







SPACE MISSION SIMULATION



A game of distinction from British Telecom.

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#### COVER STORY

#### SPECTRUM Revisited

AMSTRAD fine art

Growing old gracefully, the Sinclair ZX Spectrum is almost three. We analyse the UK's most famous micro: its good points, its not-so-good points, and its keyboard. What price another three years for the Spectrum?



#### OUTPUT

# COMMODORE file 10 For users of the 64 and the 1541 disk drive, here's a collection of utilities to extend your file handling.

# MEMOTECH machine head 17 From Basic the Memotech's sound capacity is limited — but you can make more of it with these machine code routines.

# Add a canvas or two to your Amstrad's portfolio. Lock and Key

## Spectrum programmers looking for a means of protecting their software could take a tip from our resident locksmith.

## It's action all the way in this apple-picking hard-driving game.

Part II of a program in which the Atari shows off its player missile graphics and display list interrupts.

#### **PERIPHERALS**

#### PC Plot

It flies like a turtle and draws like Picasso — the £250 Penman Plotter for the BBC turns a few tricks.

Check out Comprint, the interface that's your link to Epson-type printers from the notoriously fussy Commodore 64.

#### SOFTWARE

#### Office party

The Mini Office package has ideas above its station for a £5.95 piece of software — find out how far it goes.

Microwaves
Share your hints and tips.
Dungeon

ture page.

Gameplay

Billboard

#### REGULARS

Monitor 1
Acorn goes for the universal
terminal, this page; Which
Computer? Show preview, page
2; Enterprise reaches first base,
page 3; home micros to change
their spots, page 4.

# PCN Charts 5 The top games of 1984 for the top six micros.

# Random Access 7 Make your voice heard on our version of Speakers' Corner.

Routine Enquiries 9

Expert help in your programming problems.

# Pretty ads all in a row. Quit/Datelines 52 Dates to remember, jokes to forget.

Gnomic wisdom from our resident rune reader on the adven-

Spectrum, Dragon, Commod-

ore and Amstrad games come under the microscope.

# ONITOR

## Acorn lines up its OPD challenger

ICL may have stolen a march on its competitors with its One Per Desk (issue 88), but it is unlikely to have the field to itself for

The first UK threat to ICL will come in the shape of Acorn's promised Communicator.

According to managing director Chris Curry, its offering will undercut the price of the OPD with a price somewhere between £500 and £800. It will be based on a 16-bit processor, probably an 8086.

processor, probably an 8086.
Unlike other manufacturers,
Acorn is doing all the development work in-house, although
there is believed to be a heavy
British Telecom interest in the
product.

Work is well advanced on the Communicator and those who have seen it are enthusiastic about its chances.

Unlike other Acorn products, the Communicator is not based on either the BBC board or the Electron.

From the other side of the Atlantic comes news that both IBM and AT&T are planning products.

The IBM offering is called the Cedar and was originally designed by Rolm, a telecommunications company. IBM was so impressed with the product it bought the company.

AT&T is also buying in a design from outside. Its PC7300 comes from Convergent Technologies, the West Coast company that produces a range of personal computers that invariably appear with other people's labels on.

since both these American machines combine the power of a personal computer with the communications facilities of an intelligent telephone they will cost considerably more than ICL's OPD.

All these OPD competitors are due to appear in the UK during the course of the year.

Acorn, having leaked the Communicator's existence, has now returned to its traditional reluctance to discuss future products. The best guess of its launch date is sometime during the summer.

Regardless of who makes it first, it would seem that ICL has around a six months lead.



#### Spectrum users get third disk option

Spectrum Plus and Minus users who want to take a step up from cassette have a new option. For £219.95 Thurnall Elec-

34

49

for £219.95 Thurnall Electronics (061-755-7922) has produced a 3in disk drive that can handle up to 500K of storage.

The Thurnall drive comes boxed with all the necessary leads, a manual and a disk with introductory programs to start you off. In terms of compatibility, the disk drive will run a wealth of software already available for the Spectrum and it can be used with Microdrives, Interface 1, a host of printers and joysticks.

The system will be available

in late January and if you're not satisfied with its performance when you've bought it the company is offering a money back guarantee.

# ONITOR

# Birmingham show gets down to business

The Which Computer? Show at Birmingham next week wins the ultimate accolade — Sinclair will be there for the first time.

Since the four day show is primarily a business exhibition Sinclair's main exhibit will be the QL, but you'll be able to see the Spectrum and Spectrum Plus and the company promises that 'any new developments' will also be on view. This could mean that new QL peripherals



A200 — Canon fires IBM broadside. are expected, either from Sinclair itself or from independent suppliers — Quest's disk attachments are almost ready for release.

nor reisase.

Sharp, the Japanese giant that started out with a propeling pencil, will give the first public demonstrations of its MZ890 (issue 91). This machine offers compatibility with the MZ700 home micro but Sharp intends it for serious business applications in the style of the QL or the Commodore Plus4.

Sharp's business-like approach to the subject will also be evident in two other systems on show. These are for specific users behind bars and in shops. Built around existing hardware, they put Japanese knowhow at the disposal of licensed victuallers and point-of-sale shop assistants.

snop assistants.
Commodore, which used the show last year to give the latest re-launch to its will o'the wisp 700 system (now you see it, now you don't), will produce an IBM-compatible desktop from up its sleeve this time round (issue 92).

IBM-compatibility will also be the theme of the Canon stand, where the new A200 micro will make its debut. A feature of this system is the Q-Link networking system launched at the same time, to give users the ability to communicate with the PC itself and with Apricot micros. Compaq will also be demonstrating its

desktop IBM-able, the Deskpro-For home enthusiasts one of the most tantalising of January's new machines will not be at the show, nor for that matter in the country. Orie intends to launch its Stratos in France, and will only bring it to the UK fit sees any future for it here. Last year Oric launched the Atmos at the Which Computer?

The other UK companies launching new machines fall firmly into the business category. A little known Aldershot systems house threatens to make a splash with a sub-£1,000 IBM-compatible, and LSI will launch an upgraded Octopusalongside are-released Durango Poppy. Tadpole Technology will give a run to its Titan Unix micro, and Cifer is aiming in the same direction with a machine called the

MSX will be there, but Sanyo will probably give more prominence to its new MBC775 than to the MPC100 MSX micro. The MBC775, with 256K and an 8088, is designed says Sanyo to

be completely IBM-compatible; the main difference lies in its 9in colour screen which is supplied as part of the basic package.

olivetti, the quietest of the lap-held micro makers, will be sounding off, on the subject of applications for the M21 and M24 and on the integration of personal computers in office environments. Its 744 square metres of floor space will not be on integrated — the company has had to take two separate stands to fit everything in.

Away from the bustle of the show the National Computing Centre is putting on seminars, of which the most interesting for personal computer users looks like its exposition of the Data Protection Act.

The Which Computer? Show takes place at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, from January 15 to 18.

#### C64 games top new vear releases

New year software for Commodore 64 and QL users is on the way from Romik, Pact, and Energy Soft.

Romik's Knightmare and Captain Starlight, both selling at£6.99 for the 64, are described by Romik as 'the best games they've ever released'. You'll be able to judge for yourself at the end of this week, when they go

on sale.
Pact (0733-233600) has
added a switch and two LEDs to
its Commodore software to produce a cassette interface. The
Panda 20/64 will let you use a
non-Commodore recorder with
either the Vic 20 or the 64. It
costs \$17.92

The QL gets a graphics designer from Energy Soft (0695-33988) this month. The software provides a range of drawing facilities, lets you mix text and graphics, copes with full

colour and offers you single pixel plotting. It costs £12.50.

## Sinclair's latest

The ZX81 has often been described as the Model T Ford of the microcomputer industry, so it's perhaps inevitable that Sinclair's C5 battery-assisted tricycle will be described as the ZX81 of the motor industry.

The C5 is a bare-bones sort of machine — so much so that we at PCN can now bring you a personalised Pro-Test of it. You don't need a machine — just follow these instructions.

First, lie down on your back. Now bring your feet up about six inches from the floor, and tilt your head forward. You're now most of the way there, but you need to steer, so put your hands under your knees, and start pedalling with your feet. Just a few more hours practice and you should be a competent C5 driver.

Of course you can also go into full simulator mode by repeating the above instructions in the kitchen, this time with the washing machine onso that you can simulate the C5°s adapted washing machine engine. You could also put a blanket round your shoulders to simulate the weather-proofing add-on that will be produced for it.

You can probably deduce from all this that the C5 isn't quite the combination of milk-float and Mini Metro the world has been expecting. It's an open-topped three-wheeler whose motor will take it up to around 15mph, perhaps faster if you pedal hard. You'd better not though, because you don't need to have a licence, insurance, crash helmet or road tax for a vehicle with a maximum speed of 15mph.

Sinclair is aiming for production of 100,000 C5s next year, although currently only around 100 a day are being produced. But with the vehicle selling for less than £400 we should soon see recumbent pioneers gliding past.

It's a most point whether the vehicle will revolutionise commuting, but it's certain to achieve minor cult status at the very least. And there could be more where it came from, as Sinclair is talking about producing a whole series of electric vehicles.

PCN can exclusively reveal that the first step will be the production of a 500 Lb (legabyte) RAMpack that will help you pedal faster. The machine's successor, the C6, will have a number of added features, including a rubber membrane keyboard to replace the C5's pressure-sensitive handlebars.

Octopus - LSI adds tentacles in upgrade.



# ONITOR

## Enterprise sneaks in at last minute

The Enterprise micro finally made it into the shops with just a week to spare before

Christmas. True to form, the microthat is 16 months old at birth lined up on the starting grid after last minute hiccups and false starts. Enterprise expected to have 3,000 machines in a selection of shops in secret locations on December 10. But by December 13 the distributor, Prism, still had nothing to distribute: Enterprise was talking about numbers closer to 300 and the shops turned out to be just round the corner from Enterprise's London HQ.

On December 14 the first reported retail sightings of the famous micro started to come in. Two retailers claimed to have a handful of machines each, and encouragingly for Enterprise one of them almost

sold out over the weekend.

The next deadline for the company to watch come and go is mid-February, when it is due

to hit full production.

We'll have a full Pro-Test of
the Enterprise 64 in our next
issue. Here by way of a trailer
are some of our reviewer's
comments on the micro that
came in from the cold. 'Sixten
months ago the Enterprise was
probably the dream machine of
just about every computer owner in the country. However,
more than one year later, enthusissm for the machine has
dropped.

'Unfortunately the Enterprise offers the computer public nothing that hasn't been seen before.

The Basic is extremely longwinded using phrases such as CLEAR SCREEN to erase the screen content. Surely it would have been much shorter to use the more common cits. Neverheless, it must be said that the content of the content of the destroyment of the content does make any program that is written in Enterprise Basic much more readable than on any other machine.

#### MSX prices — still tumbling down

The tumble that MSX prices took before Christmas looks likely to continue in the new year as UK prices come down to approach Japanese levels.

Toshiba led the way (issue 92) and three other companies have responded so far. Goldstar was the first, bringing the lowest priced MSX micro in the country down to £199. Sony and Sanyo are expected to cut theirs by £60 this week.

Goldstar is still the only one below £200 and in Japan MSX costs less than half this (see View from Japan). The magic figure for the UK seems to be £150 — this is the level that MSX machines in general are expected to reach in 1985.

The figure of £150 is roughly half what MSX micros came in at when the first machines arrived in the UK a matter of a couple of months ago.

The MSX manufacturers have offered an assortment of reasons for the early high prices: a shortage of the boards which convert the output signals to match UK television protocols was one proposal you're being expected to take seriously.



# Hara-kiri: MSX claims a new victim

I've been giving some time recently to turning a word processor into a column processor. This is a sample of how future Viewsfrom Japan might begin: How are the mighty fallen. No sooner said than done. Tis the season to be joyful. A fool and his money are easily parted.'

parted.'
The theme of this gibberish and the reason for the exercise come from the same cause. It is the last desperate throw of a man who is determined to keep the games tide at bay by finding useful and serious things to do with a micro. Christmas is ultimately responsible. I hate it, forgive me. But I must confessit. ..lwas in the market for an MSX machine as a present for my seven-year-old

Actually my wife helped me for into the market, but that's no excuse. It was either MSX or a bunch of games for my micro, and have half the kids in the neighbourhood coming in and getting the Japanese equivalent of peanut butter and jelly all over my keyboard. My Christmas spirit doesn't extend

quite that far.

As matter of fact, as I tried to point out to my faithful helpmate, Japan being a Buddhist country we should wait until Buddhamas before becoming a two-computer family. She didn't bite.

Instead, she handed me a brochure delivered right to our door by Daiei, Japan's biggest mass-merchandiser, with pictures and prices of all kinds of

MSX systems.
There was one from Pioneer listed at 2300, discounted to E279. The Christmas spirit overwhelmed me. Let's have three, one for each kid, I cried. The brochure also listed a Casio at £99, discounted to £89, and in between there were similarly discounted offerings from Yamaha, Sanyo, Toshiba, Sony, Mitsubishi, National and Matsushita.

No fool I, it was clear that if I could get that kind of deal at my door I could do even better in Aki-Habai, Tokyo's electronics discount centre.

A quick run through a few of the major shops told me I was on the right track. The Sony HB-

55, listed at £149, was going for about £100. National's CF-200 was similarly priced and discounted, and ROM packs from General with what appeared to be decent games were going for £9.50, down from £16 (the standard games price here).

**IEW FROM JAPAN** 

Products from other makers were less generously discounted. So as far as I was concerned it was a choice between Sony and National, with the latter favourite because of its real keyboard and two cartridge slots. Unfortunately neither could be linked up to an RGB monitor, a grievous fault with all MSV senshives.

with all MSX machines. It was at this point that I realised, as I'vesaid before, that I don't have any overwhelming affection for games and consequently don't know much about them. It was conceivable that my son might feel the same way. Perhaps, I thought, I should test him out first. I bought Donkey Kong III for E2.80 and took it home. That evening Itried it out for a couple of hours—I made it to stage two and scored a few hundred points.

The next morning my son tried it out and made it to stage seven with several thousand points. On his second game he did even better, displaying beyond doubt his attitude towards computers as game playing machines.

So I came to hate the thought of Christmas and probably will locume to lathe the days that will follow. The very thought that from now on, whenever I have to lecture him about his youthful transgressions, he'll be staring me in the eye thinking, no knowing, that all he has to do to reassert himself is to challenge

me to a game of Donkey Kong.
Even more terrifying is the possibility that my wife, who so far has avoided micros like I avoid dirty dishes, will get hold of some kind of home budget program and start running my bar bills.

But there under the tree was the MSX micro, a witness to my abject failure to bribe Santa Claus, surrender my keyboard to peanut butter and jelly, or convince my family to join some obscure Zen sect that requires them to spend every idle moment meditating on the evils of middle-tech.

Maybe eventually I'll come to terms with it and meet it on its own ground. Maybe by then its ground will have shifted, and I'll only need to use it in a video-recorder or a television.

In any case, the view from Japan is that 1984 was an interesting year. Hope it has been for you, and until next time the season's greetings from Donkey Kong's latest victim.

Serge Powell



SORD RIPOSTE — This 8086 multi-user micro is living proof that malicious rumours of Sord's imminent withdrawal from the UK are grossly engagerated. The Japanese company is keen to prove that it is alive and well in this country. The micro in the picture has been designed to be the mainstay of it is push into the business market and employs a modular approach using a WIE bus to allows upgrades to more powerful processors and greater memory. In BM 3433X will cost around 42,600 and further details can be obtained from Sord 01-631 0787.

# ONITOR

#### **Putting commerce** back into computers

Acorn is due to launch a series of home control products (issue 90) in a few months time. MSX is intended to be built in to articles like video recorders, televisions, and other electronic goods. Sir Clive Sinclair's electronic car is powered by a washing machine motor.

All through last year the movement behind 'useful' home micros gathered strength. In the form of public statements from such people as Acorn head Chris Curry it hinted vaguely at how micros are likely to develop in 1985. But you'd better be ready for the change, because now the people at the business end - the high street retailers - are looking forward to a revolution in microcomputing.

Their reasons are based on commercial judgements. Dave Gilbert, Dixons' marketing manager, said: 'You can't grow the home computer market on the basis of games because you reach saturation.' Others were less direct, but the overall impression is that the shops near you will be selling micros for useful purposes because that's the way they see the market going.

'People are now going to consider more serious applications,' said Michael Litvin of Computers of Wigmore Street. 'Serious software sales will increase.

Odd man out among the big chains is Woolworth, which is upholding the honour of the

games machine. It told PCN categorically: 'We will not be stocking the Acorn home control device.' Instead, in 1985, it will be concentrating on software and add-ons.

But it might be forced to change this position. Its competitors - independents and retail chains alike - agree that the next stage for microcomputers will involve an element of usefulness. 'Computers are not there just for playing games,' said WH Smith, which also spread a wet blanket over the kind of home applications that are available now when it added: 'and budgeting .

None of them is prepared to be very specific about the form usefulness' will take. Acorn's idea is to produce a board-level device that can be built into pieces of domestic electronic equipment so that you will be able to exert computer control over a number of household functions.

The new style of computing will need a hell of a lot of hard work and will be dependent on the quality of the merchandise and how well the trade can explain the benefits to the consumer,' said Dave Gilbert.

Others see it as a development; WH Smith, for example: Anything that makes the computer useful in the home sounds like a good idea. Anything that develops the role of the computer we would see as useful. John Greengrass of Boots admitted: Computers are useful, but noone seems to know what to do with them. Home control devices may be the answer, who knows?

According to Litvin the stress will be different. Software that applies the logic of programming to the nature of tasks is his idea of usefulness, and he cited an ideas processor as an exam-



Curry: hotting up the micro war.

ple. This is a radical distinction and, on the face of it, a more attractive proposition than a device that will close the curtains at nightfall, but it points in the same direction.

With the manufacturers and the retailers agreeing, it begins to look as though there's a conspiracy at work to make you throw away your games machines in favour of something less frivolous. But not all the manufacturers are committed - there's always the new Atari Corporation, headed by Jack Tramiel, to carry the banner of the games players. Tramiel has gone on the record as saying that the fun has gone out of computing, and that the manufacturers are taking themselves too seriously. In the same breath he's prone to say things like: 'Business is war,' but if that's the case you can be sure that Atari will have presented it in the form of a computer game before too long.

Meanwhile Sinclair continues to put its weight behind the QL, Acorn prepares to deliver the ABC business machines, and Commodore is about to launch a desktop IBMcompatible machine. Oric's Stratos isn't due to be launched in the UK but its business machine probably will, and Apple will be lost to the hobbyist for ever if the Mac succeeds. Perhaps it is a conspiracy.



**MEFRONT** 

#### 'Hardware glamour' is simply not enough

Why can't they get it right? Micro manufacturers and micro specifications, that is. This outburst follows the so-called release of the Enterprise, sixteen months old at birth.

It should be so simple. If Amstrad can cobble together a more than half-decent micro from off-the-shelf parts in under a year, companies with more experience should be able to turn out everyone's favourite micro with one hand tied behind their back.

But the Commodore 64 has lousy Basic and the Spectrum has a strangely mapped screen, as does the Amstrad. Only the Enterprise comes with a joystick built in - without a fire button - and only the Amstrad has a dedicated tape deck and monitor as part of the package. The 64's drives are slow, the disk drive from Oric and Amstrad won't support random access files and the BBC has a severely limited memory. You name it, there's at least one department where my micro beats yours.

What's the answer? Well, it's clear that you don't really need a 16-bit processor, so a Z80 running at 4 MHz or so will do. Certainly the machine must have sprites, and more than the 64's miserly eight. Say 16, and here MSX gets it almost right with 32, except you can have only four on one line at once.

Micro graphics, like sound, need a dedicated processor, and at least 16K video RAM, preferably 32 so we can finally sort out all those attribute problems and have a decent colour range in high-resolution. And the screen handling must offer Boolean operators to allow for fore/background activities. The colour range is a tricky issue. The Dragon lost out largely because of its pathetic resolution and lack of colours, while Atari and Enterprise demonstrate that it's not impossible to offer a wide range of colour tones, without slowing down the cpu or demanding masses of screen RAM.

On a similar note, interrupts should be available from Basic and there should be some attempt at multi-tasking even if it's restricted to three or so tasks.

One thing I'd really like to se is a built-in toolkit. The BBC may have an assembler, but what's needed is a full Basic toolkit, including such features as find and replace, variable dump, in-line assembling of machine code and so on. And on similar lines, modern machines shouldn't have only a cartridg port but, as with the Beeb, ROM bays too for applications soft-

Any micro these days should include some built-in massstorage device, and Amstrad almost got that right. But the tape deck isn't under micro control (which the microcassette of the Epson PX-8 1ap portable is) so you must go through all that press-playand-any-other-key to get any-

This is surprising given the company's experience in hi-fi. The QL has its Microdrives, but reliability is still a major problem and capacity is low. So what's wrong with a single 3in drive or whatever, like the Macintosh?

Memory is still a thorny issue. Is 48K enough? It doesn't look like it, but 64K seems to be a sticking point. Is it really worth producing a 128K micro if the code for applications software must be so large you're left with only 15K work-space? No. 64K seems quite adequate. But sound is a different mat-

ter. It's here that manufacturers have come closest to the ideal. Three or four voices, tone and volume envelopes, sound synchrony and so on all fit the

Sound commands could, however, be simpler. Surely micros offering hardware defined (but user redefinable) characters could offer an analogous feature for sound at the same time?

