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Cover line drawing in pencil by D. Patrick Sullivan. Color separations by Kelly Color


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## Editor

RAINBOW ON TAPE is a fine idea and the April issue was a good time to start with its large number of interesting programs. I have enjoyed shooting turkeys, snails and ants but $3 D$ MAZE was a refreshing innovation in graphics games.

Unfortunately, I like both the "trail of crums" and the more attractive maze, so the following changes were necessary to give me both:
170 PMOIDE3.PAGE:COLOR 5.6
230 IF XI=TX ANI) YI=TY THEN CIRCIE ( $126, C Y$ ), CR, 5, 5 : PAINT (126.CY), 7. 5

235 IF $\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{XI}, \mathrm{Y} \mathrm{I})=1.1$ AND TL=1 THEN CIRCIE (126.CY), 5, 5 : PAINT (126,CY), 8. 5

Thanks for dropping the "CoCo" nichname and adopting "80C." Dr. Lane Lester Linchburg, VA

## "COCO" v. "80C"

Editor:
We are not a post-scripted 80 .
We do not have a Z-80 or 8080 CPU.
We have a 6809, the most advanced 8-bit
MPU available.
We are Cocos.
We are better than TRS-80's.
COCO POWER! COLOR IS BEAUTIFU!!
J. C. Kirksey

Houston, TX

## Editor:

I like CoCo a lot more than 80C. Some may say it sounds clownlike and toyish. No matter! The name CoCo is warm and friendly like a good computer should be. Besides, just as a large man can enjoy being called "Tiny," a 6809 based powerhouse can enjoy a name like "CoCo."

1 wish you'd change it back.
Roger Damm
Pheonix, AZ

## Editor:

I would like to tell you that I enjoy your RAINBOW. Usually I sit down and read most of the magazine in one shot. That's how interesting it is.

There is something, however, I don't like. This is your decision to rename CoCo to 80 C . Why 80 ? How does this beautiful machine relate to 80 ?

Your justification was because CoCo sounds a little bit "clowny." Remember that the name does not make the computer better or worse than it really is. Is the legendary "Apple" name anything more serious than CoCo? Certainly it isn't.

In some Latin American countries, "coco"

means the head, the brain. And that's exactly what the Color Computer is, a brain. As a matter of fact, it happens to be a very good brain, as more users discover every day.

Sergio Zigras
Paramus, NJ

## LP VII SMARTS

Editor:
Prepare thyself for a tongue lashing. "NON-INTELLIGENT!" Is that what you called my LP VIl? Humbug! The Line Printer VII is a dot matrix printer just like the Epson and Microline, which means to me that it is just as smart as the programmer behind it.

Enclosed is a high-resolution picture designed by Jim Barringer. Not bad for a Line VII "NON-INTELLIGENT" Printer.

Even this letter, with the help of the WORDCC7 word processor by Kathy Goebel has been magically produced by a LP VII. And beware, this is a WARNINGI am sworn to secrecy, but I have seen the results of a program which is in development that may have you eating your words.

I hope you have taken this letter in a humorous vein because that's how it is intended. I know what you mean to say. I just couldn't resist the opportunity to defend the LP VII.

Dave Hooper
Hoffman Estates, IL
(Editor's Note: We wish we could reproduce the graphic printout to which Mr. Hooper refers, but its content is a drawing of creatures to which a Mr. Charles Schultz holds a copyright.)

## FOR POSTERITY

Editor:
After speaking with you, I went back and corrected the $D S K^{*} I N D X$ program and everything works perfectly now. I suspect there may be others out there who, like me, have just gotten a disk and are going to back issues to type in all the disk utility programs. You might consider publishing this letter, as I have listed the corrections below:
$D S K^{*} I N D X$, Pages 24-25 of the February issue:
Line 130, "!" should be "DSKI\$"
Line 242, "!" should be "FREE"
Line 365, "!" should be "KILL"
DISK DIR EC TOR Y PRINTOUT, Page 31 of the March issue:
Line 280, "!" should be "FREE"
I also recommend the $S A V E M$ program on pages 42,44 and 46 of the April issue. A. Arnold Weiss Philadelphia, PA

## MONITORING MONITORS

Editor:
Recently my color TV started dying.

Rather than buy a new TV, I decided to buy a color monitor. A local computer store had a good price on an Amdek Color, so I bought one. To make a long story short, it didn't hardly work at all.

The first thing I did was to add the rather simple circuit suggested by Dennis Kitsz in 80 Microcomputing. It didn't work. With a great deal of help from a friend who is more hardware inclined than I, we decided that the problem was the output voltage from the Color Computer. The Amdek specifies IV into 75 ohms. Into that impedence, my Color Computer outputs less than 0.7 V .

The solution seemed obvious. Just add a video amplifier. So, we built one, using a standard circuit and the 5 V power supply. By cranking it all the way up, we were able to get almost IV. Hooking up the monitor, colors looked fine but text still looked awful. We also got occasional distortion of the vertical alignment, which could be corrected by turning the gain down and then back up again. The conclusion seemed to be that we were loading down the power supply too much.

I took the monitor back and the store was good enough to refund the purchase price.

Least anyone think that I am trying to run down either the Amdek or the TRS-80C, let me say that the Amdek is a beautiful monitor-on an Apple or an Atari or a Vic. I was also able to use the Kitsz circuit on my computer with a different monitor with excellent results. I think that the lesson is that if one wants to buy a monitor, be careful. If the monitor has only a low impedence input and requires a lot of juice to drive, be prepared to use a video amplifier with an external power supply or go to a less demanding monitor.

David Cochran
Norristow'n, PA

## FINDING YOUR WAY

## Editor:

A prolific programmer can quickly become lost in a pile of tapes and programstart counters. I have found this little program (which always begins at 010 on each side of a cassette) to be very useful.

When the program is modified, I reCSAVE it at 010 , preceeded by MOTOR ON with record activated.
10 CLS
20 LIST 30 -
$30^{\text {`.... Tape I SIDE A ... }}$
40 ' PROGRAM COUNTER REMARKS
50 - TRAMPLE 131 BOARD GAME - 4
60 • READNSAY 050 NEEDS SOUND
70 • ETC ETC ETC
John Plaxton
Greenwood, Nova Scotia

August, 1982

## FINDING MEMORY

Editor:
July was beautiful! Even with 80 Micro's increased coverage, they can't touch you.

One answer to Mr. Kennedy's question about amount of memory which is being used (Letters, July) is a routine I use a lot in my programs:
I CLEAR200: GOTO 9000
$10 \mathrm{AV}=80$ : $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{MEM}-700$ : $\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{INT}$ (M/(AV*10)) : POKE 1024, T: POKE 1025, AV: CLEAR (M-T*50) : T=PEEK (1025) 20 DIM A\$(T)
9000 PCLEARI : GOTOIO
$A V$ is the average record length. $M$ is the available memory after the PCLEAR minus a growth factor. T is one-tenth the calculated array slots so the figure is less than 255. Memory left is cleared less five bytes for each slot (address space) but since $T$ is $1 / 10$ th you CLEAR (MEM-T*50).
average record length are retrieved from the safety of the screen. Under DOS, this is the safest place to store these values.

The routine compensates for those times you have a machine language program in high memory. I wrote it to get away from the memory size question in the earlier versions of C.C. WRITER.
W.L.C. Dye

Transformation Technologies Bloomingdale, IL

## CLUBS

Editor:
Are there any local clubs either in Manchester, NH, or Nashua, NH? I live at 80 Doris Street in Manchester, but Nashua is only 20 miles south of here.

Jim Goodell
Manchester, NH

## Editor:

Please advertise the existance of our club in your next issue. I am the secretary of the Sudbury \& District Colour Computer Club and can be reached at 1557 Dearbourne Dr., Sudbury, P3A 5E6 or at (705) 560-0314.

Thank you for making the Colour Computer the best.
T. A. Donnelly

Sudbury, Ontario

## Editor:

We are trying to form an 80 C user's group down here in El Paso. My friend and I decided to when we discovered the 80 C is becoming more and more popular.

Both of us think your magazine is fantastic. We would appreciate your help in any way possible because we are just teenagers and we want to get off on the right foot.

We are asking for only younger owners of the 80 C to join because we are a bit skeptical of how an older member would act toward two teens.

The title of the group is the Northeast El Paso Color Computer Club and people can write me at 3640 Olympic, or Chance Geurin at 8209 Tonto Place. Our zip codes are 79904. My phone is 757-2422 and Chance's is 755-2102.

Rob Skipper
El Paso, TX

The RAINBOW
Editor:
I am interested in getting a TRS-80 Computer User's club started in the Hoffman Estates-Schaumberg area of Illinois. Please ask anyone interested to call me at (312) 885-2573 or to write me at 580 Milton Lane, Hoffman Estates, IL 60194.

Richard Ekstrom
Hoffman Estates, IL

## Editor:

We started a Color Computer Club in Sacramento, CA. We had 20 members at our first meeting and expect a lot more at the next one.

We would like to see the RAINBOW as the national magazine for the Color Computer. For those who live in the Sacramento area, please contact me at (916) 924-3719.

Sal Alestra
Sacramento, CA

## Editor:

We are starting a user's group for the 80C in the Kansas City area and would like to have anyone interested in joining contact me. The group is the Mid-America Color Computer User's Group and information can be had by calling me at (816) 833-0367.

Bob Colin
Independence, MO

## MOVE SCREEN PRINT

## Editor:

The program listed below will relocate the Radio Shack screen print program to the upper memory of a 32 K Color Computer. The user, of course, should first purchase a copy of the screen print program, load it, type in this routine and run it. Once execution of the program has been completed, type:

CSAVEM "SCRPT 32", 32128, 32688, 32128

This will save a copy of the new, revised 32 K version with the proper offsets for execution. Any memory address references in the manual should now be referenced by using the manual's value and adding 16,384 to it. Before loading, you should type:

## CLEAR 200, 32127

This will reserve the correct amount of memory. By the way, I found that typing a shifted up arrow was not a very nice way of starting the routine, so I found a way to change it.

This can be done by POK Eing \& H7DA5 with the ASCII value of the key you would like to use for starting the routine. I personally liked a shifted CLEAR key (\&H5C) because this did not interfere with the EDIT function as the shifted up arrow did.
10 REM PROGRAM TO RELOCATE
20 REM RADIO SHACK SCREEN
30 REM PRINT PROGRAM FOR USE
40 REM WITH A 32 K TRS80C
50 FOR ZZ=15744 TO 16303
60 IN=PEEK (ZZ)
70 A\$=HEX\$(ZZ)
80 IF AS="3F"THEN IN=\&H7F:GOTO 110
90 IF $\mathrm{A} \$=" 3 \mathrm{D} "$ THEN $1 \mathrm{~N}=\& \mathrm{H} 7 \mathrm{D}$ :
GOTO 110
100 IF AS="3E" THEN IN=\&H7E :

Page
5
GOTO 110
110 POKE ZZ+16384, IN
120 NEXT ZZ

> Ed Krikorian

Longwiood, FL

## HARDWARE HACKERS ARISE

Editor:
I am considering writing an article or two on things that can be done with the expansion port of the TRS-80 Color Computer. It would be good if I could get some feedback from readers of the RAINBOW on what they might be interested in.

These would be construction-type articles to include a 16-bit I/O port, a hardware RS232 port, an analog to digital or digital to analog converter hookup, hooking up a real time clock to the Color Computer, or other types of articles in which readers might be interested.

Please write me directly at 6959 Goshen Road, Goshen, OH 45122 , and if there is enough interest on a particular subject, I may write about how to do it for the magazine.

I have been reading the RAINBOW for about eight months and am very pleased with its contents.

Leroy Hall Goshen, OH

## VIDEOTEX ROMPAK SAVE

Editor:
For owners of the Radio Shack Videotex ROM Pak, you can save pages to cassette and/or print the information.

By placing a piece of tape over pins seven and/or eight of the ROM Pak, the auto-start is disabled. Pin seven is the first pin on the right of the ROM Pak when viewed from above. Pin eight is just below pin seven. To run VIDEOTEX after disabling the autostart, just type in EXEC 49152.

You may have to hit ENTER quickly or else the program will sense keyboardbounce and put you in the Advanced Storage mode. If this happens, just hit BREAK.

After going "off line," you find that you want to save the information on tape, push RESET and then type in CSAVEM ${ }^{\cdots}$, 3072 . 16383, 3072. This dumps memory to tape except for the first page. You need the first page in ROM to hold the driver program.

To load the saved information, CLOADM and use a driver BASIC program to POKE RAM 3072 and up into video memory, 1024 to 1535 . The February, 1982 issue of TRS-80 Microcomputer New's has a program to print VIDEOTEX. If you use that program, change Y to 512 and X to 1536.

The same method to disable the auto-start will work on the CHESS ROM Pak andby POKEing 65495,0 before you EXEC 49152 to start it-you can speed the game up.

I believe a small modification of Dennis Lewandowski's machine language column program from the June issue could be used with the above modification to display all pages of memory. The short machine language program could be placed at decimal 285-337 before running the ROM
-Continued on Next Page

St. Albans, WV
(Editor's Note: Two Videotex print routines appeared in the October, 1981, edition of the RAINBOW in addition to the program to which Mr. Ali makes reference from TRS-80 Microcomputer New's.)

## SUGGESTIONS

Editor:
Your magazine improves with each issue! I think that a few suggestions would be in order. Here they are:

Firstly, why don't you put an asterisk preceeding each listing in the contents that will be in RAINBOW ON TAPE. Also, you could take a reader survey to find out the different types of equipment us readers have. That might help improve what kind of programs to give listings of and which to review as well as what to write in articles.

One issue you might try is reader service. Or ads from individuals in a "classified"type section. I think you should focus on e-x-p-an -s-i-o-n. Your magazine has the quality, now it needs the quantity. I'm an avid reader.

> Andrew' Nulman
> Providence, RI
(Editor's Note: We don't "mark" RAINBOU' ON TAPE listings in the contents because all the program listings are usually included in the service. We do mark the listings themselves with the RAINBOW $O N^{\prime} T A P E$ symbol. We plan a reader survey, but we want one that is comprehensive and will do some good. Its important that such a survey be more than just a way for you to think you have some input. In other words, when we do it, we'll do it right. We've explored Reader Service from time to time, and will continue to do so. The problem with all reader service programs is the long delay between the time you send in the card and the time you get an answer. Its certainly faster and almost as easy for you to write the firms directly. And that way, too, you can get more personalized attention.
(As to your last point, expansion, we grew from four pages to $\mathbf{6 4}$ between July ' 80 and July '82. This issue is far bigger than last month's. A lot of the reason for that - as we have said before-comes from our ability to attract advertisers. You, our readers, can really help by mentioning the $R A I N B O W$ whenever anything you see here generates your interest. And, you might question those who do not advertise here. Ask them why. If they wish to support the Color Computer, this is one way to show it.

## POT REVISITED

## Editor:

I wrote you quite a number of months ago, saying I thought that your magazine was a real "Pot of Gold" for us Color Computer users.

Well, I just received the July, 1982, "Happy Birthday" issue and I would like to revise my comments somewhat. If there is anything more valuable than a pot full of gold, that's what I feel is the worth of the RAINBOW now!

It is absolutely the best.
Pete Matthews
Detroit, MI

Editor's Notes...

We are extremely gratified here about the reaction to the new format which came about in July. The color cover-which, as you see, is going to be a permanent happening--and the typesetting have received good comments from many of you. For those who did take the time to send along their good wishes, thank you.

We intend that you will see steady improvement in the $R A I N B O W$ as time goes by and we get a little more used to dealing with some of the new-fangled stuff that we are now using. Some of those things begin to be in evidence in this issue, such as the capability to do charts and the like as accompany the article on ROM subroutines. We just could not do that sort of thing before, simply because doing it on a line printer took up too much editorial space. Now, they take up so little space, relatively, that you will see more of this type of thing as time goes on.

One of the main advantages of having type rather than dot matrix printer is so obvious that it caught me by surprise. That is that type takes up so little space. I mentioned this in my column last month, but it really hit me overthe head this time around.

The reason was simple. When John Waclo's final part of his NFL series came in, it was eight and one-half pages, single-spaced, all the way across the page. I was immediately worried that we wouldn't have room for much else this month, because by the old standards of dot-matrix printing, that would have translated to about IIplus pages of copy!

But, right now, it looks like John's article will be something like three full pages in type. Frankly, it led us to look for a couple more things to add to this month's issue, which, by the way, is by far the biggest we have ever produced.

The Waclo article led me to do a little figuring on the 80C (after all, why have one if you can't go playing around with figures and things), and by the best estimate that $I$ can make, we would be running a magazine of more than 120 pages this month if we were setting it on the printer as we did in the past. That is even if we took advantage of the ability to reduce the pages and set the lines closer together-which we did in April, May and June.

Just setting the lines closer gave us an additional I I lines per column, so, you see, we were already getting "more" out of our space than setting it "straight." There are so many variables in all of this that we probably wouldn't be getting the RAINBOW out on time this month if I took the time to write a program to figure it all. But, my best guesstimate is that this month's issue would be about 150 pages if we just ran it on a computer printer all the way with no fancy stuff.

All this excercise is by way of saying that you may feel there is a larger proportion of advertisments in this month's issue than ever before. In terms of pages, that is truc. But, in terms of available information, there is easily more by one-third (and maybe closer to one-half) editorial material than in the past.

The increased space afforded by (I) typesetting, and, (2) more advertising means we can do things we never even dreamed of before. For instance, you might note there were two 32 K programs in last month's issue. This time out, note the length of Dennis lewandowski's column, Bill Nolan's effort, the aforementioned Waclo story and Pat Litsak's program and listings for the machine language sort. There is a lot more, but that's hefty stuff. In short, more information about the Color Computer, we believe, than in all the rest of the magazines combined.

By the way, that is not meant to knock the fine people who publish those other magazines. Or to knock the magazines themselves. Besides reading David Lein and Bob Albrecht, I learned BASIC thanks to Creative Computing, 80 Microcomputing and 80-U.S. Journal. But a lot of what I learned was in converting programs for the Model I/III and the Apple II to the 80C.

That was some time ago, as the computer world goes. You don't have to do that sort of thing any more. I would say that the best programs being written today are for the 80C. And, to a large extent, you can get what you want in the way of commercial software just by shopping the $R A I N B O W$ 's pages. Further, you can learn a lot about programming simply by keying in some of our listings.

If you figure my figures are right, there is something on the order of 80 pages of "printer" programs, listings, tutorials, hints and reviews in this August issue. That doesn't count the ads, the things such as the Table of Contents and the like. In other words, a lot of information. I won't go into saying that I think the non-editorial content has value (many of you have written to say you think it does) and I'll only note briefly that we got almost 100 letters asking for a Table of Contents. And, honestly, those ads pay the freight for the editorial pages. So, mention us when you do make orders and inquiries. And, if your local computer store doesn't carry the $R A I N B O W$, ask the people in charge why.

We started this little project as a means of communicating information about the Color Computer (80C or CoCo) and we're not about to lose sight of that. But we -Continued on Page 73

## JARB SOFTWARE

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# Let's Call JOYIN To Learn ROM Call Technique 



By Bill Nolan

Below is a short program illustrating how to call one of the built-in machine language subroutines located in the basic ROM of your 80C.

Line 10 is the critical one, as it tells 80 C where to find the routine when you call for it (via USR) later in the program. The only trick to remember is that 80C uses "indirect addressing" with these built-in functions, and the instruction book does not make this clear.

Your manual says that the JOYIN routine is located at the address Hex A00A in the memory. Actually, what is located at A 00 A is the address where you go to find JOYIN.

Think of it like this. A kidnapper tells you to go to 10 North Main Street, and look under the welcome matwhere you will find a note telling you where to drop the ransom. 80C does it something like that. You go to memory location A00A, look at what's there, and you will find the real address for JOYIN. It is slightly more complicated than that though, because the address we are looking for is too big a number to store in a single memory location.

Part of the address we seek is located at Hex A00A (the most significant byte), and the rest is at Hex A00B (the least significant byte). To convert the contents of the memory locations to a regular decimal number, you multiply the most significant byte by 256 and add the least significant byte to it.

Why 256? Well, 256 in decimal is written 100 in Hex, so it is something like this example. Suppose you had 25 boxes, each containing 100 computers, and 37 boxes containing I computer. To find how many you had total, you would
multiply the 25 by 100, and add the 37 to it. That's what I do in line 10. I take the number in memory location A00A and multiply it by 256 ( 100 Hex ), and add the result to the number in memory location A00B.

The rest of the program is easy. We clear the screen to blue, then call the JOYIN routine, which reads all four joystick pots and stores their values in memory locations 15A to 15D Hex. We then read these locations, and set them in either blue or orange, depending on which joystick is used. Thus, since the screen is blue, we can draw on it in orange with one joystick, and erase with the other.

This program is simple, and not very useful. I wrote it to illustrate how to call these routines, not as a stand-alone thing. I hope you find it useful as an aid in understanding how to use those mysterious built-ins. If you have any questions, write me at the address below. Please include a long S.A.S.E. if you want a reply.

The Listing:
9 'GET ADDRESS
$1 \varnothing$ DEFUSRg=PEEK (\&HAøØA) *256+PEEK (\&HAØロB)
29 CLS3
29 'CALL JOYIN ROUTINE
36 X=USR ( 0 )
39 'READ AND SET JOYSTICK VALUES STORED IN MEMORY BY JOYIN AT 15A-15D (HEX).
$4 \varnothing$ SET (PEEK (\&H15A), FIX (PEEK (\&H15 B) $/ 21,3)$

59 SET (PEEK (\&H15C),FIX(PEEK (\&H15
D) $/ 21,8$ )
$6 \varnothing$ GOTO 30

## PIGSKIN



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## Sort Numeric Arrays Fast With Machine Language

By Pat Lishnak

This article concerns the machine language sorting of onedimensional arrays. But, before you BASIC users groan and turn the page-hold on a minute.

There is also a short demonstration program and a BASIC listing that can be used to enter the machine language directly into memory, without the need of an assembler. Even if, like me, you have no need to do any sorting, it is still interesting (hopef ully) to see how and why it works.

The program uses the bubble sort method. In case you're not familiar with it, it works this way: The first data element on the list is compared to the second one. If the first is greater than the second, then the two elements are switched in memory. If the first is less than or equal to the second, then the first remains in its position for the time being.

Next, the second element is compared with the third, and so on until you reach the end of the list, one pair at a time. After each pass of the entire list, the program checks to see whether any switches were made. If there were any, then another pass is made through the entire list. The process continues until a pass is made that requires no switches, i.e., the data is all in order.

## Seeing Is Believing

You may be familiar with the bubble sort method, but have you ever actually seen it taking place? Program Listing I is a machine language demonstration sort of the computer's video memory. It will arrange the contents of the video display in ascending order according to the numeric value of each character.

## Listing I

00018609
NAM SCRSORT

| 98029696885486 | BEGIN | LDY \% 50498 | 4Start a pass |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9603 -8603 8681 |  | LDA \#1 |  |
| 98989695 A780981C |  | STA FLG,PCR |  |
|  | Again | LDD : ${ }^{+}$ |  |
| 008686883484 |  | PSHS E |  |
| 9067 960D AIE发 |  | CMPA S ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | \#1S A>B? |
|  |  | ELS NOT |  |
| 900986111589 |  | EXE A, B | ISWITCH EYTES |
| 00108613 EDIF |  | STD -1, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |
| 9011 0615 6F8D日80C |  | CLR FLG, PCR |  |
| 80128619 8C95FF | NOT | CMPY \#S85FF | ILAST PAIR |
| 0613 861C 26Eb |  | ENE AGAIN |  |
| 0914 961E 6D9D0963 |  | TST FLG, PCR |  |
| 9015 8622 270C |  | BEA BEGIN | tSWITCH OCCURED |
| 0816862439 |  | RTS | tEACK. TO EASIC |
| 0817062500 | FLG | FCE | ISHITCH FLAG |
| 90189626 |  | END |  |

This is not necessarily in ASCII order, since some characters have different values in the Color Computer. For instance, a space in screen memory is represented by the number 96 rather than 32. The BASIC command line FOR X=0 TO 255: POKE 1024+X, X: NEXT will show the entire
possible character set in ascending order, including graphics blocks.

In case you are operating without the benefit of an assembler, Listing 2 is the BASIC program for entry of the machine hexadecimal code. The machine code itself is written in relocatable format, so it will work no matter where it resides in memory

## Listing 2

```
0 'LISTING 2
10 INPUT "START ADDRESS";S
20 INPUT "HEX"; A$
30 B$= LEFT$(A$,1)
40 C$= RIGHT$(A$,1)
5Ø B= ASC(B$)-48: IF B>9 THEN B=
B-7
60 C= ASC(C$)-48: IF C>9 THEN C=
C-7
7% POKE S,B*16+C
8\emptyset S=S+1
9\varnothing GOTO 26
```

But, it is normally best to store machine language routines at the high end of your machine in protected memory. Since this is only a demonstration program, it doesn't really matter. Using a starting address of 3000 (decimal) will work in any machine.

The first step is to enter the BASIC program and RUN it.
-Continued on Next Page


ML SORTS - from Page 9
A prompt will ask you for the starting address in the usual decimal form (3000 in this case). After that, you begin by entering the hexadecimal code, one double-digit byte at a time.

The hex code is found in the third column of the listing, after the line number and the address. For example, type 8E and ENTER. Then type 04 and ENTER, 00 and ENTER, 86 and ENTER and so on. Type BREAK after you have entered the last byte.

## You've Done It!

You now have a machine language program entered into your 80C, and without an assembler. Yes, an assembler will make it easier to do, but this works well.

The hexadecimal numbers are automatically converted to decimal by the program in Listing 2 and then are POK Ed into memory. The caveat here is to be very careful. It is easy to make a mistake while entering the data, and it will be difficult to find. So, take a bit of extra time in this.

By the way, this approach will work with any machine language program listings you run across-as long as the code is stated to be re-locatable, or if you use the exact same addresses as are found in the assembled listing. Entering code this way isn't too bad if the listings are short.

When the program from Listing 1 is in memory, by whichever route (you can also, of course, use an editor/assembler to load it in) you can EXECute it and watch what happens. It makes for a pretty display.

Note that the program uses the BLS (Branch if Lower or Same) instruction. This is what is called an unsigned comparison in which 0 is the smallest possible number and $255(\$ F F)$ is the largest.

So, graphics blocks go to the bottom of the screen, at higher memory, and inverse characters go to the top. Different results occur if BLS is replaced with BLE (Branch if 1 ess or Equal). BLE is a signed comparison in which - 128

( $\$ 80$ ) is the lowest possible single-byte number and +127 $(\$ 7 \mathrm{~F})$ is the highest. In this case, graphics blocks go to the top of the screen, since they are all negative numbers accoring to twos complement arithmatic.

Using BHS (Branch if Higher or Same) or BGE (Branch if Greater than or Equal) will result in a sort in a descending order, respectively signed and unsigned. BASIC users can POKE 3015 with the numbers 47,36 or 42 to observe the different sorting orders.

One of the main disadvantages of the bubble sort method can be easily seen by typing in the command line: CLS: POKE 1535,0: EXEC 3000. This sets the entire screen to spaces except for the last position, which contains a reverseimage "at" sign. In order to put that one out-of-place byte into its proper position, the sort must make 512 passes: including 511 passes to knock the reverse "at" back once each time and the final pass in which no switches are made. This is called a worse-case demonstration.

You can also do side-by-side comparisons with the speed that BASIC can provide. Listing 3 is a BASIC program that does the same thing as the machine code, in pretty much the same way. The difference in execution time is amazing.

## Listing 3

D 'LISTING 3
10 FOR $X=1024$ TO 1534
$20 A=\operatorname{PEEK}(X): B=\operatorname{PEEK}(X+1)$
30 IF $A>B$ THEN POKE $X$, $B \&$ POKE $X+$
1, A: $C=1$
40 NEXT
5 IF C $><\varnothing$ THEN C=ø: GOTO1ø

## Array Structure

The first step involved in sorting a Color Basic array lies in discovering how the data is structured. Memory locations 29 and 30 hold the address of the start of the array storage space. If we first type DIM A(10), then Figure 1 shows what the first part of the array would look like.

