

Commodore

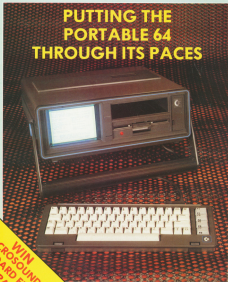
HORIZONS

The independent Commodore magazine

75p March 1984

**ROBOTS COME TO TOWN ● STAR GAMES TO PLAY
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THROUGH ITS PACES**



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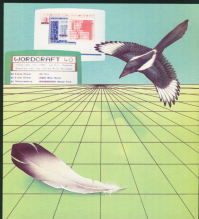
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Submitting articles

Commodore Horizons welcomes readers' contributions — either articles or program listings. Articles should be typed double-spaced with a wide margin. Programs should, wherever possible, be printed out on plain white paper, accompanied by a cassette. We cannot guarantee to return every article or program submitted, so please keep a copy. If you want to have your program returned you must include a stamped, addressed envelope.



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EDITORIAL

THE BIGGEST EVENT in the micro world this year has been the launch of Sinclair's own micro — whose debut managed to upstage the announcement from Commodore of its own new machines. And in attempting to bring our readers the news about these Commodore machines first we got it slightly wrong — but thereby hangs a tale we'll return to.

Commodore's micro took their bows less than a week before the Sinclair machine was announced. Although Commodore was first it was far from away, Las Vegas not being quite as accessible to the UK press as London. Not surprisingly the Sinclair micro attracted a lot of publicity. The quality of the software supplied with the machine attracted particular comment, with this emphasis on integrated software being shared by both Sinclair and Commodore. (The other common theme was incompatibility with previous micros.) The list of packages from Sinclair runs spreadsheet, database, word processing and business graphics — Commodore's list runs (and we'll get to) spreadsheet, word processing, database and graphics. This makes it easy to work out what the "BBC-C" will be offering when it arrives this spring — although if's leader to gain the extra facilities it will need to succeed. The Sinclair software comes on Microdrive cassette, Commodore's either built-in or on cartridge.

With a display of bravado Sinclair has dubbed its machine the QL after Queen's Leap — Commodore has opted for the more modest 264 and V264, with 64 reflecting the system's RAM. These titles lead back to our previously mentioned press. The Commodore machines were launched in Las Vegas on 16 January — before our February issue came out but long after it had been written. We said Commodore would launch the 64 with numeric keypad and built-in speech, and that a eye-driven 102 or 116 might follow. Well, it launched the V264 calling V to emphasize the voice synthesis and the 264 — which cut back on the keypad but ran on the RAM. A 116 is still a possibility, although when these machines will cross the Atlantic remains to be seen.

It also remains to be seen how the QL and the new "... 64s" will fare once they are available. To a certain extent they are aimed at the same type of user, at the business end of the small business market, and have similar marketing policies. To see the least things are getting crowded. Dragon Data is just one of the other home computer companies moving up — and it will be of being applications software such as Dynacore running under a multi-user, multi-tasking operating system known as OS-9. Also arriving are a new generation of cheap IBM PC compatible machines.

Obviously the overlap is not total — there's a big difference between plug-in cartridge and disk software running under a Unix-like operating system. It has to be a case of wait-and-see as far as identifying which company has the best idea of this particular market's needs or interests — or whether there are enough divisions within the market to support such company's different offerings. Commodore's staff has no doubts. The titles of its new machines may be more banal than Sinclair's — but it is equally confident of success.

64

hardware

The new 64-bit software is available in cassette or floppy diskette. It is available in cassette for £19.95 and in floppy diskette for £24.95. The software includes 100 hours of reference to the user's manual and a reference to the user's manual. The software is available in cassette for £19.95 and in floppy diskette for £24.95. The software is available in cassette for £19.95 and in floppy diskette for £24.95.

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These new 64-bit software offers users of hardware of desktop, portable, and laptop computers. The software is available in cassette for £19.95 and in floppy diskette for £24.95.

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LETTERS PAGE

Printer error

I PURCHASED from Green's within Debenhams The Vic 1220 Colour Printer for £89.99, which is a very reasonable price for what is a very clever machine.

Taking it home I spent the whole evening trying to get it to work. I took it back to Green because the computer kept coming up with an error message, "no device present".

The fault turns out to be the manual, which tells you to open channel 4, when it should be channel 6.

I contacted Commodore and got a very "couldn't care less" attitude; yes, they knew about the error, but they were still sending the machines out. A revised manual would be printed at some time.

D.J. Hoyle
Dunfermline
East

Minefield modified

CONGRATULATIONS on a first class magazine for Commodore users. I read your first edition from end to end and look forward to the next edition.

I thought your readers might be interested in some modifications I have done to the program "Minefield" by Pete Gerrard for the Vic 20. I have 14K expansion fitted and so to save reconfiguring I stored line 20 as follows:

```
20 L=1, A:1, J=440:  
SC=4098  
Lines 90, 1020, 1420, 1620,  
1895, 2015, where POKE1580  
occurs, substitute POKE SC.  
This program now runs on  
14K expansion which also  
gives scope for some sound to  
make the program more  
realistic.  
Lines 90, 75, 80, 85 after ...  
THEN ... add  
GOTO 168000:GOTO ...  
Line 2000 is now later  
"explosion")  
2000 PRINT  
"EXPLOSION":GOTO  
2000
```

```
Add new line 2000  
2000 GOTO 10  
Sub-routines for sound  
2000 REM PIP SOUND  
2000 POKE 168076,15:POKE  
168074,245  
2000 POKE XN, -1 TO 50:  
NEXT  
2000 POKE 168076,15:POKE  
168074,0  
2000 RETURN  
2000 REM EXPLOSION  
2000 POKE 168077,120:FOR  
XN = 13 TO 8 STEP -1  
2000 POKE 168078,XN:FOR  
ZZ = 1 TO 250:  
NEXT ZZ,YY  
2000 POKE 168077,0:  
RETURN
```

```
2000 REM VICTORY  
WARBLE  
2000 POKE 168078,15:FOR X  
= 1 TO 100  
2000 POKE 168076,INT  
RND(15)254+123  
2000 FOR Y5 = 1 TO 10:  
NEXT Y5,ZZ  
2000 POKE 168078,0:  
POKE 168076,0  
2000 RETURN
```

More alterations could be made to these listings as the total number of bytes used is now only 2363, and this can easily be run on the unexpanded Vic-20.
D.J.P. Hoyle
Fife
East

Vic modem ahead?

ON YOUR Dec 83/Jan 84 issue, on the Answer Back page, you printed a letter from Andrew Lewis, and said that the feeling was that the Vic-20 was going to be discontinued, and that there were no plans for a Vic modem.

I am pleased to say that Commodore has informed me that modems for the Vic will be available early in 1984. They also said that they do not envisage phasing out the Vic-20.

D.J. Hoyle
New Malden
Surrey

Users in Ireland

IT IS good to see the introduction of your new publication *Commodore Monthly*.

We at the Commodore Users' Group Ireland welcome your proposed campaign to put pressure on software houses to produce material suitable for the Commodore range of computers.

Also, we would like to establish links with similar user groups throughout the world, so it would be appreciated if you would include our name and address in the next available edition of your publication.

Commodore Users' Group
Ireland
c/o William John Murphy
2 Woodlands Drive
Nalloran
Maynooth
County Dublin
Ireland

Listing problems

SINCE ALL your program listings are straight copies from printers they can be terribly difficult to read. I realize that it would be costly to type them out in full, but think of all the trouble you'd save as a commercial programmer! If you decide that this is not viable, I would like to see at least a case before all programs suggesting that all the symbols are typed out within a single PRINT statement before attempting to type in the program.

I'd also like to see a notice on extensions, as this is one thing I am totally hopeless at.
Alan Morris
Ipswich
East

Just some ideas

FIRSTLY, could you standardize your program print size. That used for Apple II is ideal, but Bomber Run is far too small, and it's sometimes impossible to see out the graphics.

Secondly, how about a series on "programming for beginners"? Something on using reversed graphics and control characters would be useful.

Finally, I hope you will be able to find space for listings for programs on accounts, indexes, and so on, and some modular programmes.

Bob Smith
Chesham
East

Bits

Commodore Membership of KCPUG costs £10 a year in the U.K. and Ireland — and £15 elsewhere overseas.

This is the chance to air your views — send your tips, complaints and compliments to Letters Page, Commodore Monthly, 12-13 Little Newport Street, London WC2R 2LD



"No, it's not my contact lens — I've dropped my miniaturized calculator!"

Business and school packages

SINCE OUR article in the February issue on the shortage of software for the Commodore machines, a number of companies have announced new business and educational packages.

Androgem has introduced *Magic*, a cartridge-based program with disk back-up which provides a complete database for mailing lists, invoicing, stock control, sales ledgers and so on. At \$99.95 *Magic* is designed for small businesses wishing to take advantage of the 64's large memory.

Wordcraft 40, Androgem's second release, is a word processing package also on a cartridge. It can be used with disk or tape files, and works with many Commodore compatible printers.

Meanwhile Micro De-Bug are releasing a range of educational software for the unexpanded Vtc 20. At \$4.95 each, the programs include revision exercises in Physics, Maths, Biology and other scientific subjects at a variety of levels from 10-plus to D level.

Designing your own games

GALACTIC Software has released a Games Designer program for the unexpanded Vtc 20.

After demonstrating the potential of the program with three games, *Kanga*, *Zyros* and *Krazy-Maze*, Games Designer allows the user to redefine the characters, building grounds, music, sound effects and game play in order to create original games.

Galactic explains that the Vtc 20 version, at around £9.50, has been released first

to cover the widest possible user market.

A cassette version for the CBM 64, at about £11.50, will soon be available, followed by a disk version, the price of which is not yet fixed.

Games Designer is intended for Vtc users with no previous programming experience. It comes complete with an instruction booklet and provides on-screen prompts. Any of the games provided in the cassette can be modified, or new games can be built up

from scratch.

Galactic Software encourages users to submit games created using their program for an assessment of their commercial potential.

Like the Quill, an adventure designer from Galuck, and Quackity's game designer for the Sinclair Spectrum, Galactic's program puts valuable programming experience in the hands of even the least experienced user. A full review is scheduled for our next issue.

Games for all tastes

FEATURED in the latest crop of games programs for the Commodore 64 are a variety of arcade and adventure style games designed to satisfy all tastes.

Terminal Software has released *Blaster*, a fast action game set in a maze. Motion of your space fighter is controlled by joystick or keyboard, and the program is fully self-demonstrating.

Weller Dodger, also from Terminal, is a version of the arcade favourite by Egarl Bruce. Again it features sprite graphics and a choice of keyboard or joystick control. The game cost £7.95 each and come in Terminal's by now familiar presentation cases.

In contrast to these maze space battles, Peaksoft has announced the release of the more down-to-earth football management game, *The Boss*. This 16-screen program comes boxed, with a seven-page tactics booklet which advises you on how to name your club, select a team, buy and sell players, and even spy on other teams!

At £8.95 *The Boss* should provide hours of entertainment, and in emphasis the point Peaksoft gives a free game saving tape with each program.

Mosaic Publishing has made an entry into the increasingly popular "bookware" field, in which a game of educational

program is sold with an accompanying book. At £8.95 per pack, the first release is *My Secret File*, described as "a personal database for your darkest thoughts". It's aimed at the 7-11 age group, and is based on a best-selling children's paperback.

From Androgem comes *R Race*, a version of the popular arcade novelty Q Race. You jump from cube to cube on a three-dimensional pyramid, changing the colours of the cubes; but unlike the original, in *R Race* the cubes change colour every time you land on one.

R Race costs £6.95, and is available only on cassette for the Commodore 64.

Three inch disk drives on the way

ITL KATHMILL 'S Base Drive 500 3 inch disk drive will be available for the Commodore 64 by May. The system was originally designed for the Oric computer, and costs around £299.

Base Drive 500 consists of a power supply unit, 3 inch disk drive, special interface cable, disk operating system software and manual. Capacity is 500K and access time less.

ITL is in the process of negotiating with software houses to transfer applications software such as text editors, accountants/diaries/calendars, spreadsheets and databases to 3 inch disk format. Later this

year some popular games should be available in the same format.

ITL's Tom Boyle commented that the standard 3 1/2 inch disks used in many small business applications offered fewer bytes per pound. With price increases and future technological developments, he expected to see the 3 inch disk take over as the new standard for home and small business users.

"We're very impressed with the potential of the 64," Tom continued, "and we think the Base Drive 500 will do well in the market despite the competition."



ITL Kathmill 'S Base Drive 500 three inch disk drive

All go on software front

ON THE software front, the announcement of the new CBM micros has been accompanied by details of a wide range of business, games and education programs.

For the Vic 20 and Commodore 64, the EduStar series, which will total two dozen programs, is a set of double program packs aimed at the 7-12 age group. Each program plays as a game, but offers practice in areas such as addition, visual problem-solving and shape differentiation.

The Kinder Concepts series is aimed at the 4-8 age group, and consists of five CBM 64 disks, each with four math programs and four reading programs.

Talking software using the new Magic Voice module includes two arcade games, Golf and Wizard of War, and two more education programs, A Bee C's and Counting Bee.

For the artistic work among you, CBM will be making available Commodore 64 and 264 versions of the "painting" system Micro Illustrator. Functions are controlled by joystick or lightpen, with the 64 version using 16 colours and the 264 version utilizing all available 128 colours.

Magix Desk 2, for the 264, is an integrated text editor, spreadsheet, file manager and calculator for beginners. It uses icons — small illustrations — rather than text commands to guide the user.

More interesting for the dedicated games player will be the Gold Medalion series. Commodore software president Sig Matsume explained: "This designation is reserved for a special category of elite new games that have advanced automated graphics as well as play action that uses thought and strategy."

The Gold Medalion series has kicked off with International Soccer, to be closely followed by a version of basketball and a series of inter-related games.

Commodore UK expects to see most of the 264 series software available here in time for the launch in mid-Summer.

Unwrapping the new systems

THERE WAS little new hardware to see at the Las Vegas Consumer Electronics Show, apart from Commodore's 264 and V164 micros.

Eight-bit machines based around the T801 processor, the two micros are meant to complement the CBM 64 rather than to replace it.

With full 60K memories, typewriter-style keyboards and optional built-in software, the micros were described at the January show as applications computers rather than introductory or games machines.

The V164 additionally features a voice synthesizer with a 120 word vocabulary.

Aimed at the small business user, the most impressive features of the new machines are the screen window facilities and the optional built-in software.

The "3-plus-1" package will be available either as a coveridge for the CBM 64 and the new 264 and V164, or built in to the 264 range. It consists of a word processor, electronic spreadsheet, file management program and business graphics facility.

Additionally, the machines



The eight-bit 264 — with T801 processor

feature five separate cursor keys, eight programmable function keys, and a HELP function.

Although most CBM 64 and Vic 20 peripherals should be fully compatible with the 264 series, most software will not be. The 264 series uses an extended Basic with over 71 commands.

The voice synthesis module will also be available as an add-on for the Commodore 64. Voice speed can be adjusted to

slow, normal or fast, and there will be additions to the range of vocabulary and types of voice, both on disk and on cartridge.

The 264 series, with its accompanying software, is expected to be available in this country in mid-Summer.

No details of price are yet available, but Commodore will have to consider the challenge posed by, among others, the new IBM Sinclair QL, before deciding what would be the appropriate price range.

Tramiel takes a pew

JACK TRAMIEL, founder of Commodore, unexpectedly resigned his post as its chief executive and president earlier this year.

He remains as a consultant to the company which he built up through a combination of good business sense and strong management.

Irving Condit, Commodore's chairman, announced that Jack Tramiel's successor would be Marshall F Smith, president of Thyssen-Bornemisze Inc, a concern noted for its packaging and automotive involvements. But for any connections with wiring computers,

Jack Tramiel's 25 years as head of Commodore were marked by his energetic style of management, and a considerable rate of company expansion. From its beginnings in a Canadian copier/repair company, Commodore has grown into an international success, holding 40% of the world market in micros and achieving sales of \$100.

It is thought that it's the very success of Commodore which has forced Jack Tramiel out. Many stockholders are expected to be unhappy with his individual style of management in the light of Commodore's increasing importance in

the world market.

The selection of Marshall Smith by Irving Condit — who is himself Commodore's largest stockholder — seems to confirm this.

Last year a new general manager of CBM UK was appointed — Howard Stearns, a former managing director of Unigate Dairies.

These appointments suggest that Commodore is determined to reassert its top market position by changing its management style. In place of the individual culture of Jack Tramiel it seems we should now expect to see a more institutionalized Commodore.

