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When submitting articles and programs, program listings should be provided in printed and magnetic form, if possible. Articles should be furnished as typed or printed copy in upper and lower case with double spacing. If submissions are to be returned, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

# Atari at Comdex 

## by Jon A. Bell

Atari Corporation was in full force at Comdex, held May 6th-9th at the World Congress Center in Atlanta, Georgia. Jack Tramiel, James Copland, Sig Hartmann and other Atari employees were there, pursuing software developers and computer retailers with vigor.

At a press conference, Atari officials answered questions concerning both the XE and ST lines of computers, future marketing plans and current strategy.

James Copland, Vice President of Marketing, kicked off the conference by explaining that "Atari decided only five days before the show to attend Comdex." He stressed that, here, Atari could court specific hardware/software distributors, software developers and mass marketers.

Sig Hartmann, President of Software said that "around 230 companies" were developing software for the 8-bit XE and the 16 -bit ST computers. When quizzed about software for the ST, Hartmann replied that he expects "over 100 pieces of software" to be available for STs by September. ST development systems for software companies are being shipped at list price, a substantial reduction from the original ST package price of around $\$ 5000$.

Per earlier announcements, the first STs will be shipped to user groups for beta testing in a week or two. BASIC and Logo will be included, though there are conflicting reports as to whether GEM will be on ROM or disk. The first STs for the public are to be shipped in July.

Among software being developed for XEs and STs are spreadsheets and other applications programs from varied manufacturers. VIP Technologies, of Goleta, California has developed a package for the XE-VIP Professional. According to VIP, the Professional combines all the features of Lotus 1-2-3 with some additional features, all for under $\$ 100$. It can be mouse or keyboard driven, and utilizes icons and "drop down" menus, like the ST's GEM. The program is slated for delivery in July.

For the ST, Haba Systems of Van Nuys, California offers two programs: Haba Works, with a series of applications WORD, FILE, CALC, GRAPH, COM and HIPPO C COMPILER. Haba Solutions comes with such files as How to Start Your Own Business, How to Create Your Own Legal Will, Business Letters, Business Forms and the Haba Check Minder. These programs retail for $\$ 59.95$ and $\$ 49.95$, respectively.

In a joint announcement, Atari and Rising Star Industries of North Hollywood, California heralded the marketing of Rising Star software products for the ST. These are to be distributed via Atari's dealer/distributor network.

The company is converting its Valdocs line of integrated applications for Atari hardware, both as a complete package and in individual software modules.

Rising Star's integrated color graphics modules, Valdraw and Valpaint-using Atari's high-resolution color displayare marked for availability with early shipments of the computer. The company's electronic spreadsheet and other applications are scheduled to follow shortly thereafter.

In hardware news, one of the most amazing announcements centered on Atari's marketing plans for the 520ST. Apparently, there will be two different versions of the ST: one for mass marketers and one for computer stores.

Internally, the machines will be identical-only the machine's cosmetics are to be altered. The mass marketed ST would be in the original configuration, whereas the computer dealers' version will have a different keyboard and case. Computer retailers will sell as a package the modified ST, the monitor and the half-megabyte drive for $\$ 799$.

As far as future projects go, Atari is working on a CD (compact disk) ROM, capable of storing over 5 megabytes of memory, for under $\$ 500$. The CD ROM and a new $3^{1 / 2}$-inch drive are being developed with North American Philips, the Netherlands-based electronics giant.

The subject of Atari's 32 -bit computer was not ignored by the press. Atari's ru-
mored CAD/CAM system was referred to as a "graphics workstation" by Jack Tramiel, who said the machine should be out "late this year or. . .early 1986."

Atari officials stated that the 32 -bit machine might run UNIX, with a secondary operating system available. The $32-$ bit machine will be sold only through computer stores.

Last March, Leonard Tramiel told ANALOG Computing that Atari's engineers wanted to get several prototypes of the 32-bit computer working specifically on developing chip designs for Atari equipment, including the STs. But the engineers couldn't sacrifice ST time to work on the 32 -bit computer. Instead, they used an extensive amount of chip development and design equipment from the old Atari.
And, finally, Atari's decision not to have a display at the Consumer Electronics Show in June had been met with negative publicity and rumors about the company's financial state. Jack Tramiel emphasized that Atari didn't bow out of CES "simply to save $\$ 500,000$," but that Atari would be represented by a private press conference in Chicago.

It should be pointed out that a number of hardware and software companies (Infocom, Electronic Arts) are also not attending the show, but are, instead, having private press showings and parties to promote their products.

Additionally, Atari officials "lack of comment" over the decision not to have a display at CES was due to said officials' attending the Hanover, West Germany Computer Fair.

According to sources at the fair, the showing of Atari's ST computers was "a smash." Overseas dealers and computer owners are reportedly ecstatic over the ST, citing its power, the GEM operating system and, most important, its cost.

Foreign buyers who can't afford the Macintosh are considering the Atari ST. Jack Tramiel said that he intends for fully half of all ST sales to be overseas.

In conclusion, the message from Atari at Comdex was, "Today, the U.S. Tomorrow, the world!" $\square$

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# READER COMMENT 

## What was the code, and where are the free books?

This letter is in three parts:

1. You announced a contest in the January 1985 issue (26) on page 90. I spent many frustrating hours on trying to find the key to the code, but without success. Would you please publish the answer to the code-cracker contest?
2. Have you ever considered publishing an end-of-year index to your magazine? Many technical publications do, and it certainly aids the owners in referencing feature articles, reviews, etc. I started reading ANALOG Computing with issue 8 and many times referred to articles in old issues, but have some difficulty finding them.
3. In your February 1985 (issue 27) editorial, you mentioned an incentive for renewing membership. The promotion was for two free books, and you said, "If you subscribe for two or more years, you'll receive both books." I sent my check on January 6th. I did receive the ABCs of Atari Computers, but not the Atari Roots book. Could you please see that I get the second book?

I am a computer programmer. After a hard day at the office, I take a break with my Atari and your magazines. Keep up the good work.

Yours truly,
Robert G. Andersen
Glen Burnie, MD

1. The answer to the code cracker contest is "Behind every good programmer there stands an Atari computer. Congratulations!" Don't feel too bad; no one figured it out.
2. We provided an index to articles in issue 15. Yes, we are considering doing another, updated version at the end of this year.
3. Our stock of Atari Roots is now depleted. We received over 1000 subscriber requests per week, and the offer was on
a "while they last" basis. We have another book, Atari Color Graphics to replace Atari Roots. However, our offer for the free books is no longer in effect.

## 800XL and 600XL BASIC fix.

Most people aren't aware that 600XL and 800XL computers made to date have a defective BASIC. The problem is that, every time you SAVE a program, BASIC appends 16 useless bytes to the file, and this is cumulative. If you LOAD and SAVE a file a second time, another 16 bytes is added. Try this:

## PRINT PEEK (43234)

If the result is a 96 , you have the defective BASIC. Should it return a 234 , you have the updated Revision C. This is only out in cartridge form; insiders at Atari say it's too expensive to change the XL assembly line to REV.C BASIC.

This bug is serious. Many people run into ERROR 9, string not dimensioned, at the very program line where the DIM occurs. It's the result of the extra bytes. With large BASIC programs (16K or more), many more problems can crop up. The worst is computer lockup when editing a program in memory, or just by LOADing a file that has been "saved one time too many," How many? I can't tell you, but you'll know - when it happens.

Here's a simple program that demonstrates the bug:

## H PRTNT FRE WD: 5AUE "D: JU NK": RUN "D:JUNK"

Do this on a disk that doesn't have any important files. If you run this long enough, you'll get an out of memory error or a "scrambled" disk.
Atari made a REV.C cartridge available some time ago, for $\$ 15$. Since that time, they started giving REV.C to new XL owners, free of charge. Unfortunately, it usually took several letters and irate phone calls to get anything done about
it. My source tells me that Atari is out of REV.C cartridges at this time, and they don't have enough requests to justify another production run. They claim that not enough people are calling to complain about it. If that's true, I'd like to know why Atari stopped answering their customer service line. If you do call, you'll only hear a recording, telling you to take your computer back to the store for an in-warranty return.

This is ludicrous. The poor consumer, who bought a computer to learn BASIC, is at the mercy of Atari's defective REV.B BASIC! A beginner will be inclined to believe the ERROR is because of something he did wrong, not the computer itself.

I've been programming Ataris for $4^{1 / 2}$ years now, and it took me 2 weeks of intensive studying to uncover the defective BASIC. The new ROM is available; I have the REV.C cartridge. It can be plugged into the computer in place of the REV.B ROM. This isn't advised for the average user-I'm an Electrical Engineer, with 5 years' experience in computer repair.
I urge all XL owners to write about this problem. Give your name, address, phone number and the serial number of your 600 or 800 XL . The address is: Atari Customer Relations, 1312 Crossman Ave., Sunnyvale, CA 94088. Matthew J.W. Ratcliff
Ferguson, MO

## AUTORUN.SYS aid.

I believe I can help Troy Goodson (Reader Comment, issue 29, "Problem Solvers").

On page 17 of the DOS III manual, there's a list of the files present on the master disk. One of these, HANDLERS. SYS, looks for and runs any AUTORUN. SYS files present on that disk. It will also boot up the 850 interface if it is
present and already switched on.
Troy's problems should be over if he uses the COPY/APPEND function from the DOS III menu in transferring HANDLERS.SYS from the master disk to his disk, with the FMS and the AUTORUN file.

Just as a matter of interest, booting from a disk with FMS.SYS present allows one to LOAD and SAVE in the normal way, but going to DOS results in entering memo pad mode ( $400 / 800$ ).

SYSTEM RESET recovers, by the way. You need, at the minimum, to have copied KCP.SYS to this disk and to have inserted the master disk if you wish to use DOS.
These two files, and HANDLERS.SYS, roughly equate to the DOS.SYS file on a DOS 2 disk.
To reiterate. . .To run an AUTORUN. SYS file under DOS III, FMS.SYS and HANDLERS.SYS need to be present on that disk, also.

Many thanks for an interesting and worthwhile magazine, well worth every penny. Long may you continue.

Yours faithfully,
Derryck Croker
Sudbury, U.K.

## More on Cheep Talk.

I enjoyed the Cheep Talk article in issue 29 of your fine magazine. Having completed this project myself, I would like to offer some help to any other do-it-yourselfers. These ideas will both assist in obtaining parts and making assembly quicker and easier.
The 22 pf . capacitors required for the project aren't available from Radio Shack (or many other electronics suppliers). Two 47 pf. capacitors (Radio Shack part \#272-121) used in series are an almost exact substitute and are readily available.

The joystick connectors for this project can be made more simply (and more
cheaply) by using two joystick extension cords (Radio Shack part \#276-1978). The cords are already assembled and do not require modification of the plugs in order to fit the computer. The conductor color coding for the pins is as follows: Pin 1 - Green; Pin 2 - Yellow; Pin 3 - Orange; Pin 4 -Red; Pin 5 - Brown; Pin

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6 - Blue; Pin 7 - Black; Pin 8 - Gray; Pin 9 - White.

If these joystick extension cords are used, I recommend that a strain relief (Radio Shack part \#278-1636) be used with each cord.

I hope other ANALOG Computing readers will enjoy this project as much as I have. Keep up the good work, ANALOG. You are the best magazine around for the Atari owner.

Sincerely,
Anthony A. Nogas
Plymouth, MA


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The 101 also features a 93 -byte buffer, expandable to 4000 bytes. The printer offers selectable pitch and handles paper up to 13 inches wide. Diablo- and Qume-compatible print wheels are interchangeable on the 101. There's also an Atari-compatible 101 available, packaged with a serial port adapter and instructions for Atari users.
The 101's cost is $\$ 399.95$. For information, contact Alphacom, Inc., 2323 S. Bascom Ave., Campbell, CA 95008 - (408) 559-8000.

## ATARI XL USER'S HANDBOOK

This new book covers beginning concepts for the new user, explaining Atari BASIC, graphics, DOS
 Atari BASIC, graphics, DOS
and file handling.
The sections include peripheral and add-on devices, software, computer installation, programming concepts, using a printer, and PEEK and POKE locations. Written by the Weber Systems, Inc. staff, 360 pages, the handbook sells for $\$ 15.95$. From Weber Systems, Inc., 8437 Mayfield Road, Chesterland, OH 44026 (216) 729-2858.

## "HOW TO" WIN AN ADVENTURE

The Guidebook for Winning Adventures, by David and Sandy Small, delves into computer adventure gaming-how to start, mapping, and how games are written.

Most of the book's devoted to Infocom games: Enchanter, InfideI, Planetfall, and Zork I, II and III. Many clues are given for these, but you need a code to obtain each, so the game can't be spoiled by "accidentally" glancing at a page.

Priced at $\$ 9.95,353$ pages.
 For information, call BAEN Computer Books - (212) 947-8244.

## HANDICARDS

Two sturdy, slick plastic reference cards are available for Atari computers, both from Handi Publishing. The Handicard for the AtariWriter details page layout commands, editing commands and printing commands. Also covered are Epson printer control codes.
A second card, for new Atari BASIC users, covers computer operations, programming and data commands, graphics and sound, math and string commands, and an error code listing. These cards fit above the top row of keys and stand upright.
Priced at $\$ 8.95$ each from Handi Publishing, P.O. Box 453, Ards-


## OTHER NEWS

Three new programs from Activision will soon be shipping-Alcazar: The Forgotten Fortress, The Great American Cross-Country Road Race and Countdown to Shutdown.

Alcazar is an adventure featuring over 750 rooms in 23 different castles. Road Race puts the player in realistic driving conditions requiring shifting, maintenance and quick reflexes. Countdown has the player running 8 androids, all in search of the power core in a huge generating plant that consists of 2000 rooms.

From Activision, 2350 Bayshore Frontage Road, Mountain View, CA 94043 - (415) 960-0410.

Strategic Simulations announces the release of Computer Quarterback. Features include real-time play, semi-automated graphic display of offensive and defensive alignments, and one- or two-player modes.

Their other new titles include Computer Ambush, a World War II strategy game, and Knights of the Desert, a recreation of that war's North African campaign.

Cost is \$39.95 each, except Computer Ambush is \$59.95. Strategic Simulations, 883 Stierlin Road, Bldg. A-200, Mountain View, CA 94043 - (415) 964-1353.

Kylan Software has introduced their Pascal compiler for XL/XE computers ( 64 K is required).

Features touted are a 6502 machine code compiler, enhanced sound and graphics, a built-in assembler and complete tutorial manual. DOS 2.5 is shipped with Pascal.

Priced at \$69.95 from Kylan Software, 1850 Union Street \#183, San Francisco, CA 94123 - (415) 775-2923.

Spinnaker Software's Math Busters "presents an unusual and vivid environment" that combines math practice, music and dancing to help children overcome their math fears.

Written by Tom Snyder Productions (Agent USA and Snooper Troups), this program increases in difficulty as you become more successful.

For information, contact Spinnaker Software, 215 First Street, Cambridge, MA 02142 - (617) 868-4700.

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OMNIVIEW is a means of achieving professional word processing on your Atari! At one time you needed an expensive, slot consuming board to achieve 80 columns and it was only available for the 800 . But now even you $400,600 \mathrm{XL}$ and 800 XL owners can enjoy the power and convenience of 80 columns at a very modest price! You see, OMNIVIEW takes advantage of the high resolution graphics mode already built into the ATARI to generate an 80 column screen editor essentially identical to the ATARI screen editor (E: S: ). This means that OMNIVIEW will give you an 80 column output in most environments where the 40 column E: would be used (BASIC. MAC 65 , modem programs, etc.). In addition. OMNIVIEW will work with the 80 column versions of Letter Perfect and Data Perfect. probably the most popular combination of professional quality word processor and data base for the ATARI. Designed to be legible even on a TV set for casual use OMNIVIEW's character set looks super on a monochrome monitor or color monitor with separate chrominance and luminance inputs.
But there are other features built into OMNIVIEW to make it even more attractive. The 400/800 version has built in AXLON Ramdisk handlers to allow you an ultra fast disk drive with almost any DOS which uses standard SIO calls (2.OS. MYDOS. DOS-XL.etc.) The $600 \mathrm{XL} / 800 \mathrm{XL}$ version (OMNIVIEWXL) has other outstanding features which alone are worth the price! How many of you XL owners have cursed the translator disk from the day you bought your computer? OMNIVIEWXL has an enhanced operating system which is extremely compatible with the old $400 / 800$ OSB allowing it to run most of those programs which would not ordinarily run on an XL without the translator disk! A new feature of OMNIVIEW is that it will allow you to copy the operating system into RAM. freeing up the 4 K of extra user RAM and allowing even those nasty games which look for ROM in the $\$(000)$ page to run! And you ATR 8000 owners will love the built in $\$ 0$ column ATRMON.allowing you to instantly switch back and forth between the ATARI and CPM environments. Lastly. OMNIVIEWXL includes the famous FASTCHIP floating point package for significantly increasing the speed of programs like BASIC which use floating point. With all of these features at such a modest price. don't delay. You can start enjoying the wonderful convenience of OMNIVIEW within a couple of days of placing your order!

Feature Comparision Chart


## How To Order

Add $\$ 2.00$ for shipping ( $\$ 4.00$ for 2 day delivery). We accept money orders, checks(allow 2 weeks to clear) and credit cards (Visa and MC) We prefer to send to send COD (cash or MO) and will gladly pay the shipping and COD charges. If you have any questions please call us. We would love to talk to you!

## Incredibly powerful debugging monitor!

OMNIMON is a ROM resident extension of the ATARI operating system which adds a new dimension to your machine! In the hands of a novice programmer it is a wonderful learning tool for discovering the many secret of your ATARI. And the more you learn, the more OMNIMON has to offer so that experts find it indispensible for its power and convenience. It installs permanently and gives you complete control over your computer, and even though it is always available (by pressing SELECT and SYSTEM RESET), it takes up no user memory because it resides in the unused 4 K block at $\$ C 000$. Use it to interrupt, examine, and manipulate any program in memory whether it be disk, cassette, or cartridge based. It is especially good for program development or customization of existing programs. The flexible disk I/O allows you to write to or read from disk in either single or double density so that you can edit raw sector data or even load a file without DOS. Many debugging tools are at your disposal: Display/Alter memory or 6502 registers. Disassemble memory, Search memory. Hex/Char modes Single Step execution, JSR or GOTO address, Push/Pull stack, Printer dump. etc. A toggle switch allows you to make OMNIMON invisible to games which might be looking for it, making it compatible with all software.

If all of this power weren't enough. certain versions of OMNIMON have even more features! The 8K OMNIMON and OMNIMONXL have Hex Conversion and Hex Arithmetic, Block Move, a Relocator, and a Line Assembler. A Binary Load command allows you to load any binary load file without DOS and doubles as a disk directory command which prints out the start sector of each file. Lockup recovery allows you to recover from system lockup. meaning that when your computer freezes. you can usually salvage the program or texi file in memory by popping into OMNIMON and dumping memory to disk. Advanced users will like the user extendibility feature which allows them to make use of the interface routines of 8 K OMNIMON in their own software. The 8K OMNIMON also has resident AXLON Ramdisk handlers. allowing you to use this powerful device as an ultra fast disk drive with almost any DOS which uses standard SIO calls and even boot programs like word processors, data bases, and games which access the disk a lot. Once you have an OMNIMON in your system. you wil wonder how you ever did without it!

## Pricing

400/800: Piggyback board plugs into existing OS board. Inexpensive and easily disabled
OMNIMON piggyback board $\$ 69.95$
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## by Braden E. Griffin, M.D.

All right, class, sit up straight and pay attention. We're going to discuss geography. Ugh! Bor-ing. But yes, geography. It is important, you know. But, first, a few anecdotes to underscore the depth of knowledge currently maintained by the majority of our citizenry.

I hail from West Virginia. I realize that this is less than a big deal, but that's the fact, Jack. Mentioning this usually elicits a remark about shoes, then a "Gee, I know somebody from Richmond." Richmond? Richmond?! For Jerry West's sake (a common Mountaineer epithet), that's in Virginia.
During my years in Colorado and Arizona, the discussions of my origins, referred to as "Back East," would often give rise to remarks like "I have an uncle in Michigan." Michigan? Sure, I know him. We're practically neighbors.

Bostonians give new meaning to the word provincial. (They also give new meaning to the word basketball.) There is a story told of a very proper Boston Brahmin matron, who, upon learning
that a guest at her dinner party was from Ohio, replied, "Heahh, we pronounce it Iowa."
Had enough? No? How many people know the capital of New Mexico? Not to worry, if you can't spell Albuquerque, 'cause that ain't it. How about Oregon? It has to be Portland . . or, maybe, Eugene? Yes, Charleston is a state capital, but it's a fer (sic) reach to Myrtle Beach. You may remember that Pierre is a capital city, but of which Dakota, East or West?

It would be your fault if you bought beachfront property in Nevada, unless another fault preempts. A six-pack of Molson's for all you Americans who can name the Capital of Canada without looking. You know Canada-that large country just north of us. Of all the inhabitants of the Americas, we have the gall to assume the unique title, "Americans." We go beyond arrogance. I think the word is hubris.
Get the point? I don't think it unreasonable for someone to know what states one would pass through to go from Texas to North Dakota, or Detroit to Miami. Someday, one may need to know just
where Cleveland is. . . if only to avoid it. Just kidding. How 'bout them Cavs?

The program reviewed this month provides an entertaining way to explore the continental U.S. while enhancing many other learning skills.

AGENT USA
Tom Snyder Productions, Inc.
SCHOLASTIC WIZWARE 906 Sylvan Avenue
P.O. Box 2010

Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632
48K Disk \$29.95
Readers familiar with Tom Snyder's contributions to the field of educational software, which entertain and enlighten children, will not be disappointed by this clever, creative package for children ages nine and up. This game encourages the development of an organized approach to a problem, using a combination of factual information and logical thinking.

The excitement of the game itself provides more than enough initiative to get kids started playing, while the challenge and, occasionally, the frustration will hold their attention.

## 3 GRIFFIN'S LAIR continued

Agent USA is the good guy. And just guess who gets to be this super sleuth from the Central Intelligence Bureau? Right again, 007. What is the menace that threatens our very existence and "the American way of life?" No, it's not Prince. . . nor Andy Rooney.

It's the evil FuzzBomb, created when one of a dozen alien crystals was placed inside a TV set. This electromagnetic mutant has the power to change people into FuzzBodies, mindless emissaries of static chaos with destructive powers of their own. I wonder, could the sight of dazed, red-eyed youths leaving a video arcade have been responsible for the game concept? Or maybe MTV? I know, the 700 Club. Get it? 700. . .007. Well, maybe.

With the citizens of our great democracy in peril as the FuzzBomb goes from city to city, Agent USA must find and destroy this technologic terror, before it's too late. (Another cliche. . . a relapse?)

The only protection against the Fuzz creatures is found in the very same crystals responsible for this Armageddon. The player begins the game with ten crystals which, if touched, turn a FuzzBodv back into a normal person.

Extra crystals can be grown by planting them and waiting for them to multiply. It is not only necessary to have an ample supply of crystals to rescue the "fuzzed," but the maximum supply of one hundred crystals is required to disarm the FuzzBomb.


If touched by a FuzzBody, one-half of the crystal supply is taken away. If the supply is totally depleted, whether by the FuzzBomb or its henchmen, Agent USA turns into a FuzzBody, and only the slim hope of an unfuzzed citizen coming to the rescue remains.


## Agent USA.

There is lots of excitement in growing crystals quickly, zapping FuzzBodies and trying to fortify a town with additional crystals. However, the real challenge is tracking the FuzzBomb down with gathered clues and the railway system.

InfoBooths are found only in state capitals and Washington, DC. Here, a computer terminal that's linked with CIB headquarters provides information relating to the number of crystals fortifying a particular city, the FuzzBomb's exact location, and a prediction map, which shows "fuzzed over" cities and the likely direction of the spread.

The train travels to all the state capitals and many other major U.S. cities. Tickets are obtained at a ticket booth (did you think it would be the bakery?), where a train schedule appears on the screen. After one has selected and typed in a destination, a ticket for that train is issued.

A continuous display of the time is always on the screen. Trains arrive at the station every few minutes. When the right one comes along at the right time, it is boarded. Once the time required for that particular trip has elapsed, thanks to a speeded up computer clock, one detrains at the depot (doffing one's derby to Darling Dora with the dazzling diamond $D$ dangling from her dainty, dimpled neck). Care must be taken at the train stations, since FuzzBodies may be using this mode of transportation, and bumping into them is worse than being without Certs.

Now, it might seem pretty simple to
go to an InfoBooth, find out where the FuzzBomb is, then get a ticket to that city and waste the sucker. Not so. Wherever one happens to start from, the city is connected by train only to those cities surrounding it.

There is no train directly from Mobile to Denver. And, although there are a few "rocket trains," which travel long distances very quickly, most of one's travel will be by the local, slower trains. A knowledge of a city's location within a state is necessary for efficient travel. If one wants to go to Wilmington, Delaware from Syracuse, New York, it's important to know if the train to Buffalo, Albany or Rochester is most appropriate.
Sounds kind of like real travel. Agent USA just arrived in Ohio and wants to know where the FuzzBomb is. Let's see. InfoBooths are located in state capitals. Ohio. . .hmmm. Toledo? Akron? Cincinnati? Hello, Columbus!
Success with Agent USA requires the player to organize activities as they relate to train schedules and the logistics of ongoing events. While accomplishing the task of travel, one must prepare and plan for confrontations with the enemy, by growing crystals and fortifying cities. These are important skills to develop, and Agent USA does it under cover of fun and excitement.

This extremely well-designed and accurate game package includes an Information File and U.S. map, that shows major cities and state capitals on the train route. The ability to trace train routes on the map, then wipe it clean adds a nice touch.

Those becoming expert in Agent USA should consider a career with the Center for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta. I bet epidemiologists have nightmares like this game. That's where the idea came from. . . a virulent, extraterrestrial organism capable of turning men and women alike into indistinguishable miscreants . . The Androgynous Strain. $\square$

Dr. Griffin, as Chief of Newborn Medicine at a perinatal center, spends most of his time in the newborn intensive care ward. Off-hours, he's been using an Atari 800 for four years. ANALOG Computing magazine is almost entirely subsidized by Dr. Griffin's health insurance reimbursement, for providing psychotherapy through writing-to cure his unbelievable attraction to cliches.

