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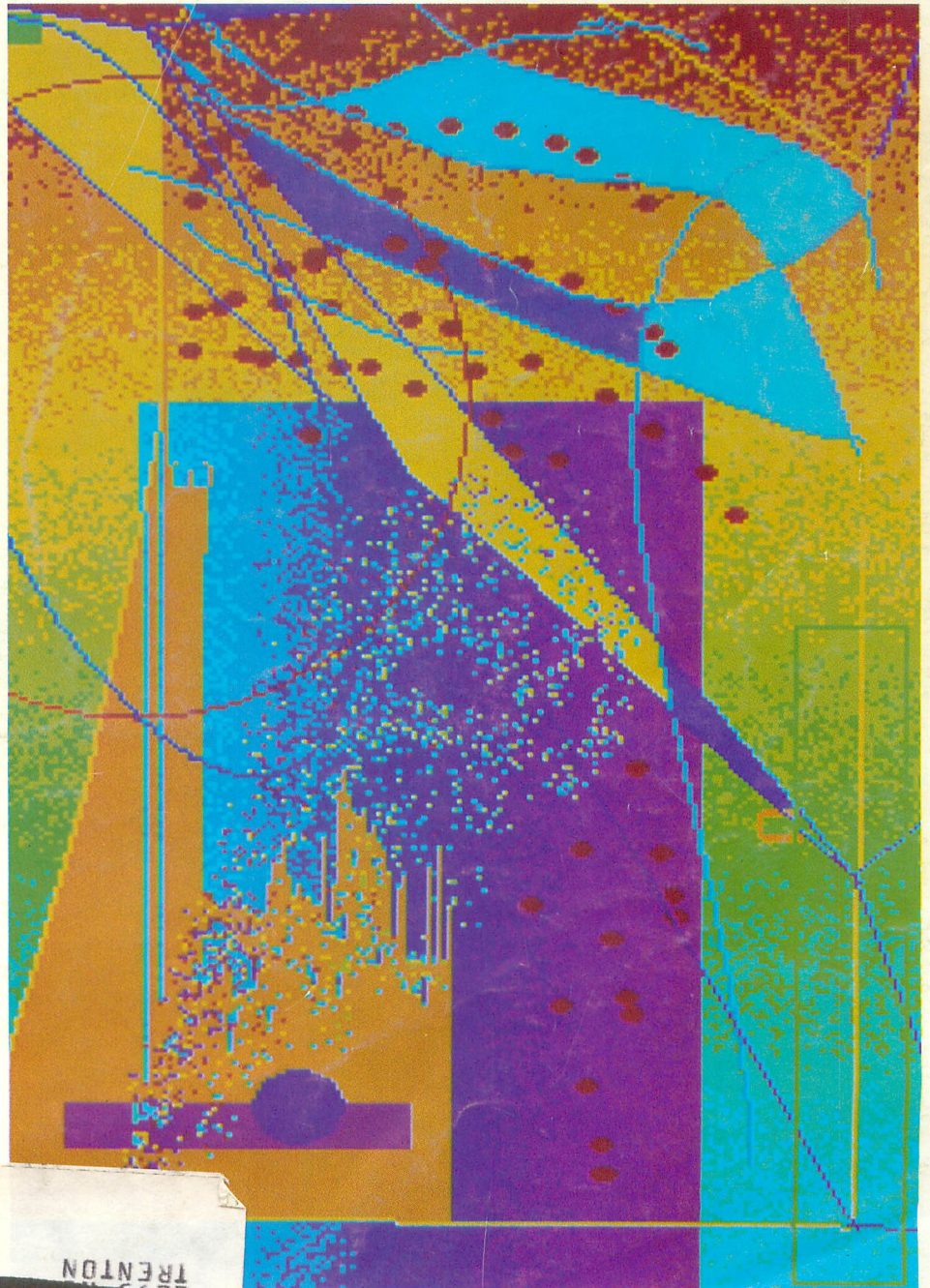
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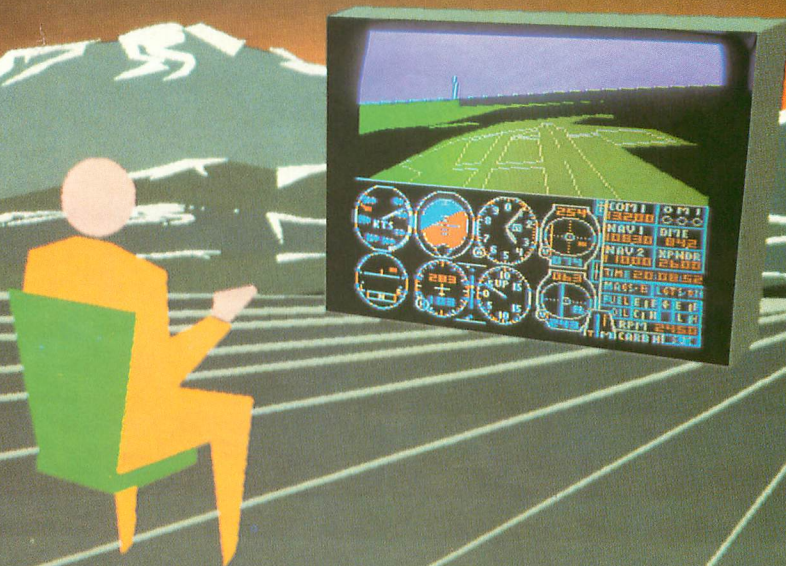
GEM Seminar ST Support

10 Type-In Programs
(25 Pages of Listings)

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Antic®

The **ATARI**® Resource

JUNE 1985, VOLUME 4, NUMBER 2

Antic

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BEATING THE ZURK BLUES

I've been having problems typing in line 5000 of "Zurk" (March 1985). Please help.

Douglas Hiatt
Largo, FL

Line 5000 contains the phrase "SET 1=L1*256". We are going to assume here that you're using the BASIC XL cartridge from O.S.S. This BASIC is more powerful than Atari BASIC and has several extra commands. One of these commands is SET and thus, it cannot be used as a variable without special precautions. See page 131 of your BASIC XL manual on this. "ZURK" runs as published and should work in BASIC XL if you change all the SETs to some other variable name.—ANTIC ED

TYPO II TYPO

TYPO II (January 1985) does not work on my 1200 XL. It doesn't accept the SET commands. Any suggestions?

Mary Mitcham
Houston, TX

*The original instructions in "How to use TYPO II" read "BASIC XL **cartridge** owners type SET 5,0", etc. We have subsequently cleared up the wording.—ANTIC ED*

SOME THOUGHTS ON AL

In most issues of Antic, there are type-in programs listed in BASIC as well as in assembly language. I've spent many hours typing in AL programs and found that none worked. In particular, I've had problems with "Keyboard Commander", (March 1985). Can you help me?

Henry Jennings
Detroit, MI

If the AL listing is an addendum to a BASIC program, it's printed primarily as a study example for serious AL programmers. Unlike BASIC, machine language is unforgiving. One mistyped bit of code and your computer will lock up.

"Keyboard Commander" loads into Page Six. So does MAC/65. Unfortunately, there is only room for one program in Page Six, and the big orange supercartridge is not about to let it be "Keyboard Commander".

"Keyboard Commander" will run on Atari Assembler Editor, Atari BASIC and ACTION!. It will not run on MAC/65 unless you relocate the code.—ANTIC ED

OKIMATE 10 REVISITED

I think that your comments on the Okimate 10 were a bit harsh. Perhaps you were using the wrong type of paper. True, dumps on plain paper are barely readable. However, I used black on white dumps on thermal paper (I use IBM PC Compact Printer Paper, # 1503926). For color prints, try Scotch 501 Transparency Film for Plain Paper Copiers.

Alan Fillmore
Bakersfield, CA

*Several readers have suggested that we used the wrong type of paper in reviewing the Okimate 10. Well, **Antic** finds it refreshing to be considered too tough on an advertiser for a change. We recognize that some readers have had better results with that printer than we did.*

When we reviewed the Okimate 10, we used the paper, printhead, printer and ribbons provided by the Okimate Corporation. We followed the company's instructions—but then wound up spending most of a workday tinkering with the configuration in order to get even the slightly improved results we printed.

We assume that a major company would ship a working, pre-tested piece of equipment to assure the best possible review. If we were, in fact, provided with a bad printhead that we didn't recognize at the time, this is a noteworthy problem that might be faced by anybody purchasing the printer.—ANTIC ED

OF BITS AND BYTES

What is so special about the number 256, as in 10 PEEK A(195)*256?

Kevin A. Scott
Algonquin, IL

The highest number you can have in any one address is 256. Your Atari is an eight-bit, binary computer. "Binary" means it only understands two numbers, 0 and 1. These numbers are called "bits". Eight bits make a "byte" and the maximum different combinations of eight bits is 256 (0–255).

i/o board

Since memory is nothing but a sequence of byte addresses, and we want to reach more than 256 of them, we put two bytes together and have 256 combinations times 256, or, 65,536.

These double-byte numbers are called "words" and the two bytes that make up a word are called the "low-byte" and the "high-byte". When the low-byte goes beyond 255 (remember 0–255) it returns to zero and the high-byte is upped by one.

This means that each unit in the high byte is equal to 256.

Now if, for example, the high-byte contains 2, its value is 2*256, or 512.

And if the low-byte contains 50, the two bytes together equal 562. Words are stored in the Atari in a backwards order of low-byte followed by high-byte. If the number 562 was stored in locations 88 and 89, 88 would hold 50 and 89 would hold 2. The formula to find the values of these two locations is: WORD=PEEK(88)+ PEEK(89)*256—ANTIC ED

BATTERIES MOVES

Batteries Included, publishers of PaperClip (reviewed in **Antic** last month) moved to 30 Mural Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4B 1B5 Canada. However, please don't order products from them by mail. Ⓐ

help!

KWIK DUMP

"Kwik Dump" (**Antic**, March 1985) contains an error in line 1070. The last number in that line should be 27 instead of a zero.

THIEF

Readers are having problems typing in "Thief", the March 1985 Game of the Month. The game does run as published, but if your TYPO II code for line 1105 is UK, make sure that the inverse [p] in that line is lower-case.

WIDE TEXT

Bill Morris's "Wide Text" (**Antic**, January 1985) cannot print a double-width [Z]. Substitute these lines to correct this problem:

In the assembler listing:

```
0600      CPY #27*8    ;8
BYTES TO A LETTER
```

In the BASIC listing:

```
CT 20130 DATA 216,208,2
13,185,0,224
```

S.A.M. SOURCE CODE

The assembly language listing of "S.A.M. Handler" (**Antic**, February 1985) contains an error in line 900. LDY $01 should read: LDY #01. The BASIC listing is correct, however, and runs as published.

TYPO II BONUS

Ever since our improved TYPO II program typing proofreader began appearing in January, **Antic** has been getting letters that ask for TYPO II codes to the most popular and difficult pre-1985 programs. These will be in the issue Next Month!

You'll find the TYPO II line codes for the four most-requested listings—"Biffdrop," "Escape From Epsilon," "Advent X-5" and "Adventure Island." And we'll print codes for more **Antic** golden oldies if we get enough requests.

CHECKED 100 TIMES

I typed in a program from the July 1984 issue and it still doesn't run. I checked my listing 100 times and I have not found a typing error. I also checked the following issues for an error report but didn't find one.

H. Reynaldos
Miami, FL

This is typical of many letters we receive from frustrated readers who type in a program only to find it does not run. They may check it many times and when it still won't work, they naturally suspect a publishing error.

***Antic** does make mistakes, as you can see from the magazine's **Help!** items and the monthly **Error File**. But the great majority of program problems come from readers mistyping the listing or misunderstanding the instructions.*

*If you are having problems with a program that was published more than three months ago, and you don't see a correction printed in either **Help!** or **Error File**, you can bet the error is on your end.*

*That's because most major program problems are discovered within two weeks of publication! But due to the long turnaround time for four-color national magazines, the soonest you can expect that error to appear in **Help!** is two issues later. For example, a February error should show up in April's **Help!***

*Program errors which appear in **Help!** are transferred the following month to the **Error File** where they remain for approximately six months. A complete index of all **Antic** errors can be found on our ANTIC ONLINE service on CompuServe.*

We test all programs on Atari 800s, 1200XLs, 600XLs and 800XLs using both cartridge and built-in BASIC. We use Atari 810, 1050 and Indus GT drives with Atari DOS 2.0S, single density.

Some of our listings are more difficult to type in than others. If you are just starting, we strongly suggest that you first try the shorter listings and avoid the frustration of typing in very long listings with Atari special characters.

*When using TYPO II, be careful that you have typed in **every** line. It's not so hard to miss one entire line and TYPO II won't spot it. If you're sure all the lines are there and the program still won't run, recheck each TYPO II line code.—ANTIC ED* Ⓐ

THE #1 SYSOP
Ron Luks of SIG*ATARI

by MICHAEL CIRAOLO,
Antic Associate Editor

Back when the IBM PC had just come out and Ron Luks was thinking about buying one, a friend showed him Atari's classic Star Raiders game. Luks bought an Atari to play with while he was on the IBM waiting list. As it turned out, he never bought an IBM PC.

Instead Luks, 33, became the system operator (sysop) of SIG*Atari on CompuServe—the world's largest Atari bulletin board, with some 6,000 enrolled members.

At the time he bought his Atari, Luks was a stockbroker and money manager who traded options on the American Stock Exchange. Previously he had taught scuba diving in Miami for a few years. "Fooling around with the Atari was light and fun, like a puzzle, after a high-pressure day in Wall Street," he said.

One of Luks's first peripherals was a modem. "I got the Hayes Smart-Modem, an 850 interface and the original TeleLink cartridge, which came with a CompuServe Starter Kit."

EARLY COMPUSERVE

Back then, CompuServe wasn't primarily concerned with sponsoring special interest groups (SIGs). So when Luks first logged onto the system, he "looked all over for the word Atari." It wasn't there. Luks then began to spend time in the Popular Electronics magazine online edition.

"In those days, the network had no online sysops, no help. It was like a

Once you read this latest issue of **Antic**, log onto CompuServe and type GO ANTIC—you'll see a preview of the magazine's NEXT issue!!

In the ANTIC ONLINE preview, you'll find a comprehensive look at all the stories and programs in the next **Antic** Magazine—the July Computer Challenges issue.

You'll even find a major excerpt or two from the upcoming issue's featured articles—such as our Atari chess software tournament or our interview with the boss of Strategic Simulations, Inc.

And as a special CompuServe bonus, *you can now download from SIG*Atari the complete program that won Antic's Color-The-Cover Contest*. This scrolling two-screen picture won't be on the monthly Antic Disk until next issue, even though you'll find its photo in the current magazine. To download this file, type DL4 at the SIG*Atari prompt. This puts you into Data Library 4, where BRO WINNER.* is what you type next. If you're using an Xmodem protocol program (such as HomePak or Chameleon) choose the WINNER.XMO file. With TSCOPE, use the WINNER.BIN file.

ANTIC ONLINE special bulletins may be downloaded for reprinting in newsletters of users groups affiliated with the Antic Worldwide Users Network. Officers of Atari users groups may write to the **Antic** WUN Coordination for details.

big puzzle," Luks said. "I kept leaving messages—How can I do this? Why can't it do that?" The messages were picked up by the sysop about once a month.

CompuServe finally collapsed under Luks' badgering. "They made me an assistant sysop and gave me a free flag," which meant he would have free access to the network. This was a good deal for a man who had monthly connect bills "approaching four figures".

FILLING PCS-132

One thing led to another, and Luks

was soon allowed to set up an Atari board. "They said 'There are some empty pages at PCS-132' and I got to fill them up." Luks took as assistant sysops a few of the most active members interested in Atari—such as Michael Reichmann of Batteries Included and programmers Steve Ahlstrom (SynFile+, PaperClip) and Russ Wetmore (Preppie, HomePak).

After an all-nighter over cappuccino in Greenwich Village, Luks came up with the name SIG*Atari. "It's different from 'the Atari SIG,' the 'Radio Shack SIG' and so on. Atari is a word

TURTLE PIANO
Easy Logo keyboard music

by CRAIG McBAIN

A simple but adaptable Logo program that plays a musical scale from the Atari keyboard. Works on all Atari computers of any memory size. Disk or cassette.

Children love to sit in front of a piano keyboard and pound out simple melodies. The child's joy comes from immediate success at making music and a rare chance to control the environment.

With an Atari, Logo and just a few short commands, children can have the same kind of musical fun they would have with a piano, but with a little extra learning thrown in.

Turtle Piano converts the computer keyboard's home row—A, S, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, ;, + and *—into a 12-key piano that plays a do-re-me scale in the Key of C without sharps and flats.

It also changes the screen turtle into an eighth note which jumps around to the appropriate spot on a musical staff whenever a note is played. As each note is played, its letter-name is also printed on the screen.

Turtle Piano can also remember your compositions so you may listen to them over and over again.

Though it is not a particularly complex program, Turtle Piano is an engrossing project for young computer users and programmers. So type in Listing 1 and SAVE a copy before you RUN it.

HOW IT WORKS

BEEP, the heart of the program, uses the first sound channel (TOOT 0) to play the notes. After you have typed in the BEEP procedure, if you type BEEP followed by a number greater than 14 you will hear a nice note. The number 260.7 will give you Middle C. Why? A violin string (or anything else) vibrating at 260.7 cycles per second produces a Middle C.

The PLAY procedure ties the home row keys to their assigned pitch values. If a key is pressed which is not one of the home row keys, PLAY will output a frequency of 50000 (too high to hear). So you can use the space bar, for example, as a rest between notes. PLAY, using the SETY command, also draws the turtle on the staff.

Type BEEP PLAY "A to hear Middle C. PLAY takes the input character [A] and searches for its corresponding pitch value (260.7). PLAY passes this value to BEEP, which plays the appropriate note.

Note the relationship between the values for Middle C (260.7) and High C (521.5) in the PLAY procedure. Now, look at the values for the E and F tones. The higher note in each pair is double the pitch value of the lower note. This is always true. BEEP2, the next procedure, uses this fact to produce interesting results.

Try BEEP2 a few times and compare it with BEEP. It uses the second sound channel (TOOT 1) to play a tone which has half the pitch value of the first note. For example, if you press the [A] key, BEEP2 plays Middle C and the tone one octave below it.

We use the GET.NOTE procedure to check the keyboard and store our notes. GET.NOTE passes each note to the REMEM procedure, which stores the notes in the variable LINE.

Type [START] to run the program. Now, press the [Y] key to start the piano. This invokes the START procedure. The [C] key calls the CLEANUP procedure which erases the text window and erases all your old tunes stored in LINE. If the [R] key is pressed, the REPLAY procedure will replay the list of notes stored in LINE.

The procedure REPLAY is really tricky. This recursive procedure removes the top note from LINE, plays it, and discards it. Then, it starts again, playing the first note on the shortened list. REPLAY continues to remove notes from the top of LINE, play them and discard them until LINE is empty.

The graphics portions of the program need little comment except perhaps for the LOGO names "STAFFHI, "STAFFLO, and "NOAT. Don't forget to type these, too. These variables contain lists of numbers which tell the computer how to reshape the turtles into musical notes. The turtles are reshaped in the SETUP procedure with the PUTSH command.

ANTIC AT THE FIRST GEM SEMINAR

Converting IBM PC software to Atari

by NAT FRIEDLAND, **Antic** Editor

Antic was the ONLY Atari Magazine present at the first GEM Software Developers Seminar held at Monterey, California in February by Digital Research, Inc. DRI created the "Macintosh-like" GEM operating interface that is being used for the new 16-bit Atari ST computers.

GEM has aroused especially wide interest in the computer industry because it's supposed to make it simple to convert software between the IBM PC and clones, the Macintosh, the Atari ST and any other computer that GEM licenses a version for.

Some of Atari's top technical executives were on hand, debuting a working ST with a preliminary version of Atari GEM burned into ROM.

Antic was told that Atari still considers itself on schedule for bringing the first production ST computers onto the market in April. Full ST production capacity won't be reached until June. The 10–15 megabyte hard disk for the ST will show up in the summer.

ATARI CAD/CAM?

Remember the 32-bit Atari we reported Jack Tramiel talking about at his November press conference? Well, apparently it is well along in development. Atari still hopes to meet Tramiel's goal of unveiling the machine at the April electronics fair in Hanover, Germany.

Every time Atari engineers talked about the 32-bit computer in Monterey, delighted smiles appeared on their faces. The computer was described to **Antic** as a "VAX minicomputer on a chip" and a "$40,000 CAD/CAM computer graphics workstation that will sell for under $2,000."

LEARNING ABOUT GEM

As for the GEM Seminar itself, the $800 workshop was highly technical and directed at professional consumer-software programmers who were thoroughly experienced with the C language or with Macintosh window program development.

The Seminar sessions were taken up with highly detailed discussions of GEM development nuts and bolts such as the strict interfacing procedures which are supposed to make "porting" GEM-based programs between different computers a routine one-day process.

Access to GEM windows, debugging, and correct embedding of transfer hooks were among the other technical topics discussed. All attendees were given the two-volume GEM Toolkit documentation. DRI's recommended professional development language was Lattice C, which costs around $500.

It should be noted that the Seminar was specifically dealing with the just-completed IBM PC version of GEM. Six-disk beta test editions of GEM were being sold to developers by DRI for $500. The GEM Library software of prepared graphics routines cost extra.

The Atari version of GEM was not yet ready for beta testing at the time of the Seminar.

WETMORE SUMS UP

Russ Wetmore, author of **Homepak** and **Preppie** as well as other major Atari programs, flew in from his Florida homebase to attend the seminar and then stayed on to see the Mac-World Show in San Francisco.

He spent time at **Antic** during this period and shared with us the viewpoints of a highly experienced Atari professional programmer.

"I think the developers at the Seminar fell into two groups. One group is totally sold on the GEM goal of making a lot of different computers compatible with each other," said Wetmore. "And for now they are willing to overlook any unanswered questions that came up during the sessions. The second group is taking more of a wait-and-see attitude."

Wetmore expresses some doubt that GEM software will port between different computers as easily as DRI says it will. He also feels that GEM lacks certain built-in features found in the Macintosh interface—such as a text editor—which will make it more

pixel scanner

by LYN BUCHANAN

The Atari's graphics capabilities are the best you can get for anywhere near the price. The problem most of us run into is that our pictures LOOK as if we did them ourselves.

This doesn't need to be the case, however. Pixel Scanner will perform automatic computer enhancement of a picture by using a process called pixel averaging, which gives a depth and fullness to an otherwise flat picture.

And that isn't all. By tinkering with this program a little, you can simulate the sophisticated computer enhancements used by NASA to bring out small details in satellite photos.

To get started, type in Listing 1, check it with TYPO II, and SAVE a copy.

The program includes a demonstration picture of a stick figure bird in Graphics 9 (lines 200–270), and the pixel averaging routine (lines 100–161). The picture was made using simple PLOT and DRAWTO commands; if you're enterprising, you can create your own picture by changing these commands in the demonstration picture.

The stick figure is drawn at the top half of the screen, leaving room for the enhanced version at the bottom.

HOW IT WORKS

After the picture is drawn, the program looks at each pixel and its surrounding pixels, then places their

This BASIC program introduces you to pixel averaging—an advanced graphics technique similar to the method NASA uses for enhancing satellite photo details. Pixel Scanner works on all Atari computers of any memory size. Disk or cassette.

values into variables. This is done in lines 121–129 by means of the LOCATE command, which positions the cursor at a specified x,y coordinate on the screen and assigns the value of the byte for that data to a specified variable.

The format for a LOCATE command is:

LOCATE (x-coord),(y-coord), (variable)

The program then adds the values of all the variables together, and divides by the number of pixels sam-

WHAT'S A PIXEL?

The word "pixel" is computer jargon for "picture element." It stands for the smallest controllable element of a screen display.

Naturally, pixel size is determined by computer and video resolution limits, as well as by graphics mode selection. In Atari Graphics 8 mode, for example, a pixel is one scan line high by one-half color clock wide—which essentially matches the resolution of a home television receiver.

pled (line 131). Using that average value, it then re-colors the center pixel, to make it blend more smoothly with its surroundings (line 141).

PIXEL SEPARATING

The Pixel Scanner demo program blends pixels. It could just as easily widen the difference between pixels—as is done in satellite photos to distinguish between extremely small variations.

To do this, change the way the value of K is figured. In line 131, K is figured as the average of all the variables. It would be just as easy to make K vary by, say, 4 times the average, if you change the command COLOR K (line 141) into COLOR K*4.

With a little experimentation, you will begin to find a wide variety of things to do with this routine. Other effects can be achieved by sampling only certain adjacent pixels and not others.

You might also try changing to Graphics 11 (line 201). You'll be surprised at the beautiful blends of colors which are produced.

Lyn Buchanan is a civilian programmer at Fort Meade, Maryland. He is also a programming and systems analysis instructor.

Atari in Lights

Theater lighting designer's Atari C.A.D.

by MICHAEL CIRAOLO,
Antic Associate Editor

James Brentano is the stage lighting designer and lecturer for the Drama Department of U.C. Berkeley. He has also been a dedicated Atari hacker since he bought his 800 back in the days when it cost $800.

When you think about it, designing the lighting for a theatrical production is a highly information-intensive task. You have to combine dozens of color filters, lights, cables and dimmers in order to get the job done.

"A typical show will require 150–200 lights. For each light you must keep track of the following—name or label, any one of several hundred colors, circuit which plugs the unit into the control board, a dimmer switch and stage focus spot where the light is aimed. Also each light unit will have different level settings for up to 200 cues," Brentano said.

Designing the lighting for a show traditionally requires extensive drafting of diagrams and long lists of each light's location, focus and so on. For each show, lights, cables and other material also have to be ordered—more paperwork.

Brentano now uses his Atari to handle the entire process. He wrote a BASIC routine to draw the lighting characters in Graphic 8, and uses **Graphics Master** software to produce a design layout template.

He also uses **SynFile**+ to keep track of lighting information which can be sorted—by focus, type of light, etc.

COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN

Brentano isn't content to simply turn the paperwork over to his Atari. He's planning to unite his lighting programs and utilities in one system, a computer aided design (CAD) package for the Atari.

"Nobody has yet developed a system where you're simultaneously hooked into the stage cues and all the lighting unit information," Brentano said.

"For the price of two IBM graphics boards and a whistle, I can produce a package with an Atari, dot-matrix printer, disk drives and the software to do *all* the CAD lighting work," Brentano figured. All for around $1,000.

"Ideally you'd have onscreen a picture of the lighting diagram, and you'd use a light pen or mouse to circle and call up all the information on given unit."

After producing a package to do CAD lighting design, the next step is direct computer control of the lighting board. "The technology of light board computers is primitive—the interface to all the knobs and controls is expensive," the designer explained.

The light board Brentano uses at U.C. Berkeley costs $37,000, not including the dimmers. "That's ridiculous when an Atari costs $120," Brentano said.

"LET'S MAKE A SHOW"

"It's surprising how many stagehands own Ataris—they like to play games. And we all play this game together, "Let's go make a show". Backstage crafts simply offer bigger and more expensive toys."

Brentano maintains that the Atari appeals to stagehands because of the machine's game tradition and because it's not hard to get inside the computer and play with it.

"You can do a lot of this design with the Macintosh and File Vision," Brentano admitted. File Vision is a visual database which lets you design icons that can be moved around the screen. Each icon also represents detailed information, such as the focus, location and type of each light.

"But Apple has a certain snobbishness I object to," said Brentano, who believes that the Atari is the best 8-bit machine on the market. "Pong is the greatest thing since sliced bread."

LIGHTING BOARD

Brentano's dedication to the Atari has made it the computer of choice for a theatrical bulletin board he's starting.

Based on an Atari 800, an MPP 1000C modem and two disk drives, Brentano's bulletin board will cater to the theatrical lighting community. It will have classified ads for jobs, equipment and so on. The board will also feature electronic mail, hints and tips for lighting designers, product reviews and comments.

"Eventually, I want to be able to dump a show's files to the bulletin board, so rental companies can log on, look at the file, and give me a price."

"A problem with theater is that we spend $10–20,000 per show. Any way to share information saves money," Brentano said. "There's a need for a clearinghouse of information."

Brentano's board will be the only Atari theater BBS in the country—and only the second theater board of any kind. It is called JCN (James' Computer Network). The phone number is (415) 562-3364.

"JCN—it's like HAL in '2001.' HAL was from one letter before IBM. JCN is one letter after."

The map and key above are used to tell theater electricians where to hang certain lights, what kinds of lights to use, and what focus each light requires.

difficult for professional programmers to work with.

Despite this, Wetmore was positive enough about GEM that he bought the Seminar disks and intends to invest over $4,500 for a souped-up IBM PC to run Lattice C. "But right now any GEM programs I publish will just be for the Atari," he said, "because it's the only computer that a developer won't be charged royalties for by DRI when the software comes out." Ⓐ

As stated earlier, this program is really pretty simple. Readers are encouraged to make it more special. With a little tinkering, Turtle Piano could flash different colors with each note, extend for another octave or two, or include sharps and flats. The basic structure can accommodate all these changes and more. The only rule is to share your ideas by sending them to **Antic**.

Craig McBain is a third grade teacher in Mt. Clemens, Michigan. His wife wishes that Atari Logo had never been invented.

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from the Japanese game Go, and SIG*Atari has an oriental sound," said Luks, pronouncing the name quickly and sibilantly, as one monosyllabic word.

MILLION-DOLLAR SIGS

SIGs are now the second or third largest moneymaker for CompuServe, bringing in millions of dollars a year, Luks said. And he has a well-defined niche in that enterprise.

Luks, the "Godfather of SIG*Atari",

now works with a CompuServe sysop school and a test SIG where new SIG software is beta tested. He also helped launch the IBM SIG and works eight other boards besides SIG*Atari—as well as being OnLine Editor of the **Antic** CompuServe Edition.

Of course, all that takes a lot of time, "60 to 70 hours a week," Luks figured. As we've found out at **Antic** when we try to get in touch with Luks, the phone at his Greenwich Village apartment routinely gives off a busy signal till after 3 a.m.

And during regular working hours, Luks is a freelance computer consultant to a major Wall Street brokerage firm.

"Nowhere else can you find a more knowledgable group on the Atari world than on SIG*Atari," Luks said. SIG*Atari members gave constructive input to Synapse Software during its development of the Syn Series. More recently they've done the same for Batteries Included's HomePak.

"Our users decide what service they get and dictate policy," Luks said. However, Luks insists that users maintain a sense of decorum on SIG*Atari and that the board not become a haven for pirates.

FREE ACCESS

Luks is committed to bringing the SIG to as many Atari users as possible. If a large users group has never been in SIG*Atari before, Luks said he would try to arrange free access to the SIG for a weekend so the group could discover the magic for themselves.

"If we could get a new machine from Atari, we could have 50–60 public domain programs for the ST on the SIG*Atari," Luks claimed. Nor does it appear an idle boast. "On the Macintosh SIG, we had 50 programs when there were only five for sale in the stores."

"All they have to do is ship it. We'll do the rest," Luks promised.

Luks sees his demanding work with CompuServe as an investment in the future. "We're shaping the technology. Also I want to be able to live anywhere, to be geographically independent and able to work over the phone." Ⓐ

Color Palette

Let your joystick select program hues!

by JOHN FELTON

Take the tedium out of program color selection with this joystick-driven BASIC utility. Color Palette runs on all Atari computers of any memory size. Disk or cassette.

When the time comes to select colors for your new program, it's *hard* to choose among all the Atari's 128 colors and multiple luminances—if you can't conveniently compare similar shades. Until now, it was a tedious process to find the perfect green for your slime monsters, or just the right red for the sky over Barsoom. You might use SETCOLOR in a program, run it, look at it, break it, adjust it and start over again.

USING PALETTE

Color Palette gives you a better way to use the best home graphics computer on the market.

Type in Listing 1, check it with TYPO II, SAVE a copy, and RUN the program. You'll be looking at a joystick-driven utility for color selection. Listing 2 is the source code for the assembly language routines used in the BASIC program. You don't need to type it in.

The palette's screen is divided into two windows. In the top, you'll see 12 patches of color, each with its hue and luminance numbers and a color register value. The lower right corner is the background color.

The bottom half modifies the color of patches in the top half. Put the cursor over the patch you wish to

modify and press the joystick button. You'll now be able to change colors by moving the stick up and down, and change luminance by moving the stick from side to side. Press the trigger to set that color and move on. To see your values, watch the X in the lower window.

That's all that there is to it. You might note that the top four patches are initialized to the Atari default colors. It is amazing how many programs use these four colors just because it's easier than looking for better ones. Well, no more.

A three-year veteran of the Atari, John Felton is a computer science major at Cal Poly in San Luis Obispo, California.

COLOR the COVER CONTEST

By JACK POWELL and MICHAEL CIRAOLO

When we invited submissions for our Color the Cover Contest, we didn't really expect a winner with the diligence, creativity and . . . uh . . . compulsiveness of **Paul Sedgewick**. His adaptation of the January 1985 **Antic** cover was artistically a match for any other entry—but it was also a mind-boggling technological tour de force.

