN OPTION.":PRINT:PRI NT"SO YOU MUST GET THE DIPLOMA-TALISMAN THROUGH PERSISTANCE AND" :PRINT"INTELLIGENCE.":PRINT:PRINT"THERE WILL OF COURSE BE SOME" 40090 PRINT"OBSTACLES ...":GOSUB40010:CLS:PRINT:PRINT"... FOR IN STANCE, YOU KNOW VIRTUALLY NOTHING OF THE NATURAL":PRINT"SCIENCE S. THEY MAY BE A PROBLEM. BUT YOU FEEL FAIRLY CONPIDENT":PRINT"A BOUT YOUR COMMAND OF LANGUAGES."
40100 PRINT: PRINT"PEYSICALLY, YOU ARE NO PUTZ, BUT AGAIN YOU'RE NO HERCULES.":PRINT:PRINT"ALL YOU CAN DO IS WHAT ALL OTHER COLLE GE FRESHMAN DO ...": GOSUB40016:CLS:PRINTCHR\$(23)"

GO TO SCHOOL
AND
HAVE FUN! \({ }^{\circ}\)
40110 FORQ=1TO1600:NEXT:CLS:PRINT:PRINT"... AND NOW, A LITTLE AB OUT THE PROGRAM :":PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"THE PROGRAM IS WRITTEN TO A CCEPT NATURAL LANGUAGE RESPONSES,";PRINT"TYPICALLY IN 2-WORD SEN TENCES." \(\ddagger\) PRINT: PRINT"STATEMENTS SUCH AS 'GOTO DESK' OR 'SAY HELL \(0^{11}\)
40120 PRINT"ARE TYPICAL.":PRINT:PRINT"THERE ARE, HOWEVER, 2 EXCE PTIONS TO THIS RULE ...":GOSUB4g610:CLS:PRINT:PRINT"THE EXCEPTIO NS TO 2-WORD SENTENCES : \({ }^{\prime}\) PPRINT: PRINTM1.) MOVEMENT. TO TRAVEL TH ROUGH THE UNIVERSITY, SIMPLY ENTER": PRINT"THE FIRST LETTER OF TH E"
40130 PRINT"INTENDED DIRECTION.":PRINT" (S FOR SOUTH, N FOR NO RTH ETC)":PRINT"2.) OBJECTS IN THE UNIVERSITY MAY REQUIRE 3 OR M ORE": PRINT"FORD SENTENCES.":PRINT" FOR INSTANCE, YOU MAY HAVE TO 'GOTO BULLETIN BOARD' OR': PRINT" 40140 GOSUB46010:CLS: PRINT:PRINT"... AND FINALLY, SOME REY WORDS :":PRINT:PRINT"'LOOR AROUND' OR 'LOOR' WILL DISPLAY THE CONDITI ONS OF YOUR": PRINT"IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT**:PRINT:PRINT"IINVENTOR Y' OR 'INV' WILL DISPLAY ALL OF THE ITEMS YOU POSSESS" 40150 PRINT:PRINT"THE REST OF THE WORDS YOU WILL HAVE TO DISCOVE R FOR YOURSELP..."
40160 GOSUB40010:CLS:PRINT:PRINT"AND NOW, ON WITH THE GAME ...": PRINT: PRINT: PRINT:PRINT" (GOOD LUCK, YOU POOR SLOBI)" 49170 PRINT: PRINT"PRESS "/' TO BEGIN GAME, 'g' TO REREAD."
 40190 IFCH\$ \({ }^{-10}{ }^{-1}\) THEN 4000 ELSERETURN
\(50003 C T=5: E N=4: C M=100: P E=100: T R \$(1)=R R \$(32): T R S(2)=R R \$(33): T R S(\) 3) \(=\mathrm{RR} \$(10): T R \$(4)=R R \$(36): P L=23: G O T O 5700\)

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\title{
Attack of the TRS-80
}

\author{
by Hollie H. Satterfield
}

Attack of the TRS-80 is a graphicsfilled adventure game with a difference: you need strategy and luck, rather than pure logic, to complete it. Attack runs on Models I and III with at least 16 K of RAM. Model I owners should make the changes listed in Table 1.

The game is set in a lunar colony where a deranged Model I has taken over the land and its electronic inhabitants. Your mission is to locate and
```

$1000 \mathrm{XA}=\mathrm{PEEK}(16416): \mathrm{XB}=\mathrm{PEEK}(16417):$ PRINT@0,"CARRYING" ${ }^{\text {" }}$ "ITEMS. ALERTNESS:'A'‘SUSPENSION OF DISBELIEF: "DB;:POKE16416,XA:POKE16417, XB:IFDB>75 OR A<1 THEN 60000
1010 PRINT"CARRYING"H"'ITEMS. ALERTNESS:"A" SUSPENSION OF DISBELIEF:'DB:IFDB>75 OR A<1 THEN 60000 ELSE RETURN

```

From line 695 on, change every GOSUB 1000 to GOSUB 1010
Add GOSUB 1000 to line 540 after CLS
Change GOSUB 1010 in line 330 to GOSUB 1000
Remove POKE16916, 0 from line 10007

\section*{A \\ lunar colony is depending on you to deliver its inhabitants from a deranged Model I.}

Table 1. Model I owners must make these changes to Program Listing 2.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Lines & Description \\
\hline 10-40 & Instructions. \\
\hline 60-520 & Initialize variables and let you choose your provisions. Data includes robot names and strengths in line 140, map set-up in 140-170, rooms in 190-320, provisions in 380 and 410, and objects and their locations in 480 and 490. \\
\hline 540-579 & Print room descriptions and determine if robots are present. \\
\hline 580-645 & Decipher your commands and refer to lines 650-910. Compare line 645 to the data in 515 to see which verbs go to which lines. \\
\hline 1000 & Updates your points. Locations 16416 and 16417 contain the current cursor position. \\
\hline 2000-2230 & Line 575 refers to these if special decisions are required in certain rooms. \\
\hline 2240-10013 & Explain your final combat against the TRS-80 when you reach that room. \\
\hline 10100-16100 & Contain combat routines and "charts"; yours are in lines \(15000-15800\), and the robots' are in lines 16000-16050. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Lines Description

Table 2. Description of Lines in Program Listing 2.
destroy the nefarious TRS-80. Deadly robots patrol the corridors trying to stop you. The colonists have been temporarily evacuated, and you are their only hope.

Essential to victory is your suspension of disbelief-the ability to believe the unbelievable. Each time you are injured in this game you can take the wound or you can use suspension-ofdisbelief points; to win, however, you can't use more than 75 of these points, or your adventure would be too unbelievable. Also, you can receive only six wounds, and you must maintain an alertness factor above zero.

A map is randomly generated for each game, and you must choose items to take on your mission (some might be useless). The same rooms appear in every game, but the items found in each room change. Since the rooms are randomly arranged, you might run into some rooms more than once. Make a map of the colony as you play.

The game uses slightly less than 16 K . POKE in the graphics using the stringpacking technique in Program Listing 1. (For details on this procedure, see "The STRING\$'s the Thing," 80 Micro, June/July 1982, p. 298.) Instead of spaces in lines 499-501 and 10000-

\section*{The Key Box}

Model I and III
16K RAM
Cassette Basic

10006, you can use numbers or letters for easier counting. It doesn't matter, because these positions are replaced by characters POKEd in by the program.

After running the program, delete everything except lines 499-501 and 10000-10006. Type Program Listing 2 "on top" of the remaining lines (typing the listings separately and merging them is difficult). Model III owners will see the graphics characters in the remains of Listing 1, while Model I owners will see
token words substituted for the characters; both versions work equally well. Table 1 explains the program's lines.

This program was inspired by, and loosely based on, Return of the Stainless Steel Rat, a board game published by Simulations Publications Inc., which is no longer in business.

Contact Hollie H. Satterfield at 416 Starmont Drive, Danville, VA 24540.

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\section*{Listing I cominued}
,32,170,149,32,151,2,131,137,164,144
16110 DATA \(3,32,160,152,134,129,4,32,170,32,170,149,32,149,4,32,130\) , 137,164,144,2,32,152,129,7,32,170,32,170,149,32,149,7,32,130,164 10120 DATA \(32,32,150,9,32,170,32,170,149,32,149,9,32,169,32,154,10\), \(32,170,32,170,149,32,149,10,32,165\)
10130 DATA16B,133,32,160,8,176,186,176,186,181,176,181,8,176,144,3 \(2,138,144,170,32,32,154,23,32,165,32,32,149\)
10140 DATA170,144,32,141,23,140,142,32,160,149
10150 DATA32,130,137,140,188,5,32,9,176,5,32,188,140,134,129,3,32, \(170,4,32,168,141,7,140,142,148,4,32,149\)
10160 DATA \(3,32,149,3,32,160,183,9,179,187,144,3,32,170,2,32,160,13\) \(3,3,32,158,11,140,173,3,32,138,144\)
16170 DATA2,32,170,3,32,186,13,179,181,3,32,149,2,32,150,2,32,168, \(141,13,140,142,148,2,32,169\)
10180 DATA2, \(32,181,2,176,183,15,179,187,2,176,186\)

\section*{Program Listing 2}

6 'ATTACK OF THE TRS-80

\section*{LISTING 2} by Hollie Satterfield
10 CLS:PRINTR20,"ATTACK OF THE TRS-80!":PRINT:PRINT" The coloni sts of Moonbase II have been forced to flee for their lives. A deranged Model I microcomputer has infiltrated the colony's central computer and has taken over the base and" 20 PRINT"all of its electronic inhabitants. Your mission: Find the Model
I and destroy it while avoiding the deadly robots which now patrol the station.":PRINT
30 PRINT" Type in verb + noun commands to do whatever you wish.
You
may use the following verbs: \(N, S, E, W\) (to move in any direction), GE \(T\) (to retrieve something),TAKE (to take a pill), DROP,DRINK,"
40 PRINT"LOOK, and INVENTORY. You are dead if you receive more than 6
wounds or if your alertness rating drops to b,and you lose if
you use more than 75 Suspension of Disbelief points. Good luck!"
 \(T H{ }^{n}: D \$(2)=" E A S T ": D S(3)={ }^{=} \operatorname{WEST}^{n}: C P=15: \operatorname{DIMR}(30), Y(36), D(30,3), C \$(15)\), AS(49), A(28), OB(49), WP(30)
140 FORX \(=1 T O 30:\) FORY \(=9 T O 3 ; R E A D D(X, Y): N E X T Y, X: D A T A M A I D B O T, ~ O, H A N D Y M A N\) , 4, GARCON, 3,SECURIBOT,5,CARGOBOT, 2 , GUARDIAN, \(3,6,2,1,7,3,1,, 4,2\), , 9,5,3, \(1,1,10\),

160 DATA9, \(, 12,10,19,1,20,16,1,21,17,15,22,16,1,19,14\)
170 DATA \(23,18,15,24,1,16, \ldots, 17,26,, 19,27,, 20,25,1,29,26,24,22\), , ,25,23,,28,,,,29,27,25,,30,28,,,,29
\(190 \mathrm{C}(1)=\) "A WEAPONRY SHOP.":C\$(2)="A HUGE SUITE DONE IN EARLY GRE EK DECOR,WITH
RED VELVET CARPETING AND UPHOLSTERY,A SMALL SWIMMING POOL,AN
EXTENSIVE MOOD LIGHTING SYSTEM,AND A ZERO GRAVITY BED CHAMBER.
\(200 \mathrm{C} \$(3)=\) "The Pizza Palace, A RESTAURANT. UNFORTUNATELY,
LARGE QUANTITIES OF TOMATO SAUCE,PEPPERONI,AND ANCHOVIES WILL BEOE NO HELP TO YOU IN YOUR QUEST.
210 C \(\$(4)=\) "WHAT MUST HAVE BEEN A MAJOR BATTLE SITE BEFORE
THE COLONISTS EVACUATED. SHRAPNEL AND SHATTERED CONCRETE BLOCKS AR E SCATTERED AROUND,":C\$(5)="A SMALL AUDITORIUM. THE WORDS 'GO BACK !' ARE
SPRAY PAINTED IN LARGE LETTERS ON THE WALL.
\(250 \operatorname{C} \$(6)=\) = \(A\) RANSACKED SALOON. ALMOST EVERYTHING YOU CAN
SEE IS BATTERED OR SMASHED.":C\$(8)="A PHARMACY. SHELVES HERE ARE F ILLED WITH
HUNDREDS OF BOTTLES FILLED WITH MUETICOLORED PILLS. THE BOTTLES AR E MARKED IN SOME UNKNOWN LANGUAGE.
\(260 \mathrm{C} \$(7)=\) "AN ELECTRICIAN'S SHOP. MANGLED ELECTRICAL
EQUIPMENT IS EVERYWHERE.":C\$(9)="A COMMUNICATIONS ROOM. ALL OF THE VARIOUS
SPEAKERS,MICROPHONES,AND SCREENS,HOWEVER,HAVE BEEN SMASHED.
270 C \(\$(15)=" S P L A S H!\) THIS MUST HAVE BEEN THE CHILDREN'S WARD,AS A B UCKET OF
WATER WAS BALANCED OVER THE DOOR. YOU ARE SOAKED AND ANY LASERS YO U HAVE ARE SHORT-CIRCUITED.
\(289 \mathrm{C} \$(11)=\) "The Cigar BoxpA TOBACCO STORE WITH EVERY KIND
OF TOBACCO IMAGINABLE: TOBACCO FOR SMOKING,CHEWING,SNORTING,
DRINKING,AND FOR SEASONING FOOD. YUCCH.
\(290 \mathrm{C} \$(12)=\) "AN EMPTY SPACECRAFT HANGAR. ELECTRONIC LAUGHTERECHOES THROUGH THE HUGE CHAMBER FROM ITS P.A. SYSTEM.":C\$(13)="A ROOM DEC ORATED HOTEL-STYLE: PLASTIC
FURNITURE,SILLY PAINTINGS,ETC.
320 C \(\$(10)=\) "A FAIRLY LARGE NOVELTY SHOP. ON THE COUNTER IS A BOWL OF CHOCOLATE-COVERED INSECTS.":C\$(14)="THE ROON IS MARKED AS AN EX ECUTIVE OFFICE, SEVERAL DIPLOMAS AND OTHER CERTIFICATES HANG ABOVE THE MESSY DESK.
330 A\$=INKEY\$:PRINT@978,"Press any key to continue";:A=20:GOSUB799 :CLS:GOSUB1010

Listing 2 continues

The readers of 80 Micro were asked to select their favorite operating system for the TRS-80 Model I\&iII. LDOS, DOSPLUS, TRSDOS, MULTIDOS, WOBOS I and NEWDOS/80 were all on the ballot. They picked NEWDOS/80.

The editors of 80 Micro have also awarded their Hall of Fame Awards. From among every software package on the market. the editors picked only six that they felt made a lasting and significant contribution to the TRS-80 computer.
NEWDOS/80 was one of the six.
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Listing 2 comimued
360 PRINT You must wear a vacuum suit．Here are the 4 types of \(s\) uits，
and their corresponding Suspension of Disbelief cost．\＃l is a
regular suit， \(2_{2}\) reflects laser blasts，\＃3 deflects bullets，and \＃4 does both．
37曰 FORX＝1TO4：READAS（X），A（X）：PRINTX；＂＂AS（X）；A（X）：NEXT
380 DATA VACUUM，5，REFLECTIVE，7，BODARMOR，7，REFLECBOD，10，LASER PISTO L 1,3 ，LASER RIFLE 1,5, PISTOL 11,3 ，RIFLE 11,5 ，LASER RECHARGE＊1， 1 rLASER RECHARGE 2， 1 ，LASER RIFLE RECHARGE 1,2 ，LASER RIFLE REChARG E \(\# 2,2\) ，PISTOL AMMO \(\# 1,1\), PISTOL AMMO \(\# 2,1\)
390 INPUT＂Which do you want＂；B：IFB＜10RB＞4THEN39日ELSEOB \((B)=-1: H=H+1\) ： \(\mathrm{DB}=\mathrm{DB}+\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{B})\) ：GOSUB10 1 øб
400 CLS：\(Y=64\) ：FORX \(=5\) TO28：READAS \((X), A(X):\) PRINT＠Y，\(X-4\) ：＂＂AS \((X) ; A(X): Y\) \((\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+32\) ：NEXT：FORX＝29TO49：READAS（X），OB \((\mathrm{X}):\) ： NEXT
410 DATARIFLE AMMO 11,2 ，RIfLE AMMO \(\# 2,2\), SCOTCH， 1, WINE， \(1, B O T B L A S T E R\) ；3，PAIN PILLS 1,2 ，PEP PILLS， 2 ，EXPL GRENADE， 2 ，SILVER KEY， 2 ，ATARI J OYSTICK， 1, BLUE INSULATED GLOVES， \(1, G A S\) GRENADE， 1 ，SMOKE GRENADE， 2 ，GO Lf CLUB， 1
430 PRINT＂You may now choose 8 other items．Think carefully about your
choices．Press any key to begin choosing．＂：：GOSUB790：PRINT＠832，CHR \＄（31）：：FORX＝1 TO8：\(B=0\)
460 PRINT＠ 896 ；；INPUT＂Which item＂；B：IFB＜IORB＞26THENPRINT＠896，＂
n：：GOTO460ELSEIFOB \((B+4)<>0 \operatorname{THEN} 465 E L S E O B(B+4)=-1: D B=D B+A(\)
\(\mathrm{B}+4\) ）： \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1\) ：GOSUB100 0 ：PRINTE896，＂
＂：：PRINTEY（B＋4），＂
＂；：GOTO470
465 PRINT＠896，＂You already have it！＂：：FORY＝1TO200：NEXTY：PRINT＠896， ＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ：GOTO460
470 NEXT
 SER PISTOL \＃2，1，LASER PISTOL \＃3，1，RIFLE AMMO \＃3，I，RIFLE AMMO \({ }^{2} 4,1\) ， LASER RECHARGE \＃3，1，LASER RECHARGE \＃4，1，LASER RIFLE RECHARGE \＃3，1， LASER RIFLE RECHARGE \＃4，1，PAIN PILLS \(\# 2,2\) ，PAIN PILLS \(\# 3,2\)
490 DATA5－IRON， 14 ，GOLF BALL， 14 ，WHISKEY， 6 ，VODKA， 6 ，INSULATED GLOVES， 7，HUMIDOR， 11 ，ASH TRAY， 11
510 FORX \(=1\) TO \(3 \mathscr{E}: R 1=R N D(15): R(X)=R 1 ; N E X T\)
515 FORX＝1TO10：READVBS \((X):\) NEXT：DATAN，\(S, E, W, G E T, D R O, D R I, T A K, I N V, L O O\)
520 PRINT＠977，＂Press any key to begin game \({ }^{\text {：}}\) ：GOSUB799
540 CLS：IFCP＝5THENGOTOID日бロLLSEPRINT：IFR（CP）＜14THENPRINT＂YOU HAVE ENTERED \％
\(55 \emptyset\) PRINTC \(\$(\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{CP}))\) ： \(\mathrm{NR}=\varnothing\)
56円 Rl＝RND（6）：IFRI＞5THENR1＝RND（3）：PRINT＂WARNING：ROBOTS APPROACHIN G！＂：FORX＝1TO750：NEXT：CLSELSE575
57 ：FORX＝1TORI：RB（X）＝RND（6）：NR＝NR＋1：NEXT：PRINT＠64，RS（RB（1））；：PRINT ＠448，N\＄（RB（1））：：IFNR＞1THENPRINT＠89，R\＄（RB（2））：：PRINT＠473，N\＄（RB（2））；
\(:\) IFNR \(>2\) THENPRINT＠115，RS（RB（3））：：PRINT＠ \(506, N \$(R B(3)):\)
572 PRINT：GOSUB15000：FORX＝1TO5G日：NEXT：GOTO540
 LSEIFR（CP）\(=13\) THEN 2150
\(576 \mathrm{~B}=0:\) PRINT＂IMPORTANT VISIBLE ITEMS： \(\mathrm{n}^{2}: \mathrm{FORX}=1\) TO49：IFOB \((\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{CP})\) THENPRINTAS \((X)\)＂＂；\(: B=1\)
577 NEXTX：IFB＝\(\quad\) THENPRINT＂NONE．\({ }^{n}\) ；

\({ }_{5} 59\) NEXTX：PRINT

\(590 \mathrm{LC}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{COS}):\) IFLC \(<4 \mathrm{THENVB} \$=\mathrm{COS}: G O T O 62 \emptyset\)
600 FORX \(=1\) TOLC：\(A \$=M I D \$(C O \$, X, 1): I F A \$<>{ }^{n}{ }^{n}\) THENVB \(=\) VB \(\$+A \$\) ：NEXTX
610 TFLEN（VBS）＝LEN（CO\＄）THENNO＝ØELSENO\＄＝RIGHT（COS，LC－X）
\(615 \mathrm{VB} \$=\mathrm{LEFT}\)（VB\＄，3）
620 FORX \(=1\) TOI \(6:\) IFVB \(\$=V B \$(X)\) THENVB＝X：ELSENEXT
630 PORX \(=1\) TO49： IFNOS＝AS（X）THENNO \(=\) XELSENEXT
640 IFVB＝ 1 THENPRINT＂WHAT？＂：GOTO580
645 ONVBGOTO650，650，650，659，850，900，670，709，800，750
650 IFD（CP，VB－1）＝ 1 THENPRINT＂YOU CAN＇T GO THAT WAY！＂：GOTO580
652 IFRND（10）＜＞1THEN668ELSEPRINT＂THE DOOR IS ELECTRIFIED！＂
655 IFOB \((25)=-10 R O B(47)=-1\) THENPRINT＂YOUR INSULATED GLOVES PROTECT
YOU，HOWEVER．＂：GOTO665

665 FORX＝1TO1000：NEXT
\(668 \mathrm{CP}=\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{CP}, \mathrm{VB}-1): G O T O 546\)
670 IFNO \(=170\) RNO \(=180\) RNO \(=450\) RNO \(=46\) THEN680ELSEPRINT＂ARE YOU NUTS？＂：\(G O\) T0589
689 IFOB（NO）\(=-1\) THEN695
690 PRINT＂YOU DON＇T HAVE ANY 1 ＂：GOTO586
\(695 \mathrm{OB}(\mathrm{NO})=0: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-1: \operatorname{PRINT}{ }^{-10 . K}\) ．YOUR ALERTNESS IS INCREASED BY 2 POI

700 IFNO＜＞20ANDNO＜＞21ANDNO＜＞41ANDNO＜＞42THENPRINT＂TRY＇GET＇．＂：GOTO5 80
710 IFNO \(=20\) ORNO \(=41\) RNO \(=42\) THENIFOB \((N O)=-1\) THENPRINT＂O．K．ONE WOUND I S CURED IF YOU HAVE ANY．＂：OB（NO）\(=0: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-1:\) GOSUBID日6：IFW＞6THENW＝W－1： GOTO580ELSE580
\(72 \emptyset \operatorname{IFOB}(\mathrm{NO})=-1 \mathrm{THENOB}(\mathrm{NO})=0:\) PRINT＂O．K．YOUR ALERTNESS IS INCREASED
BY 2 POINTS．＂： \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-1: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{A}+2\) ：GOSUB10日0：GOTO580
738 PRINT＂YOU DON＇T HAVE ANY1＂：GOTO580
756 IFR（CP）＜14THENPRINT＂YOU HAVE ENTERED＂
755 PRINTC \((\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{CP}))\) ：GOTO576
760 XA＝1：RETURN
776 XA＝2：RETURN
\(L\) issing 2 continues

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Listing 2 continued
\(780 \mathrm{XA}=3:\) RETURN
790 AS＝INKEYS：IFAS＝＂MTHEN790ELSERETURN
 X）\(B=1\)
810 NEXT
826 IFB＝6PRINT＂NOTH ING！＊
830 GOTO580
850 IFNO＝＠PRINT＂GET WHAT？＂：GOTO58日
860 IFH＝9PRINT＂YOU CAN＇T CARRY ANY MORE！\({ }^{\circ}\) ：GOTO580
870 \(\operatorname{IFOB}(X)=R(C P)\) THENOB \((X)=-1: \operatorname{PRINT"O}, K . ": H=H+1: G O S U B 1000: G O T O 580: ~\) ELSEPRINT＂IT＇S NOT HERE！＂：GOTO580
900 IFNO＝0PRINT＂DROP WHAT？＂：GOTO580
\(910 \operatorname{IFOB}(X)=-1\) THENOB \((X)=R(C P): P R I N T{ }^{\prime \prime} O . K .{ }^{n}: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-1:\) GOSUB1000：GOTO580： ELSEPRINT＂YOU DON＇T HAVE ITI＇：GOTO580
 ，DB；：POKE16416，XA：POKE16417，XB：IFDB＞75ORA＜1THEN6000日
1001 RETURN
1010 PRINT＠Q，＂CARRYING＂H＂ITEMS．ALERTNESS：＂A＂SUSPENSION OF DISB ELIEF：＂DB：POKE16916，1：RETURN
2000 INPUT＂WILL YOU TRY ONE OF THE PILLS＂；AS：IFLEFTS（AS， 1\()={ }^{\text {TY }}\)＂THEN \(\mathrm{Rl}=\mathrm{RND}(3)\) ：ON RND（3）GOTO2010，2020，2030ELSEPRINTO．K．＂：GOTO576
2010 PRINT＂IT＇S A PAIN PILL．ONE WOUND IS CURED IF YOU HAVE ANY．＂： IFW＞ETHENW＝W－1
2015 GOTO576
2020 PRINT＂IT＇S A PEP PILL．YOUR ALERTNESS LEVEL IS INCREASED BY TW O POINTS．＂：\(A=A+2:\) GOSUB1000：GOTO576
2030 PRINT＂IT＇S AN HALLUCINOGEN．THAT＇LL TEACH YOU TO TAKE STRANGE
PILLS．YOUR ALERTNESS LEVEL IS REDUCED TWO POINTS．＂：\(A=A-2: G O S U B 1\) Q00：GOTO576
\(2100 \operatorname{IFOB}(5)=-1\) THENOB（5）\(=0: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-1\)
2110 IFOB（6）\(=-1\) THENOB（ 6 ）\(=0: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{H}-1\)
2120 FORX \(=31\) TO34： \(\operatorname{IFOB}(X)=-1\) THENOB \((X)=0: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-1\)
2130 NEXTX：GOSUB1000：GOTO576
2150 INPUT＂WILL YOU INVESTIGATE FURTHER＂；AS：IFLEFTS（AS，1）＝＂Y＂THENR l＝RND（6）＋RND（6）ELSE576
2160 IPRI \(>\) ATHENPRINT＊THE BED IS EQUIPPED WITH AN AUTOMATIC MASSAGE MACHINE WHICH
GRABS YOU AND PUMMELS YOU WILDLY．THE RESULT：\({ }^{n}\) ：GOSUB11510：GOTO576E LSEPRINT＂NOTHING SPECIAL HERE．＂：GOTO576
2200 INPUT＂WILL YOU TRY ONE＂；AS：IFLEFTS（AS，1）＝＂Y＂THENRI＝RND（3）：ONR 1GOTO2210，2220，223日ELSEPRINT＂CHICKEN．＂：GOTO576
2210 PRINT＂IT CONTAINS AN AWARENESS HEIGHTENING DRUG．YOUR ALERTNE SS IS
INCREASED BY ONE POINT＊： \(\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{A}+1: \mathrm{GOSUB1000:GOTO576}\)
2220 PRINT＂IT WAS YUMMY．＂：GOTO576
2230 PRINT＂IT GIVES YOU A MILDLY UPSET STOMACH．YOUR ALERTNESS LEV EL IS
REDUCED BY ONE POINT．＂： \(\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{A}-1\) ：GOSUB100日：GOTO576
2240 A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＊＂THENRETURNELSE10010
10007 POKE16916， \(0:\) FORX＝1TO16：READAS：PRINTA\＄；：IFX＜＞16THENPRINT：NEXT X
10008 PRINT＠489，＂YOU HAVE ENTERED THE＂：：PRINTE552，＂DEADLY COMPUTER ROOM！！＂＂；PRINT＠935，＂PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE＂；PRINT＠1095，＂TO Y OUR DOOM！＂：
10009 FORX \(=15814\) TO15833：POKEX，188：POREX－2，32：GOSUB2240：NEXT：FORX＝1 TO20：NEXT：FORX \(=15833\) TO15814STEP－1：POKEX，188：POKEX \(+2,32:\) GOSUB \(2240: \mathrm{N}\) EXT：FORX＝1TO20：NEXT：GOTOI0009
\(10010 \mathrm{CLS}: \operatorname{FORX}=1 \mathrm{TO} 5: \mathrm{RB}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{RND}(6): \mathrm{NR}=\mathrm{NR}+1: \operatorname{NEXT}: \operatorname{PRINT} 64, \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{RB}(1)):\) ： PRINTe448，NS（RB（1））：：PRINT＠89，RS（RB（2））：：PRINT＠473，NS（RB（2））：：PRIN T＠115；R\＄（RB（3））：：PRINT＠50日，N\＄（RB（3））；：PRINT＠588，R\＄（RB（4））；：PRINT＠9 \(72, \mathrm{NS}(\mathrm{RB}(4)):\) PRINTe614，R\＄（RB（5））：：PRINTe998，NS（RB（5））：
10012 PRINTE2，＂THE DESTRUCTION OF THESE 5 ROBOTS WILL DESTROY THE TRS－80．＂；：FORX＝649TO896STEP64：READAS：PRINT＠X，A\＄；：NEXT：DATAPRESS，AN Y，KEY，TO，START
10013 GOSUB790：CLS：GOSUB1010：GOTOI5000
10100 IFOB \((20)=-1\) THENW \(=W-1: O B(20)=0:\) PRINT＂YOUR PAIN PILLS SAVE YOU ！＂：RETURN
10110 \(\operatorname{FORX}=41 \mathrm{TO} 42: \operatorname{IFOB}(X)=-1\) THENW \(=W-1: O B(X)=0:\) PRINT＂YOUR PAIN PILL S SAVE YOU！＂：RETURNELSENEXTX
10120 GOTO60000
\(10750 \mathrm{HH}=4-\mathrm{CR}(\mathrm{RB}(\mathrm{N})): \mathrm{Rl}=\mathrm{RND}(6): \mathrm{IFHH}<1\) THENHH＝1
\(10755 \operatorname{IFOB}(28)=-1\) ROB（43）\(=-1\) THENPRINT＂YOUR GOLF CLUB HELPS YOU！＂：H \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{HH}+1\)
10760 ONHH＋4GOSUB10800，10805，10805，16810，10815，10820，10825，10830，1 0830，10835，10835，10840
10765 ONXAGOSUB12500，12510，12520
10770 GOTOL6000
10800 GOTO760
10805 IFRI＜6THEN760ELSE770
10810 IFR1＜5THEN760ELSE770
10815 IFRI＜4THEN760ELSEIFR1＜6THEN770ELSE780
10820 IFRI＜3THEN760ELSEIFRI＜6THEN770ELSE780
10825 IFRI＝1THEN760ELSEIFRI＜5THEN77日ELSE78日
10830 IFRI＜4THEN770ELSE78＠
10835 IFR1＜3THEN776ELSE780
10840 IFR1＝1THEN770ELSE780
\(11090 \mathrm{Rl}=\mathrm{RND}(6)+\mathrm{RND}(6)\)
\(11095 \operatorname{IF}(\mathrm{OB}(2)=-1 \mathrm{OROB}(4)=-1) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{WP}=30 \mathrm{RWP}=4) \mathrm{THENRI=R1-3}\)
\(11010 \operatorname{IF}(\mathrm{OB}(3)=-10 \mathrm{ROB}(4)=-1) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{WP}=50 \mathrm{RWP}=6) \mathrm{THENR}=\mathrm{Rl}-3\)
11015 IFRI＜1THENRI＝1
11020 ONWPGOSUB11100，11105，11110，11115，11120，11125
11025 ONXAGOSUB12500，12510，12520
11030 GOTO160日0
11100 PRINT＂GAS AND SMORE HAVE NO EFEECT ON ROBOTS YOU MORON．＂：OB（ NO）\(=0:\) GOTO760
\(11105 \mathrm{OB}(22)=0: I F R 1<50 \mathrm{RRI}=6 \mathrm{THEN760ELSEIFRI}=8 \mathrm{THEN} 770 \mathrm{ELSE} 780\)
\(11110 \mathrm{IFRI}=40 \mathrm{RRI}=70 \mathrm{RRI}=10 \mathrm{THENWP}(\mathrm{NO}-4)=1\)
11111 IFRI＜6THEN760ELSEIFR1＝6THEN776ELSE780
\(11115 \mathrm{IFRl}=40 \mathrm{RR} 1=7 \mathrm{ORRI}=10 \mathrm{THENWP}(\mathrm{NO}-4)=1\)
11116 IFR1＜4THEN760ELSEIFRI＜7THEN779ELSE789
11120 IFRI \(=7 \mathrm{THENWP}(\mathrm{NO}-4)=1\)
11121 IFRI＜5THEN760ELSEIFR1＜7THEN770ELSE780
\(11125 \mathrm{IFRI}=30 \mathrm{RRI}=40 \mathrm{RRI}=70 \mathrm{RRI}=90 \mathrm{RRI}=10 \mathrm{THENWP}(\mathrm{NO}-4)=1\)
11126 IFRI＝1THEN766ELSEIFRI＜6THEN770ELSE780
11500 PRINT＂NO EFFECT．＊：RETURN
11510 PRINT＂STUN．＂：\(:\) INPUT＂DO YOU WANT TO（1）TAKE THE EFFECT OF T HE BLAST OR
（2）EXPEND 2 SUSPENSION OF DISBELIEF PTS．\({ }^{n}\) ；B：IFB＝1THENA＝A－1ELSEIFB \(=2 \mathrm{THENDB}=\mathrm{DB}+2 \mathrm{ELSE} 11510\)
11515 PRINT＂O．K．＂：GOSUB100日：RETURN
11520 PRINT＂DIRECT HIT．＂；INPUT＂DO YOU WANT TO（1）TAKE THE EFFECT OF THE BLAST
OR（2）EXPEND 5 SUSPENSION OF DISBELIEF PTS．＂；B：IFB＝1THEN11522ELSEI \(\mathrm{FB}=2\) THENDB \(=\mathrm{DB}+5\) ：PRINT＂O． \(\mathrm{K} .{ }^{n}:\) GOTO11525ELSE11520
\(11522 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-2: W=W+1\) ：PRINT＂YOU NOW HAVE＂W＂WOUND＂：：IFW＞ITHENPRINT＂S．＂E LSEPRINT＊＊＂
11525 GOSUB1000：RETURN
\(11750 \mathrm{HH}=\mathrm{CR}(\mathrm{RB}(\mathrm{N}))-4: \mathrm{Rl}=\mathrm{RND}(6): \mathrm{IFHH}<1 \mathrm{THENHH}=1\)
11760 ONHH＋ 4 GOSUB10800，10805，10805，10810，10815，10820，10825，10830，1 \(0830,10835,10835,10840\)
11765 ONXAGOSUB11500，11510，11520：RETURN
\(12000 \mathrm{Rl}=\) RND（ 6 ）＋RND（6）
12005 IFR1＜7THEN760ELSEIFR1＝7THEN776ELSE789
12010 ONXAGOSUB11500，11510，11520：RETURN
12500 PRINT＂THE \({ }^{\text {N }} \mathrm{N}\)（RB（N）\()\)＂IS UNAFPECTED．\({ }^{\circ}\) ：RETURN
12510 PRINT＂THE＂N\＄（RB（N））＂IS STUNNED．＂：CR（RB（N））＝CR（RB（N））－．5：RE TURN
12520 PRINT＂THE＂NS（RB（N））＂IS BLOWN APART！＂：RB（N）＝日：RETURN
15000 FORX＝1TO600：NEXT：FORN＝1TONR：IFRB（N）＜＞0THEN15010ELSENEXT：IFCP ＝5THEN50000ELSEPRINT＂ROBOTS DESTROYED！＂：RETURN
15010 IFQ \(=0\) THENIFCR（RB（N））\(>\) ATHEN15995
\(15020 \mathrm{Q}=1\) ：PRINT＂YOU ATTACK！
15025 PRINT＂INVENTORY：＂：FORX＝1TO49： \(\mathrm{IFOB}(\mathrm{X})=-1\) THENPRINTAS（X）＂＂： 15030 NEXT：PRINT
15035 INPUT＂（1）WEAPONS OR（2）HAND－TO－HAND COMBAT＂；B：IFB＝1THEN15040 ELSEIFB＝2THEN10750ELSE15035
\(15040 \mathrm{WP}=0\) ：INPUT＂WHICH WEAPON＂；AS：FORX＝1TO49：IFAS（X）＝ASTHENNO＝XELS ENEXTX ：PRINT＂WHAT？＂：GOTO15040
15045 IFNO \(=260 \mathrm{RNO}=27 \mathrm{THENWP}=1 \mathrm{ELSEIFNO}=22 \mathrm{THENWP}=2\)
1505 IFNO \(=50\) RNO \(=330\) RNO \(=34\) THENWP \(=3\)
15055 IFNO \(=6\) ORNO \(=310\) RNO \(=32 \mathrm{THENWP}=4\)
1506 IFNO \(=7 \mathrm{THENWP}=5\)
15065 IFNO \(=80\) RNO \(=290\) RNO \(=30\) THENWP \(=6\)
15070 TFNO \(=19\) THEN15800
15075 IFWP＝0THENPRINT＂WHAT？I？＂：GOTO15040
15077 IFOB（NO）＜＞－1THENPRINT＂YOU DON＇T HAVE THAT！＂：GOTO15025
\(15080 \operatorname{IFWP}(\mathrm{NO}-4)=1 T H E N P R I N T " Y O U R\) WEAPON IS OUT OF AMMUNITION．＂ELSE
11000
15085 ONWP－2GOTO15090，15095，15100，15105
\(15096 \mathrm{FORX}=9 \mathrm{TO} 0: \operatorname{TFOB}(\mathrm{X})=-1\) THEN 15120 ELSENEXTX
\(15092 \mathrm{FORX}=37 \mathrm{TO} 3 \mathrm{~B}\) ： \(\mathrm{IFOB}(\mathrm{X})=-1\) THEN15120ELSENEXTX
15093 GOTO15110
15095 FORX \(=11 \mathrm{TOL} 2: \operatorname{IFOB}(\mathrm{X})=-1\) THEN15120ELSENEXTX
\(15097 \mathrm{FORX}=39 \mathrm{TO} 40: \operatorname{IFOB}(\mathrm{X})=-1 \mathrm{THEN} 15120 E L S E N E X T X\)
15098 GOTOL5116
15100 FORX \(=13\) TO14； \(\operatorname{IFOB}(X)=-1\) THEN15120ELSENEXTX
15103 GOTO15110
15105 FORX \(=15 \mathrm{TO} 6: \operatorname{IFOB}(X)=-1\) THEN15120ELSENEXTX
\(15107 \mathrm{FORX}=35 \mathrm{TO} 36\) ： \(\operatorname{IFOB}(\mathrm{X})=-1 \mathrm{THEN} 15120\) ELSENEXTX
15110 PRINT＂AND YOU HAVE NO AMMO．TRY ANOTHER WAY．＂：GOTO15035
15120 IFWP（NO－4）\(=1\) THENWP \((\) NO -4\()=0: O B(X)=0:\) PRINT＂\(I\) HAVE RELOADED IT
FOR YOU．＂：H＝H－1：GOSUB1000
15125 GOTOI16an
1580 PRINT＂THE BOTBLASTER EXPLODES IN YOUR HAND \({ }^{\circ}: O B(N O)=0: H=H-1:\) GOSUB11520：GOTO16000
16000 FORN＝1TONR：IFRB（N）＜＞0THEN16010ELSENEXT：GOTOI 6100
16010 PRINT＂THE＂N\＄（RB（N））＂ATTACKS！
16020 IFD 4 GOSUB11750ELSEGOSUB12000
16040 IFW \(>6\) THENGOSUB 10100
16059 NEXT
16100 FORN＝1TONR： \(\operatorname{IFRB}(\mathrm{N})<\)＜ 0 THEN15000ELSENEXT：IFCP＝5THEN50000ELSERR INT＂ROBOTS DESTROYED！＂：RETURN
50ø0 CLS：PRINT＠4ll，＂YOU WIN！＂：PRINT＠467，＂THE MOONBASE IS SAVED！！＂ ：GOTO50000
60000 CLS：PRINTG392，＂YOU HAVE EXCEEDED YOUR LIMITS！YOU ARE DEAD！ ＂：PRINT＠467，＂THE MOONBASE IS DOOMED！＂：GOTO60000


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\title{
Maxwell's Demon
}

\author{
by Lee Morgenstern
}

\section*{Tearn something about Maxwell's Hypothesis while you try to keep the hot and cold molecules separated in this physics-based game.}

The hottest debate in physics in 1871 centered around James Clerk Maxwell's theory of thermodynamics. Maxwell hypothesized that if you manipulate a valve between two containers filled with gas at identical temperatures so that fast-moving molecules accumulate in one container and slow-moving molecules in the other, the temperature difference created produces useful energy.
But Maxwell's theory seemed to violate the second law of thermodynamics,
which states that in a closed system, you can't create order from chaos. When Maxwell first described his hypothesis, it sparked a great deal of debate in the scientific community. However, the hardware necessary to test his hypothesis wasn't available, so the theory could be debated but never proved or disproved. As such, it was a thought experiment only.
Today, computers make thought experiments obsolete. With the help of

your Model I/III, you can demonstrate Maxwell's theory visually. It also makes an entertaining game.

\section*{The Game}

Maxwell's Demon, as the game is called, is so named because the concept of a controllable valve, while central to Maxwell's idea, did not exist in his time. Instead, Maxwell proposed that a supernatural being-a demon-maintained the temperature difference between containers.

In this game, you are Maxwell's demon, the force that separates fastmoving molecules from slow-moving molecules. These hot and cold molecules are depicted on the screen as large H and C characters.

There are six levels of play. The lowest level has four slow-moving molecules, and the highest has 12 fast-moving molecules. The space bar opens and closes the valve separating the two compartments and the break key lets you exit from the game or select a new playing level.

\section*{Program Design}

The program is written in Assembly language for fast animation. Data tables drive most of the logic for animating the molecules.

Data-driven logic makes the program simple to understand and makes program modification easier since it reduces processing time.

A data base containing all possible

\section*{The Key Box}

\author{
Model I or III \\ 16K RAM Cassette \\ 32K RAM Disk \\ Assembly Language \\ Editor/Assembler
}
situations, such as the positions of an animated figure, increases processing speed and improves animation quality.

The idea of referring to a table of precalculated values is not new. Techniques to do so have existed for a long time, but were impractical due to the amount of memory required. Since memory is less expensive today, such techniques are now feasible. The following program provides an example of one of these techniques.

\section*{Data Structure}

The tables in this program are twodimensional arrays. The first dimension points to a list of starting addresses for lists in the second dimension. Each list in the second dimension contains the actual table entries.

The first table in the program listing, the move table, uses pixel position and move direction as the two indexes. MOVX, the first list, consists of the addresses MOV0 through MOV5, which correspond to the six pixel positions. MOV0 through MOV5 are the second dimension lists; they are indexed by move direction, and contain the final entries.

The program accesses an entry in the table by following these steps:
(1) Load the DE registers with the first index.
(2) Load the HL registers with the address of the first list.
(3) Add DE to HL.
(4) Reload DE with the 2 bytes addressed by HL. This is the starting address of the proper second list.
(5) Load HL with the second index.
(6) Add DE to HL.
(7) Load the table entry bytes addressed by HL.

\section*{Data Tables}

The move table, MOVX, determines how to move a molecule. It handles eight move directions including up left, up right, down left, and down right in each of two ways. The first way moves one pixel up or down and one pixel left or right. The other way moves one pixel up or down and two pixels left or right. The indexes of MOVX are pixel position (zero through five) and move direction (zero through seven). There are two values in each entry: the new pixel position and the video address offset.

The wall table, WALLX, determines how to bounce a molecule off a wall. The indexes of WALLX are move direction (zero through seven) and wall number (zero, 2, 4,6). The entries in the table are new move directions.

The hot table, HOTX, and cold

Program Listing


table, COLDX, each contain the graphics bits for the molecules in each of the six pixel positions. Figure 1 shows the H graphics in each of the pixel positions.

The molecule control variables, H0 through H5 and C0 through C5, contain parameters that maintain the current status of the molecules. The data in the HC table initializes the values. Each list consists of the pixel position, video address, move direction, and molecule type.

There are three more tables that contain program control parameters. Each is indexed by the playing level. The molecule update table, LEVELX, con-
> '‘The program begins by disabling interrupts and setting the stack pointer to the highest point in a 16 K memory."

tains pointers to active molecule update sequences. The molecule update count table, FIGCTX, contains the length of the molecule update list. The molecule timing table, TIMX, contains the time delays between molecule updates.

\section*{Program Control}

The program begins by disabling interrupts and setting the stack pointer to the highest point in a 16 K memory.


Fig. I. Pixel Positions for Hot Molecule Graphic.

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\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{L.ssing conrinupd} \\
\hline 7800 & 0 C 70 \\
\hline 70 D 2 & E470 \\
\hline 70D4 & EC70 \\
\hline 7006 & F470 \\
\hline 7008 & FC70 \\
\hline 700A & 0471 \\
\hline 70dc & \(3 F\) \\
\hline 70 D & 33 \\
\hline 70DE & 33 \\
\hline 79 DF & 03 \\
\hline 79E0 & 00 \\
\hline 70 El & 80 \\
\hline 79 E 2 & 09 \\
\hline 7 EE 3 & 00 \\
\hline 70 E 4 & 3 C \\
\hline 7055 & 8 C \\
\hline \(70 \mathrm{E6}\) & OC \\
\hline 7087 & 0] \\
\hline 70 EB & 83 \\
\hline 72 E 9 & 03 \\
\hline 79EA & 03 \\
\hline 78 EB & 60 \\
\hline 7 EEC & 39 \\
\hline 79 D & 30 \\
\hline 7 PEE & 30 \\
\hline 70 EF & 00 \\
\hline 70 FO & 8 F \\
\hline 70F1 & \({ }^{8 C}\) \\
\hline \(79^{5} 2\) & 8 C \\
\hline 70 F 3 & 08 \\
\hline 70F4 & 2A \\
\hline 70F5 & 37 \\
\hline 70 F 6 & \\
\hline 70 F 7 & 11 \\
\hline 79 FB & 60 \\
\hline \(78 \mathrm{F9}\) & 60 \\
\hline 70FA & \\
\hline 7 FB & 00 \\
\hline \(795 C\) & 28 \\
\hline 79 FD & 1 c \\
\hline 70 FE & \\
\hline 79 FF & \\
\hline 7109 & 02 \\
\hline 7101 & 83 \\
\hline 7102 & 83 \\
\hline 7103 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

06440 COLD MOLECULE GRAPHIC5 - INDEXED BY PIXEL 00450 COLDX DEFV COLDO 90451 DEFW COLD 08452 DEFW COLD2 00453 DEFW COLD3 00454 DEFW COLD4 Q0455 DEFW COLD5 00460 COLD DEFB 3 HH QB461 DEFB \(\quad 33 H\) \(00462 \quad\) DEFB \(\quad 33 \mathrm{H}\) 00463 DEFB \(\quad\) DEFB 00 OH \(\begin{array}{lll}06464 & \text { DEFB } & \text { DOH } \\ 00465 & \text { DEFB } & \text { OOH }\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lll}00465 & \text { DEFB } & 00 H \\ 00466 & \text { DEFB } & 09 H\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lll}00466 & \text { DEFB } & 0911 \\ 0.467 & \text { DEFB } & 00 H\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lll}00470 & \text { DEFB } & 00 \mathrm{H} \\ 0.027 & \text { DEFB } & 3 \mathrm{CH}\end{array}\) 00471 DEFB OCH \(\begin{array}{lll}06472 & \text { DEFB } & 0 \mathrm{CH} \\ 06473 & \text { DEFB } & 00 \mathrm{H}\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lll}00474 & \text { DEFB } & 03 H \\ 00475 & \text { DEFB } & 03 H\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lll}00476 & \text { DEFB } & \text { DEFB } \\ 003 H \\ & \text { DEFB }\end{array}\) 00477 DEFB OOH QR480 COLD2 DEPB 30 H

\(00483 \quad\) DEFB 00 H
96484
00485
0487
0490 DELD 3 DEPB
\begin{tabular}{lll}
00492 & DEFB & \(33 H\) \\
00493 & DEFB & \(11 H\) \\
06494 & DEFB & \(00 H\) \\
00495 & DEFB & \(00 H\) \\
00496 & DEFB & \(00 H\) \\
00497 & DEFB & \(00 H\) \\
00500 & COLD & DEFB \\
00501 & \(28 H\) \\
00592 & DEFB & \(1 C H\) \\
06503 & DEFB & \(0 C H\) \\
00504 & DEFB & \(04 H\) \\
06505 & DEFB & \(02 H\) \\
00506 & DEFB & \(03 H\) \\
00507 & DEFB & \(03 H\)
\end{tabular}

Before starting any animation, the program calls four routines to set the scene: DMSG displays the opening message containing the name of the program and a list of the playing levels, GETLV reads the keyboard and inputs a playing level from the operator, Setup sets up the playing level parameters and initializes the locations of the molecules, and BRD draws the playing area on the screen.

Demon then executes a loop that updates the location and movement of each active molecule. FIGCNT contains the number of passes to be made through this loop. FIGX points to a list containing the molecule control variable addresses in the sequence to be updated. Notice that each active hot molecule appears twice in the list and each active cold molecule appears once. This causes the hot molecules to be moved twice as fast as the cold ones.