## MAGNIPRINT II <br> ALPHA SYSTEMS <br> 4435 Maplepark Road <br> Stow, OH 44224 <br> (216) 374-7469 <br> 48K \$24.95

## by Frederick D. Oldfield

Magniprint II is one of the programs responsible for the dreaded love-hate relationship all too familiar to computerists.

I really wanted to love this program. After all, it promised to provide a printout of all my graphic masterpieces. It does. Whether you use Micro-Painter, Micro-Illustrator, Paint, Fun With Art, B/Graph, Graphic Master, Strip Poker, Super Sketch, Movie Maker, Graphics Magician or the Atari Light Pen, this program allows you to make printouts.

In fact, you can even make prints of screens created with your own or magazine programs, such as Magic Palette from ANALOG Computing's issue 26. There's a special screen save routine to add to these programs. The file thus saved can then be used by M-II.

A similar process is performed on some or all of the commercial programs. Their picture files are converted to a kind usable by M-II. Therein lies the first problem: in order to print a screen, M-II must be able to access and use files in which screen data is stored.

One of my favorite graphics programs, The Alog Displaymaker, isn't included in the list of covered programs and, as it's written in FORTH, I can't add the BASIC routine to save compatible files. Displaymaker does have its own printer dump routines, but they're not as versatile as M-II's.

With M-II, you can get a quick printout in normal or inverse print. This is a sideways print approximately $1 / 4$ page in size. You can also print in normal or sideways formats in up to eight different sizes, or you may choose three different poster sizes. Posters are printed in sections and must be glued or taped together.

Another great feature is the ability to


## Magniprint II.

add text to most screen files. The problem: text position must be indicated with the joystick, and there are no controls for centering or undoing a letterexcept to erase it by deletion, which also deletes whatever was on the underlying design. While you may use inverse and even graphics characters, you can only print in one size.

There's a "touch-up" feature, but I found it difficult to use and was unable to match the background shade I was trying to replace.

M-II has a feature to let you view your screen in a different graphics format. A graphics 9 screen can be viewed or even printed as a graphics 8, and vice versa.

Even a graphics 10 screen can be viewed and/or printed in graphics 9 or 8 . (The text adding feature is only available in graphics 8 , so these conversions come in handy.) In fact, M-II is supposed to be able to provide a printer dump for all Atari graphics modes except text modes 1 and 2. Even normal graphics 0 can be dumped. I haven't tried any graphics modes other than $7.5,8,9$, and 10.

So why does this program also rouse in me feelings of hatred? M-II comes with a simple but seemingly complete manual of twenty or so pages. The manual gives you the feeling that you'll have no problems making the program work. Unfortunately, it isn't quite true.

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Review
continued

First, for all of the slow, detailed printing, the M-II program disk must be in drive 1. I don't remember reading that anywhere, and there's no prompt on screen. If you make an error and don't have the right disk in the drive, you may or may not lose the screen you're working on. In any case, you're usually given no clue of what the problem is.

Error trapping is reasonably good, but imperfect. Another annoyance is the cursor used in the program. It's extremely small and often difficult to see.

Switching graphics modes is accomplished by pressing the ESCape key. Other than the difference in screens, there's no indication of what graphics mode you are in. This is probably not a serious problem-it's more of a psychological problem. It makes me feel less confident about what I'm trying to do.

Maybe that's my real gripe with M-II. Its power is obvious, its features many, but I feel somewhat overwhelmed. This isn't a program you'll master in a day or two. Sure, you can use it almost immediately, but it will take time and practice to exploit its full potential.

Along with the main program, you also get Print All, which will allow you to print your BASIC listings with all inverse and graphics characters.

The manual does include some troubleshooting information and a reference sheet of available options. The disk is copy-protected but, in addition to a 90day warranty period on the media, Alpha Systems will replace a defective disk for $\$ 6.50$. Not as convenient as being able to make your own back-ups (and with the heavy use the disk gets in printing, this would have been a good idea), but at least the replacement isn't too expensive.

If you're prepared to experiment and take the time to master the program, Magniprint II is a versatile and powerful program which will meet most, if not all your printout needs. At $\$ 20.95$, the price is hard to beat.

Fred Oldfield, an instructor in the retraining department of Mohawk College, purchased his first Atari in 1981. It has become a workhorse, producing newsletters, mailing lists, course materials, class records and articles.


## by Matthew Jones

Until recently, I was working for Atari International in the U.K. as a Product Support Specialist. You undoubtedly know that product support was one of the departments to go in the Tramiel takeover.

A week before it happened, I was asked by a disk user how to transfer DOS III files to DOS 2. DOS III comes complete with a program to enable users to access DOS 2 programs, but not vice versa. So, with time on my hands, I've written a program for this purpose, which I call Access III.

The listings and disk files for Access III will transfer any DOS III file to DOS 2 (accepting limitations of single-density disk space), making more than one pass if necessary.

## Using Access III.

Operation of the program is essentially very simple. DOS 2 must be booted, then Access III is LOADed, using L from the DOS menu. The program will RUN automatically.

The user will be asked to input the filename to be
transferred. Only "legal" letters and numbers are accepted, and RETURN enters the name. You are then asked to insert the DOS III disk, and, after RETURN is pressed, the disk will be checked to ensure it is DOS III, after which the dictionary will be searched. If the file isn't found, the user will be told and asked for a DOS III disk again.

This will be repeated until either the correct disk is inserted when the file will be loaded, or the user presses DELETE. Pressing DELETE restarts the process, at whatever stage the program, and this is indicated in the message given in response to pressing the HELP or INVERSE VIDEO (LGO) keys.

The next stage is the saving of the file, which is preceded by a check to ensure that the disk has been changed to DOS 2. Standard CIO calls are used to save the data, so Access III could be used with another compatible DOS (even "true" double density), to access DOS III files.

If the file is too large for memory, more than one pass is made to complete the operation. It should be noted that Access III does not check the disk on the second time around for the filename, so inserting the

## Access III

wrong disk of the correct DOS type would cause an error which would make the program restart．This was not considered to be a serious problem，as there is no chance of destroying the original，and the user will always be notified of such an error．

After the file has been transferred，the user is asked if there is more to transfer．If the answer is no，the program exits via the warmstart vector．

Two smaller points about Access III ．．．Holding START will speed up the title routine．Holding all three CONSOL keys down exits through WARMSV， to end the program．

Access III was written with Atari＇s Macro Assem－ bler，to run on any Atari computer of at least 32 K ， and I＇ve converted the final object code to your stan－ dard BASIC binary file－creating program format．$\square$

After starting machine code computing in 1979 using hex keypads，Matthew Jones was technical manager of Efficient Chips（an Atari dealer），later moving to Atari International before freelancing．He has writ－ ten ViewTerm，a viewdata terminal program，and is now on a research project at the University of Bath．

Listing 1.
BASIC listing．

[^0]1 1010 DATA B39D4203A9日C9D4AB309209D4503 A9009D44032056E4A900BDC602A240A9039D42 03A90C9D4A03A920904503A9，715
1020 DATA ©39D44032056E4206126A961204D $28 A 90085568 D F 90299128555 A 9158554023049$ 0B9D4203A9009D48039D4903．611
1030 DATA A97C2056E4A920A20B9D0720CAD0 FABE152020AD2BC97EF01DC916F01CC99BF012 C92EF675C93090E9C95BB6ES，549
1940 DATA C9419013B61A4C98214C4A21A909 204D2820B0264C4A21C93ABDCAAD1520F0C5AD AC28AC1520990820CB8C1529， 876
1050 DATA A230A9019D4263A9009D48039D49 O3ADAC282056E4AD1520C90BFG25C90日D日98A2 304906904203090090486390，315
1060 DATA 4903A91E2056E420AD28C99BFG7C C97EFG2ADGF3A91C8555A9008556A9158554A2 30A90B9D420309069D48039D， 345
1070 DATA 4903 A97c2056E4A9068D15204C99 20A9038D15208556A9138555A9158554AC1520 A230A90B9D4203A9009D4803．329
1086 DATA 9D4903B97C21F 092956 E4EE1520 4C59214C64202E2E2E2E2E2E2E2E7C7C2E2E2E 010A900204D28201862620B625，760
1090 DATA 4C4A21A9B1BDF 0102202224096620 4D2B4CAC210B000000A9108DAA21A9008DAB21 A92ABDA921A9808DAB21A901， 609
1100 DATA BDG103ADAAZ18DGA日3A9008D日B日S ADA8218D0403ADA9218D0503A9522053E4AD03 Q3C501DPA2EEAA21ADAA21C9． 17
1110 DATA 18F611ADA8211869808DA82198CJ EEA9214CC021A9008D39220001492AB5D2A980 85D1B1D1D90720D日67C8C0日C， 367
1120 DATA D日F4F62518A91065D185D19002E6 D2EES922AD3922C93EF005A日B1D0D900A90A20 4D282066264C9D21ABOBB1D1， 616
113日 DATA 294BFGD3A967204D28A9008D7624 8DC3228DC422000CB1D18D7124307224C8B1D1 BD 7324CBE1D18D7424CBB1D1，184
1140 DATA BD7524A9018D0103A9188D日A日3A9 008D0B03A92ABD0503A9008D04日3A9522053E4 ADG303C901D022AD7324267＊， 834
1150 DATA 24CE7124FB2DADA921186906CDE6 02B611AC7324B9002ABD73244CA1224C8A2100 90AC7324B9002ABD73240901，22
1160 DATA BDC4224CDB22A9008DC422090420 4D2820AD2BC97ED0034C4A21C99BD日F2A901BD 0163A9528D6203A9248D0503，420
1170 DATA A9008D0403A9006D0B03A9108D0A GS205JE4ADG3 D日204D2BADCJ22DG34A002B9，874
－180 DATA $10209911206810 F 7 A 92 E B D 102000$ 00B90820C920F0日7C8C008D0F4F01498386907 8D5423Ab00B91020990820C8，270
1190 DATA CQ日5D日F5A22009039D420309209D 4503A9069D4403A9080DC3229D4A032056E4CB 01D057A90B9D4203A92A9D45， 675
1206 DATA 日3A9B09D4403ADC422DO日FAD7424 904803AD $75249 \mathrm{D} 49034 \mathrm{CAF} 23 \mathrm{ADAB2138E9B09D}$ 4B63ADA921E9249D49032056，255
1210 DATA E4COD1DO1CA90C9D42032056E4C0 01D010ADC422D62AA965204D2620B6264C4A21 A900204D28A220A9049D4203，406
1220 DATA 2056E430EF20B6260903204D2820 B4264C4A21AD722438ED71246ค日GBDC526AD75 $2438 E D C 526 B D 7524 A D 71248 D, 667$
1230 DATA 7224990 BD 7624 A9018DC3222022 $244 C 7922686 B 4 C 4 A 21 A 902204 D 2820 A D 2 B A D A C$ 2BC97EFBECC99BD日F209018D，555
1240 DATA 0163 A9528D0203A92A8D日503A980 8D0463A9008D0B63A916日D6A032053E4AD6303 C901F6034CD22JandFB9802A，242
1250 DATA C9A5D日B98BB8B9802AD日B26010000
 GA2EAB210A2EAB211B6919BD， 219
 BDA921A9808DAB21A90日BD7724A9618D0103AD AR218D0A03ADAB218D0B63AD， 764

1270 DATA AB218D0403ADA9218D0503A95220 53E4AD0303C901D026EEAA21D日03EEAB21ADA8 $211869808 \mathrm{DAB219003EEA921,512}$
1280 DATA EE7724AD7724C908DQB7A9FF8D76 24604CBA217D1D1D1D1D1D2041434345535326 444F5320494949611C1EIEIE，263
1290 DATA IEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEABAG
 IEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIE，691
 AQABA日ICIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIE 1EABCIC3C3C5D3D3ADC4CFD3，925 1310 DATA AQC9C9C9A0IDIDIDIDIDIEIEIEIE IEIEIEIEIEIE61207574696C6974792076726F 6772616DIDIDIEIEIEIEIEIE， 24 4 1320 DATA $6279204 D 617474686577204$ A6F6E 6573icicieieieieieimieieieieieieimieic IC1CICICIEIEIE66726F6D29，938 1330 DATA $41544152492044455320322 E 0110$ IDIDIDIDIDIDIDIDIDIDIDIDIDIDIEIEIEIEIE IEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIE， 643
1340 DATA 1112121212121212120511121212
 IEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIE4649， 867
1350 DATA 4C454E414D45206973207C2E2E2E 2E2E2E2E2E7C7C2E2E2E7CIDIEIEIEIEIEIEIE IEIEIEIEIEIEIEIEIA121212，146
1369 DATA 1212121212931 A12121203000009 24807626A9日08D6026AC6026B9FF24F626C901 F02548A230A9009D48039D49，714
1370 DATA 13 A9 0 B9D4293682056E4EE6026AD 6026D0D8EE7日264C6B264CC726ADC626D0EA20 B626AD1FD0C906D日E08DC626，123 1380．DATA F0DBA9058DC526A200A日0088D日FD CADOFBCEC526D0F16月0060A516297FB5108DOE D260464154414C204552524F， 358
1390 DATA 522 D 20436855636820796 F 757220 6469736B2064726976652E00506C6561736520 $656 E 7465722974686520444 \mathrm{~F}, 273$ 1400 DATA 53204949492066696 C 556 E 616 D 55 $00496 E 7365727420444$ F532049494920646973 6B2C26707265737320524554，973
1416 DATA $55524 E 0046696 C 65207472616 E 73$ 66657220696 E 56 F 6 D 706 C 557652 E 0496 E 73 $65727420444 F 532032206469,863$ 1420 DATA 736B2C2070726573732052455455 $524 E 005472616 E 73666572206 F 652066696065$
 1430 DATA 6561726368696E6720665F722066 696C652E2E2E2E2E2E2E2E0046бF756E642066 $696 \mathrm{C} 52 \mathrm{C} 204 \mathrm{C} 6 \mathrm{~F} 6164696 \mathrm{E} 67,520$

1440 DATA 2E2E2E2E2E2E0050726573732044 $454045544520746 F 2672657374617274005665$ 7273696F6E20312E31206279，21
1450 DATA 204D617474686577204A6F6E6573 0046696 C 552 ＠6E6F7420666F756E642C20506C $656173652072657472792 E 00,973$
1460 DATA $536176696 E 672066696 C 652 C 2070$ 6C656173652077616974202E2E2E0026D126F5 $2717273927532773278 E 2709,739$
1470 DATA 27C327DE27F62B160000488D4C28 A9128554A9008556AD4B288555A230A9019D48 039D4903A90B9D4203A97E20，784
1480 DATA S6E4A555C903DOE6680AABB93328 BD9D28B934288D9C28A230A9009048039D4963 A916B9D4203A455888888B906，592
1490 DATA DOFG日62056E44CB928A5558D4B28 6010ADFC02C9FFD012ADIFD0D0034C74E4ADDC 020DB602D01FFGE7A900BDB6，985
 F009C93CF04CD051080040A5558DE228AD4C28 BDE12BADE02B204D2BA9006D， 989
1510 DATA DC02BDB602A9FFBDFC0220B026AD E128204D28ADE2288555A9148554A230A9日B9D 4203090199048039D4903A91D， 699
1520 DATA 2056E44CAD28A9FFBDFC62D0F6A2 40A907904203A9009D48039D49032056E430104 BDAC2864A9808511A9FFBDFC， 980
1530 DATA 0268684 C 4 A 210060000000000000
 000000000000000000000000,373

## CHECKSUM DATA．

（see page 24）
14 DATA $511,496,811,423,729,556,603,55$ $5,573,694,613,36,940,748,962,9244$ 190 DATA $549,30,155,511,697,493,71,678$ ，776，785，532，781，688，999，856，8592 1120 DATA $719,751,587,900,730,855,380$ ， $724,867,663,756,773,564,765,915,16909$ 1270 DATA 824，792，176，115，995，936，968， 6 640，63， $423,937,896,398,375,420,8992$
1420 DATA $357,639,493,513,444,698,787$, 989，62， $8910,596,474,7342$
－

Listing 2.
Assembly listing

```
*)
#** WRITTEN BY M. JONES 1984 #####
#####################################
This
ag an axperimental exmrcige.
Thereforg, the actual coding is
to betaken as such, am much has
altarad sinceit startadilif
grobabiy did mean samething once
I hope the comments provided help
you understand what you want ta
a modula so that shoula nelp.
- Matthew Jones
Operating Sygtem Equates
```




3 Program actually starts here
PRGBTRT LDA WA AENG Iinitialize data
STA LLENG STA LLENG
LDA
STA HELPFG
STA HELPFG Blear help flag
LDA CONGOL igead up Eitle
CMP Wh CMP CONGOL ichead URAR START BNE DPEN
STA TPFLAE OPEN CHANNELS FQR I／O
OPEN LDX \＃\＄30 yocb \＃3
LDX $\# \$ 30$,
LDA $\#$ iocb
\＃
iopen
SDA \＃COS ICOM，$x$ Iopen
LDA \＃BECM，$x$ iread and write
STA ICAX $x$ ．

LDA \＃POPENE
GTA ICBAH，
LDA 若 $\angle O P E N E$

STA ICBAL，$X$
JGR CIOV
JBR CIOV
LDA＂D
STA COLOR2
E：NOW OPEN ON CHANNEL 3
LDX \＃\＃4 3 10cb \＃4
LDA W803 ；open
CDA ICCOM，$x$ open
LDA ICCOM，$X$ ；read and write
STA ICAX $1, X$
LDA \＃
OPAENK fname $=" K$ ：


## 5 Access III continued

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { STA ICBAL, X } \\ & \text { JSR CIOV } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K：NOW DPEN ON CHANNEL． 4 START OF PROGRAM PROPER |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| START | JSR | TITLE |  |
|  | LDA | \＃8ıf | ；filename prompt |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | LDA | \＃e | ；＜ 256 columns： |
|  | STA | COLCRS＋ | ¢＜ 250 columns． |
|  | gra | CRSINH | ；cursar on |
|  | STA | colers |  |
|  | LDA | \＃21 |  |
|  | STA |  | ；cursor at 18， 21 |
|  |  | \＃\＄30 | ；iact \＃3 E：${ }^{\text {Prut characters }}$ |
|  | STA | ICCOM，$x$ |  |
|  | LTA |  | ；buflen ma ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
|  |  | ICELH；$x$ |  |
|  | LDA |  | ；horiz line char |
| ；CURGGR NOW ON DO |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | LDA | \＃${ }^{\text {a }}$ \％ | ；gPace char |
| FWIPE | STA | FILEST－ | $1, \mathrm{X}$ ；clear fname |
|  | DEX BNE | FWIPE |  |
|  |  | FNFTR | 3clear FN pritr |
| CHARACTER CHECKING AFTER INPUT |  |  |  |
| Infile | J3R | KEYCHK | ；get a key |
|  | CMP | \＃126 | IDELETE？ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {CMP }}$ | FNDEL2 | \＃Yesicidelete |
|  | BEQ | VERSM | iversion no． |
|  | CMP | ＊＊98 | RETURN？ |
|  |  | EOFN2 |  |
|  |  | EXTEND | ；Yes．Extender |
|  | CMP | \＃48 | 3less thangor |
|  |  | INFILE | ${ }^{3}$ Yes．eser thase it |
|  | BCS | INFILE | ；Yes．refuse it |
|  | CMF | 薙复 | lless than A？ |
|  | BCC | NUTEST | ；Yes．number？ |
|  |  |  | ginsert char |
| EOFNZ <br> FNDEL． 2 <br> 5 <br> VERSN | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{JMF} \\ & \mathrm{JMP} \end{aligned}$ | EDFN FNDEL | ；jumps for lang Branches |
|  | LDA |  | ；verston message |
|  | JSR JGR | MSAP |  |
|  |  | PAUSE FWDEL |  |
| NUTEST |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {CMP }}$ | W\％${ }^{\text {infile }}$ | ；Yarger than g？ |
|  | LDA | FNPTR | ；test first char |
|  | BEQ | INFILE | i\＃＇s not allowed |
| Plehar | LDA |  |  |
|  | gTa | FILEST， | ；put in frame |
|  | INY |  |  |
|  | STy | FNPTR | ssave it |
|  | LDX | ＊＊30 | －10cbs E： |
|  | SDA | \＃＊080 | ＂put char |
|  | LDA | Wヵ，$x$ | gbufien＝ 0 |
|  | STA | ${ }^{\text {ICBLL }}$ ICBL ${ }^{\text {x }}$ | Bdata to Acc． |
|  | LDA | KEY |  |
|  | JSR | ciov |  |
|  | LDA | FNPTR | ils eight char |
|  |  | \＃日 EXTEND | ilimit reached？ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EXTEND } \\ & \# \$ 6 B \end{aligned}$ | yes．extender <br> gend file ilne？ |
|  | BNE | infile | \％NO． |
| 11 CHARACTERS INPUT NOW |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ONLY RETURN OR DELETE NOW VALI |  |  |  |
| OFL | LDX | \＃${ }^{\text {¢ }} 30$ | Fiacbj E： |
|  | LDA | \＃808 | ；put byte |
|  | LDA | \＃ด | ；zero length |
|  | STA | ICBLL，${ }^{\text {c }}$ | y data |
|  | LDA | W3¢ | ；cursor left |
|  | JSR | cigu |  |
| EOFL | JSR CMP | KEYCHK | ；ipet a key |
|  | CEQ | EOFN | igeturn？fhecks |
|  | CMP | ${ }_{4} 126$ | \％gelete？ |
|  | BEQ | FNDEL | ；Yes． |
|  | BNE | EOFL． | ；No．100p |
| EXTEND ROUTINE MOVES CURSOR TQ EXTENDER POSITIUN UPON RECEIPT OF A DOT INPUT（REGARDLESS OF POSITION IN LINE AT PRESENT） |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| EXTEND | STA | colcrs | peursar pasieion |
|  | LDA | ＊o |  |
|  | STA | CDLCRS＋ |  |
|  | STA | ROWCRS | ；cursor at 29，2 |
|  | LDX | \＃${ }^{\text {\％}} 30$ | ；iocbje： |
|  | LDA |  | ；put characters |




DETAILS DONE, NOW GET III DISK BACK

; NOTE NO CHECK TO ENSURE


BYTE
BYTE
BYTE
BYO
: WYTTE
BYT

- BYTE
PHA



if <
ifntr not ruffer
nesat









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## ON-LINE Getting in on the Action:

## by Russ Wetmore

Action! is an Atari programmer's dream come true. It is a language not too unlike C or Pascal, but which compiles to very "tight" 6502 machine language. Clint Parker, the author of Action!, has fashioned a remarkable programming environment, where editor, compiler and monitor are all resident at once.

Write your program, compile it, run to test it, then dump right back into the editor with your source code intact, to start making corrections. I've done a couple of major projects using Action! in the past year and can recommend it without hesitation to any serious (or casual) Atari programmer.

There are several caveats in creating really big programs (larger than 16 K ), because of the integrated environment. If you're planning to write such programs, it's necessary to know how Action! creates object code from your source, in order to maximize memory usage. There are also a few bugs that need to be noted.

In this article (and the one next month), I'll show you some tricks I've learned to optimize Action!'s output. These comments all apply to version 3.6 -they may work on other versions of the compiler, but have not been tested. They also assume a working knowledge of Action!

## Variable allocation.

Allocating free memory.
There isn't a function in Action! that approximates BASIC's FRE $(0)$ command. It isn't as simple as checking the monitor to see where the end of your program is, because Action! tries to help you out by placing some non-initialized arrays beyond the end of your program code, instead of inside your program, where they're declared (specifically, CARD ARRAYs and, generally, BYTE ARRAYs over a page in length).
Luckily, there's an easy method for determining where the end of the program and variable space actually is. The first CARD ARRAY declared in a program is the last actually allocated during compilation.

```
MODULE : Sample i
CARD
    MEMTOP=52E5, freemm##=[0]
CARD ARRAY
        EndofProgram(i)
PROC MainO
    freemem=MEMTOP - EndOfProgram
    PrintF|"Total free memory=%U/E",
                                    freemems
RETURN
```

Static ARRAY variables.
Action! allows you a lot of choices when it comes to variable declaration. For example, ARRAY variable names are actually pointers to the ARRAY space. This

## E ON-LINE continued

allows you to do such esoterics as:

```
MODLLLE ; 5ample z
CHAR ARRAY
    stri="This is a test.", str2
PROC Main(%
    str2=5tri
    PrintE(str2)
RETURM
```

When you run the program, you'll find that str1 and str2 both "equal" the same string. This is possible because Action! also allocates a pointer to the ARRAY, in addition to the ARRAY data itself. When you assign str2 to str1, you're actually just assigning str2's pointer equal to str1's, which is pointing to the ARRAY data.

In many cases, though, this overhead costs memory for arrays that you're never going to reassign, such as string constants. Also, if you were to reference the ARRAY name in a code block, you'd have to go through contortions in order to get to the actual data, because the ARRAY name equals a pointer
to the data, which you'd have to access indirectly. Clint very thoughtfully put in a construct that allows you to declare ARRAY variables without the associated pointer. Declare the ARRAY with a predefined length of 0 . For example:

## CHAR ARRAY $5 \operatorname{tr} 1(\phi)=" T h i s$ is a test."

You won't be able to reassign str1 (you'll get an error if you try), but you will have saved 2 bytes you probably never would have used, anyway. You'll also save 2 bytes every time you reference the ARRAY, because Action! will compile the reference as immediate loads of registers, as opposed to indirect fetches from memory. For example:

MODULE ; Sample 3a
Char array stri="This is a test.""

PROC Main () Printe (stri) RETURN
compiles to:

# WHAT IS CHECKSUM DATA? 

Most program listings in ANALOG Computing 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 ANALOG Computing issue 16 and the ANALOG Compendium) or with Unicheck (from issue 24).

