THE \#1 MAGAZINE FOR ATARI COMPUTER OWNERS

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## ADVEUCUIIE ISSUE

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## GNELIG <br> COMPUTINGI

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## EDITORIAL

We're happy to say we've heard from quite a few readers in response to our last two editorials. Whether you agree with our views and policies or think we should be strung up by our thumbs, we are glad to get your feedback.

It's important to us to know what's on your mind. Your input helps our decision making process and shapes ANALOG Computing's future.

One topic which motivated quite a few readers to write us is the " 8 -bit versus 16 -bit" controversy. It's apparent that many 8-bit owners think we're deserting their machines in favor of the newer ST models.

At the risk of being redundant here, we want to again assure you that there will still be plenty in these pages for the traditional Atari owner.

The 400, 800, 600XL, 800XL, 1200XL and 130XE are computers that will last for many years. With good programs, they'll serve their owners efficiently and will be flexible enough to keep up with the times. They will continue to be a good buy for the home computer user for years to come. And we will support them, by supplying the very best 8 -bit programs we can find.

Last issue, Mike DesChenes' editorial promised that, rather than cut out 8 -bit coverage, we would increase pages to accommodate all Atari computers. As you'll notice this month, we've done just that, with 132 pages instead of our usual 112.

Now, in the center of ANALOG Computing, we're proud to present ST-Log. This premier "edition" is our first step to giving ST users their own resource.

This ST-Log issue follows the adventure theme, with Clayton Walnum's Mr.

Scratch and a review of Brataccas, a new graphic adventure from England. The C-manship series of tutorials has moved to this section, and we've also included ST-Check.

Our newest programmer is Douglas Weir. He'll be contributing his expertise to ST-Log in issues to come, while Connie Moore and Edythe Stoddard add their talents to our production staff.

ST-Log will bring you material on the 520ST and 1040ST; ANALOG's added pages will keep you up to date on 8-bit information. Articles or reviews of products that are usable by either or both types of computer will be published in the regular pages of ANALOG Computing.

We'd very much like to see as many submissions as possible for ST-Log. High on our priority list will be those programs aimed at business uses for the ST. This is a computer that can handle commercial needs. How about it, programmers?

It's our belief that this two-in-one format will enable us to give you the best coverage of all Atari machines. Rather than "phasing out" news on the older models, we're "phasing in" information on the new computers.

The newest Atari, the 1040ST shown at COMDEX and CES, has started up another controversy. Apparently, there are many dealers reluctant to carry Atari equipment if the 520 ST is to be mass marketed.

The original retailers of the 520ST feel that their market will be reduced and their profit margin lowered when stores like K-Mart begin to carry the computer. Some, we know, are threatening to discontinue the entire Atari line.

Jack Tramiel's plan was to mass market the 520ST and keep the 1040ST in computer stores only. Some are afraid that this division will put the smaller dealers out of the market. Even though their support and service are generally better thought of than that of chain stores, the buyer will naturally head for the lowest priced machine.

This is not an easy question. Atari needs the quantity sales associated with mass marketers, but they also need the specialized dealers, whose service, large software selection and often more knowledgeable staff bring in customers.

One letter we received from a computer retailer said, "Atari people seem to be the best informed and wisest of shoppers that we cater to. . .We've got to do something about (the 520ST) being dropped by big dealers" in retaliation for the mass marketing move.

His suggestion (which sounds a lot like our issue 39 editorial): "If there is a Games and Gadgets or an Electronics Boutique near you, bug 'em. Tell them you want Atari products and think that they're the best." Even when STs are sold in chain stores, there will still be money to be made by carrying a computer that delivers "Power without the Price."


Diane L. Gaw
Managing Editor
ANALOG Computing

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# READER COMMENT 

## Correction.

There are a couple of problems with DLI Maker (issue 38). The following corrections should be made to the program. Change the Z in Line 160 to K 1. Change the K1 in Line 10020 to 1.

Also, the steps for creating the third example should be:
(1) Change a memory location
(2) Some other address
(3) \$D401
(4) To a constant
(5) 6
(6) Save DLI and quit
(7) Use display list byte numbers
(8) Place on byte 16

## Bank Switching correction.

In your December issue of ANALOG Computing (37), on page 53, Bank Switching for the 130XE by Allen Moose and Marian Lorenz, there is a mistake or a misprint in Figure 2. The portion on Access Select Bits should have read:

ACCESS SELECT BITS
Bits

| $\mathrm{D}_{5}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ | ANTIC | CPU |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | Extra | Extra |
| 0 | 1 | Extra | Normal |
| 1 | 0 | Normal | Extra |
| 1 | 1 | Normal | Normal |

Yours truly,
Paul Luensec
Hickory, NC

## A new kind of BBS.

I've got this great idea for a BBS.
The first guy does up a message on his computer, prints out hardcopy and puts it in an envelope. Then a guy in a blue costume delivers it right to the door of the second guy.

I figure it will cost about twenty-two cents at first, but once the idea catches
on, we can raise the price every couple of months!
C.U. soon
"Fingers" Whittlesey
East Windsor, CT
We at ANALOG Computing are, of course, intensely interested in new developments in the telecommunications field. We feel that your proposed BBS system displays the true genius that is found only in those ideas whose simplicity belies their actual value. For that reason, we would like you to consider us "partners in fortune." You will find that we have the resources necessary to make your dream a reality.

We would also like to share some new ideas that occurred to us. Perhaps it would be a good idea to put "dumb terminals" at major intersections throughout the city. These would be in the form of large, metal boxes painted blue. Users could transmit data with greater ease and convenience. Also, we envision each city with its own "CPU," a large, brick structure in which data would be sorted and sent along its appropriate data bus.

Of course, we still need to do a good deal of testing before we can consider the system ready for public release. -Ed.

## 8 -bit country.

I have been a subscriber to ANALOG Computing for the past two years. I have appreciated the style and coverage of the Atari which your magazine has provided. Your February 1986 editorial (issue 39) was disappointing.

First of all, it is not the responsibility of your readership to make the ST a success. That is a function of Atari Corp.'s marketing effort, and the acceptance of the ST by the user community. I, like many Atari owners, have no intention of
"going out this week (forking over \$800) and buying an ST." It's not "up to us (me) to show them that we-and Atarimean business."
In case you have lost sight of the majority of your readership, most of us are 8-bit users with extensive (and expensive) investments in 400/800 (including XL) technology and software. In fact, the largest portion of Atari's customer base are people who, in late 1984 and early 1985, bought 800 XLs , and related peripherals, during J.T.s marketing blitz!
Many of these new users have either stored their 800XL in the closet, are using it as a doorstop, or are trying to figure out what to do with it! This is the audience which past issues of ANALOG Computing addressed so well, and this is the audience which still needs to be addressed-not with ST hype!

Come on ANALOG! Balance your coverage of the Atari subject. ST coverage is fine in its place, but don't insult the intelligence of your readership with unnecessary hype. Your February issue raises doubts in my mind about your continued commitment to the traditional Atari user, like me (and I have been one for a very long time).

Yours truly,
Gordon C. Griswold, Jr.
Westfield, NJ
We appreciate the feedback. As was pointed out in issue 40's editorial, we can't help being excited over Atari's new products, but we'll still have plenty of coverage on 8 -bit machines. In fact, as new developments come along - and as everyone's know-how increases - we see better and better 8 -bit programs being submitted to us. ANALOG Computing is committed to giving our readers the best of these, for all Ataris. -Ed.


## by Daniel A. Silvestri

Adventure gaming is the rage, but a good adventure can take hours upon frustrating hours to solve. Here are some hints to make adventuring more enjoyable, plus a way to make your computer earn its keep by helping you solve even the most advanced adventures!

Every one of us, despite how clever we think we are, comes to a point in an adventure game where it's gotten the better of us. A good adventure game should be challenging enough to stump us a few times. We begin each adventure believing this is the way it should be.

Once into the adventure, however, it's easy to become frustrated: some huge, oaken door is locked, and we don't have the key; some secret passage remains hidden, because we haven't spoken to the ancient gnome; the air in the spaceship becomes thinner and thinner, because we haven't been able to repair the oxygen machine in time. If this sounds familiar, read on. Your quick mind and
your computer can work wonders to move you on your merry way!

## Skills needed.

Adventure gaming requires the exercise of certain skills and virtues, like patience and dedication to the cause. Most good adventures will take a logical approach to problem-solving. For example, if I need to get across a stream and the current's too swift to swim, then I know I may need to build a bridge. This pro-blem-solving technique gives the clever adventurer a fighting chance to figure out for himself what needs to be done in certain circumstances; it rewards you for your own creativity.

I've played adventure games that rely heavily on logical inference as the way to their solution. Other adventures do not rely on logic and, therefore, leave the adventurer lost in a special world where there are none of the rules he or she so desperately needs.
Some nonlogical games are extremely difficult to complete, simply because you can't as readily figure out the correct path to the solution. Almost any-
thing can work, and you're at the mercy of the programmer. In these games, trial and error seems to be the best approach to completing your quest. I find this kind of adventure tedious and, eventually, put the disk away.

## Adventure game ratings.

When selecting an adventure to play, we should attempt to choose one within our abilities. The rating system, however, is far from being standardized. A "standard" level game from one company may be far more difficult than an "advanced" rated game from another. If you choose a game that's out of your league, it can easily become a bore. When you get stuck and there seems to be no way out, and hours have passed since any progress at all was made, you might just feel like tossing it. But wait!

Not all of us have a group of friends we can rely on to discuss the merits of certain computer games over others. If we do, we can easily ask a friend who's played a particular adventure to rate it for us. We can even ask for help whenever we need it.

Well, as we all know, there are many different "hint" books on the market to help us through the most Herculean adventure. These come in one of two basic categories: full-blown books that include hints, maps and solutions to perhaps thirty or more adventures; or individual hint books (like Invisiclues from Infocom), which give you gradual nudges in the right direction on a specific adventure adventure only. A multiadventure hint book can cost up to $\$ 20$, while individual hint books are in the $\$ 8$ range. They do their job well and will get you through the selected adventures, but you must pay the price for your lack of patience and creativity.

## Hints on adventuring.

Every adventure requires you to find certain objects and manipulate them in specific ways, in order to accomplish your goal. With that in mind, here are some hints to help all computer adventurers along their way to a successful quest.
(1) More often than not, once you've used an object you won't need it again.
(2) Since the number of objects you can carry is always limited, drop the item you just used in a safe place.
(3) If the game seems to employ the logical approach, as mentioned earlier, ask yourself what you'd do in real life if confronted with the same set of circumstances.
(4) Make a list of all possible solutions to a particular problem, then test them out. Eliminate one at a time.
(5) Always keep a running list of the objects you've found and what each has been used for thus far.
(6) Naturally, if the situation requires it, make a map. Mark on it the many locations and items found. Often, where a particular item is originally located will give you a clue as to its use.
(7) When stuck, review the list of items that you've found and focus on the ones that you haven't yet used, to see how they might fit into the solution.
(8) If you're still stuck, look at the list of found items again. This time, try to see if one item can be used with another. An obvious example is: bullets with a gun. There are many not-so-obvious combinations that can lead to a breakthrough.
(9) Read, read, read! Always read the descriptions thoroughly. There are hints hidden in text and, sometimes, in the graphics if you're playing a graphic adventure.
(10) When you're really stuck and have exhausted all your logical ability, your computer and telecommunication equipment can really help.

## Getting help.

Many times I've come up against a solid wall of confusion, unable to make further progress in a game. Since I'm playing a computer adventure, I feel that acquiring a hint through my own reallife computer is both fair and ingenious!

On go the red lights of my modem; on go the drive lights; up comes the telecommunications software; the air fills with the beeps of the modem dialing a local bulletin board. Ah, the sweet sound of "Connect!"
If you have telecommunications equipment, by all means put it to work to help you solve adventures, as well. While you may not know anyone down the street to help with your gaming problems, the world is full of adventurers just like you. Many, you will find, have solved the adventure you're now on and they're more than happy to help a fellow adventurer.

I've left messages for adventure game help on bulletin boards throughout my city and the surrounding area, and I've always received help from my remote friends-people I don't even know! They've never let me down. So many times I did all I could to get past a perplexing problem, with no success.

By leaving a specific message on local boards, requesting not a solution but a hint, I've always managed to continue my quest without having to purchase books and hints. This method requires its own degree of patience, however, because it can be several days before a response is posted to you-but it will be posted. Help is on the way. Post the same plea for help on several boards simultaneously, to decrease the response time.
When looking for a board to post help messages, it's best to find one that deals specifically with your computer. Some adventures have slight variations from one system to another, and you could get even more frustrated if you're not careful.

Most BBSs (Bulletin Board Systems) have a menu selection which defines the equipment configuration used by the SYSOP (System Operator), so take a look. Friendships can be established through your local boards, as well. After a number of message exchanges on a board with someone who's helping you, it's not
uncommon to exchange voiceline phone numbers, so that you can get instant help (and make a new friend).
With diligence and patience, you can solve any adventure game, getting as little or as much help as you need, while going on your own "live" computer adventures. Use the hints above to your advantage.
When all else fails, contact your remote friends, who are just waiting to help via their modems, and embark on your very own solution hunt. It could take you endless miles without ever leaving your home. It's great fun to see messages posted to you, containing hints to help you get more fun out of adventure gaming. After all, we play these games to have fun, not to waste time. 困

Daniel A. Silvestri taught at a university before turning to sales. Now the Retail Account Manager in Illinois and Wisconsin for Ashton-Tate, a major manufacturer of business software, he enjoys adventure games, personal management, and business software.

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## by Sol Guber

A precursor of LOGO was the language LISP. It was used for list processing and had a very unusual property: the statements that were used to run a program were themselves a list. Thus, LISP could manipulate itself in ways that are only dreamed of in other languages. It's for this reason that LISP is still around today, since it's an ideal language for use in artificial intelligence work. List processing is still part of LOGO-a very important part.

Let me digress and explain some of the LISPderived commands that are still found in LOGO. First, variables are very difficult to handle in LOGO, but lists are a necessary part of the language. Commands like SETPOSition expect a list of two numbers, so that the turtle will know where to move. There are strange commands, like BUTLAST and BUTFIRST, to take a list and give back another list that's the same, except that the first item in the list is gone (BUTFIRST). Lists can be made up of other lists. They can be put together and taken apart. There's even a special command called NUMBER that tells how many members are in a list.

One further digression, I've been talking about lists and haven't shown any examples of one. In LOGO, lists are enclosed in brackets []. It can be a list of names [Rebecca Lauren Gabriel Daniel], numbers [3

62 8], or a mixed list (with the first element in the list itself a list) [[ $\left.\begin{array}{llll}1 & 3 & 7 & 2\end{array}\right]$ Rebecca Gabriel Jason].

Let's call this list ABC . ABC has four members in it. If we asked LOGO to NUMBER ABC and PRINT the answer, it would give us 4 . If we asked LOGO to BUTFIRST ABC, then LOGO would give us [Rebecca Gabriel Jason]. If we asked for FIRST ABC, then it would give us $\left[\begin{array}{llll}1 & 3 & 7 & 2\end{array}\right]$. Several other commands that can be used for manipulating lists include: SE, WORD, and CHAR.

You're probably asking yourself how this relates to anything that's fun or useful. When a command is written in LOGO, it's written as a list. The command can be manipulated and changed, then run. LOGO doesn't care if it's a list or a command.
What we're going to do is write a program to make the turtle draw what's known as a "dragon curve." The dragon curve is a mathematical formula that's very recursive and, in effect, bites its own tail. Every dragon curve will become more complicated until it fills the screen, but every new dragon curve is related to its predecessor through a simple procedure.

The dragon curve is a method of making a line that fills up a space. The classic dragon curve will not touch itself at more than two points and will never cross itself. The Dragon and the Turtle (D\&T) is made up so that the classic dragon curve is drawn, or you can start the dragon curve with your own formula.

## 9 The Dragon and the Turtle continued

To make the turtle draw a dragon curve is very easy. The classic dragon curve of order 1 is L. This means that the turtle walks forward so far, then makes a left turn and walks the same distance again. Order 2 takes the Order 1 curve, adds an $L$ to it, then goes backwards through the old one, reversing every $L$ to an $R$ and every $R$ to an $L$. Thus, the Order 2 curve is L-L-R. This means that the turtle walks forward, makes a left turn, walks forward, makes a left turn, walks forward, makes a right turn, then walks forward again.


The Order 3 curve is made from the Order 2 curve. It is LLR-L-LRR, again reversing the Ls and Rs in a backward direction. Order 4 is LLRLLRR-L-LLRRLRR, and so forth. It's very easy to teach the turtle to walk this path. As the path becomes more complicated, it begins to look like a Chinese dragon.

Now let's get back to list processing. Let's assume that there's a list with the instructions for a turtle on how to walk to make a dragon curve. If it's a list, then it can be manipulated, with a new list made that's the next order of complexity, and then the next. Let's see how this is done. There are procedures used to manipulate this list of the directions.

First let me explain several of the less common LOGO commands. The ones that I'll describe are SE (SEntence), RUN, and COUNT. I'll also explain more about the recursiveness of LOGO.

SE is an easy command. It takes the elements as its inputs and makes a list of them. For example, SE [1 2 3] [REBECCA LAUREN] would give an output of [1 23 REBECCA LAUREN]. This is very useful for making up lists. It's not the same as using LIST to combine them, because then we'd get [[llll 123$][R e-$ becca Lauren]].

The difference is more evident if we use the NUMBER command to determine the number of elements in the list. If we NUMBER the first list made by using SE, then the result would be 6 . If we NUMBER the second list made by using LIST, then the result is 2 .

The next strange command is RUN. RUN takes the next list and tries to make it perform an action. If all the commands in the list are defined, then the proper action will be performed. This is the heart of any LISP program, the making of a proper list and RUNning it.

Another useful set of commands is BUTFIRST and
 member is [1] and BUTFIRST is [2 3 4]. There's a corresponding set of commands called LAST and BUTLAST, which take the list and everything but the last member in a list.

Finally, there's the command WORD, which makes up a word out of its inputs, and CHAR, which outputs a character from a number value.

There are two other commands used in $\mathbf{D} \& T$. The first is RC (Receive Character) which outputs the next character read from the keyboard. There's also RL (Receive Line) which gets a whole line that is typed and ended with RETURN.

Now that I've introduced several of the new commands to be used, let's go through the program. The main command is DRAGON. It MAKEs STEP 50 and then does procedure START. START asks if you want to make your own dragon.

The next statement is an IF test, to determine if the character typed is an $N$. If it is, then DRAG is made equal to [ L ], and a classic dragon is drawn. If the character isn't $N$, then a line is printed telling you to type Rs and Ls to make your own formula for a dragon.

DRAG is made equal to the value from RL (Receive Line).

There are two checks to decrease the size of STEP, so that the dragon will fit on the screen. The program then returns back to DRAGON. WINDOW is called to make the field larger, so that the turtle will go out of bounds rather than make a poor dragon curve. Then DRAW is repeated 10 times.

DRAW is the main procedure. It calls most of the other procedures and makes the turtle draw the dragon curve correctly. The first thing DRAW does is check to see if a key has been pressed (KEYP). If it has, then the program stops.

The next thing $\mathbf{D} \$ \mathbf{T}$ does is make a new variable equal to DRAG. If you remember the conventions of

LOGO a " before a variable signifies the name. A : before a variable signifies its value. So MAKE "WORK :DRAG means make the variable WORK equal to the value of DRAG.
The next step is to put an $L$ on the end of WORK. This is done by making WORK equal to the SEntence of WORK CHAR 76 (L). Next, the procedure REDO is called.
REDO is a recursive procedure. This means that it uses itself. The only way this can work-and not turn into an endless loop-is if there's a check to stop the loop.
The first statement does just this. If $0=C O U N T$ :DRAG, then stop. If there are no more values in DRAG, then stop. The next statement makes the modifications for the next order of the dragon curve. IF $R$ is the last member of DRAG, then MAKE "WORK the value of WORK and CHAR 76 (L). Otherwise make WORK equal to WORK and CHAR 82 (R). The next line makes DRAG equal to BUTLAST DRAG, and the REDO does it again. Each time DRAG
goes through REDO, it becomes shorter. It will finally fall out of REDO and return.

Back in DRAW, DRAG is made equal to WORK. The screen is cleared (CS), then we TELL turtle 0 to go to work. The next statement is the heart of the program. It's RUN :WORK. It says to take the list found in WORK and RUN it.

As we've seen previously, WORK is made up of a series of Rs and Ls. Now we're telling the program to RUN this? There are still some procedures that we haven't yet gone through, and two of these are $R$ and L. R calls WALK and gives it two values: 90 and STEP.

The procedure L calls WALK with the values: -90 and STEP. WALK takes these two values and makes a RIGHT turn of the number of degrees, then moves forward the STEP length. What we've done is define $R$ and $L$ so that they make sense in this program. When we tell the program to RUN :WORK, what it will do is take the Rs and Ls, and make a pattern on the screen.
(Continued on next page)

# 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, updated in issues 31 and 39).

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, 24, 31 or 39 ( $\$ 4.00$ each) or the ANALOG Compendium ( $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 2.00$ shipping and handling) from:

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## T) The Dragon and the Turtle continued

The rest of the program is rather straightforward now. Once turtle 0 has made the pattern, SET__UP tells all four turtles to simultaneously make the same pattern, using another RUN :WORK command. All the turtles are oriented at 90-degree angles, so that there will be four dragons tail to tail on the screen. After this is done, REDUCE makes STEP smaller, if it's not less than 4 . The program then falls back to DRAGON.

There's one more set of routines used in this program which wasn't added at a specific spot. One of the lacks of LOGO is that there's no screen dump routine written specifically for it to work with any sort of printer. I've written a set of procedures to put a screen dump on a printer, but it needs to be specifically modified to run on individual printers.

First, let me explain about how the screen's set up in memory. There's an area in memory called "screen memory," which contains information on what will be put on-screen. Each byte of memory contains 8 bits. The system uses these two at a time to make the dots on-screen. The turtle draws in graphics 7 mode, and each byte of memory corresponds to 4 dots (or pixels) on the screen. The bits, taken two at a time, say which color is to be used for the dot. Since 2 bits can only have the values of $00011011(0,1,2,3)$, this corresponds to which pen is used to make the dot.

The screen dump takes the 8 bits and divides them into two parts. It then looks at each 4-bit part, which contains the information about 2 pixels and decides what pattern it is. Since most printers cannot make colors, this routine simply determines if the pixel is lit or not.

The four possibilities for 2 pixels are: both dark, left dark-right lit, left lit-right dark and both lit. Since there are 160 pixels across the screen, the 2-pixel pattern will correspond exactly to the 80 columns across the page, and a screen dump can now be done.

Since every printer is different, four procedures have to be modified to correspond to your particular printer. I have an NEC 8023, and D\&T was written for that, but it's easy to make the changes. The four procedures needing modification are: BLANK, LEFTBLANK, RIGHTBLANK and SQUARE. These send certain characters to the printer. To do this, SETWRITE "P:" must be done first. Then, when BLANK is used, it TYPEs the CHAR whose value is 32 into the printer. In most printers, this is the value that's the blank character. LEFTBLANK uses the CHAR 139 to put a half-column of darkness on the printer. On other printers (like the 825) the value 24 is used. The

Epson uses a 234 for this. SQUARE uses the value 135 to put a black square on the printer. The 825 uses a 162 , and the Epson a 239.

On the 825, a 150 value will give a RIGHTBLANK. The Epson uses a 233, however, the RIGHTBLANK for the NEC uses a more complicated routine - to put a blank right on the printer. The NEC doesn't have a special character for a half column with the right partially filled, so I had to make up my own. The NEC does have something called "pin addressing," which can make up for this.

Every pin of my dot-matrix printer can be told whether to be "in" or "out." What I want for RIGHTBLANK is a character made up of four vertical columns of nothing, then four columns of full blackness.

To do this, we need to send the printer coding that sets up properly for pin addressing (27 83), then tell it that there will be eight numbers coming to be used ( 484848 56). Finally we give coding for the actual printing ( 0000255255255 255). I've generated my own character, with the printing that I want.

We also need to have the lines closer together, to make the picture appear more realistic. There's a procedure called SPACING that changes the spacing to $8 / 72$ of an inch. This will have to be modified to your own printer. The Epson uses a [27 65] coding.

Thus, to do a screen dump, PRINTER is called. It determines the first spot in memory that's screen memory, by checking the pointer at 14273, and sets this value to SCREEN. It starts the printer and changes the spacing, then calls LINE 96 times to print out all 96 lines of the screen. Last, it turns off the printer. LINE calls PIXEL 40 times and, after each call, increments SCREEN.

PIXEL finds the value at the location SCREEN and separates it into two parts which it sends to WRITE if these aren't 0s. If they are 0s, then two BLANKS are sent, and the procedure returns to LINE.

WRITE determines if a BLANK, a RIGHTBLANK, a LEFTBLANK, or a SQUARE coding is to be sent to the printer. It then returns to PIXEL.

PRINTER is extremely slow. It will take almost five minutes to print out the full screen. I'll control myself and make no bad puns about turtles. There are facilities to create the screen dump in machine language, but that's not the purpose of this program. If I were to add it, the step would be in DRAW, as follows: IF :STEP < 5 THEN PRINTER.

This article is an example of a program writing its own program, the major characteristic of LISP. It doesn't care if the list contains names, numbers or instructions, it's treated and stored just the same.

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## The Dragon and the Turtle continued

Thus, an instruction list can be modified when needed or when checked by external observations. It's this capability which makes LISP the language of choice for artificial intelligence work.

Attention: In the article The Dragon and the Turtle, the exclamation points at the end of program lines shouldn't be typed in. They are there to indicate that the statement wraps around to the next line.

```
T0 LIME2
TYPE :ERAMINE :SCREEN
MAKE "SCREEM :SCREEN * 1
END
T0 LINEI
REPEAT 4% [LINE2]
END
10 A
WALK 90:STEP
END
TO SET_UP
TELL [0 & 2 31 PU HOME CS
TELL S SETH O SETPC O 39
SETPN0
TELL SETH -50 5ETPC I IS
SETPM 1
TELL 2 SETH 90 SETPN I
TELL 3 SETH 180 SETPC'287
SETPN 2
TELL [0D 11 2 3
END
T0 REDO
IF O = COUNT :DRAG [STDP]
IF ERUALP :IR LAST :DRAG [PARE "MORR S
SE SWORK CHAR 76] [MAKE UWORK SE :HOI
RK CHAR 821
MAKE "DRAG BUTLAST :DRAG
REDO
END
T0 REDUCE
IF 4% STEP [STOP]
MAKEE SIEP IMT :STEPP/1.3
END
T0 DRAM
IF REYP [STOP]
MAKE BMORK :DRAG
MAKE BHORK SE :NORI CHAR 76
MAKE "DRAG :HORR
TELL %
C5
RUN :MORK
HAIT 45
SET_UP RUM : NORIR
REDIICE
END
TO START
PRINT IDO YOU HNAT YOUR OMN DRAGOM Y!
fN
TF ERLIALP RG "N [MAKE "DRAG [L] STOP!
PRINT [YOU HILL NEED TD TYPE R'S AND!
PRINT IWITH A SPACE BETNEEN EACH ONE!
I MAKE "DRAG RL
IF 5 ( COUNT :DRAG IMARE EISTEP :STEP!
IF 1. 21
END1.21
```

```
T0 DRAGOM
MARE ESTEP 50
START FS
REPEAT 1O TDRANI
END
T0 L
WALK}-96, 5TEP
NAL
T0 HALR!:A%
RTGHT:A
END
T0 NAME
IF O GOHNT :WORR [STOP]
RHN FIRST:WORR
MARE EMORR FHMTFIRST :HORN
MAPE
END
TO PRIMTER
MARE "SCREEN EMAMINE 8% + 256 * EEK!
AMIME }8
SETMRITE SP: SPACING
REPEAT 96 [LIMEI]
SETMRITE []
END
TO BLANKTNG
AEPEAT 25 [RIGHTBLANK]
PRINT [1
END
T0 LIME
REPEAT 40 [PIMEL]
EMD
TO PIMEL
MAKE SGSPOT ERAMINE : SCREEN
HRITE INT :5POT / 16
MRITE REMAINDER :SPOT IG
MARE SOSCREEN :SCREEM + 1
NAND
T0 RIGHTELANK
IN
TO BLAMK
TYPE CHAR 32
END
T0 HRITE :A
IF % = AT[ELANK STOP]
IF 4 \ :A [RIGHTBLANK STOPI
IF % :G TRIGHTBLAMK STOPI
P]
square
END
T0 SPACIMG
IYPE CHAR 27 TYPE CHAR B4
TYPE CHAR 4F TYPE CHAR 54
EMD
T0 SOUARE
TYPE CHAR IS5
EMD
T0 LEFTBLANK
TYPE CHAR IJ9
END
T0 TRIAL
REPEAT 25 [LEFTBLANK]
PRINT []
END
-
```




# NEW PRODUCTS 



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For more information on this and other SSI titles, contact Strategic Simulations, Inc. at 883 Stierlin Road, Bldg. A-200, Mountain View, CA 94043-1983 - (415) 964-1353.

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## OTHER NEWS

Cleveland Area Atari User's Group is sponsoring a computer convention as part of the 1986 International Trade Fair, to be held October 22-29 in Cleveland, Ohio. Planned are key industry speakers. There will also be programmers and hardware developers, forecasters, and other high-technology representatives and displays on hand for your edification.

For additional information, you can contact C.A.A.U. Group, 15729 Madison Avenue, Lakewood, OH 44107, or get in touch with the International Exposition Center, 6200 Riverside Drive, Cleveland, OH 44135.

Reference Pak is designed to be used in conjunction with Typesetter by XLent Software. Reference Pak is a quick reference card to help clarify commands for you when you're in the middle of working with the Typesetter. It should prove a useful tool. Price is $\$ 4.95$ from Wise Products Co., 122 North Euclid, Princeton, IL 61356.


Pascal Products for the Atari Family ．．．．．．


#### Abstract

kyan pascal for the Atari $\$ 69.95$ kyan pascal is a DOS 2.5 based compiler for the Atari 800／1200XL and 130XE．It＇s a full Jensen－Wirth and designed for both beginning and advanced programmers．It＇s easy to use，lightning fast，and loaded with features like： －Optimized 6502 machine code compiler ■ Full screen text editor ■ String handling and Atari graphic support， $■$ Source code linking，chaining，and random files，■ Built－in assembler for inline or included assembly source code，and $\quad$ Complete tutorial／reference manual． kyan pascal comes on a non copy－protected，single density disk and requires only 64K of memory．


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ADVENTURE MASTER by Christopher Chance CBS SOFTWARE, CBS INC. 1 Fawcett Place Greenwich, CT 06386<br>(203) 622-2525 48K Disk \$34.95

## by Ray Berube

Have you ever wondered how those wizards at, say, Infocom design the interactive fiction or text adventures that keep us married to our Ataris, no matter what the day or time?

After having played Brian Moriarty's Crash Dive! (ANALOG Computing's issue 18) or Tom Hudson's Adventure at Vandenberg A.F.B. (issue 27), did you rush to your keyboard and begin to design your very own text adventure?

Stumbling along the road to confusion, you began to realize the complexity of designing this sort of adventure. Off you rushed to the software store, to buy Gary McGath's new book COMPUTE's Guide to Adventure Games. Even after memorizing Mr. McGath's excellent breakdown of the text adventure design process, you came to a sudden realization-designing a text adventure is hard work! It requires not only thoughtful planning, but also very logical and meticulous programming. So yet another project seems to be nearly overwhelming.

Along comes Christopher Chance's Adventure Master. Its packaging promises you "a creative instrument that becomes an adventure factory when fueled by your imagination." It also promises to help you "create up to sixty rooms with descriptions, secret exits, magic words, graphics; in short, entire worlds into which fellow adventurers may travel." Sound too good to be true?

Actually, Adventure Master does deliver on most of its promises. In fact, it's a really good tool, once you're familiar with how the program works. The big drawback to this "imagination factory" is the fact that you don't really learn how to program a text adventure. You do learn the intricate planning required for a fairly complex adventure, but Adventure Master does the programming and you have no way to get into its innards. Let's examine some of this program's good features. Then we'll get into some of its nasty quirks.

Adventure Master is menu driven. From this menu, you can do all of the necessary writing to produce an adventure. The menu divides the creative process into three categories: rooms, vocabulary and other.

The documentation explains rooms as any designated place within an adventure through which a player travels in search of objects or information. Rooms have descriptions, objects, passageways (how to go from room to room) and, if desired, graphics. A typical example of a room description might be:

THIS SECRET ROOM IS YOUR LIBRARY OF FORBIDDEN KNOWLEDGE. ALL ALONG ITS WALLS ARE BOOKS, SCROLLS, AND JOURNALS COLLECTED FROM EVERY CORNER OF THE WORLD.
HERE YOU MAINTAIN YOUR OWN JOURNAL AND DIARY OF YOUR FIENDISH EXPERIMENTS.
ALONG THE EAST WALL IS YOUR DESK.
Within this description, the program allows you to give details of the environment. It also allows the placement of ob-
jects which can be taken and carried in inventory. The only problem with this area of the program is its static nature. Once a room is assigned a description, it always remains the same-except for the object which may be removed. This tends to force you to design adventures that are very linear, or use descriptions which tend to be very general.

The vocabulary section allows you to define "magic words" and tailor a parser with commands unique to your adventure. The program comes with a built-in parser which organizes the adventure's compass directions ( $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{W}$, NE, SE, NW, SW, up and down), plus some basic commands: look, inventory, take, drop, score, quit and save.

The designer must augment this list with more specific commands, to allow the adventurer to use objects effectively and interact with the surroundings. "Magic words" is a feature which permits you to designate certain words as "magical" in the fantasy sense, allowing teleportation, secret entrances, or superior abilities.

The "other" section of the program lets you write an introduction to the adventure, establish a system for scoring points, write an autorun program to copy and load your adventure on another disk, and to provide access to your game for testing.

Adventure Master requires 48 K and comes on two disks. Included is a very slim program guide. As a tool, it's a fair program, but it could have been a dynamite program.

The first disk contains the program for designing an adventure and a fully completed adventure by Christopher Chance. Entitled Clever Catacombs, it's included to "familiarize you with how to proceed through an adventure game as player and creator." Chances are, if you've bought this program, you've played your share of adventures. Nice as it is to include this adventure, I would have preferred the space be used to enhance some of the design features - like including a "wandering menace."

The second disk is two uncompleted adventures by Jean Craighead George, supposedly created with Adventure Master. They're left unfinished so that you can gain some experience with the program before rushing off to complete your own design.

These adventures, Wild Trails (which lets you retrace Ponce DeLeon's travels through Florida) and Becca in Outlaw Cave (which lets you find a lost kitten) are not for the text adventure fan.

They're simplistic and rather boring. Their design doesn't show the potential of Adventure Master as well as Clever Catacombs does. I think they were included only to illustrate that a good imagination is all that's needed to write a good text adventure with Adventure Master. Mr. Chance should have included his game on a second disk and omitted these other two. I wanted more programming power for my money!

Finally, Mr. Chance could have spent more time designing and writing the documentation. The program book is not as clearly written as it might be. There are times it's downright confusing and doesn't really instruct you in the use of the menu-driven program. You learn as much by trial and error as by following instructions.

If you want to "write" text adventures, Adventure Master is a fairly useful tool. You'll be able to work out some interesting and complex adventures.

If you want to learn how to "program"
text adventures, then study the source codes printed in the pages of ANALOG Computing. Spend long hours flowcharting, mapping and coding your adventure. Check out Clayton Walnum's series, Adventurous Programming, which began in issue 39 and finishes up this month.

There's no shortcut to the wizardry of Infocom. That road is one of hard work and meticulous programming. If you don't want to make that kind of investment, then buy Adventure Master. It won't make you a better programmer, but you'll be able to write some nifty adventures. $\square^{-1}$

Ray Berube is an Atari addict. He has a B.A. in English and an Associates degree in computer science. When he's not playing a text adventure on his 600XL, he's either writing poetry or working on a theatrical production. He's the resident technical director and designer for his local college's theater company.

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## by Chris Smith

Long ago in the land of Argus, there lived a powerful wizard by the name of Barboz. His alignment was with good, and through the years he amassed many treasures. To protect his wealth, Barboz devised many pitfalls to discourage any would-be thief. Barboz has long since risen to another plane; however, his treasures still remain for the taking. The goal bestowed upon you is to find and store the ten remaining treasures (believe me, there are ten).

## Typing it in.

It's very important that the data statements and control characters for Treasures of Barboz are typed in correctly. For that matter, it's important that all the lines are correct. If they aren't, you may find yourself transported to another dimension or, worse yet, plagued by errors, making completion of the adventure virtually impossible.
Type in the listing and check your typing with Unicheck (see page 13).


## Playing the game.

Treasures of Barboz is an adventure based on Brian Moriarty's Adventure in the Fifth Dimension (issue 11) and Tom Hudson's Adventure at Vandenberg A.F.B. (issue 27). Thanks, guys.

The gameplay of Treasures is much the same as theirs, with a few minor variations. One-word commands are as follows: N - North; S - South; E - East; W - West; U - Up; D - Down; I - Inventory; Q - Quit; and H - Help.

In addition, the verbs go and climb have been added. These must be used in certain situations (e.g., GO DOOR). Whenever you find it necessary to give something to someone, the "drop" command should be used.

By typing SCORE, you may see your current score, which is based on the number of treasures stored (100 is a perfect score).

I've tried to include as many clues as possible, so ask for help and examine everything if you find yourself stuck. Also, there are many dangers, so save your games periodically by typing QUIT or $Q$.

Please don't call ANALOG Computing for clues to solving this adventure. If you're really stuck, you may contact me (and please include a S.A.S.E.), by writing to: ANALOG Computing, Attention: Chris Smith, P.O. Box 23, Worcester, MA 01603.

Good luck and good adventuring! a

## Listing 1.

BASIC listing.
1 CLR :GOTO 375

 OKE 7 O3. C 4


 0101109
5 POKE C710, CQ:POME C7日9, CI4 ARETURM
6 POKE C709,C14:POKE E716, 14B:RETURM

 162 HRE TUR $^{2}$


He? Hi don t understand: Try again:" :G0T0 66
i1 ? nThat is impossible: "tireturn
il ${ }^{?}$ "Where isn"t enough room heres":

## ETURN

IS? DHS等? "You hear a loud explosion.
"IRETHRN


16 ? ${ }^{2}$ It " 5 too heavy! in RETURM
17 ? myou have mothing to put it ina: returm
is ?

