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## READBRECOMVINN

In your issue 19, page 46 Bulletin Board Systems article, for P.A.C.E. (Pittsburgh Atari Computer Enthusiasts), you have the wrong BBS phone number. The correct number is (412) 754-0800. We've had this number for at least one year. It was great to see our club in your listing of BBSs!

Sincerely,
Evan Chapkis.
Our apologies, Evan - and those of you who tried to call the incorrect number we had listed. So. . .don't call P.A.C.E. at (412) 655-2652! It's (412) 754-0800.

We also have been informed that the number we gave for the Jersey Atari Computer Group (issue 19, page 47) was really Earthrise Computers (a store, not a BBS). To date, we have not received a number for that Jersey group, but please don't call Earthrise expecting to find a BBS.

## BBS moves.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for publishing my BBS in your article. The BBS and I have moved recently, and the new telephone number is: (703) 550-8119. The Best Little BBS is restricted to adults only but does support any and all types of computers.

A forwarding telephone number was not given to the telephone company, to help enforce the adults-only policy. Alternatively, I had left broadcast messages to all my users to inform them of the new telephone number.
Sincerely,
Monica, the Sysopette
Alexandria, VA
Sysopette? Sysoptrix? Sysopenova?

800XL memory test problems.
Upon unpacking my new 800XL and setting it up, I proceeded to run the built-in memory test. To my dismay, one of the RAM blocks turned red, which supposedly indicates a problem. This was, however, the only time this happened. I periodically run the test, and all RAM displays normal. I have had no problems with the unit, and entering ? $\mathrm{FRE}(0)$ returns 37,902 bytes free - which is normal. What happened? The owner's manual states that, when performing the memory test, 48 RAM blocks should appear. It even shows a drawing of what the screen should look like. My <br> \section*{\section*{TECHNOLOGIES <br> \section*{\section*{TECHNOLOGIES <br> <br> <br> computer peripherals <br> <br> <br> computer peripherals introduces... introduces... <br> <br> } <br> <br> Parallel <br> <br> Parallel Printer Printer Interface... $\$ 59 .{ }^{95}$} Interface... $\$ 59 .{ }^{95}$}
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unit, as well as all the others I've tested, shows only 40 blocks. I'm confused!

Lastly. . Why is it that, when I have a DOS3 formatted diskette (with FMS.DYS) in my. 1050 drive and enter the DOS command, the built-in function test runs? Shouldn't I get the DOS menu after booting?
Sincerely,
Sandro V. Cuccia
Wilmington, DE

Don't know what caused that initial bad memory block to appear, but - as you say - it seems to have cleared up. . .Very strange!
I do know why your computer


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only shows 40 blocks, though. The 800XL has BASIC built into it. This BASIC uses up 8K of memory space, and, when the computer is first powered up, it thinks it has only 40 K of contiguous RAM. You can disable BASIC by turning on your machine while holding down the OPTION key on the side. It should now jump directly into the self test routine, and a memory test now will show 48 K of memory.
As for your DOS3 problem, I'm
afraid that we have had very little experience with it. The situation that you describe sounds as if the DOS did not, in fact, boot up from the disk. . . because, if you type DOS on an XL computer that is not connected to a disk drive, it will go into the self test routine instead.

I hope that this has been of some help to you. Please feel free to contact us again if you encounter any further problems.

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## LOTSABYTES

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## by Arthur Leyenberger

Atari has been fairly quiet during the first four months of 1984. In January, at the Winter Consumer Electronics show in Las Vegas, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer James Morgan stated that Atari would no longer announce products before they were ready to be delivered. This would not only give the beleaguered company time to sort out their financial and operational problems, but also would be the first step in making the company appear as a reliable and credible entertainment electronics company.

During these intervening months, we have all watched Morgan's efforts to reduce overhead by manufacturing products in Taiwan, laying off hundreds of both blue and white collar workers and eliminating unprofitable operations such as APX and Alan Kay's research division. Many of us have wondered whether these were wise moves, playing Monday morning quarterbacks with Atari's future.
At the same time, the XL line of computers, primarily the 800 XL , has quietly been selling well and has helped Atari regain a prominent position in the home computer market. In 1983, Atari hardware sales accounted for only four percent of the low end computer market. As of April, 1984, Atari now commands
twenty-five percent of that market. The reports of Atari's death were premature.
Aside from the 800 XL computers selling better than even Atari's prediction and the availability of the Atari Touch Tablet, there was no news coming out of Sunnyvale. Then, in early May, Atari officially announced the venture with Lucasfilm to produce state-of-the-art entertainment software for their computers and 5200 video game. The two games, Ballblazer and Rescue on Fractalus, have been well received by the press, but will not be available until July. As the approaching Summer Consumer Electronics Show loomed closer, rumors of 1450 XLDs, expansion boxes and high end graphics computers began to circulate.
When Atari announced that there would be a press conference on Monday, May 21 in New York City, expectations of both consumers and the industry rose - in anticipation of what fabulous piece of hardware would be announced. The result was the introduction of the $\$ 150$ Atari 7800 ProSystem Video Game.
The 7800 ProSystem is an advanced video game that boasts having the best color graphics of any computer or video game currently available. This is
made possible by means of a custom designed semiconductor chip that Atari produced in-house. The graphics chip was designed by video game programmers and goes beyond the capabilities of the familiar ANTIC chip found in the computers. Not only does the 7800 offer better color and graphics than other systems, but the number of video objects that can appear on the screen at one time has been increased to 100 . Also, the size and the shape of the objects that appear on the screen can be manipulated more, and the color is more saturated.

The 7800 is styled much like the 5200 but smaller. Two totally redesigned joysticks come with the system. The controllers, smaller and narrower than earlier models, have a self-centering stick and fire buttons located on either side, to accommodate both leftand right-handed players. These ProLine controllers
and 3-D Asteroids. Initially, a Pole Position II cartridge will be packed with every system, but, after September, the game will be built into the 7800. There will also be a high-score cartridge that will provide players with the ability to record, update and review the top six scores in up to 65 ProSystem games.

All of the games except the Lucasfilm titles were shown at the press conference, and most lived up to the boast of having the best graphics of any current computer or video game on the market. Five minutes or less is usually not enough time to judge the quality and playability of a video game, but, in this brief time, Desert Falcon, Pole Position II, Robotron 2084 and Centipede all showed themselves to be excellent games, both in terms of graphics and playability.

Technically, the 7800 ProSystem appears to be a will also work with other Atari products. In addition to playing advanced video game cartridges made just for it, the 7800 will also play (without an adapter) the

## Pole Position II

 on the new 7800 nearly 400 titles already designed for the 2600 VCS game. Moreover, there will be a special adapter for the 5200 system that will allow it to play the 7800 and 2600 game cartridges.Two other features make the 7800 an interesting piece of hardware. One is the expansion interface which will allow "future video
game technologies" to be used with the system. Atari would not be specific as to what "future technologies" really means. However, the other feature is more understandable. By means of an optional full-stroke keyboard, the 7800 may be turned into an "introductory" home computer. A maximum of 20 K of memory and full compatibility with all current Atari computer peripherals (via a serial I/O connector) rounds out the system. However, existing computer software will not run on the 7800. The keyboard is expected to retail for less than $\$ 100$, and it - together with software - is to become available during the fourth quarter of 1984.
There will be thirteen games for the 7800 when it becomes available in July. These games will retail for about $\$ 30$ and will fall into three categories. In the "exciting originals" category are the two Lucasfilm games mentioned previously and Desert Falcon (a diagonal-scrolling shoot-'em-up). The "exclusive arcade hits" group consists of Pole Position II, Food Fight, Galaga, Xevious and Ms. Pac-Man. Finally, the "arcade classics with enhanced graphics" titles include Robotron 2084, Dig Dug, Joust, Centipede
quality state-of-the-art video game machine. But there are some tough questions that need to be asked, and finding the answers may help in understanding Atari's future direction, and their success.

Is a new video game machine what consumers want right now? Atari thinks so. They believe that the video game business is very much alive and is just like any other consumer entertainment business, such as the record or movie industry. Business cycles and creativity fluctuate in a cyclical fashion. The introduction of the Atari 7800 is not just a marketing whim but, rather, is part of a "well-planned strategy" of a series of new products that extends through the end of 1985. Atari cites that, during the first four months of 1984, 20 million game cartridges were sold - and over half were purchased at full retail.

Atari commissioned a market research study to find out what consumers want and what they would pay for in a video game system. They found that gameplaying consumers want outstanding software, meaning a wide variety of game cartridges and arcadequality graphics. Consumers also want to have the (continued on next page).
capability to expand to future "game technologies" as they become available. Of the people who were shown the 7800 system, approximately forty percent said they would buy it. In addition, Atari expects that about half of the 7800 purchasers will be 2600 owners trading up.

## Necessity's child.

Does Atari need the 7800 right now? Yes. Atari, by their own account, says they now have about seventy-five percent of the video game market. . .and they realize that their share would slip if they were to sit back and do nothing. The 5200 is no longer in production, and the VCS is old technology. Therefore, Atari needs a new product to remain in the video game business - and they are betting heavily on the 7800 .

Will the Atari 7800 ProSystem be successful? I think so. There are almost 15 million 2600 game machines and 90 million VCS-type cartridges. That is a huge base of users. Atari wisely made the 7800 system compatible with the 2600 cartridges and, therefore, will reap the benefits of VCS owners trading up for a late-model, sophisticated game-player. The 7800 is the game machine that should have been introduced instead of the 5200. James Morgan has clearly stated that Atari wants to be in the entertainment, education and leisure-time activity business, and he believes that maximizing profits and minizing risks will help achieve Atari's goals.

Will the 7800 system compete with the XL line of computers? Atari believes that there are two viable markets: home computers and video games. Supplying both hardware and software to these markets is what Atari wants to do - and will do, according to Morgan. It is true that the 600XL computer is not selling very well. Given an almost identical price, it would seem that there would be competition between the 7800s and the XLs. But Atari maintains that there are two distinct markets, and that one does not influence the other. Regardless of what Morgan says, it would not be surprising to find the 600XL computer discontinued by the end of the year, and the 7800/keyboard computer becoming Atari's entry at that level. So, in a way, the 7800 may drive the 600 XL off the market.

Marketing the 7800.
The "introductory computer," as Atari calls it, does not seem to be a strong aspect of the 7800 system. As Morgan stated, "the keyboard is not a major part of the Atari line. It is there for those people who want it. But it is important to make sure the consumer understands that, with the addition of the keyboard, they are not getting a full-powered computer." Atari and others have announced keyboard add-ons before, and few have been able to deliver. Even if Atari can deliver the keyboard at $\$ 100$, with the $\$ 150$ for the 7800 itself, the amount spent is close enough to war-
rant the buyer getting an 800 XL . If there really are two separate markets, then the keyboard computer may be successful. Most of the industry, though, feels that there is only one computer/video game marketplace, and, if that holds true, Atari's 7800 will not succeed.

## Deliverability?

A final concern relates to Atari's stated intention not to announce products unless they can be delivered. The 7800 will not ship until July, meaning that it will be August before we see it in the stores. The keyboard and 5200 adapter will not be available until the fourth quarter. We are talking about a range of two to six months for product availability. That hardly seems to fit in with the stated policy and will not improve the consumer's perception of Atari's integrity.

And so...
To summarize, I see the announcement of the 7800 ProSystem as a positive step for Atari. If it can help to regain the video game market share that Atari has lost over the last couple of years, then Atari will be better off. If Atari is financially healthier, they can put more thought into the design of their computer products - which will mean new and better equipment for the Atari user.

## Bulletin Board Update

Here is a brand new BBS that didn't make it into our listing in the telecommunications issue (ANALOG Computing no. 19). So pick up your phone, lock down your modem and start dialing!

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## by Lee Pappas

CHICAGO, IL - "June 3, 1984 - The day the future began" was Atari's buzzword at an exclusive press conference held on that date in the Westin Hotel. Hosted by Bruce Entin, Atari PR, the press was pummeled with Atari-facts as to why the company was on the turn-around. Foremost is their new 7800 ProSystem (see our review, page 8).

The latest computer (originally to be called the 1450XLD, but as of this writing not officially christened) sports a built-in 352 K disk drive with a data transfer nearly five times that of the 810 . The new machine also includes an internal modem and speech synthesizer, and bundled with it comes yetundetermined software. The "Atari grapevine" will be an in-house database and Q\&A service for those purchasing the new machine.


MindLink System, state of the art for the state of your mind. A revolutionary new product that, together with special software, allows you to manipulate video objects on your Atari 2600 Video Computer System or XL series home computer - without the use of conventional hand controllers.

The new expansion box hooks up to the no-name machine or to the 600 XL or 800 XL , giving them 80 columns, a real-time clock and 128 K of RAM, along with future upgrades, perhaps to run MS-DOS or CPM. The Atari MindLink picks up impulses from your forehead (you wear it like a high-tech headband), giving you limited hands-off control of on-screen objects or functions: i.e., playing Breakout without any hand controls. The Milestone series includes a letter and word tutor, as well as various other programs
supporting the touch tablet and lightpen. Also included in the Milestones will be home health programs, such as a tutorial on CPR. This series is touted as "one of a kind in excellence and quality. . .to bring back the magic." Second in the AtariLab is the LightLab, containing over 100 experiments.


Learn science by doing it with AtariLab. AtariLab LightLab shown here comes complete with 16 K plug-in program cartridge, light sensor, calibrated light source, light stand, "Magic Litestick" and experimenter's guide. For children ages 4-12.

The Futuremaker series is an effort by Atari to show how computers can be used to "enhance education." This Is Ground Control and Through the Star Bridge are two first steps in this direction, both teaching astronomy and physics.
The recently-released Syn-Series developed by Synapse Software for Atari includes SynCalc, SynTrend and SynFile + - all outstanding programs integrated with AtariWriter. Yaacov Agam, the founder of kinetic art, has developed a program to assist in the interaction of creative technology and art using the computer.
The Lucasfilm games, Rescue on Fractalus and Ballblazer, promise new fun on the computer with super-enhanced graphics. All of this seems to point to the fact that Atari does indeed continue their interest in the home computer line, with some new fuel added to the fire. And lastly, Alan Alda will continue as Atari's spokesperson, with some dynamite new TV commercials promoting the Atari computer line as the best (but we've known that all along).

JUNGLE HUNT<br>ATARI, INC.<br>P.O. Box 427<br>Sunnyvale, CA 94086<br>16K Cartridge $\$ 44.95$

by Ray Berube

Have you ever harbored a secret desire to be Tarzan - to swing through the treetops, wrestle alligators, battle cannibals and rescue a damsel from a boiling supper pot? Well, Atari has finally put their arcade game Jungle Hunt on a cartridge. Now you can brave the dangers of a tropical rain forest in the comfort of your rec room.
Jungle Hunt is just another version of Activision's Pitfall, and that's certainly not new to arcade gamers. Regardless, Jungle Hunt (though not as exciting or varied as Pitfall) is still fun for the novice player. Some arcade games are fascinating and addictive. The simplicity of play plus the game's ability to sustain its challenge have made them successful. It's what makes them so enduring in this world of instant fame followed by immediate oblivion. PacMan, Star Raiders, Missile Command, Donkey Kong, Tempest and the various editions of Jungle Hunt have the fascination to endure. Even if you're an old hand at these games, you won't be disappointed with repeated playing of them, simply for the sake of nostalgia.
For the uninitiated in arcade gaming, Jungle Hunt is a fine game through which to discover the thrills of video fun. Jungle Hunt has three levels of play: beginner, regular and advanced. It also has an option for two players, so you can share the fun. Its beginner level allows the newest of gamers the opportunity to develop playing skills. This level permits more "deaths" and a slightly slower pace, but the challenges are still tough enough for the novice. Once you're adept at the beginner's game, you can improve your score and timing before graduating to the next skill level. If you're new to this kind of fun, become a master of the beginner's level before moving on. (Warning: this kind of play can become addictive! My wife nearly forgot she was married when she started to get the hang of playing Jungle Hunt.) You'll
really enjoy it and find yourself truly ready for the next level.

## The thrill of victory.

Just what are Jungle Hunt's challenges? The dangers of the jungle are presented in a pleasant, horizontallyscrolling display. As an intrepid explorer, you must first swing through the treetops on vines, timing your leaps and racing against the clock to rescue a fair maiden. Your journey through the branches brings you to the edge of an alligator-infested river. Holding your breath, you dive deep into the raging current and swim for the opposite shore. While you swim, you encounter hungry 'gators and most murky muck. You have to keep surfacing for air and stabing at attacking alligators. The best strategy is to take a breath, dive under the 'gator and stab up into his soft belly. Once the opposite shore is reached, you're nearly home free.
Climbing out of the river, you jog up a hill while avoiding falling boulders of various sizes. Once past this obstacle, you will have to negotiate your way around hostile cannibals and time your leap onto the rope, now lowering your maiden into the boiling supper pot. If you leap too soon, you join her as an ingredient in the stew.

## Civilized considerations.

The price for this game is a little steep! Yet it seems that every arcade game that finds its way to the home is overpriced. Truly advanced arcade gamers will find Jungle Hunt fairly tame. If you're a master at the joystick, then this game probably isn't for you. If you're a newcomer or a parent buying a birthday surprise, and your neighborhood toy store has Jungle Hunt on sale, then you will probably get your money's worth. $\square$

## Proset

## 16K Cassette or Disk

## by Richard J. Browne

Trying to remember Printer Control Codes lead me toward the creation of this program for the NEC 8023, Prowriter 8510 and PMC DMP-85 printers (which are essentially the same machine). This listing, when run on an Atari $400,600 \mathrm{XL}, 800$ or 800 XL , will program any of these printers for various font choices, margins, tabs and spacing. . .eliminating the need to search for the correct coding.
The final push I needed to make up Proset came when I had to set "form length" to lengths other than 66 or 72. As the three printer owner's manuals do not provide a form length setting program compatible with the Atari, I made several calls to Leading Edge, NEC and numerous computer stores, and visited two Atari computer clubs - all to no avail. Two weeks after my first call, I received a partial program from a technician at NEC. From that listing, Lines 850 through 930 emerged.

Program overview.
Lines $40-260$ form the first menu, which gives the user font characteristic choices, sets them and accesses the second menu. Lines 330-780, the second menu, define options and set form and linespacing characteristics. Lines 270-300 and 790-820 give the user the option of combining menu choices. Lines $840-930$ set form length, while Lines 960 and 970 reset the printer to its default settings.
After selecting the perforation skip-over, the printer will list 60 lines on a page, skip over the fanfold paper perforation and continue printing. A form length of $X$ can be set by changing the 60 in Line 860 to $X$ and the 62 in Line 890 to $X+2$.
When setting margins and tab stops, one should first set up the font size, since the settings will not change to coincide with font size changes. Note how
many characters will be permitted on a printed line - and do not exceed these numbers when setting either the margin or tabs. When entering these numbers, remember that they must be three digits long and (in the case of tabs) the numbers must be separated by commas.

All settings will remain enabled until the printer is turned off, this program is rerun, the program's reset option is selected by the user, or changes are received from the Atari.


```
200 IF F=5 THEN LPRIMT CHRS(14):G0T0 2
70
210 IF F=6 THEN LPRINT C5;CHRS(33):GOT
020 IF F=7 THEN LPRIWT CS;CHR5 (88):GOT
0270
230 IF F=8 THEN 320
246 IF F=9 THEN GOSUB 960
250 IF F=0 THEN 940
260 G0T0 46
276? "? DO YOU WANT TO COMBINE? (%
e5/W03:%
280 IHPUT A5
290 IF AS="Y" THEN 150
300 IF 05="'N" THEN 940
310 GOTO 270
320 ? "K"1:? :?
330 ? "11. LEFT MARGIN SET"
340 ? "'2. HORIZONTAL TAB SET"
350 ? "%, UNIDIRECTIONAL PRIMTING"
360 ? "%4: REUER5E LINE FEED"
370 ? "म5: LINE FEED PITCH"
300 ? "!6. PERFORATION SKIP OUER"
$90 ? "%7: DEFINE PRINT TYPE"
406 ? "P: RESET PRIMTER"5 DEFAULT5*
410? :? "\##. TO END'
420?:TRAP 320:? "#WHAT'5 YOUR CHOTCE
*:IINPUT }
430 IF 5=1 THEN 530
440 IF 5=2 THEN }61
450 IF 5=3 THEN LPRINT C5:CHRS(62):GOT
0}79
460 IF 5=4 THEN LPRINT C5;CHRS(114\:G0
T0 }79
470 IF 5=5 THEN }70
480 IF 5=6 THEN 840
4 9 0 ~ I F ~ 5 = 7 ~ T H E N ~ 4 0 ] ~
500 IF 5=6 THEN G05UB 960
510 IF 5=9 THEN 940
520 60T0 320
530 ? "\":? : ?
540?":
#
560? ? ". DEPENDING ON CHARACTER PIT
CH SETTING"
570? :?:?" SET LEFT MARGIN TO: "!
: INPUTT MS
580 IF M5<"000" OR MS`"16@" THEN MS="0
00":GOTO 570
540 LPRINT CS:CHRS[76):MS
6900 50T0 796
616 ? "乍"??:?
62g? "HORIZONTAL TAB5 H&K,H&Y,HHZ \U
P TO 32):"
630? ? ? "% TAB STOPS MUST BE 0
00 T0 16|"
640? ?%" DEPENDING ON CHARACTER PIT
CH SETTIMG"
650 ? :?" caution: no error trap in
this option"
660% % %?" SET TABS TO :",INPUT T与
670 LPRIMT CS;CHRS (403:T5,CHRS(46)
6AB ? :? " HORIZONTAL TABS SET AT:";:P
RIMT TS
690 GOTO 790
700 ? पК4:?:?
71日 ? "DLINE FEED PITCH SETTING MM"
7207 % % %% MU5T = 81 10099"
```



```
746 ? "1 24=1/6 INCH (NORMAL)",
750???:?"SET LINE FEED PITCH TO:
#,:MMPUT
760 IF PS="00" THEN 700
70 LPRINT CS:CHRS (B4):P5
780?:%" LTNE FEED PITCH SET AT: ":
:PRIMT P5:PPRIMN M/144 IMCH:
790 ? ? ", DO YOU WANT TO COMBIME? \M
es, cuo)"!
B010 INPUT '05
810 IF A今="Y" THEN 320
820 IF AS="N"'THEN 6
830 G0T0 790
840 DPEN H2,8,0,"MP:"
850 PUT #2,29:PUT #2,65:PUT #2,64
860 FOR K=2 T0 60
870 PUT H2,64:PPUT H2,64:MEHT K
200 IF \(F=5\) THEN LPRINT CHRS（14）：GOTO 2
210 IF F＝6 THEN LPRINT C5：CHRS（33）：GOT
220 IF F＝7 THEN LPRIWT C5；CHR 5 （88）：GOT 0276
230 IF \(F=8\) THEN 329
246 IF \(F=9\) THEN GO5UB 960
259 IF \(F=0\) THEN 946
\(260 \quad 60 T 046\)
270 ？＂？DO YOU WANT TO CONBINE？《
280 INPUTT AS
290 IF A5＝＂Y＂THEN 150
310 GOTO 270
320 ？＂5＂：？：？
330 ？＂11．LEFT MARGIN SET＂
？ 2 ．HORIZONTAL TAB SETM
350 ？＂ 3 ．UNIDIRECTIOMAL PRIMTING＂
370 ？＂भ：LINE FEED PITCH＂
380 ？＂P6．PERFORATION SKIP OUER＂
390 ？＂ F ：DEFINE PRINT TYPE＂
406 ＂HB：RESET PRIMTER＂5 DEFAULT5＂
420 ？TRAP 320：？HWHAT＇5 YOUR CHOICE
\(43^{\circ}\) IF \(5=1\) THEN 530
4.40 IF \(5=2\) THEW 610
450 IF 5＝3 THEN LPRINT C5：CHR5（62）：G0T
460 IF 5： 4 THEN LPRINT C5；CHRS（114）： 60
470 IF \(5=5\) THEN 700
48 IF 5二6 THEN 840
496 IF \(5=7\) THEN 49
500 IF \(5=8\) THEN G054B 960
510 IF \(5=0\) THEN 940
570 ？
\(540 ? \because \mathrm{SET}\) LEFT MARGTM TO：жК甘＂
：
569 ？
570 ？\({ }^{2}:\) ？＂SET LEFT MARGIN TO：＂\(\%\)
INPUT M 5
586 IF MS 〈＂006＂OR MS）＂16日＂THEN MS＝＂0 G01：GOTO 578
596 LPRTNT CS：CHRS（76）：M 4
690 G0T0 790
\(629^{?}\) ？HORIZONTAL TABS KKK，HKY，HHZ（U \(630 ? 7: 7\) TAB 5 TROPS MUST BE 0
60 T0 \(16{ }^{\circ \prime}\)
640 ？\({ }^{6}\)＂DEPENDING ON CHARACTER PIT
650？？＂caution：no error trap in
this option＂
```



```
670 LPRIMT C5；CHRS（4 49 ：TSACHRS（46）
GTG？HORIZOWTAL TABS SET AT：＂：\(: P\)
RIMT 15
790
？
710 ？＂PLINE FEED PITCH SETTING KM＂
\(7363{ }^{7}\)
```



```
T：INPUT P它
IF 95 ＂＂¢0＂＂THEN 700
770 EPRINT CS：CHRS（84）：PS
：PRINT PS：：PRIMT WHPA4 TMCHESET AT：
BE CTOJ：DO YOU WAMT 10 COMBIME？（IT
BAB INPUT \({ }^{\text {a }} 5\)
810 IF A今＝＂Y＂THEN 320
829 TF ASシ＂N＂THEN 0
830 G0T0 790
850 PUT \＃2，29：PUT \(\# 2,65:\) PUT 12,64
870 PUT H2， \(64:\) PUT \＃2， 64 ：MEMT \(K\)
```

680 PUT H2，67：PUT H2，64
896 FOR $\mathrm{H}=62$ TO 65
906 PUT $\# 2,64:$ PUT $42,64:$ NEKT $X$
916 PUT \＃2，65：PUT 42,64
929 PUT \＃2， 30
936 CLO5E H2：LPRIMT ：GOTO 790
946 ：？＂PPROGRAMIHG I5 NOW COMPLETE．
950 FOR $K=1$ TO 400：NEKT $K: P R I N T$＂HK＂：EN
960 LPRINT C5；CHRS（78）；CS；CHRS（79）；C5；

970 LPRIMT CHRS（15）；CSMCHRS（48）CSICHR
5（102）；CS；CHRS（65）；CS；CHRS（60）：RETURN

## CHECKSUM DATA <br> （see page 27）

0．DATA $585,796,966,244,596,595,132,599$ $642,603,175,641,774,783,341,7972$
60 DATA $413,274,546,694,169,63,350,72$ ， $176,783,556,559,562,566,216,5973$
210 DATA $536,561,538,406,548,506,910,7$ $81,782,769,713,46,661,187,849,8786$
З60 DATA 884，689，662，11，66，173，695，574 ，586， $610,406,597,669,347,439,7344$
510 DATA $581,767,53,801,721,646,57,635$ ， $403,732,49,292,437,642,472,7228$ 666 DATA $681,433,28,759,48,867,369,585$ ，133，582， $679,405,236,166,769,6613$ 610 DATA 773 ， $301,745,300,30,171,810,80$ 3， $351,791,780,844,743,446,503,8384$
966 DATA $933,183,1116$ DECISIONS ．． ．．．DECISIONS ${ }^{\text {m }}$ ${ }^{6}$ Very interesting ${ }^{9}$ ＂A valuable program＂


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# Grififin's Lair 

 Educational Programs Review

## by Braden E. Griffin, M.D.

So, you want Jane and Johnny to learn about life, do you? This month's Griffin's Lair reviews games that teach, among other things, safety and problemsolving, spatial relationships, alphabetizing and dictionary use. The reinforcement of positive habits is another promising use for educational programs. . . as long as they're not created by Orwellian hackers.

## WORD FLYER by Childware <br> ELECTRONIC ARTS <br> 2755 Campus Drive <br> San Mateo, CA 94403 <br> 48K Disk $\$ 35.00$

When I receive a new product to review, I throw it in the disk drive and begin to play it, paying little attention to the accompanying documentation. This is contrary to my natural tendency toward a compulsive behavior pattern which often forces me to practically memorize the instructions before beginning anything. (You can imagine my exasperation on Christmas Eve, attempting to assemble a hobby horse made in Korea, with instructions prepared in Albania. I never did find slot B!) I have developed this aforementioned impulsive approach simply because almost everyone I know does it that way. During this initial evaluation, I frequently forget what company has
produced a particular program. In a way, this may help eliminate some of my biases. However, the unique packaging of Electronic Arts' products and the uniform excellence of everything I have seen come from them, makes it impossible not to be prejudiced. The aura of high quality items associated with certain brand names is slowly fading from our society, and the old motto "a name you can depend on" is often just an advertising gimmick. Well, Word Flyer by Childware maintains the image of Electronic Arts as the "primo" software producer.

Word Flyer is a word matching game for all ages. The playing screen presents two large birds, each sitting atop a word tower. Using the joystick, one of the four words or letters in the word tower is selected to be the "flyer" and flies to the middle of the screen. Soon, zooming words appear, moving towards the center of the screen from the background. The object is to match the flyer by moving it until it touches the appropriate zooming word. As the number of correct matches increases, a score bar is filled with color. When it is totally filled, one moves on to the next level. There are five levels in all, beginning with one- or two-letter flyers and progressing to three- and, finally, four-letter words. As the levels advance, there are hazards to make
(continued on next page)

vocabulary of over 2000 words makes play quite interesting. It is suggested that a dictionary be used to determine if unknown letter combinations are actual words and, if so, what they mean. Development of such reference skills is essential. Hopefully, the importance of using a dictionary will be instilled, and parents will not have to continue droning, "go look it up." Parents are encouraged to play along with their children, since - in the two-player mode - the two scores add together. I was impressed with the section in the manual devoted to parents how they might help their children. The first suggestion is that parents not stop reading to their children when they start reading themselves. Considering all the ways available to assist in a child's education, computer programs or otherwise, reading aloud may very well be one of the most productive.
(continued on next page)
(continued from previous page) the matching process more difficult. These include nonsense words that lower one's score if matched and a careless cloud that obscures some of the zooming words. In the fifth and final level, the flying time is shortened, and the zooming words fly much faster.
A number of options are available, including the ability to change flight levels and flight speed. The alphabet bar may be used to change the letters that the words begin with. In addition, the game may be selected for one or two players. An hourglass acts as the timer in the twoplayer mode.
The game itself is easy to play, and even children not yet able to read can enjoy it as much as others. Pattern recognition and hand/eye coordination are enhanced in very young children playing the lower levels. Alphabetizing and spelling skills are taught as the levels progress. A

## THE ARCADE GAME.

Word Flyer is fun, educational and augmented with excellent sound and graphic effects. Children of all ages will thoroughly enjoy the experience. Electronic Arts is "a name you can depend on."

## SAFETYLINE/STORYLINE Software Movies MAXIMUS, INC. <br> 6723 Whittier Avenue McLean, VA 22101 48K Disk/Cassette \$34.95 48K Cassette only $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 9 5}$

It is always nice to see new and innovative ideas in computer education, particularly when they are directed at the very young. Few programs on the market are able to hold the attention of this normally hyperactive group. With these two separate programs, Storyline and Safetyline, Maximus succeeds where others fail by presenting an interactive movie sure to brighten the eyes of preschool and early elementary aged children. Both programs follow a similar format, with two software movies on each cassette. Games designed to reinforce the movies' messages are found on an accompanying cassette or disk. The instructions are thorough, and, with a little help initially, most children will be running the programs without assistance.