Lastly, any modern micro should have a built-in modem -preferably with BT approval. Expense should be no problem. I don't believe for one minute that what I've proposed

need cost you more than £400. It all boils down to 'hardware glamour'. Once, a micro's specifications were what sold it. I think and hope this is changing. Buyers are more discriminating and select a computer on the strength of what they can do with it, not what the ad blurb promises. Essentially, this means more bundled software and even more thought in design if any new micro is to make a name for itself. Surely someone out there can get it Bryan Skinner

# 1984's TOP SELLING

# As featured on Radio 1's

	Saturday	morning Uni	b Suob
	TITLE	PUBLISHER	MACHINE
1	D T's Decathlon	Ocean	SP, C64
2	Jet Set Willy	Software Projects	SP, C64
3	Manic Miner	Software Projects	SP, C64, AC, AM, MSX
4	Hunchback	Ocean	SP, C64, AC, Vic 20
5	Football Manager	Addictive Games	SP, C64, AC
6	Sabre Wulf	Ultimate	SP, AC
7	Beach-Head	US Gold	SP, C64
8	Fighter Pilot	Digital	SP, C64
9	Match Point	Psion	SP, C64
10	Full Throttle	Micromega	SP
11	Flight Path 737	Anirog	SP, C64, EL, AM, Vic 20
12	Tornado Low Level	Vortex	SP, C64
13	Chukkie Egg	A&F	SP, C64, AC, AM, DR
14	Monty Mole	Gremlin Graphics	
15	International Soccer	Commodore	C64
16	Elite	Acornsoft	AC
17	Snooker	Visions	SP, C64, AC, Vic 20
18	Twin Kingdom Valley	BugByte	SP, C64, AC
19	Sherlock Holmes	Melbourne House	SP, C64
20	Ghostbusters	Activision	C64
21	Pyjamerama	Mikrogen	SP, C64, AM
22	Chess	Various	SP, C64, AC, AM, MSX
23	Knight Lore	Ultimate	SP
24	Lords of Midnight	Beyond	SP
25	Chequered Flag	Psion	SP
26	Hobbit	Melbourne House	SP, C64, AC, Oric
27	Blagger	Alligata	SP, C64, AC
28	Atic Atac	Ultimate	SP
29	Trashman	New Generation	SP, C64, AC
30	Valhalla	Legend	SP, C64

### **SPECTRUM** TITLE

		det set willy	
-	2	D T's Decathlon	Ι
_	3	Manic Miner	Ī
-	4	Football Manager	
7	5	Chequered Flag	Ī
-			_

	BBC B
TW	TITLE
1	Elite
2	Aviator
3	Frak
4	Fortress
5	Micro Olympics

	DRAGON
TW	TITLE
1	Cuthbert (Series)
2	Chukkie Egg
3	The King

Cuthbert (Series)
Chukkie Egg
The King
Ring Of Darkness
Hunchback

COMMODORE 64							
TW	TITLE						
1	Beach-Head						
2	D T's Decathlon						
3	International Soccer						
4	Flight 737						
5	Manic Miner						

TW	TITLE
1	Wizard & Princess
2	Perils Of Willy
3	Chariot Race
4	Crazy Kong
5	Flight 737

		•
TW	TITLE	
1	Zaxxon	
2	Caverns Of Khafka	Ī
3	Pole Position	
4	Solo Flight	Ī
5	Forbidden Forest	Ī

These charts are compiled from both independent and multiple sources across the nation. PCN Charts are compiled exclusively for use by RAM/C, who can be contacted on 01-892 6596.



If you are one of the thousands of Monty Mole fans who have followed the exploits of our furry friend through the Yorkshire pits and eventually to jail-fear not! Because Monty is innocent and plans are in hand to rescue your superhero.

How will Monty be rescued? Who is the mysterious masked rodent? What will happen next in this thrilling saga?





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T-Base—the Unimate relational database system
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Avoid his unwelcome guests.

 Grab the banana – double your scores – but watch out for Boris he will soon want it back! Drop it and run, unless you are very brave!

 Avoid cascading balls and the moving hole don't let Coily the anaconda give you a cuddle you'll never forget!

 Escape when it gets really tough by transporter disc or rota hat – but only if you've earned one.

 Multiple screens – additional cube colour changing tasks.

 It's fun at Level One – but watch out at Level Ten!! Packed with fun and excitement.

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The Space game to challenge your skill!

AVAILABLE FOR AMSTRAD JANUARY 1985



# **ANDOM ACCESS**



Share your words of praise or send us a rocket about PCN. We want to hear your views and feelings on the articles we print — and those you feel we ought to. Write to Random Access, Personal Computer News, Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, London W1A 2HG. You could win £15 for the best letter of the week.

#### Sanyo software support extolled

In Routine Enquiries (issue 90) you admitted to J Smith of Islington that 'he could do a lot worse than the Sanyo 555', but qualify this by suggesting that the bundled software is all he will probably ever get for it.

You are certainly right on the first count: the Sanyo is an excellent machine, and must be about the best value for money

of its type.

So far as the software is concerned, however, you are far from the mark. Both Molimerx and Icarus market a wide selection, ranging from arcade and adventure games to business and professional applications. In addition there is a magazine -Soft Sector - devoted entirely to the Sanyo, and imported from US by Molimerx. It has proved extremely useful. Caxton's superb Brainstorm runs happily on the Sanyo, as does dBase II.

Like myself, Mr Smith | obviously does not have an enormous budget: short of considering a second hand or demo machine (which both carry risks), he could look much further than the Sanyo and do no better: the software is excellent, once one has put in the time to learn it properly, and the machine itself both pleasing to the eye and a delight to use over long periods. The support offered by Molimerx, which frequently updates catalogue and price list, has been invaluable

Lawrence Denholm, Sleaford.

We've had to own up several times recently on this score, so here's a definitive statement. While modesty is a fine virtue, it makes life very difficult for uswe can't pass on the good news if companies aren't telling us in the first place. We are, as always, happy to publicise a company providing first class support -

#### Protection devices hinder amateurs

Unauthorised copying of games and other programs inflicts heavy losses on software firms, we are constantly being told.

Well, yes, but let us also spare a thought for the amateur programmer, who is often less interested in some dazzling effect than the way in which it is produced. But should he try to find out, he will run up against an array of traps that violate the spirit of patent/copyright

When I tried to modify a two-part program for the Electron I found: REM lines stuffed with control codes to stop the program being listed; control codes hidden in the filenames; CALL commands which jumped to an RTS and straight back again, designed to wreck the program if it were altered in length; \*FX commands to emasculate Escape or Break; and finally the main program was gibberish until it was EOR'ed with a 256-byte decod-

ing section in the title program. It took me so long to struggle through all this, I forgot what I wanted to do in the first place.

W E Trevelyan, Epsom Downs, Surrey.

#### **Big Brother** to the rescue

Like J Stephenson (issue 90) I have had problems attaching the Brother M100 printer to my Sinclair QL: however, I found the staff at Brother very helpful.

A phone call to Brother, revealed that dip switches 1 to 8 should be set as OFF, OFF, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF

The following morning I received from Brother a factsheet detailing the settings to be used in the install bas program to allow articles written on Quill to be printed. A G Bancroft.

Northampton









# **GET YOUR HANDS ON THE**

ALL-NEW ACTION-PACKED...



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# **CROWAVES**



Have you any good answers for Amstrad owners or brainwaves for the Beeb? Share them with fellow computer users by sending them to us. Not only will you get £10 for every tip published, but you could find a bonus of £50 comes your way if you are chosen as the Microwave of the month, Send them to Microwaves, PCN, Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, London W1A 2HG.

#### Doubling up your **BBC** characters

Print double height characters in the graphics modes 0,1,2,4, and 5 on the BBC with this

Type in the listing and then call it with: PROCdouble (xposition on screen, y-position on screen, colour, message).

To see it in action type in this short demonstration program: 1000 DEFPROCdouble(X.Y.C.M#)

1020 AX=\$A+XX=\$70+VX=\$0

1030 FDR L%=1 TD LEN(M#) 1040 ?&70=ASC(MID#(M#,L%))

1010 COLOUR C

1050 CALL &FFF1

1090 NEXT

1100 ENDPRO

```
10 MODE 0
20 PROCDOUBLE (23,1,2, "DOUBLE
  HEIGHT IN MODE OF
```

30 Q=INKEY (250)

40 MODE 1 50 PROCDOUBLE (8,2,2, "DOUBLE HEIGHT IN MODE 17)

60 Q=INKEY (250) 70 MODE 2

80 PROCDOUBLE (3,2,2, "AND IN MODE 2"

90 END Jonathan Temple Beeston, Northampton. printers the dip switches are only read at switch-on, so it may be good practice to turn off your printer each time you try a new setting.

When printing from Basic, I use the following opening statements:-

10 BAUD 9600

20 OPEN #3,ser/shc When printing from Quill, set up the printer install program (see page 2 of the information section of the QL manual) as follows:

PARITY SPACE BAUD BATE END OF LINE CODE <CR>,<LF> END OF PAGE CODE <FF> PREAMBLE CODE NONE

the MTX screen saver

I was delighted to see the

routine for saving the graphics

screen on the Memotech MTX

(issue 87) but had some trouble

in getting it to work. On con-

sulting the VDP Manual, I

The VDP requires a mini-

mum of 8 microseconds be-

tween the initial address setup

and the subsequent data read or

write. The program for dump-

ing the VRAM to RAM has only

7.5 microseconds between these

LD A,O

CP FFO

LB A.O

JR NZ, LOOP

LD HL, fB800

LD DE, £3800

LD (£FD68),A

CALL £AAE

OUT (2),A LD A.O DUT (2) . A NO OP NO OF LD HL, fB800 LOOP: IN A, (1) LD (HL),A INC HL LD A+H

SAVE

found some errors.

to NONE both codes. Allan Postgate, Droitwich, Worcs.

SUPERSCRIPT OFF <ESC>,T

I am not certain if there

should be pre- and post-amble

codes, or what they should be.

However, the printer works set

POSTAMBLE CODE NONE

<ESC>,E

<ESC>,F

<ESC>,-

<80H>

<ESC>,

<NUL>

<SOH>

< ESC> T

<ESC>,S,

<NIII.>

<ESC>.S.

EMPHASIZE ON

EMPHASIZE OFF

UNDERLINE ON

UNDERLINE OFF

SUBSCRIPT ON

SUBSCRIPT OFF

SUPERSCRIPT ON

Curing the hiccups in

#### Adding single key to to the Amstrad

When Locomotive Software wrote the Basic interpreter for the Amstrad it provided an entirely soft keyboard ie total control over what happens after each key is pressed. Different results are produced depending on whether the control or shift keys are pressed.

The following program provides the Amstrad with a set of 26 keywords using the KEY and KEY DEF commands. These are accessed by pressing the control key in conjunction with the first letter of the required keyword. This method of keyword entry is referred to as 'single key entry' and can speed up programming considerably.

destruct so remember to save it to tape first. The 26 keywords are ones I use frequently including BORDER, WINDOW, VAL and PLOT. Of course, these can be replaced by words of your own choosing, but take care not to exceed the maximum total of 120 characters

Jeffery Birks, Brixham Devon

Once run, the program will self

bear, present and the control of the
10 ' Single key entry
20 KEY DEF 15,1,48 :REY DEF 13,1,49 :KEY DEF 14,1,50 :KEY DEF 5.
30 KEY DEF 20,1,52 :KEY DEF 12,1,53 :KEY DEF 4,1,54 :KEY DEF 10.
40 KEY DEF 11,1,56 :KEY DEF 3,1,57 :KEY DEF 6,1,13 :KEY DEF 7,1,
50 FOR char=128 TO 153
60 READ KEY.NUMBER,EXP.CHAR\$
70 KEY DEF KEY.NUMBER,1,char-31,char-63,char
80 KEY char, EXP. CHAR\$
90 NEXT char
100 DATA 69, "AUTO",54, "BORDER",62, "CHR#",61, "DRAW",58, "EDIT"
110 DATA 53, "FOR", 52, "GOSUB", 44, "HIMEM", 35, "INPUT", 45, "JOY"
120 DATA 37, "KEY", 36, "LIST", 38, "MOVE", 46, "NEXT", 34, "ORIGIN"
130 DATA 27, "PLOT", 68, "TAB", 50, "RETURN", 60, "SOUND", 51, "TEST"
140 DATA 42, "UPPER\$",55, "VAL",59, "WINDOW",63, "XPOS",43, "YPOS"
150 DATA 71,"ZONE"
160 KEY DEF 6,1,13,13,154 :KEY 154, "RUN"+CHR\$(34)+CHR\$(13)
170 NEW

#### Cracked — the QL Brother connections

With reference to the letters in issue 90 regarding Brother to QL interfacing difficulities, I too had the same problems, but with help from Brother and the technical staff at Boots (my employers) I have finally cracked it. This letter is written with Quill and the Brother M-1009.

First, my Brother is J series. The more recent K series apparently requires a different lead. Check your serial number

and if it starts with a K, contact Technical Support, Brother, on 061-330 6531 to ascertain what the correct lead connections are. My RS232C lead is configured (QL end first, Brother end second) 1-7,2-2,3-3,4-20,5-5.6-6 My dip switch settings are as

follows:

1. off.1.2 on.1.3 on.1.4 on.1.5 on,1.6 on 1. 7 off, 1.8 off

2. 1 on, 2.2 on, 2.3 off, 2.4 on, 2.5 off.2.6 off 2. 7 off, 2.8 off I am told that on some month goes to David R Parker of

'winning wave' November's Microwave of the

Yet another

two instructions and so requires the insertion of two NO OP instructions.

The cassette routine requires that resister DE is loaded with the number of bytes to be transferred, and not resister BC as was listed.

Finally, as written, the routine would not save the colour information. This can be rectified by also saving the colour table. It is simply necessary to save #3800 bytes instead of #1800 bytes, as indicated in my listing. P Brewer,

Bury, Lancs,

LOOP

	LOAD
	LD HL, £B800
	LD DE,£3800
	LD A,1
	LD (£FD68),A
	CALL £AAE
	LD A, O
	OUT (2),A
	LD A,£40
	OUT (2),A
	LD HL, £B800
:	LD A. (HL)
	DUT (1),A
	INC HL
	LD A.H
	CP, £FO
	JR NZ+LOOP
	RET

Hemel Hempstead in Herts, for his useful routine in issue 85 obtain printouts of any section of their programs. £50 will be winging its way to him soon

## **OUTINE ENQUIRIES**



Got your digits in a twist over a problem? Can't decide what micro to buy? Need some sensible advice? Why not try writing to the experts? Remember we cannot reply personally, so no stamped self addressed envelopes, please. Address your questions to Routine Enquiries, PCN, Evelyn House. 62 Oxford Street, London W1A ZHG.

# A search for a micro that bridges the gap

Could you give me advice for my friend on buying a computer which is capable of playing the following games — backgammon, chess and bridge. I own an Acorn Electron but, unbiased, I suggested the Amstrad. But I think he would prefer a micro which has the software available now.

Richard Rennie, West Calder, West Lothian.

The only machine we know that has all three games available now is the Spectrum. Just about any machine will have chess available, several have backgammon but the kicker is bridge.

The most recent Spectrum game we reviewed was way back in January — Bridge Player, from CP Software, of Orchard Lane, Prestwood, Great Missenden, Bucks, at £8.95.

There are any number of chess programs available, and several versions of backgammon.

#### Flexible interface sought for Spectrum

QDo you have any information on disk drive interfaces for the Spectrum? I have information on the Datafax interface but would prefer a more flexible one with on-board memory for the running of programs. I would prefer a 5.25in drive with 200K-plus storage capacity. D Gratig.

D Graig, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.

A there are quite a number of disk interfaces for the Spectrum around, although it's only recently that the larger manufacturers have got involved. It's difficult to know exactly what you mean by 'flexible' as you could either want a highly sophisticated system or one that doesn't interfere too much with your existing programs.

All disk interfaces will interfere with the running of programs to some extent and broadly speaking, the more sophisticated the system, the more it's liable to interfere (cue—wave on wave of letters from interface manufacturers claiming the contrary).

At the not too sophisticated but relatively efficient end of the market there's the Timex drive and interface (issue 89). This is a 3in drive, but we're not

too sure why you want 5.25in in the first place.

We've also seen a prototype of the Abbeydale system (available from Watford Electronics, 0923-40588:3774). This is a bit more at the professional end of the market (although Times intends to put CP/M onto its drives in the future) and will handle just about any drive you want to use. PC/N should be testing the finished product

Soon.
You might also like to take a look at the Opus system (01-701 8668) which again will take a variety of different-sized drives. We haven't seen one as yet, but if Opus would care to send one.

There are a few other systems that have been out for a while. The Viscount, for example, used to be sold by Spectrum, but its original operating system was quite clumsy, and we haven't seen the revised version.

We suggest you choose between Opus, Abbeydale and Timex, if only because these drives stand the best chance of getting software support.

## Amstrad address causes confusion

QYou published an article which gave the address of the ROM rountine SCR MM ROLL as ABC40. This, it was claimed, is the same as decimal 50395. Please can you explain how on earth you get this? Every time I try

PRINT &BC4D, my Amstrad displays
-17331. I am sure there must be
many other readers who are as
confused as I am.

L W Cox, Gravesend, Kent.

A Cops. That 50395 should have been 48205, but that doesn't answer your question. Bascially, the Amstrad's print function doesn't work properly for numbers greater than 32767.

It deals with 16-bit signed integers and in this system the top bit (bit 15) is used to signify a negative number. Therefore a number over 32767 will be taken as negative because its MSB is set.

There are many ways to get your Amstrad to tell you the correct decimal equivalent of large hex numbers. The simplest is to add negative results to 65536, so 65536 + (-17331) gives 48205.

## Shop around for the 64 best buys

am going to buy a Commodore 64 and tape deck plus a joystick and some games but don't know how to go about it.

Jackie.

Mottingham, SE9.

A To get the best deal you need to do quite a bit of shopping around.

Although the recommended retail price for the Commodore 64 is £230, with some careful

hunting you should be able to find one for as little as £199.

The best places to look are the big chain stores, Dixons, W H Smith, Boots, etc. You should also be able to pick up some free leaflets from the stores giving you full information on the machine and its software and peripherals including all the prices.

# Compromises when choosing a micro

QI am contemplating purchasing either a Commodore 64 or an Amstrad CPC 464.

Since I already know a little 6502 assembly language I think the Commodore may be more suitable. However, I intend to purchase disk drives later on and the ones supplied by Commodore are reputedly very slow. Also, might Commodore neglect the 64 in favour of its two new machines?

On the other hand many maga-

On the other hand many magazines are starting to publish articles and games listings for the Amstrad and all say how good the machine is. I want to use the machine for

I want to use the machine for playing games and for some serious development of machine code programs.

M Sutton, Swansea.

Alwhen a new machine is alunched it takes quite a while for the software industry to learn its ins and outs. This means it can be a while before much software becomes available. This is where the Commodore wins over the Amstrad, as it has reams of extremely good titles available.

The Amstrad has quite a way to go before it catches up so, if you want lots of games available now, the 64 looks like the one tog for. And Commodore's two new machines won't dent the popularity of the 64 enough to stop the company's support for it.

On the other hand, once the Amstrad disk drive is available it will be able to run existing CP/M software. This means that you'll be able to use business and development programs that are already established favourites on business machines, as well play games on it. Obviously, the Amstrad's 250 processor means learning a new language but this shouldn't be too difficult. Only you can decide which compromises to make.



# **DISK MANAGER** GOES ON F

Get your 64's files under control with these powerful disk utilities. David Jones' package performs simple and difficult tasks.

ere is a collection of powerful disk utilities for the Commodore 64 and 1541 disk drive. The utilities are strung together in one package, very much like the Apple FID program or Atari DOS. Some of the options allow you to perform simple tasks (rename, validate etc), but some perform functions that would otherwise be difficult eg restoring deleted files.

There are 11 main options excluding Q-uit manager. A, I and J are selfexplanatory, and the following are the more exotic commands:

B - restores previously scratched files. It searches the disk for all scratched files, and if they can be retrieved, you are asked if you want to regenerate each file in turn. If one or more files has been reclaimed, the Boption will validate the disk to fix the BAM (Block Availability Map) before exiting.

C-copies one or more files on a single disk system. It uses memory from \$1000-\$FFF for storing the file before copying it. This means it copies files of 96 blocks or less, although this limit can be altered by adjusting the buffer value in line 100. If Disk Manager is asked to copy a file when the file name already exists it asks for a new name, or gives you the option to skip that particular file.

D — scratches files from the disk, but. unlike the normal wildcard scratch it asks for permission before scratching each file.

E-is a useful option that displays the start/end addresses for PRG files, or just the exact file length for USR and SEQ

F — has four sub-options, and allows the user to format the whole disk, erase just the sub-directory, and test the disk surface for bad blocks.

G and H — are exact opposites, locking and unlocking disk files respectively. This is a little-known feature of the 1541 disk drive, and normally difficult to implement. Locked files are displayed with a '<' next to the file type, eg 'PRG<' When a file has been locked any attempt to scratch it is ignored, although SAVE@ is still effective.

