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# Stop playing games Start earning money! 

The computer that's been giving you such a fun time with games now gives you the chance to earn some money. Helping you with word processing, secretarial work and even running your own business. All because of the brilliant new word processing package, SuperScript from MicroPro - the makers of WordStar - the world's best selling word processing packages for microcomputers.

writes letters, invoices, reports, tables, documents, it stores, edits and even checks spelling.


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## News

All the latest developments in the expanding world of Atari computing.

## ST Software

The long-awaited GemWrite and GemDraw have now arrived. Read Jeremy Vine's impressions.

## Software

Four games from US Gold, a bargain-price graphics package, plus a review from a computer that thinks it's called André Willey.


## Beginners

If you think a nested loop is something a bird-watcher looks at, read the latest instalment in Mike Bibby's guide to Database Publications Ltd,
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## Published by:

Basic programming.

## Adventuring

Brillig's personal top ten adventure games - just in time for your Christmas stocking.

## MicroLink

This month's update on news from Britain's electronic mail service.

## Contents

## Checksum

By public demand, Atari
 Get It Right! From now on, all our listings will be accompanied by a check sum table to help in your debugging.

## Review

Fed up with Atari Basic? Looking for something better? Read Stephen Donoghue's review of Basic XL and

## Graphics

The end of the series, as Dave Russell runs out of graphics modes.


## Mailbag

Five pages of letters. This is the bit we couldn't do without your help.

## Competition

We've got ten sets of 4 US Gold games to give away and all you have to do is . . . read on.

## Order Form

Four pages of offers and one simple form on which you can order everything you need.

## 66

 provide Mike Rowe with the material for the last article in his series.
## Disco

Your Atari will be the light and soul of the party with Stephen Prince's program to set the lights flashing.

## Keyboard

If you've ever puzzled over how to produce those special characters from the keyboard, this page will solve all your problems.

## FREEBIE

This month's Freebie for Atari User disc and tape purchasers is guaranteed to entertain and delight you. And there's not an alien in sight.


## IBM, Epson QX-

## Acorn Electron, ACT5

 Ericsson...and 1
## that fits them all-thei

At last, your computer can have an Epson printer.
Even if it's only supposed to be compatible with 'own brand' printers (like Atari),

Our latest printer, the GX-80, has a revolutionary new interface called PIC (it means Printer Interface Cartridge and that's it on the right). The cartridge slips into the back of the GX-80 and enables the GX to understand commands from the host computer.

So if you've ever wanted to have an Epson printer for your micro but thought you couldn't, here it is.

But first, read about the GX-80's other cracking advantages ...

What happens when I change computers?
Gone are the days when you had to scrap a perfectly good printer just because it 'didn't go with' your new computer.

Once bought, your GX-80 stays put. (Epsons tend to stick around for ages anyway; now we've taken tradition a little further.)

When the time comes to upgrade your computer, you simply go back to your Epson dealer and buy the corresponding new PIC.

It's a far sight cheaper than being forced to sell/scrap out your printer only to buy another one. And in effect it makes the GX-80 your printer for life.

## sappug for any Atari,

# new Epson GX-80. 



A printer for life? What's the catch?
Sheer, unremitting boredom.
The GX-80 takes all the fun out of printer ownership. You can't shout, "Lousy printer! It's fouled up again!" because it won't. It's just as reliable as every other Epson.

Nor can you gleefully chuck it merely because you've changed computers - PIC's seen to that.

But all is not lost. You could change your computer a bit more often. Just for fun.


I'm looking for a permanent relationship too. Tell me the rest about the GX-80 with PIC.

Name $\qquad$
*Position/Company
Address $\qquad$
*Please leave blank if inapplicable.
$\qquad$


## Silence over

 ComdexATARI bosses were being tight-lipped about what surprises the company would spring on the computer industry at the giant Comdex exhibition in Las Vegas.

Rumours circulating in the trade during the count-down to the show said the firm was poised to announce a number of new additions to its ST family among them a 1 mbyte model, the 1040ST.

One report said the new machine would be offered here with a colour monitor for about $£ 1,000$, be upwardly compatible with both the planned 260ST and existing 520ST, and feature a built-in 720 k formatted capacity disc drive.

It was also thought that Atari would preview its 32 bit workstation, the $\Pi$, based on the 32032 processor.

But sales and marketing manager Rob Harding dismissed the rumours as "pure speculation, completely unfounded".

He told Atari User: "I have no knowledge of these products being shown at Comdex, but even if they were it wouldn't necessarily mean we would bring them on to the market.
"We tend to use exhibitions as shop windows to show we are capable of producing certain types of products.
"Mass production doesn't necessarily follow - after all, look what happened to the 130ST".

Hali-price 800XL hits the Christmas ATARI is poised to dominate the UK micro market this Christmas as a result of striking a multi-million pound deal with Dixons.

It involves the sale of the entire stock of 800 XL - some 100,000 machines - to the High Street giant.

Now Dixons are slashing the price of the 800 XL package by 50 per cent, bringing the cassette version down to just $£ 99.99$ in the run up to the festive season.

The cut price offer includes an 800 XL , joystick, 1010 cassette recorder and five pieces of software, which would have usually retailed for a total of £197.

At the same time the 800 stores in the Dixons chain which now also includes the Currys outlets - will also be offering the 800XL with disc drive and three pieces of
marketplace
software at a bargain price of £169.99, down from $£ 300$.
"They will be selling an awful lot of 800 XLs in the run up to Christmas", says Rob Harding, Atari UK's marketing boss.
"In fact this will mean that this year Atari will not simply be a leader but will actually dominate the entire market".

The company has gone to considerable lengths to ensure that independent dealers are not left with stocks of 800XLs and so be unable to compete with the new High Street prices.

But Atari has retained a small stock of the machines to ensure that any outstanding Christmas orders can be filled.

However production of the

800XL will now cease, with Atari concentrating on the 130XE as its ongoing machine in the 8 bit market.
"We are currently looking into special packages involving the 130XE as well", Rob Harding told Atari User, "and these will be available any day now"

Production is also to end of the 1010 cassette recorder and this will be replaced by a new XCL model.

Made in Japan, this will be powered internally from the 130XE, and will retail at the same price as the 1010 £34.95.

Atari has also announced that it is to slash the price of its

## RAM discs for ST

A NEW utility enabling one or more RAM discs to be set up on Atari ST micros for increased speed of operation has been released by Kuma Computers. The company says its K-Ram package enables files to be accessed and written to between 40 and 50 times faster than with a normal disc drive.

Additional features include a Help facility and an option for decreasing floppy disc write times by up to 50 per cent. K-Ram can also enable the user to gain more free RAM by configuring the operating system, says Kuma. Price: £29.95. 1050 disc drive from $£ 199$ to £130.

With what we are now offering the public, there will be nothing to prevent Atari running away with the market this year", says Rob Harding.

## 1-2-3 clone released

AN enhanced Lotus 1-2-3 clone has been released in the United States for the 520ST.

Called the VIP Professional, its extras include GEM interface, 16 colours, multiple windows, mouse compatibility and pull down menus.

Available from VIP Technologies of Santa Barbara, California, its current $\$ 99$ price tag - claimed to be three times lower than that of its rival - is due to rise to $\$ 149$ in November.

A full tutorial is included in the price.

## Hacker emulator

ATARI users can now emulate hackers - the electronic burglars who break into computer systems - but without fear of being caught.

It is all thanks to a new adventure-type game called Hacker from Activision. The company claims it is a challenging simulation of what a user might experience if he were to "accidentally stumble" into a foreign system.

The aim of the game is for the user to decide how to proceed in search of information which will help save the world.

The usual instruction book and hints have been deliberately left out so once the computer has been given the logon command the user is on his own.

Prices are $£ 14.99$ for the disc version and $£ 9.99$ for cassette.


## Tough <br> cookie..

THE new Mach 1 joystick for the Atari was built to withstand immense punishment, claims Cheetah Marketing.

It also has three fire buttons. Two - the trigger and thumb buttons - are on the moulded handgrip. The third, for twohanded firing, is on the base. There is also an auto fire switch.

The base can either be hand held or stuck firmly on a table using its under base suckers.

Price: $£ 8.95$.


MAIL order house Software Express is celebrating its first birthday this month, by giving presents to its customers.

Atari owners who have bought goods from the firm have been sent an entry form for three free competitions offering prizes of software and hardware.

One is for the best birthday card designed by computer graphics and can be submitted either as a print out or screen photograph.

In the second competition contestants have to guess the actual day in December on which the firm's birthday falls.

The third competition involves identifying a product in the firm's catalogue with the

## BIRTHDAY BONANZA

help of a cryptic clue.
Software Express general manager Jerry Howells said: "In addition each week during the month a selected range of products will have their prices cut right down to the bone.
"And we will also have a special phone-in 'Make us an offer' service where customers will be invited to name their own prices for the goods they want.

- The Software Express team picture above (left to right) Ken Howells, Jerry Howells, Mike Jones and Pete Fellows.


## p-System for the 520 ST

ADVICE and information about p-System for the Atari 520ST will be one of the main topics on the agenda at the eighth USUS-UK conference at Oxford Moat House, December 12 to 14.

The keynote address will be delivered by Eli Willner, whose company is currently negotiating for the rights to p-System, the mini operating system for software developers.

Other topics include high quality code generators, low cost CAD systems, networking, and there will be presentations by software houses that have developed multi-user applications.

Overseas companies attending this year include Stride Micro and Elia Computer from America, Focus from Germany, Versal from Sweden and Symbiotic from Norway.


## New link to micro

THE near letter quality GX-80 nine-pin dot matrix printer from Epson features a printer interface cartridge which makes it compatible with the Atari 600 and 800 XL .

Based on the LX-80 launched earlier this year, the printer features a new method of connecting up to a computer.

At its back, instead of the normal Centronics connector, there is a space for users to fit the PIC of their choice with a cable and plug all in one.

An optional tractor feed and cut sheet feeder for word processing input are available.

Printing is bi-directional in draft at 100 characters per second and 16 cps second pass, in Roman NLQ.

The printer incorporates fount selection from the front panel to give choice of Pica, Elite and Roman as well as emphasised, condensed and double strike Pica.

Italics, sub/superscript, emphasised, enlarged and underlining are also available through Epson software control.

Price of the GX-80 is $£ 249$, the printer interface cartridge $€ 50$, sheet feeder $£ 55$ and tractor unit $£ 20$.


## High-tech steam trip

DISTRIBUTOR Eltec Computers chose to step back into the past when introducing the latest Atari technology to 100 of its dealers from the Midlands and North.

The company hired a steam engine and old fashioned carriages preserved and operated by the North Yorkshire Moors Steam Railway for a scenic trip from Pickering to Grosmont.

During the journey a range of
products from Atari, including the new 8 bit 130XE and 16 bit 520ST were demonstrated.

Guests from as far south as Birmingham viewed the new range of products now available to them courtesy of Eltec's recent contract with Atari giving it distribution rights throughout the North.

Eltec sales and marketing director Roger Purssglove said afterwards: "Both products
were very well received. The Atari machines not only offer a total package but also fill a large gap in the market at an extremely realistic price".

Atari UK sales and marketing manager Rob Harding described the novel computer demonstration as "an auspicious start to what I hope will be a long and mutually beneficial business relationship between Eltec and Atari"

# Piracy fighter raps smear 

THE president of an Atari user group has become the victim of high tech character assassination.

Ken Ward, leader of the Norwich User Group, says smear tactics are being used to link his name with software piracy among the Atari fraternity.

An aggressive and outspoken opponent of the micro cheats, Ward believes the current campaign against him was sparked by an article he
published in a recent issue of Nugget, the user group's newsletter, attacking piracy.
"This article appears to have upset a certain Atari owner and I have received a hoax parcel and several letters thanking me for providing contacts dealing in pirated software", he told Atari User.
"My name is being used on disc files containing pirated software which are being passed around the Atari community. Over the past two and a

## FOUR FOR THE STs

SOFTWARE house Microdeal has licensed four programs for the Atari ST range from American publisher Michtron and will be releasing them during the next month. They are an arcade game, Mudpies, and a board game, Flipside, each priced $£ 19.95$, a Ram disc emulator, M-Disc, and a print spooler, Softspool, each at £29.95.
half years I have put a lot of work into building up a respectable group and newsletter.
"We have gained a status and respect that is the envy of other groups.
"We have members all over the country and we are slowly gaining the confidence of the software industry.
"I don't intend to let a sick Atari user undermine that respect and confidence, and I am making my own enquiries to try and track down this person and get more evidence so I can take action against him.
'This particular nasty specimen is under the delusion that he is an intelligent Atarian.
"He's wrong - he's just a snivelling little pirate who should be put down before he does any more damage"

## Zork on the ST

AMERICAN software developer Infocom has announced a line of 16 interactive fiction products for the Atari ST.

The range includes best sellers such as the Zork Trilogy, Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, and Wishbringer.

Prices of the Atari ST versions will range from $\$ 39.95$ to $\$ 49.95$ depending on the level of difficulty.

## War game released

THE controversial war game Theatre Europe from PSS has been released for the Atari 400/800 XL series.

Based around a conflict between Nato and the Warsaw Pact countries, Theatre Europe is a simulation of the possible outcome of World War III.

The player has the choice of sides with the computer as the opponent. Chemical or nuclear weapons may be used to the point of world destruction. Price is $£ 9.95$.

## Mind blowing

SOFTWARE house Activision has released its text/graphic adventure Mindshadow for the Atari 800XE and XL.

The player finds himself on a deserted beach suffering from amnesia and must make a complex journey round the world to rediscover his identity.

Described as "a living computer novel", Mindshadow costs $£ 14.99$ on disc.

## Sci-fi adventure

WORM in Paradise, the third part of the Silicon Dream trilogy from Level 9 Computing, has been released for the Atari 48 k machines.

It follows Snowball and Return to Eden and is described as a political science fiction adventure set in a future state where something has gone wrong with man's dreams and ideals and the player has to beat the system and escape to reality. Price: $£ 9.95$.


$爪$
THE ATARI 520ST
Personal Computer has a list of qualifications as long as your arm. With a powerful 16 bit processor and 512 k of memory linked to high resolution graphics and 512 colours its work is fast, clear and sharp on your screen, no matter how demanding the task.

Controlling the 520ST is easy through its mouse and unique operating system incorporating GEM desk top manager, whilst its eleven peripheral connectors including MIDI interface enables it to mixand communicate easily with other computer products.
The ST which presents itself in smartmodern styling comes with powerful BASIC

# IFIED AND UNDERPAID. 



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plus Logo programming languages, a word processor and drawing programme, yet costs only £652* including disc drive and black and white monitor.

Why? Because at Atari we bring up our products to work hard for their living.
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Power Without the Price ${ }^{T M}$
*This price is exclusive of VAT.
GEM ${ }^{\text {no }}$ is a registered trademark of Digital Research.


#### Abstract

THE Atari ST was launched to an expectant computer audience eager to use the latest technology at a fraction of the price.

The thorn in the side of the launch was the conspicuous absence of software, including a large amount of the bundled packages to be included with the machine.

This is no longer the case, with a wide range of software beginning to appear. Digital


## Research, responsible for the

 Gem operating system, has now got its act together and is producing packages to take the fullest advantage of the Gem working environment.The first two of these are about to appear - Gem Write, which is the bundled word processor, and Gem Draw, a software package for diagrams and drawings.

Here are JEREMY VINE's impressions of them both.

WORD PROCESSING is almost certainly the most common application in business computing. Even for the home user, a word processor has become an essential package to possess. Gem Write is a basic word processor which offers the essential commands for writing documents.

As a thrown-in part of the ST package, I wasn't expecting too much. So how did it fare?

As a technical journalist I have probably used more word processors than I care to remember, and one outstanding feature of most packages is the amount of time it takes to become acquainted with just the rudimentary commands, let alone all the facilities.

Gem Write is almost unique in being delightfully simple to use yet powerful enough to offer sufficient facilities to provide for the average

## Gem Write

## Easy to get along with yet powerful enough for the average user

user - whoever that may be.
It would not be an exaggeration to say that all of Gem Write's commands can be learned in the same time it would take to learn the basics of another package. This owes much to the Gem philosophy.

On loading Gem Write the user is faced with a blank window. The


Gem Write: Still some bugs to be ironed out
cursor, a flashing bar, can be moved to any part of the screen by using the keyboard arrow keys or the mouse pointer. This doubling up on commands is present throughout the package and allows interaction between mouse and keyboard controls or just keyboard, though the former is the most likely scenario.

The typing starts from wherever the cursor is placed and text is automatically wrapped round at the end of a line.

The Edit menu offers the standard facilities of inserting, deleting and centering lines and moving, copying and deleting blocks of text. These commands, as for many others, rely on the user highlighting the text to be affected - that is, moving a block of text. This couldn't be simpler.

Using the mouse, the user need only move the cursor to the beginning of the text to be affected and drag the cursor - mouse button held down over the.desired area. This causes the text to be highlighted in inverse video - white text on a black background.

It is then only necessary to choose the desired command from the
pull-down menus. These commands can be carried out by using the keyboard function keys, sometimes in conjunction with the Control or Shift keys. But that's old fashioned. Well, it's there if you like it that way.

In a similar way the Font menu can be used to change the style of the text. This turned out to be quite a disappointment, as there was little choice of styles, Gem Write only allowing the text to be printed in normal, bold or italic print, plus the facility of underlining.

In comparison, Gem Draw reviewed below - had more text variety on offer, which seemed slightly strange. It would have been no problem to provide a range of font styles, and this was certainly a weak point in this package.

All changes made to text are shown on screen, which makes a pleasant change to just seeing control codes all over the place. However these codes can be seen by the user on pressing a function key.

Graphics can be cut into the text using the Insert Graphics command
from the File menu, as can text from another document. Whereas inserted text appears in the document, graphics from Gem Draw or Gem Paint did not on my version.

It seems that an embedded command is placed at the appropriate spot in the document and on printing the picture is cut into the document. The user can specify to see the picture using the Turn Graphics On command, though I could not get this to work.

Rulers, tabs and margins can all be set from the Page menu, as can the format of the document - justification, pagination, line spacing, page length, margin, etc. The Search menu allows text to be found and replaced, the user also being able to specify which page to be shown on screen.

At the end of each physical page, not the screen page, a page-break line is shown. The arrow keys on the keyboard allow the document to be scrolled in either direction vertically, with jumps of a page facilitated by use of the arrow and Control key. However there didn't appear to be a means of scrolling by each screen,
which was annoying.
A Shortcuts option on the Options menu acted as a help guide to the function keys, which was necessary as there is no way to remember what each function key did on the ST keyboard.

> VERDICT: As part of the ST package Gem Write is a good word processor. If I had to buy it separately I would have more reservations, but as it stands Gem Write does its job and will suit the needs of many ST owners. I would be more than happy to use it and probably will.
> My only gripe was that it did not have a word count facilityuseful to us journalists, but maybe I just expect too much.
> The more demanding of us may have to wait for another word processor, but as a freebie package I really can't complain.

GEM DRAW is one of two drawing packages to be released by Digital Research, the other being a basic painting package, Gem Paint. Gem Draw is intended as a computerised drawing board, allowing the user to mix text and graphics on-screen, to create diagrams or drawings. Like all Gem packages, Gem Draw takes full advantage of the Wimp (windows, icons, mouse, pointer) system and the package is entirely controlled from the mouse.

The menu bar runs across the top of the screen and offers eight pull-down menus, excluding the Desk one. They are used in conjunction with a range of drawing tools shown vertically on the left of the window.

Options range from drawing circles, ellipses, rectangles and squares to the user drawing in his own free-hand style. Text can also be freely mixed into the drawing. But more of this later.

When first loaded Gem Draw displays a blank area within the window on which the user draws. However it is not the entire area on which the final output will be printed,

# Gem Draw Not a professional CAD package, but it's fine in its line 

but merely a window on a much larger drawing board.

Moving the mouse pointer over the second option on the vertical menu causes Gem Draw to show a reduced version of the entire board. This is particularly useful on plans and diagrams that spill beyond the drawing area usually shown. It is also of assistance when using the Zoom facility (see later).

When anything is drawn, regardless of size or shape, a box is immediately placed around it. The boxed area defined is determined by the end of a drawing action by the user. In other words, once the user
releases the mouse button - which usually triggers the particular drawing event - the last element drawn is surrounded by a box.

At a later stage the user can then place the mouse pointer over a certain part of the picture and find out how many elements make up that area of the drawing.

Each of these boxed areas can be moved independently on the screen. This means that a drawing of say, a camera, might be made up of several component parts, each of which can be separately manipulated.

If the lens of the camera is


Gem Draw: A delight to use


A wide choice of lines available
surrounded by a boxed area the user can then remove the lens by pointing to the box and dragging the lens to another part of the drawing. In this way the user can break a drawing into its smaller component parts and fit them together at a later stage to make a complete picture.

The options for drawing ellipses, circles, rectangles and squares are activated by placing the pointer over the relevant box and clicking the mouse button. The pointer then changes shape from an arrow to a cross-hair and the option chosen is highlighted by a black background.

Executing the drawing action is then a case of holding down the left mouse button and dragging the cursor till the shape/line is the appropriate size.

Once the mouse button is released a box is shown around the drawing element completed. Before going any further, the user can at this stage use the Pattern, Line or Colour menus to complete the drawing element.

The Pattern menu displays 39 shading patterns which fill the area shown by the box. Therefore if the user has just drawn a square it can be filled in by pulling down the Pattern menu and choosing a specific pattern - brick wall, vertical lines, and so on.

Like all Gem commands, the mouse needs only to be clicked over the desired option and the shape is redrawn with the chosen pattern filling the area within the shape.