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Widen your Scope

SCOPE IS a computer graphics language developed by ESP which enables you to use machine code without a compiler. After initial success with the Sinclair Spectrum version, ESP has now announced a CBM 64 version which should be ready by late March.

ESP marketing director Graham Lewis said that the program will give around £35, and will come with a fully

revised and expanded instruction manual.

Scope uses a vocabulary of 40 words which are compiled into machine code to control graphics animation and sound generation, notoriously hard to learn on the 64. The program is already being used under license by a number of software houses for the creation of games.

Graham commented that the great capabilities of the 64, together with the difficulties in programming complex animated graphics on the machine, make it the ideal subject for the Scope program. "It should certainly be even more exciting on the Commodore 64 than on the Spectrum," he added.

CBM printers make their debuts



The MPS 801 — an impact dot matrix printer

COMMODORE is replacing the current 1120 dot matrix printer with the budget priced MPS 801.

At £276, the MPS 801, which can be used with either the Vic 20 or the CBM 64, would be suitable for business applications such as invoicing and label printing, while remaining affordable to the home user for program listing or letter writing.

The MPS 801 can reproduce the full alphanumeric set, and the complete range of Commodore graphic characters. In addition the user can design unique symbols tailored to his needs.

With a print rate of 80pp characters per second, the MPS 801 is fairly slow. However, it offers some useful facilities, such as horizontal character re-advance, character width control and white-on-black printing, both

of which are useful in document preparation.

Paper width can be from 4 1/2 inches to 18 inches, including the tractor holes for the pin feed mechanism.

The £208 price tag includes VAT and the necessary leads to connect the printer to the serial interface socket on the CBM 64 or Vic 20.

Announced at the CES show in Las Vegas was the DMS 1000 daisy wheel printer, which accepts 12mm pitch 6-dot characters. Special characters can be obtained with optional print wheels, and maximum paper width is 13 inches. No price details were available at the time of writing.

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Neoclyps rules

Pete Gerrard looks at the latest games for the VIC and 64



A MIXED BAG of titles this month from a variety of different suppliers. At the end of it all, the only conclusion you can make is that the same company is perfectly capable of producing a devastating game one month, and a walking disaster the next.

To get the ball rolling, let's take a look at just some of the games currently available for the Commodore 64.

Konami have, over the years, produced some excellent games for the VIC 26, and their first crop of releases for the Commodore 64 throws up a number of surprises. Not least of these is *Stellar Triumph*, a two-player space game which promises over 20 billion game variations within the same 60.99 program.

Any company that can make a brand like that deserves to have its wares examined more seriously than most, and *Stellar Triumph* lives up to all the boasts... just!

The scenario is nothing new, a battle in the depths of outer space. The two-player idea thus means that you'll have to find another space ace to play the game with, as unfortunately there is no option to play against the computer.

Back if you are in command of little space ships that whizz about the screen, firing off a hailstorm of deadly missiles at each other. The battles take place in the left-hand side of the screen, while the right-hand portion is used for displaying useful things like the score, the amount of time left, and so on.

The time factor is just one of the many options that can be changed. In the centre of the screen you can choose to have a missile can (if you wish), or you could have a black hole, or simply nothing at all, which looks remarkably like having a black hole!

The black holes in *Stellar Triumph* are distinct from the usual ones believed to exist out in space, as they can be given a negative gravity if required. Other options include the speed at which you shoot, the type of missile your ship will have, and even the type of universe that you want to play the game in: new there's generous. High options are already built in, and are activated at the end of each game by pressing one of the function keys, either shifted or un-shifted.

To conclude, if you have two joysticks

and like nothing better than shooting your closest friend down in flames, this game will give you considerable value for your money.

Back to one player and one joystick for *Quasar* from Voyager Software, although when playing the game the quarters are conspicuous only by their absence.

According to the blurb, you are in control of the most sophisticated space fighter yet conceived, and your mission is to destroy the Kiron rocket base on the planet Nigros. Life, as usual, is made just that little bit more difficult by the introduction of a number of deadly aliens in the form of three different types of enemy.

On the full-screen full action view more than a little to Star Wars, as you race down a tunnel trying to dodge, and shoot, the enemy coming towards you.

SOFTWARE REVIEW

Impressive use of graphics allows your spaceship (see, fighter) to do more than simply dodge from left to right at the bottom of the screen. Moving the joystick in the appropriate direction allows you to bank your fighter, and the shading of the wing tips as you career about the place alters accordingly.

Surviving that lot takes you onto *where two*, where you have enemy mines and asteroids to dodge as well as the obligatory aliens. Again, some lovely graphics are used as people at last begin to get the hang of programming the 64.

The third collection of nasties is probably the most difficult of the lot to defy, and some suitably horrible brown missiles come towards you in a very good impersonation of three-dimensional graphics. After that the game follows time-honoured tradition, and reverts back to the first screen, with everything getting much faster, and much more furious.

If you can afford to wait about half an hour while the game loads into quite that long, but it seems like so, you'll be rewarded with a game-to-loop over the main address of evade address quite for a little while. Remember, the fate of the universe rests on your joystick.

Interceptor Software are an odd bunch, and fall neatly into the category mentioned at the start of the review of being capable of

producing the best software one month, and the worst the next. And *China Miner*? This, as you will see, is a difficult one!

The scenario will be familiar enough to anyone who's played computer games before, and in particular those lucky Spectrum owners who've played the marvelous *Mantic Miner*. The plot of *China Miner* follows roughly the same line, and it's hard to praise a company who simply copy other people's ideas.

You are Wally the miner, and it is your task to explore the old Jade mine found deep in the heart of China. There are thirty different areas in the mine to explore, and each one is occupied by a distinctly odd set of aliens. As well as exploring corridors, you have to leap across chasms, climb along conveyor belts, beware of floors that collapse underneath you, and collect a number of treasures on each screen before having to bump into a key located somewhere on the screen.

The alien inhabiting this mine are all very familiar Mickey-Takes-of-popular-computer-game-characters. Thus we see little possum on legs, a lot of hairy mowers from the old game *Hozer Hozer*, the man himself *Jeff Miner* puts in an appearance later on in the game, the well-known animated game character *Monie* is also in there somewhere, and on every level you'll find something that is familiar.

A good idea for a game, certainly, but regrettably it's all been done before, and done a lot better in the original Spectrum game *Mantic Miner*. Worst of all, it seems to have been written in slow old Basic, and so everything happens at speeds more suitable to main than Commodore bits. Finally, the musical background will have you thinking for the volume control on your T.V. set within seconds of starting the game.

Sorry Interceptor, if it was an original game it would be all right, but *40 covers* who want a version of *Mantic Miner* for their machine might as well wait until the original program is converted.

As with *Interceptor's* games, those available from Terminal are difficult to provide, and the most hard of covers can sometimes reveal the most awful of games. *Miner*, from the cover, looks as if it should be a three-dimensional space version of *pac* thing. The reality, however, **B**

It is not quite like that.

With the option of using either a joystick or the keyboard, the action takes place in a maze, divided up by various blocks around which you and the enemy must move your ships in an effort to destroy each other.

The motion of your ship is nicely controlled. Moving the joystick in any direction increases the speed of the ship in that direction up to sonic level, and releasing the stick allows you to slow down gradually to a halt again. Firing is done, reasonably enough, with the fire button, but this appears to suspend all other movement until the missile either finds its mark or bounces harmlessly into the side of the maze.

If you miss, your score for each alien hit is decreased by one point, from a base score of 20 on screen one, 40 on screen two, and so on.

Score falls down alien after you begin with, and maneuvering through the levels merely increases their speed rather than their number. The last enemy ship on each level mutates into a ship from the next level, so at least you get time to adjust to the new speed at which everything will start to happen.

Displaying a level of intelligence beyond most arcade games, the program starts off by inviting you to type in your name. You can be anonymous if you wish, but at least the program realizes that the first person to play the game will inevitably get the highest score!

Overall Hunter, at £7.95, is neither brilliant nor terrible, simply another middle of the road game from a company capable of much better.

Well received

Lunar Rescue by any other name is still Lunar Rescue, and Stellar Dodger from Terminal Software is a poorly disguised version of said game. However, just because it copies an existing arcade game, it is to be decided not of hand!

Well, you said so (as they say). The plot from the original arcade game has been changed a little, presumably to make the life of the programmer that much easier when it comes to handling complicated graphics. You start the game at the top of the screen in a membership considerably bobbing along from left to right and back again.

Far below, at the bottom of the screen, there are a number of supply dumps. Your mission is to pilot your interstellar shuttle down the screen to the supply dumps, pick up a few goodies, and get back to the top again.

Dealing with the membership is difficult enough as it is, but Terminal have seen fit to copy another memorable feature of Lunar Rescue. Namely, between the top and the bottom of the screen there float a large number of user defined characters... sorry, asteroids, and these are to be avoided at all costs.

This is not easy, since your shuttle responds to the joystick with the rapidity of molasses, and collisions can often be seen to be inevitable seconds before they actually happen.

Remembering that you've got to press function key 1 to use the joystick, otherwise the game will merely go off into self-demonstration mode and you'll have to use the keyboard option, this is a reasonable attempt at putting Lunar Rescue onto a home computer. But somehow the game does not match up at all to the original arcade version, and aficionados of the real thing will probably not find too much to their liking here.

Quite why the word Super has to appear at the front of a game's title is something that I will never understand. Any game thus describing itself is simply asking for trouble when it comes to a review, but happily Super Gridder, £7.95 from Terminal Software, manages unscathed from criticism. This is one of those mindlessly addictive games that make you want 'yet one more go' before giving up for the day. Before you know it, one more go has become at least ten more games, and the night begins to wear...

There is no particular reason why this game should be the success that it is. The graphics are nothing special, indeed they are quite ordinary, and only a few sprites serve to liven up an otherwise dull screen. The use of sound is perfunctory, and serves only to annoy the player, rather than enhancing the action.

The plot of the game is simplicity itself. You are on a grid, represented by a checkerboard of a spin that spins happily to itself throughout the game. The grid also features a couple of aliens, which look very like spiders but which are described as being poisonous scorpions. Whatever they are they are not to be tangled with.

All you have to do is traverse the grid, which is made up of a series of horizontal and vertical lines. Any lines that you pass over change colour, and completing a box of coloured lines scores ten points. When all the boxes on the grid have changed colour you move on to the next level.

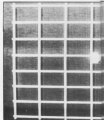
Successive levels don't feature any more scorpions, but do have a variety of differently shaped grids, from squares with holes in the middle to shapes which even Pythagoras would have been hard pushed to name.

Completing eight levels takes you back to grid one again, but with three aliens after you this time, and your troubles begin anew.

Refreshingly different, this is a very addictive game, and one that in terms of hours of play versus price of cassette guarantees you value for money.

On to Krymch of Zang, at £7.95 from Personal Software Services. Confusion reigns over this American import, since the cassette cover refers to it as Krymch with a K, whilst the game prefers krymch with a C. Whatever you call it, this is a superb combination of arcade action amidst a challenging adventure scenario.

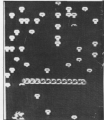
There are eight different levels of play, and on each level the action takes place on a three by three grid of nine different rooms. Depending on which level you're playing, each room is filled with four local monsters. These can be either snakes, bats, spiders or mammals, and the nice graphics do not really



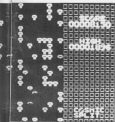
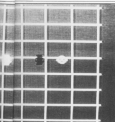
Super Gridder — addictive



Krymch of Zang — arcade plus adventure



Stellar Dodger — copying Gridder



allow you to differentiate from monster to monster.

They're really much of a madhouse when it comes to chasing after you, although the mummies are equipped with fireballs, just to make life more interesting. The others merely blunder around after you, displaying little or no intelligence. On the higher levels this is just as well, since they move about like Sebastian Cox while you're still plodding along like a slothwalker.

On each level the rooms are mazes with a treasure compartment in the center of each. These compartments hold a variety of different treasures, and the musical effects even go as far as playing "If I was a rich man" when you acquire one of the more valuable objects.

Also found about the rooms are different colored keys, which allow you to open the treasure chest in the room of the same color as the key. Opening the treasure chest with a ladder in it allows you to go on to the next level, where the action is inevitably heavier and harder.

Some of the features of traditional adventures are kept, and one of these is known engagingly as "verb time". Should your verb run out (and there are a number of verbs on each level), all the verbs go a darker shade of grey and seem a bit more well than usual.

With a whole host of useful ideas incorporated in a fairly high score, freezing the action, and so on, this is one of the better games around for the 64. Would that all the rest could meet the standard of *Krysalis* (or *Crysalis*) of *Zang*.

Copy cat

Cosmic Split sounds like the sort of rather ice-cream that you might find in Hitch Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy, but in real life it is nothing more than a copy of our old friend *Cosmic*, and not a very good copy at that.

For all you budding gardeners who've never heard of *Cosmic*, it is nothing to do with looking after the sort of garden you might find in, say, *Neseden* (although I don't know ...). This garden is the sort that would be a challenge even to the great David Bellamy.

Using your joystick, you have to manoeuvre the laser cannon around the bottom third of the screen, while all the time firing at the hordes of hungry centipedes which trundle down the screen. Being unusually powerful centipedes, collision with even a single part of it means instant death, so you have to be handy on the laser cannon.

Also featured in this version of the game are spiders, snakes, bees and fireballs (fireballs? In a garden? Oh well, who cares about reality?). Shooting any of these gives you a suitably satisfying bonus, while bumping into any of them is the end of another one of your three lives.

All well and good, and so far a fairly authentic copy of the original. However, there is one major difference between this version, presented by PMS, and the one to be found in amusement arcades everywhere. The original game is fun, but this is absolutely boring. There is a good

reason for this, since the action is all so deadly slow, that it is hard to work up any enthusiasm for the game at all, and you begin to long for the chance of slipping down the road and putting 20 pence in the nearest arcade game.

If you need to have copies of existing arcade games, and in particular *Cosmic*, there are much better versions about than this. Commodore's own, for instance, is significantly faster, and a few games of that would convince you that *Cosmic Split* is purely for the rubbish patch.

A game to delight all conservationists is *Moby Dick*, since the object of this particular exercise is NOT to kill the whale. (Gee, you do have to destroy submarines and blow up helicopters, but the whale is definitely to be preserved. With us so far?)

This is the sort of game that has you immediately reaching for the next game, to try to forget about it. It isn't the worst game I've ever seen, far from it, but it is a long way removed from being the best.

The usual requirements of arcade games when played with a keyboard is that you have to be at least an octopus in order to be able to reach all the keys in time. With *Moby Dick* however life is much easier than that, since you have only four options to worry about.

You are in control of a ship that floats along the top (horizontaly, that's of the ocean waves). You can either speed the ship up or slow it down, but you can't change direction; you merely have to roll with the waves and keep going from left to right.

Below you a variety of submarines pass by, and these will only start attacking you on level 2. Amongst the submarines there is also to be found that aforementioned whale. By careful reloading of depth charges you can score a few points by decreasing the odd submarine, but hitting the whale brings out a menacing green ship which runs you from the right hand side of the screen and condenses you to a watery grave.

But the main point of the game is to fire up at the helicopter which floats across the screen above you. A direct hit and you then have to catch the falling pilot before he tumbles into the ocean depths. This requires you to start moving as soon as the missile is fired, otherwise you haven't got a chance of reaching the pilot before he splashes into the ocean. And that is basically that. The action isn't particularly fast, there isn't an awful lot to do, and like one or two other PMS games the only amusing thing about this game is that it ever got released in the first place. A good idea badly implemented.

But, PMS's *Neseden* is, as they say, something else. If it wasn't too late to vote for the '84 game of the year, this would push even the brilliant *Jumpman* from Epyx to a sorry, very close second.

The graphics are superb, bordering on the unbelievable. *Cyberbit* hardware incorporated, the originators of the program, are to be congratulated on as good and smooth a graphical display as you'll see on any home computer. The use of sound is also very good, and combined with a simple but effective story line, *Neseden* deserves to be one of the biggest sellers of 1984, recommended to all. ▶

◀ already fans everywhere.

The idea of the game is indeed a fairly straightforward one. Being, according to the blurb, a good guy, freedom fighter and renowned star pilot, it is your task to rid the planet Neodyps from the invading hordes of bad guys.

Since Neodyps just happens to be one of your colonial planets, you rise to the challenge, and set off in your sturdy spaceship to do battle; but these aliens are crafty. The planet has been split up into four quarters, each populated by a different set of aliens. And there are more than just other enemy craft to contend with.

Each quarter has been fitted out with a number of radar towers which plot your every move, and you have to clear the surface of the planet not only of the bad guys, but also of the towers, since these serve only to alert the enemy of your presence.