The first two bytes hold the array's name. If, as in this example, the array name is a single letter, then the second byte will be equal to zero. The first is 65 , which is the ASCII value for the letter " A ". The next two bytes hold the length of the entire array, including all of this descriptive information as well as the actual data. The next byte holds the number of dimensions in the array (in this case, 1); and the next two bytes hold the number of elements in the array.

The data follows after that, with five bytes of storage devoted to each element. That gives us the seven bytes of descriptive information plus five bytes by 11 elements for an array length of 62 . Everything checks out so far.

If we had used DIM A $(3,4,5)$ instead, then things look a little bit different. The second part of Figure 1 contains the format. The byte which shows the number of dimensions is now, of course, three. After that, there are two bytes foreach dimension, showing the size of each. All of this inf ormation can be used to mathematically compute the actual position of any element in the array. But, that's enough about multidimensional arrays, since this sort won't handle them anyway.

Next comes the data itself. Its not immediately recognizable because it is stored in floating point arithmatic. That is the old standard scientific notation, as in $2.14 \mathrm{E}+3$, which is the same as $2.14 \times 10^{3}$, which-as anyone with a Color Computer can readily tell you-is the same as 2140 .


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Authors note to players - I wrote this one with a concordance in hand. It is very accurate - and a lot of fun. It was nice to wander around the ship instead of watching it on T.V. CIRCLE WORLD by Bob Anderson - The Alien culture has built a huge world in the shape of a ring circling their sun. They left behind sorme strange creatures and a lot of advanced technology. Unfortunately, the world is headed for destruction and it is your job to
save it before it plunges into the sun!

Editors note to players - In keeping with the large scale of Circle World, the author wrote a very large adventure. It has a lot of rooms and a lot of objects in them. It is a very convoluted, very complex adventure. One of our largest. Not available on OSI.
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Authors note to players - This one was fun to write. The vocabulary and characters were designed for younger players and lots of things happen when they give the computer commands. This one teaches logical thought, mapping skills, and creativity while keeping their interest.

OERELICT by Rodger Olsen and Bob Anderson - For Wealth and Glory, you have to ransack a thousand year old space ship. You'll have to learn to speak their language and operate the machinery they left behind. The hardest problem of all is to live through it.

Authors note to players - This adventure is the new winner in the "Toughest Adventure at Aardvark Sweepstakes". Our most difficult problem in writing the adventure was to keep it logical and realistic. There are no irrational traps and sudden senseless deaths in Derelict. This ship was designed to be perfectly safe for its' builders. It just happens to be deadly to alien invaders like you.


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Editors note to players - This was actually plotted by Rodger Olsen, Bob Retelle, and someone you don't know - Three of the nastiest minds in adventure writing. It is devious, wicked, and kills you often. The TRS-80 Color version has nice sound and special effects.
EARTHQUAKE by Bob Anderson and Rodger Olsen - A second kids adventure. You are trapped in a shopping center during an earthquake. There is a way out, but you need help. To save yourself, you have to be a hero and save others first.

Authors note to players - This one feels good. Not only is it designed for the younger set (see note on Haunted House), but it also plays nicely. Instead of killing, you have to save lives to win this one. The player must help others first if he/she is to survive - I like that.

PYRAMID by Rodger Olsen - This is one of our toughest Adventures. Average time through the Pyramid is 50 to 70 hours. The oid boys who built this Pyramid did not mean oid boys who built this Pyramid did not me

Authors note to players - This is a very entertaining and very tough adventure. I left clues everywhere but came up with some ingenous problems. This one has captivated people so much that I get calls daily from as far away as New Zealand and France from bleary eyed people who are stuck in the Pyramid and desperate for more clues.
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MARS by Rodger Olsen - Your ship crashed on the Red Planet and you have to get home. You will have to explore a Martian city, repair your ship and deal with possibly hostile aliens to get home again.

Authors note to players - This is highly recommended as a first adventure. It is in no way simple-playing time normally runs from 30 to 50 hours - but it is constructed in a more "open" manner to let you try out adventuring and get used to the game before vou hit the really tough problems.


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\[
\text { ML SORTS — from Page } 10
\]

Of course, in the 80 C , it is all done in binary powers, not in decimal. But there is no need to go into all of that-you don't have to do the conversions back and forth. As it turns out (after a little experimentation), these types of numbers can be sorted just as if they were "regular" five-byte binary numbers. Well, almost.
I say almost because there is this problem in differentiating negative numbers. It is not a simple case of twos complements, and the most signbificant bit of the number doesn't give a clue. But, and this is a big but, the sign bit (that is, bit number 7) of the second most signif icant byte does tell you all you need to know. Determining the sign of the data element then becomes a simple matter. If index Register U points to the start of the five-byte element, then TST I, U following by a BMI instruction will make the necessary test. A positive number could look like \(\$ 820000\) 0000 (which is a 2 in decimal) and a negative number would be like \(\$ 8280000000\) (which is a -2 ). The only difference is that one bit.

\section*{On With The Sort}

The hardest part of all this was figuring out just how the data was stored. With that out of the way, how do you go about comparing one five-byte number with another?

On first thought, the answer would be to compare one byte at a time. The first byte of array element A could be compared to the first byte of array element B. If the results of the compare showed A to be greater, then the two elements would be switched by our bubble sort. On the other hand, if the first byte of \(A\) were lower than the first byte of \(B\), we could move to the next pair since no switch would take place.

But if the bytes from \(A\) and \(B\) were found to be equal, then the comparison would be carried down to the next deeper
level, and so on down the line. Finally, if the fifth bytes were found to be equal, then the entire numbers would be equal. In that instance, no switch would occur. Otherwise, that pair of equals would be switched again on the next pass, and forever after-just flipping back and forth. The sort would never end.

But such a scheme would fail to take advantage of the 16bit instructions available with the 6809 microprocessor which our 80 C uses. A sort should be fast, and so, in the interest of speed, those 16 -bit instructions can and should be used. We can compare one byte, then two, and then two again, giving a maximum of three comparisons per pair instead of five.

We still have to get back to the problem of dealing with negative numbers. As I mentioned before, the instruction set provides as easy way to test for sign - by using an index register with an offset. It is naturally true that any positive number is greater than any negative number and vice versa.

Comparisions between two elements of opposite signs are, therefore, made only on the basis of their signs, not on their values. However, if both array elements being compared are negative, then the tests must be inverted. That is because a large negative number (for example \(-99,000\) ) "looks" as if it is greater than -9 when, in fact, it is not. If the comparison on two negative numbers were not treated as a special case, they would all be in reverse order when the sort is done.

The results of all this are shown in Listing 4. This program is also relocatable and since most of the work is done with the registers anyway, it only required using PCR notation on a few lines here and there. The approach is the same as in the screen sort program, with two major differences.

The first is that the array to be sorted must first be found in the array storage space. An index register is first set to point to the start of the arrays. If the first name checked is not the correct one, then all the program has to do is add the

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length of the array to the index so that it will then point to the start of the next array, and so on. If the named array is not found in present memory, then the error message *ARRAY NOT FOUND is printed on the screen. If the array is not single-dimensional, then another appropriate error message is displayed.

\section*{Listing 4}

86818606

00020608

90639600 EDB3ED
00048603 F706CF
00850696 DE1D
9095 9608 ECC4
9967 660A 276D

00696611 273F
90106613 EC42
69118615 3ЗCB
60128617 20EF

00130619 3090909A
0614061 A A686
0015861 F 2785
9016 9621 EDA39A
\(0017062429 F 7\)
8018062639

80198627 2A41525241
082086379096
60218639 2A4D554C54
0622 6648 0008
NAM ARRYSORT
tfirst locate the correct array tEY COMPAFING NAMES

INTCNV EQU \(\$\) BJED
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Start} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{JSR INTCNU} \\
\hline & STE NAME & \\
\hline & LDU 29 & tstart of arrays \\
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{L1} & LDD, U & tGET NAME \\
\hline & BEE NOGOT & \\
\hline & CMPD NAME, PCR & \\
\hline & BEE SORT & IFOUND A MATCH \\
\hline & LDD 2, U & tGET LENGTH \\
\hline & LEAU D,U & tget next array \\
\hline & ERA LI & lity Again \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
tDISPLAY MESSAGE IF NOT FOUND
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { NOGOT } \\
& \text { LOOP }
\end{aligned}
\]} & LEAX MESSI, PCR & \\
\hline & LDA, \({ }^{\text {x }}\) & ; \\
\hline & EEG DONE & \\
\hline & JSR \$A30A & وOUTPUT CHAR \\
\hline & bra LOOP & \\
\hline DONE & RTS & tEACK TO BASIC \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{MESS1} & FCC itarkay not & FOUND \\
\hline & FCE 13, 6 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{MESS2} & FCC /anllitidime & NSIONAL \\
\hline & FCE 13, 6 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{}
tTHIS SECTION PERFORMS THE SORT
6623864096
\(9624964 E 9899\)

06266652 EC42
00270654 30CB
0028 8656 3018
00296658 AF8CF5

-Continued on Next Page

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\end{aligned}
\]

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ML SORTS — from Page 15

803086553344
8031 B65D A6CB
063206558191
083306612705
09340663 398CD 3
9035066624155
0836966848
0637 0669 33C5
08380668 EFACEB
0639 ObLE CSO1
6048 857 ET8CDA
6041 P673 3732
0642 10675 6D5C
9043 8677 2 23 F
804496796041
0845.54782513

88468670 AIC4
0047 967F 228 F
0848 Q681 251E
38498697 AC41
095086852209
095186872518
0.3520699 18AC43
\(9853.103 C 2202\)
6854868 E 2011

085536983432

tEXCHANGE ENTRIES


865696923732
095796943358
085806963632
985986983532
006 106A 334A
0061 069C 3632
0652 069E 6 F8CAC
tDOUFLE IT tSTART OF ARRAY

1IST IS NEG
22ND IS NEG
rgoth are plus

PULU \(A, X, Y\) TGET 2ND ELEM
LEAU -5,U
PSHU A, \(x, Y\) TSWITCH 2ND
PULS \(A, X, Y\)
LEAU 10, U
PSHU A, X,Y TSWITCH IST
CLR FLAG,PCR
tIEST FOR END OF ARRAY
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 0863 86A1 11A38CAG & NEXT & CMPU GREND, PCR & \\
\hline 0064 BLAS 25CC & & HLO TEST & \\
\hline  & & INC 1824 & \#FASS IS DONE \\
\hline 0856 65AA 6D8CAB & & TST FLAG,PCR & \\
\hline 0867 O6AD 2608 & & GNE OUIT & tSORT IS DONE \\
\hline 0968 96AF 6C8C9H & & INC FLAG,PCR & \% FLAG \(^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline 4869 86H2 EE8C99 & & LDU AREEG, PCR & \\
\hline 9070 0685 291C & & HRA TEST & \\
\hline 0071864739 & OUT & RTS & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ICOME HERE IF FIRSt ELEMENT
his A NESATIVE NUMEER
0072 3.6H8 6041
9073 16EA 2AE5
6074 86BC AIC4
0875 96EE 22E!
0076 06C 25CE
8077 86C2 AC41
0078 96C4 220B
0879 06Cb \(25 \mathrm{C8}\)
0880 85C8 10AC43
9081 06CF 25 C3
0082 06CD 2002
9083 96CF 41
0084 8600 80

8885 86D1

22ND IS PLUS
I2ND IS NEG

FHI NEXT
FLO SHITCH
CMPX 1,0
EHI NEYT
FLO SWITCH
CMPY 3, U
FLO SWITCH
GRA NEXT
NAME FCC /A
FCH:
END

The second difference is the fact that we are dealing with five-byte numbers, and that is where the U Register (the User stack pointer) comes in very handily. With it, you can push or pull all five bytes at a time, which saves on both program memory and execution time. This is very useful initially in loading the five bytes into registers ( \(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{X}\) and Y ) so that they can be used for the compare.

Remember that which bytes go into which register is determined by the "stacking order"-a predetermined sequence. In other words, the instructions PULU A,X,Y and PULU X,Y,A may look different in the source form, but they assemble exactly the same and execute in the same order with A always being pulled first. Using the U Register also shortens the segment which performs the switch of the two elements.

Once the program is assembled and in memory, it is called by using the USR command. I do not have Extended Basic in my 80C, so I could not use the VARPTR statement. That meant having to come up with a way to pass the array's name
-Continued on Page 18


\section*{Voyager I}

From Avalon
You're on board a spaceship infested with killer robots in this graphic science fiction game. You must clear the 4 -level 144 -location ship of robots and arm it to self-destruct. Can you do it and escape before you, too, are blown up? High-speed graphics are repre sented in 3-D perspective representing your eye's view; with instant switching to floor plan maps. Extended BASIC required. 16K Tape, \$19.95

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From Spectral Associates
Classic adventure game with 200 rooms, assorted friendly and dangerous creatures, 8 magic spells and -of course-treasures. The computer obeys twoword commands such as "get lamp" to move you through your journey. You must enter the castle of King Minos, descend into the labyrinth and collect all the treasures you can.
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\section*{Computer Blockade}

By Terry Kepner from Interpro
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Compete against a friend or the computer in this realtime, full color arcade game with sound effects. Use your joysticks to draw a barrier around your opponent while avoiding the trap being set for you. Requires joysticks.
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By Scerbo and Jammalo from Illustrated Memory Banks
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joysticks.
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By Greg Zumwalt from American Small
Business Computers
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velocity against the forces of gravity. Be careful to velocity against the forces of gravity. Be careful to avoid the asteroids drifting through space. 16K Tape, \$14.95


\section*{Robot Battle}

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From The Cornsoft Group
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point value increase. Extended BASIC not required. 4K Tape, \(\$ 19.95\)

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From Rainbow Connection Software
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to the subroutine. I made a compromise in that only arrays with a single letter name can be identified.

With this convention, the second character in an array with a two-letter name is ignored, so that a call to sort array \(A B\) would result in a sort of the first array whose name started with an A. It is admittedly not the best solution, but it'll do. You specify the array to be sorted by the formula D=USR( ASC("F")) in order to sort array F. The D is just the "dummy arguement" which is required by BASIC syntax. I would imagine that someone with Extended Basic could just eliminate the first part of the subroutine (the part which locates the array) and use something like \(\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{USR}(\) VARPTR(F)) instead; and that would allow for using twoletter names as well.

\section*{Testing}

As long as we have gone this far, we might as well test the whole thing out. Listing 5 is a BASIC program which will create and charge two arrays with random numbers, alternately positive and negative. But first it asks for the entry address of the sort routine, and sets the USR call accordingly. Extended Basic would use DEFUSR instead.

\section*{Listing 5}
```

% * LISTING 5
1 INPUT "ENTRY POINT";X: Y=INT(X
1256)
2 POKE 275, Y: POKE 276,X-256%Y
3 L=20\emptyset
5 DIM A(L),B(L)
7 SN=1
10 FOR X=\varnothing TO L
20 A(X)=(RND (1E+8)+RND (\varnothing)) \&SN
30}B(X)=1/A(X
4 0 ~ S N = - S N
5Ø NEXT
100 FOR X=\emptyset TO L
110 PRINTA(X);:PRINTTAB(15)B(X)
120 NEXT
200 INPUT "ARRAY";Z\$
21\varnothing D=USR(ASC(Z\$))
220 GOTO 106

```

The entry point is the first byte of the sort program, so if you assembled at 16175, then input that address (the code is 209 bytes long). The first array is filled with large numbers and the second with very small ones. It lists them side by side on the screen, and then asks which array, A or B , you want sorted.

When the subroutine is called, it increments the first position in video memory once for each pass through the array. This is done just as a way of letting you know that something is going on inside that little silver box and that the program is not hung up somewhere. You can eliminate that by deleting the instruction INC 1024 in Listing 4. When the sort is done, BASIC will regain control and list the arrays again, but this time the array you asked to be sorted will be in the correct order.

The variable L in Line 3 of Listing 5 is used as a way of easily altering the length of the arrays so that you can try out different sizes. A 200 element random array takes about three seconds to sort. One-thousand elements take something like 80 seconds and 3000 elements will be done in about 13 minutes.

Obviously, as the length of the arrays increase, so does the sorting time. And it will rise dramatically. There are other sorting mechanisms which outperform the bubble sort on large arrays, but think of this: If you were using a BASIC sort instead, you could start it up and then go on vacation. When you came back, it would just be finishing up. Well, sort of.

DIMA (10) 6500621011 Data Follows DIMA (3,4,5) \(6502 \begin{array}{lllllll}99 & 3 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 5\end{array}\)

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\section*{Communication...}

\title{
Here's An Easy Way To Place Orders By Mail
}

\author{
By William Boston
}

One of the things that everyone does from time to time is order Sof tware and other products through the mail. I wrote the program below to help me do this with a minimum of time and trouble.

You will see that all you have to do is fill in the inputs and the program will print a nice order form that is easy for the company to read and act on. It leaves no questions unanswered, and even gives you the option of sending cash, check or money order or billing to a credit card account.

Note that all the information called for is by way of the INPUT statements, so you will not want to enter any commas. If you have Extended Color Basic, you can change the INPUTs to LINE INPUTs. If you do not have Extended, you will have to eliminate the USING part of the PRINT USING statements.

Also note Lines 43-46 and 48-49 are for your own name, address and other information. Just enter the applicable information in those Lines as indicated.

The Listing:
```

1CLS:%=B
2 INPUT "DATE";DS
3 INPUT "COMPANY NAME";A\$

```
-Continued on Next Page


OROERS - from Page 19
4 INPUT "COMPANY STREET ADDRESS"
; Fs
5 INPUT "CITY AND STATE";C\$
6 CLS
7 INPUT "QUANTITY"; \(\left.\mathrm{Q}_{1} 1, \mathrm{X}\right)\)
8 IF \(\mathrm{Q}(1, x)=8\) THEN 14
9 INPUT "DESCRIPTION";Ds(1,X)
16 INPUT PPRICE EACH \({ }^{2}\); \((1, x)\)
\(11 T(1, X)=\theta(1, x) \geq P(1, X)\)
\(12 x=x+1: N=x\)
13 SOTO6
14 INPUT "SHIPPING COST"; SH
15 IMPUT "(1) CHECK OR (2) CHARG
E";CC
16 CLS: \(X=8\)
17 PRINT \#-2, TAB 456 )D
18 PFINT - 2, TAB (5) A
19 PFINT \#-2, TAB(5) Bs
26 PFINT -2, TAB(5)Cs
21 PRINT\$-2:PRINT-2:PRINT-2,TA
B!5) "DEAR SIRS: ":PRINT-2:PRINT*
-2
22 PRINT -2, TAH(5)nPLEASE SHIP
the Items listed as soon as poss
IBLE. I SAH YOUR": PRINT:-2,"ADVE
rtisment in the raingoh magazine
. I have a trs-88 COLOR COMPuter
:"
23 PRINT\#-2



Tip..

\section*{Get The Sound Out}

You can send sound from your 80C to any amplifier simply by soldering a couple of connections from the RF modulator.

Pin 3 from the RF modulator and any PC Board ground will give you audio output that you can send to any outside amplifier.

Incidentally, Pin 3 is the third pin back from the rear of the 80 C on the RF modulator.

You should remember than opening the computer case will void your warranty.


(Mr. Lewandowski, an experienced assembly language programmer and teacher, is the president of DSL Computer Products.)

Last month we kind of went short on talk and long on listing. The program included in last month's article was a lot more than just a sample of indexed addressing. It was a complete machine language program, as opposed to a subroutine or demonstration of a specific function.

This time out we're going to take a little time to discuss some of the things the program from July's issue does. So, get the listing and let's go.

The first four lines are EQUates. This means I wanted to usecertain memory locations for data storage, so I EQUated
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SOFT LISSAJOUS WARE} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{HONE FINANCE 16k X-BAS \& LPVII} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Print reports of your budget, loans, cash flow, net worth and savings plans.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Menu driven. \({ }^{\text {cash }}\) ( \({ }^{\text {a }}\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{BARTENDER'S HELPER 16K X-BAS \& LPVII} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Enter your inventory \& party plans,} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{requirements. (Recipe inquiries also) \$9.95} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{HOME LIBRARY 16k X-BAS \& LPVII} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Organize your library. Sorts \& prints} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{by Title, Author or Subject. Save data} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{for later use. \(\quad \$ 4.95\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SHOPPING LIST 16K X-BAS \& LPVII} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Choose from a list of 138 items, then} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{enter misc. items. Enter costs and} \\
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\hline
\end{tabular}
them to a LABEL. The first real instruction, labeled START, is just a ROM subroutine to clear the screen. (By the way, the ROM subroutine does use indexed addressing as well.) Then, we make sure there is a zero in Register A so we can store it in memory location COUNT. Next, we display the "prompts"-or output the messages to the screen.

Notice how each time we need an input we use the same subroutine? Why write three different subroutines? Just store the data in different places. That is what is being done just after we return from the subroutine. Is this the right way to do it? That is up to you. If writing three different subroutines is what works for you, then that is the right way for you. There is no right or wrong. Just what works and what doesn't.

Now, let's consider what is being done with the label SPC. Here is an example of a "self-modifying" program. The instruction before it is FCB, or Form Constant Byte, which is a method of putting a hexidecimal number at that memory location. The number chosen was \(\$ \mathrm{CI}\), which just happens to be the opcode for CMPB. Compare B to what? The label SPC is set to zero on assembly of the program, however, once we have the search byte we store it in our program. When the CPU executes these instructions, it doesn't really care how they got there.

We do the same thing again, three lines later, except this time we use FDB, Form Double Byte, and use hex \$108C. This is the opcode for CMPY. If we put in CMPY, the assembler would think we made an error and assemble it as a NOP. The label SEND, or search END, is also set to zero at time of assembly and set to the desired value by the program.

So, are the other two pages of program just to get user input? No, there is another place where we use indexed addressing. Can you find it?

How about OUTA? What's happening here is the pointer, X , is set by loading the desired message location. Then we branch, or jump, to the OUTA subroutine, and use indexed addressing to place the message on the video screen. I picked a zero as the "terminator" in this routine. So, each message must end with a zero. If not, the routine will keep printing anything it finds on the screen until it eventually finds a zero. The \$0D preceeding the zero is a carriage return. This tells the video routine (\$A30A) to finish that line and start a new one.

If you haven't noticed by now, I have introduced you to the wonderful world of "compares." There are 22 times when the program must make a decision. By using "compare," or "branch if," instructions, we get the program to do what we wish.

Let's follow an input and see what happens. The first occurrence of an input is at Line 13 (Line numbers are the ones on the far left of the listing). Here, we branch to a subroutine called INFOUR, cleverly named (by me) due to the need for four keypresses.

INFOUR (at Line 38) starts by branching to another routine, INHEX. INHEX then jumps to a routine in ROM, which simulates the INKEY\$ of BASIC, complete with flashing cursor. This routine will repeat until there is a keypress, so there is no need to loop. The hex value of the keypress is stored in the A Register.

The first thing that is done with the keypress is to see if it is less than an ASCII zero. If it is, we branch to the error routine called WHAT. Next it is checked against an ASCII nine. If it is greater, we branch to ALPHA, or we continue processing it by branching to OUT1. Sounds like an IF, THEN, ELSE statement in Basic, doesn't it?

Let's assume the keypress was the letter B, and continue to


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Two programs: The first will display your choice of "99 different rooms in Hi -Res graphics at the touch of a key. All standard sizes, plus some with pools, pillars, stairs, odd shapes, etc. Saves lots of game time spent describing room sizes, shapes, and door locations. Includes a super fast dungeon designing system and a completely keyed sample dungeon module - ready to play. The second program in the package generates COMPLETE characters including abilities, race, classes, hit points, age, thieving skills, much more, and also generates monsters. This package was developed by an active DM, and has been tested in his campaign. 20 pages of documentation. \$19.95

\section*{Fantasy Gamer's 32K Package}


Similar to our popular Fantasy Gamer's Package, but both the Rooms and the Character \& Monster Generator are in memory at the same time. You make your selection from a menu. In addition, you can select the Dice Bag, which will roll just about any probability you need. \(\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}\)

\section*{NEW THIS MONTH}

\section*{Astrology}

Truly a classic, this program will accurately cast your complete horoscope. You just enter the date, time, and place of birth. The sun sign, rising sign, mid heaven (MC), lunar nodes, and planetary influences including houses and aspects between the planets will all be calculated, and a full chart drawn. You can also do progressed charts and transits. It will even tell you the day of the week you were born. The accompanying book will help you interpret this chart of your horoscope. The extent of the documentation is tremendous, even by our exceptionally high standards, and no previous knowledge of the subject is required. You can share in this wisdom which has been used for thousands of years in many cultures. This program was written by a professional Astrologer. Please specify 16 K or 32 K system. \(\$ 34.95\)

\section*{Gangbusters}

If you ever wanted to try a life of crime, this is your chance. You will start out as a Punk, but by using brains, and a little muscle, you can rise to become a Hood, Runner, Bookie, Torpedo, Fence, Kingpin, or win by becoming Syndicate Boss. Indulge yourself. Bribe a Judge, or the District Attorney. Pay off the Cops. Take out a contract on another player, but watch out, they may be after you. Buy trucking companies, bootleg operations, houses of ill fame, but remember, if you get caught, you may do some hard time. Do you have what it takes to take over? This game will keep you close to your rod, get you thinking about bulletproof glass in your car, and definitely bring out the worst in you, but you'll love every minute of it. For 2 to 6 players, takes about 2 hours to play. Every game is excitingly different. \$19.95

\section*{Songbook}

THE BIG, BIG 80C SONGBOOK - The words and PLAY statements for over 200 of your favorites. Old songs, new songs, children's songs, hymns, patriotic songs, classical songs, college songs, Christmas songs, folk songs, and more. These lovely arrangements will provide hours and hours of enjoyment at less than a nickel a tune. The whole BIG book is only \(\$ 9.95+\$ 1.50\) shipping. SONGBOOK ON TAPE: If you don't like to type, we have a two volume set of tapes that's just the answer! Each has half the songs in the book. Just CLOAD, make your selection, and listen. That's over 100 songs per tape - over 200 songs in all! The complete two volume set is only \(\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}\) \(+\$ 1.50\) shipping. Or, order book and tapes together for just \(\$ 29.95+\$ 2.00\) shipping.

ASSEMBLY - from Page 22
ALPHA. Again we compare it to an ASCll A. If it was greater than nine but less than A we would branch to our error routine. Now we compare it to \(X\), our escape button. No, still, O.K., keep going. Finally, we compare it to F. Since the ASCII value of B is lessthan the ASCII value of \(F\), we "fall through" into the routine OUT1. Where would we have branched if our keypress had been between 0 and 9 ?

At OUT1, the keypress is displayed on the screen at the current cursor location. Next, the ASCII is stripped off, but there are still those pesky seven characters between 9 and A. So, since our keypress is \(B\), we have to subtract seven more to get what we need.

At long last we reach DONE, which is an RTS (ReTurn from Subroutine). Where do we return to? The second line of INFOUR.

For all of our troubles, we are sent to a another subroutine, MSNHEX, Most Significant Nibble HEX (If you don't remember what a Nibble is, get the April ' 82 Rainbow).

Here all we do is clear the carry flag by clearing the B Register. And rotate the A Register "through"the carry flag four times. Now the Least Significant Nibble is the Most Significant Nibble. Yes, I could have used the LSL instruction. However, the object of this series is to get as much exposure to programming concepts as possible.

The RTS now puts us at line three of INFOUR (Line 40). Here we are storing the "conditioned" data in a memory location called VAR, short for variable.