$20 \%=U 5 \mathrm{RCOOK}, 5 \mathrm{~T}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{C5}$ :RETURM
21 GO5UB $26: 1 F$ Y THEM METUMM

 451 THEN $Q=Q-168$
24 RETURM
 $a=0-108$
za RETUR
$27 \mathrm{ME}(0, \mathrm{Q}+\mathrm{C} 17 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{CL} 5 \mathrm{RETURM}$
28 POP : Flataci:G0T0 120
 G THEN RETURA

THEM $\quad$ B
 Mi: : POP: 5010 117
 HEM RETURH
 THEN 77
 - THEM 77

something you ire holding stops the
"Ceiling from erushing you. "troto 20
 THEN TETUAN
$375 \mathrm{~T}\left(Y_{,} Y\right)=$ "0":? whou hear something break. "t toro 28
38 ? MC2 HEdge of forest anRETURN
393 HCz MFOTESt path
40

$92 \mathbb{N} 5=K 5(0+C 1, L): I F$ LEN（NS）（C3 THEN 10 $94 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{S} 5 \mathrm{R}$（ADR（DSD，ADR UUERBS $-C 5, ~ U \: I F Z$ ＝CO THEN 10
95 IF $Z=75$ THEN KS＝KS（OPCI L）
$96 \quad 0=U 5 \mathrm{R}$（ADR（DNS），ADR（NOUNS）－C5，N）：IF

$97 \mathbb{N S}=\mathrm{CHRS}$ COJ：Z $: ~ Z-154$
 $279,276,283,291,299,327,338,342,346,35$ $3,360,366{ }^{3}$
190GOS＝K $5(C 1, L): Z=\| S R(A D R \mathbb{C D}), A D R$ CUERB
 101 IF $Z<82$ OR 2$\rangle 86$ THEN 10
102 IF $2=818$ IF $Z<C 3$ THEN ON $Z$ GO5UB 366 103 IF Z〉C2 THEN Z＝Z－C2：ON Z GOTO 129， 135,144
104
107086

HEN ID
106 IF Q3C6 THEN $0=0-C 6: 0 N$ Q GOTO 129，


 $109605487: 16054823: M 540,0+0177=C L S: 5$ C175
110？OK与：POSITION C2，C0：？HC2：＂YOUR OCation：Mi：PP5ITMON C2，CN
1112
$1120 N Z G 054 B 38,39,40,40,39,41,41,43$ $54,45,48,47,47,49,50,46,51,52,53,54,5$ 13
113 GOTM 116 Z $2>$ THEN $Z=Z-C 6$
 $8,66,66,71,56$

 $0 \%$ OCO
HB FOR $I=C 1$ TO C6：IF CLSUT＋C1，I\＃C1》《


11．9 MEKT I：IF K＝C THEN ？HC2：＂Nowhere （7） $11 \%$
 FSy，ID：NERT I：R1二USR（ADR UFS，10D：PDSIT ION C2，CA：HC2：＂YOU See：$H: H=C 4$

 M22 MEHT I：IF KOCA THENPOSITION $11, \%$ ： ？ 2 Hz ：Nothing interestimg
123 Z＝ASC（CLS（Ciccin）
124 IF $2=112$ THEN $605 \| B 29$

127 IF FLAG＝C1 THEN FLAG＝CO：GOTO 130
128 GOTO 86
129 REM $\because I$
129 REM F 1

 DK64：IF Q KO－CI THEN RESTORE $424+$ R：REA

132 HEXT T：IF K＝C14 THEN POSITION $12, \%$ ：？HCz：＂Mothing＂！TREASUR＝10 THEN FOR T＝1 TO 508 SWEXT TREASURE＝10 THEN FOR I＝1 TO 500 HE GOTO 86
135 REM 20

 RAPHICS CO：END
137 CLOSE HCi：POKE 559．34：？＂Position
 138 TRAP 138：？＂Enter is


 140 POKE 559，CO：POKE 54272 ，CODOPEM $H C 1$
 $0,0+C 17)=C L 5$
14 FOR I二881 TD C1 5 TEP －C8：？HC1；MS I，$\frac{1}{5}+71: N E X T I T F O R T=221$ TO Ci 5 TEP -5 5：？WCI；NOLNS II，IH54 ：MERTI
 CI：NUGGET：？HCI；PAN：？HCI：TREASURE：？H Cil WEAR
143 CLOSE HC1：POKE 559，34：POKE 54286， 1 14 ：GORE 86
145 IF USR CLOOK，ADR U＂BIJNPQTUF＂Y，CL，C9 3 THEN ？＂Examine everything，＂g GOTD 86 146 IF U5R GLOOK，ADR＂Eisig，RL，CJ？THEN ？＂The wizard＂ 5 magic 5 your oniy hop P： $11: G 0 T 086$
 7 The prospects look very good here．＂ 8 GOTO 86
 HEN ？＇YOUR ESCape is up in smokes＂igo 10.86

＊Bother＂s are very persuasiven＂：GOTO 85
1510
 Mirror on the wall：：＂ingoto 86
$151{ }^{2}$＂A Map is essential．＂：G0T0 86
152 REM $\#$ UERB A
153 IF NS＝＂RHITHEN Z＝USR（LOOK，ADR（KS），
 154 Z＝05C CLSCCD，C1\％
T55 IF MS＝＂X＂AND $Z Z=106$ OR $Z=112$ T THE N174
156 IF $N S=1 X^{\circ 1}$ AND $(Z=107$ OR $Z=113)$ THE 157 IF $N S={ }^{\circ \prime} \mathbb{R}^{\prime \prime}$ AND $\mathbb{Z}=82$ OR $Z=108$ OR $Z=$ 110）THEN 174 AND $2-82$ OR $2=100$ OR $2=$
 1113 THEN 175 IF AND $Z=74$ THEN 174
 161 IF Ņ＝＂u＂AND $Z=81$ THEN $Z=88: G 0 T 0$ 176 IF NS＝＂Z＂AND $165 R$ CLOOK，CLB，ADR ${ }^{\prime \prime} Z^{\prime \prime}$ $3, C 195$ THEN 174
163 IF NS＝＂U＂AND $Z=74$ AND U5R CLOOK，CL B，ADRU＇K＂I，CIOY AND NOT COIN THEN？ Troll won＇t leet you ar：RETURN
16．4 IF NS＝＂U＂AND $2=89$ AND U5R CLOOK，CL


 $Z=98: G 0 T 0176$ THEN 167 IF NS＝＂D＂AND $Z=69$ AND USR $4 L O O K, C L$ 8，ADR（＂D＂リ，C1G）THEN 174
168 TF N与＝＂D＂：AND Z＝70 THEN 175
169 IF NS＝＂D＇AND $2=81$ AND $15 R G L O O K, C L$
 170 IF NS＝＂IM AND USR CLOOK，CLB，ADR（＂II＂ $3, C 197 \mathrm{THEN} 75$
171 KUSR KLOOK，CLB，ADR（＂Jiv，C10］



$174 \quad 2=2+1: 6070176$
175 z $=2+1$
176 POP ：GOTO 109
177 REM $\because$ UERB B
178 Z＝ASC（CLS（Ci，C1））


189 IF N与＝＂Mi AND Z＝110 THEN $Z=168: P 0 P$
181 IF NSO＂P＂AND $Z=115$ THEN $Z=118: P O P$
182 IF NS＝＂1P＂AND $Z=118$ THEN $Z=115: P O P$ 182 IF NS二＂1P
$160 T 0 ~ 109$
183 GOTG 16 RERB C

186 GOSUB 20：IF Y THEN 18
 THEN ？ TURN

189 IF N与二＂
190 GOSUB 19 IF $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{CQ}$ THEN 14
 11）AMD CLSUC1，CiD＝＂GUETHEN TREMSURE＝T
192 TF

193 IF $U 5 R$ CLOOK，ADRU＂DIKLZ15UUWX＂y，$N$ ， 6


$3, C 191$ AND NOT WEAR THEN BI


 CLB，ADR＂M＂M，CIBA THEN ？MTROLI WON＇t 199 IF NS＝＂d＂AND CLS（CI，C1）＝＂U＂THEN
 LS（Ci，Ci）＝＂M THEN 210
201 IF NS ${ }^{19} C^{\prime \prime \prime}$ THEN $95=100$
297 GOTO 213
203 IF NS＝＂y＂ARD USR ULOOK， $5 T$ ，ADR（＂i＂） ${ }^{2} \mathrm{C5}$ TH THEN 18

 Cil0）THEN NS＝＂h＂：G05UB $20: 5 T \$(Y, \forall\rangle="$


206 IF NS＝＂｜＂AND USR（LOOK， $5 T$ ，ADRE＇N＂） C5y THEN 18 （＂Mis，C5）THEN 17
208 IF $N 5=" \|$ AND（CLS ©C1，C1）＝＂L＂OR与（Ci，［1）＝＂M＂）THEN NS＝＂MiGOLUB 20：5
 209 GOTO 14
216 IF NOT PAN THEN 213
$211 \mathrm{Y}=山 5 \mathrm{R}$（L00K，CLB，ADR（＂）？ CQ THEN 213
212 IF NOT NUGGET THEN NUGGET＝C1：CLSC YC8， $\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{CB}$ ）＂＂p＂

214 REM U UERB D



 CS）THEN 11
 103：IF $8=C 0$ THEN 12
 REASURE +1

221 IF NS＝＂C＂I THEN AS＝CLS
223 IF N与ニ＂G＂AND CLS（C1，C1）＝＂」＂AND U




225 IF NS＝＂Q＂AND（CLS（Ci，C1）＝＂L＂OR C LS（CI，Ci）＝＂M＂）THEN PAN二心品：＂The pan fell in the water＂：
 227
226 IF MS＝＂Mn AND（CLS（CI，C1）＝＂11＂OR U $5 R$ CLOOK $5 T, A D R(4 i " 3, C 5 \$ 3$ THEN 242


 231 TF HN 242
231 IF NSN＂M AND USRCLOOK，CLB，ADR \＆＂N＂ 2 C107 THEN 242

Hらニ゙ブ AND USRCLOOK，5T，ADR（＂＿＂リ 25S THEN 242 AND USRCLOOK，CL8，ADPC！
 235 IF NHEN 242 AND USRCLOOK，CLB，ADR（＂a＂＇ 2，C10）THEN 242
236 Q＝0－64：G05UB 19：IF $K=C 0$ THEN G05UB 237 IF Y＝CO THEN 14
237 IF Q3 20 THEN $0=0-20: G 0 T 0 \quad 239$
238 ON 0 GOTO $242,243,242,248,251,242$, $242,242,250,248,247,252,242,242,242,24$ $2,242,242,250,242$

$250,250,242,242,245,242,246,242,242,24$, $251,252,242,242, \frac{2}{2} 4$

241 ON O GOTO $244,244,242,250,248,242$,
$\frac{2}{7} 4 \frac{2}{2}, 242,242,242,250,249,242,242,242,24$
242 ？＂You see nothing special．＂：RETUR
$243 ?$＂It has a notch in it ：＂RETURN
244 ？＂It＂s full of black poudern＂：RET
URN
245 ？＂Has a strange bubbling liquid i nside！＂：RETURN
246 ？＂Contains a magic potion！＂：RETUR
N
27 ？＂He＂s holding out his hand：＂：RET
URN
248 ？＂Looks harmiess．＂：RETURN
2497 ＂Trry reading it＂＂RETURM
25
251 ＂Looks dangerous intireturn
2527 ＂Hens quite dead：RRETURN
253 REM 3 UERBFF
254 G05UB 19：IF $8=C 0$ THEN 14
 CSV THEN 266
 THEM 25.8
2575 T （Y，Y）＝＂＇？日：＂Your sword disinte 258 IF USR《LOOK，ST，ADR（＂F＂），CS）THEN 2 60 1F 6 K 259 ＂You have nothing to do that wit h：＂：RETURN
260 IF $N S={ }^{\prime \prime} A^{\prime \prime}$ THEN CLS $(K+C 8, X+C 8)={ }^{\prime \prime} B^{\prime \prime \prime}$ POP ：GOTO 117
 POP ：GOTO 117
 ${ }^{7}$＂Try killing him，ris RETURN
 MOUN $5105,1053=" \amalg " P O P$ ：GOTO 117



$\begin{array}{ll}\text { HEN } \\ 269 & \mathrm{CL} 5(K+C B, K+C 8)=" D ": P O P: G O T O \\ 117\end{array}$
 271 IF
272 G05UB 19：IF $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{CO}$ THEN 14
 EN 257
 THEN ？＂You donit have the swordi＂：RE TURN
275 IF NS＝＂リn＇THEN ？＂He＇s much too po Merful．＂RRETURN
276 IF NS＝＂［＂THEN 83


：GOTO 117
276 REM $\because$ UERB H
279 IF NS\｛\}"H" THEN 18
280 G05UB 20：IF Y Y ： 0 THEN 22
281 IF NEAR THEN ？＂You＇re already wea
ing thema＂：RETURN
283 REM $\because$ UERB I

284 IF NSく〉＂e＂AND NSく ODFMOSUB 19：G05山B 20：IF NS＝＂t AND $X$ move and．：in RETUR
2815 IF NS＂tit THEN 14
287 IF Y＝CQ THEN？DHS：RETURN
288 IF BOOK＝CO THEN BOOK＝CI：？＂5OME PO tions are goodg while others：＂：RETURN 289 IF BOOK＝C1 THEN BOOK＝C2：？＂My name holds great Power：ireturn
296 B00K＝co：？＂To retrieve a seemingly lost item，if？＂magic Mord＂ 5 ＂RETURN： 291 REM $\because$ UERB $J$
292 GOSUB 29：IF Y＝CG THEN ？DH5：RETURM 293 IF $H\langle\rangle$＂B THEN 15
294 ？ 7 wou hear a whistling noise，＂
 3＂C＂THEN RETURN
296 ？＂A griffon fledgling flies atyay．

297 H二USR（LOOKgCLB，ADRG＂T＂，C103：IF \％
THEN CLS（K＋C6，K＋C8）＝＂－WiPOP＇：GOTO 117
298 RETURN
299 REM＊UERB K 3010 TURN＇THEN 397


303 $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{U} 5 \mathrm{R}$（LOOK，CLB，ADR（H？ CO THEN RETURH
304 ？＂Something you＂re holding gets h 0t！

CLS（C1，C13：GOT0 28
306 IF A $5=\square 1$ THEN RETURN

309 CLF＝MS（R，Q＋C17）： $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{U} 5 \mathrm{R}$（LOOK，CL8，ADR （＂Yn），Cib） 319 IF K THEN CLS（K＋C8， $8+C 8)={ }^{\circ \prime} Z^{\prime \prime}: G 05 U B$

 13
 THEM CLS（K＋C8， $8+C B D=" h ":$ NOUNS（185， 185$)$


 POP ：GOTO 117

 317 IF NOT USR（LODK，CL8，ADR（＂J＂＇），C10） THEN RETURN
$31855=C L 5: C L S=M 5(145,162): F O R \quad I=C 1 T 0$
 \＃CBM＝＂グ THEN 321
 （I＋C8，I＋C8）＝＂rí OR $\%=C Q$ THEN 321
$320 \mathrm{CL}(\mathbb{S H + C B}, \mathrm{K}+\mathrm{CB})=5 \mathrm{~S}(I+C 8, I+C 8): 55(I+$ C8，$I+C 8 y=$＂？
321 NEXT I：M5 $1145,1623=C L 5: C L S=55: M S \mathbb{C}$
 GOTO 109
323 Y＝U5R（LOOK， 5 T ，ADR（＂？n），C5）：IF $Y=C 0$ THEN RETURM
324 G05山B 23：G05UB 27：G05UB 25

325 CLS二MS（R，Q＋C17）： $8=45 \mathrm{R}$（L00K，CL8，ADR

 ＂C＂：AS＝＂＂M：GOTO 28
327 REM＊UERB $\mathbb{L}$ Q＜12 OR R＞124 THEN 1 328
329





 THEN ${ }^{7}$ DHS：RETURN


 328
 THEN ？DHS：RETURN
 hat tasted good＂10 1.601028
3\} TF CLSECS M
 That was fun．＂：RET
340 IF CLS CC1，C1）＝＂＇e＂THEN $Z=102: P O P:$ G0T0 109
341 Z $1011: P 0 P: G 0 T 0109$
342 REM $34{ }^{3}$ UFERB N
343 IF NS ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~K}^{11}$ THEN IB
344 G05UB 20：IF Y＝CO THEN？DH5：RETURM 345 K＝USR（LOOK，CLB，ADR（＂O＂），CIM）：IF K＝ COM THEN ？＂I can＂t do that hereaisRETI
 COT THEN 12 ，

34B REM $\because$ UERB 0 ：GOTO 28

349 IF NS\｛\}"Pi OR CLS(C1, C1〉く》"U" THEN | 10 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 350 | $G 05 U B$ | $19: I F$ |
| $K=C O$ |  |  |

 THEN ？＂You can＂t carry any moreningRE TURN
 UNS 195，195）＝＂k ：GOT0 28
353 REM 莫 UERB P
354 TF NOT USRCLOOK， $5 T$ ，ADR（＂U＂），CS5 T HEN ？＂You have nothing to do that wit

35S IF HS $\rangle$＂I＂THEN ？＂Sounds like fun | $351 R E T U R N$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 356 | $605 U B$ |
| $19: I F$ | $K=C O$ |

356 gosUB 19：IF R＝CO THEN 14 4 diragon Iaughs and flys away
 CQ THEN RETURN
$359 \mathrm{CL} 5(\mathcal{H C B}, \mathrm{~K}+\mathrm{CB})=\mathrm{A} 1 \mathrm{M"POP}: G 0 T 0117$ 360 REM $\because$ UERB $\mathbb{R}$
361 GO5UB $29:$ IF Y 3 CO THEN 2 DHS：RETURN 362 IF NS＝＂A＂THEN ？＂You already did that＂R：RETURN
363 IF NS \｛\}"J" THEN 11
 THEN ？＂You don t have any water．＂iRE
TURN
 3，145）＝＂ 6 A



$\begin{array}{ll}369 \\ 3707 \\ 3 & \text { REM } \\ 3 & \text { POP }: G 0 T 0 \\ 149\end{array}$
379 REM F UERB 5
371 ？＂You stored＂gTREASURE；＂treasur
$\frac{3}{3} 2$ IF TREASURE 3 CI THEN ？＂50：
 Bitis：RETURN
，C10，C11，C12，C14，C15，C16，C17，C6，C7， 08,69 C710，C11，C12，C14，C15，C16，C17，C18，C769，
376 G05UB 5：POKE 752， $61:$ ？

377 ？ 14 ES DFI BQRBMZ． gir P05ITION C14，CIE：
 S（9），5TS（6），DLIS（64），FS（42），DS（76）
 S（76）：0K与こ＂Okay：＂iDHS＝MYOU don＂t have that：：
3 3 UERBS＝＂G0』！ACLTPBGET！CDROPDLOOKEEK AHECHOPFCIT IFHITIFKILLGNEGRHREADIBLOWJ SAY－KDRIMLJUMPMIIEINUNTIOTICKPWASHQ： 381 UERBS（LENGUERBS）＋CR＝＂CLEARRUB！O5N $382 \mathrm{C} 5=\mathrm{NSEHUDIQH"F:LOOK=ADR(LOOK} 5): C L=$ $A D R(C L S D: C E B=C L+C B: U=A D R(U S): N=A D R U N S$ $: 5 T=A D R(5 T 5)$
383 FOR I＝C1 TO $76: R E A D ~(R: D S(I)=C H R S R Q$ ）：NEAT I：DS（19，19）＝CHRS（28）
384 RESTORE $409: F O R \quad I=C 1$ TO $76: R E A D ~ R:$
 565
385 FOR $T=C 1$ TO $43: R E A D ~ R: L O O K S(I)=C H R$
 386 FOR ：NERT I
 36B HOUNS＝＂MORTRSOUTEEASTQNESTRLIMBAST ICBUNDECHOLED SHORECOIMGGLOUHPITIISLABJ TROLKFLASMLEDSNORECOINGGLOUHPIT ISLAB 389 NOUN与（LEN GNOUN与 \＃FiJ＝＂FEATTFLEDUEG GSWHESTMICEIYCAUEZDRAG［WARR SHIE］UIAL GOBL AAPMLC 5 TAF dBOOKEBOUL FDIAMgBUCKh 396 MOUNS LLEN MNOUN $3+C 12=" K E G I$ JROPEKHE DU15TATMPICKIROCKOGEM5 DDOORTGLOWS5IGNT BRIDUPATHUSTAIWTGNNXPQWDYLIMUZPOTIA

397 RESTORE $419: R E A D$ FLAG，BODK，COIN，NU GGET，PAN TREASURE，WEAR
 OR I＝C1 TO 865 5TEP CIB：READ CLS：MS II， IHLEN（CLち））＝CLS：NEXT I

395 POSITION C4，C16：？＂Press 5 TART t o begin new gane，＂： to restore old game．Au：CLOSE HCZ 396 TF PEEK（53279）＝C6 THEN 29. 397 IF PEEK 53379 ＝C3 THEN 399
398 GOTO 396

399 CLOSE HCI：POKE $559,34: P O 5 I T I O N ~ C B, ~$


 401 POKE 559 ，CQPPOKE 54272 ，CO：TRAP 399
 ＂T＂THEN KS＝＂C：＂
402 OPEN HCI，C4，CO，KS：TRAP 32767
463 FOR T＝881 TOCD 5 TEP $-8: I N P U T$ \＃CI， MS：MS（I，I\＃C7）＝M与：NEXT I：MS $889,889 \%=1$ $404 \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I}=271$ TO CI $5 \mathrm{TEP}-55: T N P U T$ HC ENOUNS：MOUNS（I，I\＃54）＝NOUNS：NEKT I：NOUN $44276,2762=\pi 1: I N P U T$ \＃C1，AS
$4{ }^{4}$ IN INPUT HCI COTM
 CI HEAR PAN：THPUT HC1，TREASURE：INPUT $407.5 T 今=M 5 B E 3 C 1$
Q＋C177：POKE
4 （B）DATA $0,1,2,3,4,5,16,7,8,9,10,11,12$
$14,15,16,17,18,709,710$
409 DATA 104104137
$04,133,204,104,133,203,169,104,133,205,1$ $62,10,262,240,49,24,165,205,4,133,213,1$ 410 DATA $105,5,133,205,165,206,105,0,1$ $33,205,24,160,0,177,203,209,205,208,23$ $1,200,177,203,209,295,208$
411 DATA $224,209,177,203,209,205,208,2$ $17,200,177,203,209,205,208,210,206,177$ 412 DQTA $104,104,133,206,1104,133,205,1$ $13,177,203,133,207,104,169,168,168,133,2$ $413 \mathrm{DATA} 136,48,10,165,297,209,205,208$ $247,206,132,212,96,169,0,133,212,96$
414 DATA $104,104,141,1,2,104,141,92,1$ 414 DATA $104,104,141,1,2,104,141,6,2,1$ $4,169,130,145,203$
415 DATA $169,0,141,243,2,56,0,72,138,7$ $2,169,0,162,10,141,10,212,141,24,298,1$ $42,23,208,230,208,41,16,74,74,74,141,1$, 416 DATA $165,298,41,16,74,74,74,141,1$, 4170019 104，104，104，170，165，88，133， 20 $3,165,89,133,204,216,24,202,48,15,165$, $203,165,46,133,203,165,204,24,238,160$, $159,169,0,145,203,136,208,251,96$ 419，DATA 0， $0,0,10,10,0,0$
42日 DATA AAABA，B？CEA？？？A，CB？D？？？？E，DE？ ？C？？

421 DATA L？？？？？


 t，Y \％？Z ，Z＊ax




27？D？ 425 DATA Low－hanging limb
426 DATA Hollow stick
428 DATA Small hole
429 DATA Rusty sword

Treasures
of Barboz continued

| 43 F |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 431 | BATA |  |
| $4{ }^{4}$ |  |  |
| 43 | DGTA |  |
| 43 | PRATA |  |
| 45 |  |  |
| 4 可 5 | Bata | \％ead trall |
| $4{ }^{4} 7$ |  | EMpry fer |
| $4{ }^{4}$ | Pata |  |
| 439 |  |  |
| 445 | DATA | 钪め14 |
| 441 |  |  |
| 442 | DATA |  |
| 443 | ［明TA | Thatmy bush |
| 444 | WMAA |  |
| 44 \％ | Whtim | Feather |
| 44事 | BATM |  |
| 447 | PATA |  |
| 448 | Whtim |  |
| 449 | $\square^{5}$ ATA |  |
| 4 | DHTA |  |
| $4{ }^{4}$ | PATM | 5Heping white aragon |
| 45.2 | PATA | Frozen mararimp |
| 455 | Data |  |
| 454 | Data |  |
| 45 | Thid |  |
| 45 | 䂙圌监 |  |
| 457 | DATA |  |
| 453 | DATA |  |
| 459 | bata |  |
| 461 | DATA | Long enctuntixd 5tatit |
| 451 | D）${ }^{\text {T }}$ 合 |  |
| 462 | PATA |  |
| 453 | \％等7 |  |
| 45.4 |  |  |
| 455 | BATA |  |
| $4 \mathrm{E}_{6} 5$ |  | Nomdemt Heg |
| 467 | BaTM | Rope |
| 4618 | BATA | Medusj |
| 469 |  |  |
| 479 | BATA |  |
| 471 |  | RDE |
| 472 |  |  |
| 473 | DATA |  |
| 474 | DHTA | D0日下 |
| 475 | B）${ }^{\text {P }}$ A |  |
| 475 | b A］A | 5 ign |
| 477 | DATA | Trescile mriduge |
| 476 | EATA | 5如口严1 Path |
| 479 | D）${ }_{\text {d }}$ T ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 4相 | DMTA | Tunnei |

## CHECKSUM DATA．

（see page 13）

[^2]\＃․․ ．


















 2350 直A $599,29,775,44,591,789,184,94$















 9，540，547， $417,477,493,701,141,7237$









## The Dragon or the Egg？

In an old，abandoned nightclub，sitting atop a mountain in the Ozarks，strange and wonderful creatures are con－ ceived．In the inferno of the kiln，lumps of clay are trans formed into alien plants，fish，wizards－and dragons．

The fearsome－looking beast on page 25 is the work of Jon Thompson．A sculptor，potter，and amateur paleontologist， Mr．Thompson finds inspiration for his intricate creations in the imprints of fossils．

Mr．Thompson＇s work can be seen in galleries in the South and Midwest，or in the dozen or so art and craft shows he attends each year．His dragons have even been seen in China and haunting a high government office in Japan！

For those readers interested in Mr．Thompson＇s work，or if your local art gallery would like to carry his fantasy sculptures，contact：

> Jon Thompson
> Star Route 1, Box 424
> Lampe, MO 65681
> $417-779-5438$

We would like to thank Mr．Parkie Gleason，of Parkie＇s Stained Glass Studio，Springfield，Missouri，for his assistance．


## by Clayton Walnum

Wow! It's hard to believe that we ve already reached the last part of Adventurous Programming. Seems as if we just started on this little project. Oh, well; nothing lasts forever.

This month, were going to finish up our demo adventure and learn those last details you need to start writing your own adventures.

Without further ado.

Now that we ve learned all about game design and parsers, it's time to see how adventure games keep track of all the details. Let's start by taking a look at the way a player's commands are implemented.

One of the most important parts of an adventure game (second only to the parser) is the section that converts the player's commands to actions. This code must be meticulously written, because we have to make sure the player has fulfilled all the command's prerequisites.


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## Adventurous <br> Programming continued

For instance, if the player types OPEN BOOK, we first have to check that he has the book. How can you open a book you don't have? Second, we must check to see if the player already opened the book. We can't allow him to open a book twice in a row (unless he closed it in between the commands to open it). Finally, we have to be sure the player has completed any actions necessary. Maybe the book is a locked diary. Did he unlock it yet?
The section of the program that handles the actions will be nothing more than a large block of IF. . .THEN statements, each action implemented by one or more lines.

Let's continue on with the example of the diary, and write a line of code that will handle the command OPEN BOOK.

The easiest way to tackle this is to lay the problem out in English, then translate it to BASIC. The logic would read something like this: if the noun is BOOK and the player has the book and the book is unlocked and the book isn't already open then open the book.

Whew! That complicated enough for you? You have to make sure you have every detail covered, otherwise inconsistencies will crop up in your game.

Now let's translate the above statement to BASIC. This is how it might look:

```
100 IF Y=12 AND I(%)=-1 AND HNL AND N
OT OP THEN OP=1:? "You open the book":
G0T0 1265
```

The variable $Y$ is the item number. This number was calculated by our parser from the table of valid nouns. It's simply the item's position within the table. $I($ ) is the array that stores the locations of all the items. If you've done your studying, you should remember that the value -1 means the item is in the player's inventory. The variables UNL and OP are flags, indicating whether or not the book has been unlocked or opened. These flags will be 0 (false) if the player hasn't completed the actions, and 1 (true) if he has.

Finally, if all the conditions for OPEN BOOK have been met, we set the flag $O P$ to true, print a message to the player (you must always do this, or a player can't be sure if his action was successful), and go back to the parser for the next command.

That's all there is to it. The hardest part is making sure all the command's requirements have been met and avoiding any inconsistencies within the game.

There'll be times when a command you wish to implement won't fit the above method. You'll have to think these out for yourself; I can't possibly cover every exception. There is, however, an example of one
such special situation in our demo game. We'll get to that in a minute.

## The program.

Type in Listing 1. Verify your typing with Unicheck (see page 13), then LIST the program to tape or disk. Before we put it together with last month's program, let's take a look at what's going on.

Line 11 is a short subroutine to print out the text found in A\$. Later on, you'll see why we're doing it this way.

Line 15 is a subroutine which we can jump to whenever we need a delay loop.

Line 30 is a subroutine to disable the BREAK key. We GOSUB 30 whenever we perform a GRAPHICS command.

Line 40 sets all the direction variables to 0 and jumps to the appropriate line for the room description and the visible exits. The exits are stored in the direction variables. For example, if a room has a northern exit that leads to room 15, then $N$ will be set to 15 . If $N$ is 0 , then no northern exit exists.

The line for the room description is calculated by multiplying the room number by 10 . We then GOSUB to this line. When returning from the subroutine, the room's description will be in $A \$$, and all the direction variables will be set to their proper values.

Line 45 clears the screen, sets the background color to black, calls the subroutine to disable the BREAK key, calls a "mystery" subroutine at Line 10 (right now, it's just a RETURN command), and prints the room's description. Don't worry about the subroutine at Line 10 right now. I'll get to it eventually.

Lines 50 through 120 are our room descriptions and direction values.

Line 955 clears the inventory array.
Line 960 calls the subroutine that prints the room description and initializes the direction variables.
Line 1015 prints the EXITS heading, then checks to see if the room has any visible exits. If not, it prints the word None and jumps to the "visible items" section of the program.

Lines 1020 through 1045 check to see which of the direction variables are nonzero, and prints the appropriate exits.

Line 1055 prints the YOU SEE heading, sets the item flag IT to 0 , then starts looping through the item location array to find any items that may
be in the room. Notice the use of the ABS () function. We have to use this, since an item in a room may have a positive or negative value, depending on whether it can be picked up or not (see last month's installment).
Line 1060 places the description of an item in $\mathrm{A} \$$, prints the description, then sets the item flag IT to 1.
Whenever the FOR. . .NEXT loop initiated in Line 1055 finds the current room number stored in an element of the $I()$ array, it knows it's found an item that appears in the room. The loop then drops through to this line, and uses the value of the loop variable X as an index to extract the item description from our pseudoarray I $\$$.
Line 1065 simply checks the item flag. If it's not set, then the word Nothing is printed.
Line 1080 starts a similar loop for the player's inventory. It prints the YOU HAVE heading, sets the inventory flag INV to 0 , then starts the loop. When the loop comes across a value of -1 in the array $I()$, it's found an item in the player's inventory and drops through to the next line.
Line 1085 does pretty much the same thing as Line 1060, only now it's printing items in the player's inventory.
Line 1090 tells the player, if the INV flag is not set, that he has nothing in his inventory.
Line 1820 is one of those special command situations I mentioned earlier. Here, we're checking to see if the player is trying to go down into the basement without the lighted flashlight. If he is, we've got no choice but to kill the poor bumbler off.
Lines 1820 through 1870 handle the direction commands. We check the player's input and see if there's a corresponding exit. If there is, we set the room number to the number stored in the direction variable and go update the screen.
Line 1880 gives a warning if the player tries to go in a nonexistent direction.

Lines 2000 through 2995 are the block of IF...THEN statements that control the flow of the game's plot. In other words, virtually all the game's actions are accomplished here. I don't think it's necessary to go through all the lines with you, since the basic logic is pretty much the same from one to another, but I'll take a few examples and convert them back into their English version. This should clarify any questions you might still have.

Line 2000 might be a good one to look at first. The English version might go like this: if the noun is COAT and the player has the coat and the batteries haven't been found yet then tell the player he found something. Put the batteries in the room. Pause a bit. Go update the room.

Did all that make sense? Good! How about Line 2010? If the noun is MAGAZINE and -the magazine is in the room or the player has the magazine -- then tell him it's ANALOG. Go get the next command.

The dashes in the above sentence fill the same job as the parentheses in the BASIC version-they make sure the statement's logic is interpreted correctly.

Line 2410 would read like this: if the player is in room 8 and the noun is DOOR and the door's not unlocked then tell the player it's locked. Go get the next command.

Line 2500 is the line that allows the player to unlock the door. In English: if the player is in room 8 and the noun is DOOR and he has the key and the door is not already unlocked then unlock the door.
The above examples should give you enough insight in how to construct your IF. . .THEN statements.
Lines 4000 and 4010 print messages to the player. Since these messages are given to the player repeatedly throughout the game, we put them here and jump to them whenever we need them.

Lines 4500 and 4510 end the game, should the player do something fatal.
Lines 4600 and 4610 end the game if the player completes the adventure.

Lines 6840 through 7220 allow the player to load or save a game in progress.

You might think this is a difficult process, but it's painfully simple. To save the game, all you have to do is store the values of the game's "active" variables on the disk or tape. By "active," I mean those variables which hold information important to the game. Temporary variables, such as those used in loops, do not need to be saved. In our case, we must save the variables $R, O P$ and UL, and the arrays $I()$ and $I N V()$.
If you don't know how to handle disk files, study these lines well. There isn't enough room here to provide a discussion on this subject.

To load the game, all you have to do is read the values back into the variables in the same or-
der you saved them, then update the screen and jump back into the game.

## The mystery subroutine.

Now it's time to lift the veil and reveal the secret I've been keeping from you. Let me pose this question: when you're writing an adventure game in BASIC, how do you keep people from cheating? All a player has to do is hit SYSTEM RESET and list the program to see all that text you so carefully labored over. The answer? Encrypt the text and make it unreadable. This won't stop cheating completely, but will slow it down.

Type in Listing 2. Verify it with Unicheck (see page 13), then save it to disk. This little program has been a real help to me in the past. When you run it, it will ask for a filename, then look for all occurrences of $A \$=$ " within that file. The text between the quotes will be encrypted. Now you know why, in our demo program, I've been assigning all the text to $\mathrm{A} \$$.

Let's try it. LIST a copy of Listing 1 to disk (sorry, cassette users are out of luck). Make sure you keep a backup, because the encrypter program will modify the file. Now run the encrypter program, enter the name of the file you want to encrypt and watch it go.
When it's finished, ENTER the program and list it. Neat, huh?

There's one more step to encrypting the adventure. The text in the data statements at Lines 32120 and 32130 (from last month's listing) must be encrypted by hand. It's not too tough to do. Just bump each letter up one. An $A$ becomes a B, a $T$ becomes a $U$, and so forth. Spaces should be replaced with an exclamation point. All other characters become the character following in the set (i.e., $\$=\%$ ).

The only exception is the exclamation point. Since the next character up is the quote, we have to replace it with a character that can appear within a string. The encrypter replaces all occurrences of the exclamation point with an equal sign. You should do the same. Listing 3 shows these changes.
Of course, when the game is played, we don't want the text printed in its encrypted form. Talk about a tough adventure to solve! This is where our final machine-language subroutine comes in (you know it as the "mystery" subroutine).

Listing 3 gives the lines you need to add the decoder routine. Type it in and list it to disk.

Now let's get this whole mess put together. Load the parser program from last month (make sure you've encrypted the text in the data statements), then enter the files you created from Listing 1 (encrypted version) and Listing 3. You might want to delete

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[^3]
## Adventurous <br> Programming continued

all the REM statements so players can＇t see all the verbs．

You＇re now the proud owner of a complete adven－ ture game．Play to your heart＇s content．Of course，it should be an easy game since you know all the an－ swers．Why don＇t you try expanding it a bit？Add some new puzzles，rooms and items．

## Drudgery．

Now that we＇ve written our game，there remains one subject we＇ve yet to discuss，and it＇s a biggy－ playtesting．The word playtesting has a whole differ－ ent meaning when applied to adventure games．There are an infinite number of possible commands a play－ er may try．How can you account for them all？The bottom line is：you can＇t．All you can do is play the game over and over，thinking like a player．

Start at the beginning of the game and，using your solution，play it through to the end．When you＇re sure everything works all right，go back and try every com－ mand combination you can think of．Granted，you won＇t get to them all，but try to catch the obvious ones．

The next step is to corral one of your friends，sit him down and force him to play the game from be－ ginning to end（it＇s all right if he sleeps，eats and uses the facilities，but that＇s all）．While he＇s playing，make notes on gameplay．

You＇ll be surprised how important a fresh viewpoint is．Your friend knows nothing about the game and will try a lot of strange things，things you wouldn＇t have thought of．What an eye－opener that＇ll be．I guaran－ tee，when your friend is through playing，you＇ll have several pages of changes to make．There is absolutely no substitute for playtesting．If you try to skimp on this，you will pay．I promise．

## Benediction．

That＇s all folks．Whatever meager knowledge lies behind my wrinkled brow has now been imparted to you．Use it in wisdom and mercy（writing adventures tends to make one sadistic）．

I hope you＇ve learned from this series of tutorials， and maybe even had a little fun along the way．May I pass on one more tiny bit of advice？The final tick－ et to adventure writing，as in any other activity，is ex－ perience．The first game you attempt may be an exercise in frustration，but persevere．It＇ll get easier． After you＇ve done a few，you＇ll find yourself thinking more about puzzles and plot，and less about＂How the devil am I going to do this？＂

Who knows？Maybe someday you＇ll be working for Infocom．

Listing 1.
BASIC listing．
$117 ?$ As：RETURM
15 FOR M＝M1 TO 700：NEKT K：RETURN
3 PGOKE W16，112：PDKE 53774 ，112：RETURN


45 GRAPHTC5 NA：POKE 710：MB：GO5UB $30: G 0$
5UB M10：7＂LDCATTON：＂M：？A5：MS二＂MRRET
URN

RETURH
6． 0 （
70 AS＝＂MAIN STREETH：EN7：N二NS：RETURN
80 AS＝＂ON THE PORCH＂：5二N5：RETURN
90 AS＝＂LIUTNG ROOM ${ }^{H 1}$ ：N二N12：5＝NB：U二N11：D ＝NIG：RETURN
110 AS＝＂CELLAR＂』』二N9：RETURN
110 AS＝＂BEDRODM＂：D＝N9：RETURN
129 A5二＂KITCHEN＂：5＝N9：RETURN

960 505U18 40

R E DR W OR U DR D］THEN ？＂None＂：GOTO
1055



1055 ${ }^{7}: ?$
TO MN：IF ABS（ICHICS THEN NEMT H：GOT 01065

？A5：IT二NI：NEMT K
1065 IF NOT IT THEN ？＂Nothing＂

TO NN：IF ICXY $3-N 1$ THEN NEKT $\mathrm{H}: G 0 T 010$
96

？AS：TNU二N1：NEMT $\mathcal{H}$
in90 IF MOT INU THEN ？＂Nothing＂
1820 IF US＝＂d＂AND R＝N9 AND I（N9）（3－Ni
THEN As＝＂You fell in the dark！＂：r0T0
4500
1825 IF US＝＂N＂AND N THEN R＝N：GOTO 950
1830 IF US＝＂5＂AND 5 THEN R＝5：G0T0 960
1840 IF US＝＂E＂AND E THEN R＝E：GOTO 9历Q
1850 TF US＝＂WW AND W THEN R＝W：GOTO 960


在 1

4）THEN AS＝＂You found something I＂：I（N4


THEN AS＝＂It＂5 AWALOG＂：GO5UB NII：GQTO I 2516
20957 ：？＂Looks ordinary＂： 90 TO 1260
2100 IF THY（？－Wi THEN ？：？＂You don＂t have it HEMEOTO 1260
 MU（H）$=\mathrm{N}$

2290 IF ICY＝－Ni THEN ？？？You alread 4 have it！＂：GOTO 1264
2205 IF I $(Y)=-R$ THEN 7 ：？＂You can＂t 9 et thatirigoto 1260
「巴！4．50T0 1264

THEN L＝
 an＂t carry anymoredagotio 1260

2300 IF $Y=N 1$ dMD R＝MB AND MOT I（N2）T
HEN I（N2）＝R：AS＝＂You found something！＂：
G05UB N11： $10.014 B$ N15：G0T0 964
2395 G0T0 4016
2400 IF $\mathbb{R}=\mathbb{N} B$ GND $Y=M B$ AND UL THEN $R=N 9$ $: 150 \mathrm{~T} 0 \mathrm{Cb}$
2410 IF R＝NB AND Y＝NB AMD NOT UL THEM
AS＝＂It＇s locked＂：G05UB N11：G0T0 126．
2495 GOTO 4010
$2500 \quad I F R=N B A N D \quad Y=N B \quad A N D \quad I(M 2)=-N 1 \quad A N$
D MOT UL THEN UL＝MI：GOTO 4000
25950704010
2506 IF $Y( \}$ N 4 OR $I(V)\}-N 1$ OR I（M5）$\}-$ Mi THEN 2695

Mi TD N®：IF INU［M）＝Y THEN INU（H）＝N9
2620 NEMT M：GOTO 96日
2595 GOTO 4910
2760 IF $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{M}$ G AND IUN＝－NI THEN OP＝N1：G
$0 T 040018$
2710 IF $Y=N 7$ AND $\mathbb{R}=\mathrm{N} 12$ aND $\mathrm{I}(\mathbb{N} 109=\mathrm{M} 日 T$ HEN $I(M 16)=\mathbb{R} I(Y)=\mathbb{N} 8: G 0 T 0$ 960
$2795190 T 0,4010$

THEN 4 ．11
2810 as＝＂Ealution vell out a windou： AMALOL I5 GREATBHGO5
LIB M11：［10T0 1260
2895 G0T0 4010

LDG I5 GREAT＂THEN 46 Q
29107 ：？CHRS（34）：NS：CHRS（34）：G0T0 12 60
2995 GOTO 4010
40007 ：7＂0kay＂\＃190T0 1260
40107 ？＂Wou can＂t do that＂：g0T0 126 $\theta$

：POSITION N19－GLEN（AST／N2），NS：？ 05
4510 POSITION NB，N10：？＂THI5 ADUENTURE
I5 DUERIMF？：
4600 GRAPHICS N0：POKE 710，MO：POKE 75．2． NI：POSITION MIS，N1D：？＂YOU WIN！＂
4610 GOTO 4610









6980 FOR H＝N1 TO NN：INPMT WN1，A：I［H3＝A
＂MEMT H
二A：MERT K
7920 CL05E \＃N1：UL二N1：？：？：TRAP 1260：G 070960
7940 ？：？＂MO GAME DATA 5AVED！H：CLOSE \＃N1：GOTO 1260



7100 ： 2 ：ICUE，PRE55 RETURN TNICEEMEO PEN \＃NH，N4，NG；＂K：＂MGET HM1，A：CLOSE HNI ：て5二゙！
7110 OPEN HN1，NB，NO，＂CD：＂MOTO 7140
7120 OPEN HN1，MB，NGF＂D：DEMOGOME：DAT＂
7140 PRTNT HNI：R：ZS：DP：ZS：HL
72 P0 FOR K＝N1 TO NN：PRINT HMI：I（H）：NEK TH
7210 FOR K＝N1 TO N6：？HNI：INU（M）：NEHT H




## CHECKSUM DATA．

（see page 13）

11 DATA $387,737,747,756,232,144,300,30$ $1,451,572,23,846,165,632,745,7732$ 1015 DATA 42,$788 ;$ ；13， $762,825,811,770,3$ $02,457,432,743,3040,671 ; 183,536,9256$ 183日 DATA $667,556,761,686,551,8,529,79$ $0,254,65,951,629,176,621,216,7392$ 2229 DATA $55,743,187,4,737,721,857,740$ ，263，743， $779,252,635,745,873,8141$ 2716 DATA $276,749,576,542,752,139,922$ $755,193,754,93: 8,226,189,738,548,9706$ 6860 DATA 52，517，266，B9，90，8160，105， 618 ，248， $213,236,923,218,472,640,5201$ 7290 DATA $242,918,939,934,866$, 3B89



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Listing 2. BASIC listing.

<br>20 ? "ENTER FILEMAME UD:FILENAME EKT: H:IMPIT FS<br>30 OPEN \#1, 12, 10 , Fs:TRAP 13 B<br><br>50 G05UB 140:IF AYA5CESEM THEN 40<br><br>49<br>B4 NOTE Hil. SECTOR: BYTE:GET \#1;A<br>90 IF $A=34$ THEN ${ }^{2}$ CHRS CAM : GOTO 40<br>180 IF A=A5C(HIPI THEN A=6izPOKE 766. 1<br>19010120<br>$110 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+1$<br>$120 \mathrm{POIMT} H 1,5 E C T O R, B Y T E: P U T H 1, A: ? \mathrm{CH}$<br><br><br>140 MOTE H1, SECTOR; BYTE:GET \#1:A:? CHR<br>5(A): :RETURN<br>-<br>CHECKSUM DATA.<br>(see page 13)<br><br>

Listing 3.
BASIC listing.

##   <br>  AS: RETHRM <br> 925 FDR $4=N 1$ TO $35: R E A D A: D S[H=C H R S G A$ 3: MEMT ${ }^{2}$ <br>  <br> $32030 \mathrm{BATA} 215,104,1104,133,204,104,133$ <br>  <br>  <br>  33.2918,244 <br>   ; HJOEPM, $-12, G 5$ GOUPEPP5; -8 <br> 3213 DATA MJHIUFEIGMBTIM, $\mathrm{JDEPH} \cdot \mathrm{B}$

CHECKSUM DATA.
(see page 13)
14 DATA 1.45,253,131,915,644, 173, 163, 16 3.2547

# D\&D Character Generator II part 1. 

## by Bob Curtin

One problem with a game as dynamic as Dungeons \& Dragons is that it's constantly changing. That's a good thing in a way, but for Dungeon Masters who ply their trade to a large number of players, it means staying one jump ahead of the plebian delvers and keeping on top of all of the additions to the rules.

This is great for the players, of course. They have little to do but reap the rewards of the Dungeon Master's toil. The DM, on the other hand, is faced with the formidable task of being simultaneously writer, producer, director, actor, referee, statistician, librarian, militarist, judge and jury.

It is the DM who provides the world in which players seek to make names for themselves. He's the players' eyes and ears. It is he who breathes life into lands of his own creation and gives players the hours of excitement for which this game is renowned.

It's no easy task. The hardbound reference books alone total well over 1200 pages, and that's hardly worth mentioning in the overall scheme of things. To make matters worse, the long awaited revised Dungeons \& Dragons player's handbook arrived a few weeks ago (as of this writing), in the form of a supplementary volume entitled Unearthed Arcana. The new material in this book is a compilation from several sources, including articles from the venerable fantasy publication The Dragon, plus a whole bunch of
information never before published anywhere. Included in the tome are three new character classes, a plethora of new weapons, spells and treasures, and revisions on much that went before.

I've long been a champion of the computer aiding the beleaguered Dungeon Master. Back when ANALOG Computing was young (issue 8), I wrote a D\&D character generator (along with a housekeeping program which has been revised, updated and improved over the last few years).

Aside from the obvious advantage of crunching the numbers at a heady pace, the computer never forgets to add modifiers or perform the correct calculations. It can also supply a lot of information in a short amount of time, sometimes in subtle ways (for instance, just by making viable alternatives in a menu a different color from alternatives which aren't possible at that particular time).

The character generator, however, has only recently gotten my attention. Rather than try to revise what went before, I decided to start from scratch, with a whole new format, including new character classes, weapons, equipment and spells.

Since generating a character in D\&D is a "linear" exercise (that is, each step is followed one after another and never repeated), I reasoned that, by chaining a number of programs together, I could make my generator up to 88 K long (the capacity of a singledensity disk). That's precisely what I've done.

The Dungeons \& Dragons Character Generator II (DCG2) is made up of three separate programs which generate different facets of the same character. This character is preserved in two ways: by printing out a hardcopy, and by storing pertinent data on disk (to be loaded later into the D\&D housekeeping program which I wrote for the ANALOG Compendium, and which now resides in the TCS database).