D:CHECK and C:CHECK (written by Istvan Mohos and Tom Hudson) and Unicheck (by Tom Hudson) are designed to find and correct typing errors when readers are entering programs from the magazine. For those readers who would like copies of these articles, you may send for back issue 16 or 24 ( $\$ 4.00$ each) or the ANALOG Compendium ( $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 2.00$ shipping and handling from:

ANALOG Computing<br>P.O. Box 615<br>Holmes, PA 19045

```
MAIN LDA stri
LDK 5tri+1
J5R Printe
RTS
```

whereas the following:

```
MODULE : Sample 3b
CHAR ARRAY
    stri(0)="This is a test*"
PROC Main@
    PrintE&stris
RETURN
```

compiles to:
MAIN LDA \#istri

For similar reasons, you may save memory if you predeclare all your variables, ARRAYs or otherwise. For example, when you declare a BYTE variable, you can set its memory address in the declaration. Any variables that follow it in the same statement, though, have extra overhead associated with them. (You can see this effect in the following example.) To test all of these constructs, you can compile a test program then execute the command ?\$493 from the monitor, to see the program's length. Try this with the following two examples:

```
MODULE ; Long example
BYTE
    COLORI=52C4, i, j, k
CARD
    MEMTOP=52E5, c, d,e
CHAR ARRAY
    stri="Testi", str2="Testz"
PROC Main\
RETURN
```

MODULE ; 5horter example
BYTE
COLOR1=5204, $i=[\theta], j=[0], k=[\theta]$
CARD
MEMTOP=52E5, $c=[0], d=[0], e=[6]$
CHAR ARRAY
5tril (6)="Testi", $5 \operatorname{tr} 2(6)=" T e s t 2 "$
PROC Main ${ }^{\text {O }}$
RETURN

You'll find that the second example ends up being 19 bytes shorter than the first.
A string shortcut.
If you work with strings at all, you probably know that the length of a declared string is always the first ("zeroth") byte of the ARRAY. As such, you probably use a construct similar to:

```
MODULE ; 5ample 4a
CHAR aRRaY
        stri="Test"
proc MainO
        PrintF("Length of %/ is %U%E",
RETURN
```

You can save considerable memory (11 bytes each occurrence!) by declaring a separate BYTE variable:

```
MODULE: 5ample 4b
CHAR ARRAY
    stri="Test"
BYTE
    5tr114n=5tri
PROC Main@
    PrintF("Length of %/5 is %U%E",
RETURN
```

By making the declaration str1len $=$ str1, we're setting strilen's memory location equal to the "zeroth" byte of str1, hence str1len will always be equal to the length of str1 (if you don't point str1 elsewhere). The reason for the memory savings is simple. In the first example, the compiler is given the address of the start of the ARRAY and an offset to the actual byte desired. This compiles to something similar to:


If we declare-a BYTE variable outright, though, it will already be pointing to the proper memory location, and no calculation is needed to find it. Thus, the compiler produces something like:

## LDA strilen fetch string length

which, I think you'll agree, is much cleaner. You can apply this principle to any portion of a declared ARRAY that isn't going to move, that you need to access.

## PROC and FUNC addressing.

In the Action! manual, reference is made to "addressing routines." Besides the example given, there's little said about how useful this construct can be.

Forward references.
Action! is a one-pass compiler. Most compilers use a two-pass method, where the entire source program is scanned first to build a symbol table of variable addresses. Thus, on the second pass, if a variable is used before it is declared, the compiler can look it up in the symbol table to find its address.

Action!, however, only makes one pass through a program for speed reasons. This means that every
procedure or function is supposed to be previously declared before you reference it. Sometimes this isn't feasible, but how do you get around it?

One other feature of Action! is the ability to reassign PROCs and FUNCs to different memory locations from where they are first compiled. If you run the following example:

```
MDDULE : 5ample 5
PROC Numi\\ PrintE{"ONE"Y% RETURN
PROC NumzO PrintE["TWQ"'] RETURN
PROC Main{
    Numz=Numi Humz © 
RETURM
```

you'll get the result one printed to the screen, because we've "pointed" Num2 to Num1's address. Using this same concept, we can forward reference a PROC or FUNC before it is declared!

```
MDDULE ; Sample 6
```

PROC DUMMY $O$

PROC HUMI O DUPNY G RETURN
PROC MUMzO PrintE ("TNO") RETURN
PROC Main 0
DUMMY=NUMZ Numil O
RETURM

In Num1, we've actually forward referenced Num2 indirectly, by setting DUMMY to be equal to Num2.

An indirect detriment.
Unfortunately, as in the case of non-initialized ARRAYs, the overhead for such indirection is the default case. I have very rarely used the addressing feature and, even then, only in cases where I was too lazy to redo the necessary routines properly.

Action! compiles normal PROC references in a manner similar to this example:

```
MODULE ; 5ample ?
BYTE
    test
PROC DUMMYG
RETURN
PROC MainG
    PrintBE[test)
RETURH
```



If you were to do the assignment DUMMY= Main, what the compiler would actually produce is:

```
LDg H{Main
5TA DUMMYVEC+1
LDA H)Main
5TA DUPNMYVEC+2
```

so that the resulting code at DUMMYvec would actually become JMP Main. If you don't ever use this feature, though, every time you declare a PROC or FUNC, you're actually throwing in a JMP to the next instruction

The way to avoid this automattic inclusion of the JMP command is to use the construct:

## 

You save three bytes and a little overhead in speed when you declare routines this way. One important note-this construct will not work if you're passing variables to a routine, unless the first thing encountered in the routine is a code block. This is because of the way that Action! handles saving its zero-page working variables.

Modularizing programs.
You can also use this construct to "modularize" your programs. This is important if you're trying to compile large programs. Frequently, you'll run out of symbol table space or, worse yet, run out of memory to compile to because the cartridge eats 8 K of space itself, in addition to other overhead.

You can compile all of your constant strings and low level routines, for example, separately from your main program and reference them in your program through equates and routine addressing. You can then use the SET command in the second module to compile the second module above the first, then append your files together to get the final object file. I'll go more into detail on how to do this next issue.

Also, next time I'll cover ARRAYs of ARRAYs (string ARRAYs, for example), an Action! version of BASIC's "ON x GOSUB" and "ON x GOTO" commands, plus other surprises.

Russ Wetmore has been involved in the home computer industry for over six years. He's probably most widely known for his best-selling, award-winning Atari game program Preppie! He has also shown his talent as a composer/arranger whose work has been heard on national TV. Russ is President of Star Systems Software, Inc., a research and development firm specializing in entertainment and home productivity programs for a host of computers.
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## Home-made TRANSLATOR

## by Angelo Giambra

By now everyone who owns an Atari XL computer has heard of the "translator." It's software that loads into your XL and makes it think it's an Atari 800. It was developed because many games and software products have compatibility problems running on the XL. Versions of different translators can be purchased for from $\$ 9.95$ to $\$ 69.95$. Some of the more expensive ones boast that they give your XL an extra 4 K of useable RAM.

If you have an 800XL with a disk drive, and if you have access to an older 800 machine, you can create your own Home-Made Translator that's better than the "official" translator disk from Atari. Why better? Three reasons.

First, the Atari translator comes as a boot disk. That is, you can't use the disk for storage of any files. Your Home-Made Translator is an AUTORUN.SYS file, leaving plenty of room on the disk.

More importantly, the H-M Translator will free up 4K of RAM, just like the more expensive translators. When you use it with software like Letter Perfect, you'll be able to create larger documents in memory.

Third, you only have to boot it once. With the Atari translator, every time you want to load different software you must first reboot from the translator disk. Your H-M Translator will allow you to switch software without rebooting the translator software.

If you belong to an Atari users group you should have no problem locating someone who owns an Atari 800. Or you may have a friend with one of the older machines. If so, here's all you have to do.

## Home-Making it.

Key in the BASIC program in Listing 1 and SAVE it on your disk. (You may key it in on either an XL machine or an older machine.) Now, gain access to an 800 computer with a disk drive. The older machine must be equipped with version B of the operating system. To check which version the machine has, key in the following from BASIC: PRINT PEEK (58383). A 0 should print if you have version B. If you get a 56 , you have version $A$ and must use a different machine.

Boot the computer from any DOS, then LOAD and RUN the program you keyed from Listing 1. It will create an AUTORUN.SYS file on your disk. This is your H-M Translator. Here's how to use it.

Place the disk containing the AUTORUN.SYS file in your disk drive and boot normally. If your software needs the BASIC cartridge present (or you're using some other cartridge which boots from disk), do not press the OPTION key while booting. Otherwise, hold the OPTION key down until you hear the drive begin to boot.

When the system boots, the message PRESS SELECT will appear on your screen. If you didn't press the OPTION key, you will also see the message CAR-

## UTILITY

TRIDGE PRESENT. Remove the disk containing the H-M Translator. If your software's on disk, insert the software disk and press the SELECT key. If your software is on cassette, press the SELECT key, then hold down START.
The version B operating system from the older machine will take control of your machine by disabling the built-in OS ROM. The default background color will change to a darker blue, making it easy for you to tell when the $\mathbf{H}-\mathrm{M}$ Translator is present.

Your system will begin booting from the software disk or will beep, signalling you to press RETURN for a normal cassette boot. (It isn't necessary to hold down the OPTION key during this second boot process.) A good many software products which don't run on the XL machine will run when using the H-M Translator.

Even if your software does run on your XL, you may want to use this same procedure, to take advantage of the extra 4 K of memory the H-M Translator gives you. For instance, you may prefer running Letter Perfect under the $\mathbf{H}-\mathrm{M}$ Translator to create larger documents in memory.

The extra 4 K of memory is gained because the OS from the older 800 machine uses only 10K of RAM. The newer OS in the XL uses 14 K of ROM. The Atari translator incorrectly points the RAMTOP register to
(continued on next page)


Angelo Giambra is a Senior Analyst/Programmer for Marine Midland Bank in New York. With a B.A. in English Literature, he has been in the data processing field for eight years. An avid Atari hobbyist and incessant tinkerer, he enjoys writing machine language utilities and extensions to the OS and DOS.

## Translator continued

hex \$C0 instead of hex \$D0, leaving the 4 K block of memory beginning at \$C000 unavailable. Our H-M Translator remedies this by correctly pointing to the higher address.

Now comes the good part. When you use the Atari translator you cannot press SYSTEM RESET, since this returns your XL to its built-in operating system. But your H-M Translator lets you simulate a SYSTEM RESET by pressing OPTION, SELECT and START simultaneously.

So, if you're in the middle of a game and want to switch to a different one, you simply insert a new game disk into your drive, then press OPTION, SELECT and START together-your system will reset and begin booting from the new disk.

To boot from cassette, press the three RESET simulation keys, release OPTION and SELECT, but continue holding START. Your system will beep and wait for you to press RETURN. Never press SYSTEM RESET, or your XL will return to its built-in OS.

Note: the H-M Translator can simulate a SYSTEM

RESET because of a minor change to the deferred vertical blank interrupt (VBI) service routine. As long as the software you're using doesn't disable this VBI, it will work. In testing, I found that some software substitutes its own VBI routine, so the RESET won't always work. You should have no trouble with most software, however.

Also, be aware that the H-M Translator only gives you 4 K of extra RAM if you boot your system without BASIC (by pressing the OPTION key during the initial boot).

If you have a very steady hand and are a bit lucky, you can even run cartridges which do not boot from disk under the H-M Translator. Here's how. After your H-M Translator is loaded into memory, press OPTION, SELECT and START together, then release OPTION and SELECT. The system will beep, preparing for a cassette boot.

Slowly insert a cartridge into the cartridge slot until you feel it touch bottom. Then quickly and firmly push it into place. If you don't do this part just

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right, your system will lock up. If you were quick enough, you can now press OPTION, SELECT and START to boot into the cartridge.
To switch to another cartridge, use the same procedure. Press the three reset keys, then hold START. You must pull the first cartridge out quickly and evenly. I won't guarantee this procedure, but it works often enough to be useable.
If you're concerned about putting a cartridge into your machine while it's turned on, don't be. It's perfectly safe, or Atari wouldn't have left an exposed slot where kids and adults who don't read manuals could blow cartridges left and right. If you don't believe me, believe Bill Wilkinson. The above is a paraphrase of a comment he made on the very same subject.

For you hard-core machine language programmers out there, here's an opportunity to really have some fun. If you have a good debugging tool, such as BUG65, you can create your own custom versions of the OS and try all kinds of weird and wonderful things. How? Simple.

Boot from the $\mathbf{H}-\mathrm{M}$ Translator disk into BASIC. Now get into your debugging software and snoop around the OS, using a disassembler and/or a copy of the OS listing (available from Atari). If you're using BUG65, OSS can provide you with instructions on how to enter BUG65 from BASIC. Write for their latest bulletin.

Remember, while you're under the H-M Translator, the OS resides in RAM, not ROM. That means you can alter it! Of course, you must take great care when messing around with the OS, but you can do some pretty nifty stuff-like change the default background colors or speed up the cursor, etc.

The program in Listing 1 disables the key click by changing the JSR to this routine to NOPs. It then uses the addresses where the key click routine resides for a small addition to the VBI service routine. This routine checks to see if OPTION, SELECT and START are pressed, and jumps to the power-up routine if they are.

You can modify the OS using the built in assembler in BUG65, or if you're very brave, you can poke the changes in from BASIC. Once the OS is modified, you can create a new H-M Translator by simply running the program in Listing 1 again on your XL machine. It will copy the modified version of your OS down into a new H-M Translator file.

You see, it just goes to show. Home-made is always better!
(Program listing starts on page 33)


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## Translator continued

Listing 1.
BASIC listing.


## CHECKSUM DATA.

(see page 24)
1 DATA 535, $321,419,32,987,619,797,113$ $, 473,636,721,236,864,647,922,8316$

```
160 DATA 225,699,266,255,483,683,903,6 \(79,631,531,149,297,180,538,778,7297\) 316 DATA 3日6, 8; 921 ;1229
```

Listing 2. Assembly listing.




## FOR ATARI*400/800/1200/600XL/800XL*

## 

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# Color 

 the

## by Sol Guber

Structured programming is a way of thinking. It divides the parts of a program into smaller and smaller parts, and then, when the parts are very tiny (and obvious), starts to write the program. This kind of thinking is the basis of any FORTH program, first the top-down, then the bottom-up. First, look at the big picture, then keep looking at the littler and littler picture. Finally, from the details, build up the big picture again. Action! uses the same thinking to make up programs.

## The game.

Color the Shapes is a game which was written using a top-down, then bottom-up type of programming.

First, let's go over the game briefly. It's a competitive coloring game for either one or two persons. The object in the one-player game is to color in all the shapes on the board with any of the four colors that are shown on the bottom of the screen.

The only rule is that shapes with a side in common cannot have the same color. If all they have is a corner in common, then they may share a color. If you try to fill in a spot with a color that cannot be used there, you'll hear a double beep, and a message will be shown on the screen.

To make the game more fun, there's an option for the computer to fill up to five shapes at random with a random color. The object of the two-person game is to be the last person to color a shape. That person is the winner.

Since there's no way for the computer to determine if there are any more legal moves, I've included an option to quit. This is done by moving the cursor to the Q on the bottom of the screen.

Figure 1 shows a sample board that will need to be colored in. Each time the game is played, a new board will be generated. The letters in the various shapes are used later in the description of the data structures.

Figure 2 shows a game in progress. The bottom

## Color the Shapes continued



Figure 1.


Figure 3.

Figure 2.
of the board has been filled in with various colors. Figure 3 shows a completed game.
The cursor is a star that is shown on the screen. Color the Shapes can be played with either a KoalaPad or a joystick. A question will be asked after the entering of the players' names, to determine if this will be the joystick version.
In the KoalaPad version, the cursor is moved by pointing to the spot where you wish to move. The cursor will go there. In the joystick version, move the joystick in the direction that you wish to go, and the cursor will head that way.
The cursor's color is the same as the color that will be used to fill the shape. When the cursor is anywhere in the shape that you wish to fill, just press the trigger.
To change colors for the fill, move the cursor to any colored shape and press the trigger. This will give a beep, and the cursor will move to the bottom of the screen. By moving the cursor left or right, you move to the position of one of the other colors, or the Q . Press the trigger when the cursor is by the color you want. You can change colors as many times as you want.

Your turn will be over when you successfully fill in a shape. There's no way to lose a turn.

## The structure.

Now that we know the basic outline of the game, what does this have to do with structured programming? That's easy to see by looking at the last PROC that was written.

It's just a long loop that does very logical things. It's made up of TITLE, PMGRAPHICS, SETUP, PMCLEAR, MAKEPM, GRID, SEARCH, CHECK_ BOARD, INIT, NAME and, finally, the major DO OD loop. This loop just consists of two lines and a limit.

The first part of the PROC sets everything up and checks to see what's been done. The heart of the program can be explained very simply by the two functions TRIGGER and JOYSTICK.

TRIGGER checks to see if the trigger has been pressed. JOYSTICK checks to see if a move's been made. IF TRIGGER $=0$ then COLOR_IN(SPOT). IF JOYSTICK $=1$ then $\operatorname{MOVE(})$. Do this until either the board is completed or QUIT $=1$. How could any program be simpler?

This is the whole point of structuring programs: break everything down into easy-to-digest units that are logically simple. While the game's going on, the only two things to look at are the triggers and either the joystick or the KoalaPad.

How long should the program monitor these two
things? Until the game is complete, or someone quits. Then what? Ask if another game is desired. If it is, play again; otherwise, finish. There's no need to monitor the keyboard, get data from the disk, or do anything else.

Structured programming uses the concepts of positive actions. Do an action until something happens or a flag is set or while a condition still occurs. It can be used in all parts of the program to make the programming easier and very logical. Let me go into some more details on how this type of thinking; the idea to do while or until is a very nice concept.

This simplicity is used in other parts of the program. Let us go through several of the other procedures and functions. If the trigger has been pressed, TRIGGER() $=0$ and we will $\mathrm{C}=$ COLOR__IN(SPOT). There are several options in that procedure. If the spot has a color there, $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{SPOT})<>0$, then what we want to do is change colors or quit. A loop is set up so that we continue to PICK_COLOR until a flag is returned to say that it is non-zero. A good pick has been done. If quit is one, then return. Otherwise move the cursor back to where it was and continue the turn. If the spot had not been colored in already, then we must check to see if it is a GOOD__COLOR. If the flag is returned as 0 then BEEP, print a message on the screen, BEEP again, and then RETURN. Finally, if it is a good move, then FILL__IN(SPOT), check to see if there are two players, and write the new name on the screen.

JOYSTICK is another example of a simple procedure that does only one thing; it checks to see if there has been any movement in the joystick or the KoalaPad. CFLAG is used to signal that the KoalaPad is to be used. If it's on, check the two locations in memory that store the value of the point on the pad that's being touched. If either point is less than five, then the pad is not being touched. RETURN a zero to show no movement. Next, calculate the X and Y position of the point that's being touched. If the movement is only slight, then RETURN a zero to again show no good movement. Otherwise, set the new X and Y positions to this point, and return a 1 to show success.

The other part of JOYSTICK() is used if play is with a joystick. First determine the value of the joystick. If it is 15, RETURN a zero to show no move. If the value is 11 and you can move left, then move left and return a 1 for success. If it is 7 and you can move right, then make the new position and return a success. Do this for up and down. If no move was possible, return a zero for unsuccessful move.

Both of these two procedures show how the logic was broken up into simple steps, each one of which was very obvious. There were other parts of the program that took judgement and thinking. They're not really a part of structured programming, but are necessary, anyway.

There's a lot of data stored about the screen. See Figure 1 for an example of an initial board. It's a nine-by-nine grid and can have many shapes in it.


## Color the Shapes.

There are four data structures that were used to store information about the shapes. The first was an array called R. It is a simple one-to-one correspondence to the grid on the screen. The first value corresponds to the top square; the one below is $\mathrm{R}(11)$; and so forth.

To make some of the calculating easier, the array for R was made up to be ten squares by nine rows. $R$ is filled with numbers corresponding to the shapes that are seen. Thus, the first shape (Figure 1) will put $R(1)=1, R(2)=1, R(12)=1, R(13)=1, R(23)=1$, etc.
The array B is a simple correspondence to array A. It just contains the color values of each square in the grid. The next array is GAR. Shape A corresponds to $\operatorname{GAR}(1)$, shape B corresponds to $\operatorname{GAR}(2)$, etc. The values in GAR tell how big the shapes are. The value is a two-digit number. The units digit is the row for the top of the shape, and the tens digit is the row for the bottom of the shape.
Thus, shape $G$ is $\operatorname{GAR}(7)$ and has a value of 11 . Shape M is GAR(13) and has a value of 43 , and shape A gives $\operatorname{GAR}(1)=30$. The final array is called USED. It corresponds to GAR and tells if each shape has been colored in. Every time a shape is filled with color, the corresponding shape in USED is given a

1．Thus the function COMPLETE，to determine if the game is over，just looks at each value in USED，and if there＇s a 1 in each spot，then all the shapes have been colored in．

Now that we have some information on how the data is stored，we can look at some of the other func－ tions and see how simple they are to program．

Let＇s look at FILL＿＿IN．First，we determine the number of the shape where we are from array R．Find the top and bottom rows of that shape from array GAR，and set the USED shape to 1 ．Then set up a little loop from the bottom row of the shape to the top row of the shape．If the value in R is that shape， then set B to that color，and FILLER that square．

FILLER＇s another little subroutine．Check to see if the right side is a line and the bottom is a line．You should change values if they are．Then，just do a sim－ ple PLOT，DRAWTO routine to fill in with the color selected．

A very similar logic is used in the function GOOD ＿＿COLOR．First，determine the shape you＇re on from array $R$ ．Then，find the top and the bottom of the shape from array GAR．

Start at the bottom row and check each square．If it＇s part of the same shape as the one that we＇re look－ ing at，check all four squares around it to see if the color is present there．If it is，return a 0 to show fail－ ure．If everything＇s been checked，and no two colors will be touching，report a success（RETURN（1））．

Among the things that I haven＇t done is explain how some of the data is generated，or how the ran－ dom shapes are made，but the logic in this part is also very straightforward and can be explored，if needed．

This game is a good example of two things．The first is that Action！makes structured programming very easy．The second is that，with good simple log－ ic on the overall design of a program，it can be split into smaller and smaller parts．Each part can be fur－ ther divided into parts that are easily programmed．

I hope you enjoy Color the Shapes．My daughter and I had fun inventing it．It＇s a good game of logic from which you can learn about programming．$\square$

Sol Guber has been programming for his Atari 800 for five years now．The idea for this game came from his seven－year－old daughter Rebecca，to whom com－ puters are a natural part of life．

## Listing 1. <br> Action！listing．

```
# COLOR THE 5HAPE5
```


# COLOR THE 5HAPE5

by Rebec\&a Guber and 501 Guber
by Rebec\&a Guber and 501 Guber
MDDULE
MDDULE
BYTE ARRAY

```
BYTE ARRAY
```






```
    INTER=[72 159% & 141 14 212 141 27
```

    INTER=[72 159% & 141 14 212 141 27
                                    20% 154 54]
    ```
                                    20% 154 54]
```




```
    TE5T=[246 255 |星 11%
```

```
    TE5T=[246 255 |星 11%
```






```
CARD 5C1, #P1,YP,Y1
```

CARD 5C1, \#P1,YP,Y1
BYTE CFLAG, COL,PLMYMHM, LQUMT,DF,DF%
BYTE CFLAG, COL,PLMYMHM, LQUMT,DF,DF%
DLDW,GLDY,H,Y,THRM, DIITT
DLDW,GLDY,H,Y,THRM, DIITT
PROC SETUPG
PROC SETUPG
CGRD Z
CGRD Z
Z=PEEKC[560)
Z=PEEKC[560)
POKE[Z\#166%143)
POKE[Z\#166%143)
PMNE\&[512, INTEM\
PMNE\&[512, INTEM\
PMME (542B6,192)
PMME (542B6,192)
P星E(%7, 14)

```
P星E(%7, 14)
```




```
FOR I=星 TO B B#
```

```
FOR I=星 TO B B#
```




```
0D
```

0D
AETH踩
AETH踩
PPOR ELHCKIEYTE TY
PPOR ELHCKIEYTE TY
BYTE I

```
BYTE I
```








```
0.)
```

0.)
HETURH
HETURH
PRDC NEWDHRUBYTE A,E%
PRDC NEWDHRUBYTE A,E%
DH二星
DH二星
DV二得

```
DV二得
```




```
        DH二1
```

        DH二1
    ELSETF LDCATE [A-1,B\#3G THEN

```
ELSETF LDCATE [A-1,B#3G THEN
```




```
ELSETF
```

ELSETF
b
b
EL5E
EL5E
DM=1
DM=1
FI
FI
AETUR界
AETUR界
\#YTE FUWC ITNEUEYTE A,BY
\#YTE FUWC ITNEUEYTE A,BY
BYTE Z.H
BYTE Z.H
Z=10GATE (A+1, B%
Z=10GATE (A+1, B%
J=LOCATEEA-1,BG
J=LOCATEEA-1,BG
Z二=\#!
Z二=\#!
y=LDEATE\&A,B+1)
y=LDEATE\&A,B+1)
又二二甘年

```
又二二甘年
```




```
Zニ二#.J
```

Zニ二\#.J
IFZ多THEM
IFZ多THEM
RETURW(Z)
RETURW(Z)
FI
FI
FENDINEAGBy
FENDINEAGBy
RETURNE1J
RETURNE1J
PROC REMOUETBYTE AFB]
PROC REMOUETBYTE AFB]
D0

```
D0
```

```
    PLDT\A, E%
    A==+DH
    B==#DY
    UNTYL LTMESA,B\{}|
01)
RETUM期
```



```
EYTE I, MFY,ZFHOLD,YOLDDFYI
COLDR=6
I=2
WHTLLE T<&气7 DO
    PL日T[变, [y
    DPANTI[74,13
    I二=#15
OD
T=3
WHTLE T<79 DD
    PLOTCI:23
```



```
    I二ニ变名
0D
FQR I=2 T品 5 54
    C0HDR=T
    BL!CK4CI-23M10+5y
01)
C1DLDR=6
PMT(45,1533
```



```
DRAWTD45D,1573
DRANTO445:1573
DRANTO445,15%3
PH0T(51, 15:3)
COLOR=0
FOn I二車 T0 40 D0
    D0
```






```
            H=二音4
            FT
```



```
    00
    MOLD=Y
    YOLD=%
```



```
            昨H二㮩
            DY二ー1
            REPMUE (K, ##)
            BH=量
            BV=1
            REMDUE GHOLD;*OLDJ
    EL5E
            MV=4
            BH=-1
            RENILUE (H,F
```