The 23-year-old electrical engineer from Northridge, California spends his days producing delicate military microwave machines. And he put in over 100 hours re-creating **Antic's** cover with *redefined characters on two scrolling screens.*

Paul decided that the black and white **Antic** January cover needed at least five colors, if not more. He also didn't think one video screen was large enough.

Wanting the highest resolution possible, Paul chose ANTIC Mode 4, the only mode which offers both high resolution and five colors. (Mode 4 is a five-color text mode, counting the background.)

He then photocopied the cover, enlarged it and graphed it on a grid approximately 40 squares wide and 50 down—each block representing one mode 4 character.

Next he graphed the cover in even finer detail, dividing each block into a 4×8 pixel matrix.

34 CHARACTER SETS

Having done all this preliminary paperwork, Paul finally reached for his own trusty character set editor. Using the editor, Paul redefined each character block to match the cover. However, there are only 256 characters in a character set—just enough to draw three screen rows.

Rather than re-use characters for different portions of the picture, Paul used display list interrupts (DLI) to actually change character sets while the screen was being drawn. After each three rows of characters on screen, a different set was pointed to in memory.

Paul decided that five colors really weren't sufficient, so he used a vertical blank interrupt (VBI) to draw the picture twice, thus creating extra colors by superimposing the hues. Two overlapping hues of the same luminence created a third color; two hues of different luminences created a vibrating, flickering effect.

The VBI was also used for vertical fine scrolling between two screens, which meant the display list instructions had to be continually refigured.

What began as a simple Color the Cover Contest entry ended in a four-screen phantasmagoria. The VBI alternates between two screens, and the vertical scroll switches between two more. After 100 hours of work,

Paul had created the necessary 34 complete character sets. With an accompanying assembly language program, the entire binary load file occupied 316 disk sectors!

. . . AND RUNNERS-UP

Nearly 150 readers mailed in entries to the contest. Just about half the entries used the KoalaPad or Atari Touch Tablet with accompanying Micro Illustrator (AtariArtist) software. Interestingly the second most used computer graphics tool was "Price's Picture Painter" the powerful program from **Antic's** September, 1984 issue.

Tim O'Connell, of Mastic Beach, New York used a KoalaPad to produce his strong head-and-shoulders close-up of Utility Man. Our distinguished panel of judges (**Antic** editorial and art departments) particularly liked the way this U-Man seemed to be posing for a hero portrait.

Alfred Gomez of Las Cruces, New Mexico spent several sleepless nights to produce his entry. Gomez demonstrated his good taste by depicting a miniature **Antic** magazine hanging from Utility Man's belt, although this is too small to see in our screen shot. Our judges were also pleased with the excellent use of contrast and color. His successful ef-

and the winner is . . .

Paul Sedgewick

forts "burned my rendition into the retinas of my eyes." He was the only entrant to use the Fun with Art cartridge.

Montreal's **Gaston Aladin** used the Atari Touch Tablet and his own software to produce his highly impressionistic entry. Aladin's work demonstrates interesting, complex background textures captured in a fluid sense of movement.

Nick Turner was "inspired to go to the limit" of his patience in recreating our cover. This programmer from Mountain View, California used AtariArtist cartridge with Atari Touch Tablet to produce a Utility Man that closely resembled our cover. Turner displayed well-balanced colors, a good sense of proportions, and well defined shapes.

When she read about the Color the Cover Contest, **Marta Taylor** ran out and bought a KoalaPad to produce her entry, one of the more abstract renditions we saw. Taylor, who hails from Douglasville, Georgia, depicted Utility Man surrounded by a fanciful collection of balloons. While not a true copy of the cover, the entry contains unique imagination and a charming, simplistic innocence.

runners-up . . .

Gaston Aladin

Tim O'Connell

Runner-up winners are not presented in any particular order on these pages. Color The Cover Contest first prize is an Indus GT disk drive. Runner-ups receive their choice of any single item in the **Antic** Arcade Catalog.

Antic Disk subscribers: You will find the winning contest entry as a bonus on your August disk NEXT month. It was too large to fit anywhere on the current issue's two-sided disk.

Nick Turner

Alfred Gomez

Marta Taylor

PRINT SHOP

WELL WORTH THE WAIT!

by JACK POWELL, **Antic** Technical Editor

Yup. Looks like the dry spell for Atari software has finally ended. At last, the big guns are coming out: EPYX is marketing the fabulous Lucasfilm games, Paper-Clip is on the way, and Alternate Realities will finally become a reality—courtesy of Datasoft.

Then just the other day a bright yellow box came in from Broderbund. The Atari edition of **Print Shop** had finally arrived!

Print Shop is a graphics printing program that Apple owners have been enjoying for quite a while. It's currently Broderbund's hottest selling item, and the reason why is easy to see. From the bright yellow packaging to the foolproof programming, Print Shop is so darn friendly you feel like Bambi has just toddled into your Atari.

When the package arrived, we tore off the wrapping and booted the disk. The very first page of the reference manual said to ignore the documentation, start up the program and just follow the prompts. Within minutes, the **Antic** offices were littered with gaily decorated printer paper.

If you've always dreamed of being an art director, Print Shop is exactly what you've been waiting for. You'll be cranking out flashy greeting cards, stationery, banners and signs, featuring clever graphics and a variety of different type-styles. You can decorate with ready-made graphics icons that are supplied, or design your own. (My own "Opus The Penguin" has been very well received.) The results are remarkably professional.

The program is entirely menu-driven and leads the user easily through the options. In the tradition of all Broderbund's Apple-oriented programs, there is an almost complete lack of sound, but this is essentially a utility so it's not too bothersome.

Before you rush out and buy Print Shop, make sure you have a dot-matrix printer capable of graphics. No matter how nice the program, it won't work on your letter-quality Atari 1027 printer. Print Shop handles most graphics printers. They're all listed on the box. If in doubt, call Broderbund.

As fun as it is, Print Shop has its limitations. You've eight type-fonts to choose from and there's no way to design your own. The disk comes with 60 icons or graphic designs. And you may also design your own using the Print Shop graphics editor, but as usual with multiple utility packages, the graphics editor is a crude joystick/Koala Pad pixel editor which does not allow for patterned fills or other desirable sophistications.

It would certainly be nice if we could use one of the many versions of Micro Illustrator to design our icons, but this is not the case. And, since the disk files have been hidden,

a programming hobbyist would have a difficult time writing a conversion program.

One frustrating omission is Print Shop's inability to make labels. What about all my home-made peach preserves and canned prunes?

Nevertheless, Print Shop is the kind of program that should appeal to a huge audience. I can't think of a better computer gift for children—if the adults will let them get their hands on it. We really should all thank Broderbund for converting this hit software to the Atari. Now if they would only buckle down and get to work on an Atari conversion of Championship Lode Runner. . .

PRINT SHOP
Broderbund Software
17 Paul Drive
San Rafael, CA 94903
(415) 479-1170
$44.95—48K disk

Color Inkle Loom

Your Atari master weaver

by GERALD M. HAGOPIAN

Design intricate 39-thread weaving patterns for the inkle loom with this BASIC program. (If you're a weaver, inkle loom won't sound strange.) Color Inkle Loom works on all Atari computers with 24K memory. 24K cassette, 32K disk

Serious weavers regularly face the process of selecting colors and patterns for their various looms. And as you know, displaying intricate color patterns is a job that's duck soup for the Atari. With the Color Inkle Loom program, you can design patterns for use with the inkle loom which—in weaver's jargon—is a two-harness plain weave loom.

This program should be a good start for **Antic** readers who might wish to develop design software for looms that are more complicated than the widely used inkle.

ATARI WEAVING

Type in Listing 1 and check it with TYPO II. SAVE it before you RUN it.

After the opening screen, you'll see a menu. You can choose to Create a new weaving, Save a weaving, Load a previous weaving, or Exit the program.

If you are creating a new weaving, you'll be asked for the number of threads per harness, up to 39 each. After typing a number, you'll be asked if you're sure. Type [Y] to continue, anything else to go back.

Then choose colors, starting with harness #1, thread #1, followed by harness #1, thread #2, and so on. In each case, you'll be asked for the color letter—which you'll take from the marked band of colors across the screen. Once again, you'll be asked if you're sure. Type [Y] to continue, anything else to go back.

When you're done choosing colors, you'll be asked if you're ready to weave. Type [Y] to continue. You can start weaving, or change the intensity of the colors you've chosen. With the spectrum band's range of 16 colors, and the Change Color Value option, you can produce any of the Atari's colors.

Gerald M. Hagopian is a freelance consulting designer working with consumer products and interior design.

Play it Again, Atari!

They laughed when I sat down at the 800 XL...

by NAT FRIEDLAND, **Antic** Editor

Okay, I confess. Before I settled on writing I was a committed would-be musician. As a kid and teenager I must have spent hundreds of hours teaching myself piano, rhythm guitar and chromatic harmonica. I played first trombone in the high school band, thus becoming automatically eligible for a music scholarship to state teachers college if I had wished to go.

It was relatively easy for me to pick up the rudiments of playing different instruments. But there would always come a time—much too soon—when I ran into the upper limits of my musical coordination. I could never seem to really master any instrument.

I used to daydream about some kind of future electronic musical instrument coming along that would automate things the things I couldn't get my fingers to do and let me express my musical ideas without being an instrumental whiz. Little did I know those instruments would become a reality—even an affordable reality—in less than two decades.

Recently my musical frustrations have been much more localized. It seemed as if all the good musical software and plug-in computer piano-keys from companies like Sequential Circuits or Passport were being made only for the Apple II or the Commodore 64.

1985 ATARI MUSIC

However, in 1985 all this has changed. Some truly phenomenal new musical peripherals for our favorite personal computer are about to make the Atari the new champion of computer-assisted musicmaking.

In this article you will read about:

- A new kind of "music generator" software that lets you compose and improvise in real-time at the Atari keyboard. The four-voice sound is tracked by colorful geometric graphics. Press a couple of Atari keys and you'll feel like the next Brian Eno.

- A software and "black-box" product that lets your Atari emulate an advanced 16-track digital recording studio.

- A remarkably powerful new MIDI synthesizer that sells for no more than what an Atari disk drive used to cost.

1. VIRTUOSO

At a music studio in Queens, New York last year you'd find three kids at a time sitting in front of Atari computers and listening on earphones while geometric patterns of color flashed across the video screen. These

VIRTUOSO screen.

kids were taking two-hour lessons in creating music on the **Virtuoso** sound generator and when the sessions were over their parents often had to drag them away from the machines.

Virtuoso is such a unique new approach to musicmaking that it's not easy to describe. It's one of the closest things in the real world to the multi-arts competitions that Herman Hesse wrote about in his classic literary fantasy *The Bead Game*. In that book, Hesse wrote about chess-like contests where one player's move might be a theme from a symphony and the opponent's countermove could be a line of a poem or a section of a painting . . .

Virtuoso gives you a user-friendly method of tapping the extremely fast and powerful changes that a computer can control in every aspect of music performance. It bypasses the limits of traditional musical notation

MIDITRACK II

and uses an almost self-explanatory color graphic display that delivers mathematical insights into the structure of music.

USING VIRTUOSO

You'd enter a musical pattern into Virtuoso from the Atari keyboard, or call up one from about 480 that could be stored on a single disk. The pattern would start sounding and the lines of colors would trace it visually. At this point you could start creating all sorts of changes in the pattern—which you would hear and see *immediately*.

As the pattern was playing, you could change its speed, rhythm, pitch, tone, volume, key scale, etc. You could enter new patterns any time. There's even a Future mode where you can enter changes before they are due to be played. The effect of controlling so much musical power so effortlessly feels something like conducting an orchestra at the same time as you are composing the music that it plays.

In technical terms, Virtuoso is a sound generator that produces four voices from the POKEY chip. You can make instant real-time changes in the voices in any of six parameters. Four computers running Virtuoso can be linked together to have up to 16 independent channels controlled by one Atari.

As a sound editor, Virtuoso can synchronize multiple voices with 1/60 of a second accuracy and tune them within 10 steps of intonation. Any musical passage can be moved anywhere, saved, and replayed in any key and in virtually any rhythm.

COMING SOON

This groundbreaking product is a collaboration between former Julliard Music Professor Joseph Lyons and Frank Schwartz, a highly experienced programmer and electronics designer. Originally, Virtuoso was financed by Warner Leisure Software, who naturally wanted it for the Atari and in cartridge form.

After Warner Software shut its doors last year, Schwartz and Lyons obtained new funding and are hoping to have Virtuoso on the market by August. At this point, Virtuoso is to be on disk, available for either the Atari or Commodore 64, and priced at about $50.

Not only that, a $150 MIDI interface for Virtuoso is also being readied for August release. Virtuoso will therefore be usable as a visual language for MIDI controllers—not only for music, but also for lighting and sound effects, lasers, etc. Once again, shades of Hesse's *The Bead Game*.

Lyons and Schwartz are as enthusiastic about the Casio CZ-101 synthesizer as **Antic** is, and Virtuoso will definitely run on this outstanding electronic instrument—which will provide even greater power, versatility, sound quality and handling ease than the Atari POKEY chip.

PLEASE NOTE that Virtuoso is a product that is still under development and has not yet been released at this writing. **Antic** will print more news of Virtuoso as soon as it becomes available, so please do not phone or write us asking where to get it yet.

How does **Antic** know that Virtuoso is for real? There are two reasons. 1. We have heard (and seen) Joe Lyons play four-part Bach Fugues on it. 2. **Antic** has a first-generation Virtuoso cartridge that Frank Schwartz gave us.

Our prototype Virtuoso cartridge is packed solid with microchips and actually a plug-in board. Its music generating functions are 100% in working order, but figuring out how to play it from only the skimpy documentation notes is not too easy. At present you'd need Lyons standing over your shoulder to explain things, the way he does in his studio lessons.

Thats why the final development work is concentrated on making Virtuoso even friendlier to operate. There will be icon menus, an inexpensive membrane keyboard for musical input (if you're not using a MIDI instrument), and six levels of complexity that will gradually take you from beginner to expert status.

2. MIDITRACK II

MIDITRACK II has been wowing them at computer shows and musical instrument shows since last fall. It's available at various professional-music stores around the country or by mail from the manufacturer for $349. (Detailed manufacturer information will be found at the end of the article.)

Interestingly, your Atari will be the least expensive component of this

music system. Bob Moore of Hybrid Arts, makers of MIDITRACK II, gives a slightly surprising reason why the Atari was chosen to drive the system. "The Atari is the sturdiest of the inexpensive lightweight computers," he said. "We believed it would have the best chance to survive a long professional road tour."

MIDITRACK II disk software and the included MIDIMATE interface box work with any Atari that has 48K memory. The Atari itself does not produce any sounds with its POKEY chip here. It simply acts as the controller for up to 16 channels of information transmitted by MIDI instruments.

WHAT'S MIDI

MIDI stands for Musical Instrument Digital Interface. It's a set of electronic standards—just as ASCII, RS-232 and Parallel Centronics are standards—that allows electronic musical instruments to coordinate and exchange digitally encoded sound information.

Moore, who was primarily a Hollywood studio musician before coming up with the idea for MIDITRACK II, said, "If you've already got an Atari and disk drive, it should cost you no more than $3,000 to have a fully professional digital recording setup. (To just have fun with your Atari music system, you could get away with $500 or less. More on this later.)

What you need for a fully professional system is a main synthesizer, a drum machine, and probably a second synthesizer to give you a bit more variety of sounds. The second synthesizer doesn't even need to have a keyboard because you can play it from the main synthesizer.

At the other extreme, you could theoretically daisychain huge gangs of MIDIMATEs and electronic instruments. You could mix 16 completed tracks onto a single track, make 15 new tracks and mix everything down to track 2, and then repeat the process. You could run a symphony orchestra of synthesizers from a single Atari, even a stadium filled with synthesizers . . .

Normally the way you'd operate a MIDITRACK II system is something like this: First you'd set up a drum pattern and record it on track 1. Next you'd adjust your synthesizer to sound like a bass and play an accompaniment onto track 2. With your "rhythm section" in place you could

<div align="center">Figure 1</div>

A typical system hook up is shown in figure 1. Note that synth A is the master synth because both its MIDI IN and MIDI OUT are connected to the MIDIMATE interface box.

then start layering all sorts of interesting synthesized sounds on top to make melodies and harmonies in the rest of the available tracks.

STUDIO IN A BOX

Once you were finished, you would have a fully edited arrangement for MIDI instruments which you could then record on tape for combination with vocals or non-MIDI instruments. The length of the music you could save would depend somewhat on how many notes were in the piece. The limit per file is 3,000 sequenced notes.

By the way, usually you can simultaneously call up more than one track from a single MIDI instrument. Many synthesizers could give you as much as 8 simultaneous tracks.

On the whole, the MIDITRACK II documentation is excellent. Once you have plugged everything in, the manual suggests that you simply press your Atari spacebar, play something on your synthesizer, and then press the spacebar again. That's all it takes for a recording and playback!

One of our testers kept losing his music at first, every time he tried to save a track. But once he figured out that this was caused by holding down the Inverse Video key too long during the save command, there were no problems.

MIDITRACK II is designed to operate like a professional multitrack tape recorder. So it contains all the features you would normally expect to find in a recording studio. All 16 tracks are independent unless you mix them together. You can synchronize tracks or change the speed of the entire recording. You can overdub or transpose tracks. You can automatically locate any spot on the recording. You can "punch in" anywhere to record difficult passages one note at at time.

MIDITRACK II even supports the advanced technique of quantization, or autocorrect. For example, if your timing was a bit uneven when you were trying to play that flashy bass part you could set the notes to automatically come out on the beat.

3. CASIO CZ-101

Most Atari owners who buy MIDITRACK II will probably decide to use the new Casio CZ-101 synthesizer as their primary keyboard. That's because the CZ-101 sells for about onefourth the price of any comparable synthesizer! It lists for $499 but has been on sale at Macy's for as low as $300.

The instruments that Bob Moore brought along to demonstrate MIDITRACK II were the Yamaha DX7 synthesizer which has a list price of $1,995 and the Yamaha RXII drum machine which lists for $895. Both of these instruments are very popular with professional musicians and are not considered unusually high-priced in comparison to the competition.

At the time, Moore told **Antic** that

a new low-priced but powerful synthesizer from Casio was due to be released shortly and it would apparently be at least somewhat comparable with the DX7. Well, the CZ-101 was shown at the Consumer Electronics Show and Casio kindly let us have one to use with our MIDI-TRACK II.

ST OF SYNTHS

We swiftly discovered that the CZ-101 is considerably more than merely a stripped-down version of the DX7. In fact, this Casio could almost be considered the Atari ST of sythesizers—it delivers far more "power without the price" than anything else in its class. Despite the Casio brandname we are talking about a real synthesizer here, not an "electronic music-maker" with one-key chords and preset drum-bass patterns. (It doesn't have a built-in speaker either.)

Figure 2

Fig. 2 shows an example of an envelope using all 8 steps. In this example, there are two attacks before the Sustain Point as well as a third attack after releasing the keys. This shows how you even have the possibility of setting an "after-envelope".

In many ways the CZ-101 is even *more* versatile than earlier, more costly synthesizers. A review in the March, 1985 issue of "Keyboard," the top magazine for electronic keyboard players, concludes, "The CZ-101 makes good use of the latest digital technology. Its attractive features include seven excellent envelope generators, good-sounding waveforms, and several doubling modes for building up complex timbres. As an inexpensive and versatile MIDI slave module, it could be a very effective addition to almost any stack."

Upon translation from synthesizer jargon, what this means is that the CZ-101's strongest point is its wide-ranging capability of creating and manipulating synthesized sounds. It

has *more* waveforms, envelopes, oscillators and *more* ways to combine these soundmaking elements than most previous synthesizers.

Figure 3

CASIO CZ-101

In this instrument you'll find a full assortment of standard high-end synthesizer features such as pitch-bend wheel, ring modulator, portamento, octave shift, detune control, phase distortion sound generator.

16 INSTRUMENTS

The CZ-101 starts you off with 32 factory-preset sounds—flute, electric piano, violins, organ, etc.—that range from okay to pretty good. You can reprogram 16 of these sound "patches" to hold your own sound creations (you can bring back the factory patches anytime). Also there's a slot for additional 16-patch programmable cartridges.

People who play piano by ear and can only play in one key (usually either all white notes or all black notes) will deeply appreciate the transpose button that will instantly shift you into even the most complex key (four flats, five sharps, etc.).

The CZ-10l has 49 keys of standard "mini-keyboard" size. Purists may insist that only full-size keys will do, but personally I enjoy the feeling of spanning left-hand tenths as effortlessly as I would reach octaves on a full-size keyboard.

A GREAT TEAM

The CZ-101 works in combination with MIDITRACK II remarkably effectively. You don't need to be a musical genius to record and playback flashy

multitrack compositions featuring your own synthesized sounds almost as soon as you've got your system cabled together.

And you can dramatically change the synthesizer voicings during playback and hear your new sounds in real time. Or if you tinker with the playback of the demonstration songs provided with MIDITRACK II you can try out sounds as unique as a Mozart Sonata being played on a vibraphone or jazz organ.

So tune up your Atari and unlock your creativity. With MIDITRACK II, the Casio CZ-101 and Virtuoso, you might very well be world's next musical genius!

MANUFACTURERS

MIDITRACK II
Hybrid Arts
P.O. Box 480845
Los Angeles, CA 90048
(818) 508-7443
$349—48K disk

CZ-101 SYNTHESIZER
Casio, Inc.
15 Gardner Road
Fairfield, NJ 07006
(201) 575-7400
$499 (Suggested list)

VIRTUOSO
Enhanced Technology Associates
125 W. Duke Ellington Blvd.
New York, NY 10025
$50—48K disk
$150—MIDI interface
(Available August 1985 or later)

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GUITAR TUTOR

Learn and play guitar chords on your Atari

by FRANK IMBURGIO and GRACE BARRY

A program that diagrams and plays simulated guitar chords. The BASIC listing works on all Atari computers of any memory configuration.

My great new Program In The Works wasn't working at all. Rather than break my new 800XL, (which was a serious consideration at this point), I reached for my guitar. I played a song or two while staring at the screen, and the idea for Guitar Tutor was born. Why not create a program to generate, diagram, and play guitar chords: major, minor, seventh and minor seventh chord combinations?

To use the program, first type in the BASIC listing. Check it with TYPO, and save an extra copy as a backup.

A music background is not necessary to understand or play with "Tutor"! The first thing you will see is "Pick a note to build a chord on." Take your pick from the list given, A through G. Then you will be asked to pick a natural, flat, or sharp. After you do that, you can pick whether you want your chord to be a major, minor, seventh, or minor seventh.

Now the screen will diagram the chord for you! These are standard guitar chord diagrams used in music books. Vertical lines represent the six strings of the guitar. Horizontal strings represent the frets. Dots represent where you press your fingers. X's represent strings that are not strummed, and O's represent strings that are strummed "open", with no finger pressing on the string. If two dots are on the same fret, "bar" with your finger—press more than one string down with the flat of your finger.

If you press "S" at this point, you will hear the four individual tones which make up the chord you have chosen. To the right of the diagram you will see a vertical line of eight numbers, the eighth reading REST. By pressing a number from one through seven, you can put the chord on the screen into a "memory." Now press [P] and you can play your chords by

pressing the numbers you have assigned them. Play chords in any order and of any duration you want! Press [8] and you get no sound.

So as you see, you can also use Guitar Tutor to play a simple chord accompaniment if you feel like taking a break to sing a song while you're programming.

GUITAR TUTOR VARIABLE LIST

TOP$

BOT$

STRING$

FRET$ Graphic patterns to draw box

PATTERN(20)—Array holds DATA line numbers and is later used for sound numbers

K—value returned from keyboard

X—GOSUB 600 returns with X as a DATA line number

TONIC—adjusted note (i.e., B# reads data from C natural)

ACC—Accidental:0 if natural, 1 if flat, 2 if sharp

CHORD—0 if major, 1 if minor, 2 if seventh, 3 if minor seventh

LINE—saves line number to get sound numbers from

F—counting loop

A—current data

FRET—vertical position while writing dots

I—counting loop

TIME—loop to allow notes to sound individually

TONES(63)—array holds sound numbers and names in seven chord "memory"

TONE—current location in the array TONES

ONE—root of chord being put into "memory"

THREE—major third of chord being put into "memory"

FIVE—major fifth of chord

SEV—seventh of chord

MINTHREE—minor third of chord

Frank Imburgio and Grace Barry are the founders of Homespun Software in Setauket, New York. The company's stated aim is to produce home applications software that is easy to use, but not limited by its easiness.

the Musician

Type-in "music construction" software

by
ANGELO
GIAMBRA

Powerful and versatile "music construction" program. You can easily compose songs with three-part chord backgrounds—or simply copy the notes and chord symbols from sheet music. This BASIC program runs on any Atari computer with 32K memory. Disk or cassette.

With The Musician, you can easily enter and hear playback of any song on your Atari—with a full background of three-part chords. Only an elementary knowledge of music is required. In fact, you can simply copy your favorite songs directly from sheet music. You set The Musician to play harmony chords by simply naming them—the program fills in the required notes!

Type in Listing 1, checking it with TYPO II and SAVE it to either cassette or disk. Antic Disk subscribers will find a short demonstration song

bonus file. Here's how to use The Musician.

USING MUSICIAN

When you RUN The Musician, you will see an introductory screen for a few seconds as the program initializes. A music staff will then appear on the screen with a single red note.

Use your joystick to move the note up and down on the staff. If you are working from sheet music, simply place the note in the same position you see it on the sheet music. To enter the note, press the joystick button. The note will turn white. Then The Musician will briefly play your chosen note and a new red note will appear.

TIMED NOTES

Placing your note on the staff just gives you the basic pitch. You must still set time values, indicate if a note is sharp or flat, and enter rests or dotted and sustained notes.

You select these various note types by pressing keys on the Atari. Here is

how it works.

Whole notes	W
Half notes	H
Quarter notes	Q
Eighth notes	8
Sixteenth notes	6
Thirty-second notes	3
Dotted notes	.
Sustained notes	S
Sharp notes	#
Flatted notes	B
Natural notes	N
Rests	R

A little music information here: There are various "time signatures" possible at the start of a piece of music. In the most common types, 4/4 (standard) and 3/4 (waltz), a quarter note would be held for one beat, half note is two beats and whole note is four beats. An eighth note is half a beat, sixteenth note is one-fourth of a beat and a thirty-second note is one-eighth of a beat.

Dotted notes increase the time a note is held by half its normal value.

VIEW 3·D

Rotate and zoom 3-D images in ACTION!

by PAUL CHABOT

Create 3-D wire-frame outline pictures in your Atari's highest resolutions, Graphics 8 and Graphics 7+. Magnify, shrink, rotate, and otherwise shift your view of the 3-D picture easily and fairly quickly. Re-quires ACTION! cartridge, disk drive and 48K memory. Antic disk subscribers can run VIEW3D.EXE without the ACTION! cartridge. Disable BASIC and use the L option from DOS 2.0S. Disk or cassette.

When Paul submitted View 3-D to *Antic*, we saw it was easily the largest ACTION! program any magazine had considered publishing. But in recent months, we have received so many letters from readers wanting ACTION! that we thought it was time for a monster example of programming in this powerful Atari language.

Be warned: there are ten separate program listings, nine of which are dependent on and INCLUDEd into the tenth to form one main program. Because of the nature of ACTION! there is no TYPO II, so type patiently and carefully. The results will be well worth it. —ANTIC ED

There are different approaches to 3-D viewing. You can leave the viewing point ("eye") fixed and rotate the object. Or you can think of the object as fixed and change the location of the eye. These are mathematically equivalent, but conceptually quite different to most people.

Also, should the projection be perspective or orthogonal? Where should the focus be placed? View 3-D will allow any combination of these variations and more. To manipulate a 3-D frame quickly, you need faster number crunching than BASIC provides. The answer is ACTION!, the cartridge-based programming language from Optimized Systems Software, which is becoming increasingly popular with serious Atari programmers.

TYPING IT IN

View 3-D is one program, but it has been split into ten files. Listing 10, called VIEW3D, is the main file which INCLUDEs the other nine. If you look at the beginning of listing 10, you can see the name of the other files.

Type each file in the order they are INCLUDEd in Listing 10. Each subsequent file shares procedures from previous ones, none may be compiled or run independently. You can partially check your work by compiling programs accumulatively in the order in which you type them. For example, GR78M may be compiled alone. After typing in MISC1, create a temporary third program which INCLUDEs

GR78M and MISC1. This third program, when compiled, will compile the first two, and so on.

VIEW3D is too large to be compiled and run from the ACTION! editor. When all your files are properly typed in, clear the editor and, from the monitor, type: C "VIEW3D.ACT". After the compilation is complete, type [R] and away you go.

THE PROGRAM

The first thing you should see is the menu screen. View 3-D alternates between two screens—the *menu* screen and the *view* screen. The menu screen

has command options and a disk directory. The view screen shows your 3D drawing. Shortly after the menu appears, the colors will alter and the program will switch to the view screen and display a simple 3-D object called "Plane" which is similar to *Figure 1*.

THE COMMANDS

With the exception of [D], any key pressed will take you to the view

screen. One-key commands are acted upon immediately. No [RETURN] is needed.

[**B**] Returns you to the menu at any time.

[**G**] Switches you between GR. 7+ and GR. 8. GR. 7+ offers four colors (counting the background), changed with the [C] selection (below).

[**C**] Alters the GR. 7+ color registers. The message line at the bottom will indicate the current color number (0–3), its current hue and luminence values, plus the word Default.

The keys [C], [H], [L] increment the color, hue, and luminence. This can be used while in GR. 8. But the effect may be misleading because the GR. 7+ registers and the current screen registers are being altered but not the GR. 8 default values. The [D] key resets all GR. 7+ registers to default values. These values are updated each time you load a data file. Also, none of your playing will affect the menu screen colors, since these are main-

"PLANE"

Figure 1

tained separately. Any other key terminates this routine.

[M] Magnifies the object. This is initially set at 4 and wraps to 1 when incremented past 9. You won't see the effect until the picture is redrawn by pressing [SPACE].

[V] Changes the view between perspective and orthogonal. Perspective, which emulates our vision, takes into account the distance from the eye, whereas orthogonal is used in drafting and engineering.

Figures 2 and 3 show the difference between perspective and orthogonal projections.

PREROTATE

These selections let you rotate your object about any of the three X, Y and Z axes. The message line shows the values of **rx** (rotate X), **ry** (rotate Y), **rz** (rotate Z), and **ri** (rotational increment). Each time the [X], [Y] or [Z] keys are pressed, the object rotates about the chosen axis in **ri** increments. The rotations are about axes that pass through the focus point.

The [I]/[J] keys increment/decrement the value of **ri** in degrees. Negative values of **ri** make rotations go in the opposite direction.

POINT OF VIEW

The following commands affect your dimensional view of the object.

[3] Fix EYE/dist. The eye coordinates are controlled by your joystick. Selections [1]-[4] use the same joystick scheme: Left/right alters the X coordinate, up/down alters the Y, and up/down while holding the trigger alters the Z. In selection [3], left/right with the trigger pressed controls the distance. Press [SPACE] to draw your object from this new eye location.

Remember that the eye coordinates are relative to the focus point (see [4] below) and only establish the viewing *direction* in the orthogonal view. The eye-object *distance* is important only in the perspective view. Keep the distance large to avoid distortion.

[4] Change FOCUS. The focus is the point in space at which the eye is aimed and through which all the rotation axes pass. It is normally on or near

the object being studied and will be mapped to center screen (**cx,cy**). Move the flashing dot with your joystick. More importantly, watch its coordinates. Use [SPACE] to set your choice.

[5] Change CENTER. This alters **cx** and **cy**, shifting the object. These are actual screen coordinates (0,0 is the upper left). Use [SPACE] to set your choice and see the effect.

[0] Resets the center, eye, focus, magnification, and prerotation values to defaults used at start-up.

I/O

[D] Lists up to 22 data files in the menu window, assuming they have ".V3D" extenders. This is also done automatically at start-up and after each successful save.

[L] Loads a data file from disk. Answer the input prompt with a filename only. The program supplies the "D:" prefix and a ".V3D" extender. Upon hitting [RETURN] you'll see the full filespec. Press [L] again to accomplish the load. Any other key will abort the process.

[S] Saves data to a disk file. The process is the same as the above [L] load.

[P] Outputs to your printer. After pressing [P] you may choose to print the picture data [D] or the picture [P]. The picture is produced by a short screen dump for a Gemini 10X. You'll get best results by printing the GR. 8 picture.

To alter the printout procedure for your own printer, examine the **Prnt** procedure in the PRINTIO.ACT file and adapt accordingly. The **st** array contains printer control codes 26, 51, 16 which, on the Gemini, set the line feed to 16/144 inches. In the **pre** array, the 27, 75, 192, 0 mean print normal-density graphics (60 dots/inch) using 192+256*0 characters. If you have an Epson FX-80, for example, you need only change the line feed commands: Change the 16 to 24 in the **st** array, and later in the procedure at **st(3)=16**. Also, change the 20 to 30 in **st(3)=20**

3-D DRAWING

It's not easy to draw in 3 dimensions. The easiest way to learn is simply to

try it. Concentrating on the changing coordinates in the message line may be easier than watching the dots and lines on the screen.