The Line menu allows the user to choose how thick a line is drawn, whether it is broken, dotted or connected, and also adds a nice touch
of placing arrows at the ends of lines - very useful if you are drawing flowcharts.

Finally there is a colour menu to choose a drawing colour, providing of course that you have a colour monitor. If using a monochrome monitor there is only a choice of black or white.

There is, of course, a File menu which offers all the usual filing utilities such as Saving and Loading pictures, and the output to a printer. The format of the page - document size, etc - is changed using the Page menu, as is the use of grids and rulers. The size of the grid can be changed using one of six preset sizes and a ruler can be displayed horizontally along the top of the window if needed.

The Page menu offers also a Zoom facility which, as the name suggests, allows a specific area of the drawing to be shown in closer detail. This is an excellent method of touching-up and examining the finer details of a drawing.

As the zoom facility is used the picture often zooms into an area which the user does not wish to enlarge. This is where viewing the entire drawing board is useful, as the user can then see exactly what area is being magnified (shown by an outline box).

The outline box represents the window in which the user works, and this window can then be placed over the area to be magnified.

Text can be placed anywhere on the screen and the Font menu allows the user to specify different character
fonts, size, italics, and so on. It was interesting to note that the Font menu offered more choice than the equivalent option in Gem Write.

Elements of a drawing can be deleted, and undeleted, using the Edit menu, which also has a Duplicate option to make a copy of any drawing element.

Finally comes what was for me the best part of Gem Draw - the Arrange menu, which aids the user in placing objects or elements of a picture wherever the user desires.

Drawings can be specifically placed behind or in front of another drawing. The user merely has to identify the drawing element and then place it over another drawing. The facility can also align drawings on the screen, as well as centering drawings on the page.

VERDICT: All in all, Gem Draw was a delight to use and like Gem Write could be put to work immediately. Its uses will no doubt be varied, though it will probably appeal to less professional use.

For computer aided design applications the package does not have sufficient options to make it a professional's tool. A pity really, but I suspect this is not the intended market. Having said that, I enjoyed using the package and it is a welcome addition to my programming library.

# MicroLipk 

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A NEW product from Infocom is always something to be eagerly awaited, so when I got a phone call to say that a new Infocom title had just arrived in the country I was eager to try it out.

When I found that it was written by the same guy who gave us Planetfall, Sorcerer and Hitch-Hiker's, and that it was only available for the ST, being much too large and complex to fit into the 8 bit range, I was doubly interested.

Thus, the very next day, thanks to the efficient staff at Software Express, I sat down at my desk, powered up the ST, and placed the A Mind Forever Voyaging disc in the drive.
And I suddenly discovered that my entire life to date was nothing more than an electronic illusion created inside the massive memory banks of the Prism super-computer.

This fact is, perhaps, a little disconcerting, so I'll explain:

Early in the 21st Century, Doctor Abraham Perelman was involved in a project that would bridge the gap between computer "Expert Systems" and the workings of the human brain.

He proposed an artificial intelligence simulation which mimicked in every way the


## Into a world of illusions

learning processes of the human brain.

Thus the Prism computer was designed, and hooked into five other massive mainframe computers which would
provide the substance of the simulation fed into Prism.

It would be fed from the outside world with everything a normal child could see and hear, and its reactions to this
input would cause the projection to alter accordingly.

This process would take many years to complete, in the same way that the human learning process takes many years.

Meanwhile, a small boy was growing up in Downtown Rockvil. He went through all of the normal growth pains of any child in middle America.

He got lost in the local supermarket, was bullied at school, wanted to become a writer ...

Then, at the age of 13 , Perry's father died, and the family moved into an apartment in the more seedy part of town.

At the age of 20, just as he had met and fallen in love with Jill and was thinking of settling down with her, he found himself at a rather strange job interview with a magazine editor.

They were discussing perception - how does one know that the real world is not an illusion generated by the mind?

As they talked, everything around him simply faded away, and he heard the voice of Abraham Perelman, talking for the first time directly to his creation, Prism.

Given this background, you are also informed that the world situation is grim. Crime and urban decay are rampant, and there is extreme overpopulation and poverty.

Senator Richard Ryder has proposed a "Plan for Renewed National Purpose", and the intention is to use Prism to create and study the effects of this plan on a simulation of the world 10 years hence.

If this were an ordinary adventure, you would expect to play Perelman and the computer would follow your orders to gather. information.

However this is no ordinary adventure - this is a state-of-the-art Infocom game, and so you actually play Prism, and must explore for yourself reporting back to Perelman via the keyboard.

You can contact him, and
other members of the research team, via communications outlets around the establishment (a little like Hal's voice/ vision terminals in the film 2001).

You may also communicate with any one of the five simulation control computers and give them new instructions.

You can even tie into a vast library and into the world news network.

I received my instructions from Dr. Perelman, and activated the simulation mode. After entering the relevant colour codes from the code-wheel provided in the package, I was transported from my cosy world of 2031 into a simulation of 10 years hence.
A map of Rockvil circa 2031 is provided, but this doesn't really help you with anything other than major landmarks, as much development has taken place by now, and there is a lot of city to explore.

I took the underground to the other side of the city, being careful to record my journey to play back to Perelman later, and had a meal at a rather expensive restaurant.

Quickly finding out where I lived, I then tracked down my little apartment and visited Jill and our little baby.

Those familiar with infocom prose will know that the events that take place are vividly described, and take on the same degree of reality that a good novel would as you lose yourself in its pages.

In contrast to many infocom titles, however, the emphasis is not so much on problem-solving as on the control of the situation you're involved in.

You find out intriguing tit-bits of information about life in the future, meeting and chatting to people as you go.

Still, I soon found that I had completed all the tasks set by Pereiman, and I reverted to communication mode to tell him what I'd discovered, and based on my information, the plan was approved.

Perhaps on a standard
cassette-based adventure, things would end there, but not with Infocom.

Perelman also told me that the information that I had provided had enabled his team to extend the simulation by a further 10 years.

He seemed rather too busy to give me further detailed instructions, so, being the inquisitive computer I am, I set off to see for myself...

And the world has become a shadowy place, full of gloom and suspicion. The secret
police raid my house, and terrify Jill.

My brother seems to be in some sort of trouble. The plan has obviously backfired, and it seems to be up to me to find out why, and warn Perelman before it's too late.

Against this nightmare combination of 1984 and Brave New World, the saga continues.

I can thoroughly recommend this adventure to anyone who likes a challenge and wants to get the most
from their ST, as it is perhaps the most fascinating concept that Infocom has yet come up with.

Gone are the tricky problems and funny solutions of Steve Meretzky's last game, The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy - an excellent game in its own right - and in their place is a frighteningly realistic view of a future we all hope we can prevent.

I'll let you know how I get on.

André Willey

# The golden touch that saves cash 

IF you've had your Atari for any length of time and you're at all interested in games, you won't have failed to notice two things. Firstly, a lot of games originate in America. Secondly, they cost a small fortune.

The two points aren't unrelated. It costs money to import software. In the past I've been sent free review copies of software from the States and been charged an arm and a leg in VAT, import duty and Post Office handling charges.

Of course more games get written in America because the Atari market is bigger over there. Not fair, is it?

Fortunately, US Gold is in business to solve this problem. Basically, Gold "buy" a game from America in the form of a licence and sell it over here at less-than-Stateside prices. That way we get American games at British prices.

The latest batch of games to be released by US Gold are Tapper, Up'n Down, Spy Hunter and Zaxxon.

Tapper is one of those games which owes its existence to the old stage act of spinning plates on sticks. The idea is that you've got four soda counters to look after. You must slide sodas along to the customers and collect the


Tapper... keeps you going
empties. If you miss an empty glass it crashes to the ground and that's one of your "lives" gone.

The other way you fail is by being over-zealous and sliding a soda when there isn't a thirsty customer - not like any bar l've ever been in!

When you slide a soda the customer retreats and the way to complete a level is to satisfy all customers. On level 1 it's not too difficult.

Of course things get harder as you work your way up the levels, with more customers and consequently more empties. There are also bonus
rounds when you must watch carefully.

The Soda Bandit shakes five of the six soda cans on the bar and then shuffles them around. You've got to open the unshaken can. Success brings a big bonus, failure brings a faceful of soda.

It's a frantic game which has you leaping about while trying to develop strategies.

It's also slightly unusual for an arcade game in that it's essentially non-violent. The worst that happens is that glasses get broken - no worse than the average home.

Up'n Down is a bit hard to


Up'n Down . . . cans and chaos
describe. It's a sort of car-driving game, but not in the Pole Position mould.

The road is a narrow latticework that scrolls down the screen and as soon as you press the joystick forward your car starts along the road.

Every so often there are flags and as you pass them they turn white. Completing the "level" involves turning all the flags white. To hinder you there are trucks going in your direction. If you hit them you disintegrate.

There are also wrecks sliding back down the screen, and if they hit you it's curtains.

Because there isn't much of the road system on screen at any one time, you don't get any warning of either the trucks or the wrecks. Also, because the road system isn't very extensive, there's often no way of dodging either trucks or wrecks.

However the car is unusual in that it can jump. Landing on your opponents brings points, but you can also jump from one section of the road to another. You can jump off the road too, but that loses you a life.

Just to keep things moving, the whole game is timed, with different bonuses depending on how fast you complete the level.

It's one of those games which had me saying "silly game - I'll just have one more go!" It's challenging enough to be fun if you like that sort of
thing.
Spy Hunter is another driving game, but more in the River Raid genre. You are a world class spy driving for your life. The road is crawling with enemy agents bent on your destruction and they'll stop at nothing, so neither can you.

What this means in practice is another vertically scrolling screen. The game starts with the weapons truck pulling over and your car sliding out of the back, armed with machine guns.

The road branches as you move forward and you've got to be careful to stay on the road. The enemy agents will soon have you crashing off so there's a fair bit of dodging as well as shooting.

Each time you enter a new

[^1]terrain the weapons truck appears and you can get some more weapons. To do this you must let the truck pass you and then "dock" into the back of it.

It took me a bit of time to get the hand of Spy Hunter - 1 kept shooting innocent motorists and getting the "No Points" message. Once I got the hang of it, though, it was fun to play.

Finally, Zaxxon is one of the all-time classics. It was one of the first games to give the impression of 3D by using a sort of diagonal scroll. "Height" in the playfield is controlled by forward and backward joystick movement, with lateral movement being controlled correspondingly.

Since you're constantly moving forward, you don't have to worry about the third dimension.

However you do have to worry about the many hazards, both passive and active. On
the passive side there are all sorts of things into which you can fly, with the resulting loss of life. On the active side there are missile silos, enemy aircraft and lethal electronic barriers.

The chances are that you've seen Zaxxon in one of the many versions around. If you've ever played it you'll know that it is a great arcade game.

So there you have them. Four games which until recently would have cost considerably more.

Without realising it, I've arranged them roughly in "violence" order, from Tapper with its broken glasses to Zaxxon with its full-scale shoot-'em-up destruction.

If you're an arcade fan, chances are one of them would suit you. As an arcade addict, I've been spoilt for choice.

Pat Cookson

## Unlocking hidden graphics talent

THERE was once a time when the average price for Atari software was about $£ 30$. Then along came Jack Tramiel. Hardware prices tumbled and in their wake software prices fell.

Nowadays, with most programs costing around $£ 10$,
anything for less than a fiver is regarded with suspicion.

So it was with some apprehension that I approached Smart Art, a graphics picture-drawing utility from P.F. Software that retails at $£ 3.50$. Could it really be any good for such a small amount?

Well, Smart Art certainly lacks the sophistication of the Atari Touch Tablet and its accompanying graphics cartridge, but that does cost well over 10 times as much.

Included with the package is a demonstration picture Mickey Mouse in magician's uniform in a scene reminiscent of Disney's Fantasia - which proves that it is possible with skill and practice to produce high quality graphic pictures with Smart Art.

On loading the program a cursor appears at the centre of the screen and a status display is at the bottom. Using a
joystick the cursor can be moved around the $160 \times 160$ pixel graphics screen and a line or single pixel plotted.

Initially three colours and a background colour - useful for erasing - are available. Any of the three can be changed by selecting from Atari's large palette of colours.

To obtain more the colour registers can be changed part way down the screen and the new colour used for any drawing done below the level of the change.

Up to 80 colours can be displayed on the screen at once.

Four brush sizes are available that affect the size of plotted pixels and there is an airbrush mode that creates a textured drawing effect.

I would have liked to see more brush modes incorporated to provide varied types of textured and shading effects.

As we all know, Atari Basic


Smart Art . . . fun to use
is lacking in all but the most elementary graphics commands. Smart Art includes some useful extra commands - circle, fill and box.

Box, as the name implies, draws rectangles. There are three brush speeds. The cursor can whip along at fast speed or
slow down to enable more detailed work to be carried out. Once you have drawn your multi-coloured masterpiece the picture can be saved to tape and loaded again at another time. There is also a separate program to load a saved picture.

In the Smart Art instructions there is no explanation of how to incorporate a picture into your own programs.

As the load program is short, written in Basic and easily listed, it should be possible to use this as the basis of a subroutine in your own program.

Then you could have your alien planet landscape as a background over which star fighters fly at great speed.

Smart Art is fun to use and for the price is certainly no rip-off.

There may be better programs on the market to aid Atari artists, but this one does unlock a lot of the Atari's hidden graphics potential denied to the Basic programmer with no knowledge of machine code.

Smart Art runs on any Atari home computer 16 k and above. It is only available by mail order.

Stephen Williamson

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# Solving the secret of the black box 

AS I promised last month, we've more FOR . . NEXT loops this time, so if you're not too sure of them perhaps you'd better find a few minutes for a bit of quick revision.

Actually Program I should be fairly straightforward. All it does is to print out

## A BLACK BOX

three times. The loop variable COUNTER keeps track of how many times lines 50 to 80 - the body of the loop, between the FOR and NEXT are repeated. Since line 30 reads:

## 30 FOR COUNTER=1 TO 3

this will be three times. Notice that lines 50 and 60 have semi-colons to "glue" the words together. Line 70 omits this, though, as we want to move on to a new line.

```
18 REM PROGRAM I
20 PRIMT CHRS(125)
30 FOR COUNTER=1 T0 3
5 0 ~ P R I M T ~ " ద " ; ~ ;
60 PRIMT " BLACK";
70 PRIMT " B0X"
80 PRIMT
90 MEXT COUMTER
```

Program $/$
So why the message "A black box"? Well, the idea is to stress that it doesn't really matter what's inside the "box" formed by the FOR and NEXT, it will be done as many times as is specified in the FOR Statement.

Admittedly our knowledge of Basic isn't yet so encyclopaedic that we could think of many other things to go inside the box, but we can see the possibility.

The point is, given lines 30 and 90, whatever lies in the box between them will be done three times and you don't have to know what's inside the

## Part VIII of <br> MIKE BIBBY's guide through <br> the micro jungle considers the <br> question of nested loops

box to be aware of this. There are stupid exceptions to this which we'll meet, but they involve bad programming, which, of course, you won't be interested in . . .

```
10 REM PR0GRam II
20 PRINT CHR$ (125)
50 FOR LOOP=1 T0 4
60 PRINT "DOIMG L00P"
70 HEXT L00P
```


## Program //

Now take a look at Program II. Again, a simple loop. Nothing there to trouble you - it just prints out:

## DOING LOOP

four times. Lines 50 to 70 form the chunk of program that prints this message out four times.

The only odd thing about this
program - and Program I, come to that - is that our line numbers haven't gone up in consecutive tens. You'll see why in a minute.

Returning to Program I, as I've stressed it doesn't matter what went inside the loop formed by lines 30 and 90 - it would be done three times.

So in a wheels within wheels manner, let's put a loop inside the loop of Program I. We'll take the loop of Program II - lines 50 to 70 - and put them in place of the lines that give the "A Black Box" message in Program I - also lines 50 to 70 (now you see one of the reasons for the line numbers).

```
1 0 \text { REM PROGRAM III}
2 0 ~ P R I M T ~ C H R S ( 1 2 5 ) ~ ( \% )
30 FOR COUNTER=1 T0 3
50 F0R L00P=1 TO 4
6 0 ~ P R I N T ~ " D O I N G ~ L O O P " ~
70 NEXT L00P
8 0 \text { PRIMT}
9 0 ~ N E K T ~ C O U N T E R ~
```

Program I/I
Program III is the result. We now have two loops, one nested inside the other like those Russian dolls. In fact we call them nested loops. And you won't be surprised to learn that we
call the loop that goes round the outside the outer loop, and the one on the inside the inner loop.

Before you run it, see if you can think through what happens. Lines 30 to 90 ensure that we do the intermediate lines three times. Of these lines, 50 to 70 form a loop printing out "Doing loop" four times, followed by a blank line (line 80).

So the outcome is that we get the message "Doing loop" 12 times in all, in three sets of four, each separated by a blank line.

To help you see what's going on more clearly, Program IV gives another version. I've changed the loop variable in lines 30 and 90 to SET to reflect the fact we're doing things in sets, and added:

## 40 PRINT "SET ";SET

to mark off each set. Note this line is inside the outer loop but outside the inner loop, so it only appears each time the outer loop is done. I've also altered line 60 so that the variable LOOP is printed out as it cycles through its various values.

To get a feel for nested loops, try changing the limits of the loops in lines 30 and 50 , predicting what you'll get before you run the altered program.

After your experiments restore the original Program IV, swap lines 70 and 90, then RUN the result. You should be able to work out what's going wrong. Remember, they're nested loops - the start and finish of the inner loop must fit neatly inside the start and finish of the outer.

Anyway, untangle yourself from this mess by swapping the lines back and change line 50 to:

## 50 FOR LOOP $=1$ TO SET

then run it. You should get:

## DOING LOOP 1 <br> DOING LOOP 1 DOING LOOP 2

## DOING LOOP 1 DOING LOOP 2 DOING LOOP 3

We're still doing the outer loop three times, so we still get three sets of output from the inner loop. Now though, because of the change to line 50, the number of times the inner loop is done varies, depending on the value of SET. That is, the number of


```
10 REM PROGRAM IU
20 PRINT CHRS(125)
30 FOR SET=1 T0 3
40 PRINT "SET ";SET
50 FOR LOOP=1 T0 4
60 PRIWT "DOING LOOP ";'LOOP
70 MEXT LOOP
8 0 \text { PRINT}
90 MEXT SET
```

Program IV
times the inner loop's done depends on the value of the outer loop's variable!

In this case the longer in the tooth the outer loop is the more often the inner loop is done. The effect is that there's one more "Doing loop" in each successive set.
(As we've already seen, we refer to the loops as outer and inner. Some people like to use these words as labels for their loops to help them keep track. Program V reinterprets Program IV in this way. Personally, I prefer more mon-' jful labels - it's up to you.)

Program VI uses the idea of making the number of times we do the inner loop dependent on the outer loops variable to print out a triangle of asterisks.

When deciphering what's going on

```
10 REM PROGRAM U
20 PRLMT CHRS(125)
30 FOR OUTER=1 T0 3
40 PRIMT "SET";OUTER
50 FOR IMMER=1 TO 4
60 PRINT "DOIMG LOOP ";IMMER
70 MEXT IMMER
80 PRIMT
9 8 \text { MEXT OUTER}
```

with nested loops it's helpful to have a quick look at the line defining the outer loop - in this case line 30 - to get an idea of the range of its variable. Then concentrate on the inner loop here lines 40 to 60 .

The effect of this inner loop is to print out LENGTH number of asterisks on a line: Our inner loop goes from one to LENGTH and a semicolon follows the asterisk in the PRINT Statement of line 50, which forms the body of the loop. After printing the required number of asterisks, line 70 moves us on to the next line of the display.

So looked at as a black box, what's inside the outer loop (lines 40 to 70) simply prints out a separate line of LENGTH asterisks.

We repeat this outer loop 10 times, with the value of LENGTH varying from one to ten. So the first time round the outer loop we get one asterisk on a line, the second time two asterisks, and so on.

I use a similar technique in Program VII to produce a triangle of letters. Here the outer loop variable, FINISH, ranges from one to LEN(STRING\$). Since STRING\$ is ABCDEFGHIJ, this boils down to our familiar from one to ten.

I've chosen FINISH as a label because its value determines where

```
10 REN PROGRAM VI
20 PRIMT CHRS(125)
30 FOR LEMGTH=1 T0 10
4 0 \text { FOR ASTERISK=1 TO LEMGTH}
50 PRINT "*י;
60 MEXT ASTERISK
7 0 \text { PRIMT}
80 wEXT LENGTH
```

Program V/

```
10 REM PROGRAM UII
20 PRIMT CHRS(125)
30 DIM STRIMGS(10)
40 STRIMGS="ABCDEFGHIJ"
50 FOR FIMISH=1 TO LEM(STRIMGS)
60 FOR LETTER=1 TO FIMISH
78 PRIMT STRIWGS (LETTER,LETTER);
80 MEKT LETTER
9 0 \text { PRIWT}
100 MEXT FIMISH
```

Program VII
we end our printing of characters from STRING\$ in the inner loop.

The inner loop prints out successive characters from STRING\$ by picking them out with:

## 78 PRINT STRING (LETTER,LETTER);

as LETTER varies from one to LENGTH. Remember: STRING\$(1,1) picks up the first letter of STRING\$, STRING $\$(2,2)$ the second, and so on.

The semicolon of line 70 ensures they all appear on the same line. Once the inner loop is complete and the line finished, line 90 moves to a fresh line of the display.

The outer loop is then repeated, FINISH being increased by one, so that this time our inner loop will print out one extra character from STRING\$ and so on.

Actually we could accomplish all this with far less effort, as we saw from Program IV last month. However it illustrates the techniques of nested loops quite well.