## Safetyline.

This is a great program. The movies, Sam Goes to School and Sam Gets Lost at the Zoo, are narrated by Max the Cat, Sam's invisible friend. The first movie presents important safety tips for children, as Sam learns to cross a busy street at the traffic light and arrive at school safely.

The two accompanying games are fun and masterfully complement the movie. In Streetcross, one must get Sam to school quickly and safely. All the safety tips learned from the movie must be observed. If Sam tries to cross in the middle of the street or against the light, warning music plays,
and Sam is moved back to a safer place. The Hidden Tips game is a word search game similar to those found in the newspaper's comic section. One of Max's safety tips appears at the bottom of the screen, and a key word from it appears at the top. The goal is to find the key word hidden in a matrix of random letters.

## At the Zoo.

In this movie, the plight of a lost child is addressed. Five important safety tips are emphasized. These include: 1 . stay calm; 2. try to find a policeman and tell him your name, address and telephone number; 3 . seek out someone you know well and trust; 4. find a store with lots of customers and ask the clerk for help, loudly, clearly and politely; and 5. never talk to strangers. The game, Tipmatch, is a Concentration-like matching game encompassing safety tips learned from the movie. In Zoomaze, Sam is lost and must wend his way through a maze to
one of four boxes. If he finds the policeman, Sam will be shown where the teacher is, and, once she is reached, a musical salute is played. But Sam must be careful, for if the stranger's box is reached, the game is lost.
Both sides of Safetyline present extremely important lessons for the young child. And somehow, no matter how often we admonish our children about safety, it frequently gets mixed in with messages like "eat your vegetables" or "don't sing at the supper table." The graphic depiction of these same safety tips, with the positive reinforcement of the games, may provide a more lasting impression. Reading, memory/ retention and basic problemsolving skills are part of the educational experience. This program offers, not only a good way to introduce kids to the computer, but a chance to develop necessary early survival skills.
(continued on next page)


STAR WARS*, ${ }^{* / m}$ the arcade game that blew its way to the top of the charts, is coming home. TIE FIGHTERS*,' fireballs, catwalks, they're all there in 3 of the hottest action screens in any galaxy. There is only one STAR WARS: THE ARCADE GAME*. ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ For the Atari 2600, 5200, Atari Home Computers, Coleco Vision and the Commodore 64. GPARKERBROTHERS

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The all-new 1984 Indus GT Disk Drive.
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Word Flyer.

## Storyline

Clover the Clown provides the narration for two familiar fables, "Rumpelstiltskin" and "The Ugly Duckling." These two are cleverly presented in software movies, each of which lasts about ten minutes.
On the "Rumpelstiltskin" side, the interactive games are Guess My Name and Promises, Promises. The former is a hangman-type game, where the object is to guess the letters of one of over two hundred boys' or girls' names given to the troll. A wrong guess results in part of the troll's face appearing. Correct responses build up one's stack of gold. If the name has not been spelled by a certain number of turns, and the troll's face is completed, he then growls and steals some of the gold. In Promises, Promises, the goal is to promise Rumpelstiltskin less gold than he wants. A number between 10 and 90 is selected on a bar, then Rumpelstiltskin moves his arrow randomly along the bar, stopping on the amount he wants. If a lesser amount is selected by the player, then that amount is added to the stack of gold. After ten tries, if the

troll has the most gold, he will jump with glee. On the other hand, if he loses, he will explode and become a pile of straw.

## Swan Song.

The movie sequence on this side is so well narrated that tears welled up in my eyes. (Granted, I was once accused of crying at an ROTC training film.) In spite of having to reach a bit to present two relevant interactive games, the two associated with "The Ugly Duckling" are fun and educational. Pick the Twins involves matching the two identical pictures from a group of eight displayed. In some, the differences are quite subtle. There are five different sets of either ducks or flowers in each round. In Duck Puzzle, twelve squares of a picture puzzle are scrambled, and the player must restore the original in the fewest number of moves. The hard version of this game makes the process more difficult, as the puzzle rescrambles itself during play.


Storyline.
Storyline teaches spatial relationships and pattern identification, as well as the skills involved in hangman. Clover the Clown's advice in "Rumpelstiltskin" - "Never make a boast that is untrue" and "Don't make promises you can't keep" - comes across loud and clear. Young children see themselves differently than we see them, and the message found in "The Ugly Duckling" is a valuable one.
Committed to providing "software designs for developing young minds," Maximus has succeeded admirably. I enthusiastically recommend both of these programs.

Next issue, ANALOG Computing will present educational programs you can type in yourself! Don't miss it!

Safetyline.


Begin word processing with your ATARI easily and inexpensively with one of these specially tailored packages. You'll increase your personal productivity and also save money!
For ATARI owners without a disk drive: For those who own a disk drive already:

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- ATARIWRITER
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# Selecting your Perfect Printer 

## by Steve Panak

If you've had your computer for a while, maybe you feel that it's about time that you had something tangible to show your friends and relatives - to prove that your computer is more than a glorified video game. If so, then give your Atari system the power of creation with a new printer. Once you are able to produce hard copy, you will be better able to edit your programs, as well as being able to print out files and use word processing programs to pound out text, rebuffing those of little faith who are either too poor or too stupid to have their own system. But, if you've tested the waters in search of your perfect printer, you may have found yourself drowning in an ocean of different types, brands and features. Well, take heart; after reading this article, you should be able to both pull your head above the water and fish out the printer that will not only work for you, but one which you will later consider a wise investment.
There are two steps to follow when selecting a printer: (1) determine your needs and budget; (2) fit a printer to those needs and budget.
Your first step is the most important one, because a definite objective always improves your final decision. Ask yourself what you will use the printer for. Will it be primarily to print out program listings? Will you also want to do some word processing, and if you do - will the output be used for informal correspondence or for school or business use? Finally, how
much do you expect to use it? Truthful answers to these questions will supply you with an objective that ensures your getting (and paying for) only the options you want and need.

Establish your budget constraints and confine yourself to a price range. Printers range in price from lows of around $\$ 100$ to highs of well into the thousands of dollars, so finding a printer to fit your budget should not be a problem.

## The three basic types.

Once you've answered the above questions, you are ready for the more difficult task of fitting a printer to your needs. Printers come in three basic types, classified by their mode of operation: thermal, dotmatrix and letter-quality. Each of these types forms the images on the paper in different ways, which give rise to advantages and disadvantages.

Printers which utilize the thermal method have a print head with a number of small electrodes which burn tiny dots onto special paper as the head moves across it. These dots form the letters and graphics. Advantages are inexpensiveness, durability and nearsilent operation. Also, you will never run out of ink. However, they require a special type of paper, which is more expensive than regular typing paper and may be hard to find in different forms. So printing on labels, envelopes, index cards and the like may be impossible.

Thermal printers would be best for the person who wants his printer to primarily produce program listings. It would also allow for word processing, but the paper has a peculiar slippery feel and often darkens with age. If only program listings will be printed, the best choice would be a thermal printer which prints on narrow rolls of paper, as these are the least expensive printers available.

Dot-matrix printers are similar to thermal printers, in that they also print images using tiny dots. However, the dot-matrix printer's print head has a number of little rods or needles which strike an ink ribbon against the paper to form the image. They are noisier than thermal printers, and the head has a limited lifetime, which - after extended use - will have to be replaced, as will the ink ribbon. While a new ribbon will cost about $\$ 10$, a replacement head will range from $\$ 40$ to over $\$ 100$, so estimating your total expected use is crucial. An advantage of dotmatrix printers is that they will print on any type of paper that can be fed through the machine.

Because of the similarity of the print heads in thermal and dot-matrix printers, they can print roughly the same things. Both create graphics and characters, and both can feature various type styles, such as elongated, emphasized, compressed, etc. (see Figure 1). Both have similar print speeds and may allow lines to be printed twice, with a slight offset overlap, to nearly equal the quality of the characters of a typewriter or letter-quality printer. The quality of the print and graphics of these printers depends on the number of dots making up the image; the more dots, the better the image.

Letter quality printers are different from both the thermal and dot-matrix in that they have an element, much like a typewriter, which strikes a ribbon against the paper. The element is usually a daisy-wheel (although the Atari 1027 uses print drums to achieve the same result). These printers are noisier (again, similar to a typewriter) and are generally the most expensive (although the 1027 is, once more, the exception at a very reasonable list price of \$349). They also print much more slowly than either of the other types, and have ink ribbons which must be replaced occasionally. Their major drawback is that they can only print what is on the element (usually letters) and are thus incapable of printing graphics. However, some printers allow optional interchangeable elements. These additional elements cost around $\$ 8$ to $\$ 10$ each and include pica, elite, gothic, script and many other special type styles.

Letter-quality printers are your best bet if you plan to use the output for business or other formal correspondence. However, for school use, the dot-matrix may be adequate - depending on how particular the person receiving the printout is.
There are printers which are used to create color
graphics, using small pens to plot lines which form the images. An example of this type is the Atari 1020. These are generally only for graphics and special printing uses. Also available are printers which use laser beams or ink jets to form the images, but these generally cost well into the thousands of dollars and, because of their prohibitive cost, will not be fully explored here.
Finally, there are printers which have their own keyboards and double as electric typewriters. If you consider purchasing one of these printers, remember that, while they may cost less than both a printer and a typewriter, they are considerably more expensive than a printer and a word processing program. The simple fact - the more complex the machine, the more likely it is to fail - applies here.

## Other considerations.

In addition to the above factors, there are a few more which apply, regardless of the type of printer under consideration. One of these is the method of paper feed. Some printers use sprockets to pull the paper through the printer, while others use friction feed (much like a typewriter), and some combine both methods. The advantage of friction feed is that anything that can fit into the machine can be printed on, while sprocket-fed printers must use paper with holes along the edges which engage their sprockets. However, the sprocket-fed printer will print on continuous fanfold paper and keep it precisely in line with the print head. Look for a sharp edge to rip paper off as it is removed from the printer.
Your new printer will have to be connected to your system with a cable and an interface. Since nearly all Atari-compatible printers utilize a parallel interface, we will consider only this type. While the Atari and Axiom printers come complete with cable and interface, most printers require you to purchase these separately - at a cost of $\$ 50-100$. This cost may or may not be included in the price of the printer, so ask to be sure. Also, refer to ANALOG issue 16 for a feature describing how to build an interface for around $\$ 20$. Consider to what extent the printer will become part of the peripheral daisy chain.
Determine the availability and cost of a printer driver, which will allow your computer to tell the printer what to do. Again, this cost may or may not be included in the price of the printer, depending on the supplier.
If you have a word processing program (or will be purchasing one), consider how well the printer and program will cooperate. AtariWriter will work with most printers compatible with the Atari, and allows use of a printer driver, or allows manual entry of decimal codes directly into the text to tell the printer when to underline, subscript, etc. For a review of the AtariWriter, see ANALOG issue 11.
A buffer takes the data your computer sends to the
printer and holds it while it is interpreted and printed. When all the data has been sent to the buffer, the computer is freed up to be used again. Since the buffer is filled up faster than the fastest printer can print, the printer's speed is the limiting factor. The larger the buffer, the more likely you will be able to go back to work while the printer labors mindlessly away. Unfortunately, most printers have a buffer of only $1-3 \mathrm{~K}$, roughly equivalent to 1000-3000 characters, or about one double-spaced typewritten page. Therefore, your computer could be tied up for an extended period of time when you are printing out a relatively long document. The solution is a separate buffer which can completely empty the computer's memory. . These cost about $\$ 300$, so estimate the value of your time.
The instruction manual is a very important part of any hardware purchase. Look for completeness and clarity. Tables of the necessary decimal codes are very helpful, and a troubleshooting section will save you much time and exasperation. Also look to the instruction manual before you purchase as the definitive authority on the printer's features and options.
While, internally, most printers' mechanisms are identical, external designs differ greatly. Since the exterior will be staring at you, pick a printer which looks
aesthetically pleasing to you. Also note the location of the switches, lights and cable connections in relation to the printer's probably location, considering visibility and ease of access.
Most companies will supply you with information and brochures on their printers. If your dealer does not have this information, many companies require a stamped, self-addressed envelope for their response.
Once you've selected your printer, you will have to decide where you will buy it. While mail-order is generally much cheaper than retail, this is because they do not have the overhead of salespeople - who can help you with any little problems which may arise. Some offset this by giving you a number to call for help, and the Atari toll-free hot line is always available. Regardless of mail-order or retail outlet, determine the supplier's return policy. While warranties from the factory apply, regardless of where you purchase your printer (as long as you remember to mail in the warranty registration card), a dealer may give you additional rights. If you purchase through the mail, be sure that your package is insured against any damage in transit.

## Common abbreviations.

CPI - characters per inch; measures width of print.

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CPS - characters per second; measures print speed; larger numbers represent faster speeds.
DPI - dots per inch; measures graphic resolution; the higher the number, the better the image.
LIP - lines per inch; measures height of print.
MCBF - mean (average) characters before failure; measures the life of a component before repair is needed.

## Your turn.

Now you should be prepared to venture forth and ferret out the printer you need. Take it slow and avoid the high-pressure salesman and impulse buying, as they are your worst enemies. If you are thorough in your search and follow the guidelines in this article, modified with your own common sense, you will end up treasuring your printer rather than cursing the day you bought it.

The author wishes to express his gratitude to Perfect Computers of Niles, Ohio for their valuable assistance in the preparation of this article.

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THIS IS NORMAL, EMPHASIZED, DOUBLESTRIKE.
THIS IS NORMAL, ENPHASIZED, DOURLESTRIKE, ITALICS.




Figure 1.

# Spelling Checkers for the Atari 

## by Arthur Leyenberger

Eight years ago the thought of processing words on a computer at home was far from a reality. Dedicated word processors such as the IBM Magnetic Tape Selectric Typewriter cost in excess of $\$ 10,000$ and were out of reach not only of home users of early microcomputers but most small businesses, as well. Now there are close to a dozen different word processors for the Atari computer.

Using a word processor is clearly more productive than typing, but there is still the chore of proofreading. Wouldn't it be great if there was some way that your computer could proofread your document? Rejoice - because there are currently three spelling checkers for the Atari computer, covering a wide range of features.

Until a couple of years ago, my definition of a "spelling checker" was Miss Snyder, my seventh grade English teacher. She was superb at checking the spelling on my compositions. I could never get away with anything. Times have changed. In today's computer jargon, a spelling checker is a program that proofreads a text file by comparing the words with a dictionary. All words that do not have a match are flagged as possible spelling errors. The dictionary is a list of words contained in a separate file. Some checking programs have the capability for the user to add further dictionaries that might contain often used - but not standard - words, such as names or technical terms.

Regardless of the spelling program, none can do all that Miss Snyder did. A spelling program cannot check for grammatical errors, such as the difference between words like "their" and "there," "way" and "weigh" or "to," "two" and "too." Also, contractions, plurals, hyphenated words, proper nouns and possessives cannot be checked. As a result, these spelling aids are limited to checking only spelling, and require the user to understand rules of grammar (and proofread the document, anyway).
There are currently three spelling checking programs for the Atari computer. Spell Perfect by LJK will only check files created by LJK's Letter Perfect word processor. Spell Wizard by Datasoft will check any text files in standard Atari DOS format. This includes files created by Text Wizard (Datasoft) and AtariWriter (Atari). Atspeller (APX) will also check standard Atari DOS text files. There is also a new version of Atspeller that works directly with Atari's AtariWriter word processor.

It should be noted that LJK does have an inexpensive utility program that will translate an Atari DOS file into an LJK DOS file, and vice versa. Using this program, you could have Spell Perfect proof Atari files and Atspeller or Spell Wizard proof LJK files. I have used this very simple procedure to convert my LJK files into Atari DOS format files, in order to use Spell Wizard for checking.

## How do they work?

All three programs work essentially the same way. An initial menu is presented when the program is first run. You typically have the choice of proofreading a document, managing your dictionaries or specifying your system configuration. All three programs also count the number of words in your document - which is a handy feature. Let's take a look at the specific features of each package.

Atspeller.
by Atari Program Exchange (APX)
The Atspeller package consists of two disks: a program disk and a dictionary disk containing over 30,000 words. When the program is run, you are first asked if you have a "personal" dictionary file. This file is one that you would create from running Atspeller and saving all of the scientific, technical and jargon words to a separate dictionary file.

If you do have a personal dictionary, that is read first. Otherwise, the master dictionary disk is inserted into the drive, and you can choose: output to screen or printer, correction, disk directory/file delete/file rename, search dictionary, return to Atari DOS or sort personal dictionary. Regardless of your choice, the program always asks for confirmation of that choice, a useful feature. Next, you insert your document disk and enter the filename to be checked. After the program reads your document file, you must insert the dictionary disk into your drive. The program will check your text by reading the dictionary file and comparing the words. Each time a word does not have a match in the dictionary, you have the choice of correcting the word, searching the dictionary for correct spelling or accepting the current spelling.
When your entire text has been scanned, you have a new, corrected text file. You can then add the words to your personal dictionary file (or create this file, if you don't yet have one). Of the 30,000 words in the master dictionary, 10,000 have come from the American Heritage Dictionary Word Frequency Book. These words have been found to be the most commonly used words in the English language. Before looking up a word in the dictionary file, the program first checks to see if the word falls into one of several "nuisance" categories. These special cases consist of single-letter words and words containing a number. Words in these categories are assumed to be correct.
If words end in the possessive case (with 's), the ending is removed before the word is checked. For this reason, it is not necessary to add possessive words to your personal dictionary file. If not for these special cases, many words would be flagged as incorrect, and the checking time would be longer.

## Atspeller for the AtariWriter.

Atspeller for the AtariWriter is similar to Atspeller, except that the spelling checking function
can be used from within the AtariWriter word processor. There is a simple initialization procedure in which the Atspeller program becomes the AUTORUN.SYS file, so that it is executed immediately upon turning on the computer. The Atspeller program then presents its own menu, which includes the AtariWriter menu.
If you use AtariWriter and a printer driver, there are instructions in the manual for combining the printer driver and the Atspeller into one autorun file. The manuals for both Atspeller and Atspeller for AtariWriter are brief and written clearly. The major difference is that the Atspeller manual is typeset and is, therefore, a little easier to read.

## Spell Perfect. <br> by LJK

The package comes on two double-sided disks. This includes a $40 / 80$-column program disk and a single/double density dictionary disk. The documentation is in the form of a tutorial. Although it is better than previous LJK manuals, it is still rather wordy and difficult to follow at times. One problem is that instructions for both one- and two-drive systems are intermixed throughout the text. A better method would have been to have one section for single-drive systems and another for two-drive systems.
The program is menu-driven and has provisions for backing up both the program disk and the dictionary disk. I appreciate the ability for backup, but the implementation is awkward with a two-drive system. In the case of the program disk, the original is placed in drive one, and the backup is written to drive two. Backing up the dictionary is just the reverse, with the original in drive two and the copy in drive one. A consistent method for making backups would be less confusing.

To use the program, you choose "proof a document" from the main menu and enter the name of your previously saved text file. The text file and dictionary file are then loaded. As it is being scanned, the text is shown at the bottom of the screen, and unmatching words are highlighted in inverse video. With each highlighted word, you have the option to "ignore," "change" or "match." "Ignore" skips the word and goes on to the next one. "Change" allows you to fix the spelling of the word directly. "Match" allows you to search the dictionary for similarly spelled words. Some of the words that the program thinks are similar are actually not very similar, but - if it is in the dictionary - the word will be found. A particularly useful feature is that, if a match is found, you only need to enter its number. This avoids possible keying errors and saves time.
One aspect of the program that I did not like is that words of three letters or less are simply not checked. I can understand that this may have been
done to increase the speed of checking, but - in my case - this makes the program less usable. This is because I am a fast typist who uses only four fingers. I make a lot of letter-reversal mistakes, and this happens most often with short words. Proofreading the document for short words and typographical errors is still a must.
Another problem with the program is that you cannot add the corrected words to a separate dictionary. If you want the "misspelled" words to be included in a dictionary for proofing your next document, you must add them - typing them in by hand, using LJK's word processor, Letter Perfect. The only solution to this is to add your entire document file to a dictionary. This is time-consuming and often results in adding more words than you want.
The final irksome part of Spell Perfect is that more than one user-generated dictionary cannot reside on the same disk. A separate disk is required for each. Overall, Spell Perfect is an easy-to-use, moderately powerful spelling checking program.

## Spell Wizard.

by Datasoft
Spell Wizard comes on two disks. One disk contains the program, and the other holds a dictionary
of about 33,000 words. After loading the main program, you have the option of proofing a document, printing a dictionary, searching a dictionary or exiting the program. Each of these choices results in additional questions being asked of you. Although this adds a little time to the overall operation of the program, it is done in the interest of safety and is worthwhile. You cannot destroy a document file, and the program only does what you want it to.
If you choose the proof option from the main menu, you will be prompted to insert your text disk in the appropriate drive. A list of all of the filenames on that disk is displayed on the screen, and you are asked to select one. Then your file is loaded, words are compared to the dictionary and the number of words not recognized - plus total words in the file - are shown. Once all of this counting and checking is performed, you are ready to check the spelling in your document.

In the middle of the screen are three options: continue scanning (C), make correction (M) and search (S). As the program scans through your file, the text is scrolled through a horizontal window at the bottom of the screen. Whenever a word is not recognized, the word is highlighted, and the scrolling stops. If the word is spelled correctly, just press

# WHAT IS D:CHECK/C:CHECK? 

Most program listings in ANALOG are followed by a table of numbers appearing as DATA statements, called "CHECKSUM DATA." These numbers are to be used in conjunction with D:CHECK and C:CHECK, which appeared in the ANALOG Compendium and Issue No. 16.

D:CHECK and C:CHECK are programs by Istvan Mohos and Tom Hudson. They are designed to find and correct typing errors when entering programs from the magazine. For those readers who do not have a copy of either article, send for a copy of back issue 16 ( $\$ 4.00$ ) or The ANALOG Compendium ( $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 2.00$ shipping and handling) from:

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C ，and the scanning continues．If you are unsure of the correct spelling，you can press $S$ for the search function to find the word in the dictionary．
A very useful feature of Spell Wizard is its ability to use wild cards as part of the search criteria．For example，let＇s assume you did not know how many m＇s or t＇s there are in the word＂committee．＂You do know that the word begins with com，so you could enter＂com＊＂（the＊is the wild card indica－ tor）．All the words in the dictionary that begin with com will be displayed on the screen．They scroll from bottom to top，and the space bar can be used to pause the display for a longer look．

This process of scanning，making corrections and searching continues until the program reaches the end of your document．At that point，you have several options．You can save the flagged words to a separate dictionary or combine them with an existing one．If you decide to use an existing dic－ tionary，the words are inserted into the file alpha－ betically，and duplicates are not entered．

The first few times you use Spell Wizard，the flagged words will consist of technical terms，proper nouns and other words that are familiar to you but not to the dictionary．By saving these words in a separate dictionary and using that dictionary each
time you use the program，fewer words will be flagged，and the speed of the checking process will be dramatically increased．When you save the words， you have the choice of either performing the save en masse or approving each entry．This is just an－ other fine touch to this useful program．
Finally，when the checking is finished and you have saved the flagged words for your dictionary， you may save the corrected document．Either the original filename may be used，or you can supply a new name．
Spell Wizard is an easy－to－use program that has enough features to satisfy both the casual and the not－so－casual home writer．
Before I talk about the relative performance of each of these spelling checking programs，allow me a brief diversion．I have recently begun using a CP／M system，Wordstar and Spellstar（Micropro）． When checking my text documents with Spellstar， the entire process seems to be quicker．This is due primarily to the program＇s ability to read dozens of words from the dictionary file each second，rather than the handful of words Atari programs are ca－ pable of managing．
Dictionary reading speed is only half of the crite－
（continued on page 34）