K - is almost a self-contained program. It is a simple block editor that allows the user to edit any disk block in either ASCII or Hex. When executed, the option displays the entire 256-byte block, and using the cursor allows the user to type over bytes. As with the Basic editor, Return must be pressed to fix the changes. To change the disk block the cursor must be positioned over the Write Block' phrase, and again Return must be pressed. The Quit option works just the same.

#### Listing

REM SET VARS & DEFINE BUFFER REM BUF=(BUFFER ADDRESS)/256 188 BUF=64:POKE55,8:POKE56,BUF:CLR:BUF=F EEK(56):DIMDI#(144),NS%(17):DEV=8:PDV=4 10 102 GOSUB60000:FORP=0TO17:READNS%(P):NEX 185 OPEN15, DEV. 15, "UI+" -MM+2 125 PRINTTAB(5) \*# 130 PRINTTAB(5) \*\* C64/1541 DISK MANAGE 148 PRINTTAB(5)\*\* (C) DAVID JONES 87/18 SCRATCHED FILES" 145 PRINTTAB(5) \*\*

15Ø PRINTTAB(5) \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 170 PRINTTAB(6); "A. READ & DISPLAY DIREC 180 PRINTTAB(6); \*B. RESTORE DELETED FILE 198 PRINTTAB(6); "C. COPY FILES (1 DRIVE)

288 PRINTTAB(6); D. DELETE FILES 210 PRINTTAB(6); E. DISPLAY FILE INFO\* 220 PRINTTAB(6); F. FORMAT & TEST DISK\* 230 PRINTTAB(6)1"G. LOCK FILES\*

240 PRINTTAB(6); "H. UNLOCK FILES" 250 PRINTTAB(6); "I. RENAME FILE" 268 PRINTTAB(6)1"J. VALIDATE DISK\* PRINTTAB(6); "K. EDIT BLOCK" 275 PRINTTAB(6); "L. PROCESS DIRECTORY" 277 PRINTTAB(6); "G. QUIT MANAGER" 288 FORKK=8T014:CLOSEKK:NEXT:POKE49241.2

:Cs="":INPUT"[DOWN][RIGHT]WHICH";Cs:IFCs THEN110 285 IFASC (C#) =81 THEN9888 IFC#("A"ORC#)"L"THENPRINT"[UP] 222": GOTO28Ø

295 KK=ASC(C#)-64:PRINT

386 ONKKGGTO1888,1588,2888,2588,3888,358 8,4888,4588,5888,5588,6888,6588 999 REM PRINT DIRECTORY

1888 MF8="88":GOSUB16888:POKE251,8:POKE2

52. BUF: POKE49241. #: SYS49152 1882 INPUT OUTPUT TO PRINTER ; K\$
1884 IFLEFT\$ (K\$,1) = "Y"THENOPEN4,4:GOTO18

1818 MM=BUF#256+4:PRINT#4 1828 GOSUB1488: IFPEEK (MM+1) = SANDPEEK (M -ØTHENPRINT#4:GOTO28Ø

1838 MM=MM+3:GOTO1828 PRINT#4, PEEK (MM) +PEEK (MM+1) #256; :MM IFPEEK(MM)=ØTHENPRINT#4:RETUR

1428 PRINTM4. CHR# (PEEK (MM)) L: MM=MM+1: GOT 1499 REM RECOVER SCRATCHED FILES 1500 PRINT"[DOWN]SCANNING DIRECTORY FOR

1518 RC=8:T=18:S=1:OPEN2,DEV,2,"#" 153Ø GET#2,A#:NT=ASC(A#+CHR#(Ø)):GET#2,A

\$: NS=ASC (A\$+CHR\$(Ø)):E=Ø 1540 GET#2,T\$:GET#2,FT\$:GET#2,FS\$:F\$="": EORKK-ITOIA 1550 GET#2, A\$: IFA\$=CHR\$(160) THEN1570 1560 ES-ES+AS

1578 NEXT 1575 IFF#=""THEN1718 1588 FORKK=1TO9:GET#2, AS:NEXT 1582 GET#2, A\$: NB=ASC (A\$+CHR\$(Ø)): GET#2, A

\$: NB=NB+ASC (A\$+CHR\$(Ø)) #256 1598 TY=ASC(T\$+CHR\$(8)): IFTYAND127()8THE

1600 IFFT#(CHR#(1)ORFT#>CHR#(35)ORNB=ØTH ENPRINT"[DOWN]CANNOT RECOVER "F#:GOTO171 1618 PRINT"[DOWN]DO YOU WANT TO RECOVER

1620 IFLEFT\$(A\$.1)<>"Y"THEN1710 1638 INPUT\*[DOWN]FILETYPE (SEQ/USR/REL/P RG) : \*: T#

1640 IFTs="SEQ"THENTY=1:GOTO1690 1650 IFTs="PRG"THENTY=2:GOTO1690 1660 IFTs="USR"THENTY=3:GOTO1690 IFT#="REL"THENTY=4:GOT01698 1688 PRINT"[DOWN] \*\*\* INVALID FILE TYPE"

1698 RC=1:PRINT#15, "B-P:"|2|E#32+2

1700 PRINT#2, CHR# (TYOR128) 1: PRINT#15. "B-

1710 E=E+1: IFE (BTHEN1540 1710 E=E+111FE\SIMERID40 1720 GOSUB13500 1730 IFNT<10RNT>35THENCLOSE2:GOTO1750

1740 S=NS:T=NT:GOTO1520 1750 IFRC=1THEN5500 1768 GOTO288 REM BACKUP FILES

2000 PRINT"[DOWN]COPY WHICH FILES? "1:00 UB15000: S#="#"+IN#

2010 GOSUBIOGO 2828 IFNF(2THENPRINT"[DOWN]\*\*\* NO FILES

FOUND\*: GOTO28Ø 2838 FORA=1TONF-1:F#=DI#(A):GOSUB12888

2035 IFT%<>"PRG"ANDT%<>"SEQ"ANDT%<>"USR" THENPRINT"[DOWN]CANNOT COPY "N%:GOTO2200

2040 PRINT (DOWN) FOUND: \*N6

2042 PRINT\*(C)OPY, (S)KIP, (Q)UI 2050 GOSUB11000:IFK#="S"THEN2200 2052 IFK#="Q"THENA=NF-1:GOTO2200 2854 IFK#<>"C"THEN2858 2070 MFS=NS: GOSUBLAGGG

2000 POKE251,0:POKE252,BUF 2095 IFPEEK(252)>159THENPRINT\*[DOWN][DOW N3\*\*\* FILE TOO LONG - CANNOT COPYEDOWN

2100 INPUT#15, ER, ER\$, KK, KK: IFER)19THEN20 2128 PRINT"[DOWN]INSERT COPY DISK & HIT

A KEY": GOSUB11000 2130 MFS=NS+", "+TS+", W": GOSUB1601 214Ø POKE253, PEEK(251): POKE254, PEEK(252): POKE251, Ø: POKE252, BUF: SYS49155

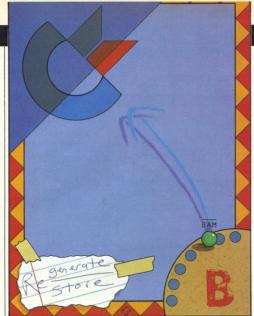
2150 INPUT#15.ER.ER#.KK.KK: IFER<20THEN21

2160 IFER<>63THEN20010 2165 PRINT" [DOWN] FILE ALREADY EXISTS ON

COPY DISK, ENTER NEW FILENAME "; 2170 PRINT"OR JUST RETURN TO SKIP FILE" 2180 PRINT"[DOWN][DOWN] . ";:GOSUB15000 : IF IN#= " "THEN2198

2198 NS=INS:MFS=NS+" "+T\$+", W": GOSUB1600 

T A KEY": GOSUB11888



The B option searches the disk for scratched files.

```
2218 PRINT*[DOWN]COMPLETE[DOWN][DOWN]*:G
2499 REM DELETE FILES
2500 PRINT'(DOWN)DELETE WHICH FILES? ";:
GOSUB15000:Se="6"+!N6
```

2516 GOSUBIRER 2528 IFNF(2G0T02828 2538 FORA=1TONF-1:F%=DI%(A):G0SUB12888

2540 PRINT"[DOWN]FOUND: "NB 2542 PRINT"[DIELETE, (S)KIP, (Q)UIT" 2550 GOSUB11000:IFKB="S"THEN2600

2552 IFK#="Q"THENA=NF-1:GOTO2666 2554 TEKE()\*D\*THEN2558

254 IFK\*()-D-THEN2530 2540 CM\*="SØ:"+N\*:GOSUB14000 2570 PRINT"FILE DELETED" 2600 NEXT:PRINT:GOTO280 2999 REM DISP FILE INFO (START/END/LEN) 3000 PRINT\*(DOWN)LIST WHICH FILES? \*;:GO

3884 IFLEFT%(K%,1)="Y"THENOPEN4,4:GOTO38

10 3006 OPEN4,3

3010 PRINT#4: GOSUB10000 3020 IFNF<2G0T02020 3020 IFNF(200102020 3030 FORG=1TONF-1:F==DI\*(0):GOSUB12000 3032 IFT\*()\*PRG\*ANDT\*()\*SEQ\*ANDT\*()\*USR\*

3848 MF#=N#: GOSUB16888: IFT#="USR"ORT#="S EQ"THEN3200

3858 OPEN3, DEV, 3, NS:GET#3, AS:GET#3, BS:CL OSET 3868 PRINT#4,F\$;:X=ASC(B\$+CHR\$(8)):GOSUB

16500:PRINT#4,SPC(23-LEN(F#)); "#"HEX#; 3070 X=ASC(A#+CHR#(0)):GOSUB16500:PRINT# 4,HEX#" - #";

3888 POKE251,8:POKE252,8:SYS49158 3898 LL=PEEK (251) +PEEK (252) #256-2 3188 EA=ASC (A\$+CHR\$(8))+ASC (B\$+CHR\$(8))\* 256+LL:HI=INT (EA/256)

3118 LO=INT(EA-HI#256):X=HI:GOSUB16588:P RINT#4, HEX#; : X=LO: GOSUB16500

3115 PRINTMA. HEXE 3128 NEXT: GOTO288

3200 POKE251,0:POKE252,0:SYS49158 3210 LL=PEEK(251)+PEEK(252)\*256+1 3220 HI=INT(LL/256):LO=INT(LL-HI\*256)

```
3230 PRINT#4, F#;: X=HI: GOSUB16500: PRINT#4
,SPC (23-LEN(F$)); **"HEX$;
3240 X=L0:GOSUB16500:PRINT#4,HEX$;" ("LL
```

325Ø GOTO312Ø 3499 REM FORMAT/DISK TEST 3500 PRINT"PLEASE WAIT..":PRINT#15,"10" 3510 INPUT#15,ER,ER#,KK,KK

3520 IFER=26THEN20010 3530 IFER=740R(ER)19ANDER(28)THEN3578 3548 IFER>19THEN28818

3550 PRINT"(DOWN)(DOWN)"; TAB(13); \*\* WAR NING! \*\*(DOWN)(DOWN) 3560 PRINT\*THIS DISK SEEMS TO BE ALREADY

FORMATTED .. "1 3565 PRINT"MODES 1-3 WILL DESTROY ALL DI SK FILES(DOWN)(DOWN)\*
3578 PRINT\*(DOWN)MODE: 1 - COMPLETE FOR MAT

3588 PRINT" 2 - ERASE DIRECTORY TR ACK\* 3590 PRINT" TEST DISK" 3600 PRINT" 3 - COMPLETE FORMAT & 4 - TEST DISK (NON-DES TRUCTIVE)

3685 PRINT" 5 - LEAVE FORMATTER" 3610 INPUT (DOWN) (RIGHT) CHOICE : A 3620 IFA=5THENPRINT: GOTO280 3625 IFA=4THEN3672

3638 PRINT" [ DOWNINEW DISK NAME: "1: GOSLIB 15000: NS-INS 3640 IFA=10RA=3THENPRINT\*(DOWN)DISK ID 2 CHARS): ";:GOSUB15000:IFLEN(IN\$)<>2THE N3640

3658 CMS="NR!"+NS!TEA=10PA=3THENCHS=CMS+ 3655 PRINT"[DOWN]CONTINUE (Y/N)?":GOSUB1

3658 IFK\$<>"Y"THEN28Ø 3660 GOSUB14000 3670 IFA<>3THEN280

3672 MF=0: INPUT\*[DOWNIDO YOU WANT TO MAR BAD BLOCKS" IKS 3674 IFLEFT\*(K\*,1)="Y"THENMF=1

3679 REM CHECK DISK BLOCKS 3690 PRINT\*[DOWN][DOWN]CHECKING DISK[DOW N1 CDONN1" 3690 OE=-1:A=0

```
3700 T=1:OPEN2, DEV, 2, "#"
```

3710 S=0 3715 PRINT\* TRACK : "T"[LEFT] ": PRINT BLOCK : "S"[LEFT] " C DOWN 1 3716 PRINT"[DOWN]BAD BLOCKS : "A"[LEFT]

3720 PRINT#15, "U1: ";2;0;T;S 3730 INPUT#15,ER,ER#,KK,KK:IFER>19THENA=

A+1 3732 IFER>19ANDMF=1THENPRINT#15. "B-A: "[8 3735 IFER=OETHENPRINT\*[DOWN]\*:GOTO3750

3736 OE=ER 3740 PRINT\*[DOWN][RVSON] DISK STATUS:

TRANS LUMINIKYSUNG DISK STATUS: (LEFT)(LEF

(LEFT) ERS 3750 PRINT\*(UP)(UP)(UP)(UP)(UP)(UP)(UP)

3798 S=S+1: TES/17THEN3715 3798 IFT<18ANDS<21THEN3715

3800 IFT<25ANDS<19THEN3715 3810 IFT<31ANDS<18THEN3715 382Ø IFS<17THEN3715 383Ø T=T+1:IFT<36THEN371Ø

3848 PRINT" ( DOWN ) ( DOWN ) ( DOWN ) ( DOWN ) ( DOWN JEDOWNJ(DOWN)(DOWN)\*:IFA-@THENPRINT">>> D ISK PASSES TEST":PRINT:GOTO3860

ISK PASSES TEST":PRINT:GOTOJB68 3858 PRINT\*DISK HAS\*A\*BAD BLOCKS":PRINT 3868 CLOSE2:GOTOZ88 3999 REM LOCK FILES 4868 PRINT\*(DOWN)LOCK WHICH FILES? "::GO

SUB15000: Se="6"+INE

4010 GOSUB10000 4020 IFNF<200T02020 4030 FORA=ITONF-1:F%=DI%(A):GOSUB12000:P RINT"[DOWN]LOCKING

4848 SF#=N#:LB=64:GOSUB4288 4858 NEXF:GOTO288 4199 REM SET/RESET LOCK BIT

4200 T=18:S=1:OPEN2, DEV, 2, "#" 421@ GOSUB13@@@

4228 GET#2, A\$:NT=ASC(A\$+CHR\$(8)):GET#2, A \$:NS=ASC(A\$+CHR\$(8)):E=8 4230 GET#2, T\$: GET#2, FT\$: GET#2, FS\$: F\$="":

ORKK=1T016 4240 GET#2, A\$: IFA\$=CHR\$(160) THEN4260 4250 F\$=F\$+A\$ 4260 NEXT

4278 FORKK=1T013:GET#2.A#:NEXT 428Ø IFSF\$<>F\$THEN434Ø

4298 TYMASC (TS+CHR\$(8)): IFTY(128THENPRIN T"[DOWN]CANNOT LOCK "F#:GOT04348 4295 IFTYAND127=8THEN4348

4295 IFTYANDI27-07HENA340 4300 IFT%(CHM\*(1) ORFT%)CHM\*(35) THENPRIN T\*(DOUN]CANNOT LOCK "F%; GOTO4340 4310 PRINT#15, "B-P:";2:E\*32\*2 4320 PRINT#2, CHM\*(TYANDI910RLB);

4330 PRINT#15, "B-P: ";2;E\*32+34 4340 E=E+1:IFE<8THEN4230

4345 GOSUB13500 435@ S=NS:T=NT:IFNT(10RNT)35THENCLOSE2:R

4366 GOT04216 4499 REM UNLOCK FILES 4500 PRINT (DOWN)UNLOCK WHICH FILES? "1: OSUB15000: S=="#"+IN#

4518 GOSUB18888 4528 IFNF<2GOT02828 4538 FORA=1TONF-1:F\$=DI\$(A):GOSUB12888:P

- 516 4540 SF\$=N\$:LB=0:GOSUB4200 4550 NEXT:GOTO280 4999 REM RENAME FILES 5000 PRINT\*(DOWN)ORIGINAL FILENAME? \*|:0

OSLIB I SARA! NE TNE 5010 PRINT"[DOWN]NEW FILENAME? "::GOSUB1

SGGG: FRETNE 5020 CMs="R0:"+Fs+"=0:"+Ns:GOSUB14000 5838 9010288

5499 REM COLLECT/VALIDATE DISH

DATING - PLEASE WAIT! <<<\*:GOSUB14000

DATING - PLEASE WAIT: <<< 5518 GOTO288 5999 REM 'ZAP' DISK BLOCK ARRR INPUT\*\*PACK. RIOCK : 6018 IFT<1THEN288 : "IT.S

6816 MF=8:INPUT"[DOWN]DO YOU WANT TO WOR K IN ASCII"; A\$ 6817 IFLEFTS (AS, 1) = "Y"THENMF

6018 OPEN2, DEV, 2, "H":PRINT"[CLEAR]"|TAB(
5); "TRACK"T::PRINTTAB(20); "BLOCK"S
6020 IFMF()ITHENPRINT"[DOWN][RIGHT][RIGH TIPEGHTIPEGHTIPEGHTIBBEPEGHTIPEGHTI 

[RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT][RIGHT]#C[DO WN3 WN)"
6025 IFMF(>0THENPRINT"(DOWN) [8 0]=C
AN'T DISPLAY [8 W]=ASCII 160(DOWN)"
6030 PRINTH15,"U1:"1210;TIS
6032 INPUTWIS,ER,ERB,KK,KK:IFER>19THEN20

010 6848 FORP=8T0255STEP16 6858 X=P:GOSUB16588:PRINTHEX8" - "1:FORG

=1T016

# **UTPUT: COMMODORE 64**

When in Hex mode, inverse text mode is used to show where individual bytes start - apart from this visual aid it has no other function. In ASCII mode solid circles represent characters that cannot be displayed (non-ASCII codes). A hollow circle is used to show CHR\$(160), which DOS V2.6 uses to pad out filenames - a useful character to be able to enter/display.

L - does three things: tidies up a disk directory; purges deleted files and sorts the directory alphabetically or by file type. The purge option erases all trace of previously deleted files from the directory - purged/sorted files cannot be recovered with utility B. The sort used is a crude bubblesort - more than adequate for an application like this.

#### How it works

Disk manager relies on the U1 and U2 disk commands for reading and writing sectors. Options B, G and H modify the file type marker (the first byte of a directory entry). This is set to zero when a file is deleted, and when ORed with 64 causes the file to be locked. The copy command merely treats PRG, SEQ and USR files as sequential files and reads them as just a string of characters.

Any sequential type file can be read by opening the file and using INPUT £ commands eg OPEN 2,8,2,"filename, P,R" will open a PRG file for reading.

Note that Disk Manager is set up for 1541 drives using device 8. It can send outputs to device 4 (CBM printer), and these values can be altered by editing line 100.

The machine language routines are used by options A and C for reading and writing sequential disk files into the temporary buffer - they are poked into memory at \$C000.