DCG2 is much more comprehensive than its predecessor, but at the same time is a lot easier to use. The first program of DCG2 generates the character proper, allowing the player full control over name, gender, race, class and level. Numbers are still generated randomly (as they would be normally), but those things over which players have control in manual character generation are kept that way in DCG2.
The second program (which should be coming next month in these very pages) is used to equip the character from head to hoof at Ye Olde Shopping Mall. Players simply browse through a series of inventory lists, including weapons, armor, camping equipment, provisions, religious items, clothing, etc. As each item is purchased, the price is deducted from their total gold pieces (change being made automatically), and the character's current encumbrance level is displayed. The complete list of items chosen by the player will be printed on the character sheet under the character's statistics, racial attributes and magical spells (if applicable).

The last program in this series lists the numbers and levels of spells which may be chosen by the magic-users, clerics and druids, as well as higherlevel rangers and paladins. As the magic-users choose each spell, the "chance to know" roll is made, and the player is informed as to whether or not he's acquired the spell. After the allotted number are chosen in each level, the spells are printed on the character sheet.

The programs use a common data file saved after each individual program has done its thing. The contents of this file can be loaded into the housekeeping program, or individual characters from several different files can be merged into one file, to be loaded into Dungeons \& Dragons Housekeeping.

## Creating the character.

Once the program is up and running, you'll either be greeted with the question, How many characters do you want to generate? or, if an unfinished file remains on the disk, the screen will display the status of that file along with the filename. You may generate up to ten characters $(0=$ ten $)$ per data file. You'll then be asked for a filename for your set of charac-
ters. Simply enter any legal filename, but without the device call. For example, if you wanted D:FARQUAR. 1 as a filename, you'd merely type FARQUAR.1.

DCG2 will then ask you if you'd like the random number generator loaded. A no answer ( $N$ ) means that the computer will "roll" three 6 -sided "dice" and total the results. This'll be repeated six times, to net the basic characteristics of your character.
In this pure form, the numbers will range between 3 and 18. If you answer with a yes $(Y)$, the computer will add the loading factor ( 1,2 or 3 ) to the sum of the dice in each of the six rolls.
For instance, if you chose 3 as the loading factor, the numbers in each characteristic would range between 6 and 18. All numbers over 18 are dropped back to 18 .

Next, you'll be asked for a name and gender for your character. If you don't want to give the character a name at this time, simply hit RETURN. The computer will print a space on the character sheet for you to fill it in at a later time.

Once the basic ability scores are generated, the computer will display them and give you the choice of retaining or discarding the numbers. You have three chances to get a better set of scores, but-of course - you could also end up less fortunate. (Ah, decisions, decisions!)
After you've made your choice, DCG2 checks to see which races the character is qualified to be and displays the alternatives in a highlighted format on the list of races. Pressing the ESC key yields a menu listing all of the races; pressing the letter corresponding to the particular race will give a list of racial attributes and bonuses.
After you've chosen your character's race, the computer will display, in highlighted format, the classes for which the character is qualified, based on race and basic ability scores. You choose between the viable alternatives, and you'll then be asked to enter the character's level.

At this point, the basic attributes and pertinent data are printed in a format easily accessible to the player during the game. You may choose to have the racial attributes, bonuses and penalties added to the sheet, as well.
The program goes on to save the data and run the equipment and weapons program.

## Using the program.

I've endeavored to make DCG2 as bulletproof as possible, but-users being as creative as they areI'm sure some bright young mind will figure out a


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way to crash it. Aside from deliberate sabotage, however, I'm confident of the program's solidity. Anyway, as you work with it, familiarity will foster a sure hand.

Once you've gotten DCG2 typed in (or you've been crafty enough to have bought the disk subscription to ANALOG Computing), simply run it. The computer will ask how many characters you want to generate and request that you to enter a filename. Once this is done, the data file will be created.

Note that, if you don't create the full number of characters you declare, an unfinished file will remain on the disk. When the program is run the next time around, the initial screen will be a status report on that particular file. You may continue on with that file, or you may scrap it and start another.

Also, once a filename has been chosen, the same status screen will appear, giving you the status on the file you just created. I did this to give you a chance to change your mind on either the filename or the number of characters created.

Be sure you store the program on disk under the filename D:DDC9.2. This is very important for DCG2 to work properly with the upcoming additions.

Another thing you might have to do is to change the printer control codes to match your printer. I've assigned values to the variables, so all you have to do is change the values in Line 20, and the codes will be changed throughout the program.

The variables mean the following: WID $=$ double width on; WIDOFF = double width off; KOMP = compressed on; KOMPOFF = compressed off; EMPH = emphasized (double strike) on; EMPHOFF = emphasized off; LIN = linefeed; FEED = form feed. If your printer doesn't support some of these, then assign some innocuous value to those variables, so the printer doesn't start acting bizarre.

Also, until next month when the equipment program arrives, insert the following line into your code:

## 1395407090

Once the equipment program is up and running, and stored on the same disk as D:DDC9.2, you can (nay, you must!) delete 1395.
Those of you with 130XE computers may speed things up drastically by using DOS 2.5 , available in the ANALOG Computing TCS database. (What! You haven't signed up yet?) Copy the three programs to the ramdisk. Just be sure you change all the filename calls from D: to D8:. For example, the filename D: EQUIPMNT in Line 1400 should be changed to D8: EQUIPMNT.

## Helpful information.

I originally wanted to include class descriptions in the program, in much the same format as the racial information, but alas, I had not the memory. It therefore behooves the Dungeon Master to have this information available to players during the charactergenerating session. The best I could do was to list the classes each race was eligible to become (assuming the basic characteristics values were sufficiently high).

The same problem cropped up in the spell program. I had originally wanted to provide descriptions of each spell available, for the players to scrutinize as they were choosing spells in each level. Again, the Dungeon Master should keep his copy of Unearthed Arcana available as a reference.

Another decision I wrestled with was whether or not to include the psionic routines. I had the memory. In fact, the routines are already written. But psionics are such a volatile thing in a dungeon that, if not handled correctly (that is, in extreme moderation), they tend to make the dungeon ludicrous at best.

I reasoned that those DMs who consider themselves skilled enough to handle psionics - and wish to include them in their dungeon-would be better served doing them "by hand." Including them automatically for any eligible character-or even making that an option-would be, in my opinion, too much of a temptation.

If one were to draw a conclusion based on the screen displays, DCG2 appears to be a fairly simple program. However, there's a lot going on under the hood. For one thing, I changed as many tables as possible into mathematical formulas. (As an example, the FIND/REMOVE TRAPS column of the thieves table was reduced to the formula: $F T=$ Level $* 5+15$.) Though this did tend to slow things up a bit, it saved an enormous amount of memory.

DCG2 uses essentially unmodified Advanced Dungeons \& Dragons system rules to generate the characters. I say "essentially" because I've modified some of the systems, to eliminate weird quirks which sprang up with the introduction of a computer into the works.

For example, the $\mathrm{AD} \& \mathrm{D}$ system of generating height and weight resulted in occasional grossly overweight (or underweight) characters. To eliminate this, I tied the weight of a character to height, then randomized variations within a reasonable scope.

I've also used a modular approach to DCG2, by using subroutines for all but displays, error trapping and overhead. Thus, additions to the $\mathrm{D} \& \mathrm{D}$ system can
later be added to the individual applicable subrou－ tines．It＇s not quite as easy as that，but those of you well enough versed in the $\mathrm{AD} \& \mathrm{D}$ system and in BA－ SIC programming to follow the program should，with perseverance，be able to make your own additions．

Finally，the method I＇ve chosen to generate a character is not one of the four standard methods stat－ ed in the AD\＆D Dungeon Master＇s Guide．It is，how－ ever，a method which is a combination of methods three and four．With the loading factor added in，I think it＇s a much more flexible method which will suffice for generating any level of player or nonplay－ er character．

Above all，have fun with it．That＇s what the game＇s for，after all－yes？

Bob Curtin is a machinist who got into computing in 1982 when he bought an Atari 800．He uses it for writing，programming and telecommunications．He prefers the more cerebral computer games．

## Listing 1.

BASIC listing．
10 TRAP 110

：EMPH＝69：EMPHOFF＝70：LIM＝19：FEED＝ 12






50 DIM A5（25），MUS（25），ILLS（25），CAUS（2
 54903
60 6054B 3450： 901029
70 DWS：
CM＂：ELFS＝＂ELF （B）＂：HUS＝＂HUMAM（A）＂：GNOS＝＂
GNOME
（D）
B9 Hós＝＂HALFLIMG UEJ＂：HES＝＂HALF－ELF GFy：HOS＝＂HALF－0RE GJM：RETURM
90 CHAR＝AT（21，1）：N二AT（22，1）：IF N－13CHA R THEN 118
100 IF $\mathrm{N}-1$ SCHAR THEN 186
114 TRAP $3320: G R A P H T C 5$ 1：POKE 752， $1: P 0$


 ION $5,14: 7$ HigENERATE：
 MD：CLDSE HI：IF CHD（4B OR CMD S 7 THEN I 30
H49 TRAP 140：？＂UMDER WHICH FTLEMAME 5 HALL＂：？＂I 5TORE THESE CHARACTEMS＂：IM PUT CLS

 155 ？ SE WAIT：＂
1616 CHAR＝CMB－4B：IF CHAR＝9 THEM $C H A R=19$ 17 FOR E＝1 TO उB：FOR J＝1 TD H0：ATCE，
 $N=1: G 0 T 0$ 1．85

185 G05UB 79：605UB 其5 5
190 GRAPHIC5 17 ：POSTITDM 日 10：？\＃6：＂DE

 MigET H1．CMD：CLOSE H1：IF CMD＝69 THEN 23．
214 IF CMD 引 7 TB THEN 194
2296010269
2362 \＃6；


\＃1：IF CMD 49 OR CMD ${ }^{2} 51$ THEN 230
$2510 \operatorname{LD}=C M D-4 B$



Mamernit



290 IF $L=21$ AMB PEEK $7641=255$ THEN 390

3HB PDSITION H＋ $0, Y: 7$ H6：CHRS LCMD ：IF $P$

326 IF PEEK（764）$=255$ THEN 310

$255: I F \quad Y H=155$ OR $H A=126$ THEN 394
$340 \quad 605118$ 4810
35 IF ALP＝M AMD CKK《48 DR KHS57）THEN F14

 －
370 IF $L=8$ and $0=2$ OR $0=5$ THEM $0=0+1$ 38060103001
390 CLOSE W3：ClOSE Hi
400 LNAMS（M） $15+1$ ； IS＝＝TBA THEM 15二＂

HOPEM \＃I，4，明，＂K：：
G05UB 420 IF CMD 3128 THEM 410
42 IF CMD $\%=128$ THEM POKE $752_{2} 1: ?{ }^{\prime \prime}$
GYOUR IMUERSE KEY I5 OM！！！MFOR E＝E T 0 5010：NEMTE
430 IF CMD $3=128$ THEM ？ 4
440 IF CMD $=76$ DR $C M D=162$ THEN GS＝＂FEMA
LE＂GITM 530
450 IF CMD＝77 OR CMD＝169 THEN G5＝＂MALE ＂H0TA 530


465 IF PNTS＝＂צ＂THEN PNTS二＂＂：
479 G0T0 530


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52 METURM

54 FDR CMD＝1 TD 6．


： $0=0$

570 NEMT CMD

59 GRAPHICS 1：POKE 712，5日：PDKE 7110，5
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（Listing continued on page 48）

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[^6] H6：7 H6：？th：i are these scores：？ 46

 640 IF CMD＝78 THEN FOR E＝1 TO IOB：NERT 65：GOTO 680 IF CMD 128 THEN GOSUB 420：GOTO 63日 669 IF CMD $=89$ THEN 698
679 G0T0 630
680 IF AB＜3 THEN 540
699 GOSUB 1880
700 GRAPHICS I：GOSUB 3600：POKE 752，1：P OKE 712，128：POKE 711，134：POKE 708，40：P OKE 769 P0
710 POSITTON 2， $3: 7$ H6：HUS：POSITION 2，4 ：76：ELFS：POSITION $2,5: ? 46$ DDW


 750 ？ $46: ?$ ？ $46: ?$ 7607 ？${ }^{7}$ ？${ }^{2}$ ？ SCRIPTIONS＂
770 OPEN H1，4， 0 ，＂K：${ }^{14}$ ：GET H1，CMD：CLOSE H1：IF CMD＝27 THEN GOSUB 1410：G010 700 780 IF CMD 665 OR CMD $>71$ THEN 770 $790 ?: 7$ ？ 7 ？ 7 F $7 C M D-58)=1$ THEN $P O$ KE 709， $22:-7$＂WYOU MAY CHOOSE ONLY THE HILIGHTED：
800 IF F（CMD－5By $=1$ THEN ？＂RACE5！＂：FOR

 $0,990,1020$
815 FOR E＝1 TO 6：IF AT（E，N） 18 THEN AT $(E, N)=18: N E H T E$
820 D＝CMD：YY＝CMD－64：G05UB 1640：G05UB2 $3019: G 050 B$ 1810：G0T0 2550
83 RAS
 $y=A T 6, \mathrm{ND}-1: P \mathrm{PM}=5:$ BLM＝－5：M5M＝5：H5M＝16： HNM＝5
850 IF G5二＂IFEMALE：THEN IF AT（1，N）$>16$ THEN AT（1，N $)=16$
860 RETURM
$N 2=A T(6, N)-1: 01 M=19: F M=A T(S N)+1: A T(6$ M二゙号
889 IF G与＝＂FEMALE＂THEN IF AT（1，N＞$>17$
THEN AT（1，$M)=17$
890 IF AT（4，N）$>17$ THEN AT（4，N）$=17$
906 IF AT（6，N）$>16$ THEN AT（6，N） 16
916 RETURN
92荡 RAS＝＂GMOME＂：OLM＝10：FTM＝15：CWM＝－10： RLM $=-5$
930 IF GS＝＂FEMALE＂THEN IF AT（1，N） 15 THEN AT $(1, N)=15$
 $T(4, N)=A T(4, N)+1: P P M=5: 0 L M=5: F T M=5: M 5 M$ $18: H 5 M=15: H N M=5: C N M=-5: R L M=-5$
$-10: 17$ 960 IF GS＝＂MALE＂THEN IF AT（1，N）＞ 17 TH EN AT $11, M=17$
THEN AF GS＝＂FEMALE＂THEN IF AT（1，N） 14

986 RETUR

1000 IF GS＝＂FEMALEU THEN IF AT $1, N 3>17$ THEN ATCI，ND＝17

 $M=-5: 0 L M=5: F T M=5: H N M=5: C N M=5:$ RLP
1030 TF AT $(2, N) 317$ THEN AT（1，N）$=17$


1070 RETURN

 CMD $=D W 5: G 05 U B$ 1160：DWS $=C M D 5$
1109 IF $F(2)<8$ OR F（4） 37 0R F（5）＜ 6 OR F（6）＜8 THEN F（8）＝1：CMDS＝ELFS：G05UB 116 1110 IF $\mathbb{F}(1)\langle 6$ OR $F(2)\langle 7$ OR $F(5)\langle\theta$ THE NFTIGD＝1：CMDS＝GNOS：605UB 1160：GNOS＝CM DS（1u）＝1：CMD


 60：HAS二CMD
1140 IFF Fi）（6 OR F（5）（13 THEN F（13）＝1
：CMDS＝HOS：GOSMB 1160：H05＝CMDS
1150 RETURN
$1160 \mathrm{FOR} E=1$ TO LEN（CMDS）：CMDS（E，E）＝CH RS（ASC（CMDS（E，E）$)+128$ ）：NE MT E：RETURM
 R 5 （KOMPGF）
 HIS：CLS：CHRS（WIDOFFX：CHRSC272：CHRS EMPHOFFI；：RAS： $\operatorname{GS}$
1200 ？H1：CHRSGLINH HR：AT（1，NI：

URA
 ＂HIT POINTS＂，HP：；＂A／C ADJUSTMENT＂： 12


 $y^{\prime \prime} H I T$ MODIFIER ${ }^{2 \prime}$ ，HM；：\＃UPPEN DÓORS
$1250 \%$ H1：＂CHARI5MA
1250
n＂：AT《（6，N）：
＂DAMAGE MODIFIER＂，DM；：＂BEMD BAR5
＂；BB；＂Y：
1269 ？
12607 H1；CHRS（LTN）


1296 TF CLS＝＂THIEF：OR CLS＝＂NS5055IN＂
 OR CLS＝＂ACROBAT／THIEFI OR CL与＝＂MONK＂T HENGOSUB 132989
130日 INFORPATION＇：？＂PPRINTED ON YOUR SHEET
 H2：IF CMD 389 THEN 1376
1320 ？ 41 ；CHRS（LIN）：？H1；CHRS（NID）：？ 1：＂RACIAL INFORMATION＂：？H1：CHRS $\mathbb{Z N O P P D}$

13.49 READ PNTS，E，CMD：IF PNT $5=1 \%{ }^{\prime \prime}$＂THEN 1370 IF E）THEN TEMPS《E，E＋LEN（PNTS） 13.
 1355 IF CMD＝0 THEN ？ 11 TEMPS：TEMP ：TEMPS（BO）＝TEMPS：TEMPS（2）＝TEMP
136900101340
1376 REM
 TA；PLEASE WAIT．＂GOSUB 3350 1392 IF CLS二＂MAGIC－USER＂THEN ？＂N＂？ $: ?$＂MOH LOADING 5PELL PROGRAM．：＂＂：RUN ＇D：MÁGIC＂
394 IF CLS＝＂ILLUSIONIST＂THEN ？＂ח口：？ ：？MNOW LOADING 5PELL PROGRAM：＝＂：RUN ＂D：ILLUSION＂
1396 IF CLSE＂DRUID＂THEN ？＂K＂：？：？＂N OW LOADING 5 PELL PROGRAM：＝$\because$ RRUN
 MON LOADING 5PELL PROGRAM．：＂：RUN＂D：C LERIC＂
140日？＂K＂：？？＂NOH LOADING EQUIPMEMT

1410 GRAPHIC5 0 ：POKE 710，50：POKE 752，1 ：POSITION 2，5：7＂HMPAM 1420 GO5UB 36 gig：

DH：？$=$

 144 OPEN H2，4，HKEH：GET 42，CMD：CLOSE
 8
1450 RE 5 TORE $22000+$（4CMD－ 643 F100）
1469 READ PMTS， 1490 IF PNTタニッ〉ロ THEN PNT今ニ゙＂
1465 IF PNT
1470 ？PNTS：IF PEEK（84）$\gg=20$ THEN ？？
 MPRESS ANY KEY FOR MORE：GET HI，CMD：CLOSE Hi？？
1480 GOTO 1460
 H2：RETURN（A）：

 ID（G）MAMOS＝＂MONK
 55TN（LIMMMS＝＂MAGI
 5ARIAN
（K）${ }^{\prime \prime}$
1546 ACBTS＝＂ACROBAT
1560 GP＝10：FOR E＝1 TO \％
1570 A＝INT（Y＊RND（0）＋13：GP＝GP＋A 1580 NEKT E：GP＝GP＊IG 1596 RETURN

1610 A＝TNT（8＊RND（9）+1$):$ RETURN
1620 ANT
1620 A＝INT（6＊RND（0）＋ 1 ）：RETURN
1639 A＝INT（4 2 RND（ $9>+1$ ）：RETURN
1640 A＝ 10 ：IF $G S=" F E M A L E: T H E N \quad A=1$
1650 ON $0-64$ 60T0 1660，1680， 1706,1720 ， 1650 H－TNT


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# ST-Check 

## A checksum program for the 520ST

## by Clayton Walnum

This issue marks the first appearance, within ANALOG Computing's pages, of a BASIC program for the 520ST. Those of you who spend a good deal of your free time typing in the listings from the magazine have surely grown accustomed to seeing (and, we hope, using) the checksum data that follows each BASIC listing. One of the first projects I undertook when ST BASIC made its appearance was to make sure that this tradition continued. The result is ST-CHECK-a typing validator for the 520ST computer.

## What good is it?

Typing in a program listing can be a frustrating and time-consuming task. Just one mistyped character will frequently render a program completely unusable. To insure that your program will run correctly, the entire listing must be checked character by character against the original. This can take many hours. To make matters worse, you can't trust your own eyes. Do you know how easy it is to overlook an $O$ where a 0 is supposed to be?
Typing checkers like Unicheck (latest publication in issue 39) and ST-Check take over the arduous task of proofreading your program files. Using these programs can cut down your debugging time by a huge factor. When the checker's output matches that published with the listing, you can be sure your typing is accurate.

## Getting started.

Load your copy of ST BASIC, then type in the listing that accompanies this article. When you've finished, save a copy to your disk.
Now, the bad news. There's no foolproof way STCheck can find typos within itself. An error in the program will make all data suspect. So why have I included the checksum data with the program listing? Because, though you can't get much help finding your errors, you can be sure when none exist.

## Introspection.

When you run ST-Check against itself, you will get one of several results. The program may just give up and crash. In that case, go through the listing character by character until you find your mistake.

A second possibility is that the program will run okay, but will create all bad data. This may indicate an error somewhere between Lines 80 and 420. Find the typo and correct it. A last possibility is that the checksum data will have only a few bad values. In this case, use the normal method detailed below to locate your errors.

Warning: until you get your checksum data for STCheck to match the data following the listing, you can't trust it to proofread other programs.

Using ST-Check.
When you finish typing an ST BASIC program listing from the magazine, save a copy to your disk, then run ST-Check.

ST-Check
continued

The program will first ask for a filename. Type in the name for the program you wish checked (the one you just saved to the disk), then press RETURN. You'll be asked for a "bug" name. Enter a name for the checksum file (this can be any name not already on the disk), followed by RETURN. Hint: if you include a .BAS extension on your bug filename, you'll be able to view the generated data without leaving BASIC.

ST-Check will now proofread the program. When the checking process is complete, you'll have a file on your disk (saved under your bug name) which contains the checksum data for the program checked.

If you added the .BAS extension, you may now load this file and view it. If you didn't use the .BAS extension, you must return to the desktop, doubleclick the bug file, then click the "show" command.

Check the last value of each line. If it matches the value in the published checksum data, then go on to the next. If it doesn't match, you've got a typo.


CIRCLE \#120 ON READER SERVICE CARD

To find the error, look at the line number of the data statement in which the bad value occurred. This number is equivalent to the first program line the data evaluates. Let's call this "Line X." Count the entries in the data line until you get to the bad value. We'll call this count "Y." Now look at the program you typed in. Starting with, and including, Line X, count down Y lines. The line you end up on will be the one containing the typo.

Correct the error, then rerun ST-Check. When you get all the checksum data to match that in the magazine, your new program is ready to run.

## Passing the buck.

Okay, friends. Here's where the truth comes to the fore. I can take only minimal credit for ST-Check, as it's virtually a direct translation from D:CHECK2 (issue 16) by Istvan Mohos and Tom Hudson. All accolades and tribute should be directed to those two fine gentlemen. I'm sure they'll divvy it up fairly, and perhaps pass a small share on to me. Thanks, guys!

You may now type in this month's ST BASIC program, secure in the knowledge that the searching eye of ST-Check is primed and ready.

## Listing 1. <br> BASIC listing.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | "based on a program by rstuan |
| hos and Tom Hudson |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | input "Enter |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| S:open "riu.t2, ferclose \#2 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ecoun | =0:colar 1 |
| 96 on error goto 570 |  |
|  |  |
| 1 |  |
|  |  |
| 124 c10sem2:q=int (1inecount/10):dim |  |
|  |  |
|  | $x=1: 90 t 070$ |
|  | ramge=0: 1 ane=0: |
| 15ing artuyyric |  |
|  |  |
| 1610 |  |
| 176 |  |
| =rangeti |  |
|  | on error goto 580 |
| 196 line inputter is:c |  |
| count $=16$ then 150 |  |
| 260 | goto 190 |
| 216 | close $42: x=2:$ |
| Sums ${ }^{\text {a }}$ : Color ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  |
| 246 for i=1 to linecount:checksu |  |
| nput 42,18 |  |
|  | for $z=1$ to lendisy: number=asctmi |
| d与(is.2,i) |  |

260 if number＝ascra ay and ex＝0 and 5p＝1 then goto 320 an $5 e \mathrm{sp}=1$
$280{ }^{51 p=1}$ if number $\langle 334$ then 300
290 if ex＝1 then ex＝0 else ex＝1
306 if ex＝0 and number $>=a 5 c\left(4 a^{\prime \prime}\right)$ and number $\left\{=a s c\right.$（ ${ }^{n \prime 2} z^{\text {it }}$ ，then number＝number－ 3 2
310 product $=x$ nomber：checksum＝checks un＋product：$x=x+1: i f x=4$ then $x=1$
320 next $2: ?=10$
330 Checksum＝checksum－ib00 3 int ccheck
sum／1000）：c（i）＝checksum：$x=2$ ：next i
$340 \quad$ close $142: 1 y n e=r$（0）：item＝0
350 color 2：？：？：？Mreating BuG file
＂：color 1
360 count＝16：total＝0：if linecount＜10 then count＝linecount
370 if＝5trs（1yney：is二iちゃ＂data

390 iち二iち＋5trs（datum）：is二iち＋＂～＂：tota
$1=$ totaltdatuminext i
400，is＝is＋str\}ctotall:print \#1, is:?
＂in＂
10．item＝itemti：1imecount＝1inecount－
429 inecount 1 then 430

446 ＂To check 日\｜lig data against the checksum data found in the magazime，＂I 450 ？＂return to the GEM desktop and double click your BuG file．You may＂ $460 \quad$＂then 5 How the data on your 5 C reen or PRIMT the data to your printer 470？？＂The line number of each dat statement coincides with the first in eni
480 ？＂of the user program the data
statement evaluates：Mumbers Within＂
490 ？＂each data statement represent consecutive lines of the user program
500 ？＂The last number is the total．
$5 i 6$ ？＂check the 1 ast number of each statement against the version in the 520 ？＂magazine：only when there＂ 5 a discrepancy need you check each numb $5 \mathrm{er}^{\prime \prime}$ ？＂in the data statement：＂：？


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# ST NEWS! 

## INSIDE GUIDES FOR THE ST USER

Abacus Software is offering three new books in their ST line. Atari ST Internals covers the 68000 processor, the MIDI-interface, GEMDOS, error codes, custom chips, disk controller and
 much more.

The complete guide to programming the ST using GEM is explained in Atari ST-GEM Programmer's Reference. This 414-page book looks at GEM, including VDI, AES, GDOS and GIOS. Also examined is the development system, programming the Virtual Device Interface, using the editor, C-compiler, assembler and linker.

Atari ST-Machine Language looks at logical operations and bit manipulation, program development, the operating system and programs and the 68000 register structure.

The books retail for $\$ 19.95$ each. A disk is available for each guide, giving the programs within, at $\$ 16.95$ per book. Abacus has also just announced an interactive, computer-aided program designed to automate printed circuit board layouts. The user "places" the components on the screen, then specifies the connection. The ST then proceeds to automatically route the traces on-screen. At any time you can change components or locations and have the traces redrawn. Abacus says PC Board Designer is friendly to use and features drop-down menus. Screen dumps are produced on Epson and compatible printers. Suggested retail cost of PC Board Designer is \$395.00. Abacus Software, P.O. Box 7211, Grand Rapids, MI 49510 - (616) 241-5510.

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## SUPER 3D PLOTTER II

This program lets you display full-screen, high-resolution, 3-D images and gives you the ability to rotate and move the images at up to six times per second.

Features include hidden line removal and interactive graphic editing. The 56 -page manual covers major functions: hardcopy printout, rotation control, data editor, etc. Also offered are routines to convert Solid States (from our issue 16) for Super 3D Plotter.

Retails for $\$ 39.95$, from Elfin Magic, 23 Brook Place, East Islip, NY 11730. CIRCLE \#168 on reader service card

## SOLADISK

This ramdisk sets up an area of RAM to be used as another "disk drive." This assembly program transfers data at the astounding rate of over 10 million bytes per second, with the least memory-consuming directory of any ramdisk for the ST.

In stores \$15.00; \$11.00 from Solar Powered Software, 1807 N. Evergreen, Chandler, AZ 85224.

CIRCLE \#169 on READER SERVICE CARD

## A MULTI-TASKING ENVIRONMENT

Beckemeyer Development Tools has announced their MT C-Shell, described as a fully multi-tasking, Unix-like environment for the ST line.

It should be noted by readers that this is not a replacement operating system for the ST, but an extension to GEMDOS. It allows for multiple ST applications to be used at the same time.

For instance, while the ST is compiling a program, it can also print out hardcopy-as you're editing, telecommunicating or whatever. While all of this is occurring, the ST is said to slow down minutely.
Beckemeyer also offers a Unix-compatible C library and several utilities. The MT C-Shell is expected to retail for $\$ 79.95$ or slightly higher. From David Beckemeyer Development Tools, 592 Jean Street \#304, Oakland, CA 94610 - (415) 658-5318.

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## C TOOLBOXES

InSoft offers several ST toolboxes with full documentation. The Math Tool Box includes programs covering vector arithmetic, statistical functions, curve fitting, matrix arithmetic and more. The Searching and Sorting Tool Box consists of several utilities, including a quicksort, file merge and string/array search. The Graphics Tool Box will handle curve drawing in 2-D, shapes in 3-D, object rotation and zooming. These toolboxes retail for $\$ 59.00$ each.

They'll be followed by the Graphic Work Station, for 2-D/3-D construction and display. InSoft also offers an ST disk magazine and newsletter. Contact: InSoft, Corp., 1834 Beacon St., Suite 1, Brookline, MA 02146 - (617) 739-9012. CIRCLE \#171 ON READER SERVICE CARD

## BITMAP COLORING BOOK

Created from design and style books issued early in the 20th century by leading typographers and engravers, Bitmap's images are suited to use as a "coloring book," or for editing or other graphic changes.

Bitmap will also be producing an architectural drawing package, an "Electronic Woodcut" set and a special font package.

Bitmap Coloring Book is $\$ 18.95$. Bitmap will digitize images at $\$ 25.00$ (see End User, issue 40). Bitmap, Inc., Box 237, Westwego, LA 70094. CIRCLE \#170 on reader service card



## by Clayton Walnum

"You want to what?"
"You heard me," replied Scratch, eyeing his assistant with annoyance. His tail twitched, and the barb struck the floor with a loud thwack. This schmuck was a perfect example of his current dilemma. He needed good people down here - not these muddlebrained losers, lacking in vision and ambition.
"Advertise!" Scratch continued. "That's how all the successful companies on the surface get their trade. Why should Hell be any different?"

The assistant shook his head in disgust. A pillar of flame crackled into existence behind him, and he
had to leap away to avoid getting scorched. Scratch grinned.
"Think about it, sir!" pleaded the assistant. "Every time you come up with one of these ideas, it backfires on you. How about that Daniels guy? Remember that stupid fiddle contest?"

The assistant dodged another blast of fire. Scratch was losing patience. Hed warned this idiot once; he didn't want to hear any more. Sulphur and Brimstone! He still couldn't show his face in Georgia.

But the assistant wasn't taking the hint. "And then there was that fiasco with the little girl. What was her name. . . Regan?" The assistant chuckled. "Boy, that priest sure put a crimp in your pitchfork! For

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Heaven's. . .uh. . . for Hades' sake, they didn't even pay you for the film rights."

There was a bright flash, a choked-off scream, then silence. Scratch glared at the smudge of ash, the sole remains of his assistant. He stroked his beard and began to write.

IMAGINE! Anything you desire. . .

## The game.

Well, it looks like there's trouble brewing. Old Scratch has had a whole slew of advertisements printed. He's mailed them out to a select list of citizens, and he's snapping up souls so fast that the furnace stokers had to go on double shifts just to keep up.

You, of course, are an aware and duty-conscious community member. You've decided free enterprise should not extend to the nether realms-especially since the infamous ad has popped up in your mailbox. What are you going to do about it? Is that a challenge? You bet your sweet asbestos suit it is.

## The first challenge.

Type in the program exactly as in Listing 1. I know some of the lines look a little weird. All text in the

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program has been encrypted, so that you won't learn the game's secrets as you type it in. Yeah, I sympathize. It doesn't make the typing any easier, but there really isn't a better way. Your perseverance will be rewarded. Trust me.

Once you've got it all typed, save a copy to disk, then use ST-Check (see page 53ST) to be sure you've made no typos. This is especially important with an adventure game because errors won't necessarily affect the game in an obvious way. You could end up with a game that's impossible to win. So check that typing!
When running the game, be sure you have no desktop accessories loaded, and that the "buf graphics" are turned off.

## Playing Mr. Scratch.

As in most text adventures, you communicate with Mr. Scratch by two-word commands. These should be in a normal verb/noun format (i.e., GET BOOK, GO DOOR). There are a few exceptions. All directions should be abbreviated to a single letter ( $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{S}$, E, W, U, D).
There are also a few special commands you should be aware of. These are: SAVE GAME, LOAD GAME, HELP and QUIT. Use the save command to store your progress on disk. The load command will restore the last position saved. Type HELP any time you wish to have one of the encrypted hints translated. Finally, to end the game, type the command QUIT. Be sure you save your progress before quitting.

Mr. Scratch won't understand everything you type. To help you find the right commands, the program will give you short messages. The message Don't understand that verb or Don't understand that noun indicates that the verb or noun you used isn't in the program's vocabulary. When you see You can't do that! it means that you haven't met the conditions required for the requested action, or that the command is beyond the scope of the game.

## Novice's corner.

If you've never played a text adventure before, you may find Mr. Scratch a bit confusing at first. You'll see the message You can't do that! at times when it seems completely illogical. For instance, why can't you OPEN BAG? It's right there in plain sight!
It's important to realize that the game will respond only to those commands it's been programmed to accept. There's no computer in the galaxy big enough to hold all the possible replies to all the possible commands (and you sure wouldn't want to type a program that big). Sometimes, rewording your command
will yield a result．How about GET BAG instead？
Draw a map．That＇s the only way you can keep track of your location．The most common mapping technique for adventures is to represent each room （every location is a room，even if it＇s outside）by a small box．You then write the room＇s name，as well as any item found，inside the box．
Each possible exit is indicated on your map by a small line leading toward the next room．When you enter a new room，be sure to take note of all exits． It＇s imperative that you try each one．Otherwise， you＇re likely to miss something important．
To start your adventure，try each available exit and note any items found．When you can go no farther， stop and think about everything you＇ve discovered． What should you do with the letter？Is the red pen significant in some way？How about the wallet？Is it important？When you solve a puzzle，repeat the process－moving from room to room，gather items and information until you get stuck again．Eventu－ ally，you＇ll find your way to the game＇s solution．

Before signing off，I＇d like to thank our new ST man，Doug Weir，for the machine language subrou－ tines that allow the mouse to be turned off and on． You BASIC programmers will find these routines use－ ful in your own work，I＇m sure．

## Mr．Scratch hints．

To use the following hints，type the command HELP at any time during play．Find the question that relates to your problem，then type in the first encrypt－ ed hint beneath it．Each line is a separate hint，and some questions have several hints．After you decode the first，try to solve the puzzle on your own．If you＇re still stuck，then decode the next hint．

Above all，don＇t even glance at the hints until you really need help．The questions aren＇t encrypted，and could give away many of the game＇s surprises．

How do I open the jewelry box？
UIFSFIJTIOPILFZ
ZPU！DFFE！日！IUPPM PRFO！UIFIUPPMICPY UTFIUIFITDSFME SJWF VOTD5FKIUIF！IJOHFT
How can I ride the bus？
FOUF5』4
ZPU！IBWF！UP！RBZ
UBML！UP！UIFIESJMF5
HJNF！5JHIU！OUNCF5！PG！UPLFOT
How do I use the terminal？
FYBMJOFIJU
QUTI！UIFICUUUPO
ZPUMOFFEIUFICPPL
FOUF5！UIF！DPEF！G5PN！UIF！CPPL

How do I get into the house？
HP！EPPS
IPKIEIE！ZPU！MILFIKBJME
USZILIDPLJOH
How do I get the jar？
UBPLIUP！UIF！MBEZ
MPPLIJ！UTFICBH
HJWFIIF 5 IUIF！DPPLJFT
How do I get the bicycle？
NBLF！UIFIEPH！IBROZ
HJNF ITMMIPNFUTJOH IUP IFBU G IOE UIFITBNCUSHF5 JOIUIFIHB5CBHFIDBO
How do I go somewhere on the bike？
5．JEFIJII
HIFO！JO！B！DFSUBJIO！OMBDF
POIEPHOUOHWJMPF！TUSFFU
What about the wino？
IF！IBTITPNFUI』IOH HFU！UIF！CPUMMF
How can I keep the bottle？
MBLF IUTF KIOP I UOBKB SFT

DU山！J！JOUUIF！CPUMMF
HJMF IUIF I CPUUMF ！CRDL
What about the church？
MPPL BUIUIF GPDU
HFUITPNFIXBUF5 Jロ！UIF！CP山山MF
What about the priest？
UBML UP IIIM
MRLFIGIEPOBUJPO
UBPLIUP！IJM！BHBJO
HJWF I IJNIUIF ！CPUUMF IBOE ！RBUF5
How can I find Scratch？
5FBEIUIF IMFUUF 5
UTFIUIF ！TUSFFUOBNF
GUDE！UTFIDPEFIJQ！UMF！CPPL
FOUF5！DPEF！JOUP！UIF！UF5NJOBM
How can I defeat Scratch？
ZPUIMUTU！IBNFIMBUFS
JUIIBT！UPICFIPMZ！ MBUF 5
UIF！ CJ JFTUIRJMMICMFTTIJU
IBNF！IUP！HFU！5．IE！PG！UIF！HJOF

## Listing 1.

ST BASIC listing．


```
nu=27:0ption base i:goto INIMIALIZE
马a CASE: change from lower to upper ca
se
40 for x=1 to lenccms):bs=mids(cms;x,1
I
```




```
60 mextimeturn
70 TRAMS:"print translated text
*日 gotoxy 5.7:color 2
94-for x=1 to len{as) #if wids(as,x,1)=
```



95 $-1)$
1 10日 mext：？as：as＝un！return
116 RENEW：＇update screen
12 collor 1：gosub DE5CRIPTIOM：gO5ub UE CTOR5：g05ub ITEM5：gOSHb HMUENTORU：TETU rn
130 DESCRIPTION：＂Print room name
140 gotoxy 9：2：7 5paces（25）：90toxy 9：2

i50 UECTOR ：display exits
150 gotioxy 9，4：？5paces（15）
170 for $x=0$ to $5: y e c t a r(x+1)=v e c s(400$ M－4） $3(5-5+x): n e x t$
1B6 $\mathrm{dr}=\mathrm{B}: 90 \mathrm{toxy} 9,4$
19 for $x=1$ to $6:$ if vectorcx）then ？

20 next：if dr－＝then ？＂Mone＂：
210 return
220 ITEM5：＂display uisible items
230 color $1: \operatorname{for}^{2}=11$ to $15: 90 \operatorname{tox} 4, x:$
7 5paces（14）：next
240 it＝0：y＝11：for $z=1$ t $n$ i
250 if abs illoc（z） $3=$ room then gotoxy 4 ，y：as二items（z）：gosub 90：it＝1：y＝y＋1
260 mext：if it＝0 then getoxy $4,11: ? ~ " \mathrm{M}$ othing＂
276 return
2：60 INUEMTDRY：＂display inuentory items
296 for $x=11$ to $15: 90 t 0 x y 19: x: ? ~ 5 p a c e$ 5（14）：next
$340 \mathrm{i}=0: 4=11:$ for $x=1 \quad \mathrm{H}_{0} 5$
316 if inu（z）（30 then getaxy 19．4：as＝i
tems（inv（z））：905ub 94：$=1: y=y+1$
320 mext：if i＝then gotaxy 19 ；il：？＂N othing
强解 return
344 PARSER：＂qet Command
350 if len（as） 30 then gesub TRans
360 on error goto 2870
370 if drgenty and roomh 24 then drge nt＝drgcntri：if drgenty in then ilockibl

 coms：gosub CasE


4046 gotaxy 5，7：7 5paces finy ：90toxy 5，7 ：color 2
415 if［MS＝＂0UIT＂then gosub LIUEMOUSE ricolor 1：end


 430 i 1 1enccms） 1 then 540
 H？＂Mgoto PAR5ER
 $x+1=3$
460 v instratabs，verbsy if $v=79$ then
$y=6$
 489
476 ？＂Don＇t understand that yerb！＂！go to PARSER
$400 \mathrm{n}=\mathrm{instr}$（ntabs，nouns）：if $n$ ？then $n$ ＝int（n／3） 3 1：90ta 5019
490 if room？ 14 ar $u<3$ then ？＂Don＂t understand that nouniamgote porsen
 10 then 510
 （9）：if room＝11 then gosub ITEM5
 us）2 then bus＝1

 to DEAD

53 ［010r 2：90tomy 5．7
540 i 8 bturns mithen byurn＝bturnti：if b turn＝5 then bturn＝0：roon＝11：110c $93=0$－
 ICUTM： 9 CHO PAR5ER




570 GUELETTER： 5 ingle Ietter commands

？＂WHAT？＂\＃goto PARSER
594 i 1 room＝24 and iloc（13）$=-24$ and il oct

614 if vectorcyan then ？＂youran＂t 9 o that wayliagoto Parsent
624 ＂＂Dkay＂：Poom＝yector（u）：gosub RENE W：goto PARSER
650 EDIDR 2
660 if room＝25 and wt＝0 and iloc（14）＝－
 CPUUNA＂：goto PARSER
 100443＝－13 其hen 720
6．th if m＝7 and opi＝1 and illoctiny＝and rrgom＝12 then 720
6i5 if if＝2 and op＝1 and iloctms＝0 and
i10c（1）$=-1$ then 720
 then 720

then 72
 -1 then 72 日
70 if $n=29$ and iloctic93＝－1 then 720

and $m=2\}^{3}$ and iloctas $=0$ then 724
747 if mini then gotid CAMT
71 if if ilocmi（－4 then ？Hypu can＇t ge t That
715 if abstilocmblorom then？＂It＂5 mot heredis agto ParsEn
720 if illocrman then ？＂You already have it Ir：gotio PORSER
 $\mathrm{i}=\mathrm{x}$
 4 anymor derygoto Parser
75 if room＝ 27 and $n=19$ and illoc $183=-$
Thon then as＝ $\square$ gota $\mathbb{D E A D}$
 as＝$H M P I E P H$ IDIFHTUZPUUUO＝＂：goto DEAD
 1.