For each pass through this loop, Demon updates a molecule by calling four routines. Each routine requires that the IX register contain the address of the molecule control variable list. Wall controls the animation of the wall bouncing-it checks for wall contact, and if any occurs, it changes the move


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direction in the control variable list for that molecule.

REM removes the molecule graphics from the screen. Move calculates the next screen location for the molecule, and Add redraws the molecule graphics at the new location.

When Demon finishes with the molecule update loop, it calls the Open routine to control the opening or closing of the partition. It then executes a time delay before restarting the loop. During this delay, any wall contact produces a beeping sound through the cassette port. When the time delay is finished, the loop is repeated unless the break key is pressed. The break key restarts the entire program, letting the operator select a new playing level.

At slow playing levels, Demon calls the Open routine in the middle of the molecule update loop. This provides better response time for the operator.

\section*{'During this delay, any wall contact produces a beeping through the cassette port."}

\section*{Routines}

The MSG routine clears the screen and displays the opening message with the name of the program and a list of the playing levels. MSG scans the message text and transfers each character to the video memory. There are two control characters that MSG processes differently: The dollar sign indicates a carriage return and an asterisk signals the end of the message.

The GETLVL routine reads the memory-mapped keyboard byte for the number keys to determine the playing level selected. It loops until it detects a bit set, indicating a depressed key. It then shifts and counts the bits to find the key and the corresponding playing level.
The Setup routine establishes control parameters based on the selected playing level. The parameters consist of the number-of-molecules updates, FIGCNT; the time delay between updates, TIMING; and the molecule update list pointer, FIGX. Setup then performs a block move from HC to H 0 to

Listing continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 7164 & 26 & 08510 & COLD5 & DEFB & 20H \\
\hline 7105 & 30 & 00511 & & DEFB & 30H \\
\hline 7196 & 30 & 08512 & & DEFB & 30H \\
\hline 7107 & 10 & 06513 & & DEPB & 1017 \\
\hline 7108 & 6A & 00514 & & DEFE & OAH \\
\hline 7109 & 6D & 06515 & & DEPB & ODH \\
\hline 710A & OC & 00516 & & DEPB & OCH \\
\hline 716 B & 04 & 00517 & & DEFB & 04 H \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 00520 \\
& 00530
\end{aligned}
\] & ;MOLECU & URPD & E SEQUENC & INDEXED BY PLAYING LEVEL \\
\hline 710 c & 1871 & 00546 & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{LEVELX} & DEFW & L1 & \\
\hline 710 E & 2471 & 010541 & & DEFW & L2 & \\
\hline 7110 & 2471 & 00542 & & DEFW & L2 & \\
\hline 7112 & 3 C 71 & 00543 & & DEFW & L4 & \\
\hline 7114 & 3 c 71 & 09544 & & DEFW & L4 & \\
\hline 7116 & 3 C 71 & 00545 & & DEFW & L4 & \\
\hline 7118 & A672 & 00550 & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{L1} & DEEW & H0 & \\
\hline 711A & C 472 & 00551 & & DEFW & H5 & \\
\hline 711 C & CA72 & 06552 & & DEFW & CO & \\
\hline 711 E & A672 & 08553 & & DEFW & H0 & \\
\hline 7120 & C472 & 88554 & & DEFW & H5 & \\
\hline 7122 & E672 & 00555 & & DEFW & C5 & \\
\hline 7124 & A672 & 00560 & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{L2} & DEFW & H0 & \\
\hline 71.26 & AC72 & 00561 & & DEPW & H1 & \\
\hline 7128 & CA72 & 00562 & & DEFW & CB & \\
\hline 712A & BET2 & 00563 & & DEFH & H4 & \\
\hline 712 C & C472 & 00564 & & DEFW & H5 & \\
\hline 712E & D072 & 00565 & & DEFW & Cl & \\
\hline 7130 & A672 & 00566 & & DEFW & H0 & \\
\hline 7132 & AC72 & 00567 & & DEFW & H1 & \\
\hline 7134 & E272 & 00568 & & DEFW & C4 & \\
\hline 7136 & BE72 & 80569 & & DEFW & 14 & \\
\hline 7138 & C472 & 00570 & & DEFW & H5 & \\
\hline 713A & E872 & 00571 & & DEFW & C5 & \\
\hline 713 C & A672 & 00572 & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{L4} & DEFW & H0 & \\
\hline 713 E & AC72 & 06573 & & DEFW & H 1 & \\
\hline 7140 & CA 72 & 00574 & & DEFW & CO & \\
\hline 7142 & B 272 & 00575 & & DEFW & H2 & \\
\hline 7144 & B872 & 100576 & & DEFW & H3 & \\
\hline 7146 & D072 & 00577 & & DEFW & Cl & \\
\hline 7148 & BET2 & 00578 & & DEFW & H4 & \\
\hline 714A & C472 & 00579 & & DEFV & H5 & \\
\hline 714 C & D672 & 00580 & & DEFW & C2 & \\
\hline 714 E & A672 & 00591 & & DEFW & H0 & \\
\hline 7150 & AC72 & 89582 & & DEFW & H1 & \\
\hline 7152 & DC72 & 80583 & & DEFW & C3 & \\
\hline 7154 & B272 & 00584 & & DEFW & H2 & \\
\hline 7156 & B872 & 00585 & & DEFW & H3 & \\
\hline 7158 & E272 & 09586 & & DEFW & C4 & \\
\hline 715A & BE72 & 00587 & & DEFW & H4 & \\
\hline 715 C & C 472 & 00588 & & DEFW & H5 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\(715 \pm\)} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{E872} & 00589 & & DEFW & C5 & \\
\hline & & 00590 & ; & & & \\
\hline & & 00600 & \% MOLECU & E UPD & E TIMING & INDEXED BY PLAYING LEVEL \\
\hline 7160 & 60 & 00610 & TIMX & DEFB & 96 & \\
\hline 7161 & 30 & 00611 & & DEFB & 48 & \\
\hline 7162 & OC & 00612 & & DEFB & 12 & \\
\hline 7163 & 08 & 06613 & & DEFB & 8 & \\
\hline 7164 & 84 & 00614 & & DEFB & 4 & \\
\hline 7165 & B1 & 00615 & & DEFB & 1 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

00620 ; MOLECULE UPDATE COUNT - INDEXED BY PLAYING LEVET

\section*{7}

716606
7167
7167 0c
7168 BC
716912
716 A
712
712
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
\(716 C\) & 40 & & \\
& 41 & 58 & 57
\end{tabular}
7174

717 C 24

\(\begin{array}{lllllll}5 & 4 E & 54 & 45 & 52 & 20 & 50\end{array} 4 C\)
\(\begin{array}{llllllll}1 & 59 & 49 & 4 E & 47 & 20 & 4 C & 45\end{array}\)
7192

\(\begin{array}{llllllll}31 & 2 E & 20 & 20 & 34 & 20 & 53 & 4 C \\ 4 F & 57 & 20 & 4 D & 4 F & 4 C & 45 & 43\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{llllllll}4 F & 57 & 20 & 4 D & 4 F & 4 C & 45 & 43\end{array}\)
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
\(71 A 7\) & 24 & & 45 & 53 \\
& & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
28 DEFM 19716 (\$2. 8 SLOW MOLECULES \({ }^{1}\)
\begin{tabular}{llllllll}
4 F & 57 & 20 & 20 & 38 & 20 & 53 & 4 C \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
55 4C 45
 2E 2060720 \(\begin{array}{lllllll}44 & 49 & 55 & 4 D & 20 & 4 D & 4 F \\ 4 C\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llllllll}45 & 43 & 55 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 45 & 53 & & \end{array}\)

0073 DEFM '\$4. 12 MEDIUM MOLECULES'
\(\begin{array}{llllllll}34 & 2 \mathrm{E} & 20 & 31 & 32 & 20 & 4 \mathrm{D} & 45\end{array}\)
\(4449 \quad 55 \quad 4 \mathrm{D} \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 4 \mathrm{D}\) 4F 4 C
\begin{tabular}{lllllll} 
& 41 BA & 24 & 43 & 55 & 4 C & 45 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\(\begin{array}{llllllll}35 & 2 \mathrm{E} & 20 & 31 & 32 & 20 & 46 & 41 \\ 53 & 54 & 20 & 40 & 4 F & 4 C & 45 & 43\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{llllllll}53 & 54 & 20 & 4 D & 4 F & 4 C & 45 & 43\end{array}\)
71 FF
\(\begin{array}{lllllllllll}24 & & & 09750 \\ 36 & 2 E & 20 & 31 & 32 & 20 & 53 & 55\end{array}\) DEFM \(\quad\) *\$6. 12 SURER FAST MOLECULES* '
\(\begin{array}{llllllll}36 & 2 E & 20 & 31 & 32 & 20 & 53 & 55 \\ 50 & 45 & 52 & 20 & 46 & 41 & 53 & 54\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{llllllll}50 & 45 & 52 & 20 & 46 & 41 & 53 & 54 \\ 20 & 40 & 4 P & 4 C & 45 & 43 & 55 & 4\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lllllllll}20 & 4 D & 4 P & 4 C & 45 & 43 & 55 & 4 C\end{array}\)
\(45532 A\)
721 B 4C 00770 PRONPT DEFM \(\quad\) LEVEL \(X\) - '
\(\begin{array}{llllllllll}45 & 56 & 45 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 20 & 58 & 20 & 2 \mathrm{D}\end{array}\)
Listing continues

Lisring continued

initialize the molecule locations and move directions.

The BRD routine draws the playing area on the screen. It stores a one into the door status flag (DOOR) indicating a closed door. It displays the playing level and operating instructions on the last line of the screen.

The Wall routine deflects molecules after a wall contact by changing the move direction appropriately. It also takes into account a corner contact,

\section*{'"The Wall routine deflects molecules after a wall contact by changing the move direction appropriately."}
where the molecule can touch two walls simultaneously.

The Wall routine checks for a wall contact by extracting the X and Y coordinates of the molecule location and then comparing these values to the known locations of the walls. Figure 2 shows the pixel positions where wall


Left Wall Contact
Pixel positions
0,1,2


Right Wall Contact
Pixel positions
0, 1, 2

Upper Wall Contact
Pixel positions
1,4

Down Wall Contact
Pixel positions
2, 5

Fig. 2. Possible Pixel Positions for Wall Contacts.

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contacts are possible. For the left and right walls, the molecule must be in pixel positions zero, 1, or 2 . Only pixel positions 1 and 4 can contact the upper wall. For the down wall, only pixel positions 2 and 5 can make contact.

If Wall finds that a molecule is at a wall with the right pixel position, it calls CONTC to change the move direction unless the wall is the partition and the door is open. If the \(Y\) coordinate of the molecule is within range of the door, Wall makes no change to the move direction and lets the molecule continue through.

Wall handles a corner contact by first processing the left or right wall move change and then recalling CONTC for the upper or lower wall.

CONTC finds the new move direction for a molecule contacting a wall. It requires that the \(E\) register contain the wall number zero, 2, 4, or 6 (corresponding to left, right, up, or down). It uses this wall number, along with the move direction. CONTC stores the new move direction in the molecule control variable list by way of the IX register.

The REM routine removes the molecule graphics from the screen. It performs two loops, each processing four graphics characters. To avoid too much interference with an overlapping molecule, it masks out the graphics bits rather than storing blanks. REM uses the pixel position and the type of molecule to index into the proper table to find the graphics characters.

The Move routine calculates the next location and pixel position for a molecule. It indexes into the move table to find the next pixel position and video address offset. It then adds this offset to the current video address and stores it into the molecule control list.

The Add routine redraws a molecule on the screen. It performs a logical OR of the graphics bits with the video memory bits for each graphics character and prevents any blanking of an overlapping molecule or wall.

The Open routine opens or closes the door in response to the space bar. If the space bar is pressed and the door is closed, it blanks out the door on the screen. If the space bar is not pressed, it draws the door on the screen. It also redraws the partition each time in case it is overwritten by a passing molecule.

Contact Lee Morgenstern at 14358 Dyer St., Sylmar, CA 91324.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Listing continued} \\
\hline 73 EA & 114006 \\
\hline 73ED & 660F \\
\hline 73 EF & 77 \\
\hline 73 Fa & 19 \\
\hline 73 Fl & 16FC \\
\hline 73 F 3 & 213F3C \\
\hline 7356 & 060F \\
\hline 73 FP & 77 \\
\hline 7359 & 19 \\
\hline 73FA & 10FC \\
\hline 73 FC & 211P3C \\
\hline 738 F & 18 \\
\hline 7400 & 860F \\
\hline 7402 & 77 \\
\hline 7483 & 23 \\
\hline 7464 & 77 \\
\hline 7465 & 19 \\
\hline 7406 & 10FA \\
\hline 7488 & 3 EDI \\
\hline 746 A & 325772 \\
\hline 7400 & 211872 \\
\hline 7416 & 11 C 23 F \\
\hline 7413 & 013C08 \\
\hline 7416 & EDB0 \\
\hline 7418 & 32.5872 \\
\hline 741 B & c631 \\
\hline 741 D & 32 C 83 F \\
\hline 7420 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

7421 AF
7422 325D72
7425 DD6E01
7428 DD6602
742 B 7 D
42 C 110 OC 4
\(\begin{array}{ll}742 P & 19 \\ 7430 & 29\end{array}\)
743029
7431
7
7432 E63F
74346 F
7435 DD7E00
7438 FE03
743A D26F7
743D 7D
743 E LEQ日
7440 FEG1
7445 FE21
7447 CA5974
744A 1E02
744 E CA5974
7451 FE3C
7453 CA6C74
7456 C36F74
7459 3A5772
745 C A7
745D C26C74
7469 7C
7463 DA6C7
7463 DA6C74
7468 D26C74
746 B C9
746 C CD9774
746F DD7Eg
7472 FEG1
7474 CA7C74
7477 EEQ4
7479 C28574
747 C 7 C
747 D 1E64
747 FEE 5
7481 CA9374
7484 Cg
7485 FEG2
7487 CA8D74
74BA PED5
748 CCO
748 D
7 C
748 E
1E 66
7490 FEGD
7492 CO
7493 CD9774
7496 C9
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 7497 & E5 \\
\hline 7498 & 3 EOl \\
\hline 749A & 325072 \\
\hline 749D & 1605 \\
\hline 749F & 216C70 \\
\hline 74.2 & 19 \\
\hline 74 A 3 & 4 E \\
\hline 74A4 & 23 \\
\hline 74A5 & 46 \\
\hline 74A6 & DD6E03 \\
\hline 74.9 & 2686 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}




 any Cir intrat te t feature on character op－character basis．Changes are copeded bythin what orocesplaig te：t

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 e；temely 巨mooth qusch response． with a buslt－in nelp fale allow you to Ferform functions izke copy．fand，merge． replicetw．wnd delete．Completed letter filles can tire stored and recalled froo disk
for future ust．

The Etandarg MAXFFiNTFLum Herla with
all EnSIL prograns，Anlapter programs are prowiofd for SCFif＝SIT．LAZY WFivef．and FEANCL．Manimum system requirements are？ 4sh Model i ar Model If！wath one dist drive，（Model III needs twa dist drives
to convert only．？Epson MX Serteh orinter to convert only
muse be equipped with GRAFTRAXFLU．

Unheash the crue potentzal of qour EPson． adapter programp，and shapping for only：
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{\(f\) isprg contunued} \\
\hline 7541 32DF3C & 04910 & & LD & （3CDPH），A & ， \\
\hline 7544 32E日3C & 64926 & & LD & （3CEOH），A & ； \\
\hline 7547 321F3D & 84930 & & LD & （301FH），A & ； \\
\hline 754832203 D & 84940 & & \(L_{\text {LD }}\) & （3D28H），\({ }^{\text {a }}\) & ； \\
\hline 754 D 325 F 3 D & 04950 & & LD & （3D5FH），A & ； \\
\hline 7550 32693D & 04968 & & LD & （3D60H），A & ； \\
\hline 7553 325P3E & 04978 & & LD & （3E5EH），A & ； \\
\hline 7556326038 & 04980 & & LD & （3E68日），A & ； \\
\hline 7559 329F3E & 04990 & & LD & （3E9FH），A & ； \\
\hline 755C 32A03E & 05008 & & LD & （3EAPH），A & ； \\
\hline 755F 32DF3E & 05010 & & LD & （3EDPH），A & ； \\
\hline 7562 32E63E & 05020 & & LD & （3EEOH），\({ }^{\text {a }}\) & － \\
\hline 7565 3A5772 & 05030 & & In & A．（DOOR） & GGET DOOR 5TATUS \\
\hline 7568 A7 & 05040 & & AND & A & \\
\hline 7569 CA7775 & 05050 & & JP & 2，OPEN 3 & ，JUMP IF DOOR OPEN \\
\hline 756 C 3A4038 & 05868 & & LD & A，（3840H） & ；GEt space bar status \\
\hline 756 F E680 & 85670 & & AND & 88 B & \\
\hline 7571 CA7D75 & 05880 & & JP & 2，OPEN2 & ；JUMP IF NOT PRESSED \\
\hline 7574 C39775 & 85898 & & \({ }^{\text {JP }}\) & OPENI & ；JUMP IF PRESSED \\
\hline 7577 3A4838 & 05100 & OPEN 3 & LD & A，（3840H） & ，GET SPACE bar status \\
\hline 757A E680 & 05110 & & AND & 86日 & \\
\hline 757 Cc co & 85120 & & RET & Nz & ；RET If SPACE BAR PRESSED \\
\hline 757D 3E95 & 05130 & OPEN 2 & LD & A，095H & CLOSE DOOR \\
\hline 757 F 325772 & 05140 & & LD & （DOOR），A & ； \\
\hline 7582 329F3D & 05150 & & LD & （3D9FH），A & ； \\
\hline 7585 32DF3D & 85160 & & LD & （3DDFH），A & ； \\
\hline 7588 321F3E & 05176 & & LD & （3E1FH），A & ； \\
\hline 758 BE 3EAA & 05188 & & LD & A，©AAH & ； \\
\hline 758 D 32A03D & 05190 & & \(\underline{L}\) & （3DAOH），A & ； \\
\hline 7599 32Eg3D & 85208 & & LD & （3DEgH），A & ； \\
\hline 7593 32203E & 05210 & & LD & （3E20日），A & ； \\
\hline 7596 C9 & 05220 & & RET & & \\
\hline 7597 3E88 & 05238 & OPEN1 & L．D & A，889H & ；OPEN DOOR \\
\hline 7599 329F3D & 05248 & & LD & （3D9PH），A & ； \\
\hline \(759 \mathrm{C} 32 \mathrm{A03D}\) & 05250 & & LD & （3DA9H），A & ； \\
\hline 759F 32DF3D & 85260 & & LD & （3DDFH），A & ； \\
\hline 75A2 32E03D & 05270 & & LD & （3DEQH），A & ； \\
\hline 75A5 321P3E & 05280 & & LD & （3E1FH），A & ； \\
\hline 75A8 32203E & 05290 & & LD & （3E20日），A & ； \\
\hline 75AB AF & 05300 & & xOR & A & ； \\
\hline 75 AC 325772 & 05310 & & LD & （DOOR），A & ； \\
\hline 75AF C9 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 05320 \\
& 95330
\end{aligned}
\] & ； & RET & & ： \\
\hline 72 EE & 15340 & & END & DEMON & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


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－Printer output fully paginaled．
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& \text { AAMANOLOGY }
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\end{tabular} \\
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\hline
\end{tabular}

\title{
Kings and Castles
}

\author{
by Gary Michaels
}

Remember '"Kings and Catapults"? Well, now you can enjoy that same kind of action on your Color Computer with this exciting variation.
or Computer, I decided to try my hand at converting his program to Extended Color Basic. After many hours editing and reediting it, I believe I've come up with a reasonable facsimile, and added a few surprises along the way (see Program Listing 1).

\section*{The Game}

Like its predecessor, Kings and Castles is a one- or two-player game in which each participant takes the role of a king. Each king commands a large army of fierce warriors, a kingdom of civilians, an arsenal of cannon, and a number of infiltrators available for hire. Players can also acquire a catapult

The Key Box
Color Computer
16K RAM
Extended Color Basic
which，if used properly，inflicts substan－ tial damage．

At the start of every war，each king has a large sum of money，which he uses to pay his troops，buy cannon，or hire infiltrators（at \(\$ 10,000\) each）．In－ filtrators are potentially the most deadly weapons at your disposal．If they sur－ vive the opposing king＇s guards，they＇ll strike the king down，making you the victor．

You can also claim victory if your opponent＇s castle loses all of its vul－ nerable spots（hit points），or if you de－ stroy all of his warriors．However，addi－ tional men can be recruited from the civilian ranks．

On occasion，your father（who is also a very powerful king）ships you aid in the form of money，warriors，cannon， civilians，catapults，or，if you＇re for－ tunate，a sampling of each．

The first ruler to overcome his oppo－ nent five times becomes the victor， and is deemed the monarch of both kingdoms．

\section*{Significant Changes}

On the surface，Kings and Castles ap－ pears almost identical to its predecessor， but there are several significant changes．

The opponents＇names，accompanied by their ranks，appear in a scoreboard at the top of each title screen．This lets you know when you can afford to live dangerously and when it＇s time to in－ filtrate to save your skin．

Catapults are fired either at your op－ ponent＇s men or his castle．

The computer（in a one－player game） is now an extremely worthy opponent． In Kings and Catapults，it selected op－ tions unavailable to it，such as attempt－ ing to infiltrate when it had no spies left， causing it to lose a turn．This happened with alarming regularity，as the com－ puter＇s moves were chosen by an ＇ \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}\)（4）＇statement．In addition，it was unable to buy cannon when all its cannon were destroyed，or to hire civil－ ians when its warriors were decimated． The latter often caused the computer to lose entire wars，making for an extreme－ ly boring game．

In this version，however，the com－ puter chooses its options more method－ ically．It fires cannon or catapults at your warriors or castle，not randomly but according to what causes you to lose more quickly．It no longer stupidly ad－ vances troops into battle with only 200 men left．It infiltrates when necessary， hires civilians when warriors are becom－ ing an endangered species，and pur－ chases cannon when supplies run out．

\section*{Program Listing 1．Kings and Castles．}

5 CLS：PRINTQ160，＂I＇M SETTING UP A SERIES OF BAT－TLEFIELDS WITH A RANUUM SEED GE－NERATOR，INDICATED BY THE NUM－BERS AT LOWER \(R\) IGHT．WHEN THEY STOP，WE＇LL BEGIN．IT WILL BE A EEW MOMENTS，SO PLEASE BEAR W THME．．．．．＂
10 ＇RNUGEN DEVISED BY CRAIG TOOKER，COL＇S OH
15 X＝TIMER
20 IFX \(>10000\) THENX \(=\mathrm{X} / 10\) ： GOTO20
25 FORZ \(=1\) TOX：\(Y=R N D(R N D(X)):\) PRINT＠505， \(2 ;:\) NEXTZ
30 ＇BY GARY MICHAELS，COLUMBUS，OH 43229，614／476－0578
35 CLEAR（100）：しLS：PRINT＂KINGS AND CASTLES＂：PRINT：PRINT＂THE SCEN E IS SOMEWHERE IN THE DAMP，FOGGY REGION WHICH IS NOW KNOWN AS SCUTLAND，SOMETIME IN THE MIDDLE AGES．＂：GOSUB815
40 PRINT：SOUND180， \(10:\) INPUT＂WHO SHALL BE THE NORTHERN KING？（UP T O EIGHT LETTERS）＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) N：PRINT：SOUND220，10：INPUT＂AND THE RULER OF T HE SOUTHERN KINGDOM？（TYPE IN COMputer IF YOU WISH TO WAR AGA INST ME）＂：S\＄
 E CHALLENGE＊＂：GOSUB765：GOSUB765
50 ER＝0：WR＝0
55 GUSUB 5 45：M5＝0：M＝RND（30000）：\(M=M+150000: N M=M: S M=M\)
60 R＝0：R1＝0
\(65 X=R N D(10000): N W=X+20000: X=R N D(10000): S W=X+20000: N=R N D(10000):\) \(N=N+20000: S=R N D(10000): S=S+20000: C N=500: C S=500\)
\(70 \mathrm{NC}=\operatorname{RND}(10000): \operatorname{SC=}=\operatorname{RND}(10006): I=\operatorname{RND}(5): I I=\operatorname{RND}(5)\)
\(75 \mathrm{X}=\operatorname{RND}(109): I F X<25\) THEN NS \(=1 E L S E\) NS \(=0\)
\(80 \mathrm{X=RND}(109): I F \mathrm{X}<25 \mathrm{THEN}\) SS＝1ELSE \(S S=0\)
85 GUSUB725：CLS：PRINT＠2，N\＄；： 4 RINT＠18，S\＄；
90 Q 0
95 IF \(\mathrm{NM}<=0\) THEN \(\mathrm{NM}=0 \mathrm{ELSE} \mathrm{NM}=\mathrm{NM}\)
100 IF \(S M<=0 T H E N \quad S M=0 E L S E \quad S M=S M\)
105 IFNW＜＝6THEN NW＝0ELSE NW＝NW：IFSWく＝0THEN SW＝OELSE SW＝SW：IF NCく \(=\) OTHEN NL＝日ELSE \(N=N C\)
110 IF SCく＝UTHEN SC＝OELSE SC＝SC

 R；：HRINTE27，TS：：PRINTC29，T\＄；
120 PRINTE96，＂\＄＂NM：PRINT＠112，＂\＄＂SM
 AR＇RS：＂：：IE＇SW＜＝0THEN470ELSEPRINTSW；：PRINTB160，＂HIT PTS：＂：：IFN＜＝0 THEN550ELSEPRINTN；：HRINTQ176，＂HIT PTS：＂；：1FSく＝0THEN555ELSEPRINTS
139 IFCN \(<=\) OTHENCN \(=0\)
135 IFCS \(<=\) OTHENCS＝ 1 ELSE14 0
140 PRINT＠192，＂CANNON：＂CN：PRINT＠208，＂CANNON：＂CS：PRINT＠224，＂CIV＇L NS：\({ }^{7} ;: \perp\) FNC \(<=0\) THENNC \(=0\) ：PRINTNC；：GOTO145ELSEPRINTNC
145 PRINTe240，＂CIVILIANS：＂；SC；
150 PRINTe256，＂SPIES：＂；I：PRINTe272，＂SPIES：＂；IL：IFNS＞＝1THENPRINTE 288，＂CATAPULTS：＂，NS
155 IFSS \(=1\) THENRRINT＠304，＂CATAPULTS：＊：SS
166 IFT＝0THENT＝1：PRINT＠480，NS＂＇S TURN＂：GOTO165ELSEIFT＝1THENT＝0：
 E＇：GOTO285ELSE285
165 PRINT（ \(352,{ }^{*}\) F）IRE CAN．A）DVANCE C）ATAPULT H）IRE CIV．B）UY CAN．I）NFILTRT R）ELEASE WARRIORS＂：SOUNDI80， 1
170 AS＝INKヒY \＄：IPAS＝＂THEN170ELSECLS：GOSUB435：GOSUB475：GOSUB679：I
 THEN245ELSEIFAS＝＂B＂THEN265ELSEIFAS＝＂I＂THEN566ELSEIFAS＝＂R＂THEN190 ELSE165
175 CLS：PRINT＂CANNON FIRED＂
180 IFCN＜＝OTHENPRINT＊NO CANNON LEFT，SIR＂：CN＝0：GOTO540ELSEPRINT＂ FIRE AT HIS C）ASTLE OR HIS M）EN＂：PRINT
185 AS＝INXEYS：IFAS＝＂C＂THENPRINT＂CASTLE＂：GOSUB760：GOTO195ELSEIFAS ＝＂M＂THENPRINT＂MEN＂：GOSUB760：GOTO210ELSE185
190 CLS：PKINT＂RELEASING WARRIORS＂：PRINT：PRINT＂HOW MANY TO LET GO ？＂：INPUT A：1と＇A＞NW THEN190ELSE NW＝NW－A：GOSUB775：PRINT＂THEY＇RE ON THEIR WAY HOME！＂：GOTO540
\(195 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{RND}(3): I F V=1\) THENPRINT＂WAY OFF！\({ }^{\text {n }}\) ：GOTO540ELSED＝RND（5000）： \(\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{S}\) －D：PRINT＂BOOM！！＂：PRINTSS＂LOST＂D＂HIT POINTS！＂：D＝RND（10D）：CS＝CS～D ：PRINT＂AS WとLL AS＂D＂CANNON＂：\(D=\) RND（99）
200 SC＝SC－D：PRINT＂ANU＂；\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) CIVILIANS＂ 0）：IK゙D＜4THENPRINT＂＊＊＊AND YOUR CATAPULT！＊＊＊＂：SS＝SS－1：IFSSくITHENSS ＝ 0 ：GOTO546ELSEGUTO540
205 GOTO54日
\(210 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{RN} \cup(3)\) ：IFV＝1THENPRINT＊YOU HIT A FIELD \({ }^{*}\) ： GOTO540ELSED＝RND（5 \(^{6}\) 000）：SW＝SW－D：PRINTS\＄＂LOST＂D＂MEN1＂：IFD＞3006THEND＝RND（3000）：NW＝NW －D：PKINT＂BUT＂N\＄＂＇S WARRIORS WERE TOO＂：PRINT＠192，＂CLOSE TO＂S\＄＂ ＇S TROOPS．＂：PRINTNS＂LOST＂D＂MEN．＂：GOTO540ELSEGOTO540
215 CLS：PRINT＂TROOPS ADVANCED＂：PRINT：GOSUB800
 ＝NW－D：PRINTNS＂LOST＂D＂OF HIS＂：PRINT＂WARRIORS IN THIS BATTEE．＂：GO TO549
225 CLS：PRINT＊CATAPULT FIRED＊：IFNSく1THENPRINT：PRINT＊YOU DON＇T HA VE ONE1＂：GOTO540ELSEPRINT＂FIRE AT HIS C）ASTLE OR BIS M）EN？＂
 ＝＂M＂THENPRINT＂MEN＂：GOSUB760：GOTO240ELSE230
\(235 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(10): I F X=5 \mathrm{TH} E N P R I N T^{\prime \prime} I T\) BACKFIRED \(1^{\prime \prime}: D=R N D(1006): N=N-D: P R\) INTN\＄＂LOST＂D＂HIT POINTS 1＂：GOTO540ELSEX＝RND（2）：IFX＝2THENPRINT＂NO

Listing I comtinues

1 asting／continued
T EVEN CLOSE！＂：GOTO54GELSED＝RND（110日0）：\(S=S-D: P R I N T S \$^{-1} S\) CASTLE I OST＂D＂HIT POINTS！＂：GOTO54D
\(240 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(3):\) IFX＜3THENPRINT＂YOU MISSED1＂：GOTO540ELSED＝RND（11000） ：SW＝SW－D：PRINTS \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) LOST＂D＂OF HIS WARRIORSI＂：GOTO540
245 CLS：PRINT＂HIRING CIVILIANS＊：PRINT
250 IPNL＝0THENPRINT＂NO ONE LEFT TO RECRUIT＂：GOTO54日
255 PRINT＂HOW MANY DO YOU NEED？＂
260 INPUT A： \(1 \vdash^{\prime}\) A＞NC THENPRINT＂THERE ARE ONLY＂NC＂\({ }^{\prime \prime \prime}\) ：GOTO540ELSE \(N\) C＝NC－A：NW＝NW＋A：GOSUB7B5：PRINT＂THEY＇RE HEADING FOR THE FRONT！＂：GO TO540
265 CLS：PRINT＂BUYING CANNON＂：PRINT
270 GOSUB780：PRINT＂A LOUD HORN IS BLOWN BELOW．ONE OF THE MERCHA NTS ASKS HOW MANY YOU WOULD LIKE？＂
\(275 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(100)\) ：PRINT＂CANNON COST \(\mathrm{S}^{*}\) ； \(\mathrm{X}^{\prime \prime}\) EACH＂
280 INPUTA：\(A 1=A: A 1=A 1 * X: I F A I>N M\) THENPRINT＂YOU DON＇T HAVE ENOUGH GOLD，SIRI＂：GOTOS40ELSEPRINT＂THE CANNONSMITH IS LOADING YOUR WAG ONSI＂：NM＝NM－Al：CN＝CN＋A：GOTO540
285 PRINT（ \(352,{ }^{\text {m }}\) F）IRE CAN．A）DVANCE C）ATAPULT H）IRE CIV．B）UY CAN．I）NFILTRT R）ELEASE WARRIORS＂：SOUND220，1
290 IFS \(\$={ }^{\text {TCOMPUTER＂THENGOSUB815：GOSUB505：GOTO30DELSEAS＝INKEY\＄：IF }}\) AS\＃n＂THEN290ELSECLS：GOSUB505：GOSUB670：IFAS＝＂F＂THEN320ELSEIFAS＝＂A ＂THEN365ELSEIFAS＝＂C＂THEN375ELSEIFA\＄＝＂H＂THEN395ELSEIFAS＝＂B＂THEN41 5ELSEIFAS＝＂I＂THEN580ELSEIFAS＝＂R＂THEN295ELSE285
295 IFS \(\$=^{\text {º }}\) COMPUTER＂THEN290ELSECLS：PRINT＂RELEASING WARRIORS＂：PRIN T：PRINT＂HOW MANY ARE LEAVING？＂：INPUT A：IF A＞SW THEN295ELSE SW＝SW －A：GOSUB775：PRINT＂THEY＇RE GLAD TO GO HOMEI＂：GOTO540
300 IF NS＞＝1AND SW＜11000AND SC＞＝1THEN310ELSEIFSW＜8000AND SC＞＝1TH EN310ELSEIF CS＜IAND SM＞4999THEN315ELSEIF NS＞＝1AND SW＜11000AND SM \(>9999 \mathrm{ANU} I L>=1\) THEN580ELSEIFSW＜80日GAND SM＞9999AND II＞＝1THEN580ELS EIF NS＞＝1ANU S＜11000AND SM＞9999AND II＞＝1THEN580ELSE305
305 IF S＜8000ANU SM＞9999AND Il＞＝1THEN580ELSEIF NW〈3006AND SW＞600 \(0 T H E N 365 E L S E I F \quad S S>=1 T H E N 375 E L S E I F \quad C S>=1 T H E N 320 E L S E 365\)
310 TFSW＜11000THEN D－11000： \(\mathrm{X=D-SW:IFSC>X} \mathrm{THENCLS:PRINT"HIRING"X"}\) CIVIL 1 ANS＂：SW＝11000：SC＝SC－X：GOSUB785：GOTO540ELSEIFSW〈8000ANDSC＞5 BTHENCLS：PRINT＂HIRING＂SC＂CIVILIANS＂：GOSUB785：SW＝SW＋SC：SC＝0：GOTO5 40ELSE315
315 IFCS \(\langle 1\) ANUSM \(>5000\) THEND＝RNU（50）：\(A 1=D * 100: C S=C S+100: S M=S M-A 1: C L\) S：PRINT＂BUYING 100 CANNON AT \({ }^{*}{ }^{* D} D^{\prime E} E A C H . ": G O S U B 780: G O T O 540\)
320 CLS：PKINT＂CANNON FIRED＂
325 IFCS＜＝ØTHENPRINT＂YOU HAVE NONE LEFT＂：GOTO540ELSEPRINT＂AT HIS M）EN OR HLS C）ASTLE？＊：PRINT

A legend now appears at the top of the screen notifying you and your oppo－ nent which option the other has chosen． （Previously it was difficult，especially when battling against the computer，to ascertain just how your men or castle were destroyed．）

Floods and plagues，which occur from time to time and inflict a tremen－ dous amount of damage，now cannot occur when either king has fewer than 10,000 warriors or hit points，so battles must be decided by head－to－head com－ bat．Although this is unrealistic，you＇d be surprised at how tedious it was previ－ ously to lose battles because of a devas－ tating plague．This was particularly an－ noying to the Northern ruler，because if both kings＇castles were wiped out，the Northern king always lost．

Infiltrators must fight a minimum of two guards to kill the opposing king－it was much too simple to fell a lone guard in Kings and Catapults．

Sound effects are added to each phase of the battles．They include ＂We＇re In The Money＂for payday， ＂Taps＂for either king＇s demise， ＂Jaws＂for floods，＂The Love Boat Theme＂when fathers ship aid，the Wizard of Oz＇s guard song（＂Ohh－ee－

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Lisnate／cominued
 C＂THEN34日ELSEIEAS \(={ }^{*}\) M \("\) THEN 355
335 IF N \(\angle N W\) THEN340ELSE355
340 PRINT＂CASTLE＂：GOSUB760：V＝RND（3）：IFV＝1THENPRINT＂WAY OFF！\({ }^{\omega \prime}\) ：GOT
 \(S!^{\circ}: D=R N D(108): C N=C N-D: P R I N T{ }^{*} A S\) WELL．AS \({ }^{\text {T}} D^{*} C A N N O N N^{*}: D=R N D\)（99）
 0）：IFD＜4THENPRINT＊＊＊＊HE HIT YOUR CATAPULT1＊＊＊＊：NS＝NS－1：IFNS＜1THE NNS＝OELSE NS＝NS：GOTO540ELSE540
356 GOTOS40
355 PRINT＂MEN＂：GOSUB760：V＝RND（3）：IFV＝1THENPRINT＂YOU HIT A FIELD！ ：GOTOS40ELSED＝RND（5000）：NW＝NW－D：PRINTNS＂LOST＂D＂MEN1＂：IFD＞3日日0T


360 GOTOS4B
365 CLS：PKINT＂TROOPS ADVANCED＂：PRINT：GOSUB800
 ＝SW－D：PRINTS\＄＂LOST＂D＂OF HIS TROOPS＂：PRINT＂IN THIS BATTLE．＂：GOTO 540
375 IFら\＄＝＂COMPUTER＂ANDSSく1THEN290ELSECLS：PRINT＂CATAPULT FTRED＂：I FSS＜ITHEN\＆RINT：PRINT＂YOU DON＇T HAVE ONE＂：GOTO54QELSEPRINT＂EIRE A T H1S C）ASTLE OR HIS M）EN？＂
380 IFS\＄＝＂COMPUTER＂AND N＜NW THENPRINT＂CASTLE＂：GOSUB760：GOTO385EL SEIFS \(\$={ }^{\text {＂}}\) COMPUTER＂THENPRINT＂MEN＂ ：GOSUB760：GOTO390ELSEAS＝INKEY\＄：IF AS＝＂C＂THENPRINT＂CASTLE＂：GOSUB760：GOTO385ELSEIEAS＝＂M＂THENPRINT＂ME \(\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{m}}\) ：GOSUB760：GOTO390ELSE380
 INTS\＄＂LOST＂D＂HIT POINTS！＂：GOTO54日ELSEXㅍRND（2）：IPX＝2THENPRINT＂NO T EVEN CLOSE！＂：GOTOS4BELSED＝RND（110日0）：N＝N－D：PRINTNS＂＇S CASTLE L OST＂D＂HIT POINTS \({ }^{*}\) ：GOTO540
\(390 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(3): I F X<3 T H E N P R I N T\) YOU MISSED1＊：GOTOS4日ELSED＝RND（11606） ：NW＝NW－D：PRINTN \＄＂LOST＂D＂OF HIS WARRIORS！＂GOTO540
395 CLS：PRINT＂HIRING CIVILIANS＂：PRINT
460 IFSLくㅇTHENPRINT＂NO ONE LEFT，SIR＂：GOTO540
405 PRINT＂HOW MANY DO YOU WANT？\({ }^{[ }\)
410 INPUTA：IEA＞SC THENPRINT＂YOU ONLY HAVE＂SC＂CIVILIANSI＂：GOTOS40 ELSESC＝SC－A：SW＝SW＋A：GOSUB785：PRINT＂THEY＇RE DONNING THEIR ARMOR！＂ ：GOTO540
415 PRINT＂BUYING CANNON＂：PRINT
420 GUSUB780：PRINT＂A TRUMPET＇S BLARE COMES UP FROM THE VILIAGE．
＂HE CANNONSMITH WANTS TO KNOW HOW MANY？＂
Listing／continues
oh，Ee－ohh－oh＇）for troop advances， and＇You＇re In The Army Now＇for hiring civilians．

I have also included a random seed generator．Since the Color Computer doesn＇t have one built in，each time the game loaded from tape，the first status listing gave the same number of war－ riors，castle hit points，and civilians． North＇s father would always bring aid on his second turn，and it was always \＄23，302．

Fortunately，a friend at a local Radio Shack store came to my rescue，writing the＇RNDGEN＇subroutine that ap－ pears in lines \(5-25\) ．This subroutine re－ places a Random routine found in Model I or III programs．Without it， this program is useless．

\section*{Possible Modifications For 32K Users}

As this program uses all but about 500 bytes of the 16 K Color Computer＇s memory，further changes are all but impossible for those with that system． But 32 K owners may want to make these relatively simple modifications．

Playing this game with female friends might elicit comments like，＂Why does it always call me＇him＇？＂The remedy is to insert a question at the beginning of

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\section*{Micro－Designs SystemUpgrade for the TRS Model III and 4}

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425 X＝RND（100）：PRINT＂CANNON COST \({ }^{\text {n }}\)－EACH．
430 INPUTA：A1＝A：A1＝A1＊X：IFA1＞SM THENPRINT＂NOT ENOUGH CASH ON HAN D！：GOTOS4日ELSEPRINT＂THEY＇VE BEEN ADDED TO YOUR ARSE－NAL！＂：SM＝SM －A1：CSI＝CS＋A：GOTO540
\(435 \mathrm{M} 5=\mathrm{MS}+2:\) IFM \(5=12\) THENCLS：PRINT＂PAYDAY！＂：GOSUB795：PRINT＂\(\$ 2.00 \mathrm{P}\) ER WARRIOR IS BEING DE－DUCTED．\({ }^{n}:\) PRINT：M5 \(=0: P=N W^{*} 2: P 1=S W * 2: N M=N\) M－P：SM＝SM－PI：IFNM＜＝QAND SM＜＝QTHEN45GELSEIFNM＜＝OTHEN445ELSEIF SM＜ \(=\) OTHEN440ELSEGUTO535ELSERETURN
\(440 X=R N D(2): I E X=1\) THEND＝RND（SW）：SW＝SW－D：PRINTD；＂OF＂：SS＂IS MEN H AVE DIED OF STARVATION＂：GOTO535ELSED＝RND（SW）：SW＝SW－D：NW＝NW＋D：PRI NTD：＂OK＇＂S＇n＇\({ }^{\prime}\) MEN JOINED＂N\＄＂＇S ARMY．HE CAN＇T PAY THEMI＂：GOTOS 35
\(445 \quad \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(2): I 5 \mathrm{X}=1\) THEND＝RND（NW）：NW＝NW－D：PRINTD；\({ }^{\text {O }}\) OF＂NS＂＇S MEN JU ST PERISHED FKOM HUNGER＂：GOTO535ELSED＝RND（NW）：NW＝NW－D：SW＝SW＋D：PR INTD；＂Or＇＂NS＂＇S MEN SWITCHED SIDES－＂N\＄＂CAN＇T PAY THEMI＂：GOTO53 5
\(450 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(2): I \mathrm{H}^{\prime} \mathrm{X}=1\) THEND＝RNU（NW）：NW＝NW－D：PRINTD＂OF＂NS＂＇S MEN JUS T DIED OF STARVATION－HE CAN＇T PAY THEM！＂：GOTO455ELSEPRINTN\＄＂CA N＇T PAY HIS MEN，BUT THEY REMAIN LOYAL！＂：GOTO455
\(455 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(2): 1 \mathrm{FX}=1 \mathrm{THEND=RND}(\mathrm{SW}): S W=S W-D:\) PRINTD＂OF＂S \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)＇S MEN HAV E DIED FKOM MALNUTRITION－HE CAN＇T PAY THEM1＂：GOTO535ELSEPRINTS \(\$\) CAN PAY HIS MEN BUT THEY REMAIN LOYAL，GOTO535
66 PRU．
465 CLS：PRINT＂SORRY，＂NS＂．＂：GOSUB770：PRINT：PRINT＂YOUR WARRIORS HAVE ALL BEEN RILLED．YOUR CASTLE HAS BEEN TA－KEN OVER BY＂S\＄ IS TROOPS \(\mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{Y}=2\) ．GOTO615
410 CLS：PRINT＂SORRY，＂SS＂．n：GOSUB77日：PRINT：PRINT＂ALL OF YOUR WA RRIORS ARE DEAD．YOUR CASTLE HAS BEEN OCCUPIED BY＂N＇\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) S FORCES．＂ ：\(Y=1\) ：GOTO615
\(475 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RN} \mathrm{N}\)（100）：IFX＞15THENRETURNELSE R＝R＋1：IF R＞7 THENRETURNELSEC LS：PRINT＠12，＊＊＊AHOY＊＊＊：GOSUB790：PRINT：PRINTNS＂＇S FATHER JUST BRO （1GHT－＂：P＝RND（7）
480 IFP＝1THENX \(=\) RNU（ 190 ）\(: \mathrm{CN}=\mathrm{CN}+\mathrm{X} \cdot \mathrm{PRINTX} \cdot \mathrm{CS}:\) GOTO535ELSEIFP＝2THENX RND（10000）：NW＝NW＋X：PRINTX；W\＄：GOTO535ELSEIFP＝3THENNS＝NS＋1：PRINT＂A ＂；US：GOTO535ELSEIFP＝4THENX＝RND（20000）： \(\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{X}\) ：PRINT＂A CASTLE REPAI R CKEW－HE NOW HAS＂；N；HS：GOTO535
 THENX \(=\) RNU（10OD日）：NC＝NC＋X：PRINTX．ES：GOTO535 ELSETFP＝7THEN 490
\(490 \mathrm{C} 5=\operatorname{RND}(500): \mathrm{H} 5=\operatorname{RND}(30000): \mathrm{NS}=\mathrm{NS}+1: \mathrm{H} 5=\mathrm{RND}(30000): \mathrm{M} 8=\mathrm{RND}(30000\) ）：E5＝RNU（10000）： \(\mathrm{CN}=\mathrm{CN}+\mathrm{C} 5: N W=N W+W 5: N=N+H 5: N M=N M+M 8: N C=N C+E 5: P R I N T\) 5． C \＄
495 PRINTW5；W\＄：PRINT＂1＂；DS；PRINT＂A CASTLE REPAIR CREW WHICH RE S－TORES＂；H5；H\＄：PRINT＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}\) ；M8：PRINTE5；ES：X＝RND（5）：PRINT＂AND＂；\(X^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}\) SPIES！\({ }^{\circ}: I=I+X\)
500 GOTO535
 TO300ELSE RI＝RI＋1：IF R1＞7 THENRETURNELSECLS：PRINTO12，＊＊＊AHOY＊＊＊：
 510 IFP \(=1 T H E N X=R N D(100): C S=C S+X: P R I N T X ; C \$: G O T O 535 E L S E I F P=2 T H E N X=\)

 AIR CREW－IT NOW HAS＂；S；HS：GOTO535
515 IFP＝5THENX＝RND（30日®O）：IF SM \(=\)＝THEN SM＝X ELSE \(S M=S M+X: P R I N T M S\) ＂＂\＄＂；X：GOTO535ELSEIFP＝6THENX＝RND（1000D）：SC＝SC＋X：PRINT X；E\＄：GOTO5 35 ELSEIEP \(=7\) THEN 520
\(520 \mathrm{C} 5=\operatorname{RND}(500): W 5=\operatorname{RND}(30000): S S=S S+1: H 5=\operatorname{RND}(30000): D=\operatorname{RND}(30000)\) \(: E 5=R N \cup(10000): C S=C S+C 5: S W=S W+W 5: S=S+H 5: I F S M<=\) THEN SM＝D ELSE S \(M=S M+D: S C=S C+E 5\)
525 PRINT C5；C\＄：PRINTW5；W\＄：PRINT＂ONE＂；DS：PRINT＂A CASTLE REPAIR CREW WHICH RES－TORES＂：H5；HS：PRINT＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ；D ：PRINTE5；ES：X＝RND（5）：P