However, before you start, you may wish to save the object currently in memory. The process is easier to understand if you use the EDIT command, [2], to display a blank screen. Each time you press the [SPACE] bar, the screen will step through the drawing process of the object in memory, showing you how to construct a drawing.

To get started on your own, press [0] to use default values. To create a blank screen, press [2] then [1]. The joystick moves a flashing dot, whose coordinates appear in the bottom line. Position the cursor where you want it, and establish that point by pressing the [SPACE] bar. Your current updated point number will be displayed in the bottom line. Next, move the cursor to your second location, press [P] to switch from "Plot" to "LineTo" and press [SPACE] to draw the line.

For starters, keep it simple, or try editing a sample drawing. (The program can take up to 200 data points.) To edit a previous drawing, press [1] to ADD points and lines. As you step through the drawing by pressing [SPACE], you can change any of the values at any point, or you can begin adding to the last points. You can, of course, save your object to disk at any time.

DATA STORAGE

At this point, you need to understand a little about how data for your 3-D object is stored. The INTeger array **P** contains all the information in the following format:

$$P = [n:x \ y \ z:d:x \ y \ z:c: \ldots \ldots :x \ y \ z:c: \ldots \ldots]$$

P(0)=n is the number of data points in your object. The next four integers contain EYE data. The first three indicate the direction away from the FOCUS, and the fourth gives the distance.

The following four integers contain the three space coordinates of the focus point and a presently unused

value. These nine integers are followed by n data sets for your object. Each is made up of four integers containing the three space coordinates for a point and a fourth coded message. The encoding of the fourth integer is given by c= color + 16*p, where p=0 for "LineTo" and p=1 for "Plot".

SAMPLE DATA

You can enter the data in figure 4 in the ADD mode to create a house with windows and a red chimney. Press [2], then [1] to clear memory. Now use your joystick to get the coordinates in the message line to match those of the first point in the example. Hit [C] and [P] as needed and set the data by hitting [SPACE]. Now do the same for the second point in the example, etc.

You can even do a little at a time. Just save the portion you've done. Next time load in this file, press [1] and continue from where you left off. A couple of examples will show you how to read the notation. "10 20 15:P2" means to Plot (10,20,15) in color 2. Whereas "20 20 30:L3" denotes a color 3 LineTo (20,20,30). Each example has suggested EYE and FOCUS data.

*Longtime **Antic** contributor Paul Chabot is a professor of mathematics and computer science at California State University, Los Angeles. He wrote "Splash In ACTION!" in our April 1985 issue.*

Listing on page 54.

PERSPECTIVE PROJECTION
Figure 2

ORTHOGONAL PROJECTION
Figure 3

Figure 4

```
HOUSE : eye=[10 3 5:160] focus=[15 30 20]
  [0 0 0:P2]        [30 0 0:L2]        [30 60 0:L2]
  [0 60 0:L2]       [0 0 0:L2]         [0 0 40:L2]
  [15 0 50:L2]      [30 0 40:L2]       [30 0 0:L2]
  [30 60 0:P2]      [30 60 40:L2]      [15 60 50:L2]
  [0 60 40:L2]      [0 60 0:L2]        [0 60 40:P3]
  [0 0 40:L3]       [30 0 40:P3]       [30 60 40:L3]
  [15 60 50:P2]     [15 0 50:L2]       [30 10 0:P3]
  [30 10 25:L3]     [30 20 25:L3]      [30 20 0:L3]
  [30 30 10:P3]     [30 30 25:L3]      [30 50 25:L3]
  [30 50 10:L3]     [30 30 10:L3]      [30 40 10:P3]
  [30 40 25:L3]     [10 60 10:P3]      [10 60 25:L3]
  [20 60 25:L3]     [20 60 10:L3]      [10 60 10:L3]
  [10 0 0:P1]       [10 -5 0:L1]       [20 -5 0:L1]
  [20 0 0:L1]       [20 0 55:L1]       [20 -5 55:L1]
  [20 -5 0:L1]      [10 0 0:P1]        [10 0 55:L1]
  [10 -5 55:L1]     [10 -5 0:L1]       [10 0 55:P1]
  [20 0 55:L1]      [10 -5 55:P1]      [10 -5 55:L1]
```

TURBO TYPO II

Speedy three-line enhancement

by DAVID McLAUGHLIN

*Changing three lines in TYPO II gives assembly language speed to **Antic's** program typing checker. (See Listing Section.) TURBO TYPO II will work on all Atari computers of any memory configuration.*

*When Andy Barton started working on TYPO II, he wrote it as a machine language vertical blank interrupt routine which fit in Page Six of memory. Following a suggestion from Bill Wilkinson of Optimized Systems Software—who wrote the original TYPO—we decided to switch to an all-BASIC TYPO II. **Antic** felt that novices, who most needed TYPO II, would have a much easier time if they didn't have to type in a lot of data statements.*

*We also wanted a simple program that the widest range of readers could have fun tinkering with. (See the I/O pages in both the April and May issues for some earlier enhancements.) Judging by the many thank-you letters from new Atari users and the large number of improvements that more experienced readers have sent in, **Antic** certainly succeeded in both goals.—ANTIC ED*

TURBO TYPO II

TYPO II is an enormous help, but it does have an annoying drawback—the longer the line, the more time required to check it. My object was to speed up TYPO II while producing the same two-letter code checksums.

I noticed the slowdown came from line 32150 of the original code. This line was an elegant solution, creating a unique code that also checks for correct letter order (i.e. distinguishes between TO and OT).

Therefore, the best way to speed up TYPO II was to write the line 32150 procedure in machine language. Thus, I created Listing 3, TYPO II, in ML. But you do NOT need to type this listing to create an enhanced TYPO II. It is included primarily for your information.

TWO CHOICES

I have provided two ways to create the necessary enhancements. Listing 1 is all you need to add to the current TYPO II. If you are one of those brave souls who doesn't mind typing in a lot of special and inverse characters then simply use your old TYPO II to type in Listing 1. When done, press [BREAK] then SAVE or LIST your enhanced TYPO II to disk or cassette.

If you'd rather not take a chance on typing tricky characters, then use your old TYPO II and follow these instructions in exactly the following order.

1. With TYPO II running, type in lines 32015 to 32025 from Listing 1.
2. Type in Listing 2.
3. After Listing 2 is successfully entered, press [BREAK] to stop TYPO II.
4. Type RUN and line 32026 from Listing 1 will be created for you.
5. When the READY prompt appears type GOTO 32000.
6. Type in line 32150 from Listing 1 and your enhanced TYPO II is complete.
7. Press [BREAK] and save the new TYPO II to disk or tape by typing:

LIST "D:TYPO II",32000,32220 or LIST "C:",32000,32220.

If you want a SAVEd version then type NEW and then ENTER the new, enhanced TYPO II and then SAVE it to disk or tape.

SOURCE CODE

Listing 3 was created with the **Atari Assembler/Editor** cartridge. Of greatest interest is the use of three bytes to calculate TYPO II's variable ANS.

Normally, in this type of application, the programmer returns the value of ANS back to BASIC through memory locations 212 and 213 (hexadecimal $D4 and $D5) as the Atari creators originally planned. However, ANS can only have a maximum value of 65535, the greatest value two bytes can hold.

The original TYPO II's design allows ANS to become larger than that after the length of LINE$ becomes greater than about 20–30 characters. But the use of three-byte arithmetic is sufficient to hold the highest possible values of ANS.

A note of caution: TYPO II in ML uses three Page Six memory locations, 1789–1791 (hexadecimal $6FD-$6FF). Any program that accesses these three locations will be in conflict with the enhanced TYPO II. But since they are the last three locations on Page Six, there should be little problem.

G.U.P. the GREAT

Fast graphics power from BASIC

by DAREK MIHOCKA

Graphics Utility Package (G.U.P.) is a BASIC program that creates a boot file. When this file is installed in your Atari's memory several new and powerful graphics commands are available to you in the form of USR calls.

G.U.P. features include:

- PLOT and DRAWTO about 3–5 times faster than normal.
- Circles and boxes drawn at high speed.
- Several lines drawn at once for high speed.
- Access by a 400 or 800 to the 4 new XL graphics modes.
- Choose solid or multicolor patterns.
- Mix text with graphics.
- A simple 128 color rainbow command.
- Direct commands in GTIA modes.

Speed up your BASIC graphics commands and add powerful new ones—including circles, squares and patterned fills. Atari 400/800 owners can now access graphics commands available only on the XLs. Requires a disk drive and will run on all Atari computers with 48K memory.

TYPING G.U.P.

Type in Listings 1 and 2. Check them carefully with TYPO II and make sure no lines have been missed. These programs use machine language routines which could lock up your computer if mistyped, so be sure to SAVE backup copies before RUNning them.

Listing 1 will create an AUTO-RUN.SYS file on disk. RUN the program and at the prompt insert a formatted disk with DOS 2.0S, press START and G.U.P. will be written to disk. (Note: because of the G.U.P. file structure, do NOT use DOS 3.). Now,

boot the disk, the screen will change color and G.U.P. will be in memory.

DEMONSTRATION

To test G.U.P., LOAD Listing 2 into memory and RUN it. Listing 2 is a demonstration program that will take G.U.P. through its amazing paces and provide examples of how to use G.U.P. in your own BASIC programs.

Lines 40–180 of Listing 2 are essential to any BASIC program using the G.U.P. commands. These lines determine the starting locations of the different routines and store them in command variables. You can renumber them for your convenience, but they must be executed before any G.U.P. commands are given.

LOCK-UP

G.U.P. is really a series of USR calls, which are assembly language routines that are accessed from BASIC. Computer newcomers, who may be a little wary of USR routines should read last month's "USR Routines" by Ernie Negus.

When using assembly language routines, there is always a good possibility of computer lock-up—your keyboard no longer responds and there's nothing to do but turn off your computer and start all over again. Lock-ups can occur with just *one* mistyped character. They're time-consuming and annoying and you may lose unsaved data. But they won't harm your machine, so don't be afraid to experiment.

G.U.P. COMMANDS

G.U.P. has 10 separate commands: GRAPHICS, SET, PLOT, DRAWTO, LINE, BOX, CIRCLE, TEXT, RANDOM, and C128. Here is a description of each:

GRAPHICS x—Establish graphics mode. Any one of the 16 graphics modes can be selected. This allows a ROM B Atari to access the 4 new ROM C graphics modes with one command. To access the 160X192 4 color mode (GR.15 on XL computers), use the command:

A = USR(GRAPHICS,15)

SET a,b,c,d—Choose patterns. Each parameter contains color data for 4 pixels necessary for the pattern of colors. (See the explanation later on.) To set the colors to simulate the BASIC command COLOR 1, use:

A = USR(SET,85,85,85,85)

PLOT x,y—Same as BASIC's PLOT. Use:

A = USR(PLOT,X,Y)

DRAWTO x,y—Again, the same as BASIC's DRAWTO. Use:

A = USR(DRAWTO,X,Y)

LINE x1,y1,x2,y2—Similar to DRAWTO, except that the first parameter is the starting pixel. For example, to draw lines from pixel 0,0 to 10,5 to 20,3 use:

A = USR(LINE,0,0,10,5,20,3)

The DRAWTO and LINE commands can have more than one parameter.

That is, if 5 pairs of coordinates are given, then a line will be drawn from the first to the second, then the second to third, and so on. This saves time and memory.

BOX x1,y1,x2,y2—This will draw a filled-in box whose opposite corner coordinates are (x1,y1) and (x2,y2). A 10 pixel square box is draw with:

A = USR(BOX,0,0,10,10)

CIRCLE x,y,r—this draws a circle of radius r pixels at location x1, y1. This command works about 30 times faster than any BASIC algorithm I've tried. A large circle in GR.15 is drawn by:

A = USR(CIRCLE,79,79,75)

TEXT x,y,"abcd..",l—this will print out the given string of length l in graphics modes 4,6 or 8 at co-ordinates x,y. This allows easy mixing of text and graphics. It should be used in a 2 color mode to make the letters readable. To put the word ANTIC in the upper left corner of the screen use:

A = USR(TEXT,0,0,ADR ("ANTIC"),5)

Repeating the command will erase the word and restore any graphics that were underneath.

RANDOM—This command simply puts random colors in the color pattern. The command is:

A = USR(RANDOM)

C128 d,r—This produces a 128 color rainbow display for the given duration (d in 1/60ths of a second) in the given color register (r). R is determined by subtracting 704 from the location of the color register. For example, to make a rainbow of the background (location 710) for 10 seconds use:

A = USR(C128,600,6)

VARIABLE REGISTERS

Four variables are established as registers in G.U.P.

CIRF is a variable used to switch between empty-circle drawing and filled circles. POKE CIRF,0 for empty

circles or POKE CIRF,1 for filled ones.

Memory location 208 is used with the command GRAPHICS. Since G.U.P. can only plot up to a co-ordinate of 255,191, the co-ordinates from 256,191 to 319,191 in graphics mode 8 cannot normally be accessed. By poking an 8 into 208, the co-ordinate plane is shifted over 64 pixels and A = USR(PLOT,0,0) would actually plot at 64,0.

The memory locations SETCOLOR to SETCOLOR + 8 are values that are copied into memory locations 704 to 712 when a GRAPHICS command is executed. By poking into these locations, the default colors of the screen can be changed, as they already are in G.U.P. For example, in graphics mode 0, to change the screen color to black, a POKE 710,0 is run. To set G.U.P. to make the screen black every time a GRAPHICS command is given, do a POKE SETCOLOR + 6,0 since 710 = 704 + 6.

SET COMMAND

One of the best things about G.U.P. is that it doesn't just draw in solid colors. A 1x4, 2x4, 4x4 or 8x4 color pattern is stored at memory locations COLOR to COLOR + 3. The size of the pattern is determined by the graphics mode. This is because text modes use one byte per character, GTIA modes use one byte to display 2 pixels, 4-color modes use one byte for 4 pixels, and the 2-color modes can store 8 pixels in a byte.

The pattern can either be POKEd in, or put in with the SET command. This way circles can be drawn in a checkerboard pattern, lines can be dotted, and more.

The formula for determining the parameters to use in the SET command is quite simple. Just like BASIC's COLOR command which selects one of the 4 color registers for plotting, each one of the 4 parameters passed in the SET command determines the color registers for a 4×1 array of pixels in a 4-color mode, 8×1 in a 2 color mode, 2×1 in a GTIA mode.

Using 2-color modes 4, 6 and 8, an 8x4 pattern can be set up. This means that during PLOT, DRAWTO, LINE, BOX, or CIRCLE, the pixels will be plotted so that if the whole screen is filled up it will be made up of little 8x4 boxes of the same pattern. By making the pixels alternate from black to white, a very fine checkerboard pattern is made as follows: Let 0 represent a pixel in color 0 and a 1 represent a pixel in color 1. The pattern is therefore

01010101
10101010
01010101
10101010

This pattern represents 4 binary numbers. In decimal they are 85, 170, 85 and 170. Therefore the command to give is:

A = USR(SET,85,170,85,170)

If you just want to plot with color 1, the whole pattern would be 1's and the four numbers would each be 255 (11111111 in binary). Similarly, if you want to plot with color 0, use the number 0 four times.

In a 4-color mode, 4 colors can be used so each pixel must be represented by two bits: 00, 01, 10 or 11. This is why only 4 can be used in one byte. Similarly, in a GTIA mode, 16 colors are possible, therefore 4 bits are required per pixel and only 2 pixels fit in one byte.

In a text mode, 0, 1, 2, 12 or 13, the four numbers represent a block of 1×4 characters. Each number is the ATASCII code of the character.

If you wish to POKE these values instead of using the SET command, locations COLOR to COLOR + 3 are where the four parameters of the SET command go and can be POKEed directly.

FEEL FREE

Luckily, you don't really need to understand any of this. Simply try out different numbers in the SET parameters until you see what you like. This holds true of all of G.U.P. Many of these routines may be placed in strings for those more advanced programmers. Feel free to experiment.

Darek Mihocka placed in the top 10 in three nationwide Canadian university math and physics contests. He's a member of the Toronto Atari Federation and a licensed glider pilot.

Helicopter Round-up!

by WALT BULAWA

In Australia there are more men than women and more cows than men. To keep the cows under control, ranchers use helicopters. Your helicopter is supposed to scare the cows into their holding pen.

In case you've never buzzed a bovine with a helicopter before, you'll need some advice. As you maneuver your joystick-controlled copter closer to the herd; the animals get increasingly skittish and move away from you. Steering heifers into a corral isn't easy.

While patiently waiting for you to get airborne, the cows move randomly. Then after all of the cattle have been packed into their pen, the gate will close. You must return the copter to the landing pad for a full score.

But if you run out of fuel, your helicopter will crash and kill some innocent cows.

USING THE PROGRAM

To get this game off the ground, type in Listing 1, check it with TYPO II, and SAVE a copy. When you RUN Helicopter Roundup, you'll have to wait while the screen blanks for initialization (don't panic). Then you'll see the game.

You can [SELECT] the number of cows to herd, and you can refuel during play by positioning the copter over the landing pad and pushing the joystick trigger.

The game continues indefinitely until all cows are controlled or you crash.

When he's not rounding up redefined cow characters, Walt Bulawa is an application programmer for the medical field.

Cows? Helicopters? In your Atari? You bet! This BASIC action game challenges you to round 'em up from the air. Works on all Atari computers of any memory configuration. Disk or cassette.

A dotted half note gets held for three beats of a measure. Sustained notes slide into the note which follows them instead of playing as separate notes.

To choose a dotted, sustained eighth note, you would press the following three keys—[.] [8] [S]. The Musician isn't fussy. You may press keys in any order for a multiple-key note command.

When you use the [#] or [B] to make sharps or flats, The Musician will stay in the sharp or flat mode until you press [N] for Natural.

Rests are times when no note is played. To choose a quarter rest, first press [Q] to make a quarter note, then press [R] to make it a rest. Similarly, to make an eighth rest, press [8] [R]. Half rests are [H] [R].

Once you have selected the correct type of note and placed it in the right position on the staff, press your joystick button to enter it.

Press [C] to Cancel the note if you change your mind. [C] always cancels the last note or the last chord entered.

ENTERING CHORDS

The Musician will recognize even the most advanced kinds of chords. Entering chords is a snap since you enter them by name, not by notes. Press the asterisk [*] key to tell The Musician you want to enter a chord. The Musician will display:

ENTER A CHORD
THEN PRESS RETURN

To enter a C chord, press [*] followed by [C], then press [RETURN]. The Musician will display the name of the chord you have keyed in, and briefly play the chord.

Using the Key of C as an example, here is a complete list of chord types recognized by The Musician.

ENTER	CHORD SELECTED
C	C major
CM	C minor
CM7	C minor seventh
C7	C seventh
CM6	C minor sixth
C6	C sixth
CMAJ	C major seventh
C+	C augmented fifth
C-	C diminished fifth
CD	C diminished

Sharp and flat chords are entered by adding the [#] or [B] keys. For instance, here's how to enter a C sharp minor seventh chord:

Press [*]
Press [C]
Press [#]
Press [M]
Press [7]
Press [RETURN]

Chords in other keys are entered in exactly the same manner. For instance, you enter a G seventh as G7.

If a chord is to play simultaneously with a certain note, *enter the chord* first, then enter the note.

If you make a mistake when entering a chord and wish to exit from chord mode, simply press [*] again. The chord will not be entered and you will return to note entry mode again. To re-enter the chord, press [*] again.

Chords will continue to play in the background until they are changed to something else or turned off. To turn off a background chord, press [O]. The Musician will display: CHORD OFF.

SONG PLAYBACK

To hear a playback of the song you have entered, press [P]. The song will play automatically and each note will appear on the staff as it plays. You may change the tempo of the song by pressing [T] before pressing [P]. The Musician will display:

CHANGE TEMPO   SLOWER

Press the joystick button to slow down the tempo. To speed up the tempo, first move the joystick forward. The word SLOWER will change to FASTER. Pressing the joystick button will then speed up the tempo.

After playing a song, it remains in the computer memory. You may continue adding notes to the end of the song. You may clear it from memory. Or you may SAVE it to cassette or disk.

Pressing [ESC] while a song is playing causes The Musician to immediately stop playing the song and return to note entry mode.

SAVING A SONG

To SAVE a song, press [A] for Archive. The Musician will display:

ENTER SONG NAME

If you are saving to cassette, just press [RETURN]. You will hear two beeps. Put your recorder on record, then press [RETURN].

If you are using disk, type in the song name. Do not use more than eight characters, since this becomes the file name. Three-character extensions are allowed if you like using them. Press [RETURN]. The Musician will write out your song.

LOADING A SONG

To load a previously saved song, press [L]. The Musician will ask you for the name of the song file.

If you are entering the song from cassette, position the tape to the beginning of the song and press [RETURN].]

If you are using disk, type in the song name and press [RETURN].

The Musician will load in the song and play it for you. Once a song is loaded it remains in memory until you clear it out. If you add notes after loading a song, they get appended to the end of the song. In this way, you can finish songs you saved only partially completed.

CLEAR AND EXIT

To clear a song from memory, press [CLEAR]. Do NOT use the [SHIFT] key. Now you may begin entering a new song.

To exit The Musician, press [E]. The Musician will display

EXIT Y or N

Press [Y] to confirm your choice. The program will end and return you to BASIC.

Angelo Giambra is a senior programmer for Marine Midland Bank in Rochester, N.Y. His "Eight Queens Problem" appeared in the April, 1984 Antic.

SOFTWARE LIBRARY

Antic type-in listing section includes every full-length program from this issue. Listings are easier to type and proofread, easy to remove and save in a binder if you wish.

DISK SUBSCRIBERS: You can use all these programs immediately. Just follow the instructions in the accompanying magazine articles.

TYPING SPECIAL ATARI CHARACTERS

Antic printed program listings leave a small space between each Atari Special Character for easier reading. Immediately below you will see the way **Antic** prints all the standard Atari letters and numbers, in upper and lower case, in normal and inverse video.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789

   The Atari Special Characters and the keys you must type in order to get them are shown in the two boxes below. (Squares are drawn around the normal video characters so you can see their positions more accurately, these squares will not appear in listings.)

NORMAL VIDEO

FOR THIS	TYPE THIS	FOR THIS	TYPE THIS
♥	CTRL ,	▢	CTRL T
▶	CTRL A	▢	CTRL U
▢	CTRL B	▢	CTRL V
▢	CTRL C	▢	CTRL W
▢	CTRL D	▢	CTRL X
▢	CTRL E	▢	CTRL Y
◿	CTRL F	▢	CTRL Z
◺	CTRL G	▢	ESC ESC
◤	CTRL H	⬆	ESC CTRL −
▢	CTRL I	⬇	ESC CTRL =
◣	CTRL J	⬅	ESC CTRL +
▢	CTRL K	➡	ESC CTRL *
▢	CTRL L	●	CTRL .
▢	CTRL M	⬆	CTRL ;
▬	CTRL N	│	SHIFT =
▢	CTRL O	◥	ESC
⬆	CTRL P		SHIFT
▢	CTRL Q		CLEAR
▬	CTRL R	◀	ESC DELETE
⬇	CTRL S	▶	ESC TAB

INVERSE VIDEO

FOR THIS	TYPE THIS	FOR THIS	TYPE THIS
♥	CTRL ,	▢	CTRL Y
▢	CTRL A	▢	CTRL Z
▢	CTRL B	⬆	ESC
			SHIFT
▢	CTRL C		DELETE
▢	CTRL D	⬇	ESC
▢	CTRL E		SHIFT
◿	CTRL F		INSERT
◣	CTRL G	⬅	ESC
◤	CTRL H		CTRL
▢	CTRL I		TAB
◣	CTRL J	➡	ESC
▢	CTRL K		SHIFT
▢	CTRL L		TAB
▢	CTRL M	⬆	CTRL .
▢	CTRL N	⬇	CTRL ;
▢	CTRL O	‖	SHIFT =
▢	CTRL P	◥	ESC CTRL 2
▢	CTRL Q	◤	ESC
▬	CTRL R		CTRL
✚	CTRL S		DELETE
▢	CTRL T	▶	ESC
▬	CTRL U		CTRL
▢	CTRL V		INSERT
▬	CTRL W		
▢	CTRL X		

   Whenever the CONTROL key (CTRL on the 400/800) or SHIFT key is used, *hold it down* while you press the next key. Whenever the ESC key is pressed, *release* it before you type the next key.
   Turn on inverse video by pressing the Reverse Video Mode Key ◢. Turn it off by pressing it a second time. (On the 400/800, use the Atari Logo Key ⅄ instead.) Note: In the printed listings, inverse characters will be slightly smaller than the normal ones.
   Among the most common program typing mistakes are switching certain capital letters with their lower-case counterparts—you need to look especially carefully at P, X, O and 0 (zero).
   Some of Atari Special Characters are not easy to tell apart from standard alpha-numeric characters. Usually the Special Characters will be *thicker* than the alpha-numerics. Compare the two sets of characters below:

SPECIAL			**STANDARD**		
╱	◥	CTRL F	╱	◥	/
╲	◣	CTRL G	╲	◣	SHIFT +
−	▬	CTRL N	−	▬	SHIFT -
−	▬	CTRL R	−	▬	−
✚	∷	CTRL S	✚	▢	+

HOW TO USE TYPO II

Type in TYPO II and SAVE a copy to disk or cassette.

Type GOTO 32000 and follow TYPO II onscreen instructions. If the resulting two-letter line codes are not exactly the same as those in the magazine, you mistyped something in that line.

To call back any line previously typed, type an asterisk [*] followed (without in-between spaces) by the line number, then press [RETURN]. When the complete line appears at the top of the screen, press [RETURN] again. This is also the way you use TYPO II to proofread itself.

To LIST your program, press [BREAK] and type LIST. To return to TYPO II, type GOTO 32000.

To remove TYPO II from your program, type LIST "D:FILENAME",0,31999 [RETURN] (Cassette owners LIST "C:). Type NEW, then ENTER "D:FILENAME" [RETURN] (Cassette—ENTER "C:). Your program is now in memory without TYPO II and you can SAVE or LIST it to disk or cassette.

Owners of the BASIC XL cartridge from O.S.S. type SET 5,0 and SET 12,0 before using TYPO II.

```
WB 32000 REM TYPO II BY ANDY BARTON
VM 32010 REM VER. 1.0 FOR ANTIC MAGAZINE
HS 32020 CLR :DIM LINE$(120):CLOSE #2:CLO
   SE #3
BN 32030 OPEN #2,4,0,"E":OPEN #3,5,0,"E"
YC 32040 ? "K":POSITION 11,1:? " TYPO II "
EM 32050 TRAP 32040:POSITION 2,3:? "Type
   in a program line"
HS 32060 POSITION 1,4:? " ":INPUT #2;LINE
   $:IF LINE$="" THEN POSITION 2,4:LIST B
   :GOTO 32060
XH 32070 IF LINE$(1,1)="*" THEN B=VAL(LIN
   E$(2,LEN(LINE$))):POSITION 2,4:LIST B:
   GOTO 32060
TH 32080 POSITION 2,10:? "CONT"
MF 32090 B=VAL(LINE$):POSITION 1,3:? " ";
NY 32100 POKE 842,13:STOP
CN 32110 POKE 842,12

ET 32120 ? "K":POSITION 11,1:? " TYPO II
   ":POSITION 2,15:LIST B
CE 32130 C=0:ANS=C
QR 32140 POSITION 2,16:INPUT #3;LINE$:IF
   LINE$="" THEN ? "LINE ";B;" DELETED":G
   OTO 32050
VV 32150 FOR D=1 TO LEN(LINE$):C=C+1:ANS=
   ANS+(C*ASC(LINE$(D,D))):NEXT D
WJ 32160 CODE=INT(ANS/676)
JW 32170 CODE=ANS-(CODE*676)
EH 32180 HCODE=INT(CODE/26)
BH 32190 LCODE=CODE-(HCODE*26)+65
HB 32200 HCODE=HCODE+65
IE 32210 POSITION 0,16:? CHR$(HCODE);CHR$
   (LCODE)
VG 32220 POSITION 2,13:? "If CODE does no
   t match press  RETURN  and edit line a
   bove.":GOTO 32050
```

ERROR FILE

BUS OVERLINES

Some signals and address labels were printed without overlines in Part III of Earl Rice's Parallel Bus Revealed" (**Antic**, March 1985).

These are the correct labels:

D8XX–DFXX
CS (CHIP RESET)
R/W
D1XX
RDE (READ DATA ENABLE)
DS (DATA STROBE)
DRST (DEVICE RESET)

FIRST LESSON IN ASSEMBLY

Line 100 of the listing for "First Lesson in Assembly Language" (November, 1984) should read POKE 755,4 instead of POKE 775,4.

KOOKY'S QUEST

February '85

The following line is missing:
2100 FOR S=32 TO 16 STEP –4: SOUND 0,S,14,10: EA=EA *EA*EA: SOUND 0,0,0,0: EA=1 ∧0:NEXT S

DRUM SYNTH

February '85

In Figure 1, the "ART" should be the Fuji (inverse) symbol.

MISSING INFOBITS

DECEMBER '84

The AL source listing for Infobits (Dec. '84) was left out of the previous issue. You'll find it in the Jan. '85 Software Library.

ADVENT X-5

November '84

Missing line: 8020 RUN. Also, cassette owners should change the 138 in line 4005 to 130. The TYPO II code for line 1005 is EJ.

ADVENTURE ISLAND

November '84

Line 837 is missing its last item of data, a 4. Also, it will not run with DOS XL.

rotate and zoom 3-D images in ACTION

VIEW 3-D
Article on page 38.