#### In ASCII mode, solid circles represent characters that cannot be displayed (non-ASCII codes).



6888 IFE(8THEN6768

4878 PRINT: GOTO288 8999 REM BYE!

685Ø GOSUB135ØØ

ARI# A=A+1:GOSUB135##:S=NS%(A):GOTO675#

```
Listing
                                                                           9888 PRINT"[CLEAR]":CLOSE15:CLOSE2:END
AGES TEME-ITHENGETHS AS GOSUBASSO GOTOAS
                                                                           9999 REM READ DISK DIRECTORY
18088 NF=8:CM%="I8":PRINT"(DOWN)SEARCHIN
AGEA TE (DANDI) = THENPRINT " [RUSON]
                                                                               . FROUNT
                                                                           10010 GOSUB140
6868 GET#2.A$:X=ASC(A$+CHR$(8)):GOSUB165
                                                                           18948 OPEN2,DEV,8,S$
18958 GET#2,X$:GET#2,X$
18868 GET#2,X$:GET#2,X$:IFX$=*"THENCLOSE
ØØ:PRINTHEX#;
6Ø65 NEXT:PRINT:NEXT
OBGO MEATIPRINTINEXT
6878 PRINT"(DOWN)QUIT EDITOR":PRINT"(DOWN)
NJWRITE TO DISK"::PRINT"(HOME)(DOWN)(DOW
                                                                           2: RETURN
NICDOWNI"
                                                                           18878 GET#2, X$: GET#2, X$
6874 REM OPEN SCREEN EDITOR
                                                                           10080 GET#2,X$
10090 IFX$<>CHR$(34)ANDX$<>*"THEN10080
10100 IFX$=""THEN10060
6075 OPEN5,0,5
6885 IFLEN(A$) <21THENAS=AS+RIGHTS(*
                                                                           10110 XX*=""
                   ".21-LEN(AS))
                                                                           10110 XX*****
10120 GET#2,X*

10130 IFX*(>**ANDX*(>CHR*(34)THENXX***XX***
6898 IFLEFT# (A#, 4) = "QUIT" THENCLOSE2: CLOS
E5: GOTO110
                                                                           +X#:GUTUIGISE
 6188 IFLEFT*(A*,1)=" "THEN6888
                                                                           18135 IFX#=CHR# (34) THEN18128
6110 IFLEFT*(A$,5)="WRITE"THENPRINT#15,"
                                                                           18148 DI$(NF)=XX$:NF=NF+1:GOTO18868
18999 REM WAIT FOR & GET KEY
U2: "12:01TiS:00T06080
          EXS=LEFTS (AS, 2): GOSUB17888
                                                                           11888 FORKK=1TO18:GETK#:NEXT
613Ø IFX>255THEN6Ø8Ø
                                                                           11010 GETK#: IFK#=""THEN11010
                                                                           11020 RETURN
614Ø PRINT#15, "B-P:"|2|X:XX=X
6145 IFMF=1THEN618Ø
                                                                           11999 REM GET FILENAME OUT OF FS
                                                                           12000 KK=16
12000 IFMID#(F#,KK,1)=" "THENKK=KK-1:IFK
ALSO EORPEATO3ASTERS
6168 HEX#=MID#(A#,P,2):GOSUB17888:PRINT#
2. CHR$ (X) ;
                                                                           12010 IFKK=0THENNS="":RETURN
6178 NEXT: GOTO6888
                                                                           12020 NS=LEFTS(FS,KK):TS=MIDS(FS,18,3):R
618Ø FORP=6T021
6198 IFMID#(A#,P,1)="[# Q]"THENPRINT#15,
"B-P:"|2|XX+P-5:GOTO6218
                                                                           ETURN
A195 IFMID#(A#.P.1)="[= W]"THENPRINT#2.C
                                                                          13888 PRINT#15, "UI: ":2:0:TIS
13818 INPUT#15, ER, ER#, KK, KK: IFE>19THEN28
HPS (168) LIGOTOAZIA
6288 PRINT#2, MID# (A#, P, 1);
                                                                           919
AZIR NEXT: GOTOARRE
                                                                           13499 REM PUT DISK BLOCK
        REM DECODE ASCII
                                                                           13500 PRINT#15, "U2: ";2:0;T;S
13510 INPUT#15,ER,ER#,KK,KK:IFE>19THEN20
6300 IFA$(CHR$(32)THENPRINT"(s Q)";:RETU
A318 IFAS=CHR$(168)THENPRINT*(s W)*1:RET
                                                                           13999 REM SEND DISK COMMAND
14000 PRINT#15,CM%:INPUT#15,ER,ER%,KK,KK
6320 IFA$)CHR$(127)THENPRINT"[s 0]";:RET
6338 PRINTASI: RETURN
                                                                           :IFER>19THEN20010
                                                                           14010 RETURN
14999 REM INPUT FILENAME
ASSS PRINT*[DOWN]READING FILENAMES...[DO
6585 MM=BUF#256:NF=-1:T=18:S=1:OPEN2.DEV
                                                                           15000 FORKK=1T010:GETK#:NEXT:IN#=
                                                                           15000 FORKE-11010:3E1F#:REA111R#-
15010 POKE204,0:GETK#:IFK#-**THEN15010
15020 IFK##CHR#(13)THENPOKE204,1:PRINT*
        GOSUBIZEE
6528 E=8
6538 F*="":FORP=1T032:GET#2,K*:IFK*=""TH
                                                                            : CHR$ (155) : RETU
                                                                           15030 IFK$<>CHR$(20)THENPRINTK$::IN$=IN$
ENKS=CHRS(Ø)
                                                                           +K#:GOTO15010
6532 F#=F#+K#: NEXT
                                                                           15040 IFLEN(IN#)=0THEN15010
15050 PRINTK#1:IFLEN(IN#)=1THENIN#="":GO
6535 IFE=ØTHENNT=ASC(F#+CHR#(Ø)):NS=ASC(
MID#(F#, 2)+CHR#(Ø))
6548 IF (ASC(MID*(F*,3)+CHR*(8))AND127)=8
                                                                           15868 INS-LEFTS (INS.LEN(INS)-1): GOTO1581
THENASOR
655Ø FORKK=1T032:POKEMM+KK-1,ASC(MID#(F#
                                                                           14888 POKE4948B. LEN (NES) : FORP=1TOLEN (NES
 KK) + CHR# (0) ): NEXT: MM=MM+32
                                                                           ):POKE49408+P, ASC (MID*(MF*,P,1)):NEXT
 6568 Ns="":FORKK=6T021:IFMIDs(Fs,KK,1)()
CHR$(160) THENNS=NS+MIDS(FS,KK,1)
                                                                           16010 RETURN
                                                                           16499 REM DEC --> HEX
16500 HEX#="":NN=INT(X/16):GOSUB16600:NN
4578 NEXT
6588 NF=NF+1:DI$(NF)=N$+MID$(F$,3,1)+CHR
                                                                            EXANDIS: GOSUBIA6688: RETURN
$ (NF)
                                                                           16600 IFNN>9THENHEXS=HEXS+CHRS(55+NN)
6598 E=E+1: IFE<8THEN6538
                                                                           16618 TENNS 18THENHEXS=HEXS+CHRS (48+NN)
6600 IFNT=18THENS=NS:GOTO6510
                                                                           16620 RETURN
16999 REM HEX --> DEC
 6618 PRINT"[DOWN]MODE: 1 - PURGE DELETE
                                                                           17000 X=0:KK$=RIGHT$(HEX$,1):IFKK$(":"TH
6620 PRINT*
                              2 - SORT ALPHARETICALL
                                                                           200 ATT AND A THE AND A 19: 10 TO 10
                              3 - SORT BY FILETYPE*
4 - QUIT DIR PROCESSOR
663Ø PRINT*
6640 PRINT"
                                                                           + (ASC (KK#) -48) #16: RETURN
                                                                           17030 X=X+(ASC(KK$)-55)*16:RETURN
17200 KK$=RIGHT$(HEX$,1):IFKK$<*:"THENX=
 665Ø INPUT*[DOWN][RIGHT]CHOICE*;KK:IFKK
10RKK>4THEN665Ø
                                                                           X+(ASC(KK#)-48)*16:RETURN
AAAØ IFKK=4THENPRINT:GOTO28Ø
                                                                           20000 INPUT#15,ER,ER$,KK,KK
20010 PRINT"[DOWN]*** "ER$:GOTO280
668Ø IFRC=10RNF<1THEN674Ø
                                                                           59999 REM LOAD M/C ROUTINES
6685 PRINT"(DOWN)SORTING...(DOWN)"
6698 FORA=1TONF
                                                                                  FORP=1T0135:READA:KK=KK+A*P:POKEP+
                                                                           49151 - A! NEXT
6788 FORB-STONE-A
                                                                           68885 IFKK=1364866THENRETURN
        IFDI#(B) <DI#(B+1) ANDRC=2THEN6738
                                                                           68887 PRINT*[CLEAR][DOWN][DOWN][DOWN]###
6715 IFRIGHT*(DI*(B),2)(RIGHT*(DI*(B+1).
                                                                            DATA STATEMENTS INCORRECT": END
6728 F*=DI*(B):DI*(B)=DI*(B+1):DI*(B+1)=
                                                                           60010 DATA76,42,192,76,69,192,32,104
60020 DATA192,162,2,32,198,255,32,207
60030 DATA255,32,183,255,208,6,32,31
FS
                                                                           60040 DATA192,76,14,192,76,127,192,230
60050 DATA251,200,2,230,252,165,252,201
A740 PRINT*[DOWN]GENERATING NEW DIRECTOR
        :T=18:S=1:N=Ø:A=Ø
675Ø E=Ø:PRINT#15, "B-P:";2;0
                                                                           68868 DATA168,96,32,184,192,162,2,32
68878 DATA198,255,32,183,255,288,229,32
6755 FORKK=@T0255:PRINT#2,CHR#(@)1:NEXT
                                                                           68888 DATA287,255,162,8,129,251,32,31
68898 DATA192,144,239,176,215,32,184,192
 4740 ESERTS (N) : KKEASC (RIGHTS (FS. 1) +CHRS (
                                                                           68188 DATA162, 2, 32, 281, 255, 162, 8, 161
6762 PRINT#2, CHR$(18) | CHR$(NS%(A+1))
                                                                           60110 DATA251,32,210,255,32,183,255,208
 677Ø FORP=KK#32+2TOKK#32+31:PRINT#2,CHR#
                                                                           68128 DATA195, 32, 31, 192, 165, 251, 197, 253
 (PEEK (BUF #256+P)) | : NEXT
                                                                           60130 DATA165,252,229,254,144,231,176,18
6780 E=E+1:N=N+1
6790 IFN>NFTHENPRINT#15, "B-P:"(2)0:PRINT
                                                                           68148 DATA169, 2, 162, 8, 168, 2, 32, 186
 #2, CHR$ (Ø) | CHR$ (255) | : GOTO685Ø
                                                                           6#15# DATA255,162,1,168,193,173,#,193
6#16# DATA32,189,255,32,192,255,96
6#17# DATA32,284,255,169,2,76,195,255
```

A0999 REM DIRECTORY SECTORS 51888 DATA1,4,7,18,13,16,2,5,8,11,14,17,

Listen to DJ Miles' advice

on machine code sound and your

MTX will soon be warbling

'Thanks for the memory . . .'

he Memotech MTX series produces sound using the Texas Instruments SN76489A chip — the integrated circuit used to great effect by BBC Basic. MTX Basic, unfortunately, does not stretch to 14 parameter music envelopes like the Beeb, but it does offer frequency and volume control through the SOUND statement. Continuous music may be played into a sound buffer, but the maximum number of notes per channel allowed is only 256, and this fills more than 12K of RAM

Machine code, on the other hand, can be used for sound with the advantage of making efficient use of memory. Data must be sent to the chip through output port 6 and strobed in via input port 3. The destination of this data is one of eight registers which control the frequency and volume for the three tone generators and the noise generator (see table 1).

Volume is controlled by passing a nibble to the respective attenuators. A volume level of zero is the loudest, and 14 is the softest. If the bit pattern representing 15 is sent, the sound is switched off. It is not necessary to program the volume of the channel whenever the frequency is changed (as in Basic) but no sound is output if no level has been set.

Frequency is altogether different. The tone channels require ten bits of information to produce a sound. This data is related to the frequency produced by the formula: Frequency = 4,000,000 / (32\*Data).

A list of notes, frequencies and their equivalent data numbers is given in table 2. It's useful to remember that doubling these numbers produces the same notes one octave lower, and halving these numbers raises the scale by one octave. Sound is a handy subroutine which simplifies the task of transferring bytes to the sound processor. It must be entered with Z80 register C containing the chip's destination register and register pair HL containing the data to send. Program 1 demonstrates how it is used. It emits a simple

Table 1					
Register	Contents				
0	Channel 0 Frequency				
1	Channel 0 Volume				
2	Channel 1 Frequency				
3	Channel 1 Volume				
4	Channel 2 Frequency				
5	Channel 2 Volume				
6	Channel 3 Shift Rate				
7	Channel 3 Volume				

laser-gun'noise by repeatedly changing the frequency of a tone channel.

Program 2 proves how simple it is to play tunes with this subroutine by playing a few bars of a familiar tune. It occupies only 200 bytes of memory, which is about 14 times more efficient than the equivalent Basic program using a sound buffer.

The data for the tune is held after label START in the format note, length, note, etc. Any suitable music could be placed at that address so long as it ends with the number 255) which tells the program to return to Basic. There is, of course, no limit to the length of the music, and the program could easily be adjusted to perform some other task during the delay between notes.

Table 2				
Note	Frequency (Hertz)	Data		
C	264	475		
C#	278	450		
D	294	425		
Eb	312	400		
. E	334	375		
F	358	350		
F#	370	338		
G	400	313		
G#	416	300		
A	454	275		
Bb	476	263		
В	500	250		

#### **Program 1**

0 CODE	
8007	LD HL,0
800A	LD C.1
899C	CALL SOUND
800F	LD C.0
8011 LOOP:	DEC HL
8012	CALL SOUND
8015	JP LOOP
8018 SOUND:	
8019	PUSH HL
8018	LD A,L
801B	AND 15
801D	RRC C
801F	RRC C
8021	RRC C
8023	RRC C
8025	ADD A,C
8026	SET 7, A
8028	BIT 4,A
802A	OUT (6), A
802C	IN A,(3)
802E	JP NZ, BOT
8031	SRL H
8033	RR L
8035	SRL H
8037	RR L
8039	SRL L
803B	SRL L
803D	LD A, L
803E	OUT (6),A
8040	IN A,(3)
8042 BOT:	POP HL
8043	POP BC
8044	RET

Symbols S0UND8018B0T8042 L00P8011

#### **Program 2**

#### Ø CODE

8007		LD DE, START
800A		LD HL,0
8000		CALL VOLUME
8010		
	TUP:	LD A,(DE)
8011		CP 255
8013		JP Z, END
		JF ZIEND
8016		LD H, Ø
8018		LD LA
8019		INC DE
801A		LD A,(DE)
801B		LD B, A
		LU BIH
801C		INC DE
8010		LD C.0
801F		CALL SOUND
8022		INC C
8023		INC C
		INC
8024		ADD HL, HL
8025		CALL SOUND
		CHEL SOUND
8028		INC C
8029		INC C
802A		ADD HL, HL
802B		CALL SOUND
802E	DELAY:	PUSH BC
	ACPUI.	
802F		LD B, Ø
8031	LP:	PUSH BC
		FUGUE DO
8032		PUSH BC
8033		POP BC
8634		POP BC
8035		DJNZ LP
8037		POP BC
		FOR BU
8038		DUNZ DELAY
803A		JP TOP
803D	END:	LD HL, 15
	EHU.	LU HL/13
8040		CALL VOLUME
8043		RET
	VOLUME:	
8044	AUCOME	LD C/1
8046		CALL SOUND
8049	4 "	INC C
804A		INC C
804B		CALL SOUND
		CHEC GOONE
804E		INC C
804F		INC C
8050		COLL COLUM
		CALL SOUND
8053		RET
8054	SOUND:	PUSH BC
	000110	
8055		PUSH HL
8056		LD A.L
8057		AND 15
8059		RRC C
805B		RRC C
805D		RRC C
805F		RRC C
8061		ADD A/C
8062		CET 7 0
		SET 7,A BIT 4,A
8064		BIT 4,A
8066		OUT (6), R
		THE CONTRACTOR
8068		IN B <sub>2</sub> (3)
806A		JP NZ, BOT
806D		SRL H
806F		RR L
8071		SRL H
		ORL H
B073		RR L
8075		SRL L
8077		
2011		
8079		LD A,L
307A		OUT (6),A
307C		TH 0 (2)
		IN A'(3)
307E	BOT:	POP HL.
807F		POP BC

8081 START: DB 150,128,125,0,113,128, 100, 192, 89, 64, 100, 128, 113, 0, 131, 128, 169,19 2,150,64,131,128,125,0,150, 128,1,5,150,192,169,64,1507128,131,07 169,128,200

PET

DB 0,150,128,125,0,113; 128, 100, 192, 89, 64, 100, 128, 113, 0, 1315 128, 169, 192, 150, 64, 131, 128, 125, 192, 131,64,150,128,156,192,175,64,1567 128,150,0,1,5,150.0

,255 8002

8080

RET

TOP8010END803D

START8081VOLUME8044 SOUND8054DELRY802E LP8031B0T807E

# C UTPUT: BBC

n Apple Orchard you are engaged in a desperate mission to save as many apples as possible before the arrival of a hurricane. So if you didn't know it was Be Kind to Defenceless Fruit Week, you do now . . . .

Fortunately, you're mechanised you have three buggies that you use to tear round your orchard. But the local vandals have scattered tacks around, so you also have to avoid crashing, and fuel is limited, so watch the gauge.

#### Listing

```
HIDTH 40
 10REM Apple Orchard.
     20REM By William Prew. ..
30REM 1984. November. ...
40REM .... PCN ....
      60P%=8900
      70[OPTO:LDA£229:LDX£1:LDY£0:JSR &FFF4
701UP101LBmazz7.LBm
1RTS:1
80CALL&900
90DIM sco(8),entries 150,code 10
100MODE7:PROCassemble
    120MODE2:PROCdefine
    130PROCdisplay
    150REPEAT
    160PROCvariables
170MODE2:VDU23:8202:0:0:0:
180REPEAT
    190PROCinit
200PROCicree
    210x%=9:y%=15
220IF screen=1 PROCjingle
230PROCgame
    240UNTIL death
    270PROClist_
    280UNTILFALSE
    300DEFPROCuame
    320fuel=fuel-
    330TF fuel=0 PROCdeath:fuel=200
    340PROCkeys
350COLOUR7:PRINTTAB(6,29);score
    360PRINTTAB(4,30);fuel;"
370pos%=FNscrn(x%,y%)
380IF pos%=134 OR pos%=136 die=TRUE EL
    E IF pos%=135 PROCcollect
390UNTILdie=TRUE OR score=40*screen
400IFdie=TRUE THENPROCdeath ELSE PR
    420:
    430DEFPROCHait(
     440FORdelay%=OTOT
    450NEXT delay%
     460ENDPROC
    5701FINKEY(-105) THEN ms="up"
580VDU17,0,31,x%,y%,225
5901F ms="right" THEN x%=x%+1
6001F ms="left" THEN x%=x%-1
6101F ms="down" THEN y%=y%-1
6201F ms="up" THEN y%=y%+1
    640IF x%(1 x%=1
    650IF x%\18 x%=18
660IF y%\3 y%=3
670IF y%\27 y%=27
     680ENDPROC
      700DEFPROCscreen
```

730VDU31,6,1,227,228,229,234,236,228,2

750PROClive\_print 760COLOUR7:PRINTTAB(0,29) "APPLES";scor e;TAB(10) "BEST";sco(0)

770/DU17,135,17,1 780/PRINTTAB(0,2)STRING\$(20,CHR\$225) 790/PRINTTAB(0,28)STRING\$(20,CHR\$225) 800/FOR A=3 TO 27

740IF display THEN ENDPROC

# **APPLE ORCHARD**

Fill your three applecarts with fruit in William Prew's fast-action game.

Instructions are in the program.

#### Program notes

1	
10-40	REM statements
60-80	Assembler to disable the
	Escape key.
90	DIMension arrays for hall
	of fame and necession appear

**ACTION** 

LINES

of fame and reserves space for the assembler routine which is at the end of the program.

MODE 7. Calls up the

Assembler routine.
Calls instructions and the PROCedure which defines the user definable characters, and the

PROCedure which displays them.

150-280 Game's main loop. Sets up screen and initialises the variables.

300-410 PROCedure which handles the buggy and score etc.
430-460 Delay loop embedded in a PROCedure which in turn

passes a parameter to the loop.

480-680 Scans keyboard and takes appropriate action when a

key is pressed. Checks position of buggy and sets up boundaries for it.

700-950 Sets up screen, plots apples etc.
970-1030 Defines some variables.

1090-1120 Prints how many lives you have left.

1140-1230 PROCedure which handles

death.

1250-1340 PROCedure which handles everything when an

orchard is cleared, ie resetting variables and so

```
810PRINTTAB(0,A)CHR$223
  820PRINTTAB (19.A) CHR#223
  820PRINTTAB(19, NILPHERES
830NEXT 8
840VDU17,128,17,7
850PRINTTAB(0,30) FUEL*:PRINTTAB(10,30
ORCHARD*:screen;
  8AOCOL DUR3
  970EOR obst=0 TO screen#2+20
  880PRINTTAB(RND(16)+1,RND(25)+2);CHR$2
  SOONEXT obst
  900VDU17,2
910FOR apple=0 TO 50
920PRINTTAB(RND(16)+1,RND(25)+2);CHR#2
311
   930NEXT apple
  940VDU17,6
950ENDPROC
   970DEFPROCvariables
   9801i=3
 1010sp=9:screen=1
 1020m#="right"
1030ENDPROC
 1050DEEPPROCINIT
 1060die=FALSE:death=FALSE:display=FALSE
1070ENDPROC
 1090DEFPROClive_print
 1100COLOUR?
   110PRINTTAB(2,1)STRING$(11,CHR$233)
```

11400EFFRUCGEATH 1150VDU31,x%,y%,224 11601=1i-1:TF1i=OTHENdeath=TRUE 1170IF fuel=0 AND score>10 THEN score=s

1180F0R sound=170 TO 15 STEP-2 1190S0UND&12.3, sound.2

1120ENDPROC

40DEFPROCdeath

```
1200NEXT sound
1210PROCTive_prin
1220PROCHait (5000)
1230ENDPROC
1240:
1250DEFPROCnew_scr
1260VDU31, x%, y%, 226
1270screen=screen+1
1270screen=screen+1:sp=sp-1:IFsp(=0sp=0
1280PRINTTAB(1.15)*ORCHARD *;screen-1;*
FINISHED*
1290fue1=200
1300F0Rinc=15T060
1310SOUND3,3,inc,1
1320NEXTinc
1330PROCwait (10000)
 340ENDPRO
13400EEPPOC4
1360DEFPROCfin
1370RESTORE1490
1380FOR dec=50 TO 0 STEP-1
1390SOUND3,2,dec,1
1400NEXT dec
1410PROCHAIT (2000)
1420VDU17,8,31,5,15:PRINT" 'SPACE' "
1430REPEATUNTILGET=ASC" "
1440ENDPROC
 1450:
1460DEF FNscrn(x%, y%)
1470VDU31,x%,y%
1480CALL code
1490=7&70
 1510DEFPROCdefine
1520VDU23,223,0,251,251,251,0,239,239,2
1530VDU23,224,0,36,18,64,42,0,72,0
1540VDU23,225,191,191,0,247,247,0,223,2
1550VDU23,226,189,231,189,36,60,189,255
```

1560VDU23,227,254,242,194,194,130,130,1

1570VDU23,228,252,242,194,194,252,130,1



1360-1440 PROCedure which is called up when the player has

ruined all the buggies. 1460-1490 See 2850-2940. 1510-1690 Defines characters and

envelopes for the sound effects.