With scrolling graphics going beyond anything I've seen for the 64, you race about the screen looking for aliens and towers. The rest of the surface of the planet is a mixture of what look like office blocks, space ports, service bars, and other assorted buildings. Usually the towers are hidden amongst these buildings, thus making them difficult to get at.

However, destroying an alien gives you temporary immunity, and it is then that you must wrap down and blast a tower before racing back up into the skies again. Stay down too long, or collide with a tower from above it's been so on fire, and another of your 12 lives disappears. Twelve lives? Yes, and you'll need every one of them.

This is a great game, and every arcade fanatic with a Commodore 64 should rush out and buy it immediately. Neodyps just cannot be praised enough.

Now we go on to consider games for the Vic 20. With a little bit of ingenuity and a lot of programming skill it is sometimes quite astounding to see what can be achieved with the unexpanded Vic 20. Remembering that you've only got about 3.5K to play with, *Shark Attack*, at £3.99 from Romik, proves that you don't need megabytes of memory in order to provide a good, entertaining, and highly addictive, original game.

You are in control of a little whirling blob that bounces about the screen. Using either a joystick or the keyboard, it is your task to fill the screen (or depths of the ocean, as Romik would have it believe) with your sea, which sprays out behind you as you move.

Needless to say, it is not quite such plain sailing as it sounds. To make your task more challenging, the water in which you are swimming are full of rejects from the casting couch of *Jaws*. Just when you thought it was safe to play with a joystick again, you find yourself being chased by four sharks.

They might not look much like our watery friends, but merrily go with one of them is equally deadly, and one of your three lives will go should you be unlucky enough to bump into one.

You can surround them with your net, and indeed this is the key to achieving high

scores in this game. But if you don't move for a while, or you spend too long casting your net over ground that you've already covered, the sharks lose patience and chew their way out.

If you manage to cover a fair percentage of the screen with life (or lives) it'll instant, you move on to the next level. Here everything is more or less the same, but with an important difference. A number of eels will have invaded the watery depths, and although they don't move around at all, they will represent a considerable obstacle as colliding with one of them -- yes, you guessed it, loses you a life.

And so it goes on, with two more octopi appearing at every higher level, until the sea is full of the things. You may get lucky and have an unsurprising shark eat one of them, but don't build your breath.

A good game that makes the most of the unexpanded Vic's limited features.

◀ Bobbing along

Another one for the unexpanded Vic, *Quadran* from Romik describes itself as a three dimensional game. While this might be described in unkind circles as simulating the truth a little (or a lot), the main failing of this game is the tedious selection of colours that Romik have chosen to display everything in. The action is at times quite simply unwatchable, and you haven't got a clue about what's happening. All you know is that, if it moves, fire at it.

The storyline behind some arcade games now is reaching '201 minutes of a *Space Odyssey*' proportions, but here goes.

For some time now the planet Spindax has been used for its valuable resources of Barium, whatever that might be. Recently, however, the evil Anaxians have been attempting to take the place over with a mighty secret weapon. You, being the true galactic hero that you are, are sent to do battle with these evil menaces to truth, justice and the Spindax way of life.

In real life of course it's never like they tell us it's going to be, so in this joystick or keyboard game the story goes something like this.

You have to guide this little blob along the surface of a planet. Now the local crowd have obviously not been looking after this place, since it's littered with mine water than the Mill, and these have to be jumped over at all costs.

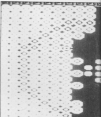
Meanwhile, a wave of odd-shaped objects are swirling about in the skies above, and periodically firing missiles at you. The object of the game is thus to avoid all the crests, whilst sooting off the aliens. You have control over the speed at which your little blob can move, and when to jump and fire.

Sooting off eight waves of these odd aliens takes you into level two, otherwise known as the Eastern Quadrant, level one of course being the Northern Quadrant. Rather than points our Galactic hero receives money for every alien destroyed, but alas this is reclaimed by the Vic at the end of the game.

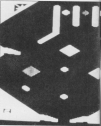
And so it goes on from level to level. Not bad, as Vic games go, but I wish they'd do something about the colour scheme. Also



Neodyps — An underwater



Shark Attack — Just the best



Quadran — some money



for the unexpanded Vix, Atom Smasher — again from Romtek — takes a good five minutes to load, as it comes into the machine in three distinct parts. As well as possibly being the program that takes the longest time to load into an unexpanded Vix, it could also win an award for having one of the most ridiculous story lines of any game for any computer. But having said all that, Atom Smasher is well worth a place in any Vix 20 arcade game fan's library.

You are in the heart of a nuclear reactor, which is heading inexorably towards a catastrophic meltdown. In order to delay this inevitable fate, you are in command of a malfunctioned laser implanted inside the heart of the nucleus. You have to perform all kinds of tasks to try and keep the meltdown at bay.

You can, should you choose, shoot down a proton or two. However, completely disobeying all known laws of physics, shooting a proton brings in a fresh proton to glide along the pipe (there's only one to begin with), as well as another proton. Perhaps all this additional energy, bearing in mind the law of conservation of mass, is being dissipated from you, for make no mistake, this is a fast action game requiring a firm hand on the joystick.

If you shoot an electron nothing noticeable happens, but the meltdown does appear to proceed at a faster rate, so however tempting it may be, it's probably wise to resist that temptation.

It is also wise to avoid running into an electron, since that loses one of your three lives, as well as bringing yet another electron into the game. After a while an electronic wall starts receding from the side of the screen, and although you can shoot at it this will move towards faster than you can destroy it, and when it reaches the nucleus the game is over.

Some very nice graphics especially when you lose the game, and good use of sound make this an enjoyable romp for the unexpanded Vix.

Romtek's own description of Zogger's Kingdom as being a cross between an arcade game and an adventure game is perhaps a little misleading. It would be more realistic to call it a five arcade games rolled into one, since every level requires the use of the skill and reflexes of the dedicated arcade freak that it does the thinking mind of the true adventurer.

This time you'll require at least 8k of expansion, since there's a lot going on in Zogger's Kingdom. After a wait of a few minutes, and the scene setting death-defying prose on the screen you're into the game proper.

Strangely enough, the first question you're asked is 'how many lives do you want', with a choice of from one to six. Since only a fool (or very good player) would attempt to get through all five levels with just the one life, this seems a nice suggestion. Still, having selected six lives, into the game proper.

For the first part of the game you have to climb up a number of ladders, and move along walls that crumble beneath you at an alarming rate. Also on the waypath is a bouncing ball, whose touch means instant

death. If you successfully get to the top of the screen, it is galling to learn that you have to do the whole thing again. I know it's in the instructions, but ever so...

Should you succeed, everything stops for a quick cigarette while the next part of the game is loaded. When it gets there it's infinitely more complicated than the first part. You have to jump from left to left, avoid falling bats, slide down a slope and then finally avoid a fire except until they meltate and you can catch them. Catch two and you escape to level three, and another wait while that is loaded into the machine.

And so it goes on, avoiding organ pipes, electric wires, and many more hazards before you reach the ultimate level five.

Losing all your lives beyond level one means you have to switch the Vix off and on again before re-loading the first part of the program. However, that is only a minor complaint against what is clearly a very competent piece of programming, making extremely good use of the graphics and imagination (but rather less of sound), and overall at \$9.99 this is a good buy.

Pinball welcome

If, like me, you spend a lot of money on pinball machines, you'll welcome pinball wizard, from Terminal Software for the unexpanded Vix 20. Whilst not having the feel of the real thing, this program tries really hard to be a true 'Pinball Wizard'.

Of course, it is too much to expect of any computer-simulated pinball game that you can ever get the feel of a real-life pinball table. Just as the often-seen simulations of one-armed bandits also fall short of the mark, there is something about the mechanical side of life that fascinates so many people about these two particular pastimes.

Still, if it exists it will sooner or later turn up on a computer, and this is a better attempt than most, and it also has the virtue of running on the unexpanded Vix 20.

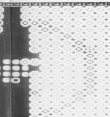
On completion of loading you can opt for either a one or a two player game, and having selected that you have five balls to achieve a marathon score.

The plunger is pulled back by pressing the 'F' key, and is released by pressing 'P'. It would appear to be impossible not to send the ball onto the table, as even the merest tap of the key manages to get the ball to scrape into the action.

Putting the plunger back to its full level will always give you a handy bonus start of 1,000 points (this means no scoring, this game), and after that you can only control the three flippers and hope for the best.

There aren't too many things to be hit in the game, although there is definitely enough to keep it interesting. The program manages a more-than-credible impression of Newton's laws of gravity, and it is always satisfying to watch the points total clicking up in rapid fashion.

Although you haven't a chance of getting a replay, as that system isn't included in the game, there are plenty of bonuses and jackpots to go for, and if the local amusement arcade has been closed for the night, pinball addicts should find plenty to keep them entertained in this very good game. ■



The SX-54 — the keyboard folds up neatly
to be the "lid" of the machine when
it's in portable mode.



Putting the portable SX-64 through its paces

Pete Gerner assesses the price of portability on the SX-64 — and its business chances

EVER SINCE Commodore began its attack on the computer market in 1977 with the very first Pet it's always managed to produce a few surprises.

The Vic 20, when it originally appeared, was hailed as a wonderful home computer. Now although computer journalists are fond of describing it as a "Minicom", it continues to sell in vast quantities.

The Commodore 64 was seen by most of the experts to be a "hoaxed opportunity" on Commodore's behalf. Superb graphics, excellent sound facilities, but a truly awful version of Basic. Nevertheless, the 64 has also managed to sell in extremely large numbers.

Cold feet

In between these two very popular computers, Commodore tried to retain its dominance of the business computer market by launching both the 500 and the 700 series machines. An expensive advertising campaign, and a much-publicized launch that was possibly one of the biggest flops of 1983, couldn't hide the fact that there was simply no demand for them, even if the company could have produced them in the first place.

Never one to admit that it was wrong, Commodore quickly forgot about the 500 and 700 series, and went back to producing even greater quantities of Vic 20s and Commodore 64s.

But somewhere along the line someone must have got cold feet about putting all the company's eggs in the home market. Thus we have the portable Commodore 64, the Model 4, an attempt to regain some ground in the business world, while at the same time retaining most of the features that brought such success to the original 64 machine.

However, it is interesting to report that Commodore never seems to learn from its mistakes. Other companies, for example Sinclair, do at least appear to take some notice of what the rest of the world is saying, rather than ignoring all outside comment and looking purely at the monthly sales figures.

Machines are refined, innovations are

made, costs are lowered and the benefits passed on to the people who keep these companies in business, namely you. However, Commodore carries on in its own sweet way, and the portable 64 is the latest result. Put simply, it is a Commodore 64 with an in-built monitor and a single disk drive, selling at a cost of around £990 in the UK.

The monitor is a mighty 2 inches across, and although there are a number of controls built into the machine for adjusting rotation, colour, brightness and so on, Commodore appears to have left out a tuning facility. Thus you either have to peer at a very badly focused screen, or open up the computer in the vague hope of finding something to tune it with. For the average business man this would not seem to be a good idea.

The disk drive is, predictably, nothing more exciting than a Vic 1541 drive chopped up and inserted into a different box. There's 179K of storage space per disk, and only a single drive as well, although the design of the machine would suggest that there was originally going to be a model with two drives.

Indeed, the accompanying manual (and Commodore has done every computer book writer in the country a great service here) also hints at a double drive model called the DX-64, and even has a drawing of it. However, sources close to Commodore have informed me that this machine will never see appear, and we're stuck with the single drive version.

The keyboard, which neatly folds up to be the front of the box when put into portable mode, has exactly the same layout as the original Commodore 64. But, and it's a very big but, the keys are not mounted in the same way.

Commodore may advertise it as a full travelling keyboard, but unfortunately the keys don't travel far enough, and they also have a very "slippery" feel to them. Touch typists would be hard put to achieve their normal speeds using this keyboard.

You do have the added bonus of a little light on the shift-lock key informing you

whether it's active or not, but I feel that this is a small advantage considering all the bad things that have happened to the keyboard.

Inside we find that the portable 64 retains most of the features of the standard Commodore 64. Despite having a disk drive built into the machine Commodore still insists on having good old Basic 2.0 as the standard operating system. There is no provision for installing any of the advanced Basic 4.0 disk handling commands such as "Catalog", "Search", and so on. Instead, everything has to be done the long way by opening files and printing to files. And loading the disk directory as if it were a program in its own right is truly dreadful, wiping out whatever Basic program happened to be in memory at the time.

There has been one minor concession made to the fact that the portable 64 does have a disk drive built in. Pressing the shift key in combination with the Run/Stop key now loads and runs the first program from disk, rather than asking you to press play on tape and then loading and running that program.

So how do you load a program from tape then? The simple answer is that you don't. There is no cassette interface anywhere on the portable 64, although some of the software for handling cassette decks will appear to have been retained in ROM.

Illegal

Commodore claims that, because it's intended to be a business computer, there is no need to have a cassette deck connected up to the portable. But one Commodore employee told me a somewhat different story, about how the machine was developed in Japan. There, it seems, they too decided that a business machine didn't need a cassette deck, and simply chopped the appropriate interface off the circuit board inside the computer.

Realising then that this left them with a lot of redundant software inside the computer's ROM, they re-wrote a few things so that every time anyone tried to load a program from tape, the message "Illegal Device number" would appear. ▶



At the back of the machine there are five ports to play with including an audio/video connector and a serial port.

■ on the screen.

All well and good, but no-one, least of all Commodore in the UK, knows what has replaced all the ROM code that the Japanese took out. Damned clever, these Japanese.

Most people have assumed that the Commodore 64 would be the standard on which Commodore would base its new machines, at least for the next year. Already we have seen that this is not the case, but with the SX-64 it would appear that a fair degree of compatibility has been achieved.

All the Commodore 64 disk and cartridge software that I tried worked quite happily on the portable machine, although there were one or two interesting differences between programs.

The popular *Sagebrush*, a public-domain machine code assembler/disassembler for the 64, worked pretty well, so long as you remember to change the background colour of the screen before running it. This is purely because the portable starts off with a different background/border combination to the original model.

One program that might have caused difficulties, since it virtually takes over the computer, is the well-known word processor *PaperClip*. However, this review was printed out from a portable 64 using *PaperClip* linked up to an Epson FX-80 via the interface *Intercept*, so that two would appear to work without any major problems.

You'll notice that I said "printed out", not "written on". An LRP one is fairly safe in assuming that this machine is going to be the business end of the market. If it does some drastic changes will have to be made to the built-in monitor, as it is virtually impossible to clearly read characters on it for any substantial length of time. The display is simply not big enough.

Commodore, quite rightly, points out that the machine can be connected up to a domestic television set, but surely this is defeating the point of having a portable computer in the first place?

Although everything that I tried worked quite happily on the SX-64, the story from Commodore is rather different. It would appear that a number of packages, in particular cartridge-based ones, will not work on the new machine. More importantly, the much-touted module for

the original 64 may not function either. This is a serious let-down for a new business machine.

The cost of LRP does seem to be rather high, when you consider that the cost of a Commodore monitor, a Commodore 64 and a Commodore disk drive is about £600. So, for an extra £240 you can get a monitor that you can't read, a lightweight and unattractive keyboard, have the delightful uncertainty of never knowing whether a program will work or not until you try it, and of course no possibility of using tape-based software. It may be possible, it might have a neat design, but for the extra you I for one would need a lot of persuading.

The lack of a cassette port will probably induce a few people into piracy, in making copies of their favourite tape-based programs so that friends unfortunate enough to have an SX-64 can use them all on their disk systems — on their 1708 disk system, that is. As I've said, there's no Basic 4 disk commands, no double-sided disks (although you can use them if you want to fit it), and no easy way of performing a disk to disk backup without either waiting hours while you swap disks, or acquiring someone else's disk drive.

On the lighter side

But there are good points, if you look long enough and hard enough.

Of course, the chief selling point of the machine will be its portability (21½ pounds in weight, and fairly easy to carry once you've got it out of the box that it arrives in), with only one wire trailing above the place in the basic configuration, as opposed to the usual mess of two or (worse!) to be found with most computers.

The price of software that arrives with the computer reportedly costs over £100, which can't be bad. It may be mainly an ordinary financial forecasting package to you and me, but someone somewhere does believe that it really is worth over £100.

Why, then, don't Commodore offer us free software, and reduce the price down to a more reasonable £80? Hearing in mind that that price is still higher than the price of the first Commodore Pro when it was launched, it would be unfair to assume that Commodore has got a large backlog of unused software that it wants to get rid of.