Now, that seems to have taken a lot of explaination for three lines, but look at what the next instruction is. That's right, branch to INHEX again! This is one of the convenient features of machine language programming. Just write a routine to perform one function and then call (branch or jump) to it whenever you need it.

At this point I'd like to offer a suggestion. Start a folder or notebook of machine language routines. Then, when the occasion arises, all you have to do is select one-rather than
rewrite and debug a new one.
Well, back to the salt mines. At Line 42 we OR A with the memory location VAR. Why? Well, we stored the MSN at VAR, so now the A Register contains the LSN. Once ORed, the contents of VAR and the A Register are "combined." This forms the first complete byte of the starting address.

If we assume the second keypress was a 3, the A Register would contain \(\$ 03\). The memory location VAR contais \$B0. Upon completion of the ORA instruction, the A Register now contains \(\$ B 3\), since any number combined with a zero will equal that number.

No, we didn't add the numbers, we ORed them. We will get into this type of math in a later article.

Now, since the A Register contains \$B3, what is in VAR? Still \$03, of course. So the next instruction stores the first byte back at VAR.

The routine starting at Line 44, INTWO, is basically the same. The one important exception is that the results are now stored in memory location VAR+1.

Now, think about that. Where did we EQUate VAR +1 ? Nowhere. Most editors will allow simple use of memory related to a label. Yes, instead of labeling the byte we use for storage SPC, we could have used STA START+59. Since START+59 is rather confusing, I chose to assign another label.

In general, if you are using the next memory location, the reuse of a label with a +1 won't cause any trouble. But be sure of when that memory location is used and be careful.

What happens if you use something like a START+59 and later add only a one byte instruction? That's right. The whole program goes out to lunch.

At the end of this routine, we load the A Register with a \$0D, which is an ASCII carriage return (the same as the ENTER key). Then a jump to \$A30A to print it. But how can you print an ENTER? We don't really print anything, what is output to the screen is a control code. The ROM routine will do all the screen updating for us.


The bottom-line in Word Processors is printed output flexibility and TEXT EDITOR has it. TEXT EDITOR has Variable Text, Multi-Copy, and right-side Justification! Features that are hard to find in other widely advertised Word Processors. With Variable Text, you can repetitively generate the same text with predetermined changes in each output. Merge form letters with mailing lists using Variable Text. TEXT EDITOR's Multi-Copy command automatically does your letters and file copies. 50 copies of your address on mailing labels is a snap with Multi-Copy. Give your text that "professional" look with even right-side margins. It's easy, just select Justification on the Output Menu.

16K - Special screen display, Save text, Add to text, Find locations of any word. Edit, Insert, Delete, Replace any line of text. Plus Auto LineCentering! Output to any printer with full control over Left Margin, Right Margin, Line Spacing, Paging, Length of Form, Number of Copies, and right-side Justification. Re-format entered text: Menu driven. Draft of text; full or partial. FREE upgrade to 32K software... and more.
32K - ALL of the above PLUS... More text storage, Auto-Key Repeat. Global word or phrase exchange, and Automatic Letter Headings. Move, Duplicate or Delete blocks of text. User changeable Printer Format menu and text imbeded printer control codes. Plus, Exclusive Variable Text feature... and more.

Finally, we come to an RTS. By now, you're unsure of where we should return to. Believe it or not, back to Line 14.
If we get confused about where to return, how does the CPU know? Well, it cheats. It uses the stack. Every time we go to a subroutine, the CPU pushes its current location on the stack. Every time an RTS is encountered, it will pull that address off the stack and place it in the PC (Program Counter) Register.
One word of caution. Jumping to subroutines is fine, and I encourage it. However, always be sure of where you came from and that the program will somehow be able to get back. If not, you have just given the CPU a piece of rope. What was it they did to bad programmers in the old west?

Speaking of lynching parties, if I don't explain what is happening at PRINTY, I'll probably have quite a few ropes available.
First, the Y Register is pushed on the stack. When we push a register on the stack, it is just "copied" there. The value in the register is unchanged. Next, we pull the D Register.

Say what? Its perfectly legal. What we need is the contents of Y some place so that we can "condition" it. The D Register can be added too, subtracted from, ANDed or ORed (pun intended). We can also work with the A or B Registers separately, still maintaining the values placed in D. The only problem with indexed addressing is that the \(Y\) Register is automatically incremented, so Y is pointing to the byte after the matching byte found in the search.
No problem. We decrement the B Register, which is the LSB of the D Register. Now we branch to HEXOUT, which is just HEXIN in reverse. Then we transfer A with B.
Hold it. Why didn't we just transfer Y and D? If we transferred Y and D , Y would have the contents of D placed in it. Where would Y point? I don't know, but it sure would not be where we wanted the search to restart. Again, we call HEXOUT and then, to keep it neat, we do a DBLSPC (Double Space).
Speaking of which (space that is) mine has come to an end for this month. For September, something really different. And that is all the hint you get.
If you have need of further explaination or questions about something in the listing, write me either through the RAINBOW or at DSL, P.O. Box 1113, Dearborn, MI 48121.

\section*{Software Review...}

\section*{SASPUS Is 80C Version Of The WUMPUS Game}

One of the first longer games I ever converted to the 80C was WUMPUS, probably because, primarily, the warning " I Smell A Wumpus" seemed interesting at the time.

I wasn't disappointed with my WUMPUS game, and you won't be either with SASPUS, which is an offshoot of it.
I will spare you a long explaination of the form of a dodecahedron ("Look it up yourself and it will be yours forever"), which is what-squashed up-makes up the form of the caves of the Wumpus (or Saspus). Each room has three possible exits, and you have to choose which one you wish to take.
Yes, Virginia, there are all sorts of creatures and pitf alls in the caverns of the SASPUS. Bats, poison gas and so forth. Then, there is the Saspus itself. You have to shoot it with an arrow.
This version for the 80 C is fun to play and has a few added extras thrown in. We won't bother to tell you everything, that might spoil some of the intrigue.

SASPUS is a non-graphic game, that is, it deals with words rather than pictures. Nevertheless, it is a classic and we are pleased that a version is available for you to enjoy on the 80 C .
(Color Software Services, P.O. Box 1723, Greenville, TX
75401, \$8.95)

\section*{Hardware Review...}

\section*{This Joystick Package Is First Rate}

We, honestly, are lukewarm, at best, about the "official" joysticks available for the 80C. For one thing, they tend to get in the way, they are pretty light in weight and the cords get tangled up with a lot of other things.

JARB Software's new Dual Joystick Unit ( \(D J\) ) takes care of most of these problems and offers the advantage of a better joystick operating mechanism-called a pot-to boot.

Packaged in a nice plastic case with both joysticks mounted on a sloping front, the \(D J\) system makes it easier to use these indespensable game aids. And, because there is some weight to the case, the whole assembly has now found a permanent home on my computer table. Before, the light "official" joysticks just got pushed aside. In addition, \(D J\) s cables are heavier, and much less prone to tangle up. That, and the fact that I no longer need to move the joystick per se, means there is less clutter.

As to operation, the actual mechanism is by ourfriends at Radio Shack, but these pots seem to be a cut above those you get with the "official" version. And, the fire buttons are big and bright. They don't stick either. And, because the surface of the \(D J\) is tilted, they are, in my view, much easier to use than the hold-in-your-hand variety.

We liked this product and have already used it to great advantage in running copies of game programs for review.
(JARB Software, 1169 Florida Street, Imperial Beach,
CA 92032, \(\$ 29.95\) plus \(\$ 4\) shipping.)


FORTH is a high level computer language like BASIC or PASCAL. COLORFORTB, a version of figFORTH, is available NOW for the TRS-80C computer. COLORFORTB execution time is as much as lo times faster than BASIC. COLORFORTE requires a minimum of 16 K ram, but does not require either Extended Basic or disk system. When you purchase COLORPORTA, you receive both cassette and disk versions, the standard figEDITOR, and an extensive instruction manual.
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\section*{HUMBUG \\ Now in a Color Computer Version}

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HUMBUG is the famous SUPER MONITOR for 6800 and 6809 systems - you can now use it on your Color Computer too.
HUMBUG is a complete machine language monitor and debugging system which allows access to the full power of the 6809 E processor in the computer. HUMBUG lets you
\(\star\) Input programs and data into memory.
* Output and list memory contents in various formats.
* Insert multiple breakpoints into programs.
* Single-step through machine language programs.
* Test, checksum, and compare memory contents.
\(\star\) Find data in memory.
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HUMBUG is available right NOW on disk or cassette for \(\$ 39.95\) for 16 K or 32 K Color Computers. Special version for 64 K systems costs \(\$ 59.29\) and is compatible with software for large 6809 systems.

\section*{Other Color Computer Software}
CHECK 'N TAX - Basic programs for checkbook maintenance and income tax reports, for either RS Disk or Flex, \(\$ 50\).
REMOTERM - allows full operation of the Color Computer from an external terminal. \$19.95.
LFPRINT - permits the Color Computer to be used with non-standard serial printers which do not support handshaking or automatic line feeds. \(\$ 19.95\).
NEWTALK - a memory examine utility for machine language programmers which reads out memory contents through the TV set speaker. \(\$ 20\).
SHRINK - our version of Eliza, in machine language and extremely fast. \(\$ 15\).
OXXO - our version of Othello, also machine language and very fast. \(\$ 15\).
We accept cash, check, COD, Visa, or Master Card. NY State residents please add appropriate sales tax.

\section*{Star Kits}

\section*{Software Review..}

\section*{BASIC AID Is Fine Programming Tool}

Probably the most frustrating thing about programming in BASIC is that it requires you to repeat the same commands over and over again. Now, there is help for that problem, and some other frustrating things as well.

BASIC AID, a ROM Pack which comes with a great number of features, will let you enter BASIC commands by pressing just two keys on the keyboard. For instance, if you want to enter a command such as CHR\$(, all you have to press is the down arrow and the up arrow key. The down arrow acts as a "control" key that allows you to tap into most of Extended Color Basic's commands while the up arrow is the symbol for CHR\$(

This program even includes the open parentheses for those commands which require them (such as RIGHT\$, LEFT\$ and the like) and gives you an option of whether to have spaces between commands or not. In other words, if you want program lines in a "condensed" format to save memory, you just press a key and the commands from BASIC AID will be written that way.

In these respects, BASIC \(A I D\) is very similar to the Master Control program which has been available for the past year or so. BASIC AID is on ROM, while Master Control is on tape. As far as things go, this is about the only difference between the programs thus far, including a keyboard overlay which both supply so that you do not have to try to remember what key the program uses to invoke a specific command.

Both programs also allow automatic line numbering, an extremely handy utility that was left out of the 80C's BASIC. That is too bad, because an automatic numbering utility is an excellent addition-particularly when you are typing in line after line of DATA statements. And, with these programs, it is even easier to do that sort of thing because they have a two-key entry for the command DATA as well.

BASIC AID has the added ability to allow you to redefine all the keys. You do have programmable key ability in Master Control, but you cannot re-define them all. And, BASIC AID will also allow you to save your re-definitions to tape, so that you can load and use them again as you wish.

Redefinition is valuable because some programs (such as Adventures, data bases and the like) of ten require series of IF/THEN lines, with only a small change in the variables. You could save literally hours of programming time by selfprogramming a few keys.

BASIC AID does not stop there. It has two other excellent utilities which, alone, make it extremely worthwhile. First, it allows cassette-based systems to merge programs (as can be done on disk) a nd it makes it possible to move segments of programs from one place to a nother.

Yes, there is a merge technique for cassette programs, but it requires some fairly extensive keyboard input and also ignores line numbers completely. Say you have a subroutine which you wish to merge into several BASIC programs. You must be sure the line numbers do not conflict with those already in the computer's memory, and you have to add in the subroutine at exactly the place you want it, taking care that the line numbers are always higher than the resident program so you can "tack it on" the end of the code already in memory.
\(B A S I C\) A ID also requires that you pay some attention to line numbers so they do not conflict, but it allows you to set the line numbers while making the merge, so that there is no
manipulation necessary with the programs themselves. And, therefore, you really don't have to worry what the line numbers in your subroutines might be. You merely set them when you load them to anything you want.

Finally, BASIC AID provides a utility that many a programmer has dreamed about-the ability to move program lines in memory! Not only are the lines moved, but the references to those lines are changed as well. This, all by itself, makes BASIC AID an excellent buy.

The program is easy to use, the instructions are clear and concise and we could not discover a single flaw in operation. It works with all Color Computers, 4 K to 32 K . Of course, because it uses the ROM port, it will not work with a disk system. Yet, the time saved in programming would more than compensate the user even were he wanting to make a save to tape and then unplug BASIC AID, plug in the disk, and then load and transfer a tape to disk.

In a word, an excellent program and fine utility.
(Available from Spectrum Projects, 93-15 86 Drive,
Woodhaven, NY 11421, \$34.95)

\section*{Software Review...}

\section*{BWINDO Gives A Look Into The Basic ROMs}

If you really want to get into the Basic ROMs and see what is going on, BWINDO offers you an opportunity to do just that.

This is a special-purpose disassembler. While you can only use it for the Basic ROMs, it does an outstanding job of telling you what is there. And, because it does not need to be adaptable to any other part of the 80C's memory, it allows some conventions that would not be possible in a general purpose disassembler.

If that sounds like gibberish to some, here's what we're saying: A general purpose disassembler may have to be run
-Continued on Next Page

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Huntsville, AL 35802

BWINDO - from Page 27
several times because it never knows what it is going to be disassembling. So, you run it once, check the code closely to hunt for specific types of things, and then run it again asking for different types of output.

An example of this might be actual messages which appear as words stored in various memory locations, letter by letter. A general run of a disassembler can usually only provide output that looks like it might be a message. You have to run that section of the disassembly again, asking for the letters and numbers to be specifically shown. If you are right, you are rewarded with the message. If you are wrong, its usually garbage.

However, because BWINDO is geared only for the Basic ROMs, it knows where different types of code are formed in the first place. It makes these adjustments when doing the disassembly, and you get clear accurate code the first time with no guesswork.

That does not mean that all the Basic ROMs secrets are easy to find, but they become easier with this program, which is a powerful and easy-to-use tool for examining the machine language code.

The program comes with extensive instructions and explainations and is a good buy for the programmer who understands machine language and wishes to take a through look at the Basic ROMs. This is not a program for a beginner or one unfamiliar with machine language.
(Ron Levine Software, P.O. Box 356, Redwood City, CA
94064, (Price Not Furnished)

\section*{CORRECTIONS}

In Line 1780 of the NFL, Part II, read the line as: "DATA 8, A, 26, 7, W3U, 19, 9, A, 10, 27, L8U ..." Ted Hansenstaub points out that the last entry shown is L8U, not W8Ureflecting the team's actual record.

In the Disk File programs in July, Arnold Weiss points out the following corrections and/or refinements:

Listing 1, Line 21: Change FILEREC/DAT:I to just FILEREC/DAT

Listing 2, Add Line 5: 5 PCLEARI
Change Line 55 to D \(\$=\) "FILEREC/DAT"
Delete Lines 56 and 281
Add to Line 390: CLOSE\#1: to beginning of line. Change
FILEREC/SRT:1 to FILEREC/SRT
For systems with only one disk drive, make the following changes:

Listing 1
Line 21: Change \#2 to \#-1
Line 259, Change \#2 to \#-1
Listing 2
Line 80, Change I to \#-1
Line 110, Change \(\operatorname{EOF}(1)\) to \(\operatorname{EOF}(-1)\)
Line 120, Change I to \#-1
Line 230 and 285, change FILEREC/SRT:1 to FILEREC/SRT
Line 330, Change 380 to 390
Delete Line 380
For multiple disk systems, change Line 380 to read KILL instead of "!"
For all systems which do not use an Epson printer, delete the following code in Line 300:
CHR\$(27) CHR\$(69) CHR\$(12) and the CHR\$(27) CHR \$(70)


August, 1982

\section*{Correspondence..}

\section*{Rockin' Through The ROM}

\section*{By Bill Clements}

Jim Dudgeon and I. both of the University of Alabama, are doing some machine language programming and are quite interested in documenting the ROM subroutines and the lower memory workspace of the 80C.
As you know, the 6502 Microsoft Basic used by the Apple, OSI, Pet and other machines is well documented. While one sees mention of the 80C ROM in articles from time to time, there doesn't seem to be a very concerted effort to tie together in one place all that is known.
It seems to us that the RAINBOW could offer a real service to the 80C community by acting as a clearinghouse for this information. I have put together a list of all the ROM subroutines and lower-memory use that I have been able to find through articles, manuals and the machinelanguage programs to which I have access.

Jim and I would like to see you publish these lists, along with a challenge to readers to work on documenting the ROMs and send in corrections or additions to whatever they find. You might consider this as a regular feature.
(Editor's Note: OK, here is the list. We'll be most willing to publish whatever anyone wishes to contribute to this effort. Please mark your contributions so we can give credit to the contributors.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Extended BASIC RAM Work Space} \\
\hline Hex & Decimal & Function \\
\hline 19-1A & 25-26 & Address of beginning of BASIC Program \\
\hline IB-IC & 27-28 & Address of end of BASIC Program \\
\hline ID-IE & 29-30 & Pointer to variables \\
\hline IF-20 & 31-32 & Pointer to start of arrays \\
\hline 41-48 & 65-72 & Start and end address in block move (see BASIC ROM routines) \\
\hline 6F & 111 & Output device code (0-screen, \$FE-Printer) \\
\hline 72-73 & 114-115 & Contains \$80C0 (entry address warm start of BASIC) \\
\hline 74-75 & 116-117 & Pointer to end of memory \\
\hline 7 C & 124 & Cassette file block type \\
\hline 7 D & 125 & Number of data bytes in cassette I/ O block \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{The RAINBOW 7E-7F}

136-137 Pointer to current cursor position
\(\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { 8C } & 140 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Location of sound frequency } \\
\text { 8C } \\
92\end{array} \\
\text { 94 } & 142 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Duration of sound } \\
\text { Controls length of unmodulated } \\
\text { carrier preceeding cassette } \\
\text { I/O }\end{array} \\
\text { 95-96 } & 148 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Cursor color }\end{array} \\
\text { 97-98 } & 149-150 & \begin{array}{l}\text { High- and low-order bytes of } \\
\text { baud-rate code }\end{array} \\
\text { 99 } & 151-152 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Line delay code }\end{array} \\
\text { 9A Comma field width }\end{array}\right]\)\begin{tabular}{l} 
9B
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 9D-9E & 157-158 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Transfer address after } \\
& \text { CLOADM }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline A8-AA & 168-170 & Contains 7E AA lA (jump jump vector to \$AAlA) to print \(O K\) ) \\
\hline BC & 188 & Contains 6 if not disk system, \(\$ E\) if it is \\
\hline 10C-10E & 268-270 & Contains 7E 89 4C (jump vector to 8894C-7E D7 BC' if disk) \\
\hline \(10 \mathrm{~F}-111\) & 271-273 & Contains 7E A0 Fo (jump vector to \$A0F6) \\
\hline 112-113 & 274-275 & High- and low-order bites of timer \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ \$ 6-\$ \$ 9 \\
& 11 \mathrm{D}-11 \mathrm{~F}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 178-281 \\
& 285-287
\end{aligned}
\] & Seed for RND fumlion Contains 7E 8489 (iump) " to \$8489-print OK) \\
\hline 15A-15D & 346-349 & Joystick readings \\
\hline 01D2-01D9 & 474-481 & Name of cassette file \\
\hline 01E7-01E8 & 487-488 & Start address of program after
\[
C L O A D M
\] \\
\hline 02DC & 732 & Contains the token for the first keyword in a BASIC statement \\
\hline 02DD-03DC & 733-988 & Keyboard buffer \\
\hline 601 & 1535 & Start of BASIC statements \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ROM Subroutines in the Color Computer's BASIC}

\section*{(Addresses For Direct Entry)}
\$807F
Cold start to BASIC, but without memory size search and the RAM workspace initialization. Does reset pointers to start of BASIC program.
\$80C0 Warm start to BASIC. Does not reset pointers to start of BASIC program.
\$A027
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \$A027 & Performs the reset function (as when the RESET button is pressed) \\
\hline \$AIBI & Wait for keypress and read keyboard; character returned in A Register. \\
\hline \$AICI & Poll ke yboard for a character. Z is 1, A is 0 if no key is seen. If key is seen, \(Z\) is 0 and \(A\) is key seen. \(B\) and X preserved. \\
\hline \$A282 & Output a character to device specified by the contents of \(\$ 6 F\) ( 0 is screen, \(\$\) FE is printer). All but CC preserved. \\
\hline \$A2BF & Write character in A to printer. \\
\hline \$A30A & Write character in \(A\) to screen. \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { \$A390 \& } \\
& \text { \$A393 }
\end{aligned}
\] & Read line from keyboard into buffer at \$02DD; return \(X+\$ 02 D C\); zero byte at end of buffer \\
\hline \$A46C & Perform CSAVEM function. Requires start of memory block in \$19-\$1 A and in \$01 E7-01 E8, end of block in \$1B-\$1C, transfer address in \$01E5-\$01E6, and the file name in \$01D2-\$01D9. Enter with a 2 in \(A\) and \(a 0\) in \(X\). \\
\hline \$A70B & Read a block from cassette. Must be on and in bit sync. \(\$ 7\) C contains file block type: 0 is file header, 1 is data, \(\$ F F\) is end of file. \(\$ 7 \mathrm{D}\) contains number of data bytes infile \((0-\$ F F)\). \(Z\) is \(1, A\) is 0 if no errors. \(Z\) is \(0, A\) is 1 if checksum error. \(Z\) is \(0, A\) is 2 if memory error. \(X\) is buffer start + block length if no error, \(X\) points to beyond bad address if error. \(U\) and \(Y\) are preserved. \\
\hline \$A77C & Start cassette and get into biy sync for reading. \(U\) and Y preserved. FIRQ and IRQ masked. \\
\hline \$A7DB & Turn cassette on and write leader. \\
\hline \$A7F4 & Write a block to cassette. Tape should be to speed and leader of \(\$ 55\) 's should have been written if this is the first block. \(\$ 7 E\) contains the buffer address, \(\$ 7 \mathrm{C}\) contains the block type, \(\$ 7 \mathrm{D}\) contains the number of data bytes. \(X\) is the buffer address, plus the number of bytes. All registers modified. \\
\hline \$A928 & Clear screen and home cursor. \\
\hline \$A9DE & Sample joystick pots and store values (see BYTE 12/81, p. 158) Left joystick up/down is \(\$ 015 \mathrm{~A}\), right/left is \$015B; Right joystick up/down is \$015C, right/left \$015D. Y is preserved. \\
\hline \$AC20 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Move block of memory starting at top \\
\(\$ 41, \$ 42\) is destination top address \\
\$43, \(\$ 44\) is Source top address \\
\(\$ 45\), \(\$ 46\) is Destination bottom address after move \\
\(\$ 47, \$ 48\) is source bottom address
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \$AD19 & Execute NEW command \\
\hline \$B3ED & Convert the number in BASIC's floating-point accumulator into a 16-bit two's complement integer, which is left in the D Register. Overflow error and return to BASIC occur if number is outside the range -32768 to +32767 \\
\hline \[
\$ B 9 A C
\] & Print a space \\
\hline \$BDCC & Display the decimal value in the \(D\) Register \\
\hline \$C0D4 & Warm start to disk BASIC \\
\hline \$D66C & Read or write a 256-byte sector from or two disk. See disk manual pp. 60-61 for instructions. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



Or see your dealer.

\title{
FLEX System Is Powerful Addition To World Of 80C
}

\author{
By Dr. Laurence D. Preble
}

Frankly, I'm impressed.
Several months ago, I purchased a 16 K Color Computer to use at home, mainly as something little more than to mess around with. I was not disappointed. It performsadmirably as a most interesting and yet potentially powerful machine.

I was content with my system as it was until this amicable fellow fellow named Lonnie Falk handed me a couple of disk drives and something called \(F L E X\). "Check it out," he said.

Wow. Suddenly I've got this strange hybrid of business computer and plaything. You see, I do have this serious side to me. I am a chiropractor. For the past two years I have used a "big" microcomputer in my office to handle various chores: Record keeping. billing, dietary analysis, word processing and so on.

I have been very happy with my "big" micro. It works hard and uses a powerful disk operating system called "FLEX." Technical Systems Consultants (TSC) wrote \(F L E X\). Data-Comp distributes the operating system conversion of \(F L E X\) that l used with the 80 C .
\(F L E X\) is neat. With it I can read or write diskettes formatted in a number of different ways:
single- or double-sided, single- or double-density; FLEX takes care of the details automatically.
\(F L E X\) is economical with disk space. Those of you familiar with Radio Shack's disk operating system for the 80C know that disk storage is divided into granules. FLEX divides disk storage into sectors. A sector is a much smaller chunk of disk storage than a granule.

With the Radio Shack system, every data file or program has to occupy at least one granule. If the data you enter does not fill up the entire granule, then whatever is left over is wasted. Since \(F L E X\) uses much smaller chunks of disk storage, less space is wasted if one of these "chunks" is not filled completely.

FLEX has been around for years now, used with a multitude of 6809 and 6800 mainframes. There is an enormous amount of software written to run under the \(F L E X\) operating system. Virtually all of that software can now be run on the Color Computer.

A small sample of that software includes an excellent and extremely fast Extended BASIC, "C," Pascal, and Forth compilers, numerous word processing programs, spelling checkers, "VisiCalc® type" programs, assemblers and editors. Control keys and user-defined keys are available.

By the way, you give up none of the fine Radio Shack

\section*{What's A FLEX Anyway}

One of the things readers have asked a great deal about is FLEX, and we attempt to give you an overview with the two articles here. Dr. Preble has been running FLEX on a mainframe system for years, and gives the "official" review of this system. Lonnie Falk, far from a hardware whiz, adds a short rundown on what it takes to get FLEX "plugged in." Our coverage of this system will continue in September with a special article written by Steve Odneal, who authored the documentation for Data-Comp's FLEX conversion. We also plan at least one review of a FLEX Basic.

We see FLEX as a significant and compatable additional system to your Radio Shack disk and will continue to provide information and reviews of the hardware and software which is available for it.
features. With this implementation of FLEX, whenever you want it, the normal Radio Shack Disk system is available for use.
"Yes," I hear you say. "But how can I do really serious work on a Color Computer with that limited \(32 \times 16\) character display?"

Well, Data-Comp has taken care of that. They have a \(F L E X\) utility that lets you format the screen virtually any way you want. You can have \(32 \times 24,42 \times 24,51 \times 24\) or \(64 \times 24\)
characters/lines in a
screen. Admittedly, \(64 \times 24\) is a little difficult to read on most TV screens. But, as a bonus, you get a full lower case.

Data-Comp does this much the same way some of the non-FLEX sof tware available for our friendly 80C has-by using the high resolution graphic screen. Thus, no extra hardware is needed for the special display formats.

It is not fair to say that there is no hardware modification needed. It is necessary to add memory. Obviously, you must also purchase at least one disk drive and a Radio Shack disk controller. Radio Shack disk drives work fine.

Also, the Basic ROM must be the 1.1 version chip in order to run \(F L E X\). This is not so bad, really, and a number of firms (check the RAINBOW's ads) have 64 K chips available. You have to do some soldering. Other companies will do the installation for you. Or, your "official" 32 K Radio Shack upgrade may actually be made with 64 K chips. As to FLEX itself, Data-Comp will sell you their FMATE(RS) FLEX9 conversion and TSC's FLEX as a package for just under \$200. Data-Comp also includes TSC's editor and assembler, which normally sell for \(\$ 50\) each.

Since I have been using FLEX for quite some time, I looked hard to see whether I could find any serious flaws in the system as provided. I did not find any major problems. Installation instructions were not difficult to comprehend. I would like Data-Comp to add one feature that I feel would be invaluable-a patch to the Radio Shack Extended Basic so that disk files in the \(F L E X\) format can be used interchangeably with the normal Radio Shack files.