1710-1750 Filling the arrays with data for the hall of fame. 1770-1860 Displays characters.

1880-2070 Name entry routine. An OSWORD call is made with the accumlator set to zero. This method is also used by Acornsoft etc.

2090-2220 Hall of fame. 2240-2490 Instructions.

2510-2560 Space bar routine. 2580-2640 On/Off sound routines.

2660-2680 Freeze routine 2700-2730 Updating of number of apples collected.

2750-2830 Music routine. 2850-2940 An Assembler routine which returns the ASCII

code of the character at the cursor position. It makes an OSBYTE call with the accumulator set to 135. It also uses the only Function.

1860ENDPROC

1880DEFPROCammend 42,124 1590VDU23,230,0,0,24,24,24,126,0,0 1600VDU23,231,24,126,239,239,247,247,12 1890IF score(=sco(7) ENDPROC 1900FOR I=7 TO 0 STEP-1

1610VDU23,232,0,0,16,16,8,8,0,0 1620VDU23,233,0,90,126,60,60,126,90,0 1630VDU23,234,194,194,194,242,254,130,1

VDU23,229,124,130,128,192,192,192,2

1640VDU23,235,252,242,194,194,194,130,1 1650VDU23,236,124,242,194,194,254,130,1

30,130 1660ENVELOPE1, 128, 21, 0, -12, 4, 5, 7, 77, -17 0,-11,120,73

1670ENVELOPE2, 1, -8, 0, 1, 5, 2, 40, 61, -1, -1, 1680ENVELOPE3,1,0,0,0,1,1,1,126,-4,-1,-4,126.0

690ENVELOPE4,3,0,0,0,0,0,0,126,-1,0,-5 ,126,0

710FOR 100p=0 TO 7 1720\$(entries+loop\*15)="W.P.Soft. .." 1730sco(loop)=400-50\*loop 1740NEXT loop 1750ENDPROC

1740 1760: 1770DEFPROCdisplay 1780display=TRUE 1790PROCscreen

1790PRUCSCreen 1800VDU17,135,17,1,31,5,4,225,225,31,5, ,223,31,8,5,17,128,17,7:PRINT'Wall." 1810VDU17,2,31,5,8,231,17,7,31,8,8:PRIN T"Apple. 820VDU17,3,31,5,11,226,17,7,31,8,11:PR

INT"Buggy 1830VDU17,7,31,5,14,230,31,8,14:PRINT\*T 1840VDU17,8,31,1,17:PRINT\*PRESS THE SPA

1850REPEATUNTILGET=32

1910IF score)sco(I) THEN sco(I+1)=sco(I ):\$(entries+(I+1)\*15)=\$(entries+1\*15):fi 1920NEXT I UGH APPLES\* 1970PRINTTAB(0,7)CHR#131"TO QUALIFY FOR THE HALL OF FAME 1980PRINTTAB(5,10) "PLEASE ENTER YOUR NA 1990VDU31,5,12,131,157,132,31,26,12,156 ,31,9,12 2000¥FX15 0

2010|&900=en! 2020?&902=14 203074903=32 20407&904=32 20407&904=127 2050X%=0:Y%=&9:A%=0

2060CALL&FFF1 2070ENDPROC 2090DEFPROClist\_fame 2100PROCammend 2110CLS

2120PRINTCHR#134 CHR#141 TAB(12) \*APPLE ORCHARD. 2130PRINTCHR#134 CHR#141 TAR(12) \*APPLE 2140PRINTCHR#131 CHR#141 TAB(12) "HALL 0

F FAME.."
2150PRINTCHR\$131 CHR\$141 TAB(12)"HALL 0 2160PRINTCHR#133 TAB(12)\*1984 W.P.Soft.

DU32,32,1+49,46:PRINTTAB(6);sco(1) TAB(12)\*... 2190NEXT I \*1\$(entries+T#15)

2200PRINTTAB(1,23)CHR\$134\*Press the SPA CE BAR to replay.."; 2210REPEATUNTILGET=ASC" " 2220ENDPROC

2240DEFPROCins

2250VDU31,0,1,147 2260PRINT\*6'1 7'1 6'# 5 j 6'1 7'1 7'4" 2200PRINT-6': 7': 6'\* 5 j 6': 7': 7'.4"
2200PRINT-5 j up: 5 upz upz up: 5 j
2200PRINT-6: 0,3,147
2300PRINT-6p: 5 j 6p\* 5 j 5 j upx
2310VRIJS, 5,5,134,73,78,03,84,82,95,67,
84,73,79,78,83,31,5,6,131
2300PRINT-\*==========

232OPRINT'-BEAT BRITAIN has just been i 1formed by a weather station in America that a hurricane is heading this way It is due to reach the south of Eng land in roughly five hours." 234OPRINT'YOU ARE the owner of an apple that a . It is land in 2340PRINT

orchard. You must drive your buggy aro orchards collecting as many a possible before you crash 3 b poles as

uggies."
2350PRINT\*This is fairly easy to do as tyre - piercing tacks have been spre ad every - where by the local vandals." 2360PROCspace 2370PRINT\*YOU'RE fuel is limited also.

run out of fuel then you will buggy and drop 10 apples."' 'WHEN YOU have collected 40 ap 2380PRIN1 "WHEN YOU have collected 40 ap have cleared an orchard and y progress onto the neighbourin but the hurricane is nearing could well lose the rest of y ples you ou will g one, and you

our orchards. So work hard ! 2390PRINT"IF YOU have collected enough
spples then you will be asked to en
r your name in the hall of fame." apples er your name in the hall of far 2400PROCspace 2410PRINT\*THE NUMBER of buggies y

e left is displayed in the top left han corner of the screen." 2420PRINT'TAB(11)CHR\$129\*CONTROLS:-" 2430PRINTTAB(10)CHR\$132"====

2440PRINT'TAB(8)CHR\$129"Z - Left. X - R 2450PRINTTAB(8)CHR#129\*# - Up.

2460PRINTTAB(3)CHR#129\*Q - Sound off. S - Sound on." 2470PRINTTAB(2)CHR#129\*CTRL - Freeze. SHIFT - Unfreeze.

2480PROCspace 2490ENDPROC

2510DEFPROCspace 2520PRINTTAB(1,23)CHR\$134\*Press the SPA CE BAR to continue 2530REPEATUNTILGET=32

2550PRINT 2560ENDPROC 2580DEEPROC044

2590#FX210 2600ENDPROC 2620DEFPROCon 2630#FX210 0 2640ENDPROC

2660DEFPROCfreeze 2670REPEAT UNTIL INKEY (-1)

2690: 700DEFPROCcollect

2710score=score+1 2720SOUND3, 2, 55, 1 2730ENDPROC 2750DEFPROCjingle 2760RESTORE 2830

2770FOR jingle=1 TO 8 2780READ pitch, duration 2790SOUND3, 4, pitch, duration 2800NEXT jingle 2810PROCHait (5000)

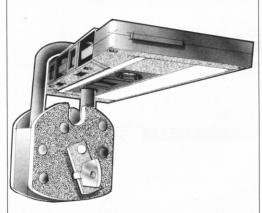
2820ENDPROC 2830DATA 95,8,83,3,75,6,83,6,63,6,55,5, 63.2.47.9 2840:

2850DEFPROCassemble 2860osbyte=&FFF4 2870P%=code 2880[0PT 0 2890LDA£135 2920RTS

# **CUTPUT: SPECTRUM**

# BREAKING AND ENTERING

The last thing you want to happen with your commercial software is for someone else to break into the listing and copy it. Using Stuart Nicholls' routine will ensure that your Spectrum listings are safe.



programmers wishing to write commercial software in Basic often find that there is no real protection against anyone breaking into the program, examining the listings and copying any special routines that they may have produced.

Many methods have been put forward to protect Basic programs. The most successful involve some routine to disable the break keys, but they all have the fault of causing a crash if break is used, which can be annoying if the keys are hit accidentally.

To overcome this I developed a routine

that makes Basic programs unbreakable, unmergeable and thus unlistable and, what is more, requires no knowledge of machine language although it does use a five-byte machine code routine. It also ignores many error reports, continuing with the program if they are found.

#### Error handling

To explain how this is achieved, we must first examine the Spectrum ROM to find just how and where the break keys are read during the running of a Basic program. This happens after the correct

interpretation of a statement has been made at address 1B76h and takes the form:

1B76H CALL 1F54H

JR C,1B7DH (cont)

DEFB 14H

The CALL 1F54H instruction checks the break keys and, if there is no carry, calls the error handling routine RST 8.

The error handing routine resets the stack and so on, and then jumps to the routine whose start address is indicated by the system variable ERR-SP 23613/4, normally 1303h. This prints the error code etc and sets up the continue parameters. 1303h is placed in the address held in the system variable ERR-SP at the start of running a Basic program, and is, in fact, the first address on the machine stack, but ERR-SP address can move around in memory with the build up of the cosun stack.

It is, however, possible to alter this to send the error routine elsewhere, and this is what most programmers use to send the error handling routine to an address in ROM which will cause a

crash.

If you are a bit more selective, you can send the error routine back to address IB7Dh and continue with the program as though nothing had happened. This is not a simple case of putting IB7Dh into the address held in ERR-SP, as on return from the error handling routine the stack will be incorrectly set up without IB7Dh as the ERR-SP return address. In fact, it will end up with 1B76h as the ERR-SP return address and the GOSUB stack corrupted.

#### Reset the stack

What you need is a very small machine code routine to reset the stack each time break is pressed, with address 1B7Dh as the error return address as follows:

JR LOOP

and set up ERR-SP with the address loop. Machine code programmers will see that this will put address LOOP+3 as the future return address from error routine (that is the instruction JR LOOP) ensuring that the stack is correctly set up for further break key presses.

This five-byte routine can be placed anywhere in memory and the address held in ERR-SP, poked with the start address of the routine. As an example, we can use a LINE I REM statement and assume the start address to be 23760d, with no Microdrive(s) connected. So the Basic program will start with Listing 1.

Line 1 holds the machine code poked in by the direct commands and Line 10 sets up the address in ERR-SP to hold 23760d.

As an example of an unbreakable Basic program add Listing 2.

When run, this program will be unbreakable, and even the out-of-screen error reports will be ignored when part

#### Listing 1

1 REM ØØØØØ POKE 23760,205:REM direct command d POKE 23761,125:REM direct command POKE 23762,27:REM direct command POKE 23763,24:REM direct command POKE 23764,251:REM directcommand IQLET A=PEEK 23613+256\*PEEK 2361

circles only are drawn. To make it unmergeable, you must save it as a Code program, so add Listing 3.

4: POKE A, 208: POKE A+1, 92

Other points to watch for are that line 100 retains the ERR-SP address; line 110 pokes ERR-SP with a value that will cause a crash if break is used while loading the program, while line 120 finds the end of the Basic program.

Line 130 saves the Basic with the system variables so that it will auto run. The correct address for ERR-SP is reset in line 140, so that line 10 will be correct. To save the program enter GOTO 100 as a direct command and to load the program you must now use LOAD "BASIC" CODE OF LOAD "COAD".

There is one final point to watch for —

#### Listing 2

20 FOR A=1 TO 100 30 LET X=RND\*256: LET Y=RND\*17

6: LET R=RND\*(256-X)
40 CIRCLE X,Y,R

5Ø NEXT A

60 PRINT AT 11,10; "PRESS ANY K

7Ø IF INKEY\$="" THEN GO TO 7Ø 8Ø IF INKEY\$<>"" THEN GO TO 8Ø 9Ø CLS : GO TO 2Ø

#### Easier word count

Following on Mike Lewis' article on adding a word count to Tasword 2 (issue 88) the following routine may be of interest. It does away with the need to PEEK and POKE initial and final values, and can be placed anywhere in free memory.

Once you've either entered the assembly listing (below) or poked the values in the decimal dump into memory, all you need do is return to Basic from Tasword then enter PRINT USER start address. An accurate word count should be produced in a couple of seconds.

the use of stop in inputs. If this is used in normal numeric or string variable inputs, the program will stop with no way of restarting. This happens because the break will have occurred at address 21D0h and not 1B76h. Any other illegal input will be ignored.

This is not a problem because anyone using stop as an input wants to break into your program in order to list or copy it and must suffer the consequence of having to switch off the Spectrum and start again. No point feeling guilty about this little trick.

Finally, input line should be avoided as there is no error trapping of inputs in the ROM and as such this command may lead to the program 'hanging up'.

#### Listing 3

100 LET LO=PEEK 23613: LET HI=P EEK 23614 110 POKE 23613,0: POKE 23614,0 120 LET B=PEEK 23653+256\*PEEK 2 3654 130 SAVE "BASIC"CODE 23552,B-23 552 140 POKE 23613,LO: POKE 23614,H

#### **Decimal Dump**

33, 0, 125, 1, 0, 0, 17, 0, 64, 126 254, 32, 32, 12, 30, 0, 35, 21, 32 245, 124, 254, 205, 32, 237, 201, 123 61, 40, 242, 3, 28, 24, 238

This decimal dump can be poked into free memory to give a word count routine.

ssembly	Listing				
0010		LD	HL,32000d	:	Get start of text file.
0020		LD	BC,0000h	:	BC = word count, initially zero.
0030	L3	LD	DE,4000h	:	D = Chrs. per line counter (64d)
				:	E = word flag 0 = space 1 = word
0040	L2	LD	A,(HL)	:	Get current chrs from text
0050		CP	32d	:	and check for space code.
0060		JR	NZ,L1	:	If not space then jump.
0070		LD	E,00h	:	Ensure space flagged.
0080	L4	INC	HL	:	Move to next text chr.
0090		DEC	D	:	Decrease chr/line counter and
0100		JR	NZ,L2	:	check for end of line.
0110		LD	A,H	:	If at end of line then
0120		CP	CDh	:	check for end of text file
0130		JR	NZ,L3	:	ie HL = CDOOh
0140		RET		:	If end of text file return to
				:	BASIC with BC = count.
0150	L1	LD	A,E	:	Check for flag = 0 .ie new word and
0160		DEC	A	:	if not then jump back
0170		JR	Z,L4	:	to main routine
0180		INC	BC	:	Increase word counter
0190		INC	E	:	flag 'word found', E = 1 and '
0200		JR	L4	:	jump back.

# UTPUT: AMSTRAD

# THIS

Colourful pictures can be stored in the Amstrad's memory and re-drawn using this routine from John Keneally.

he following utility for the Amstrad CPC464 allows pictures to be drawn in four colours (out of a possible 27) and be recreated in user programs. Pictures are stored from address 43902 downwards in a picture buffer. Space must be reserved in the user program by the MEMORY command.

Pictures are numbered from 0 upwards. The picture currently being drawn can call up any previous picture and put it anywhere on the screen. The whole picture can then be re-drawn by clearing the screen and using the draw command.

#### Listing 1

REM ----DRAW UTILITY-----REM For AMSTRAD CPC464 REM Copyright J. Keneally

REM \*\*\*INITIALISATION\*\*\*\*

40 50 60 HEHDRY 40000:HDDE 1:112=2:12X=10:13X=18:14X=25 INK 0,11X:INK 1,12X:INK 2,13X:INK 3,14X ad+43902:xX=320;yX=200:pRINT CHR4(23);CHR4(1);:mX=0:cX= 80

CLS:x1%=-1:x2%=-1:y1%=-1:y2%=-1:pn%=0:ac=ad:POKE ac,0:P BO CL51X1A-100 (MEX. 1.1.40, 24, 25: pm%=0:ft%=0: DEG 90 DIM p1%(10): WINDOW £1, 1, 40, 24, 25: pm%=0:ft%=0: DEG 100 FOR 1%=1 TO 6: READ P2%(1%): NEXT 110 DATA 4, 4, 5, 2, 6, 3

115

REM \*\*\* SCAN FOR COMMANDS \*\*\*

120 REM \*\*\* SCAN FOR COMMANDS \*\*\*
130 GDT0 150
150 GDT0 150
150 GDT0 150
150 FL0T 700.0 3.5 FROT LRR\$ (25) CLR\$ (1): MOVE xX, yX
150 FL0T 700.0 3.5 FROT THEN 180
170 MOVER -4,01DRAMR 8,0: MOVER-4,41DRAMR 0,-81 MOVER 0,4: sX
20R 150T0 150

02 XUN 1:501U 100 0 a#=LOMER\*(a#):IF m%<>0 THEN MOVER -4,0:DRAWR 8,0:MOVER 4,4:DRAWR 0,-8:m%=0 0 PRINT CHR\$(23;CHR\$(0)::PLOT 700,0,c% 190

195 REM 200 REM \* Test

REM \* Test for arrow keys \*
IF a8=CHR\$ (240) THEM yX=yX-2\*(yX(378):60T0 150
IF a8=CHR\$ (241) THEM yX=yX+2\*(yX)32):60T0 150
IF a8=CHR\$ (242) THEM xZ=xX+2\*(xX)64):60T0 150
IF a8=CHR\$ (243) THEM xZ=xX+2\*(xX)54):60T0 150 220 230

REM 245 250 REM \* Dispatch command \*

260 ON INSTR("dpfxlericzustghkab", a\$) BOTD 280,340,360,380
300,410,350,350,550,550,570,500,720,730,790,950,940
270 BOTT 550
280 ac=ad
290 12=EEK(ac): IF 12=O THEN 150
300 113=12 AND 15:12=INT(12:INT(12:IC)=12 AND 7:c12=c12 AND

310 i2%=p2%(i1%)

310 122mpZK(11X)
320 FGR 12m 1T0 12X:ac=ac-l:plX(1X)=PEEK(ac):NEXT:ac=ac-1
330 GGSUB 1110:GGTD 290
330 GGSUB 1110:GGTD 290
340 IMPUTEL, "Picture No. ";pnX:IF pnX)pmX THEN PRINTE1,"IL
LEGAL: 15GTD 340
LEGAL: 15G

370 G0SUB 1710:ftx=0:pmx=pmx+1:pnx=pmx:ad=ac-1:ac=ad:PDKE ac-1.0:BDT 150
330 IF ftx=0 OR pnx
330 IF ftx=0 OR pnx
330 IF ftx=0 OR pnx
330 G0SUB 1770:PDKE ac-1.0:ftx=ftx-1:GDTD 150
330 G0SUB 17170:PDKE ac-1.0:ftx=ftx-1:GDTD 150
410 c1x=4
410 c1x=11x (1) = (x1x-64)/2:p1X(2)=y1X/2:p1X(3)=(xx-64)/2:p1X(4)=yx/2
410 c1x=11x (1) = (x1x-64)/2:p1X(2)=y1X/2:p1X(3)=(xx-64)/2:p1X(4)=yx/2
430 IF x1X(0 THEN 500 R) 2(x3)
430 IF y1X(1) 0 OR p1X(3)
O THEN FINIT: "Monle (twp) "TWEE y1X(0 THEN 500 THEN 500 LPTET)

GOTO 150
450 INFUTE1, "Angle (+ve) "iv:IF v<>0 THEN 480
460 BOBUB 1110:F0KE ac (<12\*+2\*)\*16\*11X:F0R 12\*1 TO 4:ac=ac
-1\*F0KE ac\_121X:12\*11RE1\*12\*11X:12\*12\*2\*-1:80X0 150
480 112\*3:p12\*(5)\*v:CLS 61:60SUB 1110:F0KE ac\_c2\*16\*5:F0R 1
480 112\*3:p12\*(5)\*v:CLS 61:60SUB 1110:F0KE ac\_c2\*16\*5:F0R 1
490 GOTO 470
500 112\*2\*p12\*(1)\*(+22\*-64)/2:p12\*(2)\*y22\*/2





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The commands select a picture (0,1, etc.). draw selected picture. finish current picture and advance to next. Arrow keys . . . move the cursor. mark start point for line or arc draw. mark end point for line or arc and draw it. mark one corner for a rectangle. mark opposite corner and draw filled rectangle. partial infill function. mark first point of triangle. **†2** mark second point of triangle. mark third point and draw +3 triangle.

delete last command. (Clear screen and draw using (d) command to see effect). set border colour and the four ink colours. select an ink for future drawing. display coordinates of cursor. display length of picture buffer space used so far. save/load picture buffer to cassette.