All the wonderful sound and graphic

capabilities of the original Commodore 64 are still there (why use one PCMC when 10 will do?), and most of the ROM-based software appears to have survived the move intact, unlike earlier machines. It still uses the same processor as the 64, namely the 6502, and most of the other internal chips appear to resemble closely their earlier counterparts.

Although these isn't a cassette port sticking out of the back of the machine, there are still quite a number of other interesting ports there. Underneath the machine is the keyboard connector. This healthy long cable arrives in a little box all of its own, and after the first few fumbling efforts is easy enough to connect up.

At the back of the machine are five other ports to play with, including (this really is a business machine) two joystick/light pen/pencil connectors, a serial port, and the ubiquitous user port, which requires a level converter before you can connect to SX-202 capabilities.

On top of the SX-64 is the cartridge slot, neatly covered by two little hinged doors when not in use. Thus cartridges stick out of the top of the computer when being used, but at least you can't forget that you've got one installed.

According to the people that I've spoken to at Commodore, the company appears to be exporting good things of the SX-64. The advantages of having a built-in monitor and disk drive are great, and at 24½ pounds it is certainly easy enough to carry the machine about from home to office.

As far as delivery goes, at the time of writing (12th January) there are apparently 800 portables on a ship sailing weekly across the ocean towards the UK, and more are supposedly on their way.

However, nearly £100 is an awful lot of money to pay for what is basically a home computer these days, and the arrival of the Sinclair QL at around £400 may make Commodore rethink its pricing strategy.

If it doesn't prove to be a viable investment either on its own, Commodore employees told me that he would definitely buy one when and if they became more readily available. But this is one journalist who definitely won't be buying one! Now, if someone were to give me one . . . ■

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Play Breakout

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Now in an IBM PC version of the original program.

STARGAME

BREAKOUT FOR THE Commodore 64, a revival of that classic arcade game, employs user defined graphics to replace the character set and construct the walls. Sprite graphics are used to create the title page and control the movement of the ball and ball. Two machine code routines are used to construct each of the two walls and for the title page and the other for the game itself.

You are given four balls with which you have to dislodge bricks from the wall by repeatedly hitting the ball with your bat. Points are given for each section of the wall that is destroyed and an extra ball is awarded for each wall broken through.

A score table routine is provided.

Variables

A read data
J value returned by joystick
T general purpose
X ball x
Y ball y
Z pointer for score table position
BA ball left
BX ball x
BY ball y
BX sprite to character conversion
IX ball increment x
IY ball increment y
KJ repeat counter
SC current score
SI SUM of data used to enter trap routine
VC video chip start address
A1 "base-ten data 25 times"
SOS score table name

Machine code routine

#R12 load accumulator with val 12
#R14 store contents of accumulator in 000
#R17 load x with 250
#R19 load y with brick 00
#R46 store val with x increment starting 0000
#R49 store val with x increment starting 0040
#R47 store val with x increment starting 0070
#R19 store val with x increment starting 0000
#R17 transfer brick to accumulator
#R14 store brick with x increment starting 1000
#R17 store brick with x increment starting 1775
#R46 store brick with x increment starting 0015
#R43 store brick with x increment starting 0775
#R46 load accumulator with contents of 000
#R49 decrement x register by 1
#R48 branch forward if 0
#R4C return to #R41 until screen full
#R47 load accumulator with space 000
#R47 load x with 0
#R49 store space with x increment starting 1000
#R02 store space with x increment starting 1500
#R02 store space with x increment starting 1540

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01 BRK #####  
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260 PRINT "*****"
270 FOR I=1 TO 10
280   FOR J=1 TO 10
290     PRINT "*****"
300   NEXT J
310 NEXT I
320 PRINT "*****"
330
340 FOR I=1 TO 10
350   PRINT "*****"
360 NEXT I
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380 PRINT "*****"
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1000 PRINT "*****"

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Continued on page 23

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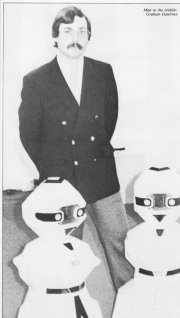


LEGEND

MOVi
SOFT

Robots knocking on your front door

Christopher Jenkins meets Graham Doubray's mechanical friends



Meet the middle:
Graham Doubray

IMAGINE YOU'RE out for the night, and a sinister figure lurks in front of your empty house. He knocks on the front door, and at the sound a sleek three-foot robot glides from the shadows inside, avoiding all obstacles between it and the door. The robot halts before the door and speaks in a surprisingly human voice: "Hello, my name is Bob. There's nobody in at the moment. Please call back later. Incidentally, should you try to break into the house, I am connected to the burglar alarm system, and will telephone the police immediately. . ."

It may sound a fantastic scenario, but the technology is available now. Graham Doubray is the man whose job it is to develop it into a practical and commercial form. As development manager for Prism Technology he leads a group which intends to put this sort of technology in the hands of the home micro user.

Prism has been well-known for several years — largely as a distributor of Sinclair equipment, as software merchandisers and as the developers of modems and other peripherals for domestic and business users. Graham holds what he calls "one of the most interesting and challenging jobs in the business". As head of the development group, his task is to work with the group's hardware and software engineers, and with Prism's product managers, to refine new ideas into marketable form. At the moment he's most excited by a range of robots from the American company Amrobot, which appeal equally to his marketing sense and his fascination with electronics.

Pets

Graham started in electronic component retailing, and as his interest in the power of the microprocessor grew he progressed to computers, buying one of the first Commodore Pets to be brought into the country. Software distribution experience and a stint as product manager for Atari led to a post on Prism's software division, and in June 1985 Graham became head of the development group, which he is now organising. So far has been Prism's expansion that the development group will be moving out of the present East London premises, since the building is too small, despite the fact that Prism has only been there for six months. This is some indication of the rapid growth of interest in the high-technology products which Prism develops and distributes.

Prism's latest and most ambitious venture is the development of the robots created by Amrobot of America. Growing from an administrative facility founded by Nolan Bushnell, who built up the Atari empire and sold it to Warner Communications in 1976, Amrobot first showed its personal robots at the CES show in Chicago last year. The main emphasis was on compatibility with the Apple computers, and the software used was written in Fort, which allows routines to be labelled and recalled with simple keywords, making it ideal for the control of robots. The robots were radio controlled at this stage, which disposed of the necessity for trailing wires but raised problems with wiring.

4 licensing and interference. Several companies expressed interest in the development and distribution rights for the Androbot machines, but Prism, with its experience and contacts in software houses, was awarded the contract.

"Our first job", Graham explained, "was to adapt the software for the Commodore 64, Spectrum and BBC computers. Forth has great advantages, but we felt that we should go with Basic until the products are established on the market. Then hopefully robot owners will become interested in Forth, and we can look again at the possibilities of negotiating with software houses to produce programs in Forth." Work on software for the Commodore 64 should be finished by the time you read this article, and versions for the BBC micro and the Sinclair Spectrum will also be available. Prism is looking at other popular micros, since it has no intention of limiting potential sales by restricting the use of the robots to a small selection of micros.

Fred

Having said that, the simplest of the three Androbot machines, Fred, doesn't even need a micro to control him. Fred stands for Friendly Robotic Education Device, and although the name is accurate it seems likely that the name has been devised to fit in with the acronym, rather than vice versa! Fred is undeniably cute. He stands at around 12 inches tall, an angular bowl-shaped body surmounted by a globular head. The casing is formed of tough ABS plastic, and the two-wheel drive precisely engineered to give accurate movements. At the front of the body is a pen-holder assembly which enables Fred to draw patterns. A variety of sensors can be fitted, which enable Fred to detect table edges, or respond to ultrasonic signals. There's also a speech synthesizer with a limited vocabulary as an optional extra.

The control system is now infrared. Androbot decided to avoid the complexities of radio control licensing by dumping the system and going for the less difficult infrared control. The base unit which issues the infrared commands is a flying saucer shape on a small stand, which controls Fred through a sensor diode on his head. The range is about 40 feet, though in good conditions the infrared signal will bounce from walls and obstructing obstacles. In one test the signals managed to bounce around an office dividing screen and control a robot 15 feet away on the other side. To make the range of the infrared control system even greater, Prism is developing sub-stations which can be placed in each room of a house, enabling the robot to identify its position and respond to commands from anywhere in the house.

Fred is unique among the Androbots, in that he need not be connected to a computer. He comes complete with a hand-controller unit which enables you to use him straight away with no knowledge of computer systems. This is the feature which Prism think will open up a whole new market for microprocessor technology.

Graham Daubney sees Fred as appealing to schools for educational purposes, to micro-users for basic robotics research, and to those with no interest in micros as a kind of super-toy which will, he hopes, stimulate their interest in all kinds of future technological products. Fred will cost around £200 and should be available in April, when some necessary work on the ROM will have been completed.

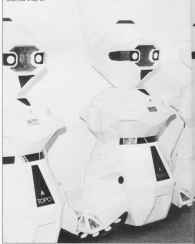
In the meantime, we should already have met the middle-of-the-range robot, Topo. Topo (short for topological?) is a different sort of machine altogether. Like Fred, Topo has infrared communication to and from the computer, and is constructed of ABS plastic and precision engineered metal components. However, though Fred could be regarded as a highly-developed form of the familiar 'turtle', Topo is like nothing you've ever seen outside a science-fiction movie. Topo stands three feet tall and is driven on two broad, independently driven discs which give him great stability and precise movement control. He can be

controlled through the computer or from a teach-controller mounted on top of his head. Speed, acceleration and deceleration are variable, and control from a joystick on the computer makes possible "Topo stunts" which have to be seen to be believed!

Perhaps the most impressive aspect of this robot is its speech controls capabilities. Most of us will by now have heard the flat, monotonous speech synthesizers which can be connected to the Vic 20 or Sinclair Spectrum to give a fair imitation of a British Rail station announcer gurgling underwire. Well, you can forget that kind of thing with Topo; the speech is clear and comprehensible, and the specially manufactured speech synthesis chips allow a range of control over pitch, speed and intonation which you make Topo speak more clearly than many human beings.

Although speech text can be entered into the computer as a series of phonemes, which is the system adopted by most current speech synthesizers, Topo's system features a direct text-to-speech converter

The Topos are coming soon! Fred invites you to sign up!



which allows the user to type plain English into the keyboard and get meaningful results straight away. Pitch can be changed from a high falsetto to a growling bass, and can even be varied within a phrase, so that Topo can be programmed to sing in a way which is guaranteed to make you fall asleep with laughter on first hearing. A pronunciation pitch change can be introduced into the speech to give interest to each sentence, and discourteously human mannerisms such as sniffs and throat-clearing can be reproduced. Speech strings are stored in a buffer of up to 1,500 characters and can be released at any time with a simple command "say it". Needless to say, with a little effort Topo can be persuaded to speak in any language, and Pritan hopes to offer a speech recognition unit which will make two-way conversations possible.

On switch-on Topo introduces himself with "Topo Topo Topo Topo — hello!", and emits a loud beep if there are any problems with the infrared communication

signal. This signal can accommodate 256 control channels, and since each Topo need only utilize seven channels, the possibilities for control of extra peripherals are enormous. Already it's possible to control 16 Topos from one console, either independently or in groups.

Pritan's main concern is that the robots should be completely expandable. In offering basic units, then making available optional add-ons, Pritan hopes to let people tailor a robot system to their own requirements, leaving open the possibility of further expansion. Graham Dainton explains: "We want to make the robots totally 'open-ended'. We call the add-ons 'growth units', because we think that this is a new field and it should have its own vocabulary. Sensors such as bump switches, ultrasonic and infrared detectors, manipulative arms, and so on, are being developed at the moment, and we're rethinking them from the bottom up. For instance, our approach to the manipulative arm will be quite different to anyone else's

— so that there are better ways to design it than thinking it on the human arm."

At around £1,500, Topo will be an introduction to robotics which should open up a whole new field for micro users. "The robot is the ultimate peripheral," as Graham says, "but it's a whole lot more than that."

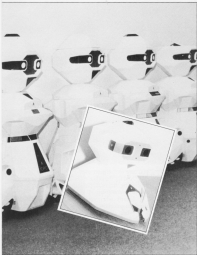
The top of the Androbot range is where you came in, with Bob — "Bobby On Board" — who won't be available in this country until a good deal more development work has been done. His superficial resemblance to Topo will be modified by the addition of a four-wheel drive system, a wider range of sensors, and a huge memory capacity of up to three megabytes. The two onboard microprocessors will delegate the user's computer to the status of a command terminal; all the real work will be done by Bob. Speech recognition, speech synthesis and a variety of sensors will be standard, and again there will be a large range of 'growth units' available to expand the system. The basic model, Bob NR, will come first, and more developed units later, but prices haven't yet been fixed. Bob will be able to map a room, and subsequently find his way around it; identify objects with a variety of sensors; and manipulate them precisely.

This is of course only a small sample of the kind of capabilities Bob will have. "It's perfectly possible," Graham says, "that Bob will be able to react to the sound of a telephone, go into the hallway to pick it up, bring the set into the living room, hand the receiver to the nearest person, then wait until the call's finished and take the telephone back. Or, with his Androwagon, he could come to the shops with a pre-programmed list of purchases, and dash around selecting the items by their bar codes, fill up the wagon and roll home. Applications in the fields of security, invalid assistance, and so on, are unlimited. It's just a matter of making the robots available, and then everyone will find their own applications for them, just as they have done with the microcomputer."

Future

Pritan's plans for the future include a number of projects which, understandably, Graham was reluctant to discuss at this early stage. "Let's just say that there's a great deal to be done in the home robotics field first. I can see the growth of shops specialising in robots, in the same way that computer shops have developed; and we've got ideas in the field of communications, holography, and computer peripherals at various stages of development. I suppose what we're aiming for is the 'soft house' — eventually, domestic systems will all be controlled from a flat screen monitor and a number of terminals."

With the Androbot machines being marketed through conventional retail outlets rather than through computer specialists, it may not be long before there's a robot in every house. As Graham says: "We are at the very forefront in a field which has greater potential than the home computer." ■





The problem with buying a home computer, as you may already have discovered, is there's often very little software to go with it. Or all that is available is games, games and more games.

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```

10 POKES4,PEEK(56)-2+POKE32,PEEK(56)-2
20 POKES1,PEEK(55):CLR
30 POKES6879,42
40 GOSUB150
50 GOSUB200
60 SC=7&00
70 CD=30400
80 CC=0
90 FORA=COT(DD)+22+23+POKEA,CC
100 CC=CC+1
110 IFCC=2THENCC=CC+1
120 IFCC=7THENCC=0
130 NEXT
140 GOTD410
150 FORA=71&DTD7:79
160 POKEA,0:NEXT
170 FOR1=1TD4
180 READX
190 FOR2=0TD7
200 READX
210 POKEX+J,K
220 NEXTJ,I
230 RETURN
240 DATA7&16,24,24,24,24,68,126,255,255
250 DATA7&24,15,31,31,63,63,31,31,15
260 DATA7&32,255,255,255,255,255,255,255
270 DATA7&48,248,248,248,252,252,248,248,248
280 PRINT"CLR:16WHIT:10M:15 CR:MMMS ON....."
290 POKES6879,225
300 PRINT"CD:10N:HERE'S A TANK"
310 PRINT"CD:10N:URING: ";PRINT"CD:10N:14 CR:18
9 : AND : "
320 PRINT"02 GD:118 CR:18"
330 PRINT"09 CR:19: "
340 PRINT"03 CD:13 CR:10"
350 PRINT"02 CR:19: "
360 PRINT"03 CD:17 CR:10"
370 PRINT"06 CR:19: "
380 PRINT"0HE:119 CR:18"
390 PRINT"08 CR:19: "
400 RETURN
410 FORA=0TD63
420 POKES6864,A
430 FORDC=1TD100:NEXT
440 NEXT
450 FORA=63TD128TEP-1
460 POKES6864,A
470 FORDC=1TD100:NEXT
480 NEXT
490 FORA=0TD151
500 POKES6865,A
510 FORDC=1TD100:NEXT
520 NEXT
530 FORA=151TD388TEP-1
540 POKES6865,A
550 FORDC=1TD100:NEXT
560 NEXT
570 FORDC=1TD100:NEXT
580 POKES6,29+POKE32,29+CLR
590 POKES6869,248:PRINT"CLR:10BLU:"
600 POKES6879,27
610 END

```

Fig. 20 (cont)

way. Again the character set is a task, albeit a different one. The characters are printed on the screen rather than poked.

The program first limits the memory to protect the new characters, this is done in lines 10 to 20. Line 30 sets the screen and border colours to red. Line 40 branches to the routine to set up the characters, and line 50 branches to a subroutine to place the characters on the screen. Lines 60, 70 and 80 initialise three variables. The loop from line 90 to 130 pokes a different character colour into each character colour location. Line 140 jumps to 410.

The loop from 150 to 180 clears out the section of memory that has been reserved for the custom characters. The loop starting at line 190 controls the locations the characters are to be poked into. The loop starting at line 199 controls the character numbers. Line 200 POKES the characters into the location (X=char, Y=location). Lines 240 to 270 contain the character data.

The screen is cleared and a message printed at line 280. At this point the disassembling reader will notice that although line 300 should have been printed in reverse it was not. This is because the Vic is forced to go to ROM for any reversed characters, and then uses the Vic's character set instead of the custom set. Line 290 changes the pointer to the custom character set. The Vic is now looking at the part of memory starting at location 7084. Lines 300 to 310 print some information, and 320 to 390 print out customised characters on the screen — in this case four tanks.

The rest of the Vic program has little to do with custom characters, and a lot more to do with screen scrolling! This is fairly simple, but effective on the Vic. By moving the relevant registers of the Vic chip we can move the screen around considerably. In fact the whole screen will wrap around. The locations that are used for scrolling are \$M04 (horizontal) and \$M05 (vertical).

Scrolling along

Lines 430 to 480 move the screen horizontally with a delay loop slowing it down in line 418. The loop from 490 to 520 does the reverse, but leaves the screen centered. The loop from 530 to 560 moves the screen vertically from top to bottom, and the loop from 570 to 580 does the reverse, leaving the screen centered. Line 579 is a delay loop and lines 580 to 610 reset the Vic.

That's just about all for now except for a closing goodbye for the 64. If you are using machine code and need some more room, the following program will switch in another 8K of RAM:

```

LDA $00
AND $7FFE
STA $04
RTS
and back to normal:
LDA $00
ORA $700
STA $01
RTS

```

This little trick is not usable from Basic as the machine will dislike the alterations to location 1 and will go to sleep!■

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Looking for some logical answers

Bertie Allan delves into the basis of machine code

THE BASIC language implemented on both the Vic-20 and the 64 is that called Basic 2 by Commodore. It is a very old version of the language, and is the same as that on many of the Pico and C128 machines.

For this reason, though the following explanations have been tried out on an 84, all the programs will work on the Vic. The difference between the Vic and 84 is all in the hardware, not in the language. In hardware terms there is a quantum leap forward from the Vic to the 84, but to use the extended facilities of the 84 the user has to descend to using PEEKs and POKEs to control the machine's special facilities.

This means that if a program has been written for the Vic, and the program does not use PEEKs and POKEs, then that program will work on the 84. For example, there is no change to the Basic for the 84 to give an extra set of commands to manipulate sprites. Sprites are a special facility controlled by setting bits within bytes.

The key to controlling effects on the Vic and 84 is the understanding of logical operations, and how logical operators can be used to control bits within bytes. To understand how logical operators function requires an appreciation of binary arithmetic.

The rules for addition of two (two digit) binary numbers are very simple to show:

0	0	1	1	Bit A
0	1	0	1	Bit B
00	01	00	10	Result

And first concentrate on the bit in column B:

```

10 PROGRAM 1
20 INPUT "BIT A" A$
30 INPUT "BIT B" B$
40 SUM=STR$(A+B)
50 CARRY=VAL(VAL(A) + VAL(B))
60 RESULT=CARRY + SUM
70 PRINT "RESULT IS " RESULT

```

```

10 PROGRAM 2
20
30
40 SUM=OPER( NOT (VAL (A) AND VAL (B)) AND VAL (A) OR VAL (B))
50
60 CARRY=OPER (VAL (A) AND VAL (B))
70
80
90
100
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```

ALL OTHER LINES ARE IN PROGRAM 1.

of the answer (in that on the right). Call the result in column 0, the SUM bit, and then produce this pattern:

SUM OPERATOR (Column 0)

Bit A	Bit B	Result
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

We next call the results in column 1 (0) that on the left) the CARRY bit, and then we can produce a new pattern:

CARRY OPERATOR (Column 1)

Bit A	Bit B	Result
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

We know, therefore, that if we add 0 and 1, the result is the CARRY bit, then the SUM bit, that is, 01.

If the two inputs are 00 and 00, then SUM and CARRY can be calculated by program 1, with the RESULTS being output as CARRY = SUMS. The program simply inputs Bit A and Bit B as strings, and calculates the SUM and the CARRY as strings.

If the table for the SUM OPERATOR is examined (it is called a Truth Table) then it is clear that when the two bits are equal, then the sum bit is 0. When the two bits differ in value, then the sum bit is 1. In program 1 a check is made to see if the two bits are the same, i.e. A\$ = B\$. If the two bits are the same, the result of the equality check is

"true", and the numerical value of truth is +1.

If the two bits are the same, then $1 + A\$ - B\$$ is equal to $1 + 1$, that is, 0. The operator STR\$ takes the number 0, and turns it into the character "0", or if A\$ and B\$ are not the same then STR\$ turns 1 into "1". We have performed part of an addition of binary numbers, by use of a logical comparison.

When we look at the truth table for CARRY OPERATOR, it is clear that the result is equal to the value of Bit A multiplied by the value of Bit B. The line to produce the CARRY actually calculates the string version of the product of the numerical values.

Here is another truth table:
AND OPERATOR

Bit A	Bit B	Result
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

that for the AND operator provided with Basic 2. It does not take much studying to realise that the AND and the CARRY operations are identical, and so line 40 could be rewritten:

40 CARRY = STR\$(VAL(A) AND VAL(B))

where the only reason we have the STR\$ and VAL is because we are not dealing with numbers, but with characters: the characters "1" and "0".

Thus we have two bits turned an addition into a comparison (with an addition) and a logical operation; the comparison can be changed to:

30 SUM = STR\$(A\$ AND B\$)

a sequence in which there is no arithmetic. We can progress somewhat further in turning addition into pure logic.

There is a logical operator called the "exclusive-or" for XOR, or sometimes XOR:

XOR OPERATION

Bit A	Bit B	Result
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

which is (more or less) equivalent to "not equal". The truth table for XOR can be produced by combining AND, OR, and NOT, logical operations, and the combination to

A XOR B is equal to NOT(A AND B) AND (A OR B)

so that line 30 then becomes:
30 SUM = STR\$(NOT(VAL(A) AND VAL(B)) AND (VAL(A) OR VAL(B)))

The modified, logical operations only, program is given as program 2.

Line 50 uses the OR logical operation, and the truth table for OR is:

OR OPERATION

Bit A	Bit B	Result
0	0	0
0	1	1

Continued on page 37

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```

1      0      1
1      0      1

```

And it is worth noting that if all the 1's were turned to 0's (and vice versa) the OR truth table would be the same as that for AND. To change from 1 to 0, and vice versa, we use NOT. We have discovered that

A AND B is equal to NOT(NOT(A) OR NOT(B))

and

A OR B is equal to NOT(NOT(A) AND NOT(B))

which, in formal logic, are known as de Morgan's Theorems. To check the truth of the theorems you could construct a test on your computer, using AND, OR, and NOT.

On a computer, at the level of machine operations, arithmetic is performed by use of logical operations, and run by use of arithmetic. Within the 6800/6810 processor there are logic "gates" which are electronic devices with effects which can be displayed by a truth table. Whereas, with a truth table, there are 1's and 0's, the logic gates work with high and low voltages.

Adding a bit is not an apparently straightforward process. Let B(1) have eight elements (it is a vector of eight

numbers). We will suppose that B(1) is an eight bit byte. If bit 8 is due on the right, this is the element B(8), and bit 7 is shown as B(7). The intermediate carry bit will be shown as C, and we will attempt to add a bit value (ie 0 or 1) to the binary number contained in the vector B1. Finally, if the number "overflows" eight bits, then the overflow is placed in C (the final carry bit).

Assume that we already have the number stored in B1, and that we are just way through adding our one bit to B1. We have either 0 or 1 in the intermediate carry bit C, and the next bit in B1 to be considered is in 7th position. We can calculate the new value of C by use of the AND operation, and the new value of B(1) by use of the XOR operation, that is:

NC = B(1) AND C
 B(1) = NOT(B(1) AND C) XOR (B(1) OR C)
 C = NC

where NC is used as a temporary variable to hold the new value of C.

Program 3 shows how the program to add one bit value to a number could be constructed. The value we add to the eight bit number is C, almost as if the value was a carry from some other mysterious addition.

The calculation of NC, B(1), and C, are as above, and then there is the B

statement. Now, if the carry (ie C) is equal to zero then none of the later bits in the number will be affected. There is no need for the loop to continue, so the loop counter is set to 5, and thus the loop ends. The final carry is stored in the carry bit (ie C).

This program emulates what is sometimes known as a "ripple adder" for microprocessors. It would be rather better if it were possible to add two eight bit numbers, as adding one bit value at the left position (ie 0) is rather limited.

Now on to taking bytes. Think what we have to do when we add two eight bit numbers. We have to start at the right, and add the right most bit (ie 0) of one byte (say B2) to the other byte (say B1). When that bit value has been added, we move to bit 1 of B2 and add that bit value to B1 — starting at bit 1 of B1. Then we move to bit 2, and so forth.

Program 4 performs this tedious task. First of all, we have to input both B1 and B2, and then we step through the bits for B1. This is the loop with counter J, and the first action in the loop is to set the intermediate carry to the Jth bit of B2.

The inner loop adds C to the byte B1, and is exactly the same as the loop in program 3, with one alteration. The addition now starts from bit position 1, and not bit 0. It would be rather silly to recommence adding at bit 0 of B1 each time, especially as we are adding on bit J of B2 to C = B2(J).

The next difference comes after the loop. Instead of storing the last intermediate carry (C) in C, there is the more complex:

$$C = C OR C$$

because if C is zero, but C is already equal to one, then we do not want to change the value in C from one to zero. By examination of the OR truth table, it can be seen that if either C or C is equal to one, the result of the OR operation must be one.

The byte B1 is almost like the accumulator in the 6800/6810. One can add to it, and the value stored therein is altered. The byte B2 is like a memory, because it is not altered by the operation.

The machine code instruction is ADC, which means "Add memory to accumulator with carry", and the C variable is equivalent to the machine code "carry" flag (also known as C).

What we have managed to do is to use nothing but logical operations to perform arithmetic. Though we have only added, we can easily subtract if we turn negative numbers into two's complement numbers and add. Multiplication is nothing more than shifting bits, and adding, and though division is somewhat more complex, it is possible.

The importance behind this information is that the 6800/6810 use only one logical operation (ie logic gates), and what we have performed so far is just what happens all the time in the microprocessor, when the bit as 1's are up and running.

Microprocessors are nothing more than logic machines, and an understanding of logic before a good deal in the application of machine code programming. ■

```

# PROGRAM 3
3 DIM B( 17)

10 FOR I=7 TO 0 STEP -1: PRINT "BIT " ;I;"=";B(I);: NEXT I
20 INPUT "VALUE TO ADD": C
30 FOR J = 0 TO 7
40 WHILE( (C AND B)
50 B(I)=NOT (B(I) AND B) XOR B AND (C AND B)
60 C=NOT( C AND B) OR (C AND B)
70 NEXT I
80 PRINT
90 FOR I=7 TO 0 STEP -1: PRINT "B(I)";: NEXT I
100 PRINT "C=";: PRINT C

# PROGRAM 4
4 DIM B1 ( 255), B2 (17)
6 PRINT "B1"
10 FOR I = 7 TO 0 STEP -1: PRINT "BIT " ;I;"=";B1(I);: NEXT I
14 PRINT "B2"
16 FOR I = 7 TO 0 STEP -1: PRINT "BIT " ;I;"=";B2(I);: NEXT I
18 FOR I=0 TO 7: C=B2(I)
20 FOR J = 2 TO 7
30 B1(I+J) AND C
40 B1(I+J) AND B1
50 B1(I)=NOT (B1(I) AND B1) XOR B1 AND (C AND B1)
60 C=NOT( C AND B1) OR (C AND B1)
70 NEXT I
80 C = C OR C
90 NEXT J
92 FOR I=7 TO 0 STEP -1: PRINT "B(I)";: NEXT I
100 PRINT "C=";: PRINT C

```

COMMODORE SOFTWARE FILE

National

Adapted Compiled from Cline's introduction
this program for the uncompiled PIR 2.0

IN THIS VIC GAME for one or more
players you have to bet in an eight horse
race. The odds are given before the race and

initially each player has £100, but no player
is allowed to place less than £5 on any
horse. The race is presented graphically
complete with finish, and the numbers
above the track indicate the numbers of the
horses tracked.

By altering line 130 the range of odds can
be changed.

The program structure is as follows:

1-50 defines characters

61-125
126-172
173-200

set variables including odds
set up track
run race Cline 231 decides
whether horse should fall at
finish

200-300
300-340
340-380
380-4000

work out horse's placings
calculate profits and loss
take bets from players
4000-4008 if other players are broke, start
winner

```

1  @TR@:0,0,255,255,0,0,0,0,76,255,255,76,0,0
2  @TR@:3,3,3,3,3,3,79,23,24,0,146,19,132,1
3  @TR@:29,66,36,63,63,36,66,120
50  FORI=7168TO7679:POKEI,PEEK(25600+I):NEXT:FORI=7168TO7207:REORD=POKEI,R:NEXT
60  POKE52,28:POKE54,20:CLR
61  PRINT"WRHH[-WRTI@PL# @H@000"
70  PRINT"NOW HRRY PLAYERS":INPUTP
71  IFN@9THEND@
72  @=P
73  FORI=(1TO@P:FACT)=1:NEXT
74  FORI=(1TO@P:PRINT"RRR@":INPUT@K(T):NEXT
90  FORI=(1TO@P:FACT)=100:NEXT
100  POKE36879,231:POKE36878,15:PRINT"0"
110  FORI=(1TO@:H@K(T)=INT(RND@)*149+4:NEXT
120  FORI=(1TO@:H@K(T)=7635+22#I:NEXT
125  @=SUB@000
126  T@="000000":@=0
127  FORI=(1TO@:POK@K(T),1:NEXT
130  POKE3689,255
130  FORI=7634TO7655:POKEI,0:NEXT
140  FORI=6632TO6653:POKEI,0:NEXT
150  FORI=7677TO6681:STEP22:POKEI,2:NEXT
151  FORI=7664TO6681:STEP22:POKEI,3:NEXT:FORI=7672TO6682:STEP22:POKEI,3:NEXT
155  FORI=(1TO@:POKEI7634+22#I,T+48:NEXT
160  FORI=6576TO66597:POKEI,R:NEXT:FORI=6659TO66619:POKEI,3:NEXT
161  FORI=6662TO66641:POKEI,4:NEXT:FORI=6664TO66663:POKEI,6:NEXT
162  FORI=6664TO66689:POKEI,8:NEXT:FORI=6669TO66707:POKEI,2:NEXT
163  FORI=66708TO66729:POKEI,4:NEXT:FORI=66730TO66751:POKEI,6:NEXT
170  PRINT"RRHH@R"
171  PRINT"RR@000"
172  PRINT"@=100000"
173  FORJ=(1TO@P:PRINTH@K(J)"@-":NEXT:PRINT"@"
200  @=@+1:IF@=9THEND@=1
201  IFTI@="000007":THEN@=0
205  IFH@=@9THEND@00
206  IFR@K(1),25THEND215
210  IFR@K(1)>@@K(1):1STHEND@00
215  IFR@K@K(1)+1>@@@R@K(1),77THEND@K@K(1)+1,4:POK@K(1),32:H@K(1)=0:OOT@000
220  H(X)=@K(X)+1:IFPEEK@K(X)>3THEND@K@K(1):POK@K(X)-1,32:OOT@000
226  POKEH@K(1),1:POKEH@K(1)-1,32
240  POKE36874,266:POKE36874,0:OOT@000
300  @=@+1:H@K(1)=0
301  IFR=1THENDPRINT"RRHH@R":H@K(1)=@-1:FORI=(1TO@P:IFH@K(T)=@THEND@K(T)=1
302  IFR=1THENDNEXT
304  IFR=2THENDPRINT"RR@000":H@K(1)=@-1:FORI=(1TO@P:IFH@K(T)=@R@K(T):THEND@K(T)=5

```

Continued on page 47

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```

385 IF#<0 THEN#NEXT
386 IF#<0 THEN#PRINT"STH000 ":(H000)^(#-1) :FOR#1=100# :IF#(CT)->#0#<0 THEN#NEXT
387 IF#<0 THEN#NEXT
388 IF#<0 THEN#GOTO
389 GOTO000
310 FOR#1=100# :IF#(CT)->0 THEN#GOTO
311 IF(CT)>#(CT)-#(CT) :IF(CT)>0 THEN#IF(CT)>#(CT)-#(CT)
312 IF#(CT)>0 OR#(CT)>0 THEN#IF(CT)>#(CT)-2#(CT) :IF(CT)>#(CT)+#(CT) OR#(CT)>#(CT)-#(CT)
313 IF#(CT)>0 :IF#(CT)>0 THEN#IF(CT)>#(CT)-#(CT)
315 IF#(CT) = 1 AND#(CT) = 0 THEN#IF(CT) = # (CT) + # (CT) - # (CT) + # (CT) AND#(CT)
316 IF#(CT) = 1 AND#(CT) = 1 THEN#IF(CT) = # (CT) + # (CT) AND#(CT)
320 IF#(CT) = 1 AND#(CT) = 1 THEN#IF(CT) = # (CT) + # (CT) AND#(CT)
321 IF<0 THEN#NEXT
327 PRINT"PRESS "Y"
328 GET# :IF#<"Y" THEN#GOTO
329 #=#
340 GOTO100
388 FOR#1=100#
3891 POKE328#1,2#:#PRINT"RECT11#0"
3810 FOR#1=10# :PRINT" " :IF#<0 THEN#GOTO" " :NEXT
3815 PRINT#(X)
3820 PRINT"YOU HAVE #P#(X)
3821 IF(CT)>0 THEN#PRINT"YOU ARE #R#(CT)" :FOR#1=1000# :NEXT:#PRINT" " :IF(CT) = 0
3822 IF(CT)>#0 AND#(CT)>#0 AND#(CT) = 0 :GOTO 1 :IF#<0 THEN#GOTO
3823 IF<0 AND#(CT) = 0
3824 IF(CT)>#0 AND#(CT) = 0 THEN#NEXT
3825 IF(CT)>0 THEN#PRINT" " :RETURN
3830 PRINT"*****" :IF#<0 THEN#GOTO
3831 IF#(CT) = 0 AND#(CT) = 0 THEN#GOTO
3840 PRINT"****" :IF#<0 THEN#GOTO
3841 IF#(CT) = 0 AND#(CT) = 0 THEN#GOTO
3844 E(CT) = 0 :IF#(CT) = 0
3845 PRINT"RECH " :IF#<0 THEN#GOTO" " :IF#<0 AND#(CT) = 1
3846 IF(CT) = 0 AND#(CT) = 0 THEN#GOTO
3850 PRINT"PRESS "Y"
3855 GET# :IF#<"Y" THEN#PRINT" " :GOTO100#
3861 IF#<"Y" THEN#RETURN
3810 GOTO100
4000 PRINT"
4010 FOR#1=100# :IF(CT)>0 THEN#GOTO
4015 NEXT
4020 PRINT"*****" :IF#<0 THEN#PRINT"*****"