Now take a look at Program VIII. Before you start looking, it hasn't got nested loops - that will come later! The idea of the program is to add together all the whole numbers (integers) between one and a number you've input, then print out the result.

For instance, if you input 5, the

```
10 REN PROGRAM UIII
20 PRINT CHRS(125)
30 PRINT "Mumber ";
40 IUPUT MUMBER
50 PRINT
60 TOTAL=0
70 FOR INTEGER=1 TO MUNBER
80 TOTAL=TOTAL+INTEGER
90 MEXT IMTEGER
108 PRINT "Total is ";TOTAL
```

Program VIII
program would do the sum $1+2+3+4+5$ and print out the answer, 15 .

As you can see, the numbers we add go up in steps of one, so it's a natural for a loop.

The number we're going to total up to is called NUMBER. Lines 30 and 40 get its value for us. Our answer is going to be stored in the appropriately named TOTAL which we set to zero with line 60.

For a moment, think about how you do a sum like $1+2+3+4$. The answer doesn't just leap into your head all at once. You do it by adding two of the numbers, then adding the answer to the next number, then adding that new answer to the next number and so on.

In other words you think "One and two gives me three. Three and three give me six. Six and four give me ten. No more to add, that's the answer". We call it keeping a running total. This is how the micro does it, adding each new number to the answer arrived at so far.

To see how Program VIII works, assume you've input 4, so we're asking the micro to do the sum we've just worked through. The actual work of adding is done in line 80, the body of the loop. This adds the integer we're considering to the total so far.

INTEGER goes from 1 to 4 successively. Since TOTAL is initially zero, the first time through the loop line 80 boils down to TOTAL $=0+1$, so our total so far is one - correct.

We don't actually do this first $0+1$ step when we do it in our heads, but the micro is a very formal beast.

Next time through the loop, INTEGER is 2 , and the current value of TOTAL is one so, TOTAL= TOTAL+INTEGER, which boils down to TOTAL $=1+2$ and TOTAL assumes the new value three.

Next time through, INTEGER is three, so line 80 becomes in effect TOTAL $=3+3$ and TOTAL adopts the value six.

The next time through - the final in this case - line 80 is equivalent to TOTAL $=6+4$ and TOTAL becomes ten. We then drop through the loop and print the total out with line 100.

Program IX uses exactly the same technique, but this time I wrap the whole thing up in an outer loop that "does the input" for me, giving

```
10 REM PROGRaM IX
20 PRINT CHRS(125)
30 FOR RAMGE=1 T0 10
4 0 ~ T O T A L = 0
50 FOR IMTEGER=1 TO RAMGE
60 PRIWT INTEGER;"+";
70 TOTAL = TOTAL +INTEGER
80 NEST IMTEGER
98 PRINT CHRS(30);"=";TOTAL
100 mEXt RamgE
```

Program IX
endpoints for the ranges I' m totalling over from one to ten (lines 30,100 ). In other words I get all the totals for:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \\
& 1+2 \\
& 1+2+3
\end{aligned}
$$

and so on.
I've also gone to some trouble to improve the appearance of the output. Just before I add INTEGER to the running total (line 70) I print it out, together with an accompanying + sign (line 60). Thus the effect of the inner loop is that not only do we calculate TOTAL, but all the integers being summed appear on the same line with + signs between them.

When we drop out of the inner loop we then print out the answer. However, we need to do a bit of tidying up first. You see, each integer is followed by a + , from line 60. After the last integer though, we don't want a + , we want $=$.

Well, once the cursor has printed the final + it moves on to the next space on that line of the screen (the effect of the semi-colon). All we do is to move the cursor back with the magical CHR\$(30), overprint our + with an = and print TOTAL. Line 90 shows how it's done.

Then, of course, line 100 loops us back if we haven't done all our totals.

A final point. Before each repetition of the inner loop, in other words before we do each running total, we set TOTAL to zero. It's vital we set it back to scratch this way each time, otherwise we'll be adding in the previous running total to our current one. Try leaving line 40 out and running the program if you don't see what I mean.

- That's enough for this month. Next we'll have a look at more of the fundamentals of Basic - and you can be sure loops play a vital part.
'SEASONS greetings to all you adventurers out there! This being the time of year when you may be contemplating either the purchase or receipt of some software here's my own Atari Top Ten for Christmas.

1The Hitch Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy, Infocom (disc only £29.95).

As I've said before, and will keep saying until you all have them, if you do not own a disc drive then the purchase of an Infocom adventure should be the reason for going out and getting one immediately.

This is, quite simply, the best of the recent Infocom releases, being both a well crafted adventure, and, by and large, faithful to the book - at least at the beginning - as well as depicting the characters exactly as Douglas Adams created them.

Absolutely the best adventure released this year - bar none.

3
Adventureland, Adventure International (cassette or disc with graphics $£ 15.95$ ).

The original micro adventure from Scott Adams and still the best introductory one about. It probably won't keep you taxed that long, but by the time you finish it you'll be hooked, and that is the whole idea.

5

## The Pay-Off, Atari/Bignose

 Software ( $£ 9.95$ disc from Atari, $£ 5.95$ cassette from Bignose).This freebie adventure from the Atari disc pack - and they tell me the new packs should include notches is also available over the counter.

A bit tricky for a pure starter adventure, as there are not too many clues around at the start, but as you start to get into character the problems come thick and fast.

Now available in cassette format from the original authors, under licence, for non-driving adventurers.

Colossal Adventure, Level 9 ( $£ 9.95$ cassette).
This is another for those of you without drives, the best cassette implementation of the original Crow-

## tern wimmers for mystockiings

ther/Woods mainframe adventure, complete with the bird and snake, mazes galore and with an extra 70 location endgame as a bonus to boot.


If you do have a drive and have a yen to go exploring underground, then the Zork trilogy, of which this is the first and best, is number one for you.

Level 9 provides an accessible alternative but if you want to adventure with a drive then why

## By Brillig

settle for less. Fascinating problems and good interaction with the characters you will meet on your journey add to the fun.

## (-) The Count, Adventure International (as Adventure-

 land).This game has a very special meaning for me as it is the first I ever completed. A typical early Adams effort with a little more lateral thinking required than Adventureland.

Say what you like, but the Scott Adams adventure series has a neat progression about it. You get the impression that he was learning as he wrote them, and so beginners are well advised to follow them in sequence.

This one has a beautiful twist in the
solution as well as some truly awful jokes. If you found some adventures a bit tough, or Adventureland a bit easy, then this is the one for you.

4
Lords of Time, Level 9 (f9.95 cassette).
Written by Sue Gazzard and programmed by the Austins, this game gives an authentic feel to each of the nine time zones portrayed. There is more meat in the plot than in some of the other Level 9 offerings, and I found the game thoroughly enjoyable. More for the experienced adventurer than the novice.


Savage Island, Adventure International las AI other games).

Savage it certainly is, as this is a real toughie for Scott Adams fans, and all you get at the end of it is the password for Savage Island II reward in itself for any adventurer worth his salt.

9
Mask of the Sun, Broderbund ( $£ 43.95$ on disc).
At last a graphic adventure, I hear you say. Well this is a personal top ten and my predeliction is for the purity of text and imagination than pictures.

Graphics strike me as being the
lazy adventurer's way of getting into character, and in all honesty you shouldn't need them. If graphics are your bag though, this is a fairly atmospheric adventure, although there is a bit too much driving along roads for me to go overboard.

But once you get into the tombs it is really rather good.

00Emerald Isle, Level 9 (in budget mode at £6.95 on cassette).

The last of the non-graphic Level 9 efforts, and as a big sprawling game it actually works, with a neatly constructed plot, a good dose of humour and plenty of problems to solve.

## $\star \star \star$

So that is what Brillig is slipping into various Christmas stockings this year. Next year promises to be an exciting one, with the ST perhaps helping to break the mould of Atari adventuring.

Certainly the Infocom range is there already, and Talent is converting the QL adventures West and Zkul. It would be good to see some
more new faces on the adventure scene to break the Scott Adams/ Infocom/Level 9 stranglehold.

To that end Bignose Software is releasing Opera House, a ghostly tale about a theatre terrorised by the Phantom. You play the hero in a complex quest to save your career, plucked from chorus line obscurity, before it has even begun. Available on disc at $£ 9.95$ and cassette at $£ 5.95$ it looks a worthy follow up to The Pay-Off.
$\star \star \star$
This month's glitch was spotted by Geoffrey McHugh in Level 9's Adventure Quest. In the Orc's tower on the mountain there is a rope. Now where there is a rope there is somewhere to tie it. Say "Tie Rope" and guess what you will find hanging from the stalactite when you get to
the Abominable Snowman's cave?
"Mark Williams has the problem in Hulk, from Adventure International, of ending up dead whenever he finds himself in close proximity to the Natter Energy Egg. The Hulk can go to work on an egg if he takes his doctor's advice. It is not the Nightmare problem you think, Mark!

Merry Christmas and an Adventurous New Year to you all!

BRILLIG'S New Year Resolution is to try to be a bit more tolerant of graphics in adventures. Here are a few resolutions I'd like to see from some of our illustrious adventure writing friends:

Level 9: More story, less padding and a sensible error message. "Wirts Mirts Bud" cannot be seen as an intelligent advance on "Arfle Barfle Gloop".

Infocom: Follow up Hitch Hiker's and don't put graphics in any game they ever release.

Adventure International: Actually to release Questprobe III - The Fantastic Four, and to make it a gem of an adventure rather than an adventure of gems.

Brian Howarth: To find a compass in one of his Christmas crackers, and use it in his next adventure.

## Special interests groups <br> MANY MicroLink subscribers have been in touch to

 say they want to organise closed user groups within the system to promote their special interests.Systems manager Colin Rogerson says MicroLink is only too happy to help out where possible and invites interested parties to phone him on 061-429 0788 for details.
In order to assess the depth of interest in specific CUGs, he suggests that anyone proposing to form a group should advertise the fact in the Contacts or fact in thications sections of the MemoPad facility.
"We have messages on the MemoPad now from people who want to form closed user groups for Commodore, QL, Atari, 68000 machines, and Telecom Gold enthusiasts", says Rogerson.
"The response to them will indicate the demand for such facilities and help us in planning to provide them". planning to provide them".

## Now Who's Who goes electronic <br> A WORLD first in electronic publishing, the Who's Who <br> sonalities in the world of

of the microcomputing scene
in Britain available on Mi being made It has on MicroLink. since it was lauch a success DealerLink, our sister on vice, that it is seen as a logical move to extend it to
MicroLink CoLink.
our team of updated by our team of researchers, it details of all the top
havecomputing. And they have dug up some littleelectronic pen help make the alive. For instance, the Who's Who reveals that one headline maker has the middle names of Marles, once
worked as worked as a reporter on Practical Wirelester and
unwinds by readig He is none reading poetry. Clive Sinclair.

## YOUR chance to join MicroLink turn to Page 18

## Oman connection ${ }^{2}$

WHAT is helping to make MicroLink the fastest growing international electronic communications system is spreadinarkable way its fame is spreading around the world. From the Sultanate of Oman to say how he had heard ajan wrote lo say how he had heard all sorts of
good things about MieroL could he please becomeroLink and Rajan, general become a subscriber. Industrial Gas Companer of the Oman of many subscribers in is the latest East.

## Many yen for MicroLink...

ONE of the growing number of Japanese users of MicroLink, journalist Yuichi Ishikawa of $4 \times 4$ magazine, mailboxed from Tokyo to say how it has been saving him a lot of Yen lately.

This is because he discovered that it is cheaper to send a telex to his contacts in Japan via MicroLink than it is to use the Japanese telex service. It means his messages have to travel from Tokyo to the MicroLink computer in London and then back to Tokyo!

Yet there is no appreciable delay in getting
his message through - an essential requirement for a busy journalist battling against deadlines.

With the aid of Yuichi, MicroLink has even penetrated the bamboo curtain. He has regular telex correspondence with a contact in the Chinese capital Peking using MicroLink. However Yuichi's active use of MicroLink is likely to be dwarfed by one of his neighbours - one of Japan's leading financial institutions, the Bank of Toyko, recently became a subscriber.

## EVER since we asked for readers'

 opinions on the subject of check-sum programs we have had a steady stream of letters. Almost without exception these have been suggesting that we use such a program in conjunction with our listings in order to assist in debugging.In response to this demand I have written Get It Right! The idea is that you use this utility to produce a list of numbers from your program. You then compare these numbers with the list we'll print at the end of each program in the magazine.

If the check-sums differ for any lines then they are the lines where you've entered something slightly differently.

Of course a different REM line shouldn't affect the running of the program. If program lines are at fault it should be a simple task to edit or re-enter the lines and repeat the process until your check-sums agree with the printed ones.

Once you have typed in the program you wish to check, save it to disc or cassette so you've got a secure copy in case anything goes wrong.

Now make a list copy of the program using LIST" C :" (for cassette


users) or LIST"D:filename" (for disc users). It is this version of the program that will be used.

Load Get It Right ! and position the tape at the start of the program to be checked - or make sure the correct disc is in the drive. Now run it and the file will start loading.

Note that Get It Right! assumes the listed program file is called TEST, but you can easily alter this by changing line 1000. Cassette users will find their version of line 1000 in the REM
statement in line 999.
Get It Right! will take each program line, calculate the check-sum, and print it to the screen. If it's a short program the whole check-sum table will fit on the screen. However for larger ones use Control-1 to stop the table scrolling off the screen until you've compared your values with the printed values.

All that remains is for you to type in Get It Right! and you should have no more debugging problems. We've even printed the check-sums for the program itself . . . er, isn't there a logical problem there somewhere?

Oh well, just make sure you Get It Right!

[^2]```
145 G05UB 4400:REM FORMAT CHSUM
150 GOSHB 4500:G0T0 100
999 REM CCASSETIE [SERFWHCNGEN
    LTNE H|18 TO :-
```



```
1000 OPEN H1,4,0,"D:TEST"
1010 RETURN
1040 REM
1050 HEADS=" LTHE CHSIM LTHEM CHFIP"
```



```
1960 HEADS="
\longrightarrow"? HEADS
1076 RETURN
4 0 0 0 ~ R E H ~ [ C E T ~ P ~ L I N E = ~
4005 C=1:TRAP 4100
4 0 1 0 \text { GET \#1,DAT}
4 0 2 0 ~ I F ~ D A T = 3 2 ~ T H E N ~ G 0 T 0 ~ 4 0 5 0 ~
4030 LWS(C,C)=CHRS(DAT):C=C+1:G0T0 401
0
4 0 5 0 ~ L E = C - 1 : R E T U R M ~
4060 REM CHIECK SIM ROUTHE*
4070 LIMES=" ":LIMES (1,1)=CHRS (32):C=2
4080 GET #1,DAT:IF DAT=155 THEN LE2=C-
1;RETURK
4090 LINES (C,C)=CHRS (DAT):C=C+1:GOTO 4
```


## 089

4100 FLAG=1: RETURM :REM END OF FILE
4200 REM TOTAL IIP LIME
4210 CHSUM $=0$ : TRAN $=0$
4240 FOR $A=1$ TO LE2
4250 CHSUM CHSUN+ASC CLIME $\$(A, A))+$ TRAM:
TRAN=TRAM+1:IF TRAM>5 THEN TRAM=1
4260 MEXT A
4278 RETURN
4300 REM EFORMIT LTIE NUH
4310 SLMS=" ":L=VAL (LWS):SIZE=LEM ( STRS(L))
4312 SLMS ( $6-5$ IZE $)=$ STR $5(L)$ : RETURM
4360 ? "א Data COTrupt IIITN": END
4400 REN EDTRMAKCHEDG
4410 SCH§=" ":SIZE=LEW (STRS (CHSUM)
,
4420 SCHS (6-5IZE) $=5$ TR $\$$ (CH5UK) : RETURM
4478 ? "K Data corcula HIEA" : END
4500 REM
4510 REN PRTTT RESULI TO ECREE:
4512 IF START $=0$ THEN $\mathrm{CC}=1: \mathrm{x}=2:$ START $=1$ :
HEADS=" ":HEADS=" ":HEAD $\$(38)="$ ":HEAD

## CheckSum

\$(2)=HEADS:GOT0 4540
$4530 x=X+12$ : IF $X=38$ THEN $X=2: Y=Y+1:$ ? H EADS:HEADS=" ": HEADS(38)=" ":HEADS(2)= HEAOS
4535 IF FIM=1 THEN ? HEADS: RETURM 4540 HEAD $\$(X, 38)=5 L$ L $\$$ : MEAD $\$(X+5,38)={ }^{\prime \prime}$ ": HEAD $5(x+6,38)=$ SCHS : G0SUB 4710 4550 RETURM
4680 IF $\mathrm{X}\rangle 26$ THEM FIM=1:G05UB 4500
4605 IF $K=26$ AMD FIN=0 THEN ? HEADS
4610 HEADS=" ":? HEADS:POKE 82,2
4620 SETCOLOR 2,14,10:SETCOLOR 1,0,2:P
OKE 752,0:? "WT'S DONE"
4630 CLOSE H1:G05U8 6100:P0P :RUM

## 4700 REM CHEADY DEFRILT

4710 HEADS $(1,1)="|": \operatorname{HEADS}(13,13)="| ": H$ EADS $(25,25)="|": H E A D S(37,37)="| ": R E T U R$ N

5000 REM हRTIT MBTI
5010 POKE 82,2:? "F": POKE 752,1:SETCOL OR 2,0,0:SETCOLOR 1,0,10
5020 ? "GET IT RIGHT! ATARI USER'S CHE CK 54M."
5830?"
5449 ? ?
I CREATE CHECKSUM D

ATA."
5060 ? : ? ? ? " (2) EKIT TO BASIC.

5088 P0SIIIOM 10,22:? "By Richard Vann er."
5090 OPEN \#1.4,0."K:"
5100 GET \#1, KEY
$5110 \mathrm{KEY}=\mathrm{KEY}-48$
5120 IF KEY <1 OR KEY〉2 THEM GOTO 5180 5125 CLOSE \#i
5130 ? "K":0N KEY G05UB 80,6000
5140 GOTO 500日
6008 POKE 752,9:SETCOLOR 2,3,0:EMD
6100 REM PREFS A KEY
6110 OPEM H1,4,0,"K:"? " PRESS AN Y KEY T0 COMTIMUE"
6128 GET HI, DAT:CLOSE H:RETURN


Tired of typing?
Take advantage of our finger-saving offer on Page 69.



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| 1040 | 307 | 1050 | 8228 | 1960 | 1793 |
| 1878 | 565 | 4809 | 25891 | 4095 | 847 |
| 4010 | 664 | 4928 | 1574 | 4036 | 2147 |
| 4050 | 1014 | 4869 | 4967 | 4076 | 1974 |
| 4080 | 2779 | 4698 | 22991 | 4190 | 2119 |
| 4280 | 32491 | 4210 | 10461 | 4240 | 937 |
| 4250 | 4699 | 4268 | 466 | 4270 | 565 |
| 4300 | 3652 | 4318 | 2590 | 4312 | 1958 |
| 4360 | 4463 | 4406 | 3076 | 4410 | 2172 |
| 4429 | 2262 | 4470 | 44631 | 4500 | 307 |
| 4510 | 5096 | 4512 | 5674 | 4530 | 4662 |
| 4535 | 1970 | 4540 | 3918 | 4550 | 565 |
| 4600 | 1985 | 4605 | 19281 | 4610 | 2425 |
| 4626 | 4346 | 4630 | 1949 | 4700 | 3195 |
| 4710 | 4464 | 5009 | 2444 | 5010 | 3662 |
| 5028 | 2757 | 5030 | 799 | 5040 | 2351 |
| 5060 | 2013 | 5880 | 2882 | 5090 | 935 |
| 5108 | 6801 | 5110 | 743 | 5120 | 2125 |
| 5125 | 547 | 5130 | 1672 | 5140 | 604 |
| 6909 | 1959 | 6180 | 2850 | 6110 | 3187 |
| 6120 | 1832 |  |  |  |  |



Bounty Bob
Strip
Strip Poker
Strip Popker
Solo Flight
Solo Flight.
Pole Position
Pole Position
Bruce lee
Dropzone
Dropzone
F15 Strike Eagle
F15 Strike Eagle
F15 Strike Eagle
F15 Strike
Beach Head

| Beach |
| :--- |
| Conan |

Nato Commander
Colossus Chess.
Colossus Chess
Decati'vn
Decatbly
Pit Fall 2
Hero..
Archon
Archon.
Retum to Eden
Leris of Time.
Lords of Time
Emerald isle
Snowtall
Rest Moon.
Red Moon ....
Planetfall.
Infidel.
Enchanter ....
Seven Cinties of Gold.
Pinball Construction Set
Music Construction Set
Bolderdash
Design and Pencil.
Cut Throats.
Broad Sides ......
Cosmic Balance 2
Knights Dessert
Rails West
Reforyer 88

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# Dave Russell concludes his series on Atari graphics with a look at the rest of the modes you access from Basic 

IN this, the last article in the series, I'd like to take a brief look at the remaining modes which XL and XE owners can access from Basic - 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Early Atari 400 and 800 models were capable of displaying these modes, but they required the building of a custom display list. Since that's a topic better suited to Mike Rowe's series, I'll confine myself to using the modes from Basic.

Modes 12 and 13 are very similar in behaviour and only really differ from each other in pixel size. Both are split screen modes, with Mode 12 having 40 columns $\times 20$ rows and Mode 13 having 40 columns $\times 10$ rows. Both have a four-line Mode 0 text window.

If you type GRAPHICS 12 and press Return you'll be presented with a largely black screen. The familiar blue text window and the Ready prompt should be at the bottom.

In many books on the Atari's graphics you'll read that text is difficult to display in Modes 12 and 13. You can demonstrate this to yourself by typing PRINT \#6;"ATARI USER" and pressing Return.

With a knowledge of what it's
supposed to say on the screen, you might be able to decipher it. No prizes for legibility though. For this reason books that don't say these modes are difficult usually choose to ignore them completely. It makes you wonder why some books list them as text modes, doesn't it?

Now, thanks to G. Thornton of Hordle, in Hampshire, we're able to bring you a method of putting legible text on a Mode 12 or Mode 13 screen.

Type in Program I and run it. Voila! Instant Mode 12 text without redefining characters.

I've adapted Mr Thornton's original listing in order to encourage