7a go5ulb ITEM5：gO5ub TMUEMTORY：goto P ARSER

E14 if R
 polu！ibury fopuhil：goto PaRSER

 $\mathrm{x}=0$
BE2 mext：illoc（B）＝0：90sub ITEM5：gosub I MUEWTDRY
BE5 if paytbus then bturn＝4：90to 540
 （Wbys Bbturn＝ingoto PaR5ER
asci if ilockn $3-1$ then ？＂You don＂t h

 870 mext




## Mr．Scratch continued



690 if $n=29$ and i10c（14）$=-1$ then $d r 9=1$
 $3=0 \cdot 9040950$
906 if room＝24 and iloc（13）＝－24 and dr g＝1 and $n=14$ then dracnt＝1：iloctid $=$ ob： inveiv＝bicolor in： Icbdi＂：gotio 95b
910 if room＝25 and $n=27$ then iloc $(n)=-$
 0
920 if room＝25 and $b 1=0$ and $n=14$ and w t＝1 and un＝1 then a ftitiflxbufs＂：bI＝1：goto PaRSER
925 cnt＝0：for $x=1$ to ni：if absciloc $x$ $3=$ row then cnt＝ent＋1
926 mext：if cnt＝5 then ？＂Mo more romm herelaigoto PARSER
 or 1
940 gosub ITEM5：905ub INUEMTORY：goto P ARSER
954 collor 1：905ub ITEM5：905ub INUENTOR Y：a $=\mathrm{b} 5: 90 \mathrm{toxy} 5,7: 90 \mathrm{to} \mathrm{PARSER}$
976 if nymi then 118
996 i 8 耳i＝1 and irpctma＝－1 and op＝1 and
 ot jefiggote PARSER
1006 if room＝7 and $n=4$ and op2＝0 then as＝ RSER
1 1016 if rooth＝12 and $n=6$ and $0 p 1=1$ and
 f5＂：90to PARSER
1820 if $n=4$ and EiPoctny＝－1 or ilackn


 65


1450 a

 luave＂f tokn
1070 if room＝14 and $n=11$ then a fitiblcyumpolpo！jurngoto Parser
1080 if roon＝26 and $n=17$ then $35=41 \mathrm{CFM}$ 5FIPGEPH＂：90to PARSER
 0 then as＝idifstidebotpme！ibncushfs！jo 10～：goto Parsert
i100 if $n=5$ and iloc $(n)=-1$ and illoce 27
 otio PARSER
1110 if room＝25 and $n=16$ then ats＝＂If！i btebidpmafdujpoiejitinigoto parsen
 fflybufs jo ju
1130 if room＝24 and in＝13 or $n=283$ and
 ：goto PARSER
1146 if $n=19$ and iloc $(n)=-1$ then $a \xi=11$
 ER
1150 if $n=14$ and iloctny＝－1 and wn＝0 $t$ hen as＝＂Uifsfitix jof！jo！ju＂：goto PARSE R
1160 if $n=39$ and illoctn $=-11$ and iloce 2
 oto PARSER
1179 if $\mathrm{n}=3$ and iloctm＝－1 then at＝＂リi fildidif！j 1172 if room＝15 and $n=12$ then as $54 P M=$ Ipsotiboe！fufszui joh＝it：goto PORSER
1180 ＂Hou see mothing sperial＂ugoto

PARSER
i2par if $n=1$ and iloct $n=-1$ and op＝a th ent as＝＂Zpu！s jq！ju！pqfo＂：DP＝1：goto PAR5 $\stackrel{\operatorname{ER}}{\mathrm{ER}}$
1210 if rodit＝12 and $n=6$ and opi＝0 then ？＂Okay＂MOP1二1：Mato PARSER
1229 if $n=4$ and （iloc（n）$=-1$ or iloc（n）
＝roomis and pp2＝1 then as＝＂Pqfojoh／／／＂： gRS＝1：goto PARSER
1230 if $n=4$ and （iloc（n）$=-1$ or iloc（n） ＝roomb then as＝＂Zpulepotulibwfluif！1fz ＂：goto PARSER
1235 goto cANT
1250 if $\mathrm{n}\rangle 2$ or iloc（n）＜-1 then 1400


1279 gotoxy 17：1：35二＂Epxovoef5－！0K！435 $76 \mathrm{~F}=9 \mathrm{~g} 5 \mathrm{Cb} 9 \mathrm{~g}$
 54b 94
 $=$＂JNBHJOF＝！Bozuii johizpu！eft jsfldbo！c fit 9054b 94
 I5 jhiu＝${ }^{14}$ ：go5ub 90


is 24 as

 juh＇： 9054 ch 9
1340 as＝＂hs fbu！efbot！gps！dfouvs jft／llip ！ublfrgosub 90
1359 as＝＂bewbubhf！pg！ui jt！gboubtujd！p

 35FE！jol＂：9054b 90
 ＝＂Mc／lTdsbudi＂：gosub 90
13B6 color 1：gotaxy 10，17：？＂Press RET URM：：input af ：gosub 5CREEN：gosub RENE H
1390 goto PAR5ER
1400 iff room＝26 and $n=17$ then as＝＂CFKB 5FIPGIEPH＂：gota PaRSER
14in if $n=3$ and iloc（n）＝－1 then as＝uvt

$143_{0}$ if $n=2$ and iloc（n）＝－1 and illoc（31

TPYMA＂：gotio DEAD
1440 goto caMT
1460 if（iloc（4） $3-1$ and iloc（4）（3 room ${ }^{7}$ or ilige（7） $3-1$ or $n<3 z$ or op2 1 the n goto comt
 ＝1：g口to PARSER
15 10 if rodntil and $n=9$ and iloc $93=-r$ oop then room＝13：bturn＝1：gosub RENEW：a $5=4 \mathrm{PIbz}$＂gato PARSER

 570
15．40 if $\mathrm{n}=37$ then room＝16：90to 1570
155日 if $\mathrm{n}=3 \mathrm{~B}^{2}$ then romem＝9：90to 1570
i上55 if $n=45$ then room＝14：90to 1570
1560 as＝＂0pui joh ibqqfotirgoto Parsen

PARSER


1599 goto CAMT


1629 goto RANT
15．46 if $n<14$ or room $<13$ then 1680

574

1670 as＝ast＂3！upl fot＂igyoto Parser
1680 if roon＝ 24 and $n=13$ and iloc（13）＝ -24 then as＝＂If！cusqt！boe！tnjmet＂goto PARSER
1690 if room＝27 and $n=18$ and iloc（n）＝－
27 then as＝＂tIpx！bcpuu！b！tobdicur：goto PAR5ER
1695 if room＝25 and $m=16$ and iloc（27）（ －4 then as＝＂cDibsjuz！jt！hppe！gps！uif！ tpum（＂agoto Parser

！nbz！Il if aquzpurchigoto parser
1700 goto CANT
1720 if room＝14 and $n=35$ then $35=41 B!m p$ judf！tbzt：IFOUf5！Dpefin：but＝1：goto Por 5 ER
1736 goto cant
1740 if room＝26 and $n=22$ and iloc（18）＝ 6 then room＝27：905ub RENEN：as＝＂Epps！jt ！pqforlzpu！tufq！jot jef＂：gotoxy 5，7：got O PAR5ER
1750 if room＝26 and $n=22$ then room＝27： gosub RENEW：as＝＂B！mbez！！nfut！IPリ！jo＂：go toxy 5，7：90to PaRSER
176090 to CAMT
1780 if n\｛ 13 or illoc $\{14\}\{3-1$ or wn＝1 then 1810
1790 if room＝24 and iloc\＆ $133=-24$ then
 1800 wn＝1：wt＝0：af＝＂Zpu！qpys！pun！uifixj Of＂：goto PARSER
1B10 if room＝15 and illoc（14）＝－1 and bl $=1$ and $n=39$ then $a 5=" I F!M F M H T!B H B Z!U P!$ OPUIJOH＂goto WINNER
i820 if roomo 15 and iloc（14）$=-1$ and $n=$ 39 then aS＝＂IF！UI5PHTIB！（AUDIGP5L＝＂：90 to DEAD
1．330 goto camt
1846 if room＜15 or roomb24 and $n=21$ an
 0 PORSER
1850 if roons 15 and room＜25 and $n=21$ a nd iloc（n）＝－1 then room＝9：g05ub REMEN： as＝＂Pgg！zPulhp＝＂：goto PARsER
1860 goto CANT
IRB6 if $n<346$ then goto CAMT
 H：DAT＂
1900 for $x=1$ to niawrite \＃1，iloc（x）：ne $x t$
191 for $x=1$ to $5:$ write \＃if imul $x$ ：next 192 write \＃1，roommop，opingop，op3，turn

 gote 2920
1966 if $0<46$ then gotio CANT
1970 on error goto $2030: 7$＂Loading：$=: "$

1980 for $\mathrm{x}=1$ to ni：imput Hisiloc（x）：ne
$x t$
199
for $x=1$ to 5 input $H 1$ ，inv（x）inext 2906 input Hil room op，opir op 2 ，op ${ }^{2}$ ，turn pbturn，bus，tok，bxit，but
2910 input til，drg，drgent，wat，bly，why scr ：g05ub RENEN
2020 cllose：gotoxy $5,7:$ collor $2: ?$＂Done！ ＂Hgoto PARSER
2030 a $5=$＂OP IHBNFITBNFE＝＂リresume PAR5ER 2950 if $\mathrm{n}\langle 41$ or n ） 44 or illoc（3）（）-1 th en goto cont
2060 as＝＂पif！dpef！jt：！＂：if $n=41$ then a

2670 if $n=42$ then $a 5=a 5+" B J 10$＂
2080 if $n=43$ then $a 5=a 5+" W J M "$
24085 if $n=44$ then as＝as＋＂ゆPQ＂
2090 goto PARSER

2100 CAMT：？＂You can＂t do that！＂：goto PARSER
2110 DEAD：＂Player blew it！
2120 clear＇w 2：90toxy in－1en（as）／2，5：90 5146
 ver！i！
2146 gotoxy 6，12：？＂You lasted＂；turn：
ii turnsin
2150 color 1：gotoxy B，17：？＂play again nifinput as

＝＂4in then gosyb LIUEMOUSE：goto 2249

＝＂nim then gosub LIUEMOUSE：end
218日 goto 2150
7199 WINNER：IMission completed！
2200 clearw 2：gotoxy i8－1en（a53／2，5：go 5 Hb 90

b，12：？＂It toply you＂iturnin turns＂：go to 2150
2220 TMITIALIZE： 5 et up game

10：？＂You must have a color monitor ！m：
for $x=1$ to sumbratetiend
 3 inu（5），rooms（nr），iloc（niti23，tr（nv）



2240 polke contrip 32 ：poke contr142， 0 ：po

2250 restore 236日 ifullw 2：clearw 2：if
 8
2260 color 2，1：fill 150， 80
2270 ef $=16: 9054 b$ TEHTEFFECT：gotoxy 5,5

 oxy 9．7：？
2290 ef＝1：905ub TEHTEFFECT：CO10r 4 if
peek（systab）$=2$ then enlor 2
2300 gotoxy 15，9：？＂by＂
2310 gotoxy 10，10：？＂Clayton Walnum：e
$\mathrm{f}=10 \mathrm{~g} 95 \mathrm{SH}$ TEMTEFFECT
z340 for $x=1$ to $5: \operatorname{inv}(x)=0$ inext：inu（i） ＝5：inv $23=31$
2350 for $x=1$ to nr－ 5 aread vecs（x）inext






2390 data 16，18，24，6，0，6，17，19，25，日，电，

2400 data 2 日， $22,22,21$, 日， $8,23,21,21,22$ ，



24.20 for $x=1$ to ni：read items（x），illoct x）：next
2430 data Fowfmpqf，5，Mfuufs，0，CPP1， $6, K$ fxfmszicpy， 7 ，RbMmfu，-1 ，UPPM！ $1 \mathrm{ju},-12$






2470 data 65 POUIPPP5；-25 ，DPP1 jift， 0, Ibq



$24904 \mathrm{Lab}=" \mathrm{GETTAKDROGIULOOERAOPEREASI}$ GUNSREMGO ENTEKILEATALSPEPRE＂

2500 Utabsニutabs\＃＂PUSMMOPOUEMPRID5AULO

2510 for $x=1$ to nu：read treximext
 $9,10,19,11,11,12,13,13,14,15,16,17,18$
2536 for $x=1$ to 11 iread roons ${ }^{2}(x)$ next
 ohn jmin I！Tu／rinext
2550 for $x=20$ to nramead rooms（x）inext 2560 data jo！zpus！jw joh！sppn．Jo！zpus！

2570 data PolNb jo！Tu5ffurpolMbjolTusff



 phfpoftrygpoulzbse
 t IcbudIzbse
 5DRITERMR WIMBOTFDMPRTSIGLADJMRDOGGTC＂
 EPTLDAGPEM＂

NWM TGAMFIRMATDDHHOTTDM：
2540 5imgles5＝＂M5EWUD＂
2645 for i＝ 5trt＋i＝anmext








気二：bturn－


## $\mathrm{r}=\square$

2689 905ub 5CREEM： 905 FH DEADMOU5E：905u b REMEN：goto PARSER
2698 5CREEN：draw display


2705 Pestore 273
2714 read afbrad：if $a=-1$ then 2790
2729 1imef apmerydr90t： 2710


 4，253，其明






2780 data $-1,-1,-1,-1$

150，5：fill 154， 12
2795 if peek（5ystabl＝2 then courr 2

10 Cr 1
2Bing gotoxy 2，2：？＂PLACE：＂gotoxy 2\％4： 7 ＂EHTIS：＂
 7 ，14：？nYOU HAUE：＂

2B4日 TEMTEFFECT：＂Set efferts for text
 oke contrid ${ }^{6}$ ， 1
2656 poke intin，efuedisys（i）：meturn
 ME M：PRIMPESUME PARSER
 2890 call strtuavaredurn

2969 LTUEMDUSE：rodent reincarmation
 rn

## ST CHECKSUM DATA．

（see page 53ST）

110 fita $923,456,515,720,32,373,655,181$ 15102．227，4544
1502，227，4544，149，332，854，790，141，582，3 $45,924,544245$
 53， $839,914,4944$
 5，36，505，5956
445 data $613,429,161,964,726,255,305,1$ $9,402,257,46311$
 91，7615，786，5786
570 data，142，562，1110，872，258，344，132， 9

690，data $671,472,674,223,84,432,251,39$

 515，291，4， 3015
 54， 5
920 data $996 ; 69,223,329,167$ ； $354,515,6$ 159，403，3782


 $41,50^{2} 265,2934$
12 10 data 716 ， $917,140,799,214,934,640$ ， 425：725：778，5786
1519 data 256，35，186，820，753，717：492，2 $79,75,317,3924$


1555 data 244，637，3015，392，804，421，8010， 911，129，205，485
1676 data $522,281,989,242,241,861,987$ ，

1760 data， $147,312,219,848,793,146,807$,

 B，B5， 981,5259
 $254,168,2515$
 171，56日，191，465日
 $627,432.913,4129$
 $729,698.44954 \frac{2}{3} 7$
2590 data $624,913,996,762,497,229,893$, 671， $450,664,6847$
2490 data $540,212,420,332,626, ~ 618,894$, 983，249，193．5267
2590 data 369 F46B， $844,442,401,816,478$ ， $741,425,411,5389$
 $953,252,624,5679$
2740 data $5 \mathrm{~B} 4,231,554,358,92,325,286,4$

2750 data 466， $901,645,749,666,46,392,8$ 79．423．5127


## Part 3.

## by Clayton Walnum

I hope you've been keeping up with your studying, because this month we're going to get down to some serious business. Looping structures are on our agenda, as well as a bit more about functions. And, just so we end up with something practical, the program l've chosen incorporates a function that should prove useful in the future-a sort routine.

First, I want to tie up some loose ends from last month. You may have been wondering how you can input strings of more than one word. The scanf() function is pretty useless for this purpose, since, as soon as you try to put a space between characters, scanf() grabs whatever you typed and assigns it to the first argument on its list.

We need a function that will ignore white space characters, one that will accept every character we enter until we tell it we're done. Of course, there is just such a beast.

The gets() function allows the input of strings containing white space characters. It terminates only when it sees a newline. The format for gets() is: gets(str).

As you see, gets() requires one argument (in this case, str), the address where the string is to be stored. This will usually be a previously declared character array, so supplying the function with the array name passes the address (remember, an array name holds the address of the first byte of the array).

Why haven't we been using this neat little trick all along? Think about the RETURN key on the ST. What
does it do for us? It provides a return character, right? And what does gets() need to terminate input? All of you mumbling "newline" get a gold star for the day. The only way that I've found to get a newline character out of the ST keyboard is with a CTRL-J. Kind of a clumsy way to end input, don't you agree?

Later on, we'll design our own input routine, so we won't be at the mercy of scanf() or gets(). But first, we need to take a look at a couple of new ideas.

## Onward.

It's typing time again. Type in Listing 1 and compile it. If you have trouble, see the sidebar accompanying this article.

When you run the program, you'll be asked how many numbers you wish to sort. Enter a number between 1 and 10, then press the SPACE BAR to terminate your input. You'll be asked to enter each of the numbers. When you're done, the numbers will be sorted in ascending order and printed out. For those of you who don't have your compilers yet, a program run looks something like this:

```
How many numbers? 5
Enter number in: 56
Enter number z:
Enter number 3: 12
Enter number 4: 59
Enter number 5: 12
5ort complete|
12 12 25 56 99
    Digging in.
```

Now let's take a good look at the program's innards. Since this one's much longer than any of the others we've done, you might want to number each line in your listing so you can follow the explanation more
easily. I don't include blank lines when numbering; skip over them.

Line 1 instructs the compiler to add the contents of the stdio.h file to our program.

Line 2 defines the symbolic name MAX as 10 . This is the maximum number of values to sort. Take a quick look at the listing. MAX is referenced in three places. If we didn't use the define statement, we'd have to substitute the number 10 for each occurrence of MAX. When we wanted a different maximum, we'd have a lot of changes to do. The \#define allows a modification by simply changing the value assigned to MAX at the start of the program. See how handy this is? Imagine how much time it would save you if you were working on a thousand-line program.

Line 3 is a function name.
Line 4 marks the beginning of the function.
Line 5 declares the variable num as type integer.

Line 6 declares val as an array of type integer. Because we used the symbolic name MAX to dimension its size, this array will contain 10 elements, 0 through 9 .

Line 7 declares the variable ch as type character.

Line 8 gives us something new to discuss. Here we're calling the function how__many(), which starts at Line 14, and assigning the value it returns to the variable num. This will be the number of items we want to sort (not to be confused with MAX, which is the maximum items). Notice that this function call has the same format as another that we've used quite frequently - ch = getchar(). Function calls work exactly the same, whether you're calling a library routine like getchar() or a function of your own.

Line 9 calls another of our functions, get_nums(). Since this function doesn't return a value, we aren't assigning its return to a variable. We simply call it by name, just like printf().

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We do, however, have to pass arguments to the function-num (the number of values we wish to sort) and val (the array address where we're going to store the values).
Line 10 calls the function that does the sort. It doesn't return a value either, but still must be passed the same arguments as get__nums().
Line 11 calls the function that prints the sorted numbers to the screen. It requires the same arguments as the two previous functions.
Line 12 waits for you to press the BACKSPACE key. This statement probably looks pretty alien to you. I'm going to ask you to take it on faith for now. We'll talk about "while" loops later on in this article.
Line 13 marks the end of the function.

## The Golden Moment.

We've now stumbled upon the perfect time to discuss structured programming techniques.

Our function main() is constructed so that anyone can easily see what's going on. Each function call performs a logical step in the sequence of actions that must be completed to utilize the sort.
This type of construction matches the way people think. When you're going to make a lunch of beans and hot dogs, you don't consciously dwell over all the details in each step. Your thoughts would run like this: "First heat the beans, then boil the hot dogs and put them in the buns."
But you have to remember details: what about taking the pans out of the drawer and placing them on the stove? Don't forget, you've got to open the can before you can get to the beans. And where did the hot dogs come from? Did you open the refrigerator? Who turned on the stove?
We don't worry about these minor details, because, if we did, we'd get so confused we'd starve. A programmer should think in this same structured way. Projects that seem impossible when you're mired in details become a snap when viewed from a more general viewpoint. It's the old bit about the forest and the trees.

It's this form of thinking that's the essence of structured programming. To get our sort routine working, all we have to do is find out how many items there will be, get the items, sort them, then print them out. At this point, we're not concerned about how we're going to do each of these steps. One thing at a time, slow and easy.

When we have the general logic worked out, then we can get into the details, taking each step and writing a function to accomplish it. In large programs, this process becomes even more important. Using
structured techniques will make your job much easier and will result in very readable code.

## Back to the program.

Line 14 is a function name. This is the function called from Line 8.

Line 15 marks the start of the function.
Line 16 declares the variable $n$ as type integer.
Line 17 sets $n$ equal to the value of MAX +1 , or, in this case, 11.

Line 18 is the start of a "while" loop.
This type of loop will repeatedly perform a statement or series of statements, as long as the expression within the parentheses is true. Here are some other examples:

## While 《x = 13 <br> 

The second line is read: while $z$ is greater than 2 and ch doesn't equal the letter e. C uses some unusual character combinations for operators. The double ampersand is the equivalent to BASIC's AND. The != is the symbol for "not equal to." It's the opposite of another operator we learned a while back, $==$. Remember the difference between $==$ and $=$ ?

We're using a while loop here to insure the input of a value no larger than MAX. Looking back, Line 17 initializes the variable we're using in the conditional expression to a value greater than MAX. If we didn't do this, we might not get a chance to enter our number. Whatever was in $n$ would be used to evaluate the conditional expression.
If it was less than MAX, the loop would be skipped and whatever value $n$ happened to contain would be passed to the program. If you don't initialize your variables, they'll contain whatever value happened to be in the address they were assigned.

Line 19 marks the beginning of the statements within the while loop. Whenever a loop will contain more than one statement, the start and end are marked with the left and right brace, just like a function. The braces are not necessary if a loop contains only one statement. Here's an example of a single statement while loop:

```
while}={\begin{array}{l}{x}\\{</5y}
```

Line 20 prints a prompt.
Line 21 accepts a number from the keyboard and assigns it to $n$.

Line 22 prints a blank line.
Line 23 marks the end of the loop. At this

## // C-manship continued

point, the value of $n$ is checked, and, if it's greater than MAX, the loop repeats. This will continue until the user enters a number less than MAX.

Notice the indenting of the statements that make up the loop. This isn't required, but makes your programs much more readable, by clearly delineating the body of the loop.

Line 24 introduces you to the "return" statement. Whenever a return is encountered, control is passed back to the calling function, along with the value in parentheses. The return may be anywhere within the function. If you don't want to pass a value, delete the parentheses. In this case, we're sending the value $n$ back to main(), where it will be stored in the variable num.

The variable $n$ in how__many() is a local variable. It's created when the function is called and destroyed when control is passed back to the calling function. It has no relationship with other variables in the program (except maybe num, which will get only its value). You could even have another n, without conflict, elsewhere in your program.

Arguments in C are passed "by value" rather than "by reference." This means only the value contained in the variable is passed, not its address. The original values are safe from change. If you want access to a variable that's been passed to a function, you must pass the address with a "pointer." We'll get into pointers a little later on.

Line 25 marks the end of the function.
Line 26 is a function name. This function is called by Line 9. Notice something a little different here? There're two variables enclosed in the parentheses, which means two arguments are being passed from the calling function. The argument's values will be stored in $n$ and $v$, and are passed between the functions in the same order in which they appear in the function call. That is, $n$ receives the value of num, and $v$ receives the value of val.

Line 27 tells get__nums() how it should interpret the data in $n$, an integer. All arguments within the function name's parentheses must be defined, and you must do so before the beginning brace.

Line 28 tells the function that $v$ is an integer array. We're not dimensioning the size of $v$, since it's really the same array we dimensioned in Line 6 (val[]). How can that be? Aren't arguments in C are passed by value, not address? So how can
$v[]$ be the same array as val[]? Why am I asking all these silly questions?

I'll tell you why. Because I'll bet you forgot that an array name is an address. The contents of val are being passed as I described previously, but its value is the address of the array's first byte. What does this mean to us? It means that we're very definitely going to be monkeying with the contents of the original array. It's not safely protected from our clumsy fingers like num is.

Line 29 marks the start of the function.
Line 30 declares some local variables. These variables exist only in the function. They're forgotten the second we exit.

Line 31 gives you a look at a new looping technique. The "for" loop in C is very similar to the "FOR . . . NEXT" loop in BASIC. Its syntax is the word for followed by three expressions, within parentheses, which define the limits of the loop. The three expressions are separated by semicolons.

The first expression initializes the loop variable. Here, we're setting $X$ to 0 . The second expression is the condition that controls the loop. As long as the condition yields a true result, the loop will continue executing. The third expression is the loop's step value or reinitialization. Line 31 in BASIC would look like this:

## FQR $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{Q}$ TO $\mathrm{N}-1$ STEP 1

Of course, in BASIC we don't need the STEP 1, since it's assumed. I just included it for purposes of clarity.

What do you think of that $++x$ in Line 31? Got any ideas? This is essentially the same as BASIC'S $X=X+1$. As a matter of fact, you can use the latter construction in C, as well. The ++ is an increment operator. There is also a decrement operator, --. These operators may be placed before or after the variable; however, there's a subtle difference. The expression $++x$ increments $x$ before the value is used. The expression $x++$ increments $x$ after the value is used. For example, let's say that $x$ starts with a value of 1 . Then, $z=++x$ will yield a result of 2 , whereas $z=$ $x++$ yields a result of 1.

Line 32 marks the start of the loop.
Line 33 asks for the input of a number. The prompt uses the value of $x$ to tell us the number of the value we're entering.

Line 34 gets the number and stores it in the variable num. Note that this variable has noth-
ing whatever to do with the variable num declared in main().
Line 35 places the number into the array's next element. In C, arrays are indexed as in BASIC. In our first pass through the loop, $x$ has a value of 0 . Therefore, the first element of the array (in the context of our function, the first element is $v[0]$, but this is really our original array, val[0]) gets the first number input. As $x$ gets incremented, each consecutive element of the array is filled with its appropriate value.

Line 36 moves the cursor to the next line.
Line 37 marks the end of the loop.
At this point, $x$ is incremented, and the control statement is evaluated. If the result is true, then another iteration of the loop is performed. This continues until the loop's condition evaluates to false.

Line 38 passes control back to main(). There are no parentheses in the return statement because we aren't sending a value back.

Line 39 marks the end of the function.
Line 40 is a function name. This function is called from Line 10. The same arguments are being passed as in the previous function.

Line 41 defines the first argument as integer.
Line 42 defines the second argument as an integer array.

Line 43 marks the beginning of the function.
Line 44 defines some variables of type integer.
Line 45 initializes the variable used to evaluate the conditional expression in the while loop. This makes sure we enter the loop properly.

Line 46 starts the while loop.

## Another break in the proceedings.

Before we get too far into this function, I should give you a little background on the sort.

We're going to use a "bubble" sort, one of the simplest (and slowest). It works by comparing two values and switching them if they're in the wrong order. The next two values are then compared and, if necessary, switched. This continues until the last value has been compared. Then, if there were any switches, the loop is repeated. Once the process finishes without a switch, the sort is complete.

The sort gets its name by the way the highest values "bubble" up to the top.

## Back to it.

Line 47 marks the beginning of the loop.
Line 48 turns off the switch flag. If this variable retains the value of 0 through the loop that follows, then the sort is complete.

Line 49 sets up a "for" loop that will move through the array, element by element.

Line 50 should be strangely familiar. This is C's version of the IF. . .THEN statement. Its construction is very similar to its BASIC counterpart. There are two differences.

First, the expression that follows the if is always within parentheses. Second, don't include the word then. The "if" statement body follows the same rules as loops do. If you have more than one statement, the entire block must be enclosed in braces. A single statement may be placed after the if statement with no braces.

Our if statement compares an element of the array with the next element up. If the first is larger than the second, the statements contained in the braces are executed (this is the switch). If they're already in the proper order, the switching is skipped. The next iteration of the for loop is then initiated.

Line 52 is the first step of the switch. The value in $\mathrm{v}[\mathrm{x}]$ is placed in "temp."

Line 53 places array element $\mathrm{v}[\mathrm{x}+1]$ into $\mathrm{v}[\mathrm{x}]$.
Line 54 places temp (originally $\mathrm{v}[\mathrm{x}]$ ) into $\mathrm{v}[\mathrm{x}+1]$, and the switch is complete.

Line 55 sets the switch flag to its true condition, so the loop will be performed again.

Line 56 marks the end of the if statement.
Line 57 marks the end of the while loop.
Line 58 returns control to main().
Line 59 marks the end of the function.
Line 60 is a function name.
Line 61 declares the first argument.
Line 62 declares the second argument.
Line 63 marks the beginning of the function.
Line 64 declares a variable.
Line 65 prints a message.
Line 66 initiates a loop to print the sorted array values.

Line 67 prints the array values using the loop variable as an index.

Line 68 prints a blank line.
Line 69 returns control to main().
Line 70 marks the end of the function.
Take a breath.
Boy, we covered a whole hunk of material this time around. If you're still with me, pat yourself on the back. You've learned most of the information you need to write usable C programs. Next month, we'll get a few new tidbits and have some fun.
(Listing starts on next page)

## C－manship continued

## Listing 1. <br> C listing．

```
```

Hinclude 《stdio,h>

```
```

Hinclude 《stdio,h>
fdefine Mas 10
fdefine Mas 10
main(\
main(\
int num:
int num:
int vallmas]:
int vallmas]:
char ch;
char ch;
num = how-many(s)
num = how-many(s)
get_mums(num, val)
get_mums(num, val)
sort(num, vail):
sort(num, vail):
output(num, vai):
output(num, vai):
while (|ch = getchar()) != <br>b"):
while (|ch = getchar()) != <br>b"):
}
}
how_many!)
how_many!)
int n:
int n:
n=MAB \#1:
n=MAB \#1:
Whilee |n >'MAK\
Whilee |n >'MAK\
printf\&"Himw many number"s? "y;
printf\&"Himw many number"s? "y;
scanf("%d"; 8n):
scanf("%d"; 8n):
printf("\n\́n"):
printf("\n\́n"):
j
j
return<n%:
return<n%:
3
3
get_nums(n, v)
get_nums(n, v)
int n:
int n:
int v[];
int v[];
int }x\mathrm{ , num:
int }x\mathrm{ , num:
for 《x=0;x《 |; 是x》
for 《x=0;x《 |; 是x》
printf("Enter number %d: ", x+1):
printf("Enter number %d: ", x+1):
Scanf("%%d"! \&mum):
Scanf("%%d"! \&mum):
V[\&]= numa,
V[\&]= numa,
v[x]= nupa,
v[x]= nupa,
}
}
return:
return:
3
3
sort(n,v)
sort(n,v)
int n!g
int n!g
int n!g;
int n!g;
int sutch, }x\mathrm{ , temp:
int sutch, }x\mathrm{ , temp:
5wtch = 1:
5wtch = 1:
(while 《swtch== 1)
(while 《swtch== 1)
5utch = %:

```
```

        5utch = %:
    ```
```




```
```

                |if:
    ```
```

                |if:
            temp = v[x]:
            temp = v[x]:
            temp = v[x]i]:
            temp = v[x]i]:
            v[x+1]]= temp:
            v[x+1]]= temp:
            w[x+1]= (emp
            w[x+1]= (emp
        3
        3
        }
        }
    return:
    return:
    }
}
output(n, v)
output(n, v)
int nif
int nif
int nif
int nif
int x;
int x;
printf("Sort complete!\m\n");
printf("Sort complete!\m\n");
for (x = 0; x <= n - 1; +fx>
for (x = 0; x <= n - 1; +fx>
forppintf{;uyd %, v[x];);
forppintf{;uyd %, v[x];);
printf("\n\nit%;
printf("\n\nit%;
J

```
```

J

```
```

All the program listings in C－manship were written using the ST Developers Kit from Atari．Many of you who＇ve recently received this package may be a little confused as to how to com－ pile and run the programs（I know I was）．For those nodding their heads in agreement，I＇ve put together this quickie tutorial．
The first thing you must do is create the proper batch files for both the compiler and linker．LOAD your text editor and type the following exactly as it appears here：

```
cp68 %1.c %1.i
c068 %1.1 %1.1 %1. 2 %1.3 - - 
rm %1.i
c168%1.1 %1.2 %1.8
rm %1.1
rm %1.2
ав68-f -1 - - %1.в
rm %1.s
wait.prg
```

When you＇re sure you＇ve typed it correctly，SAVE it to your compiler disk under the name CC．BAT．

Now clear the previous text from memory and type in this batch file：
link68［u］\％1．68k＝gematart，X1，gemlib，libf，osbind relmod \％1 \％1．toes
rm \％1．68K
wait
Check your typing well，then SAVE it to your linker disk un－ der the name LINK．BAT．
Now you＇re ready to compile any of the listings from C－ manship．We＇ll use Listing 1 from this installment as an example．

## Single－drive compilation．

（1）Use your text editor to type in Listing 1，then SAVE a copy under the name LIST1．C to both your compiler disk and a back－ up disk．
（2）Place the compiler disk in your drive and double click the drive A icon．
（3）Double click the BATCH．TTP program，and enter CC LIST1 into the parameter window，concluding the entry by pressing RETURN．
（4）After the compiler has finished，there should be a file named LIST1．0 on your compiler disk．Copy this file to your linker disk．
（5）Place the linker disk in your drive and double click the drive A icon．
（6）Double click the file BATCH．TTP，and enter LINK LIST1 into the parameter window．
（7）When the linker has finished，the file LIST1．TOS should be on the disk．This is the executable version of the program． To RUN it，simply give it a double click．

## Two－drive compilation．

（1）Use your text editor to type in Listing 1，then SAVE it to disk under the name LIST1．C．
（2）Place your compiler disk in drive A and your source disk （the one you saved the program to）in drive B．
（3）Double click the drive A icon．
（4）Double click the BATCH．TTP program，and enter CC B：LIST1 into the parameter window，concluding the entry by pressing RETURN．
（5）When the compiler has finished，replace the disk in drive A with your linker disk．
（6）Double click the drive A icon．
（7）Double click the BATCH．TTP program and enter LINK B：LIST1 into the parameter window．
（8）When the linking is complete，your source disk will con－ tain the file LIST1．TOS．This is the executable version of the pro－ gram．RUN it by giving it a double click．

The above instructions will work with all the C program list－ ings presented thus far in C－manship．Only the filenames you use must be changed．

## GEMSYSO

## A tutorial on the ST BASIC command and AES functions

## by James Luczak

Atari's new ST BASIC provides you with a very powerful command that gives you access to the entire AES (Application Environment Services) library. We're talking about GEMSYS(). It allows you to use an additional sixty-plus functions. There is a rather large problem, however: the ST BASIC Sourcebook doesn't tell you how to access any of the AES functions.

This article will provide you with the necessary information to use a handful of the AES functions. In the listing that follows is the BASIC code required and a description of the parameters used by the functions.

We'll only be scratching the surface of the AES library of functions. All the functions described here can be used in any order in a BASIC program. Many AES functions require a specific sequence of function calls to create the desired end result. Those described here can be used independently of each other. They don't have to be used in any specific order.

## GEM's AES.

Every time you boot up your computer (after the color show), you end up on what's called the "desktop." The desktop is created with functions from the AES library. The disk icons, menu bar, drop-down menus, trash can icon-all were created using various AES capabilities. Here's a partial list of what the

AES functions are responsible for:
Monitoring the mouse buttons;
Monitoring the mouse location;
Setting or retrieving the double click speed;
Providing a timer;
Creating the menu bar;
Producing drop-down menus;
Creating alert boxes;
Creating dialog boxes;
Producing shrinking boxes;
Producing growing boxes;
Dragging boxes;
Creating rubber boxes;
Displaying different mouse forms;
Monitoring boxes;
Sliding boxes;
Moving boxes;
Displaying file selector boxes;
Creating windows;
Providing window controls; and
Updating windows.
BASIC and AES Coordinates.
When using the GEMSYS() command, there's one important thing to remember: all references to X- and Y-coordinates made by the AES library are relative to the screen, while all X- and Y-coordinates referred to by BASIC commands (such as the LINEF command) are relative to the output window.
Assume, for example, that the output window occupies the full screen. The X-coordinate 0 would be

GEMSYS()
continued
at the extreme left-hand side of the screen for both BASIC and the AES function. The X-coordinate 619 would be to the extreme right-hand side of the screen for both BASIC and AES. The Y-coordinate 0 for BASIC is at the bottom of the information line the bar that runs along the top of the screen with the word

OUTPUT in the center). The Y-coordinate 0 for AES is at the very top of the screen (above the menu bar).

The reason X-coordinates are the same for BASIC and for AES is because the output window doesn't use any horizontal space to draw the border of the window. If, on the other hand, you size the output

## AES Graphics Library.

| RUBBERBOX | Draws a "rubberbox." you can draw boxes bASIC CODE <br> $1 \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{gb}$ <br> 2 gintout=peek(a\#+12) <br> 3 gintin=peek(a\#+8) <br> 4 poke gintin, x <br> 5 poke gintin $+2, y$ | " The upper left corner of the box is of varying sizes. description <br> Define integer output Define integer input $x=$ Coordinate of box <br> (upper left corner) <br> $y=$ Coordinate of box <br> (upper left corner) | fixed. By holding down <br> basic code <br> 6 poke gintin $+4, \mathrm{xw}$ <br> 7 poke gintin $+6, y$ h <br> 8 gemsys(70) <br> $9 \mathrm{Bxw}=$ peek(gintout +2 ) <br> 10 Byh=peek(gintout+4) | he left mouse button and moving the mouse, <br> description <br> $\mathrm{xw}=$ Minimum width of box in pixels <br> yh=Minimum height of box in pixels <br> OPCODE <br> bxw=Width of box when mouse button is released byh=Height of box when mouse button is released |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MOVEBOX | Draws a box outline, basic code <br> $1 \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{gb}$ <br> 2 gintin=peek(a\#+8) <br> 3 poke gintin, xw <br> 4 poke gintin $+2, y \mathrm{yh}$ <br> 5 poke gintin $+4, x$ | moving from one position to ano description <br> Define integer input $\mathrm{xw}=$ Width of box in pixels <br> $\mathrm{yh}=$ Height of box in pixels <br> $\mathrm{x}=$ Coordinate of box <br> initial position) | er. <br> bASIC <br> 6 poke gintin +6 , $y$ <br> 7 poke gintin $+8, x 1$ <br> 8 poke gintin $+10, y 1$ <br> 9 gemsys(72) | description <br> $\mathrm{y}=$ Coordinate of box (initial position) <br> $\mathrm{x} 1=$ Coordinate of box (final position) <br> $\mathrm{y} 1=$ Coordinate of box (final position) <br> OPCODE |
| GROWBOX | Draws an expanding basic code $1 \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{gb}$ <br> 2 gintin=peek(a\#+8) <br> 3 poke gintin, $x$ <br> 4 poke gintin $+2, y$ <br> 5 poke gintin $+4, \mathrm{xw}$ <br> 6 poke gintin $+6, y \mathrm{~h}$ | box outline. <br> DESCRIPTION <br> Define integer input $x=$ Coordinate of box (initial size) <br> $y=$ Coordinate of box (initial size) <br> $\mathrm{xw}=$ Initial width of box in pixels <br> $y h=$ Initial height of box in pixels | BASIC CODE <br> 7 poke gintin $+8, \times 1$ <br> 8 poke gintin $+10, y 1$ <br> 9 poke gintin +12, xw 1 <br> 10 poke gintin+14,yh1 <br> 11 gemsys(73) | description <br> $\mathrm{x} 1=$ Coordinate of box (final size) $\mathrm{y} 1=$ Coordinate of box (final size) $\mathrm{xw} 1=$ Final width of box in pixels yh1=Final height of box in pixels OPCODE |
| SHRINKBOX | Draws a shrinking bo basic code <br> 1 a\#=gb <br> 2 gintin=peek(a\#+8) <br> 3 poke gintin, x 1 <br> 4 poke gintin $+2, y 1$ <br> 5 poke gintin $+4, x w 1$ <br> 6 poke gintin +6 ,yht | ox outline. <br> description <br> Define integer input $x 1=$ Coordinate of box <br> (final size) <br> $y 1=$ Coordinate of box <br> (final size) <br> $\mathrm{xw} 1=$ Final width of box in pixels <br> yh1=Final height of box in pixels | basic code <br> 7 poke gintin $+8, x$ <br> 8 poke gintin $+10, y$ <br> 9 poke gintin $+12, x w$ <br> 10 poke gintin+14,yh <br> 11 gemsys(74) | description <br> $x=$ Coordinate of box (initial size) <br> $y=$ Coordinate of box (initial size) <br> $\mathrm{xw}=$ Initial width of box in pixels <br> $\mathrm{yh}=$ Initial height of box in pixels <br> OPCODE |
| MOUSE | Changes the mouse basic code <br> $1 \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{gb}$ <br> 2 gintin $=\operatorname{peek}(a \#+8)$ <br> 3 poke gintin, $x$ | form to one of a predefined set. description <br> Define integer input $x=0 \text { Arrow }$ <br> 1 Vertical bar <br> 2 Bee <br> 3 Hand with pointing finger <br> 4 Flat hand with extended fingers | basic code 3 poke gintin,x <br> 4 gemsys(78) | description $x=5$ Thin cross hairs <br> 6 Thick cross hairs <br> 7 Outline cross hairs <br> 256 Hide mouse form <br> 257 Show mouse form <br> OPCODE |
| MKSTATE | Returns the current <br> basic code <br> $1 \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{gb}$ <br> 2 gintout=peek(a\#+12) <br> 3 gemsys(79) <br> $4 \mathrm{mx}=\operatorname{peek}($ gintout +2 ) <br> 5 my=peek(gintout +4 ) <br> $6 \mathrm{mb}=$ peek (gintout +6 ) | mouse location, mouse button stat description <br> Define integer output OPCODE $\mathrm{mx}=$ Coordinate of mouse's current location $m y=$ Coordinate of mouse's current loc $\mathrm{mb}=$ Current mouse button state. <br> 0 No button pressed <br> 1 Left button pressed <br> 2 Right button pressed | and keyboard state. basic code $7 \mathrm{~kb}=\operatorname{peek}($ gintout +8 ) <br> ation | description <br> $\mathrm{kb}=$ Current keyboard state <br> $0 \quad$ No key pressed <br> 1 Right shift key pressed <br> 2 Left shift key pressed <br> 4 Control key pressed <br> 8 Alternate key pressed |

window to occupy only half the screen, BASIC commands will function within it. They will not, for instance, draw a line outside of the window. An AES function will operate anywhere on the screen, regardless of the size of the window.