```

Trona

Trona is a game for the Commodore 64

Trona is a version of the Light Cycles game in the film "Tron". The game uses the keyboard for movement, and not joystick, but it is very easy to alter.

0-5 Set the variables and checks the score

10-20 Print the playing screen and set the positioning variables.

30 Pokes the two players' lives onto the screen.

40-100 Get keyboard inputs and checks if the two have collided, or anything else that would prove fatal.

200-230 Ask if another game is required and if so start one.

```

0 REM"TRON" BY D.SEMMENS:111"
1 Z=0 :X=0
5 FOR#1=1 TO 2880: NEXT
6 IF Z>9 OR X>9 THEN#GOTO
10 POKE328#1,5 :PRINTCHR#(147) :PRINTCHR#(144)
12 POKE328#1,2 :POKE328#2,1 :P=48 :S#=#
14 PRINT"00 " :PRINT" " :PRINT" " :PRINT" " :PRINT" " :PRINT" "
16 FOR#1=1964 TO 1183 :POKE1,192 :NEXT
17 FOR#1=1984 TO 2823 :POKE1,192 :NEXT
18 FOR#1=1964 TO 1984 :STEP4# :POKE1,192 :NEXT
19 FOR#1=1183 TO 2823 :STEP4# :POKE1,192 :NEXT

```

Continued on page 42

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20 A=1471:B=1454:FOR1=1 TO 1000:NEXT
30 POKER:81:POKER:81:POKER=54272:B
40 GET#1:IF#B="Z" THEN A=A-1:P=1:GOTO60
50 IFR#="X" THEN A=A+1:P=1:GOTO60
60 IFR#="C" THEN A=A+40:P=40:GOTO60
70 IFR#="F" THEN A=A-40:P=40:GOTO60
75 A#A#P
80 C=PEEK(A):IFC<182 AND C<81THEN180
90 X=X+1:GOTO5
100 IFR#="," THEN B=B+1:S=1:GOTO150
110 IFR#="," THEN B=B-1:S=1:GOTO150
120 IFR#="," THEN B=B+40:S=40:GOTO150
130 IFR#="/" THEN B=B+40:S=40:GOTO150
140 B=B#G
150 G=PEEK(B):IFG<182 AND G<81 THEN 30
160 Z=Z+1:GOTO5
200 PRINT "ANY KEY FOR ANOTHER GAME(RUN STOP KEY TO STOP GAME)!!!"
210 GET#1:IFB#="" THEN 210
220 GOTO1

```

Player 1 score	Player 2 score
Z=100	=100
S=right	=left
C=down	=up
F=up	=down

Vic ditty

From Richard Barton of Essex, a program for the unexpanded Vic 20.

THIS PROGRAM is written for unexpanded VIC 20 and features more advanced music controls such as pitch control using offset values, random note durations and pitches, etc.

This is a small part of a larger computer music project Richard is working on, inspired by an early record of Computer

music which was published in the 1950's by Bell Telephone Laboratories using a main-frame computer. The Vic 20 can equal its performance very well, apart from the lack of voices available.

Program notes

Note: the screen display uses roman-let symbols at the beginning of each printed line.

90 contains the voice poles.

120, 140, 180, 190, 200,230 re-establish the notes in an user-changed format to alter the chords.

240 to 290 contains the actual melody

instructions.

300 to 310 contain the randomiser instructions for the pitch offsets which are X, S and Z.

320 to 330 contain the randomiser instructions for the note duration.

340 contains instructions for the final "ENDING" to the piece.

VARIABLE N is the screen display note index.

VARIABLES C, Q, and M are the note duration variables.

VARIABLES X,Y, and Z are the offset values which re-instrumented onto the pitches of notes M, S and X.

```

10 REM VIC DITTY.
20 REM RICHARD BARTON, 1983.
30 REM Z,Y & X ARE OFFSETS TO PITCHES.
40 REM C,Q & M ARE NOTE DURATIONS.
50 S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:POKE36876,G:R=1
60 PRINT"#####VIC DITTY"
70 PRINT"██"
80 FORB=1TO2
90 PRINT"███NORMAL PITCH & TIME"
100 C=200:Q=100:R=500:Z=150:K=0:Y=0:Z=0:GOSUB240:H=H+1
110 PRINT"███VOICES INTERCHANGED"
120 S1=36876:S2=36875:S3=36874:GOSUB240:H=H+1
130 PRINT"███PITCH VALUES +1"
140 S1=36875:S2=36876:S3=36874:K=1:Y=1:Z=1:GOSUB240:H=H+1
150 PRINT"███PITCH VALUES -1"
160 S1=36876:S2=36874:S3=36875:K=-1:Y=-1:Z=-1:GOSUB240:H=H+1
170 PRINT"███PITCH VALUES +2"
180 S1=36875:S3=36874:S2=36876:K=2:Y=2:Z=2:GOSUB240:H=H+1
190 PRINT"███PITCH INC. RANDOM"
200 GOSUB300:S1=36874:S2=36876:S3=36875:GOSUB240:H=H+1
210 PRINT"███PITCH=TIME RANDOM"
220 GOSUB300:S1=36875:S2=36874:S3=36876:GOSUB300:GOSUB240:H=H+1
230 HEXTR:GOTO340
240 POKES3,215+X:FOR1=1TOC:NEXT:POKES3,225+Y:FOR1=1TOC:NEXT
250 POKES3,8:POKES3,200+Z:FOR1=1TOC:NEXT:POKES3,223:FOR1=1TOC:NEXT:POKES3,0
260 POKES2,200+Z:FOR1=1TOC:NEXT:POKES3,200:FOR1=1TOC:NEXT:POKES2,191+Y:POKES1,17
270 GOK
270 POKES3,176+Y:FOR1=1TOC:NEXT:POKES3,179:FOR1=1TOC:NEXT:POKES3,183:FOR1=1TOC:H
280 EXT
290 POKES3,191+K:FOR1=1TOC:NEXT:POKES3,195+Z:POKES2,159+Y:POKES1,135+X:FOR1=1TOC

```

Continued on page 44

```

00 NEXT
200 POKES1,0:POKES2,0:POKES3,0:RETURN
300 X=INT(RND(1)*200):Y=INT(RND(1)*200):Z=INT(RND(1)*200)
310 RETURN
320 C=INT(RND(1)*4000)+60:D=INT(RND(1)*1000)+60:F=INT(RND(1)*6000)+60
330 RETURN
340 S1=36874:S2=36875:S3=36876:HHH=1
350 PRINT"###"RND(3)000" PITCHES"
360 FORR=1TO8
370 X=INT(RND(1)*117)+120
380 POKES1,X:FORF=1TO20:NEXT F:POKES2,X+1:FORF=1TO20:NEXT F:POKES3,X+10:FORF=1TO20:N
EXT F
390 POKES1,0:FORF=1TO20:NEXT F:POKES1,0:POKES2,0:POKES3,0:NEXT F:HHH=1
400 PRINT"###"END CHORD"
410 POKES1,285:POKES2,145:FORR=1TO20:POKES3,169:FORF=1TO20:NEXT F:POKES3,170:FORF
=1TO20
420 NEXTT:NEXTR:POKES3,169:FORF=1TO1000:NEXTT
430 POKES1,0:POKES2,0:POKES3,0
440 PRINT"### REPEAT? (HIT Y OR N) ###"
450 DETR= (FRR="Y")THEN#450
460 IFRR="Y" THEN#RND
470 IFRR="N" THEN#RND(1)*2:END
480 GOTO450

```

Repeat

From Mark Stone of Phoenix, for the Commodore 64.

THE PROGRAM is written in Basic, but acts as well as a machine code routine after it has been run. It is located at 8340 HEX (81C Decimal).

The routine makes use of two of the function keys. If F1 is pressed repeat is available on all the keys but if F2 is pressed

the keyboard returns to normal.

If a function is carried out the routine will not work. To get back into the routine SYS812 must be typed in.

There are two listings one in Basic for use without an assembler, and one for use with an assembler.

```

0 8348 78 SEI
1 8341 801403 LDA #8314
2 8344 802E83 STA #832E
3 8347 801583 LDA #8315
4 834A 802F83 STA #832F
5 834D 8959 LDA #459
6 834F 801483 STA #8314
7 8352 A983 LDA #483
8 8354 801583 STA #8315
9 8357 58 CLI
10 8358 68 RTS
11 8359 A5C5 LDA #C5
12 8358 C984 CMP #804
13 835D F087 BEQ #836D
14 835F C985 CMP #485
15 8361 F088 BEQ #836E
16 8363 6C2E83 JMP (#832E)
17 8366 A988 LDA #488
18 8368 808A82 STA #828A
19 836B 6C2E83 JMP (#832E)
20 836E A988 LDA #488
21 8370 808A82 STA #828A
22 8373 6C2E83 JMP (#832E)
10 REM *****
20 REM * REPEAT *
30 REM * (C) 1984 *
40 REM *****
50 REM
60 FORR=832D880:READR:POKEA,B:INEXT
90 SYS832
100 DATA128,179,28,3,141,46,3,173
110 DATA21,3,141,47,3,169,89,141
120 DATA28,3,169,3,141,21,3,88
130 DATA36,169,197,281,4,248,7,281
140 DATA9,248,11,188,46,3,169,128
150 DATA141,138,2,188,46,3,169,8
160 DATA141,138,2,188,46,3,32

```

Left: with assembler

Right: without assembler

Gobbler

From Darren Asterley — for Mr. J&K

Fig. 26
IN THIS GAME you are a man and you have to eat the diamonds to get to 100 points in three minutes. If you don't a monster comes searching for you, but if you do it prints more diamonds and now

you have to get to 500 and so on.
You use U for up, H for left, K for right and M for down. You get 10 points for each diamond but you don't get any points if you get the diamonds with your hands, body or feet.

```
0 PRINT "0" : GOSUB 1000 : GOTO 100
1 PRINT "1" : GOTO 1000
2 POK 0=1 : TOP = INT (RND * 1.995) + 1
3 POK 7000=H, 20:POK 30000=H, 2
4 HEXTY
20 POK 7000=H, 2 : POK 7000=2+2, 2 : POK 7000=2+4+1, 2 : POK 7000=2+4+4+1, 2
22 PRINT "MONSTER COMES SEARCHING FOR YOU IN 3.2" : H0 H0P RIGHT < T1, 2 > "H0 H0P RIGHT < T1, 2 > " : GOTO 1
23 POK 0=H, 2
24 JPT 10=100000 : H0 H0P RIGHT < 0
25 POK 7000=2+2+2+1, 2 : POK 7000=2+2+2+1, 2
26 POK 1=10000 : H0 H0P
27 POK 7000=2, 2 : POK 7000=2+2, 2 : POK 7000=2+4+1, 2 : POK 7000=2+4+4+1, 2
28 POK 7000=2+2+2+1, 2 : POK 7000=2+2+2+1, 2
29 POK 30000=2, 2 : POK 30000=2+2, 2 : POK 30000=2+4+1, 2 : POK 30000=2+4+4+1, 2
30 POK 30000=2+2+2+1, 2 : POK 30000=2+2+2+1, 2
40 GETIN : IF IN = " " THEN
45 IF IN = "U" THEN H2=2-20
50 IF IN = "H" THEN H2=2+20
55 IF IN = "K" THEN H2=2-1
57 IF IN = "K" THEN H2=2+1
58 IF POK 7000=2 > 0 THEN GOSUB 1000
59 POK 100, 2
60 GOTO 20
1000 POK 7000, 2
1010 FOR I=120 TO 200 : POK 7000, 0 : HEXTY
1020 POK 3000, 0 : POK 30, 10
1030 RETURN
1050 POK 3000, 2
2000 FOR T=1 TO 300
2010 IF POK 7000=H > 0 THEN GOTO 2020
2020 IF POK 7000=H > 21 > 0 THEN GOTO 2030
2030 IF POK 7000=H > 22 > 0 THEN GOTO 2040
2040 IF POK 7000=H > 23 > 0 THEN GOTO 2050
2050 IF POK 7000=H > 24 > 0 THEN GOTO 2060
2060 POK 0=H, 2 : POK 0=H+21, 10 : POK 0=H+22, 10 : POK 0=H+23, 10 : POK 0=H+24, 10
2070 POK 30000=H, 2 : POK 30000=H+21, 2 : POK 30000=H+22, 2 : POK 30000=H+23, 2 : POK 30000=H+24, 2
2080 FOR I=1 TO 100 : HEXTY
2090 POK 0=H, 2 : POK 0=H+21, 2 : POK 0=H+22, 2 : POK 0=H+23, 2 : POK 0=H+24, 2
2095 HEXTY
2096 GOTO 2000
2099 Z=0 : POK 3000, 2
3000 PRINT "THE MONSTER GOT YOU BUT YOU GOT A SCORE OF " : SC
3005 GOSUB 1000
3010 PRINT "WOULD YOU LIKE ANOTHER GO?"
3020 GETIN : IF IN = " " THEN GOTO 3030
3025 IF IN = "H" THEN GOTO 3040
3030 IF IN = "Y" THEN GOTO 3050
3050 GOTO 2000
3060 Z=0 : POK 3000, 2
3065 PRINT "THE OBJECT OF THIS"
3070 PRINT "GAME IS TO EAT YOUR "
3075 PRINT "MEN TO 100 POINTS"
3080 PRINT "BEFORE THE TIME GETS"
3085 PRINT "TO 3 HRS AND 0"
3090 PRINT "MONSTER COMES AND EATS"
3095 PRINT "YOU, YOU GET 10 POINTS"
3098 PRINT "FOR EACH DIAMOND,"
3099 PRINT "***** ON TOP,"
3100 PRINT "*****
3105 PRINT "***** U"
3110 PRINT "***** 1"
```

Continued on page 49

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```

6030 PRINT"#####"—I—C"
6040 PRINT"##### "
6050 PRINT"##### "
6060 PRINT"2 ANY KEY TO PURV"
6061 FORB=15770000STEP1:POC=50000:J=FORB+1:GOTOINEXTR,0
6070 GETA:IFB#""THEN6075
6080 RETURN
7000 FORC=30075:LD=152+30075+RENDP
7010 JPF=-1:THENRETURN
7015 REWD=FORB52,P
7015 FORH=1:GOTOINEXTR
7020 FORB52=0:FORH=1:GOTOINEXTR:GOTO70000
7025 RETURN
7030 DATA:95,000,0,00,195,000,0,00,120,200,195,000,0,00,200,000,201
,200,0,00,00 1,000
7035 DATA:195,200,0,00,195,000,0,00,195,200,0,00,195,1000,-1
RENDP.