```
            BH=1
```



```
        FI
0.)
RETURH
PROC TITLEG
BYTE H&Y,C,K1,K2
CARD 5C,j
```



```
G#APHIC5(19)
5C=PEENC[55晤)
FOR J=7 10}70D
    P0MEE5C#J,73
0D
PMKE{87,23
C昨唯二0
PLOT [0,13
PRIMTDEGG"MOLQR THE 5HAPE5"%
```


## Color the Shapes continued



BYTE FUNE 5TZEUBYTE MZ
BYTE

TF HEJT=GOUNT THEN
RETHRNCH
FI
9D
RETURAKO
PROC CHECK BOARDG
BYTE J; K
CDEDMT二男
FGR $=1=10 \quad 95$ Tin
IF J 虽时D 19 (五 THEW

コニニ+1
D0



K二ニサ14
DD)

EDE殿T二ニサ1
Fr
0 D



BYIE Z; Z
IF HE=146 THE

RETUP麇
FI


$Z 1=\mathrm{PE} E \mathrm{E}$ (705\#23-6

PETHRM
PRDG BEEPGY
CMPD


0 O

RETHRU
ETEE FHMC PICK_CORORT

CMTD 童晋


00


H1二5.

TF CFLAG=1 THEN
DI
$J=P E E K[524]$
IF J? 5 THE
J=4 $5 / 503+20+69$

FI

PEEMK6371二思 THEM
BEEPES


FT

```
    0D
FI
D|
    DO
        5=5TMCK403
        TR=5TRI[40)
        IF TR=星 THEN
        BEEP [$
        5HIFT (%1)
        RETURN(1)
        FI
        |MTIL 5<} 1.5
    00
    IF 5=7 THEN
        #H==+26
        IF HH=156 THE等
            H1=64
        FI
    FI
    IF 5=11 THEM
        B1==-20
        IF MI=40 THEN
        H1=144
            FI
    FI
    pHHP05413=81
    FOR IL=1 T0 600日 DO
    OD
OD
RETURH[1]
BYTE FUNC GOOD COLDR (BYTE 5POT, COL)
BYTE TOP,BOT,BLOCK,I
BLDCNERC5POTS
TOP=GAR (BLOCK)
BOT=(TOP MOD 1H%H1日
```



```
WHTLIE BOT<TOP4, DO
    TF R(BOT)=BLOCK THEN
        FOR I=& T0 S DO
            IF B(EOT+TE5T(I)=COL THEW
                RETURM (G)
                FI
            DID
    FI
    BOT==+#
00
RETURN(I3
PROC FMLIEREBYTE J3
BYTE HsY,K,L,LI
11=5
```



```
    LH=##1
FI
I=14
IF R(J)=R[J+101) THEM
    L==#1
FI
```






```
    PLDT(EY,W)
    DRANTOCY+LI,MC
010
```



```
PROC FIRI TNGBYTE 5PDTS
```



```
N=R(5POT)
TOP=FAR (NY
GOT=TOP MOD 10
```



```
15EDCM=1
```



## by Phill Roey

For thousands of years, the evil Lyrean race has ruled the galaxy. As soon as another race reaches technological levels advanced enough to achieve star travel, the Lyreans' ultimate weapon-the Mesotron Cannon-is trained on them.

Now, mankind's turn has come. The cannon is inside Pluto's orbit and approaching rapidly, gathering
asteroids to use as fuel as it comes. Things couldn't look more desperate.

Yet all is not lost. While on a routine maintenance stop on asteroid A37THETA, your ship is swallowed by the cannon. Your duty is clear. You must blast the asteroids which the cannon uses as fuel, and fire through force fields that grow ever closer. You must render this huge weapon inoperative.
(continued on next page)

## Cosmic Defender continued

## 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 Defender. The data statements are listed in hexadecimal (base 16), so the program will fit in 16K cassette systems.


Cosmic Defender.
Listing 2 is the assembly language source code for the game of Defender, created with the OSS MAC/65 assembler. You don't 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 Defender.

## Cassette instructions.

1. Type Listing 1 into your computer using the BASIC cartridge and verify your typing with Unicheck (see page 24).
2. Type RUN and press RETURN. The program will begin and ask:

## MAKE CAS5ETTE (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 of your DATA lines are correct, the computer will beep twice and prompt you to READY CASSETTE AND PRESS RETURN. Now, 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 machine language boot tape version of Defender, 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, 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 Defender will load and run automatically.

## Disk instructions.

1. Type Listing 1 into your computer, using the BASIC cartridge and verify your typing with Unicheck (see page 24).
2. Type RUN and press RETURN. The program will ask:

## MAKE CASSETTE (0) 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 the DATA lines are correct, you will be prompted to INSERT DISK WITH DOS, PRESS RETURN. Put a disk containing DOS 2.0 S 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. Defender will load and run automatically.

## Playing the game.

Defender is a one-player game that requires a joystick in port 1. Choose the level ( 1 to 9 ) you wish to begin on, by pressing the SELECT key.

You start the play by either pressing the START
key or the trigger on the joystick．Hitting the SPACE BAR will pause the game；hitting it a second time will resume the game．Defender can be aborted at any time by pressing the OPTION key．

Defend your species with all the cunning at your command．Be careful；I think the Lyreans know you＇re coming．

Phill Roey lives in Atlanta and works for UPS．He became a computer enthusiast after seeing a game of Lunar Lander played on an old Selectric termi－ nal．He＇s had his Atari 800 since 1982，and this is his first assembly language game．

## Listing 1.

BASIC listing．

[^1]1420 DATA $99690099091188 D 0 E 5 A 977696228$
 066DF46220752126A3202051， 824
1030 DATA 2120BB21203F2929D12520862020 F727203A21AD1FD日C903DOF6F6DC2065E4日900 B590A0078D0BD299010D28816，540
1040 DATA FA6GAD182B3BE911ABA94085D6B9 उ1218591AMAD GAD2C9FABBF9ABADGAD2293EC9 2860F7690129FC20D9EBA691， 6 日1
 D2293EC928B0F72日FE20DDE56018693085D7B1 D6C81106E607E6D711068811，376
1960 DATA D6D日1FC6D7C6D7A96191D6A982C8 91D6E607E6D7A90491D6A9038891D6A9308507 CA60283C46547046645054AD， 784
 B2AD04D0D007AD0CDO29FDF0058580：D1ED060 A95AB5D7A29086D6AD008A91，511
1980 DATA DGCADGFACGD7A92FG5D7D0F260A9 04AB990403994004990105994006990007C8D6




1100 DATA 278587858680010049181859420 A 3 20209923A964B5B4A914BD日BD2A9C8BD66D2A9 B78D日5D28D日7D2AD0AD22906，961
1110 DATA BD12DBBD13BMADQAD2BD日GD2ADOA D28D42D2日D日AD229DFBD日1D28D日3D2C684DG32 2月A320A932B599BDIEDGA964，457
1120 DATA B59AA90085948580CE日52BAD日52B C910F017A9008595A93085968D1ED020D92320 752120F7274C62E420752120，140
1130 DATA A $3249085809918 D 1 E D 08583 A 9$ 198DAD2ABDB32AA92B8DAE2A8DB42AA94EBDBO 2AA92B8DB12AA9468DAF2AA9，366
1140 DATA FFOD2E028D2002AD2E02D0FB4C7F $2049608508 A 583 D 044854 D A 582 F 06620782820$ DE28A580F0034CBF21ADFC02，489
1150 DATA C921D00BA9FFADFC02A58549FF85 B50585D01820912529BC252日E222200E232052 2 220EA2420482820AD2320D9，115

 B406E0BEF0日2E69AA6994AB日， 655
1170 DATA \＆6E日S2F402C6994ABG06E064F062 E69960月699：BEODOEBEBBEOSDOA49AA208BD49 2399006489400329 F3998063， 887
IiBe DATA CBCAIUEEA49AB90303090C990303


1190 DATA 19D日D日51A961859BA49AA9039904


 19203824205C24A90日8D日1D2859B8581A489B9 －4 4 329FE9904036日AD2A5205， 960
1210 DATA 93DG1FAD1B2B3BE911ABB90424BD
 97 A6978E日4D460A0320595C4，23

 Con PEDER5043 ${ }^{2}$
1230 DATA H101FEF92ARZF920C9 GBDOF1A9199DF92A858FDOF2A5BFFGMCBAFG09

1240 DATA A5693BE91D4A4A29FE1860992AB5
 E6BE6日A50085D6A58E85D78D，869
 B1D6FBE4C9日1FG3CC9日2D065C6D64CB724C963 F506C904D6日9C6D6C6D7C6D7，465
1260 DATA 4CB724C9WADOQEA9OD91D6E6D7E6
 D74CD024090491D6E6D7E607，469
1270 DATA $9106 \mathrm{CB910656D7C6D791069203A日}$ 65DGUEA90091D6E6D7E6D791D6A202A06285B1 260024091985964C78284590．586

1280 DATA FB2DAD2C02D028C69BA5908D2C02 F91FABB91C258D日2D2AD日AD209C0BD6402B935 2509408065028065D2A9420D，537
1296 DATA 1 EG26日F5F4F3F2F2FGF2FSE9EGEF
 0405050606．17070808090909． 797
1306 DATA GA日ABAEEIB2BADIG2BC91ABD日5A9 148D182BA9408D日ED40878295C21A916日859585 982043240936859620102380,985
1310 DATA IEDQ20D12524BE2009909020A95B5
 D919月9048020628D2E92ADF4；763

 D6EFA00069F92099082BCBC日：B14



1340 DATA E6D7E6D7A9679106E6D7E607CAD日 E5ADQAD2291FC914BQF7C9日590F3C6D609H855 928507A9489106C5D7C507A9．28
 9106C6D7C6D7910688A98B91D6C6D7C607090A 91060607C6D709089106050 711
1360 DATA 659185D696BEE的920592C931F日B6






 95ด̆́E
139 DATA D2D日F





 6790906490600949096020242 F 30694 F 900000





 FF 7 E3C1800400004001000400F 45




 186922AAB977279064日6日9F7．512
 A9FE95AAA9日日959FCA10F5A269A90418695b95 CGCA10FBA209A9B81B693095，291
1479 DATA CBCA19FB60A58BF62BC6BCDB27C6


1480 DATA A58BD日038D61D960420749088597 A48A206428A5B9B58AA5：8BDG1DBA909858BA9

 $42818942248961244291094424 C 09324521008$ 982CE0073410103040308781E，55月

 A9FE95AAF6B5B5B5日5918692，397

 AS9118AGAGAOAB591690FAABD， 562
1520 DATA 7727990006 BDF 726990407 7BCAEA


153GDATA E69EADBE29BD HZZBADHFDOC905DO



1540 DATA $9125 A D 1$ DDAF007AD1FDOC906D029
 020910A 4059 FB2ABGDOFAB4， 691
1550 DATA B3849EAD182B8DBC2960AD2E1200 BDF 09 D 114 BBA48A20FA59D859CA59CBDGAD4BD 16DG186902859CCA10F6A20F， 30
1560 DATA AS9CBDUAD4BD 16D03BE902859CEA


 70464C2A465日2AF0477E2A70C65C2A70767070 767046DE2AD6064145204909，672
1580 DATA $50904001000232 F 332029236010060$ 04001004242526252E24253280808080808080

1590 DATA BQFQEBE9ECECBOF2EFESF9B08000 944073656C656374446C6575656C1400006080 E1EEEIECEFE7BQEJEFEDFOFS，582
1600 DATA F4E9EEE7BGB67676C5DE2A540040
 640054940004090054004004， 246

 G441927ABEBEBEBEBEBEBE8E， 377
1620 DATA BEBEBEBEBEBEBEBEBEBEGEBEBQF EJEFF2E59010101010104060697665731413日0 046859141010101410604660 ， 638




 040041011411141555004450,766
1650 DaTA 506454455159591A151105010069 5154545194000100 FFFFD7D 20707 FFFFFFFFC3C3 CSCSFFFFFFFFEBEBEBEBFFFF，573



1670 DATA FQFDSFFF494949494949FFO日HE21 $202920211 E 6001611411141555004050546454$ 455159591015110501065951 ， 108
1600 DATA 545450404009 FFFFEBEBEBEBFFFF FFFFD707D7D 7 FFFFFFFFCJC3CEC3FFFFBF6303


 FF929292929292FFG01E2120， 351 17000090 29202112000810114111915550040 545054544551595914151105131606958545450

17110 DATA FFEBEBEBEBFFFFFFFFD7D707D7FF


 RDFOFQEFFF242424242424FFG日1E2120292021

－

## CHECKSUM DATA．

（see page 24）


160 DATA $123,198,962,621,491,36,155,11$ 4，169，951，674，575，612，65，151，5932







1516 DATA $684,73 B, 124,913,343,883,596$, $959,57,66,219,575,489,642,405,7753$ 1566 DATA $345,376,768,976,623,626,341$, 3995

Listing 2. Assembly listing.



```
RX
CHECK FORTE 40,60,70,106,125,70,100,80,100
COLDET
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{7}{*}{}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```



```
clear out gcralline portion of screen
```



``` CL 1
```



```
ZERO OUT P/M MEMORY
```

lrint

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { STA PLA } \\
& \text { INY PLI } \\
& \text { RTS }
\end{aligned}
$$

REINITIALIZE BA
REINITIALIZE GAM
GARINT LDA \#\#
STA PAUSE

|  | Empty | 18 EMPTY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R1 | NEXT: OF ROCKS FOR |
|  | RANDOM | 2ND PAGE OF SCRN MEM |
| ${ }_{\text {chP }}$ |  | GET A VALID |
|  | *255 |  |
| BEQ | R3 |  |
| tay |  |  |
| LDA | random |  |
| AND | **JE |  |
| BCS |  |  |
| JSR | EMPTY | LOOK FOR AN EMPTY SEAT. |
| BNE |  | next! |
| RTS |  |  |
| CLC |  |  |
| ADC | ${ }_{A D R+1}^{*} \gg 8 \mathrm{CRN}$ | sure the space |
| LDA | (ADR), Y | PARTS IS VACANT |
| INY |  |  |
| ORA | (ADR), $Y$ |  |
| INC | ADR + ${ }^{\text {, }}$ |  |
| INC | ADR+1 |  |
| ORA | (ADR), $Y$ |  |
| DEY |  |  |
| ORA | (ADR), $Y$ |  |
| ENE |  | No vacancy : Exit |
| DEC | ADR ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ( 1 | PRKE A ${ }^{\text {PRK }}$ |
| DEC |  | PART ROCK |
| STA | (ADR), Y | gCREEN |
| LDA |  | MEmory |
| INY |  | in living |
| STA | (ADR) | calor. . |
| INC | ADR + 1 |  |
| INC | ADR+1 |  |
| LDA |  |  |
| STA | (ADR), Y |  |
| DEY |  |  |
| STA | (ADR) ${ }^{Y}$ |  |
| LDA | ADR SCRN |  |
| DEX | - | dec counter |
| RTS |  |  |

 Mr

」

LOAD MEMORY SCAN






## Sid NixGeaMrs

DR. P.D. QUICK, D.D.
DR. QUICK TELLS HOW AN ERROR LED TO A GREAT PRODUCT:

## The UGLY Disk

Q. Docior Quick. Is it true that your company's remarkable new product actually resulted from a MISTAKE?
A. Ja. A lulu, I'm telling you! A real pip.
Q. And the error occurred while covering up mistakes in your NameBrand and LogoLine Diskettes?
A. Ja, but not to confuse persons by this! Here is the same best quality, not a thing wrong. Top of our line PDQ disks! So maybe a name or logo gets smudged or cludged, right? Not looking so pretty good. It happens. But not going to a customer like such, ja? Never!
So what next: they will fix it. They will cover up a name-smudging with a nice label! Ready for selling like other labelled disks, but better ja?
Q. Sounds like a good idea. Why didn't it work out that way?
A. Some acid freaks come in, design a label. Call it a label? A mess we got! Then these hoop heads dream up a disk jacket fit to scare a tiger, make a elephant wet his pants. Terrible!
Q. I hear the result is so unsightly the company decided to add another label to each disk.
A. You hear good. Every disk got a "Ugly" on it so everybody knows we don't like it, too.
Q. And now you're selling these "ugly" disks?
A. Ja, with such a gorgeous price for top quality, who cares ugly? Ugly, shmugly! These disks every one is a two sider and, how you say it, toodle-density PDQ disk.
Q. Double sided and double density! That's great! Do they carry a warranty like NameBrand and LogoLine Diskettes?
A. The very one, ja, every disk made a hundred percentage error-free for 21 years, and you say so too, or getting a new one, on the house. We are talking PDQ now: the best warranty for the best disk!
For looks, well, don't wear them in public, ja?
Q. They'll work in a single-density $\mathbf{8 1 0}$ drive?
A. Ja, 810, 1050, 1985, you name it. With them is even a how-to-do-it writing for using disks on the turnover.
Q. Ah, you can use both sides! How much do "ugly disks" cost?
A. Sit down, this you won't believe. Up to 4 boxes of ten per each, sending only $\$ 25.70$ a box! Buying 5 boxes or more, all you want, is $\$ 23.90$ a box! Amazing? For toodle side, toodle density, premium grade, and 21 -year gimme-back? You betcha my life amazing! I hardly believe it, too! Now I tell you a thing bad and a thing good. Which is first?
Q. Give us the bad news first, Doctor Quick.
A. Okay. You got to send in $\$ 2.00$ with your order, for the shaping and bundling, whatever, you know? On top of the disk price. Add it right on. USA or Canada only, others more.
Q. That's not so bad. What's the good news?
A. If the order is before August 31, here in 1985 subtract THREE BUCKS for every box you get. Can you believe that? Is that a nice introducer? I can't believe it, almost! I think I am dreaming Pinch me!

Now here is more something good: try them 30 days. Put them all working hard. If you don't like them twice what their costing was, send them back clean without a damage. I send you right off the purchase money, ja, true!
Q. You've made quite an offer! You really want people to try them!
A. You think I am here to sing Liebestraum? I want people should try them, ja. They try once, they will send again, sure! If they can stand ugly. Whew! Here we got champion uglies, in a clash of their own. You got to see this to still no believe!
Orders should hurry in right away, to

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# ATARI'S 520ST: <br> Our First 

ANALOG Computing ordered one of the 520ST development systems as soon as it was announced that Atari was offering them to interested software developers. With an ST system in the office, we'd be able to familiarize ourselves with the programming and operation of the STs before their release to the public. This article will bring you up to date
on our findings and my personal observations.

## The ST hardware.

As most of our readers should know by now, the ST system is based on the Motorola 68000 microprocessor. Running at a clock speed of 8 megahertz, this processor is capable of handling either 16 or 32 bits of data in its internal
registers, hence the name "ST" (Sixteen/ Thirty-two). This ability to manipulate larger blocks of data, combined with the high clock speed, makes the ST a formidable piece of hardware.

The ST computers come in two memory sizes: 128 K bytes (the 130ST) and 512 K bytes (the 520 ST ). Although 128 K is fine for most applications, 512 K is better if you're considering developing your own software.

But what good would a computer be if it wasn't able to talk to the outside world? The ST has been designed to interface with the outside world in several ways.

The system has a built-in floppy disk controller and interface (Photo 1), which easily connects to $31 / 2$-inch semi-rigid floppy ("stiffy"?) drives. These drives can store up to 1 megabyte on a disk.

A high-speed hard disk interface is also standard on the ST (Photo 1). This allows connection to hard disk drives, high-speed mass storage devices. Typical hard disk drives start with 10 megabytes of memory and go up from there. The ST's hard disk interface allows data transfer at speeds up to 1.3 megabytes per second to and from the disk. I'm hoping that the hard disk interface can also be connected to other I/O devices, such as ultra-high-resolution graphics "frame buffers."

The ST computers have three separate video outputs (Photo 1): an RF modulator for normal black-and-white or color TV; composite and RGB color monitor outputs; and extra-high-resolution monochrome display outputs.

Even though the ST will work fine on ordinary TV sets in its low-resolution color mode, I feel that a good color monitor is a "must" for it-otherwise, you waste a good deal of its potential.

The ST has an RS-232 serial communications port (Photo 1), enabling you to connect modems, digitizing tablets, plotters, printers and other RS-232 standard equipment. More on the RS-232 port later.

There's a Centronics parallel printer port on the ST (Photo 1), so you can easily connect all types of printers to the computer.
A MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface) is provided (Photo 1), so that those who are so inclined can connect musical instruments, such as electronic synthesizers, to the ST.
A cartridge slot on the left side of the ST (Photo 2) allows you to connect car-


Photo 1.


Photo 2.


Photo 3.


Photo 4.
tridges with up to 128 K of memory for fast-running programs.

The ST has two joystick ports on the right side (Photo 3) for input with standard joysticks. One of the ports doubles as a mouse input port, allowing the use of a two-button mouse, the new standard


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input device which lets you point to various choices on your screen.

Finally, as far as its hardware is concerned, the ST has a sophisticated, mi-croprocessor-controlled keyboard with a 58-key typewriter-style format, 8-key cursor control cluster, 18-key numeric

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keypad and 10-key function key strip. Since the keyboard has its own microprocessor, it can be programmed to perform a variety of special functions.

I've mentioned all the hardware interfaces that are standard equipment on the ST, but what about the most important interface? What about the USER interface?

## A real GEM.

The real star of the ST show is GEM (a registered trademark of Digital Research, Inc.), the Graphics Environment Manager from Digital Research - the same folks who brought the microcomputer world CP/M, a standard among micro systems. I feel that GEM is destined to be a new standard for micros, something that is badly needed in today's ever-changing computer industry.
Why do I feel that GEM is going to be a new standard? Because, in a matter of hours, both Charles Bachand and I felt completely comfortable with the GEM user interface, and I was writing pro-


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grams that utilized GEM's built-in functions the next day.

As the advertising agency for Apple Computer put it in an ad for the Macintosh, people don't want to read stacks of documentation in order to use a computer. The computer should be designed so that they can sit down in front of it and use it right away. That's what the Macintosh does. . . and so does the ST.

The ST isn't the only computer that will utilize GEM, either. GEM is already being implemented on IBM, Commodore and other computers. This, if anything, is a positive sign for ST users. GEM is designed so that programs that run on one GEM-based machine can be easily ported to another machine with GEM. If a company writes a GEM application for the IBM PC, it can quickly be converted to run on the Atari ST, and vice versa.
You're going to hear GEM being compared to the Macintosh user interface very often, and with good reason. They are functionally very similar. Both make it easy for the first-time computer user to operate complex software. Both are graphically oriented. Both use mice to point to user selections. But the ST, with its GEM interface, costs much less than a comparably featured Macintosh. In addition, GEM operates in full color on the ST, an added dimension which I enjoy.

## Using the ST.

The ST is designed for ease of use and (dare I say it?) user-friendliness. One feature most people will appreciate is that GEM itself is built into the ST, in 192K of ROM (Read-Only Memory).
This may not mean much by itself, but this will: when you turn on the ST, the GEM "desktop" screen (Photo 5) appears in about $31 / 2$ seconds! Compare this to the approximately 9 seconds required to boot an 8 -bit Atari computer into BASIC. When you're in a hurry to get computing, I think you'll appreciate the fact that the ST doesn't have to load 192 K of memory on power-up.
As you can see in Photo 5, GEM will show us what devices are currently attached to our ST. On the right side of the screen, you can see file cabinet icons representing the two floppy disk drives. These have respective identities of A and B. Below them, in the lower righthand corner, is the TRASH icon. This icon is used to dispose of unwanted items.

Let's say we want to see what's on disk A. Using the mouse to move the screen
pointer, we merely point to the icon for disk A and click the mouse button twice. GEM opens a window to show us the contents of disk A (Photo 6). The files on the disk show up as icons, too. By pointing to the VIEW selection at the top of the screen (Photo 7), we can choose how we want to see the files-as icons or text-and can sort them by name, creation date, size or type.


Photo 5.


Photo 6.


Photo 7.
If we choose to show the items as text and sort them by name, as shown in Photo 8, we can see more information about the file than if we used the icon option. For example, you can see that the file MINCE.PRG uses 40960 bytes. The creation date and time weren't set when we saved the file, so they're not valid.

GEM does save this information, however, so it's there if you ever want to use it.


Photo 8.
What if we want to see what's on disk $B$ at the same time that we've got disk A open? No problem - we simply click twice while pointing to the disk $B$ icon, and voila! GEM opens a window showing the contents of disk B, as you can see in Photo 9.


Photo 9.
GEM allows almost any manipulation of a window that you can think of. You can move them around on the screen, make them larger or smaller, and so on. If you make a window so small that not all of the files can be seen in it, you can use the side and bottom control strips on the window to "move" the files under the window. Up to four windows can be open in the GEM Desktop's current version.

You can pick up icons and move them around on the GEM, using the mouse. If you don't like where GEM initially placed your DISK and TRASH icons, you can move them to a place of your choice. You can save the GEM Desktop -icons, windows and all-to disk at any time.
To copy a file from disk A to disk B, simply pick up the icon in the disk A window and move it to either the disk $B$ icon or the disk B window! To delete
a file or files, just select them with the mouse and drag the icon(s) to the trash can, where they'll disappear forever. All operations involving copying or deleting of files will cause GEM to ask for confirmation before the action is taken.
GEM's flexibility allows you to combine several related files into a "folder" for easy manipulation. These folders can then be called up as separate windows and treated as mini disk directories.

I'm sure I haven't seen all the great things that GEM can do-it's so flexible that I'm finding new options just about every day. From what I've seen so far, GEM is a real jewel.

## First uses.

When we received the development system, it included the 520ST computer, a 13 -inch RGB monitor, a $500 \mathrm{~K} 31 / 2$-inch floppy disk, a 1 MB $3^{11 / 2}$-inch floppy disk, 3 diskettes, and around 4000 pages of documentation on GEM, CP/M 68K and other technical subjects.

We had the machine hooked up and operating in record time, played around with the GEM Desktop for a while, then backed up the system diskettes. During this time, we explored the many capabilities of GEM and became fairly adept at file manipulations.