Y-coordinates are different for BASIC and AES via similar logic. The BASIC output window uses up vertical space drawing the menu bar and information line. This causes the Y-coordinate in BASIC to start (continued on next page)

## AES Event Library.




## ALSO FEATURING

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22 pixels from the top of the screen（in low and medi－ um resolution）．

## The GEMSYS（）demo program （medium resolution）．

This is a simple program．It draws an expanding box which ends in a rectangle in the middle of the screen．As you move the mouse in and out of the box， it exhibits all the predefined forms the mouse pointer can have．As you enter or exit the rectangle，the X－ and Y－coordinates are displayed at the top of the screen．To exit the program，hold the left mouse but－ ton down while entering or exiting the rectangle．

## Conclusion．

The GEMSYS（）command is a little more involved than its companion command，VDISYS（）．Once you have some of the information needed，it＇s not too hard to program using the GEMSYS（）command．

Although I＇ve only presented a handful of the AES functions in this article，along with the demo pro－ gram，you＇ll find that it＇s not very difficult to use the AES library from BASIC．

Jim Luczak maintains and operates electronic tel－ ephone switching and processing equipment．He＇s been writing computer programs since 1979．He got his first Atari in 1980，and has written in BASIC，C， LOGO，FORTH，Action！，and 6502 assembly．He en－ joys writing dedicated database programs．

Listing 1.
BASIC listing．

```
10 - 10 सН
```



```
兴崄
110 『
```



```
120
```



```
TIALTZE PRDGRAM
```



```
\(5 \mathrm{et}=22\)
150 ati=gb
160 gintin二perk (aty 8 : \(:\)
    Defint Integer Input
\(170 \quad\) gintout \(=\) perk (aft12):
    Define Integer output
18 as="Hold LEFT mouse button domn
when entering or exiting box to EMIT d
CMO: \({ }^{\text {B }}\)
19月 1 ----------------------------- DRAW
```



```
204 poke gintin, 320:
    coordinate initial size
216 poke gintin+2,75+0ff5et:
    Y coordinate initial size
220 poke gintinta,2:
    Initial Width
310 poke gintin+6, \(1:\)
    Initial height
240 poke gintin+6.270:
    \& coordinate final size
510 poke gintin+10, \(25+0\) fiset:
    Y coordinate final size
```

```
260 poke gintin+12,100:
    Final width
270.poke,gintin+14,100:
    Final height
280 gemsys(73):
    Graf growbox
W90
300 linef 270,25,370,25
310 linef 370,25,370,125
320 linef 370,125,270,125
330 limef 270,125,270,25
340 gotoxy 3,14:?a与
350 :--------------------------- FIND P0
INTER LOCATION -------------------
360 gemsy5679):"
    Graf mkstate
370 mx=peek(gintout+2):"
    current }%\mathrm{ coordinate of pointer
    80 my=peek(gintout+4):"
    current Y coordinate of pointer
390 flag=0
400 if (mx>270 and mx{370) and (my}2
Stoffset and my<125toffset) then flag=
I
METERS FOR MOUSE EVEMT
    20 poke gintin+2,270:"
    * coordinate of rectangle
    30 poke gintin+4,25+off5et:0
    Y coordinate of rectangle
        poke gintin+6,ipo:
    Width of rectangle
450, poke,gintin+B,100:"
    Height offrectangie
460 (--------------------- MAKE SLURE M
OUSE POIMTER IS UISIBLE -----------
470 pokegintin,257:"
    5how mouse form
    gemsy5(78):"
    Graf mouse
490
500 while bs=0
5il0 poke gintin,index:'
    Mouse form
520 gem5ys(78):'
    Graf mouse
530 Poke gintin,flag: :
    Flag for event mouse call
540 gem5ys(22):"
    Event mouse
50 mx=peek(gintout+2):"
    coordinate of mouse
    60 my=peek (gintout+4):"
    y coordinate of mouse
570 bs=peek(gintout+6):"
    state of mouse button
580 if flag=0 then flag=1:bS="Mouse
ENTERED" else flag=0:bs=MMOUSe EMITED
590 gotoxy 9, i:3bsu box at these coo
rdinates. }X=\mp@subsup{|}{|="}{m
600 index=index+i:if index>7 then in
dex=0
610 wend
620 |------------------------- DRAW 5H
RINKING BOX
--
    630 pokegintin,320:
    & coordinate final size
    0 poke gintin+2,75#0ffset:"
    Y coordinate final size
    Y coordinate final, 5i
    Finall width
660 poke gintin+6,1:"
    Finall height
    70 poke gintin+8,270:'
    & coordinate initial size
```


## BRATACCAS

 PSYGNOSIS LIMITED 1st Fl., Port of Liverpool Bldg. Pier Head, Liverpool L3 1BYEngland
520ST \$39.95
(Medium or high resolution)

## by Clayton Walnum

Over the years, I've played oodles of adventure games (as have we all). One of the hazards of this type of dedicated usage is that, even though the games are still well done and challenging, one tends to become a bit jaded. After all, each Infocom game looks much the same as the next. This repetition in design is also evident in games like the Ultima series. As a matter of fact, virtually all adventure games bear a resemblance to those which have gone before.

Sooner or later, it's bound to happen -boredom sets in. There are no surprises anymore. When was the last time you booted up an adventure game and said, "Wow!" when it came up on the screen?

So, when I say I was stunned by this new import from England, it should be a clue to you that something significant is going on here.

The story goes like this...You're Kyne, a genetic scientist who's discovered a process for the creation of a superbeing. The government decides that, rather than use these beings for peaceful causes, it would be a great idea to set up an army trained to kill. Kyne, be-
ing of a nonviolent bent, refuses to pass his research on to the authorities and goes into hiding.

The government doesn't find this to be an adequate solution to their differences. They immediately place a warrant on Kyne's head, accusing him of selling his studies to the underworld. Of course, the underworld does have an interest (an understatement) in Kyne's research. They figure that, "Hey, he's on the run. Maybe we can get him to work for us."

And so, Kyne finds himself pursued by both extremes of the law (or perhaps they're really quite similar).

Escaping from Earth, Kyne makes his way to a small mining asteroid where he's heard that evidence attesting to his innocence exists. The name of the asteroid? Brataccas.

Playing Brataccas is like stepping right into a comic book, getting that chance every kid dreams of - to become the hero. Each character is detailed and lifelike in movement.

As the citizens of Brataccas make their way about the asteroid, they exchange pleasantries (or nasty remarks, depending on who's doing the talking). In the comic book tradition, word bubbles appear over the characters' heads when they speak. These bubbles follow
them as they stride onto or off of the screen, allowing plenty of time to read their contents.


## Brataccas.

Quite honestly, this game looks so great you don't even have to play. Just slap it into movie mode, sit back and watch...Saturday morning cartoons!

When you get ready to play, you may control Kyne in one of three ways. The default control mode is with the mouse (natch). The two other possibilities are joystick or keyboard. Should you choose to send Kyne on his way from your keyboard, the program allows you to define the keys you wish to use, a nice feature.

Be forewarned. Due to the large number of possible movements, manipulating Kyne can be a bit clumsy at first. Be
patient. With a little practice, you'll soon be running and jumping with the best of them. I found that, of the three control methods, the joystick worked best for me.

The gameplay consists of moving between rooms (or on the surface of the asteroid), gathering clues, bribing the inhabitants for information and generally trying to stay out of trouble. You must keep a low profile while you search frantically for your salvation.

Should you run into serious difficulty, you've no choice but to draw your sword and battle it out. When fighting, there are various thrusts and parries available to you. The action is quite lifelike; when you become skilled with your weapon, the battles can be surprisingly exciting.
Beware: most of the swordsmen in this game know their stuff. If you're not careful, you'll find a word bubble over your head with the exclamation "Arrrrgggggg!"-which means it's back to the start of the game for you.
The safest way to deal with people on Brataccas is with your sword undrawn. If you have a money bag or a bottle of the asteroid's best, you can get a lot of information from the Snitches. These guys hang around the bars waiting to
trade their knowledge for a little of that green stuff or perhaps a good stiff drink.

Brataccas is a neat place. Scattered throughout the rooms are all sorts of gadgets, such as rotating cameras (Big Brother is watching you. . .) and video screens where a game of Space Invaders is frequently interrupted for important news flashes. On Tannoys (speakers) you can listen to police broadcasts. There are switches to turn various items on and off, not to mention Electro Bombs, money bags, bottles of booze, scrolls, IDs and, of course, the evidence itself.
There are about sixteen different characters on Brataccas, each with their own distinctive appearance and personality. One of my favorites is Commander Stopp, the chief of police, who lost his legs in a laser fight and now moves about in a jet-propelled hover dish.

Other characters consist of the aforementioned Snitches, the ubiquitous police, several bar owners, guard droids, assassins and the evil Kol Worpt, Brataccas' arch-villain in residence. They all move about freely, and you never know where or when you're going to bump into someone significant.
The manual is attractive, sporting a cover by one of my favorite artists, Roger Dean (all you Yes fans will immediate-
ly recognize his distinctive style). The text, printed on slick paper, is well written and, many times, downright funny. These people definitely have a sense of humor. Wait until you see the hint sheet on page 27 .

Besides all the funny business, the game's functions are accurately described, and the story background is a quick, fun read. As an added convenience, the rear of the manual contains a pocket for storage of the disk, which makes the package easy to keep together on a book shelf.
Also included in the package is a poster of the cover art. It's a nice little plus that goes well beyond the call of duty.

Psygnosis should be congratulated on a fine effort. I can't wait to see what products they'll be bringing to the marketplace in the future. If this game is any indication of what's in store for ST adventurers, then there are exciting times ahead. What can I say? Buy it.

# STylish Software 

No question about it, the new Atari $520 \mathrm{ST}^{\top M}$ is a remarkable computer. And nothing complements a great computer better than great software and great peripherals.

HabaWriter ${ }^{\text {TM }}$. A full-function word processor, featuring windows for simultaneous multiple document editing as well as pull-down menus for fast access to program commands. Advantageous use of the mouse means never having to memorize cryptic commands again. HabaWriter is the word processor your 520 ST has been waiting for. If you do any writing at all, take a look at HabaWriter. Suggested Retail: \$74.95

Habadex PhoneBook ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ is the elegant way to store phone numbers. And it not only stores numbers, but it can dial them as well. It works and looks just like the flip-up phone book that you're used to. Long distance services like MCI and Sprint can be automatically dialed so you don't have to. The PhoneBook can sort on any field, is versatile enough to handle other types of information and can even print mailing labels. (Automatic dialing requires either a HabaModem ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ or any Hayes ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ compatible modem.) Suggested Retail: \$49.95

The new Habadisk ${ }^{\text {TM }} \mathbf{1 0}$ Megalbyte hard disk for the 520 ST is a Winchester plug-in hard disk that is capable of storing the equivalent of more than 12 dual-sided 800 K diskettes and retrieves information in seconds ( 3 msec . track-to-track access time). It is self-powered and completely Atari ST compatible (including Atari Desktop and GEM ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ DOS). Suggested Retail: \$699.95

Also available for the 520 ST:
Haba Checkminder ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ —Suggested Retail: $\$ 74.95$
Haba Mail Room ${ }^{\text {TM }}$-Suggested Retail: $\$ 74.95$
HabaMerge ${ }^{\text {TM }}$-Suggested Retail: \$39.95
Solutions: Wills ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ —Suggested Retail: $\$ 49.95$
Solutions: Business Letters ${ }^{\text {TM }}$-Suggested Retail: \$49.95

## STupendous Storage



## MI-TERM MICHTRON 576 S. Telegraph Pontiac, MII 48053 (313) 334-5700 520ST \$50.00

## by Arthur Leyenberger

In the six months the Atari 520ST computer has been available, one company has stood out as having the most complete line of software for it. It's one thing to have an extensive line of software, but if the software isn't up to par, then the distinction becomes moot. MichTron, a small Michigan software company, holds this honor-and well it should, since all of its products are quality efforts.

MichTron entered the ST software sweepstakes with the first arcade game, Mudpies, and has since concentrated mostly on utility software. I've been using M-Disk (ramdisk) and M-Utilities (sector and disk copier) for several months. Now MichTron has entered the application market with their new telecommunications program, Mi-Term.

The first thing you notice about MiTerm is that it uses the familiar GEM features, like drop-down menus and dialog boxes. Naturally, selecting options is performed by pointing and clicking with the mouse. In addition, any previously loaded desktop accessories-a calculator, the control panel or printer driver-are available from within the program, as they should be in a properly designed GEM application.

Mi-Term is truly a full-featured tele-
communications program. In addition to providing simple two-way communication capability between a variety of computer systems, Mi-Term allows you to automate your log-on procedure, as well

as your most frequently used commands and ASCII uploads, to conserve valuable connect time. Any number of custom configurations may be saved as individual files and loaded whenever you want them. This avoids repeated setups and allows an expert user to design a system that a beginner can easily follow.

Mi-Term supports two different errorchecking protocols for flawless file transfer: DFT and XMODEM. Eight different operating speeds (up to 9600 baud) may be used, and an automatic capture buffer is provided. The buffer file may be changed at any time. Its current name is always displayed on the Mi-

Term menu bar, and the contents may be viewed whenever you wish.

One useful aspect of this feature is the visual indicator that shows how many characters have been saved into the buffer. There's a bar along the bottom of the screen, much like a GEM slider bar, which shows the percentage of memory buffer currently in use. As more characters are added to the buffer, the bar immediately displays the change.

One of the features that makes MiTerm an outstanding program is its socalled macro capability. Up to fifty-six individual command strings can be assigned to unique keys. The twenty-six alphabetical keys are used with the ALTERNATE key, and function keys F1 to F10, are used individually, as CTRL-F1 to F10 and as ALT-F1 to F10, to provide what MichTron calls "presets." The definitions of these presets are saved in the Mi-Term configuration files for future use.

With the presets menu from the top menu bar, you can view, change or add new character strings to your function keys. An extensive set of options is available with this feature. The various special functions available within the preset strings are implemented by imbedding certain control sequences (displayed on the screen for ease of use) in the preset string. Waiting for certain characters from the host, setting character and line
delays, toggling the screen-or just some of the functions-on and off.

There are too many options to describe here, but basically you have the ability to build macros that will work with any on-line computer system imaginable. As a thoughtful and useful touch, MichTron has provided several files on the distribution disk, showing previously created presets for such popular on-line services as CompuServe, Delphi, MCI Mail, etc.

Uploading can be performed in either DFT or XMODEM protocols. To upload a file, you simply click on the protocol desired, at which time a dialog box appears, listing the files on the disk. Once you've clicked on a file, another dialog will appear on-screen, showing the name of the file selected and the total number of blocks required to send it, along with the message awaiting handshake.

Once communication with the remote system begins, Mi-Term constantly informs you of the block number being sent, the percentage of the file already sent, and the percentage of blocks sent that did not require retransmission (er-ror-free rate). Also displayed are the number of re-tries for the current block in progress and any messages relevant to the upload. Again, the quality of the program is apparent - when the upload
is complete, the computer will beep at you as a signal.

Downloading is as straightforward as uploading. You would select either XMODEM or DFT protocol, and a dialog appears listing the files on the disk. Point and click at a filename or type in a new one, to begin the download. The same dialog box is used as in the upload mode, to monitor the progress of the file transmission.

To download an ASCII file, no special protocol is necessary. Either open and close the capture buffer manually to receive ASCII text, or, if the remote system supports the capture buffer transfer mode (also known as DC2/DC4), it will be done automatically.

Finally, you can use the options menu to edit, load and save Mi-Term's options and parameters. Some of the options you can select are: dump incoming text to a printer; toggle the screen on and off; toggle a character filter on and off, to strip out unwanted control codes; select one of three line feed modes, to add or not add a line feed to each incoming carriage return character; toggle the clock display on and off and reset it; and send a true break.
You can change your RS-232 parameters (parity, baud rate, number of stop bits, etc.), in order to suit the remote system you're communicating with. This is
done by calling up the dialog box and clicking the mouse button on your choices. Information about the current status of Mi-Term and the RS-232 port is always displayed in the status line, just beneath the menu bar at the top of the screen. Functions that are active are displayed in black on the white background, whereas inactive functions are shaded in gray.
Overall, Mi-Term is an excellent telecommunications program. Kudos should be given to the author, John Weaver, for not only creating a useful program, but designing it in such a way as to be easy to use. If you want or need more features than are provided in, say, ST-Talk, yet don't want to spend a $\$ 100$ for PC/Intercom and get only a text-based program, then you should seriously consider MichTron's latest product.

Further, all of the commands and options work with the intuitiveness of the GEM interface-point to the desired menu name, it drops down, and you point and click on the command. I can't think of an easier, more feature packed program than Mi-Term. $\boldsymbol{\square}$

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HARDWARE


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When Atari introduced the $520 \mathrm{ST}^{\mathrm{TM}}$, we set the personal computer industry on its ear.

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We could have rested on our laurels, but we didn't.

Instead, Atari extended the ST concept to, a new computer called the $1040 \mathrm{ST}^{\mathrm{TM}}$.

The amazing new 1040ST is even more powerful than the 520ST and years ahead of all the competition at almost any price. The only question in

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ATARI® } \\ & \text { 1040ST* } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { COMMODORE © } \\ \text { AMIGA } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { IBM® } \\ & \text { PCATIM } \end{aligned}$ | APPLE (4) Macintoshim | APPLE Ilc ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price | \$999 | \$1795 | \$4675 | \$1995 | \$1295 |
| CPU <br> Speed MHz | $\begin{gathered} 68000 \\ 8.0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 68000 \\ 7.16 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 80286 \\ 6.0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 68000 \\ 7.83 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 65002 \\ 1.0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Standard RAM | 1 MB | 256K | 256K | 512 K | 128 K |
| Standard ROM | 192K | 192K | 64 K | 64 K | 16K |
| Number of Keys | 95 | 89 | 95 | 59 | 63 |
| Mouse | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Optional |
| Screen Resolution (Non-Interlaced Mode) Color Monochrome | $\begin{aligned} & 640 \times 200 \\ & 640 \times 400 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 640 \times 200^{* * *} \\ & 640 \times 200^{* * *} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 640 \times 200 \\ 720 \times 350 * * \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { None } \\ 512 \times 342 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 560 \times 192 \\ & 560 \times 192 \end{aligned}$ |
| Color Output | Yes | Yes | Optional | None | Yes |
| Number of Colors | 512 | 4096 | 16 | None | 16 |
| Disk Drive | 3.5" | 3.5 " | 5.25 " | 3.5" | 5.25 " |
| Built-in Hard Disk (DMA) Port | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| Midi Interface | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| \# of Sound Voices | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 |

Atari 520ST with 512K RAM, $\$ 799$.

- Connects to standard color TV. For RGB color monitor add \$200
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$\cdots$ - Interlace Mode - $640 \times 400$.

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520ST gives you 512 Kbytes of RAM, a high-resolution monochrome monitor, 2 -button mouse, and $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ disk drive.

At \$999, the 1040ST gives you 1024 Kbytes of RAM, an ultra high-resolution monochrome monitor, 2 -button mouse, and a built-in double-sided $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ disk drive, plus built-in power supply. Both the 520ST and the 1040ST can be connected directly to your own color T.V. Or you can add an Atari RGB color monitor to get the sharpest, most colorful images possible. Add $\$ 200$ for color monitor.
It's simply a matter of choosing which model best fits your needs.

And whether you choose the 520ST or the 1040ST, you'll be getting the power and speed of a Ferrari for the price of a Ford.

In fact, you'll save hundreds and in some cases thousands of dollars over comparable computers. Which is why consumers are still ecstatic. Why the critics are still writing rave reviews. And why the competition is still stunned.

6：WT＝NT－45：G0T0 1790
$1670 \quad 60 T 0.1796$
$1680 \quad H=I N T(10 * R N D(B)-4)+60: N T=I N T(1.6 \%$ H）＋INT（30FRND（0）－10 ：IF $A=1$ THEN H＝H－6 ：NT＝NT－20：G0T0 1790
169060101790
$1700 \mathrm{H}=$ INT（10）RND（0）-4 ）+48 ：WT＝INT（2：2＊
 ：WT二NT－30：G0T0 1790
 3 ＋IMT（2 $9 * R N D(0)-8):$ IF $A=1$ THEN $H=H-3: H$ $T=W T-5: G 0 T 01790$
1730 G0T0 1796
 \＃THT（29＊RND（0）－8）：IF A＝1 THEN H＝H－3：H $T=W T-15: G 0 T 0$ 1790
$1760 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{INT}(12 \times R N D(0)-6)+66:$ NT＝INT（1：7＊


1770 G0T0 1799
 $3+$ IHT（56＊RND（0）－16）：IF $A=1$ THEN $H=H-4:$ WT＝WT－30：GOT0 1790
 1809 RETURN
1810 GRAPHIC5 1：POKE 752，1：POKE 712，12 8：POKE 711，134：POKE 708，40：POKE 7B9， $0:$ 6051183600
1820 POSITION 2，3：？46；FTRS：POSITION 2 4：7 H6；BARBS：POSITION 2，5：？H6；RNGS：P $05 \mathrm{ITION} 2,6: 7$ \％ 7 FAU
1836 POSITION 2， $7: 76$ \＃PALS：POSITION 2
 SITION 2，10：？H6：MUS
2，12：？HH：THF5：PO5TITOM分：PO
1850 POSITION $2,15: 7$
$186: M 0 S$
1860 RETURN
1870 IF LU＜10 THEN PP＝25＋LU＊5：G0T0 191
1880 TF LU＜12 THEN PP＝LU＊10－2 0
1890 IF LU＞15 THEN PP＝125
1900 IF LU＝15 THEN PP＝115
1910 DL＝21＋LU笑4
1920 IF LU） 4 THEN $0 L=37+《 L U-4 \geqslant \% 5$
190 IF LU 17 THEN OL＝99
1940 TT＝15＋LU＊5
1950 IF LU＞ 16 THEN TT＝99

1980 IF LUY6 THEN M5＝47＋KLU－7） 68
1990 IF LU＞12 THEN M5＝99
2009 H5＝5＋5＊LU

2029 IF LU〉B THEN H5＝49＋7H（LU－8）
2030 IF LU 12 THEN H5＝77＋8＊（LU－12）
2049 IF LU 14 THEN H5＝99



$209 \mathrm{RL}^{2}=5 \mathrm{~F}$ U：IF LU＞16 THEN RL＝80
 OLM＝OLM－10：FTM＝FTM－10：M5M＝H5M－20：H5＝H5

2110 IF $B=10$ THEN PPM＝PPM－10：OLM＝OLM－ ：FTM＝FTM－10：MSM＝M5M－15：H5M＝H5M－5
2120 IF $B=11$ THEN PPM＝PPM－5：FTM＝FTM－5 15M＝M5M－16
213 IF $B=12$ THEN MSM＝M5M－5
 M5M＝M5M＋5：H5M＝H5M＋5
2160 IF B＝18 THEN PPM＝PPM＋10：OLM＝OLM＋1 5：FTM＝FTM＋5：MSM＝MSM＋10：H5M＝H5M＋16
2170 PP＝PP＋PPM：OL＝OL＋OLM：TT＝TTHFTM：M5＝ M5＋M5M：H5＝H5＋H5M：HN＝HN＋HNM：CN二CN＋CNM：R L＝RL＋RLM
2196 RETURN
2209 TF CLS＝${ }^{21}$ MONK
210 ？H1： P：＂\％＂；＂HIDE IN 5HADOW5＂；H5；＂\％＂

品

 （2U－15／4）＋2： $2 \times 1$ SRETMRN 260？ $41: ?$ \＃ n1；
 ，MHTDE MOVE SILENTLY
 \＆＂CLIMB WALLS
229 RETURN
300 0＝0－64：POKE 709，12：？＂K＂：？：？！
HORKING PLEASE WAIT＂：FOR E＝8 TO 2 1：F（E）$=0$ ：$N E X T$ E
2310 TF ATCD，N）（9 OR AT（5，N）＜ 7 THEN CM 370 TF AT M M（10） 3 （ GOSNX 14 OR ATCS ND 14 THEN CMDS二RNG5： 2330 IF $0=2$ OR $0=3$ OR $0=4$ OR $0=5$ OR $0=$ THEM IF RNGS（1，1）〈 $\rangle$＂ROM THEN CMDS $=$ RNG $5: G 05 \cup B$ 1160：RNG $5=C M D S \mathbb{F}$（16）$=1$

 N CMD $=$ PALS：GOSUB 1160
2350 IF $A T(1, H)\langle 120 R$ AT（2，N）（9 OR AT
 NPAL



 Es＝CMDS：F THEN CMDS＝CLES：G05UB 1160：CL
 2380 IF GTS 2390 IF $0=2 \quad 10 R \quad 0=30 R \quad 0=4$ OR $0=50 R \quad 0=$ 7 THEN IF DRUS $(1,1\rangle\rangle$＂国＂THEN CMDS $=D R U$ 5：G05UB 1160：DRUS＝CMDS：F（14）＝1
2400 IF AT（4，N）＜9 THEN CMDSニTHFS：G05U日 1160：THFS＝CMDS：F（17）＝1
 60：ASS＝CMDS：F（19）＝1
 MB IB 116日：MH5＝CMDS：F $155=1$

2430 TF AT（2，N）《15 OR AT（4，N）《16 OR O＝
 G05UB 1160：ILLS二CMDS：F162＝1
2440 IF AT（1，N）《15 OR AT（3，N》《15 THEN 2450 TF 245 IF AT $4, N$ R15 OR AT（S，N）＜il OR O
 2460 IF AT（1，N $\langle<15$ OR AT（5，N）$\langle 15$ OR AT （4，N）《 14 OR AT（S，N）》 16 THEN CMDS＝BARBS ： 605118 1169：BARBS＝CPDS：F $93=1$
2479 IF $0\rangle$ THEN IF BARBS（1， 1$\rangle\rangle$ 国 HEN CMDS＝BARBS：GO5UB 116日：BARBS＝CMDS：F 89）＝1
 （5，H）（15 OR AT（2，N）（NO OR AT（J，N）（10 T HEN G05UB 2509：F（11）＝1

2510 IF $0=3$ OR $0=4$ OR $0=5$ OR $0=7$ THEN
 1
2
25
20 $25: 20$ IF AT（1，N）＜15 OR AT（4，N）《16 THEN CMDS＝ACBTS：G05山B 1160：ACBTS＝CMDS：F\＆18） $=1$
$2530 \mathrm{FOR} E=8 \quad 1020: F(21)=F(21)+F(E): N E$ KT E：IF F（21）＝13 THEN POP：G05UB 3300 601060
2540 RETURM
2550 POKE 709， $0: 7$＂W＂： 27 ＂WHICH CLAS 5 DO YOU IS：T0 BE？




 9，12： 7 ：？＂WOHOOSE OMLY： TED CLASSESIMAFOREET TO 5 OM ME KT E 259 IF FECMD－57）＝1 THEN 2550
2600 0 $2=\mathrm{CMD}-64$ ： $0 \mathrm{~N} 0 \mathrm{GOTO} 2610,2710,2630$ ，2720，2620，2640，2650，2690，2760，2676，27 $30,2680 \mathrm{E} 2660,5480$
2616 CLS＝＂FIGHTER＂： $8=5: Y=4: G 05 山 B 1560$ G0T0 2740
2620 CLS＝＂PALADIM＂： $8=5: Y=4: G 05 \mu B 1560$ G0T0 2740
2630 CLS＝＂RANGER＂： $8=5: Y=4: G 05 山 B$ 1560： 106274


 2660 CLS＝＂MONK＂： $\mathrm{K}=5: Y=4: G 05 \mathrm{~B}$ 156日：GP＝ GP／10：GOTO 2740
2670 CL5＝＂THIEF＂：$\%=2: Y=6: G 05 山 B 1560: G 0$ 102740
 $: 6010 \quad 2746$
2690 CLS＂MMAGIC－USER ${ }^{\text {＂I：}} \mathrm{X}=2: Y=4: G 05 \mathrm{MB}$ 15 69：G0T0 2740
2700 CLS＝＂ILLUSIOMIST＂：$\%=2: Y=4: G 05 U B 1$ 569160102740
2710 CLS＝＂BARBARIAN＂： $\mathrm{K}=5: Y=4: G 05 U B 156$ 2720
2729 CLS＝＂CAUALIER＂：$K=$ INT：70MRND（1）+11

0）：GOTO 2740
2730 CL今シ＂ACROBAT／THIEF＂：$\%=2: Y=6: G 05 山 B$
 18 THEN ES＝INT（1003RND（0）＋1）：G0T0 28610 2750 0N $0 \mathrm{~T}(1, N)-2,60 T 02760,2779,2770$,
$2780,2780,2790,2790,2800,280,2810,281$ $2780,2780,2790,2790,2800,2800,2816,281$ 0， $2829,2820,2830,2840,2850$
2760 HH＝－3：DM＝－1：WA $=-350: 0 \mathrm{D}=1: \mathrm{BE}=0: \mathrm{GOT}$ 2779 H
2770 HMA＝－2：DM＝－1：WA＝－250：0D＝1：BB＝0：G0T
$2780 \mathrm{HM}=-1: \mathrm{DH}=0: \mathrm{NA}=-150: 0 \mathrm{D}=1: \mathrm{BB}=0: \mathrm{GOTO}$ 2910 （10） $2790 \mathrm{HH}=\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{DH}=0: \mathrm{HA}=0: 0 \mathrm{D}=2: \mathrm{BB}=1: \mathrm{GOTO} 291$
$2800 \mathrm{HM}=0: \mathrm{DM}=0: \mathrm{HA}=0: 0 \mathrm{D}=2: \mathrm{BB}=2: \mathrm{GOTO} 291$ 98
2810 HM＝ 0 ：DM＝0： $\mathrm{HA}=100: 0 \mathrm{D}=2: \mathrm{BB}=4: \mathrm{GOTO} 2$ 910
2820 HM＝ $2: D M=0: N A=200: 0 D=2: B B=7: G 0 T 02$ 210
（3MOO：DM＝1：NA＝350：DD＝3：$B B=10: G 0 T 0$
$2840 \mathrm{HM}=1: \mathrm{DM}=1: \mathrm{NA}=500: 0 \mathrm{D}=3: \mathrm{BB}=13: \mathrm{G0T0}$

2850 HM＝1：DM＝2：HA＝750：0D＝3：BB＝16：G0T0
2860 IF E5〈51 THEM HM＝1：DH＝3：WA＝11000：0 $\mathbb{D}=3: B B=20: G 0 T 02910$
2870 IF E5 76 THEN HM＝2：DM＝3：$N A=1250: 0$ $D=4: B B=25: G 0 T 02910$
2880 IF E5 S91 THEN HM＝2：DH＝4：WA＝1500：0 D＝4：BB＝30：G010 2910
2890 IF E5＜100 THEN HM＝2：DM＝5：WA＝2000： $0 D=4: B B=35: G 0 T 02910$
2900 IF ES＝100 THEN HM＝3：DM＝6：WA＝3000： $0 \mathrm{D}=5: \mathrm{BB}=4 \mathrm{~A}$
2910 IF AT（3，N）＝3 THEN MA＝－3
292 IF AT（J，N）＝4 THEN MA＝－2
2930 IF AT（了，ND＞4 AND AT（3，N）《B THEN M
2940 IF AT（J，N）＞15 THEN MA＝GT（3，N）－14
2950 IF AT（4，N 1 ニ3 THEN RAニー3：AC＝4
2960 IF AT（4；NJ二4 THEN RAZ－2：ACZ3 2970 IF AT（4； N$)=5$ THEN RA＝－1：AC＝2 2980 IF AT（4；N） 6 THEN RA＝ 2999 IF AT（4；N）＝15 THEN RA＝B：AC＝－1 3000 IF $A T(4 ; N)=16$ THEN RA＝1：AC＝－2 3010 IF AT $4 ; N)=17$ THEN RA＝2：AC＝－3 3020 IF AT（4，N） 18 THEN RA＝3：AC＝－4

 304B TF LU 18 THEN ？＂F＂：？：？＂GYOU CA N＂T START A CHARACTER＂：？＂OUER LEVEL 1 8：FOR E＝1 TO 150：NEXT E：GOT0 3030 306 IF $0=7$ THEN TF LU＞ ？$\because Y O U$ CAM T START ${ }^{\circ} 12$ THEN ？＂rin：？ 3070 IF 0＝7 AND LU＞12 THEN GOTO 3030 $3080 \mathrm{HP}=\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{FOR}^{2} \mathrm{E}=1 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{LU:IF} \quad 0=1 \quad 0 \mathrm{R} \quad 0=4$ OR 0＝5 THEN GOSUB 1609
3090 IF $0=3$ OR 0＝6 OR 0＝7 THEN GOSUB 1 610 3100 IF $0=10$ OR $0=11$ OR $0=12$ THEN G05U B1620
3110 IF $0=13$ OR $0=8$ OR 0＝9 THEN GOSUB

1630
$3120 \mathrm{HP}=\mathrm{HP}+\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{NE}$ RT E
3130 IF 0＝2 THEN GOSUB $3240:$ GOTO 3226 3149 IF ATM5，H） 14 THEN ON AT（5，NI－14 $10103160,3170,3180,3190$
3150 G0T0 3260 ，
$3160 \mathrm{HP}=\mathrm{HP}+\mathrm{LU}: \mathrm{GOTO} 3220$


3200 IF AT（5；N）＝3 THEN HP＝HP－（LUK2）：G0
3210 IF AT（5，N）＜ 8 THEN HP＝HP－LU：GOTO 3 2210
3220 TF CLS＝＂THIEF＂＇OR CLS＝＂＂A55A55TM＂ RACTER 5HEETH：GOTO 1170
3240 FOR E＝1 TO LU
3250 A＝INT $12 \times$ RND $69+1$
3260 HP＝HP＋A
3280 IF LU〉14 THEN HP＝HP＋2＊【18－LU》 3290 RETURN
330日 GRAPHIC5 17：7 H6：${ }^{7}$ H6＂THIS CHARA CTER ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ？ GCDI＂：\＃6：＂CHARACTER CLAS5＂
310 FOR E＝1 TO 200：NEXT E：RETURM
3320 ERR＝PEEK 195 ）：IF ERR $=130$ OR ERR＝1
 BFOR CMD＝1 TO 100：NERT CMD：GOTO 3030 3340 ？ 2 R⿴囗 R ON：$: 2$ TRAP $3320: F O R$ CHD＝1 TO $50: N E$ KT CMD：GOTO 3030
3350 AT $(7, N)=E 5: A T(8, M)=L U: A T(9,1)=H P:$
 （13，N） $\mathrm{CDM} A \mathrm{AT}(14, N)=A C$
3．66 AT（15，N）＝OD：AT（16，N）＝BB：AT（17，$N)=$ FT：AT（18，N）$=G P: A T(19, N)=T N: A T(29, N)=N T$ 370 AT 22,1$)=\mathrm{M}$
 43
3390 DPEN H3， 8,0 NAMS
3400 FOR E＝1 TO $30: F O R$ Jニ1 T0 CHAR
3410 PRINT औЗ，AT［E，لI）
3420 NEKT J：NEXT E＇
3430 PRINT H3：LNAMS
3446 CLO5E H3：RETURN
3450，CLOSE H3：OPEN H3，A，M，＂D：CHORACTR． TA＇：INPMT $A 3: C H A R: I N P U T$ H3；NAMS：CLOSE
460 DPEN \＃3， 4, B NAMS
3470 FOR E＝1 TO $36: F O R$ J＝1 TO CHAR
3489 INPUT H3，$:$ ：AT（E，J）$=\mathbb{K}$
NEXT J：NEXT E
3569 INPUT H3，RNAMS
3516 CLOSE H3：RETUR
3600 CMD＝PEEK（16）：IF CPD 127 THEN CMD＝ CMD－128：POKE 16，CMD：POKE 53774，CMD：RET URN
3790 GRAPHIC5 0：POKE 710，2：POKE 709，10 ：POKE 752,1 PPOSITION $255: 7$ MTHERE ARE ＂FCHAR－GN－1D：＂CHARACTERS LEFT TO＂
3710 ？＂GENERATE IN THIS FILE＂：？？$T ~$

HE＂：${ }^{(M A M S: " ~ F I L E ": ? ~ " D E C L A R E D ~ ": ~ C H A R: " ~}$
HE＂；NAMS：＇FILE＇：＂DECLARE
37207 ： 7 N－I $\because$ HAUE BEEN GENERATED
$3730 \%$ ： 7 N－1

3740 G05UB $3600: 0 P E N$ HA， 4,0 ＂K：＂：GET 4，ERICLOE H4：IF E＝89 THEN RETURN
3750 IF $=78$ THEN N二CHAR：POP GOTO 110 3750 IF E＝78 THEN N二CHAR：POP ：GOTO 110 3760 G0T0 3740
2210 DATA HUPAMS HAUE NO PARTICULAR B ONUSES OR， 1 ， 1
22101 DATA PENALTIE5．， 37,6

22102 DATA | K |
| :---: |
| 2729 |

200 50\％resistance to 5LEEP and CHARM， 1
2291 DATA SPEL1S CPIUS SAUING THROW），
22202 DATA 3 ， 0,6
22203 DATA When using a bow that CROS5 B0W or，1， 1
22204 DATA shortsword or longsword；El ves gain a，37， 6
22205 DATA +1 on the＂TO HIT＂roll． 1 ，
22296 DATA $>0,0,0$
22207 DATA EIVES speak Elvish；Gnome； Halfing；，1，1
22208 DATA GOblin；Hobgoblin；Orcish；
Gno11 and， 38,0
22299 DATA Common languages：， 1 ， 0
22211 DATA EIVES have infravision up $t$

22213 DATA EIUPE have a 1 － 6 chance 0
 or a 2 in，39， 0
22215 DATA 6 chance if actively lookin 922 1 ， 0
2216 DATA $\because, 0,0$
22300 DATA Dwarwes gain +1 for each 3 $1 / 2 \mathrm{pts}, \frac{1}{1} 1$
constitution on their sat
ing throw， 39,6 GUGC WANDS：STAUES：ROD
2502 daIA US MAGIC NANDS：STAVES：ROD 32303 hata
5PELL5．，34，
22305 DATA same as above for all savin throus， 1 ，
22306 DATA US Poison．， 37,0
22307 DATA 7 ， 0,0
22308 DATA Dwarves speak Dwarven；Gnow e；Gobiiny， 1,1
22309 DATA Kobold；Halfiing and common 1anguages， 38,0
22J11 DATA D พarues have infravision k feset） 11,0

22313 DATA $75 \%$ detect grade or slope i n passage，$\frac{1}{2}$ ， 0
22315 DATA $75 \%$ detect nen construction orpill
22316 DATA passage／tunnel：， 32,0


2318 DATA $66 \%$ detect 51 iding or shift 22319 DATA 0 O
22321 DATA $56 \%$ detect traps involving
pits， 1 ， 1 ATA falling blocks or other sto nework： 3 ， 1
22324 DATA Add＋1 on＂TO HIT＂die roll V5 orcs ifisi
and Hobgobilins and G 2236 BA $^{2}$
22327 DATA subtract four 《4）from all
22320 DATA roils made by giant class m onsters．38，ib
2329 DATA against Dwarves．， 1,0
22400 DATA Gnomes gain +1 for each 31 22401 DATA of constitution on their 53 ing throw，37， 0 and， 1 ，
22403 DATA 5PELL5．，34， 0
22404 DATA $3,0,0$
22405 DATA Gnomes may communicate with any， 1,1
105 etc 34 ， （1） 348
22468 DATA Gnomes speak Gnome：Dwaryis
\％Goblify 1 ，Halfling and Common 27 anguages， 39 ， 0
22411 DATA Infravision up to 60 feet． 22412 DATA $\geqslant$ ，日，B
22413 DATA $80 \%$ detect grade or slope i 27．4145age：${ }^{1}$ ，
22415 DATA $70 \%$ detect unsafe walls；ce ilings etc，$\frac{1}{2}$ ，
22417 DATA 6 by determine depth undergr ound， 1,0
22419 DATA $50 \%$ determine direction of
22420 bata underground tie North－5outh －East or，35，0

DATA Nesty，i，
22423 DATA Add +1 to all $\mathrm{TO}_{1}$ HITH die ro115 U5，1，1
22425 DATA ）， 0,19 OR GObIINS： 22426 DATA subtract four（4）from all attacks， 1,1
ta 22428 DATA

22500 DATA Halfinings gain +1 for each $31 / 2 \mathrm{pt} 5,1,1$

22501 DATA of constitution on their sa 22502 DATA US MAGIC WANDS：STAVES；ROD 5 and， 1,1
27504 SAT 5PLLS：，34，0
22505 DATA same as above for all savin 22trows，1，1
22507 Dat ys pison．，37，0
22508 DATA Halflings speak Dwarvish：E 22509 DATA Gnome：Goblin；Halfiing；or cish；and， 35 ， 6
22510 DATA Common Languages．， 1,6
22512 DATA Infravision $=60$ feet if Pu 22513 DATA and 30 feet for all other $H$ alflings： 38,0
22515 DATA $75 \%$ detect grade in passage 22516 DATA， 20
22517 DATA 50\％determine direction und 22gris DAtA＂（North－5outh－East or West），
22519 DATA＊， 0,0
22600 DATA $30 \%$ resistance to sLEEP and 2 CHARM， 1,1
226 6月
22603 DATA Half－EIves speak Eluish；Gn ome： 1,1
22604 DATA Halfing；Goblin；Hobgoblin 22605 DATA GROL1 and Common languages 22606 DATA $>, 0,0$

## 185

22609 DATA 1 in 6 chance of spotting a 27 CCPET， 1 ， 1
activelu 36
22611 DATA looking and $50 \%$ for spotti
$226 \operatorname{lig}^{1} \mathrm{D}$ ATA concealed door： 33,0
22613 DATA $\begin{aligned} & \text { K，} 1,0 \\ & 2276 \text { DATA Half－orcs speak orcish and }\end{aligned}$

22762 DATA Infravision up to 60 feet． 22703 DATA $*: 0,0$

HECKSUM DATA．
（see page 13）

10 DATA $455,701,550,49,237,880,302,2,9$ $40,168,498,612,370,946,37,6747$ 155 DATA $776,872,36,143,993,765,675,84$ $5,711,693,287,967,465,494,467,9129$ $2960,715,755,298,773,544,541,8081$
4
4 $260,595,53,305,536,692,889,701990,243$ 580 DATA $585,793,541,141,781,277,406,7$ $03,955,733,468,8404,456,877,984,95366$ 739 DATA 406， $279,836,742,994,877,287,2$ $56,408,587,869,194,108,419,613,7875$ 870 DATA 810，433，50，29，600，734，410， 609 1600， $102,417,621,345,386,789,6926$ 1920 DATA 857， $297,294,298,299,786,978$, $817,195,275,855,43,38,787,413,7227$ 1179 DATA $19,607,474,817,306,801,130,7$ 1320 DATA 490 457，185，271，641，722，291
 1420 DATA 13，508， $976,908,196,533,954,7$ $32,168,612,959,307,41,191,799,7899$ 1560 DATA $78,742,662,803,46,854,853,85$ $2,830,871,654,746,216,748,213,9162$ 1710 DATA $743,143,745,362,747,251,749$ ， $515,993,893,284,343,57,513,492,77404$ 186日 DATA 809，799，706，296，286，937，934， $60,969,83,799,949,979,57,814,9473$
2010 DATA $939,970,217,16,988,94,997,51$ $1,125,421,427,386,544,428,896,7959$ 2160 D日TA， $274,987,793,637,488,519,86,1$ $46,324,722,211,516,796,142,262,6903$ 2320 D9TM $307,276,366,869,934,343,260$, $286,587,84,715,555,734,403,449,6668$ 2470 DATA $294,175,729,788,425,357,17,4$ $00,327,768,336,6,242,968,923,7065$
2620 DATA $915,47,5,644,615,647,86,352$, $619,429,948,782,433,778,354,7654$ $2,294,954,9,982$ 23， $224,602,754062,26$ 2920 DATA $604,990,686,65,66,67,862,391$
 $6,716,919,421,424,427,513,28,714,743,3$ 3220 DATA $642,838,455,664,649,489,295$, $798,580,679,77,557,387,699,565,83659$ $3379 \mathrm{DATA} 839,70,561,555,656,562,661,6$ 83，63，549，562，380，509，629，883，8302 3600 DATA $115,559,679,817,61,501,764,7$
 22204 DATA $960,260,130,294,644,104,114$ 22302 DATA 2色3，876，125，287， $689,134,743$ ， $817,115,163,121,585,127,487,69,5541$ ， 22317 DATA $136,801,710,117,674,262,126$ ，687，128，135，219，286，99，99，343，4822 22401 DATA $303,204,877,126,172,561,135$ ，978，819，146，58，122，577，128，769，5885 22416 DATA $134,890,140,645,559,622,124$ ，101， $383,133,910,156,668,125,708,6498$ 27501 DATA $365,265,878,127,289,691,136$ ， $311,562,18,126,53,489,129,549,4862$ 22516 DATA $135,360,601,124,38,259,122$ ， 22611 DATA $240,24,167,327,123,6452$ 82.


ALL TITLES ON DISK UNLESS MARKED (R) FOR ROM CARTRIDGE

## ON-LINE

## by Russ Wetmore

For all you budding software developers, here's an interview with a top programming team. Steve Ahlstrom and Dan Moore of The 4th Works, Inc. have an impressive record to date. Their latest releases have been widely praised by critics, in addition to being healthy sellers in the marketplace.

SynFile + (published by Synapse Software) is generally regarded as the premier database manager for the Atari 8bit computer line. PaperClip (published by Batteries Included) holds the same position in the area of word processing.

Their most recent effort, BackTalk (co-written with Don Curtis and marketed by Antic Software) is one of Antic's best sellers. They're currently involved in software development under GEM for the Atari ST and other GEM-based machines.

Next time, I'll begin a series on Atari ST development software environments. Included will be the Atari developers kit, Megamax C, Lattice C, TDI Modula-2, and others. If you have specific development software you'd like to see reviewed, drop me a line, in care of $A N A L O G$ Computing.