```

Convert

From Mark Allen, a program for the

organised for 25. Please send us your address. Mark, so that we can arrange for payment for the program and February's CD.

THIS straightforward program converts measurements from Imperial to Metric

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Program notes

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```

3 PRINT"CONVERSION TABLES"
4 PRINT"MM INCHES TO CENTIMETRES"
5 PRINT"CM CENTIMETRES TO INCHES"
6 PRINT"MM FEET TO METRES"
7 PRINT"MM METRES TO FEET"
8 PRINT"MM YARDS TO METRES"
9 PRINT"MM METRES TO YARDS"
10 PRINT"MM MILES TO KILOMETRES"
11 PRINT"MM KILOMETRES TO MILES"
12 PRINT"MM'S" FOR PAGE 2"
13 GETS:IFS#""THEN13
14 IFS#="5"THEN150
15 IFS#="1"THEN1000
16 IFS#="0"THEN1010
17 IFS#="F"THEN1020
18 IFS#="M"THEN1030
19 IFS#="Y"THEN1040
20 IFS#="Z"THEN1070
21 IFS#="E"THEN1090
22 IFS#="K"THEN1090
140 END
150 PRINT"CONVERSION TABLES"
151 PRINT"MM GALLONS TO LITRES"PRINT"MM LITRES TO GALLONS"
152 PRINT"MM OUNCES TO GRAMS"
153 PRINT"MM GRAMS TO OUNCES"
154 PRINT"MM POUNDS TO GRAMS"
155 PRINT"MM GRAMS TO POUNDS"
156 PRINT"MM POUNDS TO KILOGRAMS"
157 PRINT"MM KILOGRAMS TO POUNDS"
158 PRINT"MM TONS TO KILOGRAMS"
159 PRINT"MM KILOGRAMS TO TONS"PRINT"MM'S" FOR PAGE 1"
160 DETP:IFP#""THEN160
161 IFP#="G"THEN2000
162 IFP#="O"THEN2000
163 IFP#="X"THEN2000
164 IFP#="P"THEN2000
165 IFP#="B"THEN2040
166 IFP#="B"THEN2000

```

Continued on page 49

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```

167 IFP#="" THENGOTO600
168 IFP#="" THENGOTO700
169 IFP#="" THENGOTO900
170 IFP#="5" THENRETURN
180 IFP#="4" THENGOTO10
181 END
1800 GOSUB10000
1801 INPUT S="(A#2,548)"
1802 PRINT "*****"
1803 PRINTV
1804 GOSUB20000
1805 GOSUB50000
1806 GOTO10000
1807 END
1810 GOSUB10000
1811 INPUT V="(A#2,393)"
1812 PRINT "*****" PRINTV
1813 GOSUB20000
1814 GOSUB50000
1815 GOTO1010
1820 GOSUB10000
1821 INPUT L="(A#2,3848)"
1822 PRINT "*****" PRINTL
1823 GOSUB20000
1824 GOTO50000
1825 GOTO10000
1830 GOSUB10000
1831 INPUT S="(A#3,281)"
1832 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1833 GOSUB20000
1834 GOSUB50000
1835 GOTO10000
1840 GOSUB10000
1841 INPUT S="(A#2,5144)"
1842 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1843 GOSUB20000
1844 GOSUB50000
1845 GOTO1040
1850 GOSUB10000
1851 INPUT S="(A#1016,80)"
1852 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1853 GOSUB20000
1854 GOSUB50000
1855 GOTO2070
1860 GOSUB10000
1861 INPUT S="(A#2,205)"
1862 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1863 GOSUB20000
1864 GOSUB50000
1865 GOTO20000
1870 GOSUB10000
1871 INPUT S="(A#1016,80)"
1872 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1873 GOSUB20000
1874 GOSUB50000
1875 GOTO2070
1880 GOSUB10000
1881 INPUT S="(A#2,3042)"
1882 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1883 GOSUB20000
1884 GOSUB50000
1885 GOTO20000
1890 GOSUB10000
1891 INPUT S="(A#2,6214)"
1892 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1893 GOSUB20000
1894 GOSUB50000
1895 GOTO10000
1900 GOSUB10000
1901 INPUT S="(A#4,548)"
1902 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1903 GOSUB20000
1904 GOSUB50000
1905 GOTO30000
1910 GOSUB10000
1911 INPUT S="(A#2,22)"
1912 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1913 GOSUB20000
1914 GOSUB50000
1915 GOTO2010
1920 GOSUB10000
1921 INPUT S="(A#2,6252)"
1922 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1923 GOSUB20000
1924 GOSUB50000
1925 GOTO20000
1930 GOSUB10000
1931 INPUT S="(A#2,53)"
1932 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1933 GOSUB20000
1934 GOSUB50000
1935 GOTO20000
1940 GOSUB10000
1941 INPUT S="(A#2,6020)"
1942 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1943 GOSUB20000
1944 GOSUB50000
1945 GOTO2040
1950 GOSUB10000
1951 INPUT S="(A#2,4524)"
1952 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1953 GOSUB20000
1954 GOSUB50000
1955 GOTO20000
1960 GOSUB10000
1961 INPUT S="(A#2,205)"
1962 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1963 GOSUB20000
1964 GOSUB50000
1965 GOTO20000
1970 GOSUB10000
1971 INPUT S="(A#1016,80)"
1972 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1973 GOSUB20000
1974 GOSUB50000
1975 GOTO2070
1980 GOSUB10000
1981 INPUT S="(A#2,3042)"
1982 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1983 GOSUB20000
1984 GOSUB50000
1985 GOTO30000
1990 GOSUB10000
1991 INPUT S="(A#2,25)"
1992 PRINT "*****" PRINTS
1993 GOSUB20000
1994 GOSUB50000
1995 GOTO30000
2000 DET# IF#="" THENGOTO0
2001 IF#="2" THENRETURN
2002 IF#="3" THENRETURN
2003 PRINT "ENDINPUT FEATURE"
2004 RETURN
20000 PRINT "A#="INDEX
20001 PRINT "A#="INDEX
20001 RETURN

```

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Turtle power

From "DIY Robotics and Sensors for the Commodore Computer" by John Billingsley

IF YOU CANME across an inverted soap bowl, wandering about and perhaps drawing shapes on a large sheet of paper, you have met a Turtle. There is no attempt here to go into the intricacies of turtle graphics; instead the principles of the turtle serve as a good excuse for putting a pair of stepper motors to work.

The turtle is a simple "subcubic" system, propelled by two independent wheels on a diameter. Ball bearings or disks lean the southeast fore-and-aft coupling. To move straight ahead, both wheels rotate in step. To turn on the spot, one wheel rotates forward while the other rotates backward at exactly the same rate. If one wheel turns at exactly twice the speed of the other, the turtle will follow a circle with center one wheel-space from the slower wheel. Accurate movement calls for the motors being driven accurately in step — just the job for stepper motors.

At the center of a "greater" turtle is a retractable pen, so that its parametrizations can be used to draw shapes, or even graphs and illustrations. Let us think about the problem later.

Top down

Two stepper motors can be driven with little complication from the eight bits of the user port. With the aid of two multi-Darlington chips plus the experience of the article in December's Commodore Horizons, the task of making the motors move should give little trouble. A photocopy of the previous article can be obtained by sending a stamped, addressed envelope to this magazine. The more difficult part is to make the software "meaningful", so that a command structure can be based on the desired movements of the turtle without going into the gory details of the number of motor steps required for each generation. Taking a "top-down" look at the problem, we want to be able to type "advance, 100" to move 100 mm forward, or perhaps "turn, clockwise, 90". Circles would be nice to add, with perhaps "circle, clockwise, 200, 90" giving 90 degrees of a 200 mm radius circle. It might not even be "over the top" to add Come spirals to blend one radius to another — but not just at the moment. With graphics in mind, the further commands "pen, up" and "pen, down" complete the set. The task of working out where the turtle would wind up after a given maneuver can be performed on the command sequence by another subroutine, if required, although mechanical references

mean that the results will not be particularly accurate after a lengthy parametrization.

The suggested stepper motors are type E285, made by Philips and distributed by Imper of New Road, Richmond, Surrey at a price around £12.00. They have 48 steps per rev, ie 12 electrical revolutions per mechanical revolution. If you drive the motor in half-steps, ie N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW, you will now have 96 half-steps per revolution of the wheel. Suppose that your wheels are 80 mm in diameter, then they will have a circumference of around 250 mm and each half-step will give you a movement of about 2.6 mm. If you don't mind making an interesting pair of wheels, then a diameter of 77.96/π = 61.1 mm will give exactly 2 mm per half-step — but you would be best to buy the nearest larger size from the model-shop and accept a slightly odd scale factor.

When the motors are driven equally in opposite directions, the turtle rotates about its center. If each wheel makes one revolution, then the turtle will turn through (diameter-of-wheel/separation-of-wheels) revolutions. Make the separation two-and-a-half times the diameter, and each step will give just one degree. If the motors are driven at unequal speeds, the distance advanced will be given by the average of the (signed) numbers of steps, while the turtle will turn through an angle equal to half their difference.

Classy chaos

The "classic" can be made from plywood or even balsa wood, since it has very little work to do. The disk can be formed from lightweight cupboard half-covers, although a couple of best paperpills will really serve the purpose. They should just clear the ground, so that only one touches the ground at a time. Most of the mechanical load will be due to the multiball cable, and this must be connected to the turtle at a high central point. If you sacrifice some set of plastic bowl to make a cover, then the cable can safely emerge from a hole in the center. If, however, your turtle is naked you should invest a stud in the center — not too tall, as the turtle will topple. The cable should approach the

turtle from above, dangling from a supporting string attached to the ceiling.

As the first sight you will need at least a dozen conductors in the cable, five for each motor, two for a pen-bit plus more for any sensors you may add later. As a pinch you can get away with two less, sharing a common positive power line, but this may be a false economy since the imbalance of the cable can cause coupling between the motor drives. Ribbon cable is the nearest solution, but far from the cheapest.

Further steps

We can make up an "algorithm" for converting the commands into demanded motor half-steps (from now on, let us call them just steps) as follows. Let us assume a wheel diameter of 84 mm and a separation of 2.564 = 152.5 mm.

Command	Left motor steps	Right motor steps
Advance, distance/2	distance/2	distance/2
Turn, cw + angle	+ angle	- angle
Turn, ccw - angle	- angle	+ angle
Circle, cw angle*	angle*	angle*
Circle, ccw angle*	angle*(115 - 1)	angle*(115 - 1)
Circle, ccw angle*	angle*(115 - 1)	angle*
Circle, ccw angle*	angle*(115 - 1)	angle*(115 - 1)

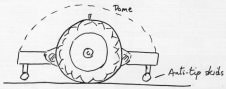
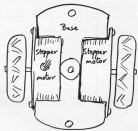
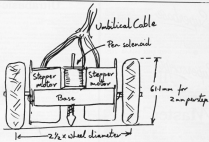
Now the command interpreter must "talk to" a motor control module, which will accept commands in the form of the number of steps each motor must move. An extra command, "speed, 20" can adjust a general variable which need not feature in the context. Let us use a subroutine to command the motors, and let us define this at line 8000 onwards.

Varying the speed of a single motor can be done with a simple variable delay, but to drive two motors at different speeds calls for a different concept, the "binary rate-multiplier". Suppose that the left motor must move 100 steps, while the right motor must move only 67. Then we first construct the ratio of the two, in this case 0.67. Each time round the loop we step the left motor, but the right motor may or may not need to step. To make the decision we keep adding the ratio to another variable, T, so. If T is now greater than 1, the motor is stepped and T is reduced by 1. Sounds confusing? Then let's try an example.

Left motor position	T	Right motor position
Step 0	0	
Step 1	.67	
Step 2	1.34	Step 1, T = 0.64
Step 3	2.01	Step 2, T = 0.98
Step 4	.68	1
Step 5	1.35	Step 3, T = 0.65
.....		
Step 97	.99	66
Step 98	1.66	Step 67, T = 0.66
Step 99	2.33	Step 68, T = 0.99
Step 100	3.00	Step 69, T = 0.00

So we arrive at the end of the movement with each motor having taken the correct number of steps. This is the principle behind most graph-plotting routines for drawing oblique straight lines. The result is slightly improved if T starts with the value 0.5, since this causes the micro-steps to be shared





◀ are symmetrically along the line. In the example above, the only occurrence of three right-most steps in a row is at the end of the movement; had T started with the value 0.5 they would have occurred in the middle.

We can now define the subroutines to MOVE the motor, where the number of steps for the left motor is stored in LM and for the right motor is RM.

```

800 AL = ABS(LM) * R - ABS(RM)
810 ABSOLUTE VALUES OF STEPS
820 SL = SIGN(LM) * R - SIGN(RM)
830 RM AND SIGNS OF DIRECTIONS
840 COSUB 9000: REM DELAY
VARIABLED BY SPEED
850 IF AF + AL = 0 THEN RETURN:
REM NO MOVE, GO HOME
860 IF A/RAL THEN 8200: REM
DEAL WITH THIS SEPARATELY
870 RA = ABS(AL) * T = R: REM RATIO
OF MOVES
880 FOR M = 1 TO AL: REM HERE
WE GO
890 COSUB 9000: REM STEP LEFT
SWITCH DIRECTION SL
900 T = T - RA

```

```

910 IF T <= 0 THEN COSUB 9000:
T = T - 1: REM RIGHT MOTOR
920 NEXT M: RETURN: REM THAT'S
ALL, GO HOME
930 RAT = AL / A: T = 0.1: REM
RIGHT MOVE > LEFT MOVE
940 FOR M = 1 TO RM
950 COSUB 9000: REM RIGHT
MOTOR EVERY TIME
960 T = T - RA
970 IF T <= 0 THEN COSUB 9000:
T = T - 1: REM LEFT MOTOR
980 NEXT M: RETURN

```

This next leaves us with the "bottom-up" task of writing the motor drivers. We start with homecoding at line 10000

```

10000 LP = RRP = OSF = 100: REM
MOTOR POSITIONS, SPEED
10010 PO = 3627: DD = 3079: REM
PORT, DATA, DIR ??? CRM 64 or
10020 PO = 2947: DD = 3049: REM
--- For
10030 DIM L(2): R(2): REM TWO
ARRAYS FOR MOTOR DRIVES
10040 FOR M = 0 TO 1
10050 READ L(1): M(1) = 0: REM 1 - 1P1:
NEXT
10060 DATA 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
SCAL5 AND 7, 5, 5, 5, 5
10070 POE DD, 255: POE PO: REM
CONFIGURE OUTPUTS, SET TO
10080 GOTO 100

```

Then we add the motor drivers, and a delay which depends on speed:

```

9000 LP = R + SL AND 7: REM LEFT
MOTOR NEW POSITION
9010 POE PO: POE R: POE AND
240 + L(1) * LP
9020 REM VIX NEW LEFT MOTOR
DRIVE WITH C.D. RIGHT, OUTPUT
9030 RETURN
9040 RP = RRP + SR AND 7: REM
RIGHT MOTOR NEW POSITION
910 POE PO: POE R: POE AND
15 + R(1) * RP
9120 RETURN
9130 FOR D = 1 TO 100: STEP SP:
NEXT
9140 RETURN

```

Using a medium of counting, you

should be able to reverse the motor procedures into a simple procedure with two arguments QJ and QR passed to SL, SR or zero. You should then be able to tidy up the motor procedure to make it less "clunky". The in-depth procedures here are designed to be easier to understand.)

Before adding the clever stuff, troubleshoot these modules with a "dry program":

```

10 GOTO 10000
100 PRINT "LEFT MOTOR, RIGHT
MOTOR?"
110 INPUT LM, RM
120 COSUB 8000
130 GOTO 100

```

and if the result does not look too good, try something even simpler:

```

100 SPEED = 1000: T =
110 COSUB 9000: REM 10000: 4000:
GOTO 110

```

to get down to bedrock. If all else fails, take manual control by POEing PO to various values, and get out your trusty test meter.