Note: The routines from line 1000 onwards must be incorporated to use the pictures in other programs. To use, first use GOSUB 1600 to load the picture buffer (after reserving space for it using the MEMORY command. The (u) command will tell you how long the buffer is. Use a value of 43902 (minus this length). Pictures can then be drawn by setting

pn%= picture number and doing GOSUB 1700: GOSUB 1000.

#### **Program notes**

50-110 Program initialisation routine 130-170 wait for command and flash cursor.

180-270 dispatch command. 280-960 activate the commands. 1000-1520 main draw functions

1120-1130 draw line.

1150-1190 draw rectangle 1200-1310 draw arc. 1320-1480 Routine to allow shapes to be

filled in. 1490-1500 draw triangle. 1510-1520 draw another picture. 1600-1620

buffer. 1700-1800 Routine for the selection of pictures.

routine for loading picture

#### Listing 1 (cont)

510 IF p1%(1)<0 OR p1%(3)<0 THEN PRINT"Outside screen":BDT 0 150 0 560 ac=ac-1:POKE ac,0:ft%=ft%+1:GOTO 150 570 INPUT £1, "Select colour ";c%:GOTO 150 580 CLS:GOTO 150

re-draw a previous picture number at cursor position.

clear screen

K(ac

K(ac-2)
810 605UB 820:60TD 900
820 13-MEEK(ac):1F 13-0 THEN RETURN
820 13-MEEK (ac):1F 13-0 THEN RETURN
820 13-MEEK (ac):1F 13-0 THEN RETURN
820 13-MEEK (ac):1F 13-0 THEN PER (ac):17 AND 7
840 FOR 13-1 TO 1221-ac-ac-1
840 FOR 13-1 TO 1221-ac-ac-1
850 IF 13/50 RE 13/50 FOR 113/50 FOR 13/50 FOR 13

890 NEXT: ac=ac-1:GOSUB 1110:GOTO 820

1140 j1%=2\*p1%(1)+64:j2%=2\*p1%(2):j3%=p1%(3)\*2+64:j4%=2\*p1 %(4):RETURN

1150 MOVE j1%,j2%:DRAW j3%,j2%,c%:DRAW j3%,j4% 1160 DRAW j1%,j4%:DRAW j1%,j2%:IF c1%=0 THEN RETURN

1250 1230 tr=ATN(dy/dx):IF dy<0 THEN 1240 1220 IF dx>0 THEN 1250 1230 tr=180+tr:80T0 1250 1240 IF dx<0 THEN tr=180+tr ELSE tr=360+tr

1240 IF dx:O THEN tr=180+tr ELSE tr=500\*tr 1250 a2=SBR(dx)+dx(+dy)+dy=1/2\*tep1(5)/2 1260 IF tt=90 THEN a3=0 ELSE a3=a2/TAN(t) 1270 s0=j1x+a2+CDS(tr)-a3+SBN(tr) 1280 y0=j2x+a3+CDS(tr)+a2+SIN(tr):r=SDR(a2\*a2+a3\*a3) 1290 PLOT j1x, j2x:FDR t2=180+tt-tr TO 180+tt-tr-p1x(5) STE

DRAW x0+r\*SIN(t3),y0+r\*COS(t3):NEXT 1310 RETURN

1310 RETURN 13, 22:147-9.22:117-TESTR(0,0):1088UB 1470
1200 HUNE 115-122:HONE 122, 143:FESTR(0,0):118 STEP 2
1FF TESTR(0,0):12 THEN PLUTR 0,0,c2
14F TESTR(0,0):12 THEN PLUTR 0,0,c2
14C HUNE 2,0:HEXT1147-143-143-2
0,0:12 AMD (XPDS:112:10):1190VER 2,0:HEND ELSE WHILE (TESTR(0,0):13) AMD (XPDS:112:14):10:1190VER 2,0:HEND ELSE WHILE (TESTR(0,0):13) AMD (XPDS:112:14):10:1190VER 2,0:HEND ELSE WHILE (TESTR(0,0):13) AMD (XPDS:112:14):10:1190VER 2,0:HEND ELSE WHILE (TESTR(0,0):13) AMD (XPDS:12:15):10:1190VER 2,0:HEND ELSE WHILE (TESTR(0,0):13) AMD (XPDS:12:15):10:HOVER 2,0:HEND ELSE WHILE (TESTR(0,0):13) AMD (XPDS:12:15):10:HOVER 2,0:HEND HOVER 2,0:HEN

1530 REM
1600 REM \*\*\* PICTURE LOAD ROUTINE \*\*\*
1610 OPENIN"\*PICT":INPUT £9,pm%,ac,ad:CLOSEIN:pn%=pm%:ft%=
0:LOAD"\*PC,ac=2:RETURE
1620 REM
1620 REM
1700 REM \*\* PICTURE SELECT ROUTINE \*\*

REM \*\* PICTURE SELECT ROUTINE \*\*
ad=a5902:1%=0:ac=ad:WHILE 1%:pn%+1
IF 1%=pn% THEN ad=ac
j1%=PEK(ac):IF j1%=0 THEN 1760
j1%=j1% AND 15:ac=ac-1-p2%(j1%)
GOTO 1730
I%=1%+1:ac=ac-1:WEND:ac=ac+1:RETURE 1720 1730 1740

1750 1760 1:WEND:ac=ac+1:RETURN

1760 | X=1X+1|ac=ac-1| MENUI ac=ac-1| INCLUMN 1760 | X=EPEC (ac) AND 15: IF | 1X=0 THEN | X=ftX:GOTO 1800 1790 | ac=ac-1-p2X(||X|) 1800 | X=1X-1| MENDIFETURN 1820 | REH | X=1 END | X

PCN JANUARY 5 1985

# **XED MODES**

Ornall Cornelius completes his game from last issue, this week with the focus on the display list.

#### Listing

- 2190 FOR SND=1 TO 36:READ ANS, BNS:SOUND 1, ANS, 10, 10:FOR BB=1 TO BNS: NEXT BB:SETCOLOR 4, 1, ANS: NEXT SND
- 2200 DATA 121,50,96,50,91,50,81,200,121,50,96,50,91,50,81,200,121,50,96,50,91,50,81,100,96,100,121,100,96
- 2210 DATA 100,108,200,96,50,0,1,96,50,108,50,121,150,0,1,121,50,96,100,81,100,0,1,81,50,91,150,96
- 2220 DATA 50,91,50,81,100,96,100,121,100,108,100,121,300,0,2
- 2225 SOUND 0,0,0,0:FOR T=1 TO 200:NEXT T
- 2230 FOR P=1 TO 200:SETCOLOR 0,1,P:SOUND 0,P,6,10:POSITION 0,8:? #6; "YOU SCORED ":P;" POINTS"
- 2240 IF P>SE THEN 2260
- 2250 FOR T=1 TO 5: NEXT T: NEXT P ...
- 2260 SOUND 0,0,0,0:FOR T=1 TO 200:NEXT T
- 2270 X=USR(1664):END
- 10000 RESTORE 10050: GRAPHICS 7+16: COUNT=5
- 10010 DLIST=PEEK (560)+PEEK (561) #256
- 10020 POKE DLIST+3,71
- 10030 READ A: IF A=999 THEN 10110
- 10040 COUNT=COUNT+1:POKE DLIST+COUNT.A:GOTO 10030
- 10050 DATA 7.7.7.15.15.15.15.15.15.15
- 10060 DATA 15,15,15,15,15,15,15,15,15
- 10070 DATA 15,15,15,15,15,15,15,15,15
- 10080 DATA 15,15,15,15,15,15,15,15,15
- 10090 DATA 15,15,15,2,2,2,2,2,2,2
- 10100 DATA 2,2,2,2,999
- 10110 POKE DLIST56+4.65
- 10120 POKE DLIST57+4.32
- 10130 POKE DLIST58+4,156
- 10132 SETCOLOR 4,6,12:SETCOLOR 2,0,12:SETCOLOR 0,6,4:SETCOLOR 1,0,4
- 10133 POKE 87.2: POSITION 0.0:? #6: "SPACE DODGER DELUXE"
- 10134 POSITION 0,2:? #6; " O AND C.CORNELIUS"
- 10135 POSITION 8,1:? #6; "BY": POKE 752,1
- 10136 POKE 87.8:COLOR 1:FOR I=1 TO 320 STEP 5:PLOT I.2:DRAWTO I.36:NEXT I 10137 FOR T=2 TO 40 STEP 7:PLOT 0.T:DRAWTO 319.T:NEXT T
- 10140 SCREEN=PEEK(88)+PEEK(89) \*256
- 10150 SCREEN=SCREEN+4+20
- 10160 SCREEN=SCREEN+40\*40
- 10170 HIBYTE=INT(SCREEN/256):LOWBYTE=SCREEN-HIBYTE+256
- 10180 POKE 88, LOWBYTE: POKE 89, HIBYTE
- 10185 POKE 755,1:POKE 87,0:POSITION 2,0:? "THE OBJECT OF THIS GAME IS TO:"
- 10186 ? "DODGE THE HORDES OF ALIEN SHIP:"
- 10187 ? "AND DOCK WITH YOUR MOTHERSHIP!"
- 10188 ? "THIS IS NOT EASY, SO BE CARFULL!"
- 10189 ? "TO HELP YOU, YOU WILL FIND THAT THE"
- 10190 ? "MOTHER SHIP HAS A SPECIAL TRACKING"
- 10191 ? "DEVICE TO ENSURE THAT YOU DOCK SAFLY!"
- 10192 ? "AND IF YOU DOCK, DO NOT REST!! YOU WILL"
- 10193 ? "FIND THE NEXT WAVE ALOT HARDER!!!!!!"
- 10200 ? "WHEN STARTING BE READY FOR ACTION AT"
- 10202 ? "AT ANY MOMENT. HAPPY DOCKING!!"
- 10203 FOR T=1 TO 3: RESTORE 10220
- 18205 IF T=3 AND AU=1 THEN RETURN
- 10210 FOR P=1 TO 25:READ DA, DB: SOUND 0, DA, 10, 8: SOUND 1, DA+2, 10, 8: SOUND 2, DA+4, 10, 8: SETCOLOR 4,1,DA
- 10212 FOR D=0 TO DB\*15:NEXT D:SOUND 0,0,0,0:NEXT P:SOUND 0,0,0,0
- 10220 DATA 60,1,64,1,60,2,80,2,76,2,60,1,64,1,60,2,53,2,80,2,60,1,64,1,60,2,80,2
- 10230 DATA 91,1,80,1,76,4,80,1,91,1,102,2,108,1,121,1,80,2,162,2,121,4

#### Listing (cont)

- 10235 FOR I=1 TO 3:SOUND I,0,0,0:NEXT I
- 10240 FOR D=1 TO 100: IF PEEK(53279)<>7 THEN RETURN
- 10250 NEXT T
- 10260 IF PEEK(53279)<>7 THEN RETURN
- 10270 GOTO 10260
- 20000 SRAPHICS 2+16: SOUND 0,0,0,0:AU=0
- 20010 POSITION 2,2:? #6; "DO YOU REQIURE"
- 20020 POSITION 1.4:? #6: "THE INSTRUCTIONS?"
- 20030 POSITION 3,6:? #6; "OPTION IF YES"
- 20040 POSITION 3,8:? #6; "START IF NO!!"
- 20045 POSITION 1.10:? #6: "SELECT IF AUTOPLAY"
- 20050 FOR I=1 TO 1000: FOR T=1 TO 255
- 20060 IF PEEK (53279) = 3 THEN RETURN
- 20070 IF PEEK (53279) = 6 THEN 163
- 20075 IF PEEK (53279) = 5 THEN AU=1:60T0 162
- 20080 SETCOLOR 0.1.T:SOUND 0.T.2.10:NEXT T:NEXT I
  - ines 10000 to 10202 provide an

illustration of display lists. Ty these lines in and modify the PRINT statements, and you should see four lines of #6 GRAPHICS 2 at the top of the screen, then 40 lines of GR.8 for your high-resolution drawings (the grid is under the GR.2 writing). Finally, you should get 11 lines of mode 0 for normal

text writing In line 10133 the program accesses GR.2 by poking location 87 with the graphics mode number, which is 2, and the same in line 10136. The only difference here is that this time it accesses GR.8 by poking location 87 with 8. Accessing GR.0 isn't so simple, as you have to calculate where you want GR.0 to start on the screen (10140-85).

You should try to avoid on-screen input when the display list is still on screen: if the input is too long it may carry on to the bottom of the screen, and this won't look too pleasant. To see this, run the program and break it during the music and display list.

List the program and on the border you'll see black lines stretching from the left of the screen to the right. Once the listing has filled the border the uppermost part of the listing will be pushed up onto the GR.0 listing until it reaches the GR.8 drawing and disappears.

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## DWARE PRO-FILE: SPECTRUM

Sinclair's best-seller still holds its own against strong competition. Gavin Monk evaluates the reasons for its

hen the ZX Spectrum was launched in spring 1982 it offered fantastic value for money, and demand soon exceeded supply. Now things have changed, and competitors have had a chance to catch up enough to influence Sinclair's plans. For instance the 16K version is not now being manufactured. With Atari and Commodore chopping their prices, will Sinclair follow?

The answer to these questions lies mainly with Sinclair but it's a fair bet that very soon the 48K model will cost around £100, which would offer better value.

In order to give the Spectrum a new lease of life the Spectrum Plus has been launched.

#### **Features**

The Spectrum offers 16K ROM, 48K RAM (16K models may still be available), 192 by 256 pixel graphics, eight colours plus flash and bright options, 21 user definable graphics, single channel sound, single key entry with syntax membrane checking, a qwerty keyboard, cassette interface, TV output, and a user port.

The 16K ROM contains both the Basic and operating system which are both more or less bug free. Of the 48K approximately 41K can be used to store programs, data, etc. The screen takes up almost all the other 7K and the rest is taken up by the systems variables, printer buffer, and user defined graphics

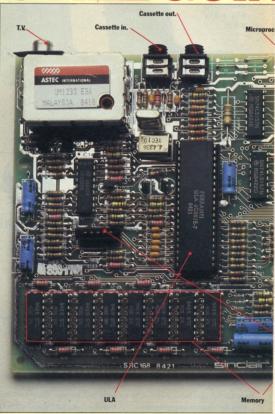
Although the graphics are 192 by 256 pixels, an area of only 176 by 256 pixels can be used for high-resolution work in Basic, as the bottom two lines of the screen are for input messages and error reports. The two lines, however, can be used in the same way as any other screen area from machine language. The screen is memory mapped but in a nonstandard fashion.

Screen memory starts from 4000 hex and ends at 5800 hex, then followed by the attributes file. The screen is mapped by dividing it into three sections: top, middle, and bottom, each containing eight screen lines. The memory map for the screen is now laid out as follows: The top row of line 0 followed by the top row of line 1 etc up to line 7, then the second row of line 0, then the second row of line 1 etc up to line 7. This is repeated until the top section is mapped and then the same occurs for the middle and bottom sections. If you have access to a Spectrum, run the following program to show you the effect.

10 FOR IX16384 TO 22527; REM screen map 20 POKE I, 255

30 NEXT I

# COIN

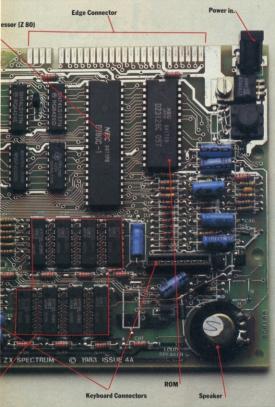


much, but it's a headache for machine code programmers. This is why several commercial software programs use the screen in three different parts.

The Spectrum supports eight colours which can be set to appear on the screen extra bright, flashing, bright and flashing or just normally. However, the colour resolution is only 32 by 24 from both Basic and machine language. This This of course doesn't matter in Basic | causes great problems as high-resolution graphics colours tend to get mixed up. This means that careful planning is needed when programming.

The user defined graphics (UDG) allow another 21 characters to be added to the character set. An almost infinite range of characters can be defined for games writing but Greek letters, subscripts, and the like are possible too. The UDG area on the memory map occupies the top 168 bytes of RAM although it can

# **IG STRONG**



be moved by poking suitable values into the system variables.

Sound is one of the Spectrum's failings. Without an external audio amplifier it sounds like a small squeaky animal, and it is not only quiet but also limited. The program execution halts during sound output so continuous sound from Basic is near impossible. However, sound output is also present on both the mic and the ear sockets at the rear of the computer, so it can be amplified or recorded easily.

The single key entry method is often criticised but it's easy to use once you learn which functions are on which keys. Unfortunately system keywords must be used, so even small words like TO must be entered using the correct function keys—both symbol shift and F must be pressed. Why not T, then O? However, it does preven the entry of

invalid commands and along with the built-in syntax checker prevents many errors in program entry.

Once a line has been typed in and the Enter key pressed the line is checked by the computer to see if it contains a syntax error. If so, the line is kept in the edit area of the screen (the bottom two lines) and a flashing question mark appears where the error was detected. This means silly typing errors can be detected and corrected before the program is run. Once the line's syntax has been checked and found to be correct, the line is accepted and displayed on the upper screen along with the lines close to it. This neat idea means the program lines always appear in order on the screen even when editing

The Spectrum's keyboard (or lack of:t) is famous. It is made from a special membrane onto which rubber keys are pressed causing contact. It may be acceptable to the novice who just wants to learn to program and play a few games, but a lot of typing requires the addition of a full-size keyboard (see hardware section).

Sinclair must have realised its mistake with the keyboard as the Spectrum Plus is really only a normal Spectrum with a 'real' keyboard added.

The reliable cassette interface operates at 1500 baud. A slight quirk is that the ear lead must be removed when saving to prevent feedback. No cassette motor control is present which can be annoying should you forget to switch off the tape recorder. Basic programs, data files (numeric and character), machine code, and screen displays can be saved and all except for screens can be verified. Cassette files can be given a tencharacter file name which is displayed on the screen when the files are loaded back. This means that you don't have to remember the file names or load each file to see what it is.

The TV output is excellent and a clear stable picture is displayed. Early issue one and two Spectrums play up when used with certain makes of TV but this has been cleared up with the release of the issue three board. A composite colour or black and white monitor can be run straight from the new issue three Spectrums as the video signal is present on the user port. Issues one and two need a small link to be added to the circuit board first. Output on a composite monitor matches that of a good TV.

At the back of the Spectrum is a large hole through which the circuit board is exposed. This is known as the user port or edge connecter. It contains almost every single line that any user would ever want, except the RAM CS line has been excluded. This means no memory mapped devices can be added to the Spectrum and all interfaces must be addressed via a port.

#### Basic

Spectrum Basic was carried over from the ZX80 and ZX81 and was enhanced

# Ask an expert why the Electron's the best micro in its class.

It speaks the

same language as school

micros.

Most schoolchildren will tell you that one computer prevails in British classrooms today. Acorn's BBC Micro.

With a hint of pride, they'll also tell you that they're fluent in the computer language which Acorn developed for the BBC Micro. It's called BBC Basic.

And if you ask their advice on choosing a home computer for around £200, they're likely to tell you that there's really only one sensible choice.

The £199 Acorn Electron.

Like its £399 stablemate, but unlike any other micro, the Electron speaks BBC Basic. Which means that children can easily carry on with their computer studies at home.

And their parents can quickly start catching up, because BBC Basic is such a simple language to learn. However, language isn't the only thing which makes the Electron outstanding among every other micro in its price range.

#### A powerful choice.

The Electron is a 64K microcomputer which has 32K of RAM, combined with another 32K ROM.

This simply means that it has more power than most people ever need from a home computer.

Nevertheless, it has been designed to help you make the fullest use of its power.

For example, its graphics have the highest resolution of any home computer bar none.

This is because Acorn specially designed the chip that controls the graphics. And it's among the most advanced chips of its kind.

Indeed, it delivers twice as many characters across the screen as the Electron's nearest rival.

#### It expands into a system.

With the Electron, even total newcomers have been surprised at how quickly they can find their way into the complex world of computing.

Where many computers have keyboards which are confusing and clumsy to operate, it has a keyboard just like an ordinary electric typewriter's.

And for issuing main commands, there are single entry keys. Instead of literally spelling out the

command, letter by letter, you just push the relevant key and it's issued.

There's also a built-in loudspeaker which gives high quality sound.

And what is perhaps most exciting is that the Electron has the capacity to grow with your knowledge and ambition.

With Acorn's Plus 1 expansion module, it can link up with a printer, joy sticks and fast-load cartridge software including View and Viewsheet word processing and spread sheet programs.

With the Plus 3 module, which will soon be available, you'll have a disc drive system and will be able to enjoy all the speed and convenience of 3.5 inch discs.

But let's not get carried away too quickly. You can start using and enjoying your Electron as soon as you get it home.

All you need is your television set and a cassette recorder.

#### The speed of a business micro.

Some home computers respond pretty slowly to your commands. After you've

pressed the keys, they leave

you twiddling your thumbs for more than a mere few seconds.

The plodders, however, are a very long way

behind the Electron. In fact, on processing speed, a recent bench test

survey ranked

the Electron up with such high fliers as the IBM PC and the Apple III. Both are machines which cost well over £1,000.