## Touch－Tone ${ }^{\circledR}$ Dialer Update

## by Tom Hudson

In ANALOG issue 19，we ran the Touch－Tone ${ }^{\circledR}$ Dialer，a program which allowed your computer to generate tones that would＂dial＂your phone．Unfor－ tunately，some phone systems aren＇t as lenient as the one here at ANALOG and won＇t accept the tones as listed．
Warren P．Silberstein，M．D．，of Baldwin，New York， sent in the following changes that should allow the Dialer to work properly for everyone．He has used the Atari＇s ability to combine two sound registers in order to give finer frequency control．The POKE in Line 90 sets up the fine－tune mode．
Simply add the following changes to the exist－ ing program，and you＇ll be dialing by computer in no time！

```
80 DIM F1(11), F2(11), C1(11),C2(11),PNS
(20)
90FFOR H=0 TO 3:5OUND K,0,日,日:NEKT K:P
OKE 53768,120
1190 FOR H=6 TO 11:READ A;B,D,E:FI(H)=A
C1(H)=B:F2(H)=D:C2(%)=E:NEMT %
236 POKE 53762,C1(M):POKE 53764,F1(N):
POKE 53766,C2(M):POKE 53764,F2(N)
240 POKE 53767,168:POKE 53763,168:REM
#HG LEQUE TONE ON O MOMENT HHEF
270 POKE 53767,0:POKE 53763,日
350 DATA 150,2,176,3
3600 DATA 221,2,25}:4
376 DATA 150,2,253:4
30日 DATA 87, 2,25},4
390 DATA 221,2,131,4
400 DATA 150,2,131;4
410 DATA 67,2,131,4
420 DATA 221,2,19,4
430 DATA 154,2,19,4
440 DATA 87,2,19,4
450 DATA 22i, 2,176,3
460 DATA 87,2,176,3
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Atari 800XL} \\
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\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1027 Letter Quality Printer . . . . Call} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1050 Disk Drive . . . . . . . . . . . . Call} \\
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\footnotetext{
- Speed depends on drive hardware. A chip replacement is required for most drives.
}

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{EQUIVALENT SYSTEM PRICE COMPARISONS:} \\
\hline ATARI & \begin{tabular}{l}
凡 \\
800xL
\end{tabular} & & \[
\underset{\mathrm{PC}}{\mathrm{IBM}}
\] \\
\hline Computer w/64K and 2 Disk Drives & 1297 & 2445 & 2633 \\
\hline Monitor with Interface and Cable & 121 & incl & 680 \\
\hline Printer Interface and Cable & 134 & 120 & 205 \\
\hline Printer & 449 & 449 & 595 \\
\hline TOTAL HARDWARE & 1991 & 3074 & 4113 \\
\hline General Ledger & 145 & 395 & 595 \\
\hline Accounts Receivable & 145 & 395 & 595 \\
\hline Accounts Payable & 145 & 395 & 595 \\
\hline Payroll & FREE! & 395 & 595 \\
\hline TOTAL SOFTWARE & 435 & 1590 & 2380 \\
\hline total package & 2426 & 4594 & 6493 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Based on Manufactuers Suggested Retail Price as of \(4 / 84\). Actual dealer price may vary.



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Buying an Atari computer is the best move you can make. With an Indus GT and Miles Accounting System II, there aren't any computer systems that can equal its new price/performance.

Table 1.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Price & Atspeller
\[
\$ 39.95
\] & Spell Perfect \(\$ 79.95\) & Spell Wizard \$49.95 \\
\hline Requires (RAM) & 48K & 32 K & 32 K \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Features:} \\
\hline Supports 2 drives & yes & yes & yes \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Add corrections to:} \\
\hline Master dictionary & no & yes & yes \\
\hline User dictionary & yes & no & yes \\
\hline Dictionary size & 30K & 30K & 33K \\
\hline Max. number user dictionaries & 1 & 1/disk & limited to disk size \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Output to:} \\
\hline Screen & yes & yes & yes \\
\hline Printer & yes & no & yes \\
\hline Create new file & no & yes & yes \\
\hline Re-write existing file & yes & yes & yes \\
\hline Search dictionary & yes & yes & yes \\
\hline Word proc. access & yes & yes & yes \\
\hline Ignores types of words & no & yes, less than 4 letters & no \\
\hline Backup prog. poss. & yes & yes & no \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Performance:} \\
\hline Total words in sample text file & 1591 & 1233 & 1569 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Time to: (seconds)} \\
\hline Load program & 36 & 10 & 34 \\
\hline Read file & & 29 & 24 \\
\hline Read dictionary & 540 & 95 & 143 \\
\hline Total time & 540 & 124 & 167 \\
\hline Words/minute & 177 & 597 & 563 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
ria for judging a program of this type. Ease of use is the other criterion. The Atari spelling checking programs are much easier to work with than Spellstar. It is important to realize that there are tradeoffs with any program, and the choice finally comes down to deciding which program best suits your particular needs.
Table 1 lists the various features of each of the spelling checking programs. As can be seen, Spell Perfect is the fastest ( 597 words per minute) at checking my sample text file containing 1569 words. Since LJK's program ignores words of three letters or less, the word count was only 1233. Atspeller was the slowest, at only 177 words per minute. This is partly the result of the program's reading both the dictionary and text files alternately, and displaying the mismatches in reverse video on the screen.
The text file I used for the benchmark is representative of what I typically write, and I have only used the main dictionary for checking. Creating a user dictionary will speed up the checking process at the expense of lengthening the dictionary load ing time. Obviously, more or less unknown words will affect the performance of the program.
If only one disk drive is used with any of these programs, some disk swapping must occur. This is especially true when you decide to use the master dictionary to look up the spelling of a particular

\section*{Software summary.}

\section*{Name: Atspeller}

Type: Spelling Checking Program
System: Atari 400/800XL series
Format: Disk
Language: Machine Language
Summary: An inexpensive spelling program that works with Atari DOS files
Manufacturer: Atari Program Exchange P.O. Box 3705

Santa Clara, CA 95055
Price: \(\$ 39.95\)
Name: Atspeller for AtariWriter
Type: Spelling Checking Program
System: Atari 400/800XL series
Format: Disk
Language: Machine Language
Summary: An inexpensive spelling program that works with AtariWriter.
Manufacturer: Atari Program Exchange
P.O. Box 3705

Santa Clara, CA 95055
Price: \(\$ 39.95\)
Name: Spell Perfect
Type: Spelling Checking Program
System: Atari 400/800XL series
Format: Disk
Language: Machine Language
Summary: A usable spelling program for LJK format files.
Manufacturer: LJK Enterprises
7852 Big Bend Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63119
(314) 962-1855

Price: \(\$ 79.95\)
Name: Spell Wizard
Type: Spelling Checking Program
System: Atari 400/800XL series
Format: Disk
Language: Machine Language
Summary: A useful spelling program for Atari DOS files. The best value.
Manufacturer: Datasoft, Inc.
9421 Winnetka Ave.
Chatsworth, CA 91311
(213) 701-5161

Price: \(\$ 49.95\)
word. I rarely use this dictionary look-up feature. Instead, I keep a pocket Webster's dictionary close at hand - I find it faster and easier to use.
All of the programs described in this article are useful for checking your documents for spelling and typographical errors. As long as you keep in mind the inherent limitations of this type of program, any one will probably meet your casual writing needs.


16K Cassette or 24 K Disk

\section*{by Tommy Bennett}

This month, ANALOG continues its custom of printing assembly-language games with Avalanche, a public-domain game of skill for one player.

\section*{Typing it in.}

Before typing anything, look at the listings accompanying this article.
Listing 1 is the BASIC data and data checking routine. This listing is used to create both cassette and disk versions of Avalanche. The data statements are listed in hexadecimal (base 16), so the program will fit in 16 K cassette systems. This makes typing more difficult, but it's a necessary evil.

Listing 2 is the assembly-language source code for Avalanche, created with the OSS MAC/65 assembler. You do not have to type this listing to play the game! It is included for those readers interested in assembly language.

Follow the instructions below to make either a cassette or disk version of Avalanche.

Cassette instructions.
1. Type Listing 1 into your computer using the BASIC cartridge, and verify your typing with C:CHECK (see page 27).
2. Type RUN and press RETURN. The pro-

\section*{Pic.Builder lets your imagination run wild!}

gram will begin and ask:

\section*{MAKE CA5sETTE (6) OR DI5K (1)?}

Type 0 and press RETURN. The program will begin checking the DATA statements, printing the line number of each as it goes. It will alert you if it finds any problems. Fix any incorrect lines and re-RUN the program, if necessary, until all errors are eliminated.
3. When all DATA lines are correct, the computer will beep twice and prompt you to "READY CASSETTE AND PRESS RETURN." Insert a blank cassette in your recorder, press the RECORD and PLAY buttons simultaneously and hit RETURN. The message "WRITING FILE" will appear, and the program will create a machinelanguage boot tape version of Avalanche, printing each DATA line number as it goes. When the READY prompt appears, the game is recorded and ready to play. CSAVE the BASIC program onto a separate tape before continuing.
4. To play the game, rewind the tape created by the BASIC program to the beginning. Turn your computer OFF and remove all cartridges. Press the PLAY button on your recorder and turn ON
your computer, while holding down the START key. If you have a 600 or 800 XL computer, you must hold the START and OPTION keys when you turn on the power. The computer will "beep" once. Hit the RETURN key, and Avalanche will load and run automatically.

\section*{Disk instructions.}
1. Type Listing 1 into your computer using the BASIC cartridge, and verify your typing with D:CHECK2 (see page 27).
2. Type RUN and press RETURN. The program will ask:

\section*{MAKE CASSETTE (O) OR DISK (1)?}

Type 1 and press RETURN. The program will begin checking the DATA lines, printing the line number of each statement as it goes. It will alert you if it finds any problems. Fix incorrect lines and re-RUN the program, if necessary, until all errors are eliminated.
3. When all DATA lines are correct, you will be prompted to "INSERT DISK WITH DOS, PRESS RETURN." Put a disk containing DOS 2.0S into drive \#1 and press RETURN. The message "WRITING FILE" will appear, and the
program will create an AUTORUN．SYS file on the disk，displaying each DATA line number as it goes．When the READY prompt appears，the game is ready to play．Be sure the BASIC program is SAVEd before continuing．

4．To play the game，insert the disk containing the AUTORUN．SYS file into drive \＃1．Turn your computer OFF，remove all cartridges and turn the computer back ON．Avalanche will load and run automatically．

Playing the game．
Plug a joystick in port 1 and press the fire button to start the game．Up at the top of the screen is a letter＂N＂，which stands for normal play．Pressing the OPTION key will switch this to an＂H，＂which stands for hard play．

The object of Avalanche is to claim the whole side of the mountain as yours．You claim each square by moving Leroy onto a square and changing it to the object color．The object color is indicated by the flashing arrows in the upper left corner．On the first level，you just have to jump on a square once to change it to the object color．On level two，you must jump on it twice，and so on．

There are up to six different levels，each having four rounds．When you complete a round，you get a bonus of 1000 points．You＇ll receive 25 points for changing the color of a square．

While you＇re doing all this，you also have to avoid the falling rocks and Big George．Big George wears a baseball hat and will chase after you．The only way you can get rid of him is to make him follow you in－ to the path of a rock．If a rock hits him，he is out of commission for now，but he＇ll be back soon．There＇s also a little green man called Henry．Henry won＇t hurt you，but he will change the color of the squares back to their original．To stop him，all you have to do is touch him－and you＇ll get 200 points．

You get an extra man at every 10,000 points．Leroy is moved via the joystick，in four diagonal directions． It may seem difficult to move at first，but you＇ll get used to it after a while．Happy gaming！

\section*{BASIC listing．}

10 REM \＃H．AUALAMCHE MH
2星 TRAP 20：？＂MAKE CAS5ETTE 40）OR DI
5K GIIM：IMPUT DSK：IF DSK）THEN 26

40，0，0，0，0， \(10,11,12,13,14,15\)

READ N：HEH（H）＝N：NEHT K：LINE＝994 ：RESTOR E 1000：TRAP 120：？＂CHECKING DATA＂
 T与：IF LEN（DAT 5 ） 090 THEN 220
60 DATLIM＝PEEK（183）＋PEEK（184） 2256 ：IF
 ING！\({ }^{12}\) EMD
 H）\(-48: 102=05 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{DAT}(4+1, \%+1) 3-48: B Y T E=H\) ER（D1） 16 ＋HEH CD27

80．IF PA55＝2 THEN PUT H1，BYTE：NEKT H：R EAD CHK 5UM：GOTO 54
90 TOTAL TOTAL＋BYTE：IF TOTAL＞ 999 THEN
TOTAL＝T0TAL -10190
1月 WEMT K：REND CHKSHM：IF TOTAL＝CHKSUM
THEN 5 5
110 GOTO 220

130 IF PO55二的 THEN 176
140 IF NOT DSK THEM IG6
150 PUT \(41,224:\) PUT स1， \(2: P\) PIT \(41,225:\) PIIT
\＃1．2：PUT H1， \(0: P \mathrm{PIT} \# 1,32: C L 05 E\) HI：END
1．60 FOR \(H=1\) TO 116：PHT H1，O：NEKT K：CLO SE H1：END
179 IF NOT DSK THEN 280
180 ？ 18 NSERT DISK WITH D05，PRE55 RET

＂＂D：AUTDRUN． \(5 \mathrm{Y}^{\prime \prime}\)
196 PUT H1，255：PUT H1，255：PUT H1，日：PUT

\(200{ }^{7}\)＂READY CASSETTE GND PRE55 RETURN
＂OOPEN H1， \(128, " C D\)＂RESTORE 230：FOR

210 ？\({ }^{7}\) ？WRITIHG FILE：PA \(55=2: L T N E=99\)
6：RESTQRE IGBG：TRAP 129：G0T0 56
\(22 \square 7\)＂BAD DATA：LINE MLINE：END
230 DATA \(0,42,216,31,255,31,169,0,141\) ， 4752,169 ， \(618,141,2,211,169,10,141,231,2\), \(133,14,169,56,141,232,2\)
240 DATA 133，15，169，10，133，10，169，उ2，13
3，11，24， 96

 \(23205023 A 20 F B D A 633 D 3 E 36,369\)
1010 DATA BDEEJ39DEA37BDC6339DCE37CA10
EBADB4日2D0132日BC23200F2J20FA22205D23A9

102月 DATA 19A585C5AEDBRBA9AB8585A901DG 06A9AE8585A90日858420AA24A585806936A514 2 003214C3C2020BD2120C821，64
 \(263642078074339 D 42360410 F 7997820032120\) BD210914809306AE1306BDD6，982
 E522BDESJ3BDEA222日BC232 5 F124A9818D14日6

1日50 DATA Z1EE1 \(30620 E 32 z 2079249901854 D\)



 0012 299B806102991に8015822，117
1070 DATA A9888DEQ22A966200了21A9گ28D日0





1690 DATA CA1GED4CA221C689A9018D6F0220 \(79240589001 E A 208 B 0113594236 C A 10 F 7403 C\)

1106 DATA \(3 C 36 C A 1 B F A 5 G A 227 A 5049 D E B 37 C A\)
 GUE19DGR35CADGF1A22FBDEA 942
1110 DATA उЗ 30183 BCA10F7A9388DF402A33E 8D2F62A9338D3162A9548030620503801D00A9

 748D日1 DBAD日2D88D93D日A901806FG2A9GF8DE4

1130 DATA D680C762A9228D0102A97D8D0092

EDFGDGF5A9C08DBED4604582， 393
114 DATA FD日2C6824C62E448A9448D0AD4BD 16DGA922BD日102A9928D日602684048A95880日A D48D17D4A9228D6102A9A78D．269

 CC8D16DBE6CBA9228D61日209．692
1166 DATA D68D6日62684448A90E8D日AD48D16 D日A9FC8D17D日A592801806A9428019D日A92280

1176 DATA 2836A9508D2935A58938E901651日


118日 DATA C9日FFG1285月6AS801869278580A5
8169 日明 \(8140182329 A 4249369801236802636\)
A2050D94339D0C36BD96339D，791

1190 DATA 2036CA1BF160A205A910900036BD 8A339D5036CA10F2A9348D6536092FBD6736A9 07808D36A9438D8E36A9448D， 619
1200 DATA BF 36496880903660490180120685 838D1306A9048589A9008D \(149649028 D 5006\) A9 \(608587091085886049008 \mathrm{D} 01,774\)
1210 DATA D28D03D28D05D28D07D260A583C9 01F004C904D007ADE6228D942260C962F004C9 OSD0日7ADE52280942260ADEA， 290
1220 DATA 22BD942260A214BD28348D00D2A9 AA8D01D2BD3D3420D32120E币24CA10E9A23CBE

1230 DATA EBE05190EEBEG0D220E624A90220 D321CACACAEB39DOEEA90日8DCB10209608587A2

1240 DATA CA10F2A900BD01D2A209B090339D BD37CA18F7AD1CO61869日1C91AD018AD1B0618 \(6901 \mathrm{C} 91 \mathrm{ADODEAD1806186961,363}\)
1250 DATA 8D1B458D0136A9108D1C068D0236 A9C820D32160AD日136C5B8F002B60160E688E6 8920FA22A21929920800002A0． 32
1260 DATÁ 10F9869A48D61D2A91032003218810 F2CA10EDA9408D01D260A58．48D1C25803325AD 12060903 D 011 AD 1306 C 901 F 0.632
1270 DATA 64C903D09649608D332560AD1206 C907D006A9008D1C2560C908F0E9C90990EAA9 G08D1C25FGDEA56718690285，3109
1280 DATA B78DCB626020322C20E32CAD2006 C90日F00160AD2A66C901D日062058254C1525AD 7802：BD3106205825200226aD， 882
1290 DATA \(5706 C 901000 \mathrm{BA9} 006 \mathrm{D} 5746204027\) 4C2F25A9日18D5706AD5806C901D00BA9008D58 \(062080254 C 462549018058106,388\)
1300 DATA 20CA28200C3220453120262C2060 314 CF 724 AD2606C901000160A03106C909D日03 4CDE2FC90500034C282FC906，853 1310 DATA D0日34C5C2FC9日AD0日34C422F69AD \(2706 C 9010001604 D 3266950 F 004 E E 320660 A D\) 3606 C 90100034 CF 525 AD 3901 ， 95
1320 DATA C9日1FG日EADDAD2300160A9018D39


1330 DATA BOQ160A9日18D42968D27615A9AFBD 2E065099018D3606AD日AD23908A900803C064C F525．4901803C06AD 3 C06C901， 359
1340 DATA D0034CBB2F4CCC2FAD2806C901D0 0160AD3306C928F004EE330650AD4606C901D0 034CCB26AD3406C901001034C，732
1350 DATA 5326 AD \(130609020003403 A 26 C 904\) F0034C5326AD4596C932F012AD4706C9029019B ADOAD23006EE45064CC826AD，894
 F014ADG9D230016099日18D3A96BD3406EE4796 20CC2EAD4306C90100034CA4，976
1370 DATA 26204930204930204930204930 AD GCQ6C96DBG日160A9018D43068D2B06A9AFBD2F 066009618D3706AD9AD23006， 426
1380 DATA A9008D3D064CBB26A9018D3D06AD
 8D4796aD4C．46C90100034C410， 11
1390 DATA 27AD4B06C901F008A901804B6620 502DAD4D06C901D日034C172720493620493020 4930204930 AD OC96C968B0日i， 395
1400 DATA 60A9018D4D068D2806A9AFBD2F06
 8D4806EE490620502D4C4027，231
1410 DATA O9018D4806CE490629682DAD4896 C901D0034C0D304C2130AD2906C901000160AD 5006 C 90100034 CF 727 AD 3506 ， 37
1420 DATA C90100034C8227AD1306C9038003 4C6227AD4E06C9029008ADGAD230034CF727AD 3806C901D0034CEA27AD3B06，174
1430 DATA C901F日14AD6AD230日160月9018D3B
 \(2720 \mathrm{DE} 3620 \mathrm{DE} 3020 \mathrm{DE} 3020 \mathrm{DE}, 533\)
 BD2906A9AFBD300666A901BD3B66AD0AD2300

1450 DATA 06AD3E日6C9月1D0日S4C64304C7830 A9018D51006AD5306C901D日034CAF2BAD5106C9 01F008A961BD510620B12DAD，512
1460 DATA 5206 C 9 9100134C41282DDE3020DE


1470 DATA BD5306ADO日G6CDO406B032AD日106 CD0506Fl16901420B12DCE0406EEB506EE0506 A9008D4F664CAF282GDE2DCE， 369

1480 DATA 0406CEO506CE05060902：8D4F064C AF2BADG106CD日506F016901420C92DEE0406EE \(0506 \mathrm{EE} 050609018 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~F} 064 \mathrm{CAF}, 14\)
1490 DATA 2820F32DEE 0406 CE0505CE0506A9
 7630C90200034CAC304CA030．967
1500 DATA AD2606C901F0034CFD29AD2D668D 01D2CE2D06AD2D06C9A0F0034CF029A9008001 D28D26068D2A06A9988DGE06，237
1510 DATA AD04D0C900D00420732E6020DD2B AD1206C901D0034C3C29C902DB034C4C29C963 D0034C7F29C904D0034C6629，3138
1529 DATA C905D0034CA329C946D0034CC629 C90700034C7F294CC629AD04D0C901D006EE62 06202 A314CFB29AD04DEC961， 830
1530 DATA D006202A314CF629C902D006EE02 062033314CF029AD04D0C9010069EEQ206202A 314CF029CE62062018314CF9，841
1540 DATA 29AD日4D0C9日1DP06202A314CF029 C902D0052033314CF1029C904D056EED2062030 314CF029AD04D010901069624，145
1550 DATA 2A314CF029C902D0109EE日2052033 314CF029CE日206202A314CF029AD04D0C90100 06202 A314CFB29C902D00620， 172
1560 DATA \(3314 C F 629 C 940609 E E 02062030\) 314CF029CE日206203331A29DA0日Q207F2BAD24 06C901F0634C1A2AACOB06A2，82日
 उ206A20920B82BAD4606C901DG934CBE2A日20i Ab02207F2BAD2406C901F0日3．237
1580 DATA 4C512AACGCO6A2006A99003EEBCB
 06C901F629020201004207F2B，522
1590 DATA AD2406C901F06160AC0D06A2008A
 60AD2906C901F00160AD3006， 978
1500 DATA \(8007 D 2 C E 30060 D 3006 C 9 A 0 F 00160\) AD07D0C900D00CA905802301206E3220DA3160 A90080日7D280290660530699，387
1510 DATA 088D110660AD2B66C901F0日34C51
 2009106005102AD日6D0C940D日， 709
1520 DATA 3229862099 B68D4B668D4DG68D46 06804C日68028068D3306A90A8D4A日6A9088D49 01580100609208D9C06A9748D，163
1630 DATA 62D08D090650A9008D2B06804C06 A9088D1006ADO6D0C90100016020492BA94CB5 84A933858BAD4906805906AD 255
1640 DATA 4 A06BD5A06202B2EG0AD \(1206 C 901\) F013C902F017C903F01BC904F007C905F00B4C 732BAD日6DロС902FG1160AD日6， 646
1650 DATA DOC9日4FG日95GAD06DOC908F00160 CE0216660BD2706C901FG0160BD2E969903D2DE 2E06BD2E06C9A0F00160A9019， 409
1660 DATA 9903D28005D0C900D006A9018D24
 36069027669039069042068 D 258
1670 DATA 2406A908900F06A92D900B06BD54 169001D09D080660003106C909F00DC905F013 C906F023C90AFG156 CE中BO6，373
1680 DATA EEQ106EEG10660EEQ0日6EEO106EE
 CEG1466＠ADGBO6BD59日6ADG1，878
1690 DATA \(06805 A 066042\) FFAC03B6B8D日FDCA



 048D04658D05068D4AB6A96B，457
1710 DATA BD4906A97CBD日6068D0000A9558D
 \(80554649848094668 \mathrm{D} 5668 \mathrm{D}, 472\)
1720 DATA 03D中A92D8D日B668D0C066D日D日618 A9ABADG10D2690ABD62D2650A8D04D2690A8D06 D2A918181ED0A906A2FF9060，790
1730 DATA 3C9DUG3D9DDO3E9DOQ3FLCADUF160 AD2506C909F011AC0706A200BDA43299013CCA EBEG10D0F4510AD2506C9105FB，7B2
1740 DATA 1420A02DACQ706A200BDB4329900
 0706A200BDC432990103CC8EB，589
1750 DATA EGBFDGF460AD2506C906F01420A6
 20B02DACBC日6日200BDE23299，700
1760 DATA MOSEEBCBEGMDDQF \(42090206920: 89\) \(204 C 0 C 064200 B D E E 329003 E C G E B E D O D Q F 420\)


The TRAK drives are some of our best sellers. They offer true doubledensity storage and feature built-in parallel printer interfaces with print buffers. The AT-D2 is single-sided \& the AT-D4 is a double-sided version providing twice the storage in the same size package.

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(Double density Slave Drive for AT-D2, AT-D4)


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This drive packs a lot of storage into a small package which is only a little larger than the Atari 810 drive. It features two (2) double-density drives with the storage capacity of four (4) Atari 810's! It offers two (2) I/O ports to allow daisy-chaining of another drive or other peripherals, and the colors of the housing match the new XL series computers. All in all, this is a whole lot of disk storage for the money. Includes DOS-XL

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{l}
INDUS GT \\
\& NO. 1 BEST SELLER!
\end{tabular} \\
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{l}
AMDEK MICRO DRIVE \\
- DOUBLE DENSITY \\
- DOUBLE SIDED \\
- 3" MICRO-FLOPPY \\
- PRINTER PORT \\
- DRIVE CONTROLLER
\end{tabular} \\
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charge Cards! \\
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\$499
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
AMDCII \\
Charge Cards! Double Drive \\
\$699
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ATARI 1050
- DUAL (1½) DENSITY


\section*{RCP}

\section*{Add-On Drives}

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- Double Sided

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1779 DATA EBCBEOBFDDF764A9日DBD1506A90B 8D2106A9C5BDC20260AC日766A200A90699063C CBEBE014D0F761320182EACOD，567
1786 DATA 06 A2 \(190 \mathrm{BDFA} 329903 F C 8 E 8 E 012 D 0\) F42010．8E6020182EAC0D06a290BD0C3399003F CBEBE日12DOF46026182EACOD，18
1790 DATA \(66 A 200 B D 1 E 339903 F C B E B E 012 D 0\) F46029182EACGD46A209BD303399003FCBE8E6 12 D 0 F 46 A A \(9138 \mathrm{D} 1606 \mathrm{~A} 9108 \mathrm{D}, 920\)
1800 DATA 1706A9568DC30260AC0D66A2008A 99003 FCBEBEO14D0F760AD5A068580A9008501

1：116 DATA 2681A58日18658C8589A5815900B5 B1A5B01B6D59068580A58169008581A5B41869 008580 A5 8169368581006181,451
1820 DATA BA918988B18A918060A9048176F12 A902BD日306204B31A9AABD日102AD07658D00D2 C9F0F609209F2F20262C4C85， 25
1830 DATA 2EA96FBD01D218A9828D00026901 20262CC9D2D0F4A9008D60D28D日1D2A9038D20 \(0660 \mathrm{ACGB4} 64200 \mathrm{DD} 4233900,639\)
1840 DATA उDCBEBEDGODOF460ACOCQ6A20日BD 423399013EEBCBE00ADOF4A90ABD1506A908BD 210699348DC20260AC0D6642，616
1850 DATA OOBD 423399063 FCBEBEOOADOF4A9 0A8D1605A9088D1706A9348DC3026020E32CA9 0180200620762F209F2F209F，894
1860 DATA 2FCE日E 06000329 F9306020FC2CA9 01802A0620802F209F2F209F2FCE0E06D00320 F9306020182DA90180200620，527
1876 DATA 762F2B6A2F20ßA2FCE日E 06 D 00320
 2FCEME06D00320F93060CE06， 191
1880 DATA 96AD06068D00D060EES606AD0606 8D000060AC07060200B9003C99FF3BEBCBEG11 DDFACEG79660A20日1BAD6706，578
1890 DATA 690 EA8B9003C99013C8BE8ED11D0
 A200200D316020EA2F20F42F， 109
1900 DATA 20 F42FCEDF06D005020120003150 CE9806ADB8058D01D060EE0B06AD08068D01D9

1916 DATA 3D99613D88E8EBGADOF4EE0B6660 20353029493020493 OCE1006D005A201200031 \(60203 F 3020493020493\) OCE10，3B9
1920 DATA \(060005 A 201200 \mathrm{~B} 160 \mathrm{CE} 9906 \mathrm{ADO9}\)日68D02D060EE日906AD09068D02D0610A201818AD OC066D2166A8B9003E99613E， 861
1930 DATA B8EBEC1506D日FJEEMCO66029B430 20DE3029DE30CE1106D0154202200D3161020BE 3020DE \(3020 \mathrm{DE} 30 \mathrm{CE} 11060005,271\)
1949 DATA A2022000316029B43020C8302008 30CE1106D01050202200031602018E3020C83020 C830LE11060905A2022010031，771
 ADEA日6BD日3D060ACOD06A200B9003F99FF3EC8 E月EC16060．
1969 DATA 18ADOD06601706ABB9003F99013F
 A9AFBD2D66AD31068D259664，329
1976 DATA A901902706A9AF9D2E0660A94C： BAA933858B2919322日192C20282E60A94EB5：BA A9334C1EЗ10950858MA93 34C． 489
1986 DATA 1E31A95285：8AA933AC1E31A90180
 D28D06D26BAD日CD6C901903， 303
1996 DATA C964D日15AD4606C901D0日E20E72A A992BD2306206E324C9F31AD日CDOC908D007AD \(5006 \mathrm{C} 901 \mathrm{~F} 011 \mathrm{AD} 2 \mathrm{CO6C964F0}, 747\)
2090 DATA O4EE2CO660A9028020066009008D
 C904F0日4EE2B0660A9027D20，927
 C904D007AD4606C901F03120182EA9008D50166 8029068D52068051068D4E06， 719
2020 DATA BD5306A90A8D04668D0506a908：80
 C91CD005A9018020016601005，285
2930 DATA 188910666945 C 910 D 015 A 9109900 \(3699140688 B 91\) A66186901991A464C43320915 9909369914068818914061869.594

2940 DATA \(92 C 91 A F 10799043691406604910\) \(9960369914068 B 6914061 B 6901091 A F G E D 9900\) \(3699140660400318 \mathrm{~B} 910066 \mathrm{D}, 323\)
2050 DATA 2306C914902238E91A8D220618A9 1960229699003699140649068022068818 B 91 A 666901C91AFGE4996436991A， 929

2060 DATA 06600C1E3F2B2B3F2B371E1E1212 1B366C4B3078FCD4D4FCD4EC78784B4BDB6C36 120E1F37371FGF1F1FBE日A2E， 397
2070 DATA ЗEHBUDO470FBECECFBFOFBFB7050 747CDBB420＠1502B3C7E6A7E763C3C243605日月 143C7E5Б7E6E3C3C246C 0 CIE 516
2080 DATA 1EFF2B2BFFFF2D333F1E12121B36 51000307878FFD4D4FFFFB4CEFC764B48D66036 000CIEIEFF2F2FFF7F2F1F3F，44
2090 DATA 1E12127E36180030787BFFF4F4FF FEF4FBFC764：4B7EGCDBD0183C7EFFFFFF7E3C 180603044344836403C47670．520
2100 DATA 79460935196668668686 66060606 \(06060606060606060606060606415433 B 2 A 5 A 1\) A4B98085852C6536652Ca7a1，525
2.110 DATA ADASBGAFB6A5B22328212E2725EC E5F6E5EC9AF2EFFSEEE49AA2AFAEB5B30101110 \(101000001001612136212 \mathrm{C} 212 \mathrm{E}, 776\)
2129 DATA 232B25010600223900342F202D39 \(01022252 E 2 E 253434\) AIAEALACAFA7BGA3AFADBO B5B4A9AEA7000F5AB49C0086，624
2130 DATA FGOC92901AA4765400C442226603
 304060040C1E3F2日3F1E1236， 228
 \(10909304930463046304036403640304352 F 00\) 2F3C4B3C09484048404840010，84
2150 DATÁ \(514851485148080 E 070807970707\) 07979797079797079707970707006000006006


\section*{CHECKSUM DATA}
（see page 27）
16 DATA 18， \(351,495,811,423,729,200,603\) ，555，573，694，613，29，2195，214，6514
160 DATA \(144,198,962,760,491,31,155,10\) \(4,169,621,862,946,668,12,442,6584\) 1066 DATA 897，714，699，840， \(986,912,855\), \(905,987,65,924,599,637,973,536,11520\) 1216 DATA \(956,795,134,916,723,663,761\), \(550,629,542,866,739,857,897,731,16759\) 1360 DATA \(841,601,905,501,765,733,777\), \(790,893,765,712,864,963,768,75,10693\) 1510 DATA \(627,818,575,726,564,591,782\), \(715,784,520,799,614,787,779,760,16672\) 1660 DATA \(602,821,759,837,828,696,8,89\) \(5,81 B_{5} 915,24,155,8118,777,63\) ， 10251
 \(838,1693,690,445,628,626,337,56,9270\) 1960 DATA 960， \(696,978,978,734,680,679\), \(616,539,565,82,167,544,7,277,8516\) 2110 DATA 887，728，73，3 3 \(81,774,3506\)

Assembly language listing．



Page varlables

\section*{LOD
HIMER \\ LML
LPT
TOB \\ PADCT
CDLR
PNT
TOM
FILE \\  \\ \(\qquad\)}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
: EHAR. GET ADDR
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
IWVENT TIMER \\
; LEVEION KEY FLAE \\
IEAGY/HARD VALUE \\
IUMPING PAD INDEX \\
BCOLOR WORK REG. \\
3 LIVES \\
PPAD CDLOR POINTER \\
;PLIT WORK AREA
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline PPL ROL OR BQ'9 DELAY TIM SNK EOL PL XPOS \begin{tabular}{l} 
PL \\
\hline PL \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} positians 3 OF PLAYERG.. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
;gCORE DIEITS \\
SPLAY END REASON
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
SCORE ADD VALUE FIRLETIEN FLAE \\
; gound flags
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
PITEM FLE