```
10 GRAPHICS }1
20 SETCOLOR 0,12,7
30 SETCOLOR 1,0,0
4 0 ~ S E T C O L O R ~ 2 , 0 , 0
50 SETCOLOR 3,12,7
60 SETCOLOR 4,0,0
70 PRINT H6;"THIS IS NORMAL TEXT"
80 PRIMI #6;"this is lower case text"
90 PRIWT #6;"THIS IS IMUERSE UPPER CAS
E TEXT''
100 PRINT #6;"this is"inuersemyyer cod
5PREXf"
```

Program 1
experimentation. With each of the SETCOLOR commands on a separate line it's easy to REMove them either individually or in combination and observe the effect.

Just use the cursor and control keys to move up to the line, insert four spaces and type REM after the line number. When run the program will ignore the rest of the line.

To restore the line use the cursor and control keys to delete the REM. This method allows you to insert and delete lines repeatedly without having to re-type them.

Modes 14 and 15 both have the same resolution of 160 columns $x$ 160 rows and both have a four line text window. Mode 14 allows two colours and Mode 15 allows four.

This makes Mode 15 useful because it has reasonable resolution and four colours while requiring the same amount of memory as Mode 8.

As with previous map modes we've considered, the COLOR command selects the colour to be used and SETCOLOR can be used to alter the contents of the colour registers.

In fact you can think of Mode 14 as Mode 6 but with $160 \times 160$ instead of $160 \times 80$ resolution, and Mode 15

as Mode 7 with the same increase in resolution.

I had intended to write a brief resumé of all we'd covered in this series. However my natural laziness led me to write Program II instead.

It's a "Russell Special" - in other words, not quite finished. What I've done is to provide a simple demo for graphics Modes 3 to 8.

The program waits for you to
select a mode and then reads the screen dimensions from the appropriate data statement. It then draws the pattern in the appropriate mode.

It will carry on drawing it until you either hold the Start key down or press Break or Reset.

As I said, I've done the easy bit and stopped at Mode 8. If you want to improve the program I suggest you extend it to include Modes 9 to 15,

```
10 GRAPHICS 2+16
20 POSITION 3,5:PRIMT H6;"CHOOSE A MOD
E"
30 PRINT H6;"HOLD start T0 RESET"
40 PRINT H6;"PRESS break T0 EmD"
50 OPEM #1,4,0,"K:"
60 GET H1,X
70 CLOSE #1
30 MODE=K-48:IF MODE<3 OR MODE\8 THEN
50
90 RESTORE 400+MODE
100 READ HORIZ,VERT
110 GRAPHICS MODE+16
200 COLOR 1
210 POKE 788,RMD (0)*255
215 GOSUB 300
220 IF PEEK(53279) < > 7 THEN RUM
225 COLOR 2
230 POKE 709,RMD (0)*255
235 605uB 300
```

240 IF PEEK (53279) < > 7 THEN RUM
250 POKE 77,0
260 GOTO 200
300 FOR I=UERT TO - STEP -3
310 J=UERT-I
320 PLOT 0, I
330 DRAMTO HORIZ,J
340 NEXT I
360 FOR I=0 TO HORIZ STEP 3
370 J=h0RIZ-I
380 PLOT I, 0
390 DRAWTO J, VERT
395 NEXI I: RETURM
403 DATA 39,23
404 DATA 79,47
405 DATA 79,47
406 DATA 159,95
407 DATA 159,95
408 dÂTA 319,191

Program /I
assuming that your machine is capable of displaying them.

You'll probably need to revise what we've said about the colour registers, but maybe you could incorporate choice of registers in the data statements along with the screen size.

One non-graphics problem which you'll have to overcome results from my use of the GET statement. Line 50 opens the keyboard as a device and line 60 returns the Atascii code for the key pressed.

The trouble is GET only takes a single key-press so you can't use it to enter say 15 as a choice of mode. Of course there's more than one way to read input, isn't there?
l'd recommend that you experiment with all the programs I've listed in the series. That way you'll reach a better understanding of what you can do with each mode and therefore be able to choose the best one for each job.

With a bit of luck you might discover an unusual effect, just as Mr Thornton did. If you do make a discovery, don't forget the guys in the Atari User office - they'd love to hear from you.

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THIS game is based on the well-known television game Countdown on Channel 4, which has nine rounds of three different kinds.

First comes the word game, in which you pick nine letters, either C (consonant) or V (vowel), which are then chosen at random by the computer.

The computer will pick the more commonly used letters in preference and each time a letter is used it reduces the chances of it occurring again.

After all nine letters are picked the computer will start a 30 second countdown during which time you must find the longest word you can make from those nine letters. Each letter can be used only once.

At the end of the 30 seconds the computer will ask for the length of your word. It will then ask for your word.

You have only a limited time to answer and if you delay too long the computer will show its annoyance with a tone and tell you that your taking too long. You must quickly press a key.

After having typed in your word and pressed Return, the computer will check the word for validity of length and letters used.

It cannot check if the word is a real word - but you wouldn't cheat, would you?

Next comes the numbers game. Here you will be asked for the number of high numbers you want. Try two initially. It will then choose, at random, six numbers, four of which will be between 1 and 10 . The two

high numbers will be $25,50,75$ or 100.

The computer will then generate a random number between 100 and 1,000 as a target number. As you might guess, the object is to get as near to this number as you can using each number only once and the four functions + -*/.

Again a countdown will be presented. After it the program will ask for your number and you again have a limited time to enter it.

If your number is within 10 of the target number the computer will want to check it. This is done calculator style using the numbers, the above four functions, and equals.

Any other key, including Return will erase that line. As well as the six numbers given originally you can use the numbers calculated once each. Here is an example:

| 50 | 100 | 5 | 1 <br> Target Number 569 <br> Your Number 569 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 5 | $=500$ |
| 100 | $*$ | 5 | $=550$ |
| 500 | + | 50 | $=50$ |
| 10 | $*$ | 2 | $=20$ |
| 20 | - | 1 | $=19$ |
| $550+19$ | $=569$ |  |  |

If you try to use a number twice or a non-existent number the computer will tell you of an error and give you no points.

The final round is the conundrum. Here a nine letter word is jumbled up and you have 30 seconds to unscramble the word and enter the correct original.

Any round can be terminated early by pressing the key which you would expect to press at the end of the round, for example the length of the word or the first figure in your calculated number.

The object of the game is to score as many points as possible.

For those of you who write your own programs I wasted at least two hours in writing this game due to a bug in the old Basic cartridge.

Having originally designed the game on an 800XL with version B Basic I came across a bug.

After saving a program several times your version B Basic will occasionally scramble your Basic program and lose it completely. This is due to the fact that the $B$ version kindly adds 16 bytes to your program when you save it!

Listing your program to tape or


LINE CHSUH LTNE CHSUH LTNE CHSUM

| 1133 | 1387 | 1135 | 965 | 1148 | 1985 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1158 | 474 | 1160 | 2938 | 1178 | 623 |
| 1180 | 2868 | 1185 | 2669 | 1198 | 1916 |
| 1290 | 1352 | 1218 | 628 | 1228 | 598 |
| 1225 | 4687 | 1238 | 3588 | 1308 | 3889 |
| 1318 | 799 | 1328 | 2974 | 1338 | 475 |
| 1348 | 686 | 1378 | 474 | 1398 | 685 |
| 1508 | 5374 | 1518 | 2933 | 1528 | 1012 |
| 1538 | 1256 | 1688 | 1427 | 1618 | 626 |
| 1620 | 683 | 2808 | 1194 | 2818 | 3727 |
| 2828 | 5284 | 2838 | 3488 | 2848 | 4178 |
| 2180 | 2284 | 2118 | 2965 | 2128 | 1279 |
| 2150 | 757 | 2168 | 731 | 2288 | 3634 |
| 2210 | 4731 | 2228 | 4581 | 2238 | 1496 |
| 2248 | 628 | 2258 | 3878 | 2268 | 5336 |
| 2278 | 1286 | 2288 | 1638 | 2308 | 865 |
| 2318 | 1874 | 2328 | 4739 | 2330 | 1985 |
| 2348 | 1568 | 2358 | 3483 | 2355 | 1421 |
| 2368 | 1215 | 2378 | 1217 | 2380 | 1221 |
| 2398 | 1225 | 2489 | 1357 | 2485 | 1536 |
| 2418 | 2126 | 2428 | 3812 | 2438 | 605 |
| 2589 | 2733 | 2528 | 1628 | 3898 | 1031 |
| 3018 | 2732 | 3030 | 3335 | 3948 | 3415 |
| 3650 | 2086 | 3110 | 3301 | 3128 | 812 |
| 3130 | 2187 | 3148 | 1890 | 3150 | 1488 |

LTNE CHSIU LINE CHSUIH LTNE CHSUM

| 3168 | 2852 | 3178 | 1306 | 3180 | 623 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3198 | 2248 | 3208 | 5283 | 3210 | 2258 |
| 3228 | 626 | 3499 | 1755 | 3508 | 1058 |
| 3501 | 1883 | 3502 | 1867 | 3503 | 1082 |
| 3504 | 1039 | 3585 | 1860 | 3506 | 1875 |
| 3507 | 1851 | 3568 | 1878 | 3509 | 1858 |
| 3510 | 1875 | 3511 | 1870 | 3512 | 1068 |
| 3513 | 1853 | 3514 | 1881 | 3515 | 1886 |
| 3516 | 1059 | 3517 | 1857 | 3518 | 1881 |
| 3519 | 1875 | 3528 | 1889 | 3521 | 1068 |
| 3522 | 1186 | 3523 | 1878 | 3524 | 1897 |
| 3525 | 1867 | 3526 | 1829 | 3527 | 1094 |
| 3528 | 1183 | 3529 | 1865 | 4880 | 1208 |
| 4068 | 1399 | 4078 | 3488 | 4880 | 1616 |
| 4898 | 2428 | 4188 | 2993 | 4185 | 2834 |
| 4106 | 3286 | 4118 | 8761 | 4128 | 2162 |
| 4125 | 2577 | 4130 | 3128 | 4135 | 3831 |
| 4148 | 1609 | 4158 | 3854 | 4280 | 496 |
| 5888 | 2097 | 5818 | 4413 | 5828 | 1616 |
| 5838 | 3157 | 5635 | 1554 | 5848 | 4228 |
| 5858 | 4962 | 5860 | 2709 | 5878 | 2178 |
| 5888 | 1988 | 5898 | 4885 | 5895 | 5965 |
| 5096 | 474 | 5898 | 2999 | 5188 | 1686 |
| 5118 | 2967 | 5128 | 935 | 5138 | 1753 |
| 5148 | 554 | 5198 | 565 |  |  | number puzzles before your time is up？

disc eliminates this．I therefore started to use my old version A Basic cartridge to finish Countdown．

Suddenly the number checking routine went haywire．After much cursing and chewing of pencils I traced this to the VAL（）function which apparently does not operate correctly after using it once．

The ？\＃6； B in line 340 which prints the value of $B$ out of view behind the text window for some reason clears this and allows the program to function normally．I hope this saves someone else a lot of wasted time．

\[

\]

1000－1620 Sound routines． Letters game． 3000－3200 Numbers game． Conundrum game． 5000－5190

Score page． Initialise．

I and J FOR ．．．NEXT variables．
A\＄Used in many parts，in nume． as your word in letters gandom choice．
CONST\＄Holds consonants for random choice．
VOWEL\＄Holds vowelay．
ROUND Round of play．
C\＄Mixed up word in conundrum．
A，B，C，D Used in calculator routine．

## 1 REM COMPUTER COUMTDON

2 rem by hixe roue
3 REM ATARI USER 1985
10 GOSUB 588
20 ROUMD $=$ ROUMD +1 ：OM ROUMD G0TO 1800 ， 10

rem sevem roumds
48 GOTO 28
188 POKE 764，255：FOR I＝38 TO $\theta$ STEP－1 ：REM COUMTDOWM ROUTIME
185 SOUMD $\theta, 50+1 * 2,10,1 \theta$
110 POSITIOM 12，8：？\＃б； ＇＂＂$^{\prime \prime}$
115 Sоии $\theta, 8,8, \theta$
116 IF PEEK（764）＜$) 255$ THEW POP ：RETURM
：REN IF a KEY IS Pressed return
120 FOR $J=1$ TO 400：MEXT J
130 mext I
$14 \theta$ SOUMD $\theta, 100,1 \theta, 18$ ：FOR I＝1 To 50 ：We xt I：SOUMD $\theta, \theta, \theta, \theta$
149 RETURM
150 FOR I＝1 TO 5e日：REN maIt FOR KEY TO BE PRESSED－BUT OMLY FOR SO LOMG！
160 IF PEEK（764）（》255 THEM POP ：RETURM $17 \theta$ MEXT I：SOUMD $\theta, 255,1 \theta, 10$ ：？＂You＇RE
TAKIMG TOO LOMG！＂：FOR I＝1 TO 5e日：MEXT
I：SOUMD $\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}$
175 IF PEEK（ 764 ）$=255$ THEM POP ：GOSUB 4 00： 60 TO 4eve：REM IF MO KEY PRESSED－In －score a emd roumd
188 return ：REM IF KEY pressed then re TURM
208 FOR $I=1$ TO IMDEX：IF $B=A(I)$ THEM AS $\mathrm{D}=0$ ：POP ：RETURM
218 mext I：？＂error－mumser mot avail aBLE OR USED＂
220 POP ：605UB 489：6010 4880

## 300 I＝1：$A 今={ }^{\text {in }}$

318 GET Hi，$A:$ IF $A<48$ OR $A\rangle 57$ THEM 338
320 ？$\#$ ； $\operatorname{CHRS}(A) ;: A S(I, I)=C H R \$(A): I=I+$

## 1：60T0 310

330 TRAP 350
348 B＝UAL（AS）：P0SITIOM 0，20：？\＃5；B：RET

## URM

358 RETURM
488 SOUMD $\theta, 4 \theta, 2,15$ ：REM 60 T IT MROMG $S$

## OUMP

410 FOR I＝1 TO 108：MEXT I
420 sounb $0,60,2,15$
430 FOR I＝1 TO 200：MEXT I
448 SOUWD $\theta, \theta, \theta, \theta$
450 RETURM
588 FOR I＝88 TO 28 STEP－5：REH GOT IT RIGHT SOUMD
510 FOR J＝14 TO 2 STEP－4
$52 \theta$ SOUMD $0,1,10, J$
530 MEKT J：MEXT I
548 SOUWD $\theta, 0,0,0$
550 RETURM
1808 REM LETTERS GANE
1010 GRAPHICS 2：SETCOLOR $2,8,8:$ SETCOLO R 3，8，8：SETCOLOR $\theta, 3,8$
1015 P05ITIOM 4，0：？\＃6；＂letters game＂
1020 POSITIOM 2，2：？\＃5；＂thoose $y$ or f＂
：REM IMUERSE
1030 CONSTS＝＂BCDFGHJKLLMPQRSTUNXYZBCDF
GHKLMWPRSTYBDGHLMPRSTDGLWRSTDWRSTDMRS

## $\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{H}}:$ CL＝LEM（COMST 5$)$

1840 VONELS＝＂AEIOHAEIOEE＂：UL＝LEM CUOMEL \＄）

## 1100 FOR I＝1 TO 9

1118 POSITIOM 2，4：？\＃5；＂letten＂；chRSt
I $+96+48$ ）：REM letter IM IMUERSE

1115 GET $\mathrm{BL}, \mathrm{A}$
1116 IF $A=$ ASC（＂ü）THEM 1120
1117 IF $A=$ ASC（＂C＂＇）THEM 1130
1118 60T0 1115
1120 R＝IMT（RMD（ $\theta$ ）＊UL＋1）：REM CH0OSE VOW EL AT RAMDOM FROH VONELS
1121 IF VOUELS $(R, R)={ }^{*}$ M＇$^{\prime \prime}$ THEW $112 \theta$
$1122 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{I})=$ asc（VOMELS（R，R））
1125 VONELS $(R, R)=$＂an
112960701140
1138 R＝IWT（RND（ $\theta$ ）＊CL +1 ）：REM CH005E COM SOMANT AT RAMDON FRON COWST $\$$
1131 IF COMSTS $(R, R)=$＊＊＊THEM 1130
1133 A（I）$=$ ASC（COMSTS（R，R））