A short set of instructions was included to help us compile and execute a C program called CLIPR. It demonstrates the use of GEM by a C program, plus an important graphics functions known as "clipping." The program was written in the CP/M 68 K C language, an integeronly version of C , a widely-used software development language. We prepared our disks for the compile and, after a couple of false starts (write-protected disks!), had the program running.
"Ah hah!" I said, "now I'm gonna try writing something myself!" I loaded the GEM Desktop and searched the disks for a text editor program. None were to be found. Disappointed that I had an ultrafast machine in front of me begging to be programmed and had no editor, I began to examine my options.

Included in the ST software we received was KERMIT, a telecommunica-tions program which allowed file transfers between computers. Remembering that a version of KERMIT was available on CompuServe, I called the service and downloaded the Atari 800 version. A quick trip to Radio Shack for supplies, a little soldering, and I had an interface cable to connect my 800 to the ST.

The KERMIT programs were started


Figure 1.
up, and the computers were talking! (I must admit, I felt like Dr. Charles Forbin in Colossus: The Forbin Project, as he watched the American defense computer, Colossus, talking to the Russian defense computer, Guardian.)

For the next few hours, I busily typed in some C code, following the rules set forth in the GEM Programmer's Guide for proper function calls. Using KERMIT, the C source code was sent from the 800 to the ST at 9600 baud. The ST was then used to compile and link the code into an executable 68000 file. The result? A colorful pie chart, shown on the title page of this article. Want to see how it was done? Read on!

## Easy as pie.

I was truly surprised to find how easy the GEM function calls were to use. Inside the ST are hundreds of functions enabling one to draw shapes, text, pie charts, bar graphs and other graphics. Another set of functions allows use of windows, drop-down menus and icons.

These functions may be called by the programmer through any language that has been set up to reference the GEM routines. In our development system, only C 68 K and 68000 Assembly language can be used, though more languages, such as BASIC, Logo and others will surely follow.

Since my 68000 background is somewhat limited, I chose to write my pie chart demonstration in C , which can be picked up by most programmers fairly quickly. For those of you not familiar with C, the Action! language popular on Atari's 8 -bit computers is similar to its structure.

To start a GEM application, you must open the application's "workstation." This is essentially the equivalent of executing a GRAPHICS call on the Atari 8-bit machines. It sets up basic parameters used by GEM, like line type, color, fill type (solid, crosshatched, etc.), and so on.

After the workstation is open, you're ready to start processing. For the pie chart graph, I set the background color
to black. This is accomplished by setting the red, green and blue color levels for the background to 0 . The ST has eight levels available for each color, for a total color palette of $8 * 8 * 8$ (or 512 ) colors. This "set color" command is executed with the C statements shown in Figure 1.

The rgb__in array contains the levels of red (rgb__in[0]), green (rgb__in[1]) and blue (rgb_in[2]). The variable "index" tells which color register to set (in this case, register 0), or the background. The ST has sixteen color registers in its low-resolution mode ( $320 \times 200$ pixels), which is what the pie chart uses.
The call to vs__color tells GEM to actually set the color. The "handle" variable used in the call is a unique identifier that's set when the screen is opened. It tells GEM that the color command is to be applied to the screen.
The white background grid was created with a series of FOR-NEXT-type loops and the GEM line-drawing function. It's very easy to use and straightforward.

To draw the pie chart itself, I used the built-in "elliptical pie" commands of GEM. First the gray shadow was drawn, then the pie wedges themselves, in four different colors.
The green segment, for example, extends from 30 to 140 degrees, has its center at the screen coordinate 140X, 135 Y , and is part of an elliptical pie with an X radius of 120 and a Y radius of 40 . These parameters are passed to GEM as shown in Figure 2.

GEM takes care of drawing and filling the entire pie segment for you, in whatever fill style you like (I chose to have it filled with a solid color).
Note that the pie segment angle is passed to GEM in tenths of degrees for accuracy (e.g., 30 degrees $=300$ units for the pie chart call). Now, isn't that easy to use?
Finally, the chart was labeled with color-coordinated text. GEM's text display function is quite flexible, enabling several text special effects, in any font
you like. To plot the "Business" label for the green pie segment, I simply set the text color to green and plotted the text at the appropriate X and Y coordinate, as shown in Figure 3.

In months to come, ANALOG Computing will be presenting full program listings for the ST computers. I realize this information is sketchy, but I just wanted to give everyone a "feel" for the power that the GEM system provides. I'm really sold on the GEM interface. I feel it gives a new dimension to personal computers. The ease of programming for GEM insures that there will be a great deal of software available for the ST.

## My view of the ST.

If properly marketed by Atari, the ST will be a major factor in the personal computer market for the next few years. The sheer power of the 68000 microprocessor, combined with the easy-touse GEM user interface and Atari's low price makes the ST a machine I can't pass up. People have asked me if the ST

```
x = 140;
y=135;
begang = 300;
endang = 14400;
xradius 三 120;
yradius=40;
U_ellpie\handle, x, y, xradius, yradius, begang, endang);
```

Figure 2.


Figure 3.
"really exists." It certainly does - and it works as advertised.
Many readers have asked us if their old software will run on the ST. For machine language bootable disks and cassettes, the answer is no. The 68000 processor is completely different from the

## ATTENTION PROGRAMMERS!

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8 -bit 6502, and running 6502 programs on the ST is simply not possible without major rewriting.
It will be possible-quite easy, in fact -to transfer files from an 8-bit machine to the ST. I did it with the KERMIT program when I wrote the pie chart demo. With slight modification, most BASIC programs that do not rely heavily on the 8 -bit machines' graphics abilities can be transported to the ST as soon as a BASIC language is available.

You'll be able to connect the ST to existing bulletin board systems, CompuServe and ANALOG Computing's TCS, just as soon as a terminal package is released. You can bet that these telecommunications systems will set up SIGs (Special Interest Groups) for ST computer users, with dedicated ST programs and other files.

What will the ST be capable of? Just about anything you want it to do. Graphics and CAD (Computer-Aided Design) programs, business applications, educational software and, of course, games will be available soon. I don't see the ST as a game machine, since it wasn't designed with all the game graphics niceties (like player/missile graphics) of the earlier 8-bit machines.

Games will certainly be possible, but I would rather see the ST become accepted as the fantastic general-purpose graphics machine that it is. Atari's reputation in the past has been as a "game machine" company, and that's a pity. We all know how powerful the Atari 8 -bit machines are, but the world has dismissed them as toys.
Well, the world is about to find out just what an Atari computer can really do. $\square$


## by Jim Dunion

Actually, I'm a bit embarrassed about writing this article. I had to sort of ease up to the keyboard sideways to even get started. Why? Well you see, this article is about programming style and how to develop a system of programming that will allow you to write programs more easily and quickly. Ah, there's the rub. . . because I have to admit that I have never, ever, ever finished a program on time. Never.

If there's any deadline in sight, I'll miss it. Out of sheer desperation these days, I invoke Dunion's Doodle Factor. Namely, I figure out exactly how long I think it will take to finish a program - then multiply by three. That way I usually only miss the deadline by a couple of weeks or so.

Now why is this? Bad luck, karma, the Gods of the Programming universe are against me? Maybe so. Late one evening (very late), I even wrote a poem to try to appease whichever spirit I was offending. WHY? Because the -

Simple program wasn't
Variables didn't
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User protection didn't and the programmer did.
I finally came to realize that, when it comes to programming, I'm my own worst enemy.

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Programming continued

Hey, don't get me wrong! I have some great ideas. But great ideas are easy; it's working programs that are tough. And I'm lazy - I like to read, drink beer, watch the Atlanta Braves on TV, converse with anyone around. These things, as you may have learned, don't make for good, timely programs. So what to do? Read on my children, and you shall see, of the midnight schemes of Jimmy D.

## Part 1

## The program skeleton.

The first part of this scheme started evolving quite a while ago. Back in 1975, three friends and I started the third computer store in the country, The Computer System Center in Atlanta, Georgia. Today the remnants of that are known as Peachtree Software. Back then, all we had were the Altair 8800 and Microsoft's first BASIC. I think it was Ron Roberts who really came up with the idea of a program skeleton first.

We had started to develop our first series of business oriented software. Several of us were working
on five or six programs that were always changing. Questions arose. How do we keep track of the current state of each program? How do we each take advantage of the work one of the others is doing? How can we solve each problem we deal with once and once only? How can we make our system of programming evolve?

Ah, now we were starting to ask the right questions. Let's look at nature, at human beings. How has evolution worked? One key factor seems to be: once something works, stay with it! Build on it and reuse it. Look at the universality of the DNA code. Look at how every mammal is composed of cells that compose organs that compose systems that are organized around skeletons. Look at how each generation passes on to the next something of what they've learned. Do these ideas have any analogies in programming? You bet your bones!

Back to BASIC for a minute. All our programs were written (originally) in Microsoft BASIC. A BASIC
(continued on next page)


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## Programming continued

program is essentially a series of commands. Each command had a line number, 0-32767.

Brilliant Idea \#1: Consider the range of line numbers 0-32767 to be a skeleton (i.e., reserve certain of these numbers for the same functions in every program. Thus we had the essential program skeleton.

Each of our programs now had a similar look. Comments were in the same line number ranges. Initializations were always handled in the same line number ranges. Screen displays were in identical ranges. Input and output routines were. . . I think you get the idea. After we started laying our programs out like this, they all had a sense of familiarity to them.

Any time I picked up a program, I knew, in general, where things were going to be. I had a map. Also, I didn't have to worry about program layout each time I began writing a program. To start, I'd just take the latest version of the program skeleton and begin putting flesh on the bones. Bang! Instant evolution.

As we learned more about Microsoft BASIC and


ATARI PROGRAMMING AIDS

our own programming needs, our skeleton evolved. New programmers could pick up the skeleton and, using it, have the advantage of our hard-won wisdom almost immediately.

So, when I started writing programs on the Atari in their version of BASIC, guess what my first task was?

## Part 2

## An Atari BASIC program skeleton.

Let's get down to specifics - how to build into a BASIC language skeleton some of our knowledge about Atari BASIC.

There's a fundamental law of computer science that states: if time and memory are not considered, then any computer can do anything that any other computer can do. So our Ataris are as powerful as the new Japanese fifth-generation computers, right? Yeah, sort of.

Unfortunately, time and memory are usually of utmost consequence. The task of programmers doing fairly large jobs is to cram more program into less space - and to have it run faster. The tradeoffs between time and memory come up again and again.

For example, consider program documentation. I've always been of the "real programmers don't document their code" school. It slows me down, gets in the way of the creative process. What hogwash! I wish I had a dollar for every time I've said, "Hey, I don't need to document this. I can't forget what it does." Come next week, however. . . Out of desperation, I started lavishly commenting in my programs until I got an ERROR-2 (memory insufficient).

Brilliant Idea \#2: Develop a mechanism to make comments easily removable if program space becomes critical. Thus, my skeleton's first rule became: begin all subroutines on an even line number like 600, but begin the actual executable code at 605. Lines 600-604 are reserved for comments.

When I call the routine, I use a GOSUB 605 statement. That way, if space becomes critical, I can take out the comments (delete Lines 600-604), and the program itself will be unaffected.

Since I'm lazy, I actually wrote a program that will go through and strip off the comments, creating two files: a program file and a comment file. Here's the subroutine at 600 in my skeleton.

```
640 REM 且H DELAY *H** THT5 I5 A
601 REM GEMERAL DELAY SUBROUTINE
6 0 2 ~ R E M ~ C A L L E D ~ N I T H ~ Q N E ~ P G R G M E T E R ~
603 REM PAUSE = AMOUNT OF DELAY
604 REM
60S FOR DELAY=Z0 TO PAUSE:NEKT DELAY:R
```

"What's that Zo?" I hope you're asking. Hold on, we'll get there next.
One clammy day, while trying to wring a few bytes from a program, I ran Lane Winner's XREF, to see how many times I used each variable and constant. I found a lot of numbers like $0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,16$, 128,256 over and over.

Question: how many bytes does it take to represent each numeric constant in a program? Answer: 7. But if I define a variable called $Z 0=0$, how many bytes would it take to represent the same value in a program? Answer: 1!

Brilliant Idea \#3: Why not represent all the numeric constants used a lot as variables $\mathrm{Z} 0, \mathrm{Z} 1, \mathrm{Z} 2$, and so forth? Look at Line 32005 of the skeleton;

32005 RESTORE $32605:$ READ $Z 0, Z 1, Z 2, Z 3, Z$ 4,25,26,27,28,29,210,211,212,213,214,Z 15,Z16,Z255,2256


You won't believe how much memory that saves in a program. It also saves by defining these system constants via a READ statement, rather than $\mathrm{Z} 0=0$ : $\mathrm{Z} 1=1$, and so forth.

So why did I put those statements in the 32000 range? Question: when BASIC executes a GOTO or a GOSUB statement, how does it find out where to really go to? Answer: it looks through the program from the beginning, line by line, until it finds the one it's looking for.

Brilliant Idea \#4: Put all those statements needed once or very seldom at the end of the program, with the frequently used ones at the very beginning of the program.

Okay, I admit I fudged a little there. I reserve Lines 0-9 for comments about each particular program. Line 10 is then GOTO 32005. I reserve 11-999 for general skeleton routines. The program itself starts at Line 1000 (heh, heh, heh; actually 1005). Why don't I just show you the overall skeleton?

## Overall BASIC Program Skeleton.

| Line | Function Range |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{0 - 9}$ | Overall program comments. |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | GOTO initialization. |
| $\mathbf{1 3 0 - 5 9 9}$ | Keyboard input routines. |

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 600-605 } & \text { General delay routine. } \\
\mathbf{1 0 0 0 - 1 9 9 9} & \text { Main program body. } \\
\mathbf{2 0 0 0 - 9 9 9 9} & \text { Program subroutines. } \\
\mathbf{1 0 0 0 0 - 1 0 9 9 9} & \text { Program specific data. } \\
\mathbf{1 1 0 0 0 - 1 5 9 9 9} & \text { Graphic subroutines. } \\
\mathbf{1 6 0 0 0 - 1 6 9 9 9} & \text { Joystick cursor and } \\
& \text { player/missile subroutines. } \\
\mathbf{1 7 0 0 0 - 1 9 9 9 9} & \text { Disk input/output routines. } \\
\mathbf{2 0 0 0 0 - 2 9 9 9 9} & \text { Sound effects routines. } \\
\mathbf{3 0 0 0 0 - 3 1 9 9 9} & \text { Opening screen display } \\
& \text { and special effects. } \\
\mathbf{3 2 0 0 0 - 3 2 7 6 7} & \text { Initialization. }
\end{array}
$$

There are other routines that come and go, but these are the ones that have hung around from program to program.

## Part 3 <br> The link to machine language.

Many times I've found myself involved in an argument about which is the best language to program in. BASIC, FORTRAN, ALGO, APL, LISP, LOGO,
(continued on next page)

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PROLOG, SMALLTALK, Assembly-personally, I hate 'em all. To the horror of many of my learned computer science colleagues, I still write mostly in a hybrid of BASIC with machine language subroutines.

Why BASIC? Because it's there, it's easy, and I'm lazy. There are, indeed, some problems with BASIC, particularly if you're doing graphics, special effects or anything that has to work in real time. BASIC is slow. I mean slooooow.

Brilliant Idea \#5: Every time I need a particular function to work in real time, I program it in assembly language and link it to my BASIC skeleton. After all, with the USR function, we can call a machine language routine anywhere in memory.

So I'll simply start evolving a package of machine language routines that I call from BASIC-routines to draw boxes on the screen, move player/missiles, etc. Great idea. Except, of course, for the fact that every time I reassemble the machine language package, the absolute locations of the routines change,

and I have to change the values in the USR calls to match. Can't we figure out a way around this?

Brilliant Idea \#6: What I'll do is build my machine language package as a series of logical subroutines whose order never changes. For instance, machine language routine \#0 is DISKIO, which handles disk input and output; machine language routine \#12 draws a box on the screen, and so on.

Next, I write one routine in assembly language called LINK. It's job is to know where every other routine is actually located. Then, for instance, from BASIC to draw a box, I would write:

## $A=U 5 R E L T N K, Z 12, H P O S I T I O M, Y P O S I T I O N, H 5 I$

 ZE,Y5IZE, BOHCOLORwhere XPOSITION, YPOSITION, XSIZE, YSIZE, and BOXCOLOR are the specifics of where, how big and what color to draw the box. Z12 tells LINK which logical routine I want it to execute. LINK is the location of the machine language package-and this is the only value I would need to change, no matter how much I diddled around with the assembly language code.


Each routine I would call knows how many parameters are needed and in what order they'll be in the parameter table. Pretty simple, all in all. I like that. Solve it once and then forget about it.

## Part 4

## The machine language package in memory.

Still, there was the problem of how to get the machine language package in memory in the first place. And frankly, I even got tired of going in and changing the LINK value.

Question: is there a way I could let the computer do this for me? Answer: ever hear of a file called AUTORUN.SYS? Boy, you mean all I have to do is rename my machine package AUTORUN.SYS, and

DOS will automatically load it for me at power-up time? Golly, while I'm doing that, why don't I reserve two bytes in page 6 where I'll place the current value of LINK? In the assembly language package there are a couple of statements like:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { MACHLE } & =\quad \text { MG92 } \\
3 & \text { - ORE MACHLE } \\
& \text { WORDLINK }
\end{aligned}
$$

Then in the BASIC skeleton initialization code, I say: 3223 LINK=PEEK (1682) $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{2 2 5 6 3 P E E K ( 1 6 8 5 ) ~}$
Bingo! Now I can change either the BASIC skeleton or the machine language package relatively independently. Who says southern boys are dumb? Slow and lazy, maybe; dumb, no. $\square$

Jim Dunion has worked with computers in a variety of ways: retailing, writing, using micros in energy education exhibits, lecturing on the 800, researching at Atari in Alan Kay's group, and spending nearly a year at Esalen Institute. He's now working with the Pacific Science Center in Seattle.




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## WAR IN RUSSIA STRATEGIC SIMULATIONS, INC. 883 Steirlin Road, BIdg. A-200 Mountain View, CA 94043 40K Disk $\$ 79.95$

by Bob Curtin

A while back I proclaimed, with my usual arrogance, that war games which feature high-res gameboard graphics often suffer from terminal simplicity. (My mother swears I stated, with the same impertinence, that kids don't develop a personality until they're at least three years old.) Times change. We grow.

War in Russia not only sports a high resolution, full color and a scrolling map, but is also one of those games I could only dream about ten years back, when computer war games took the form of the tank game in the then-new Atari 2600.

WIR is based on Operation Barbarossa, the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June of 1941, and includes scenarios which cover the battles of Stalingrad and Kursk. The three scenarios have a long and short version, which, in essence, gives you six games in the box. More than that, WIR can be played solitaire, or you may oppose another human. There are also four difficulty levels in the single mode, which add still more flexibility to the game.

Editor permitting, I'd like to give you some background information, simply to help you grasp the scope of War in Russia. Back in 1972, I bought a game entitled War in the East, published by a since-belly-up company called Simulations Publications, Inc. As you've no doubt guessed, the game was a simulation of Operation Barbarossa.
What's interesting is that War in the East was also a divisional level game, but it was played on a $4 \times 5$ foot game board and involved thousands of playing pieces. A typical game lasted 60 to 80 hours. Assimilating the rules was no picnic, either. The second edition of the game offered a 36 -page rule book, as well as another, slightly smaller "system rule book."

War in the East could be combined with its sister game, War in the West, to create a behemoth of a game that covered the entire European and American theaters. To say the game was a bit ungainly would add a new dimension to the art of the understatement. However, War in the East was a game which simulated the problems faced by commanders (on several levels and on both sides) to a remarkably accurate degree.

War in Russia is essentially a computer version of War in the East (though I very much doubt that Gary Grigsby, the game's designer, is aware of that) and, although the map is scaled down and the units set to a manageable size, WIR has all of the same features plus a few of its own to sweeten the pot.

It's a big game; make no mistake about that. The box copy touts, "You're holding the result of two years' efforts to create the definitive simulation of the war in Russia, 1941-1944." The campaign game takes a whopping 100 hours to complete!

Playing the game well requires a firm grasp of the job to be done, a semblance of an overall strategy, tactical excellence and attention to detail. (Certainly, these things can be learned by doing.)

Although I don't want to get too heavily into the mechanics of the game, the following will outline the general structure. WIR proceeds through seven separate phases, each with one or more subphrases. As complex as it sounds, the computer does most of the work and leaves the player(s) to attend to tactics and strategy instead of bookkeeping.

Not to say there isn't a lot to be done; there is. But the computer does all of the math in the game, all of the looking up of combat odds and modifiers, all of the rules checking (it's impossible to make an illegal move), and forces the game

# You're holding the result of two years' efforts to create the definitive simulation of the war in Russia, 1941-1944. 

into an orderly, step-by-step affair which is-if you're into cerebral gaming-easy and fun to play.

WIR uses the usual "zone-of-control" concept, that is, a unit exerts a zone of control into the six adjacent hexes. This ZOC has a variety of effects on movement, combat and supply, and makes possible those huge enveloping actions so common at the beginning of this campaign.

Logistics play a crucial part in WIR. Supply depots have to move to within two hexes of the units they're to supply, and neither the two-hex supply route nor the depot itself may enter an enemy zone of control.

Units which can't be supplied suffer a variety of detrimental effects, including loss of combat effectiveness, loss of or impeded movement, and a lack of artillery. Air strikes also must be supplied to be allocated.

All movement is handled through the keyboard, and there are several different categories of movement.
Tactical movement is plotted ahead of time and executed during the combat phase. Under certain conditions (the criteria change during the game), the player sequence may change. At the beginning of the game, odds are overwhelming that the Axis player will be the "first player" during the combat phase, but as the war progresses, the odds become better that the Soviets will take the initiative.

Strategic movement is designed to get units around behind the lines and/or move new units up to the front quickly. Although it's faster than tactical movement, strategic movement is also severely restricted. Rail movement is another limited option open to each player.

Some of the other features in WIR are: variable weather conditions, unit experience (unit effectiveness increases with combat experience and decreases with replacements), partisans, lend lease, building rail nets, artillery, and fatigue.

Units which have not moved in any manner during the previous turn will automatically attempt to increase their entrenchment level. High entrenchment levels increase defense against artillery bombardment and air strikes.

Finally - but certainly not least of all - is the production phase of the game. All new units entering the game must be produced in "factories." There are four types of factories: heavy industry, vehicle, artillery and aircraft. A player starts the game with a number of each, and additional factories may be built as the game progresses.

This part can make or break you. Production strategy must take into account casualties, overall strategy, and the ebb and flow of the game. It becomes patent-
ly obvious (very quickly) that you can't build everything you want, that real choices have to be made, and that this aspect of WIR is the most difficult to master.


## War in Russia.

No hints on production strategy are included with the game. Trial and error (and error and error) will be your tutor, but with experience comes the savvy you'll need to get through this part of the game with a modicum of efficiency.

Unfortunately, there are a couple of drawbacks to WIR. First is the length of time it takes to play a complete game, even one of the shortest scenarios. You have to expect to spend at least twenty hours at your computer to finish a game-and much more, if you're playing with another human.

The second problem's one that applies to all computer games of this genre. Whenever you're playing against another person, there are always hours spent twiddling your thumbs while your opponent makes his or her decisions on moves. Although this doesn't exactly make for

super exciting game sessions, there is a possible way around it.

WIR is set up so that the game can be saved after any player's phase. There is no reason why a player couldn't make his move, save the game and transfer the file through a modem to a player elsewhere. Your opponent could then restart the game with this file, make his move, save the game and ship it back to you over the phone. I haven't tried this yet, but it's something I'm looking into.

All in all, WIR is an excellent offering, even with its drawbacks. SSI is the premier house for computer war games, and War in Russia is one of the best in the house.

Bob Curtin is a machinist who got into computing in 1982, when he bought an Atari 800. He uses his computer for writing, programming, telecommunications, and the more cerebral games. His ambition is to write the definitive computer baseball game.

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## GAME


legal moves for you, pressing $P$ will pass the move to your opponent, and you'll lose a chip from your supply of thirty. Supereversion continues till both players exhaust their chip supply, one player captures every chip on the board, or both players pass the move. The player with the most chips in his or her color at the end of the game is the winner.
Although a high-scoring move is the most appealing, it's usually best to make a lower-scoring move which puts your chips in a position less likely to be captured by your opponent.

Chips placed along the outside edge of the board are valuable, since they can be captured from only two directions, but can serve as an outside edge for up to five directions. A corner chip is even more valuable. It cannot be captured from any direction and will remain yours until the end of the game.

The second to edge squares, on the other hand, should be avoided. A chip placed in one of these

squares could be your opponent's bridge to an outside edge position.

The computer is programmed to use these tactics in the decision of its move. However, it only thinks about the current move and doesn't plan moves in advance.

Although the computer is an excellent opponent for beginners, advanced players will find it more challenging to play against another human. If you should, however, find yourself losing to the computer, just keep in mind that the SYSTEM RESET key is always within arm's reach!