DIRECTION SAVE
DROP FLAES

\footnotetext{
ROCK MOV
}




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{7}{*}{SHOSP2} &  & IADD 1 Iome Paints & A2 OPTM1 & JSR
LDA
CMP
BME
BDA
STA
JSR
SMP & \begin{tabular}{l}
ROCK2 \\
TEMP \\
\begin{tabular}{l} 
F 1 \\
A \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
解 \\
TEMP \\
ROCKJ
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
；HANDLE ROCK 2 \\
； \(0 E T\) ADVANCE FLAB \\
＇M1 GETS DiFFICULTY \\
MO ADVANCE！ \\
；REGET ADV FLAB \\
：MANDLE ROCK 3
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & ADC & & A6 & & AS & TSKETP ADVXT FLAES \\
\hline & BNE SHOSP2 & &  & & TEMP \({ }_{\text {TEMP }}\) & 3 GET ADU FLA日 2 \\
\hline & CLC \({ }_{\text {ADC }}\) & & OPTN2 & CMP & \({ }_{\text {A }}{ }^{1}\) & inti AETS DiFFICULTY \\
\hline & STA SCORE \({ }^{\text {STA }}\) & & & －\({ }_{\text {STA }}\) & ＊ & IRESET ADV FLAE 2 \\
\hline & SDA & & & J3R & ROCK1 & ；HANDLE ROCK 1 \\
\hline &  & 3WAIT 200 JIFFIES & A3 & LDA & \＃2 & ；SEt advance flag \\
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{BONLIF} & JSR WATt & & A4 & JSR & SOUND & DO SOUNDS \\
\hline & RTS \({ }_{\text {LTA }}\) & I iet gcore & & JSR & CHECK & 俍MECK SRUARES HIT \\
\hline & CMP PNT & is BiNus Amt？ & & JSR & delay & IRESET P／M COLLISION \\
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{BrRET \({ }_{\text {BONUSL }}\)} & BES BRRET & ；Y Y ES & & JMP & PLIN & \％ \\
\hline & RTSE PNT & ：INC BONUS LEVEL & & & & \\
\hline & INE TOM & is more Life & imove & S & broutin & \\
\hline & JSR SHOLIV & ISHOWLIVEs & －－ & & & \\
\hline & LDA J2 & ©PITCH \(=32\) & move． & LDA & SOIFLE & 3 CHK SOUND \\
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{\({ }_{8}^{\text {BLS }}\) 8L8} & STA AUDF1 & ；Volume 15 & & ENP & CHECKD & \({ }_{\text {FLG }}\) \\
\hline & & & & RTS & & \\
\hline & STA AUDC， & & CHECKD & LDe & & ；aET STICK． \\
\hline & LDA \＃3 & iLEAVE ON 3 jiffieg & & CMP & \({ }^{49}\) & BIRECTION \\
\hline & dey wait & inext volume & & BME & BNLEFTA & 3 DOWN \＆LEFT \\
\hline & BPL BLs2 & wext volune & 81 & CMP & 年 & －\({ }^{\text {awn }}\) Lef \\
\hline & DEX \({ }_{\text {de }}\) & INEXT SOUND & & BNE & 82 & ：DOMN \＆RIEHT \\
\hline &  & ITURN OFF SOUND & 82 & CMP & WNRIEHT & ；DOWN \＆RIEHT \\
\hline & STA AUDC 1 & & & BME & UPright & ；UP \％RIEHT \\
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{stadif} & LDA OPT & SEET DIFF FLAE & 83 & CMP & \％10 & ，\({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline & STA OPTN1＋1 & ISTDRE IN．．． & & BNE & 8P4 & BUP \＆LEF \\
\hline & LDA LEVEL \({ }^{\text {L }}\) & PaRTRLEVEL & 84 & RTS & & ；UP \＆LEFT \\
\hline & CMP EJTLS & MEVEL 3？ & & & & \\
\hline & LPA ROUND & MoEf Round & ROCK & 8 & & \\
\hline & &  & ROCK1 & & & BSOUND ON？ \\
\hline & CMP \({ }^{\text {cme }}\) & FROUND 3 ？ & & & ¢1 & \\
\hline & BNE NOTL3 & BNO：Difficulty & & RTE & & ino： \\
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{RIFRTS} & STA OPTN2＋1 & SSET difficulty & C2 & \(\stackrel{\text { LDA }}{ }\) & \(\mathrm{DRP}_{1}\) & ：DROPPINE？ \\
\hline & & & & BED & \({ }^{11}\) & ：NO： \\
\hline & CMP \＃7 \({ }^{\text {LTM }}\) & TGETELEL 7 T & & 1 NL & DRP1 & NEEXT DROP \\
\hline & BNE NOTL7 & SNET DIEF & C12 & RTA & & MOVINB． \\
\hline & STA OPTN \(1+1\) & ；Get diff & & CMP &  & ¢MOVING \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{notli} & CMP \({ }^{\text {en }}\) & & & 3 MP & move？ & IYES．．． \\
\hline & BEO SET1 & TYES \({ }^{\text {P }}\) & 02 & LDA & B DDR & \DROPEḊ？ \\
\hline & EMP DIFRTS & ＇LEVEL 9？ & & EEQ & \({ }^{1} 3\) & \\
\hline & LDA \({ }_{\text {¢ }}\) & iset diff & & LDA & RANDOM & INOT Ẏ̇t． \\
\hline & STA OPTN \({ }_{\text {SEQ }}\) & & & EMI & & \\
\hline & LDA Colk & iage color flab & 54 & LDA & & IGET DRP．． \\
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{colcye} & CLC & & & STA & E1DRP & \\
\hline & STA EDLR & & es & LDA & FNBIDRP & ifinished．． \\
\hline & STA COLBK & ；AND SET BACKBND & & CMP & \({ }_{\text {\＃R }}\) & ¢ NO．． \\
\hline & & & & JMP & 日etdirl & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{START OF PROBRAM} & DROP 2 & JSR & DOWN： & dROP \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{GAME} & & & & JSR & DJWN1 & \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
JSR GETUP \\
JSR FIEI
\end{tabular} & 1 N & & J8R & DOHN1 & IFINIBHED． \\
\hline & & & & CMP & ［109\％ & ：FINIBHED． \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{MAIN LOOP} & 01 & LDA & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{MaIN} & LDA BACK & ：Back to & & STA & FNE1DRP
SO2FLa & SETFLD FLig \\
\hline & CMP＊ & & & LDA & ＊\({ }^{\text {¢ }}\) & \\
\hline & BEE CHKSTK & CONTROLLER？ & & STA & PITCH2 & PRETCH： \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{chkstk} & LDA movfla & YMLREAḊY & & & & ；RETURN． \\
\hline & CMP \＃1 & MOUIN．．． & getdir & & & \％et direct \\
\hline & SNE AİVE．MAN & INOES，MIVE MAN & & &  & \\
\hline & JMP A2 & & & BMI & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{A 1} & LDA STICK & CHK STICK & & STA & & 19＝DNRI日HT \\
\hline & STA DIRECT \({ }^{\text {SSR MOVE．MAN }}\) & S \({ }^{\text {SAVE STICK POS }}\) & & STA & BIDIR
MOVEI & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}






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TURNS YOUR ATARI AND 80 COLUMN PRINTER INTO AN EASY－TO－USE ELECTRONIC TYPEWRITER． THE ENTIRE PAGE LAYOUT IS DISPLAYED GRAPHICALLY WHILE YOU TYPE．IDEAL FOR SIMPLE WORD PROCESSING TASKS．


\section*{THE ALOG MAILLIST}

IS AN EASY－TO－USE，MENU－DRIVEN DATA BASE PROGRAM DESIGNED FOR MAILING LISTS AND PRINTING LABELS．FAST 3 KEY SORT AND MULTI－ LEVEL SEARCH ON ANY LINES．PRINT FORM LABELS 1 TO 2 INCHES HIGH．

\section*{THE ALOG MAILLIST}
（C）Copyright 1983 by ALOG COMPUTING
MAIN－MENU
＜U \(\langle\) TILITIES
＜L＞OAD FILE
＜S＞AVE FILE
＜A＞PPEND FILE
＜F〉ILENAMES
＜C＞REATE NEW RECORDS
＜E＞DIT／VIEW RECORDS
＜D＞ELETE MEMORY
＜P＞RINT RECORDS
\(\langle X\rangle I T\) PROGRAM
HIT 〈KEY〉 FOR OPTION：

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\section*{Matt* Edit}

\section*{24K Cassette or Disk}

\section*{by Matthew J.W. Ratcliff}

Matt*Edit is a menu-driven 40 -column text and character graphics editor. It was originally developed for the local Bulletin Board System Operators, who frequently create text files for transmitting over the modem to other Atari users. If you have a Gemini or Epson with Graftrax (or Epson graphics compatible) printer, then you will be able to print your text files, using Atari's character set. See the sample printout below (Figure 1). Matt*Edit also has the capability of printing in a "newspaper" dual- or triple-column format. This will allow you to put much more information on a single page than the normal 40 -character per line print mode. Text files created with the editor can be saved as BASIC routines, as PRINT, PRINT \#n; (i.e., ? \#6; "text") or DATA statements, with line numbers that you specify.


Figure 1.

With this editor, you will quickly learn the hidden value of character graphics. They can be used to make superb title pages for your school papers - or lovely greeting cards. I use it to manage a "chords" file for my wife, who is learning how to play the guitar. Figure 2 gives an example of this. Matt*Edit will even allow you to treat disk directories as text files. This enables you to create a complete catalog of all your disks in very short order.




 HE: IIT \(10 \mathrm{~N}^{2}\) all


Below is a rundown on all the menu functions in Matt*Edit, along with a short explanation of each item.

\section*{Main menu.}
1. Disk DIR - Go to the disk directory functions menu.
2. Edit Text - Go to the text editing functions menu.
3. LOAD File - LOAD a new text file into memory. All old text currently in memory will be erased first.
4. Merge File - Merge a text file with the old text currently in memory.
5. SAVE Text - Go to the save text functions menu.
6. Print Text - Go to the print functions menu.
7. Kill File - Delete a file from the disk.
8. Quit - Exit the program.

\section*{Disk Directory.}
1. LIST DIR - LIST the disk directory to the screen and return to the main menu.
2. PRINT DIR - LIST the disk directory to the screen and make a quick print of it on the printer. You will be asked for a disk title before printing; the same holds true for LOAD and merge functions below.
3. LOAD DIR - LOAD the disk directory into memory. All old text will be deleted.
4. Merge DIR - Merge the disk directory into memory with the old text already there.
5. GOTO Main - Return to the main menu.

\section*{Edit text.}
1. GOTO Start - Go to the edit mode, at the start of the current text buffer.
2. GOTO End - Go to the edit mode at the end of the current text buffer (last two lines of the file will be displayed at the top of the screen).
3. GOTO a Line - Input the desired line number to begin editing.
4. Delete Line(s) - This function allows you to delete lines of text from the buffer.
5. Insert Line(s) - Place blank lines in the buffer before the specified line.
6. Empty Buffer - Delete all text from the buffer.
7. GOTO Main - Exit to main menu.

\section*{Edit functions.}

You may use all of Atari's standard editing keys to create text on the screen. A status line is displayed at the bottom of the screen. As you type text, the current line you are on will be updated. Typing past the last line on the screen (or pressing RETURN on the last line) will cause the editor to read the current page and place you on the next page to edit (showing the last two lines worked on at the top). You can use the CTRLARROW keys to move anywhere on the screen. Sometimes certain edit functions will cause the cursor
to get ahead of the current line number shown in the status line. If in doubt, just press the RETURN key, and it will be updated correctly. Certain keys are disabled when in the edit mode. The SHIFT-CLEAR and CTRL-CLEAR keys are not allowed, so that you cannot accidentally erase a page of work. The ESCAPE key is not allowed in the edit mode, although it is used to abort functions in other parts of the program. If an incorrect keypress is made, you will hear a short buzzing sound. To read the current page and exit to the edit menu, just press the START key.

Once you have created more than one page of text (23 lines), the OPTION key will read the page and move up one page in the buffer, and SELECT will read and move down one page. These key functions make it a simple task to move to any page in the buffer. Note that, if you make any editing changes on the current page, the cursor must be on or below the last changed line in the page before you may press one of the console keys. The read routine only reads text up to the line that the cursor is resting on at the time of the console key press. The SHIFT-INSERT and -DELETE keys will function as well. You should be aware, however, that any text lines shifted down off the page will not appear on the next page of text. If you do not wish to lose any lines, then the Insert Line(s) function should be used. This editor, unfortunately, does not support "parsing" or "word wrap," as it would take too much overhead. You format your text as you type it in. The printout will be exactly as you typed it in with the editor.

\section*{SAVE menu.}
1. SAVE as Text File - SAVE the current text buffer to a disk file as 40 -column text file. All spaces at the end of the lines will be stripped off.
2. SAVE as PRINT Statements - Write text file as ? or ?\#n; statements, with user-specified line, increment.
3. SAVE as DATA Statements - Write text file as DATA statements, with user-specific line; increment. If your file has any quotes (" "), you should use this format. The print format will generate errors when ENTERed if it has any quote characters in the print statements.
4. Return to main menu.

\section*{SAVE functions.}

One SAVE option is to delete all blank lines from the text buffer as it is written to disk. This will make the file compact for you. I tend to use a lot of blank lines, especially if working with character graphics. This allows me to use SHIFT-INSERT and SHIFT-DELETE more liberally while editing the screens of text, without having to go to the Delete Lines and Insert Lines menu functions as often. If you save text as a BASIC PRINT or DATA file, you should also save it as a " 40 Char Lines" file. It will be handy, if you should need to go back and edit the text again.

\section*{Print options.}
1. 40 Char Lines - Print text, 40 characters per line format.
2. Newspaper [2] Col - Print text, 40 character lines, but in dual-column "newspaper" format. Effectively, 80 characters per line.
3. Newspaper [3] Col - Print in three "newspaper" column format.
4. Return to main menu.

\section*{Print functions.}

You will be requested to input a TITLE for your printout. Press RETURN if none is desired. Pages will always be numbered, however. Single-line spacing will print text exactly as it appears on the Atari screen. Double spacing is also provided for. To abort the printing function, just press the ESCAPE key.

On your own.
That should cover the major functions of Matt*Edit. I think that you will find the rest of it self explanatory, since the program has many helpful prompts. Should you select any function accidentally, the ESCAPE key will usually exit it.

A special routine is called to input titles and filenames. This routine will not allow invalid text keypresses. Only upper and lower case, numeric keys and
punctuation keys are allowed. Backspace editing is the only edit function provided for. This routine will keep you from accidentally clearing the screen in the middle of typing a filename. When in the edit mode, you can use inverse video, control graphics and more. Anytime you exit to a menu, the keyboard will automatically be restored to normal video, upper case characters. You may use CRTL-TAB to clear tabs and SHIFT-TAB to set special tabs for your editing screens. They will remain in effect until you change them.
This program has a couple of short machine language routines, in strings, to speed things up a bit. It will run well on an 800 XL , since I followed the proper Operating System (OS) entry points. You should be aware of an XL OS bug, however. Sometimes, while printing, everything will stop for 35 to 40 seconds and then start again. No data is lost, and the program continues to function correctly. I checked with Atari on this problem, and it seems that a "certain combination of characters" being sent to the printer will put the system in a pause mode. Atari has informed me that they are working on a fix for this one. Don't worry if this happens to you; be patient, and all will pick up right where it left off. If you have Atari's Translator Disk (converts the 800XL OS to the old OS Rev. A or B, user selectible), it may be used to avoid this "timeout delay" problem.

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10 OIH PROG5（1823，LNS（55）：PT＝ADR（PROG5 3：LH＝ADR（LNS）：C日＝6；C1＝1：C2＝2：CDLR＝710： C7ニ7：С \(3=3\)
20 FOR H＝C TO \(182:\) READ \(M P\) PROG \((M, ~ H)=C\)
HRS（N）：NEKT M：FIOR K＝CA TO 55：READ N：LN \(5\left(H_{4}, K\right)=C H R S(N):\) NEKT \(K\)
 \(4=4: C 23=23\)
7 DIM AS（LW），WS（LW），BLS（LW），TS（LW），B与
 \(=1 \mathrm{~N}\)（ \(5 \mathrm{IZ} / \mathrm{L} \mathrm{L}\) ）
80 HCUR5＝85：YCUR5＝84：LTME5＝C1：BLS（C1）＝ ＂ 14 BL \(5(L W)=" 4 ; B L S(C 2)=15 L 5\)
\(96 \mathrm{CON50L=53279:KEY=754}\)
HQ ？＂
\(5=14\)
110 POKE COLR，128：\(K=10: G 05 U B 430\)
120 CL0SE HC2：CLOSE HC3：CLOSE HC？

\(1483: 110 \mathrm{Di5k}\) DIR

\(160 \%\) 3Load Fille

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1906 & 7 & gkint File \\
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\(\begin{array}{lll}210 & 3 & \square \\ 220 & ? & \text { auit }\end{array}\)
23日 \(\mathrm{HN}=-\mathrm{C1:MB=8:G05UB} 280: A=K: 0 N\) A G0T \(0810,1360,2320,2450,2480,2870,1250,35\) 76
340 FOR \(W=15\) TO CO 5TEP－C1／C2：50UMD C B， 60 ，10，W：NEHI W：RETURN
250 ？＂Try Again Please＂
260 F0R W＝C1 TO 25：50UND C6，100，10， 6
270 50UND CB，144．16，B：NEKT W： \(50 U M D C Q\),
C日，CG，CQ：RETURN
280 TRAP 320：POKE 82，C4：？：？＂＜press
 \(\mathrm{K}=1.55\) THEN \(\mathrm{H}=49\)
\(290 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{X-48:IF}\) K\｛C1 OR 8 ）MK THEN 320
300？K：POKE 82，C2：IF MN＜CO THEN？＂円＂ ： \(\mathrm{HN}=\mathrm{CO}\)
310 RETURN
320？：？HOut of range．＂：G05ub 260：got
0280
330 MN＝CD：GOTO 350
\(340 \mathrm{MN}=\mathrm{Cl}\)
350 TRAP 400
360 ？＂＜Type \＆\＆press RTN＞＂：＂＂［RTN
 THEM \(H=M N: ? ~ K: G O T 10 ~ 3 B 6\)
370 K＝INT（UAL（T5））
380 IF \(\mathcal{K}\}=\mathrm{MH}\) AND \(X\{=\mathrm{MK}\) THEM RETURN
 anly3：＂：G05148 250：G070 350
404 ？＂Bad input char（5）＂
 420 G05UB 250：G010 350
 mabit Rev．12，a \(14: 7\) ：？ 5

＝L．W 3

EN（B5）（LW）
460 POKE 82， \(8:\) POKE \(752, C 0: ?\) RETURN
470 TRAP 566：POKE 702，64：POKE 694 ， \(20: ?\)

480 IF H＝89 THEN ？MCSS＂H＝C1：RETURH
490 IF \(K=78\) THEN ？＂HO \(: K=C Q: R E T U R N\)

510 A与 \(\mathrm{mHICNT}=\mathrm{CO}\)
 press Rint：

EEP TR THME＂：GOTO 510

B MEMT I：PQSIIION \(\mathrm{K}_{1} \mathrm{Y}:\) ？
556 TRAP 556 GET WCI，K：IF \(\mathrm{K}=27\) THEN PD
\(\mathrm{P}:\) ：POP ：AS＝＂Gbartied＂：GOTO 110
564 IF K 人 126 THEN 596
579 CNT二CMT一CH：IF CNT


590 IF \(K=155\) THEN 7 ：LH＝LEN（AS 1 ：RETURN 600 IF \(\mathcal{K}\langle 32\) OR \(8>122\) DR \(\mathrm{K}=96\) THEN \(G 05 \mathrm{U}\)
 CHRSCM
620 IF CNT \(=\) LM THEN 640
630 ？：？＂＂TOO LONEI＂：G0511B 260：G0TO
514
640 IF CNT \()\) LN－C 4 THEN GOSUB 240
6506010550
\(650 \mathrm{LI}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{C}\) ？
\(670 \%=C 2: 605118430\)

\(0=1\)

790 0N 11 G010 \(710,720,730,740\)
710 ？LOAD＂？＂Rany Dild text will b
Q DELETED 3 HGOTO 750


750 3＂（press RTW only for DID）＂
764 LN＝12：G05UB \(510:\) IF LN CO THEM 780


\(T 5(C 4)=A 5\)
790 TRAP 800：OPEN HE2，L2，C0，TS：？：？＂W orking：＂＂RETURN

\(05)+C 13=5 T R S(P E E K(195)): P 0 P: G 070110\)
810 AS WRAPOKE COLR， 144
\(820 \quad \%=12: 6054 B\) 438

\(850 \%\) on


900 MN＝－C1：MH＝5：G05UB 289：\(A=K: O N\) A GOT
\(0916,986,926,966,160\)
910 a＝co： 00548 990：G070 100
929 A二Ci：？＂Load Disk DIR into buffer．
930 ？＂伹国 TEPT will be LOSTP＂：？＂Are
you SIIRE ： 1605 HB 470
946 IF NOT \(M\) THEN AS＝＂BEDRTED＂：GOTO B 20

96．A＝Ci：？＂Merge Bitinto text buffer


国＂：GOTO 828
990 C＝C 0
11000 ？＂DTR of［［ DR
5UB 280：DRU＝8
1410TS＝＂D＂：TS（C2）＝5TRS（DRU）：TS（C3）＝＂：茾。＂

r this DIR＂：LM＝LW：G05UB 510：W5＝日与：TF LMELW THEN 1046
11030 N \(5(L E N(W 5)+C 1)=B L 5(L E N(W 5)+C 1)\)
1440 ？：TRAP 6010：CLDSE HC2：OPEN HC2，5，
 C3：＂垂品曻
1650 TS＝BLS：TRAP 11B日：K＝Ci：IF C THEN？


5＝BL5：G05UB 1160


4 516070 111916

（10）＝NS：AS（17．18）＝＂
（17．18）\(=11\)

1110 IF 3 （CG THEN 1130
1120 ：IF C THEN ？\＃CS
1130 IF MOT A THEN 1970
1140 IF K（CG THEM T与（CH；18）＝A与：GOTO 10 76
 01070
116日 LIMES＝LIME5＋CI：IF LINE5 MMARLIM TH EN POP：GOTO 1240
 AS：RETHRW
1180 TRAP 800：IF［ THEW ？\＃C3：？\＃CS：？ HES
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1190 Cl0SE HC2：CLOSE HCS：IF PEEK（195）（ & \(1750 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{CQ}\) ：FOR I＝LI TO LE \\
\hline \(\geqslant 136\) THEN GOTO 800 & 1760 A＝LWH（I－C1）＋C1 \\
\hline 1200 IF NOT A THEN GOTO 1230 & 1770 P05ITION C2，Y：？BS（A，A＋LW－C1）： \(\mathrm{Y}=\) \\
\hline  & V＋Cl \\
\hline 19，LW3 G05UB 1160 & 1780 NEMT \\
\hline 1220 A5＝BLS：G05UB 1160 & 1790 POKE 752，C1：P0SITION C2，C23：？＂LI \\
\hline 1230 TRAP 800：？：？＂End of DIA＜press & NE \＃＂MLI：＂ \\
\hline ETIN to cont）＂：GET HCI，A：？：RETIJRN & 1806 POSITION 15，CZ3：？＂EDIT MODE＜STA \\
\hline  & RT＝EKIT） \\
\hline BuFF full＂：RETURN & 1810 LOCATE C2，C0， 4 ：P05ITION C2，C0 \\
\hline  &  \\
\hline 1260 L2 6 C4：G05UB 6．60：CLOSE HC2 &  \\
\hline  & 1846 TRAP 1840：IF PEEK（KEY）＜ 255 THEN \\
\hline RE \(4: 6054 B 476\) & GET \＃HC1，A：G0T0 1890 \\
\hline 1280 IF NOT K THEN AS＂＂0uTT＇：G0T0 110 & 1850 IF PEEK（CON50L）\(=07\) THEN 1846 \\
\hline \(1296 \% 1033, H C 2, C 0, C 0, T 5: A 5=T 5: A S C L E M 6\) & 1860 IF PEEK（CON50L》 S6 AND LIMES＜C23 \\
\hline A5）＋C1）＂DELETED＂：GOTO 110 & THEN GO5UB 260：G0T0 1B46 \\
\hline 1300 AS＝＂H：POKE COLR， 130 & 1870 IF PEEK（CON50L）＝6 THEN F＝C日：G0T0 \\
\hline 1310 K＝C2：G05UB 430 & 2070 \\
\hline  & 1880 IF PEEK（CON50L）＝5 THEN F＝C2：G0T0 \\
\hline \(1 \mathrm{LPP} 1 \mathrm{Pg}^{\prime \prime}\) & 2070 \\
\hline  & 1890 IF PEEK（CON50L）＝C3 THEN F＝C3：G0T0 \\
\hline  & 2070 \\
\hline POKE 82，13：？ & 1900 TF \(A=125\) OR \(A=27\) THEN G054B 260：G \\
\hline \(1350{ }^{\text {\％}}\)＂EDIT TERT＂ & \(0 T 01840\) \\
\hline 1360 ＂＂1Goto start & 1910 IF \(4\} 157\) THEN 1940 \\
\hline 1370 －＂2GoTo End &  \\
\hline 1380 ？＂3G0TO LINE & 752， 61 \\
\hline 1390 ？ 4 Delete Lns & 1930 P05ITION C2，22：？CHR（156）：P0KE \\
\hline 1406 ？＂EInsert Lns & 75：2，CO：POSITION \(\%\) ， \\
\hline 1410 ？＂GEmPty BUFF & 1940 ？CHRS（ \(A\) ）： 1 IF （ \(A=31\) OR \(A=30)\) AND \\
\hline \(1420{ }^{2}\)＂7Goto Main＂ & PEEK（HCUR5）） 36 THEN ？CHRS（A）；GOT0 18 \\
\hline  & 40 \\
\hline  & 1950 IF（ \(0=28\) OR \(A=29)\) AND PEEK（YCUR5） \\
\hline \(0701450,1460,1509,1530\), & ＝C23 THEN ？CHRS（A）：GOT0 1 \\
\hline 1450 LI二Ci：G010 1720 & 1960 IF PEEK（YCUR 5 ）\(=\mathrm{Y}\) AND A S 156 THEN \\
\hline 1460 LI－LTNE5：IF LI＜C23 THEN GOT0 1730 & 2020 \\
\hline  & 1970 Y＝PEEK（YCUR 5）：\(\%=P \mathrm{PEK}\)（KCUR5）：POKE \\
\hline ）BLS THEN 1490 & 752．c1 \\
\hline 1480 LI＝LI－CI：IF LIPCI THEN 1470 & 1980 IF \(\quad=156\) THEN P05ITION C2，22：？CH \\
\hline 1490 G0T0 1720 & RS（157）： 1 G0T0 2010 \\
\hline 1500 \％＝C2：G05UB 430 & 1990 IF \(Y=C 23\) AND \(A=155\) THEN \(Y=22: F=C 1\) \\
\hline 1510 ？＂Go To Line f＂＇：MK＝LTNE5：G05UB 3 & ：POKE YCURS， \(22: G 0 T 02076\) \\
\hline 46：LI＝8 & 2000 POSITION CZ，C23：？＂LTNE 4＂；LI＋Y； \\
\hline 1520 GOT0 1720 & \\
\hline 1530 IF LEN（B5）（LW THEN A5二＂EDFF EMPty & 2010 POKE 752 ，CQ：LOCATE \(K, Y\) ，A：POSITION \\
\hline ＂：G0T0 1310 &  \\
\hline 1540 \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{c} 2: \mathrm{G05UB} 430: 7\)＂First line to & \(2026 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{XCUR} 5):\) IF X （＝36 THEN 2060 \\
\hline DELETE＂PM \(=\) LINE \(5: 6054 B\) 340：L1－ & 2036 IF \(Y=22\) THEN \(F=C 1: G 0 T 02070\) \\
\hline 1550 ？＂Last line to belerle \({ }^{\text {a }}\)（MK＝LIN & 2046 IF Y＜22 THEN Y＝Y＋C1：？CHRS（155）； \\
\hline E5：MN＝L1：G051］350：L2＝8 & GOTO 206 \\
\hline  & 2050 LOCATE C2，Y，A：？CHR（ 0 ）；CHR 5 （30）； \\
\hline 2：7＂are you SHRE＂： & 2960 50T0 1840 \\
\hline 1570 IF \(K\) THEN 1590 & 2070 K＝PEEK（KCUR5）： \(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{PEEK}\)（YCUR5）：POKE \\
\hline  & 752． \\
\hline 1590 IF L2 2 LTNE5 THEN BS（LW3（LI－C1）＋C1 &  \\
\hline \(y=141907016.10\) & ＂；：LOCATE H，Y，\({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline 16．00 BS（LW＊（Li－Cil）＋Cil）＝ & 2690 COLOR A：PLOT \(\mathrm{K}^{2} \mathrm{Y}\) ：G05UB 240 \\
\hline W＋C1） &  \\
\hline 16．10 LTNE \(5=L T N E 5-C 1-(L 2-[1)\) & 1 \\
\hline  & 2110 P05IT \\
\hline  & 2120 POKE 842，13：INPUT A5：POKE 842,12 \\
\hline \＃Ci）\(=5\) TRS（L2）：G0T0 1310 & 2136 IF LEN（A5）＝LW THEN 2150 \\
\hline 1630 ？＂HTNSECt LINE（5）＂：IF LEN（B5）\｛LW &  \\
\hline THEN AS二サらBUFF EmPty＂：G0T0 1310 & \(215085(B B, B B+L W-C 1)=A 5: M E H T Y 1\) \\
\hline 1646 ？＂Insert BEFORE Line \＃＂：MR＝LINE &  \\
\hline 5：505NB 346：L1二\％ & 2170 IF F＝Ci THEN LI＝LI－C1：GOT0 1720 \\
\hline 1650 MH＝MAMLIN－LINE5：？＂H Of LIMES to & 2180 IF Fく， 2 THEN 2210 \\
\hline  & 2190 LI＝LE＋C1：IF LI）LINES THEM LI＝LIME \\
\hline L2 20 & 5－C11 \\
\hline 16．60 ？＂Are you Elire＂\％：G05UB 470：IF & 2200 G0T0 1720 \\
\hline MOT 8 THEN 1580 & 2216 IF FS） 3 THEN 2240 \\
\hline 1676 ？＂Working．＂：FOR I＝LINE5＋Ci TO L & 2220 LI二LI－C23：IF LISCl THEN LI＝C1 \\
\hline INE5＋L2：\(\frac{\text { a }}{}\) LW＊（I－C1）＋C & 2230 G0T0 1720 \\
\hline  & 2240 as＝atm Last line read 》）＂：AstLEN（ \\
\hline 1690 FOR I＝LINE5 T0 Li 5TEP－Ci & A53＋C13＝5TRを（LI）：G0T0 1310 \\
\hline  &  \\
\hline  & 22607 ＂Delete al text from BuFF＂ \\
\hline C1）\(=\) BLち：NEKT I & 2270 ？＂are you sura＂\％：G05UB 470 \\
\hline  & 2780 IF \(\%\) THEN 23016 \\
\hline \((A 5)+C 1)="\) Lines HMSERTED before＂： 0 （ & 2290150701580 \\
\hline  &  \\
\hline 1729 POKE 752，C1：LE＝LI\＃22：IF LE LINE5 & T0 1310 \\
\hline THEN LE＝LINE5 & 2310 RETURN \\
\hline 1730 ？＂15＂ & 2320 POKE COLR，208：As＝＂LOAB FTLE＂ \\
\hline 1740 IF LEN（B5）\｛LW THEN Li＝ci：GOT0 179 &  \\
\hline & 2340 TRAP 2400 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1196 CLOSE HC2：CLOSE HCS：TF PEEK（195）＜
13 THEN GOT0 800
 19．LW ：G05UB 1160
1220 45＝6LS：G05UB 1160
1230 TRAP 800：？：＂End of DIA 〈press
1240 LINE5＝LINE5－C1：A与ジ国Incomp．Load，
BIFF full＂：RETURN
1250 AS＝＂Kill File＂：\(A=6\)
1270 ？＂belete File＂its：？＂are you 5

 A5）\(+C 14=\)＂DELETEB ：GOTO 110
\(1310 \pi=c 2: G 05 U B 431\)
13．20 ？＂READ KEYG＂：？＂LDPTIOND \＆5crol

Pove siant \()\) Exit to EDIT Menu＇：
1350 ？ 11 EDIT TERT＂
\(1360-7{ }^{3}\)＂1GoTo 5tart＂

1390 ？ 4 Delete Lns
1466 ＂GEmsert EUS
14207 ＂7Goto Main ：＂

\(0 T 01450,1460,1500,1530,1630,2250,110\)
1450 LI二ci：G0to 1720
1460 LI＝LINE5：IF LI CC．23 THEN GOT0 1730
\(1479 \quad \mathrm{~B}=\left[W^{*}(L I-C 1)+C 1: I F B S 《 B, B+L W-C 1\right)<\)
BELS THEN 1490
1480 LI＝LI－CI：IF LIPC1 THEN 1476
1490 GOTO 1720
\(1500 \quad \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{C} 2: \mathrm{GO} 5 \mathrm{UB} 436\)
46：LI二
1520 GOTO 1720
1530 IF LEM（B5）（LW THEN OS＝＂EMFF EMPTM ＂：G0T0 1310
1540 \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{~g} 05 \mathrm{SH}\) 430：？＂First line to
DELETE \(\mathrm{A}:\) MK＝LIME \(5: 605 \mathrm{BB}\) 34日：LI二甘
15૬b ？＂Last line to DELETE＂：MH＝LIN
 2：？＂are you sURE＂：：G05UB 470
1570 IF \(K\) THEN 1596
1580 AS＝＂6bortad＂： \(90 T 01310\)
1590 IF L2＝LTNE5 THEN BS（LW）（LI－C1）＋C1
 W＋CI）

1620 A5＝＂Deleted LNB）＂：as（LEN（AS）＋C1）＝
5 TRS（L1）：\(A 5(L E M(A 5)+C 1)="-": A S(L E N(A 5)\)
\＃C1）\(=5\) TRS（L2）：GOT0 1310
1630？HRInsert LINE（3）：IF LEN（BS）\＆LW


1650 MK＝MAMLIN－LINES：？＂\＃of DTMES to

：12＝4
16．60 ？MARE yOU GMRE M：GOSUB 470：IF
1670 ？＂WORking．＂：FOR I＝LINES＋C1 TO L INES＋L2： \(\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{LW}\)（ \(\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{C} 1)+\mathrm{Cl}\)
1686 BS \((A, A+L W-C H)=B L 5: N E H T I\)
1690 FOR I＝LINE5 TO Li 5TEP－C1
\(1790 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{LW}\) W（I－C1）＋C1：B＝LWH（I＋L2－C1）＋C1：
BS（B，BHLW－C1）＝B5（A，A＋LW－C1）：B \(5(A, A+L W-\)
C11 \(=\) BL \(5:\) NEKT I

（as）＋ci）＝＂Lines Inserico before ：as
1729 POKE 752，C1：LE＝LI\＃22：IF LE LINE5
THEN LE＝LINES
1740 IF LEN（BS）\｛LW THEN Li＝Ci：gOTO 179
6
\(1750 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{CD}: \mathrm{FOR}\) I＝LI TO LE
1776 P05ITION C2，Y：？BS（A，A＋LW－C1）：：Y
Y＋cI
1760 NEXT I
1790 POKE 752，C1：POSTTION C2，C23：？＂LI L800 POSITION 15，C23：？＂EDIT MODE＜STA RT＝EKIT \({ }^{\text {Hi：}: ~ P O K E ~} 752, \mathrm{CO}\)
1816 LOCATE C2，CB，A：P0SITION C2，C0

1840 TRAP 1840：IF PEEK（KEY）《 255 THEN
GET \＃HCD，A：GOTO 1890
1850 IF PEEK（CON50L）＝C7 THEN 1846
1：860 IF PEEK（CON50L》《6 AND LTNE5《C23
THEN GOSUB 260：G0T0 1840
2970 IF PEEK KCONSOL \(=6\) THEN F＝CB：GOTO
1880 IF PEEK（CON50L）＝5 THEN F＝Cz：G0T0
1890 IF PEEK TCON5OL \(=C 3\) THEN F＝C3：GOTO
\(1900 \mathrm{TF} A=125\) OR \(A=27\) THEN G05UB 260：G
\(0 T 101840\)
\(1920 \%\)＝PEEK（KCUR5）：Y＝PEEK（YCUR53：POKE 752，C1
19，POSITION C2，22：？CHRS（156）：：POKE ，
1940 ？CHR（ \(A\) ）：：IF \((A=31\) OR \(A=30)\) AND 46
1950 TF（ \(A=28\) OR \(A=29\) ）AND PEEK（YCUR5）

2020
\(1970 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{PEEK}(Y C U R 5): ~ K=P E E K\)（XCUR5）：POKE
1989 IF \(A=156\) THEN POSITION C2，22：？CH R与（157）：G0T0 2010

2000 POSITION C2，C23：？＂LINE \＃＂；LI＋Y；
2010 ＂Por
2020 स＝PEEK（KCUR5）：IF \(K\{=38\) THEN 2060
2030 IF \(Y=22\) THEN \(F=C 1: G 0 T 02070\)
2046 IF Yर22 THEN \(Y=Y+C I: ?\) CHRS（155）；：
2050 LOCATE CZ，Y，A：？CHRS（A）；CHRS（30）；
2060 GOT0 184B
676 K＝PEEK（KCURS）：Y＝PEEK（YCUR5）：POKE
？ 52.21


\(2110 \mathbb{P O S I T I O N ~ C i , Y 1}\)
2120 POKE \(842,13:\) TNPUT A5：POKE 842,12
2130 TF LEN（A5）＝LW THEM 2150
2140 as（LEN（AS）＋C1）＝BL5（LEN（AS）＋C1）
\(2150 \mathrm{~B} 5(\mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}+\mathrm{LW}-\mathrm{Ci})=\mathrm{A} 5\) ：MEHT Yi
2170 LI－LI＋Y：IF LI LINES HEN LINES＝LI
2180 IF F《）C2 THEN 2210
2190 LI＝LE＋C1：IF LI＇LINES THEM LI＝LIME
2206 GOTG 1720
2216 IF \(\mathbb{S})\) TH THEN 2240
2236 ज0T0 1720

A53＋C．13＝5TRS（LI）：G0T0 1310
Na，＊M0sub 430
，
2270 ＂＂Are you sine＂：：G05UB 470
229015070 1586

T0 1310
2320 POKE COLR 208：AS＝＂LTMA FILE：