\section*{Listing \＆continued}

RINT＂ANU＂；\(X_{; " S P I E S!": I 1=I l+X ~}^{\text {n }}\)
530 GOTO535
535 PRINT：PRINT：INYUT＂PRESS＜ENTER＞．．．＂：A：RETURN
540 PRINT：PRINT：INPUT＂PRESS 〈ENTER〉．．．＂；A：GOTOB5
\(545 \mathrm{C} \$="\) CANNON＂：W\＄＝＂WARRIORS＂：D\＄＝＂CATAPULT＂：H\＄＝＂HIT POINT S \({ }^{\prime \prime}: M \$={ }^{=}\)MONEY＂：ES＝＂CIVILIANS＂：RETURN
55日 CLS：PKINT＂SORRY，＂N\＄＂：＂：GOSUB770：PRINT：PRINT＂YOUR CASTLE HA \(S\) BeEN Leveled BYRING＂S\＄＂．YOU ARE FLEEING1＂：Y＝2：GOTO615
555 CLS：PRINT＂SORRY，＂SS＂．＂：GOSUB77日：PRINT：PRINT＂YOUR CASTLE HA S BeEN DEMOLISHEDBY KING＂NS＂．YOU＇VE LOST．＂：\(Y=1:\) GOTO615
560 CLS：PRINT＂INFILTRATING＂：PRINT：GOSUB765：GOSUB765：GOSUB765
565 IFNM＜100n0THENPRINT＂YOU DON＇T HAVE ENOUGH MONEY1＂：GOTO540
570 IFI＜＝0THENPRINT＂THEY＇RE DEAD：＂：GOTO540ELSEX \(4=\) RND（5）：IFX4＝1TH EN570ELSEI＝I－1：GOSUB810：PRINT＂HE HAS TO FIGHT＂X4＂GUARDS．＂：NM＝NM－ 10000：FURX \(2=1\) TOX \(4: \times 3=\) RNU（2）
575 IFX3《＞1THENGOSUB805：SOUNDI，30：PRINT＂THE GUARDS KILLED HIM！\({ }^{\text {T }}\) ： GOTO540ELSEGUSUB805：GOSUB765：PRINT＂ONE DOWN1＂：NEXTX2：GOSUB805：GO SUB755：PRINT：PRINT＂HE MADE ITI！＂：GOSUB610：GOTO600
580 CLS：PRINT＂INF 1 LTRATING＂：PRINT：GOSUB765：GOSUB765：GOSUB765
585 IESM＜10000THENPRINT＂NOT ENOUGH CASH ON HAND！＂：GOTO540
590 IFIl＜＝uTHENPRINT＂THEY＇RE DEAD！＂：GOTO540ELSEX4＝RND（5）：IFX4＝1T HEN590ELSEII＝I1－1：GOSUB8I0：PRINT＂HE HAS TO FIGHT＂X4＂GUARDS．＂：SM＝ SM－10000：FORX2＝1TOX4：X3＝RND（2）
595 IFX3《＞1THENGOSUB805：SOUND1，30：PRINT＂THE GUARDS KILLED HIM！＂： GOTO540ELSEGOSUB805：GOSUB765：PRINT＂ONE DOWN！＂：NEXTX2：GOSUBB65：GO SUB755：PRINT：PRINT＂HE MADE IT！＂：GOSUB810：GOTO605
60 CLS：PRINT＠16日，＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＂PRINT
＂：N\＄＂＇S INFILTRATOR＂：PRINT＂KILLED KING＂S\＄＂！1＂：PRINT：P
RINT＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊：GOSUB770：Y＝1：GOTO615

T＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊：GOSUB770：Y＝2：GOTO615
610 RETURN
615 GUSUB815：WB\＄＝＂（0）WATERBOY FOR A SHEPHERD．＂：SAS＝＂（1）CUSTER \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) S STRATEG」C ADVISOR．＂：JL\＄＝＂（2）JERRY LEWIS IN A WAR MOVIE，＂：NB\＄＝ （3）BONAPARTE AT WATERLOO．＂：GW\＄＝＂（4）WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE ＂：LBS＝＂（5）LOUIS XIV，THE BLOODLORD．
629 CLS
625 GOSUB740：PRINTN\＄；＂＇S RANK IS NOW：＂：IFWR＝0THENPRINTWB\＄ELSEIF WR＝1THENPRINTSA\＄ELSEIFWR＝2THENPRINTJL\＄ELSEIFWR＝3THENPRINTNB\＄ELSE IFWR \(=4\) THENPRINTGWSELSEIPWR \(=5 \mathrm{THENPRINTLB} \$\)
630 IFWR＝THENSOUND10，19ELSEIFWR＝1THENSOUND50，10ELSEIFWR＝2THENSO UND100，10ELSEIFWR＝3THENSOUND150，16ELSEIFWR＝4THENSOUND200，10ELSEI FWR＝5THENGOSUB765：GOTO660ELSE635
635 PRINT：PRINTS \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)＇S RANK IS NOW：＂：IFER＝＠THENPRINTWB SELSEIFER＝1 THENPRINTSASELSEIFER＝2THENPRINTJL\＄ELSEIFER＝3THENPRINTNBSELSEIFER \(=4\) THEN \(P\) RINTGW\＄ELSEIFER＝5THENPRINTLB
640 IFER＝0THENSOUND10，10ELSEIFER＝1THENSOUND50，10ELSEIFER＝2THENSO UND100，10ELSEIFER＝3THENSOUND150，19ELSEIFER＝4THENSOUND20\％，10ELSEI FER＝5THENGOSUB765：GOTO665ELSE645
645 IFER＜5THENGOSUB735：GOTO650
650 PRINT：PRINT＂WANT ANOTHER GAME？＂：INPUT＂IT CAN BE ANY TWO PLAY

655 PRINT：INPUT＂PRESS enter TO KEEP THE SAME PLAYERS AND RANK S． IF YOU＇D LIKE TO BEGIN AGAIN WITH NEW BATTLER S，SIMPLY TYPE THE WORD new．．．＂；AS：IFAS＝＂NEW＂THEN35ELSE55
660 PRINT：PRINTS \({ }^{\text {＂＇}}\) S RANK ENDS AT＂：PRINT＂RANK（＂ER＂）．\({ }^{\text {＂：PRINT：PRI }}\) NTN§＂HOWEVER，HAS RISEN FAR＂：PRINTC224，＂ABOVE KINGMANSHIP AND H AS BEEN GIVEN COMMANU OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRYI！1＂：GOSUB765：GO

SUB765：GOSUB765：GOSUB765：GOSUB765：END
665 PRINT：PRINTS\＄＂，HOWEVER，HAS RISEN FAR＂：PRINTP224．＂ABOVE KIN GMANSHIP AND HAS BEEN GIVEN CONTROL OF TEE ENTTRE COUNTRYI ：GOSUB765：GOSUB765：GOSUB765：GOSUB765：GOSUB765：END
670 IFNW＜100000R \(\mathrm{N}<100000 \mathrm{R}\) SW＜100000R S＜10000THENRETURN：ELSEX＝RN \(D(1000): I F X)=500\) ANDX \(\langle=515 \mathrm{THEN} 675\) ELSEX＝RND \((1600): I F X>=500\) ANDX \(\langle=51\) 5THEN7DOELSERETURN
675 CLS：SOUND1，5：FORX＝1TO10：NEXT：SOUND10，5：FORX＝1TO10：NEXT：SOUND \(1,5: F O R X=1\) TO1 \(:\) NEXT：SOUND10， \(5: F O R X=1 T O 10: N E X T: S O U N D 1,5: F O R X=1 \mathrm{TOl}\) B：SOUNDI0，5：PRINT＂TORRENTIAL RAINS CAUSE FLOODING！
680 GOSUB 10 ：\(D=\) RNU（10000）：\(N W=\) NW－D：PRINTN\＄＂LOST－＂：PRINTD＂MEN＂：D RND（10000）：\(N=N-D: P R I N T D " H I T\) POINTS＂：D＝RND（250）：CN＝CN－D：PRINTD＂CA NNON＂
\(685 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{RN} \cup(1000): \mathrm{NC}=\mathrm{NC}-\mathrm{D}:\) PRINTD＂CIVILIANS＂
690 GOSUB810：PRINTS\＄＂LOST－＂：D＝RND（10000）：SW＝SW－D：PRINTD＂MEN＂：D＝ RND（10000）：S＝S－D：PRINTD＂HIT POINTS＂：D＝RND（250）：CS＝CS－D：PRINTD＂CA NNON＂
695 SC＝SC－D：PRINTD＂CIVILIANS＂：GOTO535：RETURN
700 GOSUB810：CLS：SOUND50，3：FORX＝1TO10：NEXT：SOUND50，3：FORX＝1TO10： NEXI＇：SOUND50，3：SOUND10，20：PRINT＂DRUDGERY！THE FOOD HAS SPOILED！ THERE IS A PLAGUE！＂：PRINT：GOSUB8ID
705 PRINTN\＄＂LOST－＂：D＝RND（10000）：NW＝NW－D：PRINTD＂MEN＂：D＝RND（10000 ）：N＝N－D：PRINTD＂HIT POINTS＂：D＝RND（1000）：NC＝NC－D：IFNC \(<=0\) THENNC＝0EL SE NC＝NC
710 PRINTD＂CIVILIANS＂：GOSUB810
715 PRINTSS＂LOST－＂：D＝RNU（10060）：SW＝SW－D：PRINTD＂MEN＂：D＝RND（10000 ）：S＝S－D：PRINTD＂HIT POINTS＂： \(\mathrm{D}=\) RND（1000）： \(\mathrm{SC=SC-D:PRINTD"CIVILIANS"}\) ：GOTO535
720 GOTO540
725 IFNW \(<=\) OTHEN465ELSEIFN＜＝0THEN550ELSE730
730 IFSWく＝UTHEN470ELSEIFS \(<=\emptyset T H E N 555 E L S E R E T U R N\)
735 GUSUB815：RETURN
740 IFY＝1THENWR＝WR＋1ELSEIFY＝2THENER＝ER＋1：RETURN
745 IFY＝2THENER＝ER＋1ELSEER＝ER：RETURN
750 GOTO650
755 FORL \(=55\) TO255STEP 2 ：SOUNDL， 1 ：NEXT：RETURN
760 FORL＝30TOISTEP－2：SOUNDL， \(1:\) NEXT：SOUND1，10：RETURN
765 FORL \(=100 T O 150 S T E P 5\) ：SOUNDL， 1 ：NEXT：RETURN
770 SOUND1，10：FORX＝1TO19：NEXT：SOUND1，5：SOUND70，20：FORX＝1T050：NE T：SOUND1，10：SOUND70，5：SOUND110，15：FORL＝110TO1STEP－11：SOUNDL，3：NE XT：SOUNDI，30：RETURN
775 SOUND100，5：SOUND130，2：FORX＝1TO20：NEXT：SOUND130，9：SOUND151，5 ：FURX＝1TO20：NEXT：SOUND151，5：SOUND179，2：FORX＝1TO16：NEXT：SOUND179， 30：RETURN
780 SOUND100，10：SOUND130，5：SOUND150，10：FORX＝1TO20：NEXT：SOUND15B ，2：SOUND179，30：RETURN
785 SOUND1，5 ：SOUND70，3：FORX＝1T030：NEXT：SOUND70，3：SOUND118，5：50U ND1，2：SOUND70，30：RETURN
798 SOUND118，5：SOUND154，18：SOUND118，10：FORX＝1TO95：NEXT：SOUND134， 4 ：SOUND154，4：SOUND144，4：SOUND134，4：SOUND154，4：SOUND144，5：SOUNDI 3 4，5：FORX \(=1\) TO35：NEAT：SOUND71，10：SOUND99， 25 ：RETURN
795 SOUND125，4：SOUND149，9：SOUND125，2：SOUND136，5：SOUND149，25：RETU RN
806 SOUND 25,10 ：SOUND \(90,10:\) SOUND \(25,6:\) GOSUB865：SOUND \(25,3:\) SOUND 90,1 5：SOUND 25，b：RETURN
805 FORX \(=1\) TO 250 ：NEXTX：RETURN
810 FORX \(=1\) TO500：NEXTX：RETURN
815 FORX＝1TO2000：NEXT：RETURN

\section*{Program Listing 2．Instructions}

5 PMODE3，1：PCLS：SCREEN1，1
16 DRAW＂BM12，156U100L5U10R10D5R10U5R10D5R10U5R10D5R10U5R10D16L5D 100BM20，51E22F22BM42，29U20R20G3F3L20＂：PAINT（42，35），8，8：PAINT（63， 50） \(8,8: 8 \operatorname{PAINT}(22,56), 8,8: \operatorname{PAINT}(45,11), 3,8\)
15 CIRCLE \((42,66), 10,8,1,5,1:\) DRAW＂BM \(32,66 \mathrm{D} 15 R 20 \mathrm{U} 1^{n}\) ： \(\operatorname{PAINT}(42,66)\) －3， 8
20 FORX \(=1\) TO50 0 ：NEAT
25 DRAN＂BM182，156U100L5U10R10D5R10U5R10D5R10U5R10D5R10U5R10D10L5 Dl00BM190，51E22F22BM212，29U20R20G3F3L20BM202，66D15R20U15＂：CIRCLE \((212,66), 10,8,1, .5,1: \operatorname{PAINT}(214,10), 3,8: \operatorname{PAINT}(212,35), 8,8:\) PAINT（1 \(92,50), 8,8: \operatorname{PAINT}(233,50), 8,8: \operatorname{PAINT}(212,66), 3,8\)
30 FORX＝1TO500：NEXT
35 DRAW＂BM72．79R10D5R10U5R10D5R16U5R10D5R10U5R10D5R10U5R10D5R10U 5R10BM112，126D30R30U30＂：CIRCLE（127，126），15，8，1，．5，1：PAINT（127，12
 5）， 2,8
40 FORX \(=1\) TO2000：NEXT：PAINT \((0,0), 3,8: F O R X=1 T O 2000: N E X T: P A I N T(0,0)\) \(, 8,1: F O R X=1 T O 200 日: N E X T: \operatorname{PAINT}(8,47), 8,2: \operatorname{PAINT}(2,170), 3,8:\) FORX \(=1 \mathrm{TO}\) 500 ：NEXT
 66，46U30F30U30BM116，36R20D10L36U30R30D5BM176，16L30D10R30D20L30＂： FORX＝1TO506：NEXT：DRAW＂BM16，92U15E15F15D15BM16，77R3EBM56，92U30F30 U30BM96，92U30R15BM96，92R15＂：CIRCLE（111，77），15，8，1，．75，．25
50 FURX＝1TO5BD：NEXT
55 DRAW＂BM42，108L26D36R26BM5日，138U17E13F13D17BM110，108L26D10R26D 20L26BM118，108R26BM131，108D30BM152，108D30R26BM206，108L20D30R26BM 209，123L23BM246， 108 L 26 D 1 gR26D20L26BM50，123R26＂：FORX＝1TO500：NEXT： DRAW＂BM57，170F10E10F10E10F10E10F10E1GF1日E10F10E10F10E10＂
60 DRAW BM 57,170 F21BM197，170G21＂：PAINT（127，185），4，8：CIRCLE（127，1 89）\(, 40,4, .5,5,1:\) PAINT \((127,175), 1,8: D R A W^{m}\) BM125，163U9L5U4R5U5R4D 5R5D4L5D9＂：PAINT（127，155），4，8：FORX＝1TO2006：NEXT
65 GUTOT5
76 FORL \(=99 \mathrm{TO} 255\) STEP 2 ：SOUNDL， \(1:\) NEXT：RETURN
75 CLS：PRINT＠43，＂K I N G S＂：PRINTQ109，＂A N D＂：PRINT＠169，＂C A S T L E S＂：GOSUB70：PRINTe257，＂A FANTASY ROLE－PLAYING ADVEN－TURE GAME WHICH PITS TWO KINGS AND THEIR KINGDOMS AGAINST ONE ANOTH ER．\({ }^{\text {n }}\) ：GOSUB115
80 FORL＝240TO255：SOUNDL，1：PRINTe420，＂＊BY GARY SMITH MICHAELS＊＂；N EXT：FURL＝200TO255：SOUNDL，1：PRINT＠453，＊＊PREPARE TO DO BATTLE＊＂：NE XI
85 ＇by GARY MICHAELS， 4561 BRIDGEWOOD CT．，COLUMBUS，OH 43229，（ 614）4／6－0578；INITIAL IDEA EKOM＇KINGS AND CATAPULTS＇，BY WILLI AM C．ADAMS，FROM \(2 / 82\) ISSUE OF 180 MICROCOMPUTING
90 GUTOL20
95 SOUND1，10：SOUND30，5：SOUND70，10：SOUND110，20：FORX＝1TO50：NEXT：S OUND11日，5：FORX＝1TO20：NEXT：SOUND110，10：SOUND90，10：SOUND70，5：SOU ND90，10：SOUND70，10：SOUND30，5：SOUND70，15
100 FORX \(=1\) TO500：NEXT：RETURN
105 PRINT：PRINT：INYUT＂PRESS＜ENTER〉．．．＂；A：RETURN
110 INHUT＂ 4 RESS 〈ENTER〉．．．＂：A：RETURN
115 FORX \(=1\) TO2000：NEXT：RETURN
120 CLS：PRINT＂WELCOME TO＇KINGS AND CASTLES＇＂：PRINT＠ \(64, "\) RULER S，YOU WLLL EACH BEGIN WITH A KINGDOM，A LARGE AMOUNT OP MON EY，SEVERAL THOUSAND WAR－RIORS， 500 CANNON，ANU A CIVI－LIAN P OPULATION．＂
125 PRINT＂YUUR AMBITION IS TO DEMOLISH YOUR OPPONENT BY DESTR OYING HIS CASTLE＇S HIT POINTS OR HIS WAR－RIORS，OR BY KILLING T HE KING HIMSELF．＂：GOSUBIO5
130 CLS：PRINT＂YOU ACCOMPLISH THIS BY ADVAN－CING YOUR TROOPS I NTO BATTLE，FIRING CANNON，OR BY UNLEASHING YOUR CATAPULT，IF YOU＇RE FURTU－NATE ENOUGH TO ACQUIRE ONE．＂
135 PRINT＂AT THE START Or THE WAR，YOU HAVE A NUMBER OF ALLIE D INH゙॥L TRATORS AT YOUR DISPOSAL，AT A COST OF \(\$ 10.000\) EACH， WHO W\＆LL SEEK OUT THE OPPOSING KING AND KILL HIM - if THEY EL UDE THE KING＇S PROTECTORS．＂：GOSUBIB5
140 CLS：PRINT＂EACH OH YOUR WARRIORS IS PAID \(\$ 2\) EACH PAYDAY FOR FIGHTING．SHOULD YOU FIND THAT YOU NEED MORE SOLDIERS，HIR E CIVIL \(\perp A N S\) ATIHE SAME RATE．REMEMBER，YOU PAYNOTHING UNTIL PAYD AY．\({ }^{\circ}\)
145 PRINTM IF，AT ANY TIME，YOU HAVE MORE WARRIORS THAN YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY，THEY CAN BE RELEASED AND SENT HOME．＂
150 PRINT＂IF YUUR CANNON ARSENAL SHOULD DIMINISH，MORE ARE AVA ILABLE FURPURCHASE．＂：GOSUBIO5
155 CLS：PRINT＂YOUR FATHERS ARE BOTH VERY POW－ERFUL KINGS AND，\(S\) INCE EACH ONE WANTS HIS SON TO WIN THE WAR，FROM TIME TO TIME THEY W1LL SENDGIFTS OF MONEY，WARRIORS，REPAIRCREWS，CANNON，CIV Illans，SPIES，CATAPULTS，OR SOME OF EACH．＂
160 PRINT＂HOWEVER，THE BATTLES ARE NOT WITHOUT THEIR NATURAL hazards，as floods and plagues occur now and then．These can be DEVASTA－TING，SO TRY NOT TO HAVE TOO FEWWARRIORS AT ANY TIME．＂ ：GOSUB185
165 CLS：PRINTR224，＂＊\＃YOU＇D BEST DON YOUR ARMOUR＊＊＊＊I THINK I HEAR BMUPIPES！＊＊＂：GOSUBID0：GOSUB95
170 CLS：PHINT＂WHEN YOU SEE THE＇OK＇，PRESS THE POWER OFF BUTT ON－－not the reset button－－AND THEN PRESS IT AGAIN TO POWER UP AND TYPE INTHE FOLLOWING．．．＂：PRINTEI60，＂YOU MAY WANT TO WRIT I istung 2 cominues
the program that asks which gender each player is，and have the computer change each affected statement accord－ ingly，so that king becomes queen，he becomes she，and so on．

Modify the program so that firing cannon at your opponent＇s warriors also knocks out a few of his cannon，as it does when you fire at his castle．

When you fire your catapult at the opposing king＇s castle and he has a cat－ apult，you should be able to destroy it． Perhaps you can use a statement like the one found in the＇Fire Cannon At Castle＇lines．

Add statements that allow fathers to send aid only when it is needed．That way，he wouldn＇t bring you 30,000 war－ riors when you really need a castle repair crew．

Calculate the number of opponent warriors killed according to which army is stronger．That way，if your troops are

> 'Infiltrators must fight a minimum of two guards to kill the opposing king. ..."
larger than those of your opponent，you stand a better chance of destroying him by advancing your troops．

The last is the most obvious－add graphics to the program．Artistic graph－ ics would add immensely to the fun．

\section*{Entering and Loading the Programs}

Due to the memory size of the 16 K computer，the instructions are given in a separate program，which includes a col－ orful graphics display（see Program Listing 2）．Again，if you have 32 K or more，you can add this program to the main program．If you own the basic 16 K computer，you can dispense with it altogether，if desired，but it includes the complete loading instructions which save you the trouble of referring back to this article．

Enter and load the instructions pro－ gram as usual．CSAVE the program on tape（or disk if you have 32 K ）．Turn your computer off and then on again．It is important that you follow the above directions carefully．Do not attempt to simply type in＇NEW＇or use a delete statement．They will not work．

The main＂Kings and Castles＂pro－ gram does not fit into the 16 K Color Computer＇s normal memory even with a PCLEAR 1 statement because it uses approximately 14,100 bytes．So type in the following before attempting to enter or load the program：

POKE25，6（ENTER）
POKE27，6（ENTER）
POKE29，6（ENTER）
POKE31，6（ENTER）
These instructions work in Color Computers with Basic 1.0 and the newer Basic 1．1．I＇ve been told the following can be used in 1.1 machines in place of all those POKE statements，but I can＇t confirm or deny it：

POKE25，6（ENTER）
NEW（ENTER）

> ". . . it is advisable to wipe out your opponent's castle as soon as possible."

\section*{Strategies for Battles}

Except for infiltrators，catapults are the most powerful weapons on the battlefield．They destroy up to 10,999 warriors or castle hit points．The com－ puter uses it when it has one，as you should．

Catapults are always located in cas－ tles．The only way to destroy them is to fire cannon at the castle．In light of the above statistics，it is advisable to wipe out your opponent＇s catapult as soon as possible．

Cannon kill up to 4,999 men，or take out an equal number of hit points．They also destroy up to 100 opposing can－ non，so five good hits on your oppo－ nent＇s castle can send him to the cannonsmith，wasting one of his turns． Additional cannon cost from \(\$ 1\) to \(\$ 99\) ， depleting his cash reserve and possibly stopping him from using an infiltrator later．

Payday comes around every 12th turn，during which each warrior is paid \(\$ 2\) from his king＇s coffers．So if you have 25,000 men，payday costs you

Listing 2 conlimued
E THIS DUWNON YOUR TAPE．IGNORE THIS IF YOUHAVE A 32K COCO．＂ 175 PRINT＠298，＂POKE 25，6 〈ENTER＞＊PRINTG330，＂PORE 27，6 〈ENTER〉 ＂：PRINTQ362，＂POKE 29，6＜ENTER＞＂：PRINT＠394，＂POKE 31，6＜ENTER＞＂： PRINT
180 GOSUBIID：CLS：PRINT＂THIS SETS ASIDE 14631 BYTES OF MEMORY．Y OU must TURN POWER OHF AND ON AGAIN BEFORE ENTERING POKE STAT EMENTS．＂＂PRINT＂DON＇T JUST TYPE＇NEW＂OR USE A DELETE STATEMENT，
AS YOU W \(\perp L L\) BE REWARDED W THH A \(3 S N\) ERROR WHEN YOU RUN＊＊
185 PRINT＂THE PROGRAM，＂PRINT＂IF YOU DO GET THE SYNTAX ERROR，T
YPE IN THE FULLOW \(\perp N G: \quad\)＇PRINTPEEK（PEEK（25）＊256）＇
THE NUMBER PRINTED WILL PROBAB－LY BE 170，BUT IF IT＇S ANY NUM－B ER GHEATER THAN 0 ，TYPE THIS：＂：PRINT
190 GOSUB110：CLS：PRINTE5，＂\({ }^{1}\) POKEPEEK（25）＊256，0＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ：PRINT：PRINT＂MAN \(Y\) THANKS TO CHROMASETTE MAG－AZINE FOR THAT LITTLE TIDBIT．＂：PRINT ＠160，＂OK，TURN ME OFE AND ON，ENTER THOSE POKE STATEMENTS，CLO AD THEMAIN PROGRAM，AND RUN IT．＂：PRINT：GOSUBIID
195 END
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Line & Description \\
\hline 5－25 & Random seed generator \\
\hline 30－45 & Introduction and set players＇strings \\
\hline 50－110 & Initialize variables \\
\hline 115 & Scoreboard display \\
\hline 120－155 & Status display \\
\hline 160 & Determines and prints whose turn \\
\hline 165 & North＇s option display \\
\hline 170 & North＇s INKEY routine \\
\hline 175－280 & Carry out all of North＇s options but infiltration \\
\hline 285 & South＇s option display \\
\hline 290 & South＇s INKEY routine \\
\hline 295 & South＇s＇release warriors＇option \\
\hline 300－315 & Determine computer＇s move in one－player game \\
\hline 320－430 & Carry out balance of South＇s options but infiltration \\
\hline 435 & Checks for payday；if so，\＄2 per warrior is paid \\
\hline 440－455 & Determine how men react if their king cannot pay them \\
\hline 465 & North loses due to lack of warriors \\
\hline 470 & South loses due to lack of warriors \\
\hline 475－500 & North＇s father possibly sends aid \\
\hline 505－530 & South＇s father possibly sends aid \\
\hline 535－540 & ＇Press enter to continue＇subroutines \\
\hline 545 & String data for status reports \\
\hline 550 & North loses due to lack of hit points \\
\hline 555 & South loses due to lack of hit points \\
\hline 560－575 & North＇s infiltration routine \\
\hline 580－595 & South＇s infiltration routine \\
\hline 600 & North＇s infiltrator kills Southern king \\
\hline 605 & South＇s infiltrator kills Northern king \\
\hline 615 & String data for ranks \\
\hline 620－630 & Check for，display，and sound North＇s rank \\
\hline 635－645 & Check for，display，and sound South＇s rank \\
\hline 650－655 & Another game？ \\
\hline 660－665 & Display message if either king has won five battles \\
\hline 670 & Determines if there is a plague or flood \\
\hline 675－695 & Flood subroutine \\
\hline 700－720 & Plague subroutine \\
\hline 725－730 & Check for either king not having enough warriors or hit points to continue \\
\hline 740－745 & Determine rank values \\
\hline 755 & Sound：Infiltrator killed a king \\
\hline 760 & Sound：Cannon or catapult fired \\
\hline 765 & Sound：Infiltrating \\
\hline 770 & Sound：＂Taps＂－A king is dead \\
\hline 775 & Sound：＂Happy Days Are Here Again＂－Releasing warriors \\
\hline 780 & Sound：Buying cannon \\
\hline 785 & Sound：＂You＇re In The Army Now＂－Hiring civilians \\
\hline 790 & Sound：＂The Love Boat Theme＂－Father shipped aid \\
\hline 795 & Sound：＂We＇re In The Money＂－Payday \\
\hline 800 & Sound：Guard song from＂Wizard of \(\mathrm{Oz}^{\text {＂－Advancing troops }}\) \\
\hline 805－815 & For ．．．Next loops \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 1．Kings and Castles line descriptions．

\section*{Langley-St.Clair Gets Mail}

From unsolicited letters of testimonial
I recently purchased your amber CRT for my Model III with anti-glare features. I seldom write regarding products I've purchased for the computer, but I felt that your product warranted a short note. I am extremely happy with my new CRT. The color is great, and easy on the eyes, as you claimed. Your documentation was excellent. I am by no means electronically inclined, but I had no problem with the installation.

Just wanted you to know that I would recommend your product to anyone interested in upgrading their CRT. Thank you for your excellent service also.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A.P. } \\
& \text { New Monmouth, NJ }
\end{aligned}
\]

I have got my Orange CRT installed in my computer and it sure is a good tube. Now after looking at the screen for 8 hours my eyes aren't falling out. Thank you very much for all the trouble you had to go through with my order. This tube works fine, and after a little getting used to the color 1 like it a lot better than green and \(100 \%\) better than \(B / W\). Your company is sure wonderful to do business with. You can be sure I will tell anybody that is looking for a replacement CRT where to get one. Also tell Donna thanks for all the help she gave me...she was right about the color; it is a lot better to look at once you get used to it. Again, thank you very much.

> K.L.

Saginaw, MI

\(\$ 50,000\). You begin with over \(\$ 120,000\) so money is usually not a factor unless you run out of cannon or elect to use an infiltrator.

While cannon or catapults are not guaranteed to hit their targets-you can

> ". . . you don't want to opt for troop action if you're low on men. . ."
hit a field or your weapon might back-fire-advancing troops into battle is a sure killer. It's a little risky, as you and your opponent always lose men, up to 4,999 in fact. So you don't want to opt for troop action if you're low on men,
especially if you have no civilians left to hire. But it's an excellent option if your opponent is down to 500 men and you have 10,000 .

I like to save my infiltrators until I'm in deep trouble. Although they can win the game for you on the first move, they are much more useful when you're down to 1,000 warriors and 760 hit points. They're your last hope for victory when you're down.

\section*{One Final Note}

Due to space considerations, there are no remark statements in the programs, but each line is covered in the line descriptions (see Table 1). Don't add additional spaces between characters in the main program.

Write to Gary Michaels at 4561 Bridgewood Court, Columbus, OH 43229.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Variable & Description \\
N\$ & Northern king \\
S\$ & Southern king \\
WR & North's current rank \\
ER & South's current rank \\
MS & Determines payday \\
M & Initial money amount for both kings \\
NM & North's current money amount \\
SM & South's current money amount \\
NW & North's warriors \\
SW & South's warriors \\
N & North's hit points \\
S & South's hit points \\
CN & North's cannon \\
CS & South's cannon \\
NC & North's civilians \\
SC & South's civilians \\
I & North's infiltrators \\
II & South's infiltrators \\
NS & North's catapults \\
SS & South's catapults \\
T & Monitors whose turn it is \\
P & North's pay figure \\
Pl & South's pay figure \\
Y \(=1\) & North wins a battle \\
Y=2 & South wins a battle \\
CS & Cannon \\
W\$ & Warriors \\
D\$ & Catapult \\
H\$ & Hit points \\
M\$ & Money \\
E\$ & Civilians \\
WB\$ & Rank (0) \\
SA\$ & Rank (1) \\
JL\$ & Rank (2) \\
NB\$ & Rank (3) \\
GW\$ & Rank (4) \\
LB\$ & Rank (5) \\
R & Number of times North's father has brought aid this game \\
R1 & Nurnber of times South's father has brought aid this game \\
&
\end{tabular}

Table 2. Kings and Castles variables list.


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\title{
Strip Blackjack
}

\author{
by Stephen Mills
}

Strip blackjack adapts the concept of strip poker to computer blackjack. The result is more interesting than either. The program shows off the graphics and sound capabilities of the TRS-80, as well as the computing power of 16 K memory.

The stakes involved are real, personal, and legal in most places. Finally, the game is protracted enough to give players a sense of involvement that strip poker doesn't provide.

The rules of play are similar to casino blackjack. The computer acts as both bank and dealer. A player's stakes are chips allotted by the computer for each article of clothing worn. As dealer, the computer always draws last, draws on 16 points, stands on 17 , and wins pre-

\section*{Tf you find that strip poker has lost its charm, liven up your next party with a new hit game.}

\section*{emptively with 21 points on the deal.}

The game observes the five-card rule; if a player has five cards totaling 21 or less, he wins automatically, as if a blackjack were drawn on the deal.

An option is available to include jokers in the deck. If the computer draws a joker, all bets are lost; if a player draws one, the program randomly decides the consequences. A player

Table 1. Program Description

10-75
85-140
150-240
250-370
380-750
380-450
460-610
620-640
650-700

Packed string graphics
General initialization
Instructions
Initialization of game parameters
Main playing loop
Betting; cards are dealt into array
Individual player interactive processing
End-of-round display
Dealer's activities
can win or lose the round automatically, or receive extra chips from the computer. There is also the less likely possibility of losing practically everything on a joker.

Betting is more structured than in conventional blackjack. The computer awards a specific number of chips for each article of clothing. It maintains each player's clothing in a hierarchical order, with clothing worth the least number of chips, like shoes and sweaters, at the upper level and undergarments at the bottom level.

Players can bet only according to this hierarchy. That is, shoes and sweater chips are bet first, undergarment chips last.

A player's bet can range anywhere from zero chips to the total number of chips a piece of clothing is worth. So, if a player is wearing a sweater, he can bet

Continues on p. 258

\section*{The Key Box}

\author{
Model I and III 32K RAM \\ Cassette Basic \\ Audio Amplifier Optional
}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\(710-750\) & End of play; results and internal maintenance \\
& Subroutines \\
770 & Home cursor; video maintenance \\
\(780-920\) & Player entry and stakes setting \\
\(930-960\) & Player level informational routine \\
\(970-1030\) & Dealer's cards display \\
1040 & Clears the on-screen instructions \\
1050 & Displays play instructions \\
1060 & INKEY\$ subroutine \\
1070 & The current level of player Y is returned as S \\
1100 & Displays card image \\
\(1110-1140\) & Convert numeric card values to display form \\
\(1150-1260\) & Extra chip round \\
\(1280-1300\) & Player X loses one level \\
\(1310-1320\) & Find next valued level of player X \\
\(1340-1360\) & Random selection of one card \\
\(1370-1380\) & Shuffling-initialize card matrix \\
1390 & Executes card selection routine and stores it in \\
& player's hand \\
\(1400-1480\) & Player's joker processing \\
\(1490-1520\) & Deck display \\
1520 & Clears hands \\
\(1530-1570\) & Review contents of hands \\
\(1580-1600\) & Video paging routine \\
\(1610-1660\) & Process individual clothing questions and responses \\
1670 & Title display \\
\(1680-1730\) & Clothing query block for items common to both sexes \\
\(1740-1760\) & Recompute current betting level \\
\(1770-1920\) & Sound subroutines \\
1930 & Evaluation of card points \\
\(1940-1960\) & Error traps \\
\(2000-2040\) & Chip equalization option routine
\end{tabular}

\section*{System Modifications}

\section*{Multiple USR Functions}

Disk Basic and some tape operating system enhancements provide multiple USR functions. To provide for this, change line 30 from:

POKE16526, PEEK \((Z+1)\) :POKE16527, PEEK(Z +2 )
to:

DEFUSR4 \(=\mathbf{Z}\) !
Change all occurrences of USR to USR4 in lines 1770-1920.

\section*{Cassette Sound}

You can produce sound through an amplifier or a modified cassette system. The latter method requires turning on the cassette system relay. Program Listing 2 supports the former technique, and does not operate the cassette relay latch.

You must make some changes to provide operation of the relay on the

Model I. In line 100, one of the data elements is a space. The interpreter reads this as a numeric value of zero. Change the space to 4 .
In line 1400, find POKEZ!+ 32,8 . Replace the 8 with a 12 . In lines 1480 and 1880 , find POKEZ! + 32,0 and change the zero to 4.

\section*{Memory Differences}

This program will run on memory in 16 K , although you should probably delete the instruction section in lines \(140-240\). The presence of any operating system utilities could make a critical difference.

You can adjust this to some extent by modifying the amount of string space reserved in line 120. An optional 650 bytes allow the maximum number of players, but you can do with less.

Another possibility is to add lines that delete 10-85 (90 and 95 are available). You must enter Run again after the graphics display.

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Continued from p. 256
up to 3 points, the total allotment for sweaters. Whenever a player loses all the chips for a given level, he must sacrifice the associated apparel.

Winnings are always kept separate and are always bet and lost first.

\section*{Sequence of Play}

The game begins with a full-screen display, followed by an option to display instructions. The computer then asks if you have sound capability. This requires attaching the cassette AUX plug to a speaker. This program provides a variety of interesting sound effects. If you do not use sound, the program skips the sound subroutines to circumvent tedious time delays.

The computer prompts for the number of players, the number of decks to use, and the number of jokers to add. You are allowed up to 10 players or you can play solitaire. The default is one for the number of decks and zero for the number of jokers.

The option for a fast or slow game follows. This decision affects the number of chips allocated for each player's clothing.

The program asks each player for name, sex, and clothing worn. The clothing interview consists of yes/no


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\section*{Integer Variables}
\(\mathrm{Cl} \quad\) Numeric value for the rank of a card ( \(1=\) ace, \(13=\) king )
C2 Suit code for a card
F Freeze-play flag, used with one of the joker effects
LS Long/slow game flag used by the chip allocation algorithm to compute value
N Used to construct the betting ranks table of player \(Y\) during initialization interview; 2nd-dimension pointer for arrays \(B\) and \(V\)
ND Number of decks in play
PC Number of players
PO Players out. Tallied each round to check for an end-of-game condition. If not, the tally is continued during rounds to decide whether dealer must draw
PS Position on CRT used for PRINT@
R Remaining cards in shuffled deck
S A flag used for making special adjustments to the \(B\) and V arrays
T Total point value of a group of cards
T1 Dealer's total
TA Total number of aces possessed
\(X \quad\) A miscellaneous local variable, sometimes used to identify a player (see text)
Y Loop variable usually identifying the player being processed
2D Flag for the use of sound

\section*{Single-Precision Variables}

X ! Loop variables for fractional decrementing
Z! PEEK/POKE address pointer

\section*{String Variables}

A
- Hem name during initialzation interview

AS His or Her depending on SX(Y)
B Player's name (same as \(\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{Y}, 0)\) ) or other temporary functions
BB A screen width graphics bar
BC - separator
BD Deck or Decks depending on ND
CB\$ Graphic representation of the bottom edge of a playing card
CM\$ The middle of a card
CTS The sop of a card
N\$ The display format of a card's rank
S\$ The display format of a card's suit
27\$ String where data for the sound routine is stored
ZD\$ String in which the machine-language sound USR routine is stored

\section*{Arrays and Matrices}
\(\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{PC}, 10) \quad\) String array. \(\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{Y}, 0)\) is the player's name; other second-dimension elements are names of items worn
\(\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{PC}, 4,1) \quad\) Card hands. First dimension is the player (dealer = zero). Second dimension is card number. Third dimension is rank (zero) and suit (one) of card
\(C L(P C) \quad\) Pointer to the player's active betting level
D(13,4) Deck of cards by rank and suit; zero elements are not used
I\$(12) String array of packed graphics
SX(PC) Sex code (zero = Female; one = Male)
T(PC) Carries player's point total from play to end-of-round results; can carry special values indicating no play, joker, and so on
\(\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{PC}, 10) \quad\) Value of items in the B array. The second-dimension zero element stores winnings
W(PC) The wager each player makes on the round

Table 2. Variables and Arrays

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1 ATN, EXP, COS, SIN. LOG. TAN, and exponentiation. (However, subroutines are included in the manual for these functions.
2. ERROR, ON ERROR GOTO. ERL, ERR RESUME
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7 MIN. 34 SEC. BASIC Program size (W)ITHOUT VARIABLES) :O MIN. 18 SEC. ZBASIC Program size (WITHOUT VARIABLES) 895 BYTES : 2733 BYTES (Remember that the ZBASIC program includes an 1879 byte subroutine package.| Program shown exactly as compiled and run in BASIC and ZBASIC
 20 CLSICLEAR100:DEF INT \(A-X: D E F S T R ~ Z 101 M\) AA ( 64,24\(), Z(50)\) : RANDOM





 90 BAS =MID (BAs, 2,2 ) MIDs (BA \(, 1,1\) ) \(=2\) IF \(X X\) THEN 100 ELSE CLS 100 IF LEN(BAs)) 3 DR SON(XX) \(=1\) AND ASC (BAT) =32 THEN PRINT + + + 110 IFPDSI(6) 62 THEN TRON: TROFF:PRINT ELSE \(X X=N D T\) (RND (991) + 100

 140 NEXT :ARINT"*"; :NEXTI:CLS:PRINTGSIE, ST \# "STOP TIME ";TINE

170 ON RND ( 6 ) GOTO \(189,190,200,180,190,200\)
170 ON RND
130 RETURN
189 RETURN
9RO RETURN
210 ON RND (9) GOSUB \(180,190,200,180,190,200,180,190,200\)
220 GOTO140
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10 DIMI$(12):'STRIP BLACKJACK by S. Mills
15 I$(0) ="
20 I$(1) ="
25 I$(4)="
30 I$(3) ='*
35 I$(4) ="
40 I$(0)=*
45 I$(6)="

```
questions based on the player's sex. Typical and atypical (long underwear and corsets) apparel is included, but if the description does not seem appropriate, a player can press the \(=\) key at an analogous level and enter a more satisfactory description.

Your answers affect the course of the interview; for example, a woman wearing a dress is not asked about pants. The program reviews your responses and allows corrections.

After the interviews, the program displays a comparative table of the players' stakes. The totals will vary, but the chip allocation algorithm produces roughly equivalent totals for each sex's typical casual attire.

Play proceeds through rounds typical

50 I \$(7) ="
55 IS(0)="
60 I \(\$(y)={ }^{\prime \prime}\)
65 I \$ ( 10 ) \(=\)
70 IS \((11)={ }^{\prime \prime}\)
75 IS(12) ="
\(80 \mathrm{~V}-88477: W=1: X=1: Y \neq 1: Z=1: F O R X=0 T O 12: Y=P E E K(V A R P T R(1 \$(X))+1)+P E E K\) (VARPTR(I\$(X))+2)*256
B5 FORZ= 5 TO6 3: READW: POKEZ +Y , W: \(\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}-W\)
90 NEX'L, X: 1 FV \(\langle>\) OTHENPRINT"Checksum error - data incorrect.": END 95 FORX=9TOl2:PRINTI (X)::NEXTX:DELETE75-155:END
100 DATA168,191,159,143,143,143,143,143,143,143,143,143,143,143,14
\(3,143,143,143,191,189,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32\) \(, 32,32,32,160,156,140,140,180,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32\), \(32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,179,191,149,168,185,32,32,32,32\)
105 DATA \(32,176,176,176,176,176,176,176,176,191,191,176,176,176,176\) \(, 176,176,176,176,176,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,168,151,32,32,136,129\) , 176, 184, 180, 176, 144, 32, 32, \(32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32\), \(32,170,191,149,162,162,32,32,32,32,170,191,151,131,163,131\)
110 DATA131,131,167,183,183,183,135,131,131,131,131,131,171,191,14 \(9,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,131,140,180,144,32,184,135,32,160,144,32\) , \(32,32,128,131,128,160,144,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,179,191,149,130\) \(, 135,32,32,160,176,170,191,149,168,186,32,32,32,170,132,141\)
115 DATA149, \(35,32,32,32,32,32,170,191,149,32,32,32,32,32,138,183,1\) \(76,32,160,186,135,170,149,32,160,158,131,171,144,168,183,32,160,15\) \(9,131,131,189,32,32,32,32,32,32,170,191,149,32,32,32,32,191,191,19\) \(1,191,149,160,180,32,176,176,172,163,163,172,35,32,32,32,32\)
126 DATA \(32,176,191,149,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,131,131,131,129,32,32\), \(131,131,131,32,32,32,131,129,130,187,135,131,131,131,129,32,32,32\), \(32,32,32,179,191,149,32,32,32,32,130,175,191,191,149,128,129,128,1\) \(49,157,147,189,179,182,163,141,172,32,32,32,176,191,149,32\)
125 DATA \(32,32,136,188,156,140,140,188,144,136,188,156,128,32,32,32\) \(, 32,160,188,144,142,133,184,156,140,172,176,136,188,156,128,172,15\)

\title{
TRS-80
}

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Listing I cominued
6,170,191,149,32,32,32,32,128,32,171,191,149,32,32,32,151,183,166,
132,191,136,137,187,186,32,32,32,176,191,149,32,32,32,128
130 DATA191,181,176,176,159,133,32,191,149,32,32,32,32,184,183,176
,187,180,32,191,149,32,32,32,32,191,181,184,135,128,170,191,149,32
,32,32,32,32,32,170,191,149,32,32,32,141,172,185,155,179,175,178,1
74,170,32,160,32,170,191,149,32,32,32,128,191,149,32,32,191
135 DATA149,32,191,149,32,32,176,128,191,149,32,170,191,32,191,149
,32,160,176,128,191,149,130,173,144,170,191,149,32,32,32,32,32,32,
170,191,149,32,32,32,32,32,35,141,177,177,141,131,131,32,139,129,1
70,191,149,32,32,32,130,131,131,131,131,131,32,130,131,131
140 DATA131,131,131,130,131,131,32,131,131,129,130,131,131,131,128
,130,131,131,128,131,131,130,143,143,143,143,143,143,143,143,175,1
91,149,32,32,32,32,32,35,170,172,136,149,32,32,32,151,133,170,191,
149,32,32,32,32,32,32,128,128,136,188,156,32,32,160,188,144
145 DATA32,128,184,156,140,172,180,136,188,156,128,172,156,132,32,
32,32,32,32,32,128,32,32,32,32,32,32,170,191,181,176,176,176,176,1
76,184,187,187,187,185,176,176,176,177,176,186,191,149,32,32,32,32
,32,32,32,32,128,191,149,128,184,183,176,187,180,128,191,149
150 DATA 32,32,32,32,191,181,184,135,128,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,128,3
2,32,32,32,32,32,32,130,131,131,131,131,131,131,131,131,131,131,13
1,131,131,131,131,131,131,131,32,32,32,32,32,32,168,180,128,128,19
1,149,128,191,149,32,170,191,128,191,149,32,160,176,128,191
155 DATA149,130,173,144,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,
32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32,
32,32,32,32,128,131,131,131,131,32,130,131,131,128,131,131,129,130
,131,131,131,129,130,131,131,128,131,131,32,130,131,32,32

```

\section*{Program Listing 2}

16 DIMIS(12):'STRIP BLACKJaCK by S. Mills
80 CLS:FORX=0TO4:PRINTLEFT\$(IS(X), 30):NEXTX:PRINTIS(5):PRINT@371," ": : PRINT 3384,IS(6) ::FORX=7TO12:PRINTIS(X): :NEXT
85 PRINTCHR \((28):\) : \(O R X=0 T 0600: N E X T: F O R X=0 T O 5: P R I N T I \$(X):: N E X T: F O R\) \(\mathrm{X}=0 \mathrm{OTO} 00:\) NEXTX:PRINTE912,"A Symparanekromenoi Adult game' \(:\) FORX=1TO 2006:NEXTX
100 DATA205,127,20,203,124,221,33,183,127,49,7,221,117,252,221,116
Lissing 2 continues
of blackjack. Each player has a turn at the keyboard, with a display that shows the dealer's cards, the players' cards, and the stakes.

Between rounds, players can examine the cards remaining in the deck, or review the hands of the current round. The rounds can continue until all but one player has lost everything.

\section*{Theory and Strategy}

Ordinary blackjack is a tug-of-war to shift the available resources, the chips, to your advantage. In strip blackjack, you try to control a process of erosion.

During a game, a player's stakes are limited to the clothing value, so the opportunity to place a large bet is rare. Winning a few chips does not usually increase the potential bet, since the next bet is restricted to the winnings themselves.

Other factors further increase the likelihood of a player losing. The dealer always wins on jokers; a player might lose. Also, winnings are good only for buffering your losses and for making immediate claims against another player. Winnings cannot increase indefinitely. The net result of winning more than 10 chips is to reduce, not increase, the total number of chips in play.