It's an astonishing accolade when the Electron makes no greater claim than to be a micro which is designed to become part of the family.

#### Your starter for free.

With your Electron, you'll receive a free intro-

It will give you a taste of the exceptional colour graphics. It will show you how the Electron can play and



And when it's given you some new ideas about home accounting, it will challenge you to a few games and even spend a few seconds doing your whole family's biorhythms for you.

But remember, although it holds 15 programs, the cassette will only give you a glimpse of the Electron's full potential.

Because the potential is as infinite as your own imagination.

#### No shortage of software.

Although the Electron is still a relative newcomer to the market, the range of software available for it is considerable.

Besides plenty of games, there are many educational programs for children of all ages, from playschool to A Level.

There's a great deal to keep adults occupied, too. From money management to helpful domestic

programs, even a range of foreign languag programs, teaching the basics of French, German, Italian and Spanish.

And of course, with its simplicity and

flexibility, the Electron could soon be

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# ARDWARE PRO-FILE: SPECTRUM

and extended. For the first time on a Sinclair machine multi-statement lines were allowed. Sound and graphics commands were added along with the keywords ready for the Microdrives when they arrived.

There are some obscure commands in Spectrum Basic and their operation differs slightly from other Basics.

**DIM** is used to dimension arrays and subscripts start at 1 (not 0 as in most other Basics).

**TO** is used in string splicing (as well as for loops) ie If a\$= "ZX Spectrum" then a\$(5 TO 8)= 'pect'.

ATTR checks the attributes of a given screen position.

IN and OUT read and write to a specified

POINT — gives a 1 or 0 depending on if a specified pixel is set or reset.

SCREENS gives the character at a speci-

fied screen position.

VALS evaluates a string as a numerical expression and places the result in a

string.

BEEP produces a note of pitch and duration specified.

BORDER, PAPER, INK set colours as specified.

The Spectrum stores numbers to an



#### Numerous manufacturers produce add-ons for the Spectrum.

accuracy of nine digits with the largest around 10 '38 and smallest 4,10' -39. The main drawback to Spectrum Basic is that line numbers can range only from 1 to 9999 and must be integers. You can soon run out of line numbers if you follow the standard practice of separating lines by 10.

#### **Hardware**

The Spectrum has more hardware available for it than any other home computer. Sinclair supplies much of it.

Now that production of Sinclair's low-cost ZX printer has ceased the Alphacom 32 is the only one available that can be plugged straight into the Spectrum. It produces a 32 character per line output on blue heat sensitive paper, and in all other respects is the same as the ZX printer.

#### Interface 1

This is really several interfaces in one for £49.95. It provides RS232, network-

ing, and the hardware to drive up to eight Microdrives. The RS232 socket is a nine-pin inverted D-type socket. It can be used for driving printers, modems, and interfacing to other computers. Baud rates from 50 to 19,200 can be set but the transmit and receive baud rates must be the same. This means that connection to most modems is very difficult unless they are going to be used only to transmit or receive all of the time.

Networking between other Spectrums and QLs is possible and fast. Both programs and data can be transmitted and received over the network although it is only really practical to transmit data to a QL. It does however mean that Microdrives, printers etc can be shared by several users. The most useful feature of Interface 1 is its ability to drive up to eight Microdrives. At a cost of £49.95 the

joystick sockets mimic keys 1–5 and 6–0 and work as well as can be expected.

Many other interfaces are available from independent suppliers, mainly for joysticks, Centronics printers, speech synthesis, sound synthesisers, and input/output ports.

The Kempston joystick interface was one of the very first joystick interfaces for the Spectrum. It is read by using port 31 and also works with the ZKS1. The Kempston Pro joystick interface is new and works with Sinclair, cursor keys and the Kempston (port 31) protocols. The interface also contains a ROM cartridge socket. Others include the RAM Turbo joystick interface which has exactly the same protocol, the AGF cursor interface which is compatible with the cursor keys and the AGF programmable interface which makes hardware programmable by flying leads and clips.



The Interface 2 allows you to use ROM cartridges and joysticks with the Spectrum.

Microdrive offers fast storage and reliability. Access time ranges from almost nought to ten seconds per file and once a file has been found data is transmitted at 16K per second.

The Microdrive system does, however, have two main drawbacks. The cartridge cost of £4.95 for 90K storage is expensive, and no mass duplicating service is available yet. The first problem will diminish as cartridge prices should eventually fall to around £2. The second is more serious as duplication is only possible by connecting several Spectrums together via the network and plugging eight microdrives into each.

#### Interface 2

This provides a ROM cartridge socket and two joystick sockets. The maximum size of a ROM cartridge is 16K and when one of these is inserted the entire Basic ROM in the Spectrum is paged out. This means programs on ROM cartridges cannot call ROM routines and the programmer must start from scratch. What's more, ROM cartridge programs cannot use the Microdrives, so should utilities ever be released on ROM cartridge it seems they will still have to use cassettes for data storage. The

The AGF Protocol 4 is hardware programmable by custom cards. As supplied it can be made compatible with Sinclair, Kempston, cursor key, and one other mode. It also contains a computer reset button for clearing machine code programs.

Protek's cursor key interface is the same as the AGF cursor interface, while the Protek Pro interface is compatible with Sinclair, Kempston, and cursor key

protocols.

DK Tronics makes several joystick interfaces, which carry several different protocols.

A cheap way to add ROM cartridges to your system for those who prefer keyboard control or already own a programmable interface is provided by the AOP ROM slot.

Currah's Microspech interface produces speech via the allophone method using built-in software. Each key press is also enunciated with sound output through the TV speaker. This unit has an increasingly large amount of software support. The Cheetah Sueet Talker also uses allophones but the allophone numbers must be output via a port. Many expansion sound boards are available, all rather similar, and offering three-channel sound facilities.

# ARDWARE PRO-FILE: SPECTRUM

Several floppy disk interfaces have been announced but few have taken off. The early versions were hard and slow to use but the new Morex one looks promising.

Input/output port interfaces are easy to come by and all seem to offer a standard 8-bit I/O port for connecting relays and so on.

Many Centronies and RS232 interfaces use cassette software to change the standard LPENT and LLET commands so they now output via the Centronies port. Companies selling this type of interface include Cobra, Hilderbay, Tasman, and Kempston.

Within the last few months, however, two new interfaces have arrived which contain their software on EPROMS — the Kempston E and ZX LPRINT III. These are both Centronicstype and contain software to give screen dumps via the copy command as well as working with LPRINT and LLIST. compatible and Sinclair will be giving them away free with its Interface I Microdrive system.

This review was written using Tasword II, so from personal experience I can recommend it. It produces 64 readable characters per line on the screen with justification of both the left and right-hand margins. The maximum file length is 320 lines and the line and column count is displayed on the bottom line. Printer control characters can be written into the text to give underline, italics, and the like. Pressing the Edit key accesses two useful help pages.

The second page deals more with formatting, setting margins, and block commands. Pressing the Stop key (Symbol Shift A) in text mode takes you to the main menu, which offers several facilities including Save, Load, or Merge text to cassette or Microdrive, print text, return to text or Basic, define graphics' printer, and save Tasword. All are self-explanatory except for define

which can be searched for almost anything you care to think up. Numeric, character, greater than, less than, equal, and not equal searches can be carried out with immediate results.

Setting the report and data formats ready for Masterfile takes a little time and good planning is needed for best results. However the excellent manual gives details of all of this plus a step by step example to follow. Data files can be saved to cassette or Microdrive as required but printing can only be produced on a ZX or Alphacom printer with the standard package. However, the manufacturer, Campbell, has released MP-Print, which allows printing of data to full-size printers via most of the popular interfaces. Report widths are variable and all this is done without any reduction in data space. Masterfile is another package now given away with the Spectrum expansion system.

Several companies produce Z80 assemblers and monitors for the Spectrum but Hi-Soft and Picturesque stand out. Newcomers to machine code would do best with Picturesque, while the more experienced would prefer Hi-Soft. Both packages offer all the following facilities: storage of files to cassette and Microdrive, assembly from Microdrive of huge files, printouts to both full size and ZN Alphacom printers.

The main difference between these two packages is in the editors. Hi-Soft's is simple, line-based and operated by using single letter commands, like P and G which stand for Put and Get but really are just Save and Load. The Picturesque editor is more user friendly with keywords (as in ZX Basic) and a neat 40 column display. It produces automatic field spacing by pressing the space key.

An abundance of languages is available including Forth (Abersoft and East London Robotics are the most popular producers), Pascal (Hi-Soft), C (Hi-Soft), Micro Prologue (Sinclair), and Logo (Sinclair). None aims to teach the language and only details of use are given. So if you want to learn Pascal, for instance, you must buy the package and instruction book.

#### Verdict

The Spectrum is ideal for playing games, learning about programming and hardware, word processing and filing. It's a good machine for a good price.

It is probably too limited for a small business, but with a full keyboard, Microdrives and some of the excellent software, it may still be worth considering.



The Microdrive and Interface 1 are Sinclair's cheap substitutes for disk drives.

The Rotronics Wafadrive is a direct competitor with the Sinclair Interface 1 and Microdrive. For £129.95 you get two drives, an RS232 port and a Centronics port. The Wafadrive is not compatible with the Interface 1 and a different type of tape is used for storage.

Of course, keyboards are not true interfaces but a series of electrical switches, but a large number are available and most can hold Interface 1 inside. The most popular is the Fuller FDS, but other alternatives worth a look are those from Transform, Dean Electronics, and DK-Tronics.

#### Software

The Spectrum also has more software than other micros. About 90 per cent is games with the rest being educational, utilities, and specialist interests.

The Spectrum has been treated to versions of almost every arcade game, some of them matching the originals. But the most popular ideas are original ones which have produced such inspired games as Jet Set Willy, Manie Miner, Sabre Wulf, Lunar Jetman, Atic Atac, Ant Atack, and The Hobbit.

Educational software ranges from spelling and punctuation practice to GCE O-level revision packages.

The two most popular utilities are Tasword II and Masterfile. These are both Microdrive and full-size printer graphics/printer which allows you to alter the codes that will be sent to your printer, to produce special effects such as underline and bold strike. Control codes for your type of printer interface must also be entered and almost every type of Centronics or RS232 interface can be used.

Tasword also drives the ZX and Alphacom 32 printers although print quality is poor. Tasword does fall down on its lack of a block delete command which means large areas of text not required must be deleted line by line.

Sinclair gives away Tasword II when you buy the expansion system consisting of a Microdrive and Interface 1.

Masterfile is possibly the only decent database program available for the Spectrum, with its instant searching and sorting of fields, multiple report formats, up to 51 characters per line, 26 fieldsper record, and a number of records limited only by memory space. Masterfile holds approximately 32K of data

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HOURGLASS RHYMES Mike Gerrard fumbles around in of a dozen ways to die

the darkness of Dorcasia, in search

Success depends on good fortune and a lump of meat.' No. this isn't subtle propaganda being put out by your local butcher, but one of the messages you get to explain why you're dead yet again in *The Runes of Zendos*, the latest animated adventure release for the Spectrum (£7.95) from Dorcas Software, whose earlier Oracle's Cave proved so popular. But death comes in a variety of ways — in fact as there are 12 adventures in one. it comes in an almost infinite variety of ways.

The mid-ground between adventure at one extreme and arcade at the other is a rather hazy area, but this animated effort is definitely at the adventure end of the market. No need for a joystick option, it's keyedin commands all the way.

Any adventure with the word

each hour glass.

When you load the game up you automatically begin with adventure one, discovering that 'You are in the January discovering hallway where you find a skull and crossbone key'. At any point, though, if you want to go to one of the other adventures you simply type ADVENTURE two (or whatever) to take you to the appropriate hallway. You can't leave an adventure halfcompleted and return to it, however - if you go back to adventure one then you begin again in the January hallway. You can, though, save your progress to tape or Microdrive

at any stage. The top part of the screen is given over to the graphics. You, the hero, seem fetchingly clad in a romper suit, which doesn't altogether inspire much confi-

inscription round the base of room where a nimble, cheeky elf is guarding a tiny stone tablet. The commands that are understood allow you to ATTACK ELF, if you wish, or GREET ELF if you're feeling more friendly, or even give key to elf if you're in a really generous mood.



Zendos and seasonal spirit-glass

In the top left of each screen are two figures showing the relative strength of you and the other character. So the approach you take depends on that, and whether they appear friendly or not, what weapons you have, whether you have any other objects that might appeal to them, and so on.

You start with 25 units of strength and 25 of provisions. with a luck factor of 10. To build up your strength you can eat your provisions. As you proceed you'll find edible objects lying around: apples, cheese and sandwiches, for instance.

#### Muff job

Runes works in adventure fashion, in that if you want to get past the bird whose shrill singing pierces your ears, you have to get the ear muff from somewhere else. You also soon learn that ticking clocks are to be left well alone. The size of each adventure area is not enormous, about eight rooms or so, but you need to play through them all in order to pick up clues, which you also get from reading assorted scrolls an parchments.

Other clues are obtained by making a reckless assault on some powerful individual death is never in vain, as you're frequently told what it was you were lacking, such as the lump of meat mentioned above, or the corkscrew when you try to get past the butler.

You must start piecing these together, and working out which keys open which trap-doors and gateways. The problems aren't tricky, for the most part, but making sense of everything is another matter.

#### Verdict

It's a game that younger players would get a lot of pleasure from, and the graphics are quite well done, especially in the fight sequences. There are also a few amusing sound effects. The avid adventurer might demand a little more, but I found myself happily engrossed in it for a few hours.

One glaring problem, though, is the lack of a REDE-SCRIBE OF LOOK feature. By the time you've seen off a beast, the location description will have scrolled off the screen and it's all too easy to forget what it was you were originally afterthe graphics aren't that good, and daggers and swords tend to look similar.

The only solution is to leave the location and come back again, and that means a lengthy wait.

These snags apart, The Runes of Zendos is still one of the more successful attempts at animated adventure.

#### Help spot

Rather more complicated problems are to be found in the land of Valhalla, as reader Richard Henriques of London SW16 has discovered.

Richard's question What do I do to find the quest objects?"

So far he's mapped out an 8×8 grid, and surmised that the bottom right-hand quadrantis'Valhalla'. All Ican say is that the completed map is a 9 × 9 grid, and Valhalla itself is a single location in that grid. If you say where the first quest object is located then that gives the game away completely, but you can make helpful general advice - such as stock up on food and wine to keep your strength up. Any you can't carry or eat and

drink yourself, summon a good character to carry for you, then summon them again when you want to get the food or wine off them. This also applies to weapons - and even the quest objects. Stay on the side of the good guys . . . end of this week's sermon.



'runes' in the title tells you that it's going to be set in some mythical land, whose peaceful existence has been or is about to be threatened by some evil power. In this case the land is Dorcasia, and the evil power belongs to Zendos the wizard.

The problem? Perpetual darkness. Where do you confront Zendos? Deep within his mysterious and magical castle. What's he done? Trapped the spirit of each month of the year in a runic hour glass and hidden them all. What do you have to do? Seek and destroy, dear hero, seek and destroy. How? By reading, deciphering and incanting the mysterious runic

dence in your fighting abilities. Beneath the picture is room for up to seven lines of scrolling text, and another couple of input lines for you beneath those. To move around, you press the initial keys for left, right, up and down, toddle along or climb ladders as appropriate. The movement is reasonably smooth, but slow.

Each room you come to will present you with a new object or objects, though the majority of them have some obstacle in the dragons, dwarves, cooks, butlers and even singing birds. For example, taking the key from that first room and climbing up brings you to a

#### An Epson in Commodore clothing



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# ERIPHERALS PRO-TEST: PLOTTER

# ON THE DRAWING

be Penman Plotter is probably one of the most unlikely looking gadgets I've ever seen. It's a fully functional, intelligent plotter that can cope with up to A3 size paper. At the moment, it is only available for the BBC, Apple, and BM but, as it works through an RS232 channel, it can be connected to any machine with this interface. Costing about £250, it is a high quality product that could well take off.

#### First impressions

The Penman is packed in one of those boxes that is made to be carried away. With it come three sets of pens (the Hewlet-Packard type), some demonstration software, an RS232 cable, a power supply, some paper, and a set of three adaptors for other types of pens.

The plotter itself has a rather fascinating design. At first sight, it appears to be a large plastic box (33.5cm×12.5cm×5cm) with very few distinguishing features, apart from the RS232 and power sockets.

Closer examination reveals that this houses the turtle-like plotter, the cable, and all the fancy electronics that control the system. The plotter head sits snugly inside the case which, when removed, has a trailing ribbon cable attached to it. This is used to send commands to control the motors and pen lifting mechanism.

the motors and pen litting mechanism. The underside of the remote unit reveals a little more about the workings of this strange beast. There are two small motor-driven rubber wheels and a trailing bogie, in a triangle. Two light sensors on either side sense such things as the edge of the paper. Using the triangular base, the outline of any shape can be constructed by moving it around; a similar idea to using two pins and a piece of strip to draw an ellipse.

For demonstration purposes, the Pen-



#### Technical items such as this car are easily drawn.

man has a built-in set of routines that allow it to strut its stuff, without having to connect it to a computer.

#### in use

After admiring the demonstrations, it was obvious that the time had come to hook the Penman to a computer. The review model came with software for the BBC micro and connection is simply a matter of plugging the cable into the RS232 socket on the plotter, and the RS433 on the BBC.

# PAD

The Penman Plotter is flexible, accurate and draws pretty pictures. Even better, it is good value, says Kenn Garroch.



#### The Penman Plotter in action.

Auto booting the disk gives an introductory screen and revealed one of the other uses for the Penman. It can be driven around as a mouse. The current position/vector is fed back to the computer and used to position a cursor on the screen. The only drawback in using it in this mode is that it doesn't feel like a mouse, as you can't move it in all directions without twisting it. Apart from this, selecting the menu options is easy. There are a number of demonstrations options with the supplied software, from simple plots to a program that pages in Acornsoft Logo and runs a program in it. The latter is quite neat as it allows anything that would normally go on the screen from Logo to be plotted out on paper ie the Penman becomes a real-time turtle.

Another part of the demo program outlines a whole list of predefined procedures that allow the plotter to be programmed from Basic. The details for these are not terribly explicit but at least the manufacturers have tried to allow for simple programming.

Using these procedures is quite easy, simply load in the program that contain them, knock off the first ten lines or so, and renumber from line 1000. All that then needs to be done is to write a program that includes the routines.

One niggle here is that it is rather difficult to work out which procedures use other procedures so, once the program is finished, the unused ones can be removed to save space.

The accuracy is claimed to be 0.1mm in cartesian mode and .035mm in polar mode. The latter looks very good when drawing curves but a change of direction in cartesian mode can cause small errors to creep in.

Plotting is usually started with the plotter in the home position — the top left-hand area of the paper. If drawing takes a lot of movement, it is generally a good idea to go home fairly often, otherwise the accuracy gets progressively worse.

One thing that shows the intelligence of the machine is when it appears to get wrapped up in its cable, it works out how far round it has gone and spins the other way until it is unwrapped.

The plotting is always very definite and its three colours produce a plotting quality that is only surpassed by more expensive plotters. Commands are sent down the RS232 and stored in a buffer similar to using one of those ballpoint pen printer/plotters, although the commands are not the same.

Programming it directly is not to be recommended, as the commands are pretty complex. It needs a start com-



#### The Penman also handles tricky designs.

mand, the command itself, and an end command. Using the predefined Basic procedures is a lot easier and less time consuming, unless you want to install it on another machine.

#### Verdict

I was very impressed with the Penman Plotter. Its price and flexibility, plus the fact that it can cope with up to A3 paper put it a cut above the competition. If you need good quality plotting at a resonable price, the Penman is without doubt a good buy.

#### REPORT CARD: 1 TO 5

Features	00000
Documentation	000
Performance	0000
Overall value	0000

Product Penman Plotter Price £249.55 for basic unit including PSU. The software for the BBC is £25 for disk, not yet announced for cassette. Availability Penman Products 0903-20908.

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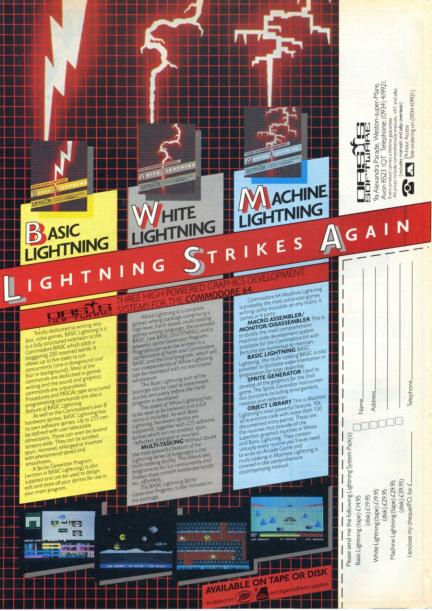
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# **SPECTRUM**

# **BOILER HOUSE**

The first thing you see when you start to load Boilerhouse is the short header program called 'Boilerboot', which on this occasion seemed more than appropriate as I wanted to boot the game out of the window.

What was it? The relentless off-key music? Well, that didn't help, nor did the fact that although it has a Kempston joystick option, when I chose that option the game froze as soon as I moved the joystick and I had to reload. The same thing happened again, so I had to use

keyboard control. The game does also support (in theory at least) an Interface 2 joystick.