Nuts and bolts

While we are dealing with the nuts and bolts, let us have a look at the pen lift. Having thoroughly used up the bits of PO TO P, the only convenient way put his left is now pin M, position 11 of the connector strip, which is PAD IC3M164 or CR2 (Pex). Without wishing to tempt you closely with the intricacies of the Peripheral Control Register of the VIA, it is safe to reveal that PINS DD = 9, 10, 11 (POE) SEND. M4X will set the Pn's CR2 high, while PnCR DD = 9, 12, 13 will set it low. Now pin M can be wired to another channel of a Darlington chip (using up one of its six spare channels) to give a signal freely enough to drive a solenoid, and for the 64 we can add:

```

7000 D = P16: P2 = 1 AND 21: REM
PORT A, BIT 2 LOW: ??? CRM 64
7010 IF P = 1 THEN D = 0 + 0: REM
UNWIND TO LEFT PEN
7020 POE PO = 1: 0: RETURN: REM
OUTPUT TO PORT A
or for the Pex we can instead add:
7000 IF P = 0 THEN POE DD = 9, 22:
RETURN: REM UNWIND TO LEFT
PEN
7010 POE DD = 9: 0: 0: RETURN: REM
DEEPER: POE, DRIP PEN

```

This does not answer your problem of finding a pen lift solenoid to drive. A commercial solenoid can easily be bought, but is likely to be heavy and over-powered. It does not take much to lift a ball-point, and even less to lift a felt-tipped pen, and you can substitute a little diversity for a bit of power consumption. An old Post office relay can, with the removal of the contact assembly, provide more than enough lift. You may need to hold a little with the pen holder, but provided your wheels are not overcast you should get acceptable results.

Now we are ready for the command interpreter. This could be written most elegantly and almost ineffectively with switches to command the lift, instead of as try a "hand and foot" job, which will simply perform each command immediately. It can be adapted later to maintain and edit a command sequence. The task of inputting the command is not made easier by the

hasty arrangement of arguments they can take. We have on the one hand "ADVANCE, 200", and on the other "LITTLE, 0.5, 43, 150", so the user will welcome some "user-friendly" guidance. Let us put the parsing routine at 1000:

```

100 GOTO 1000
1000 PRINT "COMMAND: "; INPUT AS
1010 IF ASC "ADVANCE" THEN 100
1020 PRINT "DISTANCE: "; INPUT DS
1030 LM = DS * 2: RM = DS / 2
1040 COSUB 8000: GOTO 10000
1050 IF ASC "TURN" AND
ASC "CIRCLE" THEN 1040
110 PRINT "ANGLE: "; INPUT BA
1110 PRINT "ANGLE: "; INPUT BA1
1120 IF BA1 = "A" * 90 THEN AA = - AA
1130 IF AS = "TURN" THEN LM = AS *
RM = - AS: COSUB 8000: GOTO 10000
1200 PRINT "RADIAL: "; INPUT R
1210 IF R = "A" * 90 THEN R = - R
1220 LM = AS * R: RM = R
1230 AS = AS * R: R = 1: 0: REM
1000 GOTO 1000
1300 IF ASC "SPEED" THEN 1400
1310 PRINT "WAS " * SP: NEW
SPEED: "; INPUT SP: GOTO 1000
1400 IF ASC "PEN" THEN 1500
1410 PRINT "UP/DOWN: "; INPUT BS
1420 IF BS = "U" THEN P = 0:
COSUB 9000: GOTO 1000
1430 P = 1: COSUB 9000: GOTO 1000
1500 PRINT "FORGIVE - CAN'T
RECOGNISE COMMAND"
1610 PRINT "ADVANCE, TURN,
CIRCLE, SPEED, PEN"
1700 GOTO 1000: REM ADD NEW
COMMANDS AT 1700

```

As soon as you are happy that this all works, you will want to modify the command sequence so that an array of moves is built up, each move to be executed by a subroutines to interpret it. The routine at 1000 will then plant values of command type, distance/rates and angle into the array, and will have added commands such as PERFORM, STOP, REPEAT, DELETE and ADD to enable you to build up a buffer. You will then also need LOAD and SAVE to preserve the buffer for posterity. If you really get stuck when making these additions, please let me know whether I should include a full program in the next book! You could instead buy a ready-made kit complete with its software from a specialist firm.

To get the most from a turtle or buggy, it should have a few sensors. This is not too easy on the Pex, since this technique of driving the stepper motors has used up all the readily available interface pins. The addressing methods discussed in my book should ease the situation. If you are only using two channels out of the available eight, then you can get sensor lines onto the bus which normally carry the motor patterns by selecting an unused channel - you could reserve 24 bits this way.

In the case of the 64, 105 is much easier. First you have the joystick, bits available on the games inputs. Next you can add extra channels using the analogic inputs. After reading my book you should even find it easy to adapt your joystick to be light-working. The possibilities are endless. ■

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A good look at business

THE EMERGENCE of home computers as the favourite Christmas present of 1983 left many manufacturers with egg on their faces, as demand for over-priced tech supplies and sales forecasts. But Commodore has bounced back with good news, both financial and commercial, at the recent Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas.

On the financial front, chairman Irving Gould unveiled a barrage of record sales figures — for the second quarter ending on December 31st, sales, at 429 million dollars, were 140 per cent ahead of the previous year's 176 million dollars; while the aggregate first half sales were over 830 million dollars, compared with 1982's 280 million dollars.

At the show, Irving Gould wouldn't give any details on Commodore's profits, but he did say that these too stand at "record levels". For the second half of the year, Gould expects profits to finish at — you guessed it — "record levels".

If Commodore keeps up its present sales momentum, and there seems no reason to think they won't, it looks as if sales this year could top 1.1 billion dollars — no mean performance when you remember that just five years ago, Commodore barely achieved sales of 70 million dollars.

New York analysts who follow Commodore are divided on their profit forecasting. Depending on whether you think the profit growth will slow down or not, profits for the financial year ending next June are expected to be between 130 million and 215 million dollars. In 1979, they were a mere six million.

But will the bubble shortly burst, particularly when mighty IBM lands in the home computer market with the PC Junior?

Reception of Junior on

both sides of the Atlantic has been mixed, but even if IBM capitalise on their well-known marketing and distribution strengths and their reputation for reliability, Commodore should survive unscathed — or so think the US analysts.

Says Barbara Iger at New York stockholders Plains Brothers: "We think the impending entry of IBM into the home market, coupled with large losses by some industry participants, may have obscured investor confidence in Commodore's continuing capacity to deliver the right product at the right price while maintaining significant growth and profitability."

Irving Gould certainly seems confident in the future, and the new product announcements by Commodore at the Las Vegas show testify to the company's above evaluation of present market trends.

Commodore unveiled two new models, the 264 and the V364, which will offer integrated software, graph, writing and spreadsheet programmes cooked on a chip inside the computer. Commodore is confident that the new models won't hurt sales of the 64 — now put at one million — because they "are aimed at a different market and are much more task oriented."

It's nothing new to say that users are increasingly interested in the capability of available software, rather than the merits of their chosen home computer.

But as well as giving a new emphasis to software, Commodore is now aiming much more single-mindedly at the business user with the 264 and V364 and their integrated business software.

If more proof was needed of the value of "task-oriented" business machines, Irving Gould need do no more than turn to a report from the Intelligent Electronics group in Paris, which appeared at the same time as the Las Vegas show. The report emphasises that European businessmen are no longer looking at machines as executive toys — they want solutions to specific problems. Clearly Commodore has taken up this challenge, and will presumably reap the benefits.

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ANSWER BACK

Graphics and games

COULD YOU advise me on which bank I should try to drive further into the graphics on the 64?

Also, I typed in Bomber Run from your Dec/Jan 1984 issue and had an overating loop between lines 4000 and 4040. Can you explain?

A Winner
Middlebury VT
ON YOUR first question, try Graphics. And on the Commodore 64 by Mark Allen, £5.99 from Franklin Books (which also publishes this magazine).

On the second query, have you tried the joystick in part 2 (next to power supply)? I have checked the subroutines in isolation and it works ok. By stopping the program in the loop, and query the values of the variables. You should get some clues from looking in this way.

Back to basics

CAN YOU offer any advice on the following problems with the Vic 20? Firstly, why is it not possible to GOTO or GOSUB a variable as in 100 G=200: GOTO G?

Secondly, I have written a simple machine code routine to transfer a Basic program to another part of memory so that I can have several Basic programs in the machine at one time. It "saves" and "downloads" programs properly and afterwards I can LIST and RUN them until I hit a GET. INPUT or READ statement, when the system crashes.

Several weeks of showing the first 96 of RAM have not helped. In connection with this, how do it appear "NEW" in machine code?
Neil Osborne
Basingstoke

THE BASIC interpreter used in the Vic 20 does not allow such files. However, you can use compiled file numbers as follows:
80 run **** MESS/****

```
20 **FILE BNS.1 BYSCOT
this computer line 100?
30 **FILE BNS.2 BYSCOT this
computer line 200?
40 go 8501 AS=1111 THEN 40
50 a = 8501001 872 or 871
THEN 40
60 on a GATED 100.000 for
42054 IN 100.200:57:10
100 ** this is line 100?
110 END for 80170 BNS at
42090 B marks
120 ** this is line 200?
130 END for 80170 BNS at
42090 B marks
```

If you want to use letters for your menu selections then a = 8501001 will change a,b,c,d to 1,2,3,4.

In answer to the second problem, you should save the bytes in 510 and 512, which point to one byte after the end of the program, and after a "download" get back three bytes so that the Vic knows where the program finished.

Calling 8710 will "WEM" the Vic but leave your machine code intact. It will remove you in Basic with the familiar "power on" message (Basic programmers try 575 80120 for the same effect).

From Pet to 64

PLEASE COULD you tell me if Commodore make a program which enables you to run Pet software on the C64 64.

Andrew Jones
Tottenham

YES, there is a program called the Pet Emulator available from CBM.

Loading error

I HAVE recently purchased a C64 64 and find it a first class machine. I have, however, run into a problem with a games tape which I cannot load correctly.

In the shop the same tape loads correctly, so do I have a problem with my 64 or tape deck?

Alfred Almond
Stratford

TAKE YOUR cassette deck to the shop and load the tape onto it. If the tape does not load there your deck may need cleaning and degaussing. If the tape still does not load then your deck is faulty.

If your tape loads successfully then take your 64 to the shop and try loading the tape from the shop's deck to your 64. If unsuccessful then you have a faulty chip in the 64.

The above procedure will isolate the cause of your problem.

Star in eclipse

I TYPED in a program called Dark Star from the CBM set games book and played with it for hours with no problems, then I saved the program and verified it ok.

It would not reload correctly although I have no problems with tapes that I bought. Any ideas?
Prover Fitzmaurice
Dorchester

THE CORRECT procedure in typing in listings from books or creating your own programs is to save these programs before attempting to run them, preferably after each 20 lines entered. The reason is that some programs when they corrupt memory in such a way that you cannot save correctly.

It is also possible that you are not using the right quality computer tape. You can buy blank computer tapes at reasonable prices from Boots.

A foreign language

I OWN a C64 64 and I want to learn to write foreign language programs, but I do not know where to start. Can you help me with the following questions? Which books would be the best introduction to programming? Would any special peripherals be required? And here can I make use of English Phoenix Symbols?
B Jones
London

THE CASSETTE series from CBM, Introduction to Basic part 1 and part 2, and Using the 64 by Peter Gerard (published by Duckworth, are good starting points. Initially, you will need a cassette deck for storage at least. Lastly, you will have to define your own character set, and the Programmers Reference Guide for the 64

from CBMs will prove invaluable.

Copying to disk

COULD YOU please tell me if there is a copying program available for the 64?

Steven Auld
Willington

COPIPING programs are now supplied with the purchase of the 1541 disk drive. 1541 back up (for single drive users) or copy (for those who have two 1541 drives.

The 1541 back up requires about 20 minutes to do its work, and the source disk and destination disk have to be removed and replaced several times, since the 64 cannot load all of the disk data in memory at any one time.

Advice for the Vic . . . 1

I HAVE BOUGHT a Vic Super Expander, but the instructions are in German. Although through trial and error I have found most of the facilities, I could use an English copy as I feel there are some things I'm missing? **C. Bebbelaar**
BRYNOL
West Germany

. . . and 2

PLEASE COULD you point a list of games cartridges for the unexpanded Vic-20. Also, could you tell me if there is a Scramble cartridge available for the Vic?
Steven Skyles
Plymouth

London

FOR information on the Vic games contact Vicsoft at 875 Ajax Avenue, Trudling Estate, Slough, Bucks, or phone 0753-15628.

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Microsound 64 music keyboard*

THE HELL Hook Micro Club is holding its first ever micro show. All the local software suppliers have been asked to come, and trouble tables have been set up around the hall — one per supplier.

Each supplier has set out his software on his table, together with a micro on which the software can be tried out — there are several Spectrums and various sorts of Commodors, etc. The layout of the hall is shown in the illustration.

However, the club's newest member, Cath Ode, hasn't yet bought her own machine, and so she wants to inspect as many different micros as she can. She's noticed that she can inspect one of each kind of micro on show by clipping an equal number of tables between each inspection. On which table did she start, and how many tables did she skip between each visit?

Answer the question

correctly and you stand a chance of winning a Microsound 64 music keyboard from Autographics. The four-octave keyboard plugs into the 64's cartridge port and offers sound storage and recall for playback or overdubbing.

It is designed to make full use of the 64's sound qualities, which should make it easy to groove this month's tab-booker. Complete the following sentence as early and originally as possible in less than 15 words: "I want to own a Microsound 64 music keyboard because..."

The winner of the competition art in our December/January issue is Clive Harris of Port Talbot who will be receiving his prize of a disk drive from Commodore. He stated correctly that the joystick belonged to the Spectrum and that the 20 inch TV had been disconnected from the Gic microcomputer.

Send your answers to Competition Corner,
Commodore Electronics, 19-18 Little Newport
Street, London WC2R 2LJ — to arrive no later
than the last working day in the month on the
cover of this issue. The name of the winner, and
the solution to the puzzle, will be published in
the issue after next. Entries will not be
acknowledged and we cannot enter into
correspondence on the result.

VIC
20COMM-
ODORE
64BBC
model
BZX
81ZX
81

ATOM

ATOM

COMM-
64COMMODORE
64

SPECTRUM

COMMODORE
64VIC
20

ATOM

BBC
Model
BVIC
20VIC
20VIC
20

SUPERSOFT

the name to remember



for games

For only £9.95 you can buy a game that's exciting, soothing, and frustratingly addictive – all at the same time! *SDI* looks so different and sounds so different from all those other games that it will seem like being in another dimension when you sit down to play.



for business

Show your computer who's master with *BUSICALC*! Spreadsheet programs are used by large and small businesses to juggle with figures, prepare reports and so on. Some are very powerful indeed. The problem is that they're difficult to learn, and tricky to use – which is why we came up with the *BUSICALC* series.

Whether you choose *BUSICALC 1*, *BUSICALC 2*, or *BUSICALC 3* you'll get a program you can understand – and one that almost seems to understand you. Use it in the home, use it for teaching, use it at work – it'll save you time and money.



for programmers

MIKRO is a full 6502/6510 *ASSEMBLER* with the power that professional programmers need, yet so simple to use that we recommend it to beginners! The *MIKRO* cartridge has many other facilities including editing commands and a machine language monitor, all for £51.95.

There's much more for the 64 in the *SUPERSOFT* catalogue. Ask your computer dealer for a copy, or phone 01-864 1166.



The Best  Software

ARCADE ACTION & ADVENTURE WITH... COMMODORE 64



Moby Dick

The object of this game is to blow up submarines, destroy the helicopter and capture the fishing ship, but do not kill the whale.

E7-95



Neoclips

You are the GOOD GUY. You shoot fighters and recover the ship. The BAD GUY, an alien has invaded NEOCLIPS, one of your closest planets. Keep the good guy that saves you set off to liberate the Common Port of Blasting from the occupation of the Bad Guy. The Bad Guy has attacked NeoClips with several other planets which reveal your position to others.

E7-95



Cosmic Split

You are caught in a vicious jungle of giant insects. Giant spiders are attacking you from all sides. Kill them by dropping from the sky, and to the things off them's a runaway spider (looking to the back ground).

E7-95



Metroblitz

The object of this game is to defend your city against an on-sight of alien attack.

E7-95



Kystals of Zang

Your object is to overcome evil and save the world. You are in the middle of an on-sight of alien attack. You are in the middle of an on-sight of alien attack. You are in the middle of an on-sight of alien attack.

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**the finest arcade
action and adventure
from the U.S.A. Canada
and the U.K.**

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