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In ordinary blackjack，a player wins by gaining some of the dealer＇s resourc－ es．The wins and losses of other players are irrelevant to your game．In this game，although you play cards and bet against the dealer，wins and losses are meaningful only in relation to the other players．
Since playing is virtually guaranteed to erode everyone＇s stakes，each player is competing for the best status in rela－ tion to the others．Winning is simply losing more slowly．
Playing strategy－when to draw and when to stand－is identical to casino blackjack．You do have the option of reviewing the available cards．Since a good blackjack player attempts to keep track of this anyway，use the option；it eases the strain on your memory．

Betting strategy is different．You are betting against the other players，so try to minimize your losses and maximize theirs．I recommend very conservative betting of your fundamental resources．

The procedure for betting chips won （extra chips）is variable．There is little point in gambling for the extra chip round when the other players are bet－ ting from a two－or three－chip rank．If they are at a more valued rank that you can eliminate by accumulating more than 10 extra chips，bet heavily off the extra chip rank．

\section*{The Program}

The program＇s graphics display uses packed graphics strings to decrease memory requirements and provide fast execution．When you key in the pro－ gram，you can either skip the graphics and go straight to Program Listing 2 for the substance of the program，or create the packed graphics array by transcrib－ ing and running Program Listing 1 ， then adding the remainder，Listing 2.
Listing 1 conceals the graphics in its data statements and POKEs them into the empty I\＄array．Packed graphics look strange when you list the program； the interpreter sees the graphics values as Basic statement tokens and translates them accordingly．Lines 15－75 of strip blackjack always resemble the chaos you get after a bad CLOAD．

The machine－language USR subrou－ tine for the sound effects is not packed in．The program carries it in the form of data statements（lines 100－110）．No memory is ever protected for this sub－ routine；at run time it resides in the string storage area．
This is safe because the string vari－ ables used are defined before any other strings，and never redefined．This as－ sures that they will always reside at the

Listirg 2 ionlinued
，253，201，221，117，254，221，116，255，219，255，230，，95，221，86，251，221，7日，253，221，78，252，43，124，181，4日，6，253，227，253，227，24，15
110 DATA221，102，255，221，110，254，122，7，7，87，230，3，179，211，255，3，120 ，177，32，225，123，211，255，201
120 CLEAR 65 ：\(D E F I N T C-Z: D E F S T R A-B: X=73: Y=5: Z=24: P C=0: Z!=0: Z D \$=\) STRIN
 ：IFZ1＞32767THENZ！\(=2!-65536\)
130 FORX＝Z1 TOZ \(1+72\) ：READY：POKEX，Y：NEXTX：POKE16526，PEEK \((2+1)\) ：POKEZ！ +7 ，PEEK \((z+1)\) ：PORE16527，PEEK \((z+2)\) ：POKE \(1+8\) ，PEEK \((z+2): Z 1=\) PEEK（VARPTR （ 27 \＄）+1 ）\(+\operatorname{PEEK}(\operatorname{VARPTR}(27 \$)+2) * 256\) ：IFZ！\(>32767\) THENZ！\(=Z!-65536\)
\(140 \mathrm{BB}=\operatorname{STRING}(64,140): \mathrm{BC}=\)＂\(-{ }^{-1}\)
\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ： \(\operatorname{DIMD}(13,4):\) GOSUB1670：INPUT＂DO YOU NEED TO READ THE RULES＂；A：IFLE FTS（A，1）＜＞＂Y＂THEN256
150 PRINT®256，＂STRIP BLACKJACK IS QUITE SIMILAR TO BLACKJACK，BUT includes somespecial rules．the Computer deals and manages all ac counts．attye beginning of each game，every player must buy chips FROM ME．＂；
160 PRINT＂THE NUMBER OF CHIPS A PLAYER GETS DEPENDS ON WHAT THAT P LAYER ISWEARING．I＇LL FIX A PRICE ON EACH ARTICLE OF CLOTHING．P LAYERSMAY BEGIN WITH DIFFERENT BANKROLLS＊＂
17由 PRINTBC＂YOUR CLOTHES ARE RANKED EROM＇OUTER＇TO＇INNER＇．DURI ng a game，the chips you bet always apply to the outermost article； you canbet as many chips as you have remaining for that item．＂：go SUB1580
180 PRINTQ256，CHR\＄（31）＂YOU MAY ALSO HAVE EXTRA CHIPS WHICH YOU＇VE WON FROM THE DEALER－－THESE ALWAYS COUNT AS＇THE CURRENT RANK＇AND ARE BET FIRST．＂：PRINTBC＂IF YOU LOSE ALL CHIPS AT THE CURRENT RANR （EXCEPT FUR＇EXTRAS＇），YOU MUST SACRIFICE THAT ITEM．＂
196 PRINTBC＂YOU CANNOT ACCUMULATE MORE THAN 10 ＇EXTRA＇CHIPS；ANYO NE WINNINGTHAT MANY EXTRA CHIPS IMMEDIATELY CLAIMS ONE ARTICLE OF CLOTHINGFROM ANOTHER PLAYER，AND CASHES IN 10 CHIPS．＂：GOSUB1580 206 PRINT＠ 256 ，CHRS（31）＂THE DEALER PAYS OFF DOUBLE TO A PLAYER GETT ING＇21＇ON THE FIRSTTWO CARDS．A PLAYER DRAWING 5 CARDS TOTALLIN G＇21＇OR LESS IS AWINNER AUTOMATICALLY．THE DEALER BEATS LOWER S CORES AND TIES．＂
210 PRINTBC＂ \(2 N S T E A D\) OF＇DOUBLING＇，A PLAYER MAY＇GO DOWN＇，TAKING 1 CARD ANDBETTING ALL CHIPS ON THE CURRENT RANK．A WINNER GETS TH E NUMBEROF CHIPS REMAINING ON THE CURRENT ITEM．＂：PRINTBC＂TO＇GO DO WN＇THE PLAYER MUST HAVE AN ACE OR A PAIR．＂：GOSUB1580
220 PRINT＠256，CHRS（31）＂THE GAME CAN BE PLAYED WITH＇JOKERS＇（UP TO 2 PER DECK）．JOKERSIN THE DEALER＇S HAND ARE AN AUTOMATIC WIN（II KE＇ 21 ＇）．BUT IN APLAYER＇S HAND THEY HAVE WILD AND UNPREDICTABLE RESULTS．＊
230 PRINTBC＂THE TAME USES SOUND EFFECTS，SO PUT THE CASSETTE＇S＇AU X＇PLUG INA SPEAKER JACK．＂：GOSUB1580：PRINT＠256，CHRS（31）＂NEXT I MUS ＇T ASK ABOUT THE PLAYER＇S NAMES，WHAT THEY ARE WEARING，ANU HOW THEY WANT TO PLAY．＂：PRINTBC＂IF YOU FIND THAT MY－\({ }^{[1}\) CHRS（34）：
240 PRINT＂CLOTHING＂CHR\＄（34）＂QUESTIONS DO NOT REALLY SUIT YOURATTI RE，REDO THE SERIES AND PRESS THE＇\(=1\) KEY WHEN THE QUERY ISCLOSES T IN LEVEL AND FUNCTION．THEN SUBSTITUTE A DIFFERENT NAME，SUCH AS ＇BATHROBE＇FOR＇DRESS＇，OR＇OVERALLS＇FOR＇PANTS＇．
250 PRINTBC＂ARE YUU USING SOUND？＂：GOSUB1590：IEQS＝＂Y＂THENZD＝1：GOSUB 1880
260 INPUT：－－
How many players＂；PC：IFPC＜1THEN260ELSEIFPC＞10THENPRINTPC＂is too ma ny for a well－paced game．＂：GOTO260
\(270 \mathrm{X}=1: \mathrm{DIMC}(\mathrm{PC}, 4,1), \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{PC}, 10), \mathrm{W}(\mathrm{PC}), \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{PC}), \mathrm{SX}(\mathrm{PC}), \mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{PC}): I F P C>6 T H E N\) PRINTBC＂THAT＇S A BIG GAME！I RECOMMEND MULTIPLE DECKS．＂： \(\mathrm{X}=4\) 280 ND＝X：INPUT＂－－－
HOW MANY CARD DECKS＂；ND：IFND＜IOR ND＞6THENPRINTBC＂YOU CANNOT HAVE＂ ；ND；＂DECKS 1 ＂\({ }^{\text {：GOTO280 }}\)
290 IFND＝1THENBD＝＂DECK．＂ELSEBD＝＂DECKS．＂
300 INPUT＂－－－
HOW MANY JOKERS＂；J：IFJ＜ITHENJ＝0：PRINT＂JOKER OPTION NOT USED．＂ELSEI FJ \(>\) ND＊ \(2 T H E N P R I N T B C{ }^{*} T O O\) MANY FOR＂ND；BD；GOTO3B6
310 PRINTBC＂〈F〉AST OR 〈S＞LOW GAME？＂：GOSUBI590：IFQS＝＂F＂THENLS＝1ELSE IFQS＝＂S＂THENLS＝2ELSE310
320 GOSUBIB／0：CTS＝CHRS（190）＋STRINGS（11，131）＋CHR\＄（189）：CM\＄＝CHR\＄（191 ）＋CHRS（203）＋CHRS（191）：CBS＝CHR\＄（175）＋STRINGS（11，176）＋CHRS（159）：Y＝1： IFPC＝1THENA \(={ }^{\text {＂}}\) SOLITAIRE＂ELSEA \(=\)＂FIRST＂
330 GOSUB780：IFPC＝1THEN379ELSEFORY＝2TO PC：\(A={ }^{\circ}{ }^{\text {N }}\) NEXT＂ ：GOSUB780：NEXTY 340 GOSUB1880：GOSUB167日：PRINT＂A REVIEW OF THE PLAYERS AND THEIR ST AKES：＂：PRINTBC＂＊＊RANKS＂＂CHIPS＂＂PLAYER＇S NAME
350 FORX \(=1\) TO PC：U＝ \(0 ; W=U: F O R Y=0 T O 9: \operatorname{IFY}=00 R V(X, Y)>0 T H E N U=U+V(X, Y): W=\) \(W-(Y>0): \operatorname{ELSEY}=10\)

 2000：IFQS＝＂Y＂THEN340
376 RANDOM：ONERRORGOTO1940：GOSUB1670：PRINT＂The game begins．＂
380 IFR＜PC＊3．6THENGOSUB1370
\(390 \mathrm{~F}=0: \mathrm{PO}=\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{FORY}=0 \mathrm{OHPC}: \mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{Y})=0:\) GOSUB1530：IFY＞0THENGOSUB1070：IFCL\((\) \(Y)=19 \mathrm{TH}\) ENPO \(=\mathrm{PO}+1\)
400 NEXTY：IFPO＞PC－I＋（PC＞1）THENCLS：PRINTG394，CHRS（23）；＂The game is over．
＂：END
410 GOSUB930：GOSUB1876：FORY＝1TOPC：PRINTe64，CHRS（30）：：T（Y）＝0：2＝CL（Y ）：IFZ＝10THENPRINTe2，B（X， 0\()^{\text {＂}}\) IS OUT OF THE GAME，＂：GOSUB1876：FORT＝1 TO100：NEXTT：GOTO450ELSEW＝V（Y，CL（Y））

Listimg 2 contimies

\section*{Listing 2 （r）monned}
 ENPRINTV：＂EXCEEDS YOUR CURRENT RANKI＂：：GOTO420
430 IFV＜0THENPRINTV；＂IS AN INVALID BET．＂；：GOSUB1870：GOTO420ELSEW（Y J＝V
440 IFV \(>0 T H E N T=0: X=T: T A=T: T 1=T: G O S U B 1390: X=1:\) GOSUB1390
450 NEXTY：T＝ \(0: T A=T: \operatorname{GOSUB1340:C(0,0,0)=C1:C(0,0,1)=C2:GOSUB1340:C(0)}\) ， 1,0\()=\mathrm{C} 1: \mathrm{C}(0,1,1)=\mathrm{C} 2\)
460 GOSUB 79 ：IFT＞日THEN47日ELSET（ \(\theta)=21: T 1=0:\) GOTO620
\(470 \mathrm{~T}(\mathrm{\theta})=\mathrm{T}: T \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{TA}:\) FORY＝1TOPC： \(\mathrm{IFW}(\mathrm{Y})=\) GORCL \((\mathrm{Y})=10 \mathrm{THEN610ELSEPRINTC29}\), CHRS（191）：STRING\＄（33，143）；CHR\＄（191）：：PRINT037，＂＂；B（Y，0）；＂＇S CHIPS
＂：：\(Z=91:\) FORX＝0TO9：IFV \((Y, X)=0\) THEN \(490 E L S E A=B(Y, X): I F X=0 T H E N A=" W I N N I\) NGS＂
 ＜23THENPRINT＠Z－51，STRINGS \((V(Y, X), 136)\) ；ELSEPRINT＠Z－51，STRING\＄（21， 14 ઇ）；
490 NEXTX：PRINT＠Z，CHRS（143）：STRING\＄（33，140）；CHR\＄（143）；：PRINTR677，C
 ，136）：\(T \mathrm{TA}=0: T=T A\)
\(500 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Y}, 0,0): \mathrm{C2}=\mathrm{C}(Y, 0,1): \mathrm{PS}=642: \operatorname{GOSUB} 1090: \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{C}(Y, 1, \theta): \mathrm{C} 2=\mathrm{C}(Y, 1\) ， 1）：Ps \(=647:\) GOSUB1090
510 \(\operatorname{IFC}(Y, 0, \theta)=\operatorname{ORC}(Y, 1, \theta)=4 T H E N 1400\)
520 IFT \(=11\) ANDTA \(=1 \mathrm{THEN} 58 \mathrm{ELSECC}=1\)
530 IFF \(=1\) THENFORL \(=1\) TO300：NEXTL：GOTO57日ELSEGOSUB1650：IEA＝＂S＂THEN570 ELSEIFA \(=\)＂H＂THEN560
\(540 \operatorname{IFCC}>10 \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{C}(Y, 0,0)\langle \rangle C(Y, 1,0)\) AND TA＝0）THENGOSUB1640：GOSUB1850：PR INT＂YOU CAN＇T＇GO DOWN＇ ＇\(^{\prime \prime}\) ；：FORU＝0TO800：NEXTU：GOTO530
\(550 \mathrm{~W}(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{Y}))=\) PRINTQ725，＂D＂；：PRINT＠789，＂0＂：：PRINT®853，＂W＂： P RINTC917，＂N＂：：PS＝663：X＝3：GOSUB1390：GOSUB1090：IFCI＝0THEN1400ELSEFOR U \(=0\) TO999：NEATU：GOTO570
\(560 \mathrm{CC}=\mathrm{CC}+1: \mathrm{PS}=\mathrm{PS}+6: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{CC}:\) GOSUB1390：GOSUB1090：IFCI＝0THEN1400ELSEIFT ＞21THENT \(=99\) ： GOTO57 0 ELSEIFCC \(=4 T H E N T=21:\) GOSUB1日49：PRINT＂5－CARD ADVAN TAGE！\({ }^{\circ}\) ；\(:\) GOSUB1800：FORX＝1TO399：NEXTX；GOTO570ELSE530
570 GOSUB1930：IFT＜22THEN600ELSEGOSUB1040：PRINT＂－－BUSTED！－－＂；：G OSUB1850：T（Y）\(=-1: P O=P O+1: F O R X=1 T 0999:\) NEXTX：GOTO60
580 PRINTQ808，＂〈く BLACKJACK 》＞＂：GOSUB190日：FORU＝1TO699：NEXTU
\(590 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{Y}, 0)=\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{Y}, 0)+\mathrm{W}(\mathrm{Y}): \operatorname{GOSUB} 1150: V(Y, 0)=\mathrm{V}(Y, \theta)-W(Y): T(Y)=22: P O=P O+\) 1：T1＝0
690 POKEZ \(1+32,0\) ：GOSUB970
610 NEXTY
\(620 \mathrm{Z}=240:\) PRINT＠180，＂PLAYER＂，＂TOTAL＂；：PRINT＠164，＂
 ＂\({ }^{*}\) \(\qquad\)
FORY＝1TOPC： \(\operatorname{IFCL}(Y)=10\) THEN650ELSEPRINTEZ－12，B \(\{Y, 0)\) ；
\(630 \operatorname{IFT}(\mathrm{Y})=22 \mathrm{THENPRINTEZ}, " \mathrm{BJ} " ; \operatorname{ELSEIFT}(\mathrm{Y})=-1\) THENPRINTQZ，＂BUST＂；ELS

\(640 \mathrm{Z}=2+64\)
650 NEXTY：PRINT＠Z－12，STRING\＄（19，95）：：IFPO＜PC，PRINT＠Z＋52，＂Dealer dr aws on \(16^{\circ}:\) PRRINTQZ＋116，\(-\infty\) stands on \(17 .{ }^{\circ} ;: C l=C(B, 日, 0): C 2=C(0,0,1\) ）：PS＝130：GOSUB1090
\(660 \mathrm{X}=2: \mathrm{PS}=578: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}(0): T \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{Tl}: \mathrm{Y}=\emptyset\)
\(670 \mathrm{~T}(\theta)=\mathrm{T}: T 1=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{FORU}=1 T O T A: I F T A>0\) ANDT \(1+10<22 \mathrm{THENT} 1=T 1+10\)
680 NEXTU：IFPO＝PCTHEN71日ELSEPRINT＠24；T1；＂TOTAL．＂；： 1 FT1＜17THENPRINT GPS＋7，＂Draws＂；EESEIFX＝2THENPRINTGPS＋7，＂Stands＂；
698 IFX＞40RT1＞21THEN700ELSEFORU＝0TO399：NEXTU：IFTI＜17THENPRINTE24，T 1；：GOSUB1390：GOSUB1090：IFCl＝09HENT1＝21ELSEPS＝PS＋7： \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:\) GOTO670
760 IFTI＞21THENPRINTQ10，＊＊DEALER IS BUSTED！＊＊：GOSUB1B70：Tl＝ 0ELSEIFX＞4THENPRINTQ10，＂＊DEALER WINS ON 5 CARDS＊＂：：Tla22：GOSUB18 00
710 FORZ \(=-200 \mathrm{TOL75}\) ：NEXTZ：PRINT＠112，＂RESULTS＂；：PRINT＠Z，＂ \(\qquad\) ＂；：F ORY＝1TOPC
\(720 A=\operatorname{CHR} \$(8)+\)＂．＂： \(\operatorname{IFCL}(Y)=10\) THEN \(725 E L S E Z=2+64: \operatorname{IFW}(Y)<U T H E N P R I N T Q Z\),
＂Jokered＂；ELSEIFT（Y）＞T1 THENPRINTGZ，＂wins＂；W（Y）；A；：V（Y， 0\()=V(Y, 0)+W\)
（Y）：ELSEPRINTE2，＂Loses＂；\(W(Y) ; A ;: V(Y, C L(Y))=V(Y, C L(Y))-W(Y)\)
\(725 \mathrm{~W}(\mathrm{Y})=0:\) NEXTY：IFPC \(>6\) THENGOSUB1880：GOSUB1580
730 PRINT＠576，CHRS（31）： \(\mathrm{HO} O R Y=1 \mathrm{TOPC}: \operatorname{IFCL}(\mathrm{Y})<10 T H E N G O S U B 1150:\) IFV（Y，C \(工(Y))<\perp\) THENX \(=Y: Z=C L(Y): \operatorname{GOSUB} 1270\)
 2＝REVIEW HANDS．ANY KEY TO PLAY．＂；：GOSUB1590：IFQS＝＂1＂THENGOSUB149 DELSEIFQS＝\({ }^{2 \pi}\)＂THENGOSUB1540：GOSUB1580
750 GOTO 380
770 PRINTQ日，CHR\＄（30）；CHR\＄（191）＂：：RETURN
 OU MUST ENTER SOMETHING．＂：GOTOT80ELSEIFLEN（B）＞11THENPRINTBC＂LET＇S REEP IT UNDER 12 CHARACTERS！＂：GOTOTBG
\(790 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{Y}, 0)=\mathrm{B}: \operatorname{PRINTBC}{ }^{*}\) SEX OF PLAYER（M／F）？\({ }^{\text { }}\)
800 GOSUB1590：IFQS＝＂M＂THENSX（Y）＝1：AS＝＂HIS＂：ELSEIFQ\＄＝＂F＂THENAS＝＂ her＂elsesob
816 GOSUB1670：PRINTB；＂，PRESS＇Y＇OR＇N＇IN RESPONSE TO＂CHR\＄（222）＂ THE FULLOWING QUESTIONS：＂
 GOSUB1610：IFQS＂\({ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}^{\prime \prime}\) THENA＝＂A JACKET＂：GOSUB1610
830 IFSX \((Y)=1 T H E N 900 E L S E A={ }^{n}\) PANTYHOSE＂：V＝3：GOSUB1610：IFOS＝＂Y＂THENX \(=\) N－1ELSEA＝＂STOCKINGS＂：GOSUB1610：IFQS＝＂Y＂THENX＝－1ELSEA＝＂TIGHTS＂：V×3： GOSUB1610：IFQ \({ }^{\text {E＂}}\) Y＂THEN \(X=\mathrm{N}-1\)
840 Vm／：A＝＂A DRESS＂：GOSUB1610：IFQ\＄＝＂Y＂THENTmIELSEA＝＂A BLOUSE＂：\(V=5\) GOSUB1610：A＝＂A SKIRT＂：V＝6：GOSUB1610：IFQS＝＂Y＂THENT＝2
850 IFT＝0THENGOSUB1680ELSEA＝＂A SLIP＂：V＝8：GOSUB1610：IFQS＝＂N＂THENGOS UB1660
860 IFT＜3ANDX \(\angle 0 T H E N A={ }^{\text {TA }}\) A GARTER BELT＂：V＝2：GOSUB1610：IFQS＝＂N＂THENA＝＂ A CORSET＂：GOSUB1610
870 IFT＜＞3THENA＝＂A BRA＂：V＝8：GOSUB1610：A＝＂PANTIES＂：GOSUB1610：IFQS＝＂
listing 2 cominues

\section*{P\＆T CP／M \({ }^{\circ} 2\) is GROWING}


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top of available memory，unmoved by the interpreter＇s string storage realloca－ tion routines．

The \(\operatorname{FRE}(Q \$)\) forces reallocation at the end of every round of play．This prevents interruption of the graphics during play，which use CHR\＄and STRING\＄in the preference to set and reset．

The program lines are densely coded for speed and RAM economy．The functional breakdown by line number （Table 1）and the variable and array table（Table 2）should help in under－ standing and customizing the program． In the nature of this program，execution is almost constantly in a For．．．Next loop，performing functions for each of the players．

The variable Y is normally the loop variable identifying the current player． In cases where a subroutine can be called for another player while the \(Y\) loop is still active（for example， \(1310-1320\) ），the variable \(X\) is used．See the sidebar，＂System Modifications，＂ for the changes required for different system configurations．

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\section*{Listing 2 comtinued}
\(\mathrm{N}^{*}\) THENGOSUB1660
880 IFX \(\quad\) QAND \((T=4 O R T=5) \Psi H E N A=B(Y, S): W=V(Y, S): V(Y, S)=V(Y, X): B(Y, S)=B\) \((Y, X): B(Y, X)=A: V(Y, X)=W\)
890 GOTO910
 ＂：V＝3：GOSUB1610：GOSUB1680：A＝＂UNDERWEAR \({ }^{n}: V=8: G O S U B 1610: I F O S={ }^{n} N N^{n}\) THEN GOSUB1660
\(916 B(Y, N)={ }^{n}: V(Y, N)=\square: C L(Y)=1: P R I N T B E: P R I N T B{ }^{n} / S\) STAKES TOTAL＂；U；＂ CHIPS：



920 GOSUB1590：IPQS＝\({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Y}^{\mathrm{m}}\) THENA \(=\) THE SAME＂：GOTO78BELSERETURN


\(940 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{CL}(Y): I F Z=16 T H E N Z=6: A=C H R S(143)+{ }^{m}\) NARED1 \({ }^{(1)}+\mathrm{CHR}(143) \mathrm{ELSEIF}\) \(Z=0\) THENA \(={ }^{\text {n }}\) EXTRA CHIPS \({ }^{\text {E ELSEA }}=\mathrm{B}(Y, Z)\)
\(950 \mathrm{W=V}(Y, Z):\) PRINTUSING＂\＃\＃＂；Y；：PRINTA；TAB（20）B（Y， 0\() ; T A B(41) ; S T R\) INGS（W，138）
960 NEXTY：PRINTBB；：RETURN
970 CLS：PRINTE10，＂DEALER SHOWS：＂；PRINTE130，CHRS（190）；STRING\＄（10．1 91）：CHRS（189）：PRINTE194，STRING\＄（12，191）：PRINT＂；STRINGS（12，191）：
 （175）；STRING\＄（10，191）；CHRS（159）：PRINTSTRING\＄（29，95）
\(980 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{C}(0,1,0): \mathrm{C} 2=\mathrm{C}(0,1,2): P S=143: \operatorname{GOSUBI} 110:\) GOSUB1100
\(990 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{C}(0,0,0): C 2=C(0,0,1): \operatorname{GOSUBI} 110\)
\(1000 \operatorname{IFC}(0, \forall, \omega)=\operatorname{OORC}(0,1,0)=0 T H E N P R I N T @ 9, * *\) WILD CARDI＊＊＊：GOSUB1 800：GOTO1030
\(1010 \operatorname{IFC}(\theta, 1, \theta)>9 A N D C(\theta, 0,0)=1 T H E N 1030\)
\(1020 \operatorname{IFC}(0,0, \theta)>9 A N D C(0,1, \theta)=1 T H E N 1030\) ELSERETURN
1030 PRINTE24，＊＊BLACKJACK＊＊＊：GOSUB1880：PO＝PC：PS＝130：T（0）\(=0: T=\) 0：T1＝0：GOTO110日
1046 PRINT＠739，CHR\＄（214）：：PRINTE808，CHRS（200）：：PRINT＠872，＂
；YRINTe936，CHRS（200）；：PRINTA739，＂＂；：RETURN
 NTe872，＂＜S＞TAND＂：：PRINT＠936，＂\(\left\langle D>0 W N^{n}\right.\) ：：GOSUB1880

\(1070 \quad S=C L(Y): \operatorname{IFV}(Y, S)>0\) THENRETURN
\(1080 \mathrm{~V}(Y, S)=0: S=S+1: I F V(Y, S)>D O R S=10 T H E N C L(Y)=S\) ：RETURNELSE1980 1090 GOSUB1110
1100 PRINT＠PS，CT\＄；：PRINT＠PS＋64，CMS；：PRINT＠PS＋128，CMS：PRINTAPS＋192 ，CMS；：PRINT＠PS＋256，CMS；：PRINT＠PS＋320，CBS；：PRINT＠PS＋65，NS；：PRINT＠PS +130 ，SS：：REIURN

1120 IFC2＝1THENS \(\$=^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)＂ELSEIFC2＝2THENSS＝＂H＂ELSEIFC2＝3THENS\＄＝＂S＂EL SESS＝\({ }^{\text {T }}{ }^{\prime \prime}\)
1130 IFCl＝1THENNS＝＂\(A^{n}: T A=T A+1: E L S E I F C 1=11 T H E N N S={ }^{\circ} \quad\) a \(\quad\)＂ELSEIFC \(1=12 T\) HENN\＄＝＂ 0 ＂ELSEIFCl＝13THENNS＝＂\(K \quad{ }^{n}\) ELSENS＝STRS（C1）
1140 IFC1＜10THENN \(\$=N S+{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}: T=T+C 1:\) RETURNELSET＝T＋10：RETURN
1150 IFV（Y， 0\(\rangle<11\) THENRETURN＇CLAIM ARTICLE FROM ANOTHER PLAYER

\(1170 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{V}: \mathrm{FORX}=1 \mathrm{TOPC}: G O S U B 1896: \operatorname{IFSX}(\mathrm{X})=1\) THENA＝＂HIS＂ELSEA＝＂HER＂
1180 GOSUB1740：PRINTUSING＂\＃\＃．＂；X；：IFX＝YTHENGOSUB1230ELSEIFZ＝10PRI
 1190 NEXTX：PRINTBC＂NAKE SELECTION 1 TO＂：PC；
1200 INPUTX：IFX＜1ORX＞PCTHENPRINT＠64，＂TRY AGAIN＂；GOSUBLB70：GOTOL 20 0
 30：GOSUB1800ELSEGOSUB1740：GOSUB1280：GOSUB1820
\(1220 \mathrm{~V}(Y, \theta)=\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{Y}, \theta)-1 \mathrm{~B}:\) RETURN
1230 IFZ＞1THENV＝Z－1：PRINT＂RECLATM YOUR OWN＂；B（Y，V）；＂．＂ELSEPRINT＂S ACRIFICE CHIPS．＂
1240 RETURN
1250 IFV \(>\) GTHENV \((Y, V)=5:\) IFCL \((Y)>V T H E N C L(Y)=V\)
1260 RETURN
1270 IFCL \((X)=\) ©THENRETURNELSEZ＝CL \((X)\)

1290 GOSUB1820；IF \(\quad<10 U=7+1: \operatorname{IFU}>9\) OR \(V(X, U)=\square T H E N V(X, 0)=0: U=10: P R I N\) T＂GET NAKED！＂\(\quad\) CL \((X)=0\) ：PRINTBC；：GOSUB1820
1360 IFCL \((X)>\) THENCL \((X)=U:\) RETURNELSERETURN
1310 U＝CL \((X)+1\)
1320 IFU＝10THENRETURNELSEIFV \((X, U)=0 T H E N U=U+1: G 0 T O 1326\)
\(1340 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{RND}(\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{D}(0, \theta)): \operatorname{IFCl}<=\mathrm{D}(\theta, \theta) \mathrm{THENCl}=0: \mathrm{C} 2=0: \mathrm{D}(\theta, \theta)=\mathrm{D}(\theta, \theta)-1: \mathrm{RE}\) TURN
\(1350 \mathrm{C} 2=\mathrm{RND}(13): \mathrm{C} 2=\mathrm{RND}(4): \mathrm{TFD}(\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{C} 2)=0 \mathrm{THEN} 1340\)
\(1360 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}-1: \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{C} 2)=\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{C} 2)-1\) ：IFR P PC ＊3THENRETURNELSEGOSUB770
1370 PRINTBC＊SHUFFLING \({ }^{*} ; N D ; B D: D(0, \theta)=J: R=52^{* N D}+J\)
1380 FORK＝1TO4：GOSUB1760：FORU \(=1\) TO13： \(\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K})=\mathrm{ND}:\) NEXTL \(, \mathrm{K}:\) RETURN
1390 GOSUB1340：C \((Y, X, 6)=C 1: C(Y, X, 1)=C 2:\) RETURN
1400 FORU＝1TO299：NEXTU：CLS：POKEZ！＋32，8：PRINT＠146，CHRS（23）＂＊JOKER ＊\({ }^{*}\) ：PRINTBC；B（Y，O）：PRINTBC；：\(L=\operatorname{RND}(100)\)
1410 IFL \(>4\) THEN1446ELSEFORL＝10TOISTEP－1：TFV（Y，L）\(=6 T H E N N E X T L: G O T O 145\) 6
1420 PRINT＂STRIE TO YOUR＂\(\quad \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{L})^{\boldsymbol{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}: I F L>1 T H E N F O R K=1 T O L-1: V(Y, K)=0}\) ：NEXTK：GOSUB1820
1430 GOTOL480
1440 IFLく5日PRINT＂AUTOMATIC BLACKJACK1＂：GOSUB1900：GOTO590
Lasing 2 contmues

1450 IFL＜65THENPRINT＂YOU LOSE THIS ROUND．＂：GOTO1480
1460 IFL＜75THENPRINT＂FREEZE ALL HANDS＂： \(\mathrm{F}=1:\) GOSUBI88B：PORL＝1TO999：N EXTL：GOTO530
\(1470 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{RND}(15): V(Y, 0)=\mathrm{V}(Y, 0)+\mathrm{L}:\) PRINT＂YOU GETM：L；＂EXTRA CHIPS．＂：GOS UB1900： \(\operatorname{IFV}(Y, 0)>10 T H E N P R I N T " Y O U\) WILL BE ABLE TO PLAY＂CHRS（204）＂THE ＇EXTRA CHIP＇ROUND．
1480 FORL \(=1\) TO6日0：NExTL：W \((Y)=-1: P O=P O+1: T(Y)=-2: G O T O 600\)
1490 CLS：PRINT＠74，＂CARDS REMAINING IN YOUR＂；ND；BD
150 PRINT RANKS CLUBS \(\quad\) HEARTS \(\quad\) SPADES DIAMO NDS＂
1510 FORCl＝1TO13：GOSUB1110；PRINT＂＂N\＄：FORX＝1TO4：PRINTTAB（X＊13）：ST RINGS（D（Cl，X），132）；：NEXTX：PRINT：NEXTCI：IFJ＞0THENPRINT＠10，＂YOU HAVE ＂；D（0，0）＂OUT OF＂：J；＂JOKERS LEFT．＂：
1520 GOSUB1880：FORX \(=0\) TO1999：NEXTX：RETURN
1530 FORX \(=104: C(Y, X, \varnothing)=-1: C(X, X, \mathcal{I})=-1:\) NEXTX：RETURN
\(1540 \operatorname{GOSUB} 1670: A=\operatorname{STRING}(9,140)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(188): \operatorname{PRINTTAB}(12)\) CHRS（188）：\(: F\) ORX＝0TO4：PRINTA；：NEXTX：PRINT＂＂：\(=\) FORY＝1TOPC：IFC（Y，D，D）＜OTHEN1550E LSEPRINTB \((Y, 0):\) GOSUB1560
1550 NEXTY：\(Y=0\) ：PRINT＂DEALER＂；：GOSUB1560：A＝STRINGS（9，140）＋CHRS（143） ：PRINTTAB（12）CHR（143）；：FORX＝1TO5：PRINTA；：NEXTX：RETURN

 SEGOSUB1110
1576 PRINTNS；SS；＂＂：CMRS（191）；＂＂：\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) NEXTX：RETURN
1580 PRINT＠974，＂＜PRESS ANY KEY FOR NEXT PAGE＞＂：
1590 OS＝INKEY\＄：IFQ\＄＝＂\({ }^{\text {THENL590ELSEIFZD＝0THENRETURN }}\)
1690 POKER1， \(4: G=U S R(-399): G=U S R(A S C(Q \$)\) AND 15 ）：RETURN
\(1610 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{LS}\)＊V：PRINTBC＂ARE YOU WEARING＂，\(A_{;}{ }^{\prime \prime}\)（Y／N）？＂
1620 GOSUB1590：IFQ\＄＝＂N＂THENRETURNELSEIFQS＝＂＝＂THEN1650ELSEIEQSく〉＂Y＂ THEN1620
\(1630 \operatorname{IFLEFT} \$(\mathrm{~A}, 2)={ }^{\text {TA }}\)＂THENA＝RIGHTS \((\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{A})-2)\)
1640 PRINT＂\({ }^{\prime \prime} L L\) ALLOW \({ }^{\text {＂} B ; W ; " C H I P S ~ F O R " ; A S ; A " . ": V(Y, N)=W: B(Y, N)=A: N ~}\) \(=\mathrm{N}+1: \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{U}+\mathrm{W}:\) RETURN
1650 INPUT＂WHAT IS EQUIVALENT ARTICLE＂：QS：IFLEN（QS）＜4THENI650ELSEI FLEN（OS）＞11THENPRINT＂＊BRIEFLY＊＂；：GOTO1650ELSEA＝OS：GOTOL630
1660 IFN＜3THENRETURNELSEU \(=\mathrm{U}+.4 *(\mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{N}-1)): \mathrm{W}=\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{N}-1) * 1.4: \mathrm{PRINTBC}^{\text { }}\) I N THAT CASE，I＇LL INCREASE \({ }^{n}: B^{n \prime \prime} S\) STAKE FOR＂AS：PRINTB（Y，N－1）＂TO＂W ＂CHIPS．＂：V \((\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{N}-1)=\mathrm{W}:\) RETURN
1676 CLS：PRINT＠148，＊＊－Strip Blackjack－＊＂：PRINT：RETURN
\(1680 \mathrm{~A}={ }^{\text {＂PANTS }}: \mathrm{V}=6:\) GOSUB1610：IFQ\＄＝＂Y＂THENT＝5：S＝N－1：GOTO1730
\(1690 \mathrm{~A}={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{SHORTS}^{\prime \prime}: \mathrm{V}=5:\) GOSUB1610：IFQS＝＂Y＂THENT＝4：S＝N－1：GOTO1730

\(1710 \mathrm{~A}=\)＂SLEEPWEAR＂： \(\mathrm{V}=8\) ：GOSUB1610： \(\mathrm{IFQ} \$={ }^{\text {＂} Y " T H E N T=5: ~ R E T U R N ~}\)
1720 PRINTBC＂I ASSUME＂B＂IS EITHER SCANTILY CLAD ．．
＂，＂OR HAS UNUSUAL ATTIRE．＂：IFNく2THENPRINTB＂GETS 5 ＇EXTRA＇POINTS －－＂：PRINTTAB（14）＂THEN EVERYTHING COMES OFF！＂：A＝＂？？？＂：W＝5：GOTOL640E LSEGOTO1660
1730 \(\mathrm{A}=\)＂LONGJOHNS＂：V＝2：GOTO1610
\(1740 \operatorname{IFCL}(\mathrm{X})>\) OTHENZ＝CL \((X):\) RETURNELSEZ＝1

1760 IFZD \(\because\) THENRETURN
1770 G＝USR（ -89 ）：FORXI＝18TO23STEP．2：POKEZ！，62
\(1780 \mathrm{G}=\operatorname{USR}(\operatorname{CINT}(\mathrm{X}!)): \mathrm{G}=\operatorname{USR}(24)\)
1790 NEXTX！：FORX！＝1TO150：NEXTX！：RETURN
1800 IFZD \(=\) BTHENRETURN
\(1810 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{USR}(-50):\) POKEZ！， \(17:\) FORG \(=1 T O 4:\) FORL \(=10 \mathrm{TO}\)（STER－1：L＝USR（L）：NEXT L：FORL＝1TO10：L＝USR（L）：NEXTL，G：RETURN
1820 IFZD＝0THENRETURN
1830 POKEZ！，102：K＝USR（－140）：FORL＝10TO3STEP－1：R＝USR（L）：NEXTL：K＝USR（ －1000）：K＝USR（2）
 FORG＝1TO15：L＝USR（G）：NEXTG：RETURN
1850 IFZD＝0THENRETURN
1860 POKEZ \(1, \operatorname{RND}(257)-1: G=U S R(-1400): G=U S R(16): G=U S R(0): G=U S R(16): G\) \(=\operatorname{USR}(0): \operatorname{G}=\operatorname{USR}(18): \operatorname{G=USR}(\theta): G=U S R(15): G=\operatorname{USR}(0): G=U S R(-7000): G=U S R(1\) 8）： \(\mathrm{G}=\mathrm{USR}(23):\) RETURN
1810 IF \(2 \mathrm{D}=1 \mathrm{THENG}=\mathrm{USR}(-99):\) FORG＝13TO3STEP－1：G＝USR（G）：NEXTG：RETURN 1880 POREZ \(1+32\) ， \(0:\) IFZD＝0THENRETURNELSEPOKEZ \(1,24: F O R G=1\) TORND \((20): K=U\) \(\operatorname{SR}\left(\operatorname{RND}(8)^{*-1} 0\right.\) ）： \(\mathrm{K}=\operatorname{USR}(\operatorname{RND}(11)): \operatorname{NEXTG}: \operatorname{RETURN}\)
1890 IF2D＝0THENRETURNELSEG＝USR \((-106): X=U S R(X):\) RETURN
1900 IFZD \(=0\) THENRETURN
1910 POKE21，27：GOSUB1920：FORK＝1TO110：NEXTK
\(1920 \mathrm{~K}=\operatorname{USR}(-3500): \mathrm{K}=\operatorname{USR}(13): \operatorname{K}=\operatorname{USR}(-6500): K=\operatorname{USR}(11): K=\operatorname{USR}(-1550): K=\) USR（13）：K＝USR（－3500）：K＝USR（12）：K＝USR（－8500）：K＝USR（11）：RETURN
\(1930 \mathrm{~T}(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{T}: I F T A>0 A N D T+10<22 T H E N T=T+10: T A=T A-1:\) GOTO1930ELSERETURN 1940 IFERRく〉16THEN1950ELSEIFU＞9THENU＝10：RESUME 1950 IFERR＝10THENRESUMENEXT
1960 ONERRORGOTOO：RESUME
 ＜CL（ X ）THENT＇＝CL（X）
2月10 NEXTX： \(\mathrm{XI}=(\mathrm{F} / \mathrm{T}): I F X 1>\) ． \(8 \mathrm{THENRETURNELSEIFXI>.7THENA="} \mathrm{MODERATELY}\) ＂ELSEIFX！＜． 5 THENA＝＂VERY＂
2620 GOSUBI670：PRINT＂THERE IS A＂；A；＂WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF CHIPS FRO
 ＇EQUALITY＇OPTION TO RE－EVALUATE CLOTHING ITEMS FOR A MORE UNIFORM CHIP TOTAL．＂：PRINT
2030 PRINT＂DO YOU WANT TO USE THE EQUALITY OPTION？＂：GOSUB1590：IFQ\＄

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\title{
Light Cycle
}

\author{
by Donald David
}

Light Cycle is a fast-paced, action-
packed Model III game for one or two players. It is derived from a program called Boa by Jeff Myers ( 80 Microcomputing, May 1981, p. 294).

In Light Cycle, each player uses four keys to maneuver a beam of light around the screen. As the beam travels,

> T
> Try to shade all of your Model III screen white. Obstacles and a maze make it tougher.

\section*{Program Listing}
```

g REM * * * * * * * * * * * LIGHT CYCLE * * * * * * * * * * *
1 REM * BY DONALD DAVID-990 NORTH AVE.-DEERFIELD ILL. 60015
2 REM * ORIGINAL PROGRAM CREATED BY JEFF MEYERS - 'BOA'
3 REM * FROM 80 MICROCOMPUTING MAY 1981 PAGE 294
4 REM * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
5 CLEARI@00:DEFINTA-Z:DIM P(150):DIM C(150):PO=26:CZ=0:CP=1:CN=-1:
KT=15010:KN=15009:KF=15004:K0=15360:GOSUB9000
10 GOSUB90日:GOSUB80日0:GOSUB950:P=2*PQ+6:Q=3*Q0+4:SET(P,O):SET(P+CP
(O):R=2*RD-CP:S=3*SD+4:SET(R,S):SET(R-CP,S):C=2
13 Pl=CP:Ol=CZ:Rl=CN:Sl=CZ
100 A INPUT
120 IFPEEK(KF)AND4THENOl=CN:Pl=CZ;GOTO2@\&
130 IFPEEK (KF) AND2THENP1=CN:Q1=CZ:GOTO200
140 IFPEEK(KF)AND128THENPI=CP:Q1=CZ:GOTO200
150 IFPEEK (KN) AND2THENQ1=CP:Pl=CZ
200 P=P+Pl+P1:Q=Q+Q1:IFPOINT (P,Q)ORPOINT(P+CP,Q)THEN300
210 SET(P,Q):SET(P+CP,O):C=C+CP:GOTO500
300 ' B WINS
310 BS=BS+CP:WS="B":GOTO730
500 B INPUT
510 IFPEEK (KT) AND2THENRI=CZ:Sl=CN:GOTO500
520 IFPEEK(KT) AND4THENRI =CN:Sl=CZ:GOTO600
530 IFPEEK(RT) AND8THENRI=CP:Sl=C2:GOTO600
540 IFPEEK (KT) AND 32THENS1=CP:R1=CZ
600 R=R+R1+R1:S=S+Sl:IFPOINT(R,S)ORPOINT(R-CP,S) THEN700
610 SET(R,S):SET(R-CP,S):C=C+CP:GOTO100
700:A WINS
710 AS=AS+CP:W\$="A"

```


It leaves a trail of light. Try to shade as much of the screen as possible with light. The first beam to hit a wall, obstacle, or the other player's beam loses.

After you play Light Cycle, the percentage of the screen shaded white appears at the bottom of the screen.

Four levels of difficulty challenge your reflexes. The screen for the first level contains no obstacles-it is straightforward and fairly simple.

Levels 2 and 3 each contain randomly placed obstacles, level 3 more than level 2. You can pass through some of these obstacles. If you want to increase or decrease the number of obstructions, change the For. . . Next loop in lines 8070, 8080, 9270, and 9280.

The fourth level is a circuitous maze. Try to get through it!

Donald David can be reached at 990 North Ave., Deerfield, IL 60015.

\section*{The Key Box}

Model I and III
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Cassette or Disk Basic

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}


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Using all the skill you can muster, protect your city by moving your shield and stopping the bombs. From every angle, bombs will destroy the cities outer shielding until it reaches the city itself. If the city is hit, you and all your people will be destroyed. You can catch the bombs and launch them at opposing cities, or just worry about saving yourself.

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\section*{Fury}

By Doug Frayer
In the background you hear the sirens blare! As your heart fills with dread you know what the sound means! The planet's been INVADED, the merciless Monnierian have arrived!

With all the other voung pilots, you rush down the corridor, strapping on your suit and straightening you head gear. As the top closes on your fighter and the dials light up, you see the controller waving you on. This is it! This is the moment that decides your worth as a pilot! You better be quick and you better be ready! So with a reassuring whisper, you take a firm grasp on the controls and prepare yourself for the battle of a lifetime.

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Listing continued
```

70. END ROUTINE
730 GOSUB950
745 PRINT@1906,"SCREEN"
750 PRINT"*;:PRINTUSING"***";INT(10g*C/253@+.5);:PRINT"名";
752 PRINT" FULL".
760 H$=INKEY$:IFH$="*THEN76GELSEIFASC(H$)<>13THEN760
770 RESTORE:CLS:GOSUB9250:GOTO10
900 P PLAYER'S BOXES
992 A $=CHR$(191)+CHR\$ (191) +CHR\$ (191)
920 P0=2:Q0=6:R0=59:S0=6
930 CLS:RETURN
950 SCORE ROUTINE
952 PRINT@961,"SCORE",
94 PRINT" A";AS;:PRINT" B";BS;
956 RETURN
8000 E EDGE ROUTINE
8010 FOR X0=K0TO15423:POREXG,131:NEXT
8020 FORR=0TO15:POKEKG+64*R,191:PORER0+64*R+63,191:NEXT
8040 Z=KQ+64:C9=0
8050 FOR N=1TO127:SET(N,44):NEXT N
8060 POKE 15868,166:POKE 15811,153
8065 IF H$="1"THEN RETURN
8076 IF H$=*2*THENFOR N=1TO12:PORE P(N),162:NEXT N:FOR N=0TO127:SE
T(N,\emptyset):NEXT N:FOR N=0TO47:SET(\emptyset,N):SET(127,N):NEXT N:RETURN
8080 IF H\$= %"THEN FOR N=1TO19:POKE P(N),C(N):NEXT N:POR N=02O127:
ET(N;O):NEXT N:FOR N=0TO47:SET(0,N):SET (127,N):NEXT N:RETURN
8085 IF HS=M4'THEN FOR N=12TO32:SET(N,23):NEXT N:FOR N=37TO51:SET(
```
\(N, 23): N E X T\) N：FOR \(N=12 T O 51: S E T(N, 21): N E X T\) N：FOR N＝11TO21：SET（51，N）： NEXT N
8690 FOR \(N=23\) TO33： \(\operatorname{SET}(32, N): \operatorname{SET}(37, N): N E X T N\)
8100 FOR \(\mathrm{N}=23 \mathrm{TO} 33: \operatorname{SET}(51, \mathrm{~N})\) ：NEXT N
8101 FOR \(N=115 T 0695 T E P-1: S E T(N, 23): N E X T\) N：FOR \(N=115 T O 92 S T E P-1: S E T(\) N，21）：NEXT N：FOR N＝87TO69STEP－1：SET（N，21）：NEXT N
8110 FOR \(\mathrm{N}=12 \mathrm{TO} 21: \operatorname{SET}(92, \mathrm{~N}): \operatorname{SET}(87, \mathrm{~N}): \operatorname{NEXT} \mathrm{N}\)
8120 POR \(N=11 T O 21: S E T(12, N): N E X T ~ N\)
8136 FOR \(\mathrm{N}=12 \mathrm{TO} 35: \operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{N}, 11): \operatorname{NEXT} \mathrm{N}\)
8140 FOR \(N=23 T 033 ; S E T(12, N): N E X T\) N
8150 FOR \(N=51\) TO100：SET \((N, 33): N E X T\) N
8155 FOR \(N=69\) TO100：SET \((N, 28): N E X T\) N
8169 FOR \(N=23\) TO28：SET \((69, N): N E X T\) N
B170 FOR \(N=12 \mathrm{TO} 22\) ：SET \((\mathrm{N}, 33)\) ：NEXT N
8180 FOR \(N=17 \mathrm{TO} 7: \operatorname{SET}(60, \mathrm{~N}):\) NEXT \(N\)
8190 FOR \(N=12 T 021: \operatorname{SET}(69, N): N E X T\) N
8260 FOR \(N=69 T 080: \operatorname{SET}(N, 12): N E X T\) N
8216 FOR \(N=23\) TO28： \(\operatorname{SET}(106, N): N E X T\) N
899 RETURN
INSTRUCTIONS
9010 PRINT＂TWO PLAYERS USE THE KEYS BELOW TO MANUEVER THEIR CYCLES AROUND THE SCREEN．THE FIRST PLAYER WHO RUNS INTO SOMETHING LOS －
9100 PRINTTAB（8）＂PLAYER A－＂；CHR\＄（153）；TAB（46）＂PLAYER B－＂；CHR\＄ （166）
\(9130 \mathrm{U} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(91): \mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(92): \mathrm{LS}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(93): \mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{CHR}(94)\)

9160 PRINTTAB（12）USJTAB（56）U\＄
9290 PRINTTAB（6）FS
206 PRINTMAB（6）F\＄TAB（44）S\＄
210 PRINAB（12）DS：TAB（50）D
920 PRIN
230 PRINT＂A SOLITAIRE VERSION CAN BE PLAYED BY OPERATING BOTH CY CLES（1）AND TRYING TO MAXIMIZE THE GAGE SCORE SEEN AT THE LOWER RIGHT．＂
925 PRINTTAB（5）；＂＊\(⿴ 囗 十\) ITT 1－BEGINNER 2－INTERMEDITE 3－ADVANCED 4－EXPE －
9270 FOR \(\mathrm{N}=1 \mathrm{TO} 19: \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{N})=15430+\mathrm{RND}(814): \mathrm{NEXT}\)
9280 FOR \(\mathrm{X}=1\) TO19： \(\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{X})=129+\) RND \((62): N E X T \quad \mathrm{X}\)
929 HS＝INKEYS：IF H\＄く＂1＂OR H\＄＞＂4＂THEN9299ELSERETURN
9399 ＇PRINT WORD LIGHT CYCLE
990 WS＝CHR（191）V V CHR（189）
 ＋W\＄＋W\＄＋W\＄



 S＋＂＂＋WS＋W\＄＋W\＄＋W§


\({ }^{n}+\mathrm{W} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(188)+\mathrm{CHRS}(188)+\mathrm{CHRS}(188)+{ }^{*}{ }^{m}+W \$+\mathrm{CHRS}(188)+{ }^{*}+W \$+\mathrm{CHR}(1\)
\(88)+\) CHRS \((188)+\) CHR \(\$(188)\)
9532 PRINTE日，＂＂：PRINTTAB（5）：XS：2lS：PRINTTAB（5）：YS： 22 S：PRINTTAB（5 ）， \(2 \$\) \＄23 ：\％Z\＄： 23 S

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\title{
Maze Chase
}

\section*{The Key Box}

Model I and III
16K RAM
Cassette or Disk Basic

\author{
by Leonard Karr
}

Maze Chase is an action game similar to Pac-Man; bad guys pursue a player through a maze. If they catch him, he loses. In this game, the player wins by catching a moving asterisk before his opponents catch him. It's a chase within a chase. The asterisk is not cooperative. It does its best to evade you.