There is one disturbing aspect of this Color Computer enhancement: My "big" computer does not seem so big any more.

My "big" computer system cost several thousands of dollars and included 56 K of memory for almost \(\$ 1000\). My friendly "little" 80 C now has 64 K of Random Access Memory and 24 K of ROM for a total of 88 K . The extra
memory cost 1/ 10th of what I paid for in my other system. It just isn't fair!

The "little" 80C can now do just about anthing the "big" system can-and when it is done working, I can still play ASTRO BLAST.
(Data-Comp, 5900 Cassandra Smith Road, Hixon, TN 37343-0794, \(\$ 49.95\). Operating system available from. Technical Systems Consultants, 111 Providence Rd., Chapel Hill, NC 27514, \$150. Packages also available from Frank Hogg Laboratory, 130 Midtown Plaze, Syracuse, NY \$3210)

\section*{Hardware Review...}

\section*{64K Upgrade Takes A Bit Of Know-How}

Those of you who have followed these pages know that I am not what you would call a hardware whiz. I'll admit to having some real help with the installation of the 64 K chips and modification needed to get FLEX up and going.

We won't go into the details, because anyone who is selling 64 K chips will furnish you with instructions on exactly how to do it. But, we will say that it takes some amount of ability with a soldering iron (not gun) to do this.

Even if you have a Radio Shack upgrade to 32 K that has "good" 64 K chips, you still need some modifications to use the full 64 K . This is where the soldering comes in. If you don't have 64 K chips, you have to purchase them, remove the chips you have, and put in the new ones. You also must have a 1.1 ROM, which Radio Shack furnishes if you have their upgrade to 32 K .

Doing the chips is easy, if you are careful. You can use a nail file or flat blade screwdriver to wiggle the old chips out. If I can do it, you can. Really.

But the other part of this modification requires some expertise with the old soldering iron. You have to run a couple of wires from one pin of one chip to another pin of another. Its the sort of thing that-like laying carpet-looks real easy when someone does it who knows what he or she is doing.

If you do, then, by all means, attempt it if you want to try this upgrade. If you don't have this ability, there are a number of people who will do it for you through the mailor you can certainly try someone locally. Most of the computer stores which carry the RAINBOW have a someone who can handle this sort of thing.

We feel it imperative to tell you that opening the computer cabinet voids your Radio Shack warranty. With that knowledge, you can decide whether you want to attempt this modification yourself or not.

You can zap a chip by either heat or static. Too, you have to be very careful not to get solder in the wrong places. In short, if you do not have confidence in your ability to handle some moderately intricate soldering, have someone else do it for you!

\section*{Look For}

The. . . . .

\section*{About The RAINBOW Seal}

The RAinbow seal of Certification is a program instituted by the RAIN BOW to protect consumers from ripoffs and to insure that any program which has earned the SEAL does, indeed, exist. Vendors are required to submit a copy of each program or other product-and each version of each product or program-to us before we will award a SEAL.

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Instances of violation of use of the SEAL should be brought to the RAINBOW's attention. We will report to you, in these pages, any instances of violation of the use of the \(S E A L\).
The \(S E A L\) was devised by us to minimize problems with mail-order of computer programs and products. Any comments or instances of problems you have can be directed to us, although we cannot resolve disputes between seller and purchaser.


\section*{Feature Game.}

\title{
Will The ALPINE ALIENS \(\underset{\substack{\text { loc } \\ \text { beb }}}{ }\) Win. . .Or Will You?
}


Now, let us journey to the Alps of a distant moon and see whether we will be able to survive an attack by aliens trying to get to our base.

This game, ALPINE ALIENS, is brought to you from Illustrated Memory Banks. It pits you, as a defender, against the aliens attacking from the skies.

We remind you that \(A L P I N E\) A LIENS is cGpyrighted by IMB. You are allowed to use the game for your own enjoyment, but may neither make copies for others nor may you use the routines here in any other programs.

The program is self-prompting in that you need only load and run it to see the directions.

Will the alien saucer annoy your colonists? Or can you keep it away? Here, then, is ALPINE ALIENS for you to decide.

The I istion:

\section*{10 CLEAR50ø: CLSø}

20 P\$=CHR ( 128 ): FORI=2TO14:FORJ= 4TO13: \(\operatorname{SET}(J, I, 3)\) : NEXTJ: NEXTI 36 FORK=øTO11STEP11:FORJ=18TO23: SET (J+K, 2, 3) : NEXTJ: FORJ=17TO24: S ET ( \(J+K, 3,3\) ) : NEXTJ: FORI =4TO14:FOR \(\mathrm{J}=16 \mathrm{TO} 25: \operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{J}+\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{I}, 3)\) : NEXTJ: NEXT I: NEXTK


46 FORK=6T07STEP7:FORJ=39T058:FO RI =2T07: SET (J, I +K, 3 ) : NEXTI: NEXTJ : FORI = 3TO6: SET (59, I +K, 3) : NEXTI:F ORI \(=4\) TO5: SET \((60, I+K, 3):\) NEXTI : NEX TK
50 PRINT 2321 , P\$; : FORY=1 TO28: READ A: PRINTCHR\$ (A);:NEXT
\(6 \varnothing\) DATA 165, 168, 168, 117,115,116, \(114,97,116,101,100,128,128,128,1\) 69, 181, 189, 111, 114, 121, 128, 128, 1 \(28,98,97,110,107,115\)
76 PRINTล393, P\$; \& FORY=1TO12:READ A: PRINTCHR (A) ; : NEXT


80 DATA 98, 111, 110, 117,115,128, 1 \(28,128,163,97,189,101\)
\(9 \varnothing\) DIMA (13), B(4): G=0:FORI=33TO2 25STEP 16: \(G=G+1: A(G)=I: N E X T I: G=6:\) FORI=26T074STEP 16:G=G+1:B(G)=I:N EXTI
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing\) PMODE3, 1: PCLS: SCREEND, 1
110 M\$="E12F16E17F5E8F17E12F9"
120 N\$="F11E8R2F16E9"
136 0\$="E15R2F5"
140 SA \(\$=" L 3 G U 3 F U F D 2 U 4 F N D 3 U E N D 5 F N\) D4DED4U2EDED3HL3"
15 SP\$="C5"+SA\$:SE\$="CØ"+SA\$
168 DRAW"S4BMø,110;C3"+M\$+M\$+M\$
178 PAINT \((4,112), 3,3\)
180 CLS9: PRINT 1 109, CHR \(\$(97)+\) CHR \(\$\) (108) +CHR\$ (112) +CHR\$ (185) +CHR\$ (1 10) +CHR \(\$(101)\);

190 PRINTa173, CHR\$ (97) +CHR\$ (108)
+CHR \(\$(165)+\) CHR \(\$(1 \varnothing 1)+\) CHR \(\$(11 \varnothing)+\) C HR\$(115);
206 PRINT2239, CHR\$ (98) +CHR\$ (121) ;
210 PRINT2298, CHR \(\$(1 \varnothing 2)+\) CHR \(\$ 114\) \()+\) CHR \(\$(101)+\) CHR \(\$(10 \varnothing)+P \$+P \$+C H R \$\) (115) +CHR\$ (99) +CHR\$(101)+CHR\$(11
4) +CHR\$ (98) +CHR (111);

220 FORI = \(6 T 02565 T E P 2: L I N E(I, 124-\)
RND (10)) - (I, 14ø), PRESET: NEXT
\(23 \varnothing\) PAINT (2,148),4,3
240 DRAW"S2BMD, 134; C2" \(+M \$+N \$+M \$+\)
\(N \$+D \$+N \$+M \$+N \$+O \$+D \$+M \$+N \$\)
250 CLS末: FORY=1 TO86: READA: POKE1 1 \(51+Y, A:\) NEXTY
268 DATA \(20,15,32,2,12,1,19,20,3\) 2,20
270 DATA \(8,5,32,1,12,9,5,14,19,4\) 4,32
289 DATA \(16,18,5,19,19,32,35,49\), 32,20, 15
296 DATA \(19,8,15,15,20,32,12,5,6\)
, 20, 44
309 DATA \(32,35,50,32,29,15,32,19\)
, 8, 15, 15
310 DATA \(20,32,3,5,14,20,5,18,44\)
, 32
320 DATA1, 14, 4, 32, 35, 51, 32, 20, 15
. 32
336 DATA19, 8, 15, 15, 20, 32, 18, 9, 7, 8,20,46
340 PAINT (2, 140), 2, 2
\(350 \operatorname{LINE}(8,150)-(256,192)\), PRESET , BF
360 PMODE4, 1: SCREEND, 1
370 FORI=1 TO20ø: PSET (RND (256), RN D(156)) : NEXT
\(380 \operatorname{LINE}(0,150)-(256,192)\), PSET, B F
396 FORI \(=2\) TO256STEP2:LINE (I, 156-
RND (20)) - (I, 192), PSET: NEXT

\section*{COLORSOFT \({ }^{\text {TM }}\)}

\author{
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ALIENS - from Page 35
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & \\
\hline 429 & TIMER=9: G0SUB490 \\
\hline & G \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{440 IFDB \(=>1\) ¢THEN569} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{459 FORI=1T03: PLAY"V31; 05; L220; B} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{GC; 03; BGC " : NEXT} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{468 Q \({ }^{\text {¢ }}\) =INKEY \({ }^{\text {d }}\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{47ヵ IFQ = "1"THEN5¢6ELSEIFQ\$="2"T} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{HEN51øELSE IFQ \(\$=\) "3"THEN52の} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{486 GOTO43\%} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{STR\$ ( A (C) ) + ", "+STR\$ (B(D)) + "; ": RE} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{TURN} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{506 W=RND (4):LINE (55,97)-(A(W), B (D)), PSET:LINE-(55,97), PRESET:GO}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SUB530: GOT043ø} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(516 \mathrm{~W}=\) RND (5) +4:LINE (126,97)-(A(W)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{), B (D)), PSET:LINE-(126,97), PRESE} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{T: G0SUB530: G0T0436} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{520 W=RND (4) +9:LINE (181, 97) - ( A (W} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{), B (D) ), PSET:LINE- (181, 97), PRESE} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{T: GOSUB53ø: GOTO436} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{536 FORI=1T02: PLAY"V31;01; L255; E} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{;05; BCBC": NEXTI: IFA \(W\) ) = A (C) THEN} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{559} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{549 RETURN} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(55 \varnothing\) DB=DB+1: DRAW"BM"+A \$+SE\$: PMOD} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{E3, 1 : SCREEN1, \(1:\) FORK=1 TO3: PLAY"05 ;L255; GCGC; 01;DD": NEXTK: PMODE4, 1}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{: SCREEN1, 1: GOSUB58\%: RETURN} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{56§ K=TIMER:PMODE3, 1: SCREEN1, 0 : 3} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{OUND1ø, 26:CLSø: PRINT,13ø, "YOU TO} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{PRINT" SECONDS. ";} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(57 \varnothing\) DB= 5 : FORI = 1 TO4960: NEXT: RESTO} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RE: FOR \(=1\) TO4\% : READA: NEX : PMODE3,} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1: PCLS: SCREEN8, 1 : G0T0169} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{589 BH\$=STR\$ (5+(DB*22) ) : DRAW"BM"} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{+BH\$+", 189; "+SE\$: RETURN} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(59 \%\) REM 'ALPINE ALIENS' BY FRED} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{B. SCERBO, IMB, COPYRIGHT (C)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1981, ILLUSTRATED MEMORY BANKS,} \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Software Review...}

\section*{This Lunar Lander Is O.K. For Small Systems}

We've seen a bunch of lunar landers in our time, and, considering that this one is a vailable for a 4 K system, it isn't really bad.

It would be unfair to compare it to a 16 K lander program written in Extended Basic. With that sort of option, you have high resolution graphics and many more options than are available with less memory and a less powerful ROM.

But, taken for what it is, LUNAR LANDER is a good rendition of the much-done program and is certainly a cut above the "readout only" lander programs we have seen.
(Rainbow Connection Software, 3514 6th Place N.W., Rochester, MN 55901, \(\$ 11.95\) cassette with Math Drill; \(\$ 26.95\) on cassette with seven other programs; eightprogram disk \(\$ 31.95\) plus \(\$ 2\) shipping)

\section*{Sofincare Revien:}

\section*{MARS Adventure Is An Entertaining Program}

The setting for MARS ADVENTURE is, as one might reasonably expect. on the planet Mars and this one is replete with enough good gadgets and other things to keep you wondering and working pretty hard at the story line.

You start out in the control room of a ship and have to move on from there. Will you venture outside (you can see things through the port)? Will you explore the ship. Just what to do?

In short, this is an entertaining program which handles the non-graphic Adventure well. Our only complaint is that sometimes words are split on lines. But that is a minor annoyance, at worst. The plot is interesting, the setting a little different from the usual castle-or-dungeon and the responses fast.
Is someone, or something watching you'? You'll see! (Aardvark-80, 2352 S. Commerce, Walled Lake, MI 48088, \$14.95)
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline R. S. COLOR DIGK SVGTEM \\
\hline DISK EDITOR/ASSEMBLER - This package includes a full featured disk based text editor program and a disk to disk/tape/memory assembler. The text editor is an easy to learn full featured editor which allows files larger than memory to be created and edited with ease. It is compatible with ASCII formatted tape b disk files to allow easy conversion of tape based programs. The assembler supports the full 6809 processor instruction set and will cross assemble 6880 ccide to 6809 object code. The output object file can be directed to either disk, tape or memory with overwrite protection. The object listing can be output to the screen or printer and versions for printers with or without line feeds are provided. DISK EDITOR \(\&\) ASSEMBLER .... 879.95 \\
\hline DISK TERMIMAL PACKAGE - A disk based Terminal program for your color computer features full text buffering, baud rates from 300 to 9690 baud, programable word length, parity bits odd/even/nore, stop bits. The buffer size is automatically set to the maximum size of your mamory. Full control codes can be sent, display word wrap is automatic. The text buffer can be saved or loaded from/to tape or disk. The contents of the buffer can be sent as a file with automatic re-entry to terminal mode, also a file can be sent directly from dish to another user. The contents of the buffer carn be displayed on the screen or optionally be output to a printer plugged into the RS 232 port. All
file formats are directly compatible with our text ditor and word processor file formats are directly compatible with our text editor and word processor
programs.
DISK TERMINAX PACKAGE.... 849.95 \\
\hline  \\
\hline TEXTPRO II TEXT EDITOR/ WORD PROCESSOR - Includes all the features of TEXTPRO
plust 10 programable tab stops, can be used with horizontal tab to next location, center over tab column, decimal allignment on tab coluen, right Justify to tab column, tab to programed column. Also tab commands can ues specific values for tab columns or programmed values. Other additions includes character fill, right justify line, programable footer can centered/right Justified/double width or almost any processor commands can be used with it, \({ }^{3}\) data during word processing. DISK TEXTPRO II .... s79.95 \\
\hline  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\title{
COLOR COMPUTER USERS
}

\section*{THE POWERFUL FLEX DISK OPERATING SYSTEM WITH HUNDREDS OF SOFTWARE PACKAGES IS NOW AVAILABLE！}

Now you can run FLEX，OS． 9 and Radio Shack disk software on your Color Computer．If you have a 32 K Col or Computer with the Radio Shack disk system，all you need to do is make a trivial modification to access the hidden 32 K ，as described in the Feb．issue of COLOR COMPUTER NEWS and the April issue of＇ 68 ＇Micro．You can get FLEX from us right now．Please note that this witt only work with the summer．Please note that this wift only work with the Radio Shack disk system and \(32 \mathrm{~K} / 64 \mathrm{~K}\) memory chips
that RS calls 32 K ．Maybe they put 64 K ＇s in yours，too．If you don＇t have a copy of the article，send a legal size SASE（40\＆stamps）and we＇ll send it to you．

Using this system to run FLEX and OS． 9 has many ad vantages．First，it gives you 48 K from zero right up to FLEX．This means that ALL FLEX compatible software will run with NO MODIFICA TIONS and NO PATCHES＇ There are no memory conflicts because we moved the screen up above FLEX which leaves the lower 48 K fre
for user programs．

What you end up with is 48 K for user programs， 8 K for FLEX and another \(8 K\) above FLEX for the screens and stuff We have a multi screen format so you can page that will enable us to have 24 lines by 42 character display is on the way That＇s better than an Apple！
We also implemented a full function keyboard，with a control key and escape key．All ASCIl codes can now be generated from the Color Computer keyboard！

We also added some bells and whistles to Radio Shack＇s Disk system when you＇re running FLEX or OS．9 We are supporting single or double sided，single or dou ble density． \(35,4,0\) and 80 track drives．If you use double sided drives，the maximum is three drives because we use the drive 3 select for side select．When you are runn－ ing the Radio Shack disk，it will work with the double sided drives but it will only use one side and only 35 tracks．Using 80 track drives is okay，but will not be com－ also set each drive＇s stepping rate and drive type．（SS or DS SD or DD）

In case you don＇t understand how this works，l＇ll give you a brief explanation The Color Computer was de
oft under software control．In a normal Color Compute this would only make it go away．However，if you put a program in memory to do something first（like boot in FLEX or OS．9），when you turn off the roms，you will have a full 64 K RAM System with which to run your program Now，we need the other half of the 64K ram chips to work，and this seems to be the case most of the time，as chips in．

Some neat utilities are included．
MOVEROM moves Color Basic from ROM to RAM．Be cause it＇s moved to RAM you can not only access it from FLEX，you can run it and even change it！！You can load Color Computer cassette software and save it to FLEX disk．Single Drive Copy，Format and Setup commands plus an online help system are included．

Installing FLEX is simple．Insert the disk and type：
RUN＂FLEX＂

That＇s all there is to it！You are now up and running in the most popular disk operating system for the 6809 There are hundreds of software packages now running under the FLEX system．Open your Color Computer to a whole new world of software with FLEX．

Other languages available include；FORTH，Pascal，For tran77，＇C，＇A／BASIC compiler，plus more． Application packages include：A／R，G／L，A／P，Inventory Electronic Spreadsheets，Accounting，Database pro grams and more．SEND FOR LIST．

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\＄100 Flex \(\$ 110\) UniFlex

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\section*{FQRनु}

\section*{FLEX COMPATIBLE} FORTH

BY Chuck Eaker，Ph．D X－FORTH NOTES
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\section*{We Have \\ Dynacalc For Flex \\ \(\$ 200.00\)}

\section*{SOFTWARE CATALOG}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PROGRAM & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ONLY／SOURCE} & code \\
\hline BILLPAYER & & 16995 & \(x\) \\
\hline PLOT & & 4495 & x \\
\hline tabula rasa & & 10000 & x \\
\hline Mailing List & & 9995 & \(x\) \\
\hline Forms Display & & 4995 & x \\
\hline Inventory with Material & & & \\
\hline Requisition Planning & & 10000 & x \\
\hline Some Common BASIC Programs & & 6995 & x \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Infomag Data Base} \\
\hline Management System & 295.00 & & \(x\) \\
\hline Osborne Accounts Receivable & 295.00 & & x \\
\hline Osborne Accounts Payable & 295.00 & & x \\
\hline Osborne General Ledger & 295.00 & & \(\times\) \\
\hline DynaCalc & 200.00 & & 9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{UniFlex Simulator} & 110.00 & 9 \\
\hline FLEX For Color Computer & 99.00 & & 9 \\
\hline X．FORTH（FLEX） & 149.95 & & 889 \\
\hline CC．FORTH（TRS． 80 Color） & 99.95 & & 9 \\
\hline TOOLKIT \＃（ BASIC）\(^{\text {a }}\) & 49.951 & 69.95 & 9 \\
\hline TOOLKIT 2 & 49.951 & 69.95 & 9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AUTOTASK} & 129.95 & 9 \\
\hline A／BASIC Compiler & 150.00 & & 9 \\
\hline Extended Utilities & 49.951 & 69.95 & 9 \\
\hline Password Protection & 69.951 & 8995 & 9 \\
\hline CRASMB（X Assembler） & 139.95 & & 9 \\
\hline Personality Modules（1 INC） 6502 6800 6805，6809．280， & \[
\begin{gathered}
2500 \\
8080.1802
\end{gathered}
\] & 5000 & 9 ea \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{READTAPE} & 5495 & 9 \\
\hline SPELLTEST & \(199.00 /\) & 29900 & 9 \\
\hline READTEST & 54 95／ & 7495 & 889 \\
\hline ESTHER & 39 95／ & 5995 & 889 \\
\hline HELP & 29 95／ & 4995 & 889 \\
\hline Job Control Program & 49 95／ & 8995 & 889 \\
\hline DYNASOFT PASCAL（FLEX） & 59 95／ & 8995 & 9 \\
\hline DYNASFT PASCAL（OS 9） & 69 95／ & 9995 & 9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{DYNASOFT Compıler Source
DYNASTAR Screen Editor（OS．9） 149.95}} & 12500 & P \\
\hline & & & 9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SUPER SLEUTH（6800／6809）} & 9900 & 889 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SUPER SLEUTH（Z80）} & 9900 & 889 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{CROSS Assembler Macros for TSC ASMB 6800／1．6805．6502．280．8080／5}} & & each \\
\hline & & \[
9995
\] & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{6502 Translator} & 7500 & 9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Debugging Simulators 6805 or 6502} & 7500 & 9 ea \\
\hline STYLOGRAPH 20 & 29500 & & 9 \\
\hline STYLOGRAPH MAIL MERGE & 12500 & & 9 \\
\hline STYLOGRAPH Speling Checker & r 14500 & & 9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