1135 COMSTS $(R, R)={ }^{\text {rax }}$
 $115 \theta$ MEXT I
1168 POSITIOM e，8：？\＃5；＂COUMTBONM＂ 1178 60SuB 188
1180 ？＂EWTER LEMGTH OF MORD＂：G05UB 15 0：GET H1，L
1185 IF L〈49 OR L〉57 THEM ？＂PARDOW！＂： $60 T 01188$
1198 L＝VAL（CHR（L．））：？L；＂LETTERS＂
1200 ？＂EMTER YOUR MORD＂
1218 cosus 150
1228 IMPIIT AS
1225 IF LEM（AS）〈〉L TMEM ？AS；＂IS MOT
＂；L；＂LETTERS LOMg＂：c05uB 4ee：c0T0 480
$\theta$
1230 POSITION e， $8:$ ？
＂：POSIIIOM $\theta, 8: ?$ ？
1300 FOR I＝1 TO LEM（AS）：REM CHECK UALI DITY OF WORD

1310 FOR J＝1 TO 9
1328 IF $A S(1, I)=$ CHRS $(A(J))$ THEM $A(J)=0$ ：POP ： 60101379
1330 MEXT J
1348 GOTO 1600
1370 mext I
1390 60T0 1508
1500 IF L＝9 THEM L＝18：？＂A 9 LETTER WO RD！DOUBLE POIWTS！＂：G05uB 508：G05UB 50 8：60T0 1528
1510 ？CHRS（125）：？＂CORRECT－＂；L；＂ POIWTS SCORED＂
1520 SCORE＝SCORE＋L
1538 G0SuB 58e：G0T0 4808
1600 ？＂ERROR－MO POIMTS＂
1618 cosub 488
1620 60T0 4808
2808 REM MUMBERS GAFE
2010 GRAPHICS 1：SETCOLOR 2，0，0：SETCOLO R 3，8，8：SETCOLOR $0,3,8$
2828 DL＝PEEK（568）＋PEEK（561）＊256：POKE D L＋3，71：POKE DL＋7，7
2030 P0SITION 3，8：？w5；＂nuwbers game＂： POSITIOM 日， 2
2048 ？＂EWTER MUNBER OF HIGH WUMBERS R ERUIRED＂：IMPUT R：？CHRS（125）
2188 FOR I＝1 TO 6：REM CH005E 6 MUNBERS
2110 IF R $)=1$ THEM $\boldsymbol{A}(I)=25 *(I W T$（RND（ 8 ）＊ 4）+1 ）： 60 TO 2158
2128 A（I）$=$ IMT（RND（ $\theta$ ）＊ $1 \theta$ ）+1
2150 ？\＃\＃ $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I})$ ；＂＂；
2168 WEXT I：？\＃ 5
2280 T＝IWT（RMD（ 8 ）＊899＋180）：REM CM005E RAMDOM TARGET MUMBER
2210 ？\＃6：？H6；＂target numben＂；T：REM IMUERSE
2228 POSITIOM 0，8：？\＃5；＂COUNTDON\％＂：605 UB 100：P0SITIOM $8,8:$ ？\＃5；＂
＂
2230 ？＂EMTER YOUR MUMBER＂
2248 G05uB 158
2250 IWPUT MUM：P0SITIOM 0，5：？\＃5；＂you $r$ nuwber＂；MuM：？\＃5
2260 IF ABS（T－MUN $>10$ THEM ？＂МоТ KITH IN 10 OF TARGET－MO POINTS＂： 60548488 ：6010 4880
2278 ？＂LETS CHECK THAT＂
2288 REM CHECK CALCULATIOMS
$2308 \mathrm{Y}=7$ ：IMDEX＝18
2310 POSITIOM 0，Y：G0SUB 30e：A1二a
2328 IF $A\rangle 42$ AMD $A<\rangle 43$ AND $A\rangle 45$ AMB
$A \ll 47$ THEM POSIIIOM $0, Y:$ ？\＃6；＂＂： 60
10 2318
2330 POSITIOM 5，Y：？\＃5；CHRS（A）；：C＝B
2348 POSITIOM 7，Y：G0SUB 300
 ＂：G0T0 2310
2355 POSITIOM 12，$Y:$ ？\＃\＃；＂二＂
2368 IF A1＝42 THEM $D=B * C$
2370 IF A1 $=43$ THEM $D=8+C$
2388 IF $A 1=45$ THEM $D=C-B$
2390 IF $a 1=47$ THEM $D=C / B$
2400 POSITIOM 14，Y：？\＃6；
2485 605uB 200：B＝C：G0548 208
2418 A $($ IMDEX $)=D: Y=\gamma+1:$ IMDEK $=$ IMDEX +1

2420 IF D＝MUM THEM ？＂CORRECT－VELL D
OME！＂：G0SUB 509：60T0 2508
2430 G010 2318
258 IF T－MUK＝8 THEW SCORE＝5CORE＋18：60 T0 4e8s
2520 SCORE＝SCORE＋7：6010 4808
3088 REM COMUMDRUM
3010 GRAPHICS 2：SETCOLOR 2，$\theta, 8:$ SETCOLO R 3，9，8
3030 POSIIIOM 0，1：？\＃5；＂countdown conu ndruw＂
3040 POSITIOM 0，2：FOR I＝1 TO 19：？＊5；C HRS（255）；：MEXT I：？\＃6

3118 RESTORE RUD（ $\theta$ ）＊3 $8+3588$ ：REM CH00SE WORD FROM LIST
3120 READ AS：CS＝AS
3130 FOR I＝1 TO 9：REM MIX UP LETTERS
$3140 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{IWT}$（RND（ $\theta$ ）＊9＋1）
3150 IF $\operatorname{AS}(R, R)={ }^{\prime \prime}$＂THEM $314 \theta$
3168 BS $(I, I)=A S(R, R): A S(R, R)={ }^{\prime \prime}$＂：MEXT
I
3170 POSITIOM 4，5：？\＃5； 8 ；
3180 G0SUB 188
3190 ？＂EMTER WORD＂： $605 U B$ 150：IWPUT AS
3280 IF aS＝C THEM ？CHR\＄（125）；＂CORREC
T－ 18 POIMTS＂：SCORE＝5CORE $+18: G 05 U B 58$ 0：G0T0 4890
3210 ？＂NROMG MORD－SORRY MO POIMTS＂
3220 G05us 488
3499 REM WORDS FOR COMUNDRUM
3500 data practical
3501 Data execuriom
3502 DATA TELEPHOME
3503 DATA RELIGIOUS
3504 DATA IWDELIBLE
3585 DATA IMDICATOR
3506 DATA APARTHEMT 3507 DATA BREATHIMG 3508 DATA CLOCKHORK 3589 DATA LUBRICATE 3518 DATA ACCE5SORY 3511 DATA ADMISSION 3512 DATA BEHAVIOUR 3513 DATA CELESTIAL． 3514 DATA ELOCUTIOM 3515 DATA FORMALITY 3516 DATA GUARAMTEE 3517 DATA RECOHEEMD 3518 dATA SECRETARY 3519 DATA TAMTALIZE 3528 DATA YESTERDAY 3521 DATA DECIDLOUS 3522 DATA．HYPMOTISM 3523 DATA JUDICIOUS 3524 DATA KHONIMGLY 3525 DATA MAGMETIZE 3526 DATA OBEDIENCE 3527 DATA UMAMIMOUS 3528 DATA ZEALOUSLY 3529 DATA MATERFALL 4800 REM SCORE SCREEM 4868 FOR I＝1 T0 500：MEXT I 4870 GRAPHICS 2：POKE 752，1：SETCOLOR 2 ， 0，0：SETCOLOR 3，9，8

4880 DL＝PEEK（560）＋PEEK（561） 256
4898 POKE DL＋10，6：POKE DL＋12，6：P0KE DL ＋14，6
4100 POSIIIOM 2，1：？\＃5；＂Countdown scor es＂
4185 POSITIOM 2，2：？\＃w；＂ $\qquad$ －＂
4186 IF ROUND $=9$ THEM POSITIOM 5，5：？\＃6 ；＂game over＂
4118 IF ROUMD（9 THEM POSITION 3，5：？\＃6 ；＂round number＂；CHRS（ROUMD＋144）：REM $r$ ound nuwber III IWUERSE
4120 POSITIOM 6，7：？\＃6；＂SCORE＂；SCORE
4125 POSITIOM 3，9：？\＃5；＂HI－SCORE＂；PEE K（1536）
4130 ？：？：？＂PRESS GTART TO COM
TIMUE＂
4135 IF ROUND $=9$ THEW G05UB 580：G05UB 5 00：G05uB 500
4148 IF PEEK（53279）$=7$ THEM 4140
4150 IF ROUND $=9$ AMD SCORE）PEEK（1536）T
HEW POKE 1536，SCORE：RUM
428 G0T0 20
5008 REM IMITIALISE TITLE SCREEM
5010 GRAPHICS 7：SETCOLOR 2，$\theta, \theta:$ SETCOLO
R 3，8，8：SETCOLOR $\theta, 3,8:$ POKE 559，8
5020 DL＝PEEK（568）＋PEEK（561）＊256
$503 \theta$ FOR I＝DL＋6 TO DL＋17：POKE I，6：MEXT I：POKE DL＋3， 78
5035 POKE DL＋7，7：POKE DL＋18，2
5040 POKE DL $+78,65$ ：POKE BL +71 ，PEEK 566 ）：POKE DL＋72，PEEK（561）：POKE 559，34 5050 POKE 87，1：POSITIOM 5，2：？\＃5；＂COUN tdown＇：REM IMUERSE
5068 POSITIOM 10，5：？\＃＂＂By Mike Rowe 1985＂
5078 POSITION 4，18：？\＃5；＂PRESS START＂
5889．POSITIOM 5，12：？\＃6；＂T0 BEGIW＂
5090 POKE 87，7：COLOR 2：X1＝75：Y1二32：RA＝ 24：DEG ：PLOT XI，YI＋RA：REM DRAW A CIRCL E
5095 FOR I＝0 10368 STEP 5：DRANT0 X1＋S IM（I）＊RA，Y $1+\operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{I}) * R A:$ IF PEEK（53279）〈
7 THEM POP ： $60 T 05118$
5096 MEXT I
5098 POKE 765,2 ：POSITIOM XI，Y1－RA：XIO 18，\＃w， 0,0 ，＂ 5 ：＂
5180 IF PEEK（53279）$=7$ THEW 5100
5110 DIM $A S(1 \theta), A(3 \theta), B S(1 \theta), C S(18), C 0$
WSTS（80），vOMELS（20）
5120 OPEM ${ }^{H 1,4,8, ~ " K: " ~}$
5130 FOR I＝1 T0 $30: A(I)=0$ ：MEXT I
5148 ROUMD $=8$
5190 RETURM


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# Silicon Ehip No. 1 FOR ATARIST AND THAT'S OFFICIAL! Atari 520 ST 

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THIS month's article, the last in the series, takes a look at some non-standard graphics modes and rounds off with a non-standard display.

Right at the beginning I said 16 modes were available to the Atari user, but this can be stretched by a further 12 modes when you include text windows where available.

In reality things are not this simple. These 28 modes are only those directly available using the operating system on XL and XE models only.

Graphics modes 12-15 are available on the 400 and 800 but only by creating your own display list as demonstrated in the second article in the series.

In reality it is possible to get many more modes than this - would you believe over 100 different graphics modes?

Firstly there is another Antic mode which is not supported directly by any of the current machines. This is Antic Mode 3, which can be obtained easily by creating your own display list.

It is essentially similar to Graphics 0 but with one difference - it allows true descenders. That is, the tail in the small y comes properly below the rest of the letter.

This is because it interprets the data for the character differently. A normal character is 8 pixels wide by 8 lines deep. In Antic Mode 3 it is 10 lines deep and the two bottom scan lines appear blank. In addition some characters, notably lower case as well as a few others, are displayed with the first two bytes of the character appearing at the bottom of the character (see figures 1 to 5 ).

As you might imagine, the standard character set would not be suitable for this mode. You really

## MIKE ROWE

> concludes his series on how to produce brighter displays

need a custom set.
In the example in Demo 1 I have used the internal set for briefness. However I have offset the character set one byte lower and moved the lower case set's last bytes to the first bytes. This gives a workable version of the character set.

In addition, to show the true lower case, I have redefined some of the characters to give true descenders.

Secondly several useful modes are based on Graphics 9, 10, 11. As Dave Russell mentioned last month, the first Ataris produced did not have Graphics 9-11.

Before late 1979 the computer had a chip called CTIA, which provided Graphics 0 to 8 only. After this they fitted the GTIA chip allowing
the three new modes.
In fact the display list is exactly the same for these modes as it is for Graphics 8.

The secret of the difference lies in memory location 623. Numbers from 0 to 15 are poked here in the use of player-missile graphics to decide priority - that is, which player shows in front or behind what.

However numbers from 64 up bits 6 and $7-$ will enable the GTIA modes.
'If in Graphics 8 you POKE 623,64 (bit 6) you get Graphics 9. POKE 623,128 (bit 7) gives Graphics 10, and POKE 623,192 (bits 6 and 7) gives Graphics 11 .

Leading on logically from this, the same could be done in any mode. This gives a theoretical maximum of 52 full screen modes and a further 52 modes with text windows. That is a staggering 104 graphics modes.

Don't get too excited. This is indeed possible, but most of them are quite useless, some are identical to others and all the text windows are illegible.

The last point can be circum-


Figuire I: Normal capital letter


Figure II: Capital letter in Antic 3


Figure III: Normal lower case


Figure IV: Lower case y as redefined
18 REN DEMO I : ANTIC MODE 3
58 g05UB 1800
50 cosub 3080
70 g05uB 5008
80 g05uB 4000
90 END
1800 REM CONUERT TC AKTIC MODE 3
1018 GRAPHICS 0:POKE 559, 0 : REM START $W$
ITH GRAPHICS 0 AMD SKITCH OFF SCREEM
1020 DL=PEEK (560) +PEEK (561) *256: REM FI
MD START OF DISPLAY LIST
1838 POKE DL $+3,64+3$ :REM CHAMGE 28 LIME
5 TO ANTIC MODE 3
1040 FOR I=6 T0 24:POKE DL+I, 3:MEXT I
1050 POKE DL $+25,65$ : POKE DL +26 , PEEK $(568$
): POKE DL +26 , PEEK (DL +27 ): REM EMD DISPL
AY LIST
1060 POKE 559,34:REM TURM SCREEM BACK
OM
1090 RETURM
3000 REN MOUE CHARACTER SET TO RAH
AKD REDEFIGE CHARACTERS
3010 RAMTOP=PEEK (106) : REM FIMD TOP OF
MEHORY
3020 RAMTOP=RAMTOP-8:REN MOUE BACK 8 p
aGES $=2 K$ - $1 K$ FOR SCREEN , IK FOR CHARA
CTER SET
3030 CHSET $=57344$ : RAMSET $=$ RAMTOP $* 256$ : REM
LOCATIONS OF OLD SET IM ROM AMD MEW S
ET
3040 FOR I=8 TO 1e24:REM MOUE.SET FROM
ROM TO RAM BUT OFFSET BY 1
10 REN DEMO I : ANTIC MODE 3
1800
70 G05uB 5808
80 G05uB 4000
90 END
1018 GRAPHICS 0:POKE 559,0:REM START W 1820 DL $=$ PEEK (56 6 ) + PEEK (561) *256: REM FI MD START OF DISPLAY LIST
1830 POKE DL $+3,64+3:$ REM CHAMGE 28 LIME 5 TO ANTIC MODE 3
1850 POKE DL $+25,65$ : POKE DL +26 , PEEK $(568$ +26, PEEK (DL+27): REM EMD DISPL aY LIST
O20 POKE 559,34:REM TURM SCREEM BACK OM
3000 REN MOUE CHARACTER SET TO RAH ARD REDEFICE CHARACTERS
3010 RAMT0P=PEEK (106) : REM FIMD TOP OF MEHORY
SO2ョ RAMTOP-RAKTOP-ס:REN MOVE BACK 8 P CTER SET
3030 CHSET $=57344$ : RAMSET $=$ RAMTOP $* 256$ : REM LOCATIONS OF OLD SET IM ROM AMD NEM $S$
3040 FOR I=8 TO 1e24:REM MOUE.SET FROM ROM T0 RAM BUT OFFSET BY 1

3058 POKE RANSET+I, PEEK (CHSET+I-1)
3060 MEXT I
$307 \theta$ FOR I=0 T0 127:REM MOVE BOTTOM OF CHARACTER TO TOP
3089 POKE RAMSET $+1 * 8$, PEEK (CHSET $+1 * 8+7$ ) 3090 NEKT I
3180 POKE 756, RAMT0P: REM TELL OS WHERE SET IS
3190 RETURM
4000 REM READ TH NEH CHARACTER5
4018 RESTORE 4180
4020 READ CHAR:IF CHAR $=-1$ THEM RETURM
: REM FIMD WHICH CHARACTER IS TO BE DEF IMED
4030 FOR I=0 T0 7:REM READ IM MEW DATA AMD POKE IMTO MEMORY
4058 READ A
4060 POKE RAMSET+CHAR*8 +1 , A
4879 HEXT I
4088 G0T0 $402 \theta$
4100 DATA $12,8,8, \theta, 8,0,24,24,48$
4105 daTA $14, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, 24,24, \theta$
4110 DATA $27,8, \theta, 24,24, \theta, 24,24,48$
4115 DATA $26, \theta, \theta, 24,24, \theta, 24,24,0$
4117 DATA $102,24, \theta, 14,24,62,24,24,24$
4120 DATA $103,102,60,0,62,102,102,62,6$
4138 DATA $106,102,60,6,0,6,6,6,6$
4140 DATA $112,96,96,8,124,102,102,124$, 96
4150 DATA $113,6,6,0,62,102,102,62,6$
4160 DATA $121,102,60,0,102,102,102,62$, 6

4200 DATA - 1
5000 REM PRTMT CHARACTERS ON SCREEM 5805 POSITION 12,1:? "EAKTIC KODE 3" 5010 POSIIIOM 2,5
5020 FOR I=32 10123
5030 ? "EЕ"; CHRS(I);
5048 NEXT I:?
5050 FOR I=160 T0 251

5878 WEXT I:?
5880 ? :? "true descembers ON Characte RS f9.jpqy"
5098 RETURM



| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $4652$ | 50 80 | $672$ | 69 | $674$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1000 | 5193 | 1010 | 4804 | 1828 | 3841 |
| 1030 | 3283 | 1040 | 2138 | 1050 | 5141 |
| 1068 | 2484 | 1090 | 565 | 3008 | 11262 |
| 3018 | 2773 | 3020 | 5408 | 3030 | 5132 |
| 3048 | 4064 | 3050 | 2036 | 3060 | 474 |
| 3070 | 3475 | 3080 | 2246 | 3090 | 474 |
| 3180 | 2845 | 3190 | 565 | 4800 | 5014 |
| 4010 | 845 | 4820 | 5185 | 4930 | 3718 |
| 4950 | 431 | 4060 | 1545 | 4078 | 474 |
| 4080 | 605 | 4100 | 1427 | 4185 | 1367 |
| 4110 | 1548 | 4115 | 1483 | 4117 | 1701 |
| 4120 | 1799 | 4130 | 1497 | 4140 | 1929 |
| 4150 | 1650 | 4160 | 1847 | 4200 | 461 |
| 5000 | 5870 | 5085 | 3833 | 5018 | 876 |
| 5020 | 953 | 5030 | 796 | 5040 | 639 |
| 5050 | 1007 | 5060 | 796 | 5970 | 639 |
| 5080 | 3212 | 5098 | 565 |  |  |

Demo 1
navigated and will be dealt with later.
Probably three new modes are definitely usable and significantly different. These are shown in Demios II and III.

Demo II is a 7 colour $80 \times 96$ mode which takes only 4 k of memory. Essentially it is a cross between Graphics 7 and Graphics 10. For some reason you can only get seven out of the eight colours of Graphics 10. Notice also that the colour registers used are not $0-7$ as


[^3] case y as displayed in Antic 3