Currently a junior in high school, Phillip Burgess received his Atari 400 three years ago. He's primarily interested in graphics, with games and music following close behind. He hopes to find employment someday in the exciting field of computer graphics.
(Listing starts on next page)

Supereversion continued

Listing 1.
BASIC listing．
10 REM SUPEREUERSITM
20 REM BY PHILLIP BURGESS
30 READ K1，K2，K3，K4，K5，K6，K7，K8，K1日：DA
TA 1，2，3，4，5，6，7，1，14
40 GRAPHIC5 K日：POKE 752，K1：POKE 709，15 IPOKE $716, K 0$
50 POSITION K7，KЗ：？＂INITYALIZTNG SUPE REUERSION：
60 P0SITIONKZ，K7：？＂RELAK，THIS TAKE5 ABOUT 46 SECONDS＂
$70 \mathrm{FOR} I=K 母 10750:$ NEKT $I$ FOR $I=15$ TO
K6 5TEP－6．25：POKE 709，I：NERT I：？CHRS
（125）
B0 POKE 559，K日：POKE 752，Ki：GOTO 860
90 POKE 711，K2：M＝29
100 REM MAIM LOOP
110 FOR I＝K1 TO K2：POKE 77，KO：POKE 704 K2＋K103（I二K1）
120 POSTTION 17，21：？＂＂：IF PA55
K2 THEN 1860

$146 \%=68+112$ ※ $(T=K 23: Y=68: ~ R=115 R(P A O V E, K 0$ ，PMB，CURSOR， $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{K} 4)$
 $60, K 10, v: 504 \mathrm{ND}, K 1,29+92 \%(I=K 2), K 10, V: P$ OKE 71i，PEEK（ $7113+(I=K 1)-(I=K 2):$ NEMT $U$
160 F＝K
170 MEHT I
189 M＝M－KI：TF MKK＠THEN 1B6日
$19050 T 0110$
206 REM COMPUTER 5 TURN

T0 K7：FOR Y1＝K日 TO K7
220 IF GRID（Xi，Yi）THEN 270
 TO K1
240 TRAP 260
250 IF GRID（K1＋D1，Y1＋D2）＝K3－I THEN 2B0
260 TRAP 276：NEHT D2：NEKT DI
270 NEKT Y 1 ：NEKT Ki：\％ $1=$ TEMPK：Y $1=$ TEMPY：
F＝K0：GOTO 370
286 FOR A＝K2 TO K7：TRAP 300：TEMP＝GRID： K1＋Di\＃A，Y1＋D2＊A3：IF NOT TEMP THEN 260 290 IF TEMP＝I THEN 310
390 NERT A：GOTO 260
310 VA＝UA＋a
329 IF $\because 1=K 日$ OR K1＝K7 THEN UA＝VA＊K4

340 IF KI＝Ki OR $\quad K i=K 6 \quad$ OR $\forall 1=K 1$ OR $\forall 1=K$
6 THEN UA＝VA／K末
350 IF UA）MAK OR CUA＝MAK AND RND（KD） 30
（5）THEN MAK＝UA：TEMPK＝H1：TEMPY＝Y1
360 5070 260
370 IF NOT MAK THEN 530
З 80 DE5T\＆$=124+K B * T E M P K-K B * T E M P Y: D E 5 T Y=$ 4 ＋K4\＃（TEMPK＋TEMPY）
390 ROT＝ROT＋K4：IF ROT 16 THEN ROT＝K4
 DESTYSY）－DESTY（Y）
 43
420 IF $K=D E S T K$ AND $Y=D E S T Y$ THEN 560 $43060 T 0390$
440 REM HMYAC＇S 5 TIIEN
 3
455 IF $K 1<K 7$ THEN $H 1=H 1+K 1: D 1=K 1: D 2=0$ ： 5：G0T0 476
456 IF Y1）KO THEN Y1＝Y1－K1：D1二K1：D2＝－0 －5：G010 470
457 IF $H 1\langle K 7$ AND Y1 $3 K 日$ THEN $甘 1=H 1+K 1: Y$ 1＝Y1－K1：D1二K2：GOTO 476
459 IF $Y 1\langle K 7$ THEN $Y 1=Y 1+K 1: D 1=-K 1: D 2=0$ ．5：G0T0 470

460 IF $H 1>0$ THEN $K 1=K 1-K 1: D 1=-K 1: D 2=-0$ －5：GQTO 470
461 IF $K 1\}$ K0 AND Y1 \｛K7 THEN K1二Ki－Ki：Y $1=\Psi 1+K 1: D 1=-K 2: G 0 T 0476$
463 IF $K 1\langle K 7$ AND YI $K K 7$ THEN K1二K1＋K1：Y $1=Y 1+K 1: D 2=K 1: G 0 T 0470$
 $1=Y 1-K 1: D 2=-K 1: G 0 T 0470$
465 ROT $=$ ROT＋K4：IF ROT $>16$ THEN ROT＝K4
$466 \quad Q=U 5 R$（MOUE ，KO，PMB，CURSOR $+R O T, X, Y, K$
4）：G0T0 490
470 FOR $J=K 1$ TO KB：$K=K+D 1: Y=Y+D 2: R O T=R$ DT＋K4：IF ROT ${ }^{16}$ THEN ROT＝K4
48B $R=U 5 R$ CMOUE，KB，PMB，CUR $50 R+R O T, ~ K, Y, K$ 4）：NEKT J
490 IF NOT STRIG（P（I）－K1）THEN 560
5 50 IF PEEK（764）＝Ki6 THEN POKE 764， 255 ： 10 TO 526
51060 TO 450
$520 \quad \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{USR}$（MDUE，K日，PMB，CUR $50 \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{K} 4)$
53 POSITION 17，2I：？HTPA55：PA55＝PA5 SHKI：FOR U＝KB TOKO $5 T E P$－Ki：FOR UI二も TO K由 STEP－KI
540 50UND K0， $64, K 10$, V1：50UND K1，29＋92＊
（T＝K2），Ki 10 ，UI：NEKT UI：NEKT V：GOTO 800
55 REM FLIP CHIPS
 FGRID（Ki，Yi）THEN B40
570 FOR Di＝－Ki TO Ki：FOR D2＝－Ki T0 Ki
500 TRAP 600
590 IF GRID $(H 1+D 1, Y 1+D 2)=K 3-1$ THEN 620
600 TRAP $610:$ NEKT DZ：NEKT DI：IF NOT F THEN 846
61016070800
620 FOR $A=K 2$ TO K7：TRAP 600：TEMP＝GRID
 630 IF TEMP $=$ I THEN 650
646 NEKT A：GOTO $60 \cdot 1$
650 IF MOT F THEN $5 C(K 3-T)=5 C(K 3-T)+K$ 1： 605 SB 72 雷
660 IF PA55 K 0 THEN PA55＝PA55－Ki
670 F＝K1：FDR B＝K1 T0 A－K1
689 R1二 $\mathrm{Ki} 1+D 1: Y 1=Y 1+D 2: G 05 \mathrm{HB} 720$
690 MERT B：Ki＝Mi－Di＊（B－Ki）：Yi＝Y1－D2）（B －K（1）
706101010600
710 REM PLDTCHIPS
720 A1＝19＋K1＋K1－Y1－Y1：B1二K4＋K1＋Y1：LOCA TE AI，Bi，Z
736 IF $Z=116$ on $Z=233$ AND $I=K i$ THEN $P$ 05ITIOM A1，B1：？CHRS（19）；CHRS（20）
746 IF $Z Z=117$ OR $Z=253$ AND $I=K 1$ THEN $P$ 05TTIOM A1，B1：？CHR $5(21): C H R 5(22)$
750 IF $Z=116$ OR $~ Z=19)$ AND $I=K 2$ THEN $P$ 05ITIUN A1；B1：？CHR（23）；CHR5（24）
76 IF（ $Z=117$ OR $Z=21$ ） $\mathrm{AND} I=K 2$ THEN $P$ 05ITION A1 B1： 7 CHR $5(25):$ CHR $5(26)$
776 FOR $\mathrm{U}=\mathrm{K} 4$ TO KO 5 TEP －Ki：50UND K日， 6
 KT U
$7: 605 C(I)=5 C(I)+K 1: 5 C(K 3-I)=50(K z-I)-K$ 1：GRID（H1，Y1）＝I：RETURN
790 REM PRTMT SCORES + PITSC，SUBS
 ON 35，18：？5C（K2）：＂$!$

820 IF $5 C(K 1)=K 6$ OR $5 C(K 2)=K 6$ THEN 186 0
836 G0T0 170
840 FOR U＝15 TOK日 5TEP－ $0.2: 50 U N D K$ K， 72，KE，U：NEMT U：GOTO 450
850 REM TCIIT TALIZATION
860 DL $=$ PEEK（560）＋PEEK（561） 3256
870 POKE DL＋K 3 ， $69: P O K E$ DL＋K6，K5：FOR I＝ K7 TO 28：POKE DLTI，K4：NEKT I
880 DIM GRID（K7，K7），P（K2），5C（K2），PLS（4 b）

890 PLS＝＂COMPUTER STICK ONE STYCK TWO COMPUTER
906 DIM CS（3072）：C＝ADR（C5）：CH＝（INT4C／1 $024)+(1)$ \＃K $4: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{CH} * 256-\mathrm{C}: \mathrm{POKE} 75 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{CH}$
916 PMB日SE＝CH＋K4：POKE 54279，PMBA5E：PMB ＝PMBASE＊256：POKE 53277，K3：POKE 623，K1 $920 \mathrm{MOUE}=\mathrm{PMB:5PIN}=\mathrm{MOUE}+160: \mathrm{CUR} 50 \mathrm{R}=5 \mathrm{PIN}$ $+84: B R I T E=C U R 50 R+20$
930 FOA I＝KQ TD Z15：READ A：POKE MOUE＋I A ${ }^{4}$ NEMT $\mathbf{I}$
540 DATA 216，104，104，104，133，213，104，2 $4,105,2,133,206,144,133,205,194,133,20$ $4,104,133,263,164,104,133,206$
956 DATA 104，104， $133,269,104,164,24,10$ $1,209,133,297,166,213,246,16,165,205,2$ $4,105,128,133,205,165,246,165$
96 DATA 0，13， $2,206,202,206,240,160,0,1$ $62,0,196,269,144,19,196,267,176,15,132$ ，212，138，168，177，213，164
970 DATA $212,145,205,232,169,01,240,4,1$ $69,0,145,265,290,192,128 ; 208,224,166 ; 2$ $13,165,208,157,10,208,96$
989 DATA 28，62，127，127，127，62，28，8，28， $62,62,62,28,8,6,8,28,28,28,8,8$
996 DATA B，B，B，8，B，8，8，8，B，28，28，28，8，

1600 DATA $28,62,127,127,127,62,28,6,28$ ， $62,127,162,28,6,0,6,28,127,28,6,6$
1010 DATA $0,0,0,127,0,0,0,0,6,26,127,2$ 8，日， $0,0,28,62,127,62,28,0$
1629 DATA 255，129，129，255，238，1，129，22 $1,119,128,129,187,187,129,128,119,221$ ， 129．1．23：
1039 DATA 日，2，4，6，8，12，14，12，8，6，4，2
 A：NERT I
1050 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,10,0,13,12,12,12,12$, $0,8,4,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
1060 DATA B，3，15，63， $255,254,250,234$, ， \}, 15, 63, 255,253, 245,213,255,253,245,21 3， $85,149,165,169$
1970 DATA $255,254,2510,234,170,106,90,8$ $6,255,127,95,87,85,86,90,166,255,191,1$ $75,171,176,169,165,149$
1由B6 DATA $0,192,246,252,255,191,175,17$ $1,6,192,240,252,255,127,95,87,170,234$ ， $250,254,255,127,95,87$
1096 DATA $85,213,245,253,255,127,95,87$ $, 170,169,165,149,85,213,245,253,85,86$ ， $94,106,170,234,250,254$
1160 DATA $0,21,42,63,42,21,0,4,12,51,5$ $1,51,63,42,4,10,12,60,12,12,63,42,21,10$ 1110 DATA $60,3,12,48,63,42,21,6,63,3,1$ $2,3,163,42,20,6,51,51,63,15,15,10,5,6$ 1120 DATA 63， $48,64,3,63,42,26,6,15,48$ ， $60,51,63,42,4,6,63,3,3,12,12,40,26,61$
$1130 \mathrm{DATA} 12,51,12,51,63,42,4,0,12,51$, 106
1146 DATA $85,149,165,169,170,169,165,1$ $49,170,169,165,149,85,149,165,169,85,8$ $6,96,106,170,106,96,86$
1150 DATA 255，127，95，87，85，21，5，1，255， $254,250,234,170,168,166,128,0,6,0,6,6$, 6．0．0
1166 DATA $12,51,51,63,51,34,17,0,160,51$ ， $60,51,63,42,20,6,15,48,48,48,63,42,5$, 6
1170 DATA $60,51,51,51,63,42,29,0,63,48$ $, 50,48,63,42,21,6,63,48,60,48,48,32,16$ － 6
1180 DATA 15，48，51，51，63，42，5，6，51，51， $63,51,51,34,17,0,63,12,12,12,63,42,21$ ， 0
1190 DATA $3,3,3,3,63,42,20,0,51,51,60$, $51,51,34,17,6,46,48,48,48,63,42,21,6$

1200 DATA $51,63,63,51,51,34,17,0,60,51$ ，51，51，51， $54,17,6,12,51,51,51,63,42,4$, 6
1210 DATA $610,51,51,64,48,32,16,0,12,51$ ，51，51， $53,40,5,6,610,51,51,60,51,34,17$ ， d
1220 DATA 15，48，12， $3,63,42,20,6,63,12$, $12,12,12,8,4,4,51,51,51,51,63,42,4,0$ 1230 DATA $51,51,51,51,63,8,4,0,51,51,5$ $1,63,63,34,17,6,51,51,12,51,51,34,17,0$ 1240 DATA $51,51,12,12,12,8,4,0,63,3,12$ $148,63,42,21,6,176,166,96,66,85,87,95 \%$ 127
1250 DATA B5，149，165，169，170，171，175，1 $91,179,171,175,191,255,254,256,234,85$, $87,95,127,255,254,250,234$
1260 DATA $255,127,95,87,85,87,95,127,0$ ， $3,15,63,255,127,95,67,6,6,1,6,26,106$, 1196， 106
 ，69， $85,179,171,175,151,166,40,0,85,179,2$ $55,192,255,15$
1280 DATA $9,0,85,176,239,143,143,267,0$ ，星，85，170，239，207，207，267，0，0，85，170．2 $55,267,255,255$
1296 DATA $0,6,85,179,175,207,207,143,0$ ，0， $85,170,255,192,254,262,6,0,85,170,2$ 59，143，143，143

 $54,250,248,248$
1316 DATA $0,6,85,179,191,252,252,252,0$ ，6，85，170，250，252，252，252，6，6，85，179，2 $55,252,252,252$
 ，19， $64,144,164,169$ ， $169,169,95,124,255,2$ $55,255,163,79,616$
13 36 DATA $245,61,223,255,255,252,241,5$ ，175，186，255，255，255，63，143，160，250，62 ，207，255，255，252，242，16
1340 DATA $80,67,19,0,19,192,112,95,5,193$ ，48， $4,0,3,13,245,160,131,0,6,6,192,176$ 175
1350 DATA 10，194，48， $4,0,3,14,250,0,8,0$



13．76 0 ATA 255，253，245，213，85，213，245，2 $53,106,106,106,26,6,1,6,6,170,179,170$ ， $170,170,85,0,6$
138 DATA $14 \frac{3}{3}, 143,143,128,170,85,14,2$ $55,255,255,2,170,185,10,267,207,131,16$ 6，170，85， 0,0
1390 DATA $207,207,143,128,170,65,10,18,1$ $94,234,234,170,176,85,0,0,143,143,143$ ， 128，179，85， 0,0
1406 DATA $255,255,255,6,170,85,0,0,207$ ，267，207，128，170，85，0，0，195，224，232，17 0，170，85，0，0
1416 DАТ $1025,254,58,42,170,85,0,64,239$
，207，143，128，174，85，4，4，252，252，252，10
，170，85， 0 ， 6
1420 DATA $255,255,63,0,170,85,6,0,252$ ，
$252,248,40,170,85,6,16,252,252,252,8,17$
0，85，0， 1
1430 DATA $254,254,254,10,170,85,0,0,16$ $9,169,169,164,144,64,6,0,85,85,85,85,8$ $5,85,65,85$
1449 DATA $170,170,170,170,170,170,170$ ，
 0.252

1450 DATA $85,21,5,1,0,0,0,10,170,168,16$
 0，234
1466 REM PREEGALIE SETME
1470 POKE $706, K 5: P O K E 769, K 10: P O K E 710$ ，15：POKE 711．K8：POKE 712，K日

Supereversion continued

1480 RESTORE 1490：POSTTION K4，KQ：FOR $K$ ＝K4 TO $35:$ READ A：？CHRS（A）：：NEXT X：？ 1490 DATA $1,2,2,3,4,5,6,6,7,8,9,1$ 明，7， 8 ${ }_{5}^{2}, 16,6,6,9,10,7,11,4,12,13,14,15,16,1$ $7,2,2$ ，18
i5G日 P05ITION K4，Ki：？＂abbcdedfghijjji
 7
1520 POSITION $19+K+K-Y-Y, 4+K+Y: 7$ CHRS 116＋C）：CHR（ $116+C)$ ：CHRS（58＋C）；CHRS 664 C 1
$1530 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{MOT} \mathrm{C}:$ NERT Y：C＝NOT C：NERT $X$
$1540 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{Ki}: F O R \quad \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{KO}$ TO K6
1550 P05ITION 16－K－H，K4＋M：？CHR 5 （246）； CHRS（163＋C）：CHRS（165＋C）
1560 POSITION $21+K+K, K 4+X: ?$ CHRS $167+C$

1576 PO5ITIOM 15－K－H，18－K：？CHRS《12日）： CHR $(1969)$ CHRS（171＋C） $\mathrm{CHR}(173+\mathrm{C})$
1580 POSITION $214+\%, 18-\%:$ CHRSC219＋C ）；CHRS（221＋C）；CHRS（191）；CHRS《121） $1596 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{NOT} \mathrm{C}: \mathrm{NEHT} X$
1609 FOR I＝K日 TO KB：READ A，B，C：FOR J＝K
G TO C：READ D：COLOR D：PLDT A $\#, ~ B: N E K T$ J：NEMT I
1619 DATA 18，3，3，246，163，169，247，3，11， $1,128,224,35,11,1,223,250,17,19,5,1219$ ， 196，171，221，191，121
1629 DATA $19,20,1,120,121,19,10,1,25,2$ $6,19,12,1,25,26,17,11,1,19,20,21,11,1$, 19．20
 PLAY＂
1640 PO5ITION K2，K3：？＂PLAYER ONE＂：PO5
ITION K3，K5：？MSTICK ONE＂：POSITION K3．
K6：？ $1 /$ OPTION／：
1656 PO5ITION 2B，K ITION 29，K5：？＂COMPUTER＂：POSITION 29，K 6：？ $1 / 5 E L E C T / "$
1666 POSITION K2，16：？＂WHITE＂：POSITION K2，18：？＂5CORE 2＂：POSITION K2，20：？＂R ESERUE $3{ }^{\prime \prime}$
1670 POSITION $33,16: ?$＂BLACK＂：POSITION 30，18：7＂5CORE 2＂：P05ITION 28．20：？＂R ESERUE $30^{\prime \prime}$
1686 POKE 53276．192
1690 FOR $K=K 6$ TO K7 1 FDR $Y=K 日 T 0 ~ K 7: G R I$ D $(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{KD}:$ NEXT $\mathrm{Y}:$ NEHT H
$1766 G R I D(K 4, K 3)=K 1: G R I D(K 3, K 4)=K 1: G R I$ $\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{~K} 3)=\mathrm{K} 2: G R T D(\mathbb{K}(\mathbb{1}, \mathrm{~K} 4)=\mathrm{K} 2$
1716P（K1）＝K1：P（K2）＝K日： $1=\mathrm{K} 2: \mathrm{PA} 5 \mathrm{5}=\mathrm{K}$ 日
1720 POKE 559，46
1730 REM Ph AYER SIELEDTIN
1746 FOR I二K日 TO II＂POKE 706，PEEK CBRIT E + I）：POKE 707 ，15－PEEK（BRITE + I）

 1，20，K73
1760 IF PEEK 53279$)=K 3$ THEN $P(K 1)=P(K 1$

： P （K1） $4 \mathrm{~K} 16+\mathrm{K} 1$ 19）
1770 IF PEEK（53279）＝K5 THEN P（K2）＝P（K2

，P（K2） F （K10＋K10）
1760 IF P（K1）${ }^{172}$ THEN P（K1）＝K日
1790 IF $P(\mathbb{K} 2) \geqslant K 2$ THEN $P(\mathbb{K} 2)=\mathbb{K} 6$
1809 IF PEEK（53279）＝K1 THEN 182日
1816 NEKT I：GOTO 1746


PMB， 5 PIN，181，20， 187
1830 POSITION 9，K2：？＂
＂：POSITION KJ，K6：？＂＂＂：P05
ITION 29，Kб：：
1840 GOTO 99
1：850 REM GAME DUER
 Q $I=K 1$ TO KiB：Z＝PEEK（711）：POKE 711， $2+(Z$ （K（B）－（Z）K 8 ）：NEKT I
1670 IF $5 C[K 13=5 C(K 2)$ THEN POSITION 14 21：？＂IT IS A TIE：＂IGOTO 1910
18B0 POSTTION 12，21：？＂PLAYER＂：
1890 IF $5 \mathbb{C}(K 1)$ SC（K2）THEN ？＂ONE WINS
I900 IF $50(K 2)$ SC（KI）THEN ？＂TWO WIN5 11
1916 FOR T＝K日 TO 500 ：NEST $T$
$1920 \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I}=704$ T0 $711: F O R \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{PEEK}(1)$ TO KQ 5 TEP－K1：POKE TMJ：NERT J：NERT I
$1930 ?$ CHRS（125）：POKE 559，K日：GOTO 1470

## CHECKSUM DATA．

（see page 24）
14．DATA $273,459,358,248,984,6516,47,316$
， $64,651,569,744,509,499,351,7328$
 $42,724,702,992,46,756,94,814,7952$
316 DATA $565,677,686,17,346,725,194,73$ $9,144,398,786,816,729,857,167,7780$
455 DATA $148,352,614,426,138,949,817,9$ $47,142,948,547,515,318,663,715,8393$
529 DATA $87,670,411,11,94,726,732,712$, $969,716,756,97,836,422,429,7666$ 676 DATA $462,420,15 B, 765,776,176,268,2$ $64,276,284,43,241,743,145,564,5527$
 66， $558,632,153,57,648,741,444,8971$
 $49,283,363,102,139,165,630,463,6301$ 1126 DATA $454,63,150,347,607,69,749,46$ $8,794,844,385,50,782,349,570,6477$
1276 DATA $5,215,269,241,211,552,178,14$ $1,602,714,165,211,246,245,990,4939$ 1420 DATA $633,905,238,292,953,629,652$, $597,520,46,221,826,164,492,503,7669$ 1570 DATA 221， $303,666,659,601,225,797$, $8188,655,730,581,496,117,218,138,7289$ 1720 DATA 184，900，506，724，75，21，693，69 8， 65 电， $842,675,495,663,796,946,8826$ 1870 DATA $323,956,145,185,399,634,412$ ， 3654
－


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$8510 \mathrm{BC2}$
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8510 SR
8510 SCR
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1550 AP...
1550 BC̈D
A-10-20-P
F 1040 PÜ or RDÜ …........ 888
$\mathrm{F}_{10}$ SSPU or RDU. 249
249
239
279
459
459
329

4 279
389
319

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200361 Toner Cartrid
269
DIGITAL DEVICES
16K printer butfer ..... 9975
32 K printer butfer ...... 11975
64 K printer buffer 6995

EPSON


## MONITORS

| AMDEK <br> 300 Green <br> 125 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SAKATA } \\ & \text { SC-100 Color............... } 219 \\ & \text { STS Stand } 29 \\ & \text { SG Hoctandeen................ } 99 \\ & \text { SA } 1000 \text { Amber............. } 109 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 300 Amber \#i............. 139 |  |
| Color 300 Audio............... 245 |  |
| Color 500 Composite........ 3699 | TAXAN |
| Color 700........................... 495 |  |
|  | 210 Color RBG................ 249 |
| ORILLA <br> 12." Green |  |
| Amber....................... 84 | 420 Color IBM.................... 329 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NEC } \\ & -1260 \text { Green. } \end{aligned}$ | - 21 Green IBM 122 Amber IBM.................. 1495 |
| 1 Green. |  |
| JC ${ }_{\text {d }} 215 \mathrm{COOO}$.............. 235 | X-TRON <br> Comcolor I Composite Green. 199 |
| JC1460 Color..................... 265 |  |
|  |  |
| PANASONIC | ZVM 122A Amber |
| DT 1300 RG1 composite..... 329 |  |
| PRINCETON GRAPHICS | ZVM 131 Color. |
| MAX-12 Amber................ 189 | - |
|  | ZVM 135 Composite …... 449 |
| SR-12 RGB....................... 599 | ZVM 136 Hi Res Color.... 589 |

## MODEMS

$\underset{\text { MPP }}{\text { M1000 ERALABII }}$
HAYES
Smartmodem 300
Smartmoden 1200
Micromodem IIE.
Micromodem 100
Chronograph
Smart Com

MANNESMANN TALLY


NEC
$\$ 699$


Smith Corona D100..................... 218000 .39900 51900 33900

Okim
$82 A$
$84 \ldots$
$92 \ldots$
$93 \ldots$
92 Im
92
179
295
645
349
565
425
349

739
729
1099
1079

## AtariWriter Printer Driver

## by C.D. Welker

Several commercial word processors lack a provision for inputting printer codes to function properly with third-party printers.

For example, AtariWriter adequately supports their own line of printers, but control codes for third-party printers must be imbedded into the text by using a CTRL-O command. To initiate underlining on AtariWriter with an Epson printer, the following is required: CTRL-O 27 CTRL-O 45 CTRL-O 49 -a total of nine keystrokes. A similiar series is needed to stop it.

After underlining a few reports with a ruler and pen, I decided to fix this problem via the AtariWriter Printer Driver (or AWPD)

The BASIC program given in Listing 1 will create an AUTORUN.SYS program that should be booted in when you use your word processor. Use printer mode 2 with AtariWriter (i.e., the Atari 825 printer mode).

The AUTORUN.SYS program made by the BASIC program is compatible with all Atari operating systems and with single or double density DOS, since it uses relocatable code.

The program disk is single density and will only write the AUTORUN.SYS printer driver onto another single density disk. If you have a double density disk drive, just transfer the AUTORUN.SYS program to
a double density disk after making it. The SDCOPY option of OSA DOS can be used to do this if you have the DOS.

If you use an RS-232 device, the program to boot in this device driver should be appended to the underliner AUTORUN.SYS program by using the copy append function of Atari's DOS.

The procedure to do this is as follows. First rename the 850 interface driver program. If it is now called AUTORUN.SYS, change its name to AUTO850.SYS. Then transfer the file AUTO850.SYS to the disk that contains the AWPD. The printer driver should be named AUTORUN.SYS.

Finally, use the copy append option of Atari DOS (i.e., option C) to append the 850 driver to the printer driver as follows.

## C <br> ĂUTOB50. 5Y5, AUTORUN . 5Y5/A

The slash-A is needed to append the programs. Don't forget it. Also, be sure that you append the 850 driver to the printer driver, not the other way around.