CODE \(X=X B A S I C .9=6809.8=6800 . P=P A S C A L\)
```

Software by Technical Systems Consuliants. Inc
Flex TM (Includes Editor \& Assembler) 150 00
OIFLEXTM (Includes one year
maintenance and update)
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Assembler Cross Assembler on 6809
Text Processor
Basic Precompiler(specity standard
or extended)
-20000
Pascal (UniFLEXTM) (Add \$7500 tor
one year s marntenance and update)
Sott/Merge Package
809 FlexTM U|lities
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4 5 0 0 0
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Followup. . .

## Your Video Display Generator And The PMODE4 Colors <br> By Fred Aldrich

After working through Al Curtis' article on PMODE4 (the RAINBOW, June, 1982), I was interested in what was actually going on in the hardware. I got out my circuit diagrams and my Video Display Generator (VDG) specs and did some PEEKing. The results were quite surprising. But, first, some hardware background is in order.

The graphic modes of the VDG are controlled by pins labeled CSS, GM0, GMI, GM2 and G/A, which are connected to bits three through seven of the U4 PIA 'B' Register respectively. These can be set or read by POKEing or PEEKing bits 3-7 of location \& HFF22. In VDG mode 6C (PMODE 3), \& HFF 22 contains \& HEx, where $x$ can be any value. In VDG mode 6R (PMODE 4), \& HFF22 contains \& HFx. The VDG can be toggled from 6C to 6R (PMODE 3 to PMODE 4) by executing the following statement:

POKE \& HFF22, PEEK (\&HFF22) OR \& H10
This turns Bit 4 (GM0) on.
Now, back to the results:
I. The PMODE statement does not change the state of the hardware. PMODE only sets up software parameters in low memory. The SCREEN statement sets up the VDG and SAM hardware for the desired graphics mode.
2. With the exception of Listing 4 with the Line 50 SCREEN 1,0 added and Listings 6, 7 and 8 , Mr. Curtis' programs are running with the VDG set to the $128 \times 192$ pixel four-color (PMODE 3) mode, not the high-res $256 \times 192$ pixel two-color (PMODE 4) mode. This can be demonstrated by PEEKing or POKEing \& HFF22 immediately after the PMODE 4 statements.
3. Listing 4 with the added SCREEN statement and Listings 6, 7 and 8 do provide what appears to be two different hi-res four-color (PMODE 4) modes.

The following listing should help explain how the additional colors are produced when the hardware actually supports only two sets of colors (green/black or buff/black).
10 PCLEAR 4:PMODE 4:SCREEN I,S:PCLS
20 FOR Y=48 TO 95
30 FOR X=0 TO 255 STEP 2
$40 \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})$
$50 \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{Y}+48)$
60 PSET ( $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}+96$ ): PSET $(\mathrm{X}+1, \mathrm{Y}+96)$
70 NEXT X, Y
80 S=I-S:SCREEN I,S:FOR I=1 TO 500: NEXT:GOTO 80

This routine addresses each of the $256 \times 192$ pixels on the high-res screen individually in pairs. The screen is initially set set to black by the PCLS statement. Line 40 turns on the odd-numbered pixels on the second quarter of the screen while Line 50 turns on the even-numbered pixels on the third quarter. Line 60 turns on pixels on the bottom quarter of the screen while line 80 toggles the screen between color sets 0 and I .

As noted by Mr. Curtis, turning alternate (odd or even) pixels on produces the undocumented gray/medium green or cyan/orange colors.

Perhaps the hardware types can provide a more complete explaination of this phenomenon, but it appears to me that the added colors are regulated to the band width of the R F modulator and TV set and their inability to accurately display pixels which are alternately on or off.

All the background for this information came from The Facts by Spectral Associates.

## Book Review...

## Color Graphics Book Is A Real Boon For 80C

For all of us who have been struggling with the deeper intricacies of Color Graphics, author Don Inman has written TRS-80 Color Computer Graphics, which explains things very well and will help unlock a lot of the secrets.

Inman starts from the beginning and works through all the details of color graphics on the 80C, even including some extra notes on the SOUND and PLAY commands. The style, as with other works Inman has done for other computers, is breezy, light and full of information. You almost don't even know you are learning-but youare. And a great deal, at that.

In addition, Inman gives you several different things to try with all of his examples. For some, he gives the answers. Others you have to either figure out or write him.

Since there is more than one way to do almost anything, this approach is an excellent one. You may even discover something that works better than does the author's suggested "correct" answer.

We are very high on TRS-80 Color Computer Graphics and believe it a worthwhile addition to your collectionwhether you are interested in creating complicated graphics or just drawing happy faces. Inman's explainations are outstanding and his understanding of how things work (based on a number of earlier writings for the Model 1/III) are quite good.

We think you will enjoy, read, re-read and learn a lot from this fine book.
(TRS-80 Color Computer Graphics by Don Inman,
Reston Publishing Co., 11480 Sunset Hills Rd., Reston,
VA 22090, $\mathbf{~ \$ 1 4 . 9 5 )}$

## AT LAST ! Utilities for Ext. Basic !

## \#UV3 Variable Cross Ref.

- Locates all variables in Ext. Basic Program
- Automatic sort/Opt. Printer Output
-- Target Program does not have to be RUN
\#UL2 Line No. Cross Reference
-     - Locates all referenced Line \#'s after THEN, ELSE, GOTO, GOSUB
- Automatic sort/Opt. Printer Output
--'Target Program does not have to be RUN
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More Utilities coming - Keep watching this space !

Software Review...

# Even Halflings Will Like Fantasy Gamer's Package 

There is obviously a great deal of interest in fantasy and role-playing games like Dungeons and Dragons ${ }^{+\mu}$. That is one of the reasons we carry a regular column on the subject.

But, in a lot of ways, these games can be a bummer. They are difficult to get started (lots of characters and monsters to create), sometimes slow in the playing (it takes time to explain rooms and the like) and oodles of charts and so forth to either keep handy or memorize.

Sounds liker a job for a computer.
Not only is it a job for a computer, but, in the hands of an experienced dungeonmaster and programmer, fantasy and role-playing games can be a whole lot more fun. With FANTASY GAMER'S PACKAGE, much of the drudgery of setting up, playing and the like is eliminated.

This package comes in both 16 K and 32 K versions. The primary difference between them is that the 32 K package combines all the parts into one program and adds an additional module called Dice Bag, which allows you to simulate the roll of poly-sided dice (very much like a program printed in the RAINBOW).

The first module will allow you to display 99 different rooms on the 80 's screen. The rooms are all to scale, and are complete with colors, doors, steps, pillars and the like. The way this works is that the game's referee simply uses a set of rooms drawn to scale in the documentation which accompanies the programs to create his own "universe." The rooms can then be filled with treasure, nasties, monsters or what-have-you. And, as the adventurers enter one of these
rooms, the referee merely must type in the room's number and it appears on the screen. This can save a lot of description time. Besides, you remember what Mao said about a picture being worth a thousand words. Quicker, too.

A bonus! There is a completely mapped-out dungeon included, with the numbers of the rooms supplied.

Module Two allows for the creation of both player and non-player characters. This is done in fine detail, as you can imagine is required by the dungeonmaster/author of this program. In setting up a FRP game, this character creation process can be extremely time-consuming. The whole complicated mish-mash is done quickly with the 80 C and this program.

Our one complaint with the program comes here. We believe there should be output to a printer built in. You could load a program to allow dual printing to both screen and printer, however.

We really cannot say too much, however, about the sophistication of the character-generator program. Those of you familiar with the $D \& D^{r m}$ series have an idea of how many charts may need to be consulted. This handles them all quickly and without error.

No FRP game would be complete without monsters, and you can get a variety of them in all their detail with the third module. A couple of keys pressed and you have your monster, all ready to strike terror into the . . .

FANTASY GAMER'S PACKAGE is a user-friendly, well-conceived and finely executed series of programs. If you are "into" FRP games, it is a must which will increase your enjoyment of these activities many-fold.
(Prickly-Pear Software, 3518 S. Randi Place, Tucson,
AZ 85730, $\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 9 5}$ for $\mathbf{1 6 K} \mathbf{~} \mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}$ for $\mathbf{3 2 K}$, plus $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 5 0}$
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By Steve Blyn<br>Rainbow Education Columnist

> (Mr. Blyn, who teaches both exceptional and gifted children, holds two Master's degrees in the fieldof education and has won an award for the design of a computer program to aid handicapped children. He and his wife, Cheryl, own Computer Island.)

Reinforcement is a very important component of all teaching programs. It is a terrific feature of computers in that they can provide endless and immediate rewards for answers.

The computer never loses patience or tires of telling us whether we were right or wrong. The immediate reinf orcement given by computers is much more effective than the long-awaited reinforcement that teachers can give by marking test papers. Often, by the time a test is graded, the student has already forgotten which answers he used.

Reinf orcement can be either positive or negative. Positive reinforcers are pleasant events that follow a desired response. Happy faces and pleasant sounds are good examples of this. Their effect is to increase the chances that the person will make a similar response again to a similar question or situation.

Negative reinforcers are unpleasant events that follow an undesired response. Their effect, however, also increases the chance of the desired response. The person tries to escape the negative reinforcer and aims for the positive one.

Sad or unhappy faces are thought to be good examples of negative reinforcers. Herein lies the mistake of ten unwittingly put into educational programs!

When children begin to use new software, they are fascinated with the positive reinforcers used by the programmer. After a while, however, they sometimes get bored or adventuresome and begin to "check out" the negative ones.

It is the natural playfulness and curiosity of kids that leads them down this path. It has nothing to do with whether they know the right answers. Often, to everyone's surprise, the negative reinforcers are more attractive than the positive ones.

Sad, unhappy, frowning faces are of ten more amusing to see than the happy one. The bad sounds may have become more entertaining than the good sounds. When this situation occurs the reinforcers are counterproductive and learning ceases.

The important consideration when writing educational
programs which will help children learn is to keep your rewards appropriate to their function. Make certain that your positive rewards are enjoyable to the player. Check to be sure that your negative reinforcers are not too entertaining. Inform the user that he has made a wrong response by using appropriate sounds to indicate an incorrect answer.

It is wise to further reinforce the response that you want by showing the correct answer to each wrong response. Therefore, immediately indicate the correct answer. Between the unpleasant noises and the correct answer appearing anyway, the user will not be anxious to purposely give wrong responses. Your program will then be used in the manner in which you intended.

The accompanying program, OPPOSITES, illustrates the use of happy sounds and a happy face for positive reinforcement. Incorrect responses receive several unpleasant sounds, no picure and the right answer.

Other positive reinforers might be a well-known song for each right answer, or a little game to play after a series of right answers. An example of the wrong thing to do would be to program the song Taps for an incorrect response. Taps is great for a game program, but has no place in a teaching program.

Although this program was designed for antonyms, it can just as easily be used for synonyms by changing half of the data and some of the program's wording. Other obvious uses would be for reading, social studies, science, spelling or math vocabulary words and their definitions.

Experiment with this program. You may convert or enlarge it, try various rewards, and make it suit your purposes.

The Listing:

## 16 REM' OPPOSITES <br> 26 REM ${ }^{2}$ BY STEVE BLYN <br> 30 CLS ---fontinued on Page 46

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NOW THERE ARE TWO. Bob Rosen and Spectrum Projects, which have been running the nation's most popular BBS for Color Computer users for more than a year now, introduce a second BBS to accomodate all those people who want to hook up.

As always, Color BBS 1 is available at (212) 441-3755. But now, you can also call (212) 441-3766 for Color BBS 2.

The new BBS is operating on a 32 K Color Computer with three drives. The software was written by Lee Blitch of Atlanta. One unique feature of the second BBS is the ability to transfer color graphics over the telephone lines. And, while users must have the Colorcom/E terminal program to access the graphics, a downloading section is planned for the future.

JUST ABOUT READY TO GO is a new book on using Color Basic by Steve Blyn of Computer Island. We are told this offering will be a "disposable," so that you can write your answers to questions in it.

The title is A Byte Of Color Basic and it should be ready for sale in a week or two.

SPEAKING OF BOOKS, there are a couple of new ones from Radio Shack by the very popular authors Bob Albrecht and Cieorge Firedrake. One of them is MyTRS80 Likes Me and the other is Number Patterns.

My TRS-80 Likes Me is a series of programming excercises that will introduce students to Basic statements and commands. This is accomplished through subroutines demonstrated in game programs.

## A "ROMPACK ELIMINATOR" is

 expected to be offered soon through Computer Mate ( 3300 Don Mills Rd., Willowdale, Ont. M2J 4X7) for $\$ 21.95$. It is in the form of a machine language program which will convert a ROM Pack to run on disk. As usual, the program is marketed only as a backup or an alternate running source for your own ROM Packs.FROM A USTRALIA comes the first Color Computer program to be marketed in the northern hemisphere. DSL Computer Products will soon have COPY CAT available - a method of making backups of machine language programs. This one was written by Ron Wright of Melbourne.

As a matter of fact, the Color Computer is gaining a great deal of acceptance in a number of countries. We see that through inquiries we get about subscriptions and advertising and we are pleased to see the 80C building up as an "international computer." Of course, there are thousands of 80C's in Canada, but we note an influx of interest from Mexico, Great Britain and a number of other places, particularly Saudi Arabia.

Too, in the next month or so, we plan to publish the first non-North American program for the 80C. One of our newest contributors is from Austria. You'll be seeing that evidence of the growing world popularity of the 80 C soon.

A CORRECTION is in order for the Universal Data File program which appeared recently in the RAINBOW. Line 1100 has one of those "!" that should have been a Basic keyword. In this case, substitute the "!" with a WRITE. If you use this program as a calendar, you will probably wish to change the date in Line 1720 to "1982."

A NEW MODEM is available from Hayes Microcomputer Products (5835 Peachtree Corners East, Norcross, GA 30092). It is called the Hayes Stack ${ }^{\text {m }}$ Smart modem 1200 and is said to be able to allow RS-232 computers or terminals communicate over telephone lines at 1200 bits per second.

This new modem connects directly with the telephone line and the RS-232C port, is approved by the FCC and can be used with either Touch-Tone or pulse dialing. It can operate at $0-300$ bits per second as well as 1200. Cost is $\$ 699$ with power pack, cables and so on.

A FOUR-COLOR PLOTTER will soon be available from Radio Shack. The cost is pretty low for this sort of hardware, $\$ 249.95$. We have its smaller brother in-house with our PC-2 computer, and the printer is a lot of funto watch and extremely versatile. This product should be a nice feature to think about, as it will print in four colors on $4 \frac{1}{2}-$ inch paper and do all sorts of fancy things. It should be available about September.

POOR TOM MIX OF Tom Mix Software called the other day to tell us about a real problem he has. It seems he gets a number of calls wondering if he is for real. Or. as Tom puts it, "there just aren't a lot of people named Tom Mix around and people think its a put-on." As far as we cantell, and we've known Tom for some time now, that's a real name. Tom's a little put out at his mother for causing him some trouble-but there is $n$ 't much he can do about it.

By the way, I know few of you will believe this, but the first time Tom called us the next person to leave a message was a gentleman named Jesse James. He wanted a subscription. Both Mr. Mix and Mr. James are "for real."

You just never know.

IN THE AREA OF LANGUAGES, Radio Shack is now announcing both LOGO and PILOT for the 80C. And, you know there are a number of FORTH programs available as well from independent software houses.

The LOG O program will use the popular "Turtle Graphics" and be available on a disk for $\$ 99$.

The PILOT program will be available on either disk or tape and is a powerful programming language which is very useful for educators and teachers. The package will sell for $\$ 59.95$ on tape and $\$ 79.95$ on disk.

A NEW DRAWER program to be used with joysticks is available from Greathouse and Company (P.O. Box 27051, Rancho Bernardo, CA 92127). It is said to allow quick and easy drawing on the graphics screens with more than 40 different commands on two menus which will allow the construction of lines, rectangles, dots, circles and PAINTing. It also comes with two complete character sets for writing messages on the screen. Price is $\$ 19.95$.

A NEW DESKTOP Printer/Video stand is now being marketed by Effort-Saver Products (P.O. Box 5001, Hialeah, FL 33014 ) for $\$ 39.95$. The stand will allow you to "elevate" your printer and store the paper beneath it. Or, as an alternative, you could use it to elevate your monitor.

BRITT MONK, OF GAUNTLET and $B R E A K A W A Y$ fame, has been tapped by Avalon Hill Game Co. to convert their SHOOTOUT AT THE OK GALAXY game from Apple/ Atari to the 80C. Under his agreement with Avalon Hill, Britt is allowed to sella small number of "signature" editions for $\$ 22$ from his own offices at P.O. Box 802, Elyria, OH 44036.

ELECTRONIC SPECIALISTS, INC. HAS SET up a toll-free hotline to provide assistance for those who have microcomputer interference problems. The number is $1-800-225-4876$, between 9 a.m. amd 4 p.m. EST weekdays.

WE HEAR MAPLE LEAF SYSTEMS (P.O. Box 2190, Station "C", Downsview, Ont. M2N 2S9) is working on a multiple-slot expansion board for the 80C. No details yet other than it is hoped the board will allow four cartridges to be connected to the 80 C at the same time. A similar product, we also hear, is under development in the United States. No hard and fast information on it yet, though.


ILLUSTRATED MEMORY BANKS: IMB will send you a short sample program and our new Color Extended Basic software list when you send us a business-size SASE.


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EDUCATION－from Page 41

```
46 PRINT264,"directions:TYPE IN
THE WORD THATYOU THINK IS THE OP
POSITE OF THEWORD YOU SEE ON THE
    SCREEN."
5\emptyset PRINT 2192,"PRESS ENTER TO BE
GIN";:INPUT Y$
60 DIMA$(1\varnothing), B$(1\varnothing)
70 F=F+1
8\emptyset IF F>2\emptyset THEN 470
90 X= RND(10)
10\varnothing RESTORE
11\varnothing FOR J=1 TO X
120 READ A$(J), B$(J)
130 NEXTJ
140 CLS
150 PRINT:PRINT"兆;F;". WHAT WOR
D IS THE OPPOSITE OF ";A$(X),:IN
PUTC$
16毋 IF C $=B$(X) THEN 320
17\emptyset IF C $<>B$(X) THENPRINT:PRINT
: PRINT" SORRY, ";C$" IS NOT":PR
INT" THE OPPOSITE OF ";A$(X)
18\emptyset PRINT:PRINT:PRINTB$(X);" IS
THE OPPOSITE OF ";A$(X);"."
19ø FOR T= 1 TO 5:SOUND 5\emptyset,5:NEX
T
2\emptyset\emptyset PRINTD388,"PRESS ENTER TO GO
    ON";:INPUT R$:GOTO7\varnothing
2 1 \varnothing \text { DATA BOY,GIRL}
220 DATA UNCLE,AUNT
236 DATA IN,OUT
2 4 \varnothing \text { DATA HOT,COLD}
25\emptyset DATA ON, OFF
260 DATA OPEN,CLOSE
27\emptyset DATA MORE,LESS
28\varnothing DATA WIN, LOSE
29\varnothing DATA UP,DOWN
300 '***FACE
31\varnothing DATA STOP,GO
32\emptyset K=\emptyset:CLS7:FORG=1TO6:FOR Y=(11
96+K) TO(1203+K): POKEY, 255: NEXTY
330 K=K+32
340 NEXTG
35\emptyset SET (29, 12,5): SET (34, 12,5):**
**EYES
```

360 PRINT2301, CHR $\$(246)+$ STRING $\$($
4, 252) +CHR\$ (249) ; : ' $\ddagger$ ( $\ddagger$ MOUTH
370 FOR T=1 TO 5: ***
389 SOUND 2øø, 1:SOUND21ø, 1:SOUND
220, 1
39ø PRINT®461," ";
$49 \varnothing \operatorname{SET}(29,12,1): \operatorname{SET}(34,12,1)$
410 SOUND15ø, 2
$42 \varnothing \operatorname{SET}(29,12,5): \operatorname{SET}(34,12,5)$
$43 \varnothing$ PRINT2461, "RIGHT!";
44 NEXT T
$45 \varnothing$ FOR H=1TO36ぁ: NEXTH
466 GOTO 79
470 CLS:PRINT"BYE FOR NOW"

## Adventure Contest Deadlines Were Incorrect In July Issue

One of those little＂bugs＂that sometimes creeps into our programs crept into our brain last month when we printed information about dates for the Adventure Contest sponsored by the RAINBOW．

And，in addition，we have a longer list of prizes to keep you interested

First of all，the deadline for the contest is not August I， but September 30．The winner will be announced in the November issue．Sorry about the confusion．Obviously，you would not have had time to write a decent Adventure by August 1.

The contest remains in two divisions，Graphic and non－ Graphic．First prize in the non－Graphic division is a $\$ 125$ gift certificate from Computer Plus．First prize in the Graphics division is a $\$ 150$ gift certificate from JARB Software．We have a host of other prizes，in the form of merchandise credits and cash from Spectrum Projects， Prickly－Pear Software，Superior Graphic Software， Custom Software Engineering，Nanos Systems Corp．， Spectral Associates，Illustrated Memory Banks，Computer Island and Transformation Technologies．

To win，all you have to do is write an Adventure program and submit it to the RAINBOW．A complete list of winners will be published in the November Adventure Issue．

Non－graphics Adventures must not use more than a title card and an end－of－game graphic．All entries become the property of the RAINBOW and none can be returned．

By submitting an entry，the author gives Falsoft，Inc．the exclusive right to print，publish or otherwise use both program and the author＇s name．The decision of the judges is final．

We encourage you to enter this contest．

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－patch the 51 or 64 column display to your own programs running above 9168 （23 DO hex）

## Adventure-Part II...

## Now, Make Your Own Adventure With ADVMAKER

By Jorge Mir Rainbow Utilityman

We hope you enjoyed playing RAINBOW $A D V E N T U R E$ last month. We know the listing was pretty long, but it does take some amount of code to be able to create an Adventure game.

As we said last month, we are now going to dissect the RAINBOW Adventure and show you how to create one of your own.

For one thing, you'll notice that we had a great number of REMark statements in last month's program. That was to guide you in making your own Adventure.

This month's program, $A D V M A K E R$ is a "canned"type of program designed to simplify the programming of Adventures written in BASIC.

It is simple, straightf orward and very easy to follow. Also, even though it is written in BASIC, it does not suffer from the common "slowness" problem. Indeed, it is rather "fast."

Following is a brief explaination of the various sections of the program:

Lines 10-110: These are the DIMension statements and the loops to read the directions, rooms, objects and verbs which are entered as DATA statements.

Lines 120-270: This section indicates where you are, what you can see and the directions available.

Lines 270-999: Here is where the Adventurer's commands are analyzed to determine the programmed course of action. The various subsections are one word commands (280-300); items carried in inventory (310-350); scoring (360-420); vocabulary expansion (500-599); moving in various directions (710-760); and the "help" section (800-999).

Lines 1000-2999: Here the program is directed to the various verb areas (see Line 600 to find out how verbs are identified). REM statements have already been included in the various subsections for some of the basic verbs normally used in Adventures.

Lines 3000-6999: DATA statements for directions (3000), rooms (4000), objects (5000), and verbs (6000) are included here.

Lines 7000-7180: Save and load routines.
Lines 8000-8030: Section to eliminate objects from the Adventure.

There is no limit to the type of conditions, or scenarios, which could be dreamed up for an Adventure, so I will not attempt to cover them all in detail. Instead, I developed a short, simple Adventure so you can become familiar with the various statement examples. I called this Adventure Rainbow for obvious reasons.

Please note that with $A D V M A K E R$ there are added steps which must be typed in exactly as shown. Do not renumnber any of the steps or it will not work at all.

The following definitions will make it easier for you to follow each of the steps:

- RM (\#) is the Room description
- $\mathrm{OB} \$(\#)$ is the Object description
$-\mathrm{OB}(\#)$ is the Object number
-D\$(\#, 1-6) is the directions of each room
- $\mathrm{D} \$(1-6)$ is the various directions available
$-\mathrm{F}(\#)$ are flags to indicate various conditions
- F is the flag used in subroutines
- MX is the maximum number of objects in inventory
-Continued on Page 49



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## ADVMAKER — from Page 47

- CA is the number currently in inventory
-O is the object number
-V is the verb number
- YOU is the current room number

It is important that you excercise care in selecting words to describe rooms and make sure you you do not have more than one object with the same definition. Remember that the statement "I AM" will precede the room definition, so define your rooms as "inside a building", "on a boat", "in a closet" and so on. How objects are defined is not as important, but the related abbreviation is, so you have to make sure the abbreviation for an object is not repeated.

The same goes for verbs, so you should avoid similar verbs with different meanings. Note that only the first three letters of the verbs are used. So, "break" and "breathe" will present some problems.

An example of a DATA statement for rooms would look like this: DATA ON MAIN STREET, $4,6,0,0,0,0$. The numbers indicate the directions available (order is $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{E}$, W, U, D). So, in the above example, the room is "On Main Street" and has an exit to room 4 on the north and room 6 on the south. No other exits are available because a zero indicates the direction is not used.

The format for objects is "Object Description, Abbreviation, Room Location." For example," DATA A SMALL HAMMER, HAM, 5 " would indicate the object to be a small hammer, identifiable by the three letters "ham" and to be located in room 5 .

Now that you know a little about the various functions of the $A D V M A K E R$ program and DATA statement format, take a look at the RAINBOW ADVENTURE and you will see how simple the whole thing is. Just because it is rather simple, don't kid yourself. You will always want to tinker with it a bit to add some more goodies here and there.

The REM statements have been added to help you determine what each program line is to accomplish. These REM statements do not need to be typed in.

So, now is the time to get going. Use $A D V M A K E R$ listed below and use RAINBOW ADVENTURE from last month's issue as a guide. And, create your own Adventure.

I hope the $A D V M A K E R$ will get you involved in the fascinating Adventure area. It is a lot of fun. Whenever we are planning to have some company over, it only takes me about an hour to dream up a quick, short Adventure suitable for the occasion and, believe me, it always turns out to be a big hit.

The Listing:

```
1
2,
3, BY: JORGE MIR
4,
5, (C) }198
6,
7> ***************************
10 CLEAR 1øøø
20 CLS
30 DIM RM$(85),OB$(85),OB(85),D(
85,6),D$(6),F(1\varnothing):MX=5:CA=\varnothing
40 FOR X=1TOG:READ D$(X):NEXTX
50 X=\varnothing
6\varnothing X=X+1:READ RM$(x):IF RM$ (x)="
END" THEN 8\varnothing
7\varnothing FOR Y=1TO6:READ D (X,Y):NEXTY:
GOTO6\varnothing
```

The RAINBOW
Page 49
$8 \varnothing \quad x=\varnothing$
$96 x=X+1:$ READ OB $\$(x)$ : IF OB $\$(x)="$ END"THEN NO=X-1: GOTO160:ELSE REA
D I $\$, \mathrm{OB}(\mathrm{X}): \mathrm{OB} \$=\mathrm{OB} \$+\mathrm{I} \$$ : GOTO9
$100 \quad x=\varnothing$
$110 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1$ : READ I\$:IF I\$="END" TH
EN 120 ELSE VB $\$=$ VB $\$+L E F T \$(1 \$, 3):$
GOTO110
120 CLS
130 YOU=1
140 PRINT"I AM ";
150 PRINT RM\$ (YOU)
$16 \emptyset$ PRINT"I CAN SEE: ":F=Ø
$17 \varnothing$ FOR I=1 TO NO
180 IF INT (OB (I)) $<>$ INT (YOU) THEN 206
198 PRINT " "OB\$(I):F=1
$20 \varnothing$ NEXT:IF F=Ø THEN PRINT" NOT
HING INTERESTING"
210 PRINT"YOU CAN GO: "
220 FOR I=1TO6
236 IF D (YOU, I) $<>\varnothing$ THEN PRINT" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
" D $\$(\mathrm{I})$;
246 NEXT
$25 \varnothing$ PRINT
260 PRINT STRING $\$(32,61)$;
278 INPUT"WHAT SHOULD I DO"; I $\$$
286 IF I $\$="$ "THEN27 ELSE IF I $\$="$ LOOK" THEN CLS: GOTO14』
282 IF I\$="QUIT" OR I\$="END" THE N END

-Continued on Next Page



ADVMAKER－from Page 49
284 IF I\＄＝＂SAVE＂THEN $701 \varnothing$
286 IF I\＄＝＂LOAD＂THEN 797ø
287 IF I $\$=$＂OBJECT＂THEN 9øøø
288 IF I\＄＝＂ROOM＂THEN $91 \varnothing \varnothing$
296 IF LEFT $\$(1 \$, 2)=" G 0 "$ THEN PRI NT＂USE SINGLE LETTERS TO INDICAT E DIRECTION（EXAMPLE，N＝NORTH）＂ ：GOTO26D
306 IF LEFT $(1 \$, 3)<>" I N V " T H E N 36$ $\emptyset$
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT＂I AM CARRYING：＂：$F=\varnothing$
320 FOR $I=1$ TO NO
330 IF $O B(I)=-1$ THEN PRINT OB $\$$（I） ；$F=1$
348 NEXT：IF F $=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT＂NOTHI
NG＂
350 GOTO 268
$36 \varnothing$ IF LEFT $\$(1 \$, 5)<>" S C O R E " T H E N$
438
$378 \mathrm{~T}=8: \mathrm{Y}=6$
389 FOR $I=1$ TO NO
396 FOR L＝1TO LEN（OB\＄（I））
$49 \varnothing$ IF MID $\$(O B \$(I), L, 1)="$＂THEN
$T=T+1: I F O B(I)=Y O U O R O B(I)=-1 T H$
EN $Y=Y+1$
410 NEXT：NEXT
420 PRINT＂OUT OF＂；T；＂POINTS YOU HAVE＂；Y：GOTO 260


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$43 \varnothing$ IF LEN（I $\$$ ）$=1$ THEN $71 \varnothing$
$44 \varnothing$ IF I\＄＝＂HELP＂THEN $80 \varnothing$
$45 \varnothing$ SP＝INSTR（I \＄，CHR\＄（32））：IF SP＝
$\emptyset$ THEN PRINT＂TRY USING TWO WORD
COMMANDS．＂：GOTO26』
$46 \emptyset \mathrm{~V} \$=L E F T \$(I \$, S P-1)$ ： $0 \$=M I D \$(I \$$ ，SP＋1）
$47 \boldsymbol{A}$ A＝LEFT $\$(V \$, 3): B \$=L E F T \$(0 \$, 3$ ）
$59 \varnothing$ IF $A \$=" T A K "$ THEN $A \$=" G E T "$
591 IF $A \$=" L E A "$ THEN $A \$=" D R O "$
592 IF $A \$=" L O O "$ THEN $A \$=" E X A "$
503 IF A\＄＝＂MOV＂THEN A\＄＝＂PUS＂
594 IF A\＄＝＂TEA＂THEN A\＄＝＂BRE＂
69ø $V=($ INSTR $(V B \$, A \$)+2) / 3: I F V<1$
THEN CLS：PRINT＂SORRY，I JUST DO
N＇T KNOW HOW TO＂：PRINT V\＄＂ANYTH
ING．＂：GOTO 148
$616 \mathrm{D}=($ INSTR（ $O B \$$ ， $\mathrm{B} \$)+2$ ）／3：IF $0<1$
THEN CLS：PRINT＂SORRY，I JUST DO
N＂T SEE ANY＂：PRINT 0\＄＂HERE．＂：G
OTO14の
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF LEN（I\＄）＞1 THEN $10 \varnothing \varnothing$
$710 \mathrm{~V}=\varnothing$ ：CLS：IF I $\$=" N " A N D \mathrm{D}(Y O U, 1$
$)<>\varnothing$ THEN YOU＝D（YOU，1）：GOTO 14ø
726 IF I $\$=" S " A N D D(Y O U, 2)<>\varnothing$ THE N YOU＝D（YOU，2）：GOTO 14ø
$73 \varnothing$ IF I\＄＝＂E＂AND D（YOU，3）$<>\varnothing$ THE N YOU＝D（YOU，3）：GOTO 14ø
$74 \varnothing$ IF I $\$=" W$＂AND $D(Y O U, 4)<>\varnothing$ THE N YOU＝D（YOU，4）：GOTO 14ø
$75 \varnothing$ IF I $\$=" U " A N D ~ D(Y O U, 5)<>\varnothing$ THE N YOU＝D（YOU，5）：GOTO $14 \varnothing$
$76 \varnothing$ IF I $\$=$＂D＂AND $D(Y O U, 6)<>\varnothing$ THE N YOU＝D（YOU，6）：GOTO $14 \varnothing$
$77 \varnothing$ GOTO 1øøø

810 ＂

88ø PRINT＂TOUGH LUCK！JUST KEEP
TRYING！＂：GOTO268
$10 \varnothing \varnothing$ F＝ 0 ：IF $O B(0)=Y O U$ THEN F＝1 E LSE IF $O B(O)=-1$ THEN $F=2$
$10 \varnothing 2$ ON V GOTO $1100,1200,130 \varnothing, 14$ øø，15øø，16øø，17øø，18øø，19øø，29øø ，210ø，220ø
1010 IF LEN（I $\$$ ）$=1$ THENPRINT＂I CA N＇T GD．THAT WAY！＂：GQTO 140 1020 PRINT＂I DON＇T UNDERSTAND WH AT YOU ARE TELLING ME．＂：GOTO26』

1102 IF F＝2 THEN PRINT＂I ALREADY HAVE IT！＂：GOTO26®
1104 IF $F=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT＂I DON＂T S EE THAT HERE．＂：GOTO26®
11 D6 IF CA $=>M X$ THEN PRINT＂I CAN＊
T CARRY ANYTHING ELSE！＂：GOTO268 1199 OB（O）$=-1:$ PRINT＂OK，I GOT IT ．＂：CA＝CA＋1：GOTO26

# Spectral Associates First Annual 

## Graphic Game Contest

## TO WRITE A MACHINE LANGUAGE HIGH RESOLUTION COLOR GRAPHICS GAME FOR THE COLOR COMPUTER <br> First Prize \$2,000 (And the coveted PRISM Trophy)

The Prism Trophy is a new award which will be much-coveted in years to come. The winning game will be published under contract with Spectral Associates.

## Second Prize Third Prize <br> $\$ 500$ $\$ 200$

The submission deadline is November 15, 1982. Winners will be notified by December 1, 1982. Formal announcement of the winners will be made in the January, 1983, issue of the RAINBOW.
To enter, mail entries to Spectral Associates, P. O. Box 99715, Tacoma, Wa 98499. Further information available by writing or calling Spectral at (206) 565-8483.
***Winner to be selected by a panel of respected judges*** Employees of SPECTRAL ASSOCIATES and their families are prohibited from entering the contest!

Games which are submitted, win prizes and are subsequently published by SPECTR AL ASSOCIA TES will receive full royalties and full author recognition will be given. Royalties will be paid in addition to the prize money.

AOVMAKER - from Page 50