\(2330 \mathrm{L2}=\mathrm{C} 4: 6050 \mathrm{~B}\) 660：LINE5＝C0：B5二゙リ
2340 TRAP 2400

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2350 TNPIIT tHC2，A5：IF LEN（A5）＝LW THEN 2 376
2360 AS（LEN（AS）＋Ci）＝BL与（LEN（A与）＋C1）
2370 LINE S＝LINE54C1：IF LINE5 MAHLIN TH EN GOTO 2440
2380 日 \(5(L W *(L I N E 5-C 1)+C 1, L \neq *\)（LINE5－C1） \(+L W)=A 5\)
2390 GOT0 2350
2400 CL05E HC2
2410 IF PEEK（195）\(=136\) THEN 2430
2420 160T0 80.0
2430 AS＝＂END－FTLEF＂GOTO 110
24．40 CLOSE \＃C2：A5＝＂GBMFF FU11，File to
O BIG＂：LINE \(=\) MAKLIN ：GOTO 110
2450 POKE COLR， \(178: 05="\) HIRRGE FILE＂
2460 L2＝C4： 105118660
2470 GOTO 23．4
2489 IF LEN（B5）\(=\) LW THEN 25010
2490 As＝＂可MF EMPtM＂：G0T0 116
2500 A5＝＂！
2510 CLOSE H2：POKE COLR， \(32: \mathbb{K}=8: G 05 U B 4\) 30
 2530
2540－3 1 A5 Text File
25593 ＂
2560
2580 MN＝－C1！MH＝C4：G0511B 28
2600 ？＂Delete all blank lines from bu
ffer＂：？＂DUTing 5AUE ：H：G05UB 470：DE＝
2610 ON A GOT0 26818260.2650
2620 ？＂File \＃for PRIMT statements＂：？

2630 ？＂〈USE ZERO if MO file H）＂

2650 ？＂Write DATA statements＂
26160 ＂ 45 tarting Line tie＂： \(14 M=32767-L I\)
NE5：G05UB 330：5L＝\％
2670 MH＝TMT（ \(32767-5 L\) ）／LTNE5）：？＂Line
THCrement＂；：G05UB 340：INC＝H
26：b0 R＝A：A5二＂SAUE FILE＂：\(A=5: L 2=8: G 05 U B\) \(6160: A=0\)
\(2696 \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{CI}\) TO LINES
\(2706 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{LW}\)（I－Ci）＋E1：IF B与（B，B＋LW－C1）＝B
LS AND DB THEN GOTO 2840
2710 IF \(A=C 1\) THEN 2789
2720 ？HC2：5L：5L＝5L＋TMC
2730 ON A－C1 GOTO 2740：2770
2746 ？HC2：＂？


2770 ？HC2；＂DATA＂！
2780 A5 \(25(\mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~B}+\mathrm{L} \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{CH} \mathrm{H})\)
2790 EL＝LSR（LH，ADR（AS），LW）
2860 IF EL＝C0 THEN GOTO 2820

2820 IF \(A=C 2\) THEW？\(+C 2\) ；CHR 5 （34）：
2830 ？H2．2
2840 NEKT I
2850 as＝＂ロOne＂：IF a）C1 THEN ASCLEN（AS）
＋Ci）＝＂Last Line it ）：as（LEN（AS）＋Ci）＝5
TRS《54
2866 CLOSE HC2：G0T0 2510
2870 IF LEN（B5）（LM THEN GOTO 2490
2886 AS＝＂H：POKE COLR， 32
2890 \％\(=8: 60548\) 430
2900 ？\(\quad=\) PRINT OP TIMY
2910 ？ 14 40 Char Lines
2926 ＂2Newspaper［ 72\(]\) col


2960 MN＝－CI MR＝C4： 19051
2970 IF A＝C4 THEN 110
2980 POKE \(82, \mathrm{cz}: ?\) ：？
 13 \(=1 \mathrm{Pg}{ }^{11}\)
\(2990 ?\) ureenten text as it is printed： ＂： \(1605 \mathrm{LB} 470: C R=4\)
3900 IF \(A=C 3\) THEN LM＝C1：G0TO 3620
3016 MH二20サA：？LLeft margin max＝＂；MH： ＂）＂：G05MB 346：LM＝
3020 ？： 7 ＂Vertical line spacing：＂
3030 ？

3060 IF \(K=C 1\) THEN 5P＝8：LPG＝96
3070 IF \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{C2}\) THEN \(5 P=16: L P G=48\)
\(3086{ }^{7}\)＂Get IPNinter Ready NOMIP＂
3090 ？＂And Pres5 RTM key＂
31100 ＂＂रESC to abort）＂
3110 TRAP BQB：GET \＃CI，\(:\) ：IF \(K=155\) THEM
3130
3120 IF \(\%=27\) THEN \(A 今=4\) Print AbORtEd＂： \(0 T 0110\)
3130 TRAP 2420：CLDSE HC7
3149 PG＝C1：LPC＝LPG－12
3150 OPEN \＃C7，B，CQ，＂P：＂：？\＃C7：＂EA＂；CHR

3160 IF A）C1 THEN 3276
3170 DH5＝A5C（＂K＂）： 10505 B 360
3180 FOR I二CI TO LINE 5
\(3196 \quad B=L W 3(I-C i): A S=B S(B+C i, B+L W): I F A\) S＝BLS HHEN ？H7：GOTO 3240
3200 IF NOT（CR3 THEN \(\$ 236\)
3210 A＝U5R（LH ADR（A5），LW）：\(A=T H T(\mathbb{C N}-A)\)
（C2）：IF \(A=C 0\) THEN 3230
\(3270 \mathrm{~T} 5=A 5: A 5=B L 5: A 5(A)=T 5(C 1, L N-A)\)
\(3230 \quad 6051483504: ? ~ \$ 1 C 7\)
3240 CNT＝CMT－CI：IF NOT（CNT）THEN GOS UB 3550
3250 NEHT I

\(0 T 102870\)

3280 I＝C1
329 FOR J＝C1 TO A
3360 IF \(J=C 1\) THEM \(1054 B 3560\)
3316 B＝LWH \((I-C 13+L P C H(J-C 13\) HLW＋CI
3520 IF JCI THEN AS二＂I 1405013510
3330 IF \(\operatorname{B}\) ）\(=\) LEN \(\{B 5\) AND \(J=A\) THEN 3400
3340 IF 日 \(5=L E N(B 5)\) THEM AS＝BLS：GOT0 33
80
3350 as \(=185(B, B+L W-C 1): I F\) NOT（CR）THE N 3300

（23：IF Y \(<=\) CI THEN 338日

\(33 B 0\) IF \(A 5=B L 5\) AMD \(J=A\) THEN 3400
\(339016054 B 3510\)
3400 NEHT J
\(3410 ?\) \＃HC：CNT＝CNT－CI：IF CNT THEN 3440
\(3420 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{C} 1)\) \＃ \(\mathrm{LPL}: \mathrm{IF}\) I）LINE 5 THEN 34 46
34301905483550
3440 I \(=\mathrm{IHCII}\) IF I LINES THEM 3260
\(3450160 T 03290\)
\(3460 \quad T 5=5 \mathrm{TR} 5(\mathrm{PG}): P G=P G+C 1\)
\(3470 \quad\) ？ 47 ：G05UB \(3560: \%=L E N(W 5): G 051183\)
544： \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{USR}(\mathrm{PT}, \mathrm{ADR}(\mathrm{W} 5), \mathrm{LEN}(W 5)): 8=L E N(T 与\)
\(3: 605 \mathrm{UB} \quad 3540\)

OR \(\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{CI}\) TO \(5:\) ： \(\mathrm{HC} 7:\) NEKT \(H: C N T=L P C: R E T U\)
RN
3490 FOR \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{Ci}\) TO C4：？\＃C7：NERT K：GOTO
3460
3500 G054B 3560

（as）LEN（AS）
3520 IF PEEK（KEV）《 255 THEN GET \＃C \(1, H:\)
IF \(\mathrm{K}=27\) THEN POP ：CLOSE HC7：G0TO 3120
3530 RETURM


HIT：：RETURM
3550 FOR \(8=C 1\) TO C2\＃（5P＝B）：？HC7：NERT
 UB \(3490:\) RETURN
\(3560 \quad \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{LM} \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{GO} 5 \mathrm{HB}\) 3540： \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{U} 5 \mathrm{R}\)（PT，ADR（BL5）
LLM ：RETURM
3570 ？MrFEnd Edit MOM M：：G05UB 240：G 05 LB 470
35 IF IF NOT \(X\) THEN \(A S=r 14: G 0 T 0110\)
3590 GRAPHIC5 CO：CLIR ：END
4010 DATA \(104,240,10,201,2,240,7,170,1\)
\(04,104,202,206,251,96,104,133,213,104\) ， 133.212

4016 DATA \(104,104,133,216,160,6,177,21\)
\(2,230,212,208,2,230,213,160,0,132,217\) ，
201.128


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4020 DATA \(144,4,41,127,198,217,170,133\) \(, 218,224,96,176,11,165,64,224,32,144,2\) 169
4030 DATA \(224,24,101,218,133,214,169,0\)
\(, 133,215,162,3,6,214,38,215,262,248,24\)
9.24

4040 DATA \(173,244,2,141,215,133,215,16\)
6, \(0,240,2,268,167,162,0,177,214,236,21\) 4,268
4050 DATA \(2,230,215,69,217,149,228,232\) \(, 224,8,208,239,162,0,22,226,42,232,224\) , 8
4660 DATA \(268,248,153,220,0,284,192,8\), \(208,236,162,0,181,220,201,155,208,4,16\) 9,151
4076 DATA \(149,220,232,224,6,206,241,16\) \(2,112,169,11,157,66,3,169,220,157,68,3\) , 169
4686 DATA 0, 157,69, 3, 169, 0, 157, 73, 3, 16 \(9,8,157,72,3,32,86,228,158,216,208\)
40910 DATA 166.96
4104 DATA \(104,240,10,201,2,240,15,170\), \(104,184,262,268,251,169,6,13\}, 212,169\), 1,133
4110 DATA \(213,96,104,133,215,104,133,2\) \(14,184,144,166,136,177,214,261,32,268\), 9,136,264
4120 DATA \(247,177,214,261,32,246,1,266\) \(, 132,212,169,6,133,213,95\)
-

\section*{CHECKSUM DATA \\ (see page 27)}
10. DATA \(690,721,162,784,89,117,133,105\) ,258, 10,145,389,343,577,403,4916
190 DATA 7 3B, 3 36, 922 , 863, 53, B8B, 920,42 \(7,890,667,502,794,588,22,511,9143\)
340 DATA \(361,715,223,473,665,137,57,12\) , 73, \(55,965,194,723,822,7,5432\)
490 DATA \(762,664,228,245,895,846,740,9\) \(36,119,643,197,861,787,991,39,8893\)
640 DATA \(179,731,466,529,314,5,620,99\), \(949,830,254,398,791,894,683,7646\)
790 DATA 620, \(98,891,482,579,867,723,73\) \(7,924,952,401,64,665,16,593,8512\)
940 DATA \(923,971,488,31,752,92,280,759\) , \(8107,16,579,210,588,982,549,8021\)
1690 DATA \(565,513,961,655,970,51,63,59\) \(0,919,637,994,524,761,916,650,9639\) 1240 DATA \(724,183,830,924,738,437,14,6\) 81, 853, 681, 793,67,832,567,473, 13716 1390 DATA 839 , \(687,807,645,536,772,468\), 765, \(358,766,728,685,515,724,437,9932\) 1540 DATA \(926,625,535,568,596,306,68,5\) \(38,767,245,143,617,35,53,581,6803\) 1690 DäTA 1106, \(399,896,511,266,916,195\), \(469,274,513,933,638,573,257,70,7010\) 1840 DATA 140,211,754,276,261,677,823, \(924,903,232,267,98,239,967,679,7351\) 1990 DATA 564,33,758,99,892,621,572,72 \(0,883,94,343,27,715,653,656,7636\)
2140 DATA BB4, B04, 194,606,617,484,715, \(621,504,718,612,516,6,791,549,8613\)
2290 DATA \(734,424,791,535,214,681,909\), \(892,612,595,732,743,845,899,683,16289{ }^{\circ}\) 2440 DATA \(501,953,458,731,410,416,386\), \(352,328,973,403,182,722,782,325,7922\) 2590 DATA \(210,273,291,866,224,572,919\), 3118,554, 382, 161, 242,926, 202,265,6285 2746 DATA \(478,291,565,256,576,364,665\), \(352,920,375,514,90,42,220,837,6579\) 2890 DATA \(430,795,982,637,646,671,662\), \(335,662,779,487,181,357,066,453,6737\) 3040 DATA 855,821, 747,947,218,798,37,2 \(44,861,65,795,612,903,717,87,8707\) 3190 DATA \(374,247,408,947,606,761,499\), \(5610,721,255,312,760,26,512,303,7367\) 3340 DATA \(154,71,564,452,672,957,503,6\) \(07,215,965,992,743,469,199,163,7598\) 3490 DATA \(241,969,298,179,611,328,789\), \(621,678,369,334,394,382,191,131,6765\) 4040 DATA \(324,69,364,237,598,147,290,9\) \(17,577,3543\)

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\section*{32K Disk}

\section*{by Robert E. Miller}

The excellent Atari 800 graphics package allows easy plotting of data on the screen, but, unfortunately, considerable labor is involved in providing titles, legends and scale values. Graph E's makes nicely formatted graphs available with a minimum of effort.

\section*{Screen dump.}

Hardcopy capability greatly enhances the utility of Graph E's. I have provided a minimum capability for immediate demonstration purposes by incorporating the " 49 Second Screen Dump" program from Compute's Second Book of Atari'. See Line 3620. Thus, as written, the screen can be dumped to an Epson MX-80 printer with Graphtrax 80 by pressing START after the graph is displayed on the screen. The resulting graph is the small size as shown in Figures 1 through 6. If you have your own screen copy utility, invoke it after the screen display is complete.

The sample plots in Figures 1 through 6 will allow you to quickly judge whether Graph E's is useful for your application. Note that these plots are available on your screen whether you have screen dump/printer capability or not.

\section*{Samples.}

The program as presented includes several built-in plots, so that you can try it out immediately. Once you see the action, I'm sure you will want to replace my examples with your own. The discrete point routine is especially useful, since data not represented by closed form equations can be readily handled. Explanatory remarks are included in the program listing to provide insight into the approach.

\section*{Number of points plotted.}

In general, curves are drawn more rapidly as the number of points is decreased, but smoother curves result from more points. In the steps beginning with Line 120, the choice of number of points, ND, is requested. As currently dimensioned, 402 points is the upper limit. 100 point curves are adequate for most purposes. Use a small ND for the first runs, to become acquainted with the program flow and screen blanking employed to speed up the program.
For the discrete point routine, ND is superceded so that it is equal to or less than the number of KP pairs in the associated data statement. Insert in Line


Figure 1.


Figure 3.


Figure 2.


Figure 4.

3110 the ND that is appropriate for your data. Note that sequential pairs are required if the points are to be connected as programmed. (For disconnected points on any plot, use PLOT X(J),Y(J) in Line 760.)

\section*{Grid options.}

The user has a choice as to the grid, tic mark and axis arrangement. Choices 1,2,3 and 4 are illustrated in Figures 1 through 4, respectively. The four builtin plots - 1, 2, 3 and \(4-\) are also illustrated in these figures.
Once the grid and plot are selected, titles and legends are entered from the keyboard as prompted. Any keyboard character can be used.

\section*{Manual or auto scaling.}

Auto scaling is most useful for first pass or casual plotting. The manual feature can then be used to get the most suitable arrangement for your purposes. Figure 5 illustrates an auto scaled plot. All other figures are scaled manually.

Since the axis limits are under your control in the manual scale mode, portions of the plot can be enlarged by choosing the range of interest to be the full axis length (see Figure 6).
The scaling routines, and the method of title and legend centering, were provided by Mr. Bregoli².
(continued on page 62)

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Figure 5.


Figure 6.

\section*{Mixed graphics.}

Text is obtained by drawing graphics 0 characters with the graphics 8 mode. The necessary machine language routine was presented by Mr. Crawford \({ }^{3}\). The routine is flexible and can be relocated. In fact, for this application, it was moved (in page 6), to avoid overlap with the screen dump program.

All printing on the graphics \(8+16\) screen is done by defining TEXT\$ and its starting location, \(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}\), which is in graphics 0 coordinates. Line 1690 calls the machine language portion loaded in subroutine 1520, through the powerful USR function.

\section*{Retention, hard copy and re-entry.}

When the graph is completed on the screen, Lines 2550 and 2600 serve to hold it, by suppressing the READY prompt until the user takes further action. To obtain a hard copy with the 49-second screen dump subroutine, press the START key. There will be a pause, followed by a printout. If no printout is required, or if the printout is complete, press the OPTION key to display the re-entry options for drawing a new graph on the screen, modifying the current one or exiting. If you have your own screen dump program, take the appropriate action while the graph is being displayed. If you do not have a printer, the program can be used to produce screen-only graphs, if program lines involving device \#5 are deleted.

Approach forces choices.
Several choices were necessary in order to produce consistently useful graphs. It was decided that ten major divisions, with five subdivisions, would be used
along each axis. It was also decided that only four characters would be used in the scale values, including the sign and decimal point, if present. If you don't object to encroaching on the Y -axis and overlapping more on the X -axis, the number of characters can be easily changed. One line was allowed for the title, the Y -axis legend, and the X -axis legend and scale factors. The scale factors make the limit of four characters in the scale values acceptable. However, truncation occurs in some instances until a suitable scale is selected. (Values \(=\) actual/s.f.)

\section*{Screen dump options.}

The example plots shown thus far are all small, but the Atari Epson Screen Dump II program, for example, which was purchased from Computer Age Software, Silver Springs, Maryland, will produce a printout that substantially fills an \(81 / 2 \times 11\) page (see Figure 7). The plotting time is greater, however, especially for the 960 dots/line mode. For the most rapid plotting, one uses the 480 dots/line mode and the small plot. With the Dump II program, another option gives a white curve on a dark background.

Employment of Graph E's will allow you to produce useful graphs on your Atari - with only a small expenditure of your time.

\footnotetext{
"49 Second Screen Dump," Compute's Second Book of Atari, 1982.
2"A BASIC Plotting Subroutine - Sophisticated Plotting with Your MX-80," Lawrence J. Bregoli, Byte Magazine, March 1982, Vol. 7, No. 3. \({ }^{3}\) "Mixing Atari Graphics Modes 0 and 8," Douglas Crawford, Compute, June 1981, issue 13.
}
Production Record \(N\) Figure 4


Figure 7.
 E®S ： 5 ：REM Display Program Name

 ＂FROGRAPM！

4 5 GMAPHIC5
\(50{ }^{3}{ }^{3} 7{ }^{7}: 7\) Milloading Nachine Languag ＊Romitine．＂
 （4日），YTTLES（24），PTTTLES（4日） \(5 P A C E S[46\) \(3,15(40), \gamma 5(34), 85440), 155(3)\)
7日 DIM 5PACEKS（4 By，5PACEVS（24），V5CL（20
 GNK5CL 201 ，YIDH5（20），MIDKS（20）
 （5）（3）A（192）

1 星5 TRAP 3750：？H5
110 G05HB 1526：REM MACHINE LAMGHAGE RD UTINE TO DRAW GR：G TEHT ON GRE B 5CRE EN．
120 GRAPHIC5 日： 5 Selert array 5 ize．M D．Large ND＂S give smothther curves．b ut are time consuming．＂
\(130 ?\) ND 510 cilseful to cherk



 HT W
 and select graph gridftic arrangement
200 ？＂CLEARIMG ARRAYS＂：FOR H二日 TH 3 H日 ：WEHT N：P＝PEEK \(5593: P O K E 559\) ， 1 ：REM DMA 9f

K：REM To clear out arrays．
220 POKE 559 ；

240 ？ 105 elect plot by number as：？


2803 ： 430 iscrette point5
296 ？

 0：NEAT W：P＝PEEK 5593 ：POKE 559，B：REM DM A 0ff
320 ON SELECT G054日 \(2920,2570,3034,309\) 4， 3140
3J POKE 559，P：REM Enter title Df PIot and axis legends．EAphanumeric or \(5 y\) Mbols］
346 GRAPHIC5 日：？＂Enter Title of plat
44 characters or lessjug IMPUT TS
350＂ 3 ＂nter y axis legend cas charact ers or lessi＂：INPHI
350 ？ 3 Enter \(x\) aris legend（26 charact

370 5PACE5二ロ
380 5PACEKS＝：
395 5PACEV5＝：
 centered blank strings．

T2 40 PTITLES＝5PACES

二H：
446 KTITLE \(5=5\) PACEAS

\(=4\)
46 YTITLES＝5PACEVS
476 REM Choice of auto or manual scali ng．

5COLIMGJ：IMPUT V55



520 G0T日 590
\(534 ?\) ？ \(5 N T E R\) MAHTMHN UALUE DF Y AKI5： I軹PLT YMAK

IMPUT YMIN

IMPUT HMAH
\(550{ }^{3}\)＂EMTER MINTMIIM UALUE DF M AKI5＂：

3 calle cobivision

590 GRAPHIC5 B＋16

610 SETEOLDR 4,4 ， 15
620 COL L R 1
634 日N GFMT \(6451161794,1964,2134,23049\)
REM TO draw axes and grid／tics．
640 REM PIot 5Hbroutine．For sequenti al points oniy．
\(650 \mathrm{~K}=0\)

\(1+45\)

HINJ3 13
6 6月 IF MPLOT 45 OR YPLOT\}295 THEN HPLO \(1=45\)
696 IF YPLDT\＆SJ OR YPLOTY 163 THEN YPLO \(T=163\)
7 7月 PLOT KPLOT．YPLOT
\(710 \mathrm{FDR} \mathrm{K}=1 \mathrm{TD} \mathrm{HD}\)

\(3+45\)

MIN3 \(3+13\)
740 IF MPLOT\｛45 DR HPLDT\} 295 THEN 770

760 DRAWTD KPLDT．VPLDT
770 MEHT K
780 REM Print title subroutine
79 TEKTS＝PTITLES：H二B：\(V=0\)
840 505118 1690：REM CaHSes TEMTS to be
prinnted on screen o H，\(V\) ．
B10 REM Print \(x\) legend
82日 TEHT \(5=\) MTITLES： \(1=4: リ=23\)
83 k 55118 1696
B40 REM Print y legend


876 6054B 1690
8湖 NEHT I
898 REM Print y scale。
940 FOR \(J=1\) TO II

 ate 5 ign and value．
936 （5CL（J）\(=985\)（Y5CL（J）\()\)


（103＝18： \(4[113=26\)
954 IF \(J=1\) THEN GDSUR 262日：REM TO 5ele ct \(5 \mathrm{c} a \mathrm{ang}\) Hactor，EH．


414A－EM3＋日，日13 ：G0T0 99

REM TD AS 5 URE MULTIPLES OF 19
99 YIDH与二＂VICE＂
1019日 IF J二Б THEN TEKTS＝：

1 152 REM 5uppress b before decimal pt．
and reduce to 3 characters．

\(3+13=A D 5: T E M T E=T E M T S(2,43\)

LCJQ 0 THEM TEKTS ILENUTEMTSIHIS二ADS：T
EMTS二TEHTS 11, ？

1069 CO5UB 1694 RAEM Print Y5CL（J）
\(1070 \mathrm{H}=1:\) REM Print 5 ign．
1880 IF J二5 THEN TEMTZニッ：：GOTO 1120
 \(0 T 0\) 112明


1120 G05山B 1697

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1130 NEKT J
\(1140 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{V}=23:\) REM Print gaxis scale fa ctor．
\(1150 \quad 605083520\)
1160 YIDHS（LEN（YIDH5）＋ \(13=\) DUMS：TEMTS＝YI
DK5
1170 G05山B 1690
ilBg REM Print \(x\) scale．
1190 FOR \(J=1\) TO 11

1219 5TGNK5CL（J）＝5GN（H5CL（J））：REM 5epa
rate sign and value．
1220 \＆5CL（J）\(=485(45 C L(1))\)
1230 IF INT \((J / 2)-J / 2=0\) THEN \(U=22:\) GOTO
1250：REM IF J I5 EUEN THEN．．．．
\(1240 \mathrm{y}=21\)
\(1250 H(11)=5: H(16)=8: H(9)=11: H(8)=14: H\)
（7）＝18：\(H(6)=21: H(5)=24: H(4)=27: H(3)=30\)
\(: H(2)=33: H(1)=37\)
1260 IF \(J=1\) THEN GO5UB 2770
\(1270 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{J})\)
1280 IF EK（ 0 THEN H5CL（J）＝85CL（J）\＃（IMT \(\left.\left(610^{\wedge}-E M\right)+6.61\right) 3: G 0 T 01300\)
1290 85CL \(J\) ）\(=45 C L(J) /\) INT（（10AEK）＋ 6.01\()\)
1300 KIDH \(5=" 710\) 目＂
1316 REM
1329 TEKTS＝5TRS（RSCL（J））
1330 REM 5 ee 1020
1346 IF KSCL（J）＜i THEN TEKTS CLEN \(T E H T S\)
\(3+1)=A D S:\) TEKTS＝TEKTS \((2,4)\)
1350 IF \(85 C L\)（J） 1 AND INT（H5CL（J）\(-K 5 C\)

EMTS＝TEKT \(5(1,3)\)
1360 IF TEHT \(5="\)＂Q00＂THEN TEMT \(5=" \emptyset "\)
1370 G054B \(1690:\) REM Print K5CL（J）
1389 REM Print 5 ign of \(X 541\).
1390 H5（J）\(=\mathrm{H}(J)-1: H=H 5(J)\)
1469 IF TNT \((J / 2)-J / 2=0\) THEM \(U=22: G 0 T 0\)
1420
\(1410 \quad v=21\)
 \(0 T 0.1450\)
1430 TERTS＝＂サ＂
1440 IF KSCL（J）\(=0\) THEN TERTS＝＂＂
1450 G05UB 1690
1460 NEMT J
1470 \(H=34: V=23:\) REM Print Kaxis scalle f actor：
1480 G054B 3520
1490 HIDHS（LEN（HIDH5）＋1）＝DUMS：TERTS＝KI
DH5
1500 G05UB 1690
1516 GOT0 2470
1520 BYTES＝166：REM M．L．5UBROUTTME
1530 ML＝1626：REM LOCATED TO GIUE ROOM
FOR GRAPHIC DUMP PROGRAM．
1540 RESTORE 1616
1550 FOR \(I=0 \quad 10 \quad 165\)
1560 READ A
1576 POKE ML＋I，A
1580 NEMT I
1590 RE5TORE
1600 RETURN
1610 DATA \(104,201,4,240,9,170,240,5,10\)
\(4,104,202,208,251,96,104,133,215,104,1\)
33，214，104，104，166
1620 DATA \(164,133,217,104,133,216,104\),
\(104,240,236,133,212,24,165,214,101,88\) ，
133，214，165，89
1630 DATA \(161,215,133,215,152,240,15,1\)
\(65,214,105,64,133,214,165,215,165,1,13\) \(3,215,136,208,241\)
1640 DATA \(132,221,164,0,132,220,177,21\)
\(6,1610,6,176,16,1,136,132,213,138,41,96\) ，208，4，169，64
1650，DATA \(16,14,201,32,208,4,169,0,16\),
\(6,201,64,268,2,169,32,133,218,136,41,3\)
1，5，216，133，216
1660 DATA \(169,0,162,3,6,218,42,202,208\) \(, 250,109,244,2,133,219,164,221,177,218\) \(, 69,213,164,220,145,214\)

\(24,165,214,105,40,133,214,144,2,230,21\) \(5,230,221,169\) ， 8
1680 DATA 197，221，298，159，96

13 ：REM HEHORIZ．LOC：OF TEKTS IN GR． 0 COORD．，U＝UERT：LDC．

1700 TEMTS＝＊
1710 RETURN
1720 GRAPHICS 0：？＂5elect graph format from the following：＂：？
\(17307{ }^{71} \quad\) Til Tic marks only＂：？
1740 ？ 123 coarse grid with tic mark5＇：？
1750 ？ 11 （3）Fine grid＂：？
1760 ： 43 Fine grid with double weight major scale divisions＂：？
1770 INPUT GFMT
1780 RETURM
1790 PLDT 45，153：DRANTO 45．13：REM AXe5 with tic marks only．
 itted yscll value．
1816 PLOT 45，163：DRANTO 295，163
1B20 REM ：GRID
IB30 FOR YTL＝13 TO 163 STEP 15：REM ©Y （T）IC（L）ARGE
1840 PLOT \(42, Y T L: D R A N T O ~ 50, Y T L\)
1850 MEMT YTL
1860 FOR YTS＝16 TO 160 5TEP 3：REM（Y）
（T）IC（5）MALL
1870 PLOT 45，YT5：DRAWTO 50，YT5
IB6G NEMT YTS
1：890 FOR KTL＝45 TO 295 5TEP 25：REM（W）
（T）IC CLBARGE
1996 PLOT MTL， \(166:\) DRANTO KTL， 158
1910 NEKT HTL
1920 FOR HT5＝45 T0 295 5TEP 5：REM（ \(\%\)
（T）IC（5）MALL
1936 PLOT KT5， 163 ：DRAWTO KT5， 158
1946 NERT HTS
1950 RETURN
1960 PLOT 45,163 ：DRANTO \(45,13:\) REM AXES With coarse grid and tic marks．
1976 PLDT \(37, B 8: D R A W T O\) 45．BB：REM AT OM
itted yscil ualue．
1980 PLOT 45，163：DRANT0 295，163
1990 REM ：GRID
2000 FOR YTL \(=13\) TO 163 5TEP 15：REM 《V
（T）IC（LJARGE
2910 PLDT 42，YTL：DRAWTO 295，YTL
2020 HEKT YTL
2030 FOR YT5＝16 TO 160 5TEP 3：REM（Y） （T）IC（5）MALL
2046 PLOT \(45, Y T 5: D R A N T O 50, Y T 5\)
2050 NEMT YT5
2060 FOR KTL＝45 TO 295 5TEP 25：REM（M）
（T）IC（L）ARGE
2970 PLOT KTL， \(166: D R A N T O\) HTL， 13
2086 NEKT YTL
2990 FOR KT5＝45 T0 295 5TEP 5：REM（K）
（T）IC（5）MALL
2106 PLOT KT5，163：DRAWTO \(8 T 5,158\)
2110 NEKT KTS
2120 RETURM
2130 PLOT 45，163：DRAWTO 45，13：REM Fine grid．
2140 PLOT 37， \(88:\) DRAWTO 45 ，B8：REM AT OM
itted ysci yalue
2150 PLOT \(45,163: D R A W T O 295,163\)
2160 REM ：GRID
2170 FOR YTL＝13 TO 163 5TEP 15：REM \(Y\) Y
（T）IC CLJARGE
2180 PLOT \(42, Y T L: D R A N T O 295, Y T L\)
2190 NEKT YTL
2260 FOR YT5＝16 TO 160 5 TEP 3：REM（Y）
（T）IC（5）MALL
2210 PLOT 45 YT5：DRANTO 295，YT5
2220 NEKT YTS
2230 FOR \(\mathrm{KTL}=45\) T0 295 5TEP 25：REM 《3
（T）IC（L）ARGE
2240 PLOT KTL， \(166: D R A N T D\) KTL， 13
2250 NEXT MTL
2260 FOR \(8 T 5=45\) TO 295 STEP \(5:\) REM（K）
（T）IC（5）MALL
2276 PLOT KT5，163：DRANTO KT5，13
2280 NEKT HT5
2290 RETURN
2300 PLDT 45，163：DRAWTO 45，13：PLOT 44， 153：DRAWTO 44，13：REM DOUBLE WEIGHT LIN E5．
2310 PLOT 37， \(88:\) DRAWTO \(45,88:\) REM AT OM itted yscl value．

2320 PLOT 45，163：DRAWTO 295．163：PLOT 4 \(5,164: D R A W T O\) 295，164
2330 REM ：GRID
2340 FOR YTL \(=13\) TO 163 STEP 15：REM（V） （T）IC（L）ARGE
2350 PLOT 42，YTL：DRAWTO 295，YTL：PLOT 4 5 YTL＋1：DRAWTO 295，YTL＋1：REM DOUBLE WE IGHT LINES．
2360 NEKT YTL
2376 FOR YTS＝16 TO 166 5TEP \(3: R E M\)（Y）
（T）IC（5）MALL
2380 PLOT 45，YT5：DRANTO \(295, Y T 5\)
2390 NEMT YT5
2400 FOR KTL＝45 TO 295 5TEP 25：REM（K） （T）IC（L）ARGE
2410 PLOT HTL， \(166: D R A N T O\) KTL， \(13: P L O T H\)
TL－1，163：DRAWTO HTL－1，13
2420 NEKT HTL
2430 FOR KTS＝45 TO 295 5TEP 5 ：REM（K）
（T）IC（5）MALL
2440 PLOT KT5， \(163:\) DRANTO HT5， 13
2450 NERT YT5
2460 RETURN
2470 REM Returns here from 2520 to sup press＂READY＂prompt until finished wi th display．
2486 REM HOPTION＂：key provides the opt ions shown in 2550 to 2600
2496 POKE 53279 ， \(6: P=P E E K(532793\) ：REM RE AD CONSOLE KEY5．
2506 IF \(P=3\) THEN 253日：REM＂OPTION＂byp asses hard copy：
\(2510 \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{P}=6\) THEN G05UB \(3620:\) REM＂START ＂activates 49 sec．screen dump．
2520 GOT0 2470
2530 GRAPHICS 0
2546 ＂choose option＂：？
25507 （1）New plot？ \(7: 7\)
25603 ＂（2）New plot，current NDH：？
25767 （3）New plot，current ND an
d 980 （4）grid format＂：？
\(2580 ?\)（4）current plot，inew title 5 and scales＂：？
2599 （5）current plot inew scale
\(5^{112}=?\)
26007
（6）Exit＂：？
2610 INPUT CHSE：ON CHSE GOTO 12日，180，2 \(100,336,470,3460\)
2620 REM To scale \(y\) axis values to red uce number of digits．
2630 IF YSCL（1）\()=1\) AND V5CL（1）\(<=100 \mathrm{TH}\)
EN EK＝0：G0T0 2760
2640 IF Y5CL（i） 100 THEN 2660
2650 GOTO 2700
2660 FOR EK＝1 TO 10
2670 YPRi＝Y5CL（1）\(/\) INT（（10＾EH）＋0．01）
2680 IF YPRi＜100 AND YPRI）THEN 2760
2690 MEHT EM
2700 IF Y SCL（1）＜1 THEN 2720
2710 GOTO 2760
2726 FOR EK＝－1 TO－ 10 5TEP－ 1
2730 YPRI＝Y5CL（1）\＃（INT（（10A－EH）+6.013\()\)
2740 IF YPRI〈160 AHD YPRI〉I THEN 2760
2750 NEKT EK
276 RETURN
2776 REM TO scale \(\boldsymbol{H}\) axis values to red uce number of digits．
2780 IF \(85 C L(13)=1\) aND \(\operatorname{M5CL}(1)<=100 \mathrm{TH}\)
EW EK＝0：G0TO 2910

2800 GOTO 2850
2 210 FOR EK＝1 TO 10
\(2829 \mathrm{KPRI}=\mathrm{K} 5 \mathrm{CL}(1) /\) IMT（ 610 AEK）+6.01\()\)
2830 IF KPRI（IGE AND MPRI）THEW GOTO
2916
2846 NEKT EH
2850 IF H5CL（1）＜ 1 THEN 2870
2860 GOTO 2910
2870 FOR EM＝－1 TO－ 10 STEP－ 1

2890 IF MPRI（1190 AHD KPRI） 1 THEN GOTO
2916
2900 NEKT EK
2910 RETURN
2920 REM 5 ine curve
2930 FOR \(T=0\) TO ND


2950 NEMT I
2960 RETURN
2970 REM Parabola
2989 FOR T＝0 TO ND
2990 K（I）\(=I /(0.1 * N D)\)
3 30618 \(Y(I)=\$(I) \wedge 2\)
3010 NEST I
3626 RETURN
3030 REM Circle or ellipse


306 K（I）\(=05\)（THETA）：\(Y(I)=5 I N(T H E T A) / 0\)
.72
3070 NEMT I
3080 RETURN
3090 REM Discrete Points
3106 RE5TORE 3120
3116 ND＝9：FOR \(J=0\) TO MD：RERD DUM1，DUM2
：\((J)=D U M 1: Y G リ=D U M 2: N D=j: N E M T J\)
3120 DATA \(0,7,10,25,15,30,30,50,40,60\),
\(54,80,70,20,80,32,90,70,1010,100\)
3130 RETURN
3146 REM Your selection
3150 REM Auto scaling subroutines
 \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}\)（0）
3170 FOR I＝1 TO ND
3180 TF Y（T3）YMAK THEN YMAS＝Y（I）
\(\$ 190\) IF Y（I）《YMIN THEN YMIN二Y（I）

3216 IF H（I）（\％MIN THEN YHIN＝H（I）
3220 NEKT I

AK＝：
3246 RE5TORE 3450
3250 MSDY（YMAN－YMTN）\(/ 10\)
3260 FOR \(I=-2\) TO 4
3270 FOR K＝1 TO 3：READ J


0703300
3290 NEKT K：RESTORE 3450 ：NEHT I
3300 FOR \(I=1\) T0－ 10 STEP -1


3320 NEMT I
3330 YMTM＝YMAR－10\＃M5DV
3340 RE 5 TORE 3450

3360 FOR I \(=-2\) TO 4
3370 FOR K＝1 TO \(3:\) READ \(\downarrow\)


G0TO 3400
3390 NEHT K：RESTORE \(3450:\) NEHT I
3400 FOR I＝10 TO－ 10 STEP－ 1


3420 NEHT I

3446 RETURN
3450 DATA \(1,2,5\)
3460 GRAPHIC5 2：REM CIosing display．
3470 POSITION 0.5
34B6 ？H5： 5 SEE YOU NEKT SE5SION ：
3490 FOR W二G TO 100：NEHT N
3506 GRAPHICS 9
3510 EMD
3520 REM Inverse scale factor．
3530 DUM \(5=141\) ：DUM15二＂4
3540 DUMS \(=5\) TR 5 （EM）
3550 FOR J＝1 TO LEN（DUMS）
3560 a \((J)=A 5 C(C D M E(J, J))\)
3570 ค（J）\(=A(J)+128\)
3580 DUMi \(5\left(\mathrm{~J}_{2} J\right)=\mathrm{CHR}(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{J}) \mathrm{s})\)
3590 MEMT J
3609 DUMS＝DUM1S
36110 RETURM
3620 RESTORE \(3716:\) FOR \(B=1\) T0 61：READ N
：POKE 1535＋B，N：NEMT B：DHEPEEK（88）＋PEEK

3630 REM THI5 I5 49 SEC．SCREEN DUMP P
ROGRAM．POKE IN M／L PROGRAM AND SET UP DI5PLAY MEMORY POINTER
3646 TRAP 3740
\(3650 ?\) \＃5：CHRS（27）：＂A＂；CHRS（8）：FOR K＝D
MT0 DM＋39


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```

3650 REM SET LINE SPACING AND MAKE LOO
 AS
\(3680 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{U} 5 \mathrm{R}\)（1536， K, ADR（A5））：LPRINT CHR 5 （27）；＂K＂；CHRS（192）；CHRS（日）：AS
3690 REM PA55 BOTH UALLES TO M／L PROGR AM AMD PRINT STRING
3700 NEKT K
3710 DATA 104， \(104,141,21,6,104,141,20\) ， \(6,104,141,27,6,164,141,26,6,166,193,17\) \(3,255,255,136,240,35,141,255,255,238\)
3720 DATA \(26,6,240,21,173,20,6,56,233\), \(40,141,20,6,144,4,24,76,19,6,206,21,6\),
\(76,19,6,238,27,6,76,33,6,96\)
3730 RETURN
3740 OPEN H1，4，0，＂K：＂
3750 ＂ 11 ease turn printer on！！＂
3760 ？？？？＂press any key to cont
inue．：？？？？
3770 GET HI，A
3780 IF A＜3255 THEN 100
3790 CLOSE Hi
－

\section*{CHECKSUM DATA \\ （see page 27）}

14 DA IA \(350,27,508,158,49,236,278,439\), \(4,35,275,624,542,637,640,223,5621\)
164 DOTA \(249,8.47,64,83,154,314,875,575\) ， \(380,399,261,943,144,167,702,6848\)