LISTING 1

```
; GR78M (LISTING 1)

MODULE:INT xnow=[80],ynow=[90]
BYTE cnow=[1],key=764,ram=106,cur=752
BYTE ARRAY mask7=[64 16 4 1],clor=708
   ,mask8=[128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1],mask,row
CARD dlist=560,sa=88
CARD ARRAY adr(192):CARD POINTER mes

PROC Kolor(BYTE c) RETURN
PROC Dot(INT x,y) RETURN
PROC Dit(INT x,y) RETURN

PROC LineTo(INT x,y)
INT dx,dy,xf,yf,a,b,t,i
Dot(xnow,ynow)
IF x=xnow AND y=ynow THEN RETURN FI
IF x>xnow THEN dx=x-xnow:xf=1
ELSE dx=xnow-x:xf=-1 FI
IF y>ynow THEN dy=y-ynow:yf=1
ELSE dy=ynow-y:yf=-1 FI
x=xnow:y=ynow
IF dx>dy THEN a=dy+dy:t=a-dx:b=t-dx
   FOR i=1 TO dx DO x==+xf
     IF t<0 THEN t==+a
     ELSE t==+b:y==+yf
     FI Dot(x,y)
   OD
ELSE a=dx+dx:t=a-dy:b=t-dy
   FOR i=1 TO dy DO y==+yf
     IF t<0 THEN t==+a
     ELSE t==+b:x==+xf
     FI Dot(x,y)
   OD
FI xnow=x:ynow=y:RETURN

PROC Gr780N():BYTE i:BYTE ARRAY dl
Graphics(8+16):adr(0)=sa:dl=dlist
FOR i= 1 TO 191 DO adr(i)=adr(i-1)+40 OD
dl==-4:dl(0)=112:dl(1)=80:dl(2)=16
FOR i=3 TO 198 DO dl(i)=dl(i+4) OD
dl(199)=16:dl(200)=66:mes=dl+201
dl(204)==-4:dlist=dl:RETURN

PROC Kolor7(BYTE c):BYTE i
c==& 3:cnow=c
FOR i=0 TO 3 DO mask(3-i)=c:c==LSH 2 OD
RETURN

PROC Dot7(INT x,y):BYTE xb,xr
BYTE ARRAY pre=[63 207 243 252]
IF x<0 OR x>159 THEN RETURN FI
IF y<0 OR y>191 THEN RETURN FI
xb=x RSH 2:xr=x AND 3:row=adr(y)
row(xb)==& pre(xr) % mask(xr):RETURN

PROC Dit7(INT x,y):BYTE xb,xr
IF x<0 OR x>159 THEN RETURN FI
IF y<0 OR y>191 THEN RETURN FI
xb=x RSH 2:xr=x AND 3:row=adr(y)
row(xb)==! mask(xr):RETURN

PROC Gr7(BYTE ARRAY d):BYTE i
mask=mask7:Kolor=Kolor7:Dot=Dot7
Dit=Dit7:d(3)=78:d(99)=78
FOR i=6 TO 98 DO d(i)=14 OD
```

```
FOR i=102 TO 198 DO d(i)=14 OD:RETURN

PROC Kolor8(BYTE c):BYTE i
cnow=c & 3:IF c>1 THEN c=1 FI
FOR i=0 TO 7 DO mask(7-i)=c:c==LSH 1 OD
RETURN

PROC Dot8(INT x,y):BYTE xb,xr
BYTE ARRAY
   pre=[127 191 223 239 247 251 253 254]
IF x<0 OR x>319 THEN RETURN FI
IF y<0 OR y>191 THEN RETURN FI
xb=x RSH 3:xr=x AND 7:row=adr(y)
row(xb)==& pre(xr) % mask(xr):RETURN

PROC Dit8(INT x,y):BYTE xb,xr
IF x<0 OR x>319 THEN RETURN FI
IF y<0 OR y>191 THEN RETURN FI
xb=x RSH 3:xr=x AND 7:row=adr(y)
row(xb)==! mask(xr):RETURN

PROC Gr8(BYTE ARRAY d):BYTE i
mask=mask8:Kolor=Kolor8:Dot=Dot8
Dit=Dit8:d(3)=79:d(99)=79
FOR i=6 TO 98 DO d(i)=15 OD
FOR i=102 TO 198 DO d(i)=15 OD:RETURN
```

LISTING 2

```
; MISC1 (LISTING 2)

MODULE:BYTE st:INT ARRAY
   jx=[1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1]
   ,jy=[1 1 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 1]
BYTE ARRAY b="                    "

PROC Setjxjy(BYTE i)
FOR i=0 TO 15 DO jx(i)==-1:jy(i)==-1 OD
RETURN

PROC Pb(BYTE i):b(0)=i:Print(b):RETURN

PROC Wait(CARD w,j)
FOR j=0 TO w DO w==+1:w==-1 OD RETURN

; TRIG
MODULE:BYTE ARRAY Si(91)

PROC SetTrig(BYTE t INT y)
FOR t=0 TO 90 DO y=(t*t)/45
   y=(y*t)/5:y=100*t-y:y==/45:Si(t)=y
OD RETURN

INT FUNC sin(INT t,y):t==MOD 360
IF t<91 THEN y=Si(t)
ELSEIF t<181 THEN y=Si(180-t)
ELSEIF t<271 THEN y=-Si(t-180)
ELSE y=-Si(360-t) FI RETURN(y)

INT FUNC cos(INT t,y):t==MOD 360
IF t<91 THEN y=Si(90-t)
ELSEIF t<181 THEN y=-Si(t-90)
```

JUNE 1985

```
ELSEIF t<271 THEN y=-Si(270-t)
ELSE y=Si(t-270) FI RETURN(y)


; VECTOR
INT FUNC ABS(INT x)
IF x<0 THEN x=-x FI RETURN(x)

INT FUNC SQR(INT x):INT y
IF x=0 THEN RETURN(0) FI:x=ABS(x):y=0
DO y==+1:IF y*y+y>x THEN RETURN(y) FI OD

INT FUNC Vdot(INT ARRAY v,w):INT x
x=v(0)*w(0):x==+v(1)*w(1)
x==+v(2)*w(2):RETURN(x)

PROC Vprod(INT ARRAY v,w,u)
u(0)=v(1)*w(2):u(0)==-v(2)*w(1)
u(1)=v(2)*w(0):u(1)==-v(0)*w(2)
u(2)=v(0)*w(1):u(2)==-v(1)*w(0)
RETURN

PROC Normize(INT ARRAY v):INT i,j,s
i=ABS(v(0))
j=ABS(v(1)):IF i<j THEN i=j FI
j=ABS(v(2)):IF i<j THEN i=j FI
IF i>100 THEN j=1+i/100
   FOR i=0 TO 2 DO v(i)==/j OD
FI
FOR j=0 TO 1 DO s=Vdot(v,v):s=SQR(s)
   FOR i=0 TO 2 DO v(i)=v(i)*128/s OD
OD RETURN
```

LISTING 3

```
; COLORS (LISTING 3)

MODULE:BYTE ARRAY dfault(5),CP
   ,C7=[52 24 130 194 0]
   ,C8=[52 26 0 194 208]
   ,CM=[52 24 194 130 80]

PROC IncC():BYTE i
i=cnow:cnow==+1:Position(10,23)
IF i=3 THEN cnow=0 FI
Kolor(cnow):i=clor(i):PrintB(cnow)
Position(18,23):PrintB(i RSH 4)
Put(' '):Position(27,23)
PrintB(i & 14):Put(' '):RETURN

PROC IncHue():BYTE i,j
IF cnow=0 THEN i=4 ELSE i=cnow-1 FI
j=clor(i) RSH 4
j==+1:IF j>15 THEN j=0 FI
Position(18,23):PrintB(j):Put(' ')
clor(i)=(j LSH 4)+(clor(i) & 14)
C7(i)=clor(i):RETURN

PROC IncLum():BYTE i,j
IF cnow=0 THEN i=4 ELSE i=cnow-1 FI
j=clor(i) & 14
j==+2:IF j>15 THEN j=0 FI
Position(27,23):PrintB(j):Put(' ')
clor(i)=(clor(i) & 240)+j
C7(i)=clor(i):RETURN

PROC DfaultC():BYTE i
FOR i=0 TO 4 DO C7(i)=dfault(i)
   clor(i)=C7(i)
OD RETURN

PROC SetDfault():BYTE i
FOR i=0 TO 4 DO dfault(i)=C7(i) OD:RETURN
```

```
PROC CPon():BYTE i
FOR i=0 TO 4 DO clor(i)=CP(i) OD:RETURN

PROC CMon():BYTE i
FOR i=0 TO 4 DO clor(i)=CM(i) OD:RETURN

PROC FixCol():IncC()
DO WHILE key=255 DO OD
   IF key=18 THEN key=255:IncC()
   ELSEIF key=57 THEN key=255:IncHue()
   ELSEIF key=0 THEN key=255:IncLum()
   ELSEIF key=58 THEN key=255:DfaultC()
   ELSE EXIT FI
OD RETURN
```

LISTING 4

```
; DRAW3D (LISTING 4)

MODULE:BYTE vflag=[0],gflag=[7]
INT sx,sy,mag=[3],cx=[80],cy=[90]
   ,rx=[0],ry=[0],rz=[0],ri=[30]
CARD sa1,dl1,dl2,lin16,lin17,lin18
   ,lin19,lin20,lin21,lin22,lin23,lin15
INT ARRAY P(809),eye,foc,R(9),E(9),M(9)
   ,Q=[21:10 5 5:100:0 0 0:0:
   50 0 0:18:0 0 0:2:0 50 0:2:
   0 0 0:18:0 0 40:2:10 0 0:17:
   10 50 0:1:20 50 0:17:20 0 0:1:
   30 0 0:17:30 50 0:1:40 50 0:17:
   40 0 0:1:0 10 0:19:50 10 0:3:
   50 20 0:19:0 20 0:3:0 30 0:19:
   50 30 0:3:50 40 0:19:0 40 0:3]

PROC FixP(INT ARRAY Q):INT i,j
Zero(P,1618):j=4*Q(0)+8
FOR i=0 TO j DO P(i)=Q(i) OD
eye=P+2:foc=P+10:RETURN

PROC Rot(INT ARRAY v):INT x,y,z,s,c
y=v(1)
v(1)=y*cos(rx)/128:v(2)=y*sin(rx)/128
x=v(0):z=v(2):s=sin(ry):c=cos(ry)
v(0)=(x*c-z*s)/128:v(2)=(x*s+z*c)/128
x=v(0):y=v(1):s=sin(rz):c=cos(rz)
v(0)=x*c-y*s:v(1)=x*s+y*c:v(0)==/128
v(1)==/128:Normize(v):RETURN

PROC FixR():INT ARRAY v(3),w(3),u(3)
v(0)=128:v(1)=0:v(2)=0:Rot(v)
w(0)=0:w(1)=128:w(2)=0:Rot(w)
Vprod(v,w,u):Normize(u)
R(0)=v(0):R(1)=v(1):R(2)=v(2)
R(3)=w(0):R(4)=w(1):R(5)=w(2)
R(6)=u(0):R(7)=u(1):R(8)=u(2):RETURN

PROC FixE():INT s
E(6)=eye(0):E(7)=eye(1):E(8)=eye(2)
Normize(E+12)
IF E(8)=0 THEN E(3)=0:E(4)=0:E(5)=128
ELSEIF E(6)=0 AND E(7)=0 THEN
   E(3)=0:E(4)=128:E(5)=0
ELSE E(3)=-E(6):E(4)=-E(7)
   E(5)=E(6)*E(6):E(5)==+E(7)*E(7)
   E(5)==/E(8):Normize(E+6)
   IF E(8)<0 THEN E(3)=-E(3):E(4)=-E(4)
   E(5)=-E(5)
   FI
FI Vprod(E+6,E+12,E):Normize(E):RETURN

PROC FixM()
M(0)=Vdot(R,E):M(3)=Vdot(R,E+6)
M(1)=Vdot(R+6,E):M(4)=Vdot(R+6,E+6)
```

```
M(2)=Vdot(R+12,E):M(5)=Vdot(R+12,E+6)
Normize(M):Normize(M+6)
Vprod(M,M+6,M+12):Normize(M+12):RETURN

PROC Maksxsy(INT ARRAY v):BYTE i
INT px,py,pz,t,d:INT ARRAY w(3)
FOR i=0 TO 2 DO w(i)=v(i)-foc(i) OD
IF vflag=1 THEN px=Vdot(w,M)/128
   py=Vdot(w,M+6)/128
   sx=cx+mag*px/2:sy=cy-mag*py/2
ELSE d=eye(3):t=mag*d/8
   px=Vdot(w,M)/128:py=Vdot(w,M+6)/128
   pz=Vdot(w,M+12)/128
   d==-pz:IF d<4 THEN d=4 FI:d==/4
   sx=t*px/d:sy=t*py/d:sx==+cx:sy=cy-sy
FI RETURN

PROC CLR():Zero(sa1,7680):RETURN

PROC Draw(INT ARRAY P):BYTE i
INT ARRAY pt
pt=P+10
FOR i=1 TO P(0) DO pt==+8 Maksxsy(pt)
   Kolor(pt(3) & 15)
   IF pt(3)<16 THEN LineTo(sx,sy)
   ELSE Dot(sx,sy):xnow=sx:ynow=sy FI
OD RETURN
```

LISTING 5

```
; UPDATES (LISTING 5)

PROC Uview():Position(22,15)
vflag==+1:IF vflag>1 THEN vflag=0 FI
IF vflag=0 THEN Print("perspective")
ELSE Print("orthogonal ") FI:RETURN

PROC Ueye():BYTE i:Position(5,17)
FOR i=0 TO 2 DO
   IF eye(i)<-10 THEN eye(i)=-10
   ELSEIF eye(i)>10 THEN eye(i)=10 FI
   PrintI(eye(i)):Put(' )
OD Position(24,17)
IF eye(3)>200 THEN eye(3)=200
ELSEIF eye(3)<10 THEN eye(3)=10 FI
PrintI(eye(3)):Put(' ):RETURN

PROC Umag():Position(37,17):mag==+1
IF mag>9 THEN mag=1 FI:PrintI(mag):RETURN

PROC Urot():Position(12,18):PrintI(rx)
Put(' ):PrintI(ry):Put(' )
PrintI(rz):Pb(2)
FixR():FixM():CLR():Draw(P):RETURN

PROC Uri():Position(35,18)
PrintI(ri):Put(' ):RETURN

PROC Ucen(INT x,y):Position(8,19)
PrintI(x):Put(' )
PrintI(y):Put(' ):RETURN

PROC Ufoc(INT ARRAY v):BYTE i
Position(24,19)
FOR i=0 TO 2 DO PrintI(v(i)):Put(' ) OD
RETURN

PROC Upt(INT n):Position(5,22):PrintI(n)
Put(' ):IF n<100 THEN Put(' ) FI
Position(30,22):Pb(8):RETURN

PROC Ucxyz(INT ARRAY pt):BYTE i
Position(15,22):PrintB(pt(3) & 3)
IF pt(3)<16 THEN Print(" LineTo ")
ELSE Print("  Plot  ") FI
```

```
FOR i=0 TO 2 DO PrintI(pt(i)):Put(' ) OD
RETURN

PROC Ugr():Position(1,15)
IF gflag=7 THEN gflag=8:cx==+80:CP=C8
   Print("xox GRAPHICS 8 xox"):Gr8(dl1)
ELSE gflag=7:cx==-80:CP=C7
   Print("x GRAPHICS 7PLUS x"):Gr7(dl1)
FI Ucen(cx,cy)
CPon():CLR():Draw(P):RETURN

PROC UReset():BYTE i
Position(5,17):Pb(12)
Position(12,18):Pb(12)
Position(8,19):Pb(9)
Position(24,19):Pb(14)
FOR i=1 TO 8 DO P(i)=Q(i) OD
mag=3:rx=0:ry=0:rz=0:ri=30:FixE()
Ueye():Ufoc(foc):Umag():Urot():Uri()
cy=90:cx=160:gflag=8:Ugr():RETURN
```

LISTING 6

```
; STICK3D (LISTING 6)

PROC JoyD(INT n) ;0-EDIT,1-ADD
BYTE i,k,f:INT ARRAY pt
IF n=0 THEN f=0 ELSE f=1:n=P(0) FI
n==+1:pt=P+10+8*n:Upt(n):Ucxyz(pt)
Kolor(pt(3) & 15):Maksxsy(pt):Dit(sx,sy)
DO IF n>200 THEN EXIT FI
   WHILE Strig(0)=0 DO
      st=Stick(0):Dit(sx,sy)
      IF st<15 THEN pt(2)==-jy(st)
         Maksxsy(pt):Ucxyz(pt)
      FI Dit(sx,sy)
   OD
   st=Stick(0):Dit(sx,sy)
   IF key<255 THEN k=key:key=255
      IF k=33 THEN n==+1:Upt(n)
         IF pt(3)<16 THEN LineTo(sx,sy)
         ELSE Dot(sx,sy):xnow=sx:ynow=sy FI
         IF f=1 THEN
            FOR i=0 TO 3 DO pt(4+i)=pt(i) OD
         FI pt==+8:Kolor(pt(3) & 15)
         Maksxsy(pt):Ucxyz(pt)
      ELSEIF k=10 THEN pt(3)==! 16:Ucxyz(pt)
      ELSEIF k=18 THEN IncC()
         pt(3)=(pt(3) & 16)+cnow:Ucxyz(pt)
      ELSE key=k:EXIT FI
   FI
   IF st<15 THEN pt(0)==+jx(st)
      pt(1)==-jy(st):Maksxsy(pt):Ucxyz(pt)
   FI Dit(sx,sy)
OD P(0)=n-1:RETURN

PROC JoyF():BYTE i:INT ARRAY pt(3)
IF cnow=0 THEN Kolor(1) FI
FOR i=0 TO 2 DO pt(i)=foc(i) OD
Maksxsy(pt):Dit(sx,sy):Ufoc(pt)
DO
   WHILE Strig(0)=0 DO
      st=Stick(0):Dit(sx,sy)
      IF st<15 THEN pt(2)==-jy(st)
         Maksxsy(pt):Ufoc(pt)
      FI Dit(sx,sy)
   OD
   st=Stick(0):Dit(sx,sy)
   IF key=33 THEN key=255
      FOR i=0 TO 2 DO foc(i)=pt(i) OD
      CLR():Draw(P):Maksxsy(pt)
   ELSEIF key<255 THEN EXIT FI
   IF st<15 THEN pt(0)==+jx(st)
      pt(1)==-jy(st):Maksxsy(pt):Ufoc(pt)
   FI Dit(sx,sy)
```

```
OD Ufoc(foc):RETURN

PROC JoyE():INT x,y,z
x=eye(0):y=eye(1):z=eye(2)
DO st=Stick(0):Ueye()
   WHILE Strig(0)=0 DO st=Stick(0)
      eye(2)==-jy(st):eye(3)==+jx(st)
      Ueye()
   OD
   IF key=33 THEN key=255
      FixE():FixM():CLR():Draw(P)
      x=eye(0):y=eye(1):z=eye(2)
   ELSEIF key<255 THEN EXIT FI
   eye(0)==+jx(st):eye(1)==-jy(st)
OD eye(0)=x:eye(1)=y:eye(2)=z:Ueye()
RETURN

PROC JoyC():INT x,y
IF cnow=0 THEN Kolor(1) FI
x=cx:y=cy:Dit(x,y)
DO st=Stick(0):Ucen(x,y):Dit(x,y)
   IF key=33 THEN key=255
      cx=x:cy=y:CLR():Draw(P)
   ELSEIF key<255 THEN EXIT FI
   x==+jx(st):y==+jy(st):Dit(x,y)
OD Ucen(cx,cy):RETURN
```

LISTING 7

```
; DISKIO (LISTING 7)

MODULE:BYTE err
BYTE ARRAY fln(16),abort=" ABORTED "

PROC MyErr(BYTE e)
Position(1,16):Print(" ERROR ")
PrintB(e):err=1:mes^=lin21
Position(12,21):PrintB(e)
WHILE key=255 DO OD key=21:RETURN

PROC CIO=$E456(BYTE a,x)

PROC IO2(BYTE cmd CARD buf,len)
BYTE IOcmd=866 ;7-LOAD 11-SAVE
CARD IObuf=868,IOlen=872
IOcmd=cmd:IObuf=buf:IOlen=len
CIO(0,32):RETURN

PROC Dir():BYTE i,j,lft=82
BYTE ARRAY a(18),f(9)
lft=22:Position(22,3)
FOR i=1 TO 11 DO Pb(16):PutE() OD
Position(22,3):j=0
Close(2):Open(2,"D:*.V3D",6,0)
FOR i=1 TO 22 DO InputSD(2,a)
   IF a(0)=16 THEN EXIT FI
   SCopyS(f,a,3,10):Print(f)
   IF j=0 THEN j=1:Put(' )
   ELSE j=0:PutE() FI
OD Position(22,14):Print(a)
Close(2):lft=1:RETURN

PROC Inp(BYTE ARRAY f):BYTE i
BYTE ARRAY a(10)
SCopy(f,"D:            ")
Position(23,16):Pb(15)
Position(23,16):InputS(a)
i=a(0)+3:IF i>11 THEN i=11 FI
SAssign(f,a,3,10):SAssign(f,".V3D",i,14)
Position(23,16):Print(f):RETURN

PROC SaveP():BYTE k:CARD n,t
Position(1,16):Print(" S A V E ")
Inp(fln)
Position(1,16):Print("[S]- SAVE ")
```

```
WHILE key=255 DO OD k=key:key=255
IF k<>62 THEN Position(1,16):Put('S)
   Print(abort):RETURN
FI t=Error:Error=MyErr:err=0
n=8*P(0)+18:Close(2):Open(2,fln,8,0)
IF err>0 THEN Close(2):Error=t:RETURN FI
IO2(11,P,n):IO2(11,C7,5):Close(2)
Position(1,16):Print(" SAVED ")
Error=t:Dir() RETURN

PROC LoadP():BYTE k:CARD n,t
Position(1,16):Print(" L O A D ")
Inp(fln)
Position(1,16):Print("[L]- LOAD ")
WHILE key=255 DO OD k=key:key=255
IF k<>0 THEN Position(1,16):Put('L)
   Print(abort):RETURN
FI t=Error:Error=MyErr:err=0
Close(2):Open(2,fln,4,0)
IF err>0 THEN Close(2):Error=t:RETURN FI
IO2(7,P,2):n=8*P(0)+16
IO2(7,P+2,n):IO2(7,C7,5):Close(2)
Position(1,16):Print(" LOADED ")
Error=t:SetDfault():CPon()
Position(30,19):Pb(6):RETURN
```

LISTING 8

```
; PRINTIO (LISTING 8)

PROC Ppt(INT ARRAY v)
PrintD(2,"("):PrintID(2,v(0))
PrintD(2," "):PrintID(2,v(1))
PrintD(2," "):PrintID(2,v(2))
PrintD(2,":"):PrintID(2,v(3))
PrintD(2,") "):RETURN

PROC Prnt():BYTE i,j,k:CARD n,t
BYTE ARRAY a(13),st=[3 27 51 16]
   ,pre=[4 27 75 192 0],s,d(193)
Position(1,16):Print(" Pic Data ")
WHILE key=255 DO OD k=key:key=255
IF k<>10 AND k<>58 THEN Position(1,24)
   Put('P):Print(abort):RETURN
FI:t=Error:Error=MyErr:err=0
Close(2):Open(2,"P:",8,0)
IF err>0 THEN Close(2):Error=t:RETURN FI
b(0)=12:SCopy(a,b):SCopyS(a,fln,3,14)
PrintDE(2," "):PrintDE(2,a)
IF err>0 THEN Close(2):Error=t:RETURN FI
IF k=10 THEN st(3)=16:PrintDE(2,st)
   s=sa1:d(0)=192
   FOR i=0 TO 39 DO n=7640+i
      FOR j=1 TO 192 DO d(j)=s(n):n==-40 OD
      PrintD(2,pre):PrintDE(2,d)
   OD
ELSE st(3)=20:PrintDE(2,st)
   PrintD(2,"eye="):Ppt(eye)
   PrintD(2," focus="):Ppt(foc)
   PrintDE(2," "):i=0:j=0:n=P+10
   DO i==+1:IF i>P(0) THEN EXIT FI
      j==+1:n==+8:Ppt(n)
      IF j>2 THEN j=0:PutDE(2) FI
   OD PrintDE(2," ")
FI Position(1,16):Print(" PRINTED ")
Error=t:Close(2):RETURN
```

LISTING 9

```
; MENU3D (LISTING 9)

PROC Menu():BYTE i,lft=82:BYTE ARRAY dl
dl=dl2-5:dlist=dl:dl2=dlist
```

```
FOR i=0 TO 12 DO dl(i)=dl(5+i) OD
dl(1)=48:dl(2)=48:dl(3)=71:dl(6)=6
dl(8)=48:dl(22)=6:dl(23)=6:dl(24)=16
dl(26)=16:dl(28)=16:dl(30)=16
dl(32)=16:dl(35)=dl&255:lft=1
Print(" v i e w    3 D    ")
PrintE("XOXOXOXOXOXOXOXOXOXO")
PrintE("     Paul Chabot        1985")
PrintE(" PreRotate  G  Gr7/8  DIRECTORY    ")
PrintE("X  Inc rx  V  View ")
PrintE("Y  Inc ry  M  Mag. ")
PrintE("Z  Inc rz  C  Color")
PrintE("I  Inc ri    I / O   ")
PrintE("J  Dec ri  D L S P ")
PrintE("   Joystick-Trigger   ")
PrintE("1 ADD Points/Lines ")
PrintE("2 EDIT Points/Lines ")
PrintE("3 Change EYE/dist. ")
PrintE("4 Change FOCUS     ")
PrintE("5 Change CENTER    ")
PrintE(" 0 Reset ALL Values ")
Print("x GRAPHICS 7PLUS x ")
PrintE(" Perspective view ")
PrintE("          filename>>")
PrintE("eye          dist.          mag")
PrintE("PreRotated              ri=")
PrintE("Center        Focus")
PrintE(" [SPACE] - Picture   [B] - Menu ")
PrintE(" ERROR        [any key] - MENU")
PrintE("pt#    color")
Print(" Color   Hue    Lum    Default")
lin15=sa+600
lin16=sa+640:lin17=sa+680:lin18=sa+720
lin19=sa+760:lin20=sa+800:lin21=sa+840
lin22=sa+880:lin23=sa+920:RETURN
```

LISTING 10

```
; VIEW3D (LISTING 10)
;    by   Paul Chabot
;    ANTIC Magazine

INCLUDE "D:GR78M.ACT"
INCLUDE "D:MISC1.ACT"
INCLUDE "D:COLORS.ACT"
INCLUDE "D:DRAW3D.ACT"
INCLUDE "D:UPDATES.ACT"
INCLUDE "D:STICK3D.ACT"
INCLUDE "D:DISKIO.ACT"
INCLUDE "D:PRINTIO.ACT"
INCLUDE "D:MENU3D.ACT"

PROC Setup():BYTE i
SetTrig():Setjxjy():SetDfault():FixP(0)
Gr780N():dl1=dlist:sa1=sa:ram==-33
Graphics(0):ram==+33:dl2=dlist:cur=1
```

```
CMon():Menu():Dir():UReset():dlist=dl1
mes^=lin20
RETURN

PROC Main():BYTE k:Setup()
DO WHILE key=255 DO OD k=key:key=255
  dlist=dl1:CPon()
  IF k=31 THEN mes^=lin22 ;1
    JoyD(1)
  ELSEIF k=30 THEN mes^=lin22 ;2
    CLR():JoyD(0)
  ELSEIF k=26 THEN mes^=lin17 ;3
    JoyE()
  ELSEIF k=24 THEN mes^=lin19 ;4
    JoyF()
  ELSEIF k=29 THEN mes^=lin19 ;5
    JoyC()
  ELSEIF k=50 THEN mes^=lin20 ;0
    UReset()
  ELSEIF k=22 THEN mes^=lin18 ;X
    rx=(rx+ri+360) MOD 360:Urot()
  ELSEIF k=43 THEN mes^=lin18 ;Y
    ry=(ry+ri+360) MOD 360:Urot()
  ELSEIF k=23 THEN mes^=lin18 ;Z
    rz=(rz+ri+360) MOD 360:Urot()
  ELSEIF k=13 THEN mes^=lin18 ;I
    ri==+1:IF ri>45 THEN ri=45 FI:Uri()
  ELSEIF k=1 THEN mes^=lin18 ;J
    ri==-1:IF ri<-45 THEN ri=-45 FI:Uri()
  ELSEIF k=18 THEN mes^=lin23 ;C
    FixCol()
  ELSEIF k=16 THEN mes^=lin15 ;V
    Uview():CLR():Draw(P)
  ELSEIF k=37 THEN mes^=lin17 ;M
    Umag()
  ELSEIF k=58 THEN dlist=dl2 ;D
    CMon():Dir()
  ELSEIF k=0 THEN mes^=lin16 ;L
    LoadP():Ueye():Ufoc(foc):FixE()
    FixM():CLR():Draw(P):mes^=lin20
  ELSEIF k=62 THEN mes^=lin16 ;S
    SaveP():mes^=lin20
  ELSEIF k=61 THEN mes^=lin15 ;G
    Ugr()
  ELSEIF k=10 THEN mes^=lin16 ;P
    Prnt():mes^=lin20
  ELSEIF k=33 THEN mes^=lin20 ;SPACE
    CLR():Draw(P)
  ELSE dlist=dl2:CMon()
  FI
OD
```

---

enhance your picture details like NASA does!

PIXEL SCANNER
Article on page 14.

LISTING 1

Don't type the
TYPO II Codes!

```
WY  10 REM GTIA PIXEL AVERAGING
ON  20 REM BY LYN BUCHANAN
FW  30 REM (c) 1985, ANTIC PUBLISHING
ML  40 GOTO 300
IK 100 REM PIXEL AVERAGING ROUTINE
RM 110 REM SET AREA TO BE ENHANCED
VS 111 REM Y-COORDINATE RANGE
FV 112 FOR Y=1 TO 88
VP 113 REM X-COORDINATE RANGE
EL 114 FOR X=1 TO 77
FS 115 REM STOP ATTRACT MODE
JR 116 POKE 77,0
SX 120 REM LOCATE EACH PIXEL AND ASSIGN I
       TS VALUE TO A VARIABLE
DN 121 LOCATE X-1,Y-1,A
KP 122 LOCATE X-1,Y,B
DZ 123 LOCATE X-1,Y+1,C
JF 124 LOCATE X,Y-1,D
XF 125 LOCATE X,Y,E
JR 126 LOCATE X,Y+1,F
HV 127 LOCATE X+1,Y-1,G
OL 128 LOCATE X+1,Y,H
```

```
IH 129 LOCATE X+1,Y+1,I
CG 130 REM AVERAGE ALL PIXEL VALUES
XG 131 K=INT((A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I)/9)
YF 132 REM LIGHTEN THE BACKGROUND
YL 133 IF K=0 THEN K=8
DF 140 REM REPLOT PIXEL IN NEW COLOR
GB 141 COLOR K:PLOT X,Y+95
UA 150 REM RETURN FOR THE NEXT PIXEL
US 151 NEXT X:NEXT Y
DC 160 REM LOCK SCREEN IN GR.9 MODE
GP 161 POKE 77,0:SOUND 0,65,14,14:GOTO 16
       1
SF 199 REM
RM 200 REM DRAW STICK FIGURE BIRD
KK 201 GRAPHICS 9:POKE 712,144
EN 210 REM DRAW TAIL
OY 211 FOR X=1 TO 15:COLOR X:PLOT 15+X,75
       :DRAWTO 3+X/4,71-X/2:NEXT X
IK 220 REM DRAW BODY
SJ 221 FOR X=16 TO 4 STEP -1:COLOR X:PLOT
       15+X/0.6,74-X:DRAWTO 60-X/1.8,74-X
TZ 222 PLOT 15+X/0.6,66+X:DRAWTO 60-X/1.8
       ,66+X:NEXT X
QE 230 REM DRAW WINGS
VP 231 FOR X=1 TO 16:COLOR X:PLOT 4,63:DR
       AWTO 18+X,10-X/2:DRAWTO X*2+20,66-X/4:
       DRAWTO X*2+24,66-X/4
QJ 232 DRAWTO 46+X,20-X/2:DRAWTO 75,45:NE
       XT X
QL 240 REM DRAW HEAD
LM 241 COLOR 11:FOR X=1 TO 22:PLOT 48+X/2
```

```
       ,60-X/2:DRAWTO 68-X/6,60-X/2:NEXT X
RW 250 REM DRAW BEAK
US 251 COLOR 15:FOR X=1 TO 5:PLOT 73,67:D
       RAWTO 48+X,67-X:NEXT X:FOR X=1 TO 15:P
       LOT 49+X/2,67:DRAWTO 75,55:NEXT X
KN 260 REM DRAW EYE
RY 261 COLOR 0:FOR Y=54 TO 56:PLOT 60,Y:D
       RAWTO 62,Y:NEXT Y
LV 270 GOTO 100
SG 299 REM
XE 300 GRAPHICS 0:POKE 710,28:POKE 712,28
       :POKE 709,2
QY 301 ? :? :? ,"GTIA PIXEL AVERAGING":?
       ," by  Lyn Buchanan":?
NR 302 ? "This demo program draws a stick
       -figurebird using normal PLOT and DRAW
       TO"
ZT 303 ? "commands.  Then the program 'co
       mputer enhances' the image by sampling
        the"
YR 304 ? "color value of each pixel, and"
       :? "averaging it with the values of th
       e  surrounding pixels.":?
SD 305 ? "The BASIC routine is slow (take
       s about12 minutes), but the results ar
       e worththe wait.":?
ZK 310 POKE 752,1:POSITION 12,22:? "READY
       ?  PRESS START":POKE 53279,8
VH 320 IF PEEK(53279)<>6 THEN 320
SO 330 POKE 53279,8:GOTO 200
```

COLOR INKLE LOOM

Article on page 29.