```
1201 IF F=2 THEN PRINT"OK, I DRO
PPED IT.":CA=CA-1:OB(O)=YOU: ELS
E PRINT"I DON*T HAVE IT."
1299 GOTD 268
1300 **** OPEN ***
1301 IF F=\varnothing THEN PRINT"I DON'T S
EE IT HERE.":GOTO26®
1399 PRINT"SORRY, IT DOES NOT OP
EN. ": GOTO260
```



```
1401 IF F=\varnothing THEN PRINT"I CAN"T C
LOSE ANYTHING THAT I CAN'T SEE
    OR DON'T HAVE. ":GOTO26\
1499 PRINT"I TRIED, BUT IT DOESN
'T CLOSE. ":GOTO26Ø
150\emptyset '*** EXAMINE ***
15छ1 IF F=\varnothing THEN PRINT"I DON'T S
EE ANYTHING LIKE THAT AROUND HE
RE. ": GOTO26®
1599 PRINT"NOTHING SPECIAL ABOUT
    IT. ": GOTO26®
168\varnothing '&%* PUSH &**
1699 PRINT"NOTHING HAPPENED.":GO
T0268
1700 '*** BREAK $**
17छ1 IF F=\varnothing THEN PRINT"NOTHING L
IKE THAT AROUND HERE THAT I CA
N BREAK. ":GOTO26\varnothing
```


# Own a TRS-80 Color Computer? Wish you had Lower Case? 

For $\$ 75.00$ and five minutes of your time you can have full upper and true lowercase (not just reverse video) with the LCA-47 lowercase adapter from Micro Technical Products.

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Phone: 602-839-8902 MC and VISA welcome.

August， 1982

## 5999 DATA END


$6 \boxed{6}$ DATA GET，DROP，OPEN，CLOSE，EX
AMINE，PUSH，BREAK，ENTER，READ，LOAD
，RUN，SELL
$6999^{\circ}$ DATA END

$7 \varnothing 10$ GOSUB7130：OPEN＂ロ＂，DV，＂DATA＂
7926 PRINT\＃DV，YOU
7930 FOR X＝1 TO NO
7040 PRINT\＃DV，OB（X）
$795 \emptyset$ NEXT X
$7 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ CLOSE：CLS：GOTO14の
$797 \varnothing$ GOSUB7130：OPEN＂I＂，DV，＂DATA＂
7989 INPUT\＃DV，YOU
$799 \varnothing$ FOR $X=1$ TO NO
$710 \emptyset$ INPUT\＃DV，OB（X）：NEXT X
$711 \varnothing$ IF EOF（DV）THEN CLOSE
$712 \emptyset$ CLS：GOTO14ø
$713 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINT＂INDICATE DEVICE T
0 BE USED：＂
7140 PRINT：PRINT＂C－CASSETTE D－DISK＂
$715 \emptyset$ PRINT：INPUT＂YOUR CHOICE＂；DV \＄
716 IF DV $\$=$＂D＂THEN DV＝1 ELSE I F DV $\$=$＂C＂THEN DV＝－1 ELSE $715 \varnothing$ $717 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂PRESS ANY KEY $W$ HEN THE DEVICE IS READY．＂
$718 \emptyset$ IF INKEY\＄＝＂＂THEN718ø ELSE R ETURN
89øø＇＊れ＂ELIMINATE OBJECT FROM
8010 ：OBJECT LIST
8620 MID $\$(0 B \$, 0 \$ 3-2,3)=" \quad "$
8936 RETURN
$9 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ INPUT＂KEYWORD（S）＂；$X$
9010 FOR $X=1$ TO NO
9620 IF INSTR $(O B \$(X), X \$)=\varnothing$ THEN
995
$9 \varnothing 25$ IF OB\＄（X）＝＂END＂THEN PRINT＂
NO SUCH OBJECT＂：GOTO26
9ø36 CLS：PRINT＂OBJECT NO．＂X
9632 PRINT OB\＄（X）
9034 PRINT＂IN ROOM NO．＂OB（ $x$ ） 9636 IF OB $(X)=-1$ THEN PRINT＂IN

INVENTORY＂ELSEPRINT＂＂；RM\＄（
OB（X））
9ø4ø IF INKEY\＄＝＂＂THEN9ø48
$9 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ NEXT X：GOTO26Ø
9100 CLS：INPUT＂KEYWORD（S）＂；I
9110 FOR X＝1TONR
9115 IF INSTR（RM\＄（X），I\＄）$=$ ØTHEN92 06
9120．PRINT＂ROOM NO．＂X＂：＂
9121 PRINT RM\＄（X）：PRINT STRING\＄（ 31，＂＝＂）
9122 FOR $D=1$ TO6：IF $D(X, D)<>$ THEN PRINT D\＄（D）＂：＂：PRINT＂＂RM\＄（D（
$X, D)$ ）＂－＂D（X，D）
9123 NEXT D

The RAINBOW
Page 53
9125 IF RM\＄$(X)=$＂END＂THEN PRINT＂
NO SUCH ROOM＂：GOTO26』
9128 PRINT：PRINT＂OBJECTS：＂
$913 \varnothing$ FOR D＝1TO NO
9132 IF $\mathrm{OB}(\mathrm{D})=\mathrm{X}$ THEN PRINT＂＂
OB\＄（D）；：PRINT＂－＂D
9134 NEXT D
9140 IF INKEY\＄＝＂＂THEN9140
$929 \varnothing$ CLS：NEXTX
9210 GOTD 260
Software Review．．．

## Your Children Will Enjoy School Maze


#### Abstract

Has there ever been a child who didn＇t wish he or she could go wandering about his school at will，looking into things and just，generally，investigating？ $S C H O O L M A Z E$ is for all of those children．It is a graphic－oriented Adventure game that not only lets the youngsters have fun looking for a computer tape，but it also gives them some interesting things to do along the way．

For instance，they can visit the art room and do a little drawing，play music in the music room and shoot a basket in the gym．The whole Adventure is done with happy sounds， bright colors in low－res graphics and，generally，captivated the two youngsters we asked to play the game here．We even enjoyed our walk around the school．

SCHOOL MAZE is extremely well done and will provide a great deal of non－frustrating fun for the younger members of your family．


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# Here Is How To Pick The NFL Winners This Season 

## By John Waclo

This is it! NFL football has arrived! Pre-Season action starts this month and the NFL regular season begins September 12.

Even if you haven't been following our series, this concluding part offers some real important information for football fans. Maybe we've saved te best for last?

Anyway, we intend to discuss different prediction strategies, and our game picks for the first few weeks of the 1982 season. Of course, we are using our 80C to make these predictions and we will tell you how as we go along.

For those who have been following the series, we conclude our final part with all the information you will need to collect and enter data for the programs we presened in Parts I and II (the RAINBOW, June and July, 1982). I hope you have them running by now, because you can practice your data collection with the NFL pre-season games.

From last year, we made the observaton that the NFL sea son seems to play very similar to a chess game. It appears to have deinite Opening, Mid-Season, and End-Season characteristics. Each has to be treated differently, so we will take them one at a time.

## Opening Season Strategy <br> (Weeks 1-4)

Here's what we learned from last season:
The big power teams from the previous year tend to continue their winning during the opening weeks of the following season.


For example, the most powerful teams af ter the 1980 NFL season were Philadelphia, Dallas, Atlanta, and Los Angeles, in that order. If you watched the performance of these teams for the first four weeks of the 1981 season, this is what you would have seen: Philadelphia 4-0, Dallas 3-1, Atlanta 3-1, and Los Angeles 2-2. As a group, they won 12 out of 16 or 75 percent for all games selected for the first month of the season. That's not too bad! By the way, these figures also include the spread. Will this repeat in the 1982 season? My 80C wil be watching.

Favorites also seem to have an advantage during the early weeks of the season. At least that's the way it was last year. Through the first four weeks of the ' 81 campaign, the underdog only won 38 percent of all games played. Favorites won 54 percent and the rest were "even" games. Since home teams tend to be favored in the early season, that could account for this statistic.

Home teams also tend to win with a higher percentage during the early weeks of the season. When you think about it, it is logical. Everybody is psyched up! The home team is ready to go. It's the first few weeks of the season. The home town crowd is going nuts! It's got to be hard for the visiting team in this situation. In the ' 81 NFL season, the home team won 59 percent of all games through week Four.

## Mid-Season Strategy <br> (Weeks 5-13)

By the fifth week of the season, it's time to start using the data you have collected with your 80C from the four previous weeks. Opening season strategy can't be used anymore because the regular season is well underway by Week 5.
Starting with the NFL REPORT for Week 4, we take each Team Summary sheet and pair it with that particular team's opponent next Sunday. By Tuesday you can look at the sports page of your morning paper and get the "line" for every game to be played next weekend.

The first thing we do with the "line" is record it by the team name on their summary sheet. For example, if Pittsburgh was playing Dallas, and the line was Pittsburgh +5 , we would mark a +5 by Pittsburgh Steelers on their team summary sheet. Next, we would add the "line" to the Power Factor shown on the sheet. That will give you Pittsburgh's Power Factor for that game. Subtract the Power Factor for Pittsburgh from the Dallas Power Factor and you will have the Power Factor Difference for that game. Do this for each of the 14 games to be played.

When you have calculated the Power Factor Difference for each game, identify the four games with the largest number. These are your best games to predict winners.

In following the above procedure, you have selected four games with the largest team mismatch. The process you have used took into account the line for that game, the number of wins for each team, the total offensive points scored by each team, and the total point allowed by each team. It's a powerful selection process.

Does this selection process work? Yes it does. A and you can check it. If you have the $N F L R E P O R T$ program from Part II of this series, including the ' 81 season data, you could sit down and perform this procedure yourself for Week 5 through 13. If you did, here is what you would find:

You would have picked 24 winners correctly, II incorrectly, and tied 1. That's being right two out of every three times for nine consecutive weeks!


Don't try to use this procedure to guess winners for all games. It doesn't work. As the Power Factor Difference (PFD) becomes smaller, so does your ability to correctly pick the winner of a given game. As a rule 1 feel pretty comfortable guessing a winner if the PFD is 10 or greater. If the PFD is less than five, I would say the game is too close to call.

We looked at two other mid-season strategies that didn't work out. Maybe by discussing them we can save you some time.

Since the NFL REPORT ranks the teams by number of spread-wins, one strategy would be to say that the top spread winner will continue to win in the following week. It doesn't work! If you would have done this for Weeks 5 through 13, you would have correctly predicted only 48 percent of the games. That's about as good as a coin-toss.

Another way to look at the Spread Ranking each week is to say that the bottom teams will continue to lose next week. That doesn't work either. You would have been II-for-26 or 42 percent correct with this strategy.

For the moment, it appears that the Power Factor Difference strategy is the best to follow. If anyone finds a better one, let me know, or give me the phone number where you can be reached in the Bahamas.

## End-Season Strategy <br> (Weeks 14-16)

The Power Factor Difference strategy did not hold up well in the last three weeks of the season. It predicted only five out of the last 12 games selected.

A number of factors can be attributed to this poor performance. Player injuries were taking their toll. Our model doesn't see this. Some teams were startng to "pace" themselves for the playoffs. Some games were meaningless since neither team had a chance for the playoffs.

The end of the 1981 season played very strange. Philadelphia lost three out of their last four games. Dallas lost to the Giants in the last week of the season. San Francisco didn't cover the spread in a game with the Saints in Week 16. Clearly, some "coasting" does occur as the teams look ahead to the playoffs. For this reason we are not offering a specific end-season strategy, but we do intend to make more changes to our model in 1982 that should hep develop a strategy for the final weeks of the season.

For 1982, we are adding a Home Field Bonus. Some teams like Detroit, Tampa Bay, and San Francisco played very well at home and the present model will be modified to reflect this.

In addition, more calculations will be done using spreadwin figures rather than straight-up wins since winning with the spread is what counts.

## Picks

Here's the section you have been waiting for. This is where we use the 80C's IC's to predict the future. Have no fear, we have technology on our side! Anyway, based on our careful analysis of the 1981 season this is what we see.

In all cases these picks include the spread. We estimated what the spread might be for each game before making our selectins. Granted, this could cause some errors, but we don't think it will. Our selections were made using an average point-spread of 4.6 points per game. When the final spreads are established for each week, add all points given and divide by the number of games to calculate the average point spread. If you come out higher, I would look for more underdog wins. If lower, look for more wins by favorites.

Week One - Remember our Opening Season strategy? It says go with strong teams early in the season. Go with
favorites．Go with home teams．Talk about moons being in phase．

San Francisco，Cincinnati，and Philadelphia－all strong teams from last year，all will be favorites，all are playing at home for Week I of the season．I＇ve got to go with these three for Week 1.

If you are looking for a fourth pick， 1 like Detroit at home against Chicago．Detroit played very well at home last year， $6-2$ with the spread．I will be watching this game to see if that trend will continue．

Why not Dallas？Where is Dallas？They were strong last year．They are playing at home．They are playing at home for Monday Night football．You said，in Part I that the home team won 75 percent of the time on Monday Night football last year．Why not Dallas？

Dallas is an excellent example of a point I want to make． That＇s why I made such a big issue about it．Dallas is always a strong team，and last year they were great at home．Great is an understatement．Straight－up they were 8－0 last year at home．But when you consider the spread，it＇s a different story．Then they were 5－3 at home．That＇s why you need your 80C．It doesn＇t forget．It cranks out those numbers with no bias．True，Dallas may win，and cover the spread，but the model says the other games are more＂predictable＂．

Week Two－This week is tough．All the big power teams that were playing home openers for Week 1 are on the road． That gives me an uneasy feeling when making picks for this week．Here goes．

I think the best pick is Miami at home to Baltimore． Baltimore，with a new coach，will have a very tough time playing Miami in their home opener．It＇s safe to say that Miami will win the game，but will they cover the spread？I think they will．

My next two picks might open some eyes．I like Tampa Bay，at home，over Washington．I favor Tampa Bay in this
game for a surprising reason．Next to San Francisco，Tampa Bay had the best at－home performance against the spread in the 1981 NFL season．I＇m going with that fact．I think they will be very tough at home during the early weeks of the season．

For my third pick I like Philadelphia over Cleveland，at Cleveland．The first two games for Philadelphia should say a lot about their performance for the rest of the 1982 season． In these games we will find out if they are on a strong comeback，or if their losses at the end of the＇ 81 season were a sign of things to come．I think they will come back strong．

If you need a fourth pick for Week 2，here is a good one to watch．I pick the Jets over New England，at New England． Here＇s an interesting fact that my 80C told me about the Jets：They were the most powerful team in the NFL for the last half of the＇ 81 season．They won more games by a wider margin than anybody．The early performance of the Jets will also be interesting in the 1982 season．

Week Three－By this week we can return to the same pattern we used in our Week I picks．Our top picks are San Francisco and Philadelphia．Both of these teams return home for Week 3．Like I said before，my 80C likes strong， home team favorites in the early weeks．

For my third pick I have to go with the Jets over Baltimore，at Baltimore．I think that Baltimore will improve this year，but if the Jets play like they did at the end of last season，they will be hard to stop．

My 80C＇s calculations really favor Cincinnati over Cleveland，at Cleveland，for the third week Monday Night game．I will take Cincinnati also，but as my last pick for the week．After all，Cleveland did beat Cincinnati once last year． This game，with the spread，should be close．

## 申事事

Well that＇s the picks．All 12 of them．Youcan find out how I did by watching the NFL with me．
－Continued on Next Pas

## NOTHING FANCY－JUST GOOD SOFTWARE

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## Custom Software Engineering，Inc．



$$
\text { NFL — from Page } 57
$$

If you want to make your own picks，and don＇t have 32 K or a printer，I will send you a copy of the NFL REPORT for week 16 of last year．Send $\$ 5.95$ to Box 11224 ，Pittsburgh， PA 15238．Since it has all the statistics from last season，it will be helpful for the first few weeks of the＇ 82 season．If you are going to use the programs that were published in Parts I and II，it＇s time to talk about how we collect date for them．

## Data Collection

In Part I of this series we gave you a program that would produce the schedule of games for any week of the 1982 NFL season．It＇s time to show you how we use these schedule sheets to collect data．If you do not have our program，you can make your won schedule sheet by following our instructions．

Let＇sstart with the first week of the season for an example． First，get a schedule of all games to be played that week，or generate one using our program from Part I．Next，check the sports page of your local paper，and find the＂spreads＂for the games to be played．These should appear about four or five days before the season begins．Using the spread information，identify the underdogs（those teams being given points）and add this information to your schedule sheet．I like to write them next to the team name on my schedule sheet．

If Pittsburgh as an Underdog，being given 5 points，I would show，＂Pittsburgh Steelers +5 ＂on my schedule sheet． Do this for all games to be played．If a game is some fractional number of points like $+31 / 2$ ，I round－up to the next highest number，＋4．At first I was cautious about doing this because I thought it might falsely affect the outcome of a game．There is no need to worry．For all 225 games played last year，this procedure only caused a conflict in one game， and I went back and rounded down instead of up to keep the outcome correct．

introduces．．．

> Sil 11 Sソロtax a sensational and educational version of a popular party gane for the TRS-808 Color Conputer... For 1 to 10 players. Load a story into the conputer. The olayers are asked to supply a noun, verb, part of body, celebrity, etc. which the peogran uses to conplete the story. The story, which is displayed when all words are entered. will be hilarjous. Silly Syntax requires Extended Basic. For \$19.05, you get a user guide and tape containing the Silly Synta: gase and ? stories.
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ITRS－8C is a tradeack of Tandy Corp．

If the game is shown as＂even＂，I record the letters＂EV＂ beside both teams on my schedule sheet．There are usually about one or two＂even＂games every week so don＇t forget this procedure．

When you have completed the above，it＇s time to make your picks for the week．If you are using my schedule sheet， you will see a capital＂G＂and＂S＂on either side of the teams． This stands for Game and Spread．As you make your picks for the week，just circle the appropriate＂G＂and＂S＂for each team you think will win the Game and Spread．

The numbers at the top of the schedule indicate the number of games played that week．There is a space to the left of each number for you to keep track of how many games you have guessed correctly．There are also numbers at the bottom of the schedule for you to total the results for that week．If you are not using my sheet，you can make one and follow these procedures．Good luch with your picks！

Your next job is to collect the final scores for all games played．I either wtch the TV sports updates，or get them from the Monday morning paper．Next，I write each team score on my schedule sheet．I place the score for each team between their＂$G$＂and＂$S$＂on the sheet．

Finally，go over your schedule sheet and place an＂X＂over the＂$G$＂and＂$S$＂for the correct team that won the Game and Spread．Do this for all games played．You can tell very quickly how well you picked the winners．Any＂G＂or＂S＂ that was circled，and has an＂ X ＂，is a correct guess．Total your schedule sheet and record the numbers at the bottom．

You have now collected all data that will be needed by the NFL REPORT program．That＇s the one we gave you in Part II of this series．So now，it＇s time to learn how this software accepts data．

## Data Entry

The NFL REPORT program that was listed in Part II also contained all data from the 1981 NFL season．Before we
－Continued on Page 60

Auto Run is utility progran for the RRS－8n Extended Basic Color Coaputer．It is used to add Convenience and professionalise to your software． a eachine ming criate followed by your basic or achine lanougage roaria．With this tape，siaple CLCADM cocend will load and stapt the loader which will then load and start your progras．
you eay destign a title screen with the graphics －ditor which will display as your progran lads． Also，you aay record a vocal or evsical introduction preceding your progrsi．The Auto Run loader will control the audio on／off．

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## TELEWRITER

Telewriter is the powerful word processor designed specif ically for the Color Computer. It can handle almost any serious writing job and it is extremely easy to use. It has all the advanced features you need to create, edit, store, format and print any kind of text. With Telewriter you can quickly produce perfect, finished copy for letters, reports, term papers, articles, technical documentation, stories, novels, screenplays, newsletters. It is also a flexible and efficient way to take notes or organize ideas and plans.

## $51 \times 24$ DISPLAY

The Color Computer is an incredibly powerful and versatile computer, but for text editing it has some major drawbacks. The small 32 character by 16 line screen format shows you too little of the text and, combined with its lack of lower case letters, bears little resemblance to the way text really looks on the page. Reverse video in place of lower case just adds confusion.

Telewriter eliminates these shortcomings with no hardware modifications required. By using software alone, Telewriter creates a new character set that has real lower case letters, and puts 24 lines of 51 characters on the screen. That's more on-screen characters than Apple II, Atari or TRS-80 Model III. That's more than double the Color Computer's standard display.

## FULL SCREEN EDITOR

The Telewriter editor is designed for maximum ease of use. The commands are single key (or single key plus control key). fast. and easy to remember. There is no need to switch between insert modes and delete modes and cursor movement modes. You simply type. What you type is inserted into the text at the cursor, on the screen. What you see on the screen is always the current state of your text. You
can move quickly through the text with one key cursor movement in all 4 directions, or press the shift key simultaneously for fast, auto-repeat. You can jump to the top or bottom of the text, the beginning or end of a line, move forward or backward a page at a time, or scroll quickly up or down. When you type past the end of the line, the wordwrap feature moves you cleanly to the next.

> . one of the best programs for the Color Computer I have seen

- Color Computer News. Jan. 1982

You can copy, move or delete any size block of text, search repeatedly for any pattern of characters, then instantly delete it or replace it with another. Telewriter gives you a tab key, tells you how much space you have left in memory, and warns you when the buffer is full.

## FORMAT FEATURES

When it comes time to print out the finished manuscript, Telewriter lets you specif $y$ : left, right, top, and bottom margins; line spacing and lines per page. These parameters can be set before printing or they can be dynamically modified during printing with simple format codes in the text.
truly a state of the art word processor outstanding in every respect.

- The RAINBOW, Jan. 1982

Telewriter will automatically number pages (if you want) and automatically center lines. It can chain print any number of text files from cassette or disk without user intervention. You can tell it to start a new page anywhere in the text, pause at the bottom of the page, and set the Baud rate to any value (so you can run your printer at top speed).

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## Cognitec

704 Nob Ave.
Del Mar, Ca. 92014
Or call (714) 755-1258 weekdays 7 AM 4PM PST. We will gladly answer your questions.

NFL - from Page 58
can use it for the 1982 season, two changes must be made. First, change line 690 to read:
690 NEXT: PRINT\#-2, CHRS(12): IF W=0 THEN END ELSE GOSUB 795

Next, we must remove all data for the 1981 season from the program. This can be done by doing the following: DEL 1500-2060. That will do the trick. Your program is now ready for the ' 82 NFL season.

The NFL REPORT generates its own data sheets. Each week of the season it will produce the REPORT for that week and the data sheet you will need for next week.

To generate the first data sheet for the season, load the NFL REPORT program on your 80C and type RUN. When it asks, "How many weeks are completed?", enter 0 (zero). The program will then generate a REPORT for Week 0 which will only contain a cover page and the data sheet you will need for Week 1 .

When your schedule sheet for the first week's games is complete, you can begin to transfer information to your data sheet for Week I.

Notice how the data sheet assigns the line numbers for the DATA lines. It starts with line 1500. Then, for each team, you must record the field it played on ( H or A ), what its score was, what the score of its opponent was, whether it Won, Lost or Tied ( $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{L} / \mathrm{T}$ ) with the spread, the point spread for that game, whether the team ws an Underdog, Favorite, or Even (U,F,or E), and the team number of the opponent it played.

The next task is to type this information into your 80C. Before we do this, get the program listing I gave you in Part II. Look at line 1500 and see how the first seven lines of the data sheet turned into line 1500. You can read line 1500 out loud. Team number 1, played at home, scored 33 points, allowed 37 points, lost as a 9 point favorite, to team number 12. team 2, played at home, scored 14 points, etc.

The way I've structured the data sheet requires most information to be entered twice. This redundant data entry 'allows the NFL REPORT program to cross-check your data entry. After all, we do not want this program running with bad data.

## ERROR MESSAGES

If you enter data like 1 do, you will have some typographical errors. When the REPORT program finds them, you will get one of the following error messages:
*** DATA ERROR T(Y) - Y AT WEEK x AND TEAM $y$ : The REPORT program knows it will see data for all 28 teams in the order shown on the data sheet. It loops through the data beginning with Team I. It would then expect to see data for Team 5 on the fifth pass. If this does not happen, because you left a team out, or got out of numerical order, this error message will occur.
***TEAM y PLAYED ITSELF IN WEEK x : This error message will be generated it the Team Number and the Opponent Number are the same.
*** DATA ERROR NO - 406 IN WEEK $x$ : If you look at the data sheet under the Opponent Number column, you will see all team numbers from 1 to 28 . If you add all the numbers from I to 28 , they equal 406. If they don't, you left a number out, or you used the same one twice in that column.
***DATA ERROR ST - SO IN WEEK x: This means the sum of the Team Scores does not equal the sum of the Opponent Scores. You have the wrong score-pair in there somewhere.
*** DATA ERROR HG - AG IN WEEK x : This means the number of Home Games does not equal the number of Away Game. You should have 14 H 's and 14 A's in this column.

That's all the error messages. If your data can get through these checks it must be good for the program to use. Youare ready! Bring on the NFL season.

## Final Notes

The NFL REPORT program that was listed in Part II requires 32 K and will not run from disk.

Every week you will be adding new DATA lines to your $N F L R E P O R T$ program. Be sure and keep a backup copy. Trying to recover all that data due to a mid-season mistake would be a real job.

Finally, I want to publicly thank Charlie Roslund, Diane Storrick and Lonnie Falk for their discussion, reviews, support and comments. Without their valued input, this series would not have been possible.

I hope you have found this series both interesting and entertaining. Frorn this side of the keyboard, this series has been fun. We enjoy football and our 80C. Maybe we've helped you to do the same. If we have, this series has been a sucess.

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Sofiware Review...

## COLORHYTHM A Fine Hi-Res Biorhythm Program

It only takes a little creative programming to make Extended Color Basic live up to its potential as an excellent way to give graphic display of information. And COLORHYTHM is a good example of that sort of creative programming.
Yes, there are a great number of programs out to do biorhythms. The calculations lend themselves to a computer because they are complicated for humans to do but really very easy for a computer. So, frankly, it is not the getting of the information that is difficult-it is the presenting of it in an attractive and readable way.


COLORHYTHM's display is on the high resolution screen, and it gives you the wavy lines of emotional, intellectual and physical highs and lows in three colors across a grid starting with "today" and ending two weeks later. After you digest that, (and it is easy to do with the graphic presentation) you are switched back to the text screen for an analysis of just how you stand "today."
It is a nice package. One could easily add a screen print routine and have the chart print out on a line printer.
(Harmonycs, P.O. Box 1573, Salt Lake City, UT 841 10-
1573, \$9.95)

## Coil Out The Interference

If you have some trouble with interference from your printer, disk drives or the like showing up on your TV set screen, try making a small coil with the first foot or two of the cable that leads from the back of your 80C to the RF modulator on your TV.
Its always best to keep cords and cables out of the way of one another, but sometimes you just can't. Even if you can, you might have some interference, but making a small circle with the TV cable may make things a lot better for you.

That coil has some sort of technical name, but no matter. In a whole lot of cases, it will work to reduce or eliminate stray electronic "noise" on your screen.

## ALPHA-DRA W Routine Letters Graphic Screens

You can produce any of the characters on the 80 C keyboard by simply loading a routine called $A L P H A$ DRAW.

This routine can be used from a BASIC program by simply calling it with a GOSUB statement. By using a couple of variables which the subroutine recognizes, you can set up any letters or characters you wish, have them start or stop where you wish and, for that matter, have them go up or down the screen. In addition, you can set both color and size by use of the options available to you in the DRAW command.

The subroutine comes to you with a demonstration program, and it is this program that really helps you understand what is going on. We wish the documentation were a little longer on the actual how-to of $A L P H A$ $D R A W$, but, other than that there is no problem with this soft ware.

As an added bonus, you also get a tape merge program with $A L P H A-D R A W$ that allows you to merge it (or any program or subroutine) with a "main" program. Since BASIC does not have a cassette merge, this is a real plus.

Although it requires you to do a small bit of setting up, this utility subroutine is easy to get the hang of and can add some extra dimensions to your programming.
(Custom Software Engineering, 807 Minuteman
Causeway, Cocoa Beach, FL 32931, \$8.95 plus \$1
shipping)


# Dragons Are Nice Folks, Too. . .Almost All 1,440 Of Them! 



Rainbow FRP Columnist
(Mr. Nolan, an experienced Dungeonmaster in a popular fantasy-role playing game on a weekly basis, is the President of Prickly-Pear Software.)

Hello again, and welcome to August. Please take note of the brand new name at the head of this column. This was the Grand Prize winner in our "Name the Column" contest. Like 1 mentioned when the contest was announced, there were no other prizes in this contest. Just like when you fight a Dragon, you either win or you don't-there is no such thing as second place.

The winner of this Grand Prize (a $\$ 50$ gift certificate from Prickly-Pear Software) was Todd Pittman of Chittenango, New York. Thanks, Todd. And, thanks, too, to the others who entered our contest.

Ihis month I'm going to talk about Dragons. Those big guys are sure hard to fight (especially if you're first level), but they can be even harder for the Dungeon Master to deal with. Why?

Well, first of all, there are lots of different kinds. The evil I ragons come in red, blue, green, white, and black, while the good Dragons come in gold, silver, brass, bronze, and copper. The colors are for evil Dragons, and the metallics are for good. And that's not even counting the one-of-a-kind I)ragons.

Naturally each type of Dragon has it's own special powers, number of hit dice, and other characteristics. Then there is the question of age. Some Dragons are babies, some are ancient, and the rest fall somewhere between. The age will certainly have an effect on the other characteristics of the Dragon, and all this must be calculated after you randomly determine the age by random dice roll.

But, we're not done yet. Not even close. How big is this Dragon? Well, each kind (remember all those colors and metals?) comes in three sizes-small, average, and hugeand this must be randomly decided. Don't forget to make the necessary adjustments to the other qualities after you check the size.

Where does all this leave us? Well, that's ten species, eight ages, and three sizes of Dragons. My trusty 80C says that we're up to 240 possible different Dragons. I guess that should cover it!

Not quite. Some dragons can talk and some can't-so we need another random dice roll to find out if this particular dragon is one of the gabby ones. The percentage of talking dragons is different foreach species, so you better look it up. Now, if this dragon does talk, he may also have the ability to use spells. (Did I say he? Maybe we better check the sex on this dragon.) I hope you weren't expecting that the percentage of speaking dragons that can use spells would be the same for all kinds of dragons. Better look it up before you roll those percentile dice.

So, we had 240 kinds, but with two sexes that makes 480.

Add speaking and non-speaking and you're up to 960. Consider magic use and you add a nother 480. (Why not add another 960 ? Remember, those 480 non-talking dragons have no chance to use magic.)

Unless I've forgotten something, it would take 1,440 dragons before you would have to create a duplicate. Sometimes 1 think that Role-Playing games can be complicated. If only we were through. Actually, though, we have what may be the hardest part to go.

When a character or party defeats the above- 1,000 or so dragons, (Not hard-see below) an award of experience points is earned. How many points? It depends on the characteristics of the particular dragon in question. I suppose you could figure out each one individually, or you could write a table with 1,440 entries and just look it up. I didn't want to do that either, and, thus, the program below. Behold, DRAGONROLLER!

You decide which species of dragon you want, or let the computer do it - your choice. It will then correctly figure out age, size, sex, speaking ability and magic ability. It will also compute the experience point value of said dragon, which should save you some time. Maybe lots of time.

Once you have entered the program into your 80C, the onscreen prompts will lead you through the process of creating dragon after dragon.

You may have noticed I said that it wasn't too tough to defeat a dragon. Certainly, if you are a starting first level character, a Kobold will give you trouble. But no party thinks about killing dragons until they have a few levels behind them. If you take a party of six or so 4th or 5th level characters into a dragon's lair, you should whip all over the poor fellow. Sure, you may not all survive, but the treasure for those left would be incredible!

Everyone knows that dragons sleep on huge piles of thousands and thousands of gold coins, not to mention the jewels and magic items. Why, one good dragon lair can leave a character filthy rich. And the poor dragon, woebegone creature, really isn't able to guard all that treasure very well.

## BASIC AID

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## 8PECTRUM PROJECTS

$$
\text { DRAGON — from Page } 62
$$

When I play dragons in my dungeons, I make a few adjustments to even things out.
First, my dragons usually live in family groups. After all, these are very intelligent creatures, in most cases smarter than the players, and they enjoy the company of others like themselves.
Second, my dragons are never sleeping when the players come to kill them. I personally feel that the dragon's lack of alertness and tendency to be sleeping is only a rumor, and that they actually sleep very little.

Third, these are very intelligent beings, some near genius in I.Q. I play them by asking myself how I would react in a given situation. For example, if I think it would be in the best interest of the dragon to breathe on the party (and it usually is!) then the dragon will breathe. I do not roll dice to decide this, because the dragon is plenty smart enough to figure this out, so that's the way to play it.

In general, whenever a monster is intelligent, I find the most effective way to play them is to just put myself in their place, and have them do what I would do if I were them. This is what role-playing is all about, and I think the DM should role-play the monsters. Its really the only way to give them the even break which they so richly deserve.

Monsters, including my friends the dragons, get a lot of bad press. The standard party of players will head out at the drop of a hat to slay the terrible, horrible, evil monsters in their lair.

Meanwhile, back at the lair, what are the terrible, horrible, evil monsters doing? Minding their own business, that's what. You know, eating, raising their little families, counting their hard-earned treasure. Stuff like that.

The scenario I see goes like this: A papa Red Dragon, just home after a long hard day at work, is sitting down to dinner with Mama and the kids when his loving home is invaded! Suddenly fireballs are flying, arrows are slaying, the kids are screaming. Mama dies beside him. Then a Vorpal Sword named Dragonslayer cuts off his head. What a way to end a day. I mean, this is really an Excedrin headache.

Then, to top it off, all these vandals loot the place, carry of $f$ the inheritance, smash the furniture and, once back in town, brag about it all to their friends. The only people happy about this are the player-vandals themselves. Oh, and of course the maiden who would have been dinner for the dragons. Don't you guys ever feel sorry for the monsters?

There is one thing I have noticed. If I mention to a group of players that there is a dragon around, they are on their way to kill it. But, if the talk turns to demons in the vicinity, the players head out of town in another direction.

Next month I will discuss the much-maligned demon, give you a program, and some ideas on how to use demons in your next campaign. The Succubiare my personal favorites. Delightful ladies!

Until then, if you have any questions, write me at PricklyPear Software, 3510 S. Randi Place, Tucson, AZ 85730 or call (602) 886-1505.