310 DAlA \(785,81,654,164,181,181,426,48\) \(9,534,6,909,629,799,938,616,7592\)
464 DATA \(948,230,404,826,780,101,732,6\) \(32,637,635,640,245,232,246,461,7710\) 610 DATA \(479,467,101,755,226,559,11,71\) \(9,959,129,246,549,1,32,26,5264\)
760 DATA \(443,765,493,773,328,890,625,8\) \(34,940,683,231,846,768,1826,131,9536\) 910 DATA \(668,203,328,264,849,620,522,9\) \(86,184,348,294,642,846,547,277,7574\)
1060 DATA 582， \(816,349,6,687,853,964,49\) 3，501，946，197，969，662，345，986，9350 1210 DАТА \(292,454,94,209,951,357,371,3\) 0，720，14，285，302，205，849，554，5．687 1360 DATA \(284,591,701,213,33,212,15,69\) \(9,864,976,505,35,958,204,974,7264\) 1510 DATA \(733,942,520,189,616,460,351\) ， \(507,161,797,732,244,529,8,520,7149\) 1660 DATA \(146,454,338,238,815,801,82,6\) \(46,150,763,888,164,868,913,526,7732\) 1810 DATA \(29,967,766,159,107,262,186,1\) \(24,732,261,103,228,263,120,811,4958\) 1960 DATA \(96,536,39,917,266,464,82,177\) ，1611，99，767，381，65，210，258，4420
2110 DATA \(95,786,976,511,14,892,278,41\) \(4,92,180,441,162,716,384,86,5963\) 2260 DATA \(213,406,105,796,231,514,252\), \(895,281,624,95,190,451,112,713,5878\) 2410 DATA \(104,91,216,409,108,799,134,5\) \(56,947,9,502,736,62,177,398,5248\) 2560 DATA \(553,439,389,716,53,263,430,8\) \(69,314,731,619,355,832,744,266,7587\) 2710 DATA 742，666，519，631， \(743,608,372\), \(876,313,743,626,352,336,745,310,8976\) 2860 DATA \(742,674,523,342,744,869,313\), \(468,907,511,814,827,473,322,269,8745\) 31010 Data \(489,765,475,444,64,133,495,7\) \(91,343,186,374,947,769,996,57,7362\)
3160 DaTA \(755,451,213,210,200,197,495\), \(144,196,255,274,109,826,439,316,5675\)
3310 DATA 628，499，341，199，253，277，112， \(338,442,582,618,562,338,799,868,6796\) 3．460 DATA 867， \(233,507,365,61,273,176,5\) \(77,530,476,42,201,35,515,67,4946\) 3616 Dara \(802,955,239,766,617,326,606\), \(1116,963,554,576,662,867,471,445,8645\) 3760 DATA \(576,863,691,687,3617\)

\section*{TH: CAME YOU CIN GET} WRIPP:D UPIU.


\section*{GIVE YOUR KIDS A LESSON THEY'LL NEVER FORGET.}


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These two are the first of an extensive series of Learning Fun games we have planned. Look for these, as well as other EPYX titles, wherever computer software is sold.

\title{
CUT \& PASTE \\ ELECTRONIC ARTS \\ 2775 Campus Drive \\ San Mateo, CA 94403 \\ (415) 571-7171 \\ 48K \$50.00
}

\author{
by Arthur Leyenberger
}

Cut \& Paste from Electronic Arts is the newest word processor for the Atari computer. Originally released for the Commodore computer, the addition of this word processor brings the total of commercial word processors for the Atari up to eight. Let's take a closer look at what this word processor can do for you, and how it compares to the competition.

The user interface is probably Cut \& Paste's strongest feature. There is virtually no way you are going to kill a document if you really do not want to. We are talking user friendly here. I was able to start typing this review using the program as soon as I put the disk in the drive.

\section*{Using it.}

Two disks come with the package: a program disk and a document disk. Once the program disk is booted up, the program politely asks you to insert its document disk, and you are then ready to begin.

The first decision you have to make is to either LOAD an existing document (file) or to create a new one. The top of the screen displays all of the document names currently on the disk. To choose an existing document, the cursor is positioned over the name with the cursor control keys. Then the ESCAPE and RETURN keys are pressed. The file is LOADed, and you may begin typing or editing.

Like most word processors, Cut \& Paste features an automatic word wrap. You are always in insert mode, which means that, as text is entered, all of the text to the right and below is moved out of the way. Some word processors give you the option of using either an insert or overwrite mode. Insert mode is generally preferred, because you cannot accidentally type over existing text. But overwrite mode is useful when selected portions of your text have to be changed. Cut \& Paste has no overwrite mode per se - although, if you first mark your text, you can overwrite that particular portion of the text.

Various program functions are selected from a scrolling menu bar at the bottom of the screen. The menu is scrolled by using the arrow keys and pressing RETURN to activate the selection. If you want to delete a sentence, for example, you would move the cursor to the beginning of the sentence, press CONTROL-A to indicate (mark) the beginning of the deletion, and use the arrow keys to move the cursor to the end of the sentence. Then you press ESCAPE to enable the bottom function menu, and
use the cursor control keys to move the cursor to cut. Finally, you press RETURN, and the text is deleted. To get back into the edit mode, you press ESCAPE again.

This is a rather cumbersome procedure for anything less than a couple of sentences. It has to be used, because the program does not allow the usual Atari editing function of CONTROL-DELETE to delete text to the right of the cursor. Another approach to deleting a sentence is to first move the cursor to the end of the sentence and press the DELETE key. This deletes text to the left as the cursor moves left.
CONTROL-S and CONTROL-E move the cursor to the start and end of the document, respectively. The cursor control keys allow you to move up, down, left and right within the text. Unfortunately, there are no features that allow you to easily and quickly move to the start or end of a line.


\author{
Cut \& Paste.
}

Other options at the bottom of the screen during the editing session are: SAVE, PRINT, CATALOG, CUT, PASTE, INDENT, UNINDENT and BUFFER. When each of these menu items is selected, easy to understand secondary menus appear. For example, if you selected SAVE, you would have the choice of saving the text under the existing filename, a new filename or not to save at all. If you choose to save the text as the original filename, C\&P just does it. Selecting SAVE-NEW first displays a catalog of the disk contents and then asks for a filename. If it already exists, you cannot use that name. DON'T SAVE allows you to gracefully return to the edit mode.

One nice touch to Cut \& Paste is that filenames can be up to twelve characters long. Letters or numbers may be used in any order. Upper and lower case and spaces may also be used. This makes for more clarity in naming documents, since you do not have to abbreviate the name to only eight characters.
The PRINT option allows you to print your document to your printer after first specifying several pieces of information. A one-line, 38 -character head may be placed at the top of each page. You can also print page numbers, beginning with any number you like. Other print options include selecting top, bottom, left and right margins. These margin settings are specified in inches rather than characters - since most of us are more familiar with inches than characters - another useful touch.
Up to three sets of printer characteristics may be specified. These settings may then be saved for future use. You can also select double- or single-spaced output, single or continuous sheets and number of copies.
The CATALOG menu selection displays the name of the disk files at the top of the screen but not the size of the files. You can then perform assorted disk operations. Options include disk copying and formatting, file loading, renaming and deleting, and disk drive selection (drive 1 or drive 2). As usual, the menu is scrolled until the cursor indicates the selection, and then the RETURN key is pressed.
The CUT and PASTE options are really the heart of the program. These two options allow you to take a portion of your document and either pick it up and move it to another location, or delete it altogether. The technique used to perform this magic is straightforward but may take you a few tries to get down.
The text is first marked by anchoring the cursor at the starting point and then moving it with the arrow keys to highlight the rest of the text. Then you can either press CONTROL-C directly or press ESCAPE to enable the menu and select CUT. The text that is cut disappears and is stored in the buffer (a temporary storage area), where it can subsequently be PASTEd anywhere in the document. If you CUT another section of text, the previous buffer contents are lost.

\section*{Bottom line.}

I am generally disappointed with Cut \& Paste. On one hand, it is very easy to use. Flipping between the edit and various command menu modes was easier and faster than with the Bank Street Writer (the main competitor at this price). The built-in fail-safe features ensure that you will not destroy any text before its time.
On the other hand, Cut \& Paste just does not have enough features to make it a serious choice for anyone doing more than writing an occasional letter. Features such as right justification, underlining, searching and replacing are not available. And you can forget about
superscripts and subscripts. Even such basic features as selecting the font of the printer (bypassing printer control codes) and centering text cannot be accomplished.

To top off the list of non-features, the files created by Cut \& Paste are not Atari DOS compatible files. This means you will be unable to use a spelling checking program or pass files to and from another word processor. Also, the documentation is weak, containing no index and little meaty information.
Electronic Arts is a state-of-the-art software company that has, until now, delivered excellent products with superb packaging. The quality was there, and the price was right. I don't know what went wrong with their design of Cut \& Paste, but I suspect that they wanted to rush the product to market. In doing so, they have marketed a less than "No-Frills" word processor that provides few features and little value. Other word processors I have used in this price category have more features than Cut \& Paste.

Even the slickest manuals and state-of-the-art advertising cannot help this product. I guess, with the winning track record that Electronic Arts has demonstrated, one flop is to be tolerated. However, I am embarrassed for Electronic Arts, because Cut \& Paste is, frankly, a turkey.

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CIRCLE \#136 ON READER SERVICE CARD

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\section*{24 K Cassette or 32 K Disk}

\section*{by Mark Comeau}

Your mission, should you choose to accept it is to recover the lost plans to the top secret satellite. You will be flying a superpowered, highly maneuverable spy plane. You must dodge enemy lasers, Fockets and an active voleano. You will either succeed or die in the process. Seven cases of plans must be recovered from the seven multi-colored screens. Reportito the base immediately and get your spy plane flying!

Spy Plane is a fast moving, BASIC game that wll rest your arcade skills to the limit. You must fly your plane through a long cavern full of lasers and missiles. The objective is to capture the seven cases of plans that were stolen from your government base. Only one case is present in the cavern at once. If you get all seven cases, the intermission comes up. you are rewarded 100 points and get an extra man.

You get ten points for every case recovered and 100 points for every set of cases. After seven cases, the lasers fire faster, and the missiles come out of the silos fastet.

\section*{Ruming the game.}

When you un the game, the screen will go blank for thin seconds. After that the Spy Plane logo will appear (if you typed it in correcty). Press the fire button and hold it down to see the score display screen. Let goo f the button, and the game will begin. I you are lit or you collide with anything hold down the button to see your score and how many men you have. If you press START on the score display, the game willend.

\section*{Get Serious, Go Ape With An}

\section*{AP5• स2 \(\mathrm{Cl}^{\prime}\)}

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\section*{The program.}

Spy Plane uses player-missile graphics and character sets in graphics mode \(2+16\). In this mode you can create graphics 7 -type graphics, but you can display them a lot more quickly. When you run the program, the screen will turn white for twenty seconds, then blue for ten seconds. While the screen is white, the computer is setting up the character sets. While the screen is blue, the computer is setting up the player-missile graphics.


When programming a BASIC game, use anything that you can get. I used Tom Hudson's P/M mover from ANALOG \#10 and Steven Pogatch's character set initializer from ANALOG \#8. Both do their job effectively, and I am sure that you can hack them out of there for your own use.

The main objective with a BASIC game is not to make it too slow; you should make your main loop as small as possible.

If you look at Lines 1330-2280, you will notice that all of the screens are displayed with print statements. If you want to make your own screen, just modify the print statements. If you want lasers or something special, you will have to modify the screen subroutines. It isn't that hard, I promise you!

Type in the program exactly as it appears. Be careful with the data statements. Use D:CHECK or C:CHECK to check your work.

One of the best ways to learn about how to make your own games is to analyze other people's games. When you finish typing in this game, improve it! Change it! Learn it! That's how I learned to make games.
(Program documentation and listing start on page 78.)


CIRCLE \#139 ON READER SERVICE CARD

\section*{Bacterion! Update}

Due to a printing error, a line of the Bacterion! BASIC listing (ANALOG Computing, issue 20) was difficult to read. Here is the corrected line:

2080 DATA QQQ日Q3FFOQ日
 000015FFB0100000000000 6FF00000000000007FF00 000000000055AAFF, 320


709 REM
710 FLEFL＋I：IFREEM H2 SHW THEM RETUR
73日 E＝TMI（RND（E）※5）＋1：IF E＝1 THEN E＝81 \(: P K=7: P Y=5: P D=11: P E=1\)
749 IF E＝2 THEM \(E=79: P H=12: P Y=10: P D=6:\) PE＝4
750 IF E＝5 THEM E＝80：PH＝16：PY＝9：PD＝16： PE＝6
760 IF E＝4 THEN E＝80：PY＝17：PY＝9：PD＝17： PE＝5
770 IF E＝5 THEN E＝80：PM＝18：PY＝9：PD＝18： \(\mathrm{PE}=2\)
780 COLOR E +16 ：PLOT PH，PY：DRAMTO PD，P E
790 FOR \(\mathrm{T}=14 \mathrm{I} 0\) STEP－ \(1: 50\) UND \(0, T, 2\), T：NERT T
800 LOCATE（ \(\mathrm{H}-48\) ）／8，（Y－18）／8，C：IF C（ 3 2 THEM 340
810 50UMD 0，0，0，0：COLOR 32：PLOT PM，PY：
DRAWTO PD，PE
820 RETUP：
836 REM SCREEM H3 5 HB
840 FL＝TMTTFLS＋1：IF FL रNU THENTETURN

9）＋1：COLOR 87：PLOT TH2，9：50UND 0，RND C0 1\＃100 \(155,8,7\) ：RETURN
86日 IF FL＝10日2 THEN COLOR 8B：50HWD O，R ND C0） \(3106+155,3,14: P L O T\) TH2，9：RETURN 870 IF FL＝1003 THEN COLOR 87：50UND 0，R MD（0）3100＋155，3，14：PLOT T＊2，9：RETURM
880 IF FL＜1006 THEM RETURM
890 COLOR 32：PLOT TH2，9：50UMD 0， \(0,0,0:\)
FL＝（T\＃2）\(\% 8+48\)
900 FOR \(T=8\) TO 1 STEP－ 1
91950 LHD （14－T， \(0,14-T: P E=96-(8-T): a=\)
USR（MOUE ， 1 ，PMB，PME，FL，PE， \(8-T\) ）
92 MEHT T
90 FOR \(T=88\) T0 22 5TEP－4：\(\AA=\| 5 R\) THOUE， 1，PME，PME，FL，T， 81 ：NEHT T
\(940 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{USR}(40 \cup \mathrm{E}, 1, \mathrm{PMB}, Z, 0,0,8)\)
950 IF PEEK（532603）THEN 340
960 FL＝0：50UND 0， \(0,0,0:\) RETURN
976 REM SCREEM H4 Su8
980 FL＝FL＋I：IF FL KMU THEN RETURN
\(996 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{IMT}(\mathrm{RWD}(0) * 6)+1: \mathbf{I F} \mathrm{T}=1\) THEM \(P K=1\) ：\(P Y=9: P D=1: P E=1: D=208\)
1000 IF \(T=2\) THEN \(P H=2: P Y=9: P D=2: P E=2: D\) \(=208\)
1010 IF \(T=3\) THEN \(P M=7: P Y=8: P D=1: P E=1: D\) \(=207\)
1020 IF \(T=4\) THEN \(P K=15: P Y=4: P D=14: P E=3\) \(: 0=247\)
1030 IF \(T=5\) THEN \(P K=16: P Y=4: P D=14: P E=2\) \(: 0=207\)
1040 IF \(T=6\) THEN \(P M=12: P Y=9: P D=12: P E=7\) ： \(0=208\)
1050 50UND \(0,10,4,14: C O L O R\) D：PLOT PK，P Y：DRANTO PD．PE
1060 FOR T＝14 107 5TEP－1：50UMD 0，T，4 T T NEMT T
 32 THEN 346
1060 COLOR 32：PLOT PK，PY：DRAWTO PD，PE：
SOUND 0，0，0，0：FL＝0：RETURN
1090 REM SCREEM SUB \＃5
 EM RETURN
 \(=1\) THEN COLOR \(87: G 0 T 0\) 1130
1120 COLOR 88
1130 PLOT 8，5：DRAMTO B， 1
1140 LOCATE \((K-48) / 8,(Y-181 / 8, C: I F C<\) 32 THEN 340
1150 COLOR \(32: P L O T\) 8， \(5: D R A M T O\) ， \(1: 50\) UM D \(0,255,8,2: F L=0: R E T U R N\)
1160 REM SCREEM \(54 B\) t 6
1170 FL＝FL＋1：IF FL（WU THEN RETIRN
 \(9: P Y=4: P D=11: P E=2: D=209\)

\(: D=209\)
1200 \(1 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{~T}=3\) THEM \(\mathrm{PH}=10: \mathrm{PY}=5: \mathrm{PD}=7: \mathrm{PE}=2:\) \(\mathrm{D}=207\)
\(1210 \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{T}=4\) THEN \(\mathrm{PH}=11: \mathrm{PY}=4: \mathrm{PD}=10: \mathrm{PE}=3\) \(: D=207\)
122 IF T＝5 THEM \(P H=15: P Y=9: P D=15: P E=1\) ： \(\mathrm{D}=20 \mathrm{~B}\)

1230 IF T＝6 THEN \(P H=16: P Y=9: P D=16: P E=1\)
： \(\mathrm{D}=24 \mathrm{~B}\)
1240 IF \(\mathrm{T}=7\) THEN \(\mathrm{PH}=17: \mathrm{PY}=9: \mathrm{PD}=17: \mathrm{PE}=1\)
\(: D=248\)
1250 IF T＝8 THEN \(P H=18: P Y=9: P D=18: P E=2\)
： \(0=208\)
1269 IF T＝9 THEN \(P H=19: P Y=9: P D=19: P E=2\)
： \(\mathrm{D}=208\)
1270 COLOR D：PLOT PK，PY：DRAWTO PD，PE
1280 FOR T＝100 T0 0 SIEP－10：50UME 0，T
14，14：NEMT T
1290 LOCATE \((x-48) / 8,(Y-18) / 8, C: T F C \ll\)
32 THEM 348
1300 50UHD ©， \(0,0,6: C O L O R\) 32：PLOT PH，PY
：DRANTO PD，PE
1310 FL＝0：RETURN
1320 REM SCREEN H1
13303 地 1.605


1430586
1440 ？ 46 ［1625；
1450 RETURN


1496
1500
1510
1520
1530
1540
1560
1570
\(\begin{array}{ll}1580 & 746: " F \\ 1590 & \text { RETHRN }\end{array}\)
159
1600
1616
1629
1638
1640
1650
1679
1690
1700
1720
1730 RETURM

1760
1790
1800
1820
1630
1840
1850
1860
1870 RETHRM
1990
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1979
\(19: 8\)
1980
1990
2900
2016 RETURN
2020 REM
1740 REM 5CREEN \＃4 4


1880 REM SCREEN



2700 REM
2710 REM

2730 50山世 \(0,0,0,6: 501 \mathrm{MD}\) 1， \(0,0,0\)
2740 ？H6：LG25；
\(2750 \%\)＂CAAAAECECAAAAAAAAECE＂：
2760 ？ 46 ： 27 CAME
2770 ？ 46 ：＂CE CHAMAE

2600 P05ITION 4，6：？\＃6：5C



2060 IF PEEK（53279）＝6 THEN 2900
2870 IF 5TRIG493＝6 THEN 2869
2880 G0T0 110
2690 REM GAME DUER
2990 GRAPHIC5 18：POKE 559，46：？H6：＂ GAME GUEB
2910 50UND 0，0，0，0：50UND 1，0，0，0
2920 A＝U5R（POUE， \(0, P\) PMB， \(2,6,0,8)\)
2930 P05ITION 5．3：？\＃6： 5 SCORe： 1450

島
2950 P05ITION 5．6：？46；＂SPy PIang＂
2960 FOR WU＝0 TO 1．00：POKE 711，RHD（6）\＃2
\(55:\) NEKT WU：WU＝：FLAG＝2：G05UB 31900
2970 POKE 711，14：POKE 706，50：POKE 710，
30：POKE 712．2

EEK（106）＋1：G0T0 2610
239 REM ENTER CASE P05．
3000 RESTORE \(3100: T=1: N M=1\)
 D H． Y
3020 READ \(\%\) Y：IF \(H=-1\) THEN GOTO 3050
3030 H（T）\(=\mathrm{M}: \mathrm{Y}(T)=Y: I F E=2\) THEN READ \(K\) ， \(\stackrel{Y}{Y}\)
\(3040 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+1: 60 \mathrm{~T} 0 \mathrm{C} 30\)

3120
3060 FOR T＝1 TO NB
3670 READ \(\%: E=T H 2: P(E-1)=R(T): P(E)=Y(T\) 3
\(30805(T)=H: N E H T T\)
3090 RETURM：GOTO 110
3100 DATA \(19,3,15,6,10,1,15,9,15,4,7,9\)
3110 DATA 13，5，4，3，16，5，5，6，4，4，14，6
3120 DATA \(11,6,18,7,-1,4,-1,0\)
3130 DATA \(5,1,4,2,7,3,6\)
3140 DATA \(6,2,5,1,3,4,7\)
3150 DATA \(3,5,4,1,2,7,6\)
3160 DATA \(4,3,5,7,6,1,2\)
3180 DIM P45（6），P15（8），P25（8），A5（2），BU
\(6(5), 25(6), P M M D U S(1001, K(H B), Y(N B), P(H)\)

3190 ITM LG25（20）
3200 G05HE \(3730: R E 5 T O R E\) 3750：POKE 712，
126
 ＂Exmerer M A RCEEFFREM＂
3220 MOVE＝ADR（PMMOU5）FOR \(\mathrm{H}=1\) T0 100：R EAD M：PMMOUS（K）＝CHRS（N）：NEKT \(H\)
3230 FOR \(I=1\) TO B：RERD \(\mathbb{N}: P\) PS（I）\(=C H R(N\) J：NEMT I
 1：HEMT I
 3：NEMT I
 ：MEHT I
3270 FOR I二1 TO B：READ \(\operatorname{MiD15(I)=CHRち(N~}\) ）：NEHT I
 3：NEMT I
 E 54.279, PMBASE：PMB＝PMEA5E \(256: P M D=A D R G\) P95）：POKE 53277，3
3300 POKE 704，62：POKE 705，46
\(3316 \mathrm{PMC=ADR(P15):PME=ADR(P25):Z=ADR(Z}\) \(51: D 1=A D R(D 15): D 2=A D R(D 2 \zeta)\)
\(3320 G 0 T 0100\)

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3330 POKE 106，PEEK（106）－5：5TART＝CPEEK 196）+13 抔 256 ：POKE 756 ， 5 TART／256：POKE 75 2，1
3340 RESTORE 4000：DIM MFRS（3B）：FOR Y＝1 TO 3B：READ \(Z: Y F R S Y Y\) Y Y CHRS（Z）：NERT
 32－8：READ
3360 IF \(Z=-1\) THEN RE5TORE ：RETURH
3370 FOR \(Y=0\) TO 7 ：POKE K＋Y＋5TART，Z：REA D Z：NEMT Y： \(\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{B}\)
3380 GOTO 3360
3590 DATA \(0,192,118,63,112,192,0,0\)
3400 DATA \(0,0,0,10,0,0,255,255\)
3410 DATA 0，0，199，207，205，207，237，237
3429 DATA \(9,6,59,187,191,191,183,183\)
3430 DATA 日， \(0,120,96,112,96,127,127\)
34，40 DATA 255，255，255，255，255，255，255， 255
3．450 DATA 255，17，255，135，255，17，255，13 6
3450 DATA \(255,255,55,21,21,5,5,1\)
3470 DATA \(255,255,255,247,245,181,181\), 144
3480 DATA \(255,246,244,244,112,36,64,64\)
3490 DATA \(1,7,23,23,55,127,127,255\)
3500 DATA \(164,173,253,255,255,255,255\) ， 255
3510 DATA 128，136，168，232，248，250，250， 255
3520 DATA \(195,199,46,30,62,125,251,199\)
3530 DATA \(192,226,113,53,9,21,67,63\)
3540 DATA \(56,56,16,56,146,186,214,254\)
3550 DATA \(3,71,142,172,144,166,194,252\)
3560 DATA \(24,24,24,24,64,126,126,162\)
3570 DATA 64， \(50,255,255,255,255,255,25\) 5
35B0 DATA 192， \(64,112,16,28,4,7,1\)
3590 DATA \(24,48,24,46,24,48,24,48\)
3600 DATA \(3,2,14,4,56,32,224,126\)
3610 DATA \(255,146,255,146,255,146,159\) ， 159
31620 DATA \(255,73,255,73,255,73,255,255\) 3630 DATA \(2,6,6,31,22,22,11,56\)
3640 DATA \(56,68,134,146,136,68,56,56\)
3650 DATA \(64,96,96,248,104,104,72,28\)
3560 DATA \(16,74,84,137,100,146,84,40\)
3670 DATA \(84,95,179,85,178,41,38,20\)
3600 DATA \(9,60,36,255,255,255,255,0\)
3690 DATA 0，0， \(6,0,0,1,255,255\)
3700 DATA 127，255，192，254，127，3，255，25 4
3710 DATA \(0,115,123,167,121,112,96,96\) 3720 DATA \(9,48,46,244,224,192,192,192\)
3730 DATA \(252,254,198,254,252,192,192\), 192
3740 DATA -1
3750 DATA \(216,104,104,104,133,213,104\),
\(24,195,2,133,296,104,133,295,194,133,2\) 04，104，133，203，104，164，133，206
3760 DATA \(194,164,133,209,194,104,24,1\)
\(01,209,133,207,166,213,240,16,165,205\) ， \(24,145,128,133,205,165,205,105\)
3770 DATA \(0,133,296,202,206,240,160,0\), \(162,10,196,299,144,19,196,297,176,15,13\) \(2,212,138,168,177,203,154\)
3780 DATA \(212,145,205,232,169,4,240,4\),
\(169,6,145,295,200,192,128,208,224,166\),
\(213,165,208,157,0,208,96\)
3790 DATA \(9,192,111,63,112,192,0,10\)
3 300 DATA 0， \(3,116,252,14,3,6,0\)
3610 DATA \(24,24,24,24,64,126,126,102\)

3830 DATA 0．192，110，37， \(8.0,0,0\)
3840 DATA 0， \(0,20,55,112,192,0,6\)
4000 DATA 104，169， \(0,133,203,133,205,16\) \(9,224,133,206,165,106,24,105,1,132,264\) ，160， \(0,177,265,145,293,200,268\)
4016 DATA \(249,230,204,234,206,165,206\), \(2011,228,208,237,96\)

\author{
CHECKSUM DATA \\ （see page 27）
}

1 DATA \(62,334,58,584,70,259,976,412,94\) \(4,518,793,852,842,41,365,7110\)
156 DATA \(731,164,616,62,11,526,116,671\) ，565，431，714，231，733，28，362，6361
340 DATA \(150,61,596,87,719,361,619,794\) ， \(976,673,114,663,666,762,977,8258\)
450 DATA \(95,98,101,61,254,950,100,431\), \(81,414,159,447,813,745,934,5663\)
600 DATA 64， \(87,96,953,149,693,700,707\), \(710,39,947,636,79,263,428,5565\)
754 DaTA \(433,442,449,621,106,711,614,6\) \(01,959,903,236,169,173,638,311,7362\) 904 DATA \(52,651,772,987,584,511,997,97\) \(4,661,376,310,310,441,444,461,8631\)
1050 DATA \(941,946,989,454,212,52,604,9\) \(12,151,989,616,215,769,652,446,9552\) 1200 DATA \(579,434,453,460,467,477,484\), \(213,316,997,889,288,923,832,286,8498\) 1350 DATA 637，916，917，91日，919，125，546， \(445,136,776,795,932,965,337,338,9796\)
1500 DATA \(5 \sqrt{9}, 819,149,239,505,178,326\), 923， \(882,803,924,292,85,862,27,7556\) 1650 DATA \(446,253,448,637,450,660,606\), 14,8 昀， \(943,378,944,64,596,326,7792\) 1860 DATA \(321,388,285,86,821,681,88,81\) 6，952，306，92，481，258，65，796，6424 1950 DATA \(371,795,842,194,620,153,782\), \(926,19,815,272,894,864,739,734,9616\) 2190 DATA \(732,688,981,482,688,769,935\), 308，1，522， \(801,732,708,606,373,9426\) 2250 DATA \(552,638,708,8,796,33,791,258\) ，202，151，177，597，647，443，947，7008
2406 DATÁ \(996,195,795,547,716,164,49,2\) \(92,967,196,1,168,6,187,996,6915\)
2550 DATA \(539,221,206,85,301,326,988,4\) \(22,406,785,984,935,265,741,751,7955\) 2700 DATA \(298,325,644,748,789,74,517,2\) \(83,61,988,370,492,479,611,71,6630\) 2850 DATA \(851,926,692,897,939,111,752\), \(902,874,47\), उ86， \(866,22,324,287,18676\) 3009 DATA \(327,426,571,28,485,989,467,6\) \(47,543,930,12,890,94,536,536,7632\) 3150 DATA \(531,540,546,416,6,66,38,727\), 82，84，86，717，51，54，394，4339
了300 DATA 540， \(111,877,567,954,582,709\) ， \(377,738,903,92,222,989,757,392,8810\) 3450 DATA \(272,455,285,68,901,382,378,1\) \(15,796,241,67,938,305,452,671,6446\)
3609 DATA \(441,405,96,342,996,8,982,814\) ，782，147，302，186，269，393，584，6767
3750 DATA BB3，976，239，418，915，313，942， \(944,338,575,934,825,18296\)

\section*{Coming soon：} Kyle Peacock＇s BOPOTRON！

\title{
The ANALOG Card File
}

16K Disk

\section*{by David Plotkin}

As I was doing my income taxes this year, I found that I needed a tool to organize and catalog the veritable mountain of receipts. This little utility was just what the doctor ordered. It allows you to type just about anything you want on the screen, save the screen to disk, edit it in the future and print it out for posterity.
The first thing you are presented with is the general menu screen, offering various options: 1. getting a disk directory and purging files from the disk; 2 . starting with a new screen; or 3. Editing an old screen. Also on this screen are some brief instructions.
If you choose a new screen, you'll need to specify the filename to store the screen under, then you are presented with a blank lined screen, similar to a \(5^{\prime \prime}\) \(\times 7^{\prime \prime}\) index card. On the first line is the title; this doesn't get printed out when you dump the screen to the printer. Be careful not to scroll the screen, or some of your information will move up into the title area, with some pretty strange-looking results. If you do inadvertently have this problem, you can just RESET and RUN the program again. If you choose to edit an old screen, you'll need to give the filename of the screen, which will then be presented for editing. Press SELECT to print the screen, START to save the screen to disk, and OPTION to start over without saving the screen. The major sections of the program are as follows:

Lines \(\mathbf{0 - 2 0}\) - Set up, initialize and modify the display list.

Lines 25-60 - Draw the menu screen with instructions and get the users choice.

Lines 100-120 - The New Screen routine.
Lines 130-160 - Read the keyboard directly from the memory location 764. Also check for pressing of the console buttons (START, SELECT, and OPTION).
Lines 700-720 - Delete a file.
Line 800 - Get the name of the file to edit, then go get it.

Lines 900-960 - The disk directory.
Lines 1000-1030 - Write a screen to disk. The write is done using the fast IOCB routines, which are set up in Lines 1020 and 1030, then called in Line 2030 by the USR call.

Lines 2000-2030 - Read a screen from disk. This routine also uses the high speed IOCB call.

Lines 3000-3010 - Print out the screen. Each character in a line is PEEKed from the screen. The memory address of the beginning of each line is looked up in the array LINE; this is much faster than calculating the address each time. Before the character PEEKed from the screen can be printed, however, it must be translated from Internal Code to ATASCII,
which is what the printer understands．The variable IC is a value of Internal Code．HOLD \(\$\) is an array of ATASCII codes in Internal Code order，so looking up HOLD\＄（IC＋1）returns the ATASCII code HOLD \(\$(\mathrm{IC}+1)\) ．It＇s pretty fast，too．

Lines 3100－3150－This section of code fills the array HOLD\＄with ATASCII codes in Internal Code order，for use in the printer dump routine．

Lines3200－3260－Set up the Player／Missile graphics．What Player／Missile graphics？What do you think those nice，thin lines are？They are single－line resolution Player／Missiles，in triple width，butted edge－to－edge to fill the screen．By proper positioning，there is no overlap between the lines and the letters．

I have found this program to be quite useful for keeping records，since I can set up full screens of data in any format I want．
```