LISTING 1

Don't type the
TYPO II Codes!

```
GO 10 REM COLOR INKLE LOOM
XJ 20 REM GERALD M. HAGOPIAN
FW 30 REM (C) 1985, ANTIC PUBLISHING
MF 40 DIM AN5$(3),CL$(40),CL1$(40),SB$(1)
   ,SB1$(1),CR$(1),WEAV$(7684)
VY 50 WEAV$(1)="♥":WEAV$(7684)=WEAV$:WEAV
   $(2)=WEAV$:ADX=ADR(WEAV$)
FG 60 LOD=0
PS 70 GOSUB 820:GOTO 980
ST 80 GOSUB 930
RX 90 SCRN=PEEK(88)+PEEK(89)*256
GO 100 X=0:A=1:B=3
OT 110 IF LOD THEN JNK=USR(ADR("hh⌐gh⌐ph⌐
   uh⌐th⌐oh⌐n⌐ ♥⌐p⌐t⌐t⌐p ⌐f⌐r⌐r ⌐g⌐f⌐p⌐f⌐+⌐♦"
   ),ADX,SCRN,7680)
KW 120 IF LOD THEN POKE 712,ASC(WEAV$(768
   1,7681))
WR 130 IF LOD THEN FOR Y=708 TO 710:POKE
   Y,ASC(WEAV$(Y+6974,Y+6974)):NEXT Y:GOT
   O 150
WX 140 POKE 712,8:POKE 710,34
BP 150 FOR K=1 TO 79:COLOR K/5:SOUND 0,25
   5-(K*2),10,8:PLOT K,150:DRAWTO K,160:N
   EXT K:SOUND 0,0,0,0
OQ 160 GOSUB 180:POKE 559,34
ME 170 GOTO 200
HN 180 POSITION 0,0:? CHR$(125):POKE 752,
   1:POKE 710,34
JS 190 ? "+A   B  C   D   E   F G   H I   J K  L
   M  N  O":RETURN
AL 200 REM LOOM SET UP
WY 210 CLOSE #1:OPEN #1,4,0,"K:"
QY 220 IF LOD THEN LOD=0:GOTO 710
XY 230 GOSUB 180:POSITION 0,3:? "Number o
   f threads per harness?":? "(LIMIT 39)
   ";:INPUT H:? :IF H<1 OR H>39 THEN 230
UN 240 GOSUB 180
OG 250 POSITION 0,3:? "SURE? (Y/N)        ":
   GET #1,K:IF K<>89 THEN 230
NA 260 X=1:Y=0:COLOR 8:PLOT X,Y:DRAWTO H,
   Y:COLOR 15:PLOT X,Y:DRAWTO H*2,Y
UR 270 REM HARNESS SET UP
TO 280 CLOSE #1:OPEN #1,4,0,"K:":POKE 752
   ,1
PC 290 X=1:Y=0:ET=4
DC 300 FOR T=1 TO H
NP 310 GOSUB 180:POSITION 0,3:? "Harness
   #1: Thread # ";T:? " Color Selection?"
   :GET #1,K:IF K<64 OR K>79 THEN 310
UK 320 GOSUB 180
OQ 330 CL=K-64
XM 340 CL$(T,T)=CHR$(K)
JT 350 FOR X=X TO X+1:COLOR CL:PLOT X,Y:D
   RAWTO X,ET:NEXT X
FT 360 POSITION 0,3:? "Color OK (Y/N) ?":
   GET #1,K:IF K<>89 THEN X=X-2:IF K<>89
   THEN 310
KN 370 NEXT T
AB 380 X=1:Y=5:ET=Y+4
MT 390 FOR T2=1 TO H
FY 400 GOSUB 180:POSITION 0,3:? "Harness
   #2: Thread # ";T2:? " Color Selection?
   ":GET #1,K:IF K<64 OR K>79 THEN 400
UJ 410 GOSUB 180
MV 420 CL1=K-64
ED 430 CL1$(T2,T2)=CHR$(K)
ID 440 FOR X=X TO X+1:COLOR CL1:PLOT X,Y:
   DRAWTO X,ET:NEXT X
FR 450 POSITION 0,3:? "Color OK (Y/N) ?":
   GET #1,K:IF K<>89 THEN X=X-2:IF K<>89
   THEN 400
FQ 460 NEXT T2
DW 470 POSITION 0,0:? "⊠ Press START to w
   eave.":POKE 53279,8
DO 480 IF PEEK(53279)<>6 THEN 480
AB 490 POKE 53279,8
IN 500 REM WEAVING ROUTINE
FI 510 POSITION 0,0:? "⊠              WEAV
   ING"
DH 520 FOR K=1 TO 79:COLOR 0:SOUND 0,255-
   (K*2),10,8:PLOT K,150:DRAWTO K,160:NEX
   T K:SOUND 0,0,0,0
OT 530 X=1:Y=0:ET=4
GG 540 FOR R=1 TO 15:X=1
ZT 550 FOR I=1 TO H
DZ 560 SB$=CL$(I,I)
EJ 570 CL=ASC(SB$)-64
WX 580 FOR X=X TO X+1:SOUND 0,RND(1)*255,
   10,8:COLOR CL:PLOT X,Y:DRAWTO X,ET:NEX
   T X
UJ 590 SOUND 0,0,0,0:NEXT I
PP 600 X=1:Y=ET+1:ET=Y+4
ZM 610 FOR I=1 TO H
KG 620 SB$=CL1$(I,I)
RY 630 CL1=ASC(SB$)-64
PH 640 FOR X=X TO X+1:SOUND 1,RND(1)*255,
   10,8:COLOR CL1:PLOT X,Y:DRAWTO X,ET:NE
   XT X
YA 650 SOUND 1,0,0,0:NEXT I:Y=ET+1:ET=Y+4
JU 660 NEXT R
EZ 670 JNK=USR(ADR("hh⌐gh⌐ph⌐uh⌐th⌐oh⌐n⌐ ♥
   ⌐p⌐t⌐t⌐p ⌐f⌐r⌐r ⌐g⌐f⌐p⌐f⌐+⌐♦"),SCRN,ADX,7
   680)
QI 680 WEAV$(7681,7681)=CHR$(PEEK(712))
WJ 690 FOR X=7682 TO 7684:WEAV$(X,X)=CHR$
   (PEEK(X-6974)):NEXT X
TW 700 REM VALUE CHANGE OF WEAVING
ZV 710 ? "⊠Do you wish to change the valu
   e? (Y/N) ":GET #1,K:IF K<>89 THEN 780
NP 720 TRAP 730
ZD 730 ? "⊠Type a letter between A (darke
   st) and O (lightest)":GET #1,K:IF K<65
   OR K>79 THEN 730
PY 740 V=K-64
UM 750 A=PEEK(712):POKE 712,V:? "⊠Value O
   K? (Y/N)";:GET #1,K:IF K<>89 THEN POKE
   712,A
PV 760 IF K<>89 THEN 730
JK 770 TRAP 40000
WB 780 ? "⊠Weave again? (Y/N)":GET #1,K:I
   F K=89 THEN GOSUB 1530:IF K=89 THEN 10
   0
CO 790 ? "⊠Return to menu? (Y/N)":GET #1,
   K:IF K=89 THEN POP :GOTO 1010
BM 800 ? "⊠ Leave program? (Y/N)":GET #1,
   K:IF K<>89 THEN 780
PM 810 ? "⊠            Sure? (Y/N)":GET #1,K
   :IF K=89 THEN GRAPHICS 0:END
MZ 820 REM TITLE ROUTINE
PX 830 GRAPHICS 2+16:COLOR 2:POSITION 0,0
JU 840 FOR LG=0 TO 4:? #6;"⊠*⊠*⊠*⊠*⊠*⊠*⊠*
   ⊠*⊠*⊠":FOR DL=1 TO 30:SOUND 0,RND(1)*2
   00,10,8:NEXT DL
VC 850 ? #6;"*⊠*⊠*⊠*⊠*⊠*⊠*⊠*⊠*⊠*":FOR DL=
   1 TO 30:SOUND 1,RND(1)*200,10,8:NEXT D
   L:NEXT LG
HW 860 FOR DL=1 TO 300:NEXT DL:SOUND 0,0,
   0,0:SOUND 1,0,0,0:SOUND 1,96,10,8:POSI
   TION 0,4:? #6;"        THE        "
Z5 870 FOR DL=1 TO 100:NEXT DL:SOUND 0,12
   1,10,8:POSITION 0,5:? #6;"     COLOR  L
   OOM    "
GS 880 POSITION 0,0
LU 890 FOR DL=1 TO 100:NEXT DL:SOUND 2,81
   ,10,8:POSITION 0,6:? #6;"       BY GMH
        "
WV 900 FOR L=1 TO 800:NEXT L
RD 910 FOR S=0 TO 3:SOUND S,0,0,0:NEXT S
ZJ 920 RETURN
WZ 930 REM SET UP TEXT WINDOW
```

```
YT 940 POKE 54286,0:GRAPHICS 8:POKE 87,11
       :POKE 623,192:POKE PEEK(560)+256*PEEK(
       561)+166,143:RESTORE
RP 950 ADDRES=1536:POKE 54286,64:FOR K=0
       TO 18:READ P:POKE ADDRES+K,P:NEXT K:P=
       INT(ADDRES/256):POKE 513,P
VX 960 POKE 512,ADDRES-256*P:POKE 54286,1
       92:DATA 72,173,111,2,41,63,141,10,212,
       141,27,208,169,0,141,26,208,104,64
ZT 970 RETURN
WR 980 REM MENU
KG 990 GRAPHICS 2+16:POSITION 1,5:? #6;"
       *□*□ MENU □*□*□"
QP 1000 FOR D=1 TO 500:NEXT D
VB 1010 GRAPHICS 0:POKE 752,1:POKE 710,21
       0
KZ 1020 POSITION 0,8:? "              MENU
       ":?
NL 1030 ? "        1 CREATE NEW WEAVING"
AN 1040 ? "        2 SAVE WEAVING"
KZ 1050 ? "        3 LOAD OLD WEAVING"
KF 1060 ? "        4 LEAVE PROGRAM"
KI 1070 ? :? "        Selection ?"
II 1080 CLOSE #1:OPEN #1,4,0,"K:"
MN 1090 GET #1,K:IF K<49 OR K>52 THEN 101
       0
IN 1100 A=K-48
XY 1110 ON A GOSUB 80,1130,1280,810
NJ 1120 GOTO 1010
ZY 1130 REM SAVE PATTERN
HD 1140 ? :? :? " Save to: 1..CASSETTE
                        2..DISKETTE"
PS 1150 GET #1,K:IF K<49 OR K>50 THEN 114
       0
ZO 1160 ON K-48 GOTO 1170,1200
IM 1170 ? :? "Place tape in recorder":? "
       Press RECORD and PLAY":? "Then type ■R
       ETURN■"
HO 1180 GET #1,K
KX 1190 OPEN #2,8,128,"C:":GOTO 1210
RN 1200 ? :? "Insert diskette and pres
       s ■RETURN■":GET #1,K:OPEN #2,8,0,"D:WE
       AVING"
VW 1210 ? :? :? :? "   ■SAVING PATTERN■"
LG 1220 ADHI=INT(ADX/256):ADLO=ADX-ADHI*2
       56
EY 1230 MODE=PEEK(87)
LQ 1240 IO=864:POKE IO+2,11:POKE IO+4,ADL
       O:POKE IO+5,ADHI
UI 1250 POKE IO+8,4:POKE IO+9,30
MK 1260 JNK=USR(ADR("hhh□LV□"),32):CLOSE
       #2
AY 1270 RETURN
BZ 1280 REM LOAD OLD PATTERN
RM 1290 ? :? :? "Load from:  1..CASSETTE

MH 1300 GET #1,K:IF K<49 OR K>50 THEN 130
       0
OS 1310 POKE 752,1
FN 1320 ON K-48 GOTO 1330,1370
JX 1330 ? :? :? "Insert and queue tape"
LC 1340 ? "press ■PLAY■, type ■RETURN■"
HJ 1350 GET #1,K
ME 1360 OPEN #2,4,128,"C:":GOTO 1420
WR 1370 ? :? :? "Insert diskette and pres
       s ■RETURN■"
GV 1380 POKE 764,255
GC 1390 IF PEEK(764)<>12 THEN 1390
FZ 1400 POKE 764,255
CX 1410 OPEN #2,4,0,"D:WEAVING"
DX 1420 ? :? :? :? "   ■LOADING PATTERN■"
AN 1430 GOSUB 930
LQ 1440 ADHI=INT(ADX/256):ADLO=ADX-ADHI*2
       56
BO 1450 IO=864:POKE IO+2,7:POKE IO+4,ADLO
       :POKE IO+5,ADHI
UP 1460 POKE IO+8,4:POKE IO+9,30
MR 1470 JNK=USR(ADR("hhh□LV□"),32):CLOSE
       #2
YX 1480 POKE 712,ASC(WEAV$(7681,7681))
IE 1490 FOR X=708 TO 710:POKE X,ASC(WEAV$
       (X+6974,X+6974)):NEXT X:POKE 559,0
MT 1500 LOD=1:POP :GOTO 90
ET 1510 REM ERASE WEAVING AND RESET
PU 1520 ? "▒      ERASING OLD PATTERN"
IT 1530 FOR U=1 TO 40:CLS(U,U)="e":CL1S(U
       ,U)="e":NEXT U
CX 1540 SBS=" ":SB1S=" ":CRS=" "
BW 1550 X=1:Y=0:ET=4
DM 1560 FOR R=1 TO 15:X=1
LR 1570 FOR I=1 TO H
OB 1580 SBS=CLS(I,I)
TW 1590 CL=ASC(SBS)-64
KF 1600 FOR X=X TO X+1:SOUND 0,RND(1)*255
       ,10,8:COLOR CL:PLOT X,Y:DRAWTO X,ET:NE
       XT X
YB 1610 SOUND 0,0,0,0:NEXT I
PH 1620 X=1:Y=ET+1:ET=Y+4
LH 1630 FOR I=1 TO H
WC 1640 SBS=CL1S(I,I)
JF 1650 CL1=ASC(SBS)-64
FM 1660 FOR X=X TO X+1:SOUND 1,RND(1)*255
       ,10,8:COLOR CL1:PLOT X,Y:DRAWTO X,ET:N
       EXT X
LR 1670 SOUND 1,0,0,0:NEXT I:Y=ET+1:ET=Y+
       4
JU 1680 NEXT R
BM 1690 RETURN
```

type-in music construction software

THE MUSICIAN

LISTING 1

Don't type the TYPO II Codes!

```
OF 10 REM THE MUSICIAN
XQ 20 REM BY ANGELO GIAMBRA
FW 30 REM (c) 1985, ANTIC PUBLISHING
RB 40 SI=1:POKE 65,1:GOTO 2060
DC 50 IF PEEK(20)<TEMPO THEN 50
EM 60 A=PEEK(764):RETURN
YX 70 FOR I=1 TO SI-1:PITCH=ASC(SONG$(I,I
      ))
YC 80 IF PITCH=255 THEN POKE C1,ASC(SONG$
      (I+1,I+1)):POKE C2,ASC(SONG$(I+2,I+2))
JV 90 IF PITCH=255 THEN POKE C3,ASC(SONG$
      (I+3,I+3)):I=I+3:GOTO 200
LH 100 IF PITCH=254 THEN POKE C1,0:POKE C
       2,0:POKE C3,0:NEXT I

JT 110 IF PITCH>128 THEN SUST=1:PITCH=PIT
       CH-128:IF PITCH=125 THEN PITCH=128
QM 120 POKE C0,PITCH:POKE 20,0:IF PITCH=0
       THEN 170
RJ 130 IF X>15 THEN X=5:G=1:GOSUB 210
HG 140 YPOS=ASC(YPOS$(I,I)):IF YPOS>131 AN
       D YPOS<147 THEN YPOS=YPOS-128:POSITION
       X,YPOS:? #6;"+":X=X+1
QS 150 IF YPOS>203 AND YPOS<219 THEN YPOS
       =YPOS-200:POSITION X,YPOS:? #6;"b":X=X
       +1
XR 160 POSITION X,YPOS:? #6;NTS:POSITION
       X,YPOS-1:? #6;" I":POSITION X,YPOS-2:?
```

```
        #6;" I":X=X+2
DG  170 TEMP=ASC(TS(I,I))*TEMP:GOSUB 50:I
        F SUST OR PITCH=0 THEN SUST=0:NEXT I:G
        OTO 200
UT  180 IF A<>255 THEN POKE 764,255:IF A=2
        8 THEN I=SI
XN  190 POKE 53760,0:NEXT I
LS  200 G=0:POKE C1,0:POKE C2,0:POKE C3,0:
        POKE C0,0:SUST=0:RETURN
GK  210 POKE 53277,0:NTS="e":X=3:SETCOLOR
        4,0,0:C=1:SETCOLOR 0,7,4
TU  220 SETCOLOR 1,1,4:SETCOLOR 2,54,4:GRA
        PHICS 17:POKE 559,46:POKE 53277,3
PA  230 POKE 16,112:POKE 53774,112
TR  240 POKE 756,CHRBASE/256:POSITION 7,0:
        ? #6;"play"
SK  250 POKE 53761,170:POKE 53763,168:POKE
        53765,168:POKE 53767,168:POKE 53768,0
        :POKE 53775,3:IF G THEN RETURN
FY  260 POKE 53254,60:POKE 53255,188:POKE
        53260,0:POKE 54279,PMBASE:FOR L=704 TO
        707:POKE L,68:NEXT L
LN  270 FOR L=53256 TO 53259:POKE L,3:NEXT
        L:POKE 53248,60:POKE 53249,92:POKE 53
        250,124:POKE 53251,156:GOTO 70
JA  280 INPUT #1,TEMP:INPUT #1,SI
LV  290 FOR I=1 TO SI:INPUT #1,CHAS:SONGS(
        I,I)=CHAS:NEXT I
QE  300 FOR I=1 TO SI:INPUT #1,CHAS:TS(I,I
        )=CHAS:NEXT I:FOR I=1 TO SI
QS  310 INPUT #1,CHAS:YPOS(I,I)=CHAS:NEXT
        I:SI=SI+1:POKE 53762,0:POKE 53764,0:PO
        KE 53768,0:RETURN
RL  320 POSITION 4,22:? #6;"    ";DESCS;"
        ":NTFLAG=0:RETURN
IL  330 IF MOVEFLAG THEN POSITION XPOS-1,Y
        POS:GOTO 360
XS  340 IF SUST THEN POSITION XPOS,YPOS+2:
        ? #6;" "
YO  350 POSITION XPOS,YPOS-2:? #6;" ":POSI
        TION XPOS,YPOS
UZ  360 IF SHARPFLAT=3 THEN ? #6;"/"
FP  370 IF SHARPFLAT=1 THEN ? #6;"♯"
AD  380 IF SHARPFLAT=2 THEN ? #6;"b"
OQ  390 IF MOVEFLAG THEN RETURN
FS  400 MOVEFLAG=1:XPOS=XPOS+1:RETURN
WP  410 IF SHARPFLAT THEN GOSUB 330
LI  420 POSITION XPOS,YPOS+1:? #6;" ":POSI
        TION XPOS,YPOS-3
MP  430 ? #6;" ":POSITION XPOS+1,YPOS+1:?
        #6;" ":POSITION XPOS+1,YPOS-3:? #6;" "
DO  440 IF SHARPFLAT THEN POSITION XPOS-1,
        YPOS+1:? #6;" ":POSITION XPOS-1,YPOS-1
        :? #6;" "
ZG  450 IF SUST THEN POSITION XPOS,YPOS+3:
        ? #6;" "
UF  460 POSITION XPOS,YPOS:? #6;NTS;" "
ZC  470 IF NTTYPE<>1 AND RFLAG=0 THEN POSI
        TION XPOS,YPOS-1:? #6;STEM1S;" ":POSIT
        ION XPOS,YPOS-2:? #6;STEM2S;" "
YG  480 IF NTTYPE=8 OR NTTYPE=6 OR NTTYPE=
        3 THEN POSITION XPOS+1,YPOS-2:? #6;STE
        MFLAGS
FK  490 IF NTTYPE=6 OR NTTYPE=3 THEN POSIT
        ION XPOS+1,YPOS-1:? #6;STEMFLAGS
OL  500 IF NTTYPE=3 THEN POSITION XPOS+1,Y
        POS:? #6;STEMFLAGS
MC  510 IF DOT=1 THEN POSITION XPOS+1,YPOS
        :? #6;"."
LH  520 IF SUST THEN POSITION XPOS,YPOS+2:
        ? #6;"S"
FA  530 IF RFLAG OR NTTYPE=1 THEN POSITION
        XPOS,YPOS-1:? #6;" ":POSITION XPOS,YP
        OS-2:? #6;"   "
NI  540 GOTO 320
OG  550 REM POLL JOYSTICK
GI  560 A=STICK(0):IF A=15 OR RFLAG THEN 5
        90
OD  570 IF A=14 THEN IF YPOS>4 THEN YPOS=Y
        POS-1:GOSUB 410:GOTO 550
YQ  580 IF A=13 THEN IF YPOS<18 THEN YPOS=
        YPOS+1:GOSUB 410:GOTO 550
XW  590 A=PEEK(764):IF A<>255 THEN POKE 76
        4,255:GOTO 620
RM  600 IF STRIG(0)=0 THEN 1020
PE  610 GOTO 550
```

```
OI  620 IF A=42 THEN POSITION 4,22:? #6;"e
        xit  y or n":GOSUB 2490:GOTO 550
EF  630 IF A=46 THEN NTS=CHRS(239):NTTYPE=
        1:DESCS="whole":RFLAG=0:GOTO 900
WX  640 IF A=8 THEN SONGS(SI,SI)=CHRS(254)
        :SI=SI+1:POSITION 4,22:? #6;"chord off
         ":GOTO 550
FI  650 IF A=18 THEN 1780
MU  660 IF A=45 THEN GOSUB 1670:GOTO 550
IV  670 IF A=63 THEN GOSUB 1900:GOTO 1970
JA  680 IF A=0 THEN GOSUB 1900:GOTO 2010
FE  690 IF A=57 THEN NTS=CHRS(239):NTTYPE=
        2:DESCS="half":RFLAG=0:GOTO 870
NE  700 IF A=40 THEN 940
JN  710 IF A=47 THEN NTS=CHRS(148):NTTYPE=
        4:DESCS="quarter":RFLAG=0:GOTO 870
BQ  720 IF A=53 THEN NTTYPE=8:STEMFLAGS=CH
        RS(224):DESCS="eighth":EIGHTFLAG=1:RFL
        AG=0:NTS=CHRS(148):GOTO 900
GN  730 IF A=27 THEN NTTYPE=6:STEMFLAGS=CH
        RS(224):DESCS="sixteenth":RFLAG=0:EIGH
        TFLAG=1:NTS=CHRS(148):GOTO 900
TQ  740 IF A=26 THEN NTTYPE=3:STEMFLAGS=CH
        RS(224):DESCS="thirty sec":RFLAG=0:EIG
        HTFLAG=1:NTS=CHRS(148):GOTO 900
CD  750 IF A=34 THEN DOT=1:GOTO 900
GK  760 IF A=7 THEN GOSUB 1270:GOTO 550
GB  770 IF A=62 THEN SUST=1:GOTO 900
JX  780 IF A=54 THEN SI=1:FOR I=1 TO 3:SOU
        ND 0,15,10,10:FOR D=1 TO 8:NEXT D:SOUN
        D 0,0,0,0:NEXT I
UF  790 POSITION 4,22:? #6;"song cleared":
        GOTO 810
PB  800 GOTO 820
XK  810 FOR I=1 TO 300:NEXT I:FIRSTTIME=0:
        GOTO 2120
MF  820 IF A=21 THEN SHARPFLAT=2:GOTO 900
NM  830 IF A=90 THEN SHARPFLAT=1:GOTO 900
KO  840 IF A=10 THEN GOSUB 210:FIRSTTIME=0
        :GOTO 2120
NC  850 IF A=7 THEN GOSUB 550:GOTO 900
PR  860 IF A=35 THEN SHARPFLAT=3:GOTO 900
OX  870 IF EIGHTFLAG THEN POSITION XPOS+1,
        YPOS-2:? #6;" ":POSITION XPOS+1,YPOS-1
        :? #6;" "
CN  880 IF  NOT DOT THEN POSITION XPOS+1,Y
        POS:? #6;" "
HE  890 GOSUB 410:GOTO 550
LQ  900 IF NTTYPE<>1 THEN GOSUB 410:GOTO 5
        50
FN  910 POSITION XPOS,YPOS-2:? #6;" ":POSI
        TION XPOS,YPOS-1:? #6;" ":IF EIGHTFLAG
         THEN POSITION XPOS+1,YPOS-2:? #6;" "
DQ  920 IF EIGHTFLAG THEN POSITION XPOS+1,
        YPOS-1:? #6;" ":IF  NOT DOT THEN POSIT
        ION XPOS+1,YPOS:? #6;" "
GT  930 GOSUB 410:GOTO 550
CS  940 IF NTTYPE=4 THEN NTS="◣"
FH  950 IF NTTYPE=8 THEN NTS="◢":NTTYPE=9
ND  960 IF NTTYPE=2 THEN NTS="▬"
MC  970 RFLAG=1:IF YPOS=12 THEN GOSUB 410:
        GOTO 550
UI  980 IF YPOS>11 THEN 1010
FN  990 IF YPOS<11 THEN FOR YPOS=YPOS TO 1
        1 STEP 1:GOSUB 410:NEXT YPOS
QS 1000 GOTO 550
XU 1010 FOR YPOS=YPOS TO 13 STEP -1:GOSUB
        410:NEXT YPOS:GOTO 550
OC 1020 NX=(YPOS=4)*4+(YPOS=5)*7+(YPOS=6)
        *13+(YPOS=7)*19+(YPOS=8)*25+(YPOS=9)*2
        8+(YPOS=10)*34+(YPOS=11)*40
LI 1030 NX=NX+(YPOS=12)*43+(YPOS=13)*49+(
        YPOS=14)*55+(YPOS=15)*61+(YPOS=16)*64+
        (YPOS=17)*70+(YPOS=18)*76
SE 1040 IF SHARPFLAT=1 THEN NX=NX-3
QQ 1050 IF SHARPFLAT=2 THEN NX=NX+3
TH 1060 IF SHARPFLAT=3 THEN SHARPFLAT=0
OW 1070 IF RFLAG THEN SOUND 0,10,8,10:GOT
        O 1090
NM 1080 SOUND 0,VAL(SCALES(NX,NX+2)),10,1
        0
MM 1090 FOR I=1 TO 50:NEXT I:SOUND 0,0,0,
        0:TEMPO=100:IF DOT THEN TS(SI+1,SI+1)=
        ".".
BR 1100 TEMPO=120*(NTTYPE=1)+60*(NTTYPE=2
        )+30*(NTTYPE=4)+15*(NTTYPE=8)+7*(NTTYP
        E=6)+3*(NTTYPE=3)
```

```
DW   1110 IF DOT THEN TEMPO=TEMPO*1.5
BB   1120 PITCH=VAL(SCALES(NX,NX+2)):IF SUS
          T THEN PITCH=PITCH+128:IF PITCH=256 TH
          EN PITCH=253
AJ   1130 SONGS(SI)=CHRS(PITCH):TS(SI,SI)=C
          HRS(TEMPO)
LY   1140 IF RFLAG THEN SONGS(SI)=CHRS(0):D
          OT=0:SUST=0:DESCS="quarter":NTTYPE=4
TC   1150 YPOS(SI,SI)=CHRS(YPOS):IF SHARPFL
          AT=1 THEN YPOS(SI,SI)=CHRS(ASC(YPOS(SI
          ,SI))+128)
QS   1160 IF SHARPFLAT=2 THEN YPOS(SI,SI)=C
          HRS(ASC(YPOS(SI,SI))+200)
BU   1170 REM MAKE NEW NOTE
JX   1180 SI=SI+1:POSITION 3,0:IF NTS=CHRS(
          148) THEN NTS="o"
DI   1190 IF NTS=CHRS(239) THEN NTS="o"
NO   1200 STEM1S=" I":STEM2S=" I":STEMFLAGS=
          "*":IF FIRSTTIME=0 THEN FIRSTTIME=1:GOT
          O 1220
XK   1210 GOSUB 410:TRAP 40000:IF RFLAG THE
          N NTS="o":RFLAG=0
ED   1220 MOVEFLAG=0:SVEXPOS=XPOS:XPOS=XPOS
          +2:IF XPOS>15 THEN SUBFL=1:XPOS=3:GOSU
          B 2130
MN   1230 IF SVEXPOS=1 THEN SVEXPOS=3
XN   1240 STEM1S=CHRS(130):STEM2S=CHRS(130)
          :STEMFLAGS=CHRS(224):IF NTS="o" THEN N
          TS=CHRS(148)
BR   1250 IF NTS="o" THEN NTS=CHRS(239)
PU   1260 DOT=0:SUST=0:GOSUB 410:GOTO 550
AL   1270 POSITION 2,22:? #6;"   enter chor
          d ":POSITION 2,23:? #6;"then press re
          turn"
DT   1280 FOR I=1 TO 3:SOUND 0,15,10,10:FOR
           D=1 TO 6:NEXT D:SOUND 0,0,0,0:NEXT I
OX   1290 CHS="      ":OPEN #1,4,0,"K:":POKE
           702,0:CI=1:XP=XPOS-1
ID   1300 A=PEEK(764):IF A=255 THEN 1300
GR   1310 GET #1,A:POKE 764,255:IF A=155 TH
          EN 1470
ZM   1320 IF CI=6 THEN 1300
CV   1330 CHS(CI,CI)=CHRS(A)
LD   1340 IF CHRS(A)="6" THEN CHS(CI,CI)="I
          ":SIXTH=1
PW   1350 IF CHRS(A)="7" THEN CHS(CI,CI)="⊤
          ":SEVENTH=1
TC   1360 CHAS=CHS(CI,CI)
MU   1370 IF CHAS="+" THEN CHAS=CHRS(19):GO
          ODCHAR=1
MT   1380 IF CHAS="-" THEN CHAS=CHRS(18):GO
          ODCHAR=1
EM   1390 IF CHAS="#" THEN CHAS=CHRS(16):GO
          ODCHAR=1
AN   1400 IF CHAS="*" THEN CLOSE #1:POSITIO
          N XPOS-1,20:? #6;"      ":SECONDPASS=0:
          GOTO 1630
HR   1410 IF CHAS="a" OR CHAS="b" OR CHAS="
          c" OR CHAS="d" OR CHAS="e" OR CHAS="f"
           OR CHAS="g" THEN 1450
YT   1420 IF (CHAS="m" OR CHAS="j") AND SEC
          ONDPASS THEN 1460
PJ   1430 IF (GOODCHAR OR SIXTH OR SEVENTH)
           AND SECONDPASS THEN 1460
OS   1440 GOTO 1300
LP   1450 SECONDPASS=1
BB   1460 POSITION XP,20:? #6;CHAS:GOODCHAR
          =0:CI=CI+1:XP=XP+1:GOTO 1300
XU   1470 CLOSE #1:POKE 702,64:SECONDPASS=0
          :CHAS=CHS(1,1)
NI   1480 NX=112*(CHAS="c")+106*(CHAS="d")+
          100*(CHAS="e")+97*(CHAS="f")+91*(CHAS=
          "g")+85*(CHAS="a")+79*(CHAS="b")
LV   1490 IF CI=2 THEN OS1=12:OS2=21:GOTO 1
          610
CV   1500 OS1=12:OS2=21:CI=2:IF CHS(2,2)="#
          " THEN NX=NX-3:CI=3
TK   1510 IF CHS(2,2)="b" THEN NX=NX+3:CI=3
MM   1520 IF SIXTH THEN SIXTH=0:OS2=27
OH   1530 IF SEVENTH THEN SEVENTH=0:OS2=30
OZ   1540 IF CHS(CI,CI)="+" THEN OS2=24
TX   1550 IF CHS(CI,CI)="d" THEN OS1=9:OS2=
          18
VP   1560 IF CHS(CI,CI)="-" THEN OS1=12:OS2
          =18
RX   1570 IF CHS(CI,CI)="m" THEN IF CHS(CI+

PA   1,CI+1)=" " THEN OS1=9:OS2=21
     1580 IF CHS(CI,CI)="m" THEN IF CHS(CI+
          1,CI+2)="aj" THEN OS1=12:OS2=33
BM   1590 IF CHS(CI,CI)="m" THEN IF CHS(CI+
          1,CI+1)="⊤" THEN OS1=9:OS2=30
OE   1600 IF CHS(CI,CI)="m" THEN IF CHS(CI+
          1,CI+1)="I" THEN OS1=9:OS2=27
IO   1610 SONGS(SI,SI)=CHRS(255):SONGS(SI+1
          ,SI+1)=CHRS(VAL(SCALES(NX,NX+2)))
GT   1620 SONGS(SI+2,SI+2)=CHRS(VAL(SCALES(
          NX-OS1,NX-OS1+2))):SONGS(SI+3,SI+3)=CH
          RS(VAL(SCALES(NX-OS2,NX-OS2+2)))
BR   1630 SIXTH=0:SEVENTH=0:SI=SI+4:POSITIO
          N 2,22:? #6;"          ":POSITI
          ON 2,23:? #6;"              "
YW   1640 POSITION 7,22:? #6;DESCS:IF CHAS=
          "*" THEN RETURN
LR   1650 SOUND 0,ASC(SONGS(SI-3,SI-3)),10,
          10:SOUND 1,ASC(SONGS(SI-2,SI-2)),10,10
          :SOUND 2,ASC(SONGS(SI-1,SI-1)),10,10
GT   1660 FOR I=1 TO 20:NEXT I:SOUND 0,0,0,
          0:SOUND 1,0,0,0:SOUND 2,0,0,0:RETURN
YY   1670 FOR I=1 TO 3:SOUND 0,15,10,10:FOR
           Q=1 TO 6:NEXT Q:SOUND 0,0,0,0:NEXT I
CC   1680 POSITION 5,20:? #6;"change tempo"
          :POSITION 5,22:? #6;"            "
MH   1690 POSITION 8,22:? #6;CHRS(243);CHRS
          (236);CHRS(239);CHRS(247);CHRS(229);CH
          RS(242):TEMPO=0.25
LU   1700 A=STICK(0)
KV   1710 IF A=14 THEN POSITION 8,22:? #6;C
          HRS(230);CHRS(225);CHRS(243);CHRS(244)
          ;CHRS(229);CHRS(242)
KO   1720 TEMPO=-0.25:GOTO 1700
XS   1730 IF A=13 THEN 1690
MR   1740 IF STRIG(0)=0 THEN 1760
QX   1750 GOTO 1700
WD   1760 TEMP=TEMP+TEMPO:FOR I=1 TO 3:SOUN
          D 0,15,10,10:FOR Q=1 TO 6:NEXT Q:SOUND
           0,0,0,0:NEXT I
IJ   1770 POSITION 5,20:? #6;"
          ":POSITION 4,22:? #6;"    ";DESCS;"
              ":RETURN
NF   1780 SI=SI-1:FOR I=1 TO 3:SOUND 0,15,1
          0,10:FOR D=1 TO 8:NEXT D
YO   1790 SOUND 0,0,0,0:NEXT I:POSITION 7,2
          2:? #6;"cancelled"
RB   1800 POSITION XPOS,YPOS-2:? #6;"  ":PO
          SITION XPOS,YPOS-1:? #6;"  ":POSITION
          XPOS,YPOS:? #6;"  "
BM   1810 IF SHARPFLAT THEN POSITION XPOS-1
          ,YPOS:? #6;"  "
IB   1820 IF SUST THEN POSITION XPOS,YPOS+2
          :? #6;"  "
QQ   1830 XPOS=SVEXPOS:IF SI<1 THEN SI=1
UD   1840 IF SI<4 THEN 550
SG   1850 IF ASC(SONGS(SI-3,SI-3))=255 THEN
           SI=SI-4:POSITION 3,22:? #6;"chord can
          celled"
FL   1860 FOR I=1 TO 100:NEXT I:POSITION 3,
          22:? #6;"                  "
SD   1870 GOTO 550
RX   1880 IF TS(SI,SI)="4" OR TS(SI,SI)="6"
           OR TS(SI,SI)="8" OR TS(SI,SI)="3" THE
          N STEMFLAGS="\"
YG   1890 GOSUB 320
LJ   1900 GRAPHICS 18:POKE 53277,0:POKE 559
          ,34:? #6;"   ENTER SONG NAME"
EF   1910 OPEN #1,4,0,"K":FILENAMES="D:":I=
          3:? #6;? #6;"           ";
DG   1920 POKE 16,112:POKE 53774,112
OE   1930 GET #1,CH:IF CH=155 THEN CLOSE #1
          :RETURN
CY   1940 IF CH=126 THEN POSITION (PEEK(85)
          -1),(PEEK(84)):? #6;" ";:POSITION (PEE
          K(85)-1),(PEEK(84)):I=I-1:GOTO 1930
FN   1950 IF CHRS(CH)<"A" OR CHRS(CH)>"Z" T
          HEN 1930
WR   1960 FILENAMES(I)=CHRS(CH):? #6;CHRS(C
          H+128);:I=I+1:GOTO 1930
FW   1970 IF LEN(FILENAMES)=2 THEN OPEN #1,
          8,0,"C:":FOR I=1 TO 128:PUT #1,CH:NEXT
           I:GOTO 1990
GU   1980 OPEN #1,8,0,FILENAMES
```

```
ZP 1990 ? #1:TEMP:? #1;SI-1:FOR I=1 TO SI
   -1:CHAS=SONGS(I):? #1:CHAS:NEXT I:FOR
   I=1 TO SI-1:CHAS=TS(I)
IK 2000 ? #1:CHAS:NEXT I:FOR I=1 TO SI-1:
   CHAS=YPOS(I):? #1:CHAS:NEXT I:CLOSE #1
   :FIRSTTIME=0:GOTO 2120
IT 2010 FIRSTTIME=0:TRAP 2040
BO 2020 IF LEN(FILENAMES)=2 THEN OPEN #1,
   4,0,"C:":FOR I=1 TO 128:GET #1,CH:NEXT
   I:GOTO 2050
UT 2030 OPEN #1,4,0,FILENAMES:GOTO 2050
NM 2040 CLOSE #1:GOTO 2120
AY 2050 SI=1:NTS="•":GOSUB 280:CLOSE #1:G
   OSUB 210:FIRSTTIME=0:GOTO 2120
LK 2060 REM INITIALIZE SCREEN
IQ 2070 DIM NTS(1),STEM1S(1),STEM2S(1),SO
   NGS(1000),TS(1000),YPOS(1000),SNAMES(1
   2),FILENAMES(12)
XF 2080 DIM SCALES(117),STEMFLAGS(1),DESC
   S(15):DESCS="quarter":DIM CHS(5),CHAS(
   1)
PD 2090 SCALES="02802903103303503704004 20
   45047050053057060064068072076081085091
   09610210811412112813614415316217318 2"
YH 2100 SCALES(100)="19320421723024325 5":
   GOSUB 2200:TEMP=1
VV 2110 C0=53760:C1=53762:C2=53764:C3=537
   66
GR 2120 NTS="•":STEM1S=" I":STEM2S=" I":NTT
   YPE=4:DESCS="quarter":YPOS=12:XPOS=1
IP 2130 POKE 53277,0:SETCOLOR 17
   0,0,0:POKE 756,INT(CHRBASE/256):POSIT
   ION 3,0:? #6;"the musician"
CX 2140 POKE 16,112:POKE 53774,112
MM 2150 POSITION 7,22:? #6;DESCS:POKE 559
   ,46:POKE 53277,3:POKE 53254,60:POKE 53
   255,188:POKE 53260,0:POKE 623,14
CZ 2160 FOR I=CHRBASE TO CHRBASE+7:POKE I
   ,0:NEXT I:FOR L=704 TO 707:POKE L,120:
   NEXT L
KY 2170 FOR L=53256 TO 53259:POKE L,3:NEX
   T L:POKE 53248,60:POKE 53249,92:POKE 5
   3250,124:POKE 53251,156
GE 2180 IF SUBFL THEN SUBFL=0:RETURN
SR 2190 GOTO 1190
PR 2200 GRAPHICS 17:P=57856:PMBASE=INT(((
   PEEK(106)-12)*256)/1024)*1024
SD 2210 CHRBASE=INT((((PEEK(106)-16)*256)
   /1024-1))*1024
CT 2220 POKE 16,112:POKE 53774,112
RB 2230 FOR I=1 TO 15:POSITION 3,I:? #6;"
   the musician":NEXT I:? #6:? #6:? #6;"
        rev.1.0"
WS 2240 DIM ES(76):FOR I=1 TO 76:READ A:E
   S(I,I)=CHRS(A):NEXT I
WN 2250 DATA 104,104,133,193,104,133,192,
```

```
   104,133,197,104,133
OH 2260 DATA 196,169,226,133,195,169,0,13
   3,194,160,0,162,0,177,194,145
YF 2270 DATA 192,200,192,0,208,247,232,22
   4,5,240,10,230,193,230
OI 2280 DATA 195,160,0,169,0,240,232,162,
   0,160,0,169,0,145,196,200
IC 2290 DATA 192,0,208,249,232,224,5,240,
   8,160,0,230,197,169,0,240,236,96
IE 2300 X=USR(ADR(ES),CHRBASE,PMBASE):P=5
   7344+176:FOR I=CHRBASE+176 TO CHRBASE+
   183:POKE I,PEEK(P):P=P+1:NEXT I
VH 2310 P=57344+184:FOR I=CHRBASE+184 TO
   CHRBASE+191:POKE I,PEEK(P):P=P+1:NEXT
   I
VX 2320 P=57344+24:FOR I=CHRBASE+128 TO C
   HRBASE+135:POKE I,PEEK(P):P=P+1:NEXT I
   :P=57344+112
FI 2330 FOR I=CHRBASE+96 TO CHRBASE+103:P
   OKE I,PEEK(P):P=P+1:NEXT I:P=57344+480
OF 2340 FOR I=CHRBASE+256 TO CHRBASE+263:
   POKE I,PEEK(P):P=P+1:NEXT I
CB 2350 FOR I=CHRBASE+80 TO CHRBASE+87:RE
   AD A:POKE I,A:NEXT I:FOR I=CHRBASE+64
   TO CHRBASE+71:READ A:POKE I,A:NEXT I
UA 2360 FOR I=CHRBASE+48 TO CHRBASE+55:RE
   AD A:POKE I,A:NEXT I
NM 2370 START=PMBASE:PMBASE=PMBASE/256
MP 2380 FOR I=START+384+49 TO START+384+8
   1:POKE I,240:NEXT I
CD 2390 FOR I=START+512+49 TO START+640-4
   1 STEP 8:POKE I,255:FOR Z=I+1 TO I+7:P
   OKE Z,0:NEXT Z:NEXT I
RP 2400 FOR I=START+640+49 TO START+768-4
   1 STEP 8:POKE I,255:FOR Z=I+1 TO I+7:P
   OKE Z,0:NEXT Z:NEXT I
CP 2410 FOR I=START+768+49 TO START+896-4
   1 STEP 8:POKE I,255:FOR Z=I+1 TO I+7:P
   OKE Z,0:NEXT Z:NEXT I
QX 2420 FOR I=START+896+49 TO START+1024-
   41 STEP 8:POKE I,255:FOR Z=I+1 TO I+7:
   POKE Z,0:NEXT Z:NEXT I
SX 2430 POKE 15,INT(CHRBASE/256):A=CHRBAS
   E-(INT(CHRBASE/256)*256):POKE 14,A
YO 2440 POKE 54279,PMBASE:POKE 559,46:POK
   E 53277,3
WT 2450 POKE 53760,0:RETURN
AE 2460 DATA 48,24,28,48,24,28,48,24
OT 2470 DATA 48,62,4,8,8,16,16,32
SK 2480 DATA 0,36,44,52,36,44,52,4
XO 2490 A=PEEK(764):IF A=255 THEN 2490
HE 2500 POKE 764,255:IF A<>43 THEN POSITI
   ON 4,22:? #6;"      ":RETURN
UM 2510 FOR I=1 TO 20:NEXT I
YZ 2520 X=USR(58484)
```