RW: Steve, what's your background, and how did you come to start programming for Atari computers?

SA: I basically come from the music world. I've done a little of everything: a touring and studio musician, a disk jockey, a luthier (stringed instrument maker) etc.

I went to College of the Sequoias in Visalia, California from 1969 to 1971, majoring in music, and then San Diego State from 1972 to 1974, majoring in telecommunications and film. I dropped out with one semester remaining, to go on the road as a musician.

I discovered computers in 1978 and knew I just had to get involved. Basically, I wanted to play games, but then decided that, although computer games were interesting, they were not nearly as complex as I thought they would be.

My original concept of computers was that of the general population: intelligent machines. I didn't realize someone had to put the information into them. . . comes from watching/reading too much science fiction, I guess.
RW: Dan, how about you?
DM: I basically started "playing" with computers in high school. They had a Hewlett Packard lab computer with 8K words of core (memory) and HP educational BASIC. I spent three years of high school learning everything there was to know about the HP.

When I got to college, I started playing with the mainframe and got my introduction to "structured programming."

I was majoring in chemical engineering at the Colorado School of Mines. I got tired of school and took some time off to "recover."

About that time, I saw an ad for the Sinclair ZX-81 for $\$ 150$. I decided that if I could get a computer for $\$ 150$ I would, but I started by checking out the other machines available. (This was in 1980.)

First, I looked at the Apple II, which I liked, but I thought it was too expen-sive-and I wasn't that impressed with the graphics. Finally, I found a store that sold Ataris and got my first demo of Star Raiders. I bought an Atari 800 with 16 K and a cassette recorder within a week.
RW: Star Raiders sold a lot of Atari computers. Did it impress you as much, Steve?
SA: Yes, but it almost turned me off to computers permanently!

When I got my Atari 800 (April 1980) I got an 8 K machine with a 410 cassette recorder and Star Raiders. I got home, unpacked it, and decided I'd read the documentation later. I managed to get it hooked up to the TV and plugged in the Star Raiders cartridge.

I was playing along, when, all of a sudden, I got a message at the top of the screen that said, Computer Damaged. I panicked! I pulled the plug and almost cried! I had just paid $\$ 1200$ for the darned machine.

Then I read the directions for the machine and the game. I hate to think what I would have done if the message had said Computer Destroyed!

RW: Collaboration is a tricky process. What would you say are your strongest individual talents, and how do you apply them to your collective programming efforts?

## SA: I make a great margarita!

DM: Steve is very good at the visual side of programming-that is, the user interface. So, most of what people see in our programs was designed and written by him.
Since I have a "heavy" computer background, I'm usually the one who takes on the guts of our programs, the code that actually does the work. But there are some exceptions to that, of course.
SA: Right. I'm weak on programming. Unlike a lot of people, I have to work at it, and it's not "fun." I do enjoy designing and implementing the user interface, because I've used so many programs that require a manual at your side, just to figure out how to do elementary stuff.
I like commercial software to be intuitive in its use. That has its own drawbacks, though; a program that's too friendly could turn off "power" users, as well as help promote software theft.

Because of the graphic interface of GEM, programs can now be designed to be both powerful and easy to use.

RW: I'm curious... Do you find that programming is as rewarding or as much fun now as it was when you were strictly hobbyists?
DM: The answer to that is yes and no. I still enjoy writing programs, but there's a big difference between working on a program for a couple of hours a night for a month (like I did when it was a hobby) and the six months to a year of tenand twelve-hour days I spend on a program now.

I tend to get bored with a program and want to do something different. But I can't, since I have to finish-or I don't get paid.
SA: Same here: yes and no. I still get a kick out of programming, because I'm constantly learning. But working on one project for months on end, against a deadline, with constant changes and revisions, can get to be a bit tedious.
Because of the time involved in a commercial project, I find that I don't
have the time to do the personal projects that I'd like to, just for fun.

DM: One last thing I miss is the hobbyist's "attitude" toward bugs in a program. If there are bugs when you write something for fun and give it away, you just say "Be careful, there are still a few bugs in it." But, as a professional programmer, I have to fix every single bug I find.
That can sometimes be a real bore, since the bugs can get really obscure and hard to find. It takes several months to fully test and debug a big program, and that whole time I just feel frustrated. I want to be doing something new, not fixing something I just did.

RW: You've become well known for personal productivity software. SynFile + and PaperClip have both done extremely well in the marketplace. Have you ever considered trying your hand at a game, or educational software?
DM: We've talked about doing some game programs for the new 16-bit computers (the Atari ST and the Commodore Amiga), but they're still at the idea stage. For one thing, we just don't have the time to write a game and finish our other programming commitments.
SA: I would personally love to do a game. A couple of things have stopped us.
The game market may not be dead, but it isn't as healthy as it could be. For us to write a game, because of our own "pride" or whatever, we'd want it to be as original and creative as possibleand game design just isn't our strong point.

Also, if a game is lucky enough to be a hit, its selling life is normally limited to about ninety days. It will sell large numbers for a short period of time. An application program may not take off as quickly, but will generally be selling steadily for two to three years. That makes more sense to me.

RW: The industry has matured greatly since your first program was published. "If you knew then what you know now," would you have done anything differently? In other words, what would you choose to write, how would it be published, who would handle it, etc.?

DM: The biggest thing I would have done is not to have limited us to just the Atari market. I love Atari computers, but with the ups and downs in their sales,
it makes me very nervous to be dependent on just them.
We should have supported the Commodore 64 and the Apple II, although the Atari 800 was a much better, friendlier machine to work on.
SA: I think I'd do basically the same thing. I'd just be a little more hard-nosed on the contract and monetary side of things.
As Dan said, we will definitely not be wearing our Atari-only blinders in the future. Trying to run a business on the life and times of Atari is a little less than secure. I'm sure we'll take a lot of heat on this from Atari loyalists, but that's the way it is. We won't, by any means, be moving away from the Atari world, but we'll be expanding our own horizons.

RW: What are your opinions about the new "windows and mice" type of user interface, which is fast becoming the standard?
DM: I personally find that kind of interface to be very nice. I like some of the visual things you can do to aid the user, like icons. But it does have some drawbacks.
It can be very frustrating to the "power" user to have to point to a menu with a mouse just to delete a block of text. One of the things we're doing in our GEM-based software is making sure that the mouse doesn't get in the way of the user. People like to keep their hands on the keyboard sometimes.
SA: I really like GEM from both a programmer's and a user's point of view. GEM, for the programmer, can be very intimidating at first. Digital Research has been very supportive, with questions and example code for those developing GEM software on MS/DOS machines. Atari could learn a great deal from DRI in their support for those doing development on the ST.
GEM does have some bugs, but, on the whole, it seems to be a lot more solid than Amiga's Intuition. Also, because of its portability between different computers, I think it has a very good chance of eventually becoming the graphics interface standard.
DM: One thing about GEM that bothers me is the amount of code required to do even the simplest things. It often takes three or four AES/VDI calls to achieve simple results like printing text or opening a window.
Also, some of the GEM output rou-
tines are kind of slow, particularly the text output routines. I'm having all sorts of problems with speed because of that. GEM could use some "optimization" for greater speed.
RW: Speaking of windowed environments (some segue, huh?) what are your thoughts on the recent Apple/Digital Research settlement?
DM: I don't like it. I know why Apple felt they had to threaten people who "rip off" the Macintosh, but they're going to kill what might have become the second great standard user interface (the first being the $\mathrm{A}>$ prompt of $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ and MS/DOS fame). You'll still see mice, windows and icons in user interfaces, but they'll all be different.
SA: I really wish Apple hadn't gone after DRI, because I believe a "standard" user interface will help revitalize the industry across the board. It will still happen, but will no doubt take longer.
On the business side of things, I think Apple had every right to do what they
did. If the decision was mine, I would have probably done the same thing.

Like others, I feel that Apple's real motivation was not so much to slow down DRI, but to try to slow down Atari. I'm sure that Apple realizes that they'll lose a significant number of Macintosh sales to the Atari ST.
RW: Well, with this in mind, what do you think is the future of Atari? Has Jack Tramiel's running of the company affected your opinion?
SA: People have been eulogizing Atari for a couple of years now. I think they'll survive, but probably will never be the moneymaker they once were.

Under Warner Communications' ownership, they had tremendous image problems. Warner's marketing people didn't know what a computer was, and tried to market it as an advanced game machine.
Under the Tramiel regime, things are slowly changing. But Tramiel brought his own set of image problems with him
to Atari: low quality control and making a machine as cheaply as possible, rather than making it as cheaply and as reliably as possible.
DM: Those are pretty much the problems that I see. But don't forget that Jack Tramiel built up Commodore, till it was the maker of home computers. He may do the same thing for Atari.
RW: Assuming that Atari makes it (knock on wood), what do you feel is the biggest problem facing the software industry?
SA: Piracy.
DM: Beginning programmers have less of a chance now, I believe. I don't think it's possible to make a living from software for just one machine-except for IBM, that is - and the person trying to break into the industry can't afford all of the machines and time it takes to develop software on multiple machines.

All he can do is hope that a major publisher will pick him up. And they seem to be sticking with the "es

## We've gone to great lengths to make you look good...

lished" names, since they know these people can deliver good work.
SA: The right publisher is very important to a programmer's success. We've been extremely fortunate in working for some great people on the publishing and distribution end of the business.

Brian Lee at Synapse, Michael Reichmann at Batteries and Gary Yost at Antic Software have been more than cooperative and supportive-very much unlike horror stories I've heard from other developers working with different companies.

They just have to do a technically better job now than they did then, because the buying public is more sophisticated. However, the chance of success then, as well as now, is slim. Think back to all the "name" programmers of just three years ago. Most are no longer visible in the business.

I liken the success of a software developer to that of the garage rock ' $n$ roll band: you have a chance, but it's what you do with that chance that counts.

## Advan BASIC

*FAST: Compiles programs. Many run 5 to 20 times faster than in ATARI BASIC
*POWERFUL: Real, integer and, string arrays and variables. Only arrays are dimensioned. IF THEN ELSE, REPEAT, WHILE, CASE, and multi-line IF commands. Functions and subroutines with up to 4 arguments. 8 PM commands let you define and insert figures into PMs, auto. move them horizontal \&/or vert. at rates you specify, \& even auto. change PM figures for animation effects. 3 sound commands. You can set up and auto. play tunes. Built-in assembler. Can access BASIC variables. Ramdisk for 130XE.
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DM: I see three real problems facing the software industry. The first two are related: piracy and people's growing rejection of copy protection in programs. The third big problem is coming up with a reason why people need to buy a computer and software for use at home.
Most people don't need a word processor or a database or spreadsheet program, so why should they buy the computer or the software?

RW: Do programmers starting out today have the same or a better or worse chance to make a living as programmers did in the past?
SA: Well, I'd have to say a qualified yes; beginning programmers have the same chance now as they did five years ago.

RW: I say "making a living," because many developers like yourselves depend on the programs' royalties for their sole income. How badly do you feel you've been hurt by software theft?
DM: It's really hard to tell. We have been affected, but I don't know how to calculate a hard figure for dollars lost. Still, considering that people are always asking me or Steve for help with PaperClip and SynFile + on CompuServe, and the questions are things that are very definitely in the manual, I'm sure there are lots of stolen copies of our work out there.

I don't think most of them realize they are stealing money from Steve and me when they steal a program of ours. And we aren't exactly rich, so we do notice.

The biggest thing I think it does is discourage us from doing revisions of our programs. If sales are slow due to theft, bringing out a "new and improved" version isn't going to change that.

The so-called pirates are just hurting the honest user, who wants or needs the upgrades.
SA: Piracy. I don't like that word; it's too romantic. Let's call it what it is: theft.

Most people see software theft as a victimless crime. Obviously, it's not. Look at all the "name" programmers who got started in the Atari world. Where are they now? Most of them either quit the business or moved on to other computers. Software theft was a major consideration in their decisions.

It has to be dealt with on several levels. The most obvious and important area is that of education. Too many par-
ents have no idea in the world what their children are doing with their computers. They're just glad that the kids are home and off the streets. But there has to be some amount of participation by the parents in their children's activities.

Software theft isn't limited to just kids, and I don't want to leave that impression. I know of many professional people (doctors, lawyers, architects, etc.) who have huge collections of illicit software. They should know better. As adults, they should be setting the example for their children. What's also needed is enforceable legislation dealing with the problem.
DM: If we knew the answer to the problem of software theft, we'd be rich. As Steve said, one thing that needs to be done is education.

People don't realize that software theft hurts us, not a faceless "big company" somewhere. Also, many people don't know what the law says. They can go to jail for giving away copies of a copyrighted program without the copyright holder's permission. Unfortunately, that's very hard to accomplish, since most law enforcement agencies don't want to bother with it.

RW: How much do you figure it costs you as developers to get a product from the idea stage to a finished, saleable product ("cost" meaning time and money)?
SA: For a large project (nine to twelve months), it costs us in the neighborhood of $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 35,000$, figuring money to live on...
DM: That is, to live cheaply on.
SA: . . . money to pay for the office, lights, heat, etc. A much larger expenditure is felt by the publisher, who has to foot the bills for the advertising, packaging, duplication, distribution, etc.

But, on our end, we may not see a return on our investment of time and money for a year or so after release, and that's if the program is a commercial success -which is definitely not guaranteed.
DM: When we say "nine to twelve months," we mean nine to twelve months of working ten or twelve hours a day, seven days a week.

I usually take, maybe, two nights a week off-meaning I work only eight hours that day - and one whole day a month. A lot of just plain old work and sweat goes into producing a program.
SA: Programming is neither glamorous nor particularly financially rewarding.

It's a crapshoot, like any other small business.

RW: I've had it suggested to me that the days of the single programmer might be drawing to a close. With the sophistication demanded by feature-conscious consumers, do you feel that developing software may soon be relegated to teams of programmers, clustered around mainframe terminals? Or does the "garage hacker" still stand a chance?
DM: I think that the mainframe teams are overrated for many projects. They tend to be the ones writing the "super integrated programs" that do literally everything-and don't sell that well.

One programmer never really knows what the others are doing, so there's a lot of duplication of effort, even with good management of the team.
The different pieces of the programs often "feel" different when you run them. You can tell that they weren't written by an individual or a small group (two to four people).
This is the long way of saying that I think there's a big place for the "small guy" working alone or with two or three other people.
SA: I think that a commercially successful application program almost certainly requires more than one programmer. A single individual just doesn't have enough hours in the day to design, code, debug and get to market any one program, in time to be competitive.
But, as Dan said, large teams aren't the answer. The large team approach usually shows in the finished product it's usually not very cohesive. A team of two to four people, working closely in the same office is, to me, much more desirable.
DM: It's just as important to have people around giving "advice" as having lots of programmers. Sometimes you miss the obvious "features" that should be present. Or they can tell you that the user interface isn't as good as it could be.

With large teams, it takes time to switch directions. A single programmer or a small group can change goals and designs very quickly.
SA: Right. Not enough can be said of trusted people who act as alpha or beta testers.

RW: Okay, enough business talk. Some of our readers might be interested to know what kind of games programmers like to play.

DM: I've gotten kind of burned out on computer games. The only ones I still play are Encounter and Battlezone, the arcade version.
SA: I haven't had the time, or desire, to play a computer game for longer than I care to remember. Games were becoming clones of themselves.

I hope, with the new 16 -bit, 68000based machines, the art of game programming will be enhanced, and more inventive, complex games will start showing up.

But, back to the question: my all-time favorites are JawBreaker, Encounter, Shamus and Preppie!
DM: Not fair-bribing the interviewer!
RW: Flattery will get you anywhere. (Sheesh.) How about what you like to do when you're not sitting in front of a terminal? Your "noncomputer" avocation, if you will.
SA: Sleeping, mostly!
DM: What is "noncomputer"?
RW: Such a human interest angle...
SA: Actually, I enjoy the rather mundane things, like spending quality time with my wife and eighteen-month-old son.
DM: When I can, I try to get out with friends and do anything that's not related to computers. I like to take tripsthough, mostly, those that are related to computers, like going to COMDEX. And, of course, we both try to see the Denver Broncos in the winter.
RW: What are you currently working on, and when can we expect to see the fruits of your labors?
DM: Our current big project is PaperClip Elite for Batteries Included. It will be their new top-of-the-line word processor for the IBM, ST, Amiga, etc.
It has a lot of very useful and powerful features, such as an integrated realtime spelling checker (it checks spelling of the words as soon as you type them), the ability to edit and see up to eight different files at once, an idea processor, and a small graphics editor. Plus a lot of other things that I can't remember right now. The "features" list we wrote up is over four pages long.

RW: As a final question, if you had one piece of advice to give to a developer just starting out, what would that advice be?
SA: Start with a good idea. Be willing
to live on nothing or next to nothing or, better yet, be independently wealthy before even considering it!
DM: Details count. The difference between a public domain program and a commercial program is most visible with the small things, like error trapping.

A public domain program will often accept any type of input at a prompt, then has to issue an error message, or just dies. A good commercial program checks input as it's typed. You can't enter the wrong thing.

This is one of the things I look at when I want to hire a programmer: did they remember the little details, along with the main goal?
SA: That last $10 \%$ of "polish" can mean the success or failure of any program.


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# Winter CES 1986 



## A Full Report

## by Arthur Leyenberger

This is my third visit to the Winter Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas, Nevada. In 1984, times were different. The video game craze was still at its height. James Morgan, the newly installed Chief Executive Officer of Atari, was promising "high technology electronic products for the home."

Winter CES 1985 saw an emphasis on personal productivity in software and hardware, plus educational software. There was a "new" Atari, under Jack Tramiel, whose promise was "Power without the Price." The 520ST was the big news in 1985, and the XE line got its share of attention.

After spending four days "pounding the pavement" at the 1986 Winter CES, I can enthusiastically (albeit tiredly) say that Atari has done it! The promises made a year ago about "Power without the Price" have come true, and there are more "true believers" in the ST now than ever before. The tone of the show itself, though, was dramatically different from its predecessors.
Software companies were nowhere to be found. Some of the big names in home computer software were either not present or had small hospitality suites in local hotels. These companies decided it would be more cost-effective not to have an exhibit at the show, but still wanted to show distributors, retailers and the press their new wares. Infocom, CBS Software and Broderbund, just to
name a few large companies, weren't at the show at all.

Another difference this year was the absence of hardware companies. In years past, Commodore and other home computer manufacturers typically showed up. Commodore not only failed to appear at CES, but had not appeared six weeks earlier at COMDEX. Speculators suggest that the future of Commodore-and the highly publicized Amiga-is uncertain at this time.

## Atari's presence.

The Atari exhibit at COMDEX and that in Las Vegas had over fifty developers displaying, demonstrating and strutting their stuff, using Atari-supplied equipment. The CES exhibit was less grand, being smaller in size and not as dramatic. The Atari booth consisted of several dozen video monitors on one wall showing videotapes, primarily of ST software from third-party developers.
In the center of the exhibit, two ST computers were used by software vendors on a time-share basis. Each company was allowed an hour or two to demonstrate their new products to an enthusiastic crowd.

Next to the STs were two XE computers, a 130 XE and a 65XE. Both 8 -bit machines were demonstrating existing and soon-to-be-released Atari programs.
One product shown was the Home Astronomer. This under-\$50 product contains over 15,000 plotted stars and will allow the user to view constellations, change point of view and move
through time. It can even be used to track Halley's Comet. An Atari spokesman assured this skeptical reporter that it would be shipped in a matter of weeks.


The AtariWriter Plus word processing program was also being demonstrated. See this month's End User column for a complete description. The AtariWriter Plus has been available for several weeks and retails for under $\$ 50$.

Several other new Atari 8-bit programs were being shown. One was the so-called Star Raiders II, which resembles an unreleased version of Last Starfighter. The game seems to be more challenging and combines elements of both the original Star Raiders and Last

Starfighter. Features such as tactical display, orbiting space stations and dogfighting have also been added, to improve playability. Star Raiders III will retail for under \$40 and should be available by the time you read this.

Also announced-but not shownwas the XC11 restyled tape recorder that will list for under $\$ 50$. An Atari source told me that a $31 / 2$-inch disk drive and 80-column interface will be announced by Atari at the German Hanover Fair. The new 8 -bit disk drive is said to hold over 300 K of disk storage and have faster access time than the current 1050 and 810 disk drives. Supposedly, existing DOS 2.0S and 2.5 files may be transferred to the new drive, but not vice versa. No price was mentioned on the new disk drive, nor was pricing or availability information given on the 80 -column interface.

Atari also announced a bundled system, consisting of the 130XE computer, 1050 disk drive and 1027 printer. In addition to this hardware, the bundled software includes five titles: Silent Butler (financial), Star Raiders (game), Music Painter (entertainment), Paint (graphics) and AtariWriter (word processing). The entire package will retail for $\$ 400$. Interestingly, the Atari press release on this system also mentions a mouse. ${ }_{\text {. }}$


Atari's 2600.
Other Atari hardware announcements included the unveiling of what, at first, seemed to be two very puzzling products. The 2600 JR is a new, improved VCS game machine in a smaller, cuter and less expensive package. Retailing for under $\$ 50$, the 2600 JR is simply a revamped version of the venerable 2600 . According to Atari, there are more than $25-$ million VCS game units in players' hands (or on closet shelves). In 1985 alone, over a million units were sold without any advertising at all! This led

Atari to reduce the cost, resize and reintroduce the product.

It also led Atari to believe there's a viable game market, so they re-introduced the 7800 game machine. The 7800 will sell for under $\$ 80$ and is totally compatible with 2600 cartridges. The 7800, or ProSystem, was developed by the "old Atari" and had been sitting on Atari's shelf for almost two years.

Sound and graphics on the 7800 are superior to the VCS, due to a special chip called "Maria." The 7800 is packaged with the Pole Position II cartridge. New 7800 titles include Rescue on Frac-


## 7800 ProSystem.

talus, Ball Blazer, Galaga, Food Fight and several improved versions of 2600 games.

As mentioned last month in our brief but timely CES coverage, Atari also announced the 1040ST. Although not publicly shown at this "mass market" show, the 1040ST features 1 megabyte of RAM, a built-in double-sided, doubledensity disk drive (for 720 K storage), built-in power supply and the operating system (TOS) on ROM.

In addition, this and all future ST computers will feature RF modulators on board, so that normal TVs can be used to display low-resolution output. The 1040ST will retail for $\$ 1000$ with a monochrome (black and white) monitor, or $\$ 1200$ with a color (RGB) monitor.

Along with news of the 1040ST and the fact that it will be sold only through computer retailers, came the announcement that "the Atari 520ST will be available beyond computer specialty dealers." Atari is aiming at the mass market to handle their 16 -bit computers, and it looks as if Toys ' $R$ ' Us may be the first mass merchant to handle the line. Wider distribution means selling more machines, and Atari wants to do everything it can to accomplish that.

The 520ST sold by mass merchants will retail for $\$ 700$ (monochrome) and $\$ 900$ (RGB), a $\$ 100$ reduction in price from the existing system. In addition, the mass market version will be bundled with 1st Word (word processor), NEOChrome (graphics paint program) and
two languages, BASIC and LOGO.
Atari announced that a 20-megabyte, $5^{1 / 4}$-inch hard disk would soon be available for the ST computers. Called the SHD-204, this unit will reportedly sell for under $\$ 700$. Prototypes were being used at the Atari booth and appeared to be working well.

## ST software.

Now that the new Atari STs are beginning to enjoy national acceptance, a reasonable question to ask is: what kind of programs can I get for an ST? As of the start of the CES, I counted over 80 titles on my local dealers' shelves. Atari claims that there are 150 ST titles available now, with 100 more soon to follow.

The following companies (in alphabetical order) were announcing or demonstrating ST software at the show.

Abacus Software was demonstrating a German program called PC Board Design. Because the program was still in German, it was somewhat difficult to determine all its functions. It provides interactive layout of PC boards, component listing, automatic routing of traces and camera-ready printout. PC Board Design was being demonstrated on a monochrome monitor and seemed to be a sophisticated program. It will become available in April at under $\$ 400$.

Abacus was also displaying two new ST books. Atari ST Internals provides a very technical discussion of the component parts of the ST computer. Atari ST Machine Language is billed as a complete introduction to machine/assembly language on the Atari ST.

Activision had several new programs for the Atari ST. Hacker, previously available for the 8 -bit computers, is now out for the ST. Much like a mystery movie, Hacker has no instructions, goal or guidelines; you simply boot the disk, and the program asks you to $\log$ on. What you do after that is totally up to you. You've "accidentally" broken into an unknown system and stumbled onto


Hacker.
a secret beyond anything you could imagine. You must find out whose system you're on and what's happening. All Activision will say about the program is that there's a mystery to be solvedwhich may have several solutions.

A new title for the ST is Borrowed Time. In this "living computer novel," you play the role of Sam Harlow, smalltime private eye of the thirties. The game begins as you pick up the phone to hear a voice say, "Sam, they want you dead. . ." It's up to you to figure out who "they" are-and stop them before they stop you.

A unique aspect of this illustrated text adventure is the use of pull-down windows, point and press options and "most used command" menus. Thus, you can use the keyboard entirely for commands, or rely on the mouse to issue instructions. Borrowed Time retails for under $\$ 50$ and is available now.

Activision also announced ST versions of Mindshadow, Gary Kitchen's Gamemaker: The Computer Game Design Kit and Alter Ego. According to a company source, initial sales of ST software have been strong, so Activision will continue to support the new computer. The company recently acquired Gamestar, makers of the excellent Star League Baseball and Star Bowl Football. The original Gamestar staff is being retained, so we can look forward to excellent ST software from these folks.

The most exciting news from Activision is the release of Music Studio for the Atari ST. This professional-quality music composition program designed by Audio Light allows the user to create music interactively and control up to fifteen instruments in one song, or up to eight voices at once. Music Studio has four tracks and can be interfaced with a MIDI instrument, though it also works with the built-in three-voice sound chip of the Atari ST.

When using a synthesizer keyboard with Music Studio, via the MIDI interface, the program does not function as a sequencer or multi-track tape recorder. It's a composing rather than sequencing program and uses standard music notation for editing and composing. Although real-time keyboard input cannot be entered into Music Studio, the program can send to a MIDI keyboard. Drop-down menus and mouse control to create and edit make Music Studio easy and enjoyable to use.

Music Studio will sell for $\$ 50$ and be available by the time you read this. Work is already beginning on the next version of it, which will have real-time keyboard capture, as well as a MIDI patch librarian capability.


## Music Studio.

Batteries Included, publisher of BGraph, HomePak and PaperClip, was showing the DEGAS graphics program by Tom Hudson. In addition, they announced that their GEM-based product line, called "IS" for Integrated Software, will be available for the ST during 1986.

The programs, a word processor, database, portfolio, and time and billing managers, will work together in an integrated manner, says the newly appointed president of the company, Michael Reichmann.

David Beckmeyer Development Tools, creator and publisher of the Micro CShell ST utility, announced their new MT C-Shell, a fully Unix-like environment for the Atari ST line. The MT CShell is a multi-tasking addition to TOS, the ST's native operating system. MT CShell allows multiple ST applications to be used at the same time and includes a multi-tasking kernel, a concurrent Input/Output subsystem and a Berkeley Unix-style command interpreter. The command interpreter uses a C-like programming syntax, a history mechanism, aliases, pipes, redirection and a complete assortment of Unix-style software tools.
Unlike Unix, BOS or OS-9, the MT CShell is not a replacement OS for the ST; it works with GEM and is completely GEM compatible. One foreground task and as many background tasks as you want can be run concurrently. And, unlike a switcher's secondary tasks, with MT C-Shell background applications actually continue running while the foreground task is active. Beckmeyer also stated that MT C-Shell is completely compatible with their earlier shell, and upgrades are available.

The Micro RTX real-time executive is the actual extension to the Atari OS that provides multi-tasking capabilities. It's also available separately, for stand-alone multi-processing application development in portable C source code form, with generic assembly language bindings compatible with all major C development systems for the ST. No price was announced for either the MT CShell or the Micro RTX executive. Both should be available by the time you read this.

Classic Computer Covers' new software division, Classic Image Software, was showing two programs for the Atari ST. Disk Library is based on the card catalog found in public libraries. It lets you reference any of your disk information with ease and by any method.

A permanent file of your disk library is created when you use this program. Disk Library files, categorizes, cross references and reports on every disk, folder and file in your entire collection. The information is automatically updated when you create new files, and you can easily search and report on your disk holdings.

The second program demonstrated was Diablo. Derived from a European game of a half-century ago called Diablotin, this one consists of tracks, panels and a ball. It's both a maze and an ar-cade-style game, where you must constantly maneuver the tracks to route the ball to the end. In addition to being challenging, Diablo is also colorful.

Both Disk Library and Diablo will sell for $\$ 50$ and will be available by the time you read this.

Digital Vision, makers of the Computer Eyes video acquisition system for the 8-bit Ataris, announced that they'll soon have an ST version of the device. The interface module plugs into the RS-232 and number 1 joystick ports, and will accept NTSC composite video signals from such devices as VCRs and cameras. Lowresolution picture files, those compatible with DEGAS, NEO-Chrome, etc., can be scanned in from 6 to 45 seconds. The Computer Eyes ST will sell for \$130 and should be available when you read this.

Electronic Arts was not at the show, but had a suite in a local hotel. There is some confusion as to whether or not they'll be writing any software for the Atari ST. Tripp Hawkins, president of Electronic Arts, has been very adamant about stating that the Commodore Amiga is the computer of the future, and

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|  |  |



CIRCLE \#138 ON READER SERVICE CARD
that this is the machine his company will support.
Nevertheless, Electronic Arts will probably be porting Financial Cookbook and either Skyfox or Marble Madness to the Atari ST. Of course, like many other software companies, Electronic Arts will jump on the bandwagon if ST sales should really take off.

Probably the most exciting software shown at this year's CES was The Pawn from Firebird. Firebird Software is an American division of Rainbird Software (which somehow is associated with British Telecom). It was originally written in England by a company called Magnetic Scrolls, but is distributed in the U.S. by Firebird. All that doesn't mat-ter-the program itself is excellent.

Anita Sinclair, one of the program's authors, was demonstrating an almostcomplete version of the game. The Pawn is a graphics text adventure startling in both its sophistication and its small touches. If you've gotten used to the parsers in text adventures from Infocom and others, you'll be amazed at the level of this parser.

The game understands relative phrasing, in addition to the more traditional noun-adjective-verb sequences. The parser is especially unique in its handling of objects. They may be referenced by location, as well as name. If you were to type pot the plant in the plant pot next to the potted plant, the program would acknowledge with the plant has been potted.

The game takes place in Kerovnia, a mystical land in the middle of nowhere. The object is to find a way to remove a wristband that, while attached to your hand, prevents you from leaving the country. It's imperative that you leave the land of Kerovnia as soon as possible.

The Pawn is a project that has spanned more than a year. One of the attractive features of the game is that pulldown menus, in the shape of scrolls, are available to help you and allow you to issue commands. Another remarkable feature: when you pull down on one of the scrolls at the top of the screen, you pull down a low-resolution color picture on top of your medium-resolution text screen.

As you continue to interact with the game, the color screen gradually scrolls off to the top, but can be instantly pulled down again. The effect is much like that of pulling down a window shade. This particular technique is one of the hall-
marks of the Amiga, and seeing it done on the ST just reinforces the view that the ST is truly a remarkable machine.

The entire adventure is written in machine code, rather than C or Pascal, so it runs a lot faster than the products most text adventurers are used to. The Pawn will retail for $\$ 45$ and be available by May. I can't wait.

Although not at the show, Hippopotamus Software had flyers at the Atari booth. In addition to mentioning previously announced software products, the Hippo flyer mentioned two hardware products. The Hippo ST Sound Digitizer is an 8 -bit $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{D}$ and $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{A}$ converter that plugs into the parallel printer port, to allow 400,000 audio samples per second to be taken. Software is also included to control, sample, edit and play back the sampled sounds. It also includes a realtime graphics oscilloscope.

The other Hippo product was the Hippovision Video Digitizer. Using the lowresolution color ST screen, the video digitizer uses a standard NTSC composite video input (TV camera, VCR, even 8-bit Atari computer) to create a NEOChrome format picture file. The frame grabber reportedly "snaps" the color picture in a single video frame and uses a software "voting" system to pick the optimum 16-color ST palette, according to the image.

The Hippo ST Sound Digitizer will sell for $\$ 140$. No price was mentioned for the video digitizer, although a reliable source said the color video digitizer would cost under $\$ 300$, while a black and white video version may cost under $\$ 200$.

Hybrid Arts, makers of the MIDIMATE and MIDI Track II products for the 8 -bit Ataris, announced that they would soon have a MIDI sequencer for the ST. Called MIDITrack ST, the product will feature a 24 -track MIDI/SMPTE recorder and will use the ST's built-in MIDI interface. It should be available by April in both "professional" and "consumer" versions.

Hybrid Arts also announced several other products. DX-Droid is a graphic editor and librarian system for the Atari ST. It is reported to use artificial intelligence techniques to program sounds on a Yamaha DX-7 or TX synthesizer. DX-Droid will sell for $\$ 245$ by the time you read this.

Microprose Software was showing Silent Service for the Atari ST. In Silent Service, you're the commander of a

World War II submarine in the depths of the Pacific Ocean-who must sink enemy ships without being destroyed. Written by F-15 Strike Eagle author Sid Meier, the game is expected to become available by April.
One of the more impressive software products of the show was Migraph's Easy Draw. Billed as a professional drawing program for the ST, Easy Draw is an object-oriented drawing program, allowing you to create custom business graphics, presentation materials, multidimensional illustrations and line drawings.

The program offers many features that make drawing easy: multiple windows, full GEM interface with drop-down menus and mouse action, zooming, clipboard art, predefined patterns, object rotation and multiple font selection.
As a regular user of GEM Draw on a PC, and after having seen a demo of Easy Draw, I can vouch for the fact that Migraph has a very powerful program, indeed. Easy Draw will work on both a monochrome and color monitor and will be available by the time you read this, at \$99.95.

A representative for Mindscape told me they've recently acquired the rights to a British arcade game called Brataccus. Aside from this one title, Mindscape has no intention of developing for the Atari ST computer at this time. They feel the Amiga/MacIntosh is a more viable market, however, they will join in if the ST succeeds.

Optimized Systems Software (OSS), long-time supporters of the Atari 8-bit computers with such products as Action!, BASIC/XL and BASIC/XE, was one of the companies sharing an ST at the Atari booth. Affable Bill Wilkinson was demonstrating their first ST product: Personal Pascal.

The programming language runs under GEM, so drop-down menus for editing, linking and compiling are available. Of course, the use of the ST mouse makes program creation all the more simple.

OSS decided to create their own GEM AES and VDI calls in this particular version of Pascal. The program editor uses a text-based design, with cut and paste capability and help screens similar to the Action! editor. There are also such features as automatic file backup, automatic indenting, English error messages and debug tracing. Personal Pascal from OSS looks like the first real language for
the ST. Given its ease of use and power, it may become the de facto ST standard language.

Personal Pascal retails for \$75, \$25 less than originally advertised-how's that for a price change? The language is disk-based and comes with an almost 300-page manual. It looks as if OSS plans to support the Atari ST as it has the 8-bit computers.

QRS Music Rolls was showing their translated piano rolls for the ST. By attaching a keyboard synthesizer to the ST via the MIDI ports, you can hear authentic piano rolls, converted to synthesizer code. The QRS music roll collection includes a number of celebrity performances by keyboard greats like Scott Joplin, Gershwin and Liberace. Each disk contains six songs and sells for $\$ 20$.

Soniture was showing an interesting product called the Space Pen. This three-dimensional light pen is currently available for the Atari 8-bit computers and will sell for under $\$ 150$. Although it will function as a normal, two-dimensional light pen with software like the KoalaPad and the Atari Touch Tablet, it requires its own software to use the third dimension.
What makes the Space Pen unique is its ability to detect the third (or $Z$ ) axis. The user can operate the device within a six-foot area in front of the computer display. It functions via ultrasonic sensors located inside a three-point receiver frame. The hand-held transmitter resembles a light pen and can be used most effectively for graphics programs where some degree of "zooming" is useful. The Space Pen has an accuracy of one-tenth of an inch in the X and Y axes, and onehundredth of an inch in the Z axis.


Spinnaker Software announced that they will soon have ten titles for the ST. These will be ports of existing programs
from the Spinnaker, Telarium and Windham Classics brands. At the last CES in Chicago, Spinnaker announced that it was planning on developing ST software. They've made good on their word, introducing these titles during the first quarter of 1986.

From the Spinnaker line we'll see Homework Helpers: Writing and Homework Helpers: Math Word Problems. Treasure Island and The Wizard of Oz will come from the Windham Classics brand. The Telarium label will feature ST versions of Perry Mason: Case of the Mandarin Murder, Nine Princes in Amber, Amazon, Dragonworld and Farenheit 451 (the latter is available now).
The programs will list for between $\$ 40$ and $\$ 50$. Spinnaker sees the ST as a strong product and is pleased with the cooperation received from Atari. We're pleased to see Spinnaker supporting the ST.

Sublogic announced that they're hard at work developing new third-generation flight simulators for the 68000 computers. According to the company, the ST version of the flight simulator will have significant new features compared to earlier versions of the program. You'll have a choice of flying either a Cessna 128 or a Lear Jet. Drop-down menus have replaced the program's editor page, so that control and fine tuning can be done much more easily.

You'll be able to control the aircraft from either the keyboard or the mouse on the ST version. Also, multiple 3-D windows let you watch two or more views simultaneously, while you fly. In addition to the nine standard cockpit views, there's an additional control tower view and spotter plane view. These allow you to watch yourself fly, either from a fixed ground position or an external aerial perspective.

The ST Flight Simulator will be available in April. No price has yet been announced.

Supra Corporation, formerly Microbits Peripheral Products (MPP), was showing a $5^{1 / 4}$-inch, 10 -megabyte hard disk for the ST. Actually, they weren't showing it, but had cleverly provided several other companies with demo units for the show. What better way to advertise? The hard disk will retail for $\$ 800$ and should be out by the time you read this. A Supra representative said that 20-, 40- and 80-megabyte versions would also be developed eventually.

The hard disk comes with utility soft-
ware, DMA port adapter and controller. Supra is considering selling the hard disk and hard disk interface (controller) separately.

## 8-Bit Products.

Computer Magic was showing an interesting product for robot lovers of all ages. Called Robot Link, this program runs on any Atari 8-bit computer and lets you control Tomy Omnibot and Verbot robots. The software is unusual, in that you don't need to actually walk the robot through its series of steps in order to train it to do something. Various sequences can be saved to disk and later reloaded.

The package comes with several games that take advantage of the program's unique ability to make one of the Tomy robots move in a random fashion. In addition, Robot Link allows you more precise control over your robot's maneuverability. Robot Link will sell for approximately $\$ 40$.

A small Oregon company, Covox, had an intriguing product at the show. They were exhibiting a voice recognition and synthesis unit for Apple, Commodore and Atari computers. Voice Master lets you record words in any language, using your own pitch and accent, then have the program recognize and speak the words. Included in the $\$ 90$ price is another program, Voice Harp. This lets you perform, compose and write music simply by humming or whistling into the microphone. Seeing (and hearing) it in action is truly uncanny.

## 810 ON A PLATE DISK DRIVE $\$ 100$.

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CIRCLE \#111 ON READER SERVICE CARD

The Voice Harp lets you produce various tone qualities, different keys and multi-note harmonies. You can even see the notes scrolling on-screen on a musical staff as you hum or whistle. The results of your composition can be edited, saved and even printed. I look forward to obtaining a Voice Master in the near future, to do a full-scale review.

Digital Devices was showing their complete selection of peripherals for the Atari 8-bit computers. The U-Print (Universal Printer) interface product line has been expanded to include 16 K and 64 K buffer versions. The 16K version (Model A16) sells for $\$ 120$, while the 64 K product (Model A64) retails for $\$ 180$. These grew out of the company's original Ape-Face printer interface. It's still available (without a built-in printer buffer) for $\$ 90$, and is now called the UPrint $A$.

Digital Devices also had their two Pocket Modems that feature auto-answer


U-Call Pocket Modem.
/auto-dial, direct connection to the 8-bit computer and bundled terminal software. The Pocket Modem is available in a 300 -baud and a 1200 -baud version.

Hybrid Arts announced three new products for the Atari 8-bit machines. MidiCom is a telecommunications program designed to transmit and receive MIDI song and voice files over the phone via modem. It retails for $\$ 50$ and will be available shortly.

CZ-Patch is a voice library program which allows you to store Casio CZ synthesizer voice patches on your computer disk drive. It sells for $\$ 80$ and is available now. DX-Patch is a similar library patch program for the Atari 8-bit computers. It lets you store Yamaha DX-7 and TX keyboard synthesizer voice patches. It, too, sells for $\$ 80$ and is available now.

Microprose was showing a strategy game called Conflict in Viet Nam. This is the latest in their series of war simulation games. Similar to the previously released Crusade in Europe, Conflict offers five realistic battle scenarios based on the war. Written by Ed Bevers and Sid Meier, Conflict in Viet Nam will be available by April.

## Far afield.

There were several products shown at CES which, at first glance, don't seem appropriate for coverage in an Atari-specific computer magazine. However, when you stop to think about it, they will surely impact the future of all computing-Atari computing, in particular.

Grolier Electronic Publishing was showing the CD-ROM version of their Academic American Encyclopedia. It's basically the same encyclopedia shown at the Atari booth during the June CES. The Grolier's encyclopedia and a Philips CD-ROM drive are only available for the IBM PC (and compatibles) at this time. List price is $\$ 1500$ for the package.

Atari had previously announced that they'd been unable to get CD players at a low enough cost to meet their under$\$ 500$ retail target price. According to several Atari sources, it looks as if these drives will be available by mid-1986. We can probably expect the ST computer version of a CD player with software sometime during the last part of the year. The 550-megabyte Grolier's Encyclopedia to go with it will cost $\$ 200$ separately.

Another product with promise for the not-so-distant future is a CD player from Pioneer. Unlike other CD players, which can play only one disc at a time, the Pioneer model holds a magazine of six discs. Called the PD-M6, this new Pioneer disc player will sell for $\$ 500$ list.

Consider the impact this particular product may have on the CD ROM technology. Now, in addition to having over a half-gigabyte ( $550-$ million bytes) of storage on one CD, you'll have access to over 3 gigabytes. Under computer software control, this type of CD player may provide all the references you need at your fingertips-encyclopedia, dictionary, thesaurus, atlas, almanac and national telephone directory. Amazing! a
(Manufacturers list on
page 112)


## One for the Road continued

other shot. I was about to convert the amber fluid to the past tense when someone tapped my shoulder.
"Mr. O'Riley, I presume?" It's a good thing the liquor hadn't passed my lips; I'd be choking still.

I listened, open-mouthed, while he introduced himself as Pip Sigourney, a professor from the local university who had made an amazing discovery. He told me he had evidence that, long before our present age, there existed a civilization with a technology superior to ours.
"But they didn't gain their knowledge of the sciences through the empirical methods we incorporate," he squeaked excitedly. "No, indeed. They worshipped powerful gods. These gods, in turn, provided them with amazing things!" He went on about strange machinery and midnight sacrifices and all sorts of weird stuff. All I cared about was how much this fruitcake would pay for what had to be a wild goose chase.

My assignment was to go to a small island off the coast of Africa and verify the existence of this civilization. He would use whatever evidence I could dig up to convince his colleagues to mount a full-scale expedition. I agreed, of course. I didn't care if he was nuts; his money was just as green as anyone else's.


After the professor left, I snatched up the waiting shot. The wad of bills he'd left with me was lying on the bar, and I noticed that the fly killer was staring at it goggle-eyed. Taking advantage of his distraction, I raised my glass and said good-naturedly, "One for the road!" He grinned, grabbed his mug and downed its contents in three swallows. It took him a few seconds to realize what he'd done.