0 REM DNALOG CARB FILES
1 REM
2 REM : IF NEW SCREEN THEN DRAW A
3 REM: BLANK SCREEN AND PUT THE
4 REM : CURSOR ON THE FIRST LINE.
5 REM : IF OLD SCREEN THEN LOAD THE
7 REM SELECTED SCREEN, GOTO EDITOR,
8 REM : AND SAVE OUER OLD FILE.
9 REM
14K1二1:K255=255:K256=K255+K1:TRAP 20:
POKE 752,K1:? "HINITIALIZING"
15 DIM GS(R1), FILES (15),LINE (25), PPS(4
03,H0LDS(K256),FW5(14)
16 5CREEN=PEEK(B8)+K256*PEEK(89)+40:F0
R J=K1 TO 2J:LINE (J)=5CREEN:SCREEN=5CR
EEN+40:NEHT J:G05UB 3100
19 REM MGIN MEND SCREEN
20 TRAP 20:GRAPMITC5 H0:POKE 559,62:POK
E 53277,3:5ETCOLOR 2,K0,K0:G05UB 30000
:POKE 82,K0
25 ? :? :? a!\#HH ANALOG CARD FILE HHGH
?;PPS=CHR5(18);PPS(40)=PPS:PPS(2)=PP
5:7 PPS
26 ? AFTER SCREEN I5 LOADED, TYPE ON
THE":? "SCREEN AS DESIRED: START= SAUE
27%" HDI5K, OPTION=5TART OUER WITHOUT
5AUINGa4
28 ? H5ELECT=PRINT OUT THE 5CREEN.":?
7 PPS
30?:? "GEM OR GLD SCREEN, DIRECTORY"
?"OR [URGE A CARD: ",:CLOSE \#K1:OPEN
\#K1,4, K日,"K:H:GET \#1,j:GS=CHRS(J)
40 IF O゙S=40" THEN 800
45 IF AS='!P" THEN 70日
50 IF O5="'י', THEN 900
60 IF AS\)"N" THEN }3
99 REM CIEM SCREEM ROMINT\
100? "NEW"'??:'MFILE NAME TO 5AUE A5
"S:G05UB 4000:GAAPHIC5 K0:POKE 559,62
110 POKE 53277,3:5ETCOLOR 2,8,2:5ETCOL
OR K1,K日,13:5ETCOLOR KG,K1,15:DL=PEEK\
560) +PEEK (561)\#K256:G05uB 30000
120 POKE DL+3,70:POKE DL+6,11:? " aNAL
OG CARD FILE':
1.29 REM EDDITOR ROUTHN畀
130 TRAP 20:CLOSE \#K1:OPEM \#K1,4,K0,"K
:":POKE 82,K0:POKE 752,K6:POSITION K0.
K1:? 'H7\#1:!POKE 764,K255
140 IF PEEK(764)< (%255 THEN GET HK1,K:
? CHPSGK);:GOTO 14G

```

150 IF PEEK（53279）＝6 THEN POKE 752，K1： ？14＂1；G0T0 1000
155 IF PEEK（53279）＝3 THEN 20
156 IF PEEK \((53279)=5\) THEN 3000
169 GOTO 149
699 REM DELEIE A FILE
700 ？＂PURGE＂：？：CLOSE HKI：？＂ENTER FI LENAME TO DELETE OR PRES5＂：？＂RETURM T 0 ABORT：GO5UB 4900
710 IF FNSジい THEN 20
729 HTO Z3，H3，K日，KO，FILES：GOTO 20
799 REM EDT SCRE日 RUITTINE
800 ？＂0LD＂：？：？＂FILE NAME TO EDIT＂；
G0511B 4000：50T0 2000
699 REM DISK DTRECTORY
900 ？＂KDRIUE \＃＂：GET \＃K1，M：FNS＝＂D1：㹯，
抽：FNS（2，2）＝CHRS（8）：CLO5E \＃K1：？CHRS（8
3：7 ：OPEW \＃K1， \(6, \mathrm{KO}, \mathrm{FNF}^{2}\)
910 FOR K＝K1 T0 64：IHPUT \＃K1，FWS：FNS＝F
H与（3）：IF FNS（3，12）＝＂FREE SECTO＂THEN 9 45
920 IF \(H / 2=\) INT \((H / 2)\) THEN POSITION 15，
H＋K13／2：？FWS：GOTO 940
936 POSITION 2，\((K+2) / 2:\) FNS
940 NEST \(H\)
945 ？：？＂PRES5 ANY KEY TO CONTINUE．．．
＂：PPOKE 764，K255
950 IF PEEK（764）＝K255 THEN 950
960 POKE 764，K255：CLOSE HK1：GOTO 20
999 REM WRITE SCREAN TO DISK
1000 CLOSE \＃KI：OPEN \＃K1，B，K0，FILES

2 ：PUT \＃KI，PEEK（I）：NEAT I


T（BYTE5／K256）：L0＝BYTES－HIHK256
（continued on page 86）

\section*{Atari owners， are you backed up？}

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1030 POKE 850，11：POKE 856，LO：POKE 857， HI：G0TO 2030
1999 REM READ SCREGN FROM DISK
2000 CLO5E HKI：OPEN \＃K1，4，K日，FILES
2010 GET HK1，A：GRAPHIC5 A：POKE 559，62：
POKE 53277， \(3: F O R ~ I=708\) TO \(712: G E T\) \＃Ki，
a
2020 POKE I，A：NEST I：G05UB 36000：POKE
850， \(7:\) POKE 855，K255：POKE 857，K255
2036 POKE 852，PEEK（5603：POKE 853，PEEK
 ：G0T0 130
2999 REM PRICT UIT THE SCREED
3000 TRAP 130：CLO5E \＃K1：OPEN \＃K1， \(8, K 0\) ， ＂P：＂：FOR J＝K1 T0 23
\＄010 FOR I＝Ki TO 40；PPS（I）＝HOLDS（PEEK（
LINE（J）＋I－Kis＋K1）；NEMT I：PRIMT \＃Ki；PPS
：NEKT J：CLOSE HKI：GOTO 130
3099 REM GRRAY TO MARE IC 10 AC
3100 FOR II＝K0 TO K255：IC＝II：IU＝K日：IF
IC） 127 THEN IU＝K1：IC＝IC－128
S110 IF IC 64 THEW AC＝IC＋32＋128＊IU：G0T 03146
3120 IF ICく96 THEN AC＝IC－64＋128\＃IU：GOT 03140
\(3130 \mathrm{AC}=\mathrm{IC}+12 \mathrm{~B} \boldsymbol{*} \mathrm{IU}\)
3140 HOLDS（II＋KI）＝CHRS（AC）：NEKT II
3199 REM P／H THITLALIZATION
3200 PHBASE＝PEEK（106）－16：POKE 54279，PH BASE：PMBA5E＝PMBASE州K256
3210 FOR W＝53256 T0 53259：POKE \(\omega, 3:\) NE T W：POKE 53260，K255
3220 POKE B8，K日：POKE 89，PEEK（106）－16 3230 FOR W＝PHBA5E4809 TO PMBA5E 9989 ST EP 日：FOR J＝K0 TO 1624 STEP K256：POKE W ＋J，K255：NEHT J：NEHT H
3240 FOR W＝704 TO 707 ：POKE M．K0：MEHT W ：POKE 559， \(52:\) POKE 53277，3：POKE 623，K1


3250 FOR I＝53248 TO 53255：READ J：POKE I，J：NEHT I：RETURN
3260 DATA \(48,80,112,144,176,184,192,20\) 9
3999 REM FILE NAVIE HANDLER
4000 INPUT FNS：IF FNS＝ 1 TII THEN RETURM
4010 FOR J二K1 TO LEN（FNS）：IF FNS（J，J）＝ ＂；＂THEN FILE \(5=\) FNS：RETURN
4020 NERT J：FILES＝＂D；＂：FILES（3）＝FNS：RE TURN
29999 REM DISABLE BREAK KEY
\(30909 \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{PEEK}(16):\) IF \(H) 127\) THEN U＝U－128
：POKE 16，U：POKE 53774，U
30010 RETURN
－

\section*{CHECKSUM DATA \\ （see page 27）}
```