Use the numeric keypad to control your token. If you don't have a keypad or you want to use different keys, make

\section*{Tn this maze game, you are hunter and hunted. Try to catch the asterisk before enemies catch you!}
two changes in the program. First, change the instructions in lines 3070-3100 to specify the keys you want
to use. Second, in lines 2110-2140, replace the numbers in quotation marks in the statements 'IF LS \(=\) "\#" \(" . .\). ' with the characters of the keys you're using.

Each game starts with a different maze. You cannot memorize patterns to guarantee a win. Sometimes the maze makes a win easy for you, sometimes for your enemies.

There are three levels of play. At the first level, only two bad guys pursue

Variables used to draw maze:
K, J Counters in For. . Next loops
B. B Black Square

WS White square (not used)
M\$ Solid white line 63 spaces long
AL Location of path above or below starting position
BL L.ocation of path square as maze is drawn
CL. Random move, up, down, or forward
DI. Path location when path moves up or down

Pl Path location when drawing corners of maze
Variables in movement phase of program:
P1 Movement increment for player
TI Movement increment for asterisk
AI Movement increment for bad guy \(A\)
BI Movement increment for bad guy B
CI Movement increment for bad guy \(C\)
DI Movement increment for bad guy D
AL Location on video screen of bad guy A
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
BL & Location on video screen of bad guy B \\
CL. & Location on video screen of bad guy C \\
DL. & Location on video screen of bad guy \(D\) \\
PL & Location on video screen of player \\
TL & Location on video screen of asterisk \\
EL & Location on video screen of capture point \\
PX & Player's location on \(X\) axis \\
PY & Player's location on \(Y\) axis \\
BX & Bad guy B's location on X axis \\
BY & Bad guy B's location on Y axis \\
AX & Bad guy A's location on \(X\) axis \\
AY & Bad guy A's location on Y axis \\
H & Level of play \\
K, J & Counters in For... Next loops \\
LL & Count of player losses \\
WW & Count of player wins \\
S & Start of computer memory of video screen \\
BS & Used to flash capture point \\
W\$ & Used to flash capture point
\end{tabular}

Table 1. List of Variables

\section*{Program Listing}

220 w \(\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(191)+\) CHR \(\$(191)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(191)\)
\(230 \mathrm{M} \$=\operatorname{STRING}(63,191)\)
240 RETURN
250 ' DRAW MAZE SUBROUTINE
255 FOR \(K=8\) TO 15
26 PRINTR(R*64),MS:NEXT
280 FORK \(=3\) TOIISTEP2
290 AL=2
\(306 \quad \mathrm{BL}=\mathrm{K} * 64\)
310 FORJ \(=1709\)
\(320 \quad \mathrm{BL}=\mathrm{BL}+3\)
330 PRINTBBL, \(B \$\);
340 CL=RND (3)
350 IF CL=2THEN450

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\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Lissing continued} \\
\hline 360 & IP（CL＝1）AND（AL＝1）THEN450 \\
\hline 376 & IF（CL＝3）AND（AL＝3）THEN450 \\
\hline 380 & IF（CL＝1）THEN DL＝BL－64：BL＝DL－64： \(\mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{AL}-1: \mathrm{GOT0400}\) \\
\hline 390 & \(\mathrm{DL}=\mathrm{BL}+64\) ： \(\mathrm{BL}=\mathrm{DL}+64: \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{AL}+1\) \\
\hline 400 & PRINT＠BL，B\＄；：PRINT＠DL，B\＄； \\
\hline 456 & BL＝BL＋3：PRINT＠BL，BS； \\
\hline 460 & NEXT J \\
\hline 476 & NEXT K \\
\hline 488 & ＇DRAW CORNERS AND SIDES \\
\hline 490 & FOR K＝1TO13 \\
\hline 500 & PRINTC（K＊64＋3），B\＄； \\
\hline 510 & PRINT＠（R＊64＋57）， BS ； \\
\hline 520 & NEXT \\
\hline 530 & FOR \(\mathrm{K}=1\) TO2 \\
\hline 540 & \(\mathrm{PI}=\mathrm{K}\)＊ 3 \\
\hline 550 & PRINT \({ }^{\text {（ }} 67+\mathrm{PI}\) ），B\＄； \\
\hline 560 & PRINT＠（112＋PI），B\＄； \\
\hline 570 & PRINT＠（835＋PI），B\＄： \\
\hline 580 & PRINTC（835＋PI），B\＄； \\
\hline 590 & PRINTC（880＋PI），BS： \\
\hline 600 & PRINT \({ }^{(195+P I), ~ B S ; ~}\) \\
\hline 610 & PRINTC（240＋PI），B\＄： \\
\hline 620 & PRINTE（707＋PI），BS： \\
\hline 630 & PRINTQ（752＋RI），B\＄： \\
\hline 648 & NEXT K \\
\hline 650 & PRINTe137， B ； \\
\hline 660 & PRINT＠179，BS： \\
\hline 670 & PRINT0777，BS： \\
\hline 680 & PRINTA819，B\＄； \\
\hline 700 & PRINT＠976，＂MAZE CHASE BY LEONARD KARR＂； \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{710 RETURN} \\
\hline 1000 & IF AY＜PY THEN IFAX＜＝PX THEN 1150 ELSE 1140 \\
\hline 1010 & IF AY＞PY THEN IF \(A X<=P X\) THEN 1170 ELSE 1130 \\
\hline & IF \(A X>P X\) THEN 1148 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1100 IFPEEX（S＋AL＋3）＜＞191AND AI \(\langle>-3\) THEN AI＝3：AX＝AX＋1：GOTO 1200} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1110 IFPEEK（S＋AL－64）＜＞191ANDAI＜＞64THENAI \(=-64: A Y=A Y+1: G 0 T O 1290\)} \\
\hline 1120 & IFPEEK（S＋AL－3）＜＞191ANDAIく＞3THEN AI＝－3：AX＝AX－1：GOTO 1200 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1130 IFPEEK \((S+A L+64)\langle>191\) ANDAI \(\rangle-64 \mathrm{THENAI}=64: \mathrm{AY}=\mathrm{AY}-1:\) GOTO1200} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 1150 & IFPEER（S＋AL－64）＜＞191ANDAI＜＞64THENAI＝－64：AY＝AY＋1：GOTO1200 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1160 IFPEEK \((S+A L+3)\langle>191\) ANDAI \(\langle>-3\) THENAI \(=3: A X=A X+1: G O T O 1200\)} \\
\hline 1170 & IFPEEK（S＋AL＋64）＜＞191ANDAI＜＞－64THENAI＝64：AY＝AY－1：GOTO1200 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1180 GOTO 1100} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1200 PRINT＠AL，B\＄；AL＝AL＋AI：PRINT＠AL，HA} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(122015 \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{PL}\) THEN EL＝AL：GOTO260日} \\
\hline 1280 & IF CL＋64＝PL THEN CI＝64：GOTO 1400 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1290 IF CL－3＝PL THEN CI \(=-3\) ：GOTO 1400} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1300 IF PEER（S＋CL＋CI）＜＞191 THEN 1400} \\
\hline 1316 & IF ABS（CI）\(=64\) THEN ON RND（2）GOTO 1360，1378 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1320 ON RND（2）GOTO 1330，1340} \\
\hline 1330 & IF PEER（S＋CL－64）＜＞191 THEN CI＝－64：GOTO 1400 \\
\hline 1340 & IF PEEK（S＋CL＋64）＜＞191 THEN CI＝64：GOTO 1406 \\
\hline 1356 & IF PEEK（S＋CL－64）＜＞191 THEN CI＝－64：GOTO 1400 \\
\hline 1360 & IF PEEK（S＋CL＋3）＜＞191 THEN CI＝3：GOTO 1460 \\
\hline 1370 & IF PEEK（S＋CL－3）＜＞ 191 THEN CI＝－3：GOTO 1400 \\
\hline 1380 & IF PEER（S＋CL＋3）＜\({ }^{\text {c }}\)（91 THEN CI＝3：GOTO 1400 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1400 PRINTACL，BS：CL＝CL＋CI：PRINTeCL， HCS ；} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1410 IF CL＝PL THEN EL＝CL：GOTO 2600} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1498 IF DL \(+3=\mathrm{PL}\) THEN DI＝3：GOTO 1608} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1500 IF DL＋64＝PL THEN DI＝64：GOTO 1600} \\
\hline 1510 & IF PEEK（S＋DL＋DI）＜＞191 THEN 1600 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1520 IF ABS（DI）\(=64\) THEN ON RND（2）GOTO 1570， 1580} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1530 ON RND（2）GOTO 1540，1550} \\
\hline 1540 & IF PEER（S＋DL－64）＜\({ }^{\text {c }} 191\) THEN DI＝－64：GOTO 1600 \\
\hline 1550 & IF PEER（S＋DL＋64）＜＞191 THEN DI＝64：GOTO 1600 \\
\hline 1560 & IF PEEK（S＋DL－64）＜＞191 THEN DI＝－64：GOTO 1600 \\
\hline 1570 & IF PEEK（ \(5+D L+3\) ）＜＞191 THEN DI＝3：GOTO 1600 \\
\hline 1580 & IF PEER（S＋DL－3）＜＞191 THEN DI \(=-3\) ：GOTO 1600 \\
\hline 1598 & IF PEEK（S＋DL＋3）＜＞191 THEN DI＝3：GOTO 1600 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1600 PRINTEDL，BS；：DL＝DL＋DI：PRINTEDL， HDS ：} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1610 IF DL＝PL THENEL＝DL：GOTO2600} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1790 IFPL＝BL THEN PRINTQBL， HBS ：：EL＝BL：GOTO2600} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1800 IF BX＜PX THEN IF BY \(<=P Y\) THEN 1900 ELSE 1970} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1810 IF BX＞PX THEN IF BY \(<=P Y\) THEN 1940 ELSE 1930} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1830 IF BY＞PY THEN 1930 ELSE 1910} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1910 IFPEER（S＋BL－64）＜＞191ANDBI〈＞64THENBI \(=-64\) ： \(\mathrm{BY}=\mathrm{BY}+1: \mathrm{GOTO} 2000\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(1930 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{~S}+\mathrm{BL}+64)\langle>191 \mathrm{ANDBI}\langle \rangle-64 \mathrm{THENBI}=64: \mathrm{BY}=\mathrm{BY}-1:\) GOTO2000} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1940 IFPEER（ \(\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{BL}-3\) ）＜＞191ANDBI＜＞3THENBI \(=-3: \mathrm{BX}=\mathrm{BX}-1: \mathrm{GOTO} 2000\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(1950 \operatorname{IPPEEK}(\mathrm{~S}+\mathrm{BL}-64)\langle>191 \mathrm{ANDBI}\langle>64 \mathrm{THENBI}=-64: \mathrm{BY}=\mathrm{BY}+1: \mathrm{GOTO} 2000\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1960 IFPEER \((S+B L+3)\langle>191\) ANDBI＜＞－3THENBI \(=3: \mathrm{BX}=\mathrm{BX}+1: \mathrm{GOTO} 0000\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{1970 IFPEEK（S＋BL＋64）＜＞191ANDBIく〉－64THENBI＝64：BY＝BY－1：GOTO2000 1980 GOTO 190 ด}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 2016 & IF BL＝PL THEN EL＝BL：GOTO 2600 \\
\hline 2100 & L\＄＝INKEY\＄ \\
\hline 2110 & IF L\＄＝8＇ANDPEEX（S＋PL－64）＜＞191THENPI \(=-64: \mathrm{PY}=\mathrm{PY}+1\) ：GOTO 220 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Listimg contrues
you，but the game moves faster than at the other two levels．Three enemies chase you at Level 2，and at Level 3 you must avoid four bad guys．

Keep in mind that all creatures（the player，bad guys，and asterisk）move at the same speed．As long as you make no mistakes and press the right key at the right moment，you cannot be caught from behind（nor can you catch the as－ terisk from behind）．To win，you must maneuver until the asterisk moves to－ ward you on a path without a turnoff．

You can reverse direction or remain immobile during play．The asterisk and enemies must move left，right，or forward．The maze never contains a dead end that could trap them．

Once you figure out your opponents＇ movements and a couple of the game＇s idiosyncrasies，you can win most games．If you want to increase difficul－ ty，allow bad guy B to reverse direction． Change lines \(1790-2010\) by omitting the second condition（＇and \(\mathrm{Bl}\rangle\) \＃＇）of the If statements．This makes him harder to avoid and quickly puts him on your tail．

The bad guys use two different strat－ egies to find you．Two of them move more or less randomly and check to see if you＇re next to them．The other two bad guys know where you are and al－ ways attempt to move toward you． Once they get within two squares of you，you can＇t lose them．They follow you until the end of the game．

The asterisk moves just enough to avoid you，but not enough to escape every time．It spends a lot of time in the corners，but quickly runs out unless you approach it correctly．

The asterisk and the smart bad guys use a similar means of movement．The program analyzes the relative positions of the player and the bad guy or asterisk，and branches to the line with the best movement strategy（ +3 units for right，-3 for left，-64 for up，and +64 for down）for that situation．The program tests the move to see if it sends the creature into a wall or reverses his direction of movement．

If the move is legal，the move incre－ ment is set and the program branches to the line that makes the move．If the best move is illegal，the test fails and the pro－ gram continues to the next line that con－ tains the second best move for the situa－ tion，If this move is illegal，the test again fails and the program continues to fall through until it finds a legal move．

Since no maze ever contains a dead end，there is always a legal move．Test lines are grouped together to reduce the amount of coding．Each best move uses the other possible moves as alternatives．
```

Listimp comimued

```
2120 IF L$=4*ANDPEER (S+PL-3)<>191THENPI=-3:PX=PX-1: GOTO 2200
```

2120 IF L$=4*ANDPEER (S+PL-3)<>191THENPI=-3:PX=PX-1: GOTO 2200
\, LF L$='2"ANDPEEK(S+PL+64)<>191THENPI=64:PY=PY-1:GOTO 229B
\, LF L$='2"ANDPEEK(S+PL+64)<>191THENPI=64:PY=PY-1:GOTO 229B
lol
lol
2150 PI=0
2150 PI=0
2200 PRINTAPL,BS: PL=PL+PI:PRINT@PL,P$;
2200 PRINTAPL,BS: PL=PL+PI:PRINT@PL,P$;
2210 IF PL=TL THEN EL=PL:GOTO 2600
2210 IF PL=TL THEN EL=PL:GOTO 2600
2290 IF INT(TL/64)=INT (PL/64)THEN2346
2290 IF INT(TL/64)=INT (PL/64)THEN2346
2300 IF TL/64-INT(TL/64) =PL/64-INT (PL/64)THEN2320
2300 IF TL/64-INT(TL/64) =PL/64-INT (PL/64)THEN2320
2310 IF PL<TLTHEN2330ELSE2356
2310 IF PL<TLTHEN2330ELSE2356
2320 IF PEEK (S+TL-3)<>191ANDTI<>3THENTI=-3:GOTO2380
2320 IF PEEK (S+TL-3)<>191ANDTI<>3THENTI=-3:GOTO2380
2330 IF PEEK(S+TL+3)<>191ANDTI<>-3THENTI=3:GOTO2380
2330 IF PEEK(S+TL+3)<>191ANDTI<>-3THENTI=3:GOTO2380
2340 IP PEER(S+TL+64)<>191ANDTI<>-64THENTI=64:GOTO2380
2340 IP PEER(S+TL+64)<>191ANDTI<>-64THENTI=64:GOTO2380
2350 IF PEEK (S+TL-64)<>I91ANDTI<>64THENTI=-64:GOTO2380
2350 IF PEEK (S+TL-64)<>I91ANDTI<>64THENTI=-64:GOTO2380
2370 GOTO2320
2370 GOTO2320
2380 PRINTCTL,BS;:PRINTQTL+TI,T$;:TL=TL+TI
2380 PRINTCTL,BS;:PRINTQTL+TI,T$;:TL=TL+TI
2390 IF TL=PLTHENEL=TL:PRINTQEL,P$;:GOTO260日
2390 IF TL=PLTHENEL=TL:PRINTQEL,P$;:GOTO260日
2395 ON H GOTO 1490,1280,1000
2395 ON H GOTO 1490,1280,1000
2399 'SUBROUTINE TO CREATE MEN
2399 'SUBROUTINE TO CREATE MEN
2400 ON H GOTO 2410,2430,2460
2400 ON H GOTO 2410,2430,2460
2410 HB$=CHR$(153)+CHR$(179)+CHR$(166):BL=451:BX-1 :BY=7
2410 HB$=CHR$(153)+CHR$(179)+CHR$(166):BL=451:BX-1 :BY=7
2420 HD$=CHRS (166) +CHR$(140)+CHR$(153):DL=195:GOTO2520
2420 HD$=CHRS (166) +CHR$(140)+CHR$(153):DL=195:GOTO2520
2430 HB$=CHR$(166) +CHRS (140) +CHR$ (153):BL=579:BX=1:BY=5
2430 HB$=CHR$(166) +CHRS (140) +CHR\$ (153):BL=579:BX=1:BY=5
2440 HC $=HB$:CL=195
2440 HC $=HB$:CL=195
2450 HD$=CHR$(153) +CHR$(179) +CHR$(166):DL=707:GOTO2520
2450 HD$=CHR$(153) +CHR$(179) +CHR$(166):DL=707:GOTO2520
2460 HAS=CHR$(153)+CHRS(179) +CHRS(166):AL=451:AX=1:AY=7
2460 HAS=CHR$(153)+CHRS(179) +CHRS(166):AL=451:AX=1:AY=7
2470 HB$=HA$:BL=579:BX=1:BY=5
2470 HB$=HA$:BL=579:BX=1:BY=5
2489 HC $=HA$:CL=195
2489 HC $=HA$:CL=195
2490 HD$=HA$\&DL=767
2490 HD$=HA$\&DL=767
2520 PS=CHRS(140) +CHRS(179) +CHRS (140):PL=249:PX=19:PY=11
2520 PS=CHRS(140) +CHRS(179) +CHRS (140):PL=249:PX=19:PY=11
2530 T\$ " * * TLO=131
2530 T\$ " * * TLO=131
2540 RETURN
2540 RETURN
2600 FOR K=1TOL0
2600 FOR K=1TOL0
2620 PRINT e(EL-67),B$+B$+B$;
2620 PRINT e(EL-67),B$+B$+B$;
2630 PRINT E(EL+61),B$+B$+B$:
2630 PRINT E(EL+61),B$+B$+B$:
2640 PRINTE(EL-3),B$;
2640 PRINTE(EL-3),B$;
2650 PRINTM(EL+3),B$;
2650 PRINTM(EL+3),B$;
2670 FOR J=1 TO 30:NEXT
2670 FOR J=1 TO 30:NEXT
2680 PRINTE (EL-67),W$+W$+W$;
2680 PRINTE (EL-67),W$+W$+W$;
2690 PRINTE(EL+61),W$+W$+W$;
2690 PRINTE(EL+61),W$+W$+W$;
2700 PRINTQ(EL-3),W$;
2700 PRINTQ(EL-3),W$;
2700 PRINTE(EL-3),W$;
2700 PRINTE(EL-3),W$;
2720 FORJ=1 TO 30:NEXT
2720 FORJ=1 TO 30:NEXT
2730 NEXT R
2730 NEXT R
2750 IFTL〈\PLTHENLL=LL+1:PRINTE976,"SORRY YOU LOSE. \#;:GOTO 290
2750 IFTL〈\PLTHENLL=LL+1:PRINTE976,"SORRY YOU LOSE. \#;:GOTO 290
2760 WW=WW+1: PRINTP976," YOU WINHIIH1, ";
2760 WW=WW+1: PRINTP976," YOU WINHIIH1, ";
2900 INPUT"PLAY AGAIN";AS
2900 INPUT"PLAY AGAIN";AS
2920 IF LEFT$(AS,1)\langle\rangle `` MHEN 5500
2920 IF LEFT$(AS,1)\langle\rangle `` MHEN 5500
2925 PRINTE976," SELECT LEVEL (1, 2,OR 3)*;:INPUT H
2925 PRINTE976," SELECT LEVEL (1, 2,OR 3)*;:INPUT H
2926 IF H<l OR H>3 THEN 2925
2926 IF H<l OR H>3 THEN 2925
294g GOSUB 2400
294g GOSUB 2400
2950 GOTO 5020
2950 GOTO 5020
3000 CLS
3000 CLS
3010 PRINT:PRINT" >>>>>INSTRUCTIONS<<<<<<<<
3010 PRINT:PRINT" >>>>>INSTRUCTIONS<<<<<<<<
3029 PRINT:PRINT" THIS IS YOU: %,CHR$(140)+CHR$(179)+CHRS(14B)
3029 PRINT:PRINT" THIS IS YOU: %,CHR$(140)+CHR$(179)+CHRS(14B)
3029 PRINT:PRINT" THIS IS YOU: ",CHR$(140)+CHR$(179)+CHRS(14@)
3029 PRINT:PRINT" THIS IS YOU: ",CHR$(140)+CHR$(179)+CHRS(14@)
166) %" |CERS(166) +CHR$(140) +CHR$ (153)
166) %" |CERS(166) +CHR$(140) +CHR$ (153)
3g40 PRINT" THIS IS WHAT YOU'RE TRYING TO CATCH: *"
3g40 PRINT" THIS IS WHAT YOU'RE TRYING TO CATCH: *"
3050 PRINT:PRINT"THE OBJECT OF THE GAME IS TO CATCH THE * BEFORE TT
3050 PRINT:PRINT"THE OBJECT OF THE GAME IS TO CATCH THE * BEFORE TT
HE"
HE"
3860 PRINT"BADGUYS CATCH YOU. TO MOVE:*
3860 PRINT"BADGUYS CATCH YOU. TO MOVE:*
3076 PRINTm '8' MOVES YOU UP"
3076 PRINTm '8' MOVES YOU UP"
3089 PRINT" '2', MOVES YOU DOWN"
3089 PRINT" '2', MOVES YOU DOWN"
309g PRINT" '4' MOVES YOU TO THE LEFT"
309g PRINT" '4' MOVES YOU TO THE LEFT"
310日 PRINT"' '6' MOVES YOU TO THE RIGHT"
310日 PRINT"' '6' MOVES YOU TO THE RIGHT"
4010 PRINT"SELECT LEVEL OF PLAY (1,2 OR 3).",
4010 PRINT"SELECT LEVEL OF PLAY (1,2 OR 3).",
4020 INPUT H:IF H<1 OR H>3 THEN 4010
4020 INPUT H:IF H<1 OR H>3 THEN 4010
5000 GOSUB 200 'CREATE BLACK \& WHITE BLOCKS TO DRAW MAZE
5000 GOSUB 200 'CREATE BLACK \& WHITE BLOCKS TO DRAW MAZE
5020 'PROGRAM BRANCHES HERE FOR ALL GAMES AFTER FIRST
5020 'PROGRAM BRANCHES HERE FOR ALL GAMES AFTER FIRST
5030 GOSUB 250 'DRAW MAZE
5030 GOSUB 250 'DRAW MAZE
5040 PI=-3:TI=3:CI=3:DI=3:AI=3:BI=3 'INITIAL MOVEMENTS
5040 PI=-3:TI=3:CI=3:DI=3:AI=3:BI=3 'INITIAL MOVEMENTS
5050 GOSUB 2400 'CREATE MEN
5050 GOSUB 2400 'CREATE MEN
5100 ON H GOTO 5130,5120,5110
5100 ON H GOTO 5130,5120,5110
5110 PRINT@AL,HAS!
5110 PRINT@AL,HAS!
5120 PRINTBCL,HCS;
5120 PRINTBCL,HCS;
5130 PRINT@DL,HDS;
5130 PRINT@DL,HDS;
5140 PRINTOBL,HBS;
5140 PRINTOBL,HBS;
5158 PRINTEPL,P$;
5158 PRINTEPL,P$;
5160 PRINTETL,TS;
5160 PRINTETL,TS;
5170 FOR R=1TO30日: NEXT 'PAUSE BEFORE STARTING GAME
5170 FOR R=1TO30日: NEXT 'PAUSE BEFORE STARTING GAME
5200 GOTO 2395
5200 GOTO 2395
5500 CLS:PRINTCHR$(23)
5500 CLS:PRINTCHR$(23)
5510 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:IFLL=0THENPRINT*EGAD|! I WAS SKUNRED|1/*:PR
5510 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:IFLL=0THENPRINT*EGAD|! I WAS SKUNRED|1/*:PR
INT
INT
5520 PRINT" YOU WON ";WW;" GAME(S)."
5520 PRINT" YOU WON ";WW;" GAME(S)."
5530 PRINT" I WON ";LL;"GAME(S)."*
5530 PRINT" I WON ";LL;"GAME(S)."*
5540 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
5540 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
6 0 0 0 ~ E N D ~
6 0 0 0 ~ E N D ~

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0
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0
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# NEWS MONTH <br> <br> Model 4 Opens in Boston 

 <br> <br> Model 4 Opens in Boston}

## But Model 100 steals the show at BCS gathering.

0ne day after it hit the stores, the Model III's successor came out in society: Tandy's new Model 4 made its debut on April 27 in downtown Boston's New England Life Hall. The star of the evening, however, was the TRS-80 Model 100 portable.

The unveiling was sponsored by the Boston Computer Society, which earlier this year played host to Apple Computer's Lisa and Morrow's Micro Decision. For the launch of the Models 4 and 100, Tandy attracted onlookers with four of each of the new machines, from a Model 100 displaying a graphics demo to a 4 flaunting TRSDOS 6.0's impressive directory of utilities.

Several audience members already owned Model 100 s, and one Model III user told 80 Micro he was interested in the Model 4 upgrade. Most others interviewed were not Radio Shack zealots, but intrigued by the new portable: A publisher of fire-protection software envisioned commissioners' using Telcom at fire sites, and an IBM PC owner said, "It (the 100) doesn't replace a larger machine, but for its purpose I think it's quite good." Asked whether she thought the 100 had an advantage over bulkier portables like the Osborne, she answered, "Oh, good Lord, yes."

The evening started with an introduction to Radio Shack. President John Roach described the Fort Worth firm as "a distribution system for the products of technology."
"Tandy and Radio Shack," Roach said, "are a little bit different from everybody else who competes in this business. We're not really a manufacturer, yet we are a manufacturer. We're


Shirley (l) and Roach (r): Proud to bring the 4 and 100 to Boston. (Hub Graphics photo)
not exclusively a product developer, yet we do have product development capabilities. We're really different because we're a controlled distribution system that sells our own products under our own brand."

Stressing customer support, Roach described Radio Shack's 400 Computer Centers as "a resource that will help us do the same thing in the microcomputer field that we do in all the other fields we're in, which is have a nice, signifi-

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The MBP-16K supports all standard Epson Commands, is compatible with GRAFTRAX-80, and is plug compatible with the standard Epson cable. The MBP. 16 K does not require any user sofitware for control.

The MBP-16K is easy to install - it simply plugs into the existing auxilliary interface connector inside the Epson without modification of the printer.
cant market share, but really have one for different reasons. Radio Shack is the full-service dealer. We're trying to sell you more than just hardware; we're trying to be a support system."

As for hardware, after alluding to Tandy's most recent field of interest, telecommunications, Roach concentrated on computers:
"The pervasiveness of computers is by now almost a foregone conclusion. Computers are going to be, in whatever form, on every desk at school, every desk in the office, on the factory floor. . . . The capability to expand the mind with computers should and will and has aiready brought some great enhancements to our quality of life."

Toward that end, he said, "We're proud to have made two interesting, one possibly revolutionary, computer introductions in the past month."

Roach kept to general remarks about "the electronic desk," or workstation, of the future, but his comments on price and productivity concerned today's Model 100: "You simply cannot afford to pay a lot more than a typewriter costs to get the functionality that's needed on the average desk. What the world really needs is a low-cost executive workstation that combines the functions (telephone, dialer, appointment book, calendar) currently found on your desk. When you combine this with networking, you have the finest productivity aid the world has ever had.
"Clearly the Model 100 can do many of the things I've described in addition to being portable," Roach concluded. "I believe it's the first of a generation of not only portable computers, but easier-to-use computers."

While Roach saw the 100 as pioneering "much less memory- and softwareintensive" designs for tomorrow's still friendlier and more ubiquitous micros, Jon Shirley, Radio Shack's vice president for computer merchandising, described the portable as "a product of revolutionary change' for today.
"While (the 100) does not have disk drives," Shirley said, "it does have an operating system, and an example of, I think, the operating system of the future." Pointing to its start-up menu of both ROM- and RAM-based programs, he declared, "I've always believed that the best operating system is totally invisible, and in this one we've achieved that.
"This menu approach to operating
systems is going to appear on other systems very shortly. Microsoft has already announced an invisible shell for the Xenix system that works exactly like this, and what appears on Xenix will probably appear on MS-DOS sooner or later."

Shirley even compared the Model 100 to the Lisa, albeit with tongue in cheek: "There was a famous machine introduced here some time ago, at over 10 times the price, that almost interacts with its programs-though, granted, they're much larger-but not quite in this way. There are a lot of little glotches in (the Lisa system); there are no little glotches in this machine at this time. We'll put those in later."

Compared to the revolutionary 100 , Shirley admitted, the Model 4 is "an evolutionary product, although we're very happy about it. We told our engineering staff that there were a lot of things we wanted to see in a computer at the price of our Model III that it didn't offer, and after all these features we added two more; it had to cost less and it had to be totally compatible with the III and the III's software. They accomplished their task and I think they did it very well."

While a cassette Model 4 "is really absolutely nothing but a Model III' except for the white case and revised keyboard, he said, the disk version is both entirely Mod III compatible and "an all-new computer" ${ }^{5}$ under Model 4 software, with an 80 -column, 24-line display, 64 K RAM expandable to 128 K , sound, and doubled operating speed (4 MHz ) from the Z80A CPU.
"We put all this stuff in the same case, on the same size circuit board, because there wasn't any more room in there," Shirley recalled. "The primary product is a VLSI chip that is a programmable screen controller letting us have two different screens and two modes in one IC. Our thanks really go out to the semiconductor folks that keep making all these wonderful advances possible. Eight-bit processors are not dead yet."

In addition to the hardware advances, Shirley praised the TRSDOS 6.0 operating system. "It is not invisible to the user, yet it does have some neat features," ranging from Memdisk (the capability to use part of RAM as a fast "disk access" memory) to a communications program. "We also added a utility to load Model 100 cassette
tapes," he noted, "although in retrospect I'm not sure why because all it takes is a cable between the machines and they can talk to each other very easily."

In addition to TRSDOS, Shirley said, "We will supply CP/M Plus, the 3.0 version that supports the whole 128 K capacity and will be available in a few months." Asked whether the 4 would use some other manufacturer's $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ format or "add to the confusion," he confessed, "I don't know. The implementation is being done by Digital Research themselves; it is not your normal thing done by some guy who says, 'Hey, this is the way I'll write the BIOS.' I would expect it would be compatible with someone else's."

As for 80 -column software, Shirley answered, "SuperScripsit will probably be the first package that is available. Two of the packages being demonstrated in pre-release form are VisiCalc, which takes advantage of the full 128 K , and the older version of Scripsit, which is probably going to be included in a pack that you can take advantage of at a fairly low price. There are going to be a lot of things for the 4 that you couldn't get before because of memory or screen limitations."
(Audience member Tracy Licklider, vice president of Software Arts, later confirmed Shirley's announcement of 128 K VisiCalc and told 80 Micro that his firm's TK!Solver would be available for TRSDOS 6.0. "I think it'll be a good program for the 4," Licklider said.)

Asked about Radio Shack's view of the new machines' market position, Shirley answered, "The 4 audience is really the Apple market. The Apple's got color, but look at their own statistics on how many people use it with monochrome monitors. Color is really the game aspect, and we've never really thought of this as a good game machine.
"The 100 is certainly appealing to business people wanting to communicate with the home office. It's also, I guess, one of the hardest to classify, in terms of what its audience is. A magazine for IBM PC owners is reviewing the 100 . We asked them, 'Why are you doing this? It's not IBM-compatible,' and they said, 'Hey, it's a great peripheral for my computer.' So we're going to see people who think it's a peripheral for their systems."

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Except for one man who asked about disks and a CRT for the portable ("We're not expecting momentarily to add additional hardware on the $100^{\prime \prime}$ ) and another who wondered why the 4 didn't have double-sided disk drives (" 'Cause we wanted to sell it for $\$ 2,000$
with two drives in it. The price trend for disk drives has not quite been the same as it has in RAM''), the Tandy presentation seemed to impress the BCS audience.

After a question-and-answer session, people crowded around the display
tables to ask more questions and examine the machines. One neophyte peered intently at a Model 4, pressed the orange reset button, and walked shamefacedly away as the screen went blank. The computer had been running a cassette demo.

## BUSINESS

# Danger from the Asian Rim 

## U.S. must prepare for "two wars," says Senator.

The challenge from Japan is as serious to our long-term security as the challenge from the Soviet Union. It's different, it's more benign, but in terms of the challenge to our industrial infrastructure it's just as important."

With those words, U.S. Senator Paul Tsongas warned computer retailers and industry representatives at a seminar titled "The Small Systems Economy" not to be complacent about America's electronics success. The keynote speaker at a Framingham, MA meeting on May 2, the Massachusetts Democrat began his remarks on "High-Tech Challenge from the Asian Rim' by addressing two reporters who were taking notes on TRS-80 Model 100s: "Where were those two products that you're working on made? Japan. That's my speech, ladies and gentlemen."

In the seminar, sponsored by Comdex producers The Interface Group, Tsongas mentioned the prosperity of high-tech firms along Massachusetts' Route 128, sometimes known as "Silicon Valley East," and Wang Industries" role as a major employer in his home town of Lowell. However, he said, today's profits are no guarantee of 1990's: "The basic approach from many people in Washington is that everything is fine and that we can just keep going on the same way. What we should be concerned about, though, is not where we are today but where we're going to be tomorrow. And I would suggest to you that the trends are not favorable."

As a member of the Senate committees on Foreign Relations and East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Tsongas has strong opinions on Japanese versus


Tsongas: It takes the three R's and R\&D to compete with Japan.

American investment policy: "The Japanese are very Darwinian in determining where their money's going to go and where the future is. The U.S. has a very different approach. We tend to focus on those industries that are in decline and try to save those industries.
"The Japanese have a sunrise mentality; we have a sunset mentality. Or, as one businessman put it lately, we have a mortician's view of an industrial base."

Another grave handicap, Tsongas noted, involves our education system. In a report titled $A$ Nation at Risk, the National Commission on Excellence in Education described the U.S. school system as so mediocre that, had a foreign power somehow promoted its decline, we would consider the process an act of war.
"The Japanese have math and
science courses in school every year," Tsongas said, "as opposed to the U.S. where if you're interested in dance and basketweaving you can get your education in that and then try to take on the Third World nations in high technology." Combined with the spiraling cost of capital, our investment and educational priorities put America at a disadvantage:
"World War II was won by the U.S., given the sacrifice and bravery on both sides, because we produced more planes and ships and tanks and eventually overwhelmed them with our capacity," Tsongas declared. "In this next war, if they produce more engineers than we do, commit three percent of their GNP to research and development and we don't, have a better educational system, a better cost of capital, there is an inevitability to their ascendancy and an inevitability to our decline."

What to do? "We are not monocultural, so we're not going to emulate Japan; there's no reason why we have to," the Senator said. "The Japanese are more structured, are good at taking an idea and implementing it. We're a much more dynamic society."

Nevertheless, he argued, it would be beneficial to follow Japan and other countries in their commitment to a percentage of the gross national product for R \& D. While skeptical of France's state-controlled push in telecommunications, citing the Concorde as an example of government financing gone wrong, Tsongas believes that laissezfaire is no longer practical: "One executive said to me recently, 'I don't mind competing with my Japanese counterpart, but $I$ can't compete with him and Japan.'"

Second, Tsongas endorsed the con-

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cept of "a high-tech Morrill Act," giving the nation's educational system a boost similar to that which launched the "land-grant colleges" of the 19th century. Such a scheme would benefit both children-Tsongas praised a computer literacy program now operating in the Cambridge, MA schools ("We want that program to be in place in every Massachusetts city and town by September 1984")—and adults, such as middle-level managers sent from Digital Research back to M.I.T. for a semester.
"It would be an education in basic skills, coming from industry, working with a state agency, and matched dollar-for-dollar by the Feds, with use of Federal money but no Federal direction of ideas," Tsongas proposed.

In his summary, the Senator returned to the analogy of military preparedness: "What we need in this country is a realization that we're in trouble. What is lacking in this country is a sense of urgency, a sense of the continuing capacity not only of Japan-when Atari left California they didn't go to Japan, they went to Taiwan-but of the so-called mini-Japans along the Asian rim."

The U.S., he concluded, must be prepared to wage "the two wars," one against the USSR and one of economic competition with the East. Putting all of our resources into the former and ignoring the latter, he threatened, would bring disastrous results.

A week later, The Wall Street Journal embraced Tsongas' metaphor: In a May 11 story headlined "Japan, U.S. Gird for Microchip War," Urban C. Lehner reported that "the conviction is growing that Japan will deal the U.S. a devastating defeat" in the struggle to produce and sell 256 K RAMs, which could "mark the beginning of the end of the U.S. lead" in other semiconductor work.

After "its loss in the 64K RAM war," Lehner wrote, the U.S. has few firms left with the resources or inclination to enter the fray against the Japanese again. The article quoted executives of two American companies, who said that "chances of the U.S. doing very well in the 256 K RAM...market are highly unlikely" and "It's quite reasonable to assume a Japanese victory." An unidentified Silicon Valley spokesman summarized things with the words, "We are in deep sushi."

## BUSINESS

# Here Comes Warmware 

## Retailers discuss micro sales strategies.

Besides competition from the East (see above), computer dealers have their American customers to worry about. Other speakers at the Framingham symposium told the assembled retailers and ISO (independent sales organization) vendors of two increasing demands: after-sales help for novice owners, and integrated product lines for those wishing to upgrade their systems.

Peter Lowber, a market analyst for The Yankee Group, described the fallout that occurs when "users acquire a personal computer and find that they have no idea what to do with it. And they go back to the computer store and find that the people there don't have any idea either." Price and other things being equal, Lowber said, people prefer to buy equipment from vendors instead of retail outlets, citing reliability, vendor reputation, and service and maintenance.

Offering those attractions at the retail level is the goal of H.E. James Finke, whose Internetworx Inc. chain takes existing computer stores and adds "warm-ware-cosseting, nurturing, tender loving care of the owner who may otherwise have been mystified by his purchase."

The home computer boom, Finke said, became strong in 1982 and was accelerated substantially by Texas Instruments" 99/4 rebate: "TI. . .created an impetus that is still with us today. That impetus is measured in the millions of units." The introduction of easy-to-use micros at affordable prices, he said, rivals the advent of TV in the 1950s as "a revolution in how people use their time and resources. Each year, more machines are being made than are in the installed base."

A consumer product, according to Finke, by definition used to need no more than an $81 / 2$-by-11-inch sheet by way of documentation. "The right of Americans to buy a complex piece of
technology, plug it in, and use it without reading an instruction manual is an inalienable right of being an American citizen." The home computer has changed that. While rebates and low prices are moving computers off the shelves at discount chains, buyers are disappointed when they return with questions. Expecting computing advice from a salesclerk can be like asking a McDonald's cashier about the right wine.

By contrast, when "an entry-level buyer wants more than a box handed to him by a clerk at one of these stores," ISOs and other retail outlets can carve out a market share with instruction and service-to use Finke's term, warmware.

It seems that Finke's idea of added value, help beyond high-volume merchandising, endorses Tandy's perception of its Radio Shack stores. A former Tandy competitor as previous president and CEO of Commodore, Finke agreed up to a point but had reservations about the Shack's exclusivity:
"Tandy has capillary market presence through its six or seven thousand individual Radio Shack stores and its 400 Computer Centers. I think they are beginning to feel the limitations of not selling through independent sales organizations and mass merchandisers. However, their avowed aim is not market or sales success but return on shareholders' equity, and if that's their aim they can do that without market share."

Computer users, particularly businesses, don't stay rookies for long. When owners want to upgrade from micro to mini, Lowber said, "Some of these start-ups, Apple included, can't do that." DEC and IBM, he declared, profit by having integrated product lines, selling personal computers as well as larger machines.
"There are a lot of small businesses in this country, and they really haven't got their operations on line yet," Lowber

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said. "Maybe they've got general accounting." As more businesses computerize more thoroughly, he predicted, the decade will see an increasing demand for hardware, software, and support.

Edson DeCastro, president of Data General Corp., dismissed Finke's K-Mart shoppers while agreeing with Lowber's business buyers. "Some personal computers could very well become a passing fad, like the hula hoop," DeCastro said. "We could see some computers enjoy initial acceptance, and make it through a couple of Christmas buying seasons, before being relegated to the basement with other toys. It is quite likely that the personal computer business for home entertainment will become a commodity business like that for calculators and radios, with most production done in such countries as Thailand and Korea."

Data General's strategy, he said, centers on the business and professional market, where margins are higher and there's less competition from high-volume Japanese vendors. DG's new micro, expected this summer, is for this audience: "What we're going to bring that isn't in the market today is coherence. We're going to bring a product line that fits together, one that allows a customer to come in at the low end and move on up."

Data General hasn't been in the limelight since Tracy Kidder published The Soul of a New Machine, but DeCastro was optimistic about his firm's prospects: "We're in a first-time buyer market now. In two or three years, we may be in a replacement market, which will be more difficult for single micro vendors. . . . The talk today is of the hot new micro vendors, but don't sell the traditional vendors short in competing in new markets. We may be old dogs, but we might be able to learn new tricks."

Still, the audience seemed inclined to view DG's move to micros, especially since the company plans to bypass retail stores in favor of its existing minicomputer distribution channels, as too little and too late. Speaking before DeCastro, Finke described home and massmarket sales as "the computer revolution of our time. . . I doubt that any of the minicomputer manufacturers have the momentum to catch up in any way, shape, or form to this, and not the Japanese either."

In fact, the name most mentioned at the symposium was not Data General but Bell; events since the breakup of AT\&T indicate that the telephone titan is about to add computing power to its PBX and communications equipment. One tidbit that kept attendees buzzing was a quote from Archie McGill, president of American Bell's Advanced Information Systems division, in the April 18 Computerworld:
"When we talk about terminals, we are really talking about workstations. It's very obvious that once you develop an intelligent workstation, as we have, it provides the basic capability to support multiple functions such as word processing and personal computing.
"We expect to have an effective family of intelligent workstations. There will be additional announcements in 1983."

## HARDWARE

## Portable Pursuit

# Mod 100 competitors debut at Comdex. 

By Ken Sheldon

## Special to 80 Micro

The TRS-80 Model 100 has been called the harbinger of a new wave of briefcase-sized portable computers. If this spring's Comdex in Atlanta is any indication, the 100 's success might be largely responsible for the wave's size.

As always at the computer trade show, well-established manufacturers boasted massive, elaborately designed displays while small start-up companies tried to attract dealers, venture capital, and press attention. This year, the most attention went to portables.

Teleram Communications and Grid Systems, which entered the notebook micro market before Tandy, exhibited their business-oriented, bubble-memory machines, the Teleram T3000 $(\$ 2,495)$ and Grid Compass $(\$ 8,150)$, the latter scheduled to offer the popular MS-DOS as well as its proprietary operating system. At the Epson booth, company representatives said that word processing software would soon be available for the HX-20.

A new company, joining Teleram and Grid in the higher-priced, businessoriented segment of the portable field, was Gavilan Computer Corp., which treated members of the press to a champagne breakfast in order to show off the Gavilan "mobile office" for executives on the move.

The Gavilan features an eight-line, 66 -character LCD screen display, the Intel 8088 16-bit microprocessor, lowpower CMOS circuitry, 80 K of internal memory (of which 32 K is available to the user), a built-in 3 -inch microfloppy
disk drive for another 320 K of storage, and a 300 -baud modem. In addition, a touch panel or "solid-state mouse" allows users to control the cursor and choose menu items with a touch of the finger.

The portable's proprietary software allows users to pass data back and forth between application packages, which are available on disk or plug-in modules known as "capsuleware." According to a company spokesman, these capsules are so precisely designed that if their labels were any thicker, the cover plate wouldn't close over them-an indication of how hard it is to fit a lot of computer in a small package.

Other modules let users add 32 K of RAM or EPROM to the system; these expansion capsules have their own batteries to store data for up to a year.

Besides the built-in and applications software, the Gavilan includes the MSDOS operating system with Basic and Pascal. The whole package weighs nine pounds ( 15 with an optional dot-matrix printer) and measures 2.9 by 11.4 by 11.4 inches.

What's the catch? To begin with, the price: at $\$ 3,995$, the Gavilan will have a hard time stealing customers away from Radio Shack, whose 32 K Model 100 sells for under $\$ 1,000$. Still, Tandy's price doesn't seem to bother the Gavilan folks, who feel that executives can afford to pay for their portable's innovative, easy-to-use features.

Another edge for Radio Shack is that the Model 100 is on the shelves and selling today, while Gavilan doesn't expect volume shipments until later this year.

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Printers


Asked what the portable's two function keys were for, a Gavilan software designer said, "We haven't really decided yet."

In one demonstration, the designer attempted to use the touch panel to scroll down a text file, only to have the lines merge together into an illegible mass. His comment was, "Gee, it shouldn't have done that." As with other Comdex vendors, it seemed Gavilan had obtained an excellent booth location before being quite ready to show the product.

A few aisles away, NEC Home Electronics launched a more direct challenge to Radio Shack, introducing the Model 100's closest competitor. In fact, the NEC PC-8200 is a near twin of the TRS-80 portable-the same firm, Kyocera Electronics of Japan, makes both machines, the U.S. version sold by Tandy as the Model 100.

The PC-8200 features the same eightline, 40 -character display and text editing and Telcom software as the 100 ; it does not have the 100 's modem or address and schedule programs, but boasts a floppy disk expansion port and adapter for a full-size CRT display.

A 32 K RAM pack can be plugged into the NEC portable, but users cannot span or address both it and internal RAM simultaneously. Finally, the NEC has 10 function keys; the 100 has eight, plus four dedicated keys (Paste, Label, Print, and Pause/Break).
When the original PC-8200 was released in Japan, some weeks before its TRS-80 brother debuted on this side of the Pacific, NEC general manager Tom Priestley said that a U.S. introduction date is "not until next year, at the earliest." At Comdex, however, NEC exhibitors said the 8200 would be on sale by the end of the summer-although the model on display still had Japanese characters on the keys. Whether the success of Tandy's portable hastened NEC's move is open to question.

Ed Juge, Radio Shack's director of computer merchandising, gave Fort Worth's side of the story in an appearance on CompuServe's software authors' special interest group. The Model 100, he said, "had been defined before NEC negotiations began," but the addition of features such as automatic dialing and log-on delayed its appearance until after the 8200 's debut in Japan.
"We have an exclusive deal with the manufacturer, for the U.S.A.," Juge claimed. "He won't provide NEC with a U.S. model. If NEC chooses to import their Japanese model (maybe they'll change the Kana keycaps themselves), so be it. . .
"I don't know their U.S. setup well, but I don't think they have significant distribution or service capability, so while I'd like to see us stay exclusive, I
doubt the competition would prove too traumatic," Juge concluded. He added a final quip: ' 'But I gotta admit, they've got us cold in at least one feature: We don't come in your choice of four designer colors!"

Traumatic or not, one of the lessons from Comdex is that Radio Shack has competition. Other manufacturers have seen the Model 100's success, and are beginning to follow suit.


Gavilan: 16 bits in a briefcase.


The NEC portable: Why does this machine look familiar?

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## High tech, low skills



While hightech advocates believe that the electronics and computer age mean more jobs for more highly skilled workers, two Stanford University researchers say it's just the opposite: The technological age will bring about fewer jobs and an overall reduction of skills.
In a new study, "The Educational Implications of High Technology," Prof. Henry Levin and research associate Russell Rumberger point out that high-tech occupations will total only 7 percent of new jobs created between 1978 and 1990. The U.S. will need 150,000 new computer programmers and 200,000 more systems analysts during this period, but 600,000 more custodians and 800,000 more fast-food and kitchen workers.

Besides creating comparatively few jobs in the future, the study says, computers and robots will send many of today's workers to the showers. Computer-aided design may make 300,000 draftspersons obsolete; office micros perform many tasks that formerly required a secretary. In addition, computers are becoming easier to operate even as they serve more complex functions.
Paradoxically, the microprocessor era may prove to be a boon for the liberal arts: "The educational implications of high technology are that a solid basic education rather than narrow vocational preparation will become most important in the future," Lev-
in and Rumberger conclude.

## Schools: The micro majority



By January of this year, 53 percent of all schools in the United States had at least one microcomputer used in education. High schools led the way, with 85 percent reporting ownership, while the figure for elementary schools is 42 percent and rising.

The percentages come from a study of 2,209 public, private, and parochial elementary and secondary institutions surveyed by Johns Hopkins' Center for Social Organization of Schools. Besides analyzing hardware (40 percent of U.S. secondary schools have five or more micros, and one in 10 has machines linked in a network), the study found some interesting details of computer use.

Rather than administering drill and practice in other subjects, most computers are being used to teach computing. General computer literacy is mentioned as a regular or extensive subject by 85 percent of secondary and 64 percent of elementary teachers, while 76 and 47 percent respectively say the computers are being used for Ba sic programming instruction. Only 31 percent of secondary and 59 percent of elementary teachers use the micro for drill and practice.

While the computer boom isn't benefiting all schools equally-small parochial
schools and public schools in poorer districts are less likely to have micros-the benefits have been substantial.

Three of 10 teachers report that micros have produced "much more" general enthusiasm for school; 24 percent report more learning, at least by above-average students; and 18 percent say more students are working independently, without direct supervision.

## Homes: Pleasure before business



While most schools now use micros for serious instruction, the machines haven't made as much progress on the home front. Only 3 to 5 percent of U.S. households have a computer, andthough an impressive onethird of home units are \$1,000-and-up desktop models rather than TV-monitor machines-game-playing is still the first use.

According to New York Times reporter Andrew Pollack, "A compelling use has not emerged that would make the computer an essential purchase." A Gallup survey last January revealed that 46 percent of owners reported using their computers for business homework or children's education, with 42 percent mentioning adult education. But the most popular use-admitted by 51 percent of owners-was video games.

Some applications, fre-
quently mentioned in computer showrooms, are surprisingly unpopular at home. Only 37 percent of owners use the computer to balance their checkbooks or budgets; only 27 percent operate a business from home with it. Word processing is a pastime of 18 percent, telecommunications of 14 percent, and storing recipes and counting calories attract a mere 9 and 4 percent respectively.

Different surveys, however, make different claims. Entertainment placed behind "personal management" in a poll by the consulting firm of Arthur D. Little Inc., which combined budgeting, investment analysis, word processing, and data base management in the latter category. Analyst Everett T. Meserve said, "What we're seeing in fact is that the computer in the home has a utility that is of lasting value. . . . It says we don't have a flash in the pan."

Bert Cowlan, who directed a home software study for market researchers Frost \& Sullivan, takes Gallup's rather than Little's side: 'Overwhelmingly we found that very little serious use seems to be made at the home level." Other surveys also rate game-playing over business, and mention under$\$ 200$ computer owners' frustration with the difficulty and expenses of adapting their machines to other tasks.

With those possible exceptions, though, at least micro owners are happy. Sixty-eight percent told Gallup they were "very satisfied" with their purchase and 24 percent "somewhat satisfied," and about half of those who did not own a computer expressed at least some interest in buying one.

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## China: a

## 10-year computer gap



Since Chairman Mao's death in 1976, China has been hurrying to catch up with the West. According to the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, one of the People's Republic's top priorities is computer technology, where China is 10 years behind and will need help in
the form of imports.
A series of papers on China under the Four Modernizations reports that vice premier Fang Yi, speaking at China's National Science Conference in 1978, said that China" "should have acquired a group of comparatively advanced specialists in computer science research and. . . built a fair-sized modern computer industry" by 1985. Two goals were mentioned: giant ultra-high-speed computers, and the popularization of micros for wider use.

The Fourth Ministry of Machine Building, which has jurisdiction over planning
and producing electronic components and computer systems, oversees at least 200 large and 500 small plants, as well as 1,500 "neighborhood" factories. However, Electronic News reports, China as of January 1980 had only about 1,000 computers in operation, nearly all of them foreign models and perhaps a fifth of those almost obsolete.
Both Control Data Corp., which instituted a corporate China office in 1973, and the U.S. Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers told the Joint Committee that "a market of great potential in fourth-generation computers
for U.S. firms could exist" in the People's Republic.

Still, the study concluded, "It is much too soon to predict the outcomes in terms of benefits obtained or the particular obstacles encountered in. . .negotiations. In any venture with U.S. firms, the Chinese have stated that mutual benefit, mutual cooperation, and long-term relationship must apply to any pending association." With U.S.-China relations cooled by the defection of Chinese tennis star Hu Na , it seems a major computerexport agreement is some way off.

## Costs, kids, and correspondence

- 1982 brought the $\$ 99.95$ Timex-Sinclair 1000 and Texas Instruments' rebate; 1983 has brought a new wave of COM-


PUTER PRICE REDUCTIONS. Recently, IBM cut 15 percent from PC price tags. Xerox has knocked 21 to 26 percent off its systems, with the 820 -II going from $\$ 2,445$ to $\$ 1,795$. The slow-selling Apple III now lists for $\$ 2,695$ instead of $\$ 3,495$, and stores have discounted the Commodore 64 to $\$ 299$ (Tandy's price for a 16K Extended Basic Color Computer). As for the Timex, the paperweight of computers is now $\$ 49.95$.

- Talmis, a market survey and consulting firm, reports that VIC-20 users have the most CHILDREN (an average of two per household), but TI 99/4 owners have more kids under six years old.

Over a third of all computer-using households have no children, Talmis notes; while 71 percent of Atari 800 buffs have children at home, the number falls to 62 percent for Radio Shack and 57 percent for IBM.

- RCA Corp., whose Consumer Electronics division supplies Tandy with displays for TRS-80s, will market its own computer VIDEO DISPLAYS for OEMs. Executive vice president Roy Pollack estimates that the U.S. display market will reach $\$ 1.6$ billion by 1990 . RCA's first entry will be a 13-inch, high-resolution color unit, due in the fourth quarter of this year.
- Brains before beauty: The British magazine MicroScope, printing some photos of MISS WORLD holding an Epson HX-20, reports that the connection goes beyond mere
publicity-Epson "will, in future years, be closely involved in the judging of the contest."
Said a company spokesman, "As a result of the Epson/ Miss World tie-up, more emphasis will be placed on mental abilities (in the judging of Miss World contests), and some of the questions asked of the entrants will be of a more technological nature than heretofore."
- There are new MAGAZINES for every taste, from Micro Discovery, "The Non-Technical Magazine of Personal Computing," to the bimonthly PC: The Technical Journal, an advanced-level spinoff of Ziff-Davis' PC for IBM fans.
Modem owners can read Plumb, a newsletter about personal telecommunications. And there are two more magazines for video gamers: Joystick and Vidiot, The Magazine of Video Lunacy.
- Computer BOOKS, too, are booming. Doubleday \& Co. has advanced $\$ 1.3$ million-reportedly the highest price ever paid for a trade paperback - to Stewart Brand, the man who brought you The Whole Earth Catalog. Brand's new opus? The Whole Earth Software Catalog.
- Least Significant Byte: The chairman of TeleCheck, a check verification service affiliated with Tymshare Inc., plans to revolutionize BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE. "We will address our customers and colleagues with a capital ' $Y$ ' in 'You,'" says Robert J. Baer. "We are saying 'I respect You-that I'm in business to serve You.' "
"To continue to grow and help our subscribers serve their customers, we must be together on the same plane. That is not the implication of correspondence that uses a capital 'I' for the writer and a lowercase ' $y$ ' for the person addressed." Presumably, should Baer mention a customer in an interoffice memo, he'll refer to him as Him.
- Finally, "Fun House" columnist Richard Ramella reports that a 10 -year-old girl walked up to a piece of EQUIPMENT in a Chino, CA Radio Shack store, grasped its sides, and yelled, "How do you play this thing?" "You don't," replied a clerk. "That's a battery tester."


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## September

12-14 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. International Conference on Com-puter-Aided Design Santa Clara, CA.
19-21 American Management Associations, New York, NY. User Documentation Course Washington, DC. IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. Compcon Fall '83 Marriott Crystal Gateway, Arlington, VA.
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## October

3-6 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. 8th Data Communications Symposium Cape Cod, MA.
5-6 DeNardi Enterprises, Los Altos, CA. Compusource '83 Red Lion Inn, San Jose, CA.
7 Creative Learning Association, Charleston, IL. Compucon '83 Martin Luther King University Union, Charleston, IL.
18-19 Architecture Technology Corp., Minneapolis, MN. Conferènce on Local Computer Networks Hilton Inn, Minneapolis, MN.
IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. EdCompCon'83: Applying Technology to Education Red Lion Inn, San Jose, CA. Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH. Conference on Computers and Education PSC campus.
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Orlando, FL. Computers in Aerospace Conference Hartford, CT.

## Coming Next Month

With the games issue over, 80 Micro returns to work in September. The month's topic is business, and applications range from a Model III program that illustrates VisiCalc's data interchange format (DIF) files to inventory control on the Model I.

There's a time distribution summary that tracks employee work by project and task categories, and a menu-driven program to record financial transactions on the II/12/16. SuperScripsit owners who've been struggling with non-Radio Shack printers will find a generic printer driver that fits anything with a parallel interface. Finally, Sep-
tember's Buyer's Guide looks at business software.

Programmers can pump up Basic with 14 new commands, including the ability to recover programs lost after New or Reset. There's a fast Z80 disassembler that fits into 3 K , a three- to five-line screen dump, and an INKEY\$ routine that won't lose characters no matter how fast you type.
C•Notes will have more Model 100 programs, and 80 's other departments will meet September in style. Richard Ramella's Fun House even has programs for kids who are too young to join their brothers and sisters in going back to school.

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## SYSTEM SPECIAL!

Amazing price on the EAGLE III Computer ... \$3499. System includes: 10 Megabyte hard disk and one double sided floppy disk drive, 32 preprogrammed function keys for word processing, word processing (Spellbinder), financial analysis (Ultracalc), CP/M 2.2, CBASIC.
Optional Software: Accounting Plus
$\$ 2000$.
St4V \$1225:\$775.

## SOFTWARE SPECIALS!

[^4]

New TOSHIBA P1350 dual mode printer - 100 CPS letter quality and 160 CPS draft quality s1595.
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New SEIKO GX-100 • 50 CPS dot matrix printer with builtin tractor feed ..... ${ }^{\mathbf{5} 244 .{ }^{95}}$ *This is a Price Breakthrough! OKIDATA 83A ...... s669. - 120 CPS dot matrix printer with tractor feed.

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5469.

PROWRITER parallel $15^{\prime \prime}$
s679. EPSON MX-100 ...... 5649.

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...Now Introducing The PRODUCER, Jr. programs is my game. If you're interested in an inexpensive way to quickly and easily write professional quality custom software programs, then read on.

Have you ever wasted money on software that didn't do what you thought it would? Are you burned out on high priced, canned programs that make big claims. but don't meet your needs. Has a lack of good software made your computer an expensive gadget that doesn't do what you hoped it would? If so. I'm here with good news. With my help you can put those problems behind you.

## What is THE PRODUCER?

In short. I'm a Program Generator designed to write customized software programs. If you have a need to store and retrieve information. perform calculations on your data and get displayed or printed reports, I can help you develop a program to do just that. in just about any format you can imagine. That's why l'm called a program development system. I'm a powerful and sophisticated software package. born of vast technical knowledge and professional design experience. Yet. I'm the most simple, practical. easy to use and functionally versatile program generator ever put on the market.

## What can THE PRODUCER do for you?

How can I help you? Just let me count the ways.

1. I make programming easy. I'm 'user friendly. If you can answer simple English questions and push buttons. I'll do all the hard work. Let me worry about the BASIC language required to complete your program. Describe the program you want and lill write it for you. The process is simple. First. I produce a printed planning sheet to help you get your ideas on paper. When you ve finished planning. youre ready to draw your screen right on the monitor. The Screen design and appearance is completely at your command including graphics. You have full editorial control. Make all the changes you like, until you're satisfied. After you're thru. l'll quide you thru some simple English questions about your Screen. Based on your answers. Ill write a complete BASIC program for you.
2. I can save you 100 s of hours of time. I provide real short cuts to meet your needs by going direct from your idea to a 'ready to use" customized program. I write all the BASIC code for you I'm simple. but Im not shallow. The only limit to my capacity is your imagination.
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5. I can help make you a real pro. Based on your ideas. I write complete stand alone programs. I write in BASIC code. but you talk in English to me. And it youre an entrepreneur, you can sell the programs you and I create. As a licensed owner of THE PRODUCER. you may do so without paying royalties.
6. I can make good programmers much better. I produce fully commented BASIC code so you can use me as a building block to write your own specialized software. I have the best screen and input module available anywhere at any price.

## What do you get with THE PRODUCER?

1. Two diskeftes containing THE PRODUCER program development system, and a complete disk operating system. Also included is a free sample personal management program (value $\$ 59.95$ ) useful to every computer owner.
2. Extensive documentation in a three ring binder. with index tabs. quick reference system, comprehensive index and sections for the novice and professional programmer.
3. Complete printed tutorial. walking through each step in THE PRODUCER process and resulting in a finalized sample program. An audio cassette tape ( $\$ 14.95$ value) of the tutorial session is also provided free for a limited time.
4. A toll free technical assistance number for PROOUCER owners.
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## TECHNICAL COMPARISON CHART

features of the finished basic program Full Screen Oriented input of All Fields
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## PRODUCER Generated Programs

We understand your reluctance to invest in THE PRODUCER until you know for sure it provides what we say it does. The programs below are unmodified. finished programs generated by THE PRODUCER. Our customers tell us that PRODUCER generated programs are better than many high priced programs written by human professionals. Compare these programs to any you have seen selling at a similar price. Their quality will surprise you. Buy any of these PROOUCER generated programs now and we will gladly apply the cost of that program toward the future purchase of THE PRODUCER. Or buy THE PRODUCER now and select one of the PRODUCER generated programs to be included in your order, absolutely FREE.



## Computer Characters

It's usually a bit lonely here in the Fun House, except once a month when all you kids (and kids in spirit) drop by. But this month, three people got here before you did: a Mystery Guest, Minerva the For-tune-teller, and a mind-reading magician called LaMarle the Amazing.

They've been practicing their routines and waiting for you to arrive. All three work in Level Il and on any Color Computer with at least 4 K .

So this month's theme, Computer Characters, does not refer to the graphics capabilities of the TRS-80, but to the imaginary people who dwell in the three programs below.

The computer is famous for crunching numbers, but it's just as good at juggling words to create interesting two-way communication between you and a program's imaginary character.

The Key Box
Model I and III
Color Computer
4K RAM
Level II Basic
Color Basic

## Mystery Guest

100 REM * MYSTERY GUEST * TRS-80 LEVEL II AND COEOR BASIC
110 REM * FUN HOUSE / AUGUST '83 / R.RAMELLA
120 CLS
130 DATA $78,75,84,73,83,69,77,82,73,83,76,84,76,80,85$
140 DATA $83,77,65,76,76,76,65,73,82,89,32,84,65,76,69$
150 DATA $83,84,82,65,87,32,84,79,32,71,79,76,68$
160 CLEAR 200
176 DIM A(43)
180 L\$ニツ* * * * * * * * * *
190 FOR A=1 TO 43
200 READ A(A)
210 NEXT A
220 FOR $A=1$ TO 15
230 ASㅍN+CHR\$(A(A))
240 NEXT A
250 FOR $A=16$ TO 20
$260 \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{C} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(A(A))$
270 NEXT A
280 FOR $A=21$ TO 30
290 D $\$=D \$+C H R \$(A(A))$
300 NEXT A
310 FOR $A=31$ TO 43
320 ES=E\$+CHR\$(A(A))
330 NEXT A
340 POR B=15 TO 9 STEP -1
$350 \mathrm{~B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, 1)+\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~B}-8, I)$
360 NEXT B
$370 \mathrm{BS}=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{A}, 8,1)+\mathrm{B} \$$
380 PRINT LS
390 PRINT "GUESS MY NAME,"
406 PRINT "GIVE IT A SPIN."
410 PRINT "RECALL MY FAME"
420 PRINT "AND YOU WILL WIN."
430 PRINT L\$
440 PRINT 20 GUESSES..."
450 PRINT L\$
460 FOR $A=1$ TO 20
470 PRINT ${ }^{*}$ GUESS ${ }^{*} A$;
480 INPUT X
490 PRINT LS
$50 \mathrm{IF} \times \$=\mathrm{B} \$$ GOTO 680
510 IF LEFT $(X \$, 4)=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(B \$, 4)$ GOTO 730
$520 \mathrm{~F}=$ RND (5)
530 IF $E=1$ THEN PRINT "NOPE!"
540 IF $F=2$ THEN PRINT "WRONG... WRONG... WRONG..."
550 IF $F=3$ THEN PRINT "YOU'LL NEVER GUESS IN A MILLION YEARS."
560 IF F=4 THEN PRINT "NO, BUT THE LETTER "; MIDS(BS,RND (15), 1);"
IS IN IT."
570 IF $F=5$ THEN PRINT "REALLY! HOW COULD ANYONE BE NAMED "XS"?"
586 IF $A / 5=I N T(A / 5)$ GOSUB 790
590 NEXT A
600 PRINT HO! HO! HO!"
610 PRINT "I DANCE IN GLEEI"
620 PRINT "YOU DO NOT KNOW"
630 PRINT "THE NAME FOR ME!"
640 PRINT L\$
650 PRINT
Liscing continued

## ERACET computss ${ }^{2}$ ERACET computes wis <br> Give Your TRS-80* a Tremendous Boost with RACET computes Software

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For use with Version 2.0 on Model II and XV1 $\$ 99.95$ NOW WITH OPTIONAL 2 -SIDED DRIVE SUPPORT FOR MOD XVI UNDER 2.OI!! This is a software 'fix' to TRSDOS 2.0. A MUST to users impatient with the speed of TRSDOS. Boot Speed faster by $21 / 2$ times. Data reads up to 5 times faster. Time and Date need only be entered once at power on. Retains Verity Detect features.

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## Listing continued

660 PRINT "AND I'LL NEVER TELL... GOODBYE!"
676 END
680 PRINT "I HATE IT WHEN PEOPLE GUESS*;
690 IE A<6 THEN PRINT " SO SOON!" ELSE PRINT ***
700 PRINT ${ }^{[10}$ YOU'RE RIGHT."
710 PRINT 'I'M LEAVING. GOODBYE!
720 END
730 PRINT YOU DIDN'T SPELL IT RIGHT, "
740 PRINT "BUT YOU KNOW!"
750 PRINT "IT"S "BS", O CLEVER ONE!
760 PRINT YOU WEREN 'T SUPPOSED TO BE ABLE TO GUESS!"
770 PRINT ${ }^{7} I^{\prime} M$ GOING NOW. AND DON'T FOLLOW MEI*
780 END
$790 \quad \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}+1$
800 IF $N=1$ THEN PRINT "CLUE 1: I AM "cs"."
810 IF $N=2$ THEN PRINT CLUE 2: I AM IN A "DS"."
826 IF N=3 THEN PRINT "YOUR LAST CLUE (HEH-HEH): ${ }^{\left(H E S^{m} . . . " ~\right.}$
830 RETURN
840 END

## LaMarle the Amazing

100 REM * LAMARLE THE AMAZING * TRS-80 LEVEL II AND COLOR BASIC
110 REM FUN HOUSE / AUGUST ' 83 / R. RAMELLA
120 CLEAR 50
13 L\$="\#***************
$140 \mathrm{~A} \$={ }^{\text {TA }} \mathrm{A} 23456789 \mathrm{TJQK}{ }^{\circ}$
$150 \mathrm{~B} \$={ }^{*}\langle\mathrm{Y}\rangle$ ES OR $\langle\mathrm{N}\rangle \mathrm{O}^{*}$
160 CLS
170 PRINT "I GET AN IMPRESSION... IT'S A 7 "BS
180 GOSUB 798
190 IF C $\${ }^{*}{ }^{*} Y^{\circ}$ GOSUB 820 ELSE GOSUB 900

$210 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{RND}(12)$
220 GOSUB 1060
230 PRINT "SAY, IS YOUR CARD... " $2 \$^{*}$ = "B\$
240 GOSUB 790
250 IF C $\$={ }^{\circ} N^{\prime \prime}$ THEN PRINT "I WAS SURE IT WASN'T.": $2 \$={ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ : $\mathrm{Z}=0$
260 IF C $\$={ }^{\text {n }} \mathrm{Y}^{\text {" }}$ THEN M $\$=2 \$$
276 IF C\$ェ"Y" THEN PRINT "I AM TRULY GREAT, AM I NOT": CS="n: PR
INT LS: $2=0$ : GOTO 330
$280 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{n}$ n
290 PRINT L\$
300 GOSUB 1020
310 GOSUB 790
320 GOSUB 980
$330 \mathrm{D}=$ RND (2)
340 PRINT "THIS CARD IS *
350 IF D=1 THEN PRINT "BLACR." ELSE PRINT *RED."
360 GOSUB 790
370 IF $\mathrm{C} \${ }^{\text {" }} \mathrm{Y}^{\prime \prime}$ GOSUB 820 ELSE GOSUB 900
380 IF $C \$=^{*} N^{*}$ AND $D=1$ OR $C \$={ }^{*} Y^{*}$ AND $D=2$ THEN $C \$={ }^{* *}$ : GOTO 480
$390 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{RND}(2)$
400 PRINT THE CARD IS A "
410 IF $F=1$ THEN PRINT "CLUB." ELSE PRINT "SPADE."
420 GOSUB 790


450 IF C $\$={ }^{"} \mathrm{Y}^{\prime \prime}$ GOSUB 820 ELSE GOSUB 900
$460 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{mm}}$
470 GOTO 560
$480 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{RND}(2)$
490 PRINT "FURTHERMORE, THE CARD IS A ${ }^{n}$;
500 IF $F=1$ THEN PRINT "DIAMOND," ELSE PRINT "HEART."
510 GOSUB 790
520 IF $F=1$ AND $C \$=^{n} Y^{n}$ OR $F=2$ AND $C S={ }^{\text {T }} N^{n}$ THEN DS="DIAMONDS"

540 IF C $\$=^{*} Y^{"}$ GOSUB 820 ELSE GOSUB 900
$550 \mathrm{C} \$ \mathrm{~F}^{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{n}$
560 IF M\$〈>" GOTO 730
$570 \mathrm{H}=1$
580 GOSUB 1620
590 GOSUB 790
600 GOSUB 980
610 IF V<>2 GOTO 580
620 FOR $B=1$ TO 3
630 Z \$=MID\$ $(A \$, B, 1)$
640 GOSUB 1060
650 PRINT "IT'S THE ${ }^{*} Z \$$
660 GOSUB 790
670 IF C\$= "Y" GOTO 740
680 NEXT B



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## Lissing continued

690 PRINT LS
700 PRINT "YOU DIDN'T GIVE AMAZING LAMARLE"
710 PRINT "STRAIGHT ANSWERS. TRY AGAIN?"
720 END
730 IF M\$〈>" ${ }^{*}$ THEN $Z \$=M \$$
740 PRINT "THEN YOUR CARD IS THE " $2 \$$ " OF "DS
750 FOR $T=1$ TO 300
768 NEXT T
770 GOSUB 820
780 GOTO 750
790 INPUT C
800 IF CS<>"N" AND CS〈>*Y" THEN PRINT. "I NEED A Y FOR YES OR N $F$ OR NO.": GOTO 790
810 RETURN
$820 \mathrm{C}=$ RND (5)
830 IF $\mathrm{C}=1$ THEN PRINT "I KNEW IT."
840 IF C $=2$ THEN PRINT "I AM SELDOM WRONG."
850 IF C $=3$ THEN PRINT "HOW ABOUT THAT?"
860 IF C $=4$ THEN PRINT "RIGHT AGAIN!"
870 IF $C=5$ THEN PRINT ${ }^{\text {n }}$ I AM TRULY AMAZING."
880 PRINT LS
890 RETURN
$900 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{RND}(5)$
910 IF C=1 THEN PRINT "HMMM... I WAS SO SURE..."
920 IF $\mathrm{C}=2$ THEN PRINT "YOU MUST THINK HARD."
930 IF C $=3$ THEN PRINT "CONCENTRATE... PUH-LEEZE!"
940 IE C=4 THEN PRINT "RATSI"
950 IF C=5 THEN PRINT "A TEMPORARY SETBACK."
968 PRINT L\$
970 RETURN
980 IF $C \$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Y}^{\mathrm{n}}$ THEN $A \$=R I G H T \$(A \$, \operatorname{INT}(L E N(A S)) / 2)$
990 IF $\mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}^{\prime \prime}$ THEN $\mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$$, INT(LEN $\left.(\mathrm{A} \$)) / 2\right)$
$1000 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{V}+1$
1010 RETURN
$1020 \mathrm{z} \$=\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{A} \$, \operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{LEN}(A \$)) / 2,1)$
1030 IF $H=1$ GOSUB 1060
1040 PRINT "YOUR CARD IS HIGHER THAN " $2 \$$ " - "B
1050 RETURN
Lisfing continues

# FUN HOUSE 

 masquerading as a magician tell which one of a deck's 52 cards you have secretly chosen? Of course not. But somehow LaMarle the Amazing blunders his way to an answer every time, if you respond correctly.One of the secrets of creating a computer character is giving it a few faults-like you and I have-and letting it blab and blunder all it wants. LaMarle is an effective character because he is imperfect in a humorous way.

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## Printers

Tandy did the right thing locking TRS-80s into parallel printersproblem is, you're supposed to use their parallel printers. Getting help from your dealer may be more trouble than it's worth, so ask for help from ocal user groups. SuperScriptsit software compatability may be your biggest hurdle.

## C.ITOH

## Prowriter



Reviewers laud the Prowriter's speed ( 120 cps ), the buffer ( 1.5 K ), character sets ( 5 fonts) and graphics ( $160 \times 144$ dpi). The Prowriter 2 has the same specs, but in a 132 column format. Because delivery is slow nationwide the Prowriter has become The Printer Worth Waiting For...
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The DTC-380z is a 30 cps letter-quality printer with true Diablo emulation. 10/12/15 cpi, sub/super scripts, underlining, graphics, 48 K data buffer \& 3 on-board interfaces for maximum compatability (RS-232C or IEEE488 cost \$1139.88). Looks like the BrotherHR-1, Comrex \& Daisywriter, \& it uses the same printwheels \& ribbons. The 380z's documentation \& packaging is superior to the Daisywriter's, as is the support. We think Daisy's cute, but she's not as efficient as the $\mathbf{3 8 0 z}$

We sell other dot matrix printers, including the Anadex Series, Centronics Series, the Epson Series, the IDS Prism Series \& the Mannesmann Tally 160-L.

## Letter-Quality

C. 1 TOH

Starwriter


The Starwriter uses Diablo code, wheels \& ribbons, has 132 columns, a 40 cps print speed, $1 / 48^{\prime \prime}$ line space \& 1/120" horizontal spacing-ideal for proportional modes. Parallel or RS-232C interfacing. (For real speed freaks, there's the Printmaster, at 55 cos . Same specs as above.)
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We sell a variety of other letterquality printers, including the Diablo 620 \& 630, the NEC $3530 \& 7730$ Spinwriters, the Qume Sprint 11+8 many others. Call (603) 881 -9855 for technical details, To order, call ( 800 ) 343-0726.

## Modems

EMTROL


The Lynx is a bus-converting modem, meaning you don't need a RS-232C interface to run it. It's a $0-300$ baud modem, originate/ answer, that has auto dial/answer, full/half duplex $\&$ comes complete with all hardware \& software. The communication's program, Emterm, is on cassette. We suggest you buy one on disk that supports all the Lynx's features (see Microterm below).
Lynx.
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## STANDARD MICROSYSTEMS

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A terminal program should support all the "bells \& whistles" on a modem, \& Microterm supports auto-dial/ answer modems like the Lynx, DC Hayes Smartmodem or Novation Smart/Autocats. Features preprogrammed dial \& transmit, direct file transfer, 34 K capture buffer and a
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```
Listing continued
    1060 IF Z=1 OR z$="A" THEN z$="ACE" ELSE IF z=10 OR z$="T" THEN
    Z$="TEN"
    1070 IF 2=11 OR 2$="J" THEN 2$="JACK" ELSE IF 2=12 OR 2$="Q" THE
    N Z$="QUEEN"
    1080 IF Z=13 OR Z 
    1090 IF H=1 THEN RETURN
    1100 IF Z>1 AND 2<10 THEN 2$=MID$(AS,2,1)
    1110 RETURN
    1120 END
```