```
5 CLEAR:CLSØ:PRINT`1ø6,"RANDOMIZ
ING";:GOTO 9øøø
10 CLEAR: XX=229:GOSUB 10øøø:PRIN
T24\varnothing,"DRAGON SELECTOR";:PRINTO71
,"INPUT YOUR CHOICE";:PRINT`1ø4,
"1. RED";sPRINT2136,"2. GREEN";:
```


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PRINTa168，＂3．BLUE＂；：PRINT22øø，＂ 4．BLACK＂；：PRINT2232，＂5．WHITE＂； 26 PRINTa264，＂6．GOLD＂；：PRINT229 6，＂7．SILVER＂；：PRINT2328，＂8．COP PER＂；：PRINT2360，＂9．BRONZE＂；：PRI NT2391，＂1ø．BRASS＂；：PRINT2423，＂ 1 1．RANDOM＂；：PRINTふ457，＂＂；：INPUT D：SOUND 158，1：IF D＜1 OR D＞11 THE N CLS：GOTO 10
$3 \varnothing$ IF $D=11$ THEN D＝RND（1ヵ）
32 R＝RND（8）：IF R＜3 THEN S＝1：S $\$=1$ SMALL＂：GOTO 35
33 IF R＝8 THEN S＝3：S\＄＝＂HUGE＂：GOT 035
34 S＝2：S $\$=$＂AVERAGE＂
$35 A=R N D$（8）：IF $A=1$ THEN $A \$=" V E R Y$
YOUNG＂ELSE IF $A=2$ THEN $A \$=" Y O U$ NG＂ELSE IF $A=3$ THEN $A \$=" S U B-A D U$ LT＂ELSE IF $A=4$ THEN $A \$=" Y O U N G ~ A$ DULT＂ELSE IF $A=5$ THEN $A \$=" A D U L T$ ＂ELSE IF $A=6$ THEN $A \$=" O L D " E L S E$
IF $A=7$ THEN $A \$=" V E R Y$ OLD＂ELSE A\＄＝＂ANCIENT＂
40 ON D GOTO 590，1090，1590，2000， $2500,369 \varnothing, 3501,4906,4590,5090$
500 XX＝191：GOSUB1 1006 ：PRINT266，S \＄；＂RED DRAGON＂；：PRINT298，A\＄；＂
＂；：HD＝8＋S：HP＝HD \＆A：PRINTHD；＂HIT DICE＂；：GOSUB 8छ76
510 PRINT＂AC－1＂；：PRINTD162，＂ TREASURE TYPE $H, S, T^{\prime \prime} ;:$ PRINT＠194， ＂3 ATTACKS 1－8／1－8／3－30＂；
520 PS＝76：PM＝41：GOSUB 8ø9
$530 \mathrm{EA}=E A+2$ ： $\mathrm{SA}=2$ ：IF $\mathrm{A}>4$ THEN $\mathrm{SA}=$ SA＋2
540 ON S GOSUB 8040，8050，8066：G0 SUB 8ø80：GOSUB 820ø：GOTO $900 \emptyset$
1øø6 XX＝134：GOSUB1øøøø：PRINTふ66， S\＄；＂GREEN DRAGON＂；：PRINTa98，A\＄；
＂＂；：HD＝6＋S：HP＝HD＊A：PRINTHD；＂H IT DICE＂；：G0SUB8670
1010 PRINT＂AC 2＂；：PRINTD162，＂ TREASURE TYPE H＂；：PRINTa194，＂3 A TTACKS 1－6／1－6／2－20＂；
1020 PS＝45：PM＝20：GOSUB 8996
$1030 E A=E A+1: S A=1: I F A>4$ THEN $S A=$ SA＋2
1040 ON S GOSUB 8020，8030，8040：G OSUB 8ø8ø：GOSUB 82øø：GOTO9øøø
1590 XX＝175：GOSUB1 6906 ：PRINT®66， S\＄；＂BLUE DRAGON＂；：PRINTa98，A\＄；＂ ＂；：HD＝7＋S：HP＝HD＊A：PRINTHD；＂HI T DICE＂；：GOSUB 8870
1516 PRINT＂AC 2＂；：PRINT®162，＂ TREASURE TYPE H，S＂；：PRINT＠194，＂3 ATTACKS 1－6／1－6／3－24＂；

```
1520 PS=60:PM=30:GOSUB 8090:EA=E
A+1:SA=1:IF A>4 THEN SA=SA+2
1530 ON S GOSUB 8ø30,8040,8050:G
OSUB 8ø8ø:GOSUB 8206:GOTO 960ణ
2060 XX=206:GOSUB1øøøø:PRINT\66,
S$;" BLACK DRAGON";:PRINT298,A$;
" ";:HD=5+S:HP=HD&A:PRINTHD;"H
IT DICE";:GOSUB 8छ7%
2010 PRINT" AC 3";:PRINTa162,"
TREASURE TYPE H";:PRINT\194,"3 A
TTACKS 1-4/1-4/3-18";
2020 PS=36:PM=10:GOSUB 809%:EA=E
A+1:SA=1:IF A>4 THEN SA=SA+2
2ø30 ON S GOSUB 8910,8छ20,8036:G
OSUB 8ø8ø:GOSUB 820ø:GOTO9øøø
259% XX=297:GOSUB1 1096: PRINT\66,
S$;" WHITE DRAGON";:PRINTD98,A$;
" ";:HD=4+S:HP=HD*A:PRINTHD;"H
IT DICE";:GOSUB 8970
2510 PRINT" AC 2";:PRINTO162;"
TREASURE TYPE E,0,S";:PRINT@194,
"3 ATTACKS 1-4/1-4/2-16";
2520 PS=20:PM=5:GOSUB 869%:EA=EA
+1:SA=1:IF A>4 THEN SA=SA+2
2530 ON S GOSUB 8\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset,8\emptyset10,8\emptyset20:G
OSUB 8छ80:GOSUB 820ø:GOTO 960ణ
307\varnothing XX=159: GOSUB1 10øø: PRINT\66,
S$;" GOLD DRAGON";:PRINT`98,A$;"
    "; : HD=9+S:HP=HD*A:PRINTHD; "HI
T DICE";:GOSUB 807%
```

－Cuntinued on Page 67

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DRAGON — from Page 65
3610 PRINT＂AC－2＂：：PRINTa162， ＂TREASURE TYPE $H, R, S, T " ;: P R I N T$ © 1 94，＂3 ATTACKS 1－8／1－8／6－36＂； 3ø2ø PS＝9ø：PM＝1ø1：GOSUB 8ø9ø：EA＝ $E A+2: S A=2:$ IF $A>4$ THEN $S A=S A+2$
 0SUB 8ø89：GOSUB 82øø：GOTO 9øøø
35øø $\mathrm{XX}=216$ ：GOSUB1 $106 \varnothing$ ：PRINT266， S\＄；＂SILVER DRAGON＂；：PRINTO98，A $\$$ ；＂＂；：HD＝8＋S\＆HP＝HD＊A：PRINTHD；＂ HIT DICE＂；：GOSUB 897ø
351ø PRINT＂AC－1＂；：PRINT2162， ＂TREASURE TYPE H，T＂；：PRINTさ194，＂ 3 ATTACKS 1－6／1－6／5－36＂；
3520 PS＝75：$P M=75$ ：GOSUB 8990：$E A=E$ $A+2: S A=2$ ：IF $A>4$ THEN $S A=S A+2$
 OSUB 8ø8ø：GOSUB 82øø：GOTO 9øøぁ 4øøø XX＝255：GOSUB1 1096 ：PRINTふ66， S\＄；＂COPPER DRAGON＂；：PRINT 298，A ；＂＂；：HD＝6＋S：HP＝HD＊A：PRINTHD；＂ HIT DICE＂；：GOSUB 897Ø
4810 PRINT＂AC 1＂；：PRINTล162，＂ TREASURE TYPE H，S＂；：PRINTD194，＂3 ATTACKS 1－4／1－4／5－29＂；
4820 PS＝45：$P M=4 \varnothing$ ：GOSUB 8990：EA＝E
$A+1: S A=1:$ IF $A>4$ THEN $S A=S A+2$
4ø36 ON S GOSUB 8ø20，8ø30，8ø40：G 0SUB 808ø：GOSUB 820ø：GOTO 960ぁ
456ø XX＝245：GOSUB 10øøø：PRINT266 ，S\＄；＂BRONZE DRAGON＂；：PRINT298，A \＄；＂＂；：HD＝7＋S：HP＝HD＊A：PRINTHD；
＂HIT DICE＂；：GOSUB 8ヵ78
4510 PRINT＂AC $\mathbf{g "}^{\prime \prime}$ ：PRINT 162，＂ TREASURE TYPE H，S，T＂；：PRINTa194， ＂3 ATTACKS 1－6／1－6／4－24＂； 4520 PS＝6 ：PM＝68：GOSUB 8ø96：EA＝E $A+1: S A=2:$ IF $A>4$ THEN $S A=S A+2$ 4530 ON S GOSUB 8ø3ø，8ø40，8ø56：G OSUB 8ø8ø：GOSUB 820ø：GOTO 9øøø
5øøぁ XX＝147：GOSUB 1øøøø：PRINT266 ，S\＄；＂BRASS DRAGON＂；\＆PRINT298，A $\$$ ；＂＂；：HD＝5＋S：HP＝HD\＆A：PRINTHD；＂ HIT DICE＂；：GOSUB 897ø
5010 PRINT＂AC 2＂；：PRINT2162，＂ TREASURE TYPE H＂；：PRINT2194，＂3 A TTACKS 1－4／1－4／4－16＂；
5ø20 PS＝30：PM＝3Ø：GOSUB 899ø：EA＝E $A+1: S A=1:$ IF $A>4$ THEN $S A=S A+2$
5030 ON S GOSUB 8ø1ø，8ø20，8ø30：G
0SUB 8ø8ø：GOSUB 8206：G0T096øø
8øøø EP＝9ø＋5＊HP＋4ø＊SA＋75＊EA：RETU RN
$8010 E P=150+6 * H P+75 * S A+125 * E A: R E$ TURN
8ø20 EP＝225＋8＊HP＋125＊SA＋175＊EA：R ETURN

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## COLOR COMPUTER DISK SYSTEM

We ofter a complete disk drive interface system for the color computer. featuring the Tall Grass Technologies Double Density, butfered disk controller card. The disk interface board plugs into the color computer expansion socket and provides for doubling the storage capacity of single density type disk drives by using GCR encoding / decoding techniques. Power may be taken internally from the system or from an external power supply (not normally required even with piggyback 4116 's installed).. This controlier will support up to 4 single/double density, single/double sided $5 \& 1 / 4$ inch disk drives. These include Shugart 400 series, Siemens 82. TEAC 50 series, Pertec FD200, MPI B51/52/91/92, Tandon and others. The controller uses standard 10 sector diskettes and does not read or write the soft-sectored IBM style formats used by TRS-80 or FLEX systems. Two reasons for not using a soft sectored system are cost and reliability.
The Tallgrass double density format ofters more margin for worn diskettes, dirt etc. and less expensive single density disk drives $\&$ diskettes. All you need to add to have a complete disk system is a disk drive / cable.

## DISK OPERATING SYSTEM (OOS)

The Disk Operating System for the Tallgrass Technologies Disk controller (CCMD + 9) is a full featured "BASIC" compatible operating system. It is fully integrated with the ROM basic system already in the color computer and automatically is initialized upon system power on much the same as the R.S. disk system does. But there is a big difference between that disk system and CCMD +9 . First of all we support any mix of 35,40 or 80 track single or double sided disk drives, which allows a minimum of 4 times the storage capacity of the "other" disk system. We also make tar better use of the disk storage space by using secto allocation for each file instead of the granual method of 8 sector blocks which can waste anywhere from 1 to 7 sectors for each file on the disk. For example, on their DOS, if 5 files each required only 2 sectors there would be 40 disk sectors allocated, a waste of 30 disk sectors or almost 4 'granuals'". This is not the case in our disk system, only the required number of sectors would be used.
Many other disk systems using a sector allocation system have a problem with file fragmentation and excessive seek time after a disk is used over and over adding and deleting files until it becomes so bad that the disk must be re-formatted to correct the problem. With CCMD +9 this is not the case, as files are deleted the disk space is automatically repacked to help keep files from being fragmented and decrease access time The DOS is contained in a ROM on the disk controller the same as the R.S. disk system so you don't have to "bootstrap" the DOS off of a disk and it doesn't get clobbered easily by a runaway program as most ram based systems do. The DOS does "NOT"' require Extended Basic and will run on a 4, 16 or 32 K system without any modifications. CCMD +9 uses approximately 1 K of ram tor the disk system which is taken from the top of memory, this allows all previously purchased tape software to function with the disk system, this is not so with the R.S. disk system.
CCMD +9 supports both Basic and Machine language programs. It is easily accessible to the beginner or advanced machine language programmer with easy to use and well documented entry points to pertorm disk as well as screen/printer/keyboard input \& output. It includes 10 disk file functions to open, close, read/write random or sequential files, read specific sector of file, flush sector buffer to file, close \& rewind file (re-open) and process disk system errors. The screen/printer/keyboard I/O functions include: input character, output character, output text string, output carriage return, output $2 / 4$ hex characters, outpu space character and read/write single disk sector.

The "BASIC' interface system allows Basic and Basic programs to communicate with the disk system much the same as the R.S. disk system does with a few added leatures. It includes both Direct and Indirect basic commands, Direct commands can be executed any time and Indirect commands are contained with "Basic' programs. The Direct commands include: LOAD or SAVE (binary/ASCII basic program disk file), CHAIN (load \& execute basic program) and CDOS "disk command". The "CDOS command allows you to execute a specific disk command from the free standing disk system, these include: LOAD/SAVE machine language or memory file. REMOVE one or more disk files, CHANGE disk file name. CHECK disk file for errors, ANALYZE disk directory. STRACK set tracks \& sides tor disk drive, SCMP set compare on/off, RUN load \& execute machine language disk program. GOTO execute machine language program at specified address, and NEW initialize disk. If the "CDOS" command is executed without any command following adoress, and NEW initralize disk. If the "CDOS command is executed without any command following
thus providing total control of the entire system. The command system is easy to learn and remember with a minimum of effort on the users part. The BASIC interiace system was designed to be compatible with the existing $1 / 0$ commands used with tape files for easy conversion and upgrading to disk. When using Basic disk files up to 9 tiles can be active at once with all disk file memory allocation being done automatically at run time, you don't have to reserve file space as with the R.S. disk system. The Indirect basic commands include: Open, Print, Input, Line Input (ext. Basic), EOF, Rewind, Close, Print Using (Ext. Basic), these all function in the same manner as basic tape file $1 / 0$
CCMD +9 has one other unique feature not found in most disk systems. Eash disk initialized by the system is assigned a disk label which can be used instead of a disk drive number, the system will automatically locate which drive the diskette is on and use it accordingly. This can be very usefull in basic programs which use files on multiple disks, you don't have to worry which disk belongs in which drive.
Part of the power and flexibility of CCMD +9 lies in the Disk Utility System which allows the system commands to be greatiy expanded by adding utility or transient disk commands. These commands are automatically handled by the system so as not to overwrite Basic programs in memory and can even be called by a Basic program in some cases. For example you can perform a disk copy or backup while still preserving a basic program currently in memory, no other system that we know of has this ability. We currently have a list of utilities available and will be adding to it constantly to improve the system.

## SOFTWARE SUPPORT

This disk system is the most recent one to enter the color computer disk market and is currently the only one with any disk software to support it. There should be no problem in the future with a lack of software for this system because, it is extremely easy to interface software to. We currently have available for the disk system: a Disk Assembler which allows files larger than memory to be assembled, a Disk Text Editor which makes writing Basic and Assembler programs easy and also will edit files larger than memory, a Disk Text Editor/Processor (WORD PROCESSOR) "TEXTPRO1 which is easy to learn and extremely powerful for its price range. TEXTPRD II is an advanced version with expanded features: programmable tabs, 3 line processable headers, decimal/center/right justify/ horizontal tabs, keyboard input processing and more. A Disk Disassembler/Source generator, a Disk system monitor which includes all of the "TRSMON" monitor commands \& has access to all of CCMD +9 disk commands $\&$ automatically locates itself at the top of memory to stay out of the way, and a full compliment of disk utlities The utility disk includes full disk backup, build disk text file fromkeyboard. 24 hour screen clock, single or muitiple disk file copy, text file executive processor, ASCII/HEX file dump/list/map utility. ASCII file lister/printer, and a disk relabel utility. All at prices far below what other disk system software sells for.

TG-99 Disk Controller w/CCMO + 9 OOS ROM
CCASM9 Disk Assembler
$\$ 159.95$
CCEDT9 Disk Text Editor
CCDISS Disk Disassembler Source Generator
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$\$ 34.95$

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CCTPR2 Disk Text Editor/Word Processor TEXTPRO 2
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$\$ 39.95$
s 39.95
CCUTLY Disk Utilities
$\$ 59.95$
DOSMDN Disk system monitor/utilify program
CGAME1 HI-RES Graphic games Space Invaders, Meterioids, Space War
$\$ 19.95$

CGAME2 Mixed games Battle Fleet, Space Traders, Adventure
\$ 29.95
\$ 49.95

## SPECIAL LIMITED OFFER

We have a complete disk system package available that includes. a 40 track single sided disk drive with power supply, case, 2 drive cable, TG-99 controller w/CCMD +9 and a disk containıng CCUTLY disk utilities and CCEDT9 disk editor all assembled and tested for
$\$ 499.00$
Additional 40 track drive with power supply $\&$ case tested.
$\$ 30000$
For double sided drives add $\$ 10000$ per drive Add $\$ 5.00$ per drive for shipping. NO COO's on disk drives or disk system special. Shipping for disk controller add $\$ 2.50$, for Disk software only add $\$ 100$. Visa \& $\mathrm{M} / \mathrm{C}$ add $3 \%$ (this is what the bank charges us).

Manufactured under license from Tall Grass Technologies.

## CO RESIDENT EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

Co-resident Editor/Assembler that will allow the user to create, edit and assemble machine language programs for the color computer. The editor portion of the program is similar to the text editor in TEXTPRO The assembler will output machine object code to either cassette tape in a 'CLOADM' readable format or directly to memory for direct execution. The assembly listing can optionally be output to the printer connected to the RS-232/Printer port on the color computer. All errors are displayed with a full text message for easy identification. The assembler supports the full compliment of the M6809 instruction set and also will cross assemble 6800 source code to produce M6809 compatible object code.
CO-RESS

## SYSTEM MONITOR



TRSMON is a 2 K system monitor program that will allow you to explore the workings of the color computer. It features 9 debuging commands, tape load and save compatible with Basic "CLOADM", up/down load via RS232 port, terminal package that allows the color computer to be used as a terminal at baud rates up to RS232 port, terminal package that allows the color computer to be used as a terminal at baud rates up to
9600 baud and a printer driver to direct display output to the printer for memory dumps, disassemblies etc. 9600 baud and a printer driver to direct display output to the printer for memory dumps, disassemblies eic. The program is position independent so it can be moved a
powerful tool at a very reasonable price. Commands Include:
Memory examine \& change, Goto defined address, Load Tape program (w/offset), Load Motorola S1-S9 file (RS232). Save Tape program, Send memory file S1-S9 (RS232). Set and/or display breakpoints, Remove one or all breakpoints, Define printer/terminal baud rate. Set and/or display registers, Dump memory in Hex \& Ascii format, Disassemble memory file, Terminal mode \& optional buffer, Fill memory, Move block o memory, Find memory byte sequence, Exit monitor to Basic, Exit monitor to Rom Pack (\$COOO). Re-initialize monitor, Direct output to printer.
TASMON ON TAPE
$\$ 19.95$
TRSMON ©N 2716 Eprem

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DRAGON - from Page 67
$8630 E P=375+10 \% H P+175 * S A+275 * E A:$ RETURN
 RETURN
$8950 E P=9 \varnothing \emptyset+14 \% H P+459 \$ S A+680+E A:$ RETURN
$8666 E P=1360+16 \% H P+760 \% S A+850 \% E A$ : RETURN
8ø7ø PRINTจ129,HP;"HIT POINTS";: RETURN
8ø8Ø PRINT2257,EP;"EXPERIENCE PO INTS"; : RETURN
8096 R=RND (106): IF RくPS THEN PRI NT2226, "SPEAKS"; : R=RND (1øぁ) : IF R <PM THEN EA=EA+1:PRINT" - MAGIC USE";
8995 RETURN
8200 R=RND (2):IF R=1 THEN PRINT 29ø, "MALE"; ELSE PRINT229ø, "FEMA LE";
8210 RETURN
9060 PRINT2453, "HIT ANY KEY FOR
MENU. "; : K\$=INKEY\$
$9 \varnothing 10$ K $\$=I N K E Y \$: I F K \$=" "$ THEN $X X=$ RND (Ø): GOTO 9ø1ø