I left, a happy man.

## Adventure awaits!

Well, Nails O'Riley got a boat, the "Sea Hammer" and left on schedule for the mysterious island Pip

Sigourney had marked on an old map. It didn't take him long to get into serious trouble. A storm popped up out of nowhere, and Nails soon found himself concerned with much more than verifying the professor's claim. He was in a battle for his life!
As we enter the story, Nails is just off the island's coast, fighting to keep the Sea Hammer from an appointment with the rocks. Quite honestly, I don't see that he has much chance. The way the storm's blowing, his boat is going to be ground into toothpicks any second.

Why are you being told all this? You are Nails O'Riley. It's up to you to get to the relative safety of the island, then figure out a way to get home. You may even get a few surprises along the way (in fact, you can be sure of it). Sound easy? Well. . .

## 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 One for the Road. The data statements are listed in hexadecimal (base 16), so the program will fit in 16 K cassette systems.
Listing 2 is the assembly language source code for One for the Road, 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 One for the Road.

## Cassette instructions.

1. Type Listing 1 into your computer using the BASIC cartridge and verify your typing with Unicheck (see page 13).
2. Type RUN and press RETURN. The program will begin and ask:

## MAKE CASSETTE U8, OR DTSK (H)?

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 One for the Road， 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 BA－ SIC program to the beginning．Turn your com－ puter 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 One for the Road 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 13）．

2．Type RUN and press RETURN．The pro－ gram will ask：

## MAKE CAS5ETTE 《Gリ，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 2．0S into drive 1 and press RETURN．The message WRITING FILE will appear，and the program will create an AUTORUN．SYS file on the disk， displaying each data line number as it goes． When the READY prompt appears，the game is ready to play．Be sure the BASIC program is SAVEd before continuing．

4．To play the game，insert the disk contain－ ing the AUTORUN．SYS file into drive 1．Turn your computer OFF，remove all cartridges and turn the computer back ON．One for the Road will LOAd and RUN automatically．

## Playing the game．

One for the Road is a text adventure and，like most games of its type，you communicate with the pro－ gram by two－word commands．These commands should be in a verb／noun format（i．e．，LOOK CABI－ NET，GET KNIFE）．

There are a few exceptions．All directions should be abbreviated to a single letter（ $N, S, E, W, U, D$ ）．

Other single－letter commands include $X, A$ ，and $Q$ ． Use $X$ whenever you wish to save the game．The com－ mand $A$ repeats the last command you entered．$Q$ is for Quit．After using $Q$ you＇ll be asked to verify your choice．If you type Y，you＇ll return to the game＇s title screen．

One for the Road will not understand everything you type．To help you find the right commands，the program will give you short＂Syntax Error＂messages． The messages Bad verb or Bad noun indicate that the verb or noun you used is not in the program＇s vocabulary．

If you need hints，don＇t call ANALOG Computing． We are absolutely not giving out adventure hints over the telphone！If you＇re really stuck，send a self－addres－ sed，stamped envelope to：ONE FOR THE ROAD，c／o ANALOG Computing Magazine，P．O．Box 23，Worces－ ter，MA 01603.

## The＂Without Whom＂Department

Regular readers of ANALOG Computing will no doubt suffer a bit of deja vu when they get their first look at this program．This is because，rather than spending months duplicating code already in exis－ tence，I used Brian Moriarty＇s excellent program Crash Dive！（from issue 18）as a skeleton for One for the Road．

I want to give a hearty＂Bravo！＂to Brian Moriarty for the superb job he did in writing Crash Dive！（is－ sue 18）．Brian＇s squeaky clean code was a delight to work with，and I only hope he won＇t think I mucked it up too much！${ }^{-r}$

Listing 1.<br>BASIC listing．


20 TRAP 20：？MAME CAS5ETTE 403 DR DI
$5 K$（I3：＂IMPUT D5K：TF D5K

，0，0， $0,0,0,0,0,10,11,12,13,14,15$
40 DIM DAT 613 ，HEHE223：FOR $\%=1022$ 20
READ N：HEK（K）＝H：NEKT K：LINE＝99日：RESTOR
E100日：TRAP 120：？＂CHECKIMG DATA＂


64 DATIIN＝PEEK（185） 4 PEEK（184） $256: I F D$ ATLTMくSLIME THEN？＂LINE＂\＃LINE：H MI55
TMG！＂：END
 （3）$)-48: D 2=A 5 \mathrm{CDAT}(4+1, \%+1) 3-4 \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{BYTE}=\mathrm{H}$ EK（D1）H15＋HEM（D2）
80 IF PA55＝2 THEN PUT H1，BYTE ENEHT $K: R$ EAD CHKSUM：GOTO 50
90 TOTAL $=$ TOTAL＋BYTE：IF TOTAL 3999 THEN
TOTAL＝TOTAL－10．BA
HGB MEMT K：READ CHKSUM：IF TOTAL＝CHKSHM THEN 59
1106070
2201

120 IF PEEK（195）〈＞6 THEN 220

149 IF NOT D5K THEN 160 PUT $151,225:$ PUT

160 FOR $\%=1$ TO $35:$ PUT \＃1：0：NEKT $\%: C L O S$ EMI：END
$170 \frac{1}{2} F$ MOT D5K THEN 200
 URN＇H：DTM INS（II：INPUT INS：OPEN H1， 8 ， 0 ＂D：AUTORUN． 545
190 PUT \＃1，255：PUT H1，255：PUT \＃1，128：P UTH \％31： 12 PUT H1，52：PUT H1，61：G0T0 210 200 ？READY CAS5ETTE AND PRES5 RETURM Y 210？？＂WRITIMG FILEH？日：RESTORE 100日：TRAP 120：GOTO 50 230 DATA $0,60,88,31,127,31,169,0,141,4$ 7，2，169， $60,141,2,211,169,0,141,231,2 ; 1$ $33,14,169,56,141,232,2$
 133，11，24，96
1090 DATA A2008E4402E8860920B63A2065E4 020202020290100202901002,136
 A2FF9日20D92BR20CA0日6209E2BA9BFA0342084
1020 DATA 20842BA208A009209E2BA9E1A034 20842BA205A010209E2BA9FAA03420842BA203 0012209E2BA919A03550842B，359
A030 DATA A9068D2C3CBD2D3CA9228D2F0220 A32BAD1FD日C907F0F9AEIFDOEOO7DOF9C906F －aCSOSF0日C20A72B4C172020．184
1040 DATA 01304C9E20A2050．014209E2BA93C a03520842B20n32b20CE2CC944F00DC943FB0F 20520
4 A03A900 4 C6032020F32FA9039D4203A9049D A93A9D450309519D48030901，566
1060 DATA 9D4903A9079D42032056E430B020 E22F20D92BA991803002A91F8D3102A95BA日35 $20842 \mathrm{BA} 90 \mathrm{CB553A980A03520,894}$
1070 DATA 842 BA9 96 日 $3520842 B 20 B E 2 C 20 B E$ $2 \mathrm{C20BE} 2 \mathrm{C} 20 \mathrm{BE} 2 \mathrm{C} 29 \mathrm{C} 62 \mathrm{CA} 9 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{~A} 03520842 \mathrm{~B} 20 \mathrm{C} 6$ 2CA9E3A03520642B20BE2C20， 317
1080 DATA BE2CA9278553090C8DC00209308D DOBE10DOE88EO4DOE88E6F02 950
1090 DATA $99038 D 09 D 08 D 00008 D G B D 0 A 9 F 085$ 58800062 a 92 B8D0102A9C08D， 929
1100 DATA OED 4 ADC23A4CCD23AZFF9A20662E EECO3ADOOSEEC13AADC23AC90390034C7E2ICE D53AADD53AD01420D92BA209，45B


3 AFO48A91920822FF041ADCF， 346 1120 DATA उA0A85900A1865996905ABB9673B C919F60388D0F6ADCF3AC 909 DOiCA 90099673 B A10
673D日F720D92B02042B205C2C4CF22109FF99
 1140 DATA FFF023C900D01CADC23AC903F018 A017B9673BC9FFF0日788C011D0F4F008090299 673BCEDJ3AADD $13 A F 016 C E D B .99$

1150 DATA 3ADO11A9008DD13AA00A209C2BA9 DEAOS620842BADCC3AFOICCECC3AODCESADOR 20D92BA20BA003209E2BA9ED， 273
1160 DATA $\mathrm{A} 日 3620842 \mathrm{B4CC} 2 \mathrm{FAO} 228 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{~F} 1220$ $932 \mathrm{D} 0 \mathrm{BB2EA684E001D927AD0006A200DD193}$ F010CA10F820B32EA90CA036，682
1179 DATA $20842 B 4$ C522BBD $45238591 B D 4 E 23$ 85926C9100A920858A858BA2018D0006C920Fに 12E8E48490F420B32EA918A0，678
1180 DATA $360842 B 4 C 522 B 868 D E 0029002 A 2$ 02BD日0 1190 DATA BQODEFBEASBCEBEBEBEOSD9OE1BO
 00868F86BCAOOGB98900DDB8，39
1200 DATA 31 DOB8ERC8COOS $90 F 2 B 018 E 68 F A G$ 8CE8E8E8E08790E120B32EA921A03620842B4C $522 \mathrm{BA58E85A7日AAABD7C3165,983}$
1210 DATA 91EBBD7C318592R58F85A8AABDED $3885906 \mathrm{C} 91008181818181815744 \mathrm{B72323232}$ $2323232424 \mathrm{~A} 00 \mathrm{C} 209 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{BA} 94 \mathrm{E}, 872$

C209E2B8680 20A32B20CE2CC959F0日8A20C20C52B4C522B4C
 F059AEC43AF064D923C901D0BCOEC53AF010日

1240 DATA JAD00AA9E3A03720842B4C4C2B20
 395908810F3020120C52BA0．564
 $523320842 B 20092 F 20 D 42 E 20412 F 4 C 732 F 20 D 9$ 2B6209A603309E2BA9820039．397
1260 DATA 20842B4CC32FAS51A $103720842 \mathrm{B4C}$ 4C2B0R85909月18659085901869E385ABR93A69 1270 DOTA 69696785020938 g 971 1270
 $20 \mathrm{CE} 2 \mathrm{CC} 944 \mathrm{~F} 0 \mathrm{DC9} 93 \mathrm{FQ日F} 20,237$ 1280 DATA E22F20A72B4C602420EC2F4C7D24 20F32FA9039D4203A9089D4A03月9009D4B0320 56E430DAR210A9C09D4403A9．595 1290 DATA 3 A9D450309519D4803A9019D4903 A90B9D420320556430BA20E22F 4C9E2日A5A785 BEA5AB858F4C2723ADC23A20，147 1300 DATA 222400058993009100899909142 0310 F60 034C1F2BA59020952FF0034C，959
1316 DATA $162 B 20802 F F 0034 C 042 B A 6 A 5 A 404$

 F0日AC919D0日6ADC23A8DCF3AAG65A9008DC83BA 9599A9FF99DD30D0CoC901D0， 354 CJAA9 6FC927F03FC929F03BA590C9，414
 $9020952 F F 00 A A 59020822 F F 0034 C 162 B 05969$ $9020952 F F 00 A A 59020822 F F 0034 C 162 B A 590 C 5$ ORDO35ADC3SADOQAO9B9A036， 398
 0932F0034C0D2BA918A03720842BA9168DD7 360 DOTA $0200350 \mathrm{C} 530 \mathrm{C}, 607$
 2BA91BAO3720842BA9198DD8，85 1370 DATO $3 A A 6 A 5959920092 F 4 C 4 C 2 B C 90 F D 日$ 19ADC73ADGOA日948A03826842B4C4C2BA981A日 $3820842 \mathrm{B4C4C2BC9}$ EDG1FAD， 558 1380 DATA C23AC9OEDOQAR937AOS820842B4C

AC2BC914D009日911A日392 $0842 \mathrm{B4C4C2BC911D}$ 24AED43ADG1F20802FDG17A9，81
1390 DOTA 148DD43005049DDD3AOF1B003720 842B20412F4C4C2B4COD2B0AAABD8326E8BC83 2626842 84C4C2B0C370C3700，42
1400 DATA 378037563 A0C3723380C370C3700 375 C 360 C 3763 AQC 370 C 3790370 C 379 C 370 C 37 $0 C 375 E 39 E 83830370 C 370037,364$
1410 DATA D3370C370C3700370C370C370C37 0C370C370C374CF22AA58FC912F6250929D日1B A91620822FD日17ADC53ADO15， 102 1420 DATA A9018DC5JAA93EAQ3720842B4C4C $2 B 4 C 312 B 4 C 282 B 4 C 432820822 F D 0034 C 312 B A D$ 125
1420 CA3ADES3A9BL8DCA3AA9D日AB3820842B4C4C2B 1440 DATA 3 AD 022 ADCE 3 AF 20D92BA日月A209C2BAグ1A03A20842BA9228D2F 024 C 52720412 C 20412 CA 901579
1450 DATA 8DCDЗAA9OE4C8F234C432BA9BAAQ 3720842B4C4C2B20D92BA208AG03209E2BA9DS AB3920842B4CC32F26952FFG， 28
1460 DATA GAA59020822FFO日34C162BA590C9 O1D00FADC33ADO13A9B9A日3620842B4C4C2BC5 O2DOLCAEC63AFGOAP926AG3A 841
1470 DATA 20842B4C522B8DC63AA9C4A0382日 842B4C4C2BCYOFDG19AEC73AFG日AA926AB3A2B 842B4C4C2B9976an3820642B，296
1480 DATA $4 C 4 C 2 B 4 C F 22 A C 904 D 029 A D D 93 A D A$ $24 A 91820822 F D 020490420952 F D 016$ A9F8A037 1490 DATA 20092F4C4C2B4CF22A20D92BA20E
 29 259C914DOOABDCEJAM500，55才
1500 DATA 8DCD3AFG日7C915DG188DCD3AA9FF 9DDD SAA9B6A63820842B20412F4C4C2B4C282B 4CF22AC906D日15ADC23AC9日B，632
1510 DATA D005A90C4C8F23C90CD008A90B4C 8F23SCF22A4C162BA5日FC92BD日25091C20822F 1520 CAT
152 DA1A ASB48DCC3AA9608DCG3AA937A日39 $2 B 842$ 4C4C2B4CF22A4C2B2B20D92BA20BA日03 $209 E 2 B A 9 E D A B 620842 B 4 C C 3.920$
 2ADO250905AP日34C8F234CF22A4CFB2AA5BFC9 1540 DATA ЗAFG1FADDG3ADORDADC23AC912D日
 2B4CFB2AA92БAOSA20842B4C，684
1550 DATA 522BA97DAB3A20842B4C4C2BC919 D0日34C132520822FD625A5900916D日1CADC23A C961D日15A9FFBDC43A9DDD3A， 625
1560 DATA A960A日S $720842 B 20412 F 4 C 4 C 2 B 4 C$ 312B4C282BC913D日26ADC83ADG16A5902日822F DG19A91818DC83A96EAB3920，955
1570 DATA B42B4C4C2BA926AG3A20842B4C52 822FD日14ADC73ADO12A9日18D，179 $822 F D 014$ ADC73ADG12A9018D， 179
158 DATA C73AA9C4A日3820842B4C4C2B4C31 2BA926A日SA20842B4C522B4CFB2AC91AD02C20 822FD日1AADD23AFGIBCED23A，890
159日 DATA BDD13AA9日28DDB3AA9A4A日3A2084 D01920952FF007A91920822F，144
1600 DATA DOSOADDIJAFO4BĂ9038DDC3A4C73 2FASAFC92AFBO4C920DO39ADC23AC912D032A5 $1720952 F D 02 B A D D G 3 A F G 26 A D, 772$

2B4CF22A4CFB2A20D92BA206，771 1620 DATA ABO32日9E2BA9B9AB3920842B4CC3
 ADDA3ADG2620932FD日24A91B， 607 1630 DATA 959520092 F 4 C 732 F 4 CF 22 AA 976 A 0 $3820842 B 4 C 4 C 2 B A 96 F A 9320842 B 4 C 4 C 2 B 4 C 31$ 2B4COD2BC90CD02A20952FD0，596 1640 DATA 28ADCB3AD02620932FD024A99D8D CB3A9599A91BA03720842BA914859420D42E20 092
 ACA日5620842BDO3CA97BA036，614
1660 DATA $20842 B D 033 A 968$ AOS $620842 B D 02 A$ A9C4A03620842BD021A900A03720842BD012A9

 8D18008CODDOE6856898689月， 32
1683 DATA 6849706074697060600009009000 BOD日月2098D44038C45日3A9098D4203A97F8D48 1690 DATA 5460 A9190002A9648000D209AA8D FC0260BD6D2D8586BD802D85，824
1700 DATA 87 A018A90091868810FB60A9408D GED 4 856AA200ค50C8D42632056E4A20日8E4B03 A9038D4203A9AD8D 44030934,367
1710 DATA 8D4503A90C8D4AB32056E4A90日8D
 9DC002CA10FAA90EBDC502A9， 172 1720 DATA $748 \mathrm{DC4} 22 \mathrm{~A} 018 \mathrm{FF} 002 \mathrm{EB8652A970}$ 85108D0ED2A9448DF402609909207D2CA2FFCA DGFD186901F0日2D日F18DCC3A，811 1730 DATA AEC23A20882C60A9968D00D2094A
 ECA9008D日1D260A90099C102，128 628DC1028DC2028DC302A9日E8DC50280C0020 $748 \mathrm{DC4} 4260343472080808 \mathrm{C}$ ， 194
1750 DATA C6C6040日142029月6206456645656 36A9ACA日3520842B60日9B7A03520842B60ADFC $02 C 9 F F F 0 F 9 A B A 2 F F 8 E F C 0229507$
1760 DATA COF 1760 DATA COFG日620A72B4CCE2C98A20DDDIA 2DFGF2CA10F8B9292DC920FG1日C99BF＠日CC97E Fi日8C96190DCD838E920A07F，509
1770 DATA 8483A4838C1FD日A2日8CA10FDC683 6A3B8A8B6B2B2A6F8070759B， 659 $6 A 3 B 8 A 8 B 6 B 2 B 2 A 6 F 8970759 B, 659$
1780 DATA $69203 D 768063808062$ 1780 DAT 692D307680638C8062787A348033 $36183532312 C 202 E 6 E 80602 F 81728065797$ F74 17900ATA 64808267736120469069757590 C 5 ED153D553DB5DD日52D557DA5CDF51D3C3C3C3C 3C3D3D $3 D 3 D 3 D 3 D 3 E 3 E 3 E 3 E 3 E, 978$ 180日 DATA 3EJE3FD8A218A9209D0006CA10FA A00C209C2BA2FF86808EFC02E8868429CE2CC9 20F908C97EF0日4C99BD0062日， 311 181日 DATA A72B4C9E2D2日R52E2956E4E6842日 CE2CC99日FG32C97EDOROC6843GE320A52E2日56 E4A584FBBBD日E520052E2056， 946 1820 DATA E4E6840584C91890D720A72B20CE
 AB3 $1818 B 92 D 3 E 99053 E 2 A 2020,467$ 06月900992D3E8810DF69490日8585日580202900 A5550A0A1869308D00D0AD2B，522 1840 DATA O2F0日BA9F08D822B8581A93C8582 A581C682D008A01E848249F685818D822B4C5F E4A9B085A985AAB5ABA99B85，541

1850 DATA ADADCE3AB5DAADC13AB5D520AAD 20E6D8D8AOFFC8B1F310FBA203B1F $3098095 A 9$ 0Q8810F6A221AUGU209E2BA9，64
860 DATA A9A00020842B60A20B8E4203A200 6E48038E490360A904003620842B60A20520C5 2BE820C52BA0094C9C2BA20D， 29
870 DATA 20C52BE8EG1390F860A20220C52B 0000A20086A6B593309ABD932F999D3CE6A6C8 CBE8EQ669OEDA5A6DOUCAOG2，669

880 DA 373524 Q20320C52BE8E日0990F8A003209C2BA2 890 DATA BD7334BC903429842B OE7A5A6D907A9D6A03620842B61820C92FA日GD 205C2BA20086A6868CBDDD 3 A，834
1906 DATA 300CEGA6AABD $334 B C 903420842 B$ 68CE8ED日693EGASA6DBO7A9D6A日3620842B60 $208 B 2 E A 963 A 03620842 B 4 C 4 C, 101$
1910 DATA 2BA9FFA295DDDD 3 AFG日5CA10F8BA 086A4A90660A9FFA205D599F995CA10F98A60 6A5A9006020AAD $220 E 6 D 8 D 8,323$
920 DATA ABFFC8B1F310FB297F91FJC8A99B 1920842B02180907209E2B09 119 320842BA218A日07209E2BA9， 119 2034C56F4A9B3AB344CF72FA9PR210090C9D $403989 D 450360$ 221C090日9D， 827 23 4 22109D 1940 DATA COBACA1GFAA200A9FF9D673B9DET उAEBEO8490F5A2059DDD3A95999593CA10F6A9 118DDD3AA9038DD23AA91EBD， 61
1950 DATA DЗ3AA90FBDD53AA9008DC23AA225 BD67309DEB3BCA10F7A22BBD8D30BCB93099E 3ACA10F4A219BDE530BCFF30，991
1960 DATA $99673 B C A 10 F 46006010203030405$ 506070708070 OAOBOBOCODODOEQEQFiO1112 1313141516161718191 A1B1C， 373
1970 0．0100020785040603040805030406 GOC110F 213 FF
 272A2B2C2D303133363D3E42494A4B5051575B $5 \mathrm{CSD606167686072787E011月,403}$
1990 DATA $181216030303040506080607090 E$ 1008090 A13 $0 C 150 E 0 F 1 C 0001060 C 12242 A 3031$ $364248494 E 54555654586061,875$
2000 DATA $7273787 E 7 F 4 E 5345575544515841$ $54414 B 47455450554 C 44524 F 4 B 47434 C 4 F 4 F 45$ 584153454152454150555350,531 2010 DATA $52454 F 5045434 C 4 F 5749544 B 494 C$ $849544 C 494750554 C 434 C 49534341494 E 5344$ 2020
2 20 824D824CC2613254A256D2560256D25C926FA 2030 DATA 27CE29CC266E286E263A288D288D 28D228EF28372937296B29752AB82A43815880 $414243484550414 C 54524553,910$
2040 DATA $4 E 4150494052554247415453544 F$ 484F5554454D4D41524255495g414953484F41 42415J4845444F4F5345434D， 289 2050 DATA 41435354524 A55474B4E4957414C 4F4152434552524F42504B4F50415052414649 4E46434152524F5044594E4D， 686
2060 DATA $4154434 F 43474 F 42737961425554$ 49E56434F524FH94C4C4951596F7572206361 22696E9B4F6E206465636B9B， 656 2970 DAA $496 E 207468652072616674984265$ 2062656163689847566760 36891345617374

$659 B 4265736964652061206366696666207761$ 606C9B496E20746865206361，570
2090 DATA $76659 B 4761746520746 F 206 C 6 F 73$ $7420636974799 B 416 E 6369656 E 742073747265$ $65749 B 416 C 6 C 65797761799 B, 249$
2100 DATA $5746 F 6 E 652068 F 757359 B 4272$ 69636 B20726F61649B54656D7060659B4D6172 626 C 65206275696 C 54596 E 67 ， 848 B 6 598536563 72657426726 F 261676529726 F 6 F 6 D 9 B 536563 2120 DATA 6E646F6E65642973686F769B3C47 4F5B616C777E858CAOACBECDD6E2EDF4041421 203232323232323232323232,997
2130 DATA 32323232323233333333346176 $6598436162696 E 65749843686573749850616 \mathrm{C}$ $602074726565739053.6 E 616 B, 121$
21 A1A $659 B 5659665206 F 662072756262$ 6 C 659 B 476174659 BS 3746 F 6 E 6520686 F 757365 $96246560766 C 65984 D 617262,791$
2156 DATA 6C65206275696C64696E679B5061 $6 F 7098536865607665739 B 53,503$
2160 DATA $656372657420646 F 6 F 727761799 B$ $537472616 E 6765206 \mathrm{D} 516368696 \mathrm{E} 59 \mathrm{~B} 4 \mathrm{~A} 7567$ 9B4B6E6966659B57616C6C65，220
2170 DATA $749 B 4 F 6172739 B 436572656 \mathrm{D} 5 \mathrm{~F} 6 \mathrm{E}$ 69616 C 20726 F 62659 BS 666 F 746 F 9 BS 6617065 729B496E666C617461626665， 39
2180 DATA $20726166749 B 436172636173739 B$ 526F79659B44796E616D6974659B4D61746368 626F6F6B9B436F636F6E7574，863
2190 DATA 9B476F626C65749B686D757B868C 9BAOACB3C3CCDBE3F2日2 $560 \mathrm{~B} 1318282 E 34444 \mathrm{C}$ 2200 DATA 33333333$\} 33334343434343434$
 $442 \mathrm{E} 4441549 \mathrm{~B} 43 \mathrm{EC6179746F} 544$
 $383520414 E 414 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{~F} 4720436 \mathrm{~F}, 889$
2220 DATA $6 D 797574696 E 679 B 507265737326$ AOD3D4C1D2D4AQ20746F20706C6179206E6577 $20676160659 B 507265737320,976$
$72746 F 765206 F 6 C 64207616 D 65965207265$ $73746 F 7265206 F 6 C 642067616 D 659 B 52657374$ 6F72652066726F6D29C46973，204
2240 DATA 6B206F7220C3617373657474653F OBOCFCEC5ABCGCFDZABDACBCSABD2CFC1C4A 2250 DATA ABAOAGAGAOAG9BA日CCCFCJCID4C5
 D3C9C2CCC5AO20AQAOABA日C9， 222



2270 DATA CFDFD2A020ABD2C5D3DGCFCED3CS
 CID2C5AO20A日C3C1D2D2D9C5，875
228 DATA CEC7AB9B53796E7461783A9B4261 $6420636 F 6 D 6 D 616 E 649 B 42616429766572629 \mathrm{E}$ $426164296 E 6 F 756 E 9 B 546861,704$
2290 DATA $742773206960706 F 737369626065$ $9843616 E 277420676 \mathrm{~F} 2074636174207761799 \mathrm{~B}$ $54797065205920746 F 207175,964$
2300 DATA $69742067616 D 653$ A9B4F6B61799B 416 C 726561647920686 F 664696 F 672969749 E $49736 E 277420686572659843,413$ 6S749B596F7572206472646F29746861742979

6C6C219B4E6F20726F6F6D20，603
2320 DATA $686572659 B 497427732073747563$ 6B9B596F7520646F6E27742668617665206974 9B4E6F7464696E679B4D6174，119
2330 DATA $636820676 F 6573206 F 75749 B 5468$ $6520737472616 E 6765206069717569649 B 5768$ $7920626 \mathrm{~F} 746865723 F 9 B 5365,617$
2340 DATA 656D73206F7264696E6172799B59 6F7529666F756E6420736F6D657468696E6721 $9 B 497420686173206120636 F 992$ 2350 DATA $726498546865207261667420696 E$ $666 C 61746573219852616674277320746 \mathrm{~F} 6 \mathrm{~F} 20$ $62696798496 E 746 F 26746865,362$ $20746 F 6 F 206869676898546865726527732063$ 6F636F6E7574739B49742773，776
2370 DATA 2066726 F 6 D 20796 F 757220626 F 61 7421984F7563682120427574206974206F7065 6E732E9B4C69717569642073，936
2380 DATA $7065666073206 F 7665722066606 F$ 6F729B4974277320676F74206120667573659B $536 E 616 B 6520776 \mathrm{~F} 6 \mathrm{E} 277420,206$
2390 DATA 6C657420796F75219B5468652063 6F63 26426 F6F6F6F6F6FGF6F6D6D， 737
2400 DATA 6D6D6D21212219B49742773207972 $73206120627574746 F 6 E 9649$ ，829
2410 DATA $7427732074696768746 C 7320636 F$ 726865649853616372696669636526265696 E $6720796572666 F 726065649 B, 328$
242B DATA $5769746820776861743 F 9 B 546865$ $72652773206 F 696 C 20696 E 2069749 B 41206669$ 657279207361637269666963,603
2430 DATA 65219 B4E6F7468696E6720686170
 596F75206F70656E2069749B，148
2440 DATA $466971756964206669606 C 732074$ 612073746 F EE6520686F7573，489
2450 DATA 659B412073656372657420646F6F 7277617921984120627574746 F6E20616E6420 $612073606 F 748646 F 657320,810$
2460 DATA $796 F 7520696 E 219 B 4 F 6 E 6520666 F$ $722074686520726 F 6164219841607265616479$ $206 \mathrm{~F} 79656 \mathrm{E} 9 \mathrm{~B} 796 \mathrm{~F} 75206172,157$
2470 DATA $652044454144984974277320796 F$ $757229686 F 75736598596 F 7520797574297468$
65207265265656985468387 6529726F6265206FGE9B5468，387
$24065916652073746 F 726020746 F 73736564$ $206 F 6365616 E 9 B 412068756765296578706 \mathrm{C} 6 \mathrm{~F}$ 54F6207468523，7516
 $6 \mathrm{CF} 79 \mathrm{B4129626C} 17374206 \mathrm{~F}, 100$
$250 日$ DATA $5626646976696 E 652656 E 657267$ $79984372617368696 E 6720696 E 746 F 29746865$ $20726 F 6361739 B 4129736 E 61,504$
2510 DATA $6 B 6520626974659 B 546865726527$ $73206 E 6 F 6 E 652060656674219$ B596F7520616C 726561647920646964207468,764
2520 DATA $617421985361766520746 F 20 C 469$ 736B206F7220C3617373657474653F9B49742日 2530 DATA $219844656 E 27742060$ $6572792068656176799 B 446 F 6 F 27742064676$ 746861742968657265219859,469
2540 DATA GF752961726520686F6D65219B4E 6F6E659B446F6E277420676574206275726E65 64219BA90085CBA94485CCA9．145

2550 DATA $0085 C D A 9 E 085 C E A 204 A 000 B 1 C D 91$ A93B85CEA4CFBE2D3BE9303B，42 2560 DATA 85CBB9333B85CCE6CFA日00B1CD 21 CBCBCDO8DOF7CAFG1120213B18A90865CB85CB 90E6E6CC4CF53AA5CFC903F6， 619
2570 DATA $0620213 B 4 C E 43$ A6018A90865CD85 CD9002E6CEG日BA1AAM890808444547007E666E $76767 E 000078781818187 E 60,282$
2580 DATA 097E660C38767Eb0067EOER80C76 7E10091C3C7C6C7E日Eg9097E607E06767E0000 2590 OTA OFHEBHO日TEGE3C66767 596 DATA OEGEBGBCFE63C66767E00007E66 EG60EQEQ0097C6C6CFEC6C60日g 2610 DATA $666676767 E 09007 E 607$ 907E607E79707009097E66606E767ETOTG7E日g 7EE6E6E60000303030383836， 636
610 DATA 00000 COCOEOEGE CEG906C6C7C7E $6666000060607070707 E 096077777$ F6B636306 $007 E 666666666609007 E 6 E 6 E, 900$
2620 DATA 66667E00907E66767E606000007E 6666667E1C0日日日7C6C6C7E767600907E697E66 667E0日007E18181C1C1C0000，22
0306 R 60062 6．
 $000017 E 667 E 707 E 0001 E 18,96$ 2650 DATA $7 E 3838380000017 E 666 E 7 E 067 E 00$ $60607 E 6676760001010018181 C 1 C 00060 \mathrm{EOGE}$

2660 DATA $09381818181036900900777 F 7 F 6 B$ $630909007 E 666666660906097 E 6676767 E 0090$ 907E66667E707009007E6666，547
万EME日G7EG日G9187E18181G1600000066667676 $7 E 10901066666767 E 180900010,21$

 2690 REM＊ 7605 BYTES

CHECKSUM DATA．
（see page 13）
10 DATA $973,351,496,811,423,729,200,60$ $3,555,573,694,613,29,205,197,7452$
160 DATA $751,198,962,863,491,30,155,93$ 2，287，186，595，607，17，729，709，7512 1060 ， 10 ， 1060 DATA $636,891,219,888,172,494,34,4$ $9,343,82,803,686,645,277,946,7075$
$1210101063,916,82,619,572,696,80$

| 1210 DATA $638,916,82,619,572,696,822,9$ |
| :--- |
| $20,849,686,823,235,56835,998$ | $20,849,686,823,235,56,835,998,9741$ 1360 DATA $177,15,21,95,586,838,846,364$ 1523，206， $2,952,972,965,199,7061$

$1507,73,966,38,29,962,783,6667,802,17$ ， $967,73,966,38,29,962,783,6667$ 1669 D914 698，132，353，53，797，193，33，74 1810 ， $911,195,830,648,44,963,7495$ $25,854,105,91$ ， $1034,9,373,712,950,667$ 1916 DATA $313,61,461,216,469,451,681,6$ $79,427,367,522,466,627,557,710,6961$

2110 DATA $518,685,324,660,545,683,959$, $620,866,358,540,537,805,155,242,8497$ 2260 DATA $69,237,570,461,576,503,611,4$ 2410 DATA $438,379,744,505,424,632,446$ $5810,411,573,491,564,654,749,576,8166$ 2560 DATA $247,553,1600,682,409,546,705$, $390_{F} 587,488,318,412,283,653,6873$

## PANAK STRIIKES!

 Reviews of the latest softwareby Steve Panak

Was the 520ST or the Amiga victorious? Just a few days prior to The Big Day (Christmas), I sit pondering this question as I watch the $\$ 40$-million dollar Amiga ad campaign on TV, while reading a 520 ST ad in my favorite magazine. Will one-or both-survive?
I realize, too, that in the shadow of the giants there's another contender, completely forgotten, whose existence is learned of almost entirely through the oft-fickle "word of mouth."

It's the Atari 130XE, an incredible value - much more so than the Commodore 128 (which, even though it runs a number of different types of software, is still rather high priced, as is the Amiga).

The 130XE is a fine machine, which I use to test some of the software you see here (the ones too big for the scant 48 K of my old but faithful 800). There's a limitless supply of software available, in all applications, for this machine. In addition, it is a fine, cheap instrument on which to learn the art of programming.

I really can't think of a better machine for the price, which is more than reasonable at introduction. By the time you read this, that price may have dropped drastically. Moreover, it uses any of the old Atari disk drives and runs virtually all the 800 software (I have yet to run into any compatibility problems). I just hope that its quality can overcome the


## HOTEL ALIEN by Alan Newman ARTWORX 150 North Main Street Fairport, NY 14450 48K Disk \$9.95 SCHRECKEN MINDLESS ENDEAVORS P.O. Box M Capon Springs, WV 26823 48K Disk \$9.95

This month I've reviewed a couple of games that are probably not available through your local Atari dealer. These have been created by a few dedicated individuals who've known from the outset that their creations weren't going to
from another planet. Your grandmother used to run the place, but these aliens have taken over. Adding insult to injury, they've turned her into a "small, common object." Your mission is to find this object and transform it back into your beloved grandmother.

To aid you, she's left a number of clues around the hotel, along with a note documenting the terrors of her last few weeks as a human. After inserting the BASIC cartridge, you're ready to effect the rescue.

Typing either a single letter, or one- or two-word commands, you move through the hotel on your noble quest. The screen is split into three windows, showing your view, an above-perspective maplike view and the name of the room you're in. Below the windows lies the command line, which both prompts you and accepts your commands.

The graphics in each of these windows are acceptable static representations of your surroundings. They're not very detailed, more closely resembling block figures than aliens. However, a lot of work went into creating all the variously misshapen aliens, some of which are entertaining.

There is really little plot or challenge. As for program execution, most moves require a disk access, which takes up a good bit of your time. Also, many rooms are identical - either empty or containing aliens with similar messages.


## Hotel Alien.

While Hotel Alien is a strange, unique experience, Schrecken is a straight and simple D\&D adventure. You explore numerous rooms as you twist your way through a number of increasingly difficult mazes. On the way, you fight creatures and win treasures beyond your wildest dreams. As is usual in games of this type, you need keys to reach the deepest, most dangerous depths of the dungeon. A plus in this game is that the keys change each time you play, allow-
ing you to play the game repeatedly, if you feel the need to do so.

However, the graphics, while moving fairly smoothly, aren't very impressive. Bare walls and shadow figures surround you on your quest; a strong imagination is needed to fully enjoy this one.

To keep on top of the game, pressing the joystick button toggles you in and out of a status screen that shows your health, armor, weapon, etc. A lot of inspiration was drawn from Ultima for this one, but Ultima had much better graphics.

When you do battle, the dungeon disappears and you're alone with your opponent. All you see is the creature's head and the sword which swings at you. You hack away at him until only one of you remains.

When night falls, you must raid the various supply rooms to increase your inventory. Of course, there's more danger at night, as well. Careful movement will pay off in survival, while haphazard behavior will likely spell your doom.

The manuals for the two games are coarse. Hotel Alien's was a little more attractive, while the one for Schrecken provided more information on how to play and complete the game. It also included maps of the mazes, so getting lost wasn't a problem.

As for additional game paraphernalia, Hotel Alien contained grandmother's last note, while Schrecken-in addition to the maps mentioned above-also included tips on play and literally volumes of background information.

Overall, I cannot recommend these two games. On the other hand, I can't condemn them, as I do the trash put out by the big-time companies. These are games created for creation's sake, not for profit, and the dedication of the programmers shows. If you want to see what other nonprofessionals are doing, then these games will provide you with inspiration.

## THE GOONIES

by Scott Spanburg and Kelly Day DATASOFT 19808 Nordhoff Place Chatsworth, CA 91311 48K Disk \$29.95

I've been waiting for this one. Just when I thought that we'd outgrown the cheap, movie merchandising rip-off trick, they pull it again. Remember E.T. for the 2600 ? Well, neither do I. But I'll bet all the retailers who took a bath in
unsaleable millions of the things remember. Didn't they end up in a landfill somewhere? I know the last time I saw them, they were filling up a bargain bin at two bucks a shot.


The Goonies.
The point is that most of the time these days, consumers base their purchase decisions on quality (at least, I like to think they do), rather than being sucked in by merchandising tie-ins. And big business, while perhaps not inspired by ethics, is controlled by economics.

Evidently not. They've done it again with The Goonies, and heaven help the poor people who buy it.

I didn't see the movie. I've become a lot more selective in which movies I see, and putting the Spielberg name on it doesn't pull me into the theater. I know I won't be able to dissuade those who worship the flick -I won't even try. For the rest of you . . .Don't do it! Don't buy it.

If you do, you'll find yourself separated from your money by the least exciting game I've seen in a long time.

One or two players try to get their Goonies through a series of screens by solving puzzles. The puzzles involve stumbling on an action/reaction, much the way Indiana Jones stumbles upon a coincidence which springs him from a tight situation. They're time-consuming, perhaps frustrating, but not intellectually stimulating.
The graphics weren't bad, and they moved smoothly. Control is good, too, and you can learn to play the game very quickly. Occasionally the figures get hung up. Since, in the tradition of Spielberg close calls, most conflicts are evaded only by the skin of one's teeth, any delay is deadly. Of course, like most games, this one has a gimmick.

The gimmick is that two characters move through the eight game screens together. If you play alone, you must control both players, alternating control of
each character by pressing the joystick button. If two play, each controls one of the characters. You must cooperate, rather than compete, if you hope to make it to the final screen. As you might expect, the game is much more enjoyable when two play.

The manual and hint sheet are quite simple and unimpressive. An additional item is a map; however, it made no sense to me-perhaps it would have if I'd seen the movie. Its inclusion is advertised on the front of the box as some sort of marketing incentive. Apparently, the makers aren't even sure enough of the movie's power to make the sell. The map, like most items found in the bottom of cereal boxes, is sure to disappoint.

Goonies is a rip-off of the movie and should be avoided. Its rehashing of ancient concepts and themes is a bore. In this case, you'd do better to see the movie.

## CHAMPIONSHIP LODE RUNNER by Doug Smith BRODERBUND <br> 17 Paul Drive <br> San Rafael, CA 94903 <br> 48K Disk \$34.95

Championship Lode Runner is for Lode Runner experts only. In fact, to protect the unknowing public, red warning stickers on the package radiate the hazards contained within. The greatest is the damage to your head from repeated and violent impacts against the wall nearest you. It has yet to be seen whether such impacts are due to your frustration from the difficulty of the game, or from the realization that you've wasted your valuable money.

If you liked Lode Runner, then you'll like this sequel.

In all fairness, the game is hard, and heed should be paid to the warnings. Basically a variation on Pac-Man's theme, the rules are nearly identical to those of Lode Runner. You move through each of the fifty levels, collecting gold chests and avoiding the Bungeling guards.

A laser drill pistol is used to make pits into which the guards fall and are trapped. It can also be used to convert a once solid wall into a convenient escape route. Touching one of the guards or falling into your own pit costs one of your five lives, which are replenished at the rate of one for each level you complete.


## Championship Lode Runner.

Control is by stick or keyboard, although even with the stick a number of controls (one necessary for game play) remain on the keyboard. You can freeze the game, as well as slow and speed up the action. Since it may take decades to finish the game, you'll thank Broderbund for including the multiple-game save feature.

The action moves smooth and swift, but the graphics are terrible. While relatively distinct, they are simply not pleasing to look at, and seem quite datedeven obsolete. Little stick figures just
don't cut it any more-I need more detail. I took another look at the original Lode Runner, and unless something spectacular happens on the highest levels, the graphics were identical.

You can mail in for a hint book to help you through the mazes, and if you want to make it in this lifetime, you'll probably need it. For those who have the guts (or stomach) to complete the game, you are given a password, which when sent to Broderbund will get you a certificate "suitable for framing."

So, as I said in the beginning, if you liked the original Lode Runner, and want a bigger challenge, then Championship Lode Runner is a must buy. But as for me, the game is simply a complicated rerun.

The author wishes to thank the Magic One Computer Shop of Barbarton, Ohio, for their valuable assistance in the creation of this article.
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## Paperweight

## by Curt Cox

The Atari 400/800 personal computers were machines that appeared before their time. They had very flexible graphics and sound, were user friendly, powerful and expandable. Their hardware was superbly engineered and their operating system was finely written. They were the first computers to give their owners "power without the price."

Hidden features were constantly being found in the $400 / 800$ s, but no more. How can I be certain? Atari Corp. has released the access procedure for the 400/ 800 self destruct vector (SDV).

Why should you use the SDV? Being put into a closet to rot forever is a degrading death for an elegant machine. Hari-kari is a far more fitting and dignified death. It even has symbolic significance-after all, Atari was killing Atari (management vs. chances of success), and now Atari is killing Atari (the STs are making the $400 / 800$ s obsolete).

## Using Paperweight.

To use the disk version of Paperweight, type in Listing 1, then run it. This will create a file named PAPERWEI.GHT, which executes automatically when binary loaded from DOS.

To use the cassette version of Paperweight, type in Listing 1, then type in Listing 2 on top of it. When you type RUN, the program will check to make sure the data is correct. If so, it will "beep" twice and print

POSITION CASSETTE AND PRESS [RETURN]. Put the tape where you want the program. Press the PLAY and RECORD buttons on your recorder and hit RETURN. A cassette boot file will be created.

To load it, position the tape at the beginning of the file. Turn your computer OFF, then turn it ON while holding down START (and OPTION on XLs). The computer will "beep." Press the PLAY button on the recorder and hit RETURN.

The source code can be found on the ANALOG Computing TCS and in this issue's disk version.

## How it works.

Paperweight simply finds the SDV (sometimes known as the "sayonara" subroutine), sets the necessary flags and jumps to it. Is it really that simple? No!

Atari didn't want the SDV easily accessible for obvious reasons. They've succeeded admirably in preventing possible accidental access. In fact, it would be an understatement to say that the calling sequence is hellishly complex.