## Minerva the Fortune-teller

109 REM * MINERVA THE FORTUNETELLER * TRS-80 LEVEL II AND COLOR BASIC
110 REM * FUN HOUSE / AUGUST 183 / R.RAMELLA
120 CLS
130 CLEAR 200
140 PRINT " HELLO, I AM MINERVA THE FORTUNETELLER..."
150 PRINT "MY FEE IS 50 BYTES."
160 FOR T=1 TO 1000
170 NEXT T
180 CLS
190 PRINT "WELL... ON TO BUSINESS."
200 INPUT "DO YOU BELIEVE I HAVE THE POWER TO FORETELL THE FUTUR E":Cs
$210 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}+1$
220 IF $\mathrm{N}=3$ GOTO760
230 IF CSS〈"YES" AND CS<>"NO" THEN PRINT " COULD YOU BE SPECIFIC , SUCH AS YES OR NO?": PRINT: GOTO $2 \emptyset 0$
240 IF CSE"YES" THEN PRINT "AND I'LL BET YOU BELIEVE IN THE TOOT H EAIRY. ELSE GOTO 700
250 PRINT
260 PRINT ${ }^{*}$ FOR 50 BYTES I WILL ANSWER THREE YES-NO QUESTIONS."
270 PRINT
280 FOR T=1 TO 3
Lisfing continues

And when you least expect it, he might correctly guess the card you've chosen.

To see what LaMarle can do, answer his guesses with a Y for yes or an N for no. Always tap enter after answering Y or N .

And please be kind to poor LaMarle if he doesn't perform well. Computer programs have feelings too, and he has practiced very hard to entertain you.

## Minerva the Fortune-teller

Minerva is so interesting because we'd all like to know what the future holds. She claims she can answer your yes/no questions. Even when you know her answers are random, you remain interested.

Minerva says her fee for three questions is 50 bytes. You must at least pretend to