```
9620 SOUND 150, 1:GOTO 10
10060 CLS:FOR X=1024 TO 1055: POK
E X,XX:POKE X+480, XX:NEXT:FOR X=
1056 T0 1504 STEP 32:POKE X,XX:P
OKE X-1;XX:NEXT:RETURN
```


## Make The Color Computer Live Up To Its Name

For those of you who would like to see the "Color" Computer live up to its name, here are a couple of short programs I have had some fun developing and working with.

## 10 PMODE4,I:PCLS:SCREENI,1

$20 \mathrm{~A}=1536: \mathrm{B}=1$
30 FOR X=A TO (A+736) STEP 32
40 POKE X,B: NEXT
$50 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+1: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+1$
60 IF $B=33$ OR $B=65$ OR $B=97$ OR $B=129$ OR $B=161$ OR $\mathrm{B}=193$ OR B=225 OR B=256 THEN 70 ELSE 30
70 IF B $>=256$ THEN 80 ELSE 75
$75 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+736:$ GOTO 30
80 FOR X=1 to 3000: NEXT
90 PMODE3,1:SCREEN 1,1: FOR X=1 TO 3000: NEXT 100 SCREEN 1,0: FOR X=1 to 3000: NEXT
110 PMODE 4,1: SCREEN 1,0: FOR X=1 TO 3000:
NEXT
--Continued on Page 71

## ${ }^{\text {m }}$ TRS80 color

From the January 1981 issue of the CSRA Computer Club newsletter

There was some amusement at the November meeting when the Radio Shack representatives stated that the software in the ROM cartridges could not be copied. This month's 68 Micro Journal 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 informations 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-80 6809 unit in future issues.

NOTE. This and other interesting and needed articles for the Radio Shack TRS-80 color computer " are being included monthly in 68 Micro Journal-The Largest specialty computer magazine in the world!

## 68 MICRO JOURNAL

5900 Cassandra Smith Road
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68 Micro Journal" was established with one objective in mind; to provide a Magazine FOR $68 \times x$ Users $8 Y 68 \times x$ Users. Because of a strict advertiser policy, 68 Micro Journal" has gained a strong following WORLUWIDE because the reader KNOWS what he is getting when purchasing fran a 68 Micro Journal" Advertiser. It has gained a strong user following because most of the material published is contributed BY USERS, arid, therefore, is relevant to the Users needs.

Currently, and even before the Color Computerm hit the stores, 68 Micro Journalm was devoting more space to the TRS-80C Color Computer ${ }^{m}$ and information concerning the Motorola 6809 (which is the CPU in the Color Computer"') than ANY OTHER Computer Magazine. Examples include:
REVIEMS of the three major Disk Control Systems for the Color Computer ${ }^{\mathbf{m}}$, most of the Monitors, Assemblers, and Disassemblers, Word Processors and Editors, "Terminal" Programs (for use with Modems, Communications with other Computers, etc.l, and of course, Games.
HINTS for Expanding Memory, Power Supply Cooling, repairing sticky keyboards, disabling the ROM PAK "Take Over', hooking up to Printers, etc.
DISCUSSIONS of the 6883 Synchronous Address Multiplexer, using the Color Computerm with 64 K and 96 K memory (which it is ALREADY capable of handling), thoughts on Programming, etc.

I suggest that you subscribe to 68 Micro Journal", SODN, as many back issues are sold-out.

We still, and will continue to, lead in the type information you need to FULLY ITILIZE the POWER of the 6809 in the Radio Shack TRS-80 Color Computer".

Subscription Rates
USA: 1-year \$24.50; 2-year \$42.50; 3-year $\$ 64.50$ CANADA and MEXICO: Add $\$ 5.50$ per year to USA Price Foreign Surface: Add $\$ 12.00$ per year to USA Price Foreign Alpoall: Add $\$ 36.00$ per year to USA Price


Color Computer Editor

# The Platinum Worksaver ${ }^{\circledR}$ <br> ...Programming Made Easy 

## FULL SCREEN EDITING OF BASIC PROGRAMS

With the PLATINUM WORKSAVER'S editor, there's no more counting the numbers of characters to delete or change, or wondering if you deleted too many or too few. You see the whole line as it's edited. Changes, deletes and inserts are automatic and the cursor can be moved anywhere on the screen.

## FULL SCREEN EDITING OF <br> NUMERIC AND STRING ARRAYS

But that's only the beginning! The editor (Written in machine language) also comes with a short, two line BASIC subroutine that will allow you to use the full screen editor on your numeric and string arrays. This is the springboard you need for developing your own VisiCalc' or word processor.

## SINGLE KEY ENTRIES OF BASIC WORDS

So, the PLATINUM WORKSAVER makes it easier to write useful programs and edit them, but that's not all! Entering programs is a breeze with single entry of over 80 basic words, on a beautifully designed KEYBOARD OVERLAY, color-keyed to function. No need to memorize or consult a conversion chart to find a word.

## PROGRAM CHAINING AND DYNAMIC DEBUGGING

Now you can write, enter and change programs easily, but what about debugging? This is the frustrating, time consuming aspect of programming and frankly, the Color Computer doesn't help you much . . . you have to start the program over each time you make a change. But not with the PLATINUM WORKSAVER!! With it you can change, delete, add and rearrange or join lines. The special reserved key is excellent for copying or moving parts of lines to other lines... plus, you can even LOAD A WHOLE NEW PROGRAM without disturbing the data you've created.

## NUMERIC KEYPAD

We've solved another Color Computer weakness. Press a control key and letters J, K, L, U, I, O, P become number keys 1-7. Numbers 8-0 remain in their normal positions. The key pad numbers are clearly labeled on the overlay.

## A COLOR COMPUTER* MACHINE LANGUAGE ENHANCEMENT PACKAGE THAT PROVIDES:

- Dynamic full screen editing of BASIC programs.
- Dynamic full screen editing of numeric and string arrays. The advanced user will be able to write VisiCalc'", word processor etc.!
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With the Platinum Worksavere, programming time and hassle can be cut by 50\%. You'll spend less time typing, more time being creative with your Platinum Enhanced 16K Color Computerl

## LOOK WHAT JUST \$30 CAN DO FOR YOUR 16K COLOR COMPUTER:

## Platinum Enhanced 16 K Color Computer

- Relocate, join, duplicate individual and unique sets of lines at the push of a button
- Create the following using only 31 keystrokes: CLS:AS-Strings (15" " $\left.^{\prime \prime}\right)+$ MIDS (CLS, 6, 2). To change the symbol to $=$ recquires only 3 keystrokes!!!!
- Retain the sequence of commands in temporary memory with speecial reserved key
- One keypush and the right side of the keyboard converts to a numeric Keypad
- Correct bugs while your program is running, without losing data.
- Edit programs, data and strings using the full screen editor
vs. Regular 16K Extended Color Computer
- Retype entirely any lines to be moved or joined
- Type that line using 47 keystrokes. To change the symbol, Backspace and retype using 33 more strokes!
- Retype lost lines!
- Stretch those fingers!
- Oops! Lost data! Retype, Reload and Save data while swearing a lot.
- NO CAN DO!


## THE PLATINUM WORKSAVER INCLUDES:

- Enhancement program, including a sample array Editor, on a high-quality Agfa Cassette
- Fully labeled acetate keyboard overlay
- Complete instructions
- Loads in seconds, takes less than 2K


After trying the Listing above, pick a ny number between I and 255 and put it in Line 20 of the program below:


Portion of Graphic Screen Display
10 PMODE 4,1: PCLS: SCREEN 1,1
$20 \mathrm{~N}=$ (put your number here)
30 FOR X=1536 to 7680
40 POKE X,N: NEXT
50 FOR Y=1 TO 90 STEP 5
60 CIRCLE $(128,96), Y, 0:$ NEXT
70 GOTO 70
To try another number, just PCLEAR 4 and enter it in Line 20 as before.

## TREK80C

The classic computer game written for the Color Computer. A real-time game with moving Klingons and action graphics. Watch your Phaser blasts turn Klingon battle cruisers into space debris. Watch the Klingon move out of your path as you position for a Photon torpedo shot. Watch your screens fall during battle. Don't leave your station or the Klingons may destroy you. May the FORCE be with you!
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did you mail your hard earned cash only to receive a turkey because the magazine the ad appeared in doesn't review Color Computer Software? If you have any of these symptoms you're suffering from Color Computer Blues!
Are you tired of searching the latest magazine for articles about your new Color Computer? When was the last time you saw a great sounding program listing only to discover that it's for the Model I and it's too complex to franslate? Do you feel that you are all alone in a sea of Z-80's? On finding on ad for a Color Computer program

## But take heart there is a cure! It's COLOR COMPUTER NEWS.

The monthly magazine for Color Computer owners and only Color Computer owners. CCN contains the full range of essential elements for relief of CC Blues. Ingredients include: comments to the ROMS, games, program listings, product reviews, and general interest articles on such goodies as games, personal finances, a Kid's page and other subjects.

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PRINT \#-2, - from Page 6
need your support and help. We're trying to do our best and hope you will agree that, sometimes, we succeed.

We hope you noticed the new logo in six colors. I forgot to mention last month that it was the work and creation of one Jim "Spider" Cleveland. Thanks, Jim.

As to what's ahead for the RAINBOW, next month will be the debut of our special "Education Issue." And, you will see a notice elsewhere that I messed up (badly) on the deadline for the Adventure contest, so that has been "extended" and the special issue planned for November. We're considering a Business Applications issue for October and we want to get some super holiday graphics for December, but we're loath to call that issue a "Graphics" issue. This schedule may well change slightly as we get things geared up for 1983.

The other thing which happened to us last month was that we finally got some real office space-some 1500 square feet. That makes it easier for us to coordinate everything, keep track of it all and the like. It also means that, for the first time, we have all our Color Computers together and that we can test and run several things at one time. Nope, our address stays the same. But, use the Post Office Box if you can, because it is faster. At least this month we didn't have to lay the RAINBOW out while they were putting up drywall.

Also, you may note that you are getting your favorite computer magazine earlier and earlier each month of late. Its partly because we have advanced our internal deadlines. But it is also due to the natural mail slowdown in the summertime. The "arrival date" will creep back a bit in the Fall and will be bad when it conflicts with the holiday mail at Christmas. We are trying to to gradually push our deadlines up to compensate for that all.

Almost finally, we would like to hear from you about what you want to see in the RAINBOW. We do get a good deal of mail, but I read every single letter and card. And do contribute programs to us. If you want to support the 80C, you can reach more owners on these pages than anywhere else in the world.

For instance, do our programs interest you? What do you want to see more of? We've made it a policy to have at least one "game" program every month. Is that good? Or is it getting to be a bore? We have gotten excellent feedback on the NFL series and the Universal Data Base. Does that indicate you want more sports-related and business-type programs? How about educational materials?

And what about this column? Do you like all this talking about the magazine and what's happening, or would you prefer pontification on various issues (we do do some of that now). Should we have a think-piece, something like My Turn in Newsweek?

Ah, yes, finally. I want to share the nice surprise I received from Arnold Pouch of Superior Graphic Software, the inventor of Motion Picture Programming, the other day. I wish I could also reproduce the sound track of his banjo-strumming from the hills of the Tar Heel State, but I can't. I do figure, though, you might enjoy seeing Arnold's own "Birthday Card" to the RAINBOW.
-Lonnie Falk


Software Review..

## Cross Reference Programs Do Top Notch Job

A new name on the software scene, Micrologic, has produced a couple of dandy cross reference programs which will be a real boon to anyone programming in BASIC.

These utilities, VARIABLE CROSS REFERENCE and LINE NUMBER CROSS REFERENCE do just what their name implies. And, they do it easily and without fuss or bother.

How many are there a mong you who, on finishing up on a program, just couldn't remember where all the GOSUB references in your program came from? Or, have you ever tried to track down a variable to be certain just where each one was? (Yes, I know, we're all supposed to write this stuff down so we don't get into messes like this. But precious few of us really do it.)

Enter these fine utilities. LINE NUMBER XREF will chart out each of your GOTOs and GOSUBs, THENs and ELSEs. In other words, every time you reference another line, it will list the reference out for you. To the screen, or the printer, or both.
A similar situation is true with the VARIABLE XREF utility. It will pick up each variable in a program, alphabetize them, and list them out with reference to each line in which the variable appears. The lines referenced are also ordered-numerically in this case.

Finally, you get a message at the end of the program run that tells how many lines are in the program, how many variables are used (or lines referenced) and how many times the variables are used in toto (or how may times the lines are called).

Both programs require the target program be saved in ASCII format (using CSAVE,A) and, since it reads every letter of every line, the VARIABLE XREF program takes a couple of minutes to do its stuff. But both do it extremely well and the programs are self-prompting and adequately documented.

And, we might mention, the price makes them an exceptionally good buy.
(Micrologic, Box 193, 1st Avenue, East Brady, PA 16028,
$\$ 9.95$ for both programs)

## Software Review...

# ASTRO BLAST Is An Outstanding Arcade Offering 

We are not going to start out this review by telling you how $A S T R O B L A S T$ looks, what it does or what it is like to play it.

Instead, we want to digress for a moment or two on the setting of this outstanding new arcade offering. ASTRO $B L A S T$ takes place in deep space and you really feel like you are there. There are multi-colored stars, all moving at different speeds, and they give you a feeling of depth unlike any game we have seen for the 80C thus far. Additionally, there is so much going on on the screen at one time once the game gets started that we almost wonder how a microprocessor even as sophisticated as the 6809 can carry it all. Yet it does, and does it beautifully. Get this one just to see the graphics, if nothing else.
$A S T R O B L A S T$ is the long-awaited newest entry from Mark Data Products and it was worth the wait (and obvious care) that went into its development. It reaches a new plateau in 80C arcade games. Just as simple as that.

You are the pilot of a ship which must fight off several waves of alien attackers. The aliens, of course, are shooting at you and jumping around the screen while they do so. In addition, there are a number of comets which appear-all trailing little tails-which can destroy you as well. Your mission is simply to destroy as many aliens as you can.

You must do so before your fuel runs out. And, in a nice touch, you don't deal with several little space ships to make this one work-you have a number of shields instead. You can take some hits, which will deplete your shields, before you are finally destroyed.

Of course, there is a way to get more fuel (but not more shields). If you destroy three waves of aliens, you have a shot at the mother ship. And, if you get $i t$, then you can dock and replenish your fuel supply. The refueling is one of the most colorful and pleasing aspects of the game-but you have to earn it.

This isn't Space Invaders friends. By contrast, that granddaddy of the arcade games is static when compared to $A S T R O$ BLAST. The explosions are realistic, the sounds are good and the action is non-stop.

This machine language game is positively outstanding! (Mark Data Products, 23802 Barquilla, Mission Viejo, CA 92691, $\$ 24.95$ tape, $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 9 5}$ disk)



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## THE COMPETITION

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The figures speak for themselves and with professional features like PROGRAMMABLE function string commands to perform up to 28 commands automatically. PROGRAMMABLE text file chaining, PROGRAMMABLE column insert \& delete, and right hand JUSTIFICATION with punctuation precedence, the choice is clear but there's still more!
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## Software Review.

# SKY-DEFENSE Has Fast-Paced Action 

Don't mistake SKY-DEFENSE for a copy of the popular acrade game Defender. It isn't that, and doen't purport to be.

But it is a fast-paced action game that involves many of the features which has made the Defender game popular in the arcades. And, it has nice colors and sound, good joystick control and a feeling of being "there" that will get to you.

You are in control of a plane which you can fly up and down, forward and back across the screen and across terrain. Enemy ships fly at you, and you must shoot them before they shoot you. There is no "long-range radar,"so the enemy just pops onto the screen in various places and intervals. They are shooting at you, and you have to get them first-or dodge out of the way.
$S K Y-D E F E N S E$ is written entirely in machine language, and is, thus, fast and extremely responsive to joystick control. By allowing you to fly all across the screen, the program gives you lots of options to attack. And, a nice graphic feature is that when you fly "backwards," the terrain stays in place so that the appearance of movement in the forward and backward directions is heightened.

We believe those who like arcade games will like SKY-


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(Quasar Animations, 1520 Pacific Beach Drive, San Diego, CA 92109, \$22.95)

## Software Review..

## Adventure 3-Pak Starts Slow-Gets Better

At last, we thought, a super graphics Adventure gameor series of games. Not quite so, although the graphics are better than much of what we have seen and $A D V E N T U R E$ $3-P A K$ does provide some interesting challenges for the adventurer.

This series of programs is loaded in separately. As you "pass" through one, you can get to the other. The programs are basically written as wandering through a maze, with a number of hints, secrets and the like for you to discover. As with any Adventure, the play can be rewarding or frustrating, depending on how well you do.

The first segment of the package is probably the poorest, although the graphics of the figures are quite good. You must battle a couple of enemies, and it is the combat that seems almost stilted. The fighting is not in real-time, as in seeing the two combatants doing their thing.

For those who survive the "ritual combat," the next program in this series loads a picture of a castle which, after walking in, confronts you with a maze. There are stairs, walls and doors, and all of this is very good in terms of graphics. The reaction to the commands is fast, too, so you can move about easily.

That is about all we will tell you. To delve further would ruin the playability of $A D V E N T U R E 3-P A K$. Our main complaint with the game, basically, is one that would apply to many non-disk graphic Adventures, there is just so much that you can load into the 80C's memory at one time. With a disk, of course, you will be able to load various scenes over and over again, giving a much greater variety to the process.

ADVENTURE 3-PAK is by no means a bummer, but it does have its limitations. If you like Adventure games, you will probably enjoy it once you get through the first segment.
(Nelson Software Systems, P.O. Box 19096,
Minneapolis, MN 55419, $\$ 24.95$ )



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## Rainbow Feedback...

# Converting Programs From Other Computers To Your 80C 

By Lawrerice C. Falk

One of the questions that it seems we get asked more than any other is how to convert a program from another computer to the 80 C .

This usually comes up when someone finds what looks to be a really interesting program in some book or magazine and wants to make it run on his or her Color Computer.

First of all, a little background.
If you have been reading these pages for any length of time, you will know that the 80C is operated by a MC6809 microprocessor. And, while it is not the first 6809 -based computer system to be marketed, it is by far the most popular. For that matter, it is also the first to be widely sold, thanks, primarily, to Radio Shack.

When Tandy decided on the 6809, they chose the most powerful eight-bit processor available today. This chip, manufactured by Motorola, is a real gem. And, by adding the SAM chip to the configuration, Radio Shack, frankly, gave the 80C buyer more microprocessing "bang for the buck" than anyone else. The technical experts have marveled that they packed so much into this little machine. And, that is one reason why you see so much sof tware a nd so many different possible kinds of things becoming available for the 80C. It just has so much power that it can do a great deal more than anyone really thought about when it was introduced about 18 months ago.

For that matter, there are mainframes which run on the 6809. But, all that is another story.

What is germane to the subject of converting programs is that, aside from the 80C, there is precious little in the way of software for the Microsoft Basic which our favorite computer uses. (This is getting to be less and lessimportant, by the way, because there is so much new software being written for the 80 C .)

But no matter. The two best-selling micro systems over the past few years (aside from 80C) have been the Tandy Models I, II and III and the Apples. Tandy's earlier machines were (and are) all based on the Z-80 microprocessor. Apple's (and the Pet and Ohio Scientific as well) are based on the 6502 chip. Even Tandy's newest, the Model 16, runs partly on a Z-80 (actually, a Z-80A). But the rest of it, the powerful operating system, runs on a 68000 microprocessor from, you guessed it, Motorola. That is a full 16-bit processor.

All of this does have something to do with the suject of conversions, so stay with me for a couple more minutes, please.

## How BASIC Works

A company called Microsoft authored the Basic, both Color Basic and Extended Color Basic, for the 80C. But that is no matter, because many of the BASICs available today were written by Microsoft. The thing that does matter is what it takes to write a BASIC in the first place.

Remember, all BASICs-and all "high level" languages like it, COBOL, FORTRAN and so on-use an interpreter. That's what Microsoft writes. That is so that when you type in a keyword like, for instance, PRINT, the interpreter analyses it, sees what it says, and converts (or interprets) it into machine code. That takes some time. BASIC is an interpreted language. That means it goes through this process of having the interpreter convert its keywords into machine code each time the keyword is sent to the
microprocessor.
Now. If you have looked at any machine language programs (there are a couple in this month's issue), or followed Dennis Lewandowski's Assembly Corner you will see that what machine language is made up of is merely a bunch of hexadecimal numbers which become instructions to the microprocessor in binary form.

Look at those hexadecimal numbers. They are things like $06, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{EF}$ and so on. And, if you wish to load the A Register with a number, you send a hexadecimal number to the microprocessor, which its native instruction set tells it means Load A (that's a $\$ 86$ in the immediate mode, by the way).

But that is no matter. What is important is that as a company like Microsoft develops the BASIC for a computer, it has to work within the confines of the microprocessor on which the computer will run. So, if you decide to start building computers and you contract with Microsoft to write the BASIC for you, they will write a different set of instructions depending on two things.

## The Plot Thickens

The first, and probably most important thing, is which microprocessor you have decided to use. All of them operate differently. So, when you tell a Z-80 to PRINT, the instructions that are passed to the $\mathrm{Z}-80$ will be different than those that would be passed to an 80C.

The second consideration is what you want to have included in your BASIC. You have the best example of this sort of situation sitting in front of you in a little silver box. Tandy had Microsoft include a whole range of graphics commands in BASIC that, at the time, were not available on any other computer system. Little gems that you take for granted such as LINE, PAINT, CIRCLE and so forth are new keywords written- or "invented" as it were-for Radio Shack.

Yes, you can draw a circle on an Apple II. But you need machine language programming experience (or a whole program) to do what you can accomplish with Extended Color Basic on the 80C.

So, these two considerations are the ones which go into making a BASIC for a computer. Any computer. The person who writes the interpreter must deal first with the microprocessor that is being used and, second, with what keywords (or, really, functions) the manufacturer wants to include.

Fortunately, you do not have to worry too much a bout all of this. Because, when you type in a BASIC keyword that your 80C's BASIC recognizes, you have already put it in the format (machine code-wise) that is necessary for your interpreter to understand it.

## If Its Yours

That is provided, of course, that such a keyword exists in Color or Extended Color Basic.

Suppose you find a program which looks interesting, take a little time, and decide to enter it in from the keyboardinto the 80 C . It is an Apple II program, but no matter. Because, like we just said, as you physically type it in, it will be accepted by your own BASIC.


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\text { CONVERT - from Page } 79
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Here we go. The first line has some DIMension statements in it. O.K., that's easy. Now here's the second line, and it has a GOSUB. No problem. And the third, its PRINTing the name of the program on the screen. Then, in the fourth line there is a FOR/NEXT loop to delay the program and keep the words on the screen so they can be read.

Hey, this is really easy. Now, the fifth line. Here we tell the 80C to HOME. HOME??!! What's HOME? Where the heart is? On the Range? Are there deer and other creatures playing games inside this machine?
"Baby, I want to go home. I'm tired and I want to go to bed." Whoever heard of this HOME thing. I thought this conversion thing was easy.

## HOMEing In On The Problem

You, my friend, have just HOMEd in on the problem of converting programs. As you know, there is no such thing as HOME for the 80C. You can type in HOME after the line number just like the listing shows. But, its best to stop there and run that line.

See the pretty ?SN ERROR on your screen?
As my kindergarten teacher, Miss Goosetree, tried to teach me not to say, there ain't no such thing as HOME in this computer! The ?SN ERROR is the 80C's way of telling you it does not recognize such a command. But then, you knew it all the time. Right?

Well, lets just leave HOME out and see what happens. We'll go on to the next line where the program seems to be getting nasty. Its GRrrring at us now. Oh, foo. Let's forget the whole thing! What's a GR, anyway?

We've been a little too graphic in these examples, perhaps. But, just for the record, HOME is, for all practical purposes, the same as CLS. It clears the screen and HOMEs the cursor to the upper left-hand corner of the screen. GR is a command that sends the Apple from the text mode into the Graphics mode. It also clears the Graphics screen.

Truth be it known, converting graphics prograins from any system to the 80 C is a bear. In many cases, its pretty much an entire re-write. But, let's delve into this just a bit further, now that we know what HOME and GR will do.

## How To Convert

There are a lot of programs you can convert with some manner of ease, particularly if you have a good familiarity with the syntax of your own BASIC. The easiest programs to convert are those for the other members of Radio Shack's family, because much of the BASIC is similar.

You can also upgrade while you convert. For instance, Levell Basic doesn't have nearly all the commands that even ordinary Color BASIC offers. And, while there are a few things that are missing from Extended Color Basic that show up in Level II Basic, they are not all that important.

Those "missing commands" are primarily the errorhandling routines and the ability to define double and single precision numbers. Handy, yes. Essential, not usually.

For an example of what l mean, let's look at errorhandling. There is a command which you can use in Level II that will tell the computer that if you get a division byzero, it should not Break out of the program and print an error statement (?/0 ERROR), but should do thus-and-so instead.

That's handy. But you can get around it simply by testing the variable in the division formula before you tell the 80C to do the division. And, if you would have had a zero as the divisor, just have the 80C skip the division step.

Yes, it is a little more complicated. But it is nothing that will prevent you from converting the program.

But, the further away you get from the BASIC Microsoft wrote for the 80C, the more trouble you will have. And the more fancy a program, the more chance there will be some trouble.

## Pitfalls And Prattfalls

There are some obvious pitfalls to watch for. We have already mentioned one of them: Graphics. No computer system has a screen layout like the 80C. If you want to work on a Graphic program, go ahead. But don't expect it to be easy and plan to do a lot of rewriting from scratch.

Other things to watch for are USR calls, and anything that POK Es or PEEKs. Forget it. The ROMs are where the operating system codes are, and they are vastly different on different systems. You would have to be throughly familiar with the ROM setup in both the 80C and the machine from which you were trying to convert the program in order to have a chance to do this properly.

You will have to do some work with screen formats as well. The 32 character line on the 80 C is different from any of the other systems. I have found the best way to do this sort of thing is to use abbreviations and the line to "shorten" the heading lines. Also, PRINTUSING can help "crowd". information from variables on the screen.

Look at the CHR\$ functions carefully. For instance, a CHR\$(31) will clear the Model IIl from the position of the cursor to the end of the screen. You can't do that directly with the 80 C (but there is a way to accomplish the same thing).

Most important of all, look for ways you can enhance a program when you convert it to the 80C. You can certainly do a lot with the Graphics, but the flexibility of the operating system will allow you to do other things as well. For instance, you cannot use LINEINPUT with Models I/III unless you have disk. It is available with Extended Basic for the 80 C and is a very powerful command.

## Other Help

For Model I/III programs, you do not even have to type in the listings because there is a utility available from Spectral Associates (P.O. Box 99715, Tacoma, WA 98499, $\$ 24.95$ ) that will allow you to load programs for those computers directly into your 80C. It will also help in some of the conversion.

The 80C Color Computer System Card from Nanos Systems Cerp. (P.O. Box 24344, Speedway, IN 46224, $\$ 4.95$ ) is an in-depth look at the commands, syntax and routines for the Color Computer. I have used it to great advantage in doing some of my conversions. Also, if you will be converting a lot from a specific system, Nanos has system cards for all the Radio Shack computers as well as the Apple II and Apple II Plus.

For a comparison of all the statements in all the BASICs, The BASIC Handbook by Dr. David Lein is an excellent collection of information about the various (and, sometimes, mysterious) commands in the other "dialects." It is published by CompuSoft Publishing Co. and may be available at your local computer store.

Armed with these three weapons, you should be ableplus your own understanding of the 80 C -you should be able to convert almost anything that can be converted.

Have fun and good luck.
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