The major difficulties are: (1) the SDV is floating i.e., it doesn't stay in one place*; (2) the flags (before you jump to the SDV, you must set various flags in order to verify that the access wasn't accidental) change locations; (3) the values you must put in the flags vary; and (4) the number of flags varies.

What does the SDV do?
The SDV disengages the clock generator of the 6502

## Paperweight continued

and puts it in a tight loop．The 6502 speeds up until it＂burns out．＂

The results are：（1）the 6502 is destroyed；（2）all connections to and near the 6502 will be melted；（3） most of OS ROM is severely distorted；（4）scattered areas of RAM will be destroyed；（5）ANTIC halt，dis－ play and vertical blank interrupts will no longer func－ tion；（6）GTIA or CTIA will not be able to generate colors near the color it was displaying（reds would be gray）；and（7）The console speaker will be＂burnt out．＂

## Things to look for：

As the 6502 accelerates，ANTIC finds DMAing more difficult．This may cause interference．Some－ times the increased 6502 speed will cause power spikes，which can be heard over the console speaker．$\dagger$

The characters can usually be seen warping，as the character ROM is affected．Power spikes or DMAing difficulties may throw ANTIC out of synchroniza－ tion with the TV，causing a change in all the images＇ vertical positions on the screen．


CIRCLE \＃145 ON READER SERVICE CARD

After the SDV has executed，pressing SYSTEM RESET can cause a power surge，which jumps the melted circuits and causes a screen to be temporari－ ly displayed．

## What now？

You can still keep your computer around for nostal－ gia，if you want．They make great bookends，paper－ weights，pencil holders and doorstops．The little red light still works，so you can even use it as a night light（although not an extremely effective one）．ت

[^7]Curt Cox is a 16－year－old，die－hard Dr．Who fan and Atari fanatic．His family bought an Atari 800 cas－ sette system in 1982．He reads Adams，Asimov and ANALOG Computing．His extensive journalistic and programming talents are often overlooked because of his unnaturally good looks．

In honor of the month of April，we include this pro－ gram．We hope you can use it．
－Ed．

## Listing 1. <br> BASIC listing．

[^8]
 210 ？：？＂NRITING FILE＂：PA55＝2：LINE＝99 G：RE5TORE 1000：TRAP 120：GOTO 5b
226 ？${ }^{2}$ BAD DATA：LIME H：LIME END
 $47,2,169,64,141,2,211,169,4,141,2311,2$, 133，14；169，56；141，232，2
 3，11，24， 96
1400 DATA A93CBD02D3A903B5日9092CB50309


1419 DATA BDGOES9DMD2BCADOESA9D2BDC602
 FEBD02D2A9018DF0620D3062，284
1020 DATA BD6E2C8D7F2EAD31928D6F2CBD：B6 2EA9B2A2069D0050EBE日14D0FBA92EBD0102A9 148DE00209206DE7D4A9138D：931
 5720612FADIFDGC906D9F9A914BDC52FA230AB

 C52FDDDFA230A039A95520612FADIFD日C906D0

1450 DATA $3 D F C[2 A D F C D 2 C 92 B D Q F 9 A 927 B D C 6$ 02A230A4B2日95720612FA92FB503A9788502A9 QBBDC52FA9BE2日252FA231A里，89
160 DATA $9990326612 F C E C 52 F D E D A 5018 D$
 C42F2日DS2ECEC42FADC42FBD 23 B

 4C542DAZE4A0SFA906205CE4； 979
1480 DATA A21C262C2FCADOFAM97BB502092D BS03A900A2059D日CDDCADDFADDEGA93FBD2F62 A2008E1DD0A94F9D04209DFF， 349

 B322BD30028DC502A9204DB4；237
1190 DATA 228D31029913BD00D2A9428D日2D2 A9018DG4D2A9BFBDG1D2A9B8BDU3D2A986BD05

1110 DATA 9000299 PFF 29 ADF 21 EBEBEDFFD EDA2FFADGAD29D0D23ADBAD29D0024CADOFIB6 4D4CE92D4BAA4BAEC22FADOA， 611
1120 DATA D29DFFCFCAD002A2MBAEC22F68AA
 2FADC52F4A4A4A29028D61D4：50
113 DATA AD142F4MABA9008D日7D2ADGAD20D OAD2BBDGFA4D1FDQBD1FDOA204ADGAD29D12D0 ADAAD29DOBDDCADAFIAECQ2F： 747
1140 DATA CADP44ADPAD22976BD0050090EAD
 4A290F6904BD142FA98FBD07，452
1150 DATA D2A02BBCCF2EBCD32E20C32EBBCD $27 \mathrm{DQF} 2 \mathrm{ADC12F2DGAD2日961AABECO2F4C62E4AE}$


 9D012320102F900102420102F；617
1170 DATA 9D012529102F9D902620102F9D40
 09108D05D2986085140514D4，963
1180 DATA FC60A514C514FPFCA9BFBD日7D2A9 BEBDCE日2BDCBG2A9日d

1190 DATA 6ABDC5029900BD日7D260BC44038E
 A928BDF46299018DF60299D2，948
1200 DATA BDC6日2A231A日23A9172日612FADC3 2FFO日EA922BDC602AZ31A06EA92E20612FA2 A日SAM9 $320612 \mathrm{FAD} 1 \mathrm{FDOL} 906,593$
1210 DATA Fb07C905F0664CAC2F4C3B2C6C0A 0060780100009007029292929202020202020 D 0 C1D日C5D2D7C5C9C7CBD4AOBJ，2B
1220 DATA AEB19B2920292020292020242062
$79204375727420436 F 789890507265737320 \mathrm{DB}$ D3D4C1D2D4DD20746F2016265：684
 44569B9B4CbF636174696E67202E2E2E9BHCCC

1240 DATA 109B9日9R53円56T66204465737472 751674245616563746F7229616F756E6498985 72657373010 BD $304 C 102 D 4 D 0$ ； 654
1250 DATA 20746F2 1657 26565757465206F72 9RDBD3D9D3D4C5CDA5D2C5D3C5D4DD20746F20 61626 F72742E9B9BFD417265，718
1260 DATA 210796 F 752073752553 F 202 B 7072 6573732927592720666F722079657329989B7D 98989B596F752453616E2061，922
1276 DATA 626 F727420776974686F757420154 616D516765296ね6F729B74656E297365636F6E 64732E9B9B9BA日B IBGABADB9， 973

 C4C5D3D4D2DSCED4C9CFICEAD， 327
1290 DATA DUD2CFE3CSCSC4C9CEC77D9B9B44 $657374727563742061626 F 7274656420202098$ 9 P70726573732日DED3D4C1D2； 446 1300 DATA D4DD29746F9B72652D6C6F636174 6520534456296F7229DBD3C5CCC5C3D4DD2974 6F20657869742E9644616D61；704
1310 DATA $576529696 E 3616 \mathrm{C}=3751625055$

 1329 REM 144 BYTES
－

## CHECKSUM DATA．

## （see page 13）





 $66,78,110,762,718,136,731 ;$ 浬作 4,6497
 $144,820,855,515,632,7155$
－
Listing 2.
Assembly listing．

| PAPERWEIGHT BY Curt Fox |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RPAD | $\pm$ | \＄E590 |
| PAD | $=$ | － 2809 |
| FS | ＝ | －2098 |
| EGFS | $=$ | F3＋696 |
| MRSC | $=$ | FS＋98300 |
| VT | $=$ | 車2000 |
| KEYS | ＝ | 764 |
| CTR | ＝ | 19 |
| BLINK | ＝ | 象口491 |
| WSTRTf | ＝ | $58 \%$ |
| NMIEN | \＃ | 54286 |
| AUDCTL | ＝ | －${ }^{\text {D208 }}$ |
| SKCTL | $\pm$ | ¢D29F |
| FSIST | ＝ | 560 |
| SETOB | ＝ | SE4SC |
| PADASE | \＃ | 756 |
| START | ＝ |  |
| SELECT | ＝ |  |
| DYMUM | ＝ | \＄5006 |
| Fgivec | ＝ | 512 |
| VTNABL | ${ }^{\text {m }}$ | 53277 |
| UDEL | ＝ | 53278 |
| $\checkmark$ VbABE | ＂ | 54279 |
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# THE END USER 

## THIS MONTH:

 High-end software news, taxing time and a "plus."Arthur Leyenberger is a human factors psychologist and free-lance writer living in New Jersey. He has been an Atari enthusiast for four years. When not computing, he enjoys playing with robotic toys.

## by Arthur Leyenberger

We have a problem: the rampant pirating of ST programs. It could jeopardize the future of ST software and, ultimately, the future of the Atari ST computer itself. These are not idle words. There is a serious possibility that, unless there is less stealing of ST software, publishers will simply not produce any more. As you can probably figure out, no software equals no computers. Let's explore the problem.

First of all, let's not pretty it up. This is not Robin Hood. These are people stealing for themselves (and for their friends). Software theft occurs because the folks who do it know they probably won't get caught - or if they do get caught, nothing will happen to them. Currently, it's tough to get a conviction for copyright violation, because federal and local authorities don't want to be bothered. The copyright laws themselves are archaic, and their interpretation is seen as a hassle by prosecutors and judges.

One result of software theft is copy protection. Those of you who have read my product reviews in ANALOG Computing know that I'm as much against copy protection as the next person. I don't like the idea of having to use an original program disk, even at startup (as in a key disk system).

Moreover, some copy protection schemes take longer to load, prevent the
use of the software on a hard disk, and often wreak havoc with the disk drive. I know of some ST software that, even when used legally and correctly, can scramble the disk contents.

In the past, my software reviews have applauded manufacturers who have not copy protected their products. I've asked that users not abuse these sane protection policies by giving or receiving illegal program copies. I will continue to do this and I'll tell you when software is protected. My views on copy protection concern application software and utilities. I think software companies are perfectly justified when they protect games. If nothing else, this at least slows down the thieves.

Why is it important for you (make that for all of us) not to give or receive illegitimate copies of software? Because we're on the verge of wiping out another endangered species: ST software. As I said before, if it continues to be widely copied and freely handed out, publishers will have to either copy protect software or not produce programs for the Atari computers at all!

For the ST, publishers are not big companies, like Microsoft, Ashton-Tate or MicroPro. For the most part, they're folks much like you and me, who write software for a living. If they can't make a living at it, they simply won't do it . . . or they'll find another computer to write for. Stolen software is money out of their pockets.

When the ST was first released, I had
hoped that we (the users) could begin over again, with respect to piracy. I saw companies like Batteries Included release software for the ST with the philosophy that they would: (1) not protect the software; (2) charge as low a price as possible; and (3) offer as many features as possible. With this approach, I thought piracy would no longer be a problem. Boy, was I wrong.

To combat this, we must begin at home. Everyone must simply stop asking for-or accepting-"free" software. (By the way, parents: do you know where your child's software is coming from? How can a teenager afford to have just about every game made for the Atari computer?) When each of our own homes is in order, then we can start to criticize others. Please, don't do it. It is wrong, and it will hurt us.

## Look Ma-more software.

It's happening! The 520ST is catching on like crazy, and well it should. What with TOS finally in ROM, 1-megabyte STs becoming available and plenty of excellent software appearing, it's no wonder that the 16 -bit Atari computer is a hit. There are even high-end software titles coming into existence. Let me tell you briefly about one of these.
It's called The Graphic Artist, and it gives the ST features of a CAD (Computer Aided Design) workstation. If that were all the program provided, it would be amazing-CAD workstations cost from $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 50,000$ and are dedicated computer systems. No, The Graphics Artist does a lot more; it provides business graphics, freehand drawing and typesetting functions, too.
The Graphic Artist is a vector-based graphics program; every point on the screen can be described as a pair of coordinates. One unique property of this program is that all coordinates are stored in the cells of a spreadsheet-like array. Because of this, you can manipulate your drawing in "spreadsheet" mode and perform "if-then" graphics using formulas or actual values. Even the $\$ 50,000$ programs can't do that.
The Graphic Artist has zoom, pan, rotate, macro and text-processing functions, and will work with a variety of printers and plotters. It will also work with laser printers. Here's your chance to get involved in so-called desktop publishing.
There isn't enough space here to fully review the program; I just wanted to give you a taste of its sophistication and
show that the 520ST will have highquality, serious software available. The Graphic Artist retails for $\$ 500$ and is published by Progressive Computer Applications, 2002 McAuliffe Drive, Rockville, MD 20851-(301) 340-8398. It will be available by the time you read this.

## An RS-232 plug.

I consider myself fortunate; I get to use a lot of software for Atari computers. I try even more software than I use, and my usage isn't limited to Atari machines. I use MS-DOS computers on a daily basis, which lets me try even more software.
Why am I telling you all this? Simply to show you that, when I find a program which does what it's supposed to do, is easy to use and priced right, I latch onto it. (Also, I don't mind plugging excellent programs.)

ST-Talk from QMI is one such program. I reviewed it in issue 38 but as I said then, there isn't much to say about the program-it works. That's still true, but I've used it quite a bit on CompuServe to download files to my ST.
When programs like PC/InterComm have communication problems (meaning that they consistently get errors when downloading a file), ST-Talk is brought out and handles the job like a pro. I've never seen ST-Talk not able to download a file when another program has failed.
ST-Talk is under \$20 and has to be one of the best ST bargains going. From QMI, P.O. Box 179, Liverpool, NY 13088 -(315) 422-5010. Note: version 1.0 of STTalk will not work with TOS in ROM. Version 1.1, which is currently shipping, works like a champ.
QMI has a very reasonable upgrade policy: $\$ 2$ and the original disk get you the newest version of the program. You can't beat that, so buy it and support QMI. And please, since the disk is not copy protected, don't give or take copies of the program.
By the way, I recently got a message on CompuServe from Wynn Rostek of SST, makers of Chat. Chat is a terminal program for the ST that was reviewed in issue 37 of ANALOG Computing. At any rate, I had left a message to someone on the Atari SIG, in response to their question about ST terminal programs. I had recommended STTalk, and Wynn thought I'd showed bias in recommending another company's product.

To quote Wynn Rostek, "Chat works great with all standard Xmodem trans-
fers. Most Atari boards don't run standard Xmodem, and neither does CompuServe." This comment was in response to my SIG message and my review of Chat.

Well, if you have a product that does not work with CompuServe or various Atari bulletin boards, why recommend it to readers who use those services?

For the folks who use CompuServe (and other boards that need an inexpensive program to successfully download files), Chat simply doesn't do the job that ST-Talk does.
When SST modifies Chat to work in these situations, I'll be happy to do a reevaluation of their program in print. Until then, I'll continue to plug good software in this column, backing up my views with facts. After all, the purpose of ANALOG Computing magazine is to provide you with the information to make Atari computing as interesting and rewarding as possible.

## That time of year.

It's that time of year again: tax time. We dread it like the plague, but reporting to the IRS is one of those irksome duties we all have to do. If you like solving puzzles, then you probably enjoy filling out your income tax forms. Trying to figure out what you are or aren't entitled to claim can be as challenging as solving Rubik's Cube. For me, the biggest hassle is the paperwork.
Cheer up, friends, there's help in store for you. The Tax Advantage by Continental Software will let you to enter all your income tax data on your Atari 8-bit computer, then print the results-ready to send to Uncle Ron. Read on!

I've been using The Tax Advantage for three years now. I know it to be a reliable, easy-to-use program that satisfies my income tax preparation needs. Although it was reviewed in issue 28 (March 1985) of ANALOG Computing, I want to mention what it can do for you.

The major benefit of using The Tax Advantage is that you'll save time and be better organized. How many times have you spent hours preparing your return, come within moments of finishing it, then discovered that you made a mistake or forgot to include an additional source of income or specific deduction? Or have you ever made a simple arithmetic mistake, only to discover it when your friendly letter carrier handed you a computerized printout from the IRS?
If you've ever experienced one of these traumas, you'll certainly appreciate The

Tax Advantage. Even if you have an accountant or other tax preparer, this program will help you organize your information, so the preparer can spend less time on your return. Less time usually means a smaller fee.
The Tax Advantage can prepare the following schedules and forms: $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ (up to three), D, E (up to three properties), G and SE. In addition, Forms 1040 and 4562 are also available. Any line item can be itemized with up to thirty entries, and a complete printout of your forms can be made. "What-if" temporary entries can be made to check their consequences, and your currently computed adjusted gross income, tax liability and tax bracket can be displayed at any time.

Be advised that The Tax Advantage will not automatically prepare your tax return for you. It won't automatically find every possible deduction you're entitled to. But it is a powerful tool you can use to prepare your income tax forms, one that will save you time, help you avoid costly errors and organize your tax information.

The Tax Advantage retails for $\$ 70$, from Continental Software, 11223 S. Hindry Street, Los Angeles, CA 90045 - (213) 410-3977. Once you buy it, each future year's version can be obtained for half price, a very good policy on Continental's part.

## New and Improved Department.

AtariWriter Plus has finally become available from Atari, after more than a year of promises. Is it worth the wait . . . or the cost? Read on, my friend.
If you're familiar with AtariWriter, you'll feel right at home using the AtariWriter Plus. The program's functions are basically the same, with a few changes.

The major difference between the old and new versions is an increase in memory size on the 130XE, for storing your document file. This translates to about thirty double-spaced pages.

Another notable difference is that AtariWriter Plus is completely disk based. The package comes with two disks. Its program disk is double-sided and contains the standard version on one side and the 130XE version on the other. The other disk contains the proofreader spelling checker dictionary. This is basically a new version of the old APX Atspeller program.
It's still somewhat cumbersome to use and takes quite a while to check a docu-
ment of reasonable size. If you're used to other spelling checker programs, such as LJK's Spell Perfect or Datasoft's Spell Wizard, you may be disappointed with this spelling checker.
"What about the other new features?" you ask. The user interface has been improved substantially. AtariWriter Plus allows you to get a directory listing of each of two disk drives. The first forty files are listed on-screen in a doublecolumn format (no more trying to read filenames as they scroll off the screen), while the bottom of the screen presents an option to load, save or delete any file-with the directory listing still onscreen. Also, any file command will accept a wild card character.

Once you've finished your masterpiece, printout can be directed to either the printer, disk drive (print file) or the RS-232 port. And, before you ask, there are a multitude of printer drivers on the disk, or you can create your own.

When making up your own printer driver, you must step through all the possible commands, supplying the decimal codes that your printer needs to do its thing. Fortunately, up to nine typestyles can be defined and accessed via the G1, G2, etc., commands. Print formatting is the same as in the old version, except for the addition of double-column printing.

Editing improvements of the new program include both type-over and insert modes of operation. Also, you can have more than 200 columns defined by your left and right margins. You still use a 40-column window, but it can now be scrolled across your text. With a margin wider than forty columns, the text automatically scrolls off the left side of the screen as you move to the right. In addition, blocks of text can be saved individually, and you can get a word count for your current document.
The only drawback of the program, in my opinion, is the method of memory management used on the 130XE version. Although you have more than 45 K memory, it's partitioned into three blocks of approximately 15 K each. You must actually do the bank switching yourself when you see that you're approaching the 15 K memory limit. It would have been more convenient if the memory space were continuous, and the program took care of internal bank switching.
Overall, AtariWriter Plus is a significant improvement over the already easy-to-use and powerful AtariWriter. Should
you run out and buy AtariWriter Plus if you already have AtariWriter-and have been using it successfully? That depends. If you need the extra features in the new version of the program, by all means, go buy it. But if you haven't really been pushing the original to its limit, then you can probably do without the new version.

## The final bell.

Once again, it's time to fold our tents, pack our things and move on down the road. This promises to be an exciting year for the Atari End User. ANALOG Computing will help bring you that excitement, and we'll continue to help you get the most out of your Atari adventure. In coming months, The End User will bring you reviews of new ST books, a few "off the wall" product reviews and much, much more. See you next time.

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## by Karl E. Wiegers

The "graphics" statement in Atari BASIC opens the door to a world of visual delights. This simple command actually does far more than is apparent, preparing the 8 -bit Atari to display images in one of dozens of ways. To the novice assembly language programmer, it isn't obvious how to perform in assembly the tasks that the GRAPHICS command does in BASIC. Nor is it clear how to display text and graphics in the various Atari graphics modes.

In this and next month's Boot Camp, we'll see how to use the Atari operating system (OS) in assembly language to employ the desired graphics modes. Along the way, we'll see how the BASIC commands GRAPHICS, POSITION, PRINT, SETCOLOR, COLOR, PLOT and DRAWTO can be mimicked in assembly language. This month's Boot Camp discusses text displays, while plotting points and drawing lines are the subject of the next column.

## The graphics statement.

To begin, let's see just what happens when a graphics statement is executed in Atari BASIC. Here's what that simple statement causes:
(1) A block of RAM is allocated to hold the data
to be displayed on-screen, and the entire block is zeroed (i.e., the screen is cleared). The size and location of this RAM block depend on the graphics mode.
(2) A "display list" is set up in RAM immediately below the screen RAM block. This tells the computer how many lines to show on the screen, what graphics mode to use for each line, where to find display data in memory, and gives other userful information. It's different for each graphics mode.
(3) The five playfield-color registers at locations 708-712 decimal (\$2C4-\$2C8 hex) are set to their default values of $40,202,148,70$ and 0 , respectively.
(4) The text cursor is enabled (turned on) by setting location 752 ( $\$ 2 \mathrm{~F} 0$ ) to 0 .
(5) The screen tab positions are initialized to their default values.
(6) Various registers are set to tell the OS what graphics mode it's in, whether or not a text window is present, where in RAM to find display data for the graphics screen and text window, and so on.
(7) The text cursor is moved to the top line of the screen (graphics 0) or text window (other
modes), at the default left margin stop.
(8) A communications channel is opened to permit the display of text in graphics 0 or text window regions. A second channel may be opened for printing or plotting on screens with other graphics screens.
And that's just a simple graphics statement! Allowable options include adding 16 to the desired graphics mode number to suppress the text window, adding 32 to suppress the automatic screen clear, and adding 48 to suppress both.

At first glance, it might appear that we have to do a lot of work to mimic the graphics statement in assembly language. Fortunately, though, all of these procedures are built right into the OS, so we just have to learn how to control the OS's input/output functions.

## The IOCB.

A thorough and understandable presentation of the Atari's Central Input/Output (CIO) system appeared in earlier Boot Camp columns. See issues 33, 34 and 37, in particular.

The Atari OS was designed with a unified input /output subsystem known as CIO. The elegant simplicity of CIO is that all I/O operations are deviceindependent. Once some necessary parameters have been set for the specific operation desired, CIO is called by transferring control to a specific memory location. The OS does the rest.

CIO has eight independent communications channels available, allowing up to eight files or peripheral devices to be active at once. You've already encountered them in using BASIC to open channels for disk files, printers and the like. These channels are properly termed "Input/Output Control Blocks," or IOCBs.

By default, IOCB \#0 is used by the screen editor (device E:), which handles text displays in graphics 0 and all text windows. It doesn't need to be explicitly opened for use. You may recall that, in BASIC, the graphics display screen (device S:) always uses channel \#6, which is really IOCB \#6. To print in graphics 1 or 2 , the command PRINT \#6; is needed, since a simple PRINT implies the use of IOCB \#0. The commands PLOT and DRAWTO also use IOCB \#6, although this isn't explicitly stated anywhere in a BASIC program. These are the two IOCBs that may be opened automatically when a graphics statement is executed-and they're all concerned with in this article.

Each IOCB uses a block of 16 bytes to specify the
desired operations and necessary parameters. Our first task in an assembly language program is to indicate which IOCB we wish to use, by loading the 6502 microprocessor's X-register with the IOCB number times 16. This provides a pointer into the correct RAM block allocated for the desired IOCB.

Then we tell the OS what function to perform, by setting various bytes in the 16 -byte group for that IOCB. Finally, we execute a JSR to the CIO entry point at location 58454 decimal (\$E456), known by the label CIOV. Table 1 indicates the bytes in each IOCB that we can modify for our own use; the rest are set by the OS.

Table 1. - User-modified IOCB bytes.

| Location <br> in IOCB \#0 <br> $\$ 342$ | Equate <br> Name <br> ICCOM | Function |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ICB44 | ICBAL | Code for command requested by user. <br> Low byte of buffer address for device <br> name, text to print, etc. |
| $\$ 345$ | ICBAH | High byte of buffer address. <br> Low byte of buffer length; specifies num- <br> ber of bytes to be transferred in input or <br> output operation. <br> High byte for buffer length; 0 if less than <br> 256 bytes are involved. |
| $\$ 349$ | ICBLL | ICAX1 | | Auxiliary byte 1; used to specify kind of |
| :--- |
| file access needed in open operation; |
| controls screen clear and text window in |
| graphics screen. |
| Auxiliary byte 2; specifies graphics mode |
| in screen open operation. |

Now let's explore some examples of using CIOV for our own fiendish purposes. We'll go through a series of five simple sample programs. Each builds on the previous one, so be sure to enter each block of lines with the lines numbers shown. If you're using an assembler that doesn't require line numbers, just figure out from the numbers given where to insert each new block of code. You may want to save each example separately.

## Example 1. - Print to screen editor.

Let's start by using CIO to print a single line in a graphics 0 screen. Type in Listing 1 using the Atari Assembler/Editor cartridge or another assembler editor. The .OPT OBJ statement just insures that object code is generated and loaded beginning at location $\$ 3000$ hex whenever you assemble a program. This eliminates saving object files on tape or disk each time you modify and assemble the program.

Lines 100-120 define constants for the various IOCB operations we'll be performing: OPEN an IOCB for some device; PUTREC (output a record) to the opened device (like a PRINT); and CLOSE the IOCB.

The EOL (Line 130) is the ATASCII end-of-line (car-
riage return) symbol, which tells CIO that it's reached the end of an interesting string of text to process at the moment.
Lines 390-450 give standard Atari OS equates (labels) for the bytes in IOCB \# we'll manipulate. For any other IOCB, we'll use the block of bytes offset from these locations bay 16 times the desired IOCB number ( 96 decimal or $\$ 60$ hex for IOCB \#6).

Finally, Line 460 establishes an equate for the CIO entry point.

The block of lines under the heading PRINTWINDOW (1150-1270) illustrates the put record operation of CIO, which prints to the graphics 0 screen or text window. Note that the X -register is loaded with 0 because we're using IOCB \#0, which is already open for us.

These bytes must be set for a PUTREC: (1) command byte ICCOM is set to \$09; (2) ICBAL receives the low byte of the address of text to be displayed, and ICBAH receives the corresponding high byte value; and (3) ICBLL and ICBLH are set to the number of characters in the string of text to be printed (low byte and high byte, respectively). Finally, initiate the put record with a JSR CIOV statement.
It's a smart practice to set the output buffer length (ICBLL and ICBLH) to a conveniently large number (such as 80) and make sure that each output text record is terminated by an ATASCII EOL character ( 155 decimal, \$9B hex). This approach makes it easy to change text strings in an existing program, without having to worry about setting the output buffer bytes to exactly the correct length. Just don't forget the EOL character (Line 1450)!

Assemble this program and run it by entering the debugger and typing 63000. The statement at Line 1390 causes the program to loop until you press the BREAK key or SYSTEM RESET, at which point you'll re-enter the debugger.

This isn't a very exciting display, but I think you'll begin to understand how to use CIO from this simple example. You can make the screen clear before printing by inserting a "clear screen" symbol (ESC, SHIFT-<; decimal value 125) just before the $S$ in Line 1450.

Example 2. - Other graphics modes.
Now let's learn how to simulate the command GRAPHICS using CIO. Merge the lines from Listing 2 into Listing 1 and assemble the resulting program. These lines perform the IOCB functions OPEN and CLOSE.

We use IOCB \#6 for the graphics screen, so set the X-register to $\$ 60$ (Line 520). The command byte for
an open operation is $\$ 03$ (Lines 530-540). The name of the device being opened is placed in a data string, labeled SCREEN here (Line 1430).
Notice that we want to open the graphics screen, known as device S: (the colon is optional). This same procedure is used to open other devices, such as disk files and the keyboard, but we won't get into that this time.
Again, the high and low bytes of the location containing the device name must be placed into the bytes offset from ICBAL and ICBAH, respectively (Lines 550-580). The IOCB bytes labeled ICAX1 and ICAX2 are set to various values, depending on the graphics mode involved (Lines 590-620); more about this later. Finally, JSR to CIOV to make it all happen (Line 630).

Closing an IOCB is much simpler than opening it. Just store the command value of $\$ 0 \mathrm{C}$ for a close operation in the byte labeled ICCOM (offset to the appropriate IOCB, of course), and JSR to CIOV (Lines 1310-1350).

The actual graphics mode opened is determined by the contents of the 2 auxiliary bytes, ICAX1 and ICAX2. ICAX2 should be loaded with the BASIC graphics mode number desired, 1 in this example (Lines 610-620).

The contents of ICAX1 (Lines 590-600) dictate whether the mode will be set with no text window (decimal value in ICAX1 is 12); with the usual fourline text window (ICAX1 is 28); with text window but no automatic screen clear (ICAX1 is 60 ); or no text window and no screen clear (ICAX1 is 44). We'll experiment with some of these options in the next example.

When you run this program consisting of Listings 1 and 2 , you'll see the familiar black and blue split screen, with the message from Line 1450 present in the corner of the text window. Press BREAK to terminate the program, but the split screen will remain. You'll have to press SYSTEM RESET to get back to the standard text display, then re-enter the editor to continue with the examples.

By now you may have detected a similarity between the use of CIO in these illustrations and the format of the Atari BASIC command XIO. For example, the XIO form of our open operation looks like this: XIO $3, \# 6,28,1$,"S:". In general terms, the XIO format is: command, \#IOCB, aux1, aux2, device. You can doubtless see the connection between these terms and those used in the open screen segment of this example. Clearly, the XIO statement provides a way to interact directly with CIO from BASIC.

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Example 3. Print to graphics screen.
Moving right along, let's expand on what we've already done and print something in both the graphics screen and the text window. Not surprisingly, we'll use PUTREC again, to display text in the graphics 1 screen.

However, we'll use IOCB \#6 rather than IOCB \#0, which is needed for the text window. Insert the following statements into your evolving program:


The details of the PRINTSCREEN section of code should be clear from the earlier explanation of PUTREC. Now we can explore the affects of the open operation in more detail.

You can probably guess that changing the 1 in Line 0610 to a 2 will switch the screen to graphics 2 . There's no need to reassemble the whole program, though.

Simply change the contents of location \$3017 using the debugger (C3017 <2), and rerun with a G3000 command. You can even try nontext modes $3-5$ to get a line of colored pixels. (Higher graphics modes are ignored by the OS, unless special tricks are used.)

Try changing the contents of ICAX1 to 60, to suppress the screen clear. Since the debugger uses hexadecimal numbers, execute this command in the debugger: C3012 < 3C. What happens if we turn off the text window by setting ICAX1 to $12(\mathrm{C} 3012<\mathrm{C})$ ? You'll see only a flash of black and orange before the blue graphics 0 display reappears.

As soon as the OS encounters a PUTREC operation to the screen editor (IOCB \#0) when no graphics 0 text area is present, it converts the entire screen to graphics 0 . So you must delete or jump around the print window segment in our program to see a full screen of graphics 1 or a higher-numbered mode.

As in BASIC, the string of text being printed to either graphics screen or text window can contain up-per- or lowercase letters, normal or inverse characters,
or graphics symbols, including those with printing significance ESC-left cursor, for example).
As usual in graphics 1 and 2, characters other than normal uppercase letters produce printing in different colors, by selecting one of the four foreground color registers. Try it; you'll like it.

Example 4. - Simulating the position statement.
So far we've been content to let the OS print out text strings wherever it likes, which is always the upper left corner of the designated screen region. But BASIC gives us complete control of text placement through the position statement. No problem; that's a piece of cake in assembly language, too. Please add the following statements to the program from Example 3:


Locations 84 and 85 (\$54 and \$55, ROWCRS and COLCRS) contain the row ( y ) and column ( x ) locations, respectively, for PUTREC (or PRINT, in BASIC) operations to the display screen. If a text window is present, then locations 656 and 657 (\$290 and \$291, TXTROW and TXTCOL) contain the row and column positions for the text window.

Lines 690-720, therefore, simulate a BASIC position 1, 4 statement for printing to the graphics screen. Line 1110 simply places a nonzero value into location 752 (continued on next page)
(\$2F0, CRSINH), which turns off the cursor that normally appears in all graphics 0 displays, including the text window. A zero value in CRSINH renders the cursor visible. This happens automatically when an open operation is executed by CIO.
Example 5. - Color your world.
We polish off our text display illustrations by imitating the BASIC setcolor command in assembly language. This command has the form: SETCOLOR register, hue, luminance. The five color registers correspond to locations 708-712 (\$2C4-\$2C8, COLOR0 COLOR4). The hue and luminance values are combined, to represent the desired color with a single 1-byte number using this formula:

$$
\text { COLOR }=16 \text { * HUE + LUMINANCE }
$$

Thus, the following statements can be incorporated into your assembly program, to change the graphics 1 text to pink (color value 88 decimal), the text window background to green (color 198) and the graphics 0 text to black (color 0):

```
#210 ; Pquates for colar registers used
0 2 2 0 ,
O23 COLORO = 52C4
0240 COLOR1=52C5
0250 COLOR2= =2C6
0260:
0740; change color reggisters to pink
0750 for register 0, black for reg-
0760 ister i, and light green for
0 7 6 5 \text { ;register 2}
0770
0780 COLORS
0790 LDA H88
000 STA COLOR0
0810 LDA H0
0820 STA COLORI
0830 LDA $198
0B40 STA COLOR2
0850:
```

Experiment with other color values in these registers to get the look you like. The completed assembly language program for all five examples combined is found in Listing 3.

## The BASIC equivalent.

Now that you've gone to all this trouble to create some simple text displays, using assembly language to harness the power of the Atari OS, let's see how those unfortunate souls with just Atari BASIC available would do the same thing:

```
IG GRAPHIC5
20 5ETCOLOR 0.5:B
30 5ETCOLOR 1.0.0
40 5ETCOLOR 2;12,6
50 POKE 752.1
60 P05ITION i.4
70 PRIMT H6:"GRAPHIC5 5CREEN, 5#:
BO PRINT :PRTNT
90 PRINT "
100 50T0 100
```

Yes, I have to agree that this is a lot shorter, faster and easier to type than the program in Listing 3. After all, that's why home computers are sold with BASIC, not with assemblers.
Still, there are many applications for which programming directly in assembly language permits speed and visual effects that are difficult or impossible in BASIC. By studying the use of the Atari OS's central I/O capabilities as illustrated here, you'll see that it's really not difficult to change graphics modes, change colors, and position text in graphics displays and text windows.
Next month, we'll use CIO to plot points and draw lines in some of the available color graphics modes.


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Many of the same IOCB operations will be used in both text and graphics displays, so keep this issue handy for next time. ©
Karl E. Wiegers provides computer support for photographic researchers at Eastman Kodak Company. This means he's wasting his Ph.D. in organic chemistry, but he has a lot of fun. He also writes commercial educational chemistry software for the Apple II.

Listing 1.
Assembly listing.


Listing 2.
Assembly listing.

```
10. Listing 2 for
15 :ASSemble some Graphics
20.by Karl E: Wiegers
0470
04B0 :routime to open roc, n6 as
0490 device "5:"m Igraphics screeny
0509
0510 DPEN5CREEN
0520 LDN #S60
053(0) LDA HOPEN "COMmand is OPEN
0540 5TA ICCOM,
0550 LDA H5CREEM&25S : NamP of deUice
0560 5TA ICBAL;H
0570 LDA #SCREEM/25, 
05B0 5TA ICBAH, K
0590 LDA #2B # text window is
0b00 5TA ICOR1,% :Present
0b10 LDA H1 #graphics mode
0¢20 5TA TCM%z% % "mumber
```



```
45.40
1280
1290 :Close TOEB #6
1300
1310 CLUSESCREEM
1320 LDM #S60
1330 LDA HCLOSE MELOSE cOmmand
1340 5TA ICCOM, 
1350 |5R THOU
1436 SCREEN "BYTE "5"
```

- 



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## M-DISK RAM-Disk by Timothy Purves

M-Disk gives you the power of a super-fast, incredibly tough disk drive with-out the extra cost! M-Disk isn't a hardware device, but software utility. It makes a portion of your computer's memory resemble the data on a disk drive and makes the operating system recognize it as a hardware device, giving you the equivalent of an extra disk drive! For the Atari ST
$\$ 39.95$

## MI-TERM Communications Utility by J. Weaver Jr.

Far beyond the simple functions of other terminal software, Mi-Term provides DFT, XMODEM, and ASCII file transfers, 300/1200/9600 baud support, printer echo, automatic capture buffer, connect-time clock, automated logons and commands, and much more. With simple commands and the power of GEM, Mi-Term is as easy as "point and click".
For the Atari ST with modem
$\$ 49.95$

## SOFT SPOOL Printer Utility by Timothy Purves

When printing files, your computer is dead weight: waiting for the printer to finish the job. With Sofi Spool, your computer can think and print at the same time! Instead of going to the printer, printed data waits in Soft Spool's RAM buffer. You can then use your computer normally as the spooler feeds its data to your printer between tasks.
For the Atari ST
$\$ 39.95$


CALENDAR by J. Weaver Jr.
From almost anywhere in GEM, Calendar is ready to display or print calendars of any year and month and to store reminder messages for any date, any time: from 1980 to 2099. Set "alarms" on any or all messages. Alarms and hourly chimes appear even when Calendar isn't on the screen. Using Calendar is as easy at "point and click".
For the Atari ST
$\$ 29.95$

## MI-DUPE Copy Utility by Timothy Purves

Copying your data files can be slow and tedious. Some programs are even copy-protected to stop you from making any duplicate at all. MiDupe makes files duplications faster, easier, and helps you obtain archive copies of "protected" software.
For the Atari ST
$\$ 29.95$

## BBS Bulletin Board System by Timothy Purves

MichTron presents a high quality Bulletin Board System for the ST. This many featured BBS has 16 special interest areas, supports XMODEM, DFT, and ASCII up- and downloading, bulletins, message base and much more. Call MichTron's BBS at (313)-332-5452 for a trial run.
For the Atari ST
$\$ 49.95$

## GAMES from beyond imagination

## TIME BANDIT Arcade Game by Bill Dunlevy \& Harry Lafnear

Battle Evil Guardians as you collect the Treasures of Time. Two can play simultaneously, each with his own view! Each of 20 unique maps has over 15 levels and is a complete game in itself! Explore medieval dungeons, western frontiers, and future worlds all in one game. Full color graphics, unique creatures and 3D-style terrain for each Time, beautiful scrolling landscapes, detailed animation, thrilling sound, hundreds of screens: the conquest of Time and Space awaits you!
For the Atari ST with color montitor
$\$ 39.95$

## MUDPIES Arcade Game by Phil MacKenzie \& Jeffrey Sorenson

When the circus came to town, Arnold wanted in on the fun. He threw mudpies at the clowns but they didn't think it was so funny. They threw things back and tried to catch him. Soon the place was a REAL circus!
Keep Arnold from harm by using mudpies to ward off angry clowns. Challenge rounds, special prizes, mud-slinging rounds, amazing music and sound effects make this a great addition to your game collection!
For the Atari ST with color monitor
\$39.95

## GOLD RUNNER Arcade Game by Dave Dies

As Commander of the Load-Runners, your must infiltrate underground mines in search of gold and adventure. Use wit and skill to escape with the loot. Dozens of screens with narrow paths, steep ladders, dangling ropes, and hidden traps will challenge your skill and test your logic! For the Atari ST with color monitor
$\$ 39.95$


## LANDS OF HAVOC Arcade Game by Microdeal

The dark power over the land is almost complete. The only hope lies in finding the hidden magic of the good sorcerer, High Vanish. As Sador, the reptile warrior with a human heart, you must free Haven from the Dark Lords. You have only your powerful body, your intelligence, and the secrets High Vanish left behind. 2,000 screens hold many surprises. For the Atari ST with joystick $\$ 19.95$

## FLIP SIDE Strategy Game by Ken Olson \& Phil Hollyer

You'll flip over this Reversi-type game! Animated graphics bring the board to life as captured pieces flip themselves. Play against another person, or against the computer in one of six skill-levels: from novice to expert. The computer can show all available moves, or suggest one for you. You can switch sides with the computer, and even edit the board! For the Atari ST $\$ 39.95$


[^0]:    - SPECIAL NOTE - Atari 130XE owners must also purchase the Supra XE-XL. Buss adapter. This adapter makes the XE hard disk. Only $\$ 15$ when purchased with Supra Hard Disk.

[^1]:    All prices include UPS shipping in USA, add $\$ 10.00$ for shipment outside USA. California residents add sales tax. No extra charge for credit cards or COD, VISA or MASTERCARD accepted. Our toll free number is an order taking service, not our line. To ORDER ONLY call (800) 538-8157 outside California, or (800) 672-3470 inside California, ask for extension 817 and have your credit card, part number and quantities ready. Toll free hours 6 am to 12 pm Mon.-Fri., 8 am to 8 pm Sat. \& Sun., Pacific Time. For answers to questions call HAPPY COMPUTERS at our number below. Office hours 9-5 Mon.-Fri. Pacific Time.

[^2]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    
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[^3]:    -Ordering and Terms: Orders with cashier check or money order shipped immediately. Personal/company checks. allow 3 weeks clearance. No C.O.D.s. Shipping: Continental U.S.A.-Orders under $\$ 100$ add $\$ 3$ : free shipping on orders over $\$ 100$. PA residents add $6 \%$ sales lax. AK, H1, FPOAPQ-add tive merchandise will be replaced with same merchandise. Other returns subject to a 1 , resterking ctronic Mall to see our On-Line Catalog of over 500 software titles for Atari, Commodore \& Apple.

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[^7]:    ＊This makes it impossible to use SDV from BASIC，since－ by the time you locate it－it＇s not there any more．
    ＋WARNING：Although your TV is in no danger of being damaged，you should detach all peripherals（including joysticks or paddles）that you don＇t want harmed．

[^8]:    10 REM 狱 PAPERNEIGHT＊＊甘
    24 TRAP 20：？MMAKE CAS5ETTE G日），OR DI
    5K［1］＂：INPUT D5K：IF D5K 1 THEN 20
    3 Th TRAP $40006=\mathrm{DATA} 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9$
    
    
    READ N：HEMCH＝M：MEHT $\mathrm{H}: L T N E=990: R E 5 T D R$
    E 1
    50 LTNE＝LTME＋10：？＂LTME：＂HIME：READ DA
    T与：IF LEN［DAT 5 \} \{ 96 THEN 226
    64 DATLIN＝PEEK（183）PPEEK（184）256：IF D
    ATLIM／〕LINE THEN ？＂ILNE MLINE：M MS5
    TMGIMIEND
    7 FQR H＝1 TO B9 5TEP 2：DN二A5CGDATSGK
    
    
    80 IF PAS5＝2 THEM PUT H1．BYTE：NEMT K：R EAD CHKSUM：GOTD 5月
    94 TOTAL＝TOTAL＋BYTE：TF TOTAL＞999 THEM
    TATAL＝TMTAL－1010
     THEM 5 5
    1104070220
    120 IF PEEK（195）（36 THEN 220
    1 Sl IF PA55＝0 THEM 176
    140 IF MOT DSH THEN I6
    150 PUT \＃1，224：PUT \＃1：2：PUT H1，225：PUT
    
     E HI：END
    170 IF NOT D5K THEM 204
    1BG ${ }^{7}$＂TNSERT DTSK WITH DOS，PRES5 RET
     ＂＂D：AUTDRUN． 5 Y＂
    190 PUT \＃1，255：PUT H1，255：PUT \＃1，M：PUT䩗： 44 ：PUT \＃1，159：PUT \＃1，49：G0T0 210 2 20\％＂TREADY CAS5ETTE AND PRE55 RETURN