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let your joystick select program hues!

COLOR PALETTE

LISTING 1

Don't type the
TYPO II Codes!

```
ZC 10 REM COLOR PALETTE
TP 20 REM BY JOHN W. FELTON
FW 30 REM (c) 1985, ANTIC PUBLISHING
JR 40 REM INITIAL COLORS
HT 50 DATA 40,202,148,70
PE 60 DATA 50,82,252,114,172,244,198,0
BB 70 REM DISPLAY LIST
CV 80 DATA 112,112,64,69,0,0,133,0,130,0,
   5,133,0,130,0,5,133,0,2,0,2,66,0,0,2,2
   ,2,2,2,66,0,0,65
EK 90 REM DISP. LIST INTERRUPTS
TU 100 DATA 72,173,200,2,69,79,37,78,141,
```

```
   10,212,141,24,208,173,7,6,69,79,37,78,
   141,23,208,169,50,141,0,2,169,6,141
GR 110 DATA 1,2,104,64
QH 120 DATA 72,173,0,6,69,79,37,78,141,10
   ,212,141,22,208,173,1,6,69,79,37,78,14
   1,23,208,173,2,6,69,79,37,78,141,24
YS 130 DATA 208,173,3,6,69,79,37,78,141,2
   5,208,169,106,141,0,2,169,6,141,1,2,10
   4,64
AS 140 DATA 72,173,200,2,69,79,37,78,141,
   10,212,141,24,208,173,7,6,69,79,37,78,
   141,23,208,169,142,141,0,2,169,6,141
```

```
       1
GZ   150 DATA 1,2,104,64
QD   160 DATA 72,173,4,6,69,79,37,78,141,10
     ,212,141,22,208,173,5,6,69,79,37,78,14
     1,23,208,173,6,6,69,79,37,78,141,24
HZ   170 DATA 208,169,188,141,0,2,169,6,141
     ,1,2,104,64
DX   180 DATA 72,173,200,2,69,79,37,78,141,
     10,212,141,24,208,169,224,141,9,212,17
     3,7,6,69,79,37,78,141,23,208,104,64
QW   190 REM V/B INTERRUPT
AL   200 DATA 169,14,141,0,2,169,6,141,1,2,
     76,95,228
BS   210 DATA 104,160,219,162,6,169,6,32,92
     ,228,96
HG   220 REM SCROLL SUBROUTINE
HK   230 DATA 104,104,141,0,0,104,141,0,0,9
     6
MO   240 DATA GREY,GOLD,ORANGE,RED,PINK,VIO
     LET,PURPLE,BLUE,CYAN,LT BLUE,TURQUOISE
KP   250 DATA BLUE-GRN,GREEN,YLLW-GRN,ORNG-
     GRN,LT ORANGE
PF   260 DIM PM$(1024),SC$(700),C(12),CRS$(
     10),BLANK(10),A$(20),BLK$(10),ROUTINES
     (10)
WT   270 REM TITLE PAGE
YQ   280 POKE 106,PEEK(740)
EA   290 GRAPHICS 0:SETCOLOR 3,5,6:SETCOLOR
      0,14,10:POKE 710,0:POKE 752,1
PE   300 X=PEEK(560)+PEEK(561)*256+9:POKE X
     ,6:POKE X+1,6
WC   310 POSITION 4,4:? "color palette
           _____"
FA   320 POSITION 18,10:? "BY"
GO   330 POSITION 13,12:? "JOHN W. FELTON"
CN   340 REM INITIALIZE
OK   350 RESTORE 100:FOR N=1550 TO 1778:REA
     D A:POKE N,A:NEXT N
RP   360 POSITION 11,20:? "(BACK IN A MOMEN
     T)"
EY   370 RESTORE 50:FOR N=1 TO 12:READ A:C(
     N)=A:NEXT N
XJ   380 RESTORE 60:FOR N=0 TO 7:READ A:POK
     E 1536+N,A:NEXT N
MI   390 SC$(1)=" ":SC$(700)=SC$:SC$(2)=SC$
YR   400 PMBASE=256*(PEEK(106)-8)
MF   410 BSCH=INT(PMBASE/256-5):BSCL=0
PO   420 FOR N=96 TO 208:POKE PMBASE+N,PEEK
     (57347):NEXT N
EY   430 REM SET UP DISPLAY LIST
QA   440 GRAPHICS 17:POKE 559,0
LU   450 DL=PMBASE-256*6:SCRLOW=DL+22:SCRHI
     GH=DL+23
BH   460 RESTORE 80:FOR N=0 TO 32:READ A:PO
     KE DL+N,A:NEXT N
DR   470 POKE SCRLOW,BSCL:POKE SCRHIGH,BSCH
     :POKE DL+33,PEEK(560):POKE DL+34,PEEK(
     561)
XK   480 POKE DL+4,PEEK(88):POKE DL+5,PEEK(
     89):POKE 560,DL-INT(DL/256)*256:POKE 5
     61,DL/256
RI   490 N=PEEK(88)+PEEK(89)*256+400:HIGH=I
     NT(N/256):LOW=N-HIGH*256:POKE DL+30,LO
     W:POKE DL+31,HIGH
GH   500 POKE 512,14:POKE 513,6:POKE 54286,
     192:POKE 1543,10
EE   510 REM INIT SCROLL SUBROUTINE
XM   520 RESTORE 230:FOR N=1 TO 10:READ A:R
     OUTINES(N,N)=CHR$(A):NEXT N
GU   530 HIGH=INT(SCRLOW/256):LOW=SCRLOW-HI
     GH*256:ROUTINES(8,8)=CHR$(LOW):ROUTINE
     S(9,9)=CHR$(HIGH)
YA   540 HIGH=INT(SCRHIGH/256):LOW=SCRHIGH-
     HIGH*256:ROUTINES(4,4)=CHR$(LOW):ROUTI
     NES(5,5)=CHR$(HIGH)
CH   550 A=USR(1768)
TR   560 REM SET UP P/M GRAPHICS
SF   570 VVTP=PEEK(134)+PEEK(135)*256
JF   580 STARP=PEEK(140)+PEEK(141)*256
OJ   590 OFFSET=PMBASE-STARP
LC   600 HI=INT(OFFSET/256):LOW=OFFSET-HI*2
     56
HA   610 POKE VVTP+2,LOW:POKE VVTP+3,HI
MN   620 PM$(512)="♥":PM$(640)=PM$(512):PM$
     (513)=PM$(512)
ON   630 POKE 623,1:POKE 704,12:POKE 53256,
```

```
       1
KN   640 POKE 54279,INT(PMBASE/256):POKE 53
     277,3:POKE 756,INT(PMBASE/256)
UR   650 PM$(9,33)="UUUUUUUU▩▩▩▩▩▩▩▩UUUUUUU
     U"
HK   660 REM DRAW SCREEN
UI   670 TSCH=PEEK(89):TSCL=PEEK(88):POKE 8
     9,BSCH:POKE 88,BSCL
XN   680 POKE 87,0:POKE 752,1:POSITION 0,0:
     ? SCS
TC   690 RESTORE 240:FOR N=0 TO 15:READ A$:
     POSITION 1,N:? "■  ";A$:POSITION 16-(N
     >9),N:? N:POSITION 39,N:? "■":NEXT N
GW   700 POKE 88,TSCL:POKE 89,TSCH:POKE 87,
     0
LS   710 FOR N=1 TO 31 STEP 10:COLOR 33+(N=
     11)+(N=21)*2+(N=31)*130:FOR M=0 TO 6 S
     TEP 3
PX   720 FOR I=0 TO 8:FOR J=0 TO 1:PLOT N+I
     ,M+J-(M=6 AND N=31)*3:NEXT J:NEXT I
JG   730 NEXT M:NEXT N
ZP   740 POKE 87,0:POKE 752,1
QW   750 FOR C=1 TO 12:GOSUB 1280:NEXT C
CY   760 POSITION 1,9:? #6;"█████████HUE█████
     █████████LUMINANCE█████████";
RR   770 POSITION 1,10:? #6;"████████████████
     ████0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14██████";
HV   780 POKE 89,BSCH:POKE 88,BSCL
ZI   790 CRS$="♥▮▯▮▯▮▯▮▯♥"
JM   800 BLK$="♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥♥"
SU   810 POKE 559,46
GA   820 LY=520:Y=1:X=1:GOTO 920
PL   830 REM UPPER WINDOW ROUTINE
CI   840 IF STRIG(0)=0 THEN 840
HC   850 IF STRIG(0)=0 THEN GOSUB 1350:GOTO
      980
NZ   860 FOR DELAY=1 TO 15:NEXT DELAY
SO   870 GOSUB 1210
YT   880 IF DX=0 AND DY=0 THEN 850
JW   890 POKE 77,0
UO   900 X=X+DX:Y=Y+DY
TD   910 X=X-(X=5)*4+(X=0)*4:Y=Y-(Y=4)*3+(Y
     =0)*3
TO   920 PM$(LY,LY+9)=BLK$
VD   930 LY=Y*21+509
XV   940 POKE 53248,X*40+22
FA   950 PM$(LY,LY+9)=CRS$
QV   960 GOTO 850
PG   970 REM LOWER WINDOW ROUTINE
UM   980 CLOC=1527+X+Y*4:CLOC=CLOC-(Y=1)*82
     4:IF Y=3 AND X=4 THEN CLOC=712
HM   990 C=X+(Y-1)*4:COLR=INT(C(C)/16):LUM=
     C(C)-(COLR)*16
VI  1000 BSCRN=BSCL+BSCH*256
IX  1010 SCLOC=BSCRN+(COLR>2 AND COLR<13)*
     (COLR-2)*40+(COLR>12)*400
ZT  1020 GOSUB 1240
SE  1030 BX=LUM+19+(LUM>9)*(LUM-8)/2:BY=CO
     LR:POSITION BX,BY:? "X":LBX=BX:LBY=BY
OX  1040 IF STRIG(0)=0 THEN 980
YM  1050 GOSUB 1210
LK  1060 IF STRIG(0)=0 THEN POSITION BX,BY
     :? " ":GOSUB 1350:GOTO 840
EU  1070 BX=BX+DX*2:BX=BX+(BX>27)*DX:BY=BY
     +DY
MB  1080 IF BX=LBX AND BY=LBY THEN 1050
NF  1090 POKE 77,0
QV  1100 IF BX>37 OR BX<19 THEN BX=LBX:DX=
     0
FF  1110 IF BY>15 OR BY<0 THEN BY=LBY:DY=0
YK  1120 POSITION LBX,LBY:? " "
SH  1130 IF BSCRN+BY*40<SCLOC THEN SCLOC=S
     CLOC-40:GOSUB 1240
CQ  1140 IF BSCRN+BY*40>SCLOC+200 THEN SCL
     OC=SCLOC+40:GOSUB 1240
HL  1150 POSITION BX,BY:? "X":LBX=BX:LBY=B
     Y
LB  1160 LUM=LUM+DX*2:CC=LUM+16*BY:POKE CL
     OC,CC:C(CC)=CC:GOSUB 1260
GB  1170 POKE 88,TSCL:POKE 89,TSCH:GOSUB 1
     300
ZL  1180 POKE 88,BSCL:POKE 89,BSCH
QE  1190 GOTO 1050
XU  1200 REM READ JOYSTICK SUB
```

```
TX 1210 S=STICK(0):DX=(S>4 AND S<8)-(S>8
        AND S<12):DY=(S=5 OR S=9 OR S=13)-(S=6
        OR S=10 OR S=14)
BW 1220 POKE 16,112:POKE 53774,112:RETURN

GW 1230 REM SCROLL SUB
DB 1240 A=USR(ADR(ROUTINES),SCLOC):RETURN

PF 1250 REM SET TEXT COLOR SUB
GV 1260 A=PEEK(712)-INT(PEEK(712)/16)*16:
        POKE 1543,10-(A>9)*2:RETURN
OH 1270 REM WRITE HUE/LUM SUB
QH 1280 BY=INT(C(C)/16):LUM=C(C)-BY*16
JN 1290 Y=1+(C>4)+(C>8):X=C-INT((C-1)/4)*
        4
HE 1300 POSITION X*10-9-(BY>9),Y*3-1:? "
        ";BY;",";
ID 1310 POSITION X*10-6,Y*3-1:? LUM;" ";
AW 1320 POSITION X*10-3,Y*3-1:IF C(C)<99
        THEN ? " ";:IF C(C)<10 THEN ? " ";
XH 1330 ? C(C):RETURN
UQ 1340 REM BEEP SUB
DF 1350 SOUND 0,50,14,6:FOR N=0 TO 10:NEX
        T N:SOUND 0,0,0,0:RETURN
```

LISTING 2

```
10 ;    COLOR PALETTE INTERRUPTS
20 ;       JOHN W. FELTON
30 ;       (c) 1985, ANTIC PUBLISHING
40 ;
50 DRKMSK = $4E      ; ATTRACT MODE RE
DUCED LUMINANCE MASK
60 COLRSH = $4F      ; ATTRACT MODE CO
LOR SHIFT MASK
70 WSYNC = $D40A     ; WAIT FOR HORIZO
NTAL SYNCHRONIZATION REGISTER
80 COLPF0 = $D016    ; COLOR REGISTER
FOR PLAYFIELD ZERO
90 COLPF1 = $D017    ; COLOR REGISTER
FOR PLAYFIELD ONE
0100 COLPF2 = $D018  ; COLOR REGISTER
FOR PLAYFIELD TWO
0110 COLPF3 = $D019  ; COLOR REGISTER
FOR PLAYFIELD THREE
0120 COLOR4 = $02C8  ; BACKGROUND COLO
R REGISTER SHADOW
0130 VDSLST = $0200  ; DISPLAY LIST IN
TERRUPT VECTOR
0140 SYSVBV = $E45F  ; STAGE ONE VERTI
CAL BLANK ENTRY
0150 SETVBV = $E45C  ; SET VERTICAL BL
ANK VECTOR ROUTINE
0160 CHBASE = $D409  ; CHARACTER BASE
ADDRESS
0170     .ORG $0600  ; POSITION ON PAG
E SIX
0180 COLR0 .DS 1     ; DEFINE STORAGE
FOR DISPLAY COLORS
0190 COLR1 .DS 1
0200 COLR2 .DS 1
0210 COLR3 .DS 1
0220 COLR4 .DS 1
0230 COLR5 .DS 1
0240 COLR6 .DS 1
0250 COLR7 .DS 1
0260     .DS 4       ; EXTRA STORAGE
0270 ;
0280 ; INTERRUPT #1
0290 ;
0300 INT1 PHA        ; PUSH ACCUMULATO
R ON STACK
0310     LDA COLOR4   ; LOAD BACKGROUND
 COLOR
0320     EOR COLRSH   ; PERFORM ATTRACT
```

```
MODE OPERATIONS
0330     AND DRKMSK
0340     STA WSYNC    ; WAIT FOR HORIZO
NTAL BLANK
0350     STA COLPF2   ; STORE IN GR.0 B
ACKGROUND COLOR REGISTER
0360     LDA COLR7    ; LOAD DISPLAY CO
LOR SEVEN
0370     EOR COLRSH   ; PERFORM ATTRACT
MODE OPERATIONS
0380     AND DRKMSK
0390     STA COLPF1   ; STORE IN GR.0 L
UMINANCE COLOR REGISTER
0400     LDA # <INT2  ; LOAD ADDRESS OF
 NEXT
0410     STA VDSLST   ; INTERRUPT INTO
THE
0420     LDA # >INT2  ; DISPLAY LIST IN
TERRUPT
0430     STA VDSLST+1 ; VECTOR
0440     PLA          ; POP ACCUMULATOR
 OFF OF STACK
0450     RTI          ; RETURN FROM INT
ERRUPT
0460 ;
0470 ; INTERRUPT #2
0480 ;
0490 INT2 PHA         ; PUSH ACCUMULATO
R ON STACK
0500     LDA COLR0    ; LOAD DISPLAY CO
LOR ZERO
0510     EOR COLRSH   ; PERFORM ATTRACT
MODE OPERATIONS
0520     AND DRKMSK
0530     STA WSYNC    ; WAIT FOR HORIZO
NTAL BLANK
0540     STA COLPF0   ; STORE IN COLOR
REGISTER ZERO
0550     LDA COLR1    ; LOAD DISPLAY CO
LOR ONE
0560     EOR COLRSH   ; PERFORM ATTRACT
OPERATIONS
0570     AND DRKMSK
0580     STA COLPF1   ; STORE IN COLOR
REGISTER ONE
0590     LDA COLR2    ; LOAD DISPLAY CO
LOR TWO
0600     EOR COLRSH   ; PERFORM ATTRACT
OPERATIONS
0610     AND DRKMSK
0620     STA COLPF2   ; STORE IN COLOR
REGISTER TWO
0630     LDA COLR3    ; LOAD DISPLAY CO
LOR 3
0640     EOR COLRSH   ; PERFORM ATTRACT
MODE OPERATIONS
0650     AND DRKMSK
0660     STA COLPF3   ; STORE IN COLOR
REGISTER THREE
0670     LDA # <INT3  ; LOAD ADDRESS OF
 NEXT
0680     STA VDSLST   ; INTERRUPT INTO
0690     LDA # >INT3  ; DISPLAY LIST IN
TERRUPT
0700     STA VDSLST+1 ; VECTOR
0710     PLA          ; POP ACCUMULATOR
 OFF OF STACK
0720     RTI          ; RETURN FROM INT
ERRUPT
0730 ;
0740 ; INTERRUPT #3
0750 ;
0760 INT3 PHA         ; PUSH ACCUMULATO
R ON STACK
```

```
0770        LDA COLOR4   ; LOAD BACKGROUND
   COLOR
0780        EOR COLRSH   ; PERFORM ATTRACT
   MODE OPERATIONS
0790        AND DRKMSK
0800        STA WSYNC    ; WAIT FOR HORIZO
NTAL BLANK
0810        STA COLPF2   ; STORE IN GR.0 B
ACKGROUND COLOR REGISTER
0820        LDA COLR7    ; LOAD DISPLAY CO
LOR SEVEN
0830        EOR COLRSH   ; PERFORM ATTRACT
   MODE OPERATIONS
0840        AND DRKMSK
0850        STA COLPF1   ; STORE IN GR.0 L
UMINANCE COLOR REGISTER
0860        LDA # <INT4  ; LOAD ADDRESS OF
   NEXT
0870        STA VDSLST   ; INTERRUPT INTO
THE
0880        LDA # >INT4  ; DISPLAY LIST IN
TERRUPT
0890        STA VDSLST+1 ; VECTOR
0900        PLA          ; POP ACCUMULATOR
   OFF OF STACK
0910        RTI          ; RETURN FROM INT
ERRUPT
0920 ;
0930 ; INTERRUPT #4
0940 ;
0950 INT4   PHA          ; PUSH ACCUMULATO
R ON STACK
0960        LDA COLR4    ; LOAD DISPLAY CO
LOR FOUR
0970        EOR COLRSH   ; PERFORM ATTRACT
   MODE OPERATIONS
0980        AND DRKMSK
0990        STA WSYNC    ; WAIT FOR HORIZO
NTAL BLANK
1000        STA COLPF0   ; STORE IN COLOR
REGISTER ZERO
1010        LDA COLR5    ; LOAD DISPLAY CO
LOR FIVE
1020        EOR COLRSH   ; PERFORM ATTRACT
   OPERATIONS
1030        AND DRKMSK
1040        STA COLPF1   ; STORE IN COLOR
REGISTER ONE
1050        LDA COLR6    ; LOAD DISPLAY CO
LOR SIX
1060        EOR COLRSH   ; PERFORM ATTRACT
   OPERATIONS
1070        AND DRKMSK
1080        STA COLPF2   ; STORE IN COLOR
REGISTER TWO
1090        LDA # <INT5  ; LOAD ADDRESS OF
   NEXT
1100        STA VDSLST   ; INTERRUPT INTO
1110        LDA # >INT5  ; DISPLAY LIST IN
TERRUPT
1120        STA VDSLST+1 ; VECTOR
1130        PLA          ; POP ACCUMULATOR
   OFF OF STACK
1140        RTI          ; RETURN FROM INT
ERRUPT
1150 ;
1160 ; INTERRUPT #5
1170 ;
1180 INT5   PHA          ; PUSH ACCUMULATO
R ON STACK
1190        LDA COLOR4   ; LOAD BACKGROUND
   COLOR
1200        EOR COLRSH   ; PERFORM ATTRACT
   MODE OPERATIONS
1210        AND DRKMSK
1220        STA WSYNC    ; WAIT FOR HORIZO
NTAL BLANK
1230        STA COLPF2   ; STORE IN GR.0 B
ACKGROUND COLOR REGISTER
1240        LDA #$E0     ; LOAD MSB OF ADD
RESS OF CHARACTER SET IN ROM
1250        STA CHBASE   ; STORE IN CHARAC
TER SET BASE POINTER
1260        LDA COLR7    ; LOAD DISPLAY CO
LOR SEVEN
1270        EOR COLRSH   ; PERFORM ATTRACT
   MODE OPERATIONS
1280        AND DRKMSK
1290        STA COLPF1   ; STORE IN GR.0 L
UMINANCE COLOR REGISTER
1300        PLA          ; POP ACCUMULATOR
   OFF OF STACK
1310        RTI          ; RETURN FROM INT
ERRUPT
1320 ;
1330 ; VERTICAL BLANK INTERRUPT
1340 ;
1350 VBI    LDA # <INT1  ; LOAD ADDRESS OF
   FIRST
1360        STA VDSLST   ; INTERRUPT INTO
THE
1370        LDA # >INT1  ; DISPLAY LIST IN
TERRUPT
1380        STA VDSLST+1 ; VECTOR
1390        JMP SYSVBV   ; JUMP TO OS VERT
ICAL BLANK ROUTINE
1400 ;
1410 ; SET VECTOR TO VERTICAL BLANK IN
TERRUPT
1420 ;
1430        PLA          ; DISCARD NUMBER
OF PARAMETERS PASSED IN BASIC CALL
```

continued on next page

```
1440        LDY # <VBI  ; LOAD Y WITH LSB
 OF INTERRUPT ADDRESS
1450        LDX # >VBI  ; LOAD X WITH MSB
 OF INTERRUPT ADDRESS
1460        LDA #6      ; LOAD ACCUMULATO
R WITH SIX FOR IMMEDIATE VBI
1470        JSR SETVBV  ; CALL OS ROUTINE
 TO SET VECTOR
1480        RTS         ; RETURN FROM SUB
ROUTINE
```