```
10 REM DEHD 2 : 7 COLOIR 8उX95
20 DIM C(7) : REM arRaY FOR COLOR VALLIES
100 GRAPHICS 7+16:REN START MITH FULL
SCREEM GRAPHICS 7
110 POKE 623,128:REM F00L GIIAO IWTO TH
INKIMG IHIS IS A GTIA HODE
120 POKE 87,10:REM F00L OS IWTO THIMKI
MG THIS IS GRAPHICS }1
138 REM SET }7\mathrm{ COLOUR UALUES BY POKIMG
TO THE COLOUR REGISTERS
150 POKE 704,0
160 POKE 705,10
170 POKE 706,50
180 POKE 708,136
190 POKE 709,162
200 POKE 710,200
210 POKE 712,250
220 FOR I=0 TO 6:READ A:C(I)=A:NEXT I:
REM READ COLOUR ARRAY DATA
230 DATA 0,2,3,9,10,11,8
300 REN DRAW DESIGY
310 FOR I=0 T0 6
320 COLOR C(I)
330 A=I*10
340 FOR J=0 T0 9:PLOT A,0:DRAMTO A+J,5
0
350 MEXT J
360 MEXT I
```


## 10 REM DEHD 2 : 7 COLOIR 8 BX95

```
2 DIM C(7): REM array FOR COLOR UALliES SCREEM GRAPHICS 7
110 POKE 623,128:REM FOOL GIIA IWTO TH IWKIMG THIS IS A GIIA MODE
120 POKE 87,10:REM FOOL OS IMTO THIMKI 138 REM SET 7 COLOUR VALUES BY POKIMG TO THE COLOUR REGISTERS
150 POKE 784, \(\theta\)
160 POKE 705,10
170 POKE 706,50
180 POKE 708,136
1) POKE 709,162
218 POKE 712, 258
220 FOR I=0 TO 6:READ \(A: C(I)=A:\) WEXT I:
REH READ COLOUR array DATA
उee REN DRAK DESIG:
310 FOR I=0 T0 6
328 COLOR C(I)
\(338 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{I} * 1 \theta\)
J40 FOR J=0 TO 9:PLOT A, 0: DRAKTO A \(+\mathrm{J}, 5\)
350 MEXT J
360 MEXT I
```

37 FOR I=0 T0 6
380 COLOR C(I)
390 FOR J=0 TO 8 STEP 2
400 FOR $\mathrm{K}=0$ TO 18 STEP 2
410 PLOT I $10+\mathrm{J}, 60+\mathrm{K}$
$42 \theta$ MEXT K
430 MEXT J
440 FOR J=1 T0 9 STEP 2
450 FOR K=1 TO 19 STEP 2
460 PLOT I* $10+J, 6 \theta+K$
470 WEXT K
488 MEXT J
499 MEXT I
500 GOTO 500:REM KEEP SCREEW IN UIEM

Demo //

LTME CHEHH LTNE CHSIM LTVE CHSIII

| 10 | 5033 | 20 | 2466 | 100 | 3696 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 110 | 4110 | 120 | 3871 | 130 | 4137 |
| 150 | 645 | 160 | 697 | 170 | 702 |
| 180 | 760 | 190 | 760 | 200 | 745 |
| 210 | 752 | 220 | 4096 | 230 | 11281 |
| 300 | 2847 | 310 | 794 | 320 | 699 |
| 330 | 388 | 340 | 2316 | 358 | 475 |
| 360 | 474 | 370 | 794 | 380 | 699 |
| 390 | 1251 | 400 | 1392 | 410 | 1024 |
| 420 | 476 | 430 | 475 | 440 | 1253 |
| 450 | 1304 | 460 | 1024 | 479 | 476 |
| 480 | 475 | 490 | 474 | 500 | 2243 |



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expected but are as in Table I.
Apart from this, the mode is just like Graphics 10 but with half the vertical resolution and half the memory usage. Similar hybrid modes can be used with Graphics 9 and 11 but are probably less useful.

Demo III is a seven colour $20 \times 12$ text mode which is a cross between graphics 2 and Graphics 10 (by using Graphics 1 a seven colour $20 \times 24$ mode can be obtained). Again, because of the way the operating system works, seven colours as above are available. Also, as in Graphics II proper, only 64 different characters can be displayed at once characters 32 to 95 - space to $Z$.

If the other characters are printed

| Colour <br> register <br> location Colour <br> numbers <br> to use Colour <br> displayed <br> 704 $0,1,4,5$ 0 (Background) <br> 705 2,6 2 <br> 706 3,7 3 <br> 707 - - <br> 708 9 9 <br> 709 10 10 <br> 710 11 111 <br> 711 - - <br> 712 $8,12,13,14,15$ 8 <br> Tablel   |
| :--- |

they appear as an allowable character but in a different combination of colours. This is much the same as Graphics 2 and is how the different colours are obtained.

However this cannot explain the availability of seven colours. This
occurs because of the way the character set data is interpreted. A normal character is lit pixel by pixel controlled by eight bits giving a horizontal resolution of eight per

18 REM DEETD 3 : 7 COLOUR $20 X 12$ TEXT 20 dim $\mathrm{c}(7)$ : REM Store colours in array 1 tee Grapuics $2+16$ :REM START MITH GRAPH ICS 2 (GRaphics 1 FOR a $28 \times 24$ HODE) 110 POKE 623,128:REH FOOL GTIA IWTO TH IUKIMG IT IS IN a GIIA MODE (GR.18)
130 reh poke colours into colour regis ters
150 POKE 704, 0
160 poke 705,168
178 POKE 7e6,136
175 poke 787,78
198 POKE 789,26
205 POKE 711,58
218 POKE 712,14
220 FOR $I=0$ TO 6 :READ $a: C(I)=A$ : MEXT $I$
238 DATA $0,2,3,9,1 \theta, 11,8$
380 RAMTOP=PEEK (106): R=RQMTOP-8:POKE 7 56, R: REM RESERVE Space FOR heh charact ER SET
310 FOR I=0 TO 511:REH READ IM MEW CHA racter set
320 read a
330 POKE R*256+1, a
340 mext I

## 58 REM PRITT ON SCREEM

510 POSITIOM 5, 0:? \#6;"GTA TEKT"
520 ? \#6:? \#6;"this mode gives you a $t$ ext mode with ";CHRS(151);" colours w

539 ? \#5;"the characters can be in Up
fo seven different colours or hm

## Ticoloured "; CHRS (142)

540 ? \#6:? म6;"偪ati"; CHRS (11) ; CHRS (139 );" ";CHRS (28) ;CHRS (38) ;" इPACE BAE"
580 POKE 764,255
598 IF PEEK (764)=255 THEM 59
600 ? \#16; CHRS (125)
610 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ 10 20:? H6; CHRS (15);:MEXT I
620 ? स6:? \#6;"L COLOUR GRAPHICS ";CHR \$(96+128)
638 ? \#5:? \#б;"要 COLOUR GRAPHICS ";CHR \$(123)

## 640 ? स6:? \#6; "MILTICOLOURED <br> GRAPHICF"

650 ? \#6:? \#tw ;" "; CHRS (252); CHRS (253 );CHRS (126) ;CHRS (127) ;CHRS (254) ; CHRS (2
55) ;"술"; CHRS (126) ; CHRS (127)

689 POKE 764,255
690 IF PEEK (764) $=255$ THEW 690 780 ? मб; CHRS (125):6010 500
1008 DATA $\theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, 48,48,48,4$ $8,48, \theta, 48,0,2 \theta 4,2 \theta 4,204, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta$
1010 DATA $0,204,252,204,204,252,204,0$, $0,48,252,192,252,12,252,48,0,204,12,60$ ,48, 246, 192, 204
$182 \theta$ DATA $0,192,204,48,48,204,204,48,0$ $, 48,48,192,0,6,0,0,0,48,192,192,192,19$ 2,192,48
1030 DATA $0,48,12,12,12,12,12,48,6,32$, $168,136,136,168,136,136,9,16,84,68,68$, 84,68,68
$184 \theta$ DATA $\theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, 0,48,48,192, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta$, $252, \theta, 0, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, 0,0,0,48,48$
1058 DATA $254,250,234,169,165,149,87,9$
$5,6,252,204,204,204,204,204,252,0,48,2$ $48,48,48,48,48,252$
1060 DATA $0,252,204,12,60,240,192,252$, $0,252,12,12,60,12,12,252,6,204,204,204$ ,252,12,12,12
1870 DATA $0,252,192,192,252,12,204,252$
$, 0,252,192,192,252,204,284,252,0,252,1$ $2,12,12,12,12,12$
1880 DATA $0,252,204,204,252,204,204,25$
$2,0,252,204,204,252,12,12,252,8,6,48,4$ $8, \theta, 48,48,0$
1098 DATA $0,6,48,48,6,48,48,192,255,23$ $9,171,187,187,171,187,187,0,0,0,252,0$, $252,0,0$
1100 DATA $85,165,153,153,165,153,153,1$ $65,0,48,204,12,48,48,0,48,255,235,235$, $235,235,235,235,255$
1110 DATA $\theta, 48,252,2 \theta 4,284,252,284,204$ $, 0,24 \theta, 204,204,24 \theta, 204,204,24 \theta, 0,252,1$ 92,192,192,192,192,252
$112 \theta$ DATA $0,248,204,204,204,204,204,24$ $0,0,252,192,192,24 \theta, 192,192,252,0,252$,
$192,192,240,192,192,192$
1130 DATA $0,252,192,192,192,204,204,25$ $2,8,204,284,204,252,204,204,204,0,252$, $48,48,48,48,48,252$
$114 \theta$ DаTA $0,12,12,12,12,12,284,252,0,2$ $04,204,204,240,240,284,284,0,192,192,1$ $92,192,192,192,252$
1150 DATA $0,204,252,252,204,204,204,20$ $4, \theta, 240,204,204,204,204,204,204, \theta, 252$, $204,204,204,284,284,252$
1168 DATA $8,252,284,204,252,192,192,19$ $2,0,48,204,204,204,204,204,60,0,240,20$ 4, 284, 240, 204, 204, 204
1170 DATA $0,252,204,192,252,12,204,252$ $, 0,252,48,48,48,48,48,48,8,204,284,284$ , 204, 204, 204, 252
1180 DATA $0,204,204,204,204,204,252,48$ $, 0,204,2 \theta 4,204,204,252,252,204,0,204,2$ 04, 48, 48, 48, 284, 284
1190 DАТА $\theta, 284,284,204,252,48,48,48,0$ $, 252,12,12,48,192,192,252,6,20,85,255$, 255, 239, 227, 239
1208 DATA $34,64,65,255,255,255,255,34$, $0,63,16,208,240,240,252,32,0,42,255,22$ $1,221,255,255,32$
1210 DATA $0,160,252,22 \theta, 220,254,252,32$


ETHE CHFIH LTNE CHSIIH LTNE CHSIFI

| 10 | 6028 | 20 | 2487 | 108. | 4626 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 110 | 4576 | 130 | 2867 | 150 | 645 |
| 168 | 762 | 170 | 758 | 175 | 705 |
| 190 | 798 | 265 | 706 | 210 | 699 |
| 220 | 2184 | 230 | 1128 | 308 | 5586 |
| 318 | 2994 | 320 | 431 | 330 | 918 |
| 340 | 474 | 506 | 3661 | 510 | 3099 |
| 520 | 8899 | 538 | 17876 | 540 | 5609 |
| 588 | 764 | 598 | 1560 | 609 | 810 |
| 618 | 2191 | 620 | 4804 | 630 | 4637 |
| 649 | 5528 | 650 | 5962 | 688 | 764 |
| 698 | 1561 | 700 | 1387 | 1808 | 3371 |
| 1618 | 4559 | 1028 | 4232 | 1038 | 4247 |
| 1040 | 3144 | 1050 | 4777 | 1060 | 4424 |
| 1970 | 4601 | 1080 | 4340 | 1090 | 4179 |
| 1108 | 4831 | 1110 | 4932 | 1120 | 5090 |
| 1130 | 4745 | 1149 | 47091 | 1150 | 49491 |
| 1160 | 4862 | 1170 | 4631 | 1180 | 4764 |
| 1190 | 4681 | 1280 | 4643 | 1218 | 1811 |

character. This new mode is more like Graphics 12 (Antic 4) in that the eight bits' give a horizontal resolution of four per character - that is, each pixel of the character is controlled by two bits allowing control over the colour of each pixel. The character is therefore laid out as in Figure VI.

In Graphics 12 this gives four colours (five with inverse) but in addition to the other method of colour selection mentioned before seven colours become available in the new mode. Therefore a custom character set is essential.

Cue to the peculiarities of this mode, normal capital letters do not show up. Lower case and inverse will print the character in different colours as will printing characters 0-31 and 96-127 normally and in inverse. This is not straightforward in the way it occurs, and is best discovered by experimentation.

All the GTIA modes interpret character set data like this and this is why the text windows are illegible. A
text window is easily obtained, however, by using a Display List Interrupt to change back from the GTIA mode at the text window. This is shown in Demo IV, but the principle will work with any GTIA mode.

Some of the examples above may be difficult to grasp at first, especially III, but if studied carefully they are reasonably straightforward. Feel free to experiment with the programs to discover more.

Finally, to illustrate the power of the display list, I'd like to answer a


Figure VI: Graphics 2/10 letter $y$.
problem posed by Simon Crawley. He wants a display comprising one row of Mode 2, 112 rows of Mode 15 and eight rows of Mode 0 .

Although quite possible this is far from the easiest combination of screen modes. Firstly he has based his screen on an 8 k mode - Graphics 15.

You may remember I mentioned any screen display crossing a 4 k boundary needs a new load memory scan instruction in the display list where the 4 k boundary is crossed.

In the 8 k modes this therefore means that the list of mode numbers is interrupted half way down by three numbers.

The first is the mode number - say 14 for Basic mode $15-+64$. This tells the operating system that the next two numbers are the low and high bytes of the screen memory after this point, that is it points to the next 4 k block of screen memory.

If you now interfere with the display list above this the screen

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memory may well no longer remain consecutive at this point.

The second problem lies in the decision to have a Graphics 2 line at the top of the display. This obviously causes problems as above. However in addition this mode requires ony 20 bytes of memory per line. Graphics 15 requires 40 bytes per line.

As the OS expects 40 bytes per line everything below the Graphics 2 line will be offset by half the screen. Also the second 4 k block of screen memory will be 20 bytes out of alignment with the first 4 k of screen memory.

So much for the problems. Now the solution!

Well there are many solutions really but I think the easiest and probably shortest is shown in Demo V.

Here I have considered each of the three modes as individual screens. I started with a Graphics 15 full screen display, changed the top line to Graphics 2 and kept a track of the location of the start of screen memory for this line in LO1 and HI1.

I then inserted a new load memory scan instruction (LMS) and offset the screen memory for this by 120 bytes. This is to avoid the necessity for moving the location of the later LMS which is there to cope with the 4 k boundary which is crossed by Graphics 15 .

I again kept track of the start of this block of screen memory in LO2 and HI2. Finally after the requisite number of Graphics 15 lines I again inserted an LMS for the eight Graphics 0 lines. The display list is ended straight after this.

Now we have the display needed to treat each part as a separate screen or possibly as a sort of window. This means as well as poking the mode of the area of screen we are using into location 87, we must also poke the start of memory for that block of screen into 88 and 89.

The easiest way to do this is as a set of subroutines to be called. This will also mean that each block starts at location 0,0 , thus avoiding printing to position 117,4 which could otherwise occur. The OS would not allow this in Graphics 0.

Phew-glad I got that off my chest. I think I'll take a break now and finish that game I'm writing.

10 REM CEMO 4 : GITA HODE TERT HETDOHI 20 graphics 0
30 POSITION 2,10:? "WHAT GRAPHICS MODE

## (9-11)";:IMPUT mode

40 GPRIOR=64*(MODE-8):REN FIMD GTIA PO KE
50 RESTORE 1000
60 FOR I=1536 TO 1549:READ a:POKE $I$, A: mext I:REM DISplay list data
100 GRapHICS 8:REM START WITH GRAPHICS 8 WITh TExt MIMDOH
118 POKE 623,GPRIOR:REM FOOL GIIA IMTO thinking it is in gita mode
120 POKE 87, MODE: REM FOOL OS IWTO THIM KIMG IT IS IN THIS MODE
130 D $\mathrm{C}=$ PEEK (560) +PEEK (561) *256: REM STA RT OF DISPLAY List
$14 \theta$ POKE DL $+166,143$ : REM TELL OS WHERE dLI takes place
150 POKE 512,0: POKE 513,6:REM TELL OS hemere bli is
160 POKE 54286,192:REM EWABLE DLI
170 IF MODE $=11$ THEM POKE 712,8:REM SEE TO COLOURS II THE DIFFEREMT MODES 188 IF MODE $=10$ THEM POKE 704, $\theta$ : POKE $7 \theta$ 5,12:POKE 706, 38: POKE 708,98:POKE 709,

## 200:POKE 710,148:POKE 712,250

$2 \theta 8$ REH DRAH DESTGM
210 FOR I=0 T0 79
220 COLOR I
230 PLOT 0, 0:DRAMT0 I,159
240 PLOT 79,159;DRAWT0 79-I, 0
270 MEXT I
286 ? :? " GRAPHICS MODE ";MODE;" WITH text himdon"
500 EMD
1008 DATÁ $72,169,0,141,10,212,141,27,2$ $88,141,26,208,104,64$



| 19 | ${ }^{63761}$ | 20 | 736 | 30 | 3684 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 48 | 2561 | 50 | 841 | 60 | 4274 |
| 100 | 3859 | 118 | 4358 | 129 | 4013 |
| 130 | 3595 | 140 | 3331 | 150 | 3058 |
| 160 | 1912 | 179 | 4680 | 180 | 6243 |
| 220 | 2847 | 218 | 856 | 220 | 541 |
| 230 | 1417 | 248 | 1651 | 278 | 474 |
| 288 | 3159 | 568 | 294 | 1000 | 2859 |

Demo /V

## 10 REM DEHO 5 : 1 ROH GR. 2

100 GRAPHICS $15+16$ : REN START MITH MODE REQUIRIMG MOST MEMORY
$110 \mathrm{DL}=\mathrm{PEEK}(56 \theta)+\mathrm{PEEK}(561) * 256$
120 POKE DL $+3,64+7$ : REM 1 LIME GR. 2
130 L01=PEEK (88) : HII=PEEK (89) : REM FIMD
start of screen memory amo store
148 L02 $=\mathrm{L} 01+12 \theta$ : HI2 $=$ HI $:$ IF L02 255 THE
4 L02=L02-256:HI2=HI2+1:REM MEW START
OF SCREEM MEMORY FOR GR. 15 BLOCK
150 POKE DL $+6,14+64$ :POKE DL +7 , L02: POKE
DL +8 , HI2: REM TELL DL WHERE GR. 15 SCRE EM memory is
160 H=IWT (486e/256): L $=4800-H * 256$ : REM 1 12 LIMES OF GR. 15 MEEDS $112 * 48$ BYTES
178 LO3=L02+L:HI3=HI2+H:REW MEW START
OF MEMORY FOR GR.e block
180 IF L03) 256 THEM LOJ=L03-256: HIJ=HI 3+1:G0TO 189:REN SORT IWTO HI \& LO BYT ES
190 POKE OL $+122,64+2$ : POKE DL +123 , L03:P OKE DL +124 , hI3: REM TELL DL MHERE GR. $\theta$ block is
200 FOR I=125 TO 131:POKE DL +1 , 2:MEXT I:REM 7 MORE GR. $\theta$ LIMES
210 POKE DL $+132,65$ : POKE DL +133 , PEEK (56 8) : POKE DL +134 , PEEK (561) : REM MEW END 0 F DISPLAY LIST
300 REM DRAH IN GR. 2 LIAE TOP SCREEM. 318 GOSUB 1000:? m6;" GRAPHICS 2 LIME

400 REM DRAM TM GR. 8 HITOOH - MIDDLE

## 410 gosub 1100

420 COLOR 2:PLOT e, e:DRAMTO 159,e:DRAM T0 159,111:DRQMTO ө,111:DRAKT0 $\theta, \theta$
430 PLOT e, e: DRAKT0 159,111
$50 \theta$ REM HHTTE IN GR. 6 TEXT AT BOTTOH 510 gosub 1200:? :? "8 LIMES OF GRAPHI CS MODE a":? :? "bemare! the os mo lom GER Checks "
520 ? "IF you are drantmg off the scre EW!"
999 6010 999
1080 POKE 87,2: POKE 88,L01:POKE 89,HI1 :POSITIOM $\theta, \theta:$ RETURK :REM CGR.2 TOP LIT CTE
1100 POKE 87,15: POKE 83,L02:POKE 89,HI 2:RETURM : REM CRR. 8 MIDDLE SCREEM 1200 POKE 87, $\mathbf{8}$ : POKE 88,L03: POKE 89, HI3 :POSITIOM $2, \theta$ :RETURM :REM CR. 0 BDITGI -5creen



| 10 128 | 15521 | 169 | ${ }^{4648}$ | 116 | 1616 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 158 | 5632 | 164 | ${ }_{4350}^{4659}$ | 1180 | ${ }^{6951}$ |
| 188 | 4907 | 190 | 5219 | 290 | 3759 |
| 218 | 5617 | 308 | 6150 | 318 | 2183 |
| 460 | 6117 | 419 | 673 | 420 | 4451 |
| 430 | 1498 | 500 | 6197 | 510 |  |
| 520 | 25631 | 999 | 573 | 1600 | 6877 |
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# The light and <br> of the party: 

WITH the party season once again imminent, there should be plenty of call for STEPHEN PRINCE's Disco program. With it, your Atari will be the light and soul of the party.

It will display a pattern on the screen which will beat (pulse) in time with music played into the Atari via the 1010 tape recorder.

To use the program simply RUN it, press RESET,RUN again, place your chosen cassette in the tape recorder and press PLAY.

Note that we've printed two different versions of the program, the first a set display and the second random.

It makes use of these memory locations: 53775, 53791, 53807, 53823, 53839, 53855, 53871, 53887, 53903, 53919, 53935, 53951, 53967, 53983, 53999, 54015 which come in gaps of 16, that is $53775+16=53791$.

These locations react differently, depending upon certain things. If you switch on and type
in:

## 10 GRAPHICS 0

20 POKE 54018,52
30 A=PEEK(53775) - or any of the above locations
40 ? A
50 GOTO 30
and then press a key, the value at location 53775 will be 123. If you play sound into the micro, the values will also be 109 and 105. Normally the value will be 127.

If you then press Reset and run the program the values found in the location will be 239 when there is sound of a strong enough level, 251 when a key is pressed and 255 normally.

When you want to use the program press RUN, then Reset. Place a music cassette in the recorder and press Play.

POKE 54018,60 will disable the tape recorder.

Locations 708, 709, 710, 711 are used to control the colours. The following values give the following colours:

> 0-15 black/white 16-29 red/gold
> 30-43 orange
> 44-57 red/orange
> 58-71 pink/purple
> 72-85 purple-purple/blue
> 86-99 purple-purple/blue 100-113 blue
> 114-127 blue-blue/white
> 128-141 turquoise
> 142-155 green/blue
> 156-169 green
> 170-183 yellow/green
> 184-197 orange/green
> 198-211 orange-orange/white 212-225 orange-green/white 226-239 orange white 240-254 orange white

PROGRAM I STRUCTURE
(SET DISPLAY)
$10-30$
REM statements magazine
REM statement
50
60 Selects Graphics 1 mode.
Sets left hand margin parameter to 0 .
Enable play on data recorder.
200-400 Print Graphics 1 characters.
500-530
600-640
Print Graphics 0 characters.
Set character and text window colours to black.
700-960 Change colours by PEEKing locations and then POKEing locations 708, 709 710. 711.

1000-1010 Stop colour cycle.
1100-1110 GOTO colour changes.


## Program $/$

10 REM WFATARI DISCOW
20 REN WRBY S．D．PRINCE WW

50 REM WESET IP SCREEX（MODE ETC）＊＊
60 GRAPHICS $1+16$
70 POKE 82，0
80 POKE 752，1
100 REM WFENABLE TAPE RECORDER＊＊
110 POKE 54018，52
208 REN स？



248 ？\＃6；＂H DCSiddisco H＂；



280？\＃

300 ？ 46 ；＂民！（）！（W000000\％）！（）！
310 ？\＃5；＂
320 ？\＃6；＂（1）（！）E0Cloo（loz（1）（12＂；


350 ？\＃6；＂H（155月（H）＂；
360 ？ม6；＂：：圆这这这这：：＂；
378 ？ม 4 ；＂ $\boldsymbol{H}$ DCSiddisco $\boldsymbol{H}$＂；




510 ？＂DISC0 disco DISCODISCO discolor
$5 \mathrm{CO} 0^{\prime \prime}$
528 ？
538 ？＂DISCO disco DISCODISCO discolloI
$5 \mathrm{CO} 0^{\prime \prime}$
600 REM MESET COLOURS TO BLACKKE
610 POKE $708, \theta$
620 POKE 709，8
630 POKE 718,8
640 POKE 711， 0
780 REM सHCHAKGE COLOURSW
710 IF PEEK（53775）$=239$ THEW POKE 788，4 $\theta$
720 IF PEEK（53791）$=239$ THEW POKE 709，2 02

730 IF PEEK（53807）$=239$ THEW POKE 710， 1 48
740 IF PEEK（53823）$=239$ THEM POKE 711，7 $\theta$

750 IF PEEK（53839）$=239$ THEM POKE 788，4 －
868 IF PEEK（53855）$=239$ THEW POKE 789，2 878 IF PEEK（53871）＝239 THEW POKE 710，1 48
888 IF PEEK（53887）$=239$ THEW POKE 711,7 $\theta$
890 IF PEEK（53903）$=239$ THEW POKE 708， 0 900 IF PEEK（53919）$=239$ THEW POKE 709，0 910 IF PEEK（53935） $\mathbf{2 3 9}$ THEM POKE 718，0 920 IF PEEK（53951）$=239$ THEM POKE 711，$\theta$ 930 IF PEEK（53967） $\mathbf{2 3 9}$ THEM POKE 708，2 55
940 IF PEEK（53983）$=239$ THEN POKE 709，2 55
950 IF PEEK（53999）＝239 THEN POKE 718，2 55

968 IF PEEK（54815） $\mathbf{2} 239$ THEM POKE 711，2
55
1000 REN WH5TOP COLOUR CYCLEX＊
1010 POKE 77,0
1100 REM WFOTO COLOUR CHANGE5\％ 1110 GOTO 710


LINE CHSUH LINE CHSUH LINE CHSUH

| 10 | 3211 | 20 | 3578 | 30 | 3378 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 58 | 5548 | 69 | 892 | 78 | 595 |
| 88 | 649 | 180 | 5098 | 110 | 812 |
| 208 | 4174 | 210 | 2849 | 220 | 2081 |
| 238 | 2881 | 240 | 3227 | 258 | 3643 |
| 268 | 2423 | 278 | 2425 | 288 | 2721 |
| 290 | 3783 | 308 | 3741 | 318 | 3741 |
| 328 | 3703 | 330 | 2721 | 348 | 2425 |
| 358 | 2423 | 360 | 3643 | 378 | 3227 |
| 388 | 2081 | 390 | 2881 | 488 | 2849 |
| 588 | 4173 | 518 | 4778 | 528 | 133 |
| 538 | 4778 | 680 | 5012 | 610 | 649 |
| 620 | 650 | 630 | 642 | 640 | 643 |
| 780 | 3835 | 710 | 2178 | 720 | 2227 |
| 730 | 2226 | 740 | 2169 | 759 | 2179 |
| 868 | 2127 | 878 | 2227 | 888 | 2179 |
| 898 | 2118 | 998 | 2126 | 910 | 2116 |
| 928 | 2115 | 930 | 2239 | 948 | 2238 |
| 950 | 2237 | 960 | 2218 | 1908 | 4450 |
| 1818 | 599 | 1180 | 4835 | 1118 | 554 |

Program／／
10 REM WWATARITRALDOTIDISCO $x^{2}$ 20 REM WFWY STEPHEN PRTXCEK＊ 30 REM HER（ATARI USERI＊

60 GRAPHICS $1+16$
70 POKE 82，0
80 POKE 752，1

110 POKE 54018，52
200 REM GRUARTABLES FOR RALDONTH20
210 REM GR． 1 CHARACTERS＊＊ 220 L00PS $=0$
230 CHRCODE $=$ IMT（RND（ 0 ）＊255）
300 REM WITS CHRCODE A SPACE ETCW
310 IF CHRCODE 27 THEM GOTO 230 320 IF CHRCODE 28 THEM GOTO 230 338 IF CHRCODE 29 THEN GOTO 230 $34 \theta$ IF CHRCODE $=30$ THEN GOT0 230 350 IF CHRCODE 31 THEN GOTO 230 360 IF CHRCODE $=32$ THEN $60 T 0230$ 378 IF CHRCODE $=125$ THEM GOTO 230 380 IF CHRCODE＝ 126 THEN GOTO 230 390 IF CHRCODE $=127$ THEM GOTO 230 400 IF CHRCODE $=155$ THEN GOTO 230 410 IF CHRCODE $=156$ THEN GOTO 230 420 IF CHRCODE $=157$ THEM GOTO 230 430 IF CHRCODE $=159$ THEM GOTO 230 448 IF CHRCODE 254 THEW GOTO 238 450 IF CHRCODE $=255$ THEN GOTO 230 500 REM W？TR， 1 CHARACTER如 510 ？H6；CHR $\$$（CHRCODE）；
600 REN KHADD 1 TO LOOP＊
610 L00P $=$ L00P +1
700 REM स्थिRTMTED ETOUGH CHARACTERSPसむ
710 IF L00P $=480$ THEN GOT0 980
800 REM H2 HOTO RAEDOH CHRS CODE＊
810 GOTO 230
900 REM RFSET COLOLRS TO BLACKK＊
910 POKE 708，$\theta$
920 POKE 709，8

930 POKE 710，0
940 POKE 711，8
1080 REN WWCHANGE COLOMRS＊＊
1010 IF PEEK（53775）$=239$ THEM POKE 708， 40
1020 IF PEEK（53791）$=239$ THEN POKE 709， 202
1030 IF PEEK $(53897)=239$ THEN POKE 718 ， 148
1048 IF PEEK（53823）$=239$ THEN POKE 711， 70

1050 IF PEEK（53839）$=239$ THEM POKE 788 ， 40
1868 IF PEEK（53855）$=239$ THEM POKE 789， 2

1070 IF PEEK $(53871)=239$ THEN POKE 710， 148
1080 IF PEEK（53887）$=239$ THEM POKE 711， 70
1098 IF PEEK（53903）$=239$ THEM POKE 708， $\theta$

1100 IF PEEK（53919）＝239 THEN POKE 709， $\theta$

1110 IF PEEK（53935）$=239$ THEW POKE 710， $\theta$

1128 IF PEEK（53951）$=239$ THEM POKE 711， $\theta$
1130 IF PEEK（53967）$=239$ THEM POKE 788， 255
1140 IF PEEK（53983）$=239$ THEM POKE 709， 255
1150 IF PEEK（53999）＝239 THEN POKE 710， 255
1160 IF PEEK（54015）$=239$ THEN POKE 711， 255
1200 REN WEFTOP COLOUR CYCLEXW
1210 POKE 77，0
1300 REN WFTOTO COLOUR CHANGEF＊＊
1310 G日T0 1008


LTME CHSUH LINE CHSTH LINE CHFUHI

| 10 | 4623 | 20 | 4427 | 30 | 3378 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 5548 | 68 | 892 | 78 | 595 |
| 89 | 649 | 180 | 5800 | 119 | 812 |
| 200 | 5026 | 218 | 4793 | 220 | 559 |
| 230 | 1538 | 308 | 5316 | 310 | 1819 |
| 328 | 1828 | 338 | 1821 | 348 | 1813 |
| 350 | 1814 | 360 | 1815 | 370 | 1878 |
| 380 | 1871 | 398 | 1872 | 480 | 1873 |
| 418 | 1874 | 428 | 1875 | 438 | 1877 |
| 449 | 1873 | 458 | 1874 | 588 | 4174 |
| 510 | 1236 | 688 | 3522 | 618 | 846 |
| 769 | 6256 | 718 | 1671 | 880 | 5148 |
| 818 | 551 | 989 | 5012 | 918 | 649 |
| 920 | 658 | 938 | 642 | 948 | 643 |
| 1808 | 3835 | 1010 | 2178 | 1920 | 2227 |
| 1030 | 2226 | 1848 | 2169 | 1050 | 2179 |
| 1069 | 2127 | 1078 | 2227 | 188 | 2179 |
| 1098 | 2118 | 1180 | 2126 | 1110 | 2116 |
| 1129 | 2115 | 1130 | 2239 | 1148 | 2238 |
| 1150 | 2237 | 1168 | 2218 | 1200 | 4450 |
| 1218 | 599 | 1388 | 4835 | 1318 | 680 |



## Tired of typing？

Take advantage of our finger－saving offer on Page 69.

## Those special characters

RECENTLY we've had several enquiries about how to produce the "special" characters which sometimes appear in our listings. It's because of this uncertainty that we prefer authors not to use such characters.

However, we recognise that sometimes it's the simplest way and occasionally it's the only way of doing something. For this reason we're printing the two tables below. These show how to produce the special characters from the keyboard.

We've drawn a box around the characters so that you can see their position more clearly. These boxes won't appear either on-screen or in the listings we print.

The Control and Shift keys are used by holding them down while you press another key. For example, if you read CTRLA, you hold down the CTRL(CONTROL on XL machines) key and press $A$.

The ESC key is like a normal key, simply press it. For example, if you read ESC DELETE, you press and release the ESC key and then press and release the DELETE key.

The Reverse Video Mode key has been abbreviated to REV. On early machines this key bore the Atari $\operatorname{logo~} \boldsymbol{1}$, while on XL machines it has a $\square$ design on it. If this key is pressed and released once, all subsequent input will appear in reverse (or inverse) on the screen. You turn Reverse Video Mode off by pressing the key again.

For example, if you read REV CTRL $P$ the sequence of operations would be:

1. Press and release REV key to turn on Reverse Video Mode.
2. Hold down CTRL key and press and release P key.
3. Release CTRL key.
4. Press and release REV key to turn off Reverse Video Mode.

It's easy to make mistakes with the special characters, which is why we prefer not to use them. If you do use them, take extra care.

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HAVE you ever felt left out in the cold when it comes to Basic programming on your Atari, especially when you compare it to the Amstrad and BBC Micro models?

Well there's no need to hang your head in shame any longer. With the aid of Optimized Systems Software's Basic XL you too can turbocharge your Atari.

Basic XL is an alternative Basic to the one you were supplied with by Atari, either in ROM form for the $400 / 800$ series, or built in on the XL/XE series.

Since Atari Lasic was written by OSS in the first place, you can be sure that Basic XL is fully compatible with any programs you already have. But more about that later.

As supplied, Basic XL comes as a bright orange ROM cartridge, complemented by a beautifully-produced A5 yellow ring binder containing more than 300 pages of information about the software.

The manual is split into two parts. The first section, and also the largest, is a comprehensive tutorial on how to program in Basic for the complete novice upwards. The second half of the manual details each of the commands available with Basic XL.

When you think of the appalling documentation supplied with the XL machines, the manual supplied by OSS is welcome news indeed.