The other drawback was that there seems to be no way to



break out of the game once you've chosen which of the nine skill levels to go for.

You can't try a different level as you appear to have infinite

Dragon's aching limbs, we've seen much better.

The game is in the familiar space invaders style. You control your laser at the bottom of the screen, and you have five

It's a game for one or two players, with joystick or keyboard control — and a wide choice of keys are available.

For a game that's taken at least a year to be converted for this machine, you'd think they'd have got it right and allowed the program to loop back to the beginning after a game to enable you to switch choices. Instead you're stuck with the first one you make. The first screen contains

the room, the far one has a barred window in it, the other two are blank. There's also a wine bottle. Examining the window reveals a hungry tiger



on the other side, while smashing the wine bottle provides you with a green key. The only exit is North, which takes you to 'A very cold room,' then that none of them overheats or they'll explode. Beside each boiler is a pressure valve and you must move your man till he's in front of this. Pressing the key 5 releases the pressure on the boiler (keys 1-4 govern movement). Meanwhile, of course, pressure is building up elsewhere, so off you go to the boiler that seems in most danger of imminent explosion. The boilers are on two dif-

The idea behind the game is

that you're in a room with four

boilers, and you have to ensure

ferent levels, and you must climb a ladder to get to the two on the upper level. The ones upstairs, though, are on either side of a divide, and you must

is it a bird, is it a plane? Whatever it is it travels in groups and flits across the screen, going off the left edge and coming back onto the right side in ever-descending circles.



Clear this wave and another begins, and another, and the only way to progress to the next level is by surviving while a counter ticks down from 99 to

on to 'A bright room,' followed by 'A grotty room,' and so on in much the same vein If the room descriptions all

sound very similar, then you should see the rooms.

So what about the tasks? After the first eight rooms, and discovering a rusty sword and eight coins, you face a locked door. The key doesn't fit the lock, so on the wine bottle principle I tried 'Smash door' which led me to another set of rooms. There was some raw meat in one, and I carried this round but still got eaten by the tiger when I stepped into that room without being given a warning. Next time I returned

constantly move the ladder either side of the divide in order to run up to each of the boilers in turn. When you're on the ground you move the ladder by pressing the left or right key and key 5 simultaneously.

The game is far from easy, yet it soon becomes boring.

It is also one of those frustrating games where you have to be placed absolutely right in order to do things. You spend a lot of time inching back and forth, Mike Gerrard not a good game.

Rating 5/10



Price £6.95 **Publisher** Front Runner 01-992

zero. Lose a life and it starts at 99 again.

While everything is smoothmoving, you soon learn that in order to survive you have to adopt the old Asteroids techniques and blast all the aliens bar one, and then keep out of the way of this one while the clock ticks away. This does prove rather boring.

Everything is reasonably fast and smooth-moving, but there's nothing very mega about the game. Mike Gerrard



Rating 5/10 Price £5.50 Publisher Beau Jolly 051-236 8100

the meat to the start, fed the tiger through the bars, and guess what? The meat must have been off, you're told, and the tiger dies. Back to the tiger room, discover a blue key, find a bronze ring, pick up more coins, then locate a room which has a lift to the surface.

I soon grew tired of the boring graphics and descriptions. The best and the worst that can be said is that it is a cheapadventure. Mike Gerrard



Rating 4/10 Price £2.99 Publisher Software Supersavers 051-428 7990

picked up automatically. Harder than it sounds - the enemy are about and the chambers make manoeuvring a nightmare. More gates bar further progress.

Beautifully smooth scrolling, crisp animation, lots of noisy battlesounds, much variety and a really mean challenge - one of the best all-action games you could wish to get obliterated in.

**Bob Chappell** 



Rating 9/10 Price £9.99, Supplier US Gold 021-359 3020

# DRAGON **ARCADIA**

A new Imagine release for the Dragon? Just like old times, really, apart from the small fact that both Imagine and Dragon Data are now bankrupt. It shouldn't be too surprising to discover then that this is a pretty bankrupt piece of software.

Arcadia was well received when it came out on other machines, but that was about a hundred years ago when Imagine had cash in the bank and people were glad of something that took Space Invaders a stage further. Now, even for the

# **SPECTRUM**

## ZIGGURAT

A ziggurat, as anyone with a copy of the complete Oxford English Dictionary knows, is an Assyrian or Babylonian temple-tower. Whether that's of any use to you in this bargain-basement adventure, I don't know. All the insert tells you (in no less than five languages) is: 'Adventure game standard commands eg get, look, examine, WENS' etc.

Load it up and where are you, then? You're in a room with a view. The top half of the screen presents you with three walls of

# **COMMODORE 64** FORT APOCALYPSE

# Now this is what I call a game.

Fort Apocalypse was originally a smash-hit on the Atari. It has now been faithfully converted for the Commodore 64.

Fort Apocalypse is a tightly defended stronghold in which 18 of your buddies are confined. Using your rocket copter, a powerfully equipped helicopter, you must penetrate the fort's innermost chambers and carry out a daring rescue. The chopper can turn and fly horizontally and vertically, firing

or bombing in the appropriate direction.

You always begin near a fuel depot where you fill up before commencing your daunting task. To assist you, a long-range Navatron at the top of the screen shows where you are in relation to the terrain and the oncoming enemy forces.

You must bomb a path through the gates leading to the Draconis level. Believe me, it's no piece of cake trying to hover and bomb a gap through the defences while being fired upon from all sides by missile firing Robo-choppers, Kralthan tanks and self-propelled mines.

If you manage to smash a big enough hole in the gates without getting blasted from the skies, you must descend into a



series of low-roofed chambers where the first of the prisoners can be seen scuttling to and fro. To rescue one, you simply hover close to him and he will be

# HERE'S WHAT YOU'VE SAID.....

"The standard of the programme is far, far better than we were expecting" ALAN DAIRE.

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"Congratulations on producing such an entertaining and stimulating package" J. GOODENOUGH.

"I would like to thank all involved for making such an interesting game, especially the riddles"

NORMAN SCOTTER.

"Please, give me a clue to the £25,000"

CHARLES COOPER.
(Sorry, Charles)

"I hate this game. I seem to be missing all my favourite TV shows" ADAM BOWLES. (Poor old Adam)



TELL US WHAT YOU THINK.

# **SPECTRUM**

# DOOMDARK'S REVENGE

Luxor lolled in his throne and knocked back another goblet of mead. 'Luxor the Moonprince, Lord of Midnight — it's got a nice ring to it,' he thought. And he could dine out for the rest of his life on the story of how he stuck his dagger in Doomdark's giblets.

Pity about the kid though. He'd sent the little moron up to the Tower of Doom with in-structions to smash the Ice Crown, and not only had he done it - he'd come back in one piece. It had to be the truth, Luxor reasoned. There it was in black and white in the manual for Doomdark's Revenge.

And he was beginning to find the last couple of chapters disturbing. Morkin, heir to the throne, had suddenly stopped messing around with computer games (smashing Ice Crowns, stomping around being utterly bold and the like) and had taken an interest in girls. First he starts interfering with the Lord of Dreams' daughter, then next morning, if you please, he falls in love with Shareth the Heartstealer and goes running after

'I never knew Doomdark had a daughter,' he mused. 'Still, good riddance to the brat wonder why it's called Doomdark's Revenge?

His question was answered when Rorthron the Wise blew in. Shareth was holding Morkin hostage; Tarithel, the jilted bride, had run off looking for Morkin, and the Lord of Dreams had a funny look in his eye. 'Suppose I'd best go and look for the little swine,' he muttered, and headed north to the Ice-

Doomdark's Revenge uses the same graphics system as Lords of Midnight - you control a



number of characters and see the world through their eyes. But the interaction of the characters is much more complex. In Lords of Midnight you started with four characters whose job was to recruit allies, and either the ally would join you or he wouldn't.

In Doomdark's Revenge they have more of a mind of their own, so if you approach the wrong bloke (Badbazza the barbarian, say) he's as likely to tear your head off as join you. The other characters are often off on quests of their own, and initially Shareth isn't nearly as well organised as Doomdark was. You're in the persuasion business and so is she, so you'll find the situation a lot more fluid. Your supporters may change sides, fight among themselves, refuse to cooperate it's a real bundle of laughs.

You've got five tribes to deal with - Giants, Dwarves, Icelords, Barbarians and the Fev. and it may be helpful if I pass on a few hints. As yet I haven't managed to recruit a Giant, but they haven't attacked me so they're probably neutral. The Dwarfs in general aren't much use. They're shiftless, treacherous and cowardly, and even if you manage to recruit one he's liable to skive off at the first available opportunity, leaving you in the lurch.

The Fey are your best bet, although some (watch out for Thigrak) can be troublesome. But even the troublemakers here can be recruited provided you can recruit their leige lord, or keep their sworn enemies out of sight.

Initially the Barbarians can seem bad news, but it's a mistake to assume that they're not worth approaching. If you head straight north on entering the Icemark you'll probably run into a bad lot, but run like mad in a north-easterly direction and the immediate danger should pass.

Once you've started a game the immediate problem seems to be survival. There's a fairly unpleasant barbarian war band due north, but if you can avoid them and recruit a few followers the danger passes. The armies here seem to have less staying power than in Lords of Midnight, and you get a much clearer advantage by

being on the attack, so it can sometimes make sense to go for a superior force, and run for your life the next day.

Running off immediately doesn't seem to work - they follow you and catch you off guard, so in the case of the war band it's best to wear it down with a series of short attacks.

So far, the best I've managed in this one is survival. Morkin is probably somewhere up to the north-east, but I haven't got that far, and although there's probably a quest involved as well as a military conflict I haven't managed to identify any structure to it. Once you reach breakthrough point on survival (I reckon recruiting around ten lords) the game could probably go on for some considerable time.

So as far as I'm concerned, those long winter nights look much brighter now those nice people at Beyond have given me Doomdark's Revenge. There are only two blots on the horizon. First, my review copy's almost as difficult to load as Lords of Midnight. It uses a fast loader of sorts, and one of those tiresome RAM checks that happily resets the Spectrum two times out of every three - Beyond should get its act together just in case it ever launches a game that isn't worth the extra effort.

The other problem is the non-existent map. Beyond is cashing in by charging £1.95 extra for said map, but it wasn't ready at the time of review, so I hope you lot appreciate the hours of scribbling on squared paper that's gone into this review.

A better drawing with the manual would definitely have John Lettice been appreciated.



Rating 9/10 Price £9.95 **Publisher** Beyond Software 01-837 2899

# **AMSTRAD**

# **ROLAND AHOY**

I must say the Roland theme is beginning to wear a bit thin. This latest epic from Computersmith has him as the Captain of a pirate vessel trying to avoid mines (a strange anachronism), collect gunpowder, blow a hole in the harbour bar, collect treasure, and deposit it in a secret cave. It's all rather involved, but fairly obvious once you start playing.

There are four main screens the main one is the map which shows Golden Harbour and Powder Quay along the bottom, with the rather square island above containing Treasure Cove.

Using either keyboard or joystick, you manoeuvre the good ship Falcon to Powder Quay to pick up your ammunition.

When you dock the scene changes to depict the quay itself



A cannon starts discharging its contents in your direction and, unless you avoid the cannonballs and collect your ammo quickly, a fireball will sink your

You will need to make several visits to Powder Quay, as the harbour bar will take eight consecutive hits before yielding a hole large enough for the Falcon to pass through. When you do reach Golden Harbour (a third screen), the locals are no friendlier than at Powder Quay and bombard you with further

If you manage to steal the goodies without being hit, you will need to plough the Main again to reach the 'safety' of Treasure Cove.

missiles.

Here you may deposit the goods, providing you can avoid the falling rocks and a malicious green spiker, angry at being relegated from a game of Pacman. A pirate's life is not an

And that's really the problem

with this game: the concept's interesting enough, but you have to do an awful lot to earn your pennies. If you hit anything either ashore or at sea, the harbour bar is automatically restored and you have to start from scratch which can be very frustrating.

The graphics are very mixed, with the boat and mines particularly poor, but the scene at Golden Harbour is nicely put together

Roland Ahoy! walks the tightrope between addiction and frustration none too con-**Simon Williams** 



Price £8.95 Publisher Amsoft 0277-230222

# OFFICE BONUS

A complete office package for the Beeb for £6? Shoving aside his disbelief. Colin Cohen tends the Mini Office.

series of office automation programs for £6? Is somebody pulling somebody's leg? For this price (£2 more for disks) you get a word processor, database, spreadsheet and graphics. The last two are integrated and all but the word processor came with a demonstration data file and there are 32 pages of instructions.

I doubt if any serious user would be happy with the programs, but for the price they are ridiculously good. The instructions (you need good eyes) are at least as good as you would expect for the price, though they are written for the tape version and the disk has minor (undocumented) variations. Tape users chain the programs from the menu that is generated by booting. However, for one reason or another, the programs

children (and possibly the partially sighted). In either the use of colour is good and you are shown the elapsed time (there is a rather erratic method of automatic typing speed calculation) and the number of characters free. For disk users this is normally a miserly 2,600.

If you have a disk machine you can reset Page to &E00 (5,500 characters) or &D00 (5.756 characters), but clearly it must be done before you load the program; set it too low and you'll crash the whole system.

The program provides the normal facilities from the function keys: some are only available via the menu and some from the edit screen. You can copy. delete (both in a similar way to Basic). save, load and print. The latter is interesting as you can print out in double size if you have an Epson (from single or double size display). This makes it a marvellous word processor for a child,



have been highly protected and the word processor program is so well trapped that you can only leave it for another part of the suite by turning off the machine and restarting. This applies to both tape and disk.

Unless you are especially keen on tape to disk copying get the disk — it's only £2 extra. Disk users can only access Drive 0 in any program, which can mean a fair amount of disk swapping to save or load as the disk is write protected.

# Word processing

On entering the word processor you are given a menu which controls both text entry and printing, and escape always returns you to this page. The first thing you notice is that you are given a choice of two text entry sizes, the normal size with 22 lines per screen, or ten lines in double height. This is a joy for young whole series of MO files can be concatenated into Wordwise if, for instance, a school wanted to print out a series of children's exercises.

The main drawbacks to this part of the suite are the restricted memory, and the slowness of the screen's response to key presses which can mean that if you hold the delete key (rather than tap it for each character) it will go on deleting for several seconds after release. Finally, the cursor is not visible while a key is pressed which adds to the excitement of copving.

## **Database**

The database also makes good use of colour but is unexceptional of its kind. Field lengths are limited to 23 characters, but can be string or numeric. A typical six-field address record takes up about 100 bytes and you can fit some 120

of these records in. Apart from size the main drawback is that you must use caps for instructions or you get no response. You can search any one field (for part as well as whole strings), or sort on four, but the sort must be on the same basis for each field. Browsing is also possible.

# Spreadsheet

If you've never dealt with a spreadsheet before, this is the ideal introduction. Drawbacks are as with the other programs and relate to size, though you can produce a grid up to 26 by 27 cells, which is big enough for home use. It's easy to extend the number of cells in an existing grid within these limits and it's easy to position the headings. Control is from 20 function keys enabling you to set the formulas between cells and display, print load or save. Although you can scroll in any direction the BBC only allows viewing 40 columns by 24 lines at any one time and in monochrome only. One nasty habit is the suppression of error messages, so if you try to save on the write protected disk the only warning you have is the very short time the drive lights are on.

# **Graphics**

Perhaps the nicest part is that having saved a spreadsheet you can go into a graphics program that displays any one line as a pie chart, histogram or graph in glorious colour or print it out. Columns/ segments are labelled A-Z, rather than with the names you give to the spread-sheet, but the title is shown and you can toggle between the display and a page.

### Verdict

Despite my carping criticisms the programs are quite exceptional value. It is the first affordable program suite I have seen and if you're interested in a spreadsheet or database I strongly recommend beginners to get this first. You can find out what you need so you really understand the sales jargon on much more expensive programs, which can cost up to ten times more.

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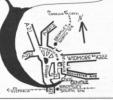
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Spectrum versions £7.95 C64 £8.95 From all good shops or direct from: Games Workshop, Mail Order Department, 27-29 Sunbeam Road, London NW10 6JP



Here's one last blast of Christmas spirit before you take the decorations down and sweep up the pine needles. Just before we put up the shutters for the festive season there was a late entry in the Christmas carols free-for-all from John Brown of Cirencester. Look to your laurels, Anon!

The first one is to the tune of 'God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen.

The Pre-Christmas Boom Carol Oh come ye high street traders spare a thought for Santa's

elves, As each and every MSX comes gladly from your shelves.

If we were only Japanese we'd make a few ourselves! Crying, 'Vital for every girl

igured out this

phone number yet?

and boy, a source of joy, Massive savings on the latest micro-tov!

Now you may rub your hands with glee and grin without restraint,

As fathers hand out Access cards while mothers nearly

faint: But won't you hate the next six weeks of customer complaint! Crying, Vital for every girl and boy, a source of joy,

Massive savings on the latest micro-toy!

And pity that poor software pirate shivering in the cold, He can't afford a Porsche yet his Ferrari's growing old But you can bet he'll buy just one of each new title sold! Crying, 'Vital for every girl and boy, a source of joy,

Massive savings on the latest micro-toy!' To the tune of 'Good King

Captain Commodore Looked Out

Wenceslas'

Captain Commodore looked out on Christmas prospects bleakening. Spectrum Pluses sold so well His market share was

weakening Spied a lowly graduate Clutching bold designs who Tramped the cold streets of the

town Fingers turning blue-oo-oo

'Hither, henchman, stand by Notice von man, thither -

Tell me if you can descry What he carries, whither?"

If Commodore's elephantine advertis ing campaign gave you the feeling that you'd seen it before somewhere, here's the answer. 'How to increase the size of you memory', the brochure trumpeted, and over the page was a herd of happy elephants picked out in front of none other than the 48K Lynx. 'Expandable, not expendable' was its slogan in those days. Which days? Goodness knows . . . they're lost in the mists of time.

'Sir, he lives in Ruislip, where Light bulbs of low wattage Illuminate th' interior of His electronic co-ottage.

Bring me chips and soldering

Data buses various. Lest this young man should expire

In business so preca -arious We must rescue talent rare Of such far- sighted men -Or we shall find Sir Clive Sinclair

Has beaten us aga- ain!'

### NEXT WEEK

**Enterprise appraised** 

Here at last, the Enterprise 64 gets the once over in a full Pro-Test of a production model. Was it worth the wait? Is it worth the price?

## **BBC** sines on

Brush up your BBC's trigo-nometry with this program to add to your wavy line store. Spectrum castled

Not just another Hunchy, this Spectrum game will have you rolling out the barrel all over

# Mousey

Can AMS's mouse and software turn your BBC into a Macintosh lookalike? Find out in our Pro-Test

Now Spectrum users can tune into Teletext with the TTX from OFI.

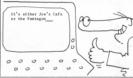
## Musical dreams on the Beeb A music generator for the BBC that beats the competition

hands down. IBM OED

Yet another desktop package for the IBM — but how does it measure up?

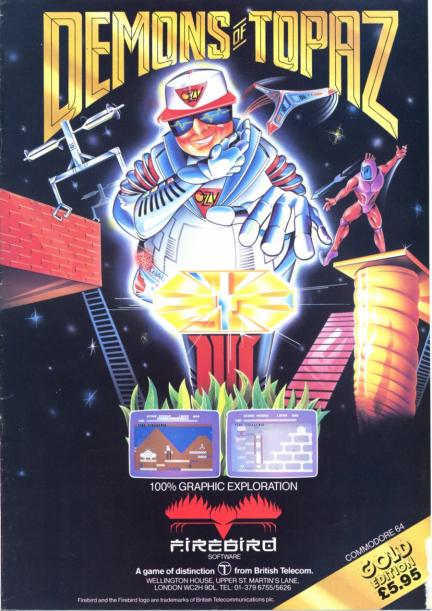
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		PCN DATELINES	
Event	Dates	Venue	Organisers
CADCAM Intl Show	Jan 8-10	NEC, Birmingham	EMAP Intl Exhibitions, 01-837 3699
Mini/Micro Computer Exhbn Conf	Jan 13-16	Stockholm, Sweden	Sollentuna Massan, Box 174, S — 191 23 Sollentuna, Stockholm
Which Computer?	Jan 15-18	NEC, Birmingham	Clapp & Poliak 01-891 5051
High Technology & Computers Education	Jan 23-26	Barbican, London	Computer Marketplace Exhibitions, 01-930 1612
Computer Exhbn — Computer Thai	January 23-26	Bangkok, Thailand	Conf & Exhbn Management Services, Ltd, 61/5 Langsuan Soi 2, Ploenduit Road, Bangkok 10500
Intl Microcomputer Fair	Jan 29-Feb 3	Frankfurt, Germany	Collins & Endres, 01-734 0543
Apricot & Sirius Computer Show	Feb 5-7	Kensington Town Hall, London	Paradox Group, 01-241 2354
Intl trade show for home comps, software, etc — LET	Feb 17-19	Olympia, London	Turret-Wheatland, 0923-777000
Intl Computer Graphics User Show and Conference	Feb 19-21	Barbican, London	Mountbuild, 01-486 1951
MEXCOM	Feb 25-28	Mexico City, Mexico	AESI Ltd, 01-379 7628

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