fast graphic power from BASIC

G.U.P. THE GREAT

LISTING 1

Don't type the TYPO II Codes!

```
KS  10 REM GUP.BAS
MG  20 REM BY DAREK MIHOCKA
FW  30 REM (c) 1985, ANTIC PUBLISHING
MF  40 DIM FN$(20),TEMP$(20),AR$(93)
WP  50 ? "▩Output filename";:INPUT FN$:CAS
       5=0
SB  60 IF FN$(1,1)="D" AND (FN$(2,2)=":" O
       R FN$(3,3)=":") THEN 80
MG  70 TEMP$(1,2)="D:":TEMP$(3)=FN$:FN$=TE
       MP$
MH  80 TRAP 150
FU  90 ? :? :? "Working...Please stand by"

LM  100 RESTORE :READ LN:LM=LN:DIM A$(LN):
        C=1
BG  110 AR$="":READ AR$
XS  120 FOR X=1 TO LEN(AR$) STEP 3:POKE 75
        2,255
DC  130 LM=LM-1:POSITION 10,10:? "(Countdo
        wn...T-";INT(LM/10);")"
QQ  140 A$(C,C)=CHR$(VAL(AR$(X,X+2))):C=C+
        1:NEXT X:GOTO 110
KK  150 NUMHI=INT(LN/256):NUMLO=LN-NUMHI*2
        56
AW  160 OPEN #1,8,0,FN$
UD  170 AD=ADR(A$):ADHI=INT(AD/256):ADLO=A
        D-ADHI*256
RN  180 IO=848:POKE IO+2,11:POKE IO+4,ADLO
        :POKE IO+5,ADHI:POKE IO+8,NUMLO:POKE I
        O+9,NUMHI
EF  190 X=USR(ADR("hhh▩LV▩"),16):CLOSE #1
RQ  200 GRAPHICS 0:? "▮COMPLETED▮"
MG  1000 DATA 1909
XW  1010 DATA 2552550000064104071076068071
        05507103906511206514006503006714206405
        90680720690240680420700280071
FK  1020 DATA 040071096071233072233072000
        00000390500330648040041035051000053052
        041044041052057000000034057
TD  1030 DATA 000036033050037043000450410
        40047035043033000000165203041007005
        206170165204041003168189148
XF  1040 DATA 064037207133220072325505071420
        64133205166204224192176034165203160002
        240009074136240005074136240
CZ  1050 DATA 001074168189105071133211332141890
        4107213321517721403722000520514521409 6
        0000000255255255255000000000
SS  1060 DATA 00000000000000000000000152400
        15240015240015240066320724325206320724 3
        2512771912323924725125325 4
LD  1070 DATA 165221197203204004117600616 62
        03134221133203165221045038065133223165
        203045038065197223240069197
PD  1080 DATA 203240023101201913322403207 30
        64230203165203197221240050197223240046
        197224208237140000133207032
RY  1090 DATA 073064165203024101209133203030
        760150652302142080022302151652051452 14
        165203024101201335204
QC  1100 DATA 208235169255133207032073064 1
        652031972221240005230203076023065096000
        1041041041411110065104104133
KF  1110 DATA 204104104133221
         731100651972211440071662211421100651 33
         221165204197222144006166222
EM  1120 DATA 134204133222173110065133203030
        321940642302041652041972222082401731 10
        065133203032194064096000000
IX  1130 DATA 000000104141208065238208065 2
        382080651732120650721690000721732100 65
        072169000072173208065072104
BT  1140 DATA 074240219201012080030760730 6
        41120806520620806510410413320310410 4
        133204133222061208065173210
JF  1150 DATA 065133203173212065133204133 2
        261041414121106610413322141210065104104
        133222141212065032214065206
EW  1160 DATA 208065208219096000000000000 0
        000016522219720420800307618006416522 1
        19720320300307625306617601 8
KE  1170 DATA 166203134221133203165204164 2
        22133222132204132222616522105622920314 1
        203066072165204133192000
TR  1180 DATA 141248070141211066104016006 1
        41248070007820306623820306616522205622 9
        204176009072169001141211066
QR  1190 DATA 104073255024105001141207066 1
        69000032214066007214120706617320506613 3
        21916900011412070661042410 5
KN  1200 DATA 000032214066173205066133218 1
        691281332251692301411830661411680661 73
        248070240005230241022191021 8
PG  1210 DATA 165219141213066201001208005 1
        652181411212130661732110640024020165218073
        255133218165219073255133219
CF  1220 DATA 169198141183066141116806617 32
        13066240042032073064024165225101218133
        225165226101219133219
CN  1230 DATA 197226400202302041652041972 2
        62400121972222400080320730642302040 76
        170066032073064165203197221
HI  1240 DATA 240005230203030761490660960 00
        00000000000000000000000160008056
        237203066008046205066014207
GN  1250 DATA 066042040144006237203066076 2
        40610920306616520320823317600410920306 6
        024046205066096165204197222
GN  1260 DATA 144006164222133222132204032 0
        7306416520419722240011230204032073064
        16520419722208245096104104
ES  1270 DATA 104133230104104133231104133 2
        25133226104133227291310412030661691 28
        141207066169000032214066072
FP  1280 DATA 169000141207066173205066133 2
        191040322140660072141207066173205066133
        236165225024101218133225165
DD  1290 DATA 226101012191332267003622604 81
        812302361652231056229213302041891700 66
        141146064169000141207066162
PU  1300 DATA 000807814064144003024101227 1
        06110207066202082412342413332291730 24
        068240037165230024101229133
DH  1310 DATA 221165230104101236133204165 2
        30056229940641652302410123613320416523 0
        056229229133203032194064076086067
AU  1320 DATA 165236208031165231133204165 2
        300241012291332030303207306416523005 622 9
```

```
                2291332030320730641652291133
SB   1330 DATA 2280760860671652310241012361
              33204032245067165231056229236133204032
              245067076215067165230056229
AR   1340 DATA 2281332031652300562292291332
              2103218006416523002410122813322116523 0
              0241012229133230032180064096
GC   1350 DATA 0010000000000000000160240160
              2401602400800800800000000024016255000001
              2552552552552552552550010010 01
GK   1360 DATA 2552550010001041041041410360
              690410151701890270641833206169234141141
              06714114206718904306824002 9
KX   1370 DATA 2012552400202010022400081690
              741411410670761150681690741411420670 76
              0940681690100760960681890038
XG   1380 DATA 0691410700691890540691410380
              65189250070141180641411026068189010007 1
              13320913820101201602217303 6
EO   1390 DATA 0690321080691730360690410152
              0100904806516900414119100220805817303 6
              0690410481410260711730360 69
IP   1400 DATA 0410031700721890260690130260
              710321080691041701890320691410310691 74
              036069160202177214041191205
IU   1410 DATA 0300692080691770721404124001 30
              310691452141362082351620081890960710 57
              192002202016247165088024101
XZ   1420 DATA 2081332251411105071165089133 2
              2614104107216000102416522510907006913 3
              2251531050711652261050001 33
JL   1430 DATA 2261530410722001921922082310
              96000000080080000000000400501201400000 0
              040002002001001002002004004 0
BY   1440 DATA 0400400400400400400200402552552
              552522482522482522482254254254255255248
              2520000001041041410330021 04
DH   1450 DATA 1410320021041041701692551410
              46002173011212024101020010141010212157
              0182081730460022082308060 72
RU   1460 DATA 1620916901215706600303208 62
              281620961690031570660031691681570680 03
              169069157069003104157075003
HC   1470 DATA 0412040730281570740030320862
              281730480021332141730490021332151600007
```
```
                17721414103006909608305815 3
YG   1480 DATA 1531531531531531531531531531531
              531521521521521521521521521511511511511 51
              150150150150150149149149148
DA   1490 DATA 1481481471471471461461461451
              4514414414414314314214214114114114014013 9
              13813813713713613513513413 4
AW   1500 DATA 1331321311311301291281281271
              2612512412312312212112011911811711611 5
              1141131111101091081071051 04
YT   1510 DATA 1031021000990970960940930910
              9008808608408208107907607407207006706 5
              0620600570530500460430380 33
AY   1520 DATA 0270190001041041041332031041
              0413320410413323310410413323410410413323 5
              198235160000165234133214165
GE   1530 DATA 2331332151772141322240720410
              9607407407407074071681852440701332231 04
              041159005223133218169000133
VG   1540 DATA 2190240382180382190382180382
              190382180382191652181332141652192024105
              2241332151600071322322152024
WN   1550 DATA 1012041701652030740740241251
              0507113321218904107210500013321316520 3
              0410031700241642321772141 33
KQ   1560 DATA 2161690001332171022161022172
              02016249160000173242070049212069216145
              212200173242070049212069217
US   1570 DATA 1452121642321360161832302032
              3020323020322302031652032011521440160 56
              233152133203165204024105008
MN   1580 DATA 1332042011841144000164224196 2
              3524004200760650700962550000640000 32
              0960000000000000000002003002
QD   1590 DATA 0030020030010010019000000030
              0200100100100040080040080040080020020 02
              001001008004000000104104104
VO   1600 DATA 1332031041041332040760730641
              0416200416000010410415314206420020220 8
              247096104162003173010210017
KG   1610 DATA 1420642020162470961650881332
              121650891332131600391850330641452121 36
              0162481692551332071690361 41
RY   1620 DATA 1980020960000000000000362061
              502550002240022250020000064
```

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learn and play guitar chords on your Atari

GUITAR TUTOR Article on page 35.

LISTING 1

Don't type the
TYPO II Codes!

```
RF  1 REM GUITAR TUTOR
TN  2 REM BY FRANK IMBURGIO
FD  3 REM (C) 1985, ANTIC PUBLISHING
HJ  5 CLOSE #1:OPEN #1,4,0,"K:"
OQ  10 DIM TOPS(30),BOTS(30),FRET$(30),STR
       INGS(30),PATTERN(6),TONES(63):FOR X=0
       TO 63:TONES(X)=32:NEXT X:GOSUB 20
US  15 GOSUB 100:? "K":? : :GOSUB 50:GOSU
       B 500:GOSUB 1560:GOTO 15
RP  20 FOR X=1 TO 13:READ A:TOPS(X,X)=CHR$
       (A):NEXT X
RJ  21 DATA 32,32,17,18,23,18,23,18,23,18,
       23,18,5
EV  25 FOR X=1 TO 13:READ A:BOTS(X,X)=CHR$
       (A):NEXT X
TA  26 DATA 32,32,26,18,24,18,24,18,24,18,
       24,18,3
FN  30 FOR X=1 TO 12:READ A:FRETS(X,X)=CHR
       $(A):NEXT X
SG  31 DATA 32,1,18,19,18,19,18,19,18,19,1
       8,4
FC  40 FOR X=1 TO 13:READ A:STRINGS(X,X)=C
       HRS(A):NEXT X
SL  41 DATA 32,32,124,32,124,32,124,32,124
       ,32,124,32,124
AE  45 RETURN
```

```
AC  50 ? TOPS:FOR X=0 TO 6:? X;:? FRETS:?
       STRINGS:NEXT X:? BOTS
JI  60 POSITION 9,0:GOSUB 700:GOSUB 710
OU  65 POSITION 2,20:? "■■■P■■ TO PLAY NUMB
       ERED CHORDS"
QG  70 POSITION 2,21:? "■■■S■■ TO SOUND NOT
       ES"
BI  75 POSITION 2,22:? "■ESC■ for new chor
       d.":REM USE INVERSE VIDEO FOR P,S,AND
       ESC
AR  99 RETURN
SQ  100 GOSUB 1500
XN  102 POKE 751,1:POKE 752,1
SN  110 ? "Pick a note to build a chord on
       ."
DY  120 ? "C":? "D":? "E":? "F":? "G":? "A
       ":? "B":? :? "?"
HH  130 GET #1,K:IF K<65 OR K>71 THEN ? "■
       ":GOTO 130
SP  140 TONIC=K:TNC=K
DX  141 GOSUB 1500:? "You have picked ";CH
       R$(K);" as your tonic.":? :? "Now pick
       :"
VQ  142 ? "1)Natural"
```

continued on next page

```
IQ  143 ? "2)Flat"
TW  144 ? "3)Sharp":?
ZU  145 TRAP 145:INPUT ACC:IF ACC<1 OR ACC
        >3 THEN 145
MB  146 TRAP 40000:IF ACC=2 THEN TONIC=TON
        IC+7
VI  147 IF ACC=3 THEN TONIC=TONIC+14
TA  150 GOSUB 1500
GM  160 ? "Pick a chord pattern"
EZ  170 ? "1)Major":? "2)Minor":? "3)7th":
        ? "4)min 7th":?
BD  180 TRAP 180:INPUT CHORD
TT  190 IF CHORD<1 OR CHORD>4 THEN 180
FI  195 CHORD=CHORD-1:TRAP 40000
YY  200 RETURN
EK  500 GOSUB 600:LINE=X:X=X+CHORD
GT  505 POKE 752,1:RESTORE X
GU  510 POSITION 4,2:FOR F=1 TO 6:READ A:?
        CHR$(A);" ":NEXT F:FRET=4
EJ  515 FOR F=0 TO 5:READ A:PATTERN(F)=A:N
        EXT F
TE  520 FOR F=0 TO 5:FRET=FRET+2:RESTORE P
        ATTERN(F)
CR  530 POSITION 4,FRET
JH  535 FOR I=1 TO 5:READ A:? CHR$(A);"—";
        :NEXT I:READ A:? CHR$(A)
EZ  540 NEXT F
ON  600 IF TONIC=85 THEN TONIC=72
RN  601 IF TONIC=79 THEN TONIC=73
RA  602 IF TONIC=74 THEN TONIC=66
PX  603 IF TONIC=81 THEN TONIC=75
RS  604 IF TONIC=82 THEN TONIC=76
WL  605 IF TONIC=77 THEN TONIC=69
VI  606 IF TONIC=84 THEN TONIC=78
QY  607 IF TONIC=80 THEN TONIC=67
MB  608 IF TONIC=83 THEN TONIC=70
UI  650 X=((TONIC-65)*100)+20000
AV  699 RETURN
OA  700 ? CHR$(K);
HA  701 IF ACC=2 THEN ? "b";
GH  702 IF ACC=3 THEN ? "#";
FK  703 IF CHORD=1 THEN ? "min";
YC  704 IF CHORD=2 THEN ? "7";
PK  705 IF CHORD=3 THEN ? "min7";
OI  706 ? "      ";
ZY  707 RETURN
JQ  710 FOR X=2 TO 16 STEP 2:POSITION 20,X
        +2:? CHR$((X/2)+176):NEXT X:TONE=CHORD
XH  715 I=4:FOR X=4 TO 16 STEP 2
LW  720 POSITION 23,X:? CHR$(TONES(I));
OI  730 ? CHR$(TONES(I+1));
BP  735 CHORD=TONES(I+2):GOSUB 703:I=I+7:N
        EXT X:CHORD=TONE
XP  799 POSITION 23,X:? "■REST■":RETURN  :R
        EM USE INVERSE VIDEO FOR REST
NL  1500 ? "K":? :? :? :POKE 752,0:? :POKE
         710,0:RETURN
MW  1555 FOR TIME=1 TO 200:NEXT TIME:RETUR
         N
EZ  1560 TONIC=TNC:GET #1,K
PO  1561 IF CHR$(K)="S" THEN GOSUB 3000
SO  1562 IF K>48 AND K<56 THEN GOSUB 3100
UN  1563 IF K=80 THEN GOSUB 3200
BB  1565 IF K<>27 THEN 1560
BE  1570 RETURN
LT  2000 DATA 1,19,19,19,19,4
EU  2001 DATA 1,19,19,19,20,4
AP  2002 DATA 1,19,20,20,19,4
TQ  2003 DATA 1,19,20,20,20,4
HK  2004 DATA 20,20,20,20,20,20
FK  2005 DATA 1,19,19,19,20,4
DB  2006 DATA 1,20,19,19,19,4
GA  2007 DATA 20,19,19,19,19,20
HB  2008 DATA 1,19,19,19,19,20
IU  2009 DATA 1,20,19,19,19,4
JF  2010 DATA 20,19,19,19,19,4
ZX  2011 DATA 1,19,19,20,19,20
FB  2012 DATA 1,19,19,19,20,4
GD  2013 DATA 1,19,19,20,19,4
AC  2014 DATA 1,19,20,19,20,4
HJ  2015 DATA 1,19,20,19,20,4
CG  2016 DATA 1,20,19,20,19,4
GT  2017 DATA 1,19,19,20,19,4
AB  2018 DATA 1,19,19,19,20,20
OO  2999 REM ABOVE SETS UP ALL NEEDED
         SHAPES FOR FINGER DOTS.

ZH  3000 REM SOUND NOTES INDIVIDUALLY
GY  3005 RESTORE LINE+99:FOR X=0 TO 4:READ
         A:PATTERN(X)=A:NEXT X
UO  3010 SOUND 0,PATTERN(0),10,8:GOSUB 155
         5
XD  3020 IF CHORD=1 OR CHORD=3 THEN SOUND
         1,PATTERN(4),10,8:GOSUB 1555:GOTO 3040
WC  3030 SOUND 1,PATTERN(1),10,8:GOSUB 155
         5
XN  3040 SOUND 2,PATTERN(2),10,8:GOSUB 155
         5
GS  3050 IF CHORD=2 OR CHORD=3 THEN SOUND
         3,PATTERN(3),10,8:GOTO 3060
TR  3055 SOUND 3,INT((PATTERN(0)/2)-0.5),1
         0,8
SB  3060 GOSUB 1555:GOSUB 1555:FOR X=0 TO
         3:SOUND X,0,0,0:NEXT X:RETURN
CE  3100 REM PUT CHORD INTO MEMORY
BS  3110 TONE=(K-49)*7:RESTORE LINE+99
CC  3115 READ ONE,THREE,FIVE,SEV,MINTHREE:
         TONES(TONE)=ONE:TONES(TONE+2)=FIVE
CR  3120 IF CHORD=0 OR CHORD=2 THEN TONES(
         TONE+1)=THREE:GOTO 3130
LF  3125 TONES(TONE+1)=MINTHREE
IK  3130 IF CHORD=2 OR CHORD=3 THEN TONES(
         TONE+3)=SEV:GOTO 3140
PQ  3135 TONES(TONE+3)=INT((ONE/2)-0.5)
NM  3140 TONES(TONE+4)=TONIC:TONES(TONE+5)
         =32
OA  3145 IF ACC=2 THEN TONES(TONE+5)=98
BZ  3150 IF ACC=3 THEN TONES(TONE+5)=35
QF  3155 TONES(TONE+6)=CHORD
KE  3160 GOSUB 710:RETURN
XD  3200 REM PLAY CHORDS IN MEMORY
HT  3205 GOSUB 1500:GOSUB 710:POKE 752,1:?
         "■ESC■ TO STOP PLAYING":REM INVERSE
         VIDEO FOR ESC
TG  3210 X=PEEK(764):IF X=28 THEN 3230
HS  3211 IF X=31 THEN K=0
IF  3212 IF X=30 THEN K=1
LN  3213 IF X=26 THEN K=2
LO  3214 IF X=24 THEN K=3
OV  3215 IF X=29 THEN K=4
OW  3216 IF X=27 THEN K=5
OI  3217 IF X=51 THEN K=6
QF  3218 IF X=53 THEN K=7
DQ  3219 IF K<0 OR K>7 THEN 3210
HJ  3220 TONE=K*7:IF TONES(TONE)=32 THEN G
         OSUB 3230:GOTO 3210
QX  3225 FOR X=0 TO 3:SOUND X,(TONES(TONE+
         X)),10,8:NEXT X:GOTO 3210
DM  3230 FOR X=0 TO 3:SOUND X,0,0,0:NEXT X
         :RETURN
EF  19050 REM EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING DATA :
          FIRST SIX:PRINT OUT Xs AND Os ON TOP :
          i.e.;32 IS SPACE,88 IS X, 79 IS O
DH  19055 REM THE NEXT SIX ARE DATA LINES
          TO READ SHAPES FOR EACH CHORD PATTERN.
          i.e.;2000 IS A FRET W/ NO FINGERS
HZ  19066 REM THE LAST LINES OF DATA IN A
          SERIES    (LINES 20099,20199, etc.)
SC  19068 REM ARE SOUND NUMBERS:TONIC,THIR
          D,SEVENTH,MINOR THIRD.
WX  20000 DATA 88,79,32,32,32,79,2000,2003
          ,2000,2000,2000,2000
WX  20001 DATA 88,79,32,32,32,79,2001,2002
          ,2000,2000,2000,2000
JI  20002 DATA 88,79,32,79,32,79,2000,2014
          ,2000,2000,2000,2000
MG  20003 DATA 88,79,32,79,32,79,2001,2015
          ,2000,2000,2000,2000
HP  20098 REM A - IN THIS ORDER:20000=MAJ:
          20001=MIN:20002=7th:20003=min7.   All
          others (B,Bb, etc) are in same order.
MA  20099 DATA 144,114,96,81,121
LS  20100 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2004
          ,2003,2000,2000
SI  20101 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2004
          ,2005,2002,2000,2000
PT  20102 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2004
          ,2000,2014,2000,2000
AB  20103 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2004
          ,2005,2015,2000,2000
SK  20198 REM B
PE  20199 DATA 128,102,85,72,108
UE  20200 DATA 88,32,32,79,32,79,2001,2015
```

```
        ,2009,2000,2000,2000
UO  20201 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2000
        ,2004,2005,2002,2000
IB  20202 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,79,2001,2015
        ,2016,2000,2000,2000
DB  20203 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2000
        ,2004,2005,2015,2000
SY  20298 REM C
NS  20299 DATA 121,96,81,68,102
WV  20300 DATA 88,88,79,32,32,32,2000,2011
        ,2012,2000,2000,2000
TH  20301 DATA 88,88,79,32,32,32,2008,2017
        ,2005,2000,2000,2000
WB  20302 DATA 88,88,79,32,32,32,2012,2011
        ,2000,2000,2000,2000
TR  20303 DATA 88,88,79,32,32,32,2008,2017
        ,2005,2000,2000,2000
TM  20398 REM D
RY  20399 DATA 108,85,72,61,91
PS  20400 DATA 79,32,32,32,79,79,2017,2006
        ,2000,2000,2000,2000
OY  20401 DATA 79,32,32,79,79,79,2000,2006
        ,2000,2000,2000,2000
CJ  20402 DATA 79,32,79,32,79,79,2017,2009
        ,2000,2000,2000,2000
BP  20403 DATA 79,32,79,79,79,79,2000,2009
        ,2000,2000,2000,2000
UA  20498 REM E
YI  20499 DATA 96,76,64,53,81
OH  20500 DATA 88,88,32,32,32,32,2018,2017
        ,2015,2000,2000,2000
KR  20501 DATA 32,32,32,32,32,32,2004,2000
        ,2006,2000,2000,2000
NJ  20502 DATA 88,88,32,32,32,32,2004,2017
        ,2009,2000,2000,2000
QA  20503 DATA 32,32,32,32,32,32,2004,2000
        ,2009,2000,2000,2000
UO  20598 REM F
RX  20599 DATA 91,72,60,50,76
VU  20600 DATA 32,32,79,79,79,32,2000,2009
        ,2007,2000,2000,2000
OQ  20601 DATA 32,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2000
        ,2004,2000,2006,2000
WJ  20602 DATA 32,32,79,79,79,32,2008,2009
        ,2010,2000,2000,2000
VD  20603 DATA 32,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2000
        ,2004,2000,2009,2000
VC  20698 REM G
VD  20699 DATA 162,128,108,91,136
GT  20700 DATA 32,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2000
        ,2000,2004,2017,2006
QR  20701 DATA 32,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2000
        ,2000,2004,2000,2006
XM  20702 DATA 88,88,32,32,32,32,2003,2008
        ,2000,2000,2000,2000
XT  20703 DATA 32,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2000

        ,2000,2004,2000,2009
LX  20798 REM Ab
GN  20799 DATA 153,121,102,85,120
LE  20800 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2004,2000
        ,2003,2000,2000,2000
RA  20801 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2004,2005
        ,2002,2000,2000,2000
OV  20802 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2004,2000
        ,2014,2000,2000,2000
XZ  20803 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2004,2005
        ,2015,2000,2000,2000
ML  20898 REM Bb
RN  20899 DATA 136,108,91,76,114
EV  20900 REM C FLAT IS REFERRED TO B
        NATURAL
FN  20999 REM C FLAT NOTES ARE B
OJ  21000 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2000
        ,2000,2004,2000,2003
WN  21001 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2000
        ,2000,2004,2005,2002
TE  21002 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2000
        ,2000,2004,2000,2014
FU  21003 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2000
        ,2000,2004,2005,2015
ML  21098 REM Db
YT  21099 DATA 114,91,76,64,96
WN  21100 DATA 88,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2000
        ,2004,2005,2015,2009
PG  21101 DATA 88,88,32,32,32,32,2000,2008
        ,2017,2014,2000,2000
XA  21102 DATA 88,88,32,32,32,32,2004,2005
        ,2011,2000,2000,2000
PL  21103 DATA 88,88,32,32,32,32,2015,2018
        ,2017,2000,2000,2000
MZ  21198 REM Eb
WX  21199 DATA 102,85,68,57,91
PS  21200 REM F FLAT IS REFERRED TO E
JH  21299 REM F FLAT NOTES ARE E
ZL  21300 DATA 32,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2004
        ,2017,2006,2000,2000
ML  21301 DATA 32,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2004
        ,2000,2006,2000,2000
FJ  21302 DATA 32,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2004
        ,2017,2009,2000,2000
SJ  21303 DATA 32,32,32,32,32,32,2000,2004
        ,2000,2009,2000,2000
OB  21398 REM Gb
WG  21399 DATA 173,136,114,96,144
KB  21400 REM A SHARP IS B FLAT
FF  21500 REM B SHARP IS C
MV  21600 REM C SHARP IS D FLAT
OF  21700 REM D SHARP IS E FLAT
JJ  21800 REM E SHARP IS F
QZ  21900 REM F SHARP IS G FLAT
LJ  22000 REM G SHARP IS A FLAT
```