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```
290 PRINT "QUESTION"T
306 INPUT Z$
310 PRINT
320 PRINT "H":
330 FOR G=1 TO RND(30)
340 PRINT "M*;
350 FOR H=1 TO 50
360 NEXT H
370 NEXT G
380 PRINT
390 A=RND (10)
400 IF A=1 THEN PRINT "NO." ELSE IF A=2 THEN PRINT "YES."
410 IF A=3 THEN PRINT "PERHAPS, BUT THE CRYSTAL BALL IS CLOUDED.
420 IF A=4 THEN PRINT "YES, BUT YOU'LL SOON BE SORRY,"
430 IF A=5 THEN PRINT "SIGNS SAY NO."
440 IF A=6 THEN PRINT " YES, AND YOU WILL BE SURPRISED WHEN IT C
OMES TO PASS."
450 IF A=7 THEN PRINT " THE OUTCOME IS DIMLY SEEN. ASK LATER." "
460 IF A=8 THEN PRINT "IF YOU WISH IT... YES. OTHERWISE... NO."
470 IF A=9 THEN PRINT "THIS IS VERY POSSIBLE."
480 IF A=10 THEN PRINT "IF THIS IS A WISH, TAKE IT BACK AND AVOI
D DISASTER."
490 PRINT
500 NEXT T
510 PRINT "NOW FOR YOUR SPECIAL FORTUNE.*
520 FOR T=1 TO 1000
530 NEXT T
540 A=RND (10)
550 IF A=1 THEN PRINT TYOU WILL SOON TAKE A TRIP OVER WATER...S
O WATCH OUT FOR MUD PUDDLES. W
560 IF A=2 THEN PRINT "YOU SHALL BE HAPPY AS LONG AS YOU ARE KIN
D TO CHILDREN AND GYPSY FORTUNETELLERS."
570 IF A=3 THEN PRINT "SOMETHING IMPORTANT WILL HAPPEN ON YOUR B
IRTHDAY."
580 IF A=4 THEN PRINT "YOU RECEIVE JUST PAY FOR A DEED YOU WILL
PERFORM."
590 IF A=5 THEN PRINT "SOMEONE VERY NEAR LIKES YOU QUITE A BIT.
IT IS... I CAN'T QUITE MAKE OUT THE NAME."
600 IF A=6 THEN PRINT "YOU WILL HAVE MANY FRIENDS, FOR YOU ARE A
FRIEND TO MANY."
610 IF A=7 THEN PRINT "IF TODAY IS APRIL 1, BEWARE! MANY PEOPLE
WOULD TRICK YOU."
620 IF A=8 THEN PRINT "SOMEONE WISHES GOOD THINGS FOR YOU..."
630 IF A=9 THEN PRINT "HAPYINESS IS YOURS FOR THE PRICE OF THE S
MILES YOU SPEND."
640 IF A=10 THEN PRINT "REMEMBER THE PAST? IT MAY HAPPEN AGAIN."
650 FOR T=1 TO 1000
660 NEXT
6 7 0 ~ P R I N T
680 PRINT "CROSS MY SOLENOIDS WITH 50 BYTES AND DEPART. THANK YO
U."
690 END
700 PRINT "I ALSO CAN BE CONTRARY. I FOLD MY TENT AND DEPART."
700 PRIN
```

believe she can tell the future or she becomes angry and the program ends.

When Minerva gives the prompt QUESTION 1 ?, type in your question and tap enter for the answer. After the third answer, Minerva provides a special fortune. It's special because it's one of ten she can choose. The program ends with Minerva demanding her fee and saying thank you.

The program Minerva can crash if your questions are too long. If you have a 16 K or higher system, change line 130 to read 130 CLEAR 1000. If you have a 4 K system, ask shorter questions.

If you have trouble making any Fun House program work, write me, Richard Ramella, at 1493 Mountain View Ave., Chico, CA 95926. You must include a selfaddressed envelope with a 20 -cent stamp on it. Canadians should send 40 cents in coin and a selfaddressed envelope. Include a printed listing of the program as it is in your machine or describe your error message and its line number.

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Send any questions or problems dealing with any area of TRS- 80 microcomputing to Feedback Loop, 80 Micro, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

> Anumber of companies are offering CP/M support systems for the Model III. How do you go about obtaining CP/M public domain software, and what are the compatibility problems?
R.K.

Albany, NY
Finding public domain software of any kind is difficult. There's lots of it out there, but you don't see it advertised. Your best sources of public domain programs are user's groups, clubs, and bookstores. Another source is Dr. Dobb's Journal (P.O. Box E, Menlo Park, CA 94025, $\$ 2.50$ ). It frequently has articles on $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$, as well as programs you can use without worrying about copyrights. If you have a CompuServe number, you can either put a request for help in their bulletin board section or join their CP/M Special Interest Group (SIG-PCS47).
CP/M compatibility problems are similar to the compatibility problems involving Basic. Different dialects require alterations to the programs. Unlike Basic, however, $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ has been rigidly controlled by Digital Research, the company that owns CP/M. This control has considerably reduced the incompatibilities you might encounter. The only real problems lay with ma-chine-language subroutines.

I think the question of expanding RAM in the TRS-80 deserves more attention. Many of us have kept our Model I's simply because they've been good to use and we like them, but we do get frustrated by their 48 K limitation.

A firm called MicroHatch has a modification called Bigmem that replaces the 16 K keyboard RAMs with 64 K RAMs. They claim this allows Model I users to use 96 K while using RAMs that require 20 percent less power than the old RAMs. Bigmem will also support CP/M 2.2-compatible programs.

If all this is true, every Model I owner should know about it. What do you think of it? There has to be a way to up-


## Questions and answers

grade beyond 48 K without bypassing ROMs or making other sacrifices.
J.M.

San Clemente, CA

The theory of all CP/M and other memory expansion units for the Model I and III computers is to replace the ROM with RAM. The Z80 can address only 64 K of contiguous RAM. That's a physical, limitation of the 16 -bit address bus ( 2 to the 16th power equals 65,536 possible addresses). When you have the full 48 K of RAM installed in your computer (from addresses 4000 H to FFFFH), the remaining addresses $(0000 \mathrm{H}$ to 3 FFFH$)$ are used for the ROMs and miscellaneous system RAM overhead. This means that you've used all the addresses available on the Z 80 bus.
To get more RAM you have to resort to programming and hardware tricks. Simply replacing the ROM with RAM would leave you a 64 K Z80 computer with no way of communicating with the outside world (remember, part of the ROM is used to tell the Z 80 how to interface with the cassette tape, disk drives, video monitor, and keyboard).
The CP/M modification always includes a simple program that boots your disk drive and loads the CP/M system driver software, letting you communicate with the $\mathbf{Z} 80$ via the keyboard and video monitor. In effect, you've replaced the Tandy Basic ROMs with a new system in RAM that puts you in a DOS environment instead of Basic.

If you need Basic, it's loaded from the disk. Because the CP/M system
doesn't include Basic in ROM, you have more RAM available for programs and data until you load in Basic. One company, however, puts the entire CP/M system into ROM so you can switch from Basic to CP/M without having to load from a disk.

To get more than 64 K of RAM in your system, you have to use a system called memory banking: You address 64 K contiguous bytes of memory, but the Z80 doesn't care which bank of contiguous memory it addresses. Memory banking requires both hardware and software to switch banks of RAM into and out of the address bus. This is how Bigmem works. You normally address the 64 K in your keyboard. When you want to address the 32 K in your expansion interface, you turn off the upper 32 K bank of memory in the keyboard and turn on the RAMs in the expansion interface. Thus, you can store data in one bank, process it, and then switch to the other bank and process its data. You can't have a program that spans both banks. If you try to do that, when the program switches banks, part of the program will no longer exist as far as the CPU is concerned.
To accomplish that type of memory banking requires a supervisor program to constantly check the program and make sure that the proper part of the program is always turned on when the Z80 goes to address it. One mistake and your program becomes hopelessly confused and you have to start over.

Memory banking can be done on a Model I or III without sacrificing ROM. In fact, you can even use memory banking for word processing and spelling programs. Just put your program in the upper 32 K bank, the data in the lower 16 K , and then switch the upper banks between spelling and word processing.

I'm interested in increasing the available RAM in my Model III. In reading advertisements, it appears you can get an additional 16 K and also increase the display to 80 columns by 24 rows. It isn't clear, however, if these kits require $C P / M$ to use these features. I'd like to have 64 K and the larger display to use with both my DOSPLUS 3.4 VisiCalc and Scripsit programs, but I don't want

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memony, fan even use the symbols in your source code when steppung or disassembling Our new version will had or save both conventional source files and its own condensed source format
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to have to convert these programs to CP/M.
W.L.

Sun City, AZ
Yes, you do have to use CP/M to get the increased RAM, but not necessarily for the larger display (see the following letter for details on increased video display). To get the extra RAM, you'll have to disable the built-in ROM Basic, which also disables the I/O routines of the ROM and makes DOSPLUS virtually useless. Since both Scripsit and VisiCalc are designed to operate in a TRSDOS environment, and since CP/M is definitely not a TRSDOS environment, you'll have to scrap these two programs and buy a new word processor and VisiCalc program for the CP/M system.

I'd like to have an 80 by 24 video display on my Model I in order to communicate and execute programs. The 64 by 16 display is fine when used as a computer, but I need the larger display if I want to use it as a terminal.

Could you give me some information on the various modifications? Also, would it be worthwhile to modify my Model I, or would I be better off purchasing an inexpensive 809 by 24 terminal instead? I plan on communicating to a dual system 83 using RM/COBOL.

> R.K.
> Pittsburgh, $P A$

Holmes Engineering (3555 South 3200 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84119) has introduced an 80 by 24 display unit for the Model I, the VX-1. It works by replacing the device control block addresses for the standard video with addresses pointing to their driver. The board is enclosed in a separate box about the size of a disk drive. The board retails for $\$ 279.95$, and the enclosure, actually an expansion interface system for the Model I, sells for $\$ 99.95$.

The MF-2, as it's called, plugs into the expansion port of your expansion interface and uses its own internal 16 K RAM for video mapping and control. The VX-1 includes its own bootstrap ROM routine that automatically puts itself into operation when you turn on the computer. When needed, it can be
disabled, leaving you in the standard 64 by 16 display.

Since this unit requires no modification to the Model I boards, it should be easy to install and maintain. The total cost ( $\$ 379.90$ plus shipping) is cheaper than buying a dedicated terminal. However, if you can get a terminal with modem for less, I'd suggest buying the terminal instead.

I recently installed Omikron's $C P / M$ Mapper I in my Model I disk system. I'm satisfied with the system, but now I'm interested in using CP/M software formatted for other systems without having to send it to Omikron for reformatting. Can you advise me of other alternatives?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { K.J.S. } \\
& \text { Sudbury, Ontario }
\end{aligned}
$$

This is a software problem. What you need is a machine-language program that reads formats other than your standard. As long as the other software is on $51 / 4$-inch soft-sectored disks, you should be able to transfer the programs to your system disks. I know such programs exist, but I can't find anything specific in my references. Have you tried writing Omikron and asking if the software they use is for sale? If that fails, I suggest you try the CP/M user's group on CompuServe.

As a last resort, Hurricane Laboratories (5149 Moorpark Ave., Suite 105, San Jose, CA 95129, 408-257-8676) has a Model III program that reads Osborne, Xerox 820, Cromenco, IBM PC (single-sided), NEC PC-8000, Omikron Mapper I, and Zenith formatted disks. If you talk with them they may be able to sell you a patched program for your Model I.

I have a Model I, two-disk drive system with Radio Shack's double-density board. I bought Radio Shack's Profile (26-1562) for the Model I, and had a friend customize the hard copy to a format I wanted. Things work fine as long as I stay in single-density, but this restricts me to only 150 records per disk.
I tried using the program in doubledensity, but all I get is 'I/O Attempt to Unopen File". I'm not a programmer, and I don't want a complicated data handling program. Help!
J.S.S.

West Chatham, MA

The problem is that Radio Shack's 2.7DD uses different disk I/O addresses than TRSDOS 2.3, and Radio Shack won't support any of their programs on the double-density board.

The only solution I know of is to switch to another DOS that does support both double-density and the Profile program. This is expensive, but it'll eliminate future problems with programs being incompatible with 2.7DD. Does anyone have a patch for Profile to make it work with 2.7DD?

I've written a program that formats track zero, sector zero in single-density, and track zero, sector one in doubledensity. The utility a chieves this without resorting to hardware modifications, is entirely software controlled, and works with the Model III (16K RAM and one drive required minimum).

Because of the diversity of program writers, Dual Density Formatter formats only track zero. Any programmer has the means at hand to format the rest of the disk in the desired density.

DDF is easy to use. Just load DDF from its self-loading disk, format the target disk in dual density, and then copy your single-density boot loader to sector zero and your double-density boot loader to sector one.

This utility is sold by Applied 80 Software (18 Ivy Lane, Cherry Hill, NJ 08002, 609-482-6864) for $\$ 29.95$ in single units. There is a discount for quantity orders.
L.G.

Cherry Hill, NJ
Sounds good. If anyone is interested, give Applied 80 Software a call.

Regarding the object code output from EDTASM that B.B. of San Jose and A.L. of Studio City had (April 1983, p. 394), the probable cause is with the unclear instructions in the manual. Command W writes the current text buffer to tape. This isn't object code, but rather source code. It is loaded back into EDTASM with the L command.

Command $A$ is the one that gives the object code output after assembly listing and error count. The manual states this on p. 3, but it's difficult to see and can confuse someone. I think both B.B. and A.L. confused $W$ with $A$.
B.S.

Anaheim, CA

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After looking over their letters, I believe that you may have solved their problem.

My Model I system works reliably and I've never had any problems with my RS-232. Why? The secret is in my treatment of the connectors.

I scrupulously clean the edge connectors with a pink pencil eraser, and then with isopropyl alcohol. This is repeated until no more black oxide can be removed. I then cover the cleaned surfaces with Dow Corning High Vacuum Silicone Grease. Silicone grease has a very high dielectric constant and is quite viscous, so gaseous diffusion is very slow.

This treatment is good for about a year and a half. Before I came to this solution I had to clean the surface every two days.
D.M.

Calgary, Alberta
That's one solution about which I'd never heard.

I'm having an annoying problem with my Model I. When I use DOS I'm presented with waves of lines, roughly three to four inches apart, moving at a 45-degree angle from the lower left of my video monitor to the upper left. These appear only if the CPU is waiting for me to do something.

The problem seems to be in the expansion box, since the problem disappears if I disconnect the LNW expansion box. I didn't always have this problem; it began after I blew a fuse in the LNW box. I checked the voltages and they appear to be good. I can mask the lines by adjusting the brightness control on the monitor, but then the screen becomes too dark for me to use.
R.R.

Stacy, MN

My first thought was RFI, until you mentioned you could make the lines vanish by adjusting the brightness control. I suspect that the problem is actually a part in the LNW box that was pushed to its limit by whatever caused the fuse to blow. This part is now marginal. It works well enough to be almost impossible to find on the circuit board since all the voltages and currents will be close to their correct marks, but just
bad enough to foul up other parts in the system. That kind of problem takes a lot of work to find, and in most cases it's better to leave it alone.

If you're an accomplished technician, you could probably track the errant part down, but to pay someone to do it for you would be both ridiculous and expensive. Try sending a letter to LNW describing the problem (a photograph would be very helpful, use $1 / 30$ th speed setting). Perhaps they've run into the problem before and can tell you where to start.

My wife is a Spanish/French teacher, and she does a lot of business correspondence in Spanish. Even though they are on my Daisy Wheel II, I have been unable to find any patches for writing the Spanish/French characters from SuperScripsit. What can I do?
G.S.

Santa Rosa, CA
What you need to do is to set the User Printer Codes to the values needed for your Spanish/French letters, and embed them in your documents. By combining the User Printer Codes with the backspace command you should be able to get all the accent marks and special characters you need from your Daisy Wheel II printer.

I have a Model III, dual-disk system. My previous computer was a Model I cassette system. I want to convert my tape data so they can read, write, and store data on disk (e.g., Tape Mailing List by Radio Shack). Is there a simple way to do this?
J.G.

Santa Clara, CA
Converting a tape program to disk is not a task easily done by a novice. You have to change all the tape I/O commands to disk I/O commands. Even transferring the data from tape to disk is a chore. Considering the difficulties, it may be cheaper to get disk programs and retype the information.

As a last hope for J.G., does anyone have a Radio Shack Tape Mailing List program that's been converted to disk?

In response to M.H. (April 1983, p. 392), I'd like to say that I have a similar
problem with EDTASM on my 16K Model III. When inserting lines between other lines I sometimes get incorrect line numbers:

| 00100 | ;THIS IS LINE 100 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 00110 | ;THIS IS LINE 110 |
| 00120 | (BREAK) |
| *II05 |  |
| 00105 | ;THIS IS LINE 105 |
| 00115 | (BREAK) |
| P\#:* |  |
| 00100 | ;THIS IS LINE 100 |
| 00110 | ;THIS IS LINE 105 |
| 00120 | ;THIS IS LINE 110 |

The EDTASM manual says this shouldn't happen, although a program similar to this one is shown on p. 10. When adding line 105 between lines 100 and 110, the lines are renumbered. The only solution I've found is to insert using *I105, 1 and specify a line increment of one.

By the way, about the letters mentioning incorrect object code output from EDTASM (I use Series I Editor/Assembler Version 1.1), I have no problem with output of assembled code.
$J . G$.
Dearborn Hts., MI
Regarding the letter from M.H. (April 1983, p. 392), I have the same problem with EDTASM on my Model III, as does a friend of mine. It's not that line 110 was replaced, the new line was inserted and the program renumbered.
$I$ checked renumbering and memory, and both checked out fine. I'm going to try a new copy of EDTASM from $R a$ dio Shack in a few days. I'll let you know what happens.
J.M.L.

Eden Prairie, $M N$
I think we've discovered a bug in the Insert/Renumber portion of EDTASM. It's supposed to tell you if there isn't enough room for a new line between line numbers (using the default increment, of course). The only solution seems to be to specify a line increment less than the increment to the next highest line number.

I would like to point out to W.B. (April 1983, p. 383) that his C. Itoh 8510 printer is identical to the NEC

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PC-8023A printer. The C. Itoh 8510 , the NEC PC-8023A, the ADS 8001, and the PMC DMP-85 are all manufactured by TEC of Japan. The major difference between all these machines is just the logo on the manual cover. Therefore the NEC driver found on $p$. 376 of the April issue works perfectly, and without any changes.

Where can I get the 20-pin connector used to attach the Model III logic board to the keyboard? I want a longer cable so that I can use the keyboard a short distance from the video monitor. Can I get the cable from National Parts?
M. O.

Houston, TX
Do you want to increase the distance between the logic board and the keyboard? Or do you want a second cable? If you want to buy a second cable, it's available from National Parts (900 E. Northside Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76102, 817-870-5662). Its serial number is \#AW2539, and it costs $\$ 11.50$ plus shipping ( $\$ 1.50$ ). Be forewarned that the cable has female connectors at each end, so you can't put two cables together to make one long cable. Also, increasing the distance between the logic board and the keyboard makes the unit susceptible to RFI and other electrical noise.

If you do want to use an extended cable, Priority One Electronics (9161 Deering Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311-5887, 800-423-5922) has both connectors and cables, as does Jameco Electronics (1355 Shoreway Road, Belmont, CA 94002, 415-592-8097).

I'm looking for a Pascal compiler that meets either the ISO or UCSD standard agreement. This compiler must operate on a Model III.

Tracy, Quebec

Any Pascal that would meet the UCSD or ISO standards wouldn't fit in the available memory of the Model III.

New Classics Software (239 Fox Hill Road, Denville, NJ 07834, 201-6258838) sells a version of Pascal that comes close to the UCSD standard, except that Mark and Release are used instead of Dispose; it doesn't have variant records, the Width statement or

Page; it uses enhanced Read and Write instead of Get and Put; and File and Text are allowed only in variable declarations and not Type declarations. It sells for $\$ 99$.

PCD Systems (P.O. Box 143, Penn Yan, NY 14527, 315-536-7428) sells a version that meets UCSD standards, but they suggest you don't use it to develop programs since there isn't much room left for the actual program. Instead, they suggest using the run-time package on the Model III and use their Pascal on a Model II to develop programs for the Model III.

Other companies marketing Pascal programs for the TRS-80 Model III are: Alcor Systems-800 W. Garland, Suite 100, Garland, TX 75040, 214-226-4476 Barker Software-P.O. Box 5313, Athens, GA 30604
Digital Research/Languages Divi-sion-P.O. Box 579, 160 Central Ave., Pacific Grove, CA 93950, 408-649-3896 Hexagon Systems-Regent St., P.O. Box 397, Station A, Vancouver, BC., Canada V6C 2N2, 604-682-7646
Microsoft-10700 Northup Way, Suite 200, Bellevue, WA 98004, 206-828-8080 Pickles \& Trout-P.O. Box 1206, Goleta, CA 93117, 805-685-4641
Radio Shack- 1300 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102, 817-390-3011
Ticom Systems Inc.-13470 Washington Blvd., Marina Del Rey, CA 90291, 415-829-7550

I have an MT-32 Microtek expansion interface with $32 K$ RAM. Lately it's been locking up when I load or try to create a large program. I tried new RAM chips without success. When I tried setting memory size below the expansion interface memory locations, everything is fine. What's wrong?
T.W.

Waukesha, WI

It's not the memory that's at fault, it's the cable connecting the expansion interface to the keyboard. Remove the cable, rub the contacts on both the keyboard and expansion interface with a pink eraser, and then wash the contacts with isopropyl alcohol (use cotton swabs). This should give you a more reliable system. If the problem returns or persists, you may have to use Gold-

Plugs, or Silver-It to cure the problem (see previous columns for more on this subject).

I have several friends with different computers. Their computers are able to generate new characters. Is it possible to do the same on the Model I? If not, can I put in a new character generator? Where can I get a better memory map for my computer?

## D.J. <br> Cleveland, TN

No, you can't generate Model III special characters on the Model I. Yes, you can replace the character generator of the Model I, but I don't know of any company presently selling such chips for the Model I, except to provide an upper/lowercase display on home modified Model I's.

If you're looking for a very detailed memory map, get MicroSoft Basic Decoded \& Other Mysteries by IJG (1953 West 11th St., Upland, CA 91786). It sells for $\$ 29.95$, but is well worth the price.

After installing the Gold-Plug 80 connectors on my Model I keyboard, expansion interface, and disk-drive port, I experienced the same problems as those described by V.C., R.Z., and L. W. in your March and February 1983 columns.

The problems disappeared when I shortened the buffered expansion interface cable by removing one inch on the expansion interface side. Apparently, the additional length of the Gold-Plug 80 connectors was enough to cause memory problems. I suspect that V.C., R.Z., and L.W. are having problems with their expansion interface cable.
R.M.

Honolulu, HI
That's interesting. I didn't think the Gold-Plugs added enough to make a difference.

How do you connect a Signalman Mark I modem to a Radio Shack Model $I$ with the RS expansion interface and RS-232 board? The modem and the RS cable both terminate in male DB25 plugs. I tried making a short double female cable, but nothing happened. I tried the COMM and TERM positions


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D.M.<br>Red Bank, TN

First check and make sure the RS-232, board is operational. Short pins 2 and 3 together. Whatever you type in, your terminal program should be echoed to the screen. If it doesn't, the board is making poor contact with the expansion interface. Loosen the screws and fiddle with the board until you get a response.

Second, check the cable you made with a volt/ohmmeter to make sure that all the connections are good and that you don't have any pins accidentally connected together.

Third, check the manuals for the RS-232 board and the Signalman modem to make sure they are using the same pins for the same purpose.

After all that, you should get a response and be ready to go.

I recently upgraded the expansion in-
terface on my Model I from 16 K to $32 K$, but when I Print Mem my total was 38340 , which is wrong for a 48 K machine. I tried two different sources for the 16 K chips, with the same results.
E.C.

Norfolk, VA
You might not have a hardware problem, but rather a misunderstanding. Do you get the 38340 from Level II Basic or from Disk Basic? If you're in Disk Basic, the missing RAM is the DOS and Disk Basic (the DOS and Disk Basic take up almost 10K). The 38340 sounds awfully familiar to me. I vaguely remember that as being the memory size from TRSDOS Basic with a 48 K machine.

If you get that response from Level II Basic, take the unit to the repair center. There's nothing you can do unless you have access to an electronics shop and a troubleshooting manual for the Model I.

I typed in the printer driver for the

NEC PC-8023A-C printer with SuperScripsit (April 1983, p. 376). It works fine on my C. Itoh Prowriter 8510, but I can't get a document to double-space just by specifying double-spacing in the open document options. Neither do the super/subscript features work correctly. Not knowing much about Assembly language, I decided to use a few userdefined print codes to do the job.

To double-space, use 27845256. These codes set the line pitch to 48/144 of an inch. Note that simply using 2784 48 won't work, as the printer is expecting 2 bytes in ASCII code to describe the pitch.

To superscript, use:

$$
\begin{array}{lllllll}
27 & 91 \\
27 & 84 & 49 & 50 & 27 & 114 & 10 \\
27 & 84 & 49 & 52 & 27 & 102 & 10 \\
27 & 93
\end{array}
$$

I recommend using each line as a separate print code. The first sets the printer to incremental print. The second sets line pitch to $12 / 144$ of an inch, sets reverse line feed on, and sends one line feed. The third sets line pitch at 14/144 of an inch, sets forward line feed on,

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sends a line feed, and resets pitch to normal I/6 of an inch. Finally, the last line sets the logic seek mode back on. Line 2 has $2 / 144$ of an inch more line feed because the printer doesn't return to the same place it started from if it's given 12/144 of an inch both times. I recommend using four print codes for the same reason. If you're going to be doing several jumps, it's best to set the printer to incremental mode, do the superscripts and subscripts, and then return to logic seek mode.

Subscripting is done in a similar fashion:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2791 \\
& 27844950 \quad 10
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2793
\end{aligned}
$$

Note that it's important to be in incremental mode; if you aren't, the printer ignores the entire command. If you're doing this from Basic you'll notice you get a carriage return along with the $C H R \$(10)$ if you aren't in incremental mode. Very irritating.
G.J.

Indianapolis, IN
Thanks for the information.
Can you tell me where I can buy the CP/M conversion for a Model II?

Also, can you provide the name or address of any company that copies large numbers of disks for small-time people who want to sell their programs? I'm also looking for Pascal on the Model II.
E. $V$.

Baltimore, MD
Got your pencil ready? These are companies with CP/M for the Model II: Aton International-260 Brooklyn Ave., San Jose, CA 95128, 408-5549922
Cybernetics-8041 Newman Ave., Suite 208, Huntington Beach, CA 92647, 714-848-1922
FMG Corporation-5280 Trail Lake Drive, P.O. Box 16020, Fort Worth, TX 76133, 817-294-2510
Omikron-1127 Heart St., Berkeley, CA 94702, 415-845-8013
Parasitic Engineering- 1101 Ninth Ave., Oakland, CA 94606, 415-839-2636
Pickles \& Trout-P.O. Box 1206, Goleta, CA 93117, 805-685-4641

Now for the Model II Pascal companies:
Alcor-(see previous letter this
column)
Digital Research/Language Division(ibid)
FMG Corporation-(see CP/M listing above)
Hexagon Systems-(see previous listing this column)
Microsoft-(ibid)
Radio Shack-(ibid)
Ticom Systems Inc.-(ibid)
For your second request, I don't have the name of any company that manufactures second-party disk programs, although I do know of one that reproduces tape programs in lots of 100 . Are there any companies interested in assisting E.V.?

I have a Model III, two-disk-drive system with LP VIII. The computer, cassette recorder, and printer are all connected to a power strip. When I turn it on the printer's print head moves first to the right margin, and then to the left margin. As the computer comes on, the printer prints an E. Is there any way to prevent this?

After a few minutes there is a soft, but annoying, hum from inside the computer. It sounds like a power transformer. Is it the sign of an impending disaster? I live in Europe and we have a $220 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ power supply. I'd like also to know what will be involved, when I return to the U.S., in changing my computer from 220 V to 110 V operation.
P.B.

Zurich, Switzerland
The $E$ is the result of a control code sent by the Model III to the printer port on power up. The easiest solution is to leave your printer off until you need it.

The hum develops because the power supply transformer windings are loose (probably due to age) and vibrating with the 50 Hz line supply. Nothing is wrong, and no damage will result. If you can put up with the hum, it doesn't need to be replaced.

Switching the power supply is simple, but expensive: Tandy just removes the two 220 V power supplies and puts in new 110 V units. There are no trade-ins on the 220 V units, so you end up paying $\$ 77.80$ for each new power supply, plus $\$ 30$ installation. Total cost is $\$ 185.60$.

Terry Kepner is a free-lance writer and programmer, and the vice president of Interpro. He's been writing about microcomputers since 1979. you had a better programming language, PASCAL 80 may be the language you dream about. It is a compiled language, faster, more accurate and easier to modify than Basic. Yet it is so easy to use that you can forget the hassles and diskette spinning of other compiled languages, including other versions of Pascal.

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NEW!! POINTER VARIABLES!


This column features Model II, 12, and 16 conversions of earlier programs. Readers who have converted programs for their own use are encouraged to submit them.

CRAM, a program by Hardin Brothers, appeared in the August 1982 issue of 80 Micro. It was short and nicely annotated-a clear candidate for rewriting.

The game is diabolically clever; push any key to make the
moving line turn right. The game is over when the line runs into itself or a border. Your score is the number of right turns you are able to make.
While your tendency is to tap out a steady pattern on the keyboard, that strategy leads to a quick finish with few points. A steadily accelerating pace appears to be required, but be careful, the horizontal and vertical rates of motion are not quite the same.

Since the command IF POINT(1,J) is not available in Model II Basic, a few counters remember the increasingly smaller physical bounds of the playing space. A small delay compensates for the vertical movement that otherwise would be too fast with the 4.0 MHz clock. Without the delay, the program differs only in the screen size.

A young child who practiced for hours and an older person who spent a long lunch hour hold the highest scores-both obtained scores of 24. I'll bet you can't play just one game.

Rick Johnson is an analyst for Advanced Technology Inc. and can be reached at P.O. Box 41238, Indianapolis, IN 4624l.

The Key Box
150 GOSUB 180:I=I-1:IP I=T THEN 200ELSE PRINTC(I,J),"\#\#:
160 IF INKEYSE= TAEN 150ELSE NmN+1:TこI:GOTO 60
Model II
170 ** delay vertical
180 FOR Z=1 TO 20:NEXT Z:RETURN
32K RAM
190 *** game over
200 CLS: PRINTE 820, "Turns="; N, "Prevíous high="; M:IF N>M THEN Mm
210 FOR IW1 TO 2000: NEXT I:GOTO 40
220 *** initialize border


$250 \mathrm{I}=1$; $\mathrm{J}=0$ :AS=INREY A : RETURN
260 *** directions
270 FOR I=1 TO 20:CLS:PRINT CHRS(26):CLS;PRINT CHRS(25):CLS:NEXT I
280 CLS: PRINT TAB ( 8 ), "Welcome to the game of CRAM":M=0
290 PRINT: PRINT"Do you Want instructions?"
300 AS=INREYS:IF AS=w" THEN 300
10 'CRAM MODEL II- Rick Johnson's rewrite of Hardin Brother's
20 'program in 80 Micro of Augist 1982.
0 DEFINT A-2:GOSUB 270
$40 \mathrm{~L}=0: \mathrm{R}=79: T=1: \mathrm{Ba} 22: \mathrm{N}=0:$ GOSUB 230
50 , *** move right
$60 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+1: I F \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{R}$ THEN 200ELSE PRINTR(I,J)."\#*;


330 PRINT: PRINT TAB ( 8 ) "The object of the game is to cram an many"
340 PRINT stars as you can onto the screen. Each time you wish to
350 PRINT" change the direction of the moving line. press any key"
360 PRINT"except <BREAK>. The gane is over when the moving ine runs"
370 PRINT"into any previously drawn position. At the end of the game"
380 PRINT"your acore will be reported. "PRINT
390 PRINT"Press any key to start the game. -
400 A $\$=$ INKEY $5:$ IF AS ${ }^{-1 / 4}$ THEN 400ELSE CLS:RETURN
410 t *** L is current Leftmost position, $R$ is Right
420 .** $T$ is Top. $B$ is Bottom, Nis Number counter Eor turns

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We'd never have gotten into this jam if Max hadn't stopped for fried okra in Marietta. We were heading south on Route 80 , planning to bypass Atlanta and stop in Macon. That is, until Max spotted the neon sign.
"Bar-B-Que! Fried okra!"
Next thing you know, we'd crossed the median, dodged a line of Georgia traffic, and headed back the other way. Econolines are not meant to jump medians. I thought we'd had it. I could tell Mercedes did too; she made a syntax error in the program she was writing.

While Max traded our extra copy of Dig Out for three orders of okra and four barbecue sandwiches to go, Mercedes and I decided to set up the Cafe in Atlanta after all: spread some gamers' good will, soak up that Southern hospitality, and keep Max off the highways for a while.

The plan was good, but my sense of direction was bad. I proceeded to circle the city on I-95 until sundown, muttering, "How do you get off this beltway?" while the others lost themselves in lunch ("This isn't bad," Mercedes said. "It's sort of like zucchini") and the mail.

Modesty is the true sign of a serious gamer, and Scott McClure, the "Expert High Score Demolisher" of Winter Park, FL (he bellowed, "I HAVE SPOKEN" in May), has been rebuked by several readers. Some thought his letter a joke or deplored his boasting; Jim Dossey of Ocala, FL was more busi-nesslike-"'I think he brags too much, so I beat his Bounceoids score $(3,059,800$ to $2,028,450)$.'

But even Jim's score must bow to Chas Weiss (Cleveland, OH ), who had the game reset on him at $8,879,950$ points with 135 men left. There's a remarkable silence from Winter Park.

Speaking of high scores ("Do we ever speak of anything else?" Mercedes muttered), we're considering dropping some entries from the board. Steven C. Ohliger II of Cincinnati may be inno-cent-he says, "I guess I found out the secret of the game Armored Patrol"but his score of $1,000,000$ makes us think he's stumbled into the "garage," as A.P. experts call it.

80 Micro revealed this invulnerable shelter in August 1982 (p. 21), and it seems the trick could make score claims meaningless. Steve Kolokowsky


## Take that, Scott McClure

of Spring Valley, NY, even topped 500,000 just by leaving the game on all night.

Patrick Kellogg (White Bear Lake, MN) writes with other suspect games: "If you load in Super Nova in doublespaced (CHR\$(23)) letters, you can play the game while your ship disappears. You can play forever doing this.
"Liberator will contort itself at 400,000 points, where the player can walk through walls, barrels, anything. And if you get blown up while bombing the base in Penetrator, you can fly underground. . . . Hasn’t anyone else found these programming errors?"

We may drop these games from the Much-Too-Big Board (as the editors in Peterborough call it). Meanwhile, Patrick adds, "How about the secret message in Asylum, the 'dividing line' in Eliminator, or the way to get 10,000 free points in Demon Attack? But that's for you to find out."

Finally, there's someone with no name, no address, and no spelling: "My name is Doctor Damage. That's all you'll ever now." We'll print scores without photos, but only from real people.

Max had been looking at the prism-and-glass cityscape and mumbling "Rhett Butler. . . here?" and Mercedes had fallen asleep by the time I veered off the beltway somewhere on the outskirts of town. The first thing we saw was a sign for a place called the Limelight.
"A bar?" Max asked, looking at me.
"Drinks? Beer? Pretzels?" I murmured, looking at him.
"Months on the road sharing milk shakes with an 11-year-old," he growled. "I've had it." So we locked Mercedes in the van and rushed for the entrance.

Once inside, Max and I just stood on the balcony taking it all in: the lights flashing in the cavernous black interior; the frenetic dancers amidst the Lucite; New Wave music, decibels beyond our Radio Shack Minisette.

It was there, beers in hand, that we came to the awful realization: We couldn't think of anything to think or talk about but the Cafe. The dancers reminded Max of Apple Panic, and the lights made me think of readers' answers to our call for screen photo tips.
Michael Peters, district technical representative for Business Imaging Systems, sent advice from Eastman Kodak: "Adding light from a flash or other source only serves to overpower the light produced from the monitor. Try photographing the screen with little or no room light and no flash.
"For best results, use a shutter speed slower than $1 / 60$ of a second to permit a complete scan. Faster speeds will cause a diagonal band to appear on the screen, obliterating information."
Kurt Plowman (Harrisonburg, VA) recommends an even slower speed$1 / 30$, sometimes $1 / 15$ or $1 / 8$-since the monitor is displaying 30 frames per second. Carl Mann (Newburyport, NH) adds that 400 ASA color film works nicely; set the f-stop or aperture after you set the shutter speed.

Inexpensive models with fixed focus and aperture, Carl says, just can't use the screen's light, though an SX-70 or other instant camera with an automatic shutter might do the job.

Conversation was dragging again when Max suddenly spilled his beer. "Mercedes!"
"What?" I followed his shaking finger and saw someone cutting across the dance floor. "Here?"
"No," Max said hopefully. "Could be anyone."
"With dyed hair, leather flight jacket, tap shoes, and a Model 100 slung on her hip from a guitar strap?' I moaned. "It's her all right."

Max was so unnerved at seeing her that he jumped off the balcony and landed below on all fours. He won the dance contest. I took the stairs.

We caught up with her just as she was describing audio spectrum analyzers and sound frequencies to a member of the stage crew. "Oh, hi, guys. This is a neat place. Did you know the Tubes use a Color Computer to synchronize their light display?"

At that moment a security guard arrived, shouting something about jumping off the balcony and being underage. He made us wait backstage while he called Mercedes' dad in Baltimore.
"Twenty years to life," I muttered, "This is going to put us behind schedule on the one-line games contest."
"I think I'll write an adventure and enter the contest myself," Max said. "Win a subscription to 80 Micro for the Harlan County Jail."

He grabbed a napkin and started scribbling:

10 CLS:PRINT"WELCOME TO..."; :FORX = 1TO800:NEXT:PRINT"ESCAPE FROM DOOM!"':FORY = 1TO2STEP0:"FORX $=1$ TO800:NEXTX:CLS:INPUT"You are in a room with 3 doors marked 1,2 , \& 3. Which do you want"; $A: I F A=1 C L S: P R I N T$ 'Wow! You've escaped!'"ELSECLS:PRINT"'Sorry, try again!":NEXTY

Mercedes was not impressed: "Geez, that's even duller than the guess-the-random-number games."
"There's a line here that's too long for the screen," I added. "Could you put in a carriage return?"'
"No way," Max said. "I had to go into Edit mode to get the last few characters in."
"And that was after I showed him
how to use question marks for PRINT," Mercedes muttered.
"Miss Silver?" the guard yelled. "Your father wants to talk to you." Mercedes winced and scurried off to the phone. She returned, walking very fast"Dad told them we were harmless; let's get out of here"-and we made, as the saying goes, a bolt for the door.

So we're back on the road-Mercedes' dad apparently wants us to take her straight to Baltimore, but she says the Epcot Center and Disney World are very educational-and the contest's on schedule after all.

If you think you can do better than Max (either adventure or arcade, as long as it fits in 255 bytes of Model I/III/4 Basic), send those games, postmarked by August 1. We're going to publish a bunch of runners-up as well as the lucky subscription winner.

And Max says he's working on a tip sheet for Escape from Doom.



## For everyone who's tried to top the MX-80, bad news. We just did.

Epson.

The Epson MX-80 is the best-selling dot matrix impact printer in the world. It has been since its introduction. And despite the host of imitators it spawned, no one has been able to top it. Until now.

## FX-80: Son of a legend.

The new Epson FX-80 is far more than just doo-dads added on to last year's model. It's the most astonishing collection of features ever assembled in a personal printer.

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But that hardly scratches the surface.
Create your own alphabet.
With the new FX-80, you aren't limited to ASCII characters. You can create your own. Any character or symbol that can be defined in a $9 \times 11$ matrix can be added to the FX-80's already impressive library of type styles and stored in its integral 2K RAM.

So you can create "Sally's Gothic" or "Tom's Roman" just by downloading and modifying standard characters. Or you can create a custom set from scratch. Either way, you can store up to 256 new characters. And if you don't need a new alphabet, the RAM functions as a 2 K data input buffer.
Who knows graphics better than Epson?
Nobody, that's who. And if you don't believe it, witness the FX-80.

With a 12 K ROM capacity, the FX-80 gives you a few things the others don't. For example, not one, not two, but seven different dot addressable graphic modes are program
selectable. And can be mixed in the same print line. Everything from 72 DPI (dots-per-inch) Plotter Graphics to the 640 dots per line resolution designed to match the remarkable monitor clarity of the Epson QX-10 personal computer.

And that is in addition to an astonishing array of 136 different user-selectable type styles including Proportional, Elite and Italic as well as the more conventional faces you get on other printers.

## Hard-to-beat hardware.

The FX-80 has all the hardware features you've come to know and love on the MX Series: logic seeking, bidirectional printing, the by-now-famous disposable printhead, and more.

The FX-80 features an adjustable pin platen or optional friction/tractor feed, so you can use fanfold, roll or sheet paper... backwards or forwards. The FX-80 even gives you reverse paper feed.

And if you're printing forms, the FX-80 has a feature you're gonna love: a function that allows you to tear off the paper within one inch of the last print position.

## Be the first on your block.

We'd be willing to bet that the FX- 80 - like the MX-80 - will have its share of imitators. Don't be fooled. To make sure you get the genuine article, rush down to your local computer store right now and let them show you everything the FX-80 can do.

And while you're there ... ask them to show you how it works with our computers.


3415 Kashiwa Street Torrance, California 90505 (213) 539-9140. Outside California, phone (800) 421-5426 for the Epson dealer nearest you.

Avariety of problems in science, engineering, mathematics, and statistics lead to eigenvalues. The determination of frequencies in freely oscillating mechanical or electrical systems, or critical frequencies for rotating shafts, lead to eigenvalue problems. The solutions of many partial differential equations also lead to eigenvalue problems. Determining the principal components of regression matrices (a type of statistical analysis called factor analysis) and determining the relationship between two groups of correlations (called cannonical correlation) lead to eigenvalue problems.

An eigenvalue is also known as a characteristic value. In equation $1, \mathbf{A}$ is a square $n$ by $n$ matrix, $\lambda$ is a scalar (real number), and X is an n by 1 vector:

$$
A X=\lambda X
$$

Equation 1
The values of $\lambda$ that make equation 1 true for matrix A are called the eigenvalues. The vectors X that make the equation true for some $\lambda$ are called eigenvectors. Together, an eigenvalue and its corresponding eigenvector are called an eigenpair.
In principle, the $\lambda$ 's are easy to find. If you evaluate the determinant in equation 2, you obtain the nth-order polynomial. The I in equation 2 is the nth-order identity matrix. The roots of this polynomial are the eigenvalues. The polynomial arrived at is the characteristic equation.

$$
\operatorname{det}(\boldsymbol{\lambda} \mathbf{I}-\mathbf{A})=0
$$

Equation 2
Determination and solution of the characteristic equation is one of the least practical methods for solving eigenvalue problems, however. First, expanding the determinant of a 20 by 20 matrix requires $10^{18}$ arithmetic operations. Since errors add up, the coefficients for the characteristic equation may be totally meaningless by the time the expansion is complete. Add to this the round-off error due to numerical solutions of the polynomials, and you have a pretty bad mess.

The most popular method for determining the largest eigenvalue is the power method. Assume that the square matrix $A$ has $n$ eigenvalues, one of which is larger than the others, and that A has $n$ linearly independent eigenvec-


## Eigenvalues and eigenvectors

tors $\mathrm{U}_{1} \ldots \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{n}}$ (linearly independent means that no eigenvector is produced
by the combination of the other eigenvectors).

Any vector in the n-dimensional space can be represented by a weighted sum of the various eigenvectors. For an arbitrary vector X 0 ,

$$
\mathrm{X}_{0}=\mathrm{a}_{1} \mathrm{U}_{1}+\mathrm{a}_{2} \mathrm{U}_{2}+\ldots+\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{n}} \quad \text { Equation } 3
$$

If you let:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& X_{1}=A X_{0} \\
&=A\left(a_{1} U_{1}+a_{2} U_{2}+\ldots+a_{n} U_{n}\right) \\
&=a_{1} A U_{1}+a_{2} A U_{2}+\ldots+a_{n} A U_{n} \\
& \text { Equation } 4
\end{aligned}
$$

Since all the $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ 's are eigenvectors of A , then

$$
A U_{i}=\lambda_{i} U_{i}
$$

This is true for all $i=1$ to $n$, so the substitution in equation 5 produces:

```
10 REM EIGENVALUES VIA POWER METHOD
20 DEFINT I-N:DEF FN MAX (A,B)=-(A>B)*A-(B=>A)*B
25 DEF FN DNE (A,B) = (ABS (A-B) <=0.06001)
30 CLS:PRINT"EIGENVALUES BY POWER METHOD"
40 INPUT"ENTER THE ORDER OF THE MATRIX";N
50 DIM A(N,N),B(N),C(N)
60 PRINT"ENTER THE ROWS OF A"
70 FOR I=1 TO N:PRINT"ROW #"; I
80 FOR J=1 TO N:INPUT A(I,S):NEXT J,I
90 PRINT"ENTER INITIAL VECTOR"
100 FOR I=1 TO N:INPUT B(I):NEXT I
110 FOR K=1 TO 10:REM MAX ITERATIONS
120 GOSUB 1000:REM A(p)*X(K)=>>M*X(K+1)
130. GOSUB 3000:REM COMPUTE B = EIGENVALUE
140 GOSUB 2000:REM UPDATE VECTOR
150 GOSUB 400日:REM PRINT APPROXIMATION
160 IF FN DNE(B,B1) THEN PRINT; "CONVERGEDI":GOTO 190
170 Bl=B:REM UPDATE LAST EIGENVALUE
180 NEXT K:PRINT,"DID NOT CONVERGE"
190 END
1000 REM MULTIPLIES A(N X N) BY VECTOR B (N) ##> VECTOR C (N)
1010 C=0:FOR I=1 TO N:C(I)=\emptyset
1020 FOR J=1 TO N
1030 C(I)=C(I)+A(I,J)*B(J)
1040 NEXT J:C=FN MAX(C,C(I)):NEXT I
1050 FOR I=1 TO N:C(I)=C(I)/C:NEXT I
1060 RETURN
2600 REM STUFF VECTOR C ==> B AND SCALE IT
2010 FOR I=1 TO N:B(I)=C(I):NEXT I
2620 RETURN
3000 REM GET EIGENVALUE
3010 XR=0:XJ=B:FOR I=1 TO N
3920 XK=B(I)*B(I) +XK
3030 XJ=B(I)*C{I)+XJ
3640 NEXT I
3050 B=C*XK/XJ:REM EIGENVALUE APPROXIMATION
3060 RETURN
400B REM PRINT RESULTS
4010 PRINT,"CURRENT APPROXIMATION"
402@ PRINT"EIGENVALUE=";B
4030 PRINT"EIGENVECTOR=';:FOR I=1 TO N:PRINT B(I);:NEXT:PRINT
4040 RETURN
```


# If You Do A Lot Of Ealiting Of Your BASIC Programs, Then This is The Edifor For Youl! 



The capability to change, insert and delete a character or characters:
Simply position the cursor over the character that you wish to change and type in the new one. Another handy feature is Insert Mode, this is used to add text in the middle of a program line.

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Extending a line is as simple as two keystrokes, instantly the cursor jumps to the end of the program line and the editor is placed in the insert mode.

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- Global Search and/or change any specified string:
Have you ever needed to change a lot of PRINT statements to LPRINTs?
- Macro key facility: Macro keys can cut your programming time in half. You can define each of the 26 lefter keys (A-Z) to represent BASIC keywords, or any letter or number combination up to 6 characters per key.
- Renumber commands:

Whats so special about this renumber facility? Not only can it renumber selected portions of your program, it also checks all GOTO, GOSUB, THEN and ELSE statements and updates them as needed!

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> [4)
> COMPUTER
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TRS-80 is a TM of Tandy Corp.

## Program I aring 2

PROGRAM POWER:
CONST
MAX SIZE $=10$; (* maximum size of the matrix *)
TYPE
MATRIX = ARRAY(.1.,MAX_SIZE, 1..MAX_SIZE.) OF REAL; VECTOR $=$ ARRAY (. $1 .$. MAX_SIZE.) OF REAL;
VAR
A : MATRIX; $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ : VECTOR; SIZE,MAX_IT,LOOPS : INTEGER; EIGENVALUE,LAST, SCALE : REAL;
FUNCTION DONE (A,B: REAL) : BCOLEAN; BEGIN

DONE $:=(\operatorname{ABS}(A-B)<=0.00001)$ END:
PROCEDURE INPUT_MATRIX(VAR A: MATRIX; VAR $S: ~ I N T E G E R) ;$ VAR

I,J : INTEGER;
BEGIN
WRITE('ENTER THE SIZE OF THE MATRIX: '); READLN (S) :
FOR I: = 1 TO S DO
BEGIN
WRITELN('ENTER ROW NUMRER', I: $4, '$ '):
FOR J:= 1 TO S DO
$\operatorname{READLN}\left(A\left(. I_{;} \mathrm{J}_{+}\right)\right)$;

## END:

END;
PROCEDURE INPUT VECTOR(VAR V:VECTOR; S:INTEGER); VAR

I : INTEGER;
BEGIN
WRITELN('Enter initial guess of eigenvector'):
FOR I:= 1 TO S DO
BEGIN
WRITE('ENTER ELEMENT', $1: 4,1$ '):
READLN(V(.I.)); END:
END:
PROCEDURE MULT_A_X_B(VAR A: MATRIX; VAR B,C:VECTOR; VAR SCALE: REAL; SIZE: INTEGER); VAR

I,J: INTEGER: FUNCTION MAX (A,B: REAL) : REAL; BEGIN

IF ABS (A) >ABS (B) THEN
MAX : $=A$
ELSE
MAX := B
END: (* end MAX *)
BEGIN
SCALE : $=0$;
FOR I: = 1 TO SIZE DO
BEGIN
$C\left(. I_{0}\right):=0 ;$
FOR J: $=1$ TO SIZE DO
$C\left(. I_{0}\right):=C\left(. I_{0}\right)+A\left(. I_{\left.1, J_{0}\right) * B\left(. J_{.}\right) ;}\right.$
SCALE: $=\operatorname{MAX}\left(S C A L E, C\left(. I_{*}\right)\right)$;
END: (* END FOR I *) FOR I: $=1$ TO SIZE DO
$C\left(. I_{.}\right):=C(.1.) / S C A L E$
END: (* END MULT_A_X_B *)
PROCEDURE GET_EIGEN(VAR $\bar{B}, C$ \&VECTOR; SIZE: INTEGER; VAR EIGENVALUE,SCALE: REAL):
VAR
$X, Y$ : REAL;
I : INTEGER; BEGIN

$$
X:=0 ; \quad Y:=0 ;
$$

FOR I:= 1 TO SIZE DO
BEGIN
$X:=B\left(. I_{0}\right) * B\left(. I_{n}\right)+X_{f}$
$Y:=C\left(. I_{0}\right) * B\left(. I_{.}\right)+Y ;$
END:
EIGENVALUE : = SCALE*X/Y;
END; (* END GET_EIGEN *)
PROCEDURE PRINT(EIGENVALUE: REAL; VAR EIGENVECTOR: VECTOR): VAR

I : INTEGER;
BEGIN
WRITELN('Current approximation');
l.isting 2 conrimus

$$
X, \quad a_{1} \lambda_{1} U_{s}+a_{2} \lambda_{2} U,+\ldots+a_{n} \lambda_{n} U_{n} \text { Equation } 6^{\text {Equ }}
$$

We can define $X$,

$$
X_{1}=\mathbf{A} X_{1}=a_{1} \lambda_{1} U_{1}+\ldots+a_{n} \lambda_{n} U_{n}
$$

or

$$
\mathbf{X}_{2}=\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{1}}=\mathbf{A}^{2} \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{t}}
$$

Equation 7
We can define a sequence of these $X_{i}$ 's as $\mathbf{X}_{i}=\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}_{i} \quad$. Therefore,

$$
\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{k}}-\mathrm{a}_{1} \lambda^{k} \mathrm{U}_{1}+\quad+\mathrm{a}_{1} \lambda_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{k} \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{n}} \quad \text { Equation } 8
$$

We can factor out $\lambda 1 *$, leaving
$X_{k}-\lambda 1^{k}\left(a_{1} U_{1}+a_{2}\left(\lambda_{2} k / \lambda_{1} k\right) U_{3}+\quad+a_{n}\left(\lambda_{n}{ }^{k} / \lambda_{1}{ }^{\prime \prime} / U_{n}\right)\right.$

Since $\lambda_{1}$ is larger than the rest of the eigenvalues (we assumed we had a largest eigenvalue at the start), then as $k$ approaches infinity all the ratios of ( $\lambda \mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{k}} /$ $\lambda 1_{k}$ ) will approach zero.

Therefore, for a sufficiently large $k$ :

$$
X_{b}=\lambda_{1}{ }^{k} \mathrm{a}_{!} U_{1}
$$

Equation 10
or

$$
X_{k \neq 1}=\lambda_{1} X_{k}
$$

Equation 11
This is a convergent sequence of numbers. As $k$ gets larger, the accuracy of equation 10 increases, since the other terms get closer to zero.

This approach, formalized into an algorithm, is called the power method. Since you want to find $\lambda_{1}$ (and because division by a vector doesn't make any sense), you need to produce the dot product of both sides of equation 11 and solve for $\lambda_{1}$ :

$$
\lambda_{1}=\left(V \cdot X_{k+1}\right) /\left(V \cdot X_{k}\right)
$$

Equation 12
There are several options for our choice for the vector V , as long as we don't let $V$ be all zeros. A common choice is $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{k}}$. This makes equation 12:

$$
\lambda_{1}=\left(\mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{k}} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{k}+1}\right) /\left(\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{k}} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{k}}\right)
$$

Equation 13
By the definition of the eigenvalue problem, the $\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{k}}$ 's converge to the eigenvector corresponding to the eigenvalue computed. There is a problem, however.


```
    WRITELN("Elgenvalue =', ELGENVALUE: 8:5);
        WRITELN('Eigenvector: ');
        FOR 1:= 1 TO SIZE DO
            WKITE(EIGENVECTOR(.I.):16:5):
        WRITELN;
    END: (* END PRINT *)
BEGIN (* MAIN PROGRAM STARTS HERE *)
    WRITELN('Eigenvectors by Power Method');
    WRITELN('by Bruce Powel Douglass'):
    WRITELN('A-Priori Software, 1983');
    INPUT_MATRIX(A,SIZE);
    INPUT_VECTOR(B,SIZE);
    WRITE('Enter maximum number of iterations: "):
    READLN(MAX_IT):
    LNOPS := 0;
    LAST := 0;
    WHILE (LOOPS<=MAX_IT) AND NOT(DONE(LAST,EIGENVALUE)) DO
        BEGIN
            LAST := EIGENVALUE;
            MULT A X_B(A,B,C,SCALE,SIZE)
            GE'T_EIGEN(B,C,SIZE,EIGENVALUE,SCALE):
            B:= C; (* UPDATE EIGENVECTOR *)
            PRINT(EIGENVALUE,B):
            LOOPS := LOOPS + 1;
        END:
    IF LOOPS>MAX_IT THEN
    WRITELN('DID NOT CONVERGE!')
ELSE
    WRITELN('CONVERGEDI'):
END.
```

Since these equations compute powers of $\lambda$ and the eigenvector $X$, they
run the risk of under- or overflow. An overflow occurs when the range of sin-
gle-precision numbers is exceeded (about 1 E 38). An underflow occurs when the number represented falls between the smallest number greater than zero that the computer can represent in single-precision format and zero, and it is represented as zero. To avoid this problem, we will scale the eigenvector during each iteration by dividing all elements of the eigenvector by the largest element. Numbers are thus not allowed to grow significantly larger than zero duting each iteration.

If we let m ; be the scaling factor for the ith iteration, we see the algorithm producing:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A X_{n}=m: X_{i} \quad A_{1}=m\left(X_{1} \cdot X_{\nu}\right) /\left(X_{1} \cdot X_{1}\right) \\
& \mathrm{A} X, \quad \mathrm{~m}: \mathrm{X}_{:} \lambda_{2} \mathrm{~m} \cdot\left(\mathrm{X}_{:} \cdot \mathrm{X}_{1}\right) /\left(\mathrm{X}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{X}_{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Program Listing I (Power) performs this algorithon to find the largest eigenvalue of a square matrix. It assumes the eigenvalue is real and nut complex. If the matrix is symmetric, the power method converges twice as fast as for a nonsymmetric matrix. A well-known theorem of linear algebra also assures us

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## Program Listing 3

## 1 REM EIGENVALUES/VECTORS BY DEFLATION-POWER METEOD <br> 20 REM BY BRUCE POWEL DOUGLASS, A-PRIORI SOFTWARE 1983

$30 \mathrm{DEFINT} I-\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{N}: \operatorname{DEF} \mathrm{FN} \operatorname{MAX}(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B})=-(\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{A})>\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{B})) * \mathrm{~A}-(\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{B})=>\mathrm{ABS}$ ( A) ) ${ }^{\text {B }}$
$40 \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{EN} \operatorname{DNE}(A, B)=\{\operatorname{ABS}(A-B)<=0.0001\}$
50 CLS: PRINT"EIGENVALUES BY POWER METHOD"
63 INPUT"ENTER THE ORDER OF THE MATRIX";N:NI=N:NS=1
70 DIM $A(N, N), B(N), C(N), E(N), D F(N, N), U R(N, N), U(N, N), Z(N, N)$
80 PRINT"ENTER THE ROWS OF A"
90 FOR $I=1$ TO N: PRINT"ROW *"; I
100 FOR J=1 TO N:INPUT A(I,J):NEXT J.I
110 FOR I=1 TO N:UR(1,I)=A(1,I):NEXT I
120 PRINT"ENTER INITIAL VECTOR"
130 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO N: INPUT $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{I}):$ NEXT I
140 INPUT"MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS"; IT
150 FOR L=1 TO N\&REM GET ALL EIGENVALUES
160 FOR $K=1$ TO IT:REM MAX ITERATIONS
179 GOSUB 299:REM A(,)*X(K) $=\Rightarrow M * X(K+1)$
180 GOSUB 390:REM COMPUTE B = EIGENVALUE
190 GOSUB 360:REM UPDATE VECTOR
200 COSUB 460:REM PRINT APPROXIMATION
210 IF FN DNE (B,Bl) THEN PRINT,"CONVERGEDI":GOTO 240
220 Bl=B:REM UPDATE LAST EIGENVALUE
230 NEXT K:PRINT, "DID NOT CONVERGE": STOP
240 GOSUB 740:REM STORE EIGENVALUE AND CALCULATE EIGENVECTOR
250 IF L<N THEN GOSUB 500:REM DEFLATE MATRIX
260 NEXT L
270 GOSUB 680:REM DISPLAY FINAL RESULTS
280 END
290 REM MULTIPLIES A(N X N) BY VECTOR B (N) $=\Longrightarrow$ VECTOR C (N)
$300 \mathrm{C}=0$ : FOR I $=\mathrm{NS}$ TO N:C(I) $=0$
310 FOR J=NS TO N
$C(I)=C(I)+A(I, J) * B(J)$
330 NEXT $\mathrm{J}: C=\mathrm{CN}$ MAX(C,C(I)):NEXT I
340 FOR I=NS TO N:C(I) $=C(I) / C: N E X T$ I:REM SCALE VECTOR
350 RETURN
360 REM STUFF VECTOR $C==>$ B AND 2
370 FOR $I=N S$ TO $N: B(I)=C(I) / C(N S): Z(L ; I)=B(I): N E X T I$
380 RETURN
390 REM GET EIGENVALUE
$460 \times K=0: X J=0: F O R \quad I=N S$ TO $N$
$410 \quad X R=B(I) * B(I)+X K$
$420 \mathrm{XJ}=\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{I}) * \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{I})+\mathrm{XJ}$
430 NEXT I
$440 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{C} * \mathrm{XJ} / \mathrm{XK}:$ REM EIGENVALUE APPROXIMATION
450 RETURN
460 REM PRINT RESULTS
470 PRINT"CURRENT APPROXIMATION "
480 PRINT"EIGENVALUE $={ }^{*}$; B
490 RETURN
500 REM DEFLATE MATRIX A(,)
510 GOSUB 550:REM BUILD DEFLATION MATRIX DF=AI()*U(I,)
520 GOSUB 616:REM $\mathrm{A}<\boldsymbol{2} \times \mathrm{A}$-DEFLATION MATRIX, N<=N-1
530 FOR I=1 TO NS:B(I) $=0:$ NEXT $I: B(N S)=1$
540 RETURN
550 REM BUILD DEFLATION MATRIX $<==A 1() * U(I$,
560 FOR I=NS TO N
570 EOR J=NS TO N
$580 \mathrm{DF}(I, J)=C(I) * A(N S, J)$
590 NEXT J,I
608 RETURN
610 REM DEFLATE MATRIX $A(N, N)$ TO $A(N-1, N-1)$ AND
620 REM DECREASE $N<=\Sigma N-1$
630 FOR I=NS TO N:FOR J=NS TO N
$646 \mathrm{~A}(I, J)=A(I, J)-D F(I, J): N E X T$ J:NEXT I
650 NS=NS+1
660 FOR I=NS TO N:UR(NS,I) $=A(N S, I): N E X T$ I
670 RETURN
680 REM DISPLAY FINAL RESULTS
690 PRINT"RESULTS: "
700 PRINT"EIGENVALUES: ©:FOR I=1 TO N:PRINT E(I): :NEXT I:PRINT
710 PRINT"EIGENVECTORS ARE THE COLUMNS"
720 FOR $I=1$ TO N:FOR J=1 TO N:PRINT USING *
EXT J:PRINT:NEXT I
730 PRINT: RETURN
740 REM STORE EIGENVALUES/VECTORS
$750 \mathrm{E}(\mathrm{L})=\mathrm{B}: F \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{NS}$ TO $\mathrm{N}: C(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{I}) / \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{NS}): \mathrm{NEXT}$ I
760 GOSUB 800:REM COMPUTE EIGENVECTOR
770 REM STORE EIGENVECTOR IN COLUMNS OF U
780 FOR $I=1$ TO $\mathrm{N}: U(I, L)=B(I): N E X T$ I
790 RETURN
Listung 3 continues
that if the matrix is symmetric, all the eigenvalues are real.

The program asks for the size of the matrix. This is equal to the number of the rows or columns of the matrix. A starting estimate for the eigenvector is also requested. You might type 1 (enter) 0 (enter) . . 0 (enter), for example. The program then computes the dominant eigenvalue and its corresponding eigenvector.

Consider the matrix A :

```
5
```

Enter this 2 by 2 symmetric matrix by rows. Row 1 is 5 and -2 . Row 2 is -2 and 2. The true result is $\lambda=6$ and $X=[1$ $-.5]$.

Power uses the DEF FN capability of Disk Basic. FN MAX (A,B) returns the value of the greater (in absolute terms) of its two arguments. FN MAX $(-10,9)$ returns -10 ; $\mathrm{FN} \operatorname{MAX}(3,4)$ returns 4.00. $\mathrm{FN} \operatorname{DNE}(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B})$ returns a logical True ( -1 ) if the absolute value of the difference between them is less than 0.00001 , the convergence criterion. You can set your own convergence criterion in the program or request it from the user, as you see fit. These functions are simply inserted within the program lines or called as subroutines for Level II users without Disk Basic.

Try Power with the sample problem and see how quickly it converges! Program Listing 2 is the same program written in Pascal. I tested it with Alcor Pascal, but it should run on any standard Pascal implementation, since no special features are used. Note that in Pascal the size of the arrays must be declared since Pascal does not support dynamic array dimensioning.

Well, that's an easy way to find the largest eigenvalue and eigenvector. As it turns out, the initial assumptions are a bit too strict. The largest eigenvalue can be repeated (there can be two largest eigenvalues) and the eigenvectors do not necessarily have to span the vector space for the power method to converge. For some problems, all you need is the largest eigenvalue and its eigenvector.

For other problems, however, you must know most or all of the eigenvalues, eigenvectors, or both. Other methods have been developed to solve this problem. I will discuss two: deflation technique and the inverse power method.

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```
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```

```
    BGO REM
    B10 REM B(I) IS PASSED AS THE COMPUTED EIGENVECTOR
    820 REM OF THE DEFLATED MATRIX, AND B(I) IS PASSED
    830 REM OUT AS AN EIGENVECTOR OF THE ORIGINAL MATRIX
    B4Z REM UR(I,J) HOLDS THE FIRST ROW OF THE VARIOUS
    850 REM DEFLATED MATRICIES
    860 REM Z(I,J) HOLDS THE COMPUTED EIGENVECTORS OF THE
    870 REM DEFLATED MATRICIES. THIS EMULATES A RECURSIVE
    880 REM DEFINITION FOR DETERMINING THE FINAL EIGENVECTOR
    890 REM OF THE ORIGINAL MATRIX
    900 FOR I=L-1 TO 1 STEP -1
    910 SUM=0:FOR J m 1 TO N
    SUM=SUM+UR(I,J)*B(J)
    930 NEXT J:REM SUM HOLDS THE DOT PRODUCT OF THE ROW AND THE C
    OMPUTED EIGENVECTOR
    940 IF SUM=0 THEN 990
    950 T=(B-E{I))/SUM
    96B FOR J=1 TO N
    970 B (J)=2(I,J)+T*B(J)
    980 NEXT J
    990 NEXT I
    1000 RETURN
```

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22.406875 | 7.513724 | 4.848950 | 1.327046 | 1.096595 |  |
| Eigenvectors (columns) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.245878 | 0.550962 | 0.547173 | -.341013 | -.469358 |  |
| 0.302396 | 0.709440 | -.312570 | 0.116435 | 0.542212 |  |
| 0.453215 | -.340179 | 0.618112 | 0.019591 | 0.544452 |  |
| 0.577177 | -.083411 | -.115607 | 0.682043 | -.425866 |  |
| 0.556380 | -.265436 | -.455494 | -.636071 | -.088989 |  |
|  |  | Figurel |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

The scheme behind the deflation method is to use the power method to determine the largest eigenvalue and eigenvector. Then you factor out this solution from the matrix (deflate the matrix) and reapply the power method.

Let $\lambda_{1}$ be the dominant eigenvalue
and $U_{1}$ be its eigenvector of matrix $A$. Both values were determined by the power method. $\mathrm{U}_{1}$ is normalized by dividing all its elements by the first, leaving a vector $U_{1}=\left[1, u_{2} / u_{1}, u_{3} / u_{1}, \ldots\right.$, $\left.u_{n} / u_{1}\right]$, or $U_{1}=\left[1, e_{1}, e_{2}, \ldots, e_{n}\right]$. Let $a_{1}$ be the first row of $A, a_{2}$ be the second
row, and so on. We can easily demonstrate the following equation:

which implies
$a_{1} U_{i}=\lambda_{1}$
$a_{1} U_{3}=\lambda_{2}$
so we form the matrix
$A-U_{1} \cdot a_{1}$
which zeros out the top row of the result:



The result of the process $A-U 1 \cdot a 1$ leaves an $n$ by $n$ matrix with the top row

Conmmues on p. 338

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```
PROGRAM DEFLATE;
    CONST
        MAX_SIZE = 10: (* maximum size of the matrix *)
    TYPE
        VECTOR = ARRAY(.1..MAX_SIZE.) OF REAL:
        MATRIX = ARRAY(.1..MAX_SIZE.) OF VECTOR;
    VAR
        A,U,UR,Z : MATRIX:
        B,C,E : VECTOR;
        SIZE,MAX_IT,LOOPS,L,J,NS,I : INTEGER;
        EIGENVALUE,LAST,SCALE : REAL;
    PROCEDURE INITIALIZE(VAR A,U,UR,Z: MATRIX);
        VAR
            I,J : INTEGER:
        BEGIN
            FOR I:= 1 TO MAX SIZE DO
                FOR J:= 1 TO MAX_SIZE DO
                BEGIN
                        A(.I,J.):=0;
                        U(.I,J.):=0;
                                UR(.I,J.):=0:
                                Z(.I,J.):=0;
                END;
```

        END;
    FUNCTION DONE (A,B: REAL) : BOOLEAN;
        BEGIN
            DONE \(:=(A B S(A-B)<=0.00001)\)
        END;
    PROCEDURE INPUT_MATRIX(VAR A, UR: MATRIX; VAR S: INTEGER):
        VAR
            I.J : INTEGER;
        BEGIN
            WRITE('ENTER THE SIZE OF THE MATRIX: "):
            READLN(S):
            FOR I: \(=1\) TO 5 DO
                    BEGIN
                WRITELN('ENTER ROW NUMBER' "I:4,' '):
                        FOR J:= 1 TO S DO
                        \(\operatorname{READLN}\left(A\left(. I_{,}, \mathrm{J}.\right)\right) ;\)
            END:
            UR(.1.): \(=\mathbf{A}(.1\).\() :\)
        END:
    PROCEDURE INPUT_VECTOR(VAR V:VECTOR; S:INTEGER);
        VAR
            I : INTEGER;
        BEGIN
            WRITELN('Enter initial guess of eigenvector');
            FOR I: = 1 TO S DO
                    BEGIN
                        WRITE('ENTER ELEMENT', I: 4,' ' \(;\)
                        READLN(V).I.));
                    END;
        END;
        PROCEDURE MULT_A_X_B(VAR A: MATRIX; VAR B,C:VECTOR;
                VAR SCALE: REAL; SIZEFNS: INTEGER):
                VAR
                I,J : INTEGER;
                FUNCTION MAX(A,B: REAL): REAL:
                    BEGIN
                    IF ABS (A) >ABS (B) THEN
                        MAX : \(=A\)
            FOR I: = 1 TO NS-1 DO
                    \(B\left(. I_{0}\right):=0\);
            B(.NS.): \(=1\);
        END: (* END REDUCE *)
    PROCEDURE PRINT(EIGENVALUE: REAL; VAR EIGENVECTOR: VECTOR):
        VAR
            I: INTEGER;
        BEGIN
            WRITELN('Current approximation');
            WRITELN('Eigenvalue =',EIGENVALUE:8:5);
            WRITELN ('Eigenvector: '),
            FOR I:= 1 TO STZE DO
                    WRITE(EIGENVECTOR(.I.):16:5);
            WRITELN:
        END: (* END PRINT *)
    PROCEDURE PRINT_RESULTS (EIGENVALUES: VECTOR;
            VAR EIGENMATRIX: MATRIX; SIZE: INTEGER);
        VAR
            I,J : INTEGER
        BEGIN
    