The short program given in Listing 2 may be used to check the data input. I recommend that you first type in the BASIC program in Listing 1, except for the data statements, and save it. Next, type in Listing 2 and use it to check your data input. If your data is correct, the second program will list it to disk in the file DATA.LST.

Finally, reload the first part of Listing 1 and enter
many third-party printers; left margin blanks don't print. Try sending a right justify command to your printer.

Expanded print is activated by SELECT E before and after the words to be expanded.

Subscript is activated with the $\backslash$ (SHIFT-*) before and after the words in subscript.

The first I will start subscript, and the second will turn it off. I didn't use the procedure given in the AtariWriter manual instructions for subscript or superscript, because Atari mode 2 uses half-line spacing or reverse half-line spacing to print the subscripts, while many other printers don't handle the functions in the same manner.

Superscript is activated via the $\wedge$ (SHIFT-+) before and after the words to be printed in superscript. As with subscript, the first $\wedge$ will turn on superscript, and the second will turn it off.

The Default Mode to be used in word process-
ing should be selected via your printer's master mode command. The default mode can then be emphasized pica, italics or whatever you wish. The default mode commands you'll enter will also turn off compressed and proportional print. If your printer doesn't have a default master mode command, enter the printer control codes to turn off compressed mode.

## Running the Program.

The BASIC AWPD program will ask you to input the printer control codes for each function to be activated.

First, input the total of printer control numbers required for each function (up to 3 maximum), then the control codes. Error checking is provided, and you'll be asked to confirm the numbers.

The printer control numbers can be found in a table provided in your printer manual. Input the numbers in decimal, not hexadecimal. If your printer manual gives its control characters in ASCII (i.e., letters, etc.), then you'll have to translate them to the

equivalent decimal numbers
If you're really unlucky, the printer manual may only give the code as binary numbers. Some Japanese printers do this. They write manuals that can only be understood by an electrical engineer after a week of study.

I've included a table at the end of these instructions, to help you convert your printer codes from binary or ASCII to the appropriate decimal numbers.

If your printer doesn't have the printer function requested by AWPD, you must input a decimal number that does nothing when it's sent to the printer. I suggest you try the following.

Type 1 for the number of characters, followed by 0 for the control character. The number zero does nothing when sent to most printers.

After you've entered all the control characters, the program will request that you insert a freshly formatted disk with DOS. The AUTORUN.SYS program will be written to the disk when you press START.

Be sure that the disk you use doesn't already contain an AUTORUN.SYS file, since it will be written over by the program and lost forever.

## Entering the Codes.

A few examples follow to clarify the procedure for entering control codes. For underlining, input the underscore all control code:

## EPSON

## Stop Underline

Input 3 for the number of characters
Followed by: 27,45,48

## Start Underline

Input 3 for the number of characters
Followed by: 27,45,49

## OLD-STYLE PRINTERS

Some limited function printers can only underline by using the underscore key and backspacing, with no command to stop underlining. In these cases, use the following sequence.

## Stop Underline

Input 1 Followed by: 0

## Start Underline

Input 2 Followed by: 95,8

## Default Mode

## Epson Printer

Input 3 for the number of characters
Followed by: 27,33,56
This is the Epson master mode command to revert to emphasized pica for high quality print. The default mode also turns off compressed print and proportional print, when activated by CTRL-

## G1 with AtariWriter.

If you don't want emphasized pica, change the number 56 to the print style you wish. See the appendix in your Epson manual.

## Panasonic KX-P1090.

This printer doesn't have proportional print, so enter 1 for the number of characters.

Followed by: 18
These numbers turn off condensed print as the default mode.

## Smith Corona TPII.

This printer doesn't have condensed print or proportional print; it's a daisy wheel printer.

Input 1 for the number of characters
Followed by: 0
Epson example all codes.

| Function | Number | Control Codes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subscript on |  | 27,83,49 |
| Subscript off |  | 27,84 |
| Superscript on |  | 27,83,48 |
| Superscript off | . . . 2 | 27,84 |
| Default mode . | 3 | 27,33,56 |
| Expanded off |  | 27,87,48 |
| Condensed on | . . . . 3 | 27,33,54 |
| Proportional on | . . 3 | 27,112,49 |
| Expanded on | 3 | 27,87,49 |
| Underline on | . . 3 | 27,45,49 |
| Underline off | . 3 | 27,45,48 |

Panasonic KX-P1090 all codes.

| Function | Number | Control Codes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subscript on |  | 27,83,1 |
| Subscript off. | . . . 2 | 27,84 |
| Superscript on | 3 | 27,83,0 |
| Superscript off | . . . 2 | 27,84 |
| Default mode |  | 18 |
| Expand off | 3 | 27,87,0 |
| Condensed on |  | 15 |
| Proportional on |  | 0 |
| Expanded on | 3 | 27,87,1 |
| Underline on | . 3 | 27,45,1 |
| Underline off | . . . 3 | 27,45,0 |

Smith Corona TPII all codes.

| Function | Number | Control Codes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subscript on |  | 0 |
| Subscript off | 1 | 0 |
| Superscript on | 1 | 0 |
| Superscript off | 1 | 0 |
| Default mode |  | 0 |
| Expanded off |  | 0 |
| Condensed on | 1 | 0 |
| Proportional on | 1 | 0 |
| Expanded on | 1 | 0 |
| Underline on | 1 | 25 |
| Underline off | . 1 | 31 |

(continued on next page)

## Printer Driver continued

## How it works.

The underliner program operates by intercepting characters sent to the printer before they reach their destination. Checks are made to determine if command codes are sent. For example, AWPD looks for the underline and stop underline key flags.
If the command to start underlining is sent to your printer, then your print control commands are sent instead of the bracket.
The AtariWriter sends a character to your printer through the CIO (Central Input/Output) routines. This operates through a series of subroutines that handle the actual mechanics of sending data to your printer, screen, disk drive, etc.
The location and functions of these worker routines differ in the Atari 800, 800XL and 1200 computers. Consequently, a system of pointers or vectors were provided by Atari, to keep track of the location of these routines in the several operating systems.

The handler table is the master index to the system of subroutines that handle various devices which can be hooked up to your computer. It serves as an index to a table of contents.

The handler table is located at decimal 794 in all Ataris. The device entry tables are in different locations.
The structures of the handler table and printer entry point table are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

| HANDLER ADDRESS TABLE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Address | Data | Device |
| \$031A | 50 | P Printer |
| \$031B | 30E4 | Entry point |
| \$031D | 43 | C Cassette |
| \$031E | 40E4 | Entry point |
| \$0320 | . 45 | E Editor |
| \$0321 | O0E4 | Entry point |
| \$0323 | 53 | $S$ Screen |
| \$0324 | 10E4 | Entry point |
| \$0326 | . 4B | K Keyboard |
| \$0327 | 20E4 | Entry point |
| The remaining locations are used for DOS 850 module and user routines. |  |  |

Figure 1.

| PRINTER ENTRY POINT TABLE ATARI 800 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Address | Data | Function |
| \$E430 | 9E EE | Open |
| \$E432 | DB EE | Close |
| \$E434 | 9D EE | Read |
| \$E436 | A6 EE | Write |
| \$E438 | . 80 EE | Status |
| \$E438 | 90 EE | Not used |
| \$E43C | 78 EE | Initialize |

Figure 2.

Note: the hex addresses in the handler table are stored in low byte/high byte order. They must be reversed to be understood. The addresses given in the entry point table indicate the worker subroutine minus one, for technical reasons dealing with the stack and its handling of jump subroutine statements.

## Machine language program.

When you boot in the underliner disk, the AUTORUN.SYS program is called by DOS and is activated before control is returned to the AtariWriter cartridge. During this initiation sequence, the program does several things. First, it reads the handler table from the bottom up, to find the your computer's address for the printer entry point table.
It then reads the entire entry point table in your OS and sticks the addresses in a table located at the bottom of the stack in page 1 .
Next, the segment of code that does the work of converting the codes from AtariWriter's 825 printer to your printer's codes is relocated to LOMEM. The LOMEM pointer is changed to protect the program. The addresses in the handler table are changed to point to this program, and finally, control is returned to AtariWriter.

## Printer driver code.

The handler table tells the CIO to send the characters to the "printer driver" program, where they're processed. Each character byte is examined in a microsecond or two, to determine if it's an escape character or a flag key to start or stop underlining.
If it is an escape key, it and the next character are sent to the OS write routines without modification. The program also checks for the carriage return to temporarily turn off underlining, until the left margin blanks are printed.

## Customizing the program.

The AtariWriter mode 2 is the only mode that automatically sends out printer control characters. It sends out half-line spaces for top and bottom margins. The printer driver divides them in half and sends out standard line feed signals.

The underline function is performed by transmitting a command to underline before each inverse character and one to stop underlining after the character. Consequently, spaces between characters cannot be underlined using inverse.

The data below gives the series of printer control signals sent out by mode 2 for the top margin and after each carriage return for the left margin. The program will transform these characters to your printer control characters.

|  | PRINT CONTROL CHARACTERS SENT BY MODE 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| TOP MARGIN |  |
| \＄1B，\＄13 | Select 10 cpi |
| \＄0E | Stop underline |
| \＄1B，\＄0F | ．．．Stop double wide print |
| \＄1B，\＄1C | Half－line feeds done 12 times for 6 lines |
| \＄1B，\＄13 | ．．．．．Select 10 cpi |
| \＄0E | Stop underline |
| \＄1B，\＄0F | ．．．．．．．．．．．．Stop double wide print |

Well，that＇s all there is to it．I hope the AtariWriter Printer Driver will make your future use of Atari－ Writer more enjoyable．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|c|}{BINARY TO DECIMAL CONVERSION TABLE} <br>
\hline $$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { B } & 7 \\
1 & 6 \\
\text { T } & 5 \\
4321
\end{array}
$$ \& \& $$
0_{0}^{0}
$$ \& $$
0
$$
$$
0
$$
$$
1
$$ \& $$
0
$$
$$
1
$$ 0 \& \& 0

1 \& ${ }^{1} 10$ \& 1
0 \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}1 \\ \\ \\ \\ & \\ & \end{array}$ \& 1

1 <br>
\hline 0000 \& \& 0 \& 16 \& 32 \& \& 48 \& 64 \& 80 \& \& 96 \& 112 <br>
\hline 0001 \& \& 1 \& 17 \& 33 \& \& 49 \& 65 \& 81 \& \& 97 \& 113 <br>
\hline 0010 \& \& 2 \& 18 \& 34 \& \& 50 \& 66 \& 82 \& \& 98 \& 114 <br>
\hline 0011 \& \& 3 \& 19 \& 35 \& \& 51 \& 67 \& 83 \& \& 99 \& 115 <br>
\hline 0100 \& \& 4 \& 20 \& 36 \& \& 52 \& 68 \& 84 \& \& 100 \& 116 <br>
\hline 0101 \& \& 5 \& 21 \& 37 \& \& 53 \& 69 \& 85 \& \& 101 \& 117 <br>
\hline 0110 \& \& 6 \& 22 \& 38 \& \& 54 \& 70 \& 86 \& \& 102 \& 118 <br>
\hline 0111 \& \& 7 \& 23 \& 39 \& \& 55 \& 71 \& 87 \& \& 103 \& 119 <br>
\hline 1000 \& \& 8 \& 24 \& 40 \& \& 56 \& 72 \& 88 \& \& 104 \& 120 <br>
\hline 1001 \& \& 9 \& 25 \& 41 \& \& 57 \& 73 \& 89 \& \& 105 \& 121 <br>
\hline 1010 \& \& 10 \& 26 \& 42 \& \& 58 \& 74 \& 90 \& \& 106 \& 122 <br>
\hline 1011 \& \& 11 \& 27 \& 43 \& \& 59 \& 75 \& 91 \& \& 107 \& 123 <br>
\hline 1100 \& \& 12 \& 28 \& 44 \& \& 60 \& 76 \& 92 \& \& 108 \& 124 <br>
\hline 1101 \& \& 13 \& 29 \& 45 \& \& 61 \& 77 \& 93 \& \& 109 \& 125 <br>
\hline 1110 \& \& 14 \& 30 \& 46 \& \& 62 \& 78 \& 94 \& \& 110 \& 126 <br>
\hline 1111 \& \& 15 \& 31 \& 47 \& \& 63 \& 79 \& 95 \& \& 111 \& 127 <br>
\hline DEC \& HEX \& CHAR \& DEC \& HEX C \& CHAR \& R DEC \& HEX \& CHAR \& DEC \& HEX \& CHAR <br>
\hline 1 \& 01 \& \& 33 \& 21 \& \& 65 \& 41 \& A \& 97 \& 61 \& a <br>
\hline 2 \& 02 \& \& 34 \& 22 \& ＂ \& 66 \& 42 \& B \& 98 \& 62 \& b <br>
\hline 3 \& 03 \& \& 35 \& 23 \& \＃ \& 67 \& 43 \& C \& 99 \& 63 \& c <br>
\hline 4 \& 04 \& \& 36 \& 24 \& \＄ \& 68 \& 44 \& D \& 100 \& 64 \& d <br>
\hline 5 \& 05 \& \& 37 \& 25 \& \％ \& 69 \& 45 \& E \& 101 \& 65 \& e <br>
\hline 6 \& 06 \& \& 38 \& 26 \& \＆ \& 70 \& 46 \& F \& 102 \& 66 \& f <br>
\hline 7 \& 07 \& \& 39 \& 27 \& ， \& 71 \& 47 \& G \& 103 \& 67 \& g <br>
\hline 8 \& 08 \& \& 40 \& 28 \& （ \& 72 \& 48 \& H \& 104 \& 68 \& h <br>
\hline 9 \& 09 \& \& 41 \& 29 \& ） \& 73 \& 49 \& 1 \& 105 \& 69 \& i <br>
\hline 10 \& 0A \& \& 42 \& 2A \& ＋ \& 74 \& 4A \& J \& 106 \& 6A \& j <br>
\hline 11 \& 0B \& \& 43 \& 2B \& ＋ \& 75 \& 4B \& K \& 107 \& 6B \& k <br>
\hline 12 \& 0 C \& \& 44 \& 2 C \& ， \& 76 \& 4 C \& L \& 108 \& 6C \& 1 <br>
\hline 13 \& OD \& \& 45 \& 2D \& － \& 77 \& 4D \& M \& 109 \& 6 D \& m <br>
\hline 14 \& OE \& \& 46 \& 2E \& ． \& 78 \& 4 E \& N \& 110 \& 6E \& n <br>
\hline 15 \& OF \& \& 47 \& 2 F \& 1 \& 79 \& 4 F \& 0 \& 111 \& 6F \& － <br>
\hline 16 \& 10 \& LF \& 48 \& 30 \& 0 \& 80 \& 50 \& P \& 112 \& 70 \& p <br>
\hline 17 \& 11 \& \& 49 \& 31 \& 1 \& 81 \& 51 \& Q \& 113 \& 71 \& q <br>
\hline 18 \& 12 \& \& 50 \& 32 \& 2 \& 82 \& 52 \& R \& 114 \& 72 \& ， <br>
\hline 19 \& 13 \& \& 51 \& 33 \& 3 \& 83 \& 53 \& S \& 115 \& 73 \& s <br>
\hline 20 \& 14 \& \& 52 \& 34 \& 4 \& 84 \& 54 \& T \& 116 \& 74 \& $t$ <br>
\hline 21 \& 15 \& \& 53 \& 35 \& 5 \& 85 \& 55 \& U \& 117 \& 75 \& $u$ <br>
\hline 22 \& 16 \& \& 54 \& 36 \& 6 \& 86 \& 56 \& $v$ \& 118 \& 76 \& $v$ <br>
\hline 23 \& 17 \& \& 55 \& 37 \& 7 \& 87 \& 57 \& w \& 119 \& 77 \& w <br>
\hline 24 \& 18 \& \& 56 \& 38 \& 8 \& 88 \& 58 \& $\times$ \& 120 \& 78 \& $\times$ <br>
\hline 25 \& 19 \& \& 57 \& 39 \& 9 \& 89 \& 59 \& Y \& 121 \& 79 \& $y$ <br>
\hline 26 \& 1 A \& \& 58 \& 3 A \& ： \& 90 \& 5A \& z \& 122 \& 7 A \& <br>
\hline 27 \& 1 B \& ESC \& 59 \& 3B \& ； \& 91 \& 5B \& 1 \& 123 \& 7 B \& <br>
\hline 28 \& 1 C \& \& 60 \& 3C \& $<$ \& 92 \& 5 C \& 1 \& 124 \& 7 C \& <br>
\hline 29 \& 10 \& \& 61 \& 3D \& $=$ \& 93 \& 5D \& 1 \& 125 \& 7 D \& <br>
\hline 30 \& 1 E \& \& 62 \& 3E \& $>$ \& 94 \& 5 E \& $\wedge$ \& 126 \& 7 E \& <br>
\hline 31 \& 1F \& \& 63 \& 3 F \& ？ \& 95 \& 5 F \& － \& 127 \& 7F \& <br>
\hline 32 \& 20 \& \& 64 \& 40 \& （a） \& 96 \& 60 \& \& 128 \& 80 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 1.

## XL／XE REQUIRES TRANSLATOR

To use the AtariWriter Printer Driver on XL and XE computers，you must use a＂translator＂ program，like the Atari Translator disk or the Home－made Translator in this issue．

Listing 1.
BASIC listing．
310 REM PRIMTER DRIUER MAKER
329 REM BY CO．D．NELKER
了ुG $\sqrt{5 R A P H I C 5} 17: 7$ H6：？H6；＂HOME NA


了予 9 \＃
3了7 7 析




379 ？H6：＂IN DECTMAL MIDT HEK＂：？\＃6
372 ？${ }^{3}$＂
3737 H6：＂IF PRTNTER DOESN＂T＂
374 ？\＃E：＂HAUE THE FUNCTION＂
375 \＃ 3 ：＂REQUESTED＂
उBG REM ICTTIATE STRTHES PERT IT
$39105 T 5 I Z E=613$
4日明 DIM AS（5TSTZE），B5［3］，C5（3），D5（3）

420 DTM FUNCTS 467
43 BIM DK（3）
446 REM THTTMALIZE 5TRING5


479 ES＝E5： $5(3)=B 5: B 5(2)=B 5$
4 4B CS＝B5：UARS＝B5

5010 ISNS 1,1$)=C N R 5(323$
510 － $55 \mathrm{~F} 5(2,2 \mathrm{y}=\mathrm{CHR} 5163$
520 J5R（3， 3 ）$=$ CHRS（1）
5 可 $\operatorname{JMP} 5(1,1)=C H R 545)$
540 IMPS $(2,2)=C H R 5(16)$
550 JMPS（3，Jin＝CHR 513
555 5IZE＝241：CLA55二1
5160 RESTORE


59 REM BT DPT COUTHAL EIEDCH


620 G05UB 182日：REM EEAD DATA TO AS

640 REM FLAG＝1：CLM55：1：REM U5ED A5 FLA 65
GSG REM FLAG EDNTROL5 DRDER TN HHTCH
6 GO REM THE 5 TRTNG I 5 SEARCHED
679 REM CLAS5 5TRIPS OFF E5C OR ADD5
6 68 4 REM＂I＂AFTER ESC，BOES NOTHING
69 FUNCTS＝＂515SCRTPTS DM：G05UB 9日明
700 FUNOTS＝＂5UBSERTPTS OFP＂：GOSNB 900
710 FINCTS＝＂SIPERSCRIPTS OM＂：GO51HE 900
726 FUNCT 5 ＂SHPERSERTPTS 日FG＂：G05UB 90 $\square$
725 CLA55ニ2
730 FUNCT今ニ＂DET DEFAIIL THDDE：G05UB 90

751 FUNCTS＝＂CONDENSED MODE DHI：GO5UB 9
04

770 FUNETS＝＂EHBAKD MDDE OMA：GO5UB 906
775 CLA55＝1




```
840 50 T0 1070:REM :WGRE AIIMRITH/ 5%E
850 REM ##############)
850 REM
```



```
8BO REM
```



```
990 UARS=85:0K5二D5:C5=B5:G05UB 11160
910 TRAP 32767
```



```
936 REM
```



```
950 REM
```



```
970 TRAP 980
980 t054B 1420
990 REM IF DK INSERT BYTES TO AS
1000 IF OK5(1,1)="'Y" OR 0K5(1,1)="4"!
HEN G05UB 1950:RETURN
1410 GOTO 990
```



```
1430 REM HNSERT BYTES COMTMGMD
1040 REM IF CLAS5=2 5TRTP E5C OR +1
1050 IF CLA55=2 THEN GO5UB 2204
1060 TRAP 1070:G05UB 1540:RETURM
1076 GO5UB 19B0:REM MAKE AUTORIUN.5Y5
1080 END
```




```
1110 REM
1129 REM REOMESTI PRTMTHCOCHEOLS
1130 REM
```



```
1150 REM POKE 752,1 DI5ABLE5 CUR50R
    POKE 7日S,4 GIUE5 A TERT WINDOW AT BTM
1160 GRAPHIC5 1:POKE 752, i:POKE 703:4
1170 PRINT H6;" INPUT THE PRINTER"
1189 PRINT #6:" CONTROL CHARACTER5"
1190 PRINT #6;" FON'M
1200 PRTNT #5:" ";FUNCT与:PRIMT #6
1210 PRINT #6;" उ NUMEER5 MGM"
```



```
1230 PRINT #6:" FIRST GIUE TOTAL"'
1240 PRINT H6:"' NIHEIER OF "
1244 PRTNT #6:" CHARACTER5"
1250 PRTHT #6
1260 PRINT #6;" THEN EACH CHARACTER"
1270 PRTNT #6;"' A5 REQUE5TED"
1280 TRAP 1360
1290 PRINT "INPUT TOTAL NUMEER OF CHAR
ACTER5="4:INPUT N
1292 IF H{二了 THEN 130\
1293 ? CHR5[253):"ONLY 3 CHARACTERS PL
EM5E "
1294 GOTO 1290
1300 FOR T=1 TO N
IJ10 PRINT "INPUT CONTROL CHAR NUM :II
*"= ":
1320 IMPUT Y2
133日 VARS(I,I)=CHRS(H2)
1340 NEMT I
IS50 RETURN
IW6G TRAP 1360:PRIMT "OOP5! INPUT ERRO
R TRY AGAIN':GOTO 1290
```



```
13%8 REM
1390 REM GONTHARH GOUTRUL EITES SIIBA
1460 REM
1419 REM ######################H)
1420 GRAPHIC5 1:PRTNT #6:PPRINT ##:"#
HE VALUES INPUTTED":PRINT #5:", "FLNCT
}:PRINT #6:" ORE A5 FOLLOW5:"
1430 PRINT #6:PRINT #6:# BYTE 1= ":A5C
CMAR5%
1440 IF N>1 THEN ES=UARS(2,2%:PRINT #5
MMBYTE 2= :HA5C(ES)
1450 IF N\2 THEN ES=UARS{3, 3):PRINT #6
# BYTE उ= ";A5C(ES)
```

1．460？：？＂I5 THI5 CORRECT（YE5／NO）＝＂
：IMPUT OKS：RETURN

1480 REM
1496 REN TNEERT BHTES TDTO STRTMEAS
1506 REM

1520 REN 5EARCH 5TAIMG AS FROM BACK TO
FRONT TO FIND THE CPYA BYTE THEN
1530 REM ADD THE CONTROL FUNCTION5
$1540 \mathrm{~J}=1: \mathrm{DHM}=\mathrm{N}$
1556 REM ON FLAG GOT0 1570，1564
156 $F$ OR I＝5MZE TO ST5MZE
1580 ES＝A5（I）I）
1590 UALUE二厶5C（Eら）
1．600 IF UALUE $=192$ THEN $1620:$ REM CPY
1610 NEKT T
1620 POP ： 5 IZE＝I 14 ： AEM FOUND CPY

1646 AS（I，I）＝UARS（1，1）
1650 TF DUME 1 THEN GOTO 1750
$16.60 \mathrm{~A} 5(I+1, I+3)=\sqrt{1} 5 \mathrm{~F} 5:$ REM $\mathrm{J} 5 \mathrm{R}=3 \mathrm{BYTE}$
$1670 \quad I=I 4$
$1689 \mathrm{AS}(\mathrm{I} ; \mathrm{I})=\mathrm{CHR} 5(169): I=I+1:$ REM LDAH
1690 AS（I $; 1)=\operatorname{VARS}(2,2)$
1700 IF DUM＝2 THEN GOTO 1750
1710 A $5(T+1, I+3)=\mathrm{J} 5 \mathrm{~F}$ 与
$1729 \quad I=144$
1730 A $5(I, I)=C H R 5(169): I=I+1: R E M$ LDA\＃
1749 A5（T，I）＝UARS（3，3）
1750 A $5(1+1, I+3)=214 P$
1760 RETURN

1789 REM
1790 REM 5UBROUTINE TO READ ML TO AS
1B60 REM

11F29 Thap 1920
183 $3=1$
1840 FOR I＝1 TO 10
1850 READ BYTE
1．660 EF＝CHRS（BYTE）
1879 AS（ $1: \sqrt{1})=E 5$
1880 $\mathrm{J}=\mathrm{J}+1$
1B9日 NEHTI I
1960 READ TOTAL
19105070 1840
1920 RETURN

1949 REM
1950 REM MAKE GMTORUNESYS FILE
1960 REM

1980 GRAPHIC5 17：PRTMT \＃6：PRTNT \＃6：＂I
NSERT A FORMATED＂：PRTNT \＃6：＂DISK WITH D05＂
1996 PRTNT \＃6：PRTNT $46: "$ PRE55 ETERTI国胃＂：PRINT \＃6：＂TO CONTINUE＂
20日G PRINT H6：PRINT \＃6：AM AUTORUN：5Y 5 FILE＂：PRINT \＃6：＂WILL BE MADE＂
29165 TART＝PEEK $\{53279\}:$ IF 5 TART $\}$ 6 THE M 2610
2020 GRAPHIC5 17：PRINT \＃6：PRTNT \＃6：
MAKCNG＂：PRTMT \＃6：＂AUTORUN． 5 YS FILE＂
2月3日 CLDSE H2：OPEN $\# 2,8,0$ ，＂D：AUTORUN． 5
Y5：
2040 TRAP 2090
2950 FOR T $=1$ TO STSTZE
$2960 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{A} 5$（I，I）