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game of the month

HELICOPTER ROUNDUP <small>Article on page 48.</small>

LISTING 1

Don't type the
TYPO II Codes!

```
IU  10 REM HELICOPTER ROUNDUP
ID  20 REM BY WALTER BULAWA
FW  30 REM (C) 1985, ANTIC PUBLISHING
UI  40 GOSUB 1350:REM GAME INITIALIZATION
NJ  50 GOSUB 1160:REM LEVEL INITIALIZATION

BV  60 S=STICK(0)
DT  70 POKE PMBASE+861-FUEL,F*126:FUEL=FUE
       L-0.04:FUELUSED=FUELUSED+1
JS  80 POKE 16,112:POKE 53774,112:IF FUEL<
       0 THEN 340
GS  90 SOUND 0,15,8,10
```

```
EC  100 XDIF=H(S-4):YDIF=V(S-4)
EF  110 XPOS=XPOS+4*XDIF:YPOS=YPOS+4*YDIF
LF  120 IF XPOS<40 THEN XPOS=40
TJ  130 IF XPOS>200 THEN XPOS=200
PL  140 IF YPOS<8 THEN YPOS=8
YD  150 IF YPOS>112 THEN YPOS=112
FQ  160 SOUND 0,0,0,0:SOUND 3,0,0,0
DZ  170 IF XDIF=1 THEN PMD=PMR
EN  180 IF XDIF=-1 THEN PMD=PML
```

```
YH  190 A=USR(MOVE,0,PMBASE,PMD+IC,XPOS,YP
        OS,5-IC)
SF  200 A=USR(MOVE,3,PMBASE,PMX,XPOS,YPOS,
        5)
PA  210 IC=IC+1
BN  220 IF IC=2 THEN IC=0:POKE 232,NCOWS:P
        OKE 230,XPOS:POKE 231,YPOS:A=USR(1536,
        ADR(CPOS$))
MO  230 IF PEEK(208)=NCOWS THEN IF  NOT DO
        NE THEN GOSUB 470:DONE=1
EW  240 F=0
XB  250 IF  NOT (XPOS=176) THEN 60
NL  260 IF  NOT (YPOS=100) THEN 60
JI  270 IF DONE THEN 520
YU  280 SOUND 3,50,14,8
ZU  290 IF STRIG(0) THEN 60
UR  300 POKE PMBASE+861-(FUEL*0.04),126
HN  310 FUEL=FUEL+0.3:IF FUEL>51 THEN FUEL
        =51
QD  320 F=1:POKE 77,0:GOTO 60
LS  330 REM END OF MAIN LOOP
BG  340 REM CRASH
EM  350 CRASH=1
CS  360 SOUND 0,100,4,14:SOUND 3,0,0,0
ZQ  370 A=USR(MOVE,0,PMBASE,PMC,XPOS,YPOS,
        8)
AH  380 FOR I=20 TO 200 STEP 4
AM  390 IF I=100 THEN POKE 53256,3
KZ  400 SETCOLOR 4,I,8
VB  410 FOR N=1 TO 10:NEXT N
FY  420 NEXT I
CE  430 SETCOLOR 4,0,0:SOUND 0,0,0,0
QO  440 FOR I=1 TO 400:NEXT I
SV  450 POKE 53256,1
OQ  460 GOTO 530
NU  470 REM CLOSE CORRAL GATE
FN  480 COLOR 131:PLOT 6,11:DRAWTO 6,13
KA  490 SOUND 3,40,8,15:FOR I=1 TO 40:NEXT
        I
DO  500 FOR I=150 TO 60 STEP -10:FOR N=1 T
        O I-50 STEP -5:SOUND 3,N,14,12:NEXT N:
        NEXT I:SOUND 3,0,0,0
CQ  510 POSITION 2,21:? #6;"return to pad"
        :RETURN
KT  520 SOUND 0,0,0,0:FOR I=1 TO 500:NEXT
        I
DI  530 SCORE=( NOT CRASH)*(NCOWS*1000-FUE
        LUSED):IF SCORE<0 THEN SCORE=0
AT  540 IF SCORE>HISCORE THEN HISCORE=SCOR
        E
JG  550 POKE 53248,0:POKE 53249,0:POKE 532
        50,0:POKE 53251,0
OP  560 GRAPHICS 1+16:POKE 756,CHBASE/256
LJ  570 COLOR 131:PLOT 0,0:DRAWTO 19,0:DRA
        WTO 19,23:DRAWTO 0,23:DRAWTO 0,0
HS  580 POSITION 2,5:? #6;"HIGH SCORE: ";H
        ISCORE
YG  590 POSITION 2,8:? #6;"game score: ";S
        CORE
UJ  600 POSITION 3,13:? #6;"fuel used: ";F
        UELUSED
OL  610 IF  NOT CRASH THEN POSITION 2,14:?
        #6;"cattle penned: ";NCOWS
VR  620 IF CRASH THEN POSITION 2,16:? #6;"
        crash! too bad"
CW  630 POSITION 1,20:? #6;"X PRESS Y STAR
        T Z"
ZT  640 POKE 53279,8
YT  650 RESTORE 690
UN  660 READ I:IF I=-1 THEN FOR J=1 TO 200
        :NEXT J:GOTO 650
OT  670 IF (PEEK(53279))=6 THEN SOUND 3,0,
        0,0:NCOWS=NCOWS:GOTO 50
NV  680 SOUND 3,I,10,8:FOR J=1 TO 12:NEXT
        J:GOTO 660
IN  690 DATA 60,60,0,60,60,47,47,47,0,47,4
        7,0,47,47,47,0,0,0,60,60,0,60,60,45,45
        ,45,0,45,45,0
HU  700 DATA 45,0,53,53,0,60,60,60,0
YH  710 DATA 60,60,47,47,47,0,47,47,0,47,4
        7,53,53,60,60,0,0,45,45,45,47,0,45,45,0,
        60,60,60,0,0,0,-1
AJ  720 REM DRAW PLAYFIELD
BQ  730 GRAPHICS 1+16:POKE 559,0:POKE 756,
        CHBASE/256
LD  740 SETCOLOR 0,1,4:SETCOLOR 3,2,8
HY  750 COLOR 131:FOR I=8 TO 17:PLOT 6,I:D

JE  760 RAWTO 13,I:NEXT I
JE  760 PLOT 0,0:DRAWTO 18,0:DRAWTO 18,23:
        DRAWTO 0,23:DRAWTO 0,0
HL  770 POSITION 19,20:? #6;"▨":POSITION 1
        9,21:? #6;"▨":POSITION 19,22:? #6;"▨":
        POSITION 19,23:? #6;"▨"
AX  780 POSITION 15,20:? #6;"QQQ":POSITION
        15,21:? #6;"QWW":POSITION 15,22:? #6;
        "QQQ"
TY  790 REM PLOT TREES
VR  800 RESTORE 820
MP  810 FOR I=1 TO 5:READ C:READ R:POSITIO
        N C,R:? #6;"V":POSITION C,R+1:? #6;"K"
        :NEXT I
JA  820 DATA 8,3,3,5,17,14,4,4,4,18
FN  830 REM PLACE COWS
BF  840 COLOR 89
VM  850 FOR I=1 TO NCOWS
XG  860 COL=INT(17*RND(0))+1:ROW=INT(17*RN
        D(0))+1
QP  870 LOCATE COL,ROW,XVAL:IF XVAL<>32 TH
        EN GOTO 860
DO  880 POKE ADR(CPOS$)+(I-1)*2,COL:POKE A
        DR(CPOS$)+(I-1)*2+1,ROW:PLOT COL,ROW
GQ  890 NEXT I
GC  900 REM PLACE HELICOPTER
QO  910 XPOS=176:YPOS=100:PMD=PML
WA  920 A=USR(MOVE,0,PMBASE,PMD,XPOS,YPOS,
        5)
RW  930 POKE 53249,200:POKE 53250,200
RU  940 REM CLEAR CENTER OF CORRAL
KH  950 COLOR 32:FOR I=9 TO 16:PLOT 7,I:DR
        AWTO 12,I:NEXT I
QZ  960 PLOT 6,11:DRAWTO 6,13
ZT  970 RETURN
AK  980 REM TITLE PAGE DISPLAY
ZT  990 POKE 106,PEEK(740):POKE 53279,8
ZO  1000 POKE 53248,0:POKE 53249,0:POKE 53
        250,0:POKE 53251,0
EV  1010 GRAPHICS 2+16:SETCOLOR 1,1,4
TD  1020 POSITION 5,3:? #6;"HELICOPTER":PO
        SITION 6,5:? #6;"ROUNDUP"
XW  1030 COLOR 3:PLOT 0,0:DRAWTO 19,0:DRAW
        TO 19,11:DRAWTO 0,11:DRAWTO 0,0
KO  1040 POSITION 4,9:? #6;"PRESS START"
JU  1050 RESTORE 690
GY  1060 READ I:IF I=-1 THEN FOR J=1 TO 20
        0:NEXT J:GOTO 1050
GK  1070 IF PEEK(53279)=6 THEN SOUND 3,0,0
        ,0:RETURN
CE  1080 SOUND 3,I,10,8:FOR J=1 TO 12:NEXT
        J:GOTO 1060
TX  1090 REM PLEAE WAIT DISPLAY
TW  1100 GRAPHICS 2+16
VT  1110 POSITION 7,4:? #6;"PLEASE"
ZY  1120 POSITION 8,7:? #6;"WAIT"
ZA  1130 POSITION 5,10:? #6;"30 SECONDS"
WT  1140 FOR I=1 TO 300:NEXT I
AQ  1150 RETURN
QO  1160 REM LEVEL INITIALIZATION
AL  1170 POKE 53248,0:POKE 53249,0:POKE 53
        250,0:POKE 53251,0
FS  1180 GRAPHICS 2+16:SETCOLOR 1,1,4
YM  1190 IC=0:FUEL=51
XR  1200 COLOR 3:PLOT 0,0:DRAWTO 19,0:DRAW
        TO 19,11:DRAWTO 0,11:DRAWTO 0,0
QR  1210 POSITION 5,2:? #6;"HELICOPTER":PO
        SITION 6,4:? #6;"ROUNDUP"
VU  1220 POSITION 2,7:? #6;"SELECT NUMBER
        OF"
DF  1230 POSITION 2,8:? #6;"COWS TO HERD
        ";NCOWS
ZE  1240 POSITION 4,10:? #6;"PRESS START"
UE  1250 FOR I=PMBASE+810 TO PMBASE+861:PO
        KE I,126:NEXT I
JR  1260 POKE 53279,8
NK  1270 IF PEEK(53279)=5 THEN NCOWS=NCOWS
        +1:IF NCOWS>30 THEN NCOWS=1
DF  1280 POSITION 16,8:? #6;NCOWS;" "
UM  1290 FOR I=1 TO 10:NEXT I
VW  1300 IF PEEK(53279)<>6 THEN 1260
HK  1310 SCORE=0
DJ  1320 GOSUB 720:POKE 623,1:POKE 559,46:
        FUELUSED=0:CRASH=0:DONE=0
CR  1330 POKE 53256,1:POKE 53259,1
AR  1340 RETURN
VB  1350 REM INITIALIZATION
```

```
QZ  1360 GOSUB 980:GOSUB 1090
MC  1370 HISCORE=0:NCOWS=1
HO  1380 DIM PMMOVES(100),PRS(5),PLS(5),PC
         S(8),CPOSS(60),CHNEWS(8)
SW  1390 DIM PXS(5)
YQ  1400 DIM H(11),V(11)
QM  1410 MOVE=ADR(PMMOVES):PMR=ADR(PRS):PM
         L=ADR(PLS):PMC=ADR(PCS)
DA  1420 PMX=ADR(PXS)
EE  1430 RESTORE 1440:FOR I=5 TO 15:READ N
         :H(I-4)=N:READ N:V(I-4)=N:NEXT I
QB  1440 DATA 1,1,1,-1,1,0,0,0,-1,1,-1,-1,
         -1,0,0,0,0,1,0,-1,0,0
HY  1450 GRAPHICS 1+16:POKE 559,0
ZE  1460 PMBASE=INT((PEEK(106)-6)/4)*4
JE  1470 CHBASE=(PMBASE-2)*256
SK  1480 PMBASE=PMBASE*256
OW  1490 PRS(1)=CHRS(31):PRS(2)=CHRS(132):
         PRS(3)=CHRS(206):PRS(4)=CHRS(127):PRS(
         5)=CHRS(14)
IW  1500 PLS(1)=CHRS(248):PLS(2)=CHRS(33):
         PLS(3)=CHRS(115):PLS(4)=CHRS(254):PLS(
         5)=CHRS(112)
SD  1510 PCS(1)=CHRS(90):PCS(2)=CHRS(82):P
         CS(3)=CHRS(34):PCS(4)=CHRS(116):PCS(5)
         =CHRS(92):PCS(6)=CHRS(94)
YA  1520 PCS(7)=CHRS(162):PCS(8)=CHRS(16)
KN  1530 PXS(1)=CHRS(0):PXS(2)=CHRS(0):PXS
         (3)=CHRS(129):PXS(4)=CHRS(0):PXS(5)=CH
         RS(0)
OT  1540 REM ERASE P/M AND CHR MEMORY
UF  1550 RH=PEEK(89):RL=PEEK(88)
BA  1560 I=PEEK(106):POKE 106,I-6:POKE 89,
         PEEK(106)-8:POKE 88,0:? "":POKE 89,RH
         :POKE 88,RL:POKE 106,I
RQ  1570 POKE 559,0
NA  1580 REM P/M MOVE ROUTINE
WV  1590 RESTORE 1600:FOR I=1 TO 100:READ
         N:PMMOVES(I)=CHRS(N):NEXT I
MB  1600 DATA 216,104,104,104,133,213,104,
         24,105,2,133,206,104,133,205,104,133,2
         04,104,133,203,104,104,133,208
BN  1610 DATA 104,104,133,209,104,104,24,1
         01,209,133,207,166,213,240,16,165,205,
         24,105,128,133,205,165,206,105
TN  1620 DATA 0,133,206,202,208,240,160,0,
         162,0,196,209,144,19,196,207,176,15,13
         2,212,138,168,177,203,164
UL  1630 DATA 212,145,205,232,169,0,240,4,
         169,0,145,205,200,192,128,208,224,166,
         213,165,208,157,0,208,96
LG  1640 REM CHAR MOVE ROUTINE
NV  1650 RESTORE 1960:I=0
AO  1660 READ N:IF N=-1 THEN 1680
YO  1670 POKE 1536+I,N:I=I+1:GOTO 1660
HV  1680 CHNEWS="KVQW#XYZ"
RV  1690 FOR I=0 TO 511:POKE CHBASE+I,PEEK
         (57344+I):NEXT I
NT  1700 RESTORE 1740
AR  1710 FOR I=1 TO 8
NV  1720 CHADD=CHBASE+(ASC(CHNEWS(I,I))-32
         )*8
BD  1730 FOR J=0 TO 7:READ N:POKE CHADD+J,
         N:NEXT J:NEXT I
MG  1740 REM TREE TRUNK -K
FA  1750 DATA 24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24
KM  1760 REM TREE LEAVES-V
CS  1770 DATA 64,49,87,221,84,58,120,28
KD  1780 REM LANDING PAD-Q
NA  1790 DATA 255,255,255,255,255,255,255,
         255
RJ  1800 REM REFUEL ZONE-W
WS  1810 DATA 231,231,231,0,0,231,231,231
NW  1820 REM FENCE - #
GC  1830 DATA 255,68,68,68,255,68,68,68
WW  1840 REM LEFT COW - X
AA  1850 DATA 64,192,255,63,63,17,17,17
OF  1860 REM CENTER COW - Y
NK  1870 DATA 36,24,24,60,60,60,36,36
IM  1880 REM RIGHT COW - Z
DB  1890 DATA 2,3,255,252,252,136,136,136
WZ  1900 POKE 54279,INT(PMBASE/256):POKE 5
         3277,3
YP  1910 POKE 704,8:POKE 705,14:POKE 706,1
         86:POKE 707,252
RR  1920 FOR I=PMBASE+640 TO PMBASE+895:PO
         KE I,0:NEXT I
```

```
AP  1930 FOR I=PMBASE+682 TO PMBASE+733:PO
         KE I,129:NEXT I:POKE PMBASE+734,255:PO
         KE PMBASE+681,255
BD  1940 RETURN
AD  1950 REM COW MOVE ROUTINE
ER  1960 DATA 104,104,133,204,104,133,203,
         169
KG  1970 DATA 0,133,208,165,232,208,1,96
UU  1980 DATA 198,232,165,232,10,168,177,2
         03
YF  1990 DATA 133,219,200,177,203,133,220,
         32
VA  2000 DATA 145,6,165,230,133,207,165,21
         9
SO  2010 DATA 10,10,10,24,105,48,133,206
NV  2020 DATA 32,193,6,138,133,233,24,101
OL  2030 DATA 219,133,221,32,145,6,165,231
VC  2040 DATA 133,207,165,220,10,10,24,105
IC  2050 DATA 16,133,206,32,193,6,138,24
IA  2060 DATA 101,220,133,222,170,32,165,6
TK  2070 DATA 164,221,177,205,201,0,240,10
DK  2080 DATA 165,220,166,219,32,230,6,76
ES  2090 DATA 11,6,169,57,24,101,233,145
YI  2100 DATA 205,166,220,32,165,6,164,219
TD  2110 DATA 169,0,145,205,165,232,10,168
AU  2120 DATA 165,221,145,203,165,222,200,
         145
WF  2130 DATA 203,166,221,32,230,6,76,11
VU  2140 DATA 6,173,10,210,201,235,176,3
HC  2150 DATA 162,0,96,201,245,176,3,162
CY  2160 DATA 1,96,162,255,96,165,88,133
WU  2170 DATA 205,165,89,133,206,138,208,1
IN  2180 DATA 96,165,205,216,24,105,20,133
AO  2190 DATA 205,144,2,230,206,202,208,24
         1
HM  2200 DATA 96,173,10,210,41,31,133,205
BV  2210 DATA 165,207,24,197,206,176,13,16
         5
HB  2220 DATA 206,56,229,207,24,197,205,17
         6
CK  2230 DATA 2,162,1,96,229,206,24,197
ZM  2240 DATA 205,176,2,162,255,96,24,201
JR  2250 DATA 8,176,1,96,201,17,144,1
KL  2260 DATA 96,138,24,201,7,176,1,96
LU  2270 DATA 201,13,144,1,96,230,208,96
FH  2280 DATA -1
```

TURTLE PIANO

LISTING 1

```
TO SIGN :LEN
TELL [0 1] PU
TELL 0 BK 6 TELL 1 FD 14
TELL [0 1] LT 90 FD :LEN / 2 - 10
END

TO STAFF :LEN :HIT
CS PU LT 90 FD :LEN / 2 RT 90 FD :HIT
 * 5 / 2 PD
REPEAT 4 [SETH 90 FD :LEN BK :LEN RT
90 FD :HIT]
RT 180
REPEAT 2 [FD :HIT * 4 RT 90 FD :LEN R
T 90]
SIGN :LEN
END

TO MEASURE
CS
TELL 2 STAFF 250 10
END

TO DIRECTIONS
CT
PR [IF YOU WANT THE COMPUTER TO PLAY]
PR [ALONG WITH YOU, PRESS 'y' NOW.]
MAKE "CHOI RC
IF :CHOI = "Y [PR [THE COMPUTER WILL
PLAY ALONG.]] [PR [THE COMPUTER WILL
NOT PLAY.]]
PR [Press a key to go on.]
PR RC CLEANUP
END

TO SETUP
SETBG 0
TELL 2 SETPN 0 SETPC 0 102 SETC 15
TELL [0 1] SETC 6
TELL [0 1 2] CS
TELL 2 MEASURE
TELL 2 PU SETPOS [0 -20] SETC 15
PUTSH 1 :NOAT
PUTSH 2 :STAFFLO
PUTSH 3 :STAFFHI
TELL 0 SETSH 2 TELL 1 SETSH 3
TELL 2 SETSH 1
END

TO BEEP :NOTE
SETENV 0 3
TOOT 0 :NOTE 10 20
END

TO PLAY :ST
IF :ST = "A [TYPE [\ c] SETY -20 OP 2
60.7]
IF :ST = "S [TYPE [\ d] SETY -15 OP 2
93.3]
IF :ST = "D [TYPE [\ e] SETY -10 OP 3
30]
IF :ST = "F [TYPE [\ f] SETY -5 OP 34
7.7]
IF :ST = "G [TYPE [\ g] SETY 0 OP 391
.1]
IF :ST = "H [TYPE [\ a] SETY 5 OP 440
]
IF :ST = "J [TYPE [\ b] SETY 10 OP 49
5]
```

```
IF :ST = "K [TYPE [\ c] SETY 15 OP 52
1.5]
IF :ST = "L [TYPE [\ d] SETY 20 OP 58
6.6]
IF :ST = "; [TYPE [\ e] SETY 25 OP 66
0]
IF :ST = "+ [TYPE [\ f] SETY 30 OP 69
5.4]
IF :ST = "* [TYPE [\ g] SETY 35 OP 78
2.2]
IF :ST = CHAR 32 [TYPE [\ ] SETY 0 OP
 50000]
OP 50000
END

TO BEEP2 :NOTE
SETENV 0 3
TOOT 0 :NOTE 10 20
TOOT 1 :NOTE / 2 8 20
END

TO REMEM :ST
MAKE "LINE LPUT :ST :LINE
END

TO REPLAY :LINE
IF EMPTYP :LINE [STOP]
IF :CHOI = "Y [BEEP2 PLAY FIRST :LINE
] [BEEP PLAY FIRST :LINE]
REPLAY BF :LINE
END

TO START
SETUP
BEEP2 PLAY "A
DIRECTIONS
GET.NOTE
END

TO CLEANUP
CT
PR [C\=CLEANUP,Y\=START OVER,R\=REPLA
Y]
MAKE "LINE []
END

TO GET.NOTE
.DEPOSIT 731 255
MAKE "ST RC
IF :ST = "C [CLEANUP GET.NOTE]
IF :ST = "Y [START]
IF :ST = "R [REPLAY :LINE GET.NOTE]
REMEM :ST
IF :CHOI = "Y [BEEP2 PLAY :ST] [BEEP
PLAY :ST]
GET.NOTE
END

MAKE "ST "R
MAKE "STAFFHI [8 12 10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
9 9 9 10 12 8]
MAKE "STAFFLO [8 24 40 72 136 136 136
 138 141 141 139 137 137 73 42 28]
MAKE "NOAT [0 7 15 12 8 8 8 8 8 8 104
 248 248 240 96 0]
MAKE "CHOI "Y
MAKE "LINE [S D F \  F G H \  H J K \
 K K K]
```

TURBO TYPO II

Article on page 43.

LISTING 1

```
WB  32000 REM TYPO II BY ANDY BARTON
CW  32015 REM TURBO TYPO REV. BY J.D. MCLA
    UGHLIN
UP  32016 REM (c). 1985. ANTIC PUBLISHING
GI  32025 DIM B$(75)
ZS  32026 B$="◨├┐█hh┐h┐█h┐◨O♥▬█/▬◪/▬█/▬♥
    ◪K┐┌┘┐██N▬█◪/▬◪/E "□◪/▄◪/P┘ □◪/EPP┐H┌KF
    OP┌◪"
PX  32150 ANS=USR(ADR(B$),ADR(LINES),LEN(L
    INES)):ANS=PEEK(1789)+256*PEEK(1790)+6
    5536*PEEK(1791)
```

LISTING 2

```
SW  10 REM CREATE LINE 32026 FOR TURBO TYP
    O
CH  20 REM BY J.D. MCLAUGHLIN
FW  30 REM (c) 1985, ANTIC PUBLISHING
LS  40 GRAPHICS 0
RT  50 RESTORE :POSITION 2,6:? "32026 B$="
    :CHRS(34):
IE  60 POKE 766,1
GZ  70 FOR I=1 TO 71:READ A
HG  80 ? CHRS(A):
GG  90 NEXT I:POKE 766,0
GL  100 POSITION 2,11:? "CONT":POSITION 2,
    2:POKE 842,13:STOP
WR  110 POKE 842,12:? "LINE 32026 HAS BEEN
    CREATED":END
FL  120 DATA 169,1,133,203,104,104,133,205
    ,104,133,204,104,104,133,207,169,0,141
    ,253,6,141,254,6,141
PO  130 DATA 255,6,160,0,165,203,133,208,1
    77,204,133,206,24,165,206,109,253,6,14
    1,253,6,144,11,238
KW  140 DATA 254,6,173,254,6,208,3,238,255
    ,6,198,208,208,230,200,230,203,198,207
    ,208,215,96,34
```

LISTING 3

```
05  ; TURBO TYPO
06  ; BY J.D. MCLAUGHLIN
07  ; (c) 1985, ANTIC PUBLISHING
10      *=  $0600
20  BASIC1 =  1789    ;FIRST
30  BASIC2 =  1790    ;SECOND AND
40  BASIC3 =  1791    ;THIRD BYTES OF A
NS FROM BASIC PROGRAM
50      LDA #1
60      STA $CB    ;ESTABLISH COUNTE
R (TYPOII'S VARIABLE C)
70      PLA        ;DISCARD #OF BYTE
S PASSED
80      PLA
90      STA $CD    ;HI BYTE OF ADR(L
INES)
0100    PLA
0110    STA $CC    ;LO BYTE OF ADR(L
INES)
0120    PLA        ;BASIC ALWAYS PAS
SES A 0 HERE AS HI BYTE OF LEN(LINES)
0130    PLA
0140    STA $CF    ;LO BYTE OF LEN(L
INES)
0150    LDA #0
0160    STA BASIC1 ;ZERO ALL
0170    STA BASIC2 ;BYTES OF
0180    STA BASIC3 ;ANS
0190    LDY #0     ;SET COUNTER
0200  LOOPA LDA $CB   ;GET VALUE OF 'C'
0210    STA $D0    ;USE AS A COUNTER
0220    LDA ($CC),Y ;GET CHARACTER FR
OM LINES
0230    STA $CE
0240  LOOPB CLC       ;LOOPB 'MULTIPLIE
S' CHAR. BY 'C'
0250    LDA $CE
0260    ADC BASIC1
0270    STA BASIC1
0280    BCC ONW
0290    INC BASIC2
0300    LDA BASIC2
0310    BNE ONW
0320    INC BASIC3
0330  ONW DEC $D0
0340    BNE LOOPB
0350    INY
0360    INC $CB    ;SAME AS C=C+1
0370    DEC $CF    ;REDUCE NUMBER OF
  CHAR.S REMAINING
0380    BNE LOOPA   ;ALL CHARS. PROCE
SSED?
0390    RTS        ;YES,THEN RETURN
```

LISTING 2

```
XU  10 REM GRAPHICS UTILITY PACKAGE DEMO
MG  20 REM BY DAREK MIHOCKA
FW  30 REM (c) 1985, ANTIC PUBLISHING
JP  40 START=16384
VE  42 IF PEEK(START)=76 THEN 50
ZA  44 POKE 710,66:? "▩+    G.U.P. Machine
       Language routines  are not in memory!
       "
FL  46 ? :? "    This demo cannot RUN with
       out theseroutines. See article for ad
       ditional information.":END
PD  50 RANDOM=PEEK(START+3)+256*PEEK(START
       +4)
DV  60 BOX=PEEK(START+5)+256*PEEK(START+6)
BE  70 LET DRAWTO=PEEK(START+7)+256*PEEK(S
       TART+8)
MJ  80 LINE=PEEK(START+9)+256*PEEK(START+1
       0)
SZ  90 CIRCLE=PEEK(START+11)+256*PEEK(STAR
       T+12)
IJ 100 LET COLOR=PEEK(START+13)+256*PEEK(
       START+14)
TD 110 LET GRAPHICS=PEEK(START+15)+256*PE
       EK(START+16)
IN 120 C128=PEEK(START+17)+256*PEEK(START
       +18)
RR 130 CIRF=PEEK(START+19)+256*PEEK(START
       +20)
XF 140 TEXT=PEEK(START+21)+256*PEEK(START
       +22)
ZG 150 LET PLOT=PEEK(START+23)+256*PEEK(S
       TART+24)
OE 160 LET SET=PEEK(START+25)+256*PEEK(ST
       ART+26)
PG 170 LET SETCOLOR=PEEK(START+27)+256*PE
       EK(START+28)
TC 180 HOROFFSET=208
UN 190 REM BEGIN MAIN PROGRAM
UJ 200 GOSUB 910
XT 210 POKE CIRF,1
GE 220 A=USR(GRAPHICS,15):POKE 752,255
SI 230 ? "▩The same routine in GR.15 with
       G.U.P."
QT 240 ? "using multiple parameters for s
       peed.":A=USR(SET,85,85,85,85)
BI 250 FOR T=0 TO 79 STEP 3:T2=T/2:U=159-
       T:U2=159-T2
LN 260 A=USR(LINE,T,T2,U,U2,T,U2,U,T2,T,T
       2)
SM 270 NEXT T:POKE 752,255
FU 280 ? "▩Twice the pixels in half the t
       ime..."
YZ 290 ? "How about some multi-color disp
       lays?"
DQ 300 A=USR(SET,164,29,134,165):GOSUB 11
       60:FOR T=79 TO 0 STEP -1
AC 310 A=USR(LINE,T,T,159-T)
FG 320 A=USR(LINE,159-T,159-T,159-T,T)
KF 330 NEXT T
RE 340 GOSUB 1100
GL 350 A=USR(GRAPHICS,15):POKE 752,255
YE 360 ? "▩And now, the Super Fast CIRCLE
       ..."
DJ 370 ? "30 CIRCLES DRAWN IN 4.0 SECONDS
       (6 CIRCLES PER SECOND!)"
XX 380 FOR Y=1 TO 30
FR 390 A=USR(RANDOM)
QX 400 A=USR(CIRCLE,60+Y,60+Y,60)
MA 410 NEXT Y
RB 420 GOSUB 1100
PS 430 A=USR(GRAPHICS,15)
VF 440 POKE 752,255:? "More fast circles.
       .."
DR 450 FOR R=80 TO 8 STEP -4
YZ 460 X=PEEK(20):A=USR(SET,X,X,X,X):A=US
       R(CIRCLE,79,79,R)
ES 470 A=USR(SET,0,0,0,0):A=USR(CIRCLE,79
       ,79,R-2)
JW 480 NEXT R
RP 490 GOSUB 1100
GD 500 A=USR(GRAPHICS,15):POKE 752,255
YI 510 ? "▩ And now, some more LINE drawi
       ng..."
XV 520 FOR T=0 TO 70
UE 530 GOSUB 1160
KK 540 A=USR(LINE,T,T,T+79,T,T+79,T,
```

```
LY 550 A=USR(SET,0,0,0,0):T=T+1
KO 560 A=USR(LINE,T,T,T+79,T,T+79,T+79,T,
       T+79,T,T)
KP 570 NEXT T
RO 580 GOSUB 1100
QN 590 A=USR(GRAPHICS,15):POKE 752,255:?
       "▩Of course, circles can be left empty
       "
TZ 600 GOSUB 1160
XI 610 POKE CIRF,0
DY 620 FOR T=0 TO 50 STEP 2
FF 630 A=USR(SET,170,170,170,170)
GS 640 A=USR(CIRCLE,T+45,79,60)
HB 650 A=USR(SET,0,0,0,0)
HR 660 A=USR(CIRCLE,T+46,79,60)
KQ 670 NEXT T
GS 680 GOSUB 1100:A=USR(GRAPHICS,15):POKE
       752,255
JE 690 ? "▩             THE BOX..."
WK 700 FOR T=0 TO 70:U=3*T:A=USR(SET,U,U,
       U,U)
HG 710 A=USR(BOX,T,T,159-T,159-T):NEXT T
RE 720 GOSUB 1100
QQ 730 GRAPHICS 8:POKE 752,255
DN 740 ? "▩How about mixed text and graph
       ics???"
TT 750 FOR T=0 TO 3:POKE COLOR+T,255:NEXT
       T
XK 760 FOR T=1 TO 50
KZ 770 A=USR(CIRCLE,PEEK(53770)/2+16,PEEK
       (53770)/2+16,9+PEEK(53770)/40)
MF 780 POKE CIRF,PEEK(53770)/256
UD 790 A=USR(TEXT,34,8,ADR("This complete
       s the demo"),23)
HE 800 A=USR(TEXT,30,24,ADR("of the GRAPH
       ICS UTILITIES"),25)
KG 810 NEXT T
DD 820 POKE TYPE,0:A=USR(TEXT,32,8,ADR("
                 "),33)
WR 830 A=USR(TEXT,28,32,ADR("
              "),26)
JK 840 POKE TYPE,255:A=USR(TEXT,34,8,ADR(
       "This completes the demo"),23)
HO 850 A=USR(TEXT,30,24,ADR("of the GRAPH
       ICS UTILITIES"),25)
BE 860 A=USR(C128,120,5)
CA 870 A=USR(C128,120,6)
RR 880 GOSUB 1100
VD 890 GRAPHICS 18:POKE 712,48:? #6:? #6;
       "THANKS FOR WATCHING":? #6:? #6:? #6;"
                         the"
DQ 900 ? #6;"  graphics utility      pa
       ckage":X=USR(C128,400,5):END
QS 910 GOSUB 1000
BY 920 A=USR(GRAPHICS,15):POKE 87,7:REM M
       AKE BASIC THINK IT'S IN GR.15.
IU 930 COLOR 1:POKE 752,255
DO 940 ? "Limited by the O.S., BASIC can
       only  use 160x80 resolution in GRAPHI
       CS 15. It is also slow."
RI 950 FOR T=0 TO 79 STEP 3:T2=T/4:U=159-
       T:U2=79-T2
FC 960 PLOT T,T2:DRAWTO U,U2:DRAWTO T,U2:
       DRAWTO U,T2:DRAWTO T,T2
KT 970 NEXT T
RS 980 GOSUB 1100
ZX 990 RETURN
ME 1000 GRAPHICS 18:? #6:? #6;"  IN THE B
       EGINNING"
NN 1010 ? #6:? #6;"    THE ATARI HAD "
VO 1020 ? #6:? #6;"    PLOT AND DRAWTO "
NC 1030 FOR T=1 TO 500:NEXT T
EG 1040 GRAPHICS 1:? #6:? #6;"NOW, THANKS
       TO G.U.P"
NL 1050 ? #6:? #6;" THE ATARI ALSO HAS"
JM 1060 ? #6:? #6;" BOX, CIRCLE,  AND"
JW 1070 ? #6:? #6;" 16 GRAPHICS MODES"
XU 1080 GOSUB 1100
BA 1090 RETURN
EH 1100 POKE 752,255
UJ 1110 ? "▩+ Press a key to continue...
       ▩"
FZ 1120 POKE 764,255
TN 1130 IF PEEK(764)=255 THEN 1130
GF 1140 POKE 764,255
AQ 1150 RETURN
NH 1160 A=USR(RANDOM):RETURN
```

product reviews

COLORTONE KEYBOARD

(Waveform Corp.)
Protecto Enterprizes
Box 550
Barrington, Il 60010
(312) 382-5244

Reviewed by Nat Friedland

At $49, the Colortone Keyboard by Waveform Corp. is not a tool for professional musicians. But nevertheless it is an intriguing Atari music device that puts a surprising amount of musical power and feedback literally at your fingertips.

The Colortone is a recent conversion from a fairly successful Commodore 64 product. As a matter of fact, **Antic** received its copy just one day after programmer Russ Karras delivered the conversion software to Waveform. Actually our keyboard's converter hookup is a prototype that dangles exposed on a spliced cable.

Distribution for this product is just getting set up, but one source you should be able to obtain it from is the Protecto mail-order house whose address is shown above. (We recommend that you verify availability by phone before mailing Protecto a check.)

The Colortone is a membrane keyboard, after the fashion of the old Atari 400. It's laid over a sturdy plastic base, but looks a lot like those cardboard piano keyboards that kids in group piano classes used for practicing their fingering.

Once you select your choices from the function keys at the top of the board, you will probably wind up playing mostly on the Color Harp strip above the regular piano-key diagram. The Color Harp gives you only the notes in the scale you have chosen, so you can fool around without the risk of hitting a drastically wrong note.

The Colortone software does a lot of interesting things. You get a choice of seven well done pop/rock two-voice accompaniments or a simple metronome beat. Some of the most common and effective rock patterns are utilized, boogie, ballad, etc.

You have eight instrumental voices to choose from and a variety of musical scales. You can also adjust the speed, pause, and listen to playback of your solo with or without saving it to disk.

As you are playing, the software writes out the musical notation of your solo, showing it above the bass accompaniment notes. At the same time, it also tracks your fingering with red lights over a piano key display.

It is easy to sound pretty good as you play along with the accompaniment by tapping or even rubbing your fingers over the color harp. You can never be drastically out of tune, although you are able to experiment with interestingly dissonant effects if you wish.

A lot of your noodling will sound like the background music from your favorite videogames.

Where Colortone Keyboard eventually shows its limitations is its lack of precision at reflecting musical ideas you are consciously trying to play. It's often nearly impossible to find a specific note you're looking for in the color harp section. And the membrane sensors on the piano diagram don't respond fast enough to pick up speedy passages.

Eventually it seems that no matter what you try to do, you find yourself repeating a consistent pattern of chromatic eighth-note scales as the accompaniments pump steadily along.

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ORLANDO
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◆ Battle Of The Chess Programs

◆ Coverage Of Atari Meeting At Antic

◼ Inside Strategic Simulations Inc.

◆ Another Mind-Boggling Cover By Okamoto

kyan

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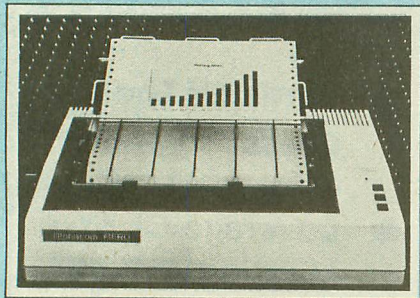
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new products

AERO

(printer)
Alphacom
2323 South Bascom Ave.
Campbell, CA 95008
(408) 559–8000
$249.95

Described as an Epson-compatible dot-matrix printer, the Aero is rated at 130 cps. It uses a 6x9 matrix field, contains a 2K buffer and supports (all on the same line) superscript, subscript, double strike, enlarged and emphasized print and underlining.
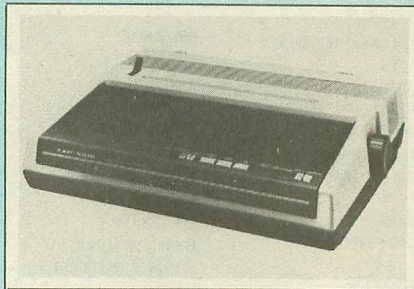
PLUS WRITER

(printer)
Alphacom
2323 SO. BASCOM Ave.
Campbell, CA 95008
(408) 559-8000
$399

Alphacom claims this new 20 character-per-second daisywheel printer is the perfect printer for your Atari. Plugging directly into your Atari, the PlusWriter emulates the Diablo 630 and uses standard ribbons and daisywheels. We are told that the printer supports superscript, subscript, boldface, proportional spacing and underlining.

GE 3–8100 PRINTER
GE PRINTER
INTERFACE MODULE

(printer and interface)

General Electric Company
Electronics Park
Syracuse, NY 13221
(315) 456–2446

$299.95 (printer)
$89.95 (interface)

GE's foray into the home computer market includes a dot-matrix printer capable of "letter quality" print at 25 cps or regular draft printing at 50 cps.

The interface will connect the printer directly to an Atari.

QUESTBUSTERS

(adventure newsletter)
202 Elgin Court
Wayne, PA 19087
$15/year
This monthly adventure game newsletter covers recent news, reviews, and the like. It is not Atari-specific.

WIRE TREE PLUS

(line filter)
Networx
203 Harrison Place
Brooklyn, NY 11237
(718) 821–7555
$99.95

This surge/spike filter not only protects electrical lines for computers and peripherals, but also protects two modular phone lines (providing exactly the kind of filtering and protection the Atari 1030 modem doesn't have).

Q-MODEM

(modem)
Quantum Microsystems Inc.
P.O. Box 179
Liverpool, NY 13088
(315) 451–7747
$149.95

A 300-baud direct connect modem with autodial, autoanswer and other advanced features, the Q-Modem plugs directly into your Atari and fits in the palm of your hand. It even comes with the famous QuanTerm software, which uses color displays, on-screen menus, a built-in editor, multiple buffers and so on.

Return the favor. When you call a manufacturer or supplier about a product you've seen advertised or otherwise mentioned in ANTIC, please tell them so. This will help us to continue to bring you the latest information about products that will make your Atari computer an even more valuable investment in the future. —ANTIC ED

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The GT's small, sleek, condensed size makes it easy to park.

So see and test drive the incredible new Indus GT at your nearest computer dealer soon.

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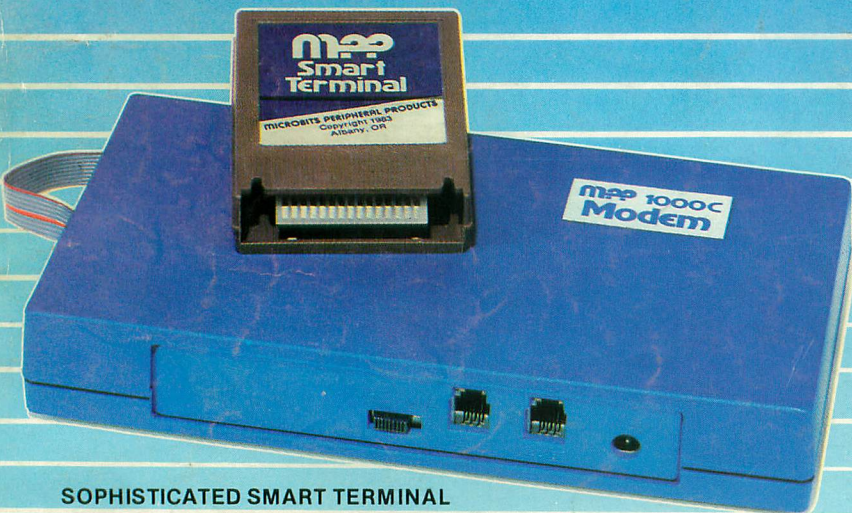
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