As for the ROM cartridge, it's really a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Basic XL is a full blown 16 k ROM, but because of clever software and hardware engineering inside the cartridge, your Atari only loses 8 k of RAM when installed. In other words, you get the benefit of 16 k Basic, taking up no more memory than the standard Atari 8 k Basic.

Truly a case of squeezing a quart into a pint pot.

So what's special about Basic XL? Well you get 45 extra commands not included in Atari Basic for a start. If you're a disc user I bet there's been many a time you've cursed not been able to find out what files are on your disc without having to go into the DOS menu.

With Basic XL all the commands to list a directory, lock and unlock files, rename files and delete files from disc


## STEPHEN DONOGHUE puts an extended Basic language package through its paces

are all there at your fingertips.
The ability to do those on their own is worth the purchase of the cartridge in itself.

Still not convinced? Read on. Basic XL doesn't give a hoot about how you type in your commands. It will quite happily accept lower case, inverse video, or any combination of typing style that suits you, all without

## 1... you too can turbocharge your Atari

throwing your lines of Basic program out as syntax errors.

When you list your program, Basic XL has converted the text into normal video with variables beginning with capital letters, and the remaining letters in lower case. Not only that, but all FOR . . . NEXT loops are
indented for ease of reading.
Program logic is more controlled. Besides IF ... THEN statements, we also have IF ... ELSE . . . ENDIF, and WHILE . . ENDWHILE statements to play with.

The string statements, LEFT\$, RIGHT\$, MID\$, are supported, as well as the normal Atari sub-string commands.

String arrays are supported, and if you intend to use a string variable in your program and its length will not exceed 40 characters, there is no need to DIMension it beforehand.

Player/Missile commands direct from Basic are there to be explored.

I'd never bothered with player graphics before, mainly due to the enormous amount of work needed to create the shape, place it in memory, then animate it.

With no prior knowledge of player/missile graphics, I picked up
the manual and within 15 minutes I had a spaceship whizzing around the screen under joystick control. It's that easy.

While we're on the subject of joysticks, besides the normal ST:CK command, we also have HSTICK and VSTICK. These commands sense only the horizontal and vertical motions of the joystick respectively, and help simplify controlling movement.

How many times have you written or had use of a program that requests
> 4. . . the benefit of 16k ROM for no more memory than standard Atari 8k

user input, and wish that irritating ? would disappear, or better still, replace it with something more useful? Once again, Basic XL has the answer.

Using one of the 13 SET commands, you can have any character you like as the prompt to an INPUT statement, or if you desire, no character at all.

Other SET commands allow you to disable the. Break key, set TAB stops for the comma in Print statements, choose how your program looks when it is LISTed, and decide whether you wish just error numbers to appear when you make a mistake, or to have printed a short message explaining the error as well.

One other command that proves useful is MOVE which can copy blocks of memory at machine code speed.

If you've ever re-defined a character set, you know that every character has to be moved byte by byte from ROM into RAM where you can then alter the characters to suit your needs.

I wrote a program to compare the two methods and Basic XL was about 57 times faster than its Atari counterpart.

For program development you can have automatic line numbering, line re-numbering and block deletion of lines.

If your program has a bug in it you can use the TRACE command which lets you see at which line number the
program is currently. If that's not enough, you can also list to the screen or printer every variable and string variable used in your program, and what lines they were referenced on with the LVAR command.

My favourite, and the one l've kept until last, is the FAST command. As it's name implies, that's just what it does.

Make FAST the first line of your program, and things really begin to move. In general, Basic XL runs about 20 per cent faster than Atari Basic when running standard benchtest programs.

But that doesn't tell the whole story. If you understand anything about the way Basic works you'll know that it is an interpretive language. By that I mean it has to translate into machine code each and every line of your program at run time.

Not only that, every time a GOTO or GOSUB statement is executed, in order to find the target line referenced Basic must read all the line numbers from the beginning of the program to find out where it has to go.

This is one of the main reasons that Basic is so slow, and also why Basic programmers keep all their frequently called subroutines at the beginning of
> 4... with no prior knowledge of graphics I had a spaceship whizzing around within 15 minutes

the program. That way, Basic finds its way around much quicker.

What the FAST command does is pre-compile every line number called in a GOTO, GOSUB, TRAP statement and so forth. When the program is running, each target line is found instantly.

To give an example, I wrote a Basic program for my eight-year-old niece which helped her with simple addition, subtraction and multiplication sums.

The program made extensive use of the Atari's graphics 18 mode, and was made up almost entirely of
subroutines.
By the time the program was de-bugged and fully functional it was nearly 20 k long.

As an afterthought, I decided to add another subroutine which made a nice presentation screen for the beginning of the program. Having nowhere else to put it, this subroutine

> Basic XL is about 57 times faster than its Atari counterpart

was at the very end of the program, and was the first one called.

By use of the FAST command the opening screen appeared almost instantly and ran smoothly as I designed it to be.

As an experiment I timed the opening subroutine to see how long it would take to execute with the FAST command removed from Basic XL. The difference was very noticeable Basic XL took 20 times longer to execute the subroutine.

In other words, without this unique command my program could not run as I intended without a major re-write.

That covers some of the new commands of Basic XL. There are a whole lot more I haven't even attempted to describe, but are just as much fun to use.

Furthermore, if OSS's DOS XL is used in conjunction with Basic XL, some very interesting, and useful, new features come into play. But that's another story.

So is Basic XL worth buying? At a price of $£ 75$ or so, it's almost the cost of an Atari 800 XL .

However you do get a powerful Basic which is more friendly and if you're new to the programming game, the accompanying manual is an immense help.

As for compatibility, 95 per cent of your programs will still run - but faster.

Don't forget, Basic XL was made to be compatible with Atari Basic, not the other way around.

With all those wonderful new commands at your disposal, who wants to use old fashioned Atari Basic anyway?

## DATABCYE

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The original wiring

# Left-handed? Then stop right here... 



The left-handed wiring

HAVE you noticed how many "lefties" there are these days? No, I don't mean the sort that the Tory party rail against, I mean left-handed people.

Joystick manufacturers seem largely to ignore the problems which face left-handed users of right-handed joysticks, and the Atari joystick is no exception.

The normal playing position puts the firing button on the left and the player moves the joystick with the right hand.

This means that iefties have to use their stronger hand to push the button and their weaker hand to move the stick.

This is great if you're playing a left-handed person in competition, but not so great if you happen to be that left-handed person.

If you have an Atari joystick, it can easily be converted for left-handed use as follows:

Open the joystick by removing the four screws from the bottom and pulling the top off. In the base you'll find a printed circuit board with six wires attached.

In fact there are two types of board - the type we've shown here with all six wires on one side, and another type with three wires on each side. In fact, it doesn't matter which type you have because they follow the same colour coding.

Make the wiring changes by unclipping the wires from the circuit board and clipping them into the new positions. They should just pull off and push on the board with no problem.

When you've got the wires in the new positions, screw the whole thing back together and ignore the word "Top" that's embossed into the case.

Simply hold the joystick so that the firing button is on the right-hand side and move the stick in the normal way.

There you have it - a left-handed joystick.

It will improve your performance and cause no end of confusion for your right-handed chums!

RECENTLYI bought what was described as a business package consisting of an 800XL computer, a 1050 disc drive, a 1027 printer, Visicalc and AtariWriter.

At the time it seemed an excellent bargain, and it turned out to be very good value, particularly the printer.

However there was one snag.

The AtariWriter program came on a disc, the reverse side of which printed the manual.

This contained no mention of the international characters, which include the English pound sign, which is essential for business purposes.

I learned that the cartridge version of this program includes control commands which produce all the international characters. For example Ctrl-O8 produces the pound sign, but this does not work with the disc.

Is the disc version an inferior program, or does it have commands for the pound sign and other international characters available but not published? - G.O. Dubourg,

## Mansfield.

- The disc version of AtariWriter does have the feature you mentioned, but in order to use a pound sign, which is Control-O followed by 8 , as you say, you must first set the printer to use the international character set.

This is the printer's

## Business package can roll out the fs

equivalent of POKE 756,204 for the screen.
To do this use Control-0, followed by 27 , then Control-0 and 23.

Once you have done this you can print any of the international characters listed in the book.

These codes apply equally to the cartridge and disc versions of AtariWriter, and are the equivalent to LPRINTing the key sequence: ESC ESC W.

## Missing <br> some games

1 OWN an 800XL, but before that I had the 2600 VCS and some of the games, for example Starmaster by Activision, were good games but are not available for the home computer.

Why is this so? After all they did it with River Raid, which is also a good game.

Is there some problem with putting them on cassette, disc or another cartridge? - B.

## Lloyd, Brighton.

- Not all games from all
companies are brought out for all computers. The only way to get companies to bring out titles for the Atari is to make them know you want them.

You can do that in two ways. Firstly write to them, and get your friends to do the same, telling them how many copies they'd sell if they did release it.

The second, more general, point is this. When they do release a game you like, buy it, don't accept a copy of it.

The last thing a company is prepared to do is specially commission a game to be written costing tens of thousands of pounds then have it ripped off left, right and centre.

## Help in the manual

IT was with much interest that: I read the letter by R.B. Moss, in September's Mailbag. I too had suffered the same problem with my printer and Home Filing Manager.
My printer is a Star Micronics SG-10, and I found upon further reading of the

## Interfacing to a printer

1 HAVE recently bought an Atari 800XL and wish to interface it to other equipment, in particular a Tandy line printer VII.

However I cannot find any reference to the pin configurations of either the serial or parallel ports in either the Atari manual or any books available locally in the shops.
I would be grateful if you could publish this information for the benefit of myself and other users interested in the
more technical side of Atari computing. - C.L. Durkin, Huddersfield.

- In order to interface a serial printer to the Atari you will need an RS-232 interface. The best is Atari's 850 module, but these are now very difficult to obtain.
If you find one - buy it! Otherwise a number of companies are bringing out their own modules, but we have not yet seen one on sale.

If you are very technically
minded, you could try to design your own interface via the joystick ports.

However unless you are an experienced machine code programmer with a fairly good knowledge of electronics, our advice is: Don't even think about it.

Antic magazine (Vol. $3 / 9$ to $3 / 12$ ) carried a series of articles about developing a serial interface for the PBI bus connector at the back of the XL computers.
manual that it has the capability of 7 or 8 bit operation from software control.
So a simple LPRINT statement sets up the printer. Then boot Home Filing Manager and no more weird characters.

The SG-10 is Star's replacement for their Gemini 10X, one that many Atari owners will have heard of if they have access to the American magazines Antic and Analog.

I would enter one plea to Star Micronics. As they now produce the SG-10C, a Commodore compatible version of the SG-10, how about an Atari compatible version? That is, one that requires no separate interface.

It's too late for me, but / am sure it would boost their sales to Atari owners.

Finally, thanks to Atari User and R.B. Moss for the letter which prompted me to read my printer manual again. I have found several useful tips in Mailbag. - Bruce Allen, Burton-on-Trent.

## Check it <br> again

I WROTE to you a couple of days ago regarding the Maze Munch game, and my difficulty in getting it to work properly.

Well, having decided to take the advice you always give to other readers, 1 checked my typing by typing "LIST 10 - LIST 20 etc" through the complete program, and found nothing wrong.

So I did the same again. Nothing. After doing this four (4) times, I eventually found a letter O where there should have been a number 0 . And
now the game runs perfectly.
As I said in my earlier letter, I have owned my 800XL only two weeks. Before taking the plunge I thought you had to be some kind of whizz kid to use a computer.

All I can say now to all those new owners or potential purchasers of Atari equipment is go ahead and do it, don't buy games, type them yourself from Atari User, join your local group, but most of all, if you make a mistake, CHECK YOUR TYPING!

Look for silly mistakes, not obvious ones. It will all be worth while in the end. I have just finished typing in Raider 1997 from the August Atari User and, although I don't really like the game - probably because I keep getting killed as a spy - 1 typed it with NO errors.

I don't expect to do this every time, but at least I know that all that checking is so very worth while. - Peter Hunter, Norwich.

## Math pack lock-up

I HAVE found on a few occasions that while entering a program into my 600XL the computer will go faulty.

It doesn't print any characters on the screen and does not carry out any instruction I give it.

However when / press Reset the computer prints READY and lets me type things in. But as soon as I press the Return key I can't input anything again. Richard E. Newbould, Harrogate.

I HAVE tried to program the Alphabet Train from your first issue on my 800XL. When I reach the end of line 490 the computer no longer responds to any key pressed, apart from Reset.

This of course, clears the screen but then after typing LIST or RUN the same thing occurs. The keyboard gives no response to any combination of keys pressed.

This problem is most frus-

trating as there is no error / can correct and it results in the loss of many hours typing. - D.J. Sharratt, Wolverhampton. - I sounds as though you both have a computer with the infamous math pack lock-up.

This is due to a small problem with timing on the Atari 6502 chip, we gather, and can be easily fixed by replacing that chip with one of the newer versions.

Consult your dealer and if it's still under guarantee they should replace the computer.

If anyone gets a similar problem with an old Atari $400 / 800$ the solution is even easier. The problem in your case is a bug in the Basic cartridge.

If you replace this with a Revision C cartridge you'll get no more lock-ups.

## Moving pictures

WHEN I got my 800XL I only had a black and white TV to use it on.

Every so often I had to re-tune the channel because of the picture moving about. I thought it was my TV and took no notice.

Recently I bought a new colour TV and the picture still keeps moving. It is most aggravating. Could you please tell me why it does this. Matthew Kemp, Farnborough.

- You could have a faulty modulator in your computer, or the TV tuners could be at fault.

Generally the cheaper TVs
don't lock on to a signal as well as the more expensive ones.

Also, the computer signal could well be drifting as it gets warm.

Perhaps you should consider taking your computer back to your dealer, or better still contacting Atari's Service Department in Slough.

## User group sought

I'VE been trying to make contact with a user group. I've written to Elmbridge Computer Club at Walton-onThames and a Mr Adrian Miles in Wallington, Surrey, enclosing an sae but have received no reply from either.

I can only think that both groups no longer exist. I phoned Atari Helpline, but they could suggest no other groups, so perhaps you or your readers may know of a local group. - P.D. Little, Carshalton.

- You've tried the only two addresses we have in that area. Perhaps one of our readers has up-to-date information.


## Special interests

I AM starting a special interest group for Atari computer users which will concentrate on matters other than games music, robotics, computer art and other specialist activities.

The idea is to promote the
more serious applications of Atari home computers.

The group will initially offer two main services, a newsletter/magazine and a contact service.

Members wishing to produce an article for publication will not have it refused on the grounds that it is of a too specialized nature. The contact service is for members who wish to exchange ideas with other members.

If the basis of the ideas for the layout and programme of the group appeals to your readers I invite them to write to me enclosing a sae for an application form. - G. Leader, 143 Richmond Road, Leytonstone, London E11 4BT.

## $\star \star \star$

COULD you please tell me the closest club to Kilmarnock. Damian McCluskey, Kilmarnock.

- There is a Glasgow group. Contact Mr Fletcher c/o 11/4 27 Castlebay Drive, Milton, Glasgow. As far as we know, that's the nearest to you.


## Plea from Poland

I BOUGHT an Atari 800XL cassette starter pack and No 1 Atari User magazine in London last month.

The pack contains the Pole Position game, which appears to be defective.

When I start to load after 15 seconds loading sound I hear "beep" and the cursor disappears. I can see "!" in the right bottom corner at the same time. The tape is rolling but I
don't hear a loading sound.
After another 10 seconds the loading sound is heard once again.

Other software, and the Atari Demo, which is on the other side of the cassette, works very well.

I am a beginner in micros, so I'm very interested in your exciting magazine Atari User.

Would you like to advise me if there is any possibility of getting other copies, because in Poland there isn't any Atari service or magazine. - M Witold, Gliwice, Poland.

- You will probably find that the game is still loading quite correctly. The pause is simply while the computer checks that the memory is OK to run Pole Position, then the rest of the game loads into memory.

Leave it for about five minutes after the "!" appears, and you should be racing.

Many magazines and software/hardware items are available by mail-order to anywhere in the worid. Why not try Silica Shop or Software Express, or one of our other advertisers?

You could also contact some of your own computer stores in Poland, and complain about the lack of Atari products!

## Alternative inputs

COMPUTERS can produce visual and printed output, so wouldn't it be nice if they could accept visual, printed and even spoken input?

I would like to develop software to allow my 800XL to "see", "hear", speak and read and hope that you can provide the name of a company which makes visual and audio digitisers, voice synthesisers and optical character readers, compatible with the Atari. - $\mathbf{N}$.
Williamson, Leighton Buzzard.

- The sort of items you ask about are available for many machines, but software is up to you, I'm afraid. You also will be talking of thousands of pounds worth of equipment.

The best way to connect
such units to an Atari are via the RS-232 port on the 850 module. Alternatively, use the joystick ports as simple parallel or 1 -bit input/output ports to custom designed devices.

Try contacting any company advertising such devices for other machines to see if they would be RS-232 compatible.

## Board open for calls

I AM writing to you on behalf of the Birmingham User Group, which has recently opened up a new bulletin board, the Central Birmingham Atari Bulletin Board


## Mailbag

WE welcome letters from readers - about your experiences using the Atari micros, about tips you would like to pass on to other users . . . and about what you would like to see in future issues.

The address to write to is:
Mailbag Editor
Atari User
Europa House 68 Chester Road Hazel Grove Stockport SK7 5NY

Service. Our phone number is 021-430 3761.

The board runs 24 hours a day, closed only on a Thursday, reopening again on Friday at 1800 hours. - Mick Coleman, sysop, Birmingham.

## Lightweight handbook

I BOUGHT an Atari 800XL and a 1050 disc drive in the hope of writing programs that would be able to use data stored on disc by another program which accepted INPUT data, made certain checks on it and then write the
right information.
Basic uses the normal INPUT and PRINT commands, but you will also need to know how to use OPEN, probably with both normal and random access files.

The best book for this sort of information is "Your Atari Computer", from Osborne/ McGraw Hill.

This covers Basic from first steps right up to some complex graphics facilities and complex I/O control, which is what you want.

It doesn't come cheap about $£ 17$ - but it's worth every penny.

If you can't get one from your local stores try one of our mail order advertisers. Don't
forget to ask for the updated version, which has some extra information regarding the XL range.

## Lost in the maze

I HAVE a niggle about the game in the September Atari User, Maze Munch - I can't get it to work.

I get "Error 8 at line 9006". I looked this up in my manual to find that it is an Input statement Error - "the user attempted to input a nonnumeric value into a numeric variable".

Can you help me clear this up? - P.R. Hann, Leigh-onSea.

- Check your listing! If you can't stand to check it again, see the cassette offer on Page 61.


## Program provided

I WISH to write a small auto-run program that will load a Basic program which will be a menu to load more Basic programs.

I hope to be able to boot straight in to my Atari 800.1 have a 1050 disc drive. - A.J. Lowe, Leigh on Sea.

- The DOS 2.5 disc has a program on it which does what you want! See the order form at the back of this magazine to send off for your copy if you haven't yet got one.


## Copying

## programs

I OWN an Atari 800 and Indus GT, disc drive. I don't mind buying software but what / do mind is the chance of a speck of dust sending $£ 15$ hard earned cash down the drain.

Any respectable disc drive owner would make a back up of such programs and I would if I could, but the programs are protected.

So could you possibly

review some copying programs?

Also, I am considering buying a printer, so a printer review would be useful. Parvin Bangal, Hartlepool.

- You have raised one of the most debated points in the software industry. Because of the danger of misuse and impending legislation, we will not be publishing any reviews or adverts of products designed primarily for copying software.

You have raised a valid point regarding personal back-ups of software, but until the public can be trusted not to pirate software by copying it illegally for their friends, such protection will not only remain, but become more complex.

There are devices which can copy protected software none of which will fit an Indus GT - but due to the possibility of misuse, they are not generally imported into the country.

If you accidentally damage a disc or cassette which is protected, the company who make the program should provide you with a replacement at nominal cost providing you send them the faulty disc and a copy of your receipt.

## Running

 Hexer on 16kCOULD you please tell me whether your Hexer program and the subsequent random number program will run on an Atari 400 in 16 k ?

I have tried a number of times, only for the program to crash after printing very few random numbers.

I would also like to know if the listings printed in your brilliant magazine - Bomb Run and Frog Jump - are suitable for my relic from Atari's past as I have had problems with character defining.

Another thing I would like to know is if my computer can be upgraded with more memory, and if so, how high can I go?

Congratulations on a very good magazine, only one suggestion I would make,

# Substitute for string arrays 

I'VE written a database program for my T199/4A which involves string arrays and I would like to convert it for use on my 800XL.

The problem is, how to get string arrays in Basic. The format would be in a similar manner to this, but with a different approach:

## 10 DIM A\$(1000)

20 INPUT A\$ (COUNTER)
30 LET COUNTER = COUNTER+1
40 GOTO 20

## - David Stockton, North-

 wich.- Atari Basic does not have string arrays as such, but it does have "long strings", and "sub-strings" which can be used to the same end.

A long string is simply a string set up for thousands of characters long - like the whole of an array.

A sub-string is a portion of any string, accessed by using two numbers in brackets after the string name.

For example, $\mathrm{A} \$(10,40)$ would mean a smaller string
than $A \$$, containing everything from character 10 to character 40 of A\$.

These two features can be put together to write our own string array routines.

Let's say we want to DIM a simulated string array for up to MAX items, each of up to SIZE characters long.
Let's use ITEM to indicate which element we're talking about ( $\mathrm{B} \$$ will be a temporary holding string).

First, you must DIM the string with:
DIM A\$(MAX*SIZE), B\$(SIZE)
Then, fill it with spaces:
$A \$(1)=\cdot \cdots: A \$($ MAX "SIZE)=" ":A\$(2)=A\$
To set element ITEM in our 'Array", use:
INPUT B\$
A\$(ITEM-1)^SIZE
+1, ITEM*SIZE) $=\mathrm{B} \$$
To read element ITEM back again, use:

## B\$=A\$(ITEM-1)*

## SIZE+1,ITEM ${ }^{*}$ SIZE)

Thus, your example (assuming up to 40 characters per item) becomes:

```
10 DIM A$(1000*40), B$(40)
20 A$(1)='" '': A$(1000*40)='' '':A$(2)=A$
30 INPUT B$: A$((COUNTER-1)*40+1,
    COUNTER*40)=BS
40 LET COUNTER=COUNTER+1
50 GOTO 20
```

This is a little more complex than the TI version, but it does the job. Basic-XL, Microsoft Basic, etc., all have string array operations built in, so this technique becomes redundant when using any of these languages. - André Willey.
however. How about telling us poor folk with smaller machines how much memory is needed per listing? - G. Davidson, Newcastle upon Tyne.

- Most listings we print are for more than 16 k , I'm afraid. Hexer will run on a 16 k machine, but its default address of $\$ 4000$ will not be useable, since that is actually beyond your machine's RAM
capacity. Try using $\$ 3000$ instead.

Since the random numbers program is assembled at $\$ 4000$, it will not run on a 16 k machine as printed, and would need to be modified byte-bybyte by a machine code programmer in order to work.

Just changing the start address won't make it run, unfortunately.

You can upgrade a 400 to a
full 48 k, but you may find it difficult to get the upgrade board these days. Try the major mail order companies, or a local Atari specialist.

Fitting is internal, and requires soldering on to the computer's motherboard, so should not be attempted by the novice.

## Memory update

I HAVE a 600XL and wish to upgrade the memory. Where can I get one, and how much will it cost for a RAM pack to upgrade to 48 k ?

Where can I get and at what price a book explaining as fully as possible the POKE commands?

How do you reload a program listed to cassette using LIST "C:'?" I have tried everything and just keep getting "ERROR 21"

- Ian Brooker, Poole, Dorset.
- On the first two points, try Silica Shop or try ringing some of our advertisers - they can't include everything in their ads.

The book you might like to investigate is "Mapping the Atari" by lan Chadwick at a cost of around $£ 15$.

To re-load a LISTed program, try ENTER "C:"

## Monitor

IN the October issue of Atari User you published a letter from Mr Dunstan of Cornwall who was complaining that after he had purchased an 800XL from Silica Shop and joined their user's club he received no information or news-sheet from them and neither did his brother.

In the reply to this letter, you stated that the Atari Owners Monitor is only published quarterly.

I would like to clarify some points here. First, Monitor is a magazine published by the UK Atari Computer Owners Club every quarter and has no association with Silica Shop.

The Club is an independent organisation set up in 1979


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The club run by Silica Shop is something different and, as far as I know, does not have a publication called Monitor.

The author of the reply was obviously under a misapprehension in believing that the UK Atari Computer Owners Club was the one referred to by Mr Dunstan.

I would not like to think that your readers, who may well have heard of Monitor magazine, are now under the impression that the club gives a slow or bad service to its members.

In fact we try very hard to keep our members well informed and up to date with Atari events. - Roy Smith, Editor, Monitor, Rayleigh, Essex.

## DIY interface

/ AM an Atari 800 owner interested in DIY interfacing.

There seems to be a host of addresses of firms offering both schematic diagrams and kits for all computers except Atari.

Please could you publish the address of any such firm which can provide these things, - Roger Shone, Upton.

- You want to contact Atari Corp. in Slough. They publish a book called "The Technical User Notes", which includes circuit diagrams, a full operating system listing, and the OS User Guide.

At present this covers the $400 / 800$ range, but most of the information and all of that regarding use of ports, etc, is applicable to the $\mathrm{XL} / \mathrm{XE}$ range.

## Birmingham board

ABOUT two weeks ago we sent you a letter asking you if you would give our new Bulletin Board a mention in your magazine. We were most disappointed when it did not appear in your latest edition.

We are the Birmingham User Group, of which there is now 100 members, all Atari owners, and with your help we

# Back into the Dark Ages? 

ATARI are certainly providing computers with "Power without the price" but what is happening on the software front?

Last year US Gold were advertising Tigers in the Snow at $£ 14.95$ for several months pre-Christmas in Your Computer (you know, that magazine we use to read before Atari User).
would like to see our Bulletin Board take off.

Here are the details again:
Central Birmingham Atari Bulletin Board,CBABBS running at 300 baud 24 hours a day, closed Thursdays. Sysop Mick Coleman. Would it also be possible for you to include each month a list of bulletin boards? We are sure many readers would like to see this.

- M.J. Coleman, Birmingham.


## The clubs' <br> club

I AM endeavouring to set up a national Atari club for all users clubs. Basically, we hope to monitor all national user groups, compiling a news/etter for re-distribution to user groups of news and events throughout Britain.

I would be most grateful if you could let your readers know of this optimistic service, and if all user groups could submit their latest newsletter to me, together with an sae, we'll see how truly committed we all are about our Ataris. Paul Critchlow, 29 Tudor Road, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, Merseyside, $L 42$ 5 PH .

## Missing mode

ATARI User gets better with every issue, although it is not without it's faults.

In particular Mike Rowe's article on graphics modes fails

I made several attempts to buy it from Silica Shop, who insisted the price was $£ 40$.

Now approximately 12 months later having seen Zoomsoft advertise this title at $£ 14.95$ (issue No 4), I took heart and phoned Software Express (dealers for Zoomsoft?). I was told the price was still forty odd pounds but . . . wait . . . I could have a

CBM 64 version for $£ 14.95$ ! Unless good, reasonably priced software is available for this Christmas the impetus of the Atari revival will be lost and a new dark age will descend upon us as we all fumble with our microdrive cartridges!-C.R.J.Sunman, Frizington, Cumbria.

- Oh no - not the microdrive cartridge!
to mention Antic Mode 3. This mode gives a 40 column 20 row text display with true descenders.

True, you have to write your own display list to use this mode, but that is true of four other modes on pre-XL Ataris.

I think it a great shame that this mode is so little used as it does give an exceptionatly good text display.

As far as I know Speedscript 3.0 is the only program that uses this mode, although many character redefinition utilities offer the mode and often a script character set for use with it.

Atari do their best to hide the features of their computers, but please don't follow suit. - Chris Bone, Balham, London.

- Mike Rowe covers Antic Mode 3 and some other esoteric modes in this month's article, the last in his series.


## Sharing

MY brother has an $800 \times \mathrm{L}$ with 1050 disc drive. I have a Spectravideo which runs under $C P / M$.

Can we share our software between the two machines with some device?

If not I may be inclined to buy another 800XL and disc drive providing copies can be made from the discs. Please advise.

I shall also appreciate any information suggesting a better combination to obtain the desired results. - J.M. Ari, Ahmadi, Kuwait.

- No, you can't use the same
software on both machines. As we've indicated previously, only Atari software will run on Atari computers.
Your suggestion of getting an $800 \mathrm{XL} / 1050$ seems the best alternative; though you might consider the new 130XE/1050 pack. You'll get twice the memory for very little extra cost.

You can copy any software which you've typed on your brother's machine, or has been given to you by other Atari owners, but you obviously won't be able to copy commercial games.

Quite apart from the fact that it is illegal, they will probably be heavily copy protected.

## POKE list

1 HAVE been an Atari computer owner for about a year now and I must say I am very happy with most of the things my 800XL does. The only downfall I can see is the so called Basic Reference Guide.

The thing I most want to know at the moment is a full list of the POKE statements and their functions.

Could you tell me of a book that contains these or will you be printing a listing in a future issue?
I found the POKE statements in the May edition very useful, but there must be a lot more. - R. Thompson, Leeds.

- You should get a copy of the revised edition of "Mapping the Atari" by lan Chadwick and published by Compute! Books.

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This month we've got ten sets of games to give away courtesy of US Gold. Each set comprises Tapper, Up'n'Down, Spy Hunter and Zaxxon - the four games reviewed on Page 22 of this issue.

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## 

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# MAILORDIR OFTERS 

## These back issues are still available

May issue: Profile of Jack Tramiel, preview of the new machines, Attack Squash. Adventuring, Alphabet Train. Hexer utility, Software reviews. Sounds, the 6502, Microscope. Atari Insights - regular series of tutorials: Bit Wise, Beginners and Graphics.
June issue: In-depth analysis of the 130XE, Submarine, Adventuring, Random numbers, Software reviews, Frog Jump, Microscope, Sounds, Atari Insights - regular series of tutorials: Bit Wise, Beginners and Graphics, special 12 page feature on Communications.
July issue: Disassembler, Bomb Run, DOS 2.5, 17 Commandments, Adventuring, Display List Tutorial, Software reviews, Power Functions, Treasure Hunt, Keyboard Sounds, Microscope, Insights - Regular series of tutorials: Bit Wise, Beginners and Graphics.
August issue: In-depth analysis of the 520ST, program protection routines, Fruiti Gambler, Assembler,

Touch Tablet programs, first look at Logo, Raider 1997, Dos 2.5 upgrade offer, Display List Tutorial, Microscope, Software reviews, Insights regular series of tutorials: Bit Wise, Beginners and Graphics.
September issue: 8 -page special on the 520ST, Mode 8 scteen dump routine, Maze Munch, Data Maker, Display List Tutorial, 68000 addressing modes, list processing with Logo, Software reviews, Insights - regular series of tutorials: Bit Wise, Beginners and Graphics. October issue: Computer Canvas graphics program, Updates for the RAW 6502 assembler, 130XE Ram-disc utility, first ST book on offer, Hex/Ascii memory dump utility, Pontoon, Software reviews, 68000 operating environment, Wraptrap, Insights - regular series of tutorials: Bit Wise, Beginners and Graphics.
November issue: Converse program, Bitwise operator utliity, ST graphics examples, ST software list,


## Keying in long programs too much of a chore?

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JUNE: Frog Jump: Guide the frog across the road and river to his home in this version of the arcade classic. 1300XE Ram Power: Use the extra 64 k of memory to good effect, or use the drawing routines to produce some pretty displays. Submarine: Scuttle the submarines. EtchaSketch: Draw pretty pictures with only a joystick. Random Numbers: Get random numbers from machine code. Filthy Fifteen: Can you keep the Filthy Fifteen happy in their cells?
JULY: Bomb Run: Flatten the deserted city and land safely. Disassembler: Find out what's going on deep inside your Atari. Treasure Hunt: Use logical thinking to find the treasure.


Password Generator. Keep generating passwords till you find one you like. Keyboard: Convert your micro into an organ. Quasimodo: Can you sort out the mess of ropes in the belfry? AUGUST: Assembler: Make machine code programming easier. Fruiti Gambler: Save money with this fruit machine simulation. Mandala: Complex patterns made easy. Protection: Protect your programs from prying eyes. Display List: Demonstration programs. Raider 1997: Futuristic text adventure. Touch Tablet: Demonstration programs.
SEPTEMBER: Maze Munch: Help Horace the Blob munch the maze monsters' morsels. Data Maker: Convert your machine code routines to DATA statements. Display List: Demonstration programs. Screen Dumps: Dump your Mode 8 screens to a 1029 printer. Bricks: Solve the Bricks problem.
OCTOBER: Pontoon: Twist? Bust! Memory

Dump: Examine memory in hex and Ascii. Display List: Demonstration programs. Wrap Trap: Action game for one or two players. Computer Canvas: Make your own micro masterpiece. Assembler Update: Improvements for the RAW assembler. Ram Disc: Make the most of the 130XE's extra memory. NOVEMBER: Guy Fawkes: Help Guy escape from the guards. Converse: Teach your Atari to be a psychotherapist. Display List: Demonstration programs. Bitwise Operators: Utility to provide logical functions. Circle: Draw and fill a circle. Plus: Freebie of the month - Creepshow machine code pinball game.
DECEMBER: Countdown: Micro version of the famous TV game. Get It Right!: Atari User's own check-sum program. Disco: Son et lumière on your Atari. Display List: Demonstration programs. Plus: Freebie of the month - Jane's Program machine code entertainment.


This month's freebie is a delightful machine code program that defies description. Drop blocks of colour, watch them bounce, and listen to the musical sounds. Called Jane's Program by its author Douglas Crockford, it's one of the most unusual programs we've seen in a long time.

And remember, you won't find it listed in the magazine - it's only available if you buy the monthly cassette or disc.

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[^1]:    Zaxxon. . . ultimate in mayhem

[^2]:    10 REM
    20 REM I GET IT RIGHT ! |
    40 REM I Written by Richard Vanner |
    45 REM I (C) ATARI USER 1985
    50 REM
    60 DIM HEADS (100), LIME $(130)$,LNS ( 63 , 5 L
    WS (10), SCHS (10), SIZE (5)
    65 TRAK $=1:$ FLAG $=0$
    78 GRAPHICS 0:SETCOLOR 2,0,0:SETCOLOR
    1,0,10:POKE 752,1
    75 6010 5000:REM MAIM MENU
    80 G05UB 1800:REM OPEH FILE
    81 POKE 82,0:? : START=0:TRAM=1:FLAG=0
    82 LMS=" ":LMS (6) =" ":LMS (2)=LMS
    83 SLMS=" ":SLMS (10) =" ":SLWS (2)=SLMS
    84 SCHS=" ":SCH\$ (10)=" ":SCH5 (2)=5CH5
    85 HEADS $=$ " ": $\operatorname{HEADS}(10)="$ ": $\operatorname{HEADS}(100)=$ heads
    95 60SUB 1040:REM PUT HEADER
    108 G05UB 4000:REM GET LIME WUMBER
    105 IF FLAG=1 THEM GOTO 4600
    110 G0SUB 4070:REM GET LIME
    130 G0Sïb 4200:REN TOTAL LINE UP
    140 G05UB 4300 :REH FORMAT LH NO

[^3]:    Figure V: Redefined lower

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