2 208 WENT I
2090 CLOSE 42
2109 GRAPHICS 17：PRINT \＃6：PRINT \＃6：＂T
HE AlITORUN： $5 Y 5$＂：PRRIMT \＃6；＂FILE I5 MAD $\mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{H}}$
2110 PRINT \＃6；＂HAUE FUN ：
2120 FOR $J=1$ TO 6 Q0：NEKT J

2130 END
2146 RETURN

2160 REM
2176 REM STRIP ESC OR ADD 1 SUBROUTIM
2180 REM

2206 C $5=$ UAR 5
2210 IF UARS (1, 1)=CHRS (27) THEN 2290
222 REM MAKE FIRST CHAR 1
$2230 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}+1$
2246 UAR $5(1,1)=\mathrm{CHRS}(1): R E M=501$
2250 UAR $5(2,2)=c 5(1,13$
2266 पARS (3, 3$)=05(2,2)$
2276 RETURM
2289 REM STRIP OFF ESC
$2296 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}-1$
2300 UARs $(1,1)=c 5(2,2)$
2310 UAR $5(2,2)=C 5(3,3)$
2320 UARS $(3,3)=C H R 5(234): R E M$ NOP
Z33 RETURM
5060 DATA $255,255,10,46,82,48,160,34,18$ 5,25,90
5016 DATA $3,201,80,240,3,136,248,246,1$ 40,20,367
51220 DATA $1,56,185,25,3,233,1,133,204$, 200,409
 06, 169, 638
5046 DATA $1,133,207,160,15,177,204,145$ ,206,136,22
5150 DATA $248,249,173,231,2,141,34,1,1$ $73.232,466$
 3,161
5070 DATA 26, 3, 204, 169, 1, 153, 26, 3, 24, 1 73,939
5080 DATA $7,1,105,1,141,17,1,173,1,1,3$
5490 DATA $165,6,141,18,1,56,173,34,1,2$ 33, 156
5169 DATA $1,141,7,1,173,35,1,233,14,141$ *889
5110 DATA $8,1,169,76,141,16,1,169,142$, 141, 753
5120 DATA $24,1,169,1,141,25,1,24,173,2$ 4, 336
$5130 \mathrm{DATA} 1,149,34,1,141,231,2,173,35$, 1. 54

5140 DATA $169,25,1,141,232,2,169,0,141$ 26,910
5i5b DATA $1,141,27,1,141,24,1,141,25,1$
516 DATA $141,20,1,141,21,1,169,197,13$ 3.204,441

5170 DATA $169,46,133,205,173,34,1,133$, $206,173,714$
5180 DATA $35,1,133,297,162,1,160,1,177$ ,264,794
5190 DATA $145,206,136,208,249,230,205$, 2310, 207,202,812
5206 DATA $240,242,96,141,22,1,201,27,2$ 08, 11,1
5216 DATA $169,1,141,24,1,173,22,1,76,1$ 6,625
5220 DATA $1,173,24,1,201,1,240,98,173$, 22,559
5230 DATA $1,201,15,240,93,201,14,240,9$ 1,201,856
5240 DATA $92,208,49,173,28,1,201,1,240$ , 21 , 870
5250 DATA $169,1,141,28,1,192,27,234,23$ 4, 23 4,131
5260 DGTA $234,234,234,234,234,234,234$, $234,234,234,471$
5276 DATA $234,169,0,141,28,1,192,27,23$ $4,234,731$

5280 DATA $234,234,234,234,234,234,234$, 234,234,234,71
5290 DATA $234,234,201,94,208,56,173,36$ ,1,291,543
 27, 334
5316 DATA $234,234,234,234,234,234,234$, $234,234,234,674$
5320 DATA $234,234,234,24,144,6,244,96$,
$240,92,220$
5330 DATA $240,92,169,0,141,30,1,192,27$
23 4,346
5340 DATA $234,234,234,234,234,234,234$, $234,234,234,686$
5350 DATA $234,234,201,91,208,9,169,1,1$ 4103.18

5360 DATA $1,169,0,246,57,201,93,268,7$,
169,155
5370 DATA $0,141,36,1,240,48,201,32,208$ , 3. 65
5386 DATA $76,16,1,173,36,1,201,1,208,2$ 6, 894
599 DATA $24,173,34,1,145,212,141,20,1$
169,684
5400 DATA 0, 109, 35, 1, 141,21,1,72,173,2 0,257
5410 DATA $1,72,169,6,240,6,173,22,1,76$ , 17
5429 DATA 16, 1, 244, 121, 244, 121, 169, 1,1
$41,24,90$
5430 DATA $1,173,22,1,201,19,208,15,192$
133, 955
5440 DATA 234, 234, 234,234,234,234,234,
23.4, 234, 234,295

5450 DATA $234,234,234,201,15,208,15,19$ 7, 87,234,949
5460 DATA $234,234,234,234,234,234,234$, 234,234, 234,265
5470 DATA $234,234,201,28,298,32,173,26$ ,1,201,627
54 6日 DATA $1,206,15,169,0,141,26,1,169$, 1,35:8
5490 DATA $32,16,1,169,16,76,16,1,169,1$

- 849

5501 DATA $141,26,1,169,1,76,16,1,201,2$ 0.501

5518 DATA 20B, 15, 192, 33, 234, 234, 234, 23 $4,234,234,353$
5520 DATA $234,234,234,234,234,234,234$, $201,17,208,417$
5536 DATA 1B, 192, 112,234, 234, 234,234,2
$34,23.4,234,377$
5546 DaTa $234,234,234,234,234,246,24,2$ 48, $37,201,289$
5550 DATA $14,208,15,192,67,234,234,234$ , 23 4, 234, 975
$5566 \mathrm{DATA} 234,234,234,234,234,234,234$, 234,76, 16, 939
5570 DATA $1,192,27,234,234,234,234,234$ , 234, 234,797
5580 DATA $234,234,234,234,234,234,192$, $27,234,234$; 386
5590 DคTA $234,234,234,234,234,234,234$, 234, 234,234,226
5609 DATA $234,224,2,225,2,196,46,226,2$ ,227,612
5165 DATA 2, 0,46
5 5il REM \#6if BYTES
-
(CHECKSUM DATA and assembly listing start on page 85)


## Printer Driver continued

CHECKSUM DATA．<br>（see page 24）

314 DATA 137，147，953．699，638，982．647，2 $72,511,840,173,445,851,636,765,8857$ 384 DATA 641，974，252，440，349，653，775，9 $96,999,247$ ：144，211， 846,850 ， 606 ； 8983 530 DATA B61，849，665，736，905，568，106，5 84，84，552，332，361，580，36，285，7438 670 DATA 879，828，285，973，14，558，543，38 1，829，111；849，952，555，732，276，8765 830 DATA $365,960,568,166,881,112,383,3$ $76,844,364,99,530,105,560,767,6960$ 980 DATA 835， $467,447,887,600,265,788,2$ 65，320，948，261，532，765，279，234，7853 1130 DATA 281，789，850，801，664，625，29，2 $02,883,903,446,374,649,906,716,9118$ 1270 DATA $741,688,954$ ， $894,515,739,223$ ， $669,964,755,497,793,691,559,292,10174$ 1390 DATA 559，287，556，598，365，25，37，36 4，562，295，652，290，559，569，919，6577
1540 DATA 861,$74 ; 776,617,425,394,503,6$ 10，629，765，721，373，533，634，773，890：8
1700 DATA $721,534,531,632,774,520,806$ ， 374，304，859，299，371，698，7，356，7786 1850 DATA 875，422，870，538，517，136，740， 806，560，306，609，308，577，435，371，8972 2909 DATA $46,355,564,100,686,243,862,6$ 65，494，866，44，197，319，261，788，6476 2150 DATA $540,286,311,288,544,620,174$, $296,533,798,659,668,794,290,541,7342$ 2300 DATA 655，664； $841,793,847,899,826$ ， $143,375,121,779,603,491,574,552,9163$ 5110 DATA $884,793,483,818,500,869,380$, $92,515,797,746,633,901,861,887,10159$ 5260 DATA $528,960,684,124,577,537,118$ ， 101，548，62，873，770，798，72，780，7532
5410 DATA $383,25,850,546,284,550,129,7$ $62,567,748,456,699,695,436,276,7414$ 5560 DATA $497,272,730,549,125,144,534$ ， 2851

Listing 2.

```
106 REM PROGRAM TA CHECW DATA
110 REM FOR PRIMTER DRIUER MAKER
120 REM
130 REM BY C:D. HELMER
140 5MZE=0
150 GRAPHIC5 1:? #6:"CHEECKC[T5 DATE"
1.50 TRAF 2BM
170 |INE=5000
180 FOR K=1 T0 10
190 5IZE=5IZE+1
2901 READ BYTE
210 T0TAL=T0TAL*BYTE
220 IF TOTAL`>99 THEN TOTAL=TOTAL-10000
23G MERT }
246 READ CHKSUM
250 IF TOTAL\\EHKSHM THEN GRAPHTC5 &:?
```



```
"TOTAL:? "CHECK5UM=":CHKSUM:END
260 LINE=LINE+10
270 G070 180
2B6 IF PEEK[195%=5 THEN ? #G:"DATA DK!
":PRINT #6;"PLEA5E WATT":PRIMT #6;"DAT
A LI5TED TO":PRTNT H5:"D:DATA.L5TM
285 50T0 316
290? "DATA ERROR:##PEEK[195):END
```



## CHECKSUM DATA．

（see page 24）
 $9,159,252,123,924,966,769,262,8369$
250 DATA 493：425，730，769，721，549，93，37 8

## Listing 3.

```
30日 REM LOADER PRDGRAM TO CREAT A BODT
    TAPE
$90 5T5IZE=541
1950 REM URKE BIDMTIRIPE FILE
1980 GRAPHIC5 17:PRTMT #6:PRINT #5:" R
EADY YOUR ":PRIMT #6:= RAS5ETTE:
1.990 PRINT #F:PRIMT HE: WP PRE55 RETTIEN"
:PRIMT #5:" TO CONTIMUE"M
2006 PRINT #6:PRIWT #6:"A BOOT TAPE":
PRINT #W:" WILLD EE MADE:
2410 REM
2020 REM
2030 CLO5E H2:OPEN H2.8,128:"C"
2450 REM
2060 AS=A5(7)
2070 ? #2:05
2480 REM
210日 GRAPHTC5 17:PRTMT #5:PRTNT #5:"#
HE BDOT TAPE ":PPRIMT #E:" I5 MADE:"
4900 DATA 255,255,0,46,26,46,6,5,236,4
5,1628
4990 DATA 19,46,169,64,141,2,2111,169,11
3, [3],651
5000 DATA 10,169,228,24,96,234,164,34,
185,25.400
```



```
5605 REM
5610 REM 拃 641 BYTES
```

－

## CHECKSUM DATA．

（see page 24）
390 DATA 23，974，367，230，506，685，278，27
9，745，28 $2,669,432,285,119,312,6647$
4990 DATA $958,163,647,311,534,2613$

Listing 4.
Assembly listing．






## Monkey ${ }^{2}$ Mr $_{2}$

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A new, simpler, more powerfu
Word Formatter/Processor for beginners.


3239 Linda Dr
Winston Salem. NC. 27106 (919) 7488446
continued from page 40

```
FOR J=BOT TO TOP+9 DO
    IF A(H)=N THEN
        B4, =Color
        FTLLER(j)
    FI
0D
RETURH
PROC TNITG
BYTE K,H,M,N,C
ZERO(PLGYER,2q3
ZERO(B,99)
ZERO(USED ; 6@)
PHT (125)
PRIMTEEMI DR 2 PLAYERS?"\
PLAYMUM=INPUTBO
PRTMTE "WHAT I5 YOUR NAME?"J
INPIT5 [AS
FOR K=1 T0 A(G) DO
    PLAYER{K}=A[K)
OD
IF PLAYNUM=2 THEM
    PRTHTEGMMME DF 2ND PLAYER?"%
    IWPUT5(A)
    FOR K=& TO A(G) DO
            PLAYER(K*1@)二自\K)
    100
FI
PHT{1253
PRTMT (HISE A KOALA PAD (V/N)?"I
CFLAG=0
INPUT5GA
IF A{I]="Y THEN
    CFLAG=1
FI
PRIHTEGFINLL 50NE 5HAPE5 TNO"J
INPUTSGA
IF A(1)<}:Y THEM
    RETURN
FI
PUT(125)
PRINTE{"HON MANY 5HAPE5, UP TO 5?"!
J=IHPUTEG
J==NOD &
FOR K=1% TO DO
    DO
        M=PAND (COUNT-13+1
        UHTIL ISED(M)=,
    00
    **甠
    DO
        N==+1
        UHTIL R(N)=M
    00
    D0
        C=RAWD(4)#2
        HWTIL GOOD-COLOR (H,C)=1
    00
    COLOR=C
    FILL_TH(N)
    USED (N)=1
ON
RETURW
BYTE FUMC 5GN(BYTE I,J)
IF I=\ THEN
    RETURN(0)
ELSEIFISJ THEN
    RETURM(-1)
FI
RETURH(1)
PROC MOUE C
BYTE O,DEL
CARD K
IF OLDHOK THEN
    0=1LDH
    DEL=5GN(OLDH,H)
```

```
    WHILE Qひ\} 0
        PMMDUE (1, R, DLDV
        日 \(==+1 \mathrm{EL}\)
    0D
    0LDK=
    FOR K=1 TO 2000 DO
    00
FI
IF OLDYソソY THEN
    0=DLDY
    DEL=5GHEDLDY, Y
    WHILE Q §V DO
        PMMOUE (1, H; O )
        Q \(==+\) DEL
    01D
    DLDY=Y
FI
```

RETURN
BYTE FUNC TRIGGERC
IF CFLAG=1 THEN
IF PEEK (6363: 0 OR PEEK $(637)=0$ THEN
RETURN (G)
FI
ELSE
IF STRTG 6 ( $)=0$ THEM
RETURN (G)
FI
FI
RETURH (1)
BYTE FUNC ABS (BYTE A,B)
IF A) B THEN
RETURN(A-B)
FI
RETHR 4 (B-A)
BYTE FUNC JOY5TICKC
BYTE PPRI
IF CFLAG=1 THEM
HEPEEK(624)
$\forall 1=$ PEEK (6253
TF HH ( 5 DR $\because 1$ 亿 5 THEN
RETURN(G)
FI
HH=56+ (41/28) 416
$\because 1=36+(Y 1,28) \nVdash 16$
IF AB5 (H1, DLDH) (5 THEN
RETURN( 0 )
ELSEIF AB5 (Y1, OLDY) (5 THEN
HETURN (9)
FI
$\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{M} 1$

RETURW (1)
FI
$p=5$ TICK (6)
IF $P=\mathbb{E} 5$ THEN
RETURN (a)
FI
YF $P=11$ AHD OLDH 6 G THEN
$\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{DLDH}-1.5$
RETURN (i)
ELSETF $P=7$ AND OLDH $\angle 1 B G$ THEN
H=9L.DH+16
RETURN(1)
ELSEIF $P=14$ AND DLDY)51 THEN
$Y=0 L D Y-16$
RETURI(1)
ELSEIF $P=13$ AND OLDY《152 THEN
$y=0 L D Y+16$
RETURH (1)
FI
RETURWH
BYTE FUNC COMPLETE \&
BYTE
FOR J\#1 TO COUMT-1 DD

```
        IF U5ED (J)=0 THEN
        RETHRN (G)
        FI
0D
RETURN[1]
PROC MAME O
BYTE I
PUT (125)
FOR J=THRN张10+1 TO THRN#N10+19 D0
    PUT (PLAYER(J)}
    IF PLAYER(J+i)=6 THEN
        EHITT
    FI
0D
PRINTE{#"5 TURM"I
RETURH
PROC COLOR_INGBYTE 5POT)
BYTE K
CARD (1
IF BESPOT\{G THEW
    D0
        UNTIL PICK_COLORG《%
    00
    MOVE G
    IF QUIT=1 THEN
        RETURN
    FI
    H=0LDH
    Y=OLDY
    MOUE [
    RETURN
FI
IF GOOD-COLOR(SPOT, COL\=O THEN
    BEEP O
    PRINT ("YOU CANMOT USE THAT"')
    PRINTE(" COLOR THERE")
    BEEP\
    RETURM
FI
COLOR=COL
FILL TM (5P0T)
IF PLAYNUM=2 THEM
    TURH==! 1
FI
MAME \
FOR KH=1 TO 2040 DO
00
RETURH
PROC SHAPESO
BYTE A,5POT,\
DO
    IITLEG
    GRAPHICS(8)
    0UIT=.
    PMGRAPHICS(1)
    SETUP(%
    POKE (705,22)
    POKE (625,160)
    pmCLEar (i)
    MAKEPM(5TAR,14,1,2,156,126)
    x=56
    y=36
    OLDK=0
    OLDY=0
    MOUEG
    COLOR=`
    COL=3
    GRID ()
    TURN=?
    5EARCH0
    CHECK-BOARDO
    INITG
    MAME C
    DO
```


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## DRAGONRIDERS OF PERN EPYX <br> 1043 Kiel Court <br> Sunnyvale, CA 94089 <br> 48K Cassette or Disk $\$ 39.95$

by Randy Mumford

Dragonriders of Pern from Epyx is the official computer game based on the popular series of fantasy novels by Anne McCaffrey. It has eight screens and two different styles of play.
The first three pages of the Riders instruction manual provide a brief synopsis of the novels. This not only sparks your interest in the game, but also makes you eager to read the books. The remainder of the thirteen-page manual guides you through the game setup, strategy and threadfighting sequences. Instructions are quite comprehensive, except for one item. Going on search for new Dragonriders, while mentioned in the glossary, was never explained in the manual.

Riders will accommodate four players represented by "weyrs" (groups of dragons and riders), with the computer controlling two additional weyrs. One nice feature allows you to choose between the standard game (both strategy and action phases), strategy only, or threadfighting practice. Speed is selectable (slow, average and fast) and affects both phases of the game. Game length is also selectable, from one to ninetynine turns.
In the negotiation/intrigue phase, you must make allies of Holds and Crafthalls to gain help in your fight against the infestation of a life-form called Thread, from a wandering red planet that passes near Pern on a regular cycle. You can call up character profiles of Lord Holders and Craftsmasters, to aid in determining how to deal with each one.

This phase can be played with joysticks, paddles or keyboard. . . a handy feature if you have less than four joysticks.
The first screen (Events) displays the character profiles when they're called up, events taking place or scheduled, and a list of all weyrs (players) with the
number of wings of dragons available to each.

The Attitude screen lets you choose from five negotiating attitudes (from pleading through amiable to threatening) for your dealings with others.


## Dragonriders of Pern.

The pace is relatively fast, even on the slow setting, but, fortunately, there is a pause feature (CTRL-P) when you're on the events screen. The victory status screen at the end of the sequence shows points acquired for each player. The game is over when one player gains twenty points, when twenty Holds are Thread infested, or when the chosen number of turns is completed.

In the threadfighting phase, all players must use a joystick in port 1. The level of difficulty increases as Riders progresses, and additional difficulty is provided for advanced players by a selectable depth of play.

These depths can be chosen from one to three, and are represented by three dimensions on the screen. A typical view of Pern's countryside is displayed, with falling Thread and a flying dragon.

The method used for dragon movement is awkward. The dragon is moved upward and downward by forward or backward motion of the joystick, and it
is rotated in steps of one-quarter turn by left or right movement. Facing the dragon away from or toward you allows him to fly into the other dimensions of the screen, if multiple depths are chosen.

Pressing the fire button causes the dragon to breathe flame, burning the Thread from the sky before it reaches the ground. Depressing the SPACE BAR allows you to go "between," to escape Thread that is about to burn you or to cool burns already obtained.

I've never cared for the "bang the SPACE BAR" idea. Not only does it require a third hand, but it is potentially damaging to the keyboard with overly enthusiastic players.

When the threadfighting phase is finished, a results screen is displayed, indicating the number of dragons killed or wounded and the number of Thread that reached the ground in each Hold. The save game feature can be used at this point by pressing CTRL-S. It would be far more convenient if it were available at any point during game play.

Dragonriders of Pern is an engrossing game, though a little hectic even with the pause feature. Dragon movement is somewhat difficult at first, but gets easier with practice. The alternating strategy and action sequences make for an interesting combination and an enjoyable game. $\square$

Randy Mumford has worked as an Electrical Engineer for fourteen years. Since purchasing an Atari 800 two and one-half years ago, his interests have expanded to include adventure gaming, telecommunications, word processing, and database and spreadsheet usage.


This index is an additional service. While every effort is made to provide a complete and accurate listing, the publisher cannot be responsible for inadvertent errors.

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[^0]:    10 REM＊＊＊ACCES5 D05 III＊＊＊
    30 TRAP $40000:$ DATA $0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9$ $, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,11,12,13,14,15$
    40 DIM DAT $5(91), H E M(22): F O N ~ K=1022:$
    READ N：HEH（K）＝N：NEHT H：LINE＝990：RE5TOR
    E 10日0：TRAP 120：？＂CHECKING DATA＂
    50 LIME＝LINE $+10: 7$＂LINE：HLINE：READ DA T与：IF LEN（DAT $\}$ 〈 30 THEN 220
    60 DATLTN＝PEEK（183）＋PEEK（184）\＃256：IF D ATLIN《LINE THEN？＂LINE＂；LINE：＂MI55 ING！＂：END
    70 FOR X＝1 TO 89 5TEP 2：D1＝A5C（DAT 5 （K） 3－48：D2＝A5C（DAT5（X＋1））－4B：BYTE＝HEK（D1） 616＋HEK（D2）
    B6 IF PA55＝2 THEN PIIT Hi，BYTE：NERT $\mathcal{H}: R$ EAD CHKSUM：GOTO 5B
    98 TOTAL $=$ TOTAL＋BYTE：IF TOTAL 999 THEN TOTAL＝TOTAL－1000
    19G NEMT H：READ CHKSUM：IF TOTAL＝CHKSUM THEN 50
    $11050 T 0220$
    120 IF PEEK（195）（36 THEN 220
    130 IF PA55＝0 THEN 1B18
    156 PUT \＃1，224：PUT H1，2：PUT \＃1，225：PUT Hi，2：PUT \＃1，22：PUT Hi， $32: C L O 5 E$ H1：END 160 FOR $\mathrm{H}=1 \mathrm{TO} 90:$ PUT H1， $6:$ NEHT $\mathcal{H}: C L 05$ E H1：END
    180？HINSERT DISK WITH DOS，PRES5 RET URN＇：：DIM INS（1）：INPUT INS：OPEN \＃1， 8,0 ＂D：AUTORUM． 545 ＂
    190 PUT \＃1， $255:$ PUT \＃1， $255:$ PUT \＃1， $0:$ ：PUT \＃1， 32 ：PIT Hi，125：PUT \＃1， 41
    210 ？${ }^{2}$＂WRITING FILE＂：PA55＝2：LINE＝99 6：RE5TORE 1000：TRAP 120：GOTO 50 220？＂BAD DATA：LINE H：LINE：END
    1000 DATA 453A9B4B3A9B443A202020202020 2020202020009800 A904BD4B26A9008DDC0201D IFD日C966DE03BDC626A23009，750

[^1]:    
    20 TRAP 2日：？MMAKE CAS5ETTE（日），OR DI
    5K（13 ：：IMPUT D5K：IF D5K 1 THEN 20 30 TRAP 40000 ：DATA $0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9$ $, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,16,11,12,13,14,15$
    49 DIM DATS（91），HEH（22）：FOR H＝T0 22： READ N：HEK（K）＝N：NEKT H：LINE＝990：RE5TOR
    
    50 LINE＝LIME $410: ?$＂LINE：＂ILINE：READ DA TS：IF LEN（DAT 5 ） $3>9$ THEN 220
    $60^{\circ}$ DATLIN＝PEEK（183）＋PEEK（1B4） 2256 ：IF D GTLINくSIME THEN ？＂LINE＂：LINE：＂MI M5 TNG！＂：END
    70 FOR $K=1$ TO B9 5TEP 2：D1＝05CCDATSCH， （3）$-48: D 2=05 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{DAT}(\mathrm{S}+1, \mathrm{H}+1) 3-48: \mathrm{BYIE}=\mathrm{H}$
    
    Q日 IF PA55＝2 THEN PUT H，BYTE：NEST K：R EAD CHKSUM：GOTO 50
    90 TOTAL＝TOTAL＋BYTE：IF TOTAL〉999 THEN TOTAL＝T0TAL－10日G
    100 NEHT K：READ CHKSUM：IF TOTAL $=C H K 5 U M$ THEN 50
    1105010220
    129 IF PEEK（195）〕6 THEN 220
    130 IF POS5＝6 THEN 170
    140 IF NOT DSK THEM 169
    150 PUT \＃1，224：PUT H1，2：PUT H1，225：PITT
    \＃1，2：PUT Hi，日：PUT H1，32：CLOSE HI：END
    160 FOR $8=1$ T0 $3: P U T H 1,0: N E R T$ H：CLOSE
    H1：END
    176 IF NOT DSK THEN 204
    160 ？＂THSERT DISK WITH DO5，PRE55 RET URW ＂D：AUTDRUN．5Y5＂
    i9\％PUT \＃1，255：PUT \＃1，255：PUT \＃1，$\quad$ ：PUT H1，32：PUT \＃1，212：PUT \＃1，44：G0T0 210 200 ？YREADY CASSETTE AND PRE55 RETURN
     K＝1 TO 4G：REOD N：PUT WI，N：NEMT $K$
    21．？？HNITINGFILE：PA55＝2：LINE＝99 6：RESTORE 1606：TRAP $120: 160 T 050$
    $226 ?$＂BAD DATA：LTME H；LIME：EMD
    z3 baTa 0，26，216， $31,255,31,169,0,141$ ， $47,2,169,66,141,2,211,169,6,141,231,2$ ， $133^{3}, 14,169,56,141,232,2$
    $240^{1019} 133,15,169,4,133,14,169,32,13$ 3，111，24，96
    1月0日 DATA DBA日B5A222日907205CE4A93EBD2F
     C40209258DC502A93B8DC602，917
    
     $99000 \mathrm{C} 99018 \mathrm{B900E1990609,550}$

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