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```
Lisfing & contimued
        WRITELN('Final results');
        WRITELN('Eigenvalues'):
        FOR I:= 1 TO SI&E DO
        WRITE(EIGENVALUES(.I.):8:5):
        WRITELN,
        WRITELN('Eigenvectors are the columns: '):
        FOR I:= 1 TO SIZE DO
            BEGIN
                FOR J:= 1 TO SIZE DO
                WRITE(EIGENMATRIX(.I,J.):16:5):
            WRITELN:
            END;
    END; (* END PRINT_RESULTS *}
    BEGIN (* MAIN PROGRAM STARTS HERE *)
    WRITELN('Eigenvalues/vectors by Deflation-Power Method');
    WRITELN('by Bruce Powel Douglass'):
    WRITELN('A-Priori Software, 1983'):
    WRITELN('Initializing ...');
    INITIALIZE(A,U,UR,Z):
    INPUT_MATRIX(A,UR,SIZE);
    INPUT_VECTOR(B,SIZE) :
    WRITE('Enter maximum number of iterations: ');
    READLN(MAX_IT):
    NS:= 1;
    FOR L:= 1 TO SIZE DO
        BEGIN
        LOOPS := 0;
        LAST := 0;
        EIGENVALUE := 1;
        WHILE (LOOPS<=MAX_IT) AND NOT(DONE(LAST,EIGENVALUE)) DO
            BEGIN
            LAST := EIGENVALUE;
            MULT_A_X_B(A,B,C,SCALE,SIZE,NS):
            GET_EIGEN(B,C,SIZE,NS,EIGENVALUE,SCALE):
            (* UPDATE EIGENVECTOR *)
            FOR I:=NS TO SIZE DO
                B(.I.):=C C(.I.)/C(.NS.);
            PRINT(EIGENVALUE,B);
            LOOPS := LOOPS + 1;
        END:
        IF LOOPS>MAX_IT THEN
            WRITELN('DID NOT CONVERGEI')
        ELSE
            WRITELN('CONVERGEDI');
        Z(.L.) := B; (* STORE EIGENVECTOR OF SUBMATRIX *)
        UPDATE_VECTOR(L,NS,EIGENVALUE,C,E,UR,Z);
        IF L<SIZE THEN
            REDUCE(A,NS,SIZE,C):
        END; (* END FOR L *)
    PRINT_RESULTS(E,U,SIZE);
    END.
        MLSE ( MAX :m B 
                FOR J:= NS TO SIZE DO
                    C(.I.) &=C(.I.) + A(.I.J.)*B(.J.);
                    SCALE := MAX(SCALE,C(.I.)):
            END; (* END FOR I *)
            FOR I:= NS TO SIZE DO
                C(.I.) := C(.I.)/SCALE
    END; (* END MULT_A_X_B *)
    PROCEDURE GET_EIGEN(VAR B,C:VECTOR; SIZE,NS: INTEGER;
            VAR EIGENVALUE,SCALE: REAL):
        VAR
            X,Y : REAL;
            I : INTEGER,
        BEGIN
            X:=0; Y z= 0;
            FOR I:= NS TO SIZE DO
                BEGIN
                    X:= B(.I.)*B(.I.) + X;
                    Y :=C(.I.)*B(.I.) + Y;
                END:
            EIGENVALUE := SCALE*Y/X;
        END; (* END GET_EIGEN *)
        PROCEDURE UPDATE_VECTOR(L,NS: INTEGER; VAR EIGEN:REAL;
            VAR C,E: VECTOR; VAR UR,Z: MATRIX);
            VAR
```


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| Lasting a connmued ```I,J : INTEGER: SUM,T: REAL; BEGIN E(.L.) := EIGEN; FOR I:= NS TO SI2E DO C(.I.) := B(.I.)/B(.NS.): FOR I:= L-1 DOWNTO 1 DO BEGIN SUM := 0;  FOR J:= 1 TO SIZE DO SUM := SUM + UR(.I,J.)*B(.J.); IF SUM<>O THEN BEGIN T:= (EIGEN-E(*I*))/SUM; FOR J:= 1 TO SIZE DO B(.J.):= Z(.I,J.)+T*B(.J.); END (* END IF *) END; (* END FOR I *) FOR I:= 1 TO SIZE DO U(.I,L.):= B(.I.) % END; (* END UPDATE_VECTOR *) PROCEDURE REDUCE(VAR A:MATRIX; VAR NS:INTEGER; SIZE:INTEGER; VAR C:VECTOR); VAR I,J : INTEGER; DF : MATRIX; BEGYN FOR I:= NS TO SIZE DO FOR J:= NS TO SIZE DO DF(.I_J.):= C(.I.)*A(.NS,J.): FOR I:= NS TO SIZE DO FOR J:= NS TO SIZE DO A(.I,J.):=A(.I,J.)-DF(.I,J.); NS := NS + 1; FOR I:= NS TO SIZE DO UR(.NS,I.) ;=A(.NS,I_);``` |
| :---: |


| Eigenvalues |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22.4069 | 7.51783 | 4.84594 | 1.32684 | $-1.09688$ |
| Eigenvectors (colurnns) |  |  |  |  |
| 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
| 1.2299 | 1.2875 | -. 5792 | -. 3443 | -1.1582 |
| 1.8425 | $-.6173$ | 1.1378 | -. 0552 | -1.1585 |
| 2.3467 | -. 1514 | -. 2108 | $-2.0012$ | 0.9081 |
| 2.2620 | -. 4818 | $-.8335$ | 1.8675 | 0.1911 |
| Eigenvectors (columns) |  |  |  |  |
| 0.245878 | 0.550962 | 0.547173 | $-.341013$ | -. 469358 |
| 0.302397 | 0.709353 | -. 316931 | 0.117402 | 0.543634 |
| 0.45301 | $-.3401$ | 0.622593 | 0.018811 | 0.543765 |
| 0.576998 | - . 083417 | -. 115339 | 0.682444 | -. 426239 |
| 0.556187 | -. 265456 | -. 465066 | --. 636844 | -. 089681 |
| Eigenvalue errors |  |  |  |  |
| -.00002 | -. 00411 | 0.00301 | 0.00021 | 0.00029 |
| Eigenvector errors |  |  |  |  |
| 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| $-.00000$ | 0.00009 | 0.00436 | -. 000097 | -. 00142 |
| 0.00020 | -. 00008 | -. 000448 | 0.00078 | 0.00069 |
| 0.00018 | 0.00001 | -. 00027 | . 00040 | 0.00037 |
| 0.00019 | 0.00002 | 0.00057 | 0.00077 | 0.00069 |

Fig. 2. Computed Eigenpairs from $5 \times 5$ matrix

## Continued from p. 334

all zeros. After a little algebra, if $\lambda$ is an eigenvalue of the smaller ( $n-1$ ) by ( $n-1$ ) submatrix $B$, then it is also an
eigenvalue of A , the original matrix. B is a deflated matrix to which you can now apply the power method to find the
next most dominant eigenvalue.
Producing the eigenvectors is a little more difficult. The power method applied to matrix $B$ produces an eigenvalue $\lambda_{2}$ and corresponding eigenvector V. Because V has only $\mathrm{n}-1$ elements, put a zero in the first position, so that it has a total of $n$ elements. However, $V$ is not, in general, an eigenvector of $A$; it is a linear combination of the most dominant eigenvector and the next most dominant eigenvector. In fact, we can show that

$$
\mathrm{U}_{2}=\mathrm{U}_{1} \cdot \mathrm{IV}
$$

where

$$
t=\left(\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{2}\right) /\left(a_{1} \cdot V\right)
$$

( $\mathrm{U}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{U}_{2}$ are the most dominant and next most dominant eigenvectors).

If you compute a third submatrix, C , then the power method produces $\lambda_{3}$ (an eigenvalue of A ) and V (a linear combination of $\mathrm{U}_{1}, \mathrm{U}_{2}$, and $\mathrm{U}_{3}$ ). You can iteratively proceed until you've determined all eigenvalues and vectors. The Basic code in - Program Listing 3 does this, as does the Pascal in Program Listing 4.

The eigenvectors are computed along with the eigenvalues, as in the straight power method. However, to come up with an eigenvector to the original matrix, you must recursively compute the eigenvectors by determining the vector corresponding to the current eigenvector of the next smallest submatrix that is an eigenvector of the next largest submatrix, until you are back to your original matrix. Easier to compute than to say!

Using the deflation programs, you can compute the eigenvalues and their corresponding eigenvectors from real matrices. If the eigenvalues are complex, the programs have a lot of trouble. But if they are all real, as is the case with a symmetric matrix, the program finds reasonable answers.

For example, run the deflation program for the following matrix:
$\left|\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 & 6 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 & 9\end{array}\right|$

The actual answers are in Fig. 1. The first row holds the eigenvalues in the order they are computed, from largest
to smallest. The column vectors below each eigenvalue are the corresponding eigenvectors.

Figure 2 shows the results returned from the deflation program. The eigenvectors produced by the deflation programs are scaled with respect to the first element. Let's "unscale" them, and compare the computed results with the actual results (see Fig. 3).

Figure 4 shows the error associated with the computed eigenvalues and eigenvectors. The eigenvectors tend to be more accurate the earher they are computed. The same is also true for the eigenvectors, but the eigenvalues are normally more accurate than the eigenvectors. (I determined the error by subtracting the computed values from the actual values.)

For larger matrices, the deflation method is limited by accumulated round-off error, Since numerical error occurs during deflation, each deflation matrix is in error. This means the coefficients of the deflated matrix are slightly inaccurate.

The next deflated matrix includes
local error produced by deflation, and the error associated with the previous deflation step. This is called accumulated round-off error. It means there is an upper limit on the number of deflations you can do and still come up with a reasonable answer. Certainly, the 10th eigenvalue is suspect. The error accumulates at different rates depending on the nature of the matrix. If the matrix is ill-conditioned, error accumulates more rapidly.

One way out of this mess is to use the deflation method to obtain initial estimates of the eigenvalues and eigenvectors, and then apply the inverse power method to get better estimates of the true answers.

The inverse power method works just like the power method. You might recall that the power method finds the largest eigenvalue and its corresponding eigenvector. It is easy to prove that the smallest eigenvalue of a given matrix is the reciprocal of the matrix's largest inverse. After inverting the matrix, you can find the smallest eigenvalue of the original matrix by applying the power
method to it.
With a little trickery, you can use the inverse power method to find any eigenvalue of the original matrix, provided that you have a decent estimate of it (here's where the deflation method comes in).

Let $\alpha$ be the estimate for the ith eigenvalue (it needn't be either the largest or the sinallest). Then, if $\lambda$ is the true value of the eigenvalue in question, $\alpha-\lambda$ should be small. Since the inverse power method finds the smallest eigenvalue of the original matrix (or the largest of its inverse), then $1 /(\alpha-\lambda)$ is the largest eigenvalue of the inverse. Thus, applying the power method to the inverse of the matrix shifted by a zeros in on the eigenvalue desired. Rather than invert the matrix $A$, you would invert the matrix ( $\mathrm{A}-\alpha \mathrm{I}$ ), where I is the identity matrix. The matrix $\mathbf{A}-\alpha \mathrm{l}$ is the matrix A in which the diagonal elements ( $\mathrm{A}(1,1), \mathrm{A}(2,2)$, etc.) all have a subtracted. Then you can invert this matrix, and apply the power method to get a better approximation of the eigenvalue.


Now you can develop 2-80 based, stand-alone devices such as games. robots, instruments and peripheral controllers, by using your TRS-80 as a development system. The DEVELOPMATE plugs into the expansion connector of your TRS-80 and adds PROM PROGRAMMING and IN-CIRCUIT-EMULATION capabilities to your system (with or without expansion interface)

Complete instructions and sample schematics are included to help you design your own simple stand-alone microcomputer systems. THESE SYSTEMS CAN BE AS SIMPLE AS FOUR ICs: one TTL circuit for clock and reset. a 2-80, an EPROM, and one peripheral interface chip.
When the In-Circuit-Emulation cable is plugged into the $Z-80$ socket of your stand-alone system, the systern becomes a part of your TRS-80: You can use the full power of your editor/assembler's debug and trace program to check out both the hardware and the software. Simple test loops can be used to check out the nardware. then the system program can be run to debug the logic of your stand-alone device.

Since the program is kept in TRS-80 RAM, changes can be made quickly and easily. When your stand-alone device works as desired, you use the Developmate's PROM PROGRAMMER to copy the program into a PROM. With this PROM. and a Z-80 in place of the emulation cable, your stand-alone device will work by itself.

The DEVELOPMATE is extremely compact: Both the PROM programmer and the In -Circuit-Emulator are in one small plastic box only $3.2^{\prime \prime} \times 5.4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{A}$ line-plug mounted power supply is included The PROM programmer has a "personality module" which defines the voltages and connections of the PROM so that future devices can be accommodated. However, the system comes with a "universal" personality module which handles 2758, 2508 (8K), 2716, 2516 (16K), 2532 (32K), as well as the new electrically alterable 2816 and 48016 ( 16 K EEPROMs)

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The bugbears of Load 80 are Assem-bly-language programs. You shouldn't be intimidated by them, though-it's easy to run a program labelled /SRC.

To run an Assembly-language program, you must own an editor/assembler. Editor/assemblers are supplied on disk or on tape; buy one that runs on your model TRS-80. If you never use disks, a tape editor/assembler is what you want. If you always use disks, get a disk editor/assembler. If you usually use disks but buy Load 80 on a cassette, you need a disk editor/assembler that supports tape I/O.

## Load 80 Cassette:

## Cassette Editor/Assembler

Following the directions in your editor/assembler manual, load the editor/assembler.

Use your ears to find the beginning of the program you wish to load.

Enter the Load command-it should be some variation of L file <enter>. Your editor/assembler manual has the correct syntax.

Play the Load 80 cassette. A good load displays flashing stars in the upper right corner of the screen.

Check the listing. Most editor/assemblers use the command P\#:* to PEEK at the buffer from beginning (\#) to end (*). Check your editor/assembler's manual for proper syntax. The listing should scroll across the screen.

Assemble the listing using the A command. At the Ready Cassette prompt, place a blank cassette in your tape recorder, set it to record, and press the

# Meet the bugbears 

enter key. The computer then writes the assembled code to your tape.

Use the tape of the assembled code as a system tape. (See your computer manual if you have questions about how to do this.) Read the 80 Micro article accompanying the Load 80 program to find out more about the program.

## Load 80 Cassette: Radio Shack Disk Editor/Assembler

Boot the Editor/Assembler disk. The Editor/Assembler manual's appendix has a section on the TPSRC utility. Read it.

Use your ears to find the beginning of the program you wish to enter.

At the DOS prompt, type TPSRC and press enter. The tape source-code utility is engaged. It offers two options; you wish to engage option 1-read a source tape.

Play the Load 80 cassette. The file name appears at the lower left corner of the screen. When the tape is finished, the TPSRC utility automatically saves the program to disk and creates a new file on your disk named file/SRC.

Use the A command to assemble the listing. This creates a file on your disk

| Index | Page | Article | File Spec | Comments | (see Reload 80, April 1983, p. 404) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Side 1 |  |  |  |  | Tape |
| A |  |  | COPYRGHT/BAS | Tape Only | Computer Applications Unlimited |
| B | 120 | Muddy Pig Simulator | PIGS/BAS | None | T-ZAL |
| C | 226 | Attack of the TRS-80 | TRSI/BAS | None | Model III only |
| D | 226 | Attack of the TRS-80 | TRS2/BAS | None | Mumford Micro Systerns |
| E | 182 | Micro-Melodies | MELODY/BAS | None | Instant Assembler (tape version) |
| F | 86 | Armageddon | ARMAGEDN/BAS | None | Models I and III |
| G | 92 | Lost On the Great Barrier Reef | BARRIER/BAS | None | Radio Shack |
| Side 2 |  |  |  |  | Series 1, Editor/Assembler- |
| H | 268 | Light Cycle | LGHTCYCL/BAS | None | Cassette |
| 1 | 212 | Collegiate Capers | PCHASE/BAS | None | Models I and III |
| J | 256 | Strip Blackjack August 1983 Load 80 Dire | STRIPBJ/BAS ciory | None | A Sampling of Editor/Assemblers (in alphabetical order) |

## RELOADBO

to find out how its tape source code utility works. Follow the directions.

Then follow the instructions above for the Radio Shack Disk Editor/ Assembler.
Load 80 Disk: Disk Editor/Assembler (Not Radio Shack)

Place your editor/assembler disk in one drive and your Load 80 disk in another. Load your editor/assembler. (See your editor/assembler's manual if you're uncertain about this procedure.)

Use the L (Load) command to load the selected source code program into the editor/assembler.

Use the P command to check the listing you've just loaded. Most editor/assemblers use P\#:* to PEEK at the buffer from beginning (\#) to end (*).

## 'Read the 80 Micro article to find out more about the program."

Assemble the listing by using the A command. This will create a new file on your disk named file/CMD.

The assembled program runs from the disk operating system (DOS) prompt according to the author's instructions in 80 Micro.

## Load 80 Disk: Radio Shack <br> Disk Editor/Assembler

To run Load 80 disk source code programs with a Radio Shack Editor/Assembler, use a conversion program. (We published one in Reload 80, April 1983, p. 404. It is available on the Load 80 tape or disk, or you can type it in from the listing.)
The Load 80-to-Radio Shack (L80TORS/BAS) program is in Basic and allows single-drive conversions. Run it as you run any Basic program and convert your selected source-code program.

Place your Editor/Assembler disk in one drive and the disk with the selected source-code program in the other.

Follow the directions given above to run a Load 80 disk source-code program with a disk Editor/Assembler.

Please note: You must convert Load 80 disk source-code programs to Radio Shack format to assemble with a Radio Shack disk Editor/Assembler.

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## 200-Megabyte Bank

The Bank, Coryus Systems' new microcomputer mass memory device, stores up to 200 megabytes of data on a removable tape cartridge. The unit costs $\$ 2,195$, and is available for delivery in September.

Computers perceive The Bank as a Winchester disk drive, which it resembles in size and price. However, it stores data on a continuous loop of 100 -track magnetic tape enclosed in a $51 / 2$-inchsquare cartridge.

Three cartridge sizes are planned- $60 \mathrm{Mb}, 100 \mathrm{Mb}$, and 200 Mb , the last with a capacity equivalent to $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ single-sided, double-density floppy disks. The Bank is random-access; individual files are addressed and loaded either onto a disk or into the computer itself.

According to Corvus, the unit will be most popular in network applications, particularly those which require very large amounts of on-line data without exceptional speed. The 200 Mb cartridge takes an average of 10 sec onds to find data, then transfers it at up to 60 K per second.

The Bank locates files in the order they appear on the tape, not in the order of requests; with a number of users (up to 64 on Corvus' Omninet system) simultaneously accessing files, the continuously looping tape produces access times nearly as fast as a busy Winchester.

Information is available from Corvus Systems Inc., 2029 O'Toole Ave., San Jose, CA 95131, 408-9467700 .

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 56$

## A Safe Outlet

Four 15-amp, 125 V ac multiple outlet strips are
available from SGL Waber Electric. The strips feature an on/off switch and circuit breaker protection, and are designed to detect dangerous ground fault currents caused by moisture, improper or faulty connections, or worn insulation.

Each strip sells for $\$ 63.40$ (four outlets and a 6 -foot cord), $\$ 66.70$ (four outlets and a 15 -foot cord), $\$ 70.45$ (eight outlets and a 6 -foot cord), and $\$ 73.80$ (eight outlets and a 15 -foot cord). They are available from SGL Waber Electric, 300 Harvard Ave., Westville, NJ 08093, 609-456-54

Reader Service

## New Det-Matrix Printers

Japan Digital Laboratory (JDL) exports two dot-matrix printers to the U.S. market. Both feature 180-by 180-dot graphics resolution, condensed and expanded characters, and a bidirectional print head. Both printers have an Intel 8085 chip for Centronics parallel and RS232C serial ports.

The JDL P200 $(\$ 2,149)$ uses automatic cassette sheet feed; its 16 - by $24-\mathrm{d}$ \$t (single-
pass) matrix prints at 70 cps in elite format, 58 cps in pica format. The friction-feed JDL P700 $(\$ 2,099)$ also offers a 145 cps data processing mode.

For more information, contact Pacific Technology Services, 332 Pine St., San Francisco, CA 94104, 415-956-3926.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 567$

## Five More Tracks

Model I owners who use TRSDOS 2.3 with 40 -track drives are wasting 12 K of space per disk-the storage difference between 35 and 40 tracks. CVT3540 is software that formats the additional tracks and patches TRSDOS 2.3 to recognize and use the extra capacity.

The operating system continues to work with 35 -track disks, and no files are disturbed in formatting tracks 35 through 39. The utility checks the system code to prevent incorrectly patching a nonstandard DOS.

CVT3540 is supplied on cassette for unprotected transfer to disk. It costs $\$ 17.50$ from Mysoft Computer Software, P.O. Box 417, Arroyo Grande, CA


93420, 805-481-3992.
Reader Service $\curvearrowleft 559$

## II/12/16 Disassembler

Disassern is a Z80A program that disassembles Model II program files, converting the binary code to Assembly source code. Output takes place through the screen, printer, and/or a source file.

The hold key starts and stops the display scroll. The Fl key orders a printout. Descriptive error messages help trace mistakes.
The program requires 15 K of memory. It includes patches for TRSDOS 2.0a that let you disassemble any Radio Shack program file and view the entire memory while using the Debug monitor. With Tandy's Thinline utility, it can be converted to TRSDOS 2.0b for the Models 12 and 16.

Disassem costs $\$ 49.99$ from K \& S Associates, 202 Park Ave., Bloomfield, CT 06002, 203-243-3321.

Reader Service - 576

## Logic Analyzer

The OmniLegic LA-1680 works with a 48 K Model I or III te provide features normally found in logic analyzers costing $\$ 10,0 \omega$ or more. Its interactive menus and help routines make complex digital analysis easy.

The LA-1680 can collect 1,000 data samples on each of 16 channels. In addition to triggering modes, such as And/Or/Not on data or glitch (with trigger point located anywhere in its 1,000 -word sample memory) the unit features triggering modes like absence of repetitive event and delay by event or time (from 1 microsecond to 30 seconds). The system uses internal or external clocks as fast as 20 MHz ; both clock and trigger out-

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When a BASIC program changes a string (words, names, descrip tions), it moves it to a new place in memory, and leaves a hole in the old place Eventtally, ail avaiable memory gets used up and BASIC has to push the strongs togather to tree up some space. This takes time. Lots of time. The computer steps ruining for seconds or minates, and you may even think t's, "crashed"
Yest String compression is what's been causing aft those intolerable detays. The keyboard won't work, and until all the stiligs have been coliected, you just have to-sit and wait: Then things run for a while, until string compression is needed again. And again.
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## HOW WELL DOES IT WORK?

If you use it with a BASIC program that has only a fow stimgs. very liftle time is wasted in string compression, and TRASHMAN will be only slighty hefpfut But, in programs that use hundreds or thousadds of strings, macluding large string arfays. TRASHMAN is lust what you need If you have any remaining dousts, just look at The chat, and then get yoursell a copy as fast as possible.

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The unit costs $\$ 1,250$ from OmniLogic Inc., P.O. Box 87, Renton, WA 98057, 206-271-2000. A Model L/III demo disk of LA-1680 displays is $\$ 5$.

Reader Service $\sim 568$

## Custom Screen Utility

Scrnwrtr is a Model I/III utility that lets you design specially formatted screens for use in Basic programs. Once a screen is designed, pressing the enter key saves it to disk; subroutines are included for later recall.

The design process uses a floating, nondestructive cursor controlled by arrow keys. A corner display constantly shows the cursor's numerical location, and the shift and arrow keys move lines of text.

The program costs $\$ 19.95$ from K \& L Software, P.O.

Box 39093, Northbridge Station, Charleston, SC 29407, 803-552-9990.

Reader Service $\sim 554$

## Graphics for LNW

The Chart-Ex program lets LNW80 computers plot highresolution bar, line, and pie charts on the screen and print them on an Epson MX-70, -80 , or -100 printer with Graftrax.

Data is entered from the keyboard or users' VisiCalc or other files. Chart-Ex plots up to three variables, and offers eight printer output selections.

Chart-Ex costs $\$ 89.95$ plus $\$ 2.25$ postage (California residents add 6.5 percent sales tax). It is available from Erb Computer Systems, 10840

Hunter Ave., Whittier, CA 90601, 213-699-6684.

Reader Service 561

## Software Library

TRS-80 users, as well as Apple, IBM, Atari, and CP/M buffs, can borrow programs from the Electric Bookshelf, a member-owned collection of microcomputer software. There are no membership fees required to join.

For a membership application and list of available prograns, write The Electric Bookshelf, P.O. Box 1409, Norcross, CiA 30071.

Reader Service $\quad 555$

## Office Dot-Matrix

The Mannesmann Tally MT 1800 is a multifunction printer designed for sinall business systems with large print runs. Besides offering letter-quality printing at 50 cps and draft work at 200 cps, it operates at a low 52 decibels.

Two letter-quality fonts are included, with additional fonts available in kit form. A graphics option provides three different dot densities and tone gradations from gray to solid black.

A quick-tear assembly allows individual fanfold forms to be removed without

[^5]wasting the next form. Automatic front feed controls the printing and formatting of pre-cut foims, and a bottom feed accommodates adhesive labels or heavy paper stocks.

The MI 1800 sells for \$1,995 from Mannesmann Tally, 8301 South 180th, Kent, WA 98032, 206-2515524.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 560$

## Touch Me in the Morning

WattsOut is a 2 - by 3 -inch anti-static device that attaches to your micro's keyboard and a ground. The words "Touch Me" are prominently displayed on its surface; follow its suggestion before using the keyboard, and charges that could cause data errors and circuit damage are harmlessly drawn away.

According to the manufacturer, WattsOut's $\$ 9.95$ price makes it a bargain compared to anti-static mats and sprays. It is available from WattsOut lnc., 2020 S. Oneida \#201, Denver, CO 80224, 303-759-3880.

Reader Service $\quad 562$

## Hard-Disk Xenix

Aton International has announced support of the mul-ti-user Xenix operating system on Model II, 12, and 16 micros equipped with Tandy's 8- or 12-megabyte hard disks.

Aton CP/M 2.2 allows users to share different operating systems on the same Winchester. CP/M and either Xenis or TRSDOS can be booted up, allowing access to both Xenix's multi-user capability and CP/M's vast software library on one hard disk. Flawed sectors, bad tracks, and other problems are automatically detected and fixed.

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Hello thayuh. This is Eben Flow, proprietor of the Fish or Cut Bait Company, buyer and seller of lobstah bait for 49 years. My hobbies are collecting linoleum samples, squashing flies and playing pac-person on my home computer.
But here on Martinicus Rock, off the coast of Maine, the power can be a tad erratic. So, to cure the brownout and blackout problems, and to keep them spikes and surges off my picture tube, I got me a MAYDAY Uninterruptible Power Supply from SUN RESEARCH. Them fellas fixed me up real good and real light on my pocketbook, too. Got me a MAYDAY for my mini-calcaputer with a voltage regulator and everything for only 32.5 clams. They even included the battery in a nice waterproof box. Handy out here, you know. Now, if MAYDAY would only keep them sea dogs out of my barrel. .
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## COMPUTERWARE

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NEW PRODUCTS


RS-232 Multi-Adapter

Aton CP/M 2.2, the hard disk adaptation, and documentation. Xenix must be purchased separately from Radio Shack. A hard disk upgrade for current Aton CP/M owners is $\$ 100$.
For more information, contact Aton International Inc., 260 Brooklyn Ave., San Jose, CA 95128, 408-5549922.

Reader Service $\sim 569$

## RS-232 Multi-Adapter

B \& B Electronics' MultiAdapter has one male and two female RS-232 connectors, with pins 2-25 connected to socket strips. The male connector's LEDs monitor the status of pins 2-6, 8, and 20. Two spare LEDs are connected to their own socket strip; they can connect to any pin.

With 20 jumper wires included, the unit costs $\$ 79.95$ plus $\$ 1.75$ shipping and handling from B \& B Electronics, P.O. Box 475, Mendota, IL 61342, 815-539-5827.

Reader Service $\sim 551$

June's New Products section gave the bulk wholesale price for Head Computer Products' disk drive cleaning kit (p. 364). The suggested retail price is $\$ 34.95$.

## Disks Tabs and Boxes

Lewis Computer Supply Co. (38211 Logan Drive, Fremont, CA 94536, 415-7921531) offers Super Tabs, adhesive disk labels that extend from the drive opening, letting you see which disk is in which drive at all times. The tabs come in six colors, and cost $\$ 2.50$ per sheet of 12 .

The firm also supplies acrylic disk cabinets with file dividers. A 12 -inch file ( $\$ 49.95$ ) will hold 90 disks; a 6 -inch one ( $\$ 34.95$ ) holds 45. Bronze, green, red, or blue cabinets are available for an extra $\$ 3$ each.

Reader Service $\sim 573$

## Faster CoCo Cassettes

Fastape is a machine-language utility for the Color Computer that doubles the speed of cassette operations. It allows full use of the CoCo's high-speed mode, can read tapes accidentally saved at high speed, and allows speed mode to be changed with a control key for automatically adjusting cassette and printer parameters.
The program is transparent to Basic, features controlkey entry of common Basic commands, and takes only $1 / 2 \mathrm{~K}$ of available memory. It sells for $\$ 21.95$ from SpectroSystems, 11111 N. Kendall


Olivetii PR2300

Drive, Suite A108, Miami, FL 33176, 305-274-3899.

Reader Service - 570

## \$560 Ink-jet Printer

Ink-jet technology, usually reserved for large and expensive printers, is now available in a 12 -pound, 15 - by $101 / 2-$ by $41 / 2$-inch package costing $\$ 560$.

The Docutel/Olivetti PR2300 uses a single-jet printing head to direct carbon particles onto standard paper in a 7 - by 7 -dot matrix. The paper is sensitized with electric impulses in the form of the desired character or graphics pattern; it attracts and permanently affixes carbon particles to the paper. The process is similar to that used in dry-paper copying machines.

The unit prints all 96 ASCII characters, with seven other symbol or foreign-language sets software selectable. It operates at up to 110 cps at 10,12 , or 15 pitch, with six or eight lines per inch. Normal, compressed, double height, double width, and bold printing are available, as is single or double underlining. Graphics are supported at 110 horizontal and 216 vertical points per inch.
The printer uses a standard Centronics or RS-232C interface. It is sold by Docutel/

Olivetti Corp., 155 White Plains Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591, 914-631-8100.

Reader Service -571

## Model III Artistry

Draw (\$29.95) is a graphics and text program on disk for the 48 K Model III. It lets you draw designs on the screen using cursor control keys, special commands, and automatic drawing routines, and include text and special characters in the drawing. Displays can be saved to disk and included in other programs.

Printing options include three print sizes, single or double strike, border size, and automatic line, circle, fill in, and overlay. Error messages and "bail-out" routines prevent displays from being spoiled or lost accidentally. The disk includes 10 sample displays.

Kwikdraw (\$74.95) is a fast machine-code version of Draw with expanded features. Routines are included to move, duplicate, and erase figures or text and to move the entire screen with or without wraparound. Material is saved to or retrieved from 10 RAM buffers, and eight menu/help screens are instantly available.

The programs run under TRSDOS 1.3 and support Epson MX printers. They are

Cominues on p. 352


## DATA TRAC / C-05, C-10, C-20



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| Signature |  |
| Computer make \& model | Disk? $(y / n)$ |

## acc-3s UMLIMHCD



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> "Percom" Quality for your "Model III"
> Nothing but the best for your "Model lll". Percom internally mounted drive systems: including 4 drive controller with gold edge connectors, double density disk drive or drives, all hardware and cabling. A free copy of DOS Plus 3.4 is also included with every first drive purchase. TFD 340N1 one drive single sided double-density $\$ 449.00$ TFD 340 N 2 two drive single sided double-density $\$ 699.00$

## Brand Spankin' New! SALE Dual Headed Drives for the Price of Flippies!

Now you can have a *dual headed "PERCOM" Drive System for your "Model III!!

TFD344N1 One drive dual headed double-density $\$ 560.00$ TFD344N2 Two disk dual headed double-density $\$ 860.00$ *completely compatible with programs existing on single sided or double sided diskettes.

# WE HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN THE "MODEL I'" <br> You have a good system and you just don't want to sell out to a Model III-Upgrade with the Percom Doubler II, the overwhelming favorite double density adapter for over 2 years! Simply piug the adapter into your expansion interface and run either single or double-density programs. Comes complete with FREE DOS Plus 3.4 but will also run with LDOS NEW DOS 80 and TRS DOS. <br> Upgrade your Model I to Double Density - New Low Price \$129.95 <br> For "TRS 80 Model I \& III" - Super Utility \& V30 - <br> $\$ 55.45$ <br> Percom Hard Disk - Quality for your System *works with existing floppy drives <br> * can be daisy-chained up to four hard disks <br> * DOS Plus 4.0 or LDOS included FREE - <br> Reg. from $\$ 2495$ <br> Now hrom $\$ 1395.00$ Can be used for Model II*, III*, "Apple II" or "IBM PC"' computers. 

SATISFIED GUARANTEED! If you're not completely satisfied with your Access Unlimited Disk Drive, return it within 15 days for a full refund. All our drives have a comprehensive 90 -day limited warranty.

## SPECIALS OF THE MONTH:

## NEW "Star Gemini" Printer

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- 26


## Continued from p. 349

sold by Lichen Software, 6603 N. Lee St., Spokane, WA 99207, 208-664-6516.

Reader Service -563

## Model III Business Kit

Business Multi-Pack is a collection of programs for the 48 K Model III. It includes sales forecasting (arithmetic average, regression analysis, and futures analysis), economic order quantity determination, inventory analysis, and several business utilities. Also included are price determination for a desired profit margin, present and future value of a preset sum, an amortization schedule, and a perpetual calendar.
The disk sells for $\$ 99.95$ from Single Source Solution, 2699 Clayton Road, Concord, CA 94519, 415-6800202.

Reader Service -577

## Two High-Resolution Monitors

Two compact display monitors for personal computers are available from Comrex International.

The CR-5400 is a 9 -inch monitor with a resolution of 800 lines per inch and a price of under $\$ 200$; the 12 -inch CR-5600 has a resolution of 1,000 lines per inch and costs less than $\$ 230$. Both are offered with a choice of green, yellow-green, or amber images on an anti-glare tube.

For more information, contact Comrex International Inc., 3701 Skypark Drive, Torrance, CA 90505, 213-373-0280.

Reader Service $\quad 578$

## CoCo Communication Course

Introduction to Data Communication is a tutorial for beginners and hobbyists


Comrex CR-5400 Monitor
that explains the fundamental concepts and technical jargon of computer communications.

The lessons are organized into four parts with a test at the end. Topics covered include the RS-232, DB25 connectors, full and half duplex, synchronous and asynchronous data, types of modulation, and direct-connect and acoustic modems. Examples and diagrams are given on screen.

The tutorial runs on a 16 K Color Computer. It costs $\$ 17.95$ (cassette) or $\$ 22.95$ disk, plus $\$ 2$ shipping, from Computerware, Box 668, 4403 Manchester Ave., Encinitas, CA 92024, 619-4363512.

Reader Service -564

## Soundplus

Soundplus (\$79.95) is a sound and communications



device for the Models I and III. It connects between the cassette port and up to two cassette recorders, and provides 300 baud serial communications for terminals, printers, modems, and other RS-232C devices.

Its amplifier and speaker reproduce sound from games and other programs, and monitor cassette signals to determine the start of programs and detect data dropouts. All features are switchselectable to eliminate cable swaps.

Soundplus measures 5 by 5 by $21 / 2$ inches; it is compatible with Radio Shack's cassette communication software or its own communications program, Complus ( $\$ 10$ to registered Soundplus owners, $\$ 39.95$ to others).

It is available from Beaver Electronics, P.O. Box 13291, Salem, OR 97309. Include $\$ 4$ shipping and handling for mail orders.

Reader Service $\sim 558$

## Add-a-Voice

16K Color Computer owners can add voice output to Basic programs with Add-aVoice, a machine-language utility with a vocabulary of 25 digitally recorded words. Extended Color Basic is not required.
Two simple commands select a word and vocalize it through the television speaker. Two sets of words are available: The game set includes words such as "I," "got," and "stop." The quiz set features "yes," "no," "right," and so on. A program with one word set and driver takes only 4 K of memory.

Add-a-Voice costs $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 1$ shipping and handling (cassette) from H.I.B., 3505 Hutch Place, Chevy Chase, MD 20815, 301-6561825 (phone after 6 p.m.).

Reader Service $\quad 572$

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| s9. ${ }^{95}{ }_{\text {ea }}{ }^{\text {s }} 107.46{ }^{\text {doz }}$ | $\$ 24,99$ | $\$ 2=90$ |
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## Programmable RS-232 Translator

The PCT-100 is a userconfigurable RS-232 interface that uses two bidirectional RS-232 ports and a built-in communications language to perform virtually any translation algorithm.

The unit provides terminal or printer emulation; compatibility and macro-function keys for word processing or other software packages, DEC or IBM family compatibility, type-ahead and data buffering, and baud rate and handshake protocol conver-
sion. A single unit without power supply sells for $\$ 369$.

For more information, contact Method Systems Inc., 19751 S. Lakeshore Blvd., Euclid, OH 44119, 216-531-0404.

Reader Service $\quad 574$

## \$19.95 DBMS

Memory Jogger is a database management system for home, personal, or smallbusiness use. Up to six retrieval keywords or identifiers can be specified for each note or record; one or more (using And/Or) keywords ac-

## DIFFERENT TRACK



Printer-Stilts
Want your printer to stand above the crowd? Put it on Printer-Stilts, a set of four rubber-tipped aluminum legs that elevate an Epson MX-70/80 or MX-100 by several inches. The stilts leave space for several hundred sheets of fanfold paper, and tilt the printer for easy viewing of controls and text.

Installation is a simple matter of inserting the legs into the printer housing recesses. No tools are required. You can have a quadruped Epson for $\$ 9.95$ plus $\$ 2$ postage and handling from Datatek Inc., Dept. 100, P.O. Box 5956, Shreveport, LA 71135, 318-868-2241. Specify MX-70/80 or MX-100.

Reader Service $\quad 565$

New Products listings are based on information supplied in manufacturers' press releases. 80 Micro has not tested or reviewed these products and cannot guarantee any claims.
cess information.
The menu-driven program requires a 48 K Model I or III with one disk drive. It sells for $\$ 19.95$ from Micro Software, 205 Dumaine Court, Suite 105, Fort Walton Beach, FL 32548, 904-862-5588.

Reader Service $\curvearrowleft 579$

## Making Transparent Sorts Visible

Pulse Software's Transparent Sort program is a graphics demonstration of the Shell-Metzner sort, an efficient Basic sorting subroutine.

Although the subroutine is only 16 lines long, how and why it works can be a mystery to beginning Basic programmers. The Pulse program shows the compare/ swap process as it happens, with a display of 26 letters being sorted into alphabetical order. Arrows indicate the letters being compared, and a top-of-screen display shows a continuously updated table of statistics and variables. A comment at the bottom of the screen explains the line being executed.
The Level II program is available on 16 K cassette ( $\$ 14.95$ ) or 32 K disk ( $\$ 19.95$ ) for the Models I/III. For more information, contact Pulse Software, P.O. Box 1086, Freehold, NJ 07728.

Reader Service $\sim 557$

## Build Your Own Disks

Dual Density Formatter is a Model I/III disk utility that formats track zero, sector zero in single density and track zero, sector one in double density. The machine-language program requires no hardware modifications.

It sells for $\$ 29.95$ from Applied 80 Softwares, 18 Ivy Lane, Cherry Hill, NJ 08002, 609-482-6864.

Reader Service $m 575$

## Look Out Below

Subterranean Encounter is an adventure for the Models I and III that combines the standard text format and two-word commands with graphics illustrations of each location.
The objective is to gain access to the wizard's forbidden castle and collect the treasures within. Lots of nasty surprises await on the subterranean levels, and you'll need logic, luck, and a taste for bad puns to survive.

The adventure requires 32 K of memory. It sells for $\$ 24.95$ (disk) or $\$ 22.95$ (cassette) from Toucan Software, 4024 Canonero Court, Fair Oaks, CA 95628, 916-9664241.

Reader Service $\sim 552$

## Model 16 Spreadsheet

EasyCalc is an electronic spreadsheet program for Model 16s using the TRS-DOS-16 operating system. Written in Cobol, it is designed for fast format plánning, so that "what if" questions are answered in minutes rather than hours.

The system features a window mode for data entry and rule modification, and defines rules by columns and rows as well as by individual cells. Multiple spreadsheets can be designed and saved into a menu with password protection.

Since EasyCalc is both command-driven and menudriven, spreadsheet set-up, data entry, and format and data editing are quick and simple. Its object code takes roughly 50 K of memory; finished files require the same amount.

The program sells for $\$ 395$ from Datamate Co., 4135 South 100th East Ave., Suite 101, Tulsa, OK 74145, 918664.7276.

Reader Service $\sim 553$

If you guessed that a Practical Peripherals Microbuffer ${ }^{\text {tw }}$ printer buffer saves time, you're right. For the way it works, this inexpensive product is the most practical addition to your microcomputer system ever.

With Microbuffer, you don't have to wait for your printer to finish before you resume using your computer. Data is received and stored at fast speeds, then released from Microbuffer's memory to your printer. This is called buffering. The more you print, the more productive it makes your workflow.

Depending on the version of Microbuffer, these buffering capacities range from a useful 8 K of random access memory - big enough for 8,000 characters of storage - up to a very large 256 K enough for 256,000 characters of storage.

Practical Peripherals makes stand-alone Microbuffers for any computer and printer combi-
nation, including add-on units especially for Apple II computer and/or Epson printers. Each has different features like graphics dumps and text formatting besides its buffering capabilities. You can choose one that's just right for your system.

Best of all, they're built to last and work exactly like they're supposed to.

If you're still guessing whether you can afford to have one, talk with any computer dealer. That's the best way to find out how practical a Practical Peripherals Microbuffer is.

31245 La Baya Drive
Westlake Village,CA 91362
(213) $991-8200$

# GUESS WHO HAS MICROBUFFER. 



## THE <br> SWITCH

## SWITCH TO5"/8"DOUBLE DENSITY

INIDoubler 5/8

## FEATURES

- 5 - and 8 -inch* disk drives
- Single- \& double-density
- Any size and density in any mix
- Read Model I, II* and III disks
- 5 - or 8 -inch* ${ }^{*}$ system disk
- Single \& double sided disk drives
- DOS+ 3.3.9 included, with Disk BASIC.
- 6 month warranty
- Up to 3.75 megabytes online
- Easy installation - plug-in \& run
- Analog phase lock loop data separation
- Precision write precompensation
- Regulated power supply
- Guaranteed operation at 4 MHz
- All contacts gold plated
- Solder masked \& silk screened
- Runs under DOS+3.3.9, TRSDOS 2.3, NEWDOS 2.1, NEWDOS/80 1.0, LDOS, NEWDOS/80 2.0, and ULTRADOS
- Reads 40 - and 35 -track disks on 80 -track drives
- FD1791 controller + your FD1771
- Fits Model I expansion interfaces
- Fits LNW expansion interfaces
- Track configurations to 80 -tracks
- 5 inch disk storage increased to: 161,280 bytes -35 -track SS/DD 322,560 bytes -35 -track DS/DD 184,320 bytes -40 -track SS/DD 368,640 bytes -40 -track DS/DD 368,640 bytes -80 -track SS/DD 737,280 bytes -80 -track DS/DD
- 8 inch disk storage increased to:

591,360 bytes - 77 -track SS/DD
1,182,720 bytes - 77 -track DS/DD SS: single-sided DS: double-sided SD: single-density DD: double-density

COMPLETE - The LNDoubler 5/8, switches your Model I or LNW-80 into the most versatile computer you can own. The LNDoubler's switch allows you to boot from 5 - or 8 -inch system disks, and it's accessible from outside the interface. The LNDoubler $5 / 8$ comes with a double-density disk operating system (DOS+ 3.3.9), complete with BASIC and utility programs . . . ready to run your software NOW!
VERSATILE - Whether you want single-sided, double-sided, single- or double-density, 5 - or 8 -inch operation, complete versatility is here today! Any combination of 5 - and 8 -inch disk storage is possible with the LNDoubler 5/8. Each of your present 40 -track, single-sided 5 -inch drives will store up to 184,320 bytes (formatted storage) - that's an $80 \%$ increase in storage capacity for only half the cost of just one disk drive. With three 8 -inch double-density, double-sided drives your Model I will have 3.75 Megabytes of online storage - that's more storage than a Model II or Model III!

ADVANCED - The LNDoubler 5/8 is the most technically advanced, tested and reliable double-density
board you can buy. The LNDoubler $5 / 8$ has more features, more options and more software support than any other product of its kind.
EASY TO INSTALL - The LNDoubter $5 / 8$ is easy to install. There are no traces to cut, no wiring to do, just a screwdriver and a few minutes of your time is all that is required. The instructions are fully illustrated for all interfaces. In minutes you will be 'up-and-running', and enjoying your computer as never before.
COMPARE - Compare features, compare quality, compare value, and make the SWITCH today!
Immediate delivery from stock - at your dealer NOW for only



## LNM RESEARCH CORPORATION


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[^1]:    1 CLS: MSI=64334:POKE 16562,MS!/256:POKE 16561,MS!-INT(MSI/256)* 256
    50 FOR $I=0$ TO 173:READ X:POKE $-1200+\mathrm{I}$, X:NEXTI
    220 FOR I $\approx$ TO 1023 : POKE $-1026+\mathrm{I}, 32$ : NEXTI
    230 READ $X, Y: I F X=0$ THEN 240 ELSE POKE -1386+X,Y:GOTO 230
    1041 POKE -1148,100:PORE -1147,170:PORE -1146,100:PORE -1145,200
    : POKE -1144,0:GOSUB 33100:POKE -1148,150:PORE -1147,254:POKE -11
    46,168:POKE -1145,126:POKE -1144,102
    1066 POKE -1148,50:POKE -1147,100:POKE -1146,50:POKE -1145,200:P OKE -1144,0:GOSUB 33100
    1070 POKE $-1148,150$ :POKE $-1147,254:$ POKE -1146,108:PORE -1145,126 :-1144,102
    1608 POKE -1148,40:POKE -1147,100:POKE -1146,0:GOSUB 33100
    1609 POKE -1148,150:PORE -1147,254:POKE -1146,108
    17 11 POKE -114B,25:POKE -1147,200:POKE -1146, $8:$ GOSUB 33100: POKE
    -1148,150:POKE -1147,254:POKE -1146,108
    1893 MS! $=65535$ :POKE 16562,MS!/256:POKE 16561, MSI-INT(MSI/256)*2
    56: PORE 16396,201:CLEAR 50: END
    2020 POKE -1148,25:POKE -1147,150:PORE -1146,0:GOSUB33100
    2030 POKE -1148,150:PORE -1147,254:POKE -1146,168
    2200 PRINT @ 960, "LONG DRIVE";:GOSUB 30002:PRINT e 990," HOME R UN1": PPORE -1122,0:GOSUB 33100:POKE -1122,102
    32140 IF $\mathrm{F}=3$ THEN POKE 16223,253:POKE 16154,160:PORE $=1148,25:$ PO
    KE -1146,0:GOSUB 33100:POKE -1148,150:POKE-1146,108
    33100 DEFUSRQ $=64336: J=U S R 0(0):$ RETURN
    48200 US $(5)=1023:$ US $(6)=-29243:$ IF AS="S" THEN US (1) $=15360:$ US $(3)=-$ $1026 \operatorname{ELSE} \operatorname{US}(1)=-1026: U S(3)=15360$
    40201 DEFUSRI=VARPTR (US ( $\theta$ ) ): J=USR1 ( $\theta$ ): RETURN
    49001 DATA $221,33,132,251,221,78,0,121,183,194,93,251,201,221,70$ $, 1,62,1,211,255,16,254,221,70,1,62,2,211,255,16,254,13,194,93,25$ $1,221,35,221,35,1,255,255,33,48,0,9,218,125,251,195,84,251$

[^2]:    *NOTE-On the Model III, bit 0 is the left shift key and bit 1 is the right shift key. On the Model 1 , bit 0 is both shift keys.

[^3]:    1. "WittSoft 2. "Breeze/QSD, inc.
[^4]:    All prices quoted are cash discounted prices. We also honor Mastercard, Visa, American Express and Company purchase orders.

[^5]:    Mannesmann Tally Printer

[^6]:    Inside Personal Computer Disk Storage
    THE Necessary Basic Book, WEW from 'Percom'
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