0 DATA 854,987,465,241,702,995,615,302
,260,3,508,874,214,229,790,8039
25 DATA 436,318,575,582,683,712,728,68
3,526,15,389,7,607,425,558,7164
140 DATA 958,463,693,738,713,830,564,5
48,14, 336,266,426,336,467,628,7910
930 DATA 759,786,6,B49,540,748,337,789
,57,990,268,331,426,725,214,7835
2999 DATA 21,853,992,562,105,145,168,1
28,319,151,136,16,481,609,426,5112
3250 DATA 978,265,761,24,16,603,741,61
3,46,4047
$\bullet$

```

\section*{EPSON＊，NEC＊，PROWRITER＊，GEMINI＊，OKIDATA 92＊ \\ OKIDATA 82A／OKIGRAPH，M－T SPIRIT，DMP－80，PANASONIC KXP－1070 \\ }

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\section*{ํ diskwiz－II ํ}

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Figure 1.
If the printer has other print modes or graphics capabilities, that matrix is shown on the chart in the graphics column. All printers have the standard ASCII character set and international symbols. A few may have italics, Greek, Japanese or other optional languages and symbols. If you'll be using your printer for correspondence, I'd recommend at least having italics, if no other fonts.

Two of the printers have a nice feature that can save you some money. They plug directly into the Atari without the use of an interface. If you don't already have an interface and don't intend to buy one (perhaps you're saving up for a modem), then this can be a substantial savings. If you are planning on buying an interface, I would suggest that you look at some of the third-party ones available. They are usually less expensive and easier to find than the Atari 850.
Several years ago, reliability of printer mechanisms was a major concern. Today, however, most printers use high-reliability parts and virtually never break down. The Epson and C.Itoh printers in the ANALOG offices have been cranking out listings for over three years without any serious breakdowns. It's always better to play it safe, though, so it's a good idea to find out where the nearest repair facility is for the printer you're thinking of buying.

As you may have noticed, this is more of an overview of the more popular Atari-compatible printers - not a review. However, we picked only the printers that we would highly recommend. Don't be frightened by the prices. These are the suggested retail, and you'll more than likely find them at discount prices. Depending on your needs, you'll be happy with any one of these printers.

\title{
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}
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KASTRA SYSTEMS nc
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline &  &  & \(\mathrm{c}_{10 \mathrm{X}}^{\text {GEMINI }}\) & EPSON
RX-80FT & NEC
8023 A &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { MANNESM } \\
& \text { Tally } 160 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & C.ITOH \\
\hline Print Head & 9 wire & Hammer 4-Heads & 9 wire & 9 wire & 9 wire & 9 wire & 9 wire & 9 wire \\
\hline Maximum Print Speed & 40 cps & 86 cps & \begin{tabular}{l}
160 cps \\
Bi-Directional
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
100 \mathrm{cps} \\
\text { Bi-Directional }
\end{gathered}
\] & 120 cps & \[
\begin{gathered}
120 \mathrm{cps} \\
\text { Bi-Directional }
\end{gathered}
\] & 160 cps & 180 cps \\
\hline Buffer Size & None & 1K & 8 K
Optional & None & 2 K & 2K Optional & 2K & 2K \\
\hline Print Size CPI & 5, 10, 16 & 10, 13.3 & \[
\begin{gathered}
5,6,8.5 \\
10,12,17
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
5,6,8.5 \\
10,12,17
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
5,6,8.5 \\
10,12,17
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { 5, } 8.3,10, \\
16.5
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5,6,8.2,10 \\
& 12,16.5,20 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
5,6.5,10 \\
12,17
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Characters Per Column & 40, 80, 128 & 80, 106 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 40,48,68 \\
& 80,96,136
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 40,48,68, \\
& 80,96,137
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 40,48,68 \\
& 80,96,136
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
40,66.4,80 \\
132
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 40,48,65,80 \\
96,132,160
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
40,52,80 \\
96,132
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Standard Print Matrix & \(9 \times 7\) & \(7 \times 8\) & \(9 \times 9\) & \(9 \times 9\) & \(8 \times 8\) & \(9 \times 9\) & \(7 \times 9\) & \(8 \times 9\) \\
\hline Character Sets & ASCII International & ASCII International & ASCII Italics International & ASCII Italics International & ASCII Italics International & ASCII International & ASCII International & ASCII Greek International \\
\hline No. of Fonts & 1 & 1 & 8 & 5 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\
\hline Ribbon Type & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(1 / 2^{\prime \prime}\) \\
Twin Spools
\end{tabular} & 4-Color Cartridge & Twin Spools & \begin{tabular}{l}
\% \\
Cartridge
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
1/2 \\
Cartridge
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(1 / 2\) " \\
Twin Spools
\end{tabular} & \(3 / 8^{\prime \prime}\) Cartridge & \(3 / 8^{\prime \prime}\) Cartridge \\
\hline Interface & Directly to Serial Port & Directly to Serial Port & Serial Parallel & Serial Parallel & Serial & Serial Parallel & Serial Parallel & Serial Parallel \\
\hline Paper
Type \& Size & Tractor Frictn. \(3^{\prime \prime}\) to \(9.5^{\prime \prime}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tractor Frictn. } \\
& 3^{\prime \prime} \text { to } 10^{\prime \prime} .
\end{aligned}
\] & Tractor Frictn.
Roll \(3^{n}\) to \(10^{\prime \prime}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tractor Frictn. } \\
& 4^{\prime \prime} \text { to } 10^{\prime \prime}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tractor Frictn. } \\
& 4.5^{\prime \prime} \text { to } 10^{\prime \prime}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tractor Frictn. } \\
& 3^{\prime \prime} \text { to } 9.5^{\prime \prime}
\end{aligned}
\] & Tractor Frictn. Roll \(3^{\prime \prime}\) to \(10^{\prime \prime}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tractor Frictn. } \\
& 3^{\prime \prime} \text { to } 10^{\prime \prime} .
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Graphics Matrix & None & \(80 \times 80\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
60 \times 72 \\
120 \times 144 \\
240 \times 144 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
60 \times 72 \\
120 \times 144 \\
240 \times 144 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \(160 \times 144\) & \(60 \times 65\) Optional & \[
\begin{array}{r}
64 \times 50 \\
64 \times 100 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
60 \times 72 \\
120 \times 144 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Extra Features & *No interface needed & 4-Color w/Software & *No interface needed & & True underline Reverse Feed & & Near letter quality & RAM Character Set \\
\hline Dimensions & \[
\begin{gathered}
13.3{ }^{\prime \prime W} \mathrm{~W} \\
9.6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}, 4.2^{\prime \prime H}
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { 17"W } \\
12.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}, 4.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
21.3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \\
12.4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}, 5.3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 14.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \\
11.8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}, 5.2^{\prime \mathrm{H}} \mathrm{H}
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{c|}
\hline 15.4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \\
11.1^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}, 4.7^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
14.2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \\
12.9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}, 5.2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 13.7 " \mathrm{~W} \\
9.6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}, 6.2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
15.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \\
11.1^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}, 5.3^{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{H}
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Weight & 13.2 lbs. & 13.2 lbs. & 23.8 lbs. & 13.4 lbs . & 18.7 lbs. & 19.6 lbs. & 17 lbs. & 18.7 lbs. \\
\hline Suggested Retail Price & \$549.00 & \$599.00 & \$649.00 & \$499.00 & \$645.00 & \$349.00 & \$698.00 & \$755.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{by Tom Hudson}

Well, for the last week or so I've been receiving your solutions to the 5 times 27 multiply problem, and it looks like everybody's got the hang of it. Some people tried to cheat by multiplying 27 by 5 . This is a much simpler operation, but we'll see later why this type of shortcut is not always possible.

What happened?!!
Figure 6 from last issue's column was a simple BASIC program that looked like this:

\section*{10 G05UB 10 \\ 26 EMD}

I told you to execute it and see if you could determine what went wrong. If you look at the code, you'll see that the program places itself in an infinite loop with the GOSUB 10 statement. If you let the program run for a few minutes, you'll eventually see an ERROR 2 message. What happened? Let's step through the program and find out.

Line 10 executes a GOSUB 10 statement. The next executable statement is Line 20, so the line number 20 is placed on the stack. The program then branches to Line 10. The stack now looks like this:

BASIC 5tack


Line 10 executes GOSUB 10 again, with the same results as above. The line number 20 is placed on the stack again, and execution continues at Line 10 again. Now the stack looks like this:

BASIC stack


Line 10 performs the same set of operations again, and you can see that the program is in an infinite loop. Each time the GOSUB 10 statement is executed, the BASIC stack gets larger and larger. . .until there is no more memory available. When this happens, the computer stops with the ERROR 2 AT LINE 10 message.
Obviously, one must take care that all subroutines are terminated by a RETURN. Each subroutine must contain at least one RETURN statement, otherwise you'll find yourself running out of memory far faster than you ever dreamed!

\section*{Assembly subroutines.}

Last issue, as you recall, we found out what a stack is and how BASIC uses a stack to execute subroutines. There is a lot of "housekeeping" done by the system to keep track of subroutines, and we don't want to
write all those routines ourselves, do we?
Luckily for us, the 6502 microprocessor has its own set of subroutine instructions. They are: JSR (jump to subroutine), which corresponds to the BASIC GOSUB statement; and RTS (return from subroutine), which performs the same function as the BASIC RETURN statement.

The format of the JSR instruction is:
JSR nn (ABSOLUTE)
The operand of the JSR instruction can be any address, such as JSR \$4000, or a program label, such as JSR PRINT.

When the JSR instruction executes, things happen a little differently than they did in our BASIC example, last issue. Instead of a line number being placed on the stack, a two-byte address is used. More on that in a moment.

The format of the RTS instruction is:

\section*{RTS}

Like the RETURN statement in BASIC, the RTS instruction will continue execution at the instruction following the JSR which called the subroutine.

Let's look at an assembly program which uses the JSR and RTS instructions. For purposes of illustration, we'll duplicate the function of the BASIC pro-
gram we used last time. Figure 1 is a listing of the assembly program, with the addresses and hex codes of the instructions shown to the left of the line numbers. The corresponding BASIC statements are shown in the comment fields.


Figure 1.
Let's walk through this program and watch what happens to the stack. Remember, the 6502 does all the stack handling for us, and this walk-through is just to familiarize you with what's happening inside the machine.

Line 15 clears the decimal mode for the binary arithmetic the program will do later. At the start of the program, the stack pointer will be at some arbitrary location. We'll assume that it's set to \(\$ 00\) for this demonstration. The stack at this point looks like this:
(continued on next page)



CIRCLE \#146 ON READER SERVICE CARD


Line 20 performs a JSR to the location labeled SUB1. Before going to the subroutine, the 6502 must save the return address on the stack. The next instruction after the JSR is at \(\$ 0604\), so the 6502 takes this address and subtracts 1 from it, resulting in a return address of \(\$ 0603\). The stack pointer is decremented by 1 , and contains \(\$ F F\). The high byte of the return address (\$06) is placed at location \(\$ 01 \mathrm{FF}\). The stack pointer is decremented again, and now contains \$FE. Now the 6502 stores the low byte of the return address ( \(\$ 03\) ) on the stack at location \(\$ 01 F E\). The return address is now properly stored, and execution continues at location \$0605, the address of SUB1. At this point, the stack looks like this:


Line 30 - Execution continues here after the JSR process is complete. This is another JSR, this time to the subroutine labeled SUB2. As in the previous JSR, the return address minus 1 ( \(\$ 0607\) this time) is stored in the next two stack locations, and execution continues at the subroutine. The stack pointer now contains \(\$ F C\), and the stack looks like this:


Lines 40-55 add 1 to the contents of location VARA, placing the result back into VARA. The stack is unchanged by this operation.

Line 60 - Now we encounter our first RTS instruction. It functions almost like the BASIC RETURN statement, but with a small difference. When executed, the RTS gets the byte from the stack location indicated by the stack pointer and places it in the low byte of the program counter. Remember that the program counter is where the 6502 stores the address of the instruction that is currently being executed. The stack pointer is then incremented (to \$FD), the next byte in the stack is placed in the high byte of the program counter, and the stack pointer is incremented again (to \$FE). At this point, the program counter contains the return address minus 1 , so the program counter is incremented by 1 to get the proper return address. In this case, the return address is \(\$ 0608\), and the program continues there (Line 35). After this instruction executes, the stack will look like this:


Line 35 executes another RTS instruction. This time, the program will return to location \(\$ 0604\) ( 1 byte higher than the location in the last two bytes of the stack). The stack pointer will be incremented twice, and when the program is complete, the stack pointer will contain \(\$ 00\). After this RTS, execution continues at Line 25 , and the stack looks like this:


Line 25 stops the execution of the program with the BRK instruction. The stack is unchanged.

\section*{Don't panic!}

Remember, the 6502 performs all of the stack maintenance functions for you. Writing a subroutine in assembly is just as easy as writing one in BASIC. I've just explained the details of the stack, so that you'll be prepared for next issue's stack-manipulation instructions.

Later on, when you're more comfortable with assembly language and the stack, we'll see how we can use the stack for some fancy control structures.

\section*{Simple subroutines.}

Right now, let's see how simple assembly subroutines can be. Let's write a subroutine that will add 1 to a two-byte counter for us.
Let's assume the counter is labeled COUNTL (low byte) and COUNTH (high byte). The normal code we'd use to add 1 to this two-byte counter is shown in Figure 2.
LDA COUMTL
CLC
ADC
STA COUNTL
IDA COUNTH
ADC HG
5 TA COUNTH
GET LO BYTE
GET LO BYTE
                    BCLEAR CARRY
                    BCLEAR CARRY
                    ADD 1
                    ADD 1
                    SMUE LO BYTE
                    SMUE LO BYTE
                    GET HI BYTE
                    GET HI BYTE
                    AADD WITH CARRY
                    AADD WITH CARRY
                    SAUE HI BYTE
                    SAUE HI BYTE

Figure 2.
Clearly, this is just a simple two-byte add operation (if you have problems with addition, review issue 17's Boot Camp).
Let's say you're writing a program which needs to increment this counter in several different places. You could re-type the addition code each time you need it, but this would waste quite a bit of memory. Luckily, you know all about the 6502 JSR and RTS instructions, so you write a simple subroutine to do the job. Figure 3 shows the code necessary.


Figure 3.
If you look at the subroutine closely, you'll see only two changes from Figure 1! The first line of the subroutine contains the label INCCTR (INCrement CounTeR). This allows us to reference the subroutine with an easy-to-remember name. The other change is the addition of an RTS instruction at the end of the routine. See? Writing assembly subroutines isn't so hard, after all.
To call this subroutine, all we need is the statement:

\section*{J5R INCCTR}

I'm sure you'll agree that this is much easier than retyping the addition code each time you need to increment the counter. Figure 4 shows a complete program which uses the subroutine in three places.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 16 & \# & 50608 & \\
\hline 20 & CLD & & ; BTWARY MATH \\
\hline 30 & LDA & H6 & \%ZERO DIIT \\
\hline 49 & 5 Ta & coluntl & COUNTER LO \\
\hline 50 & ¢TA & COUNTH & :COUNTER HI \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Figure 4.
Line 20 clears the decimal mode for binary arithmetic.

Lines 30-50 set the counter (COUNTL and COUNTH) to zero.

Line 60 increments the counter using the JSR INCCTR instruction.
Lines 70-100 increment the counter five times using the X register as a loop counter. The count starts at 4, and the routine loops back to LOOP1 until the X register is less than zero.
Line 110 loads the accumulator with \(\$ 50\).
Line 120 JSR's to INCCTR to increment the counter a final time.

Line 130 stores the contents of the accumulator at the location labeled ACCUM. Note that this will not be the value \(\$ 50\) loaded in Line 110, but will be whatever value the subroutine left there! This is an important point: You must remember which registers are altered by a subroutine, because the values in those registers will be lost when the subroutine is called! In this case, only the accumulator is used by the subroutine, so the X and Y registers can be used without concern.

Line 140 stops the program with the BRK instruction. At this point, you can examine the counter (COUNTL and COUNTH) and see that it contains the value \(\$ 0007\). The location ACCUM will contain \(\$ 00\), not the value \(\$ 50\) loaded in Line 110.
Lines 150 - 220 are the INCCTR subroutine.

\section*{Flexible subroutines.}

The INCCTR subroutine showed how a subroutine could be written to perform the same function each time. Now we're going to write a subroutine that will perform a function on a value passed to the subroutine in one of the registers. We'll use another familiar routine, multiplication by 27 .

We'll write a subroutine which will multiply the contents of the accumulator by 27 and return with the value times 27 in the accumulator.

Those people who took the multiply 27 by 5 short－ cut are in for a little surprise！In order for this subroutine to work，the multiply by 27 approach must be used．Take that！

Figure 5 shows the subroutine necessary to multi－ ply the accumulator by 27 and return the result in the accumulator．Only the accumulator is altered；the X and Y registers are untouched．The subroutine re－ quires three one－byte storage locations，TIMES1， TIMES2 and TIMES8．


Figure 5.
This routine is essentially the same as the multi－ ply by 27 solution shown last issue．The accumulator is assumed to contain the number to be multiplied upon entry into the subroutine．After the multiply is complete，the result is left in the accumulator．The RTS instruction at the end of the routine lets us know that this is a subroutine．The subroutine is labeled MULT27 and is called with the statement：

\section*{J5R MHLT27}

Let＇s put this subroutine to work，using a program which will multiply the numbers 3,7 and 9 by 27 ． We will place the results in locations labeled THREE， SEVEN and NINE，respectively．Figure 6 shows one possible solution．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 0360 & THREE & \＃ニッ＋1 & －3\＃27 & RE5ULT \\
\hline 6310 & SEUEN & 其二浬＋1 & ； \(7 \times 27\) & RESULT \\
\hline 0320 & WINE & \＃ & ；9＊27 & RESULT \\
\hline 0336 & & END & ， & RESULT \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figure 6.
Line 20 clears the decimal mode for binary arithmetic．
Line 30 places the number 3 in the ac－ cumulator，so that it can be multiplied by 27 ．
Line 40 performs a JSR to the subroutine MULT27，which multiplies the accumulator by 27．The result of the multiply will be in the ac－ cumulator when the subroutine is finished．
Line 50 stores the contents of the accumula－ tor in the location THREE．This is the value \(3 * 27\) ．
Lines 60－80 multiply the number 7 by 27 and place the result in the location SEVEN．
Lines \(90-110\) multiply the number 9 by 27 and place the result in the location NINE．
Line 120 stops the program＇s execution．At this point，you can examine the locations THREE，SEVEN and NINE to be sure they con－ tain 81 （\＄51）， 189 （\＄BD）and 243 （\＄F3），re－ spectively．
Lines 130－260 are the multiply by 27 sub－ routine．

\section*{Homework．}

Now you know how to write subroutines in 6502 assembly language．Subroutines are a powerful pro－ gramming technique，and open doors into the Atari operating system（OS）．Future installments of Boot Camp will show how to access these OS routines．
Until next time，write a subroutine that will add the X register to the Y register，placing the result in the accumulator．If the result of the add is greater than 255 （carry flag set），put the value \(\$ F F\) in the X register．Otherwise，set the X register to \(\$ 00\) ．Good luck！

Send all letters to：

\author{
Boot Camp c／o ANALOG Computing P．O．Box 23 Worcester，MA 01603
}

\title{
The \\ Fergee
}

\title{
A major enhancement for "simple" word processors
}

40K Disk
by Dr. John C. Ferguson

The Bank Street Writer is an example of a simple word processor that is a near-perfect match for the Atari. Like the computer itself, it is rather inexpensive, a joy to use, and has a beautiful display. Unlike many other word processors, the BSW can be mastered in a few minutes. Even more important for the home user, it can be employed after several weeks of idleness with practically no effort needed to relearn the system.
With the beauty of simplicity, however, there are always trade-offs. I found that the BSW's major limitations were not with the editing and filing functions, but with the printout. Printing a hard copy was awkward and required a great many keystrokes to initiate. Even after all this effort, there was only very limited capacity to control the format, and no provision at all to use the many extraordinary functions built into my NEC 8023AC printer. For example, if I wanted enhanced printing for a letter I had just typed, I would usually have to save the letter to disk, return to BASIC (perhaps inserting the cartridge), turn on the printer, LPRINT the enhanced print code, reboot the BSW (perhaps after removing the BASIC cartridge) and then go through the tedious procedure of initiating the printing. For reports, I could not use underline, tab stops, or the special Greek characters or numerical superscripts of the NEC 8023AC font!

Recognizing that work was almost always saved to disk anyway, and that the problem was not really in the word processing, I began to develop the present program as an easier method to format printing functions and to allow the use of some seldom-used characters as "tokens" to call forth the underline, special symbols, and control functions of the printer. As I got more into it, I found that there were almost an infinite number of additional enhancements that could be incorporated, including right justification of text and word counting. The result is the Fergee File Printer, which is a smorgasbord of the functions that I find most useful. It can easily be modified to add still others, but, again, there are always tradeoffs between simplicity of use and complexity of control.

\section*{What FFP does.}

The program is designed to be easy and fast. The major functions - file calling, token translation, word wrap, right justification and word counting - are all accomplished with machine language subroutines, thus execution will only be slowed by the speed of the printer itself, and the NEC 8023 AC is quite fast. Actually, only a few lines identified by REM statements call on printer-specific functions, so the program can easily be modified to work with Epsons or other common printers.

When the program is run, a title page is briefly
displayed, showing the translations which are made in the file written with the word processor. These were selected to be easy to remember. Underline is set with "<" and cleared with " \(>\) ". The " \([\) " (like "C") causes the next letter typed to be interpreted as a CTRL character, and " l " (nearest the ATARI key) similarly causes the next letter to be interpreted as an ATARI character. A CTRL-ATARI character can likewise be called with " \(\wedge\) " (above the ATARI key), while next to it "'" produces the ESC code. The BSW program's CTRL-C for centering text and the CTRL-1 for indenting are retained. If you would like the indent to be less than the preset eight spaces, a REM statement in the program tells how this function can be modified.
The redefined keys are lost for their normal functions, but their use while typing BSW files will now permit almost all of the printer function codes to be embedded in the text.

\section*{Working with the FFP.}

While the program is displaying the title page, the computer is busily loading some of the machine language subroutines into memory. During this period you may, if you wish, remove the program disk from your drive and insert your disk of BSW files. When the poking is done, the display will shift to the

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primary menu for controlling printer format. The menu page also shows the preset default values. If these are satisfactory, simply push RETURN, and you will quickly see a display of the disk inventory with a code letter by each filename. Another push of RETURN will put you back in the menu, if you now decide you want to change something or try another disk. Otherwise, press the letter of the file you want printed, and it will rapidly load into memory.

You are now given a choice of either printing the file, viewing it (and possibly editing the starting or ending point) or returning again to the menu. A press of "P" will immediately initiate printing, provided you have turned on the printer. Thus, from booting the program, just three keystrokes will suffice to initiate printout of any file on the disk, unless you want to change any of the many options that are available in the menu. As soon as the file is dumped out to the printer's buffer, the screen will display a count of the words (actually spaces and EOL codes), and an option, either to print another copy or to return to the menu, will be given.

The menu shows a number of format changes that can be implemented, plus the current values. The initial default values are found in Lines 51 and 52 and can be altered to suit your own tastes.


Any menu item may be changed by typing its number and RETURN. Some will toggle to the alternative value; others will call for you to enter some specific data. In either case, the new values will be shown in a redisplay of the menu screen, and they will remain in effect until changed again, or until the program is restarted.
Most menu items are sufficiently self-explanatory to need no comment, but a few do. In item 10, the set default of Right Justified calls forth a subroutine which inserts extra spaces within the lines, so that the text is neatly lined up on both the left and right margins, producing what - in many cases - is a more pleasing page appearance. I have also used it, in combination with changes in margin settings and line lengths, to produce dual column printing similar to this page. Note that there may be combinations of short line lengths, long words or non-printing control characters that will produce aberrant results, which can, infrequently, be a problem.
Item 12 allows you to define tab spacing at the time of printing. The tabs would be called by inserting the proper tokens in the text ("[I" for the NEC 8023). This greatly simplifies using the BSW for composing tables. A single default tab to position 50 has been included; I use this routinely for the date and signature lines in letters.
Item 13 allows other special codes to be sent out directly to the printer at the beginning of a session. 1 find that I often use it to call for \(36 / 144\)-inch line spacing (about equivalent to \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) spacing), which together with a setting of 35 lines per page, a line length of 78 and elite type - makes a nice format.
Item 14 allows you to enter a header of up to 75 letters. If used, this will be printed out at the top of every page except page number 1 (Line 4020 prevents the header and page number from being printed on that page). Automatic page numbering in a choice of formats is provided in items 5 and 6 . Be careful, when you print more than one file, that you set the correct first page number each time. If you want to set a new top-of-page position on the printer, turn it off and on again, to clear its memory.

After a file is called, you are given an option to see it displayed. If this is chosen, you will quickly see the first 500 characters, in a readable form with word wrap. You can toggle up and down, or from beginning to end, using the same controls as in the BSW, but note that, if the 500 characters contain an unusually large number of EOL codes, some of the display may scroll off of the screen. At any point, pressing " C " will produce a redisplay of slightly more than the 500 characters without word wrap, and with the EOL codes translated to a visible symbol. In this mode, a new beginning or ending point may be designated by moving the cursor to the proper location and pressing "B" or "E." You can also abort back to the word wrap display. From it, you can choose
further changes, to print the file, or return to the menu and start all over again.

\section*{Et al.}

While the Fergee File Printer was specifically written to enhance the BSW, it is certainly not limited to that function. It should work with files generated by most other word processors and editors. I have found it extremely useful in printing out listings of assembly language routines generated with the Atari Macro Assembler-Editor, and with the Atari Assembler Cartridge. Try it on anything you like you may be surprised at the results.
The program is dimensioned for a 48 K machine, a capacity which is usually recommended for word processing. It may be adapted for less memory by reducing the text buffer set in Line 44, eliminating REM statements and, if necessary, leaving out such subroutines as the title page (Lines 6000-6200) or view and editing (Lines 7000-8150).

\section*{BASIC listing 1.}




3580 ？\＃2；5S；REM SPECIAL CODES
3590 POKE 1787，0：POKE 1789，LL +1

3610 LIMES \(=0\)
4006 REM TRANSLATE SECTION
4020 TF PG5＝1 THEN ？H2：GOTO 4080
4036 ？ 2 t 2 ；H5：REM HEADER
4040 TF TOP 2 THEN ？H2：GOTO 4080
4050 FOR N＝1 T0 LL－LEN（H5）－2：？H2；＂＂；
：NEXT N
4060 IF TOP＝1 THEN ？H2；PG5；＂：＂
4070 IF TOP＝2 THEW ？H2＂Page＂：PGS
4086 ？ 2 ：
4110 E＝LEN（T 5
4120 L5
4125 N5＝＂＂：MS（150）＝＂＂M：NS（2）＝N5
4130 U5ED＝PEEK（1787）：F＝F＋USED：LTMIT＝E－
F：IF LIMIT 255 THEM LIMIT \(=255\)
4135 IF PEEK（1791）\｛LL \(\$ 1\) THEN POKE 1785 \({ }^{1} 1\)
140 IF LIMI＜ 0 THEN \(4600:\) REM END
4150 POKE 1791，LIMIT
\(4155 x=\| 5\)（ADR（Z5），ADR（TS）＋F，ADR（LS））
\(4160 \quad x=15 \mathrm{R}\)（1536）
\(4165 \%=115 R\)（ADR（NCT \(\$\) ）
4170 IF RS＝＂YH THEH K＝USR（ADR（RJ5），ADR
（N5）
4206 REM PRINT SECTITON
4230 IF PEEK（1790） 70 THEN FOR \(N=1\) T0 \(p\)

4246 IF PEEK（1787）रै1 THEN POKE 1787．1
4250 IF RS〈〉＂Y＂THEN 4280
4266 IF PEEK（1782）＝6 THEN ？H2：GOTO 43 16
4270 ？ 42 ；LS（1，PEEK（1782））：G0T0 4310
4280 IF PEEK（1788）र1 THEN？ \(42: G 0 T 0\) 4 30
4285 IF LS＝＂＂I THEN ？\＃2：GOTO 4130
4300 ？ 12 L \(5(1\), PEEK（1788））
4310 IF N0＝2 THEN？ \(22: L I N E S=L I N E 5+1: R\) EM LINE 5PACING
4320 LIMES＝LIMES＋ 1
4325 IF LINES＜NUM THEN 4130
4330 IF TOP＝3 THEN？\(H 2: F O R \quad N=1 ~ T 0 ~ L L / ~\)
2－3：？\＃2；＂1＂：NEXT N：？\＃2：＂－＂！PG5：＂—

4350 IF PAU5E今＝＂Y＂THEN ？＂K＂：？：？＂PR
E55 RETURN WHEN PRINTER IS READY：！？：？ ：INPIIT LS
4355 TRAP \(40000: T R A P 4000\)
4360 G0T0 4000
4500 TRAP \(40000: ?\)＂F＂：？＂TURN PRINTER
ON！
4510 FOR N＝1 T0 \(200:\) NEXT N：G0T0 3000
4600 CLOSE \(42:\) POKE 764,255
4605 ？＂K＂：？？＂HORD COUNT＝＂；PEEKCI
779）+256 ＊PEEK（1780）：POKE 1779， \(0:\) POKE 1 780，0：？：？
\(4610 ?\)＂？\({ }^{2}\)＂ENTER \({ }^{2} P\)＇TO PRINT a SECOND
COPY＂：？＂OR RETMRN FOR MENU＂：？：？
4620 TRAP 40000 TRAP 100
4630 INPUT LS：IF LS＝＂P＂THEM F＝0：GOT0
3506
4640 GOTO 100
5000 DATA \(104,174,253,6,216,172,251,6\),
\(204,255,6,240,61,177,203,201,60,240,61\)
，201，62，246，72，201，93，240，33
5010 DATA 201，94，240，92，201，91，240，181
，201，92，240，111，201，3，240，114，201，9，24
\(0,119,201,155,240,20,172,252\)
5020 DATA \(6,140,246,6,145,205,238,252\),
\(6,238,251,6,202,208,193,76,192,6,238,2\)
\(45,6,238,251,6,76,229,6,169,27\)
5036＇DATA \(172,252,6,145,205,238,252,6\),
\(169,88,232,208,212,169,27,172,252,6,14\)
\(5,265,238,252,6,169,89,232,268\)
5040 DATA \(197,238,251,6,172,251,6,177\) ，
\(203,24,105,126,14,184,236,251,6,172,2\)
\(51,6,177,203,24,105,64,144,171\)
5050 DAT \({ }^{2} 236,251,6,172,251,6,177,203\),
\(56,233,64,76,51,6,169,27,232,232,76,51\)
\(, 6,238,250,6,238,251,6,76,5,6\)
5060 DATA \(173,254,6,24,165,8,141,254,6\) \(, 138,56,233,8,170,238,251,6,76,5,6,138\)
，74，141，254，6，96，206，252，6，172

5070 DATA \(252,6,177,205,201,32,240,25\), \(201,27,208,9,236,251,6,206,246,6,206,2\) \(46,6,201,128,144,3,206,251,6\)
5080 DATA \(206,251,6,208,219,206,250,6\), \(240,208,96\)
5100 DATA 104，104，133，208，104，133，207， \(173,246,5,208,1,96,206,245,6,208,9,238\) ，246，6，169，1，i4i， \(249,6,96,56\)
5i10 DATA 237，252，6，133，209，169，0，205，
\(249,6,208,58,238,249,6,141,252,6,141,2\) \(40,6,172,252,6,177,205,238,252\)
5120 DATA \(6,172,246,6,145,267,238,248\), \(6,204,246,6,176,85,261,32,208,231,165\), \(299,240,227,198,209,169,32,172\)
5130 DATA \(246,6,204 ; 246,6,176,65,145,2\) \(07,238,248,6,24,144,207,206,249,6,230\) ， \(209,173,246,6,141,248,6,238,248\)
5140 DATA \(6,172,252,6,177,205,206,252\), \(6,172,246,6 ; 145 ; 207,266,248,6 ; 48,25,26\) \(1,32,208,234,165,209,240,230\)
5150 DATA 198，205，169，32，172，248，6，145 \(, 207,206,248,6,48,3,24,144,213,160,6,1\) \(77,207,145,205,200,204,246,6\)
5160 DATA 144，246，165，209，240，31，173，2 \(49,6,240,15,236,246,6,230,209,169,0,14\) \(1,252,6,141,248,6,240,160,173\)
5170 DATA \(246,6,141,248,6,141,252,6,20\) 8，166，96
5200 DATA \(104,104,133,204,104,133,203\) ， \(164,133,206,164,133,265,169,0,141,250\) ， \(6,141,251\)
5210 DATA \(6,141,252,6,141,254,6,141,24\) \(6,6,141,245,6,96\)
5300 DATA \(104,172,252,6,240,17,136,240\) ，6，177，205， \(201,32,200,247,238,243,6,20\) 6.3

5310 DATA \(238,244,6,136,16,239,96\)
6000 REM TITLE PAGE
6005 GRAPHICS
6 610 DL＝PEEK（560）+256 सPEEK（561）
6020 POKE DL＋7，7：POKE DL＋8，7：POKE DL＋9
6：POKE DL＋10．7
6022 POKE 712，148：POKE 708，154
6030 POKE DL +27 ，65：POKE DL +28 ，PEEK 560 ）：POKE DL +28 ，PEEK（561）
6040 POKE 752，1：？＂POKE 85，17：？＂THE＂： \％：？：？：？？：POKE \(85,13: ?\) TRANSLATI ONS＂
6050 PDKE 87， \(2: P O 5 I T I O M 14,4: ?\) 46，＂FER GEE FILE
6060 P05ITION 16， \(6: ?\) \＃6，＂PRINTER＂
6070 POKE 87，0：POKE 85，13：？
6080 ？PPOKE 85，7：？＂CTRL C＝CENTER L
TME \({ }^{\text {IN }}\) POKE \(85.7:\) ？MCTRL \(I=\) INDENT \(85 P\) ALES＂
61007 ：POKE 85，9：？＂く＝SET UNDERL
TME：
6il POKE 85，9：？＂）＝CLEAR UNDERLI
NEII POK
＝ATARI CHARACT
6120 POKE 85，9：？＂1

＝CTRL CHARACTE
6140 POKE 85，9：？Ma＝ATARI CTRL CH
ARAETERU：
6150 POKE \(85,9: ?\)＂
6200601040
7006 REM UIEN FILE ROUTINE
7010 CLOSE H1：DPEN Hi，12，0，＂5：＂
\(7020 \quad B=1: F=0: 6=0\)
7030 TRAP \(40000: R E M\) TRAP 7000
704日？＂He＂：＂PRES5：DP，DONN，BEGIMNIN G050？＂

CHANGE，ERIMT，EEN
7055 ？ 4
7060 POKE 764，255
7070 G0T0 8000
7080 IF PEEK（764）＝ 58 AND LEN（TS）－E 7500
THEW B＝F：G0TO 7046
7090 IF PEEK（764）＝11 THEN B＝B－G：GOTO 7 040
7100 IF PEEK（764）\(=21\) THEN 7020
7110 TF PEEK（764）＝ 42 THEN B＝INT（LENCTS
3／50日䉼500：G070 7040

7120 IF PEEK (764) \(=18\) THEN 7500
7130 IF PEEK (764)=16 THEN 3500
7140 IF PEEK (764) \(=37\) THEN POKE 764, 255
\(: 10 T 0100\)
7150 G0T0 7080
7506 REM EDIT PRINT FILE ROUTINE
7510 ? "M"F"MOUE CURSOR AND 5ET: BEG
TNNTNG, ERD"

J"
\(7525 ?\)
1
7530 TRAP \(7540: F O R\) N=B T0 B+531:IF A5C
\((T 5(N, N))=155\) THEN ? "L": NEKT N
7535? TS(N, N) : : NEMT N
7540 POKE 764,255:PO5ITION K,Y:? 441 B
7550 IF PEEK (764)=135 THEN \(\%=H+1: G 0 T 0\)
7620
7566 IF PEEK (764)=134 THEN \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{K}-1:\) GOTO
7620
7579 IF PEEK (764) \(=142\) THEN \(\gamma=Y-1:\) GOTO
7620
7580 IF PEEK (764) \(=143\) THEN \(Y=Y+1: G 0 T 0\)
7520
7590 IF PEEK (764) \(=21\) THEN 7700
7600 IF PEEK (764)=42 THEN 7800
7610 TF PEEK (764) \(=63\) THEM 7000
7615 GOTO 7550
7620 IF 8 ) 38 THEM \(\mathrm{H}=1\)
7630 IF \(\mathrm{K}<1\) THEN \(\mathrm{H}=3.6\)
7640 IF \(\gamma 23\) THEN \(\gamma=0\)
7650 IF Y 40 THEN \(Y=23\)
7660 GOTO 7540
\(7700 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{BH}(\mathrm{C}-4)+3 \mathrm{~B})+\mathrm{K}-3: \mathrm{T} 5=\mathrm{T} 5(\mathrm{~B}\), LEM (TS 3): 60T0 7000
\(7800 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+((\mathrm{Y}-4) * 3 \mathrm{~B})+\mathrm{H}-3: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{S}(1, B): 60 T\)
07000
8000 POKE 1787, B:POKE 1789, 38
8010 IF B<2 THEM B=0:GOTO 8030
8020 IF T \(5(B, B)\rangle: "\) THEN \(B=B-1: G 0 T 08\)
020
8030 E=LEN(T5):F=B:G=0
B64 FOR M=1 TO 16
\(8050 L 5=14: L 5(80)=144: L 5(2)=L 5\)
8060 U5ED=PEEK (1787):F=F+U5ED:G=G+U5ED :LIMIT=E-F:IF LIMIT>255 THEN LIMIT \(=255\) 8070 IF LIMTT < 6 THEN 7080
8089 POKE 1791 LIMMT
\(8096 \quad K=U 5 R(A D R(Z 5), \operatorname{ADR(T5)+F,~ADR(L5))}\)
\(8109 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{U} 5 \mathrm{~A}\) (1536)
8110 IF PEEK (1782)=0 THEN ?
8120 IF PEEK (1788) =0 THEN ? 40108140 8125 IF PEEK (17903) 0 THEN FOR NN=1 TO

8130 ? LS (1, PEEK (178:8)
8146 NEMT M
8150 GOTO 7086
-

\section*{CHECKSUM DATA \\ (see page 27)}

1 DATA 226,269,230,340,748,997,600,772
, \(260,391,195,252,200,190,275,5945\)
36 DATA \(647,171,233,651,971,284,13,342\) , 256, 446, 153, \(73,166,386,975,5767\)
166 DATA \(395,509,514,633,731,191,691,4\) \(97,960,340,278,971,973,242,943,9268\)
256 DATA \(927,712,392,963,966,440,925,9\) \(89,494,699,304,387,292,130,602,9222\)解 DATA B82, \(769,120,862,708,75,403,29\) \(1,144,162,57,428,921,166,96,5984\) 430 DATA \(500,512,460,472,494,506,278,2\) \(79,266,576,132,431,866,86,433,6311\) 505 DATA \(367,296,267,162,769,925,486,8\) \(15,646,729,561,376,836,576,864,8569\)
1040 DATA 203, \(117,225,280,812,991,167\), \(939,1558,942,33,905,536,657,261,7726\) 2010 DATA \(337,649,264,978,308,675,345\), 3154, 614, 773, 829,536,826,276,689, 8883 2186 DATA 202,788,779,712,448,945,804, \(937,10,524,537,336,721,154,514,8411\) 3516 DATA \(567,191,733,745,679,488,266\), \(698,403,63,239,16,962,737,770,7491\) 4026 DATA \(992,69,8,339,872,437,600,690\) , \(313,233,918,967,335,664,718,8691\) 4166 DAT: 237, \(331,489,423,847,593,236\), \(891,158,908,79,881,869,552,566,8561\) 4330 DATA \(525,971,962,300,726,462,611\), \(109,102,914,39,185,890,511,430,7737\) 5 520 DOTA \(7,106,57,840,33,525,139,610\), \(39,69,965,515,572,788,104,5369\)
5260 DATA \(868,731,349,712,866,62,924,4\) \(31,607,468,448,771,314,816,195,8584\) 6096 DATA \(549,967,781,868,23,622,581,6\) \(36,622,786,211,452,705,203,886,9112\) 7060 DATA \(21,736,783,868,536,35,561,53\) \(4,4816,750,391,824,431,894,409,8259\) 75356 6TA \(133^{3}, 621 ; 132,136,141,139,565\), \(568,560,770,754,645,750,636,763,7515\) 7700 DATA 62 \(3,85{ }^{3}, 435,649,661,940,362\). \(939,146,397,606,717,240,469,461,8520\) 8125 DATA \(553,613,517,752